

Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan (RIPP)

Project Number: 56283-001

Loan Number: 4352

Document Stage: Draft

June 2025

India: Climate Resilient Brahmaputra Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Project (CRBIFRERMP) in Assam – Additional High Priority Works in the Districts of Biswanath, Sonitpur, Lakhimpur.

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

This Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan (RIPP) is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS
(As of 31st December 2024)
Currency Unit – Indian Rupee (INR)
INR1.00 = \$ 0.01168
\$ 1.00 = INR 85.58

ABBREVIATIONS

AADB	:	Assam Agroforestry Development Board
ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
AH	:	Affected Households
AIFRERMIP	:	Assam Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program
AP	:	Affected Person
ASDMA	:	Assam State Disaster Management Authority
BSC	:	Basic Schedule of Rate
CEO	:	Chief Executive Officer
CPR	:	Common Property Resources
CRBIFRERMP	:	Climate Resilient Brahmaputra Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Project
CTO	:	Chief Technical Officer
DLLPC	:	District Level Land Purchase Committee
DMS	:	Detailed Measurement Survey
DP	:	Displaced Person
DPR	:	Detailed Project Report
FGD	:	Focus Group Discussion
FREMAA	:	Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam
GRC	:	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	:	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IP	:	Indigenous People
NGO	:	Non-government Organization
O&M	:	Operation and Maintenance
PIU	:	Project Implementation Unit
PISC	:	Project Implementation Support Consultant
PWD	:	Public Works Department
R&R	:	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RF	:	Resettlement Framework
RIPP	:	Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan
RFCTLARR	:	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act-2013
SC	:	Scheduled Caste
SGoA	:	State Government of Assam
SIA	:	Social Impact Assessment
SDS	:	Social Development Specialist
SHG	:	Self Help Group
SPS	:	Safeguard Policy Statement
ST	:	Scheduled Tribe
WB	:	World Bank
WRD	:	Water Resources Department

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GLOSSARY	1
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
A. Project Background	i
B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement	ii
C. Socio-economic Information and Profile	ii
D. Sub-project Impact on Indigenous People	ii
E. Stakeholders' Consultation and Participation	ii
F. Legal Framework	iii
G. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits	iii
H. Relocation of Housing and Settlements	iii
I. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation	iv
J. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan	iv
K. Grievance Redressal Mechanism	iv
L. Institutional Arrangement	iv
M. Implementation Schedule	v
N. Monitoring and Reporting	v
I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. Project Background	1
B. Scope and Objective of the Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan (RIPP)	3
C. Methodology Adopted for RIPP Preparation	4
II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	6
A. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Issues under the Subproject	6
B. Land Acquisition Requirement for the Subproject	6
C. Resettlement Impacts	8
D. Loss of Private Structures under the Project	9
E. Type of Private Structure Affected by the Project	10
F. Type of Construction of the Affected Structures	10
G. Age of the Affected Structures	10
H. Loss of Livelihood in the Project	11
I. Loss of Crop and Trees	11
J. Loss of Common Property Resources	12
K. Summary Impacts	13
III. SOCIO ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE	14
A. Project District Profile	14
B. General Socio-economic Profile of DPs	15
C. Vulnerability Status of Project Affected Households	17
D. Project Impact on Women	17
IV. IMPACT ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES	20
A. Tribal People in Assam	20
B. Scheduled Areas of Assam	20
C. Tribal Scenario of the Project Area	22
D. Project Impact on Indigenous People	22
E. Beneficial Measures for Indigenous People	25
V. STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	25
A. Stakeholders in the Project	26

B.	Public Consultation in the Project	26
C.	Methods of Public Consultation	26
D.	Scope of Consultation and Issues	27
E.	Findings of Focused Group Discussions	28
F.	Consultation with Officials and Other Stakeholders	31
G.	Plan for Further Consultation in the Project	33
H.	Information Disclosure	34
VI.	LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK	36
A.	Objectives	36
B.	Applicable Policy and Legal Framework	36
C.	Comparison of Government and ADB Policies	39
D.	Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project	46
E.	Valuation of Assets as per RFCTLARR Act-2013	49
F.	Valuation Assets as per Assam Government’s Purchase Policy	51
G.	Determination of Cost of Assistance as per RFCTLARR Act-2013	51
H.	Escrow Account	52
VII.	ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS	54
A.	Introduction	54
B.	Cut-off Date for Eligibility	54
C.	Project Entitlement	54
D.	Entitlement Matrix	56
VIII.	RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS	64
A.	Basic Provision for Relocation	64
B.	Need for Relocation	64
C.	Relocation Strategy	65
D.	Relocation Strategy for CPR	66
IX.	INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION	67
A.	Loss of Livelihoods in the Project	67
B.	Provisions for Loss of Livelihood	67
C.	Additional Support from Ongoing Poverty Reduction Programs	68
X.	RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN	69
D.	Introduction	69
A.	Compensation	69
B.	Assistance	69
C.	Compensation for Community and Property Resources	70
D.	Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan Implementation and Support Cost	70
E.	Estimated RIPP implementation Budget	70
F.	Source of Funding and Fund Flow	71
G.	Disbursement of Compensation and Assistance	71
XI.	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	73
A.	Need for Project Specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	73
B.	Division/PIU Level GRC	74
C.	District Level GRC	74
D.	PMU Level GRC	74
E.	Key Elements of GRM under the project	75

XII.	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION	77
	A. Executing agency: FREMAA	77
	B. Implementing agencies: WRD	77
	C. Social Safeguard Management under the Project	77
	D. RIPP Implementation Support Agency	77
	E. External Monitor (EM)	78
XIII.	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	79
	A. RIPP Implementation	79
	B. Schedule for Project Implementation	79
	A. R&R Implementation Schedule	80
XIV.	MONITORING AND REPORTING	81
	A. Need for Monitoring and Reporting	81
	B. Monitoring at EA Level	81
	C. Reporting Requirements	82

Tables

Table 1: Details of Components under additional high priority work	2
Table 2: Land Acquisition Requirements under the Project	8
Table 3: Loss of Assets and Number of Displaced Households	8
Table 4: Severity of Land impacts under the Project	9
Table 5: Loss of Private Structures in the Project	9
Table 6: Magnitude of Impacts on Residential Structures	9
Table 7: Type of Private Structure affected by the Project	10
Table 8: Type of Construction of Affected Structure	10
Table 9: Age of Affected Structure	11
Table 10: Loss of Livelihood in the Project	11
Table 11: Details of affected Trees	11
Table 12: Details of affected Crops	12
Table 13: Loss wise Displacement of Households	12
Table 14: Loss of Community Property Resources	13
Table 15: Summary of Impact	13
Table 16: Demographic Profile of State and Project District	14
Table 17: Number of Displaced Persons	15
Table 18: Social Categories of the DPs	15
Table 19: Religious Categories of the DPs	15
Table 20: Number of DPs considered as Separate family as per LA Act	16
Table 21: Educational Status of DPs	16
Table 22: Occupational Status of DPs	16
Table 23: Annual Income Level of the Affected Households	17
Table 24: Vulnerable Households being affected	17
Table 25: Role of Women in Financial Decision Making	18
Table 26: Number of Households having Women owned different Assets	18
Table 27: Number of Households having Women with Bank Account	18
Table 28: Number of Households having Women as Member of SHG	19
Table 29: Number of Women Benefiting from Development Scheme	19

Table 30: Number ST Population in Project Area	22
Table 31: Socio Economic Status of ST households in Project Districts	22
Table 32: Educational status of the Affected Household family members	23
Table 33: Category of Loss	23
Table 34: Methods of Public Consultations	26
Table 35: Details of Consultations Under the Project	27
Table 36: Summary findings of Consultation	28
Table 37: Details of Consultation with Officials	31
Table 38: Future Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan	33
Table 39: Comparison of Government and ADB Policy	40
Table 40: Unit rates revised as of March 2024	52
Table 41: Entitlement Matrix	57
Table 42: Loss of Private Structure	64
Table 43: DPs Choice on Relocation and Compensation	64
Table 44: Compensation option by household losing land	65
Table 45: Compensation option by household losing structure	65
Table 46: Loss of Livelihood in the project	67
Table 47: Estimated Budget	70
Table 48: List of Members at PIU Level GRC	74
Table 49: List of Members at District Level GRC	74
Table 50: List of Members at PMU Level GRC	75
Table 51: R&R Implementation Schedule	80

Annexures:

Annexure 1: List of DPs	83
Annexure 2: List of CPR	87
Annexure 3: Details of Consultations Carried under the Subproject	88
Annexure 4: Details of Consultations Carried under the Subproject	93
Annexure 5: Summary of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	113
Annexure 6: Land Acquisition Through Direct Purchase Policy of Assam	117
Annexure 8: Rehabilitation Policy for Erosion Affected Families	135
Annexure 8: Sample ToR for RIPP Implementation Agency/NGO	141
Annexure 9: Social Safeguard Due Diligence Report	155

GLOSSARY

Cut-off Date: For titleholders in case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under section 11 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act – 2013, and/or the date of publication of notification under State Government land purchase policy is treated as the cut-off date. In case of non-titleholders, the date of start of census survey is the cut-off date.

Displaced Persons: In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (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.

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.

Eksonia: Eksonia means annual Patta. Eksonia landholders have only possessory rights valid for one – three-year periods, in rural and urban areas respectively. These rights are not legally transferable or heritable

Not significant Impact: Where the impact on land is less than 10 percent of the total area or impact on structure is partial and does not required relocation.

Meaningful Consultation: A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

Physical Displacement: Relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter 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.

Vulnerable groups: include below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land.

Significant Impact: Loss of shelter to the extent that relocation is required or losing more than 10% of their productive assets (income generating).

Solatium: Solatium is the amount given as a consolation. Under RFCTLARR Act, the solatium amount prescribed for calculation is 100% of the market value estimated as compensation for land and structure.

Zirat: Valuation of non-land/immovable assets like house, tree, well, pond etc. by the District Administration with the help from concerned departments.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Project Background

1. State Government of Assam (SGoA) has established the Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA) to demonstrate holistic and sustainable Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management. Asian Development Bank has partnered with FREMAA to support its program and capacity building. As a follow-on Project, the State Government of Assam (SGoA) through Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Government of India (GoI) has requested for external assistance prioritized for protection by improving key flood and riverbank erosion risk management (FRERM) infrastructure, such as flood embankments, riverbank protection, and flood management structures, and by enhancing or introducing a range of nonstructural protective measures to development capacity at state and local communities level. The title of this investment is Climate Resilient Brahmaputra Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Project in Assam (CRBIFRERMP) which is approved and currently under implementation stage.

2. Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA) is implementing the Climate Resilient Brahmaputra Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Project (CRBIFRERMP) in Assam with ADB loan of \$200 million. The project is proposed to focus on the main stem of the Brahmaputra River and apply a holistic, integrated, and risk-informed approach to strengthen flood and riverbank erosion risk management (FRERM) and its long-term planning in Assam.

3. Currently the project is being implemented in 5 districts of Assam i.e. Kamrup Rural, Goalpara, Morigaon, Dibrugarh and Tinsukia. To assess the impact or losses and to suggest mitigation measures Resettlement Plans were prepared for all the five project districts which is already published in ADB's website. The resettlement plans¹ for all the five districts are under implementation with the support of RP implementing NGO hired by FREMAA. A Project Implementation and Supporting Consultant (PISC) is also appointed by FREMAA to support the monitoring of RP implementation activities and also an external monitor is being engaged for external monitoring and reporting of the RP implementation.

4. FREMAA has decided to include some additional high priority works to be implemented under the above ADB financed Project in three districts of Assam. The project will include structural measures such as riverbank protection and flood embankment components of the project, which will involve land acquisition resulting in physical or economic displacement of riverine communities.

5. This draft resettlement and indigenous peoples plan (RIPP) for Biswanath, Lakhimpur and Sonitpur subproject district is prepared as per detailed designed by Water Resources Department (WRD) and based on inventory loss, DMS and census survey of the affected persons. The RIPP is in line with the applicable resettlement and indigenous policies of State Government of Assam, Government of India, and the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). This subproject covering proposed high priority work is categorized as "A" for involuntary resettlement and "B" for indigenous people as per safeguard policy of ADB, which is similar to the original (ongoing) CRBIFRERMP. Keeping in view of the changing nature of the river where erosion is a continuous phenomenon, this draft RIPP will be updated during implementation by

¹ <https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/ind-56283-001-rp>

updating the database of affected persons (APs) including any change in impacts due to fresh erosion.

B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

6. The structural measures such as river-bank protection and flood embankment components of the sub-project will involve land acquisition resulting in physical or economic displacement of riverine communities. The impacts include 356 family members from 71 households, 54 vulnerable households, and also total 27 household losing livelihood. The total land requirement for the project is 14.42 acres (72 plots); out of which more than 8.64 acres (30 plots) of Government land would be obtained/transferred from the concerned Revenue Department. The rest of the land will be acquired from private landowners and Eksonia landowners (42 plots) respectively measuring 0.57 acres and 5.21 acres.

7. Out of 71 affected households there are 57 households are affected due to the acquisition of private/Eksonia land out of which 25 are losing agriculture land, 16 losing residential land and 16 losing barren land under the project. And the remaining 14 are found to be as squatters (10 in Sonitpur and four in Lakhimpur).

8. In addition to that, there are 10 households having patta (yearly patta) who will lose either land or land with structure. The physically displaced households (18) comprise of the households losing their primary residential structures and need relocation due to the project. The economically displaced households (30) include households losing land, secondary residential structures, commercial structures or any other assets without getting physically displaced from the location.² And one is losing both residential cum commercial.

C. Socio-economic Information and Profile

9. The survey reveals that there are 356 displaced persons in total, which includes 196 (55.06%) male and 160 (44.94%) female. The average household size is 5.01 and the sex ratio among displaced persons (DPs) is 816. According to project census survey, there are 54 vulnerable households affected by the project. The educational status of DPs reveals that 6.46% of DPs are still illiterate in the project area.

D. Sub-project Impact on Indigenous People

10. There are 30 (ST) households are affected in Lakhimpur district under this project. These households will only partially lose their land. The Project will benefit them by protecting their remaining land from disastrous flooding and erosion. Some households are losing their non-land assets too. However, those who have remaining land will reconstruct the same with compensation and assistance provided by the Project. There will be no adverse impact on the socio-cultural as well as economic wellbeing of these tribal families. For the vulnerable group, special assistance and provisions has been made in the entitlement matrix of this RIPP.

E. Stakeholders' Consultation and Participation

² According to ADB SPS-2009, in the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (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.

11. There were 10 Public consultations conducted at 10 locations attended by 101 persons (64 male and 37 female) in the project to ensure peoples' participation during the project census survey. Several additional rounds of consultations with DPs and communities will form part of the further stages of project preparation and implementation. The RIPP implementation support agency will be entrusted with the task of conducting these consultations during resettlement and indigenous peoples plan (RIPP) implementation, which will involve disclosure on compensation, assistance options, entitlement package and income restoration measures suggested for the project. To keep more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of DPs and other stakeholders the project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. The executing agency will provide relevant resettlement information, including information from the above-mentioned documents in a timely manner, in an accessible place, and in a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders.

F. Legal Framework

12. The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the project have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of the Government of India (GOI), the Government of Assam and Asian Development Bank. Prior to the preparation of the resettlement plan, a detailed analysis of the existing national and state policies was undertaken, as described in chapter VI. This Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country and ADB policy requirements. Lands will be acquired through Direct Purchase by way of Negotiated Settlement for Public Purpose, which is applicable to all Departments of the Government of Assam, as per notification dated 7th March 2022. However, in case of lands with unclear title or ownership dispute, for which consent to sell cannot be obtained from the owners, the lands will be acquired through RFCTLARR-2013 provision. All compensation and other assistances will be paid to all DPs prior to commencement of civil works. DPs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops, and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. The value of salvaged materials will not be deducted from the overall compensation amount due to the DPs.

G. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

13. For titleholders in case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under section 11 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act – 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013), and/or any other notification under the State Government land purchase policy, will be treated as the cut-off date. For non-titleholders, the cut-off date will be the start of the census survey which was 21st November 2024. The structures affected under the project will be compensated at replacement cost without the depreciation cost. DPs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures and/or materials will not be confiscated, and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.

H. Relocation of Housing and Settlements

14. There are 18 households who will be losing their residential structure and therefore require relocation. The executing agency will provide cash compensation at full replacement cost and other assistance as per the RFCTLARR Act-2013 to the titleholders. The executing

agency will compensate the non-titleholders for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings, and for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost, and subsistence allowance, shifting assistance, and vulnerable assistance etc. The entitlements to the non-titleholders will be given only if they occupied the land or structures in the project area prior to the cut-off date. For non-titleholders DPs, the Project will arrange relocation sites in consultation with District Administration.

I. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

15. There are 27 households losing their primary source of livelihoods. These 27 households are comprising of those losing agricultural land and income generating business/commercial structures under the project. The project impact reveals 25 households will lose agricultural land and one will lose one commercial structure and one will lose one residential cum commercial structure. The entitlement proposed for the project has provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected persons.

J. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

16. The resettlement cost estimate for this project includes eligible compensation at market value as per the RFCTLARR Act-2013, resettlement assistance as per the Project entitlement matrix and support cost for RIPP implementation. The support cost, which includes staffing requirement, monitoring and reporting, involvement of RIPP implementation support agency in project implementation and other administrative expenses are part of the overall project cost. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. The total budget for RIPP implementation is INR 42.93 million, and will be borne by the State Government, except the amount of INR 4.00 million and 0.50 million which will be a part of ADB loan in this project for hiring the services of RIPP implementation NGO and engagement of external monitoring expert.

K. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

17. A project-specific three tier grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is already established under the main project to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of displaced people's concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the level of the Project. The same will be followed for high priority works as well and accordingly it will be notified. The GRM aims to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. The GRM procedures will be duly publicized for information of the stakeholders.

L. Institutional Arrangement

18. FREMAA will be the executing agency of the proposed ADB-financed project and will lead the contract administration, monitoring, and reporting aspects of the project through a Project Management Unit (PMU) based in Guwahati. The PMU will hire a RIPP implementation support agency to support in its implementation of Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) activities. Apart from that the existing social safeguard specialists in WRD and FREMAA will continue to support in leading the implementation activities with the ground support from field supervisors at each district.

M. Implementation Schedule

19. The proposed project R&R activities are divided into three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation such as Project Preparation phase, RIPP Implementation phase and Monitoring and Reporting phase. The time for implementation of RIPP will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. The civil works will commence only in sections where compensation and relocation has been completed.

N. Monitoring and Reporting

20. FREMAA will have overall responsibility for RIPP implementation. Keeping in view the significance of resettlement impacts of the overall project, the monitoring mechanism for this project will have both internal monitoring by PMU and external monitoring by the external expert. PMU responsible for supervision and implementation of the RIPP. FREMAA will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB. The external monitor who is already appointed will continue to provide monitoring support for these high priority works as well. The reports will assess whether the RIPP outcomes have been achieved, or to support FREMAA to address gaps in implementation when these are observed.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Background

1. Riverbank erosion is one of the most prominent causes of disasters in Assam due to the highly dynamic morphology of the Brahmaputra River and its tributaries. Since the Great Assam Earthquake in 1950, the river has widened from about 6 kilometers (km) to 9 km along its 650 km course in Assam eroding about 5.5% of Assam cultivable area, destroying roads, homesteads, crops, and flood embankments. Since 1954, around 427,000 hectares (ha) of land (equivalent to about 7% of Assam area) have been eroded at an average annual erosion rate of 8,000 ha. Between 2000 and 2018, 93 locations eroded along the main stem of the Brahmaputra River in Assam causing damage to a total length of more than 400 km. Riverbank erosion disproportionately affects the poor, who face significant social hardships, such as loss of homesteads, lands, and crops, and are often displaced to fringe lands or urban slums. Disaster risks increase as the population grows, and the high population density of the state hinders people moving away from disaster-prone areas.

2. Erosion damage also extends to public infrastructure, including roads and flood embankments, and the high occurrence of riverbank erosion hinders construction and rehabilitation of flood embankments. The livelihoods of people in the state of Assam are affected by water-related disasters including floods and riverbank erosion, especially due to the vast flat floodplain of the Brahmaputra River - one of the world's largest rivers. Climate change impacts exacerbate these disasters and are projected to worsen the floods and riverbank erosion while Assam already suffers from recurrent flooding and continual riverbank erosion from the Brahmaputra River. These are critical development inhibitors of the state as natural hazards and remoteness have led to long-term slower development than the national average, while population growth and density are similar. Therefore, Assam continues to face high poverty, and its socioeconomic development has been hindered. Effective flood and riverbank erosion risk management is therefore essential for economic growth, livelihood improvement, and poverty reduction in these locations. With a growing population as well as the expansion of settlements within the floodplain, future development will need to be carefully managed to protect the population from water-induced disasters. In addition, most of the length of the existing embankments system cannot be relied upon for protection from floods; during severe flood events, embankments are often overtopped or even breach which often leads to disaster. Furthermore, the growing population demands more reliable protection from riverbank erosion and flooding to safeguard their increasing assets and to sustain economic development.

3. Thus, considering the importance of this issue, the Assam Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (AIFRERMIP) was approved by ADB in 2010. Under the AIFRERMIP, the currently named Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA) was established by the state government as the project's executing agency to demonstrate holistic and sustainable FRERM in partnership with ADB. As a follow-on Project, the State Government of Assam (SGoA) through Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Government of India (GoI) has requested for external assistance as a new investment which is approved and under implementation, named as Climate Resilient Brahmaputra Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Project in Assam (CRBIFRERMIP).

4. Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA) is implementing the Climate Resilient Brahmaputra Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management

Project (CRBIFRERMP) in Assam with ADB loan of \$200 million. The project is proposed to focus on the main stem of the Brahmaputra River and apply a holistic, integrated, and risk-informed approach to strengthen flood and riverbank erosion risk management (FRERM) and its long-term planning in Assam.

5. Apart from the initial original areas included under CRBIFRERMP, there are certain areas where protection works are required as it has become a threat to the riverine communities due to continuous river erosion in Brahmaputra. To safeguard these regions and people living in the vulnerable areas of Biswanath, Lakhimpur and Sonitpur, it is required to urgently undertake anti-erosion measures prior to the commencement of the next monsoon season and therefore, the identified stretches are categorized as high priority work. The sections to be included under additional high priority work to be implemented with ADB financing are given below in Table 1.

Table 1: Details of Components under additional high priority work

S. N.	Name of Division	Name of Scheme	Type of Work	Remarks
1	Dhakuakhana W.R. Division	CRBIFRERMP- Dhakuakhana Sub Project (Additional high priority works at work different reaches of the river Brahmaputra from Bamuni Chapari to Tekeliphuta under DHAKUAKHANA W.R. DIVISION)	Anti-Erosion	Reach Length= 8 KM
			Pro-siltation	20 PSC screens 12 bamboo screen
			Earthwork	Construction of 10 Nos. of earthen check-bund over borrow pit channels
			Others (Preliminary, etc.	
2	N. Lakhimpur W. R. Division	CRBIFRERMP- Dhakuakhana Sub Project (Additional high priority works at Bonpuroi-Jamuguri and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Brahmaputra on its right bank under NORTH LAKHIMPUR W.R. DIVISION)	Anti-Erosion	Reach Length= 1.28 KM
			Pro-siltation	5 PSC screens
			Others (Preliminary, etc.	
3	Biswanath W.R. Division	CRBIFRERMP- Biswanath Sub Project (Additional high priority works at Paken Area under BISWANATH W.R. DIVISION)	Anti-Erosion	Reach Length=1.6 KM
			Pro-siltation	13 PSC porcupine screens
			Earthwork	widening of embankment=225m
			Others (Preliminary, etc	
4	Biswanath W.R. Division	CRBIFRERMP- Biswanath Sub Project (Additional high priority works at Rangchali Dalani Area under BISWANATH W.R. DIVISION)	Anti-Erosion	Reach Length=1.34 KM
			Pro-siltation	4 PSC porcupine screens
			Others	

5	Sonitpur W.R. Division	CRBIFRERMP- Biswanath Sub Project (Additional high priority works at Zahaz ghat and Jarani area under SONITPUR W.R. DIVISION)	Anti-Erosion	Jarani= 1.2 KM
				Zahaz ghat=0. 60 KM
			Pro-siltation	5 PSC Porcupine screens (at Jarani)
			Others (Preliminary, etc	

Source: FREMAA

6. The location map for the above-mentioned high priority works is given below in Figure 1:

Figure 1: Location Map of the project



Source: FREMAA

B. Scope and Objective of the Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan (RIPP)

7. The broad scope of work includes social impact assessment as per ADB requirement for preparation of Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan (RIPP) for additional high priority work proposed under ongoing Climate Resilient Brahmaputra Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Project in Assam (CRBIFRERMP). The detailed tasks are listed below:

- (i) Determine the number of potentially affected persons through 100% project census survey and obtain the socio-economic status of potentially affected households. Information on Displaced Persons (DPs), regardless of tenure status, inclusion of basic demographic and socio-economic data, such as household size, age, gender (especially of the head of household), ethnicity, occupation, household income, and vulnerability. In terms of physical or economic impacts, carry out inventory of affected assets located within the designated alignment or project area, including land of various types, businesses, houses, and other ground attachments where quantities are clearly determined.

- (ii) Conduct meaningful consultations. The section on consultation in the RIPP should include the summary of consultation and disclosure activities carried out during planning, issues and concerns raised by the DPs and other stakeholders, and a matrix on how feedback was used and incorporated in the RIPP and overall project design.
- (iii) Prepare a relocation strategy, in case of physical displacement, considering the existing social, economic, and cultural parameters of the people affected.
- (iv) Prepare income restoration strategy based on impact assessment and consultations with the affected people, related to income/livelihood loss. Specifically, integrate suitable livelihood and development opportunities for the displaced persons into the project design as much as the project may allow.
- (v) Assess existing grievance redress process of the government and agree with the government on a customized grievance redress mechanism for the project, with clear responsibilities, reporting requirements and budget necessary for the committee to function effectively.
- (vi) Establish clear responsibilities, key indicators, and a time frame for internal and external monitoring, reporting, and disclosure.
- (vii) Prepare a schedule for resettlement activities in conjunction with the agreed implementation schedule for the project.
- (viii) Prepare an estimated budget for the RIPP. Specify sources of funding, approval process, and timely disbursement of funds.
- (ix) Prepare an RIPP monitoring plan and train relevant stakeholders how to conduct RIPP monitoring and how to prepare an RIPP monitoring plan.

8. The information provided in this RIPP is based on the assessment of land acquisition and R&R impacts as per the initial detailed design. Keeping in view the changing nature of Brahmaputra River and its morphology, this draft RIPP will be updated during the execution stage by conducting re-verification survey by the PIU assisted by RIPP implementation support agency.

C. Methodology Adopted for RIPP Preparation

9. For preparation of this resettlement and indigenous peoples plan (RIPP), a detailed social impact assessment of the project affected area was carried out including resettlement screening, Zirat survey, land acquisition planning, project census survey of affected assets and households and public consultation meetings/FGDs. Following finalization of the project design and land acquisition requirements, 100% census of all affected assets and DPs was carried out in the project. The objective behind conducting project census survey was to identify the persons who would be displaced by the sub-project activities and to make an inventory of their assets that would be lost due to the sub-project implementation which would also serve as the basis for calculation of compensation.

10. A structured census questionnaire was developed and used to collect detailed information on affected households/ properties for a full understanding of impacts in order to develop mitigation measures and resettlement and relocation plan for the DPs. The survey team was selected locally including some female enumerators familiar with local languages and the team was trained by the resettlement specialist and the survey was closely monitored on a regular basis. The conducted census survey includes the following:

- inventory of the 100% land and non-land assets.

- categorization and measurements of potential loss.
- physical measurements of the affected assets/structures.
- identification of trees and crops anticipated to be impacted.
- collection of information on social, economic and demographic profile.
- identification of non-titleholders, and
- assessment of potential economic and livelihood impact.

11. To ensure peoples' participation in the planning phase and aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs of road users and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of DPs and other stakeholders were meaningfully consulted through focus group discussions, individual interviews including vulnerable sections of DPs and women specific focused group discussion (FGD).

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Issues under the Subproject

12. The structural measures such as riverbank protection and flood embankment components of the project will involve land acquisition resulting in physical or economic displacement of riverine communities. Based on the social impact assessment of the proposed interventions, following potential social risks are anticipated at pre-construction stage and construction stage.

(i) Pre-construction stage

- Loss of land (agricultural/ homestead/ commercial/ community land etc.) of title holders
- Impact on assets of non-titleholders (encroachers, squatters).
- Loss of structures (residential/ commercial/ residential cum commercial, cattle sheds) of titleholders and non-titleholders.
- Disproportionate impacts on vulnerable groups including women headed households, indigenous people, scheduled caste people, income below the poverty line families and differently abled persons.
- Impacts on community/ religious land and structures and other common/ community properties.
- Temporary or permanent disruption of livelihoods, including the loss of tenancy (rental structures) such as petty shop owners, squatters and encroachers.
- Loss of trees and crops.

(ii) Construction stage

- Temporary disruption/access to settlement and utilities
- Temporary loss of livelihoods – fishing and boating
- Damage to adjacent land parcels and structures

B. Land Acquisition Requirement for the Subproject

13. A project census survey was carried out to identify the persons who would be displaced by the project and to make an inventory of their assets that would be lost due to the project, which would serve as the basis for calculation of compensation. The census survey of proposed subproject was carried out between 21st November 2024 and 20th December 2024.

14. The project area falls under three districts of Assam namely Biswanath, Lakhimpur and Sonitpur. Private land acquisition is required for works proposed under water resource division (WRD) of Sonitpur and north Lakhimpur. However, for Biswanath district and sub-district Dhakuakhana under Lakhimpur district, no private land acquisition is required because availability of government land within the project corridor. A due diligence report for the works proposed on government land is prepared under **Annexure-9** of this RIPP. The sectional approach will be adopted for the sections where unencumbered government land is available for the implementation of civil works. However, no work will be initiated till DP's are fully compensated.

15. The land acquisition and resettlement impacts identified as per project design and land acquisition survey are presented in Table 2. The total land requirement for the project is 14.42 acres (72 plots) out of which more than 8.64 (30 plots) acres of land will be obtained/transferred

from revenue departments. Among others (Total 42 plots), 0.57 acres from private landowners and 5.21 acres will be acquired from Eksonia landowners.

Table 2: Land Acquisition Requirements under the Project

Sl. No.	Type of Ownership	Cultivation		Residential		No Use/ Barren		Total	
		Area (Acre)	AH	Area (Acre)	AH	Area (Acre)	AH	Area (Acre)	AH
A. Sonitpur									
1	Private Revenue	0.57	1	-	-	-	-	0.57	1
2	Eksonia	1.3	3	-	-	-	-	1.3	3
3	Government (squatters)	-	-	-	10	6.64	-	6.64	10
Subtotal A		1.87	4	-	10	6.64	-	8.51	14
B. Lakhimpur									
1	Private Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Eksonia	1.34	21	1.03	16	1.54	16	3.91	53
3	Government (squatters)	-	-	-	4	2	-	2	4
Subtotal B		1.34	21	1.03	20	3.54	16	5.91	57
C. Total									
1	Private Revenue	0.57	1	-	-	-	-	0.57	1
2	Eksonia	2.64	24	1.03	16	1.54	16	5.21	56
3	Government (squatters)	-	-	-	14	8.64	-	8.64	14
Total (A+B)		3.21	25	1.03	30	10.18	16	14.42	71
Source: Project Census Survey, 2024									

C. Resettlement Impacts

16. Based on the above land acquisition requirements, the project impact assessed through project census survey includes loss of land, loss of land and non-land assets and loss of livelihoods. Other than this, non-land assets known as common properties resources (CPR), which are envisaged to be impacted were also assessed during the census survey. It was found that a total of 71 households (10 losing land with structure, 47 losing only land and 14 squatters losing only structures) will be affected by this project. These 14 squatters are based on government land as mentioned in Table 2. The details of the same are provided in Table 3.

Table 3: Loss of Assets and Number of Displaced Households

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	No. of Household		Total
		Sonitpur	Lakhimpur	
1	Land with Structure	0	10	10
2	Only Structure (squatters)	10	4	14
3	Only Land	4	43	47
Total		14	57	71

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

17. The intensity or significance of land impacts is presented in Table 4, which shows that 10 households are losing up to 10% of their land. On the other hand, 20 households were found to have an impact, which is more than 10% of their land up to 25%. Similarly, 19 households

were also identified to have an impact above 25% up to 50%. Among others, 2 households will be losing more than 50% of their land up to 75% and 6 households will be losing land more than 75%. This information is based on a census survey and subject to change on the basis of verification survey to be conducted during the land acquisition.

Table 4: Severity of Land impacts under the Project

Sl. No.	Scale of Impact	No. of Household		Total
		Sonitpur	Lakhimpur	
1	Up to 10%	0	10	10
2	Above 10% and Below 25%	0	20	20
3	Above 25% and Below 50%	4	15	19
4	Above 50% and Below 75%	0	2	2
5	Above 75%	0	6	6
Total		4	53	57

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

D. Loss of Private Structures under the Project

18. Due to the proposed project work, 37 structures, owned by 24 households, will be affected. Out of 37 structures, 15 structures belong to 10 titleholders (Eksonia/yearly patta holder) and 22 structures belonging to 14 non-titleholder (squatter) households. The details of loss of structures are presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Loss of Private Structures in the Project

SI No	Ownership Status	No of Structure		Total	No of Households		Total HH
		Sonitpur	Lakhimpur		Sonitpur	Lakhimpur	
1	Eksonia (yearly patta)	0	15	15	0	10	10
2	Squatter	10	12	22	10	4	14
Total		10	27	37	10	14	24

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

19. The magnitude of impacts on private structures shows that out of 37 affected structures, only 1 residential structure located in Lakhimpur district is affected up to 50% and the rest 36 structures in Sonitpur and Lakhimpur districts are anticipated to have an impact up to 75% and are fully impacted. There is no loss of structure in Biswanath District. The site condition suggests that even the structures affected up to 50% will not be viable for living and need relocation. The detail of magnitude impacts on structures are summarized in Table 6. Provisions are also included in the Entitlement Matrix that structures will be compensated at replacement cost fully, and partially if it is viable. The engineer from the Building Department will assess the viability of structure during verification and valuation in consultation with the affected household.

Table 6: Magnitude of Impacts on Residential Structures

SI. No.	Scale of Impact	No. Structure		Total	No. of Household		Total
		Sonitpur	Lakhimpur		Sonitpur	Lakhimpur	
1	Up to 50%	0	1	1	0	1	1
2	More than 75%	10	26	36	10	13	23
Total		10	27	37	10	14	24

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

20. Based on the above analysis provided in table 4 and table 6 the total number of significantly affected households is 45. Out of these 18 households are physically displaced and 27 households are losing more than 10% of their productive assets (agricultural land and also commercial structures).

E. Type of Private Structure Affected by the Project

21. As per census survey, there are 24 households who will be losing 37 private structures. Out of 24 affected households, 20 household will be losing 33 residential structures, one household losing one commercial structure and one household losing residential cum commercial structure and 2 Households losing 2 other private structures. The details of structures and number of displaced households are given in Table 7.

Table 7: Type of Private Structure affected by the Project

Sl. No.	Type of Structure	No of Structure		Total	No of Households		Total
		Sonitpur	Lakhimpur		Sonitpur	Lakhimpur	
1	Residential	9	24	33	9	11	20
2	Commercial	0	1	1	0	1	1
3	Residential + Commercial	1	0	1	1	0	1
4	Other Private Structure (Cattle shed)	0	2	2	0	2	2
Total		10	27	37	10	14	24

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

F. Type of Construction of the Affected Structures

22. The types of construction of all the 37 structures being affected in the project are temporary in nature that is made of i.e. bamboo, wood and tin sheet. Due to the geographical vulnerability as they are prone to flood and erosion, the riverine communities mostly construct and live in such temporary structures. The details in terms of the number of the affected structures are summarized in Table 8.

Table 8: Type of Construction of Affected Structure

Sl. No.	Construction Type	No. Structure		Total	No. of Household		Total
		Sonitpur	Lakhimpur		Sonitpur	Lakhimpur	
1	Temporary (Kaccha structure)	10	27	37	10	14	24
Total		10	27	37	10	14	24

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

G. Age of the Affected Structures

23. As shown in Table 9 below, out of total 37 affected structures maximum of the structures were constructed within last 5 years and only 7 were found to have constructed during last 5 to 10 years.

Table 9: Age of Affected Structure

Sl. No.	Age of Structure	No. Structure		Total
		Sonitpur	Lakhimpur	
1	Up to 5 Years	5	25	30
2	Above 5 Years and below 10 Years	5	2	7
Total		10	27	37

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

H. Loss of Livelihood in the Project

24. The census survey revealed that out of a total of 71 households, 27 are losing their livelihood due to loss of productive assets. Out of the mentioned, 25 households losing agricultural land, one is the owner of one commercial structure and one losing one residential cum commercial structure. The details of impact on livelihoods in the project are presented below in Table 10.

Table 10: Loss of Livelihood in the Project

Sl. No.	Loss	No. of Household		Total
		Sonitpur	Lakhimpur	
1	Loss of Agricultural Land	4	21	25
2	Loss of Commercial Structure	0	1	1
3	Loss of Residential cum Commercial Structure	1	0	1
Total		5	22	27

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

I. Loss of Crop and Trees

25. During the census survey, trees belonging to private owners were also assessed which will be affected, these include 112 trees out of which 79 are fruit bearing and 33 are non-fruit bearing trees. The details of household losing trees and crops and type of trees and crops are given in Table 11 and Table 12. The estimation of loss and compensation of private trees will be done by the District Agriculture Officer from Agriculture Department in consultation with Forest Department Officials during the implementation.

Table 11: Impact on Trees

Sl No	District Name	No. of Households losing Tree	Types/Names of the Trees
1	Lakhimpur	14	Mango, Jack fruit, Ajar, Sum, Gahara, Mori Dimaru, Jori, Howalu, Puja, Simalu, Sonaru, Owtenga, Bhelkor
2	Sonitpur	2	Simalu

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

Table 12: Impact on Crops

SI No	District Name	No. of Households losing Crop	Types/Names of the Crops
1	Lakhimpur	23	Potato, Mustard, Banana, Mokal Bamboo, Betel Nut, Jati Bamboo, Papaya, Guava, Coconut, Lemon, Bholuka Bamboo
2	Sonitpur	3	Mustard

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

26. The analysis of census results show that a total of 71 households would be physically and economically displaced due to loss of residential and commercial structure. A summary on category wise displacement of households is given in Table 13 and the list of DPs is attached as **Annexure-1**.

Table 13: Loss wise Displacement of Households

S. N.	Category of Impact	Total HH	Sonitpur	Lakhimpur
Physically Displaced Households				
1	Owners of Residential Land and Structure (6 TH+ 12 NTH)	18	9	9
Total		18	9	9
Loss of Residential Land				
1	Owners of Residential Land (TH)	6	0	6
Total		6	0	6
Economically Displaced Households				
3	Owners of Agricultural Land	25	4	21
4	Loss of Commercial Structure (NTH)	1	0	1
5	Cattle Shed (TH)	2	0	2
6	Other Private (secondary structures like kitchen, toilet, boundary, frontage, shed etc.) (TH)	2	0	2
Total		30	4	26
Both Physically and Economically Displaced				
7	Residential + Commercial structure (NTH)	1	1	0
Total		1	1	0
Other Affected Household (Not Displaced)				
8	Household losing barren land	16	0	16
Grand Total		71	14	57

TH = titleholder, NTH = non-titleholder.

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

J. Loss of Common Property Resources

27. In terms of common property resources (CPR), three structures are identified to have impact in Lakhimpur district during project implementation, out of which, one is temple and the other two are sheds in marketplace. The details of the affected CPRs are presented in **Annexure-2**. Any CPR affected under the Project will be compensated either by cash compensation at replacement cost to the community (registered trust, society or village committee as appropriate) or reconstruction by the Project in consultation with the affected community.

Table 14: Loss of Community Property Resources

Sl. No.	Type of Structure	Lakhimpur
1	Other Community Structures (Shed gates etc.)	2
2	Temple	1
Total		3

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

K. Summary Impacts

28. The summary of resettlement impacts under the Project including type of displacement, significant impacts and livelihood loss etc. are presented in Table 15 below. The photographs of affected structures along with their owner are appended as **Annexure-3**.

Table 15: Summary of Impact

Type of Affected Household & Persons	Number of Households
Total Number of Displaced HHs	71
Total Number of Physically Displaced Households	18
Total Number of Economically displaced HHs	30
Total Number of HHs losing barren land	16
Total Number of Vulnerable Households	54
Scheduled Tribe	30
Scheduled Caste	2
Non-titled holders	12
Women headed households	2
Elderly Headed Households	1
Below Poverty Line Cardholders	8
Loss of Livelihood	
Loss of livelihood (agricultural land, commercial structure and commercial cum residential structure)	27

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

29. During the project census survey, two of the titleholder DPs in “Bonpuroi” village of Lakhimpur district could not be found or traced as they have migrated outside for a long time without establishing any contact with the people living in the village. During the implementation phase, this RIPP will be updated based on the reverification survey. FREMAA, with the help of RIPP implementation support agency shall make continuous efforts throughout the contract period to track the absentee titleholder, if anyone is available to receive compensation. Some of the efforts that shall be taken are listed below.

- Disseminating the information about the project and affected land details with ownership to the nearby non-affected villages/towns
- Enquires with another local circle officer within his circle
- Enquires with the non-affected adjacent villagers, Gaon Burah / Panchayat Offices
- Enquiries with the fellow affected families/persons who stay in other village/town and have received compensation
- Enquires with the Relatives and/or friends of the affected families/persons who have not availed compensation and traced
- Disseminating about the project and affected land details with ownership and enquires with local community-based organization etc.

III. SOCIO ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Project District Profile

30. There are three districts where the high priority work will take place. The districts are Biswanath, Sonitpur and Lakhimpur. These districts are located in the Himalayan region's Central Brahmaputra Valley agro-climatic zone.

31. **Biswanath** district is an administrative district of Assam, which is newly created in the year 2015. Though it was remerged with Sonitpur district in 2022 but in 2023 it was again restored as Biswanath district. It is located towards the north bank of the river Brahmaputra. Biswanath used to be part of larger Sonitpur district during the 2011 census survey. Hence, there is no separate demographic data available for Biswanath and the same has been reflected in the demographic details of Sonitpur district as presented below.

32. **Sonitpur** is a district in Assam under North Assam Division. In 1983, Darrang District was bifurcated to Darrang district and Sonitpur district. Tezpur became the headquarters of Sonitpur District. Sonitpur district had the second largest area of districts in Assam, at 5,324 square kilometers. It has got one sub-division, five revenue circles and seven development blocks. Almost 600,000 people in the district are from communities residing in Assam since pre-colonial times, making up around 46% of the population. It is also home to various ethnic communities such as- Assamese Brahmins, Koch Rajbongshis, Ahom, Karbi, Keot (Kaibarta), Mising, Nath Jogis, Bodo, Thengal Kachari, Chutia, Rabha, Gorkhas, Adivasi or tea garden tribes and other communities of Assam.

33. **Lakhimpur** district is situated on the Northeast corner of Assam and at the north bank of the River Brahmaputra. The river Brahmaputra along with Majuli District stands on the southern side and Gohpur subdivision of Biswanath District is on the West. It has two sub-divisions, seven revenue circles and nine development Blocks. It has a long history in terms of tribal population residing there as Lakhimpur figures largely in the annals of Assam as the region where tribes from the east first reached the Brahmaputra. It is home to tribes like Mishing, Deori and Chutias. Mishing, the riverine tribe are majorly residing in this district compared to other tribe-oriented districts of Assam.

34. According to the 2011 census the demographic details of all the three districts are given below in Table 16.

Table 16: Demographic Profile of State and Project District

Indicators	Assam	Sonitpur District	Lakhimpur District
Number of Town	214	10	4
Number of Villages	26395	1876	484
Total Population	31,205,576	1,924,110	1,042,137
Rural Population %	85.9%	90.96%	91.24%
Urban Population %	14.1%	9.04%	8.76%
Area	78,438sq kms	5,204 sq kms	2,277 sq kms
Population Density/Km ²	398	370	458
Sex Ratio	958	956	968
Literacy %	72.19%	67.34%	77.2%
Schedule Tribe %	12.45%	12.1%	23.9%

Source: Census of India, 2011

B. General Socio-economic Profile of DPs

35. There are 71 households which are envisaged to be affected due to the sub-project activities. The socio-economic information and information gathered for all 71 households through the census survey are presented in the following sections.

36. **Number of DPs.** There are 356 persons in total being affected by the project which includes 198 (55.62%) male and 158 (44.38%) female. The average household size is 5.01 and the average sex ratio among the DPs is 816 females per 1000 male. The details of DPs being affected in the project are presented in the Table 17.

Table 17: Number of Displaced Persons

Sl. No.	Categories of DPs	No. of DPs		Total	%
		Sonitpur	Lakhimpur		
1	Male	45	153	198	55.62
2	Female	35	123	158	44.38
Total		80	276	356	100
	Sex Ratio	778	828	816	
	Aver Household Size	5.71	4.84	5.01	

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

37. **Social categories of the DPs.** The social stratification of the project area shows dominance of other with scheduled Tribes 30 (42.25%) only in Lakhimpur district followed by general caste population with 25 (35.22%) households and other backward caste (OBC) households 14 (19.71%). The detail of social grouping in the project area is presented in the Table 18.

Table 18: Social Categories of the DPs

Sl. No.	Description of the Caste	No. of Household		Total	%
		Sonitpur	Lakhimpur		
1	Scheduled Caste	1	1	2	2.82
2	Scheduled Tribe	0	30	30	42.25
3	Other Backward Caste	10	4	14	19.71
4	General Caste	3	22	25	35.22
Total		14	57	71	100

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

38. **Religious Categories of the DPs.** The religious categories of the DPs show Hinduism is the most followed religion in the project areas.

Table 19: Religious Categories of the DPs

Sl. No.	Religious Categories	No. of Household		Total
		Sonitpur	Lakhimpur	
1	Hindu	11	57	68
2	Muslim	3	0	3
Total		14	57	71

39. **Number of DPs considered as Separate family as per LA Act.** There are various categories of DPs as summarized in Table 20 who are treated as separate family under Right to Fair Compensation in Land Acquisition and Resettlement Act-2013.

Table 20: Number of DPs considered as Separate family as per LA Act

Sl. No.	Categories of DPs	No. of DPs		Total
		Sonitpur	Lakhimpur	
1	Unmarried Son > 30 years	12	28	40
2	Unmarried Daughter/Sister > 30 years	1	12	13
3	Divorcee/Widow	5	7	12
Total		18	47	65

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

40. **Educational Status of DPs.** The educational status of DPs including children below 6 years, reveals that around 6.46% DPs are illiterate. Among the literate DPs, 20.79% have studied up to matriculation level, 6.74% have completed graduation (post-secondary) and only 1 has been found to have completed post-graduation. The gender segregated details of educational status of DPs are presented in the Table 21.

Table 21: Educational Status of DPs

Sl. No.	Educational status	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total %
1	Illiterate	23	4	2.02	19	12.03	6.46
2	Literate	64	24	12.12	40	25.32	17.98
3	Up to middle	110	66	33.33	44	27.85	30.90
4	Below metric	31	23	11.62	8	5.06	8.71
5	Metric	74	51	25.76	23	14.56	20.79
6	Graduate	24	13	6.57	11	6.96	6.74
7	Above graduate	1	1	0.51	0	0.00	0.28
8	Below 6 Years	29	16	8.08	13	8.23	8.15
Total		356	198	100	158	100	100

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

41. **Occupational Status of DPs.** The occupational pattern of DPs (excluding children, students, housewife, unemployed and inactive population) reveals that, majority of the DPs (40.88%) are earning from agricultural activities, followed by 35.04% DPs who are involved as labour and 13.87% in business activities. A meagre proportion of 8.76% of the DPs are also found to be engaged in services. The details of occupational status of DPs are summarized in the Table 22.

Table 22: Occupational Status of DPs

S. N.	Occupational status	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
1	Service	11	8.46	1	14.29	12	8.76
2	Business	18	13.85	1	14.29	19	13.87
3	Agriculture	55	42.31	1	14.29	56	40.88
4	Labour	44	33.85	4	57.14	48	35.04
5	Professional	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Pensioner	2	1.54	0	0.00	2	1.46
Total		131	100	7	100	137	100

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

42. **Annual Income Level of the Affected Households.** There are 13 (18.31%) households earning less than the official per capita income i.e. Rs. 135787/- per year³. The survey reveals that 38 households (53.52%) having an average annual income of above Rs. 135787 and up to Rs. 200,000. Among others, 11 (15.49%) households are earning above Rs. 200,000 and 9 (12.68%) households are earning above Rs. 500,000 which is a good economic indicator of their standard of living. The average income level of households in the project area is summarized in the Table 23.

Table 23: Annual Income Level of the Affected Households

Sl. No.	Annual Income Categories in (Rs)	No. of Household		Total	%
		Sonitpur	Lakhimpur		
1	Below 135787	3	10	13	18.31
2	Above 135787 and up to 200000	5	33	38	53.52
3	Above 200000 and Below 500000	3	8	11	15.49
4	Above 500000	3	6	9	12.68
Total		14	57	71	100

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

C. Vulnerability Status of Project Affected Households

43. According to project census survey there are 54 households enumerated as vulnerable households. In this project vulnerable group includes 30 ST households, 2 SC households, 2 women headed households, and 8 other poor households who are living below the government poverty line. On the other hand, there are 11 non-titleholders (only squatters) not falling under any other category of vulnerability. The vulnerable households' details (without double counting) are presented in the Table 24.

Table 24: Vulnerable Households being affected

Sl. No.	Vulnerable Categories	No. of Household		Total
		Sonitpur	Lakhimpur	
1	Scheduled Caste Households	1	1	2
2	Scheduled Tribe Households	0	30	30
3	Women Headed Households	2	0	2
4	Elderly Headed Households	1	0	1
5	Below Poverty Line Cardholders	3	5	8
6	NTH (squatter) not falling under any above category	7	4	11
Total		14	40	54

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

D. Project Impact on Women

44. Under this project, there are only 2 women headed households affected due to the proposed intervention. Out of 71 project affected households surveyed for socio-economic study 67 households were found having a total of 67 women members above 18 years of age and in 5 households no women members were found. Women in all 67 households were consulted separately through structured questionnaire and an analysis of the same is given in the following section.

³ The per capita income is as per NSDP current price for the year 2024, Directorate of Economics and Statics, Government of Assam.

45. **Decision Making.** Women members of the families were asked about their role in decision making on financial and social matters of the household. It was revealed that in around 98% of households, women have always had a role in the financial and 100% in social decision-making process. The details are given in following Table 25.

Table 25: Role of Women in Financial Decision Making

Sl. No.	Financial Decision Making	No of Family		Total	%
		Sonitpur	Lakhimpur		
1	Yes	12	54	66	98
2	No	1	0	1	2
Total		13	54	67	100

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

46. **Assets owned by the Women.** Out of total households surveyed, only 2 such households were found where women have land in their name, 10 households have women with house in their name. No women own any four wheelers and around 16 have cell phones. The details of assets possessed by the women in project area is given in Table 26.

Table 26: Number of Households having Women owned different Assets

Sl. No	Type of Assets	No of Family		Total
		Sonitpur	Lakhimpur	
1	Land (Homestead or Farmland)	2	0	2
2	House	1	9	10
3	Two-Wheeler (Scoter/ Cycle etc.)	1	1	2
4	Cell Phone	6	10	16
Total		10	20	30

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

47. **Bank Account.** The women were asked about their separate bank account at the household level, and it was found that 100% households have women with their separate bank account. This is largely due to the government financial inclusion policies of empowering poor and women for financial securities in particular. The details are provided in the Table 27.

Table 27: Number of Households having Women with Bank Account

Sl. No	Bank Account	No of Family		Total
		Sonitpur	Lakhimpur	
1	Yes	13	54	67
Total Families with Women Members		13	54	67

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

48. **Member in Self Help Group (SHG).** Self Help Groups are formed under a government programme named 'National Rural Livelihood Mission' and each state has their 'State Rural Livelihood Mission'. The objective of the scheme is to promote rural livelihood, women entrepreneurship, improve their income, financial inclusion of women and also to enhance quality of life. The women in affected households were asked about their participation in any self-help group as a member. As shown in Table 28 it was revealed that 100% women in all the households were found member of a self-help group and when asked it was revealed by them that relocation will not affect their work.

Table 28: Number of Households having Women as Member of SHG

Sl. No	SHG Member	No of Family		Total
		Sonitpur	Lakhimpur	
1	No	13	54	67
Total Families with Women Members		13	54	67

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

49. **Women Benefiting from Development Scheme.** The survey result shows that 47 women in project area have received benefits under different government schemes. Women in around 23.91% households have benefited mostly under government's housing scheme i.e. Prime Minister Awas yojana (PMAY). Among others, one household's got employment and further 76.08% households have benefited under different government schemes and programmes. The details are provided in table 29.

Table 29: Number of Women Benefiting from Development Scheme

Sl. No	Type of Benefits	No of Family		Total	%
		Sonitpur	Lakhimpur		
1	House	1	10	11	23.91
2	Employment	0	1	1	2.17
3	Any Other	4	31	35	76.08
	Total	5	42	47	100

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

50. As per the findings of consultation with women group, the perceived benefit from the subproject includes reduced flood risk and uncertainty, protection of house and land, protection of crops and livestock, improved quality of life etc. However, during the consultation process the negative impacts could not be easily articulated by the women apart from loss of land and non-land assets.

51. There are two women headed households affected in the project. The negative impacts of the sub-project on female-headed households will be taken up on a case-to-case basis and assistance to these households will be treated on a priority basis. During disbursement of compensation and provision of assistance, first priority will be given to female-headed households. Additionally, women headed households are considered as vulnerable and provision for additional assistance has been made in the entitlement of this RIPP. Also, provision for equal wage and health safety facilities for female labours during the construction by the contractor will be ensured by the executing agency.

IV. IMPACT ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

A. Tribal People in Assam

52. There are 3.88 million tribal people in Assam, which accounts for 12.45% of the total population as per census 2011. Tribals are living throughout the state; but in certain districts such as Dima Hasao, Karbi Anglong, Dhemaji, Baksa, Chirang, Udalguri, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur and Goalpara tribal predominance is significantly high. The overall sex ratio among tribal people is 984, which is marginally less than the national average of 990. The tribal population in Assam is predominantly rural with 94.4% residing in rural areas.

53. Assam is an ethnically diverse state with different languages, traditions, and cultural practices; it is the melting pot of a large number of ethnic tribes and races, which have infused richness in the cultural tapestry of Assam. Major tribes of Assam are Bodo (35.1%), Mising (17.52%), Karbi (11.1%), Rabha (7.6%), Sonowal Kachari (6.5%), Lalung (5.2%), Garo (4.2%), and Dimasa (3.2%). They constitute 90% of the ST population of the state. The other tribal people in Assam are Deori, Hajong, Thengal Kachari, Khasi, Jaintia, Mech, Chakma, Mizo, Hmar, Kuki tribes, Naga, Barmans (in Cachar), Man (Tai speaking), Khampti and Singhpho. Seven districts of Assam have ST population of more than 25%. These districts are presented in Table 29 below.

54. Out of the three project districts Lakhimpur is home to one of the major tribes of Assam called Mishing Tribe. Known as a riverine tribe of Assam, the Mishing of Assam basically dwells on the flood plains of the rivers originating in the sub-Himalayan hills of Arunachal Pradesh. They have been historically associated with pisciculture, wet rice cultivation, animal husbandry and collecting forest produces for survival. Another interesting aspect of distribution of tribal population in Assam is that most of the plain tribes⁴ are inhabitants of Brahmaputra valley and only a small proportion live in Barak Valley.

55. The literacy rate among tribal in Assam is 72.1%, which broadly mirrors the overall literacy rate of the state; and is well above the national average. However, the gap between the male and female literacy rate (79% & 65% respectively) highlights that tribal women are still lagging behind on educational attainment. The overall economic condition of an average tribal household appears to be similar (or slightly better) than that of an ordinary household. In Census 2011, only 18.6% of tribal households reported an absence of any durable household assets, which is 5 percentage points lower than that of all social groups. However, access to banking services and electricity grids are considerably lower.

B. Scheduled Areas of Assam

56. The tribal people normally live in contiguous areas; and their lives are closely associated with the nature – streams, trees, plants, animals etc. It is therefore recognized that maintaining their identities would invariably mean keeping their traditional environment intact with them. Given the contiguous inhabitations, it also becomes simpler to have an area approach for development activities and also regulatory provisions to protect their interests. To protect the interests of the tribal population, provision of Sixth Schedule is enshrined in the Constitution of India under Articles 244(2) and 275(1)⁵ to enable autonomous administration of the tribal areas

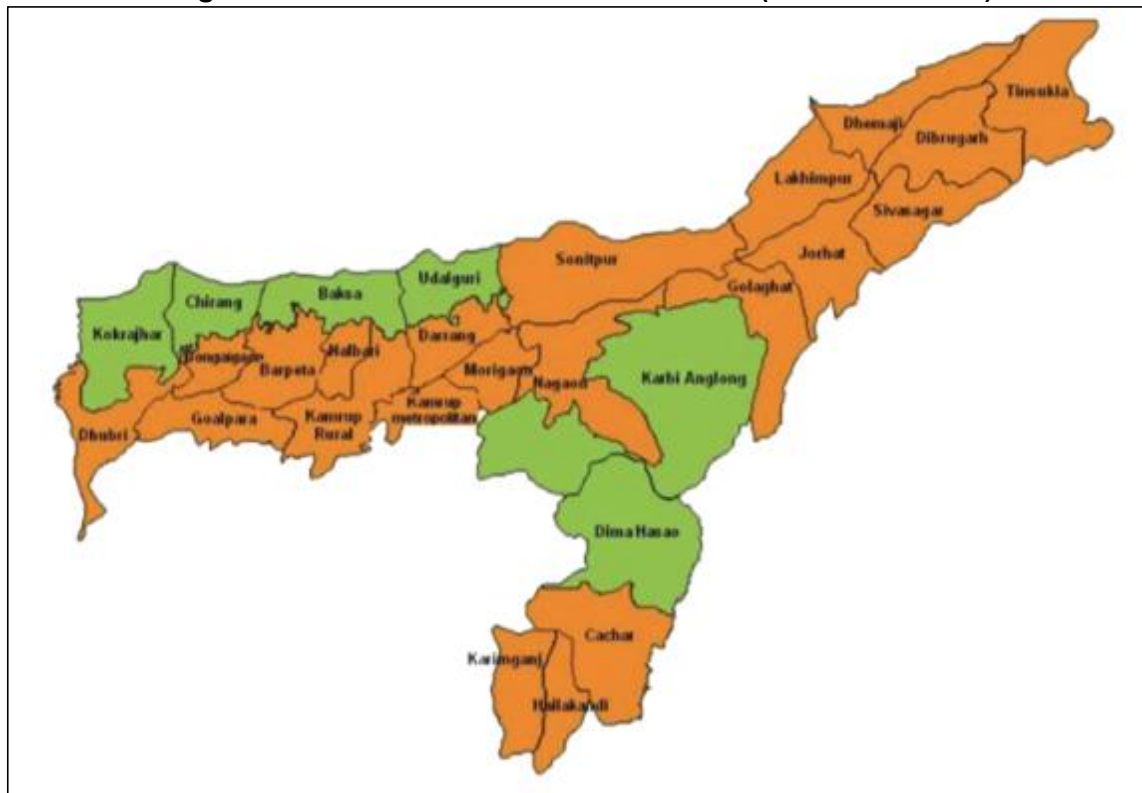
4 According to the list of scheduled tribes in the Indian constitution [order, 1950(a)], there are 23 tribes (14 Hills and 9 Plains) in Assam. The 14 Hills tribes are Chakma, Dimasa, Garo, Hajong, Hmar, Khasi and Jaintia, Lakher, Maan (Tai speaking), Karbi, Pawi, Syntheng, any Kuki tribes, any Mizo tribes and any Naga tribes. The 9 Plains tribes are Barman, Bodo, Deori, Hojai, Sonowal Kachari, Tiwa or Lalung, Mech, Mising and Rabha.

5 Constitution of India, SIXTH SCHEDULE [Articles 244(2) and 275(1)] Provisions as to the Administration of Tribal Areas in [the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram]

<https://www.mea.gov.in/Images/pdf1/S6.pdf>

of Assam. Six tribal districts of Assam: Karbi Anglong, Dima Hasao, Kokrajhar, Chirang, Baksa & Udalguri have been declared as the Scheduled Areas.

Figure 3: Sixth Scheduled Areas of Assam (in Green Colour)



57. The administration of these autonomous areas is vested in the Autonomous Councils established as per the provisions laid down in the Sixth Schedule. These councils are endowed with legislative, judicial executive and financial powers. They are also expected to oversee the traditional bodies in local tribes. The Autonomous Councils have power to make laws related to land administration and inheritance of property, management of forest and water-resources, regulation of Jhum cultivation practice, establishing village or town committees and matter relating to tribal administration, marriage and social customs. The Autonomous Councils of Assam have been conferred with additional powers to make laws within its areas on delegated subjects.

58. The Government of Assam have been taking various steps to accelerate development process for the welfare of Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities in the State through democratic decentralization of power and empowering the Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities to participate in the planning, monitoring and implementation of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) schemes in grass root level by constituting Territorial Councils, Autonomous Councils and Development Councils for different Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities in the State. There are two different types of autonomous councils in Assam.

- a) Territorial Councils under Sixth Schedule of Constitution of India
- b) Statutory Autonomous Councils constituted under State Act

Under Sixth scheduled of constitution of India there are 3 Autonomous councils. And 6 Statutory Autonomous councils there namely

- a) Rabha Hasong Autonomous Council
- b) Mishing Autonomous Council
- c) Tiwa Autonomous Council
- d) Deori Autonomous Council
- e) Thengal Kachari Autonomous Council
- f) Sonowal Kachari Autonomous Council

59. The project area falls under Mishing autonomous council (Lakhimpur district) which is one of the statutory councils in Assam.

C. Tribal Scenario of the Project Area

60. The proposed high priority works under CRBIFRERMP cover three districts of Assam. Among the three project districts, Lakhimpur has the highest rate of tribal population 23.9% and Sonitpur has the lowest rate of tribal population at 12.01% of the total population. Details of tribal populations in project districts are presented in Table 30.

Table 30: Number ST Population in Project Area

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Population	ST population	%
1	Assam State	3,12,05,576	38,84,371	12.45
2	Biswanath	6,12,491	93,174	15.21
3	Lakhimpur	19,24,110	1,39,033	23.9
4	Sonitpur	10,42,137	2,49,383	12.01

Source: Census of India, 2011

61. The socio-economic status of ST households in the Project districts i.e. Biswanath⁶, Sonitpur and Lakhimpur as per the socio-economic caste census of 2011 is given in the table in Table 31.

Table 31: Socio Economic Status of ST households in Project Districts

Sl. No.	Total	Sonitpur	Lakhimpur
1	Total number of Households	50,995	47,429
2	Landless	6,171	5,448
3	Having non-agricultural enterprises	1,359	1,204
4	Salaried job (Government)	2,668	3,024
5	Salaried job (Public)	129	137
6	Salaried job (Private)	786	785

Source: Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011

D. Project Impact on Indigenous People

62. The nature of the project includes infrastructure related works, and it will have IR impacts. However, as per the Project census survey, 30 tribal households are also being affected under this project in Lakhimpur district. The project area is not primarily inhabited by the tribal groups however; there are households from riverine Mishing communities who live in the project area of Lakhimpur district. Further the project will ensure that there are no adverse impacts to IPs identity, culture, and customary livelihoods.

⁶ Biswanath used to be part of larger Sonitpur district during the 2011 census survey. Hence, there is no separate secondary data available for Biswanath, however it can be considered as a part of Sonitpur.

63. As per the ADB SPS 2009 SR-3 (IP Safeguards) requirement, the project needs to obtain broad community support in case of specific project context and significant impact on IP⁷. Under the project there will be no commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of indigenous peoples, no physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and no commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples. Due to the continuous erosion of land people in general ready to part away with a portion of their land for a permanent solution and protection of the remaining land. If the anti-erosion works is not undertaken the community will gradually lose their land and it will be threat to the existence of the riverine communities.

64. The analysis of the primary data collected through a census survey is given below.

65. **Educational Status.** Out of the three project districts, only in Lakhimpur district 30 Tribal households are affected. The survey shows that 7.87% of the population are still illiterate, 23.62% are literate and there is no person who is found to be graduate.

Table 32: Educational status of the Affected Household family members

Sl. No.	Educational status of APs	DPs	%
1	Illiterate	10	7.87
2	Literate	30	23.62
3	Up to middle	47	37
4	Below metric	13	10.25
5	Metric	18	14.17
6	Graduate	9	7.09
7	Above graduate	0	0
Total		127	100

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

66. **Category of Loss.** Out of 30 affected households there are a total of 8 households are losing land with residential structures and other secondary structures i.e. cattle shed, and storeroom and 22 households are losing only land (6 residential and 16 barren land). The total area of land losing by the 30 affected households is 1.26 acres (30 plots). The detail of loss is presented in Table 33.

Table 33: Category of Loss

Sl. No.	Category of Loss	Lakhimpur (HH)
1	Land with Structure (Primary and secondary)	8 (4 residential & 4 i.e. 2 cattle shed and 2 storeroom)
2	Only Land (6 residential land /16 barren land)	22
Total		30

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

⁷ Broad community support is required if a project involve: (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples.

67. **Loss of Livelihoods.** The survey data reveals that due to the project no tribal household is losing any agricultural land, commercial structures or any other income generating activities. There is no negative impact on livelihood on the 30 Tribal households.

68. In Lakhimpur district, the tribe which is being affected due to the project is called Mishing tribe. The Mishing community is considered as a riverine tribe. The project area is not solely a tribal area. However, the Mishing population who are losing land in this project is not agricultural land. They are losing in between 20-30% of their residential land and will continue to live in that same place as they used to be. Hence, there is no anticipation of the affected community is going to be landless under the project. Effective mitigation measures will be taken to compensate for their loss of land and non-land assets. Due to continuous erosion this community is losing their land and in the verse of being landless in due course of time if protection measures proposed are not implemented immediately.

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

Customary right to land and natural resources: The customary right to land is prevalent only amongst the hills tribal people of Assam viz. Karbi's and Dimasa's of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao Autonomous hills districts of Assam. It is confirmed after the social impact assessment that there is no such customary use of land or any other natural resources in this subproject-affected area. The land being used by the ST households are recorded under the revenue department and no customary land practice is prevalent in the project area.

- a) Customary Governance System: There is no customary governance system prevalent within the affected area. They follow the governance system similar to the other mainstream communities of Assam.
- b) Cultural Practice: The cultural practices of tribal people are similar to the mainstream people of Assam though there is diversity. The tribal people living within this subproject area participate in the common cultural practices though they have their own practice in the scheduled area.
- c) Language: Though the tribal families residing in the subproject area have their own dialect, they do not have any script and follow Assamese as their medium of instruction in schools and also use Assamese language for all official correspondences.
- d) Socioeconomic status: The socio-economic status of the tribal people is similar to the mainstream community of Assam. However, the Mishing community is having their own coping mechanisms using natural resources to deal with flood by constructing bamboo structures during flood.
- e) Health, education, livelihood, and social security status: The health, education, livelihood, and social security status of the tribal people are similar to the mainstream people of Assam, especially those who live near the flood prone areas of Assam. STs access the same privileges as all Assamese peoples, such that ST children participate mainstream schooling and health services.
- f) Level of vulnerability of the affected Indigenous Peoples community: The level of vulnerability of the affected tribal community due to the project activity is the same as

those of the non-tribal mainstream community. However, no negatively affected families are enumerated under this project.

70. The ST households which are envisaged to be impacted by the project are from Mishing community of Assam, who basically dwells on the flood plains areas. They are often prone to flood and over the time they have lost their land in Brahmaputra due to erosion. The project will support them in protecting their land and avoid further erosion. Further, there will be positive impact on the social and health aspects of the life of the affected ST households as the consequent negative impacts of flood to their social and health will be minimized due to flood protection. Though they will be losing a portion of their land, they will continue to live in the remaining land to be protected through the project interventions. Under this project, considering the tribal people as vulnerable, special assistance provision has been made in the entitlement matrix and included in this resettlement and Indigenous Peoples plan. They can build their houses with the compensation received for the loss of their land and residential structures.

E. Beneficial Measures for Indigenous People

71. The RIPP provides guidance to guarantee culturally appropriate project implementation for indigenous people in the project areas, and to develop measures to minimize and mitigate any unavoidable adverse impacts. In general, the ST households support the project, because the project is designed to protect their land from erosion as they have lost most of their land in the river Brahmaputra over the years. Project impacts on affected ST households are both direct and indirect and beneficial in nature. The beneficial measures proposed under the project for the ST household are listed below and these measures will be implemented, monitored and reported through SSMR.

- I. The project will protect the land of ST households from erosion and safeguard the life and natural resources they are depending on.
- II. It will safeguard their shelter or residential structures as they are vulnerable to flood and river erosion
- III. Due to the project interventions, land-based livelihood will be protected and enhanced
- IV. Under the project entitlement matrix, it has provisions for training and exploring alternate livelihood opportunities
- V. Special vulnerable assistance is considered as a provision to the vulnerable section including ST households
- VI. The project is expected to decrease the risk of natural disaster like flood and river erosion so that the communities living near the river can improve their standard of living and quality of life

V. STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

72. The purpose of the stakeholder consultation and public participation process is to ensure that stakeholders, interested and affected parties as well as the public are informed of the proposed project and activity, to solicit their views and opinions about the project. According to the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009): "The borrower and client will carry out meaningful consultation with affected people and other concerned stakeholders, including civil society, and facilitate their informed participation. Meaningful consultation is a process that:

- (i) Begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle;
- (ii) Provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people;
- (iii) Is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion;

- (iv) Is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and
- (v) Enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

73. As an integral part of the safeguards planning stakeholders' consultations were carried out during the month of November and December 2024 including indigenous peoples, vulnerable people, scheduled tribe and communities during the preparation of the RIPP. The process of consultation will be continued during project implementation. Future consultations will be carried out with all the stakeholders.

A. Stakeholders in the Project

74. Consultations with various stakeholders were carried out during various phases of project preparation. The stakeholders in the project are both primary and secondary. The primary stakeholders are project displaced persons (DPs), project beneficiaries, Executing Agency, Implementing Agency especially the officials in FREMAA and WRD. The secondary stakeholder includes district magistrates and the revenue official, village heads, head of Gram Panchayat, village administrative officers, civil society organisations, and business communities in the area.

B. Public Consultation in the Project

75. Public consultations were arranged at the stage of project preparation to ensure peoples' participation in the planning phase of this project and to treat public consultation and participation as a continuous two-way process beneficial in project planning and implementation. Aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of DPs and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions and individual interviews.

C. Methods of Public Consultation

76. Consultations and discussions were held along the project with the affected families and other stakeholders. All displaced households were consulted during the project census survey. Consultation meetings were organized to get wider public input from both the primary and secondary stakeholders. The consultation methods followed to elicit required information (their views & opinions) are detailed below in Table 34.

Table 34: Methods of Public Consultations

Stakeholders	Consultation Method
Displaced Persons	Through Census Survey involving head of the household as respondent
Village Head/representative of DPs	Through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) at affected villages
Local communities	Through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) at affected villages
Women's groups	Through Census survey and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) at affected villages
Vulnerable groups (SC, ST, BPL)	Through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) at affected villages

Executing Agency, Implementing Agency	Individual interview, discussion, joint field visit
Line Departments/Agencies	Individual meeting/interview, discussion

D. Scope of Consultation and Issues

77. All the survey and consultation meetings were organised to provide free and prior information to the displaced persons and participants. Women members of the survey team assisted women to present their views on their particular concerns. During the consultation process efforts were made by the survey teams to:

- (i) ascertain the views of the DPs, with reference to the project proposal and possible impacts.
- (ii) understand views of the community on land acquisition, resettlement issues and rehabilitation options.
- (iii) identify and assess the major socio-economic characteristics of the villages to enable effective planning and implementation.
- (iv) obtain opinion of the community on issues related to the impacts on common property and relocation of the same.
- (v) examine DPs' opinion on problems and prospects of flood related issues.
- (vi) identify people's expectations from project and their absorbing capacity.
- (vii) Finally, to establish an understanding for identification of overall developmental goals and benefits of the project.

78. The first level of interaction and consultation with the stakeholders started during the initial stage of project while identifying the land use and ownership details of identified reaches and affected land parcels. The field supervisors appointed by FREMAA for each of the subproject districts conducted joint verification of land with the officials from revenue departments. The second level of consultation was carried out during the Project census survey through direct interaction with affected households and conducting focused group discussions in major villages/locations. The details of FGDs conducted during the census survey are presented in the Table 35.

Table 35: Details of Consultations Under the Project

Sl. No.	Name of Village	FGD Type	Date of Consultation	Participants		
				Male	Female	Total
1	Amlokhi Bandana (Bahir Bandana)	General	21/11/2024	3	3	6
2	Papung	General	22/11/2024	9	0	9
3	Baghchuk (Kolbari)	Women specific	22/11/2024	0	5	5
4	Sonitpur	General	25/11/2024	7	0	7
5	Jarony	General	25/11/2024	12	0	12
6	Jarony	Women specific	12/12/2024	0	10	10
7	Paken	General	27/12/2024	14	0	14
8	Rangchali Dalani	General	27/12/2024	11	4	15
9	Jamuguri	General	13/12/2024	8	5	13
10	Jamuguri	Women specific	13/12/2024	0	10	10
Total				64	37	101

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

E. Findings of Focused Group Discussions

79. During the resettlement survey, FGDs were conducted in affected villages along the project alignment. The participants in these FGDs are not limited to the place of meeting or DPs only but also included the other interested parties from the affected villages and beneficiaries under the Project. The survey team pre informed the village head and invited all villagers to attend the FGD on a pre-fixed date and interested persons have attended the meeting accordingly.

80. In addition to the individual interaction with all displaced households during the census survey, a total of 101 persons (64 male and 37 female) were consulted separately in 10 FGDs with two different groups i.e. men and women. Out of 10 FGDs 3 FGDs were conducted specifically only with women. Some of the major issues that were discussed and feedback received from the villagers during the course of the consultations and measures taken are summarized in the Table 36. A detail of consultation including the list of participants and consultation photographs are presented in the **Annexure-4**.

Table 36: Summary findings of Consultation

Issue	Discussion/Suggestion	Measures Taken
Loss of Structure/ Loss of Land	The level of vulnerability remains very high in the flood or erosion prone communities and during the consultation with various community groups many hindrances were highlighted that come along with loss of land or shelter and relocation. The inhabitants of these villages are dependent on agriculture as a source of livelihood. But relocation always comes with its own disadvantages affecting income, lifestyle, culture etc. People have already lost huge land and shelter due to erosion and flood over the years Highlighting the response to recent major soil erosion which was in 2020-22 and 2023-24 in which they have lost most of their land and shelter. One statement also came repeatedly that the embankment protection measures are not sustainable.	The main component in this project as proposed is to undertake anti-erosion works urgently in order to arrest further erosion on the vulnerable stretches of the river flowing by the villages, hence, it will prevent loss of land in near future.
Environmental impact	While speaking about the impact people have spoken about both positive and negative impact. In terms of the negative impact people are anticipating that construction might have an impact on the environment as it might create noise and air pollution in that area during the construction period	An environmental assessment has already been completed in the project areas which will have an action plan to minimize the impact on environment as per the mandates of project
Gender responsive and Inclusiveness	Women are taking up activities through Self Help Group model where they have access to credit.	The project will provide space for an inclusive approach to all the activities. The project is given the

Issue	Discussion/Suggestion	Measures Taken
	<p>It eventually supports the holistic development of the family.</p> <p>Women's participation in village/panchayat level politics is also reflected to be limited, which came in the responses from the communities.</p>	<p>GEN standard which reflects the level of gender responsive mechanisms and considering other disadvantaged groups</p>
<p>Educational status and importance of education</p>	<p>There is a lack of awareness overall in the community on the importance of education and during the consultation respondents stated the poor condition of educational activities in the area which is eventually also leading to high rate of drop out among children. Though in certain places they stated that education is accessible for them and the children go to school on a regular basis. According to them, despite knowing the benefits of education they are unable to access the services due to poverty engagement of children in other activities</p>	<p>Through various awareness generating programs and people participating in various community programs will get informed and understand the importance of education</p>
<p>Discrimination on the basis of gender</p>	<p>According to the women, they are not entitled to equal pay like man, and the reason stated by the respondent is women do not give much time to work compared to the opposite gender. Some of them also stated that women are physically less capable than men to do certain works which is why women are paid less in those jobs.</p>	<p>The project will maintain equal standards of pay for any kind of labour work and it will be implied by the law of land not social norms. As it is also considered as GEN project thus it adheres to ensure all the gender inclusive criteria across. The respondents were informed that, the project will maintain standards of equal pay for equal work and it will be implied by the law of land not social norms.</p>
<p>Dependency on Water resources</p>	<p>The level of vulnerability remains very high in the flood or erosion prone communities and during the consultation with various community groups many hindrances were highlighted that come along with loss of land or shelter and relocation. The inhabitants of these villages are mostly dependent on agriculture as a source of livelihood. But relocation always comes with its own disadvantages affecting income, lifestyle, culture etc. People have already lost huge land and shelter due to erosion and flood over the years. Highlighting the response on recent major soil erosion which was in 2020-22 and 2023-24 in</p>	<p>The various assessments – poverty, social and livelihood assessment, economic assessment and environmental assessment have been done in lieu of the community people. The community dependency on any kinds of resources will be reflected in this assessment and hence it gets attention in the action plan as well</p>

Issue	Discussion/Suggestion	Measures Taken
	<p>which they have lost most of their land and shelter.</p> <p>One statement also came repeatedly that the embankment protection measures are not sustainable.</p>	
Rate of compensation	<p>While speaking about the impact people have spoken about both positive and negative impact. In terms of negative impact, people have expressed their concern about the rate of fare compensation for loss of their assets and livelihood. They also seemed to be curious to know regarding the process and eligibility for getting compensation.</p>	<p>The rate of compensation will be decided as per market value and replacement cost will be given.</p>
Compensation preference	<p>Women are taking up activities through Self Help Group model where they have access to credit. It eventually supports the holistic development of the family.</p> <p>Preference for receiving of compensation for the lost for the impacted assets in cash or kind was also discussed with the community, including women.</p>	<p>The affected people will be given cash compensation for the loss of their assets. The RIPP implementation support agency will assist the DPs during the process. Whereas some of the respondents also want to receive Compensation and assistance in kind, i.e. land for land etc.</p>
Communication and accountability	<p>During the course of conducting survey and impact assessment, series of consultations / FGDs were conducted in the target villages regarding project design components, activities, its benefit, potential impacts, provision for eligible compensation, R&R assistance, negotiated purchase of land, process of receiving compensation, project GRM and its importance etc. were discussed.</p> <p>In the process of discussion, the targeted community was also requested to cooperate during the implementation, where the villagers have ensured to extend their full cooperation.</p>	<p>Public consultation will continue throughout the project cycle. Implementing agency will assist people in participation at various stages of implementation</p> <p>The three-tier GRM services would support the communication process while establishing GRC and easy access to the offices with proper display of noticeboard with all the information. Any grievances received will be addressed through proper channel.</p> <p>There will be transparent communication from all the relevant departments with display noticeboards, distribution of leaflets and continued discussion with the community groups including the disadvantaged ones.</p>
Skill based livelihood pattern	<p>During the consultations /FGDs, the scope for employment or engagement, especially for the women, during the project implementation was discussed. In addition, organizing and conducting livelihood restoration skill-based</p>	<p>The livelihood package design includes enhancing the traditional skill set of the community and also introducing new skills with linkage to the various skill development training centers and service</p>

Issue	Discussion/Suggestion	Measures Taken
	training for the vulnerable affected people was discussed	providers in and around the affected communities

F. Consultation with Officials and Other Stakeholders

81. Other stakeholders in the project such as Executing Agency especially the officials in FREMAA, WRD staff and the concerned district administration and the revenue officials were also consulted on various issues especially related to land acquisition, involuntary resettlement and the mitigation measures. The details of some of such consultations are summarized in the Table 37 and photographs from the meetings are also given below

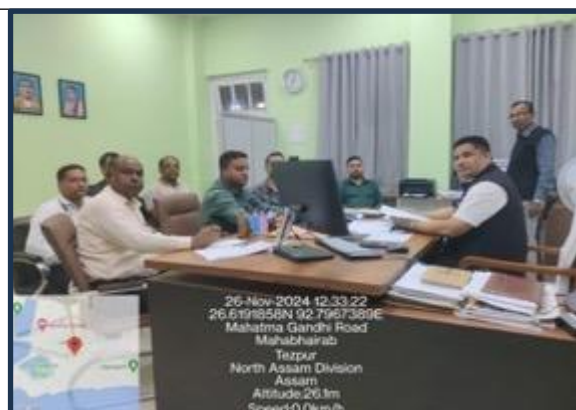
Table 37: Details of Consultation with Officials

S. N.	Name and Designation	Issue discussed	Contact No.
1	Mr. Rupak Kumar Mazumder (Deputy CEO, FREMAA)	Project Planning, Coordination for social safeguard due diligence.	7086056499
2	Mr. Deep Pegu Dy.CEO(Works),FREMAA	Project planning and technical requirement	9435033641
3	Mr. Abhishek Paul (Social Development Specialist, FREMAA)	Land Acquisition Planning, Coordination for social safeguard due diligence.	7399368519
4	Mr. Hiranjyoti Deka (Social Expert, WRD)	Land Acquisition Planning, Coordination for social safeguard due diligence.	7002081363
5	Mr. Pitambar Deka Baro (Executive Engineer, WR Dhakuakhana)	Alignment, Project proposal, LA information, Social survey	9435201563
6	Mr. Biswjeet Dutta (Circle officer Dhakuakhana)	LA details, verification of impacts	8920476737
7	Mr. Dinesh Doley (Village Pradhan, Matmara)	Project information, and impact of project.	8011233783
8	Mr. Pranjit Borah (Executive Engineer, WRD Biswanath)	Alignment, Project proposal, LA information.	9864017649
9	Mrs. Trishna Mipun (Circle officer Biswanath)	Alignment, Project proposal, LA information.	8011015457
10	Mr. Munindra Nath Ngatey (DC Biswanath)	Alignment, Project proposal, LA information, social survey	03715230071
11	Mr. Chandrakant Hazarika (Gram Pradhan, Rangchali Dalani)	Project information, and impact of project.	7635811204
12	Mr. Ajay Doley (Gram Pradhan, Paken)	Project information, and impact of project.	6003179635
13	Mr. Khanindra Barman (Executive Engineer, WRD Sonitpur)	Alignment, Project proposal, LA information.	9435057596
14	Mr. Madhurjya Buragohain (Circle officer Sonitpur)	Alignment, Project proposal, LA information, Social Survey.	8486483757
15	Mr. Garga Mohan Das (ADC (LA) Sonitpur)	Alignment, Project proposal, LA information	03712220011
16	Mr. Keshav Chhetri Gram Pradhan, Jarony)	Project information, and impact of project.	8402006534

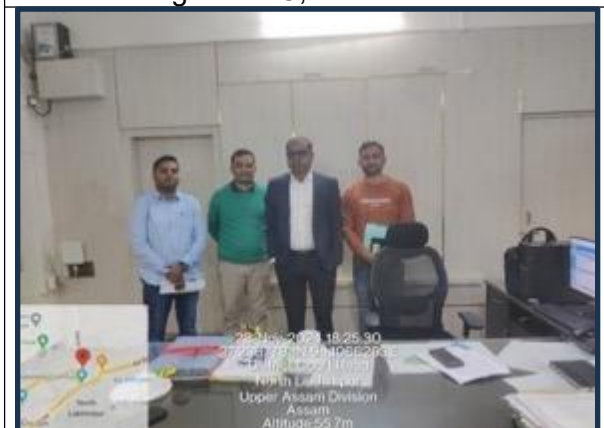
S. N.	Name and Designation	Issue discussed	Contact No.
17	Mr. Lachit kumar Das (DC Lakhimpur)	Alignment, Project proposal, LA information, social survey	8638827793
18	Mr. Kartik Kalita Co District Commissioner, Dhakuakhana	Alignment, Project proposal, LA information, social survey	7896104302
18	Mr. Thaneswar Das (AE Lakhimpur WRD)	Alignment, Project proposal, LA information.	9957416734
19	Mrs. Nivedita Patir (Gram Pradhan, Jamuguri)	Project information, and impact of project.	8011807289



Meeting with DC, Biswanath District



Meeting with ADC(LA) Sonitpur District



Meeting with DC, Lakhimpur District



Meeting with Co-DC, Dhakuakhana

G. Plan for Further Consultation in the Project

82. The effectiveness of the Resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) program is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the Project. Several additional rounds of consultations with DPs will form part of the further stages of project preparation and implementation. The RIPP implementation support agency will be entrusted with the task of conducting these consultations during implementation, which will involve disclosure on compensation, assistance options, and entitlement package and income restoration measures suggested for the project. The consultation will continue throughout the project implementation period. The following set of activities will be undertaken for effective implementation of the RIPP:

- (i) In case of any change in engineering design/planning, the DPs and other stakeholders will be consulted for minimization of resettlement impacts, development of mitigation measures etc.
- (ii) Introducing the project entitlement matrix, assets valuation methodology, GRM, LAR implementation stages and timeline.
- (iii) Together with the RIPP implementation support agency, the PIU will conduct information dissemination sessions in the project area and solicit the help of the local community/leaders and encourage the participation of the DP's in RIPP implementation.
- (iv) During the implementation, RIPP implementation support agency will organize public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of project works, including awareness regarding construction schedule.
- (v) Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups like women, SC, ST, etc. to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration.
- (vi) Specific meaningful consultations with the ST population will be conducted during project implementation. Considering the socio-cultural context and linguistic difference the tribal people, the RIPP implementing agency and contractors will be engaged staff having familiarities with local language and culture to conduct consultations with the community.
- (vii) To ensure reasonable representation of women in the project planning and implementation, they will be specifically prioritized in consultation.

83. A detailed Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan will be prepared by PIU and RIPP implementation support agency for the project as per the format below in Table 38. This will be updated as per the project schedule.

Table 38: Future Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

SI. N.	Subject	Activities	Timeline	Responsible Agencies
Disclosure Plan				
1	Public Notification	Notify eligibility cut-off date for NTH	Jan 2025	PMU/ RIPP implementation support agency
2	Disclosure of RIPP	Translate RIPP in local language and disclose at PIU Office and Panchayat	June 2025	PMU/ PIU / RIPP implementation support agency
3	Internet	Publish RIPP on ADB	June 2025	ADB/ RIPP implementation

	disclosure of the RIPP	and executing agency website		support agency/PIU
4	Distribution of R&R information leaflet	Prepare R&R information leaflet and distribute to DPs	July 2025	PMU/ PIU/ RIPP implementation support agency
5	Disclosure of updated RIPP	Disclosure after joint measurement survey	July 2025	PMU/ PIU / RIPP implementation support agency
6	Disclosure of the final or updated RIPP	Final RIPP disclosed on ADB and executing agency website and to affected households and other stakeholders at PIU and/or Panchayat offices	August 2025	ADB/PMU/PIU
Public Consultation Plan (During Project implementation Stage)				
1	Inclusive and participatory Consultation	Implementation of safeguards measures as per RIPP	July/August 2025 onwards	PMU/ PIU / RIPP implementation support agency
2	Community Consultation	Introducing the project entitlement matrix, GRM,	July/August 2025 onwards	PMU/ PIU / RIPP implementation support agency
3	FGDs/Public meeting with community and specific consultations with the SC, ST, women and other vulnerable groups	Informing the community on the project progress, Construction schedule and measures taken to avoid any inconvenience	July/August 2025 onwards	ADB/PMU/ PIU / RIPP implementation support agency
3	Monitoring and Reporting	Monitoring and reporting of measures suggested in RIPP	Continuous	PMU/ PIU / RIPP implementation support agency

H. Information Disclosure

84. Initial project information containing project scope, potential impacts, mitigation measures and broad compensation provision was shared and disclosed at various project locations through consultations carried out during preparation of this RIPP. The initial discussion contained information on (i) overall project objective, scope and benefits. (ii) broad project components, (iii) Grievance redressal mechanisms (iv) potential social impacts such as impact on crops and trees and mitigation and compensation measures, (v) other associated social mitigation measures, (vi) future actions and (vii) seeking support of the people for project implementation.

85. To ensure transparency in planning and for further active involvement of DPs and other stakeholders the project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. The executing agency will submit the following documents to ADB for disclosure on ADB's website:

- (i) final RIPP endorsed by the executing agency after the census of displaced persons has been completed.
- (ii) If required, new RIPP or updated RIPP and/or a corrective action plan prepared during project implementation; and
- (iii) resettlement monitoring reports and any other related reports.

86. FREMAA with support from RIPP implementing NGO/Agency, PMU and contractor, will continue the disclosure process during project implementation by providing relevant information in a timely manner, in an accessible place, and in a form and language understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. The draft RIPP will be disclosed on ADB and FREMAA's website prior to ADB's management review/prior to negotiation and the Final RIPP (or addendum to it) will also be disclosed in ADB's website and FREMAA when ready and prior to commencement of any construction works in resettlement impacted areas. The monitoring reports on RIPP implementation to be prepared by FREMAA and submitted to ADB. The external monitoring reports will also be disclosed on ADB's and FREMAA's website.

VI. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

A. Objectives

87. The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the project have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of the Government of India (GOI), the Government of Assam and Asian Development Bank. Prior to the preparation of the RIPP, a detailed analysis of the existing national and state policies was undertaken, and the section below provides details of the various national and state level legislations studied and their applicability for the project. This resettlement and indigenous peoples plan is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country and ADB policy requirements.

B. Applicable Policy and Legal Framework

88. The policy framework and entitlements for the project are based on National Laws: The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act-2013 (RFCTLARRA, 2013) Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015, Land Acquisition through Direct Purchase by way of Negotiated Settlement for Public Purpose of all Departments in the State of Assam dated 7th March 2022, The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006, The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act 1996, and Rehabilitation Policy for Erosion Affected Families of Assam, 2020 and ADB SPS, 2009.

1. The Mishing Autonomous Council Act, 1995

89. The Mishing Autonomous Council Act, 1995 passed by Assam Legislative Assembly to provide for the establishment of the Mishing Autonomous Council within the State of Assam with maximum autonomy within the framework of the Constitution, comprising of Satellite Areas and Core Areas for social, economic, educational, ethnic and cultural advancement of the Mishing and other Scheduled Tribe communities residing therein.

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

90. The RFCTLARR, 2013 replaced the Land Acquisition Act, 1984 and is applicable to all states in India. RFCTLARR, 2013 is the first national/central law that addresses land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement. The Government of Assam has already notified the Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 confirming implementation of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. This Act provides an enhanced framework for providing compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance through a participative and transparent process for land acquisition in the public interest. The Act lays down procedures for estimating fair compensation of the displaced persons (and not just the titleholders) due to land acquisition, rehabilitation, and resettlement. Some of the key features are as follows:

- Preliminary investigations/preparation of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and preparation of Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) or Resettlement Action Plan (RP)
- Preliminary Notification stating project/ public purpose; reasons necessitating land acquisition; summary of SIA; and particulars of the Administrator appointed for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement; receipt of Objections and Hearing after the approval of SIA and within 12 months from the date of SIA approval.
- Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme and its declaration by the

District Collector after the same is approved by the Commissioner-Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

- Public notice and award of compensation and R&R assistance by the District Collector within a period of twelve months from the date of the Award publication.

91. Section 27 of the Act defines the method by which market value of the land shall be computed under the proposed law. Schedule I outlines the proposed minimum compensation based on a multiple factor of market value. Schedule II outlines the elements of resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) entitlements for the affected families, which shall be in addition to the minimum compensation per Schedule I. These R&R entitlements under Schedule II are presented below.

- If a house is lost in rural areas, a constructed house shall be provided as per the Indira Awas Yojana specifications. If a house is lost in urban areas, a constructed house shall be provided, which will be not less than 50 sq mts in the plinth area. Provided that any such family in urban areas which opts not to take the house offered, shall get one-time financial assistance for house construction, which shall not be less than one lakh fifty thousand rupees. If any affected family in rural areas prefers, the equivalent cost of the house may be offered in lieu of the constructed house.
- Each affected family will be eligible for choosing one-time assistance option from (a) where jobs are created through the project, after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field, make provision for employment at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the time being in force, to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required; or (b) one-time payment of five lakhs rupees per affected family.
- Subsistence grant for displaced families for a period of one year: Each affected family which is displaced from the land acquired shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to three thousand rupees per month for a period of one year from the date of the award. In addition to this amount, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes displaced from Scheduled Areas shall receive an amount equivalent to fifty thousand rupees. In case of displacement from the Scheduled Areas, as far as possible, the affected families shall be relocated in a similar ecological zone, so as to preserve the economic opportunities, language, culture and community life of the tribal communities.
- Each affected family which is displaced shall get onetime financial assistance of fifty thousand rupees as transportation cost for shifting the family, building materials, belongings and cattle.
- Each affected family having cattle or having a petty shop shall get one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of twenty-five thousand rupees for construction of cattle shed or petty shop as the case may be.
- Each affected family of an artisan, small trader or self-employed person or an affected family which owned non-agricultural land or commercial, industrial or institutional structure in the affected area, and which has been involuntarily displaced from the affected area due to land acquisition, shall get one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of twenty-five thousand rupees.
- Each affected family shall be given a one-time Resettlement Allowance of fifty thousand rupees only.
- Stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of the land or house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by the Requiring Body. The land for houses allotted to the affected families shall be free from all encumbrances.

92. Section 27 of the Act defines the method by which, market value of the land shall be computed under the proposed law. Schedule I outlines the proposed minimum compensation based on a multiple of market value. Schedule II through VI outlines the resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements to landowners and livelihood losers, which shall be in addition to the minimum compensation per Schedule I. Additional details regarding the Act can be found in **Annexure-5**. The SGoA has already notified the Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 confirming implementation of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

3. Land Acquisition Through Direct Purchase by way of Negotiated Settlement for Public Purpose of all Departments in the State of Assam dated 7th March 2022

93. To simplify and fast track the process of land procurement and to provide the land losers an opportunity to negotiate their cost of land, GoA has formulated a policy known as the “Land Acquisition through Direct Purchase by way of Negotiated Settlement for Public Purpose of all Departments in the State of Assam dated 7th March 2022”.

94. The policy will expedite land availability for the project in shorter time and has the provision for pre-informed negotiated settlements with the landowners and land will be possessed by paying agreed price directly to landowners through the District Level Land Purchase Committee (DLLPC) chaired by the District Commissioner of the concerned districts. The land will be purchased through this policy if titleholders give consent for 5 times the market value compensation, otherwise land will be acquired applying the RFCTLARR Act 2013. However, the purchase policy doesn't consider the R&R assistances to be provided under Schedule-II of the RFCTLARR Act-2013 and also not fully in compliance with the multiplier factors mentioned under the principal Act (MoRD notification dated 9th February 2016). Additional details regarding the purchase policy can be found in **Annexure-6**.

4. Rehabilitation Policy for Erosion affected families of Assam, 2020 (No. RGR.785/2014/91 dated 06/01/2021)

95. The Rehabilitation policy for erosion-affected families of Assam, 2021, will address those aggrieved families who are rendered landless, homeless or lost their homestead land or agriculture due to erosion. Additional details regarding the policy can be found in **Annexure-7**. Any landowners identified in this RIPP that are eroded before land purchase will be facilitated to access the benefits of this Act.

5. The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

96. This law provides for recognition of forest rights to Scheduled Tribes in occupation of the forest land prior to 13.12.2005 and to other traditional forest dwellers who are in occupation of the forest land for at least 3 generations i.e., 75 years, up to maximum of 4 hectares. These rights are heritable but not alienable or transferable.

6. The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996

97. One of the important provisions of this Act states “the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas for development projects and before re-settling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in the Scheduled Areas.

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

98. The objectives of ADB's SPS (2009) with regards to involuntary resettlement are: (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons⁸ in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

99. ADB's SPS (2009) 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 displaced persons whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

100. The three important elements of ADB's SPS (2009) are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons relative to pre-project levels and to improve the standard of living of displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

C. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies

101. A significant development in Government statute is the notification of 'The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013', which has significantly decreased the gaps between the Act and ADB's SPS. In particular, the Act would require social impact assessments for projects involving land acquisition. The Act also expands compensation coverage of the principal act by requiring that the value of structures, trees, plants, or standing crops damaged must also be included and the solatium being 100% of all amounts inclusive. The Act furthermore meets ADB requirement of all compensation to be paid prior to project taking possession of any land and provision of R&R support including subsistence grant and transportation cost.

102. The key difference between the Government and ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguards policy is with regards 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 the RFCTLARR Act, the cut-off-date for title holders is the date of notification (under Sec 11) and/or the date of signing of agreement under purchase policy of SGoA 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 RIPP in line with ADB's requirements, in the case of land acquisition, the date of issue of notification will be treated as the cut-off date for title holders, and for non-titleholders such as squatters and encroachers, whom the Act does not recognize, the cut-off date will be the start date of the subproject census survey. In the case of all affected non-titleholders, suitable compensation for loss of non-land assets and R&R assistance is proposed in the entitlement

⁸ According to ADB SPS-2009, in the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (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.

matrix of this RIPP. A comparison between Government Statutes and ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguards policy that provides gap-filling measures reflected in the entitlement matrix is presented in Table 39.

Table 39: Comparison of Government and ADB Policy

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Indian Legal and Policy Requirement	Land Purchase Policy of Assam	Measures to Bridge the GAP
1	Screen the project (IR-1) (IP-1)	Screen the project to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Conduct survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement	4 (l) it is obligatory for the appropriate Government to acquire land for a public purpose to carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with concern Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at village level or ward level in the affected area. The Social Impact Assessment study report shall be made available to the public in the manner prescribed under section 6.	Screening of minimum land requirement	Screening of all sub-projects in line with the IR checklist of ADB, towards enabling identification of the potential resettlement impacts and associated risks.
2	Consultation with stake holders and establish grievance redress mechanism Meaningful consultation (IR- 2) (IP- 3)	Carryout consultations with displaced persons, host communities and concerned NGOs. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options	Whenever a Social Impact Assessment is required to be prepared under section 4, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the Social Impact Assessment Report. The Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority shall be established in each State by the concerned State Government to hear	Consultation with DPs during negotiation only	No gap between ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and FCTLARR. The project will ensure meaningful consultation throughout project planning and implementation as per the requirement of ADB SPS. Partial gap between SPS and RFCTLARR, 2013

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Indian Legal and Policy Requirement	Land Purchase Policy of Assam	Measures to Bridge the GAP
			disputes arising out of projects where land acquisition has been initiated by the State Government or its agencies.		There is a difference between public hearing and meaningful consultation. Public hearing is usually a one-off process. Meaningful consultation requires paying specific attention to vulnerable sections of the affected peoples
3.	Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced, and payment at replacement cost (RP-3, 5) (IP-5)	Improve or restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons through: (i) land-based resettlement strategies; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.	The Collector, having determined the market value of the land to be acquired shall calculate the total amount of compensation to be paid to the land owner (whose land has been acquired) by including all assets attached to the land. Livelihood losers are eligible for various rehabilitation grants.	25% additional cost of market value added in lieu of R&R measures	For titleholders, there is no gap with the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). Assets to be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation and other Livelihood assistance and income restoration measures will be included. Gap exists for non-titleholders as the above does not apply to such occupants of Government land. Entitlement Matrix outlines compensation for lost non-land assets and assistance for

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Indian Legal and Policy Requirement	Land Purchase Policy of Assam	Measures to Bridge the GAP
					livelihood loss
4.	Assistance for displaced persons	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance	Schedule I, provides market value of the land and value of the assets attached to land. Schedule II provides R&R packages for land owners and for livelihood losers including landless and special provisions for Scheduled Tribes.	R&R package provided under Schedule II of RFCTLARR not followed in valuation	No gap between for titleholders under RFCTLARR; however, gap exists for nontitle holders occupying Government land. No R&R assistance under Assam policy Entitlement Matrix outlines compensation and assistance for titled and non-titled DPs.
5.	Improve the standard of living of displaced vulnerable groups	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards	RFCTLARR only provide special provisions for scheduled tribe and scheduled caste in the scheduled area.	None	Provisions outlined in ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) will be followed for the project
6.	Negotiated Settlement (RP 6) (IP-5)	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status	RFCTLARR only applies in case of land acquired/purchased for PPP projects and for Private Companies. Section: 2. (2), and 46.	Yes	Provisions outlined in ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) will be followed for the project.
7.	Compensation For non-title holders	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable	Partially covered. Non-titleholders on acquired land area is only included but not clear	None	Provisions outlined in ADB's Safeguard

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Indian Legal and Policy Requirement	Land Purchase Policy of Assam	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	about non-titleholders in existing govt. land		Policy Statement (2009) will be followed for the project.
8.	Requirement of resettlement plan (IR-8), IPP (IP-6)	Prepare a resettlement plan / indigenous peoples plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme including timeline for implementation. <i>Section: 16. (1) and (2).</i> Separate development plans to be prepared. <i>Section 41</i>	None	No gap between ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and RFCTLARR. Resettlement plan will be prepared for project with impact.
9	Recognition of customary rights (IP-8)	Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights (IP-8)	Non-titleholders on acquired land area is only included but not clear about non-titleholders in existing govt. land	None	ADB SPS provisions will be followed
10	Ascertain broad community Support (IP - 4)	The project needs to ascertain broad community support from the community	41 (3) In case of acquisition or alienation of any land in the scheduled areas, the prior consent of the concerned Gram Sabha or the Panchayats or the autonomous district councils, at the appropriate level in scheduled areas under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, as the case may be, shall be obtained, in all cases of land acquisition in such areas, including acquisition in case of urgency, before issue of	No provisions	No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR, 2013.

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Indian Legal and Policy Requirement	Land Purchase Policy of Assam	Measures to Bridge the GAP
			a notification under this Act, or any other Central Act or a State Act for the time being in force: Provided that the consent of the Panchayats or the autonomous districts Councils shall be obtained in cases where the Gram Sabha does not exist or has not been constituted.		
11	Avoid restricted access to natural resources & protected areas (IP-5)	To avoid restricted access to and maximum extent possible physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources	Special provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. – (1) As far as possible, no acquisition of land shall be made in the scheduled areas		No gap between SPS and RFCTLARR, 2013.
12	Public disclosure (IP-7) (IR-9)	Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, 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	Under clause 18, the Commissioner shall cause the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the <i>Panchayat</i> , Municipality or Municipal Corporation. As the case may be, the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the <i>Tehsil</i> , and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.	None	In addition to the publishing of the approved resettlement plan, the RIPP includes provision for disclosure of the various documents pertaining to resettlement plan implementation.
13.	Cost of resettlement	Include the full costs of measures proposed in the resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan as part	16. (I) Upon the publication of the preliminary notification under sub-section (/) of section 11 by the Collector,	Only negotiated price of land and non-land assets	No gap between ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and RFCTLARR.

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Indian Legal and Policy Requirement	Land Purchase Policy of Assam	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts and / or indigenous peoples plan, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall conduct a survey and undertake a census of the affected families, in such manner and within such time as may be Prescribed, which shall include: (a) particulars of lands and immovable properties being acquired of each affected family; (b) livelihoods lost in respect of land losers and landless whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on the lands being acquired; (c) a list of public utilities and Government buildings which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved; (d) details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved; and (e) details of any common property resources being acquired'		The cost of resettlement will be covered by the executing agency.
14.	Payment of compensation before taking over possession (IR-11)	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project	38 (I) The Collector shall take possession of land after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons within a period of three months for the compensation and a	Yes	No gap between ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and RFCTLARR.

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	Indian Legal and Policy Requirement	Land Purchase Policy of Assam	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		implementation.	period of six months for the monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements listed in the Second Schedule commencing from the date of the award made under section 30.		
15.	Monitoring (IP-9) (IR 12)	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impact on the standards 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.	48 (I) The Central Government may, whenever necessary for national or inter-State projects, constitute a National Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.	None	For project, monitoring mechanism and frequency will follow ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) based on categorization.

D. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project

103. Based on the above analysis of Government provisions and ADB policy, the following resettlement and Indigenous peoples' principles are adopted for this project:

1. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Principles:

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks. Measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts include the following: (a) explore alternative alignments or locations which are less impacting, (b) ensure the appropriate technology is used to reduce land requirements, and (c) modify the designs, cross sections, and geometrics of components to minimize the ROW and ensure involuntary resettlement is avoided or minimized.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations (NGOs). 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, the elderly, women and children, and

indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of displaced persons. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.

- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through; (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible 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, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (a) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas they provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas they provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement⁹ to ensure that those people who enter negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for all compensation, relocation and rehabilitation measures, except land.
- (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. This resettlement plan will be approved by ADB prior to the contract award.
- (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, 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.

⁹ ADB SPS 2009 (Safeguards Requirements 2) does not apply to negotiated settlements. The policy encourages acquisition of land and other assets through a negotiated settlement wherever possible, based on meaningful consultation with affected persons, including those without title to assets. A negotiated settlement will offer adequate and fair price for land and/or other assets. Also, an independent external party will be engaged to document the negotiation and settlement processes. In cases where the failure of negotiations would result in expropriation through eminent domain or the buyer could acquire the property regardless of its owner's decision to sell it or not, will trigger ADB's involuntary resettlement policy. The Safeguard Requirements 2 will apply in such cases, including preparing a resettlement plan.

- (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xii) 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.
- (xiii) Permanent land acquisition under the project shall be executed as per the "Land Acquisition Through Direct Purchase by way of Negotiated Settlement for Public Purpose of all Departments in the State of Assam dated 7th March 2022", which will provide 25% higher on the compensation rate determined through the RFCTLARR Act – 2013.
- (xiv) In case of land for which negotiation could not be achieved and/or processed for direct purchase due to ownership dispute and legal issues, the same will be acquired through the RFCTLARR Act-2013 and rules framed thereunder.
- (xv) For the land already eroded and submerged in the river water prior to the project and/or before signing of land agreement between the landowner and the Project authority, the affected landowner may claim for the eligible compensation and assistance as per the 'Rehabilitation Policy for Erosion Affected Families of Assam, 2020' (No. RGR.785/2014/91 dated 06/01/2021). Any such affected land identified and recorded through the project census survey and eroded before the execution of agreement would be dealt with the erosion policy and the IA would assist the DPs in availing of eligible benefits under the policy.
- (xvi) The land boundary recognized and recorded by the Revenue Department during the land identification survey will be considered as the erosion line and accordingly the ownership of land will be established under the Project.

2. Indigenous Peoples Safeguards Principles:

- (i) Screen early on to determine (i) whether Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and (ii) whether project impacts on Indigenous Peoples are likely.
- (ii) Undertake a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on Indigenous Peoples. Give full consideration to options the affected Indigenous Peoples prefer in relation to the provision of project benefits and the design of mitigation measures. Identify social and economic benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples that are culturally appropriate and gender and inter-generationally inclusive and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples.
- (iii) Undertake meaningful consultations with affected Indigenous Peoples communities and concerned Indigenous Peoples organizations to solicit their participation (i) in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and (ii) in tailoring project benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance Indigenous Peoples' active participation, projects affecting them will provide for culturally appropriate and gender inclusive capacity development. Establish a

- culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the Indigenous Peoples' concerns.
- (iv) Ascertain the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities to the following project activities: (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples. For the purposes of policy application, the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities refers to a collective expression by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for such project activities. Broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups object to the project activities.
 - (v) Avoid, to the maximum extent possible, any restricted access to and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources. Where avoidance is not possible, ensure that the affected Indigenous Peoples communities participate in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of management arrangements for such areas and natural resources and that their benefits are equitably shared.
 - (vi) Prepare an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) that is based on the social impact assessment with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities. The IPP includes a framework for continued consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits; identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for any adverse project impacts; and includes culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.
 - (vii) Disclose a draft IPP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the social impact assessment in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders. The final IPP and its updates will also be disclosed to the affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders.
 - (viii) Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (i) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that Indigenous Peoples have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, or (ii) involuntary acquisition of such lands.
 - (ix) Monitor implementation of the IPP using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and assess whether the IPP's objective and desired outcome have been achieved, taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of IPP monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

E. Valuation of Assets as per RFCTLARR Act-2013

104. Land surveys determining the payment of compensation will be conducted by the competent authority for land acquisition, i.e. the District Commissioner on the basis of updated official records and ground facts. The land records containing information like legal title, and

classification of land will be updated expeditiously to ensure adequate cost compensation and allotment of land to the entitled displaced persons. Records as they are on the cut-off date will be taken into consideration while determining the current use of land. Any land owned by ST as per customary practice will be recorded on the basis of survey and considered for the eligible compensation. The economically unviable residual land remaining after the land acquisition will be acquired as per the provisions of RFCT in LARR Act, 2013. The owner of such land/property if desired so, will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/ property provided the residual land if is economically unviable. However, the land acquisition authority will decide on the viability and acquisition of such land under section 94 (1-4) of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and his decision will be termed as final.

105. The methodology for verifying the replacement cost for each type of loss will be calculated based on the provision made in the RFCTLARR Act -2013, which takes account of market value, additional solatium, applicable interest and therefore, equivalent to the replacement cost defined in the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).

106. **Valuation of Land:** The District Collector/District Commissioner shall determine the market value of the land with assessment of (a) the latest revenue rate. if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated; or (b) the average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; or (c) consented amount of compensation as agreed upon, whichever is higher.

107. Where the market value as per above method cannot be determined for the reason that: (a) the land is situated in such area where the transactions in land are restricted by or under any other law for the time being in force in that area; or (b) the registered sale deeds or agreements to sell for similar land are not available for the immediately preceding three years; or (c) the market value has not been specified under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899; the appropriate authority, the State Government concerned shall specify the floor price or minimum price per unit area of the said land based on the Price calculated in the manner specified in the above section (1) in respect of similar types of land situated in the immediate adjoining areas. The negotiated compensation is fixed based on the market value to meet the replacement cost.

108. The market value calculated as per above method shall be multiplied by a factor of (a) 1 (one) to 2 (two) in rural areas based on the distance of project from Urban Area as notified by the State Government; and (b) one in urban areas. Solatium amount equivalent to 100% of the market value calculated on the basis of the above (1 or 2) x 3.

Hence;

The cost of land in rural areas = X + 100% of X,

The cost of land in urban areas = X + 100% of X

Where X = Market Value as determined above x 1 to 2.

109. **Valuation of Structure:** The cost of buildings will be estimated based on updated Schedule of Rates¹⁰ (SoR) as on date without depreciation. Solatium will be added to the estimated market value of the structure for the titleholders as specified under the provision of RFCT in LARR Act -2013.

110. Even after payment of compensation, DPs will be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. In case of any structures not removed by the DPs in stipulated 60 days period, a notice to that effect will be issued intimating that DPs can take away the materials so salvaged

¹⁰ The schedule of rate considers all such parameters like material, labour and transportation etc. In the case no depreciation will be calculated and therefore it will match with the market rate.

within 48 hours of their demolition; otherwise, the same will be disposed by the project authority without giving any further notice.

111. **Valuation of Trees and Crops:** Compensation for trees and crops will be based on their full replacement cost. The District Collector/District Commissioner for the purpose of determining the market value of trees and plants attached to the land acquired, will use the services of experienced persons/agencies in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture, or any other field, as may be considered necessary by him.

112. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed of through an open auction by the concerned Revenue Department/ Forest Department. However, compensation for trees on government land owned by non-titleholders will be paid to the owners/occupiers. DPs will be provided with advance notice of three months prior to relocation and all compensation and assistance will be paid to DPs at least 60 days prior to displacement or dispossession of assets.

113. For the temporary impact on land and common resources, any land required by the project on a temporary basis will be compensated in consultation with landowners and will be restored to previous or better quality. Implementation issues can be found in the Entitlement Matrix.

F. Valuation Assets as per Assam Government's Purchase Policy

114. Based on the list of landowners agreed to provide consent¹¹ under land purchase policy, it will be published inviting objections, within 1 month, regarding interest and ownership of the land etc., if any. District Level Land Purchase Committee (DLLPC) will prepare the valuation of the land and assets, if any. The DLLPC fixes prices as per provisions under Section 26-30 of the RFCTLARR Act-2013 and on multiplying factor as per the latest State Government Gazette Notification dated 23rd March 2023.

- 100% solatium on determined value provided on all assets on land.
- Also, structures are valued as per Schedule of Rates without depreciation.

115. The direct purchase rate is calculated as per provisions of Section 26 to 30 and Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013 with the multiplier of market rate defined in Assam. As per the Assam land purchase policy, the landowners will get an incentive of an additional 25%, inclusive of R&R Benefits, on the compensation will be calculated.

Hence, the Price of Direct Purchase (P) will be:

$$P = 2.5 \times \{(R \times M \times A) + (B + O)\} + \{0.12 \times Y \times (R \times A)\}$$

Where: R is the base rate of Land

M is the Multiplier

A is the affected area

B is the market value of Buildings

O be cost of all immovable assets & standing crops

Y is the proper or improper fraction of year from date of notification to award of compensation

G. Determination of Cost of Assistance as per RFCTLARR Act-2013

116. The project has adopted the unit costs for Rehabilitation and Resettlement assistance as available in RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The amounts given in the Entitlement Matrix are for the financial year 2013-14. Financial assistance and/or allowances to be appropriately indexed to

¹¹ This is a written consent by the landowner agree to sell their land as per the purchase policy through mutual agreement and negotiation. A format is also provided under Form-B in the direct purchase policy

the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to ensure real value of assistance from when it was affected in January 2014.

$$\text{Inflation Rate} = 100 \times \frac{\text{CPI January 2024} - \text{CPI January 2014}}{\text{CPI Jan 2014}}$$

$$= 100 \times \frac{178.4 - 139.7}{139.7}$$

$$= 27.7\%, \text{ say } 28\%$$

where, CPI Jan 2014 = 139.7 & CPI January 2024 = 178.4 in Assam with Base Year 2012 = 100

117. If payments are made after the year 2024, then the CPI of that year, during which payment is made, will be used for calculation of inflation rate. The unit rates will revise every year prior to March 31. All these units have been updated as of March 2024 and are presented in Table 40.

Table 40: Unit rates revised as of March 2024

No	Entitlement	Unit rates as of January 2014 (in INR)	Revised as of March 2024 (rounded off to nearest INR)
1	Livelihood assistance (Lumpsum)	5,00,000	6,40,000
2	Livelihood assistance (Annuity)	2,000/per month for 12 months x 20years	2,000/per month for 12 months x 20 years (to be adjusted every year as per CPI index)
3	One-time assistance for loss of Cattle shed/petty shop	25,000	32,000
4	One-time assistance for displaced artisan/small traders/small shops	25,000	32,000
5	Cash in lieu of house, if opted (as per indexed and updated figures at time of payment)		Amounts to be updated as per PMAY guidelines as prevalent at the time of implementation.
	Rural	1.3lakhs	
	Urban	1.5lakhs	
6	Transportation/ Shifting assistance for Displaced	50,000	64,000
7	Subsistence allowance for displaced @INR 3000 per month for 1 year	36,000	46,000
8	One-time Resettlement Allowance	50,000	64,000

H. Escrow Account

118. When there are co-owners, compensation will be disbursed to legal titleholders. If there are more than one titleholder, the compensation will be distributed as per their share of land and assets. If there are disputes among the co-owners/titleholders, the same will be deposited in the court/ escrow accounts in the project district. The concerned DC will create and notify the interest-bearing escrow account for this purpose. Compensation placed in escrow will be made available to eligible persons in a timely manner as issues are resolved.

119. There are several landowners whose lands are identified for acquisition under the project, but they may remain unavailable and there could be instances where some people may not be available to receive compensation when offered or some may refuse to accept the offered compensation. In order to deal with these cases, the compensation payment for these cases will be transferred to the escrow account from the DC's account where land compensation is deposited. This is to ensure that the compensation is readily available as when the landowners come forward to receive compensation.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Introduction

120. As per the social assessment and analysis of project impacts, the project will have three types of displaced persons:

- (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part.
- (j) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and
- (k) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims such land (will be eligible for compensation and assistance except compensation for land).

121. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons. The project involves land acquisition and therefore legal titleholders will be affected, the RIPP describes provision for all types of DPs and formulated the entitlement matrix.

B. Cut-off Date for Eligibility

122. For titleholders, the date of notification of intended acquisition (Sec 11) as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act 2013, and/or the date of signing of agreement under purchase policy of SGoA 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. The cut-off date for non-titleholders will be 21st November 2024, which was the start date of project census survey under this subproject. 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. Non-titleholders who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice (up to 60 days) to vacate the premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. The project will recognize both licensed and non-licensed vendors and titled and non-titled households.

C. Project Entitlement

123. In accordance with the R&R policy adopted for this Project, all displaced 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 the scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the displaced persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The displaced persons will be entitled to the following six types of compensation and assistance packages:

- (i) Compensation for the loss of land, crops/trees at their replacement cost.
- (ii) Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost.
- (iii) Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/wage income and income restoration assistance.
- (iv) Assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation site (if required), and
- (v) Rebuilding and/or restoration of common property resources/facilities.

124. **Loss of land** will be compensated at replacement cost plus refund of transaction cost (land registration cost, stamp duties etc.) incurred for purchase of replacement land within the time frame mentioned in the entitlement matrix. DPs with traditional title/occupancy rights will

also be eligible for full compensation for land at replacement value. If the residual plot(s) becomes not viable three options are to be given to DP, subject to her/his acceptance, which are: (i) The DP remains on the plot, and the compensation and assistance paid to the tune of required amount of land to be acquired, (ii) Compensation and assistance are to be provided for the entire plot including residual part, if the owner of such land wishes that his residual plot should also be acquired by the implementing agency, the implementing agency will acquire the residual plot and pay the compensation for it. The viability of such a plot would be certified by the concerned District Commissioner (DC) and concerned building department of the PWD. (iii) If the DP is from vulnerable group, compensation for the entire land by means of land for land will be provided if DP wishes so, provided that land of equal productive value is available. All fees, stamp duties, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and rehabilitation process, are to be borne by the executing agency/implementing agency. Each titled holder family losing land will be entitled for the following assistance.

- (i) One time resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000.
- (ii) One time assistance¹² option from: (i) Where jobs are created through the project, employment for at least one member of the affected family with suitable training and skill development in the required field; or (ii) one-time payment of Rs. 500,000.
- (iii) Subsistence allowance of Rs 36,000.
- (iv) Refund of stamp duty/registration charge as applicable.

125. **Loss of Structures** will be compensated at replacement value with other assistance to both titleholders and non-titleholders. The details of entitlement will be as:

- (i) Compensation for structure at the replacement cost to be calculated as per latest prevailing basic schedules of rates (BSR) without depreciation.
- (ii) Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value.
- (iii) One-time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000.
- (iv) One-time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 to the families losing cattle sheds for reconstruction.
- (v) One-time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 to the families of an artisan or self-employed
- (vi) One time shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.
- (vii) Landless non-titleholders DPs will be provided with alternate land for resettlement subject to availability of Government land in the Project area.

126. **Loss of livelihood due to loss of primary source of income** will be compensated through rehabilitation assistances. This will be in addition to the any R&R package provided under the project. Details of entitlements for the above categories are described below:

- (i) One-time financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000 for skill up-gradation training to DPs opted for (one member of the affected family) income restoration.
- (ii) Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation.
- (iii) Monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year (total Rs. 36,000) from the date of the award.

127. **Loss trees and crops** will be compensated by cash compensation. The entitlements to the DPs losing trees will be compensated for trees based on timber value at market price, and

¹² These options are viable only in land acquisition through RFCTLARR. However, in this project land is purchased through direct purchase policy therefore it is not applicable. Direct Purchase policy has the provision to provide additional 25% compensation in lieu of R&R benefits for Titleholders.

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 Department for other trees/crops.

128. **Additional assistance to vulnerable households** (Vulnerable households includes BPL, SC, ST, Women Headed Households, disabled and elderly, landless and non-titleholders DPs) will be paid with special assistance as detailed below. The following provision in addition to the compensation for lost assets will ensure that the vulnerable people affected under the Project will be able to improve their standard of living or attain at least national minimal level.

- (i) One-time lump sum assistance of Rs. 50,000 to vulnerable households. This will be paid above and over the other.
- (ii) Receive preference in income restoration training program under the project.
- (iii) Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation according to their acquired skills.
- (iv) Support in access to basic utilities and public services.

129. **Loss of community infrastructure/common property resources** will be compensated either by cash compensation at replacement cost to the community (registered trust, society or village committee as appropriate) or reconstruction of the community structure in consultation with the affected community. CPR clearing and reconstruction including any ceremonial/religious expenses to relocate such structures will be undertaken by civil works contractors, and the associated costs like requirement of ceremonial or rituals practices are incorporated in their contracts.

130. **Temporary Impacts** on agricultural land due to plant site for contractor etc will be eligible for cash compensation for loss of income potential including:

- (i) any land required by the project on a temporary basis will be compensated in consultation with the landholders.
- (ii) rent at market value for the period of occupation.
- (iii) compensation for assets at replacement cost.
- (iv) restoration of land to previous or better quality.
- (v) location of construction camps will be fixed by contractors in consultation with government and local community.
- (vi) 60 days of advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of temporary loss of livelihood.
- (vii) cash assistance based on the minimum wage/average earnings per month for the loss of income/livelihood for the period of disruption, and contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the EMP; and
- (viii) assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity.

131. **Any unanticipated impacts** due to the project will be documented during the implementation phase and mitigated based on provision made in the Entitlement Matrix of this RIPP.

D. Entitlement Matrix

132. All displaced persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the displaced persons. Unforeseen impacts will be mitigated in accordance with the principles of this framework. The Entitlement

Matrix (**Table 41**) has been developed, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements in compliance with National/State Laws and ADB Policy. All compensation and assistance will be paid to the DPs prior to the displacement/relocation under the project.

Table 41: Entitlement Matrix

SN	Impact	Entitled Unit	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
A. Loss of Private Agricultural, Homestead & Commercial Land				
1	Loss of Land (agricultural, Homestead, commercial and Eksonia ¹³)	Affected family (Landowner/ Titleholder family and families with traditional land right/ occupiers)	<p>There are two options (1) Land acquired through RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and (2) Land procured through direct purchase policy of SGoA meeting the replacement cost requirement (SPS 2009)</p> <p>(i) Compensation/lease amount shall be calculated and payable in accordance with Sections 26 to 30 and Schedule 1 of RFCTLARR Act 2013.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at market value¹⁴ of the land, including valuation of all assets (structures, trees, crops) attached to the land; multiplication factor as applicable; plus a “Solatium” equal to the amount of compensation (100%) for land including all attached assets. <p>(ii) Partial Impact on Land: In case only part of any land plot is affected, and its owner desires the whole plot be acquired on grounds that the plot has become uneconomic or has been severed due to LA (under Section 94), the competent authority can award compensation for remaining part of the plot or award 25% of actual value of the remaining land holding as additional compensation, allowing the owner to retain the remaining land plot, if agreeable. OR in case of consent, DLLPC¹⁵ will consider acquiring the remaining unviable parcel at the same rate.</p> <p>(iii) For land acquired under RFCTLARR Act 2013, rehabilitation and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under direct purchase, the landowners will get an incentive of 25%, on the compensation calculated as per provisions of Section 26 to 30, Valuation of immovable assets & Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013. • R&R entitlements such as livelihood assistance, subsistence allowance, transportation cost, one-time resettlement allowance, provision of housing, choice of annuity or employment, etc. will be provided as per this EM.

¹³ Eksonia Land holders are not a Land Holder but a Settlement holder only to whom settlement of land is offered only for one year or three years, in rural and urban areas respectively.

¹⁴ The market value meets the replacement cost based on the elements i.e. (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any.

¹⁵ A committee constituted at district level with negotiate land price with landowners and purchase required land through negotiated settlement. The concerned District Commissioner is Chairman and Additional District Commissioner (Revenue) as Member Secretary and with the member Revenue officials, representation from WRD, and may also have representation from other required departments.

SN	Impact	Entitled Unit	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
			<p>resettlement assistance as per Schedule II of the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsistence allowance of Rs 36,000. • Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes displaced from 'Scheduled Areas' will get an additional Rs 50,000 • Resettlement Allowance of Rs 50,000. <p>(iv) If as a result of land acquisition, the affected family becomes landless or is reduced to the status of a "small" or "marginal" farmer,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance amount of Rs.5.0 lakhs • Each affected family shall be given a one-time "Resettlement Allowance" of Rs.50,000/- only. <p>(v) Support for livelihood restoration/enhancement: livelihood training for self or for any of his/ her family members will be entitled to have the training from National Skill Development Corporation or Assam Skill Development Mission or Assam State Urban Livelihood Mission or Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission, as the case may be. Those who have undergone training will be given Rs. 25,000/- per family. The training cost will be borne by the Project Authority.</p> <p>(vi) Refund of stamp duty and registration charges at 6% and 8.5% respectively or as prevailing at the time of purchase, incurred for replacement land to be paid by the project; replacement land must be bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation to project affected persons.</p>	
B. Loss of Private Structures (Residential/Commercial)				
2	Loss of Structure (house, shop, building or immovable property or assets attached to	Title Holder/ Owner	<p>(i) Cash compensation for loss of immovable assets as estimated u/s 29 of RFCTLARR Act 2013 meeting the replacement cost requirement (SPS 2009)</p> <p>(ii) Lump-sum amount of Rs. 25,000/- to all families who lose cattle shed, or replacement cost of structure, whichever is higher.</p>	In case of direct purchase, DLLPC with WRD will define typical immovable assets (that cannot be carried away without a reduction in value) of different category and fix the guidance price through expert/valuator. This price of the asset is then calculated

SN	Impact	Entitled Unit	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
	the land)		<p>(iii) For each affected family of an artisan or self- employed or own non-agricultural land, that is displaced and must be relocated, and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One-time assistance of Rs. 25,000/- would be payable; and - One-time subsistence grant of Rs. 36,000/- for each affected family who are displaced and required to relocate would be payable. <p>(iv) One-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/-for each displaced family towards shifting/transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings, and cattle.</p> <p>(v) Right to salvage material from affected structures</p> <p>(vi) Two months advance notice to vacate structure from the date of payment of compensation</p> <p>(vii)Refund of stamp duty and registration charges for purchase of new alternative houses/shops at prevailing rates on the market value as determined. Alternative houses/shops must be bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation</p> <p>(viii) In case of partial impact, 25% additional award to be paid on compensation award for the affected part of the structure to enable damage repair where the owner/occupier of his/her own will, interested to retain the remaining part of the structure, provided the unimpaired continuous use of such structure is possible without hazards</p> <p>(ix) For commercial DPs, support for livelihood restoration/ enhancement. Counseling, skill development/ training support shall be imparted through by RIPP implementation support agency, based on needs assessments. This assistance includes the cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food. Project work opportunities too would be explored</p>	<p>based on the guidance price on pro-rata basis. The minimum negotiated price shall not be less than the market value and, in any case, not be lower than the compensation and other entitlements under RFCTLARR Act 2013.</p>
3	Loss of Structure (house,	Tenants/ Lease Holders	(i) Registered lessees will be entitled to an apportionment of the compensation payable to structure owner as per	The lease amount for the remaining period will be paid to the lessee and the same

SN	Impact	Entitled Unit	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
	shop, building or immovable property or assets attached to the land)		<p>applicable local laws.</p> <p>(ii) One-time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- as transportation and relocation cost in case of tenants, two months' written notice will be provided to vacate. In case no notice is provided to vacate structures, then three months' rental allowance will be provided in lieu of notice</p>	shall be deducted from the compensation amount of the owner.
C. Loss of Trees and Crop				
4	Standing trees, crops within ROW	Owners and beneficiaries (Registered/ Un-registered tenants, contract cultivators, leaseholders & sharecroppers	<p>(i) Cash compensation for standing crop/ trees/ horticulture, as estimated u/s 29 of RFCTLARR Act 2013 meeting the replacement cost requirement (SPS 2009) & calculated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerned Forest Department or similar authority for timber trees • Concerned State Agriculture Extension Department or similar authority for standing crops <p>(ii) Three months advance notice to project affected persons to harvest fruits, standing crops and removal of trees, or compensation in lieu as determined above.</p>	Registered/un-registered tenants, contract cultivators & leaseholders & sharecroppers will be eligible for compensation for trees and crops as per the agreement document or mutual understandings between the owner and the beneficiaries respectively.
D. Loss of Residential/ Commercial Structures by Non-Titleholders				
5	Impact on Structures/ other Assets of Squatters and Encroachers	Users of Structures or Occupants of structures (Encroachers, Squatters) identified as per Project Census Survey	<p>For Residential Structures</p> <p>(i) The market value of structures and other immovable properties will be determined by PWD (Buildings) on the basis of relevant PWD Schedule of Rates (SoR) as on date without depreciation or replacement cost, whichever is higher.</p> <p>(ii) One-time subsistence grant of Rs. 36,000</p> <p>(iii) Shifting/transportation assistance of Rs.50,000/-</p> <p>(iv) Encroachers shall be given one month's notice to vacate occupied land.</p> <p>(v) Right to salvage the affected materials</p> <p>For Commercial Structure (including Kiosk, petty shops)</p> <p>(vi) Compensation at PWD SoR without depreciation for structure</p> <p>(vii) One-time subsistence grant of Rs.</p>	

SN	Impact	Entitled Unit	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
			<p>36,000</p> <p>(viii) One-time rehabilitation grant of Rs. 25,000/- for reconstruction of affected shop given to shop owners</p> <p>(ix) Shifting/transportation assistance of Rs. 50,000/-</p> <p>(x) Encroachers /Squatters shall be given two months' notice to vacate occupied structure</p> <p>(xi) Right to salvage the affected materials</p> <p>(xii) Support for livelihood restoration/ enhancement: livelihood training for self or for any of his/ her family members will be entitled to have the training from National Skill Development Corporation or Assam Skill Development Mission or Assam State Urban Livelihood Mission or Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission, as the case may be. Those who have undergone training will be given Rs. 25,000/- per family. The training cost will be borne by the Project Authority.</p> <p>(xiii) For alternative sites/houses, the land size will be equal to PMAY houses and construction cost same as that of the PMAY will be provided at prevailing rates.</p>	
E. Loss of Livelihood				
6	Loss of employment in non-agricultural activities or daily agricultural wages or other wage earners	Livelihood Loser	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsistence allowance equivalent to Minimum Wages/Minimum Agricultural Wages for 3 months as per the department of labour (Present minimum wage is INR 343.16 as per Labour Commissioner Assam Notification ACL/41/2004/8264-330 dated 31 August 2022) • Only agricultural laborers who are in full-time permanent employment of the landowner, or those affected full time employees of the affected business structures, will be eligible for this assistance. Seasonal agricultural laborers will not be entitled for this assistance 	
7	Temporary loss of business	Business Owners	Compensation for temporary loss of income due to loss of access shall be determined as per data on income collected during project census survey, and paid commensurate to the period of loss of income	

SN	Impact	Entitled Unit	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
8	Temporarily loss of livelihoods due to restriction of access for fishing and boating	Livelihood Loser	Loss of income / livelihood due restriction of access for fishing and boating identified through project census survey will receive the equivalent of 3 months minimum wage as per district's rate or monthly income for 3 months, whichever is higher, as applicable from Project Authorities, i.e., respective PIUs.	
F. Additional Support to Vulnerable Group				
9	Special Vulnerable Assistance	Vulnerable affected families (TH and NTH)	(i) One-time vulnerability allowance of Rs. 50,000/- (ii) Preference for employment in the project construction works (iii) Support for livelihood restoration/ enhancement: livelihood training for self or for any of his/ her family members will be entitled to have the training from National Skill Development Corporation or Assam Skill Development Mission or Assam State Urban Livelihood Mission or Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission, as the case may be.	
G. Loss of Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources				
10	Community Assets	Affected community	Affected community assets will be replaced or rehabilitated or reconstructed and transferred to local authorities for maintenance/ augmentation. In the case of community opted for compensation in lieu of reconstruction, compensation on market value shall be provided to the affected community. Alternate land will be explored (may be offered by the community or Gram Panchayat land or any other land agreed upon).	PIU/RIPP implementation support agency will carry out consultation with the affected community In case of relocation of religious structures, the cost of ceremonies and rituals required during shifting will be included/paid
f11	Utilities such as water supply, drainage, sewerage, electricity, etc.	Affected community	Will be relocated and services restored prior to commencement of civil works. The project will ensure that utilities are relocated prior to commencement of civil works in accordance with the civil works schedule	
I. Temporary Impact During Construction				
12	Land and assets temporarily	Owners of Land and assets	Temporary losses incurred during construction will be paid by the contractor as determined below ¹⁶ :	PIU/RIPP implementation

¹⁶These provisions will be added to the Bid Documents.

SN	Impact	Entitled Unit	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
	impacted during construction regardless of their legal status		i. Damaged structure: Compensation will be estimated as per the latest Schedule of Rates (SOR) of the Public Works Department, without depreciation. ii. Crops and Trees: Compensation for crops & tree damages will be estimated as per Section 29(3) of RFCTLARR Act. All temporary use of land outside right of way, would be done based on written /prior approval of landowner and contractor	support agency will ensure that this should not result any physical displacement.
J. Provision of Alternate Relocation Site for Landless NTH				
13	Loss of residential and commercial structures belong to landless NTH due to the project	Landless NTH	The project will provide suitable alternative sites for relocation of landless NTH with basic minimum amenities subject to the availability of suitable Government land in the locality.	

VIII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

A. Basic Provision for Relocation

133. The Project will provide replacement of structures or cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost structures or replacement cost compensation for partially damaged structures, and relocation assistance, according to the Entitlement Matrix. The executing agency will resettle or compensate non-titleholders for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings, shops, and also for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost.

B. Need for Relocation

134. Despite the efforts made to minimize the resettlement impacts, the proposed project will affect residential and commercial structures as a result of which both physical and economic displacement will arise and need of relocation in the project. Measures are proposed through various provisions in this RIPP mitigate negative social impacts caused up on displaced persons and communities by supporting relocation of affected households and by restoration of income to national minimum standard.

135. In the subproject, 24 HHs losing 37 structures, out of which 33 residential structures owned by 20 households, 1 commercial structure owned by 1 household and 2 other secondary structures owned by 2 households are being affected as shown in Table 42.

Table 42: Loss of Private Structure

Sl. No.	Type of Structure	Structure		Households		Total HH
		Sonitpur	Lakhimpur	Sonitpur	Lakhimpur	
1	Residential Structure	9	24	9	11	20
2	Commercial Structure	0	1	0	1	1
3	Resi cum Commercial Structure	1	0	1	0	1
4	Other Private Structure	0	2	0	2	2
Total		10	27	10	14	24

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

136. To understand the preferred relocation options, DPs were consulted during the census survey and out of 71 households losing structures 71 (100%) have opted for self-relocation. The details are given in Table 43.

Table 43: DPs Choice on Relocation and Compensation

Sl. No.	Relocation Options	No. of Household		Total	%
		Sonitpur	Lakhimpur		
1	Self-Relocation	14	57	71	100
Total		14	57	71	100

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

137. Majority of them of them 57 (93.44 %) opted for cash compensation and only 4 (6.56%) opted for against loss of land. The details are given in Table 44.

Table 44: Compensation option by household losing land

Sl. No.	Compensation Options	No. of Household		Total	%
		Sonitpur	Lakhimpur		
1	Land for land loss	0	4	4	6.56
2	Cash for Land loss	4	53	57	93.44
Total		4	57	61	100

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

138. 24 of them are losing structure and all of them 24 (100 %) opted for cash compensation against loss of their structure. The same is given in Table 45

Table 45: Compensation option by household losing structure

Sl. No.	Compensation Options	No. of Household		Total
		Sonitpur	Lakhimpur	
1	Cash for Structure loss	10	14	24
Total		10	14	24

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

C. Relocation Strategy

139. From the total 18 physically displaced HHs, 12 HHs are non-titleholders, resettlement sites will be developed after ascertaining their choice and availability of suitable land in the subproject area. This will be a factor in deciding whether to develop suitable resettlement sites for small groups of physically displaced households. The 18 households suffering from physical displacement have adequate land remaining and they will be encouraged to go for in-situ construction and relocation. As part of the implementation activity, the RIPP implementation support agency will consult all physically displaced households and will confirm their choice based on the options available to them. Further, during the implementation their preference to move into the nearest resettlement site would also be ascertained.

140. All the structures affected in the project as per provisions made in the entitlement matrix will be eligible for the following:

- (i) Compensation for the structure will be paid at the replacement cost to be calculated as per the latest prevailing basic schedules of rates (BSR) without depreciation.
- (ii) One-time resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected household.
- (iii) Shifting assistance to all structures at Rs. 50,000 per structure.
- (iv) Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value.
- (v) Provision of resettlement site for non-titleholders DPs

141. To help the DPs losing structures in getting all above entitlements and relocating themselves, following relocation strategy will be adopted in the project:

- (i) At least 60 days of advance notice before demolition of structure.
- (ii) Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated, and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.
- (iii) The RIPP implementation support agency will assist DPs during verification of assets and will provide necessary counseling on payment of compensation and assistance.

- (iv) The RIPP implementation support agency will assist the project authorities will obtain the DPs choice for resettlement sites selection of such sites in consultation with DPs.
- (v) The RIPP implementation support agency will assist the project authorities in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the DPs), helping the DPs to take salvaged materials and shift.
- (vi) In close consultation with the DPs, the RIPP implementation support agency will fix the shifting dates agreed with the DPs in writing and the arrangements desired by the DPs with respect to their entitlements.
- (vii) In case of self-relocation also, the RIPP implementation support agency will assist the DPs in finding alternative land within the village if so desired by the DPs in consultation with village committee and other beneficiaries in the villages.

D. Relocation Strategy for CPR

142. The CPRs will be either compensated at replacement cost to the community (registered trust, society or village committee as appropriate) or reconstruction of the community structure in consultation with the affected community. The RIPP implementation support agency will assist FREMA in selection of alternate site for reconstruction of the CPR in consultation and co-operation with the local community. CPR reconstruction including any ceremonial/religious expenses to relocate such structures will be undertaken by civil works contractors, and the associated costs are incorporated in their contracts.

IX. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. Loss of Livelihoods in the Project

143. The project impacts reveal that due to loss of land and commercial structures 27 households will experience loss of their livelihood. As per the findings of census survey, 25 owners of agricultural land, 1 owner of commercial structure and one owner of residential cum commercial structure will be losing their livelihood due to the project. The details of impact on livelihoods in the project are summarized in the Table 46.

Table 46: Loss of Livelihood in the project

S. N.	Loss	Households	%
1	Owners of Agricultural land	25	92.60
2	Owners of Commercial Structure	1	3.70
3	Owners of Resi+ commercial structure	1	3.70
	Total	27	100

Source: Project Census Survey, 2024

B. Provisions for Loss of Livelihood

144. In addition to the livelihood assistance provided as per the EM, the Project will explore, and attempt provide assistance such as access to credit facilities, training, and employment opportunities so that they can improve, or at least restore, their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living to national minimum standard. The RIPP implementation support agency will prepare the micro plan with specific income restoration activities for each DPs at such appropriate time to enable the DPs to initiate restore their income in line with the construction schedule. The subproject entitlements for loss of livelihood include the following entitlements in accordance with the EM of this RIPP.

145. Project entitlement for Loss of livelihood by titleholder households will be the following:

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

146. Project entitlement for loss of livelihood by squatters will be following:

- a) compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure.
- b) right to salvage the affected materials,
- c) one time resettlement allowance of 50,000.

- d) displaced families will receive a monthly subsistence allowance of 3,000 for one year; and
- e) displaced families will receive one time shifting assistance of 50,000 towards transport costs.
- f) The eligible and willing DPs will be provided project generated employment.

147. To restore and enhance the economic conditions of the DPs, certain income generation and income restoration programs are incorporated in the RIPP. To begin with providing employment to the local people during the construction phase will enable them to benefit from the project, reduce the size of intrusive work forces and keep more of the resources spent on the project in the local economy. It will also give the local communities a greater stake and sense of ownership in the project. If the DP desires, the resettlement allowance can be utilized to deliver suitable income restoration activities by leveraging existing schemes and skills of the DP with the help of RIPP implementation support agency. RIPP budget provides funds for vulnerable DPs for skill/income restoration training. This amount of assistance will facilitate livelihood restoration at least to the pre-project level and will improve the living standard of vulnerable DPs. The External Monitor in coordination with RIPP implementation support agency monitor the outcome focusing (i) socio-economic conditions of the DPs in the post-resettlement period; (ii) communication and reactions from DPs on entitlements, compensation, options, alternative developments and relocation timetables etc.; (iii) changes in housing and income levels; (iv) rehabilitation of informal settlers; (v) valuation of property; (vi) grievance procedures; (vii) disbursement of compensation etc.

148. The RIPP implementation support agency to be engaged under the Project will identify the eligible and most suitable candidates from the family by carrying out a training needs and market assessment and preparing a micro plan for rehabilitation of DPs. The RIPP implementation support agency will impart training to the selected/eligible DPs for income restoration and skill up-gradation as per the micro plan. The executing agency will also provide opportunities to displaced persons to derive appropriate employment benefits from the project. The vulnerable DPs will be given a preference of availing of employment opportunities in project construction work. In consultation with the women headed households in a case-to-case basis, the RIPP implementation support agency will help them in forming Self-help Groups (SHGs), establish linkages to available credit facilities, special trainings, and linking them with ongoing govt. schemes. The RIPP implementing agency will Budget for training in terms of assistance is provided to DPs losing livelihoods and the RIPP implementation support agency will either organize training programs by employing appropriate resource persons or link the DPs to various ongoing training schemes. Funds for trainings are provided in the R&R budget keeping in view the average expenditure for ongoing training programs in the project area.

C. Additional Support from Ongoing Poverty Reduction Programs

149. In addition to project-sponsored programs, the RIPP implementation support agency will play a proactive role to mobilize DPs to get benefits from various government schemes National Farmer Policy, animal husbandry and dairy development, development of inland fisheries and agriculture, providing Kishan credit card, agriculture insurance schemes etc. and ensure their accessibility particularly of vulnerable groups. The RIPP implementation support agency will coordinate with other agencies such as rural livelihood mission and the panchayat governments to make available to the DPs benefits of some of the ongoing pro-poor programs for poverty reduction. It will be monitored through approved reporting format during implementation and will be reported in the SSMR as appropriate.

X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

D. Introduction

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

- (i) compensation for agricultural, residential and commercial land at their replacement value.
- (ii) compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost.
- (iii) compensation for trees.
- (iv) subsistence assistance in lieu of the loss of business and livelihood.
- (v) assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income/ employment and livelihood.
- (vi) assistance for shifting of the structures.
- (vii) resettlement and rehabilitation assistance in the form of training allowance.
- (viii) special assistance to vulnerable groups for their livelihood restoration; and
- (ix) cost for implementation of RIPP.

A. Compensation

151. The valuation of land and non-land assets (Zirat) carried out by District Commissioner involving joint evaluation of revenue, public works, agriculture, horticulture and forest departments as per the 1st schedule of RFCTLARR-2013 for this subproject has been included under the proposed R&R budget.

B. Assistance

152. All title-holder DPs losing land and non-titleholder DPs losing structures will be eligible for onetime resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees Fifty Thousand Only) per affected family.

153. Titleholder DPs losing land will be eligible for onetime assistance of Rs. 500,000/- (Rupees Five Lakh Only) per affected family.

154. Titleholder DPs losing structure, non-titleholder DPs losing structures (squatters only) and tenants will be eligible for onetime shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees Fifty Thousand Only) towards transport costs.

155. DPs losing cattle shed will be eligible for Rs. 25,000/- (Rupees Twenty-Five Thousand Only) as assistance for reconstruction of cattle shed.

156. All DPs losing livelihood will be eligible for monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000/- per month for a period of one year from the date of the award i.e., Rs. 36,000/- (Rupees Thirty-Six Thousand Only) per affected family.

157. All DP losing livelihood will be eligible for onetime financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000/- (Rupees Twenty-Five Thousand Only) per affected family.

158. Additional onetime assistance of Rs. 50,000 (Rupees Fifty Thousand Only) per affected vulnerable family.

C. Compensation for Community and Property Resources

159. Average cost of CPRs is estimated based on the market assessment similar to the private structures. clearing and reconstruction including any ceremonial/religious expenses to relocate such structures will be undertaken by civil works contractors, and the associated costs will be incorporated in their contracts.

D. Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan Implementation and Support Cost

160. The tentative estimated budget for the RIPP has been calculated to be Rs. 4,29,25,843/- (Four crores twenty-nine lakhs and twenty-five thousand eight hundred forty-three rupees Only), including the cost of hiring the RIPP implementing agency. The service of the RIPP implementation support agency will be required for 12 months' period. Costs will be updated during implementation if required. A 5% contingency has been added in order to adjust any unanticipated costs during project implementation. For grievance redress process and carrying out consultation during project implementation a lump sum of Rs. 500,000/- (Rupees Five Lakhs only) is provided. The other costs of RIPP implementation and administrative activities will be a part of existing departmental expenditure. The cost of RIPP implementation support agency and engagement of external monitoring expert is also calculated. External Monitor expert is already hired for the existing CRBIFRERMP Project, and the same external monitor will continue to provide service for this high priority works as well.

E. Estimated RIPP implementation Budget

161. The total R&R budget for the proposed project RIPP calculated as Rs. 42.93 million. This is an indicative cost estimate and will be further updated prior to implementation. The detailed indicative R&R cost is given in Table 47.

Table 47: Estimated Budget

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Rate	Amount	Amount
A	<i>Compensation for Land and Other Non-land assets¹⁷</i>			<i>in Rupees</i>	<i>in Million Rs.</i>
1	Compensation for Land and other Non-land Assets as per Zirat Estimate from Sonitpur District Authority	Actual as per Land and Zirat Estimate		86,59,269.00	8.66
2	Compensation for Land and other Non-land Assets as per Zirat Estimate from Lakhimpur District Authority			2,19,50,486.00	21.95
	<i>Subtotal A</i>			<i>3,06,09,755.00</i>	<i>30.61</i>

¹⁷ The Zirat estimate is based on the joint measurement survey conducted by government which includes valuation of all land and non-land assets including land, structure, tress, crops, well and other immoveable assets.

B	Assistance				
1	One time assistance to land titleholder	0	5,00,000	0	0.00
2	Resettlement allowance to all DPs	24	50,000	12,00,000	1.20
3	Shifting assistance to DPs losing structure	24	50,000	12,00,000	1.20
4	One time allowance for skill upgradation to DPs losing Livelihood ¹⁸	2	25,000	50,000	0.05
5	Subsistence allowance to DPs losing Livelihood	2	36,000	72,000	0.07
6	Special assistance to Vulnerable DPs	54	50,000	27,00,000	2.70
7	Assistance for reconstruction of cattle shed	2	25,000	50,000	0.05
	Subtotal B			52,72,000	5.27
C	RIPP Implementation Support Cost				0
1	Hiring of RIPP Implementation Agency	1	40,00,000	40,00,000	4.00
2	Grievance Redressal & Consultation Cost	Lump sum	5,00,000	5,00,000	0.50
3	Hiring External Monitoring Agency/Expert	1	5,00,000	5,00,000	0.50
	Subtotal C			50,00,000	5.00
	Total (A+B+C)			4,08,81,755	40.88
	Contingency (5%)			20,44,088	2.04
	GRAND TOTAL			4,29,25,843	42.92

Sq. mtr- square meter, CPR-community property resources, LS-lumpsum

F. Source of Funding and Fund Flow

162. The cost related to resettlement will be borne by the executing agency, however, cost related to hiring of RIPP implementing NGO and hiring external monitoring expert will be a part of ADB loan in this project. The executing agency will ensure allocation of funds and availability of resources for smooth implementation of the project R&R activities. The executing agency will, in advance, initiate the process and allocate the R&R budget in the fiscal budget through the ministry of finance. In the case of assistance and other rehabilitation measures, the executing agency will directly pay the money or any other assistance as stated in the RIPP to DPs. The RIPP implementation support agency will be involved in facilitating the disbursement process and rehabilitation program. The total budget for RIPP implementation is INR 42.93 million, and will be borne by the State Government, except the amount of INR 4.00 million and 0.50 million which will be a part of ADB loan in this project for hiring the services of RIPP implementation NGO and engagement of external monitoring expert.

G. Disbursement of Compensation and Assistance

163. In order to ensure that: (i) the DP need not make frequent visits to his/her bank for depositing the physical paper; (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

¹⁸ one time allowance and subsistence allowance will be given to only 2 NTH (details in table 10) and rest of the 25 owners of agricultural land will be covered under 25% of Direct purchase policy.

obviated, all disbursement of compensation for land and structure and R&R assistances shall be done only through Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) mechanism and charges for ECS, if any, will be borne by PIU as part of the administrative cost. If the DPs destination branch does not have the facility to receive ECS (Credit), then the disbursement through account payee cheques will be made wherever required and no cash payment will be made.

164. The RIPP implementation support agency and PIU, 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 opened, preference will be given to banks having ECS facility. If the account is Jan Dhan type, the RIPP implementation support agency will assist the DP to have it converted to a regular savings account to enable payment of compensation and R&R assistances to the account. The bank account particulars of the DP as part of the disbursement micro plan will be submitted to the jurisdictional District Commissioner for disbursement.

XI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Need for Project Specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

166. A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced people's concerns, complaints and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the level of the Project. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. The project-specific GRM is not intended to bypass the government's own redress process, rather it is intended to address displaced people's concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the displaced people and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the project. The affected people can access the national legal system at any time.

167. During plan preparation, information regarding GRM will be disclosed as part of the public consultation process. Grievances related to the implementation of the project will be acknowledged, evaluated, and responded to the complainant with corrective action proposed. The outcome shall also form part of the semi-annual monitoring report that will be submitted to ADB.

168. The GRM will work within existing legal and cultural frameworks, providing an additional opportunity to resolve grievances at the local and sub-project level. The key objectives of the GRM are to:

- Educate stakeholders on the GRM
- Receive and record the grievances
- Resolve and close the grievances
- Escalate unsolved grievances to concerned authority
- Notify/ update the stakeholders of the solutions

169. The types of grievances the stakeholders may file for all the project components include, but are not limited to:

- Non-payment, or inadequate compensation and/or due R&R assistance.
- Wrong measurement of land parcel
- Construction related impacts – damages to structures; dust damaging crops/trees
- Health and safety risks.
- Negative impacts on the environment
- Negative impacts on communities
- Physical harm and nuisance from construction or operational activities
- Impacts arising from migrant labor on local communities
- Exclusion from beneficiary lists
- Lack of information and opportunities for participation

170. Presently, FREMAA and WRD are also addressing grievances raised through the Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), which is an online portal implemented by the Govt. of India and hosted by National Informatics Centre (NIC). The Chief Minister of Assam can be contacted for any help at phone numbers 0361-2262222/2237043, Fax Number 0361-2262069 and email cm@assam.gov.in.

171. In the previous ADB (Tranche-II) Project, Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) was established at three levels, one at the project (Division/PIU) level, another at the district level, and the third at Executing Agency (PMU) level, to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution

of affected person concerns, complaints, and grievances. The same three tire GRM process will be adopted under this Project.

172. The GRM system and the committees to be formed at various levels would be intended to address stakeholders' grievances and dissatisfaction about actual or perceived impacts and to find a satisfactory solution. The GRM will function throughout the project cycle for use by stakeholders to address concerns and complaints promptly and transparently. The Project specific GRM is not binding, and the affected persons can approach the Judiciary any time if they wish to do so. Taking grievances to Judiciary will be avoided as far possible and the RIPP implementing agency will make utmost efforts and reconciliation at the level of GRC.

173. The existing GRM structures created and approved under the CRBIFRERMP project will remain relevant for this project as well. There are no changes in GRM structure for this particular high priority work.

B. Division/PIU Level GRC

174. The concerned Project Implementation Unit (PIU)/Water Resources Division (WRD) will nominate 1 (one) official to oversee the implementation of RIPP and to provide response to the grievances raised by the community and affected people. The GRC at Division/PIU Level will be constituted with the members presented in Table 48

Table 48: List of Members at PIU Level GRC

1.	Executive Engineer (WRD) – concerned Division	Chairperson
2.	Assistant Executive Engineer (WRD) – concerned Division	Member-Secretary
3.	Nominated official from RIPP implementing NGO	Member
4.	Gaon Bura (Village Head) of the concerned village	Member
5.	Two Community Members (Female)	Members

C. District Level GRC

175. The second level GRC will be constituted at each Project District headed by the District Commissioner. The GRC at district level will be constituted with the members presented in Table 49

Table 49: List of Members at District Level GRC

1.	District Commissioner of the District or his representative	Chairperson
2.	Additional District Commissioner (LA)	Member-Secretary
3.	Revenue Circle Officer(s) – concerned Revenue Circles	Member
4.	Executive Engineer (WRD) – concerned Division	Member
5.	Nominated official from RIPP implementing NGO	Member
6.	Members of the Panchayat/ULB	Member
7.	One Representative of the Affected Person	Members

176. There shall not be more than 7 (seven) members in the committee. There shall be minimum one-third women representation in the committee.

D. PMU Level GRC

177. The PMU level GRC will function as an appellate authority and ensure that the stakeholders have access to legitimate, reliable, transparent, and efficient institutional mechanisms that are responsive to their complaints. The unresolved grievances escalated to

the PMU level GRC including grievances received through the previously mentioned platforms such as CPGRAMS are forwarded to WRD, which will in turn be placed before the PMU level committee for redressal. The GRC at PMU level will be constituted with the members presented in Table 50

Table 50: List of Members at PMU Level GRC

1.	Chief Executive Officer (CEO) FREMAA	Chairperson
2.	Deputy Chief Executive Officer (Dy CEO) FREMAA	Member-Secretary
3.	Chief Executive Officer (CEO) AADB	Member
4.	Secretary to the Govt. of Assam Revenue and Disaster Management Department	Member
5.	Chief Engineer WRD	Member
6.	Chief Technical Officer (CTO)	Member

E. Key Elements of GRM under the project

178. The project GRM has the following key elements and procedures for satisfactory functioning:

179. **Flexible Grievance Registration Process:** The grievances can be registered by person, phone, text message, mail, email, via website, verbal, etc. Prior to registering the complaint/query, a procedural step will be in place to assess its eligibility and check that issues raised in the complaint fall within the scope that the GRM is mandated to address. Queries or complaints may be received in a variety of forms ranging from verbal communications to formal and written complaints; also, directly from APs or via third parties. Whatever the source and the form in which the query or complaint is received, it will be accepted by the focal points and registered in a grievance register and online portal. It is also to be mentioned that uniformity will be maintained in the complaint registration systems across different sections and agencies of the project.

180. **Log of Grievances and Database:** A Grievance Register will be maintained in which all grievances are recorded and digitized and maintained as a database at the PIU level by the designated official to document the grievance as per the prescribed format attached including details of 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 GRC. Provision will be made to record and maintain grievances received directly on-site and incorporated in the Grievance Register. This register will be placed at the Executive Engineer's office of the division concerned. This will serve as the First Level of Grievance resolution.

181. **Redressal Durations and Disclosed Procedures:** The GRM procedures will be publicly advertised and popularized for use by the stakeholders. The GRM will also set out the length of time users can expect to wait for acknowledgement, response, and resolution of their grievances. The GRM system will be popularized among the communities through IEC campaigns, IEC material, wall writings, etc. In addition to this, the length of time the complaints can expect to wait for acknowledgment, response, and resolution of different types of grievances. The response time prescribed for the GRC would be three weeks at each level. Since the entire resettlement component of the project has to be completed before the construction starts for the whole project, the GRC will meet at least once a month, or as needed, to resolve the grievances. Sixty percent attendance of the committee members at all three

levels will constitute a quorum for the meeting. However, in the case of divisional and district level GRC, participation of community members and representative of DPs and RIPP implementation support agency will be mandatory. The PIU will also ensure installation of Display Boards at site with GRM information with support from the civil works contractors/ implementing support NGO and in consultation with project Management Unit (PMU), FREMAA. The GRC will meet once a month.

182. **Transparency and Good Governance:** The GRM procedures, governing structure and decision-making process will be popularized among the communities through IEC materials and campaigns. For transparency and good governance, community members are selected as members of the GRC at field level, Grievances that cannot be resolved at the PIU/ PMU level and in cases where the complainant is not satisfied with the decision, will be referred to the district level GRC. Consultative meetings along with distribution of leaflets with the community and DPs will also be conducted to educate them on the GRM and its escalation matrix for resolving grievances to encourage them to use and access it in case of need. The PMU and PIU adhere to the principle of confidentiality while informing the same to the district level GRC (if required) as the case may be. The designated official at the PIU will also be responsible to ensure that a mechanism is put in place to address grievances of laborers and staff deployed at project sites by the Contractors.

183. **Escalation:** The project GRM provides for escalation at different levels, so that the unresolved grievances might be redressed at higher levels of GRM. Mediation is also encouraged as an option when the users are not satisfied with the grievance redressal.

184. Further, for land related grievances, 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. The decision of the District Level GRC will be final, unless an appeal is preferred with the PMU level. 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 the opinion of the committee members. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights and apportionment issues, on which the LA and RR Authority has jurisdiction, GRC will review grievances involving eligibility, valuation, all resettlement and rehabilitation benefits, relocation, and payment of assistances.

185. **Accountability Mechanism of ADB.** 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 a good effort to solve their problems by working with the concerned ADB operations department. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, should they approach the Accountability Mechanism.¹⁹

¹⁹For further information see: <http://www.adb.org/Accountability-Mechanism/default.asp>.

XII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. Executing agency: FREMAA

186. FREMAA was set up further to cabinet endorsement in January 2010. It is headed by a Chief Executive Officer (CEO) assisted by a Deputy Chief Executive Officer and has two operational wings headed by two EOs on technical FRERM and non-technical FRERM (operations, plus two units for finance and accounts and for administration).

187. FREMAA will be the executing agency of the proposed ADB-financed project and will lead the contract administration, monitoring, and reporting aspects of the project through the existing Project Management Unit (PMU) based in Guwahati.

B. Implementing agencies: WRD

188. WRD will be the key implementing agency of the project and will be responsible for the civil work from preparation of bidding documents to procurement and implementation. Procurement activities will be undertaken through the Chief Engineer, WRD assisted by a new procurement cell of WRD. Also, an additional CE, WRD will act as nodal point for the project. It was agreed to have one PIU in WRD office in Guwahati. A Social Development Officer has already been recruited under the EAP cell of WRD, who will be coordinating for the overall land acquisition and R&R activities supported by RIPP implementation support agency/NGO to be hired will be responsible for both Lakhimpur and Sonitpur districts. The Concerned WRD division and sub-division will also support the work and provide the necessary support whenever required.

C. Social Safeguard Management under the Project

189. PMU at FREMAA Headquarters in Guwahati will be specifically responsible for overall social, resettlement and land related issues at the Project level, Field Supervisors, PISC and the RIPP implementation support agency hired by FREMAA. Field supervisors are appointed for each subproject district and coordinate with respective land acquisition departments. The existing Social Development Specialist (SDS) of the PMU will provide overall coordination and guidance on resettlement planning and implementation. This will include implementation of RIPPs, facilitating and monitoring the meaningful and informed stakeholder consultations, identification and verification survey, updated socio-economic surveys/census, coordinating the preparation and implementation of RIPPs, including those differentially impacted and estimation of impacts, identification of innovative, promising strategies for restoring livelihoods of the impacted, coordinate the implementation of risk mitigation measures proposed under the RIPPs, ensure functionality and awareness about the GRM set up for DPs and mandatory disclosure of RIPP (including their availability in local language) and prepare semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports. The FREMAA has already experience of implementing ADB financed Project earlier and currently also implementing one WB financed Project.

D. RIPP Implementation Support Agency

190. PMU will hire one RIPP implementing agency/NGO to carry out the resettlement activities and RIPP implementation work across the whole project. The RIPP implementing agency will be responsible for Lakhimpur, Sonitpur and Biswanath District. This agency will implement land acquisition and RIPP implementation work specifically; conduct identification and verification survey, stakeholder consultations, updated socio-economic surveys/ census, update RIPPs, prepare micro plans, assist DPs in relocation process and livelihood restoration

process. The sample ToR for RIPP implementation support agency is attached under **Annexure-8**.

E. External Monitor (EM)

191. The Project has already appointed an external monitor who will continue to do the same for this additional high priority work as well. Monitoring and evaluation will include (i) the verification or establishment of a socio-economic baseline of the DPs prior to actual land acquisition, physical displacement/relocation, loss of assets or disruption of businesses (as relevant); (ii) verification of internal monitoring data and reports; (iii) the regular monitoring of their resettlement or displacement/relocation including livelihood restoration (as relevant) and adjustment during Project implementation; and (iv) evaluation of their situation for a period of one year after land acquisition or displacement or relocation (as relevant).

XIII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. RIPP Implementation

192. Implementation of RIPP will mainly consists of assisting in timely payment of compensation for affected structures and rehabilitation and resettlement activities. The time for implementation of RIPP will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement must be planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works.

193. The implementing agency and PMU will ensure that no physical or economic displacement of displaced households will occur until: (i) compensation at full replacement cost has been paid to each displaced person for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed; (ii) other entitlements listed in the RIPP are provided to the displaced persons; and (iii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by adequate budget, is in place to help displaced persons, improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods.

194. The RIPP will be revised during the implementation stage and updated version will be approved by government and ADB and disclosed prior to implementation. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. However, the schedule is subject to modification depending on the progress of the project activities. Furthermore, considering the importance of a working season and the prolonged process of negotiated land purchase, project implementation will be done adopting sectional approach, where Government unencumbered Land will be targeted first for handing over to the contractor. On the other hand, payment to the NTHs (residing on Government land) will be made, so that work could be taken up by the contractor on those stretches of land parcels after payment of compensation. Additionally, on completion of the purchasing procedure of the privately owned land, contractor will be handed over the same for undertaking work. The civil works will commence only after providing Compensation and Relocation assistances to the DPs.

B. Schedule for Project Implementation

195. The proposed project R&R activities are divided into three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation. The details of activities involved in these three phases like project preparation phase, RIPP implementation phase, monitoring and reporting period are discussed in the following paragraphs.

196. **Project Preparation Phase:** The major activities to be performed in this period include submission of RIPP for ADB approval; appointment of RIPP implementation agency and establishment of GRC etc. The information campaign and community consultation will be a process initiated from this stage and will go on till the end of the project.

197. As a pre implementation activity, the draft RIPP will be updated based on final design, verification of survey of DPs including any additional due diligence required to be carried out under the project.

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

199. **Monitoring and Reporting Period:** As mentioned earlier the internal monitoring will be the responsibility of PMU and RIPP implementation support agency and will start early during the project when implementation of RIPP starts and will continue till the complementation of the project. Keeping in view the significant involuntary resettlement impacts, an external monitoring and expert will be hired for the project. Further, the project may adopt a phased approach prioritising relocation of NTH from government land and where no private land acquisition involved. These sections can be handed over to the contractor after full payment of compensation and assistance to the DPs.

A. R&R Implementation Schedule

200. A composite implementation schedule for R&R activities in the project including various sub tasks and timeline matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in the form of Table 51. However, the sequence may change, or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project and accordingly the time can be adjusted for the implementation of the RIPP.

Table 51: R&R Implementation Schedule

Sl. No.	Activity	2024				2025				2026			
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Project Preparation													
1	Conduct census survey												
2	Preparation of RIPP												
3	ADB and Government approval RIPP												
4	Hiring RIPP implementation support agency												
5	Establishment of GRC												
6	RIPP Updating												
7	LA Notification												
Land Acquisition and RIPP Implementation													
8	Payment of Compensation												
9	Relocation of DPs												
10	Relocation of CPR												
11	Issue notice for start of civil works												
Income Restoration													
12	Income Restoration												
Ongoing Activities													
13	Grievance Redressing												
14	Consultations with DPs												
15	Internal Monitoring												
16	External Monitoring												

XIV. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Need for Monitoring and Reporting

201. Monitoring and reporting are critical activities in involuntary resettlement in order to ameliorate problems faced by the DPs and develop solutions immediately. Monitoring is a periodic assessment of planned activities providing midway inputs. It facilitates change and gives necessary feedback on activities and the directions on which they are going.

B. Monitoring at EA Level

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

203. **Internal Monitoring:** One of the main roles of the FREMAA will be to oversee proper and timely implementation of all activities in RIPP. Internal Monitoring will be a regular activity for the FREMAA, which will oversee the timely implementation of R&R activities. Internal Monitoring will be carried out by the FREMAA with support from PISC and RIPP implementation support agency. RIPP implementation support agency to prepare monthly reports on the progress of RIPP Implementation based on the field activities under the guidance of SDS and Field Supervisors. Executive Officer (Non-technical), FREMAA with support from the Social Safeguard Specialist, FREMAA and International and National Resettlement Specialist, PISC will review the monthly reports to assess the progress and results of RIPP implementation and adjust the work program where necessary, in case of delays or problems. PISC will be responsible for preparation of QPR and SSMR on the progress of RIPP implementation for submission to ADB. FREMAA will review the quarterly report and submit the same to ADB. Both monitoring and reporting will be part of regular activities and reporting on this will be extremely important in order to undertake mid-way corrective steps.

204. **External or Independent Monitoring:** External (or independent) monitor who is already appointed under the project and same will continue to provide an independent periodic assessment of resettlement implementation and impacts to verify internal monitoring, and to suggest adjustment of delivery mechanisms and procedures as required. A social and economic assessment of the results of delivered entitlements and measurement of the income and standards of living of the DPs before and after resettlement will be integral components of this monitoring activity. 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 DPs, officials, and community leaders for preparing review report;
- Assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, draw lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning.

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

C. Reporting Requirements

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

207. **External Monitoring:** The independent monitoring 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 FREMAA and ADB websites. Further, the monitoring reports will be discussed in meetings between the EA and ADB and necessarily follow-up actions will be undertaken on the problems and issues identified in the reports and follow-up discussions.

Annexure 1: List of DPs

S.N.	Qst. No	Name of the Village	Name of Revenue circle	Name of District	Name of the Owner	Distance from River (in mtr)	Use of Structure	Type of Construction	Status of Structure	Social Category
1	1	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Kinaram Pegu		Land			Scheduled Tribes
2	2	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Babai Pegu		Land			Scheduled Tribes
3	3	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Mamadali Pegu		Land			Scheduled Tribes
4	4	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Dipu Mili		Land			Scheduled Tribes
5	5	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Ram Pegu	5	Cattle Shed	Temporary	Eksonia	Scheduled Tribes
6	5A	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Ram Pegu	6	Store Room	Temporary	Eksonia	
7	6	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Krishna kant Pegu	6	House	Temporary	Eksonia	Scheduled Tribes
8	7	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Tangkeshwar Mili	12	Store Room	Temporary	Eksonia	Scheduled Tribes
9	8	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Musiram Pegu		Land			Scheduled Tribes
10	9	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Ranuj Doley	11	House	Temporary	Eksonia	Scheduled Tribes
11	10	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Papu Doley		Land			Scheduled Tribes
12	11	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Bayring Pegu	10	House	Temporary	Eksonia	Scheduled Tribes
13	12	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Bhiti Pegu	10	House	Temporary	Eksonia	Scheduled Tribes
14	13	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Bharat Pegu	14	House	Temporary	Eksonia	Scheduled Tribes
15	14	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Kaniram Doley		Land			Scheduled Tribes
16	15	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Kashinath Pegu	5	Cattle Shed	Temporary	Eksonia	Scheduled Tribes
17	16	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Biswanath Pegu		Land			Scheduled Tribes
18	17	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Bubul Pegu		Land			Scheduled Tribes
19	18	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Peki Pegu		Land			Scheduled Tribes
20	19	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Paresh Ravidas	11	Shop	Temporary	Squatter	Scheduled Castes
21	20	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Radhakrishna Mala	3	House	Temporary	Squatter	Other backward caste
22	20A	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Radhakrishna Mala	3	House	Temporary	Squatter	

23	20B	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Radhakrishna Mala	5	Toilet	Temporary	Squatter	
24	20C	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Radhakrishna Mala	11	House	Temporary	Squatter	
25	20D	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Radhakrishna Mala	11	Shed	Temporary	Squatter	
26	21	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Binanda Nath	8	Store Room	Temporary	Squatter	General
27	21A	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Binanda Nath	10	Toilet	Temporary	Squatter	
28	21B	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Binanda Nath	12	House	Temporary	Squatter	
29	22	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Madhab Shil	12	House	Temporary	Squatter	Other backward caste
30	22A	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Madhab Shil	8	kitchen	Temporary	Squatter	
31	22B	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Madhab Shil	6	Toilet	Temporary	Squatter	
32	23	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Paran Pal	5	House	Temporary	Eksonia	Other backward caste
33	23A	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Paran Pal	12	kitchen	Temporary	Eksonia	
34	23B	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Paran Pal	7	Toilet	Temporary	Eksonia	
35	24	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Rajendra Mala	13	House	Temporary	Eksonia	Other backward caste
36	24A	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Rajendra Mala	13	House	Temporary	Eksonia	
37	24B	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Rajendra Mala	12	Shed	Temporary	Eksonia	
38	25	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Bogai Dutta		Land			General
39	26	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Khudeswar Phukan		Land			General
40	27	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Biren Hazarika		Land			General
41	28	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Hemanta Phukan		Land			General
42	29	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Durna Hazarika		Land			General
43	30	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Nitul Hazarika		Land			General
44	31	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Binod Saikia		Land			General
45	32	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Bipin Saikia		Land			General
46	33	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Bhugeswar Hazarika		Land			General
47	34	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Bitupan Sarma		Land			General

48	35	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Reba Sarma		Land		General
49	36	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Ghanakanta Saikia		Land		General
50	37	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Dharmeswar Sarma		Land		General
51	38	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Gunja Sarma		Land		General
52	39	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Budhin Hazarika		Land		General
53	40	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Niramal Hazarika		Land		General
54	41	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Utpal Hazarika		Land		General
55	42	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Bholaram Dutta		Land		General
56	43	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Milaram Phukan		Land		General
57	44	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Dipen Bora		Land		General
58	45	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Gobin Bora		Land		General
59	46	Bonpuroi	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Aparam Doley		Land		Scheduled Tribes
60	47	Bonpuroi	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Babai Doley		Land		Scheduled Tribes
61	48	Bonpuroi	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Lakhya Doley		Land		Scheduled Tribes
62	49	Bonpuroi	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Pulin Doley		Land		Scheduled Tribes
63	50	Bonpuroi	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Nabakanta Doley		Land		Scheduled Tribes
64	51	Bonpuroi	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Deepak Miri		Land		Scheduled Tribes
65	52	Bonpuroi	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Pioram Pegu		Land		Scheduled Tribes
66	53	Bonpuroi	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Subhadra Doley		Land		Scheduled Tribes
67	54	Bonpuroi	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Panmoram Doley		Land		Scheduled Tribes
68	55	Bonpuroi	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Sabhai Miri		Land		Scheduled Tribes
69	56	Bonpuroi	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Mondom Doley		Land		Scheduled Tribes
70	57	Bonpuroi	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Jogeswar Pegu		Land		Scheduled Tribes

S.N.	Qst. No	Name of the Village	Name of Revenue circle	Name of District	Name of the Owner	Distance from River(in mtr)	Use of Structure	Type of Construction	Status of Structure	Social Category
1	1	Tezpur(Jahazghat)	Sonitpur	Sonitpur	Asha Devi	2	House	Temporary	NTH	General
2	2	Tezpur(Jahazghat)	Sonitpur	Sonitpur	Md Khursid	2	Residential-cum-commercial	Temporary	NTH	General
3	3	Tezpur(Jahazghat)	Sonitpur	Sonitpur	Seikh Jainul	2	House	Temporary	NTH	General
4	4	Tezpur(Jahazghat)	Sonitpur	Sonitpur	Jitender Rai	2	House	Temporary	NTH	Other backward caste
5	5	Tezpur(Jahazghat)	Sonitpur	Sonitpur	Ramasun Rai	2	House	Temporary	NTH	Other backward caste
6	6	Tezpur(Jahazghat)	Sonitpur	Sonitpur	Deepak Sah	2	House	Temporary	NTH	Other backward caste
7	7	Tezpur(Jahazghat)	Sonitpur	Sonitpur	Ruksana	2	House	Temporary	NTH	General
8	8	Tezpur(Jahazghat)	Sonitpur	Sonitpur	Parimal Das	2	House	Temporary	NTH	Other backward caste
9	9	Tezpur(Jahazghat)	Sonitpur	Sonitpur	Nagina Devi	2	House	Temporary	NTH	Other backward caste
10	10	Tezpur(Jahazghat)	Sonitpur	Sonitpur	Rambrish Sahani	2	House	Temporary	NTH	Other backward caste
11	11	Jarony Chapori	Sonitpur	Sonitpur	Dal Bahadur Koirala		Land		TH	Other backward caste
12	12	Jarony Chapori	Sonitpur	Sonitpur	Lila Maya Devi		Land			Other backward caste
13	13	Jarony Chapori	Sonitpur	Sonitpur	Deepak Newar		Land			Other backward caste
14	14	Tinikhariya	Sonitpur	Sonitpur	Lokman Darji		Land			Other backward caste

Annexure 2: List of CPR

S.N.	Qst. No	Name of the Village	Name of Revenue Circle	Name of District	Name of the Owner	Distance from River (m)	Use of Structure	Type of Construction	Status of Structure
1	1	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Jamuguri Haat Bazar	7	Market SHED	Temporary	NTH
2	1A	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Jamuguri Haat Bazar	12	Market SHED	Temporary	NTH
3	2	Jamuguri	Narayanpur	Lakhimpur	Hanuman Mandir (Temple)	5	Temple	Semi-Permanent	NTH

Annexure 3: Details of Consultations Carried under the Subproject

Lakhimpur District:

 <p>13-Dec-2024 10:10:44 26.85680357N 93.81462234E Altitude: 20.9m Speed: 0.0km/h</p>	 <p>13-Dec-2024 13:10:56 26.85682073N 93.81461821E Altitude: 20.9m Speed: 0.0km/h</p>
<p>SL-5</p>	<p>SL-6</p>
 <p>13-Dec-2024 13:23:18 26.85676604N 93.81456992E Altitude: 10.4m Speed: 0.0km/h</p>	 <p>13-Dec-2024 13:37:19 26.85681812N 93.81459237E Altitude: 21.1m Speed: 1.8km/h</p>
<p>SL-7</p>	<p>SL-8</p>
 <p>13-Dec-2024 14:11:56 26.85623387N 93.81410429E Altitude: 20.7m Speed: 0.0km/h</p>	 <p>13-Dec-2024 14:31:16 26.85610427N 93.81322943E Altitude: 20.4m Speed: 0.0km/h</p>
<p>SL-10</p>	<p>SL-12</p>



SL-13



SL-14



SL-16



SL-20



SL-21



SL-22



SL-23



SL-24



SL-25



SL-26



SL-27



SL-28



SL-29



SL-30



SL-31



SL-32



SL-33



SL-34



SL-35



SL-36



S-37



Sonitpur District:



SL-1



SL-2



SL-3



SL-4



SL-5



SL-6



SL-7	SL-8
	
SL-9	SL-10

Annexure 4: Details of Consultations Carried under the Subproject

Women FGD at Bagchuk (Kolbari)

Project Name	Village/Location	Revenue Circle
	Bagchuk (Kolbari)	Dhakuakhana
District	GPS Coordinates	Date
Lakhimpur	Longitude: 26.85625752 N Latitude: 93.81429233 E	22/11/2024

ISSUES	RESPONSE/ DETAILS
<p>Explain village and women's daily life in this village</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in livelihood activity primary and secondary - Involvement in agriculture, horticulture - Fishery, poultry, goatrey - River fishing, weaving - Petty shops, vegetable stalls etc. - Any other 	<p>Women in villages are actively involved in livelihood activities and household chores. They also participate in livelihood activities such as agriculture and that is an essential part of women' daily life.</p> <p>They are engaged in a variety of activities such as farming, fishing, poultry goat rearing.</p>
<p>Are you aware of the proposed project?</p> <p><i>(brief them about project proposal and intervention, if not aware)</i></p>	<p>Yes, they are aware of the proposed project.</p>
<p>What is your perception (positive/negative) about the project proposal specifically for women?</p>	<p>They are very positive about the project as they think this project is very necessary for the village's livelihood and their existence.</p>
<p>Opinion on the importance of education for the people and specifically of the girls and women in your village/area.</p>	<p>They understand the importance of education and the girls of the area are also taking up higher education and eventually into the job market also.</p>
<p>Are there any cases of never enrolled or school dropouts among the girl children and adolescents in your village/area?</p>	<p>According to them, there is no such incidents of no enrollment or school dropouts in the village</p>
<p>Do the women in your village/locality have some traditional skills?</p> <p>What are the types of skills?</p> <p>How the women acquired the skills?</p> <p>Is there any training for this?</p> <p>How do the women use these skills for economic gain?</p> <p>Explore what additional input would make them more profitable and sustainable.</p>	<p>The women are into traditional weaving work which is found in almost all the households of the villages.</p> <p>This skill is inherited and that is how they have acquired the skill. Though they have not received any training for this to scale up the business.</p> <p>If they are given modern training on usage of machines and upgradation of their skills with a good market linkage, they would do much better on this.</p>

ISSUES	RESPONSE/ DETAILS
<p>Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in this area. (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).</p>	<p>There is no organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for adolescents and women in the area.</p>
<p>Are there any government schemes, which are benefitting the women of your village? If yes what are the types of schemes running and who are getting benefit from these schemes? If not, please prove why they are not getting benefit or not enrolled in?</p> <p>(probe for types, source, benefits, etc.)</p>	<p>Yes, there are government schemes which are benefitting the women of the village and Self-help group formation under Assam state Rural Livelihood Mission including some families who got benefits of PMJAY, SBAY, scheme, Arunodoi etc.</p>
<p>Referring to the group ask if there is any form of inequality in the receipt wages, payments, rewards, etc. for the work that the women perform. (try to understand the nature of inequalities prevailing). What are the underlying factors for this prevalence of inequalities?</p>	<p>It happens sometimes due to various reasons; might be women are physically not as capable as men or sometimes women do not dedicate much time to the work as they are burdened with other household work.</p>
<p>Do you know any NGOs working in your village or nearby area for the welfare of the women?</p> <p>Probe for the names and the activities that they perform.</p>	<p>There is no such organization working in the area.</p>
<p>If there is any women SHG or cooperative society in the village probe about the kind of activities it carries out and benefits etc.</p> <p>If no such women association exists in the village, probe if they are aware of such thing and whether they will be interested to participate in it?</p>	<p>Self-help groups provide loans on lower interest rates.</p> <p>The women are already member of this SHGs.</p>

ISSUES	RESPONSE/ DETAILS
<p>Do the women in the village are members of any political bodies, like panchayats, Village Councils, etc.? What role actually played by them in terms of their involvement and participation?</p> <p>Also probe what prevent women from engaging in political process.</p>	<p>There are very few women in Panchayat/local bodies in different categories. The participation of women is very limited though in such political bodies.</p>
<p>Any safety/security concerns for women or children in this area (reports of human trafficking, gender-based violence)</p>	<p>According to them, there is no such safety concerns in the village.</p>
<p>What is the best way to share project information?</p>	<p>Government officials should directly communicate to the local people.</p>
<p>Would you like to participate in project work and livelihood programs if any, proposed by the government.</p>	<p>Yes, they are willing to participate in project work and livelihood programs if any proposed by government.</p>
<p>Any specific measures you would like to consider for project design, construction and operation stage?</p>	<p>They expect the project to be completed before the flood season.</p>



List of Participants Vill - Baghchuk Kolbari					
S.L.	Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
1	Bhanti Pezu	Housewife	36	F	Banti ..
2	Randimani Karmajya	Housewife	25	F	Randimani Karmajya
3	Jotsana Doley	Housewife	27	F	Jotsana Doley
4	Manita Pezu	Housewife	34	F	Manita Pezu
5	Tolina	Housewife	21	F	Tolina
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					

3

Women FGD at Jamuguri Village

Project Name	Village/Location	Revenue Circle
	Jamuguri	Naraynpur
District	GPS Coordinates	Date
Lakhimpur	Longitude: 26.85625752 N Latitude: 93.81429233 E	13-12-2024

ISSUES	RESPONSE/ DETAILS
--------	-------------------

ISSUES	RESPONSE/ DETAILS
<p>Explain village and women's daily life in this village</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in livelihood activity primary and secondary - Involvement in agriculture, horticulture - Fishery, poultry, goatrey - River fishing, weaving - Petty shops, vegetable stalls etc. - Any other 	<p>Women in villages are actively involved in livelihood activities and household chores. They also participate in livelihood activities such as agriculture and that is an essential part of women' daily life.</p> <p>They are engaged in a variety of activities such as farming, fishing, poultry goat rearing.</p>
<p>Are you aware of the proposed project? <i>(brief them about project proposal and intervention, if not aware)</i></p>	<p>Yes, they are aware of the proposed project.</p>
<p>What is your perception (positive/negative) about the project proposal specifically for women?</p>	<p>They are very positive about the project as they think this project is very necessary for the village's livelihood and also their existence.</p>
<p>Opinion on the importance of education for the people and specifically of the girls and women in your village/area.</p>	<p>They understand the importance of education and also the girls of the area are also taking up higher education and eventually into the job market also.</p>
<p>Are there any cases of never enrolled or school dropouts among the girl children and adolescents in your village/area?</p>	<p>According to them, there is no such incidents of no enrollment or school dropouts in the village</p>
<p>Do the women in your village/locality have some traditional skills? What are the types of skills? How the women acquired the skills? Is there any training for this? How do the women use these skills for economic gain? Explore what additional input would make them more profitable and sustainable.</p>	<p>The women are into traditional weaving work which is found in almost all the households of the villages.</p> <p>This skill is inherited and that is how they have acquired the skill. Though they have not received any training for this to scale up the business.</p> <p>If they are given modern training on the usage of machines and upgradation of their skills with a good market linkage, they would do much better on this.</p>
<p>Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in this area. (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).</p>	<p>There is no organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for adolescents and women in the area.</p>
<p>Are there any government schemes, which are benefitting the women of your village? If yes what are the types of schemes running and who are getting benefit from these schemes? If no, please probe why they are not getting benefit or not enrolled in? (probe for types, source, benefits, etc.)</p>	<p>Yes, there are government schemes which are benefitting the women of the village and Self-help group formation under Assam state Rural Livelihood Mission including some families who got benefits of PMJAY, SBAY, scheme, Arunodoi etc.</p>
<p>Referring to the group ask if there is any form of inequality in the receipt wages, payments, rewards, etc. for the work that the women perform. (try to understand the nature of</p>	<p>It happens sometimes due to various reasons; might be women are physically not as capable as men or sometimes women do not dedicate much time to the work as they are burdened with other</p>

ISSUES	RESPONSE/ DETAILS
inequalities prevailing). What are the underlying factors for this prevalence of inequalities?	household work.
Do you know any NGOs working in your village or nearby area for the welfare of the women? Probe for the names and the activities that they perform.	There is no such organization working in the area.
If there is any women SHG or cooperative society in the village probe about the kind of activates it carries out and benefits etc. If no such women association exists in the village, probe if they are aware of such thing and whether they will be interested to participate in it?	Self-help groups provide loans on lower interest rates. The women are already member of this SHGs.
Do the women in the village are members of any political bodies , like panchayats, Village Councils, etc.? What role actually played by them in terms of their involvement and participation? Also probe what prevent women from engaging in political process.	There are very few women in Panchayat/local bodies in different categories. The participation of women is very limited though in such political bodies.
Any safety/security concerns for women or children in this area (reports of human trafficking, gender-based violence)	According to them, there are no such safety concerns in the village.
What is the best way to share project information ?	Government officials should directly communicate with the local people.
Would you like to participate in project work and livelihood programs if any, proposed by the government.	Yes, they are willing to participate in project work and livelihood programs if any proposed by government.
Any specific measures you would like to be considered for project design, construction and operation stage	They expect the project to be completed before the flood season.



List of Participants Vill - Jamuguri					
L.	Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
1	Juna Pegu	Housewife	45	F	Juna Pegu
2	Tojar Manti Pegu	Housewife	50	F	Tojar Manti Pegu
3	Pikumoni	Housewife	24	F	Pikumoni Pegu
4	Monalisha Pegu	Student	22	F	Monalisha Pegu
5	Tutu Pegu	Housewife	24	F	Tutu Pegu
6	Jyoti Pegu	Housewife	24	F	Jyoti Pegu
7	Vimmati Pegu	Housewife	26	F	Vimmati Pegu
8	Tutali Pegu	Housewife	42	F	Tutali Pegu
9	Nikumoni Doley	Housewife	24	F	Nikumoni Doley
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					

General FGD at Jamuguri

Project Name	Village/Location	Revenue Circle
	Jamuguri	Narayanpur
District	GPS Coordinates	Date
Lakhimpur	Longitude:26.85348829 N Latitude:93.81229322 E	13-12-24

Issues	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
What are the main problems you face due to erosion of the land due to River/flood?	The main problems are Soil erosion, loss of livelihood, loss of property, soil fertility and threat to public safety and during the flood season there is lack of food and other supplies including the difficulties in accessing health and education services for the villagers.
Are you aware of the proposed project? <i>(brief them about project proposal and intervention, if not aware)</i>	Yes, they are aware of the project.
What is your perception (positive/negative) about the project proposal?	They are very Positive about this project and its long-term impact on the villages near by
What are the critical issues or concerns by the local people regarding the project?	Their major concerns are around regular soil erosion and uncertainty it brings to the village. They want this issue to be addressed by this project.
Have you ever faced loss of shelter due to erosion of land?	Yes, they had experienced loss of shelter due to erosion of land.
Have you ever faced loss of livelihood due to erosion of land?	Yes, they had also experienced loss of Livelihood due to erosion of land
Any flood control / erosion protection works carried out or being carried out in your village?	No, there has never been flood control /erosion protection work carried out in the village.
Please describe any major flood/soil erosion related experience in the last 3 years?	Major flood/soil erosion was in the year 2024 and 2022. Land, shelter and trees were washed away during that flood.
Did you receive any compensation / assistance for losses incurred in such flood/soil erosion? <i>(If yes, please list the type of assistance such as cash/kind etc.)</i>	No, they did not receive any compensation for loss incurred in such flood/soil erosion. They received tarpaulin, food grain, grocery and other necessary items from the Government during flood.
The Project will involve a strip of land acquisition to carry out the bank protection and anti-erosion work. What kind of impact do you anticipate due to the land acquisition? <i>(Loss of Shelter/house, loss of livelihoods, loss of CPR etc.)</i>	They anticipate the land acquisition in the project though they do not have any issue with the land acquisition.
What would be the preferred options for compensation and assistance? <i>(Cash/kind/any other)</i>	They would prefer cash compensation and assistance.

What kind of impacts do you anticipate during project implementation/construction period?	They also anticipate impact on fertile land, disruption to daily life activities temporarily during project implementation/construction period
What would be the reliable source of information about the Project planning/implementation/land acquisition etc.?	Direct communication from the relevant department officials to the community people would be best according to them.
What are the main dependencies on River by the villagers? Fishing/irrigation/commuting/bathing of people and cattle	The villagers use river water for irrigation, fishing, and bathing purposes.
Would you like to participate project construction, management programs if any, proposed by the government.	Yes, they would like to participate in project construction and management program if any proposed by the government.
What are the local/community-based organizations and committees in the village/area.	There is Mishing Autonomous Council (MAC), and which have village level mechanism as well
Any specific measures you would like to suggest for consideration by Project authority during project design, construction and operation stage?	They have one major suggestion to the project authorities to complete the process before the monsoon season or the flood season.



List of Participants Vill-Jamuzuri					
S.L.	Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
1	Nivedita Doley	Gram Pradhan	46	F	Nivedita Doley
2	Maly Patil	Ex Pradhan	50	M	Srijay Amba
3	Shivram	Student	23	M	Sivaram Pegu
4	Manavati Pegu	Housewife	30	F	Manava wale Pegu
5	Manaram Pegu	Labour	51	M	Manaram Pegu
6	Chunmunni Pegu	Housewife	29	F	Chunmunni Pegu
7	Dalim Pegu	Housewife	40	F	Dalim Pegu.
8	Bobby Pegu	Housewife	46	F	Bobby Pegu
9	Ramen Pegu	Labour	30	M	Ramen Pegu
10	Dinach Doley	Agriculture	30	M	Dinach Doley
11	Vijay Doley	Student	27	M	Bijoy Doley
12	Krishna Pegu	Business	28	M	Krishna Pegu
13	Bolo Pegu	Labour	20	M	Bolo Pegu
14					

Women FGD at Jaroni

Project Name	Village/Location	Revenue Circle
	Jaroni	Sonitpur
District	GPS Coordinates	Date
Sonitpur	Longitude: 26.63429095 N Latitude:92.67920886 E	12-12-24

ISSUES	RESPONSE/DETAILS
<p>Explain village and women's daily life in this village</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in livelihood activity primary and secondary - Involvement in agriculture, horticulture - Fishery, poultry, goatrey - River fishing, weaving - Petty shops, vegetable stalls etc. - Any other 	<p>Women in villages are actively involved in livelihood activities and household chores. They also participate in livelihood activities such as agriculture and that is an essential part of women' daily life.</p> <p>They are engaged in a variety of activities such as farming, fishing, poultry goat rearing.</p>
<p>Are you aware of the proposed project? <i>(brief them about project proposal and intervention, if not aware)</i></p>	<p>Yes, they are aware of the proposed project.</p>
<p>What is your perception (positive/negative) about the project proposal specifically for women?</p>	<p>They are very positive about the project as they think this project is very necessary for the village's livelihood and also their existence.</p>
<p>Opinion on the importance of education for the people and specifically of the girls and women in your village/area.</p>	<p>They understand the importance of education and also the girls of the area are also taking up higher education and eventually into the job market also.</p>
<p>Are there any cases of never enrolled or school dropouts among the girl children and adolescents in your village/area?</p>	<p>According to them, there is no such incidents of no enrollment or school dropouts in the village</p>
<p>Do the women in your village/locality have some traditional skills? What are the types of skills? How the women acquired the skills? Is there any training for this? How do the women use these skills for economic gain? Explore what additional input would make them more profitable and sustainable.</p>	<p>The women are into traditional weaving work which is found in almost all the households of the villages.</p> <p>This skill is inherited and that is how they have acquired the skill. Though they have not received any training for this to scale up the business.</p> <p>If they are given modern training on usage of machines and upgradation of their skills with a good market linkage, they would do much better on this.</p>
<p>Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in this area. (Probe for the</p>	<p>There is no organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for adolescents and women in the area.</p>

ISSUES	RESPONSE/DETAILS
agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	
Are there any government schemes , which are benefitting the women of your village? If yes what are the types of schemes running and who are getting benefit from these schemes? If not, please probe why they are not getting benefit or not enrolled in? (probe for types, source, benefits, etc.)	Yes, there are government schemes which are benefitting the women of the village and Self-help group formation under Assam state Rural Livelihood Mission including some families who got benefits of PMJAY, SBAY, scheme, Arunodoi etc.
Referring to the group ask if there is any form of inequality in the receipt wages, payments, rewards, etc. for the work that the women perform. (try to understand the nature of inequalities prevailing). What are the underlying factors for this prevalence of inequalities?	It happens sometimes due to various reasons; might be women are physically not as capable as men or sometimes women do not dedicate much time to the work as they are burdened with other household work.
Do you know any NGOs working in your village or nearby area for the welfare of the women? Probe for the names and the activities that they perform.	There is no such organization working in the area.
If there is any women SHG or cooperative society in the village probe about the kind of activities it carries out and benefits etc. If no such women association exists in the village, probe if they are aware of such thing and whether they will be interested to participate in it?	Self-help groups provide loans on lower interest rates. The women are already member of this SHGs.
Do the women in the village are members of any political bodies , like panchayats, Village Councils, etc.? What role actually played by them in terms of their involvement and participation? Also probe what prevent women from engaging in political process.	There are very few women in Panchayat/local bodies in different categories. The participation of women is very limited though in such political bodies.
Any safety/security concerns for women or children in this area (reports of human trafficking, gender-based violence)	According to them, there are no such safety concerns in the village.
What is the best way to share project information ?	Government officials should directly communicate with the local people.
Would you like to participate in project work and livelihood programs if any, proposed by the government.	Yes, they are willing to participate in project work and livelihood programs if any proposed by government.

ISSUES	RESPONSE/DETAILS
Any specific measures you would like to be considered for project design, construction and operation stage?	They expect the project to be completed before the flood season.



List of Participants Vill - Jarony					
S.L.	Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
1	Sri Janukti Devi	Student	27	Female	Sri Janukti Devi
2	Sri Anu Devi	House wife	22	Female	Anu Devi
3	Sri Pujā Thakur	House wife	28	Female	Anu Pujā Thakur
4	Sri Pabitra Devi	House wife	58	Female	পৰিত্ৰা দেৱী
5	Sri Butumaya Devi	House wife	60	Female	বুতুময়া দেৱী
6	Sri Bhadrāmaya Devi	House wife	45	Female	ভদ্রাময়া দেৱী
7	Sri Sita Devi	House wife	30	Female	Sita aketoy
8	Sri Sangita Devi	Student	23	Female	Sangita Devi
9	Sri Hira Devi	Student	14	Female	Sri Hira Devi
10	Sri Sabita Devi	House wife	36	Female	Sobita DEVI
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					

General FGD at Jarony

Project Name	Village/Location	Revenue Circle
	Jarony	Sonitpur
District	GPS Coordinates	Date
Sonitpur	Longitude: 26.63290092N Latitude: 92.67722952E	25-11-24

Issues	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
What are the main problems you face due to erosion of the land due to River/flood?	The main problems are Soil erosion, loss of livelihood, loss of property, soil fertility and threat to public safety. And also, during the flood season there is a lack of food and other supplies including the difficulties in accessing health and education services for the villagers.
Are you aware of the proposed project? <i>(brief them about project proposal and intervention, if not aware)</i>	Yes, they are aware of the project.
What is your perception (positive/negative) about the project proposal?	They are very Positive about this project and its long-term impact on the villages near by
What are the critical issues or concerns by the local people regarding the project?	Their major concerns are around regular soil erosion and uncertainty it brings to the village. They want this issue to be addressed by this project.
Have you ever faced loss of shelter due to erosion of land?	Yes, they had experienced loss of shelter due to erosion of land.
Have you ever faced loss of livelihood due to erosion of land?	Yes, they had also experienced loss of Livelihood due to erosion of land
Any flood control / erosion protection works carried out or being carried out in your village?	No, there has never been flood control /erosion protection work carried out in the village.
Please describe any major flood/soil erosion related experience in the last 3 years?	Major flood/soil erosion was in the year 2024 and 2022. Land, shelter and trees were washed away during that flood.
Did you receive any compensation / assistance for losses incurred in such flood/soil erosion? (If yes, please list the type of assistance such as cash/kind etc.)	No, they did not receive any compensation for loss incurred in such flood/soil erosion. They received tarpaulin, food grain, grocery and other necessary items from the Government during flood.

<p>The Project will involve a strip of land acquisition to carry out the bank protection and anti-erosion work.</p> <p>What kind of impact do you anticipate due to the land acquisition?</p> <p>(Loss of Shelter/house, loss of livelihoods, loss of CPR etc.)</p>	<p>They anticipate the land acquisition in the project though they do not have any issue with the land acquisition.</p>
<p>What would be the preferred options for compensation and assistance?</p> <p>(Cash/kind/any other)</p>	<p>They would prefer cash compensation and assistance.</p>
<p>What kind of impacts do you anticipate any during project implementation/construction period?</p>	<p>They also anticipate impact on fertile land, disruption to daily life activities temporarily during project implementation/construction period</p>
<p>What would be the reliable source of information about the Project planning/implementation/land acquisition etc.?</p>	<p>Direct communication from the relevant department officials to the community people would be best according to them.</p>
<p>What are the main dependencies on River by the villagers?</p> <p>Fishing/irrigation/commuting/bathing of people and cattle</p>	<p>The villagers use river water for agriculture purposes and for other daily needs of day-to-day life</p>
<p>Would you like to participate project construction, management programs if any, proposed by the government</p>	<p>Yes, they are interested in participating in the project during construction or any other stage is given the opportunity</p>
<p>What are the local/community-based organizations and committees in the village/area.</p>	<p>No, there are no community-based organization in the village</p>
<p>Any specific measures you would like to suggest for consideration by Project authority during project design, construction and operation stage?</p>	<p>The only suggestion to the project authorities is to complete it before the rainy season starts or flood season.</p>



List of Participants Vill- Jaroway					
Sr.	Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
1	Dipak Mohanta	Gram Pradhani		M	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Keshav Chhetri	Gram Pradhani	43	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Guna Bahadur	Agriculture	57	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Kiran Chhetri	Agriculture	60	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Karna Newar	Agriculture	69	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Mohini Khatu	Agriculture	76	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Dip Newar	Driver	23	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Ankur Nath	Agriculture	55	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Basanta Nath	Agriculture	38	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Dhan Bahadur Chhetri	Agriculture	49	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	Amol Lal Chhani	Agriculture	60	M	<i>[Signature]</i>
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					

General FGD at Jahaj Ghat

Project Name	Village/Location	Revenue Circle
	Jahaj Ghat	Sonitpur
District	GPS Coordinates	Date
Sonitpur	Longitude: 26.61693263 N Latitude:92.79033425 E	25-11-24

Issues	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
What are the main problems you face due to erosion of the land due to River/flood?	The main problems are Soil erosion, loss of livelihood, loss of property, soil fertility and threat to public safety. And also, during the flood season there is a lack of food and other supplies including the difficulties in accessing health and education services for the villagers.
Are you aware of the proposed project? <i>(brief them about project proposal and intervention, if not aware)</i>	Yes, they are aware of the proposed project.
What is your perception (positive/negative) about the project proposal?	They have a positive opinion about the proposed project as it is going to be helpful for them.
What are the critical issues or concerns by the local people regarding the project?	Their main concern is regarding the relocation and in the process of relocation
Have you ever faced loss of shelter due to erosion of land?	They have never experienced the loss of shelter due to erosion of land
Have you ever faced loss of livelihood due to erosion of land?	They have never experienced livelihood loss due to erosion of land
Any flood control / erosion protection works carried out or being carried out in your village?	There is no flood control /erosion protection work carried out in this village
Please describe any major flood/soil erosion related experience in the last 3 years?	One of the major flood/soil erosions happened in the year 2022. Land and trees were washed away in that flood.
Did you receive any compensation / assistance for losses incurred in such flood/soil erosion? <i>(If yes, please list the type of assistance such as cash/kind etc.)</i>	They have received food, grains and other necessary items during the flood.
The Project will involve a strip of land acquisition to carry out the bank protection and anti-erosion work.	Due to bank protection and anti-erosion work, there might be loss of land and other temporary losses to daily activities.

<p>What kind of impact do you anticipate due to the land acquisition?</p> <p>(Loss of Shelter/house, loss of livelihoods, loss of CPR etc.)</p>	
<p>What would be the preferred options for compensation and assistance?</p> <p>(Cash/kind/any other)</p>	<p>They would prefer cash compensation</p>
<p>What kind of impacts do you anticipate during project implementation/construction period?</p>	<p>The main impact is anticipated in loss of shelter/house, environment impact, disruption to daily life impact during project implementation/construction period</p>
<p>What would be the reliable source of information about the Project planning/implementation/land acquisition etc.?</p>	<p>Regular interaction and direct communication with Villagers are suggested</p>
<p>What are the main dependencies on River by the villagers?</p> <p>Fishing/irrigation/commuting/bathing of people and cattle</p>	<p>Their day-to-day life is dependent on the river.</p>
<p>Would you like to participate project construction, management programs if any, proposed by the government.</p>	<p>Yes, they would like to engage themselves in project construction and management programs if any proposed by the government.</p>
<p>What are the local/ community-based organizations and committees in the village/area.</p>	<p>There is no community-based organization in this area.</p>
<p>Any specific measures you would like to suggest for consideration by Project authority during project design, construction and operation stage?</p>	<p>Geo bag is not sufficient to stop the soil erosion building retaining walls or add rocks on Geo bag that may stop the soil erosion.</p>





S.L	List of Participants Name	Vill - JahaZ Ghat	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
1	Premarajan Duv		Service	55	M	Premarajan Duv
2	Dhanshwar Rai		Labour	74	M	Dhanshwar Rai
3	Sixsdel		Labour	47	M	Sixsdel
4	Mahechulaha		Labour	34	M	Mahechulaha
5	Ramesh Sahai		Business	54	M	Ramesh Sahai
6	Sadhan Rai		Labour	65	M	Sadhan Rai
7	Ramani Raigya		Labour	60	M	Ramani Raigya
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

Annexure 5: Summary of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013

1. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 has been effective from January 1, 2014, after receiving the assent of the President of Republic of India. The Act replaced the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.
2. The aims and objectives of the Act include: (i) to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabhas established under the Constitution of India, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialization, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families; (ii) provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition; (iii) make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement; (iv) ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
3. Section 27 of the Act defines the method by which market value of the land shall be computed under the proposed law. Schedule I outlines the proposed minimum compensation based on a multiple of market value. Schedule II through VI outlines the resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements to titleholders and livelihood losers, which shall be in addition to the minimum compensation per Schedule I.
4. Preparation of Social Impact Assessment Study under section 4 (1): it is obligatory for the appropriate Government to acquire land for a public Purpose to carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with concern Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at village level or ward level in the affected area. The Social Impact Assessment study report shall be made available to the public in the manner prescribed under section 6.
5. **Notification under Section 11 (1):** Whenever, it appears to the appropriate Government that land in any area is required or likely to be required for any public Purpose, a notification to that effect along with details of the land to be acquired in rural and urban shall be published in the official Gazette; in two daily newspapers circulating in the locality of such area of which one shall be in the regional language; in the local language in the *Panchayat*, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be and in the officers of the District Collector, The Sub-divisional Magistrate and the *Tehasil*; uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government; in the affected areas.
6. **Hearing of Objection under section 15 (1):** any person interested in any land which has been notified under sub-section (1) of section II, as being required or likely to be required for a public Purpose, may within sixty days from the date of the publication of the preliminary notification makes his/her objection, if any, to the collector in writing and shall be heard by the collector or by any person authorized by him/her in this behalf or by an Advocate. After hearing all such objections and after making such further inquiry, if any, as he/she thinks necessary, either make a report in respect of the land which has been notified under sub-section (1) of Section II, Or make different reports in respect of different parcels of such land, to the appropriate Government, containing his/her recommendations on the objections, together with the records of the proceedings held by him/her along with a separate report giving therein the approximate cost of land acquisition, particulars as to the number of affected families likely to be resettled, for the decision of that Government.

7. **Publication of declaration and summary of Rehabilitation and Resettlement under section 19 (1):** when the appropriate Government is satisfied, after considering the report, if any, made under sub-section (2) of section 15, that any particular land is needed for a public Purpose, a declaration shall be made to that effect, along with a declaration of an area identified as the “resettlement area” for the Purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families. It is obligatory for the State to publish declaration in the official Gazette; in two daily newspapers circulating in the locality of such area of which one shall be in the regional language; in the local language in the *Panchayat*, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be and in the officers of the District Collector, The Sub-divisional Magistrate and the *Tehasil*; uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government; in the affected areas.

8. After declaration the Collector shall take order for acquisition. The Collector then causes the land to be marked out, measured and planned. The Collector then causes public notice to be given at convenient places on or near the land to be taken, stating the intention of the Government to take possession of the land, and that claims to compensation may be made.

9. **Enquiry and Land Acquisition award by Collector under section 23:** on the day so fixed, or any other day to which the enquiry has been adjourned, the Collectors shall proceed to enquire into the objections (if any) which any person interested has stated pursuant to a notice given under section 21, to the measurements made under section 20, and into the value of the land at the date of the publication of the notification, and into the respective interest of the persons claiming the compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement, shall make an award under his/her hand of:

- (i) the true area of the land.
- (ii) the compensation as determined under section 27 along with Rehabilitation and Resettlement award as determined under section 31 and which in his/her opinion should be allowed for the land, and.
- (iii) the apportionment of the said compensation among all the persons known or believed to be interested in the land, of whom, or of whose claims, he has information, whether or not they have respectively appeared before him.

10. **The period within which an Award shall be made:** under section 25, it is obligatory for the Collectors to make an Award within a period of twelve months from the date of publication of the declaration under section 19 and if no Award is made within the period, the entire proceedings for the acquisition of the land shall lapse.

11. **Determination of market value of land by Collector under section 26 (1):** The Collector shall adopt the following criteria in assessing and determining the market value of the land, namely:

- (i) the market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated; or
- (ii) the market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated; or
- (iii) the average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; or

- (iv) Consented amount of compensation as agreed upon under sub-section (2) of section 2 in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public private partnership projects. Wherever it is higher.

12. **Determination of amount of Compensation under section 27:** The Collector having determined the market value of the land to be acquired shall calculate the total amount of compensation to be paid to the landowner (whose land has been acquired) by including all assets attached to the land.

13. **Determination of value of things attached to land or building under section 29 (1):** the Collector in determining the market value of the building and other immovable property or assets attached to the land or building which are to be acquired, use the services of a competent engineer or any other specialist in the relevant field, as may be considered necessary by him/her. Under section 29 (2), the Collector for the Purpose of determining the value of trees and plants attached to the land acquired, use the services of experienced persons in the field of agriculture. In the same manner, the Collector under section 29 (3), for the Purpose of assessing the value of standing crops damaged during the process of land acquisition, may use the services of experienced persons in the field of agriculture.

14. **Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award for affected families by Collector under section 31 (1) of section V:** The Collector shall pass Rehabilitation and Resettlement Awards for each affected family in terms of the entitlements provided in the second schedule. As per section 31 (1), the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award shall include all the following, namely.

- (i) rehabilitation and resettlement amount payable to the family.
- (ii) the bank account number of the person to which the rehabilitation and resettlement award amount is to be transferred.
- (iii) particulars of house site and house to be allotted, in case of displaced families.
- (iv) particulars of the land allotted to the displaced families.
- (v) particulars of one-time subsistence allowance and transportation allowance in case of displaced families.
- (vi) particulars of payment for cattle shades and petty shops.
- (vii) particulars of one-time amount to artisans and small traders.
- (viii) details of mandatory employment to be provided to the members of the affected families.
- (ix) particulars of any fishing rights that may be involved.
- (x) particulars of annuity and other entitlements to be provided.
- (xi) Particulars of special provisions for the scheduled caste and the scheduled tribes of Scheduled Areas to be provided.

15. **Special powers in case of urgency to acquire land in certain cases under section 40 (1):** in case of urgency, whenever the appropriate Government so directs, the Collector, though no such award has been made, may, on the expiration of thirty days from the publication of the notice mentioned in section 21, take possession of any land needed for a public Purpose and such land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free all encumbrances.

16. **Special Provision for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes under section 41 (1):** as far as possible, no acquisition of land shall be made in the Scheduled Areas. As per section 41 (2), where such acquisition does take place, it shall be done only as a demonstrable last resort. As per section 41 (3), in case of land acquisition in Scheduled Area, the prior consent of

the concern *Gram Sabha* or the *Panchayats* or the autonomous District Councils shall be obtained.

17. In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a Requiring Body which involves involuntary displacement of the Scheduled Caste or the Scheduled Tribes families, a Development Plan shall be prepared (section 41 [4]). As per section 41 (5), the Development Plan shall also contain a program for development of alternate fuel, fodder and non-timber forest produce resources on non-forest lands within a period of five years.

18. In case of land being acquired from members of the Scheduled Caste or the Scheduled Tribes, at least one-third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families initially as first installment and the rest shall be paid after taking over of the possession of the land. The affected families of the Scheduled Tribes shall be resettled preferably in the same Scheduled Area in a compact block so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and culture identity.

19. Under section 42 (1), all benefits including the reservation benefits available to Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes in the affected areas shall continue in the resettlement area.

Annexure 6: Land Acquisition Through Direct Purchase Policy of Assam

পঞ্জীভুক্ত নম্বৰ - ৭৬৮ /৯৭

Registered No.-768/97


অসম **ৰাজপত্ৰ**
 सत्यमेव जयते
THE ASSAM GAZETTE
 অসাধাৰণ
EXTRAORDINARY
 প্ৰাপ্ত কৰ্তৃত্বৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰকাশিত
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY

নং 178 দিশপুৰ, শুক্ৰবাৰ, 11 মাৰ্চ, 2022, 20 ফাগুন 1943 (শক)
 No. 178 Dispur, Friday, 11th March, 2022, 20th Phalguna, 1943 (S. E.)

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
 ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR
 REVENUE & DISASTER MANAGEMENT (L. R.) DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 7th March, 2022

No.RLA.177/2021/3.- In pursuance to Cabinet decision dated 12/01/2022 taken on the additional item No.15, vide file No. WR(G).123/2020 of Water Resources Department, Assam, the Governor of Assam is pleased to order "Land acquisition through Direct Purchase by way of negotiated settlement for all Departments in the State of Assam" as enunciated in the enclosed document in Annexure-I. It will come into force with effect from the date of publication of the Notification in the Assam Gazette and will remain in operation till such time as the State Government may consider fit and proper. The Government reserves the right to make any amendment to the same from time to time.

Annexure-I

Land acquisition through Direct Purchase by way of negotiated settlement for public purpose of all Departments in the State of Assam.

- 1) The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 enacted by the Government of India came into force with effect from 1st January, 2014, repealing the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. It includes provisions for Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) of project affected families and persons in addition to the compensation for acquisition of land. The Government of Assam framed the Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 under the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 with a number of sequential compulsory processes, involvement of a number of bodies as well as statutory waiting time between different processes. Acquisition of land as per the procedures laid down in the said Act and Rules takes considerable time from issuance of Notification to taking over possession of land.
- 2) Adopting the policy of Direct Purchase will not only fast track the process of land procurement but also will simplify the process. This will provide the opportunity to the land losers to negotiate on the cost of their land they will be paid, which will result in less litigation from the land owners.
- 3) Steps and features of Direct Purchase procedure:
 - (i) Step 1: The Requiring Department shall finalize the minimum extent of land required for the public purpose and submit requisition to the concerned Deputy Commissioner/Collector in **Form-A**.
 - (ii) Step 2: A District Level Land Purchase Committee (DLLPC) under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner is to be constituted for direct purchase of land as well as fixation of market value etc. The DLLPC will comprise of the following persons:
 - Deputy CommissionerChairman
 - Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue)Member Secretary
 - Representative of the Requisitioning Deptt..... Member
 - Revenue Circle Officer.....Member
 - Sub-Registrar Member
 - Representative of the other concerned assessing Department..... Member
 - (iii) Step 3: Concerned Revenue Circle Officer and the representative of the Requisitioning Deptt. will conduct joint inspection of the requisite land. The area of land and immovable properties attached to it will be measured and mapped.
 - (iv) Step 4: General Notice will be issued by the District Level Land Purchase Committee (DLLPC) to the land owners regarding proposed purchase of the land.
 - (v) Step 5: A list may be prepared for those land owners who may agree to sell the land after ascertaining the actual owner of the land, if necessary, by conducting field enquiry. Willingness of the land owners shall be obtained in writing in **Form-B**.

-
- (vi) Step 6: The list shall be published inviting objections, if any, regarding interest and ownership of the land, etc. For receiving objections from the land owners, a waiting period of 1 (one) month shall be given.
 - (vii) Step 7: DLLPC will prepare the valuation of land and assets. The Requiring Department may also define a few typical immovable assets of different categories and fix the guidance price through appropriate authority. This price of the assets attached to the land may be calculated on pro-rata basis on typical immovable assets mentioned above.
 - (viii) Step 8: The valuation of the land and assets, if any thereon, the particulars of the land, name of owners, etc. shall be prepared.
 - (ix) Step 9: The Direct Purchase price shall be higher on the compensation calculated as per provisions of section 26 to 30 & First Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 with multiplier of market rate of land defined through the Govt. Notification No.RLA.300/2013/Pt-II/7 dated 22/12/2014. The resettlement & rehabilitation benefit shall be deemed included in it.
 - (x) Step 10: On completion of the statutory waiting period specified in step 6, the DLLPC will inform the respective land owners, who are interested or not raising any objections for negotiation.
 - (xi) Step 11: Pre-informed negotiation(s) with the respective land owners will be carried out by DLLPC.
 - (xii) Step 12: The settlement reached in the negotiation shall be recorded as Agreement through **Form-C** and **Form -D** for land owners and for interested persons other than the land owners, if any, respectively. An undertaking (in Form-B) may be signed by the land owners declaring that they will not claim for payment of higher compensation in any court of law or any other forum and shall abide by the sale agreement finalized in the DLLPC. The land owners and other interested persons have to provide their electronic transfer details through electronic transfer Mandate Form.
 - (xiii) Step 13: The District Collector/ Deputy Commissioner may requisition necessary funds from the Requiring Department.
 - (xiv) Step 14: The Deputy Commissioner/District Collector shall make an award according to the terms of such agreement. Possession of the land is taken through paying the negotiated price directly to the land owners or persons interested other than the land owners, if any, through electronic transfer to their respective bank accounts.
 - (xv) Step 15: The list of the willing rightful land owners so prepared may be communicated to the concerned Sub-Registry office for registration of Conveyance Deed. The Stamp duty in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 will be exempted in respect of instrument executed by or on behalf of, or in favour of Government.
 - (xvi) Step 16: The concerned Deputy Commissioner will transfer the land in favour of the Requiring Department and make necessary changes/corrections in the land records.

- (xvii) Step 17: In the event of any owner refusing to sell the land or any of the owners having objected or not interested with the direct purchase through negotiation, the respective land may be acquired through land acquisition process of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder.
- 4) The cost of Direct Purchase and process of Direct Purchase shall be borne by the Requisitioning Department.
 - 5) The Direct Purchase method will be all encompassing and inclusive of all compensation and Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) benefits, as specified in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 or in R&R benefits of Multilateral Development Banks for Titleholders. The purchase price of land shall be fixed based on negotiations and mutual consent and hence, no separate R&R benefits shall be payable to the land owners.
 - 6) The formats for application and other requisite Forms are enclosed as Annexure-2. The procedure for calculating the Direct Purchase price of land, and other properties attached with it is provided in Annexure-3.

Annexure 2:

Requisite Forms for Direct Purchase process

Form-A

Requisition for Land Acquisition

No. : _____ Date_____

From : Name
Designation of the Requiring body

To : The Deputy commissioner/ District Collector

The undersigned is in requirement ofacre (s) of land for
.....project/ purpose and the details are furnished in
Appendix 1 and 2, along with two copies of trace maps showing the full/ parts of lands required.

It is certified that the required land will be demarcated on the field and all further necessary
information and assistance will be provided on the date/ time appointed/ stipulated by you.

The requisite price for direct purchase finalized through negotiation will be deposited in your
office as and when required.

Enclosure: Appendix 1 and 2 & two copies of trace Maps.

Yours faithfully,

Requiring body

Memo No. _____

Date_____

Copy to:

1. The Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, Revenue & Disaster Management Department,
for information.

Requiring body

Appendix I to Form-A

Requisition for Land

- (i) Name of District.....
 (ii) Name of the Project

(iii) Details of requisition of land

District **Revenue Circle**

Sl.	Village/ Ward	Mouza	Rural/ Urban	Patta No.	Dag no.	Area to be acquired	Boundaries			
							N	S	E	W

- (iv) Total area under requisition (Acres)
- (v) Are any religious structure, graveyard or tomb etc. proposed for acquisition? (Yes/ No).....
- (vi) If yes, reasons for such inclusion of religious structures.

Requiring body

Appendix 2 to Form-A

Certificate with requisition for land

Name of the Project _____

- (1) Certified that the project for which the land is required has been administratively approved vide Department letter No: _____ dated _____ for direct purchase through negotiation with the land owners.
- (2) The estimated cost of the project is of Rs. _____ and necessary budget has been sanctioned and funds are available towards cost of acquisition through direct purchase.
- (3) The Department undertakes to pay full amount of award by the District Level Land Purchase Committee (DLLPC), Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority/ High Court/ Supreme Court, and as and when asked to do so by the Deputy Commissioner/ Appropriate Government.

Requiring body

Form-B-1

For land owners.

Undertaking to be signed by the person(s) interested before
the DLLPC

I/We, Sri/Smti. S/o,W/o, D/o owner /owners/ of the land in Dag No. Patta no. of villageMouza Revenue Circle District, here by agree for the voluntary sale through consent my/our land to the Collector for the purpose of

I/We Solemnly affirm that I/we, am/are the absolute owner/owners of the land mentioned above and the land is not encumbered. The sale consideration payable for this land maybe paid to me/may be paid to

I/We / am/are agreeable to the payment of all inclusive of sale consideration of land, things attached to land including perceived livelihood loss/equivalent costs for Rehabilitation and Resettlement etc., agreed to in the District Level Negotiation Committee/DLLPC.

I/We hereby declare that I/we will not claim for payment of higher consideration in any court of law or in any other forum/authority and I/we shall abide by the sale agreement finalized in the District Level Negotiation Committee.

Signature and Name of the land owners

Date:

Attestation of Deputy Commissioner/Authorized Representative

Name and Designation:

Date:

Form-B-II

Undertaking to be signed by persons interested other than land owners

I/We, Sri/Smti.S/o,W/o,D/o are persons interested in
the land in Dag No.Patta no ofvillage
.....MouzaRevenue Circle District.

I/We enclose document in support of my / our claim as an
interested person in the said land.

I/We hereby agree for receiving the R & R benefits in the lump sum as per provisions.

I/We hereby declare that I/we will not claim for payment of higher consideration in any court of
law or in any other forum/authority and I/ we shall abide by the amount finalized in the District Level
Negotiation Committee/DLLPC.

Signature and Name of the interested persons

Date:

Form-C

Agreement with land owners

An Agreement made this _____ day of _____ 20 ____ between _____ here in after called the 'owner'(which expression shall unless repugnant to the context or meaning thereof include his/her heirs, executors) and the Requisitioning Agency represented by _____ hereinafter called the 'Requisitioning Agency', on the other part and recommended by Negotiation Committee.

AND WHEREAS the right, title and interest of the owner /owners in the following land/lands hereinafter called the said land/lands is/are as specified below:

Persons being the absolute owner/owners of the property or having an interest therein capable of leading ownership ultimately hereinafter mentioned and hereby conveyed in the following shares, this is to say:

- (1) _____ S/D/W of _____ share _____
 (2) _____ S/D/W of _____ share _____
 (3) _____ S/D/W of _____ share _____

AND WHEREAS the owner and the Requisitioning Agency agreed for payment of compensation at _____ as a lump-sum deal for an extent of coveringacres land in _____ Dag No _____ Patta No _____ of Village/ward _____ of _____ Mouza/Municipality/Municipal Corporation _____ Sub-Division _____ District. The lump-sum deal represents the market value of the land including value of any immovable property/assets attached to the said land and value of standing tree and crops, solatium etc., under the Act and over and above of these, as applicable, there may be incentive of direct purchase which also includes more than the Rehabilitation and Resettlement costs as per Schedule under the Act and also apportion the same among themselves as hereinafter provided.

AND WHEREAS the owners have no intention to raise any dispute regarding the contents and manner of this Agreement and the owners have no intention of making a reference to any court or authority, as far as the compensation, contents and manner of the Agreement are concerned.

Signature of the land owners

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Signature of Requisitioning Agency

Attested by Member Secretary
 District Level Land Purchase Committee

Form-D

Agreement with persons interested other than the land owners

An Agreement made this _____ day of _____ 20 ____ between _____ one part 'persons interested' (which expression shall unless repugnant to the context or meaning thereof include their successors and assignees) and the Requisitioning Agency represented by _____ hereinafter called the 'Requisitioning Agency', on the other part and recommended by Negotiation Committee.

AND WHEREAS the right, title and interest of the owner /owners in the following land/lands hereinafter called the said land/lands is/are as specified below:

Whereas land/lands are held by the interested party/parties named hereinabove under the owners with respective terms and nature of interest:

- (1) _____ S/D/W of _____ Definite Terms and nature of interest _____
- (2) _____ S/D/W of _____ Definite Terms and nature of interest _____
- (3) _____ S/D/W of _____ Definite Terms and nature of interest _____

AND WHEREAS the interested party and the Requisitioning Agency agreed for payment of compensation at _____ as a lump-sum deal for an extent of covering acres _____ in Dag No _____ Patta No _____ of Village /ward _____ of _____ Mouza/Municipality/Municipal Corporation of _____ Sub-Division _____ District. The lump-sum deal represents the Rehabilitation and Resettlement benefits as per the provisions.

AND WHEREAS the interested parties have no intention to raise any dispute regarding the contents and manner of this Agreement and the owner/persons interested have no intention of making a reference to any court or authority, as far as the compensation, contents and manner of the Agreement are concerned.

Signature of the persons interested

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Signature of Requisitioning Agency

Attested by Member Secretary
District Level Land Purchase Committee

Annexure-3**Calculation of Direct Purchase Price**

The compensation of Land Acquisition as per Section 26 to 30 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 is shown below:

1. Section 26 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013:
 - a) The base rate of land [Sub-section (1)] of Section 26 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be determined by the highest value among:
 - The market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of Sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated;
 - The average sale price of similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; and
 - Consented amount of compensation as agreed upon under sub-section (2) of section 2 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public private partnership projects.
 - b) The market value of land shall be multiplied by a factor [Sub-section (2) of section 26 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013], of i) 1.00 (one) for land of urban areas or, ii) 1.5 (one and a half) if the radial distance of the land is up to 10 km from the nearest urban area or, iii) 2.00 (two) if the radial distance of the land is beyond 10 km from nearest urban area (Ref Notification No.RLA.300/2013/Pt-II/7 dated 22/12/2014 of the Govt. of Assam).
2. Section 29 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013:
 - a) Market value of building and other immovable property and assets attached to the land will be calculated by the competent Engineer or any other specialist in the relevant field [Ref. sub-section (1) of section 29].
 - b) Value of trees and plants attached to the land will be calculated by the experienced persons in the field of agriculture, forestry, horticulture, sericulture or any other relevant field, as the case may be [Ref. sub-section (2) of section 29].
3. Section 30 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 :
 - a) A Solatium @ 100% on the value of land, immovable assets attached to the land and standing crops will be added to determine the total compensation [Ref. sub-section (1) of section 30 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013].
 - b) Individual awards detailing the particulars of compensation and details of payment of compensation as specified in the First Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be issued [Ref. sub-section (2) of section 30 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013]
 - c) The land value defined u/s 26 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will also attract an amount calculated @ 12% per annum for the period commencing on and from the date of notification till the date of award [Ref. sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013]

4. Simple valuation of immovable assets attached to the land :

To facilitate quicker and simpler valuation on immovable assets on the land to be acquired, a few typical speculations of different categories of all possible immovable assets, attached to land may be defined. The guidance price of these typical assets may be prepared and vetted through appropriate authority. The valuation of immovable assets attached to the land will be calculated on pro- rata basis of the guidance price, without depreciation, of the respective assets.

5. Direct purchase price:

The land owners will get an incentive of 25%, inclusive of R&R benefits, on the compensation calculated as per provisions of Section 26 to 30 and First Schedule of the Act, as he has readily agreed to be a part of the project.

The Price of Direct Purchase (DP) will be: -

$$DP = 1.25 \times \{2 \times [(R \times M \times A) + (B+O)] + [0.12 \times Y \times (R \times A)]\}$$

Where :

R is the base rate of land

M is the Multiplication factor

A is the affected area

B is the market value of Buildings

O is the value of all immovable assets & standing crops

Y is the year from the date of notification to award of compensation

The Direct Purchase method will be all encompassing and inclusive of all compensation and R&R benefits, as specified in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 or in R&R benefits of MDBs for Titleholders. The purchase price of land shall be fixed based on negotiations and mutual consent, hence no separate rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be payable to the landowners.

AVINASH JOSHI,

Principal Secretary to the Government of Assam,
Revenue & D. M. Department.

RDM-11011/83/2022-LA-REV-Revenue & D.M

I/257750/2023

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
REVENUE & DISASTER MANAGEMENT (LR) DEPARTMENT
ASSAM SECRETARIAT (CIVIL): DISPUR: GUWAHATI – 6
NOTIFICATION
ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR
Dated Dispur, the 23rd August, 2023

No.RLA.231013/37: The Governor of Assam is hereby pleased to amend the policy on “Land Acquisition through Direct Purchase by way of negotiated Settlement for all Department in the State of Assam” published in the Assam Gazette vide No. RLA.177/2021/3 dated 07/03/2022 in regards to waiting period for receiving objections from the land owners, valuation of immovable assets attached to the land, exemption of registration fees, valuation of structure/building of Department, cost of clearance of salvage materials and auction thereof, payment of compensation of zirat value on Govt. land, re-fixation on administrative cost, modification of multiplication factor and definition of urban area as follows:

SL. No	Para Amended	Amendment
1	Para 3 (vi) of Annexure-I	The existing provisions of paragraph 3 (vi) of Annexure-I shall be substituted by “(vi) Step 6: The list shall be published inviting objections, if any, regarding interest and ownership of the land, etc. For receiving objections from the land owners, a waiting period of 15 days shall be given.”
2	Para 4 of Annexure-3	The existing provisions of paragraph 4 of Annexure-3 shall be replaced by “4. Simple valuation of immovable assets attached to the land: To facilitate quicker and simpler valuation on immovable assets on the land to be acquired, a few typical speculations of different categories of all possible immovable assets, attached to land may be defined. The guidance price of these typical assets may be prepared and vetted through appropriate authority. The valuation of immovable assets attached to the land will be calculated on pro-rata basis of the guidance price, with depreciation as per policy notified by PWD, Assam, from time to time, of the respective assets.”
3	Inserting of new steps No. 3(xviii)	New provision of steps No. 3(xviii) shall be added by “Registration fees under the provision of 78(A) of Indian Registration Act 1908 in respect of instrument executed by or on behalf of or in favour of Government on land acquisition through direct purchase by way of negotiated settlement for all Departments shall be exempted.”
4	Inserting of new steps No. 3(xix)	New provision of steps No. 3(xix) shall be added by “Value of structure/building to be assessed with 100% solatium in case of Government structure/building standing on the Government land and payment shall be made in favour of the Department whose structure belongs to.”
5	Inserting of new steps No.	New provision of steps No. 3(xx) shall be added by “The cost for clearance of salvage materials shall be borne by

RDM-11011/83/2022-LA-REV-Revenue & D.M

I/257750/2023	3(xx)	the requisitioning department and requisitioning Department will also auction the salvage materials, where necessary”																		
6	Inserting of new steps No. 3(xxi)	New provision of steps No. 3(xxi) shall be added by “Zirat value (surface compensation) on Government land shall be assessed for payment to the persons occupying the Government land for minimum 5(five) years without solatium.”																		
7	Inserting of new steps No. 3(xxii)	New provision of steps No. 3(xxii) shall be added by “Administrative (establishment /contingency) cost shall be fixed at 0.5% of the land acquisition cost or Rs.2.0 Lakh per project whichever is higher for Land Acquisition through Direct Purchase by way of negotiated settlement.”																		
8	Para 1(b) of Annexure-3	<p>The existing provisions of Multiplication Factor as contained in Point 1(b) of Annexure-3 shall be substituted in accordance with the notification issued earlier vide E-File No.267689/64, dated 23.03.2023 by</p> <p>“The multiplication factor shall be as follows-</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl. No.</th> <th>Distance from nearest Urban Area</th> <th>Multiplication Factor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a)</td> <td>Up to 10 KM</td> <td>1.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b)</td> <td>From 10 to 20 KM</td> <td>1.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c)</td> <td>From 20 to 30 KM</td> <td>1.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d)</td> <td>From 30 to 40 KM</td> <td>1.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e)</td> <td>From 40 Km and above</td> <td>2.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The definition of “urban area” shall be modified as per Notification issued earlier vide ECF No. 267689/65, dated 23.03.2023 by</p> <p>“any area declared to be, or included in a Municipal Corporation as notified under provision of any statute, or a municipality under the provision of Sub-Section (2) of Section 5 of the Assam Municipal Act, 1956 (Assam Act XV of 1957), or declared to be a notified area under the provision of Sub-Section (4) of Section 334 of the said Act, or a Revenue Town as defined in Section 3 of the Assam Land Revenue Reassessment Act, 1936.”</p>	Sl. No.	Distance from nearest Urban Area	Multiplication Factor	a)	Up to 10 KM	1.2	b)	From 10 to 20 KM	1.4	c)	From 20 to 30 KM	1.6	d)	From 30 to 40 KM	1.8	e)	From 40 Km and above	2.0
Sl. No.	Distance from nearest Urban Area	Multiplication Factor																		
a)	Up to 10 KM	1.2																		
b)	From 10 to 20 KM	1.4																		
c)	From 20 to 30 KM	1.6																		
d)	From 30 to 40 KM	1.8																		
e)	From 40 Km and above	2.0																		

This Notification will come in to force with immediate effect.

Signed by Gyanendra Dev Tripathi

Date: 23-08-2023 13:40:56

Principal Secretary to the Govt. of Assam
Revenue & D.M. Department

Memo No.RLA.231013/37-A
2023.

Dated Dispur, the 23rd August,

Copy to:

1. P.S. to the Principal Secretary to Chief Minister, Assam, Dispur for kind appraisal of the Principal Secretary, Assam.
2. P.S. to the Minister, Revenue & D.M. etc., Assam for kind appraisal of the Hon'ble Minister.
3. The Secretary, CO-Ordination to Chief Secretary, Assam, Dispur, Guwahati-06.

পত্ৰীকৃত নম্বৰ - ৭৬৮ /২৭

Registered No.-768/97



THE ASSAM GAZETTE

অসাধাৰণ

EXTRAORDINARY

প্ৰাপ্ত কৰ্তৃদ্বৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰকাশিত

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY

171 দিশপুৰ, বুধবাৰ, 29 মাৰ্চ, 2023, 8 চ'ত 1945 (শক)

No. 171 Dispur, Wednesday, 29th March, 2023, 8th Chaitra, 1945 (S. E.)

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR

REVENUE & DISASTER MANAGEMENT (L A) DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

The 23rd March, 2023

E-File No. 267689/64.- In exercise of powers conferred under sub-section (2) of Section 109 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (30 of 2013), the Governor of Assam is hereby pleased to amend the Rule 38(I) of the Assam Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015, hereinafter referred to as the principal Rules, in the matter hereinafter appearing namely:-

Short Title and Commencement	<p>1. (1) These Rules may be called the Assam Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Rules, 2015.</p> <p>(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.</p>
Amendment of Rule 38(1)	<p>In the principal Rule, for the existing rule 38(1), the following shall be substituted, namely:-</p> <p>"The multiplication factor shall be computed as follows:</p>

Sl. No.	Distance from nearest Urban area	Multiplication factor (MF)
a)	Upto 10 KM	1.2
b)	From 10 KM to 20 KM	1.4
c)	From 20 KM to 30 KM	1.6
d)	From 30 KM to 40 KM	1.8
e)	From 40 KM and above	2.0

In this context, Notification issued vide No. RLA.300/2013/Pt-II/7, Dated 22.12.2014 stands cancelled.

GYANENDRA DEV TRIPATHI,
Principal Secretary to the Government of Assam,
Revenue & Disaster Management Department.

Annexure 7: Rehabilitation Policy for Erosion Affected Families

**GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
REVENUE & DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
DISPUR, GUWAHATI -6**

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR

NOTIFICATION

Dated Dispur, the 6th January, 2021

No.RGR.785/2014/91: The Governor of Assam is pleased to introduce **“REHABILITATION POLICY FOR EROSION AFFECTED FAMILIES OF ASSAM, 2020”** to rehabilitate erosion affected families across the State.

A. Background:

Assam is perennially affected by flood and erosion rendering a large number of people homeless and landless because of which they are forced to live on embankments, roadsides, educational institutions, religious organizations, char or forest lands, Govt. Khas lands, VGRs, PGRs etc. Since erosion is not covered under the guidelines of SDRF, the rehabilitation of these people has remained unattended. Rehabilitation Policy of Erosion Affected Families of Assam, 2020 intended assist the erosion affected families financially.

A fund of Rs 500.00 Lakh has been provided for the purpose as Grants-in-Aid under Plan in the Budget allocation of ASDMA for 2014-15 vide letter No. RGR.785/2014/11 dated 24th March, 2015. But, the fund couldn't be utilized as there was no concrete provision in earlier guidelines notified vide letter No. RGR.785/2014/6 dated 12th March, 2015.

Further, 15th Finance Commission in its recommendation has suggested resettlement of displaced people affected by river erosion and mentioned that both Union and State Governments should develop a policy to deal with the extensive displacement of people caused by coastal and river erosion. In this regard, to implement this policy, an allocation of Rs 200 Cr for 2020-21 to address the issue of displacement at the State level across India. Moreover, the State Governments shall submit specific proposals for assistance to resettle displaced people. Such assistance should be made available through the resources available from the recovery and reconstruction window of the NDRF. Such resettlement should ensure safer sites for the people being resettled.

In this backdrop, it has become necessary to have a specific policy dealing with the issue and formulate norms and procedure to address rehabilitation of erosion affected families across the State.

B. Criteria for selection of Beneficiaries:

(1) This Rehabilitation Policy shall only cover the erosion affected but not families under any other natural calamities or man-made disasters.

(2) The erosion-affected families (river-erosion) would be categorized as follows:

Category I - Families who have lost all their lands, both homestead and agricultural land, due to erosion and they have no other land anywhere in the State;

Category II - Families who have lost their homestead land, and not agricultural lands;

Category III - Families who have lost their all agricultural lands, but have homestead lands.

(3) Identification of beneficiary families, therefore, in order of priority shall be as follows:

- (i) Families rendered landless and homeless due to river erosion;
- (ii) Families rendered homeless only due to river erosion;
- (iii) Families left with less than 3 Bighas of agricultural land, but has not been rendered homeless;

(4) The definition of landless person/ family will be as per the Land Policy in force.

(5) Eligibility for consideration, as beneficiary:

- i) Families should have the eroded lands recorded in their names in the Record- Of- Rights, as either P.P. or A.P. land or allotted land.
- ii) Families occupying Govt lands as encroachers shall not be eligible for rehabilitation.

C. Rehabilitation Package:

1. Rehabilitation package for the aforesaid categories of erosion-affected families from 2014-15 onwards shall as follows:

i) For the **Category I** of families as mentioned above, who are rendered landless completely and become homeless by erosion,

- (a) An amount of Rs. 5.00 Lakh per Bigha or the actual land value as per zonal valuation, whichever is less, for purchase of land upto 2.5 (Two and half) Kathas only, on their own for subsequent construction of house.
- (b) A cash amount of Rs. 1,50,000.00 (Rupees one lakh fifty thousand only) for construction of house and IHHL.
- (c) Financial assistance of Rs 1.00 Lakh per Bigha, or actual cost of the land, whichever is less, for purchase of land, maximum upto 3(Three) Bighas, on their own for agricultural purpose only.

ii) For the **Category II** families, as mentioned above, who have lost their homestead land, and not agricultural land,

- (a) An amount of Rs. 5.00 Lakh per Bigha or the actual land value as per zonal valuation, whichever is less, for purchase of land upto 2.5 (Two and half) Kathas only, on their own for subsequent construction of house.
- (b) A cash amount of Rs. 1,50,000.00 (Rupees one lakh fifty thousand only) for construction of house and IHHL.

iii) For the **Category III** families as mentioned above, who have lost their all agricultural lands, but have homestead lands,

- Financial assistance of Rs 1.00 Lakh per Bigha, or actual cost of the land, whichever is less, for purchase of land, maximum upto 3(Three) Bighas, on their own for agricultural purpose only.

2. This Rehabilitation package would not be applicable in case of families having any member of the family as a permanent Govt./ Semi-Govt./PSU/ Banking or other financial institutions/ Private Organization employee drawing annual salary in excess of

Rs. 5.00 Lakh or whose annual income/turnover from business or other source of income exceeds Rs.5.00 Lakh per annum.

3. If any of the erosion affected families has received any allotment of Government land earlier under any other scheme, they shall not be entitled to financial assistance under this scheme.

D. Procedure for Selection of Beneficiaries:

- The erosion affected person shall submit an application to the concerned Circle officer.
 - The Circle officer shall verify the details submitted by the applicant with the revenue records and also through the field verification by the Lot Mandal.
 - The Circle Officer will compile the applications and submit a proposal, along with verification reports to the Deputy Commissioner.
- a) The proposals received from the Revenue Circles will be placed before a District Level Committee Chaired by the Deputy Commissioner.

District Level Committee:

(i) Deputy Commissioner	----	Chairperson/Chairperson
(ii) All M.P.s / M.L.A.s	-----	Member
(iii) President, Zilla Paishad	-----	Member
(iv) SDO (Civil)/SDO (Sadar)	-----	Member
(v) All Revenue Circle Officers	-----	Member
(vi) District Agriculture Officer	-----	Member
(vii) ADC (Revenue)	-----	Member-Secretary

b) The District Level Committee will examine the proposals, received from the Circle Officers and finalize the list of beneficiaries. Approved list of beneficiaries with recommendation for financial assistance under this policy along with other details will be submitted to Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA) by the Deputy Commissioners.

c) The lists received from the Districts will be examined and compiled by ASDMA and place the same before the State Executive Committee for its approval.

d) The SEC constituted for SDRF will function as the SEC for this scheme too.

e) With the approval of SEC, the necessary financial sanctions will be issued by the Revenue and Disaster Management Department.

f) The financial assistance to the beneficiaries, as approved by the SEC and sanctioned by the Revenue Department, shall be released to the Deputy Commissioners in advance for payment to beneficiaries on application.

g) The Revenue and Disaster Management Department shall make arrangement for availability of funds and necessary budget provisions for implementation of the policy.

h) The Deputy Commissioners shall have to open a separate Bank account to keep and utilize the funds under this policy.

i) After the financial sanction issued the funds shall be released to the Deputy Commissioners in advance.

E. Procedure for purchase of Land:

a) Once financial sanction is received from the Government, the Deputy Commissioner shall intimate the beneficiaries so that they can make arrangement for purchase of land.

b) The beneficiary will purchase land within the District where he / she belongs to.

c) The beneficiary shall submit application for purchase after identifying land on his / her own for building of house or land for agriculture purpose or both (where applicable) in prescribed format with declaration landless and bank details, IFSC Code, Mobile No. etc., at office of Revenue Circle Officer. Moreover, the said application should be made jointly by both the seller & buyer and shall submit as joint application for purchase of land at the office of the Revenue Circle Officer.

d) On receipt of the application, Revenue Circle Officer will submit the proposal of NOC for Land Sale Permission within a month from the date of application to the concerned Deputy Commissioner for necessary approval.

e) After approval of NOC for Land Sale Permission from the Deputy Commissioner, the amount for purchase of land for building house or land for agriculture purpose or both (where applicable) shall sanction and release to the buyer's (beneficiary) account through NEFT / DBT within a week.

f) The buyer and seller shall immediately execute registration of the transfer of land following due procedure in the jurisdictional Sub-Registrar's Office.

g) After execution of the registered sale deed, the same will be submitted by the beneficiary to the Circle officer for correction of land records.

h) In the Record of Rights (RoR), the name of all family members of the beneficiary family shall be entered.

i) The copy of the registered sale deed and the copy of RoR may be submitted to Deputy Commissioner, with an application to release the money for construction of the house.

j) The beneficiary will submit an affidavit to the Deputy Commissioner mentioning that the fund intended for construction of house on the purchased land will be used for construction of house only.

k) On receipt of the above documents at (e) & (f), the Deputy Commissioner shall release the amount for construction of the house (where applicable) in the land purchased within a month.

l) The land purchased by the beneficiary under this Rehabilitation Policy shall not be transferable at least fifteen years from the date of purchase.

m) The Revenue Circle Officer will submit individual report against the beneficiaries to the Deputy Commissioner and maintain records of beneficiaries rehabilitated under this scheme and also upload in the MIS of Revenue & DM Department.

F. Review and Monitoring Committee at State Level:

A State Level Review and Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, will be constituted to monitor the implementation of the policy as follows

Chief Secretary	-----	Chairman
Addl. Chief Secretary, Revenue and DM	-----	Member
Principal Secretary, Agriculture	-----	Member
Principal Secretary, P& RD	-----	Member
CEO, ASDMA	-----	Member Secretary

G. Administrative Cost:

An amount equivalent to 3% of the total cost of the scheme will be earmarked for the administrative expenses, including printing of forms, publicity, etc.

H. Source of Fund:

To implement this policy, Rs 200 Crore for 2020-21 has been allocated by the Central Govt. to address the issue of displacement at the State Level as recommended by the Fifteenth Finance Commission at Para XV (f) under "*Resettlement of Displaced People Affected by Coastal and River Erosion*". In this regard, the State Government will submit specific proposals for assistance to NDMA to resettle displaced people on receipt of proposals from the concerned Deputy Commissioners. The fund required in this case will not be borne under SOPD-G.

The Rehabilitation Policy for Erosion Affected Families of Assam, 2020 will address those aggrieved families who are rendered landless, homeless or lost their homestead land or agricultural land due to erosion.


 Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt. of Assam,
 Revenue & D.M. Department
 Dispur, Guwahati - 6.

Memo No. No.RGR.785/2014/91-A

Dated Dispur, the 6th January, 2021

Copy to:

- ✓ 1. The Chief Executive Officer, Assam State Disaster Management Authority, Dispur, Guwahati - 6.
- 2. All Commissioners of Divisions.
- 3. All Deputy Commissioners.
- 4. The Director of Printing & Stationary, Assam, Govt. Press, Bamunimaidam, Guwahati - 21 for publication in the next issue of Assam Gazette.
- 5. The S.O. to the Chief Secretary, Assam.
- 6. The P.S. to the Hon'ble Minister, Revenue & D.M. Department.



By order etc.,

[Signature]
 6/1/2021

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of Assam,
 Revenue & D.M. Department
 Dispur, Guwahati - 6.

Office of the Commissioner in Charge
 of the Government of Assam
 Revenue & DM Department
 ASDMA
 SCR No. 577347
 File No. 815 dated 13/01/21.

[Signature]
 13/01/21

✓ A delta
 he can upload
 it on our
 website.
 A

Annexure 8: Sample ToR for RIPP Implementation Agency/NGO

1. Project Background

1. The proposed Climate Resilient Brahmaputra Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Project (CRBIFRERMP) in Assam is planned to be financed through ADB loan and State Government of Assam (SGoA). It will focus on the main stem of the Brahmaputra River in Assam and follow a climate-resilient holistic, integrated, systematic, and reach-wise approach to flood and riverbank erosion risk management.

2. Project Description

2. Flood and Reiver Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA) is implementing the Climate Resilient Brahmaputra Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Project (CRBIFRERMP) in Assam with ADB loan of \$200 million. The project is proposed to focus on the main stem of the Brahmaputra River and apply a holistic, integrated, and risk-informed approach to strengthen flood and riverbank erosion risk management (FRERM) and its long-term planning in Assam. It will combine structural and nonstructural measures in four high-priority flood- and erosion prone areas to contribute to the broader stabilization of the river.

3. The project is categorized as A for involuntary resettlement safeguard policy of ADB. The riverbank protection and flood embankment components under the project will involve land acquisition, requiring a total of 181.21 ha of land acquisition including 79.19 ha of private land and resulting in physical or economic displacement of about 1,529 households. Five district wise draft resettlement plans are prepared and disclosed on FREMAA's and ADB's respective website.

4. FREMAA has decided to include some additional high priority work to be implemented under the above ADB financed Project and the details of the components are given below in Table 1.

Table 1: Details of Components under additional high priority work

S. N.	Name of Division	Name of Scheme	Type of Work	Remarks
1	Dhakuakhana W.R. Division	CRBIFRERMP- Dhakuakhna Sub Project (Additional high priority works at work different reaches of the river Brahmaputra from Bamuni Chapari to Tekeliphuta under DHAKUAKHANA W.R. DIVISION)	Anti-Erosion	Reach Length= 8 KM
			Pro-siltation	20 PSC screens 12 bamboo screens
			Earthwork	Construction of 10 Nos. of earthen check-bund over borrow pit channels
			Others (Preliminary, etc.	
2	N. Lakhimpur W. R. Division	CRBIFRERMP- Dhakuakhna Sub Project (Additional high priority works at Bonpuroi-Jamuguri and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river	Anti-Erosion	Reach Length= 1.28 KM
			Pro-siltation	5 PSC screens
			Others (Preliminary, etc.	

		Brahmaputra on its right bank under NORTH LAKHIMPUR W.R. DIVISION)		
3	Biswanath W.R. Division	CRBIFRERMP- Biswanath Sub Project (Additional high priority works at Paken Area under BISWANATH W.R. DIVISION)	Anti-Erosion	Reach Length=1.6 KM
			Pro-siltation	13 PSC porcupine screens
			Earthwork	widening of embankment=225m
			Others (Preliminary, etc	
4	Biswanath W.R. Division	CRBIFRERMP- Biswanath Sub Project (Additional high priority works at Rangchali Dalani Area under BISWANATH W.R. DIVISION)	Anti-Erosion	Reach Length=1.34 KM
			Pro-siltation	4 PSC porcupine screens
			Others	
5	Sonitpur W.R. Division	CRBIFRERMP- Biswanath Sub Project (Additional high priority works at Zahazghat and Jarani Area under SONITPUR W.R. DIVISION)	Anti-Erosion	Jarani= 1.2 KM Zahaz ghat=0. 60 KM
			Pro-siltation	5 PSC Porcupine screens (at Jarani)
			Others (Preliminary, etc	

3. Impacts

5. As per ADB's SPS and based on assessment of land acquisition requirements and anticipated resettlement impacts, the Project will be category 'A' for IR²⁰. The proposed Project interventions will be carried out on underwater areas and above water areas along the banks of the Brahmaputra River. The project's underwater works will have no IR impacts. However private land will be acquired for carrying out above water work and construction and rehabilitation of embankments. Based on the information provided by FREMAA after joint survey with the Revenue department, the estimated land requirement for the Project (as presented in the Table below) is about 14.16 acres. The project may cause physical displacement of 71 households.

LAR Impacts	Lakhimpur	Sonitpur	Total
Total Land Requirement	5.66	8.50	14.16
Private land/Eksonia Acquisition Required	4	1.87	5.87
Total Number of DPs (Household)	57	14	71
Total Number of DPs (Persons)	276	80	356
Number of Physically Displaced Households	15	09	24

²⁰ According to ADB SPS 2009, involuntary resettlement (IR) category A is triggered when 200 households or more will be affected by land acquisition and involuntary resettlement.

Number of Economically Displaced Households	25	04	29
Number of Households Losing Livelihoods	31	06	37
Number of Vulnerable Households	40	14	54
Total Number Tribal Households	30	00	30

Note: the data presented in the table above is based on the current survey and the final figure may change during implementation.

4. Rationale for Engaging the Service Provider

6. Experienced and capable non-government organizations with diverse experience and local presence will be engaged as the Service Provider to assist in timely implementation of Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan(RIPP) under CRBIFRERMP. The Project is divided into four subprojects and spread in three districts.

5. Objectives of the Assignment

7. Based on the social assessment and the provisions of the applicable Government and ADB policy framework, one RIPP is prepared to mitigate the land acquisition and resettlement impacts caused by the Project. The selected service providers will be responsible for the following, as per the RIPP prepared:

- Verify Displaced Persons (DPs) at site through verification surveys
- Conduct an additional survey to identify absentee titleholders etc. and update RIPP accordingly as and when required incorporating verification findings.²¹
- Educate the DPs on their entitlements, payment processes and related documentation requirements.
- Ensure that the DPs are given their full entitlements as due to them, as per the entitlements given in the RIPP, as may be modified by FREMAA and approved by ADB from time to time.
- Provide support and information to DPs for income restoration.
- Assist the DPs in relocation and rehabilitation, including counselling, and coordination with the local authorities.
- Assist the DPs in redressal of their grievances (through the grievance redressal process set up by the project)
- Collect data and submit progress reports on a monthly basis as well as quarterly basis for FREMAA to monitor the progress of the RIPP implementation.

6. Scope of Work

8. The Service Provider shall work in close co-ordination with and support the Social Development Specialist (SDS) of PMU, FREMAA, in implementation of the RIPP and in helping to mitigate the adverse effects of the project. In accordance with the objectives, the scope of services is defined as below:

6.1 Administrative Responsibilities of Service Provider

- Assist in implementation of the RIPP.
- To co-ordinate with the District Level Land Purchase Committee DLLPCs and GRCs in implementing the RIPP.
- The Service provider shall coordinate the meetings of the district level committee for

²¹The Service providers should coordinate their RIPP implementation activities in accordance with the proposed construction works schedule.

approval of the micro plans wherever required including compilation list of those households have now lost land due to continuous erosion. The list should be provided to FREMAA for processing through PIUs. The service provider would be responsible for facilitating the process of necessary documentation to ensure that they receive their due entitlement.

- Assist the PIU in undertaking all public meetings, information campaigns at the commencement of the project and give full information to the affected community.
- Translate and explain of R&R entitlements and process to the DPs.
- Assist the Engineers (PISC Consultants) and thereby FREMAA to ensure that the Contracts comply with the applicable labour laws including prohibition of child labour, forced labour and SEA/SH (GBV) issues with reference ADB Policies.
- Assist the PIU and /or the Engineers in ensuring compliance with the safety, health and hygiene norms, and the RIPP actions proposed for HIV/AIDS awareness/prevention campaigns.
- Report to SDS on a monthly and quarterly basis.
- Database management of the DPs.
- Videography and digital photography of DPs, community meetings, etc. and other costs required for implementation of the RIPP shall be included in the budget submitted by the service provider.
- The DPs will be facilitated for the Income Generation Scheme training through the service provider i.e., the provisions made for training components will be best utilised through the active support and involvement of the service provider.

6.2 RIPP Implementation Responsibilities of Service Provider

a. Identification and Verification

- The service provider shall undertake a detailed survey of the project affected area and shall update the information on the eligible DPs. The service provider shall verify the information already contained in the RIPP and the individual losses of the DPs should validate the date provided in the RIPP and update the RIPP as required. The service provider shall trace the DPs/households that were found missing during the census and baseline surveys and include necessary updates in case any fresh erosion takes place during the implementation. The service provider shall establish rapport with DPs, consult them, provide them information about the respective entitlements as proposed under the RIPP, and distribute entitlement cum Identity Cards to the eligible DPs. An identity card should include a photograph of the DP, the extent of loss suffered due to the project, and the choice of the DP with regard to the mode of compensation and assistance.
- The service provider shall prepare a list of the DPs for relocation, enlisting the losses and the entitlements as per the RIPP, after verification. It shall also prepare a list of the DPs enlisting the losses and the entitlement as per the RIPP, after verification. Verification exercise shall include actual measurement of the extent of total property loss/damage, and valuation of the loss/damage/affect along with the SDS. The service provider shall display the list of eligible DPs in prominent public places like Panchayat Offices, Block headquarters, and the District Headquarters.
- During the identification and verification of the eligible DPs, the service provider shall ensure that each of the DPs are contacted and consulted either in groups or individually. The service provider shall specially ensure meaningful consultation with the women from the DP families especially women headed households.
- Participatory methods should be applied in assessing the needs of the DPs, especially with regard to the vulnerable disadvantaged groups (DAG) of DPs through village level

meetings, group discussions and individual meeting ensuring women participation.

- The service provider shall play a vital role in establishing good rapport between the DPs and FREMAA. This will be achieved through regular meetings with both the SDS and the DPs. Meetings with the SDS will be held at least fortnightly, and meetings with the DPs will be held monthly, during the entire duration of the assignment. All meetings and decisions taken shall be documented by the service provider.
- Prepare monthly action plans with targets in consultation with SDS.
- While finalising the affected persons for compensation/assistance the service provider shall make a list of entitled DPs and distribute Identity Cards to each and every verified eligible DP.

b. Project Benefits Information Dissemination & Awareness Generation Among the Displaced Persons

9. The project benefits information dissemination and awareness generation among the affected persons shall include but not limited to the following activities:

- The service provider shall explain to the DPs the need for land acquisition, the provisions of the policy and the entitlements under the RIPP. This shall include communication to the squatters and encroachers about the need for their eviction, the timeframe for their removal and their entitlements as per the RIPP.
- Distribution of the relevant portions of the RIPP to each and every DP to make them understand the entitlement packages in correct perspectives.
- The service provider shall disseminate information to the DPs on the possible consequences of the project on the communities' livelihood systems and the options available, so that they do not remain ignorant.
- The service provider shall prepare micro-level plans for income restoration, in consultation with the DPs. Women's perceptions are important to be incorporated in the development of these plans.
- The service provider will monitor the involvement of child labour, any forced labor, etc. in the civil construction work in each package.
- In conducting all the mentioned activities, the service provider shall give thrust attention on women and deal with them with care and sympathy.

c. Systematic and timely disbursement of entitled assistance as per the RIPP

- The service provider will prepare micro plans for DPs indicating category of entitlement.
- The service provider shall ensure that eligible entitlements are received jointly by the DP and the spouse.
- The service provider shall assist the project authorities in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the DPs), helping the DPs to take salvaged materials and shift with proper notices. In close consultation with the DPs, the service provider shall inform the SDS about the shifting dates agreed with the DPs in writing and the arrangements desired by the DPs with respect to their entitlements.
- The service provider shall assist the DPs in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations of a joint account and how s/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to.
- The service provider shall ensure proper utilization of the R&R budget. The service provider shall help DPs to find economic investment options and are able to restore against the loss of land and other productive assets. The service provider shall identify means and advise the SDS to disburse the entitlements to the eligible persons/families in a manner that is

transparent and shall report to the FREMAA on the level of transparency and shall report to the FREMAA on the level of transparency achieved in the project.

d. Accompanying and representing the displaced persons at the grievance Committee Meetings

- The service provider shall make the DP aware of the grievance redressal committees (GRCs)
- The service provider shall train the DPs on the procedure to file a grievance application and to confirm that a statement of claim from the concerned DP accompanies each grievance application. The service provider shall help the DPs in filling up the grievance application and also in clearing their doubts about the procedure as well as the context of the GRC award.
- The service provider shall record the grievance and bring the same to the notice of the GRCs within 7 (seven) days of receipt of the grievance from the DPs. It shall submit a draft resolution with respect to the particular grievance of the DP, suggesting multiple solutions, if possible, and deliberate on the same in the GRC meeting through the service provider representative in the GRC.
- To accompany the DPs to the GRC meeting on the decided date, help the DP to express his/her grievance in a formal manner if requested by the GRC and again inform the DPs of the decisions taken by the GRC within 3 days of receiving a decision from the GRC. (The time frame for the GRC to take a decision is 15 days).

e. Assisting the DPs and the SDS Identify and Negotiate for the New Land for Resettlement.

As part of the RIPP, if any of the eligible DPs receive alternative land for building structure, the service provider will facilitate for the same. Regarding these, the service provider shall,

- Obtain the DPs choice in terms of Land identification
 - Site for relocation
 - Shifting plan and arrangements Grant utilization plan
 - Community asset building plan and institutional arrangements in maintaining the assets.
- Assist the DPs/PIU in identifying suitable land for relocation and for agriculture, ensuring the replacement of the land lost in terms of quality and quantity.
- Assist in identifying suitable government land in consultation with the Revenue Department Officials
- Interact with host communities to identify issues and motivate them to appreciate and welcome the new neighbours.

f. Assisting the eligible DPs to avail benefit under the existing Government Housing and Employment Schemes

10. With regards to the above, the service provider shall,

- Co-ordinate the training and capacity building of the DPs, for upgrading their skills for income restoration. This will include the training to be given by the service provider to women self- help-group members in accounting, record maintenance, skill acquisition in the chosen enterprise, and marketing, etc.

- Define, evolve, and explore alternative methods of livelihood using the local skill and resources.
- Establish linkages with the district administration and other agencies to ensure that the DPs benefit from the schemes available and those they are entitled to. The focus for this component of the work shall be the vulnerable DPs for their income restoration. The service provider shall maintain a detailed record of such facilitation.

g. Representing the DPs in DLLPC

- District Level Land Purchase Committee (DLLPC) will be established at the district level to evaluate the actual market price of the properties in the areas where acquisition of land and /or structures are necessary. The project will assist the eligible DPs towards the difference between the assessed market price and the compensation award. The service provider shall represent the DPs in the committee to ensure that a fair assessment takes place. All the valuation of structures will be vetted by the Government approved valuer.

h. Tracing the Absentee title holders

11. The service provider shall make continuous efforts throughout the contract period to track the absentee titleholder, if anyone is not available to receive compensation. Some of the efforts that shall be taken are listed below.

- Disseminating the information about the project and affected land details with ownership to the nearby non-affected villages/towns
- Enquires with another local circle officer within his circle
- Enquires with the non-affected adjacent villages Gaon Burah/ Panchayat Offices
- Enquiries with the fellow affected families/persons who stay in other village/town and have availed received compensation
- Enquires with the Relatives and/or friends of the affected families/persons who are not availed compensation and traced.
- Disseminating about the project and affected land details with ownership and enquires with local community-based organization etc.

i. Physical and Economic rehabilitation:

12. Surveys are needed to identify those who will be physically displaced or economically displaced under the subproject. The service provider will undertake additional surveys in two stages. All those lands needed to be handed over for works in 2023 will be surveyed immediately before those lands are taken over and in case of all other lands these surveys shall be undertaken in coordination with the construction activities taken up for that year and such data shall be used to prepare Addendum to RIPP. The service provider shall be responsible to facilitate for collection of the required data from the field and preparing Addendum to RIPP as and when required.

13. For livelihood/income restoration planning, the service provider will carry out training needs and market assessment for eligible DPs and incorporate the specific measures in the micro plan. The service provider will be responsible for imparting livelihood training to the entitled DPs opted for such training in consultation with the DPs for which budget is provided under the RIPP.

j. Inter-Agency Linkages for Income Restoration and other R&R Services

14. The service provider shall be responsible for establishing linkages with,

- Financial institutions for facilitating the DPs to access credit.
- Government departments, district administration, etc., to ensure that the DPs are included in the development schemes, as applicable.
- Training institutes for imparting skill and management training for enterprise creation and development.

k. Assisting the PISC consultant in Ensuring the Social Responsibilities

15. The service provider shall assist the PIU / PISC Consultants to ensure that the Contractors are abiding by the various provisions of the applicable laws concerning the worker's safety, health and hygiene, gender equity and an environment of non-discrimination on grounds of caste creed religion and race and the child labour issues. Any divergence from the (workers' welfare and remuneration, safety, health, hygiene, gender issues, and child labour issues) provisions of these laws should be brought to the notice of the PISC consultant and the SDS.

16. As per these laws, there are specifications regarding the facilities/requirements at the construction camp/site, including basic health care facilities, Mother and Child Welfare units and facilities for vaccinations, day crèche facilities, etc. The service provider shall work in co-ordination of the safety personal of contractor or Project Manager of the Contractor, or any other representative of the Contractors, to ensure these facilities are provided in a satisfactory manner, and all social responsibilities of the Contract is implemented satisfactorily.

l. Assisting the PIU/PISC in Actions to HIV/AIDS Awareness/Prevention Campaigns/SEA-SH actions and labor aspects

17. Information campaign/advertisement in collaboration with line agencies (such as NACO / Assam Aids control society, etc), including provision of signage/hoardings at suitable locations, distribution of vehicle stickers, and provision of condom distribution at suitable locations (contractors camps, etc.). The service provider shall assist the PIU to implement these measures, including collaboration with the line agencies.

18. The service provider shall assist the contractors in organizing awareness programs on child and women trafficking, STDs/HIV etc. The service provider shall ensure that medical check-ups are provided to the workers at the construction camps. Further the service provider shall check that SEA/SH (GBV provisions) listed in the EMP are carried out e.g. signing of codes of conduct, awareness amongst workers and communities. Likewise provide support to Contractor on community health and safety by helping build rapport with communities

7. Monitoring and Evaluation

19. The RIPP includes a provision for mid-term, and post-project monitoring and evaluation by external consultants. The service provider involved in the implementation of the RIPP will be required to supply all information and documents to the external monitoring and evaluation consultants. To conclude, the service provider shall keep proper documentation of their work and the R&R process involved in the project and shall be responsible for the upkeep and updating of such documents periodically and regularly. The documentation shall include photographs and videotapes of the pre-intervention and the post-intervention scenario of all the properties, structures, and assets affected by the project.

8. Recommending for the Improvement of R&R Services

- Extending all the services recommended by the additional studies to be undertaken by the project, in respect to the R&R services to be provided as part of the project.
- Recommended and suggested techniques and methods for improvement of services extended by the concerned government departments and other agencies and committees in disbursement/extension of R&R services in the project.
- Document implementation of the R&R process and services, including difficulties faced and corresponding solutions.
- Discuss with the FREMAA on contingency management and other improvements of R&R services, within the project period.
- Documenting of Tasks Carried out by the service provider and Evaluation of the Achievements of RIPP.

9. Reporting

20. The service provider selected for the assignments shall be responsible for
- Submit an inception report within three weeks; on signing the contract including a work plan for the whole contract including a work plan for the whole contract period, staffing and personnel deployment plan, and a withdrawal plan at the end of the period of contract. The withdrawal plan shall be detailed and reflect how the DPs will maintain the assets created and transferred to the DPs.
 - Prepare monthly progress reports to be submitted to the SDS, with weekly progress and work charts as against the scheduled timeframe of RIPP implementation.
 - Prepare and submit quarterly reports on a regular basis, to be submitted to the SDS.
 - Submit a completion report at the end of the contract period summarizing the actions taken during the project, the methods and personnel used to carry out the

- assignment, and a summary of support/assistance given to the DPs.
- All other reports/documentation as described in these terms of reference.
- Record minutes of all meetings.
- Gender disaggregated data should be provided in the report.

21. All progress reports shall include data on input and output indicators as required by the SDS. Reporting in writing as well as photographs, videotapes etc., taken during the assignment shall be submitted in support of the reports, along with an electronic copy of the documents. All reports should be in English language only. Accounts reports both on expenditure on administration as well as training and other heads shall be submitted with the quarterly and the completion reports. In addition to these above, the service provider shall, Prepare and submit separate descriptive reports on participatory micro-plans with full details of the Participatory Rapid Appraisal exercises conducted.

22. The service provider shall document in full detail the consultation/counselling processes, the process of identification of the resettlement sites, and a full description of the training imparted (on facilitated) as part of the assignment. This documentation shall be submitted to the FREMAA as annual reports.

10. Selection Criteria

23. One NGO/Agency can apply for multiple packages/subprojects with a separate team of experts. Selection criteria shall be reflected in the qualification criteria of the RFQ.

11. Condition of Services

24. The service provider shall ensure that the RIPP is implemented in an effective and proper manner. The prime responsibility of the service provider shall be to ensure that each and every eligible DPs receive appropriate and due entitlement (within the Entitlement Framework) and that, at the end of the project R&R services, the eligible DPs have improved (or at least restored) their previous standard of living. Additionally, the service provider shall help the FREMAA in all other matters deemed to be required to implement the RIPP in its spirit and entirely include activities involving some financial implications.

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

12. Timeframe for Services

26. The service provider will be contracted for a period of **Twelve months** from the date of commencement.

13. Data, Services and Facilities to be provided by the Client

27. The FREMAA will provide the service provider the copies of the SIA report/ DPs' Census, the RIPP, the land acquisition plan, final design report and any other relevant reports/data prepared by the Project Preparation Consultants. The FREMAA will assist the service provider in collaborating with the PISC Consultants. All facilities required in the performance of the

assignment, including office space, office stationery, transportation, and accommodation for staff of the service provider, etc., shall be arranged by the service provider.

14. Deliverables

28. An Inception Report to be submitted to PMU within 1 month of field placement. Monthly summaries shall be prepared and reported in an agreed template/ format giving an overview of the achievements in numerical terms and as minutes of meetings documenting number of participants gender wise disaggregated data), subjects and understanding / appreciation of the disseminated information, man month utilization, tentative planning for next month etc. and submit to the PMU and PIU.

The engaged service provider will develop an electronic database for all the project-related data and information collected from within the project area.

29. The service provider will make available to PMU/PIU and PISC the following: (i) Sub project wise detailed survey report of the affected persons (titled and non-titled) experiencing land acquisition and resettlement impacts and (ii) high quality assistance during the resettlement and rehabilitation process.

15. Team for the Assignment

30. The service provider shall depute a core team of professionals to the site and engage necessary support staffs to accomplish the task listed in this ToR. Total estimated man months would be 12. The constitution of the team and the qualifications for the team members are given below:

S No	Position	No. of position	Man months	Qualification	Responsibility
1	Team Leader cum Resettlement Expert	1	9	The Team Leader should be a postgraduate, preferably in social sciences, and should have experience of working in civil engineering projects. S/he should have about 10 years' experience in implementation of R&R and rural development works knowledge of prevailing R&R policies of GoI, SGoA and ADB. He/she	Guide the team in implementing the activities. Coordination with FREMAA/SDS/DC/CO etc. Act as a member of GRC and attend monthly review meetings, quarterly review meeting of FREMAA, DC and SDS.

S No	Position	No. of position	Man months	Qualification	Responsibility
				should have held responsible position in the previous assignments should possess participatory management skills and should have good knowledge of the region and the local languages.	
2.	Community Development cum Livelihood Expert	1	9	Should be post-graduate in social sciences. S/he should have about 8 years of working experience in implementation of livelihood and rural development related projects. Knowledge of local language is a necessary qualification.	Guide the team in dissemination of information and consultations. Prepare proposals for livelihood/income restoration. Coordinate with other agencies for training on skill development. Ensure documentation of all consultations, trainings on livelihood with outcome.
3	Social Development Specialists	1	12	Should be at least a graduate in social sciences. S/he should have about 8 years of working experience, of which about 5 years in R&R or rural development projects. Should have a sound understanding of the land acquisition process and experience in participatory management.	Organize community for participation in project and RIPP implementation. Preparation of micro plan. Ensure distribution of identity cards. Prepare plans for relocation and shifting of vulnerable/landless Aps and common property resources. Facilitate disbursement of assistance and opening of Bank

S No	Position	No. of position	Man months	Qualification	Responsibility
				Knowledge of local language is a necessary qualification.	accounts. Facilitate survey by team. Address gender and social issues.
4	Gender Expert	1	9	Should be at least a graduate in gender studies/social sciences /anthropology or equivalent. S/he should have about 8 years of working experience of at least 5-7 years in gender development, implementation of gender action plan, development of gender action plan etc. Should have sound understanding of various gender related issues in the state of Assam. Should have prior experience of working with female community members. Experience of working on HIV and women trafficking awareness programme will be an added advantage. Knowledge of the local language and experience of working in the region is desirable.	Ensure gender inclusive planning at all levels. Assist FREMAA in implementation of project gender action plan Assist in monitoring of gender action plan implementation Ensure participation of female in all project activities including civil works Ensure equal pay for equal work during civil work Assist in organizing gender-based training programs from time to time.
5	Other support Personnel	1	12	Graduate in Science/commerce	

S No	Position	No. of position	Man months	Qualification	Responsibility
	(Community Relation Executives)			/Arts, preferably with 1 – 5 years of experience and from local area with community liaising skills.	

**Annexure 9: Social Safeguard Due Diligence Report
for Additional High Priority Work Proposed in Government Land**

1. Objective of Due Diligence Report

1. The additional high priority work proposed by FREMAA is distributed among five Water Resource (WR) Divisions. The work proposed under Lakhimpur WR Division and Sonitpur WR Division involves land acquisition with IR and IP impacts for which, a Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan (RIPP) has been prepared. During social safeguard screening, it was identified that the two reaches falling under Dhakuakhana WR Division and two reaches falling under Biswanath WR Division are proposed on Government land and does not require any acquisition of private land or will result in any Involuntary Resettlement (IR) or Indigenous Peoples (IP) impacts. This social safeguard due diligence report has been prepared for the work proposed under two reaches in Dhakuakhana WR Division and two reaches in Biswanath WR Division as presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Details of Components Proposed under additional high priority work

Name of Division	Reach	Name of Scheme	Type of Work
Dhakuakhana W.R. Division	Reach 1	Bandana Chack Bund to Matmara	Anti-Erosion work for 4.5 Kilometres
	Reach 2	Baligaon to Papung	Anti-Erosion work for 3.5 Kilometres
Biswanath W.R. Division	Reach 1	Paken Village	Anti-Erosion work for 1.6 Kilometres, Embankment for 225 meters
	Reach 2	Rangchali Dalani Village	Anti-Erosion work for 1.34 Kilometres

2. Project Location

2. The Dhakuakhana WR Division is falling under Lakhimpur District and the Biswanath W.R. Division is under Biswanath District. The location maps for this proposed work are presented below in the Figure 1 and Figure 2.

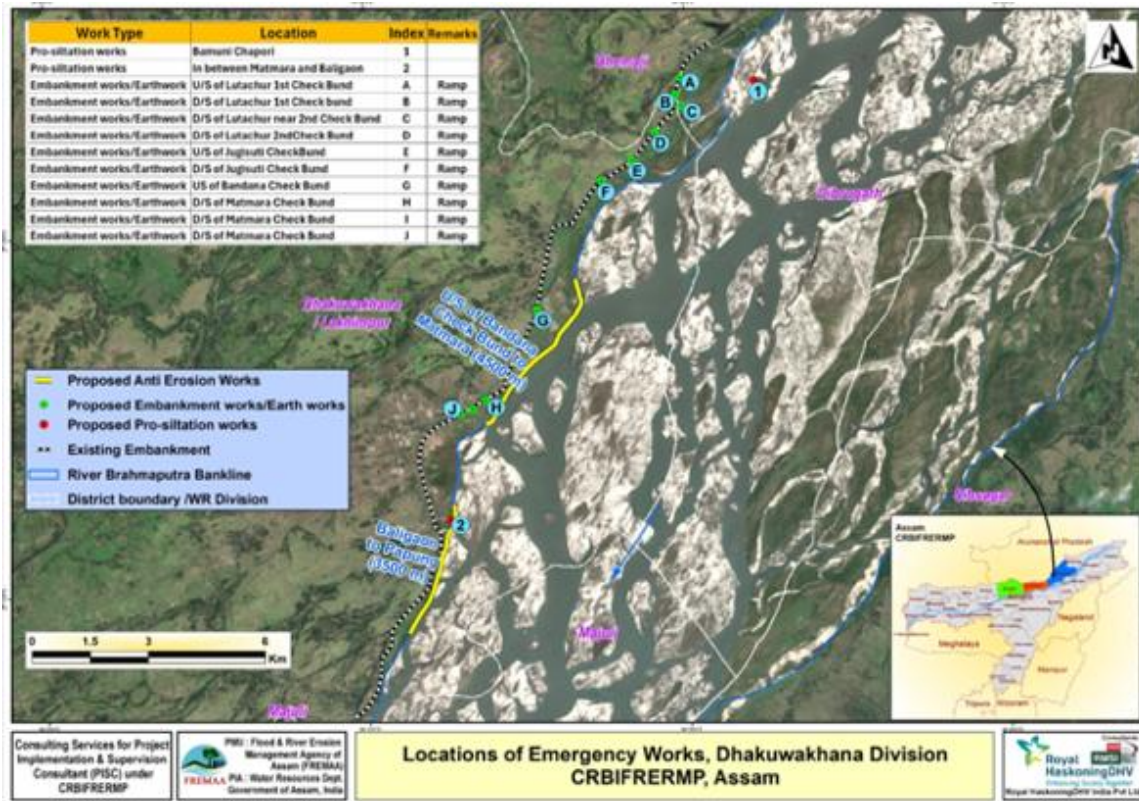


Figure 1 Map showing two reaches (Yellow Colour) under Dhakuakhana WR Division

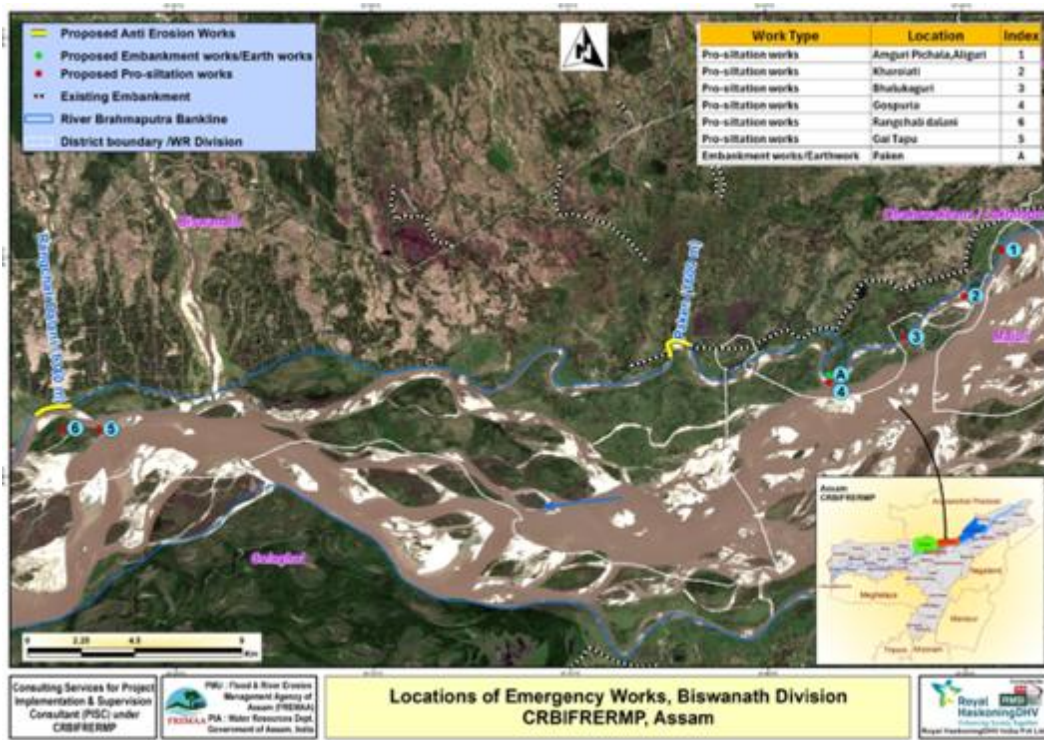


Figure 2 Map showing two reaches (Yellow Colour) under Biswanath WR Division

3. Methodology of Due Diligence

3. This social safeguard due diligence has been prepared based on social screening, review of maps, on site observation, and review of land ownership documents. Consultations with various stakeholders were conducted like engineers from the local WR Division, Additional District Commissioners office, Revenue Departments officials and beneficiaries from affected villages.

4. During the site visit, joint walkthrough survey was conducted involving engineers from concerned WR divisions, officials from Revenue Circle office, village level revenue officer, representative from FREMAA, representative from PIC, village head and other villagers.

4. Stakeholders Consultation

5. The details of officials and experts consulted for due diligence survey are presented in Table 2.

Table 2 Details of Officials Consultation

S. N.	Name and Designation	Issue discussed	Contacts No.
1	Mr. Rupak Kumar Mazumder (Deputy CEO, FREMAA)	Project Planning, Coordination for social safeguard due diligence.	
2	Mr. Deep Pegu (Deputy CEO- works, FREMAA)	Project planning and technical requirement	
3	Mr. Abhishek Paul (Social Development Specialist, FREMAA)	Land Acquisition Planning, Coordination for social safeguard due diligence.	7399368519
4	Mr. Hiranjyoti Deka (Social Expert, WRD)	Land Acquisition Planning, Coordination for social safeguard due diligence.	7002081363
5.	Mr. Kartik Kalita, ACS (Co-District Commissioner Dhakuakhana)	Alignment, Project proposal, LA information, social survey	7896104302
5	Mr. Pitambar Deka Baro (Executive Engineer, WR Dhakuakhana)	Alignment, Project proposal, LA information, social survey	9435201563
6	Mr. Biswjeet Dutta, ACS (Circle officer Dhakuakhana)	LA details, verification of impacts	8920476737
7	Mr. Dinesh Doley (Village Pradhan, Matmara)	Project information, and impact of project.	8011233783
8	Mr. Pranjit Borah (Executive Engineer, WRD Biswanath)	LA details, verification of impacts	9864017649
9	Mrs. Trishna Mipun, ACS	Alignment, Project proposal, LA	8011015457

S. N.	Name and Designation	Issue discussed	Contacts No.
	(Circle officer Biswanath)	information,	
10	Mr. Munindra Nath Ngatey, ACS (DC Biswanath)	Alignment, Project proposal, LA information, social survey	03715230071
11	Mr. Chandrakant Hazarika (Gram Pradhan, Rangchali Dalani)	Project information, and impact of project.	7635811204
12	Mr. Ajay Doley (Gram Pradhan, Paken)	Project information, and impact of project.	

6. Public consultation meetings conducted in the affected villages and the list of attendants and photographs are presented in Figure 3 to Figure 11.



Figure 3 Consultation meeting in Rangchali Dalani under Biswanath WR Division

List of Participants					
SL	Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
1	Krishna homo Jain	Agriculture	68	M	Krishna homo Jain
2	Bhanu Bhakta	Agriculture	46	M	Bhanu Bhakta
3	Punya Ubadhaya	Agriculture	73	M	Punya Ubadhaya
4	Madhav homo Jain	Agriculture	55	M	Madhav homo Jain
5	Archana Janta	Agriculture	40	F	Archana Janta
6	Nayana Muni Das	Agriculture	30	M	Nayana Muni Das
7	Meeha Devi	Agriculture	50	F	Meeha Devi
8	Buddi Ubadhaya	Agriculture	40	M	Buddi Ubadhaya
9	Sabya Das	Agriculture	35	M	Sabya Das
10	Datki Khatiyara	Agriculture	66	M	Datki Khatiyara
11	Uma Khatiyara	Agriculture	46	M	Uma Khatiyara
12	Sandhan Das	Agriculture/ Shrakaper	48	M	Sandhan Das
13	Bhansa Mala	Agriculture	26	M	Bhansa Mala
14	Tulamsi Mala	Agriculture	45	F	Tulamsi Mala
15	Hemlata Devi	Agriculture	59	F	Hemlata Devi
16					

Figure 4 Attendant Sheet (Meeting at Rangchali Dalani under Biswanath WRD)



Figure 5 Meeting at Papung Village under Dhakuakhana

List of Participants Vill - Papun					
S.L	Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
1	Mrigendra Pezy	Agriculture	24	M	Mrigendra Pezy
2	Maidraj			M	
3	Nityanand	Student	17		Nityananda kudu
4	Lakshinath Doley	Business	45	M	Lakshinath Doley
5	Mahamanda Pezy	Business	23	M	
6	Ganesh Malg	Business	34	M	GANESH MALG
7	Rubuj	Labour	32	M	
8	Surentra Doley	Agriculture	70	M	
9	Bishwanath Doley	Student	19	M	Bishwanath Doley
10	Priyanath Doley		20	M	
11					
12					
13					

Figure 6 Attendant Sheet (Meeting at Papun Village under Dhakuakhana)



Figure 7: Meeting at Amlokhi Village under Dhakuakhana


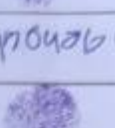
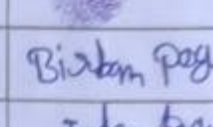
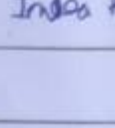
List of Participants Vill - Amlokhi Bandana (Bahir Bandana)					
S.L.	Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
1	Sunil Pegu	Agriculture	45	M	
2	Purpa Pegu	" "	40	F	
3	Jummai Doley	" "	25	F	
4	Jyoti Pegu	" "	40	F	
5	Biroban Pegu	Student	18	M	Biroban Pegu
6	Tudra Pegu	Student	20	M	Indra Pegu
7					
8					
9					

Figure 8 Attendant Sheet (Meeting at Amlokhi Village under Dhakuakhana)

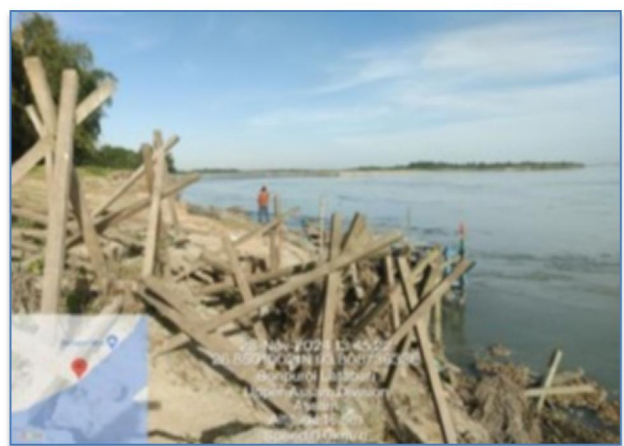


Figure 9 Meeting at Paken village

List of Participants					
vill - Paken					
S.L.	Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
1	Sri Ajit Kaman	Farmer	35	M	Ajit Kaman
2	Sri Melikanta Patil	Farmer	30	M	Melikanta Patil
3	Sri Ajay Bawa	"	35	M	Ajay Bawa
4	Ayodhya Patil	"	35	M	Ayodhya
5	Madhab "	"	30	M	Madhab
6	Bali Pegu	"	36	M	Bali Pegu
7	Rabin Patil	"	38	M	Rabin Patil
8	Nabam Sahu	"	36	M	Nabam Sahu
9	Sabjit Sahu	Business	20	M	Sabjit Sahu
10	Santosh Kr.	"	37	M	Santosh Kr.
11	Ryanikutay	Farmer	45	M	Ryanikutay
12	Apole Nili	"	40	M	A. M
13	Dev Pegu	"	30	M	Dev Pegu
14	Kaju Sani	"	35	M	Kaju Sani
15					

Figure 10: Attendance Sheet for Meeting in Paken Village

Figure 11: Photographs of the sections included under high priority works showing the available vacant land



5. Major Observations

7. The official records of Government land are verified and confirmed by the concerned Revenue Circles. The conformation letters are attached under Figure 12 to 16. During the site visit of proposed land parcels, it was observed that the land plots are laying vacant without any kind use. Further it was confirmed that no land has any structure or presence of any non-titleholders in terms of squatters and encroachers over it. There will not be any loss of land use or loss of access due to the utilization of this land.

8. Since these locations are very vulnerable to flooding and breaching of riverbanks, the proposed interventions will only have positive impacts in terms of protection of land and assets of the concerned villages. As of now the river bank land owned by the Government is being eroding and if remain unprotected, the villagers will start losing their private land. Villagers have requested the WRD to complete the work before the monsoon period and protect their villages.

6. Conclusions


9. Based on the social safeguard due diligence it is concluded that the high priority works proposed under Dhakuakhana WR Division and Biswanath WR Division involve only government land and do not require any private land acquisition. Further, it is confirmed that the proposed work will not result in any IR and IP impact as defined under ADB SPS 2009 and therefore, this will not trigger IR and IP safeguard requirements or need any further action.

GOVT.OF ASSAM
OFFICE OF THE CIRCLE OFFICER:BISWANATH REVENUE CIRCLE,
BISWANATH CHARIALI.

Date:-05/12/2024

No. BNRC.14/2017-19/ 1444

To, The Executive Engineer
Biswanath Water Resources Division
Biswanath Chariali



Sub- Regarding Land Availability/Acquisition for the scheme "Climate Resilient Brahmaputra Integrated Flood and River Erosion Risk Management Project in Assam(Additional high priority works at Rangchali Dalani Area under Biswanath W.R. Division)"


Ref:- 1. Letter No. BWRD/Tech-27/2023-24/1353, Dated 08/11/2024.
2. Letter No. BLS. 1/2023/Misc/110, Dtd. 25/11/2024.

Sir

With reference to the subject cited above, I have the honour to inform you that, a joint survey was conducted by LRA and Gaon Pradhan along with Water Resources officials from Biswanath Water Resources Division for the process for identification and demarcation of the land to be acquired on the proposed work as stated above under Biswanath Revenue Circle. The Geo coordinate points does not falls under revenue villages of Biswanath Revenue Circle. At the time of inspection land observed as riverine land and available, subject to permission from competent authority.

This is for favour of your kind information and necessary action

Encl: As stated above,
1 (one sheet)

Yours faithfully

Circle Officer
Biswanath Revenue Circle
Biswanath
Date:-05/12/2024

Memo NO.BNRC.14/2017-19/
Copy to:-
The Addl. District Commissioner (Rev.), Biswanath for favour of kind information.

Circle Officer
Biswanath Revenue Circle
Biswanath

Figure 12 NOC from CO for Government Land (Rangchali Dalani Village)



GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
OFFICE OF THE FIELD DIRECTOR: KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK & TIGER RESERVE
BOKAKHAT: ASSAM-785612

(E-mail ID: dir.kaziranganp@gmail.com)

Letter No. KNP/FG.827/PPEP of KNP

Dated: 06/12/2024

To

The Executive Engineer,
 Biswanath W.R. Division, Biswanath Chariali
 (Email: wrd.biswanath@gmail.com).

Sub: Regarding NOC for Schemes under Water Resource Department.

Ref: i) Your letter No. BWRD/Tech-27/2023-23/1443, dtd. 06-12-2024,
 ii) DFO, Biswanath Wildlife Division letter No. A/WBC/NOC/2024/2547-48,
 dtd. 06-12-2024.

Sir,

With reference to the subject cited above, this is to inform you that based on the survey report submitted by the DFO, Biswanath Wildlife Division vide his letter mentioned under reference (ii) No Objection Certificate (NOC) has been granted for the proposed bank protection works near the boundary of the 6th addition to Kaziranga National Park.

This is for your information and further necessary action.

Yours sincerely,

Field Director,
 Kaziranga National Park & Tiger Reserve
 Bokakhat: Assam: 785612

Copy for information to:

1. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Head of Forest Force, Assam, Aranya Bhawan, Panjabari, Guwahati – 781037 (Email: hoff-assam@gov.in).
2. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (WL) & Chief Wildlife Warden, Assam, Aranya Bhawan, Panjabari, Guwahati – 781037 (Email: pccf.wl.assam@gmail.com).
3. The DFO, Biswanath Wildlife Division, Biswanath Chariali (Email: dfowildlifebnc@gmail.com).

Field Director,
 Kaziranga National Park & Tiger Reserve
 Bokakhat: Assam: 785612

Figure 13 NOC from Kaziranga National Park for Rangchali Dalani Village

pGOVT.OF ASSAM
OFFICE OF THE CIRCLE OFFICER:GOHPUR REVENUE CIRCLE,GOHPUR

NO. 1571 Date:- 3/12/2024

To,
 The Executive Engineer
 Biswanath Water Resources Division
 Biswanath Chariali

Sub- Regarding Land acquisition for the scheme "Climate Resilient Brahmaputra Integrated Flood and River bank Erosion Risk Management Project in Assam (Additional high priority works at Paken Area under Biswanath W.R. Division)"

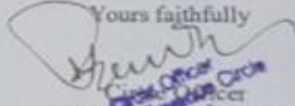
Ref:-No. BWRD/Tech-27/2023-24/1414 Dated 26/11/2024

Sir

With reference to the subject cited above, I have the honour to inform that as directed, a joint survey was conducted with the field officer - DM, LRA, LRS and Gaon Pradhan along with Water Resources officials from Biswanath Water Resources Division for the process for identification and demarcation of the land to be acquired on the proposed work as stated above under Gohpur Revenue Circle and accordingly, the status of land at different reaches of the same is attached herewith.

This is for favour of your kind information and necessary action

Encl: As stated above

Yours faithfully

 Circle Officer
 Gohpur Revenue Circle
 Gohpur

Memo No. Date:-

Copy to:-

The District Commissioner, Biswanath for favour of kind information.

/

Circle Officer
 Gohpur Revenue Circle
 Gohpur

Annexure-I

Sl.NO	District	Circle & Mouza	Location	Co-ordinate		Remarks
				Latitude	Longitude	
1	Biswanath	Gohpur	Ampuri Pichala, Ailguri	26°50'14.00"N	93°45'58.32"E	All the shown location fall under Govt Land
2			Rharolati	26°49'11.09 N	93°45'0.67"E	
3			Rhalukapuri	26°48'5.58"N	93°43'29.52 E	
4			Gospurta	26°47'14.61"N	93.41.34.82 E	



 Circle Officer
 Gohpur Revenue Circle
 Gohpur

Figure 14 NOC for Land (Paken village)

GOVT. OF ASSAM
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
DHAKUAKHANA WATER RESOURCES DIVISION, DHAKUAKHANA-787055


No.: LA-1/DK/08/780 Date: 04.10.2024

To,
✓ The Circle Officer,
Dhakuakhana Revenue Circle,
Dhakuakhana

Sub: - Regarding land acquisition for the scheme "Anti-Erosion and protection works at different reaches of the river Brahmaputra from Bamuni Chapari to Tekeliphuta".

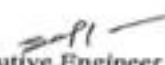
Sir,
With reference to the subject cited above, I have the honour to submit herewith the final list of locations along with the co-ordinates covered under the scheme "Anti-Erosion and protection works at different reaches of the river Brahmaputra from Bamuni Chapari to Tekeliphuta" in the Brahmaputra dyke from Lotasur to Tekeliphuta.
In this regard you are hereby requested kindly to survey the locations and submit necessary report whether any land acquisition is required or not. It is also mentioned that land is required about 30m from the river bank for revetment works.
This is for favour of your kind information and necessary action.

Enclosed : As stated above.

Yours faithfully,

Executive Engineer
Dhakuakhana W.R. Division
Dhakuakhana
Date: 04.10.2024

Memo No.: LA-1/DK/08/780-A
Copy to :

1. The District Commissioner, Lakhimpur, North Lakhimpur for favour of kind information.
2. The Additional District Commissioner, i/e Dhakuakhana for favour of kind information and necessary action.


Executive Engineer
Dhakuakhana W.R. Division
Dhakuakhana
Date: 04.10.2024

Memo No.: LA-1/DK/08/780-B
Copy to :

1. The Additional Chief Engineer, Externally Aided Projects Wing, Water Resources Department, Basistha, Guwahati-29 for favour of kind information.

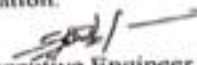

Executive Engineer
Dhakuakhana W.R. Division
Dhakuakhana

Figure 15: Land NOC for Dhakuakhana

Sl. No	Name of location	Co-ordinates		Remarks
		Starting point	End point	
1	U/S of Bandana Check Bund	94- 33' 10.83" E (Longitude)	94- 31' 51.32" E (Longitude)	Bank protection works
		27- 14' 22.03" N (Latitude)	27- 12' 23.68" N (Latitude)	
2	Baligaon to Papung	94- 31' 21.08" E (Longitude)	94- 30' 37.15" E (Longitude)	Bank protection works
		27- 11' 14.65" N (Latitude)	27- 09' 27.97" N (Latitude)	
3	U/S of Lutachur 1st Check Bund	94- 34' 56.10" E (Longitude)	---	Ramp
		27- 17' 10.70" N (Latitude)	---	
4	D/S of Lutachur 1st Check Bund	94- 34' 52.05" E (Longitude)	---	Ramp
		27- 16' 56.99" N (Latitude)	---	
5	D/S of Lutachur near 2nd Check Bund	94- 34' 57.18" E (Longitude)	---	Ramp
		27- 16' 47.40" N (Latitude)	---	
6	D/S of Lutachur 2nd Check Bund	94- 34' 32.43" E (Longitude)	---	Ramp
		27- 16' 25.24" N (Latitude)	---	
7	U/S of Jugisuti Check Bund	94- 34' 10.86" E (Longitude)	---	Ramp
		27- 16' 2.34" N (Latitude)	---	
8	D/S of Jugisuti Check Bund	94- 33' 41.32" E (Longitude)	---	Ramp
		27- 15' 44.84" N (Latitude)	---	
9	U/S of Bandana Check Bund	94- 32' 40.15" E (Longitude)	---	Ramp
		27- 13' 57.91" N (Latitude)	---	
10	D/S of Matmara Check Bund	94- 31' 51.38" E (Longitude)	---	Ramp
		27- 12' 42.73" N (Latitude)	---	
11	D/S of Matmara Check Bund	94- 31' 39.15" E (Longitude)	---	Ramp
		27- 12' 34.62" N (Latitude)	---	
12	D/S of Matmara Check Bund	94- 31' 28.36" E (Longitude)	---	Ramp
		27- 12' 30.59" N (Latitude)	---	




 Executive Engineer
 Dhakuakhana W.R. Division
 Dhakuakhana

Figure 16 Land NOC for Dhakuakhana


GOVT. OF ASSAM
OFFICE OF THE CIRCLE OFFICER :: DHAKUAKHANA REVENUE CIRCLE
DHAKUAKHANA

No: DKC/MISC/A/2021/607 Date: 22/10/2024

To,
The Executive Engineer,
Dhakuakhana W.R. Division,
Dhakuakhana.


Sub: Regarding land acquisition for the scheme "Anti-Erosion and protection works at different reaches of the river Brahmaputra from Bamuni Chapori to Tekeliphuta".

Ref: Letter No: LA-1/DK/08/780, Dtd.04-10-2024.


Sir,
With reference to the above, I have the honour to inform that as directed, a joint survey was conducted with Field Officer-DM, LRA, LRS and Gaon Pradhan along with Water Resource officials from Dhakuakhana Water Resource Division for the process for identification and demarcation of the land to be acquired on the proposed work from Lutachur to Tekeliphuta of Brahmaputra Dyke under Dhakuakhana Revenue Circle and accordingly, the status of land at different reaches of the same is attached herewith.

This is for favour of your kind information and necessary action.

Enclosed: As stated above.

Yours faithfully,

Circle Officer
Dhakuakhana Revenue Circle
Date: 22/10/2024

Memo No: DKC/MISC/A/2021/607 (A)
Copy to:
1. The District Commissioner, Lakhimpur for favour of kind information,
2. The Co-District Commissioner, Dhakuakhana for favour of kind information,
3. The Addl. District Commissioner (LA), Lakhimpur for favour of kind information.


Circle Officer
Dhakuakhana Revenue Circle

status of land at different reaches of the river Brahmaputra from Lutachur to Tekeliphata for Anti Erosion and Protection Works

Name of District	Name of Revenue Circle	Mouza	Name of Affected Village	Para No.	Dag No.	Status of land	Remarks
Lakhimpur	Dhakuakhana	Dhakuakhana	Charanchak Madaguri	NA	278/277/276/98/144/44/99/137/136/134/133/128/129/130/109	Govt. land	All the affected dag nos. are unencumbered government land.
			Arkep Baligan	NA	53/52/51/49/47/64/63/66/67/68/67/124/2/29/101/40/14/38/15/17/1	Govt. land	All the affected dag nos. are unencumbered government land.
			NC Lutachur Indur	NA	NA	NC Village	All the affected dag nos. are unencumbered government land.
			NC Bhuma Kapchan Abur	NA	NA	NC Village	All the affected dag nos. are unencumbered government land.
			NC Anlakhi Bandana	NA	NA	NC Village	All the affected dag nos. are unencumbered government land.
			NC Borbil	NA	NA	NC Village	All the affected dag nos. are unencumbered government land.
			NC Borbil Bandana	NA	NA	NC Village	All the affected dag nos. are unencumbered government land.
			NC Kangkan Chapori Bagichok	NA	NA	NC Village	All the affected dag nos. are unencumbered government land.
			NC Mamma	NA	NA	NC Village	All the affected dag nos. are unencumbered government land.
			NC Bagari	NA	NA	NC Village	All the affected dag nos. are unencumbered government land.





