



GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

**Assam Integrated River Basin Management Project (AIRBMP) –
Phase I (Funded by The World Bank)**

**Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
(High Priority Anti Erosion River Works
under Beki River Basin, Baksa district)
November, 2024**



FREMAA
Prepared by

**Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA)
Water Resources Department**

Abbreviations

A/E	Anti Erosion
ADC	Autonomous District Council
AIRBMP	Assam Integrated River Basin Management Program
AP	Affected Person
APL	Annual Patta Land
ASDMA	Assam State Disaster Management Authority
BPL	Below Poverty Level
CDD	Community Driven Development
CPGRAMS	Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPR	Community Property Resources
DLLPC	District Level Land Purchase Committee
DPR	Detailed Project Report
E&S	Environmental and Social
EA	Executing Agency
EAP	Externally Aided Project
EM	Entitlement Matrix
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FREMAA	Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GoA	Government of Assam
Gol	Government of India
GRC	Grievance Redressal Committee
GRM	Grievance Redressal Mechanism
GVB/SEA	Gender Based Violence/ Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
HH	House hold
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
INR	Indian National Rupee
IP	Indigenous People
TDF	Tribal Development Framework (TDF)
TDP	Tribal Development Plan (TDP)
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
LA	Land Acquisition
LARRA	Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority
LMP	Labour Management Procedure
MPA	Multiphase Programmatic Approach
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization

PAF	Project Affected Family
PAP	Project Affected Person
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMTC	Project Management Technical Consultancy
PMU	Project Management Unit
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RFCTLARR Act 2013	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/ Sexual Harassment
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
WB	The World Bank
WRD	Water Resources Department

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Executive Summary

Introduction

AIRBMP is a ten-year program with total WB financing of US\$500¹ million with three overlapping phases. The present project is Phase 1 of the program is an IPF (Investment Project Finance) with WB financing of US\$108 million. Phase 2 and Phase 3 of the program will be supported by WB financing of around US\$192 and US\$200 million respectively. The Project Development Objective (PDO) of phase 1 is to “strengthen institutional capacity to improve integrated water resources planning and management and to build resilience to flood and erosion risks in Assam.” The first phase of the project focuses on non-regrettable and urgent flood and erosion project works during the succeeding phases, i.e., phases 2 and 3, more work will be taken up after the river basin management plan is prepared.

The AIRBMP is a three-phase Multiphase Programmatic Approach (MPA), implemented by Government of Assam. The first phase of the Program focuses on non-regrettable and emergency flood and erosion project works. In addition, the succeeding phases, i.e., phase 2 and 3, will be processed and treated as separate projects and more work will be taken up after the river basin management plan is prepared.

The Beki River is one of the right bank tributaries of the mighty river, Brahmaputra which flows down from the Bhutan region and a large portion flow in Assam. The Chirang Division, in Baksa District under Beki River Basin is one of the vulnerable areas where frequent severe river bank erosion and devastating floods takes place and it poses threat on the life, assets and livelihood of the people in the nearby villages and also for the people residing along the river bank. Considering the severity of erosion, criticality of situation and vulnerability of the residing population, it is proposed to take up anti erosion works on high priority basis for a total reach length of 2.970 kms spread over 4 number of Revenue villages, namely, Bispani, Chunbari, Khagrabari and Gobardhana Satra under Beki Package – 2. The high priority works under Beki is proposed to be executed under component 2.1 (c.) small urgent and high priority river works.

This RAP outlines the urgent need for land acquisition to address severe erosion issues affecting specific location/reaches. Due to the critical nature of the river bank eroding situation, it is proposed to proceed with land acquisition prior to compensating the adversely affected individuals. Severe erosion has been identified in specific identified reaches, posing significant risks to infrastructure, safety of the people residing in the locality, and also the environment. Hence, anti- erosion work under Chirang Division of Baksa District has been regarded under High Priority work where immediate action is required to mitigate risks of river bank erosion and prevent further damages.

Objectives of Preparing the RAP

Based on the Social assessment findings and in accordance with the proposed Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for AIRBMP, this RAP has enumerated the affected persons/families/households due to high priority AE works in Chirang Division area. The overall objective of preparing this RAP is to mitigate the involuntary displacement impacts caused by the Project and provide adequate compensation and rehabilitation assistance to the eligible affected households to restore or improve their pre-project standard of living and also to minimize social and economic disruptions for affected communities.

Identification of Extent of Impacts

A total of 5.48 Ha of land is required for the proposed river works which includes both Government land 0.704 Ha and Private land 4.78 Ha. For high priority river works of Chirang under, Baksa, 4.78 Ha of private land will have to be acquired through direct purchase. There are total of 67 affected

¹ Project Appraisal document, AIRBMP

households, comprising of 347 family members and spread over 04 villages in Chirang area (14 in Chunbari, 10 in Bispani, 32 in Khagrabari and 11 in Gobardhana Satra). Out of the mentioned total number of affected persons, 53 are title holders and 14 are non-title holders. In terms of structures, it has been found that a total of 17 (including 1 residential cum commercial) structures spread over 04 targeted villages are envisaged to be impacted due to execution of riverbank anti-erosion works at Chirang area, in Baksa district. Out of the total number of residential structures, 16 are fully residential (07 - non-title holders and 09 - title holders) and 01 is residential cum commercial structure (01 title holder). All the identified 17 structures are anticipated to be fully impacted including the 01 residential cum commercial structure. Other than the mentioned ones, no other structures are going to have any kind of impact. The cut-off dates for including the PAPs were separate for different villages, it was 08.04.2024 for Chunbari, 18.04.2024 for Bispani, 18.04.2024 for Khagrabari and 09.04.2024 for Gobardhana Satra respectively. In terms of physical displacement, 17 identified structures are to be relocated after identification of other suitable land parcel. Out of 17 PAPs having structural loss, 10 are having their own alternate land and for 07, the alternate has to be identified and in the process, they will be assisted by the RAP implementation NGO. However, it is to be noted that no economic displacement is envisaged under Chirang high priority works. In addition, a total number of 7977 trees (987 in Chunbari, 1108 in Bispani, 3532 in Khagrabari and 2350 in Gobardhana Satra) is anticipated to be impacted during execution of project work. Impact on common property resource is anticipated to be 01 number (01 in Gobardhana Satra) which is equipment and Water Pump House which is owned under Jal Jeevan Mission Scheme. In the process of execution of AE works, there may be temporary access issues for fishermen and for which appropriate provisions have been incorporated in the ESMP.

Based on the field information, it can be said that there are no traditional tribal groups and other traditional forest dwellers that are adversely affected due to the subproject activities. However, impact assessment survey finding discloses that there are 04 houses (THs) belonging to schedule tribes in the project villages which is falling under the impacted project corridor. They are residing within the village, there is no cultural isolation and are well assimilated with the mainstream society. The identified subproject area at Chirang falls under Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC), District - Baksa. Therefore, profile of the ST population HHs envisaged to be impacted has been taken into consideration.

Census & Socio-economic Survey findings

The key findings of census survey can be summarized as; a) 65.67% of the households belong to the Hindu religion, followed by 34.33% households which belongs to Muslim Religion; b) while talking about the social category, it was found that 46.27% belongs to General Caste and the same proportion is also found for OBC, on the other hand the Scheduled Tribes households are found to be 5.97% followed by 1.49% Scheduled Castes; c) considering the occupational pattern of the affected HHs, it has been found that 9.51% of total households are working as farmers, 14.12% are working as unskilled labours, 3.46% are working as skilled labours, 6.63% are found to be engaged as self-employed, 2.01% are retired/senior citizen, 1.72% are engaged in Government jobs, 2.32% of the HHs are engaged in private jobs, 32.38% are also found to be engaged in other kind of income generation activities. Surprisingly, no household within the affected population are found to be engaged as agricultural labour; d) 94.03% of the affected households are having ration cards; e) a significant percentage of 49.57% heads of affected households have studied from 1st – 9th standard, followed by 15.85% who have studied upto 10th standard, 9.22% of them have studied up to intermediate standard and 2.02% have studied up to graduation level and 0.29% of the HHs have completed post-graduation. While 1.73% are found to have some kind of informal education, 14.69% of the HHs are also found to be illiterate; f) out of the total 67 affected HHs, 46 such identified HHs are considered to be vulnerable (29 HHs – Elderly, 04 – ST, 12 HHs – Female headed and 01 HHs – Differently abled persons).

Methodology of RAP Preparation

For the preparation of this RAP, a comprehensive social assessment was conducted to identify the stakeholders affected by the project activities. In addition, a detailed inventory of assets, livelihoods, and infrastructure affected by the project was conducted. In doing so, an integrated approach was adopted for collation of information through collection of primary data of affected households, secondary source information, physical observation of the situation, stakeholder consultation, meetings in different identified project locations, discussions with key informants and conducting community consultations/FGDs. The methodology and approach adopted in preparing this RAP is consistent with the policies and processes detailed in the legal and policy requirements of Government of India, Government of Assam, as well as the World Bank's Safeguard Standards.

This report describes the current socio-economic conditions of the most 04 vulnerable identified villages of Chirang Division with a thrust attention on the 2.970 kms priority reach. Primary data was collected through intensive surveys and in-depth interviews to understand, erosion, and their disastrous socioeconomic impacts, the broad baseline status and socio-economic profile of the local community, and to identify the legal entitlements of the Project Affected Families (PAFs) and Project Affected Persons (PAPs). Secondary data/information was collected from various sources to ascertain/verify the ground realities, the socio-economic characteristics, physical features, and cultural ethos of the project area. A 100% survey was conducted along the entire priority reach to develop a general profile of the people on the residing near the river bank.

Stakeholders Engagement and Consultations

Consultations were carried out with PAPs in the project affected villages, namely, Bispani, Chunbari, Khagrabari and Gobardhana Satra during preparation of this RAP. The feedback and input gathered from stakeholders were carefully considered and incorporated into the resettlement action plan to ensure that it reflects the needs and priorities of the affected communities. Public consultations were conducted in a meaningful manner as an integral part of the social impact assessment. During these consultations, the stakeholders were informed about the proposed project and their views and suggestions were recorded. This process helped to identify the key issues, needs and concerns of different groups within the community.

Key stakeholder concerns were, the impact of erosion on their homes and property, the loss of arable land due to erosion, fear of delayed and unfair compensation, hiring local labour during project implementation, land for land and house for house, whether the communities will benefit or there will be payments made through use of current and fair compensation rates during the valuation process.

The plan of post-land acquisition compensation to the affected individuals (THs and NTHs) has already been notified in different consultations/ meetings as a land acquisition and subsequent compensation process. It was intimated to the Affected persons that this approach is necessary due to the immediate threat posed by the erosion, which requires swift action to protect the community and environment from further damages. As a part of the compensation process, it was also discussed during stakeholders consultations that a detailed plan for compensation will be developed, ensuring fairness, timely disbursement of compensation and compliance with legal requirements. Furthermore, it was discussed with the potential PAPs that efforts will be made to provide support through the engaged NGOs and address concerns during this transition period.

RAP Implementation Process

The Secretary (Revenue) CALA (Competent Authority for Land Acquisition) Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC), Kokrajhar will be in-charge for acquisition of land required for the project through consent and negotiation. The rate of land parcels has been calculated considering the guidance value of land and multiplied with a relevant factor (Ranging from 1 to 2) and further adding 100% solatium; thus, matching the market value. Additional 12% annual interest from the date of notification to award will be added. Also, additional 25% above will be provided on the total land and value of assets

attached to the land or building rate. The valuation of structure has been calculated based on SoR without depreciation. FREMAA through RAP implementation NGO will ensure that the compensation and eligible assistances as per entitlement and provision of RAP shall be provided to the eligible PAPs/PAFs. The valuation of affected assets will be carried out by District Level Land Purchase Committee (DLLPC) through approved government valuator and no depreciation will be applied. In addition, if any project land recorded in the baseline census surveys are eroded before they are acquired, FREMAA will use the provisions under the Resettlement Policy Framework which includes the “Rehabilitation policy for erosion affected families of Assam 2020” vide notification no. RGR.785/2014/91 dated 06/01/2021 to support and facilitate financial assistance to the eligible families.

Further FREMAA will also adhere to the notification issued by Revenue and DM Department vide notification no. RLA.177/2021/3 dated 7th March, 2022 regarding land acquisition through direct purchase by way of negotiated settlement and subsequent amendment on the same notification issued vide notification no. RLA.231013/37 dated 23rd August, 2023. Further, the Government shall pay compensation for land and assets within 45 days of obtaining the signed individual consent from the affected persons, owing to the fact that anti – erosion civil works needs to be executed immediately to check severe and rapid erosion and further loss of assets of the people. Considering the severe and rapid erosion that is taking place on a regular basis, in the project area, prior broad consent has been taken from the affected persons who are in possession of the land/assets within the area of project influence. Along with individually signed consent, compensation eligibility documents / identity proof will also be collected from the affected persons prior to commencement of civil works.

Institutional Arrangements for RAP Implementation

The implementation of RAP will be the overall responsibility of PMU, FREMAA headed by the Chief Executive Officer, who will ensure timely and successful execution of all project activities and RAP under AIRBMP. The NGO which was engaged for initial collection of data for ESIA and RAP preparation is proposed to be engaged for implementation of RAP under Chirang Division of Baksa district to facilitate the execution of high priority works. The NGO will be entrusted with the responsibility of providing the required Key staffs and other field level staffs for implementation of RAP at Chirang Division. The NGO will coordinate with Revenue department, District administration as well as with PIU for effectively implementing the provisions in the RAP in accordance with RPF. The Project has a Project Management and Technical Consultant (PMTTC) team for implementation of ESMP at project level. For each contract package, the Contractor shall be responsible for implementation of ESMP at field level, under the guidance of the PMTC. Monitoring will involve periodic verification to ascertain whether proposed activities are conducted according to the plan.

Gender considerations

Out of the identified 67 affected households, 12 households were found to be headed by female, these households are characterized by higher number of dependents and a poorer economic standing. During consultations women are particular about riverbank erosion and loss of fertile land and women asked for work opportunities and shown willingness to work during construction.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

GRM is formed at the 2 (two) levels, viz, (i) Project level, (ii) District level handled by WRD to address stakeholders' grievances; and an Appellate Authority at FREMAA. The GRC at project level will have representatives from EE of concerned WRD division, AEE WRD, nominated official overseeing RAP implementation and two local communities (Female). The main responsibilities of the GRC are to provide support to PAPs on problems arising from land/property acquisition, record PAP grievances, categorize, and prioritize grievances and resolve them. If the grievances not redressed at the Project level will be brought to the District Level GRC which shall be redressed. If the District Level GRC could not redress, the grievance will be referred to project Appellate Authority at PMU FREMAA Level. The PAP has the right to refer the grievances to competent administrative authority for Land Acquisition and appropriate courts of law at any stage of the process.

Budget

The preparation of the budget was guided by the parameters set in the entitlement matrix which provides for payment of land compensation including compensation and the relocation of all affected persons. The budget also makes provisions for additional resettlement assistance for vulnerable PAPs. A contingency provision of 5% of the total resettlement budget is set aside to cover the unanticipated costs which may have to be incurred during RAP implementation. The total estimated resettlement budget is ₹ 6,13,69,447.34 which comes from state funding and approved by FREMAA. The cost of LA and R&R has been budgeted as part of the overall project costs and shall be met with Government of Assam funds and included in the counterpart funds. The World Bank's loan will be available for costs purchase of goods and NGO consultancy, M&E services, if required following the applicable procurement guidelines.

Monitoring and evaluation

In order to successfully complete the resettlement action plan execution as per the implementation schedule and compliance with the policy and entitlement framework, there would be a need for monitoring and evaluation of the RAP implementation. Monitoring and evaluation will be a continuous process and will include internal and external monitoring. PMU shall play a key role in reporting the progress of implementation as well as compliance to the World Bank at different intervals.

Coordination with civil works

The RAP implementation will be coordinated with the timing of procurement and commencement of civil works. The required co-ordination will be linked to procurement and bidding schedules, award of contracts, and handing over of encumbrance free land locations and sites to the contractors. The project will provide adequate notification, counselling and assistance to affected people so that they are able to move or give up their assets without undue hardship before commencement of civil works and after receiving the compensation. Firstly, for immediate execution of AE works, only Government land and agricultural land shall be handed over to contractor prior to contractor entering into the site.

Upon mobilization of the contractors, all unencumbered government land will be handed over to the contractors immediately in the first lot. The required land handing over in lots to the contractor and undertaking of the works will depend on identifying, prioritizing and protecting of the most vulnerable stretches as determined by officials of WRD. On the other hand, for executing anti-erosion works involving private land, possession of the land will be taken from the titleholders and handing over of the same in second lot, to the contractor, upon receiving prior written individual consent and the submission of requisite documents for claiming compensation to the concerned authority. However, in cases where residential structures are anticipated to be impacted, it will be ensured that their land will be taken up only when the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) relocate their residential structures to alternate lands.

Simultaneously, the land having structures within the corridor of influence will be vacated by shifting them to other suitable locations so as to hand over the land to the contractor for execution of the civil works. PMU/PIU shall ensure encumbrance free land to be handed over at the time commencement of works and this will be strictly followed to also ensure that land is provided on a timely basis to the contractors and implementation of RAP planned in line with procurement and civil work time-table. Considering the criticality of river bank line erosion, it has been discussed during the community consultations that to start the work immediately, prior consent will be given by the affected people for handing over the required land parcels for the project activities against receipt of compensation upon providing of prior signed consent.

Schedule of RAP Implementation

The schedule of implementation for RAP under High Priority work of Chirang Divisional area has been arranged considering six months' time frame, with two months buffer time for ensuring that all physically and economically displaced people are properly compensated as per their entitlements. As mentioned, the anti-erosion works for the most vulnerable 04 villages, namely, Bispani, Chunbari, Khagrabari and Gobardhana Satra under Chirang Division of Baksa district demands urgent execution of anti-erosion works owing to continuous and hasty river bank line erosion.

Project related assessments indicated that the erosion is worsening and is threatening too. Therefore, urgency of action related to land acquisition has been proposed as because delaying action could result in certain potential consequences, e.g., loss of land, property, loss of livelihood, increased costs of project implementation, safety hazards, etc. As per the requirement of RPF and conditions laid under ESS5 of World Bank, the principle for disbursing land acquisition compensation to titleholders and non-titleholders is usually to do so before taking over the land. However, given the severity of erosion in the identified project reaches and to protect lives and property of the people, the decision to acquire the necessary land immediately with prior consent of the people, pay compensation later within 45 days of obtaining the consent and to initiate erosion control measures as soon as possible, has been proposed in this sub-project as an exceptional case.

Dialogue was initiated with the affected people during consultations in all the target villages to have prior consent of the people to hand over the required land to the project authority in order to execute the anti-erosion works immediately. In context of the grim situation of rapid erosion and based on the prior consent given by the affected people, the civil works will be undertaken first and simultaneously the process of paying of compensation to the affected people will be undertaken.

Although no PAPs were found to be missing from the area during the census survey, legal ownership related disputes may still arise during disbursement of compensation and may cause disruption/delays to work. Hence, for this purpose an interest bearing Escrow account has already been created by Secretary BTC and it was confirmed vide letter no. BTC/LR-492/2022/113 dated 29/05/2024, hence, Escrow account is in place. As per Circular No. RLA.177/2021/3 dated 07th March, 2022 a provision for providing additional amount of 25% has been already considered.

Accordingly, prior broader consent has already been obtained from the PAPs and additionally, it has also been decided to obtain individual signed consent as per the individual consent format developed for High Priority works. Individual consent will be taken by the implementing NGO in presence of officials from District Administration. In case of any delay in disbursing the eligible compensation beyond the mentioned period, the affected person, if desires, may raise the issue with the grievance committee for early resolution.

In order to make the process faster as the situation demands, after completion of socio-economic survey, camps in respective villages are proposed to be organized jointly in two phases by the engaged NGO/PIU/PMU in coordination with the Circle Office and Revenue Department. In the first phase camps, all legal and other required document including prior signed consent will be obtained from the villagers (affected persons), whereas, second phase camps will be organized for distribution of eligible compensation, including hearing of grievances and redressal.

Furthermore, NGO to be engaged for RAP implementation, shall assist in relocation of project affected households. Additionally, the NGO shall also provide supportive services in identifying alternate lands within the same vicinity, for those who don't have any alternative land or are unable to identify an alternative land (if required). During the community consultations, it was confirmed by the affected participants to have an alternative land within the same vicinity. The same information has also been verified with the local Revenue Circle Office.

Disclosure and updating

FREMAA will ensure that PAPs and other stakeholders are informed and consulted about the sub-project, its impact, their entitlements, options, and allowed to participate actively in the development of the sub-project. The RAP (summary in Assamese language), list of eligible PAPs/PAFs for various R&R benefits, progress reports on RAP implementation will be disclosed in the website of FREMAA, WRD at the same time copy of the same would made available in the Circle Office, District Commissioner's office, BTC Secretariat and office of PIU (Divisional office).

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Description

1. AIRBMP is a ten-year program with total WB financing of US\$5002 million with three overlapping phases. The present project is Phase 1 of the program is an IPF (Investment Project Finance) with WB financing of US\$108 million. Phase 2 and Phase 3 of the program will be supported by WB financing of around US\$192 and US\$200 million. The Project Development Objective (PDO) of phase 1 is to “strengthen institutional capacity to improve integrated water resources planning and management and to build resilience to flood and erosion risks in Assam.” The first phase of the project focuses on non-regrettable and urgent flood and erosion project works during the succeeding phases, i.e., phases 2 and 3, and more work will be taken up after the river basin management plan is prepared.

1.2 Project Components

2. The first phase of AIRBMP is a four-year project comprises of four components as listed below:
 - **Component 1:** Institutional Strengthening and Strategic Studies (US\$20 million). This component focuses on institutional strengthening of WRD and ASDMA.
 - **Component 2:** Water Resources Management (US\$80 million). This component will finance the structural and non-structural activities to reduce flood and river erosion risks in selected sub-basins and establish a foundation for IWRM.
 - **Component 3:** Disaster Risk Management (US\$35 million). This component strengthens Assam’s overall disaster risk management capacity.
 - **Component 4:** Contingent Emergency Response Component (US\$ 0): This allows an immediate response to an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, as needed, from other components to partially cover emergency response and recovery costs. This component could also be used to channel additional funds should they become available because of the Emergency.

1.3 Introduction to the high priority anti erosion river works proposed in Beki River under Chirang Division of Baksa District

3. Beki River (also known as the Kurisu River in Bhutan) is one of the right bank tributaries of the mighty River, Brahmaputra which flows down from the Bhutan region with a large portion of it flowing through Assam. The riverbank flowing along the 04 identified vulnerable villages of Chirang area is eroding at faster rate and causing damage to the Agricultural land, public property, private property and affecting nearby communities. The objective of undertaking Chirang high priority works is to rehabilitate the degraded lands and reduce long term erosion vulnerability in targeted areas emboldened in the project components. It is proposed to take up flood control measures as Anti-Erosion works totaling a length of 2.970 Km in identified critical reaches of the villages of Baksa district.

² Project Appraisal document, AIRBMP

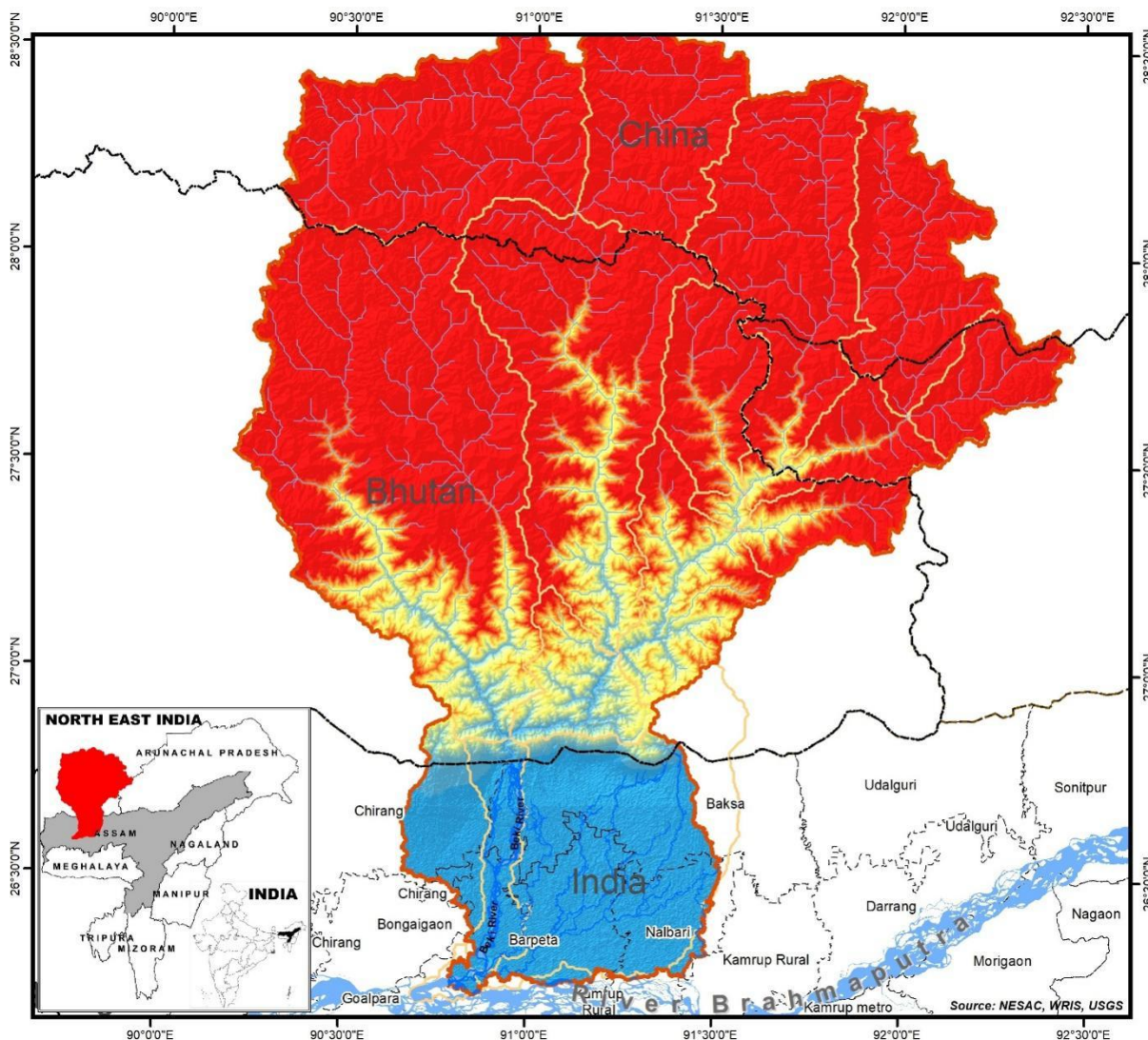


Figure 1- 1: Beki Basin Map

1.4 Beki Sub-Basin

4. The river Manas is a transboundary river in the Himalayan foothills between southern Bhutan and India. The river got its name after the Serpent God in Hindu mythology. The river, after debouching from the foothills, flows in two channels, namely Beki and Manas itself. In 2004 such an occurrence changed the river scenario in which the original course of Manas was silted up and nearly 80% of flood discharge flow through the river Beki. In addition, the flood of river Buradia (which drains a huge area and joins the river Beki).
5. Year after year, this shifting of the river course is rendering a huge loss in the economy from an agriculture point of view as well as from a habitation point of view. To protect further shifting of the river Beki and to push the river to the original course, the closing of incoming channels as well as bank revetment to arrest further erosion area utmost necessary.

1.5 Proposed Interventions

6. Considering the present situation, WRD proposed urgent protection of the (i) most vulnerable riverbanks, causing erosion and impacting nearby communities and public infrastructure.

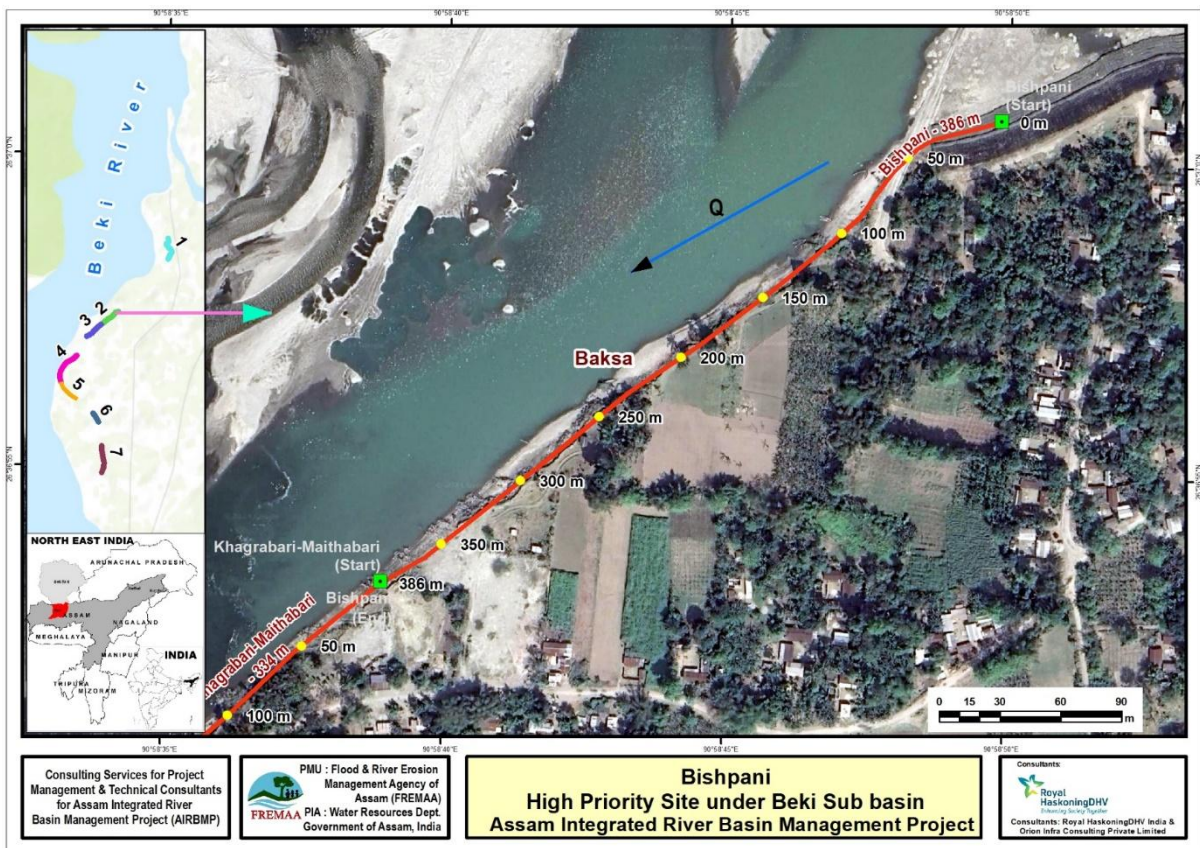
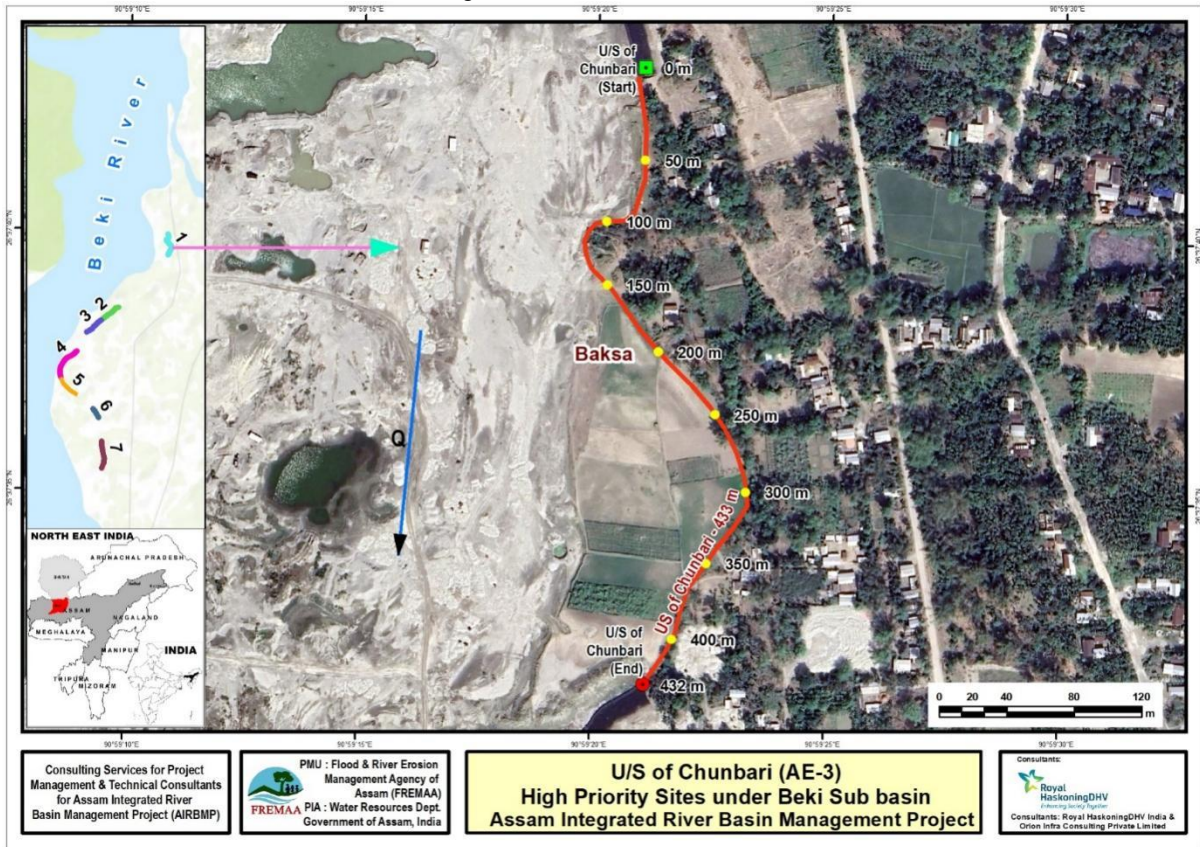
1.5.1 Anti-Erosion Works

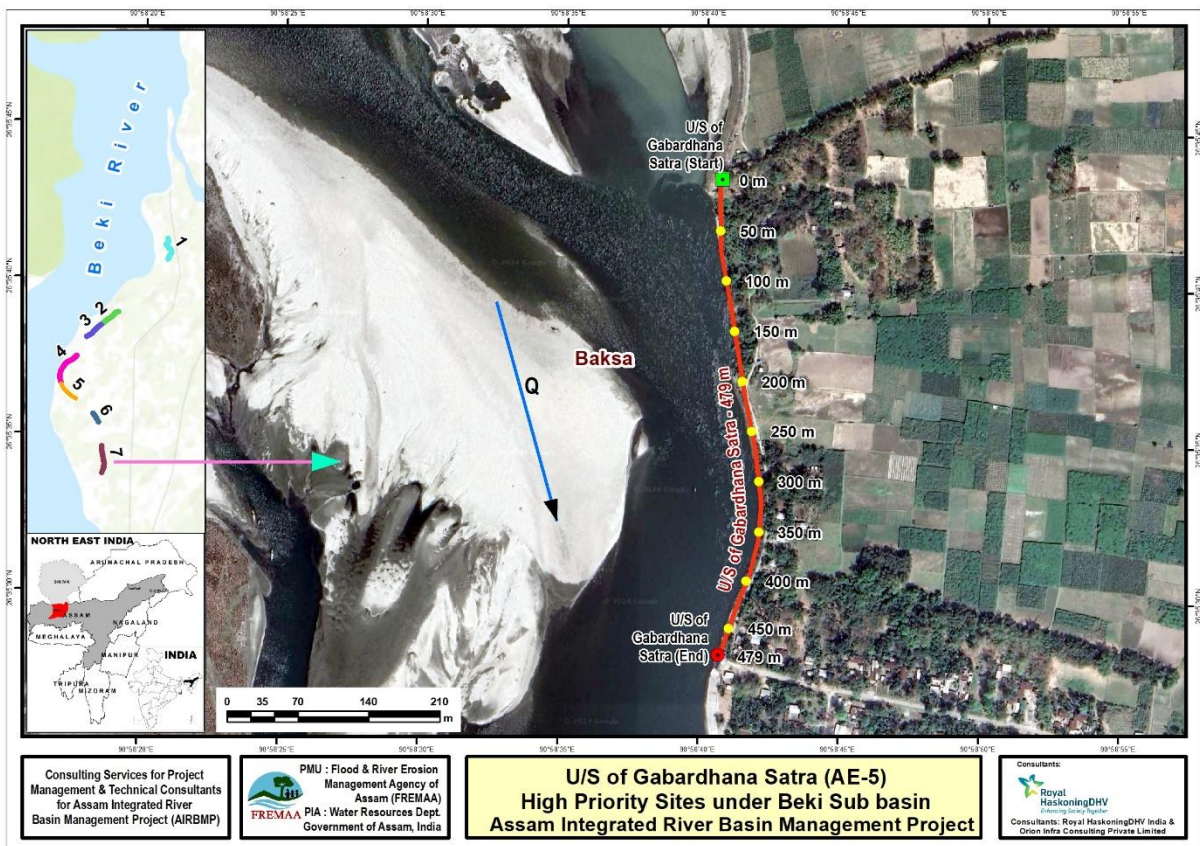
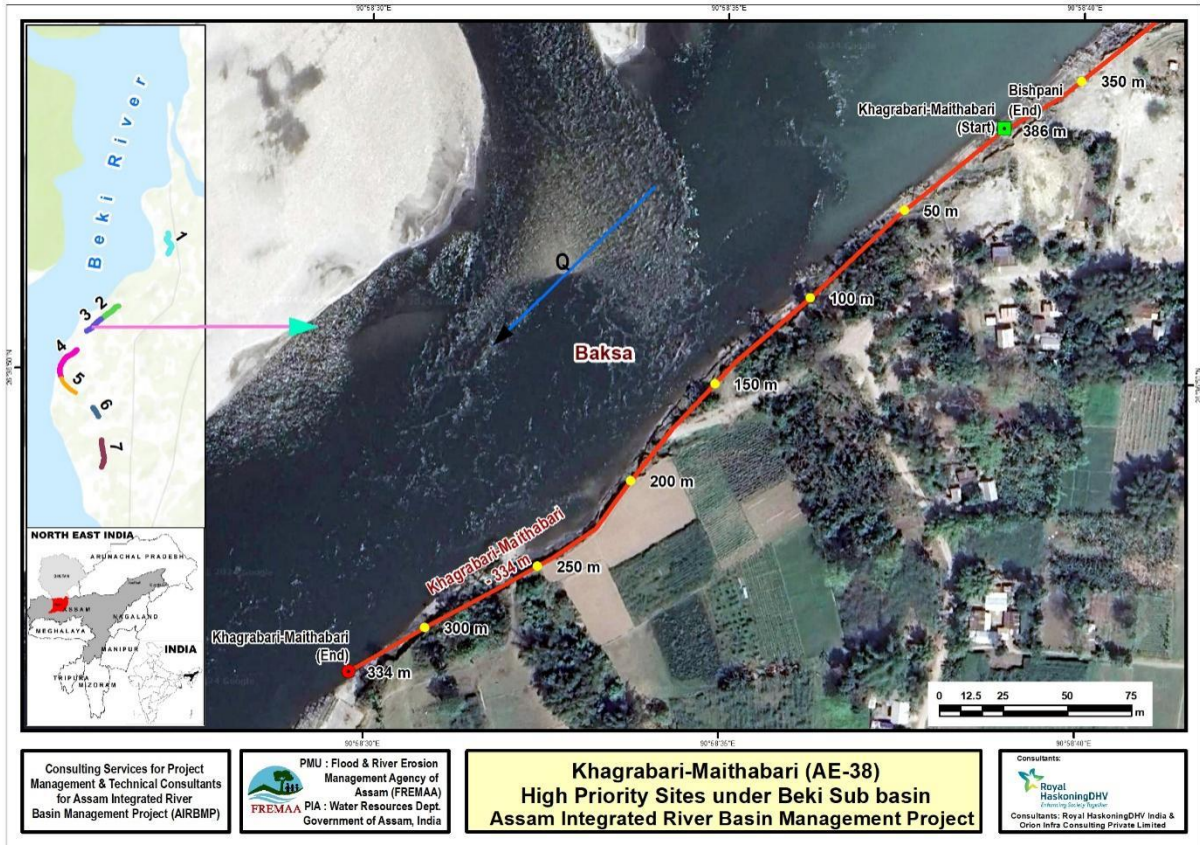
7. To protect the riverbank from further erosion, the anti-erosion works will be undertaken to install the anti-erosion measures as a riverbank protection. The riverbank protection work will be comprised of the controlled placing of geo-bags and dumping of Geo-bags below Lowest Low Water (LWL) as apron and placement of Geo-bags above Lowest Low Water on the trimmed slope, placed over the geo-textile filter media as revetment. In the transition zone between the revetement and the falling apron, at LWL, a toe key will be constructed with wire-netting boxes filled with geo-bags. The high priority works under Beki Package -2 (Chirang Division) is proposed to be executed under component 2.1 (c.) small urgent and high priority river works. The detailed locations are given in Table 1-1 and location maps are given in

Table 1- 1: Locations of Proposed Anti-Erosion High Priority Works

Sl. No.	Code	Location		Lat	Long	Reach Length (m)
1	AE-3	U/S of Chunbari	Start	26.6287	90.9892	450
			End	26.6254	90.9893	
2	AE -	Bispani	Start	26.6169	90.9806	350
			End	26.6148	90.9775	
3	AE-38 -41	Khagrabari- Maithabari - Nepalibasti, Biharibasti, Barobasti	Start	26.6148	90.9775	1680
			End	26.5992	90.9773	
4	AE-5	U/S of Gabardhana Satra	Start	26.5954	90.9780	490
			End	26.5912	90.9780	

Figure 1-2: Locational Maps of Anti-Erosion Works Proposed under Chirang Division – Chunbari, Bispani, Khagrabari and Gabardhana Satra





1.6 Objectives of Preparing the RAP

8. The overall objective of preparing this RAP is to mitigate physical and economic involuntary displacement impacts caused by the Project and provide adequate compensation and rehabilitation assistance to the eligible affected households to restore or improve their pre-project standard of living and also to minimize social and economic disruptions for affected communities. Based on the Social assessment findings and in accordance with the proposed Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for AIRBMP, this RAP has enumerated the affected persons/families/households due to high priority AE works in Chirang Division area.

1.7 Methodology for Preparation of this RAP

9. For the preparation of this RAP, a detail study was conducted, adopting an integrated approach of primary data collection of affected households, secondary source information collection, physical observation of the situation, stakeholder consultation, meetings in different identified project locations, discussions with key informants and conducting Community Consultations/FGDs. The methodology and approach adopted in preparing this RAP is consistent with the policies and processes detailed in the legal and policy requirements of Government of India, Government of Assam, as well as the WB environmental and social standards.
10. The set of following schematic approaches were employed to prepare the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for high priority anti-erosion work at Chirang. It was discovered during the field work that there is possibility of many structures are either partially or wholly getting caved into the erosion area warranting the inhabitants to relocate elsewhere. In this regard a setback of 18 m from the riverbank line was used for capturing assets which fall within the project corridor.
 - **Initial Meeting:** Initial meeting with concerned departments and collect relevant document pertaining to this project.
 - **Review of Secondary Information:** Review of the policy documents of World Bank and the country laws and policies, for this RAP were ascertained.
 - **Site Visit/Stakeholder Consultation:** Initial meeting with concerned departments and collect relevant document pertaining to this project.
 - **Engagement of Field Agency:** The field agency was engaged to conduct socio-economic and impact assessment study.
 - **Identification of PAPs/their Assets:** Identification of project-affected persons (PAPs) based on the following considerations: Owners of assets/structures within 18m set back along the corridors as well as Owners of assets/structures along the right of way (ROW) where the anti-erosion work will take place. This was done taking into cognizance the location of public utilities e.g., Electricity poles along the ROW.
 - **Consultations with Identified Stakeholders:** Series of consultations were undertaken during the course of preparation of this RAP. The community members were consulted on different occasions. The essence of this was to inform them of the exercise and invite all stakeholders and project affected persons to a public consultation with date, venue and time specified. Furthermore, consultation was also done with concerned Revenue Circle Officer and Lot Mandal regarding identification of alternate land, where it was informed that none of the PAPs are losing 100% of their land. Out of the 17 PAPs, 10 are having their alternate land and for rest 07 numbers of PAPs, alternative land has to be identified with the assistance of the RAP implementation NGO.
 - **Inventory of Assets:** All the structures that fall within the 18 m RoW from the riverbank line were captured and the name of the occupant/owner. Socio-economic status of each PAP was duly captured as well.

- **Cut-off-date:** This was done to intimate the community members of the outcome of our field works. Details of these consultations are in the summary of the minutes of consultations in the annex of this report. The cut-off dates for different targeted villages are mentioned in Table 3- 1
11. This report describes the current socioeconomic conditions of targeted villages under Chirang Division area. It covers the most vulnerable 04 number of villages, namely, Bispani, Chunbari, Khagrabari and Gobardhana Satra with thrust attention on the 2.970 km high priority reach. Primary data was collected through intensive surveys and in-depth interviews to understand, erosion, and their disastrous socio-economic impacts, the broad baseline status and socio-economic profile of the local community, and to identify the legal entitlements of the Project Affected Families (PAFs) and Project Affected Persons (PAPs)/. Secondary data/information was collected from various sources to ascertain/verify the ground realities, the socio-economic characteristics, physical features, and cultural ethos of the project area. A 100% census survey of the affected person was conducted along the entire priority reach to develop a profile of the affected people near the river banks. In addition, a comprehensive socio-economic baseline data and background of the project beneficiaries have also been established.

2 Potential Impacts

2.1 Introduction

12. The project will have positive impact on socio-economic condition of the people, especially, in the 04 villages of Chirang area after its completion along with environmental benefits. But from implementation viewpoint, the project will have impact on THs with land and on encroachers/squatters and the structures that are already constructed or under construction within the corridor of project influence which has been calculated as 18 m from the river bank line, along the river bank. The project would also have impact, one utility structure and community assets due to construction activities which will be mitigated during the course of project implementation. Based on the basic concept of flood risk management of the Project, extent of major impacts of the Project was identified and is outlined below.
- Impacts on people – There are two kinds of people to be affected by the Project: (a) people who reside in the project affected area and have a title or tax declaration ³on lands and (b) people who reside in the project affected area and have no title or no tax declaration on lands. The former is termed as titleholder, and the latter is termed as non-titleholder.
 - Impacts on land – There is going to be acquisition of land required for the right-of-way of Project related anti erosion river works.
 - Impacts on structures – There are structures required to be relocated for the Project such as residential, commercial and other kind of structures termed as common property resources which are located in the right-of-way area.
 - Impacts on trees and crops.
13. The Right of Way (RoW), which is marked as 18 m from the riverbank line for anti-erosion works was verified through the following steps:
- (i) Verification of RoW with Land Revenue Records: The legal boundaries of the right of way and private properties and land to be acquired within the proposed Area of Influence (AOI) were confirmed with the revenue department records.
 - (ii) Verification with Affected Persons: The findings from the Land Revenue Records were confirmed during the census survey process. During the survey, the affected title holder's ownership records were confirmed with revenue circle office.

2.2 Overall Impacts

14. The verification process confirms that the river works involves acquisition of private land (4.78 Ha). The census survey revealed that out of 67 affected households, there will be impact on 53 titleholders and 14 non-title holder households. All the 14 non-title holders can be termed as squatters.
15. Eligibility Criteria: The eligibility criteria for the affected persons to be considered eligible for resettlement compensation and assistance are as under:
- (i) PAPs who lose either land, structures, trees, crops, or livelihood with title to the land as per the provision of govt. direct purchase Government order.
 - (ii) PAPs who lose either land, structures, trees, crops, or livelihood without title to the land who have been surveyed prior to the cut-off date. The dates were informed during consultation meetings. Joint verification was done by WRD, Revenue Circle Office staff, FREMAA district staff along with affected person at the location along with

³ A tax declaration often refers to a legal document filed with a government agency indicating ownership of real property and the associated tax obligations. In some contexts, particularly in real estate and tax assessments, a tax declaration can also refer to a declaration of the property's value and status for tax purposes.

ESIA consultants.

16. The district administration of all project district was advised by FREMAA not to evict anyone. They were advised to conduct an assessment of such situation and properly resettle and rehabilitate the affected people. The following are the measures taken to protect sites:
- Creating awareness among people on not to encroach upon land identified for the project,
 - Monitoring Government land regularly to prevent further encroachments,
 - Creating work opportunities for unemployed people so that they don't migrate to other places and encroach government land.
17. In the project, 4.78 Ha of private land will have to be acquired through direct purchase. The cut-off date for title holders is the date of Notification under Section 21 of RFCTLARR Act 2013 based on the provision laid down in the GOA Direct Purchase notification no. RLA.177/2021/3 dated 07/03/2022. For non-titleholders, the cut-off date has been set as the completion date of the survey (Table 3-1). This was communicated to the affected people during the survey and public consultation process. People moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance. In order to prevent further encroachment, the measures as suggested under para 16 are taken up. However, some flexibility will be considered during implementation to take into account any non-titled-holders who may not have been present during the survey and who owned assets within the Area of Influence prior to the cut-off-date.

Table 2-1: Land Requirement for Anti-Erosion Work

Land Area Required	In Hectare
Government Land Area Required	0.704
Private Land Area Required	4.78
Total land Area required	5.48 Ha⁴

18. The land requirement is calculated based on the preliminary land survey against each site. Execution of High Priority works requires both Government and Private land: Government land 0.703 Ha and Private land 4.78 Ha. The total land required for the project is 5.48 Ha. The government land belongs to Revenue Department and WRD. The total extent of land holding data will be provided during the RAP implementation stage, and data will be collected from the Revenue Circle Office.

Table 2-2: Land Use Pattern of the Required Land

Name of village	Private land (Ha)	Govt land (Ha)	Total land (Ha)	Land Use for Agriculture purpose (Ha)	Land use for Residential purpose (Ha)
Chunbari	0.087	0.107	0.1939	0.1137	0.1672
Bispani	0.3184	0.027	0.3454	0.3454	0
Khagrabari	3.5175	0.555	4.0725	2.8873	1.1852
Gobardhana Satra	0.8616	0.015	0.8766	0.0976	0.779
Total	4.7844	0.704	5.4884	3.444	2.044

19. The above table represents land use pattern of the required project land area, where it can also be summarized that the total land area required for the project is 5.48 Ha spread over 2.970 km high priority stretch in 04 villages, out of which private land area is 4.7844 Ha and Government land area is 0.704 Ha. As far as the land use pattern is concerned, it can be said from the above table that 3.444 Ha of the total land is under agricultural use and 2.044 Ha is under residential

⁴ As per preliminary land survey

use. The stretch of land under the agricultural use can be handed over first to the contractor subject to obtaining of individual consent from the PAPs.

Table 2-3: Overall Impact on Land

Sl. No.	Particulars	AE Work at Chunbari Village	AE Work at Bispani Village	AE Work in Khagrabari Village	AE Work in Gobardhana Satra Village	Total
1.	Total Land Required (Ha)	0.194	0.3454	4.0725	0.8766	5.4884
2.	Govt. Land Required (Ha)	0.107	0.027	0.555	0.015	0.704
3.	Private Land Required (Ha)	0.087	0.3184	3.5175	0.8616	4.7844
4.	Number of house-holds	14	10	32	11	67
5.	Number of titleholders	2	10	30	11	53
6	Number of non-titleholders	12	0	2	0	14

20. From the above table it can be seen that out of total required land of 5.48 Ha, Government land is mere 0.704 Ha which accounts for 12.84% of the total land required and the rest 4.7844 Ha is private land which comes to around 87.30% of the total land requirement for the project activities.

2.3 Impact on Structures

21. The social impact assessment survey indicated that out of the total impacted, 17 residential structures (including 01 residential cum commercial), belonging to 07 THs and 10 NTHs which comes within the corridor of influence will be impacted due to anti-erosion river works (site wise summary and category of impact is given as A.11). The overall social impact on land as well as structures, due to the project activities are summarized in below (Table 2-4). Out of 67 impacted HHs, 17 are having impact on structures, both residential -16 numbers and residential cum commercial – 01 number (7 title holders and 10 non-title holders), 46 THs having impact on land and 04 NTHs having impact on trees/crops.

Table 2-4: Impact on Land and Structures

Sr. No.	Category of Impact	Total	
		Title Holder	Non-Title Holder
1	Only Land	46	0
2	Residential	07	09
3	Residential cum Commercial Structure	0	1
4	Commercial structure	0	0
5	Cattle shed	0	0
6	Orchid	0	0
7	Grave	0	0
8	Others (Trees/Crops)	0	04

2.4 Typology and Numbers of Impacted Residential Structures

22. The below table represents the type of structures which are envisaged to be impacted in 04 project villages. It can be said from the below table that out of the total 17 residential structures (including one residential cum commercial) which are anticipated to be impacted, the highest number of 09 structures are found to be impacted at Chunbari (2 – pucca and 07 – kutchha). It is followed by 05 structures at Gobardhana Satra (3 - pucca and 2- kuttcha) and 03 at Khagbari (3 - kuttcha). No structures are anticipated to be impacted at Bispani.

Table 2-5 Distribution of Type of Affected Structures in the Project Villages

Project Villages	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutchha	Bamboo Houses	Total
Chunbari	2	0	7	0	9
Bispani	0	0	0	0	0
Khagrabari	0	0	3	0	3
Gobardhana Satra	3	0	2	0	5
Total	5	0	12	0	17

Table 2-6: Dimension of Impacted Structures

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Name of PAP	Type of Structure	Typology	Dimensions		Status of Relocation
					Length (in Mtr.)	Width (in Mtr.)	
1	Gobardhana Satra	Harish Chandra Das	Residential	Pucca	5.91	4.94	Same Place
2	Gobardhana Satra	Sarbananda Das	Residential	Pucca	11.32	4.56	Same Place
3	Gobardhana Satra	Kailash Das	Residential	Pucca	6.19	5	Other Places which will be decided by PAP in due course of time.
4	Gobardhana Satra	Golapi Das	Residential	Kutcha	6.6	6.06	Other Places which will be decided by PAP in due course of time.
5	Gobardhana Satra	Naba Das	Residential	Kutcha	5.7	4.24	Other Places which will be decided by PAP in due course of time.
6	Khagrabari	Rousana Rajbhor	Residential	Kutcha	6.9	5.34	Other Places which will be decided by PAP in due course of time.
7	Khagrabari	Prabha Bharati	Residential	Kutcha	3.71	6.52	Same Place
8	Khagrabari	Rita Bharati	Residential	Kutcha	8.2	6.3	Same Place
9	Chunbari	Bhaskar Saikia	Residential	Pucca	3.45	1.8	Same Place
10	Chunbari	Dayal Chandra Das	Residential	Kutcha	5.9	4.3	Same Place
11	Chunbari	Raju Basumatary	Residential	Kutcha	1.2	1.2	Same Place
12	Chunbari	Ganesh Das	Residential	Kutcha	3.3	3.9	Same Place
13	Chunbari	Abdus Samad	Residential	Pucca	9.6	5.6	Same Place

14	Chunbari	Sukur Ali	Residential	Kutcha	8.5	3.8	Same Place
15	Chunbari	Anar Hussain	Residential	Kutcha	6.9	3.8	Other Places which will be decided by PAP in due course of time.
16	Chunbari	Romena Khatun	Residential cum Commercial	Kutcha	5.5	3.6	Other Places which will be decided by PAP in due course of time.
17	Chunbari	Hamida Khatun	Residential	Kutcha	7	3.78	Other Places which will be decided by PAP in due course of time.

23. Out of 17 impacted structures, there will be no partial impact, all 17 structures is envisaged to be fully affected. It is to be noted that out of the total mentioned number of structures, 16 are purely residential, 1 is residential cum commercial structure.

Table 2- 7: Extent of impact of structures

	Fully affected	Partially affected	Total
Titleholders	07	0	07
Non-Titleholders	10	0	10
Total	17	0	17

2.5 Impact on Crops and Trees

24. A total number of 7977 trees (987 in Chunbari, 1108 in Bispani, 3532 in Khagrabari and 2350 in Gobardhana Satra) having a mix of various sizes is anticipated to be impacted during execution of project work. The bamboo tree has been found to be in maximum numbers followed by the betelnut trees among other trees in project areas. The details of trees species and their presence in project area is given in the Environment Screening Report. Any damage to standing crops and trees during implementation will be compensated as per valuation done by the horticulture/ forest department at the time of preparation of award. Out of total 7977 number of impacted crops and trees, it is anticipated that, around 865 number of impacted tress falls under the category of fruit bearing trees (mango, betelnut, papaya, jackfruit etc), in a combination of small, medium and big trees. Annex of impacted trees is placed at annexure A.

For assessing the commercial value of fruit-bearing trees (mango, betelnut, papaya, jackfruit etc.) for the project-affected persons (PAPs), several factors can be considered, including the quality of fruit, seasonal yield, market demand, local economic conditions etc. However, in this case, the below mentioned structured approach was followed for assessing the commercial value:

A. Identification of the Fruit Trees

- Identified and listed the types of fruit-bearing trees present (e.g., mango, betelnut, papaya, jackfruit etc.).

B. Yield Estimation

- Estimated the average seasonal yield per tree based on health of the tree.

C. Market Analysis

- Analysed the local market demand for each type of fruit.

- Analysed the average market price per kilogram of fruit.

D. Economic Valuation

- Calculated the potential income from each category of tree:
 - **Income = Yield per tree × Market price**
- Considered the total income from all trees.

E. Additional Factors

- In addition to the above-mentioned factors, the Government approved rates fixed by the Agriculture Department, Government of Assam was also considered in determining the commercial value of the mentioned fruit bearing trees.

25. This structured approach has helped in providing an assessment of the commercial value of fruit-bearing trees for project-affected persons.

2.6 Impact on Common Property Resources

26. The initial design and the earmarked area of influence of 18 m reflects that there will be impact on 1 CPR which include structure and equipment owned by Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). The summary list of CPRs affected along the sub-project is presented in below table and details are provided in Annexure A.2

Table 2- 8: Impacts on CPR

SI. No.	Location	Type of CPR
1	Gobardhana Satra	Structure and equipment owned by Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

2.7 Category of impact of households

27. As per the survey, there are 53 (79.10%) of title holders, whereas 14 (20.90%) are non-title holders (squatters) who are anticipated to have impact either on their land or structure, when a project impact corridor of 18 m is considered for the anti-erosion works at Chirang. The details are presented below in Table 2-9.

Table 2- 9: Category of impact of households

Category of impact	Total
Titleholders	53
Non-titleholders	14
Total	67

2.8 Distribution of Different Affected Structures in the Project Villages

28. The below table is a representation of distribution of different affected structures where it can be said that the total affected residential structures in 04 villages are 16 numbers. On the other hand, 01 residence cum shop belonging to non-titleholder is also anticipated to be impacted. The impact on the mentioned structures is envisaged 100%. Other than this, no cattle sheds or shops have been found to have any adverse impact separately due to project activities.

Table 2- 10: Distribution of Affected Structures in the Project Villages

Project Villages	Residential	Residence cum Shop	Boundary Wall	Shops	Cattle sheds	Others
Chunbari	8	1	0	0	0	0
Bispani	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khagrabari	3	0	0	0	0	0
Gobardhana Satra	5	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16	1	0	0	0	0

2.9 Magnitude of Impacts on Residential Structures

29. While looking at the Magnitude of Impact for the residential structures, it can be summarized from the below table that there are a total of 16 pure residential and 01 residential cum commercial structure envisaged to be impacted in 04 project villages, where the magnitude of impact is found to be 100% for all 16 number of pure residential structures, owing to the fact that impact is anticipated to be more than 50% and more which has been considered as 100% impact.

Table 2- 11: Magnitude of Impacts on Residential Structures

Project villages	Scale of Impact				No. of Structure	% of loss
	Below 10%	Upto 25%	Upto 50%	Above50%		
Chunbari	0	0	0	8	8	100
Bispani	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khagrabari	0	0	0	3	3	100
Gobardhana Satra	0	0	0	5	5	100
Total	0	0	0	16	16	

2.10. Magnitude of Impacts on Commercial Structures

30. On the other hand, as per the impact assessment done for the commercial structures, it can be said from the below table that there is going to be no impact on any of the commercial structures exclusively, in the identified 04 project villages in Chirang area.

2.11 Magnitude of Impacts on Residential cum Commercial Structures

31. As far residential cum commercial structures are concerned, it is found to be only one such structure which is going to have 100% impact and is located at Chunbari. Nature of the commercial outlet is a petty shop, with temporary structure, GSI sheet roof with straw wall. The economic value of a petty shop with a temporary structure, such as a GSI sheet roof and straw walls, for project-affected persons (PAPs) can be understood through several key aspects. The temporary nature of the structure typically involves lower construction and maintenance costs. This allows the shop owners to operate with minimal financial burden and low overhead costs, increasing the profit margins. During census survey, it was reported by the owner of the shop that average monthly income from the Shop ranges between Rs. 4500/- to 5000/-. While preparing the land acquisition estimates the shop has been enumerated and in addition, provision of R&R assistance has also been considered as per the entitlements laid in the RPF. Furthermore,

livelihood restoration training will be arranged for the affected by the RAP implementation NGO and identify possible income restoration options, other than petty business. Efforts will also be made to create convergence for the affected person with the existing Government Schemes in order to provide income generation opportunity for the PAP through Government sponsorship.

Table 2- 12: Magnitude of Impacts on Residential cum Commercial Structures

Project villages	Scale of Impact				No. of Structure	% of loss
	Below10%	Upto 25%	Upto 50%	Above50%		
Chunbari	0	0	0	1	1	100
Bispani	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khagrabari	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gobardhana Satra	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	1	1	100

2.12. HHs Choice on Relocation and Compensation

32. Considering the adverse impact of riverbank erosion, it was revealed during the course of consultations that out of 17 affected residential structures (including 01 residential cum commercial), 09 (52.94%) persons at Chunbari, 05 (29.41%) persons at Gobardhana Satra and 03 (17.65%) at Khagrabari have expressed their wish for self-relocation. On the other hand, when asked regarding the choice between structure for structure or cash for structure, all the 17 affected persons were of the opinion that they would prefer the second option of cash for structure. It was also discussed during community consultations that those who are having their own alternative lands will construct their houses on the same after receiving financial assistance. Any PAPs not having their alternative land will find one and will be assisted by the RAP implementing NGO in finding the alternative land. However, it is to be noted that assessment has been done and it has been informed that all the PAPs envisaged to have impact on structures do not possess alternate land and moreover, the magnitude of impact land is 100%, therefore, no more land area is available within the same parcel of land having same Dag/Patta number to reconstruct the houses, hence, under this circumstance relocation to other identified land parcel be required.

Table 2- 13:HHs Choice on Relocation and Compensation

Project villages	Relocation Options	No. of Households	%	Compensation Option	No. of Households	%
Chunbari	Self-Relocation	9	52.94	Structure for Structure loss	0	0
	Project Assisted Relocation	0	0	Cash for Structure loss	9	52.94
Bispani	Self-Relocation	0	0	Structure for Structure loss	0	0
	Project Assisted Relocation	0	0	Cash for Structure loss	0	0
Khagrabari	Self-Relocation	3	17.65	Structure for Structure loss	0	0
	Project Assisted Relocation	0	0	Cash for Structure loss	3	17.65
Gobardhana Satra	Self-Relocation	5	29.41	Structure for Structure loss	0	0
	Project Assisted Relocation	0	0	Cash for Structure loss	5	29.41
	Total	17	100		17	100

2.13. Magnitude of Impacts on Private land

33. As depicted in the table below, while mapping the scale of impact on private land, it has been found to be upto 50% for 25 landowners, upto 25% for 14 landowners, below 10% for 22 landowners and above 50% was found for 04 landowners.

Table 2- 14: Magnitude of Impacts on Private land

Project villages	Scale of Impact				No. of THs
	Below 10%	Upto 25%	Upto 50%	Above 50%	
Chunbari	1	0	1	0	2
Bispani	1	0	4	0	10
Khagrabari	16	11	12	4	30
Gobardhana Satra	4	3	8	0	11
Total	22	14	25	4	53

3 Census Survey and Baseline Socio-Economic Profile

3.1 Introduction

34. The census survey has been conducted for 100% of the affected persons (67 HHs) and socio-economic survey have been carried out on sample basis for 97 HHs spread over 04 villages. The outcome shows that 67 HHs comprising of 347 family members will be potentially impacted/suffer socio-economic losses as a result of sub-project activities. The census register for the RAP describes the names of PAPs, means of identification/contact, and affected items as shown in the annex. Efforts were taken to visit each project village during different time of the day to capture all the PAPs. The cut-off dates for residents of all 04 villages for being eligible to get compensation and/ or resettlement assistance was different for different villages. The members of the villages were duly informed about the significance of the cut-off date in the implementation of this RAP in the meeting. The surveys were conducted on different dates for the villages and their cut of date is presented in Table 3- 1.

Table 3- 1: Cut-off Date of Survey of river work sites

Sl. No.	Name of Village/Location	Survey Cut-off Dates
1	Chunbari	08.04.2024
2	Bispani	18.04.2024
3	Khagrabari	18.04.2024
4	Gobardhana Satra	09.04.2024

3.2 Category of impact of the surveyed households

35. A total of 67 HHs is envisaged to be impacted in the proposed river side 04 project villages, comprising of 53 title holders (02 in Chunbari, 10 in Bispani, 30 in Khagrabari and 11 in Gobardhana Satra) and 14 non-title holders (12 in Chunbari and 02 in Khagrabari), as is confirmed during survey and reflected in the below Table 3-2. The owners of all available households were surveyed during the initial assessment, and their socio-economic status was also identified. If any additional households are at risk before the commencement of civil works, they will be surveyed to determine their eligible entitlements. All identified 67 households has been covered in the census survey within the project area.

Table 3-2 : Category of Impacted Households in Project Villages

Category of Impact	AE work in Chunbari	AE work in Bispani	AE work in Khagrabari	AE work in Gobardhana Satra	Total
Titleholder	2	10	30	11	53
Non-Titleholder	12	0	2	0	14
Total	14	10	32	11	67

Source: Census Survey

3.3 Key Baseline Characteristics of Project Villages and the Affected Persons

36. Socio-economic survey has been conducted for the project villages to have an in-depth idea about the socio-economic status of the project area. As far as social category of the affected households in the 04 project villages are concerned, out of the 67 affected HHs, it has been found to have slightly higher proportion of Hindu HHs as compared to the Muslim HHs (44 – Hindu HHs and 23 – Muslim HHs). A total of 67 affected households were surveyed in the project villages, having total family members of 347, where 185 are males and 162 females. In case of having ration card, by the affected households, out of 67 affected HHs, 63 were found to have ration cards, as depicted in the below table. While talking of the duration of stay in the area, 66 (98.50%) of the households and their residents were found to be residing in the project area for more than 10 years and only 01 (1.50%) of the households was founded to be residing in the area for less than 1 year. As far as the education level of the affected HHs are concerned, a considerable percentage of 172 (49.57%) of the household heads have studied within 1-9 standard. 15.85% have studied upto 10th standard, followed by 9.22% intermediate and 2.02% upto graduation level. some formal education upto 9th standard and 5.94% of them had informal education. 9.06% was found to have studied up to 10th standard followed by 16.49% who have studied upto intermediate and 5.50% have done graduation. 0.29% of the family members of affected HHs have also studied upto post-graduation level. 14.69% are also found to be illiterate.

Table 3-3: Detail of Socio-economic Survey Conducted for the Affected Households

Particular	Description	Total	% of total
Population	Male	185	53.31
	Female	162	46.69
	Total	347	100
Religious Group	Hindu	44	65.67
	Muslim	23	34.33
	Buddhism	0	0
	Total	67	100
Social Category	General	31	46.27
	Other Backward Class	31	46.27
	Scheduled Caste	1	1.49
	Scheduled Tribe	4	5.97
	Total	67	100
Ration Card	Yes	63	94.03
	No	4	5.97
	Total	67	100
Year of stay	Less than one year	1	1.49
	Less than 3 years	0	0
	More than 3 years	0	0
	More than 5 years	0	0
	More than 10 years	66	98.51
	Total	67	100
Educational Level	Not of school going age	23	6.63
	Illiterate	51	14.69
	Informal education	6	1.73
	Class1–9	172	49.57
	Class10	55	15.85
	Intermediate	32	9.22
	Graduate	7	2.02
	Post Graduate	1	0.29

	Professional	0	0
	Total	347	100

Source: Socio-economic Survey

37. Census survey was conducted for 100% of the affected households where the findings revealed that out of 347 affected family members, 9.51% are practicing agriculture and is the main occupation, followed by 14.12% engaged as unskilled labour, 3.46% working as skilled labour, 1.73% are engaged Government servant, 6.63% engaged as self- employed, 2.31% are doing jobs in the private sector and 32.28% are engaged in the other sector. Surprisingly, no one was found to be engaged as agriculture labour.

38. It is evident from the census survey finding regarding the financial status of the affected households that none of them falls under the category of BPL. Furthermore, only a meagre proportion of 1.49% HH each was found to have fallen in the monthly income range of 1 to 4000 (income ₹ 3000 per month as disclosed by the respondent) and 4001 to 6000. The highest proportion of 71.64% HHs are found in the monthly income range of more than 10000, followed by 19.40% in the income group of 8001 to 10000 and 5.97% in the range of 6001 to 8000.

Table 3-4: Occupational and Income Details Project Affected households.

Particular	Description	Total	% of Total
Primary Occupation of Affected Person	Farmer/Tiller	33	9.51
	Unskilled Labour	49	14.12
	Retired/Senior Citizen	7	2.01
	Skilled labour	12	3.46
	Self-employed	23	6.63
	Agriculture labour	0	0
	Private service	8	2.31
	Housewife	97	27.95
	Petty shop	0	0
	Traditional Artisan	0	0
	Government service	6	1.73
	Others	112	32.28
	Total	347	100
Average Monthly Income (In Rs)	1 to 4000	1	1.49
	4001 to 6000	1	1.49
	6001 to 8000	4	5.97
	8001 to 10000	13	19.40
	Above 10000	48	71.64
		Total	67

Source: Census Survey

39. Out of the 67 households surveyed as affected households, only a mere 7.46% of the households are found to have availed loans from bank and other sources for different purposes. In case of source for availing loans, it is found to be 80% from Banks and 20% from private money lenders.

Table 3-5: Loan and Indebtedness

Loan	Yes	5	7.46
	No	62	92.54
	Total	67	100
Source of loan	Bank	4	80%
	Pvt Money Lender	1	20%
	Relatives	0	0
	Neighbour	0	0
	Other	0	0
	Total	5	100

Source: Census Survey

40. It is found that out of the total affected households of 67, around 94.02% of the households have cell phone, followed by 85.07% households having LPG connections. 71.64% of the affected HHs are also found to own bi-cycle and 35.82% have two-wheelers. In addition, 4.47% of the HHs are found to possess three-wheelers followed by 2.98% having four-wheelers. As a part of agricultural activities, none of the households are having tractor or tiller. In term of media of entertainment, it was found that only 1.49% of the households are having television with cable/dish connection.

Table 3- 6: Assets owned by the Affected Households

Household Assets	Number of HHs	% of HHs
Bi-cycle	48	71.64
Two-Wheeler	24	35.82
Three-Wheeler	3	4.47
Four-Wheeler	2	2.98
Tractor	0	0
Tiller	0	0
Television	9	13.43
Cable/Dish	1	1.49
Refrigerator	1	1.49
Grinder	0	0
Cell Phone	63	94.02
LPG Connection	57	85.07
Cart	0	0
Other	0	0

Source: Census Survey

3.4 Impacts on tribal.

41. Based on the information there are no traditional tribal groups and other traditional forest dwellers that are adversely affected due to the subproject activities. However, impact assessment survey finding discloses that there are 04 houses (THs) belonging to schedule tribes in the project villages which is falling under the impacted project corridor. They are residing within the village, there is no cultural isolation and are well assimilated with the mainstream society. The identified subproject area at Chirang falls under Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC), District - Baksa. Therefore, profile of the ST population HHs envisaged to be impacted has been taken into consideration.

Table 3- 7: Profile of ST Households

Category of Impact	ST HH
Titleholder	4
Non-Titleholder	0
Religion	ST HH
Hindu	4
Muslim	0
Buddhism	0
Gender	ST HH
Male	19

Female	13
Marital Status	ST HH
Married	20
Unmarried	12
Separate	0
Widowed	0
Education	ST HH
Illiterate	4
Informal education	0
Class1–4	6
Class5–9	10
Class10	5
Intermediate	4
Graduate	1
Others	2
Occupation	ST HH
Farmer	6
Self-employed	3
Retired/Old age	0
Skilled labour	0
House wife	9
Private service	1
Unskilled	1
Agricultural labour	0
Others	12
Avg Monthly Income	STHH
Below 2000	0
2001 to 4000	1
4001 to 6000	0
6001 to 8000	0
8001 to 10000	0
Above 10000	3

42. **Vulnerable Groups:** This includes Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, families/households headed by women, families/ households having Persons with Disabilities as family members, Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, widows, and persons above the age of 60 years irrespective of their status of title (ownership). Vulnerable groups would also include those farmers who (after acquisition of land) become small/marginal farmers. For such cases, total land holding of the landowner in that particular revenue village will be considered in which land has been acquired.

Table 3- 8: Vulnerable Categories of Affected Households

Vulnerability Category	Chunbari		Bispani		Khagrabari		Gobardhana Satra	
	TH	NTH	TH	NTH	TH	NTH	TH	NTH

Disabled/ differently able	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Widow	0	1	1	0	4	1	5	0
Person above 60 years of age	1	4	3	0	14	1	6	0
Schedule Tribes	0	0	0	0	04	0	0	0

Source: Census Survey

43. The findings of the census survey for vulnerable categories of the affected households are depicted in the above table which indicates that there are 44 vulnerable households affected by the project out of the total affected households of 67. Furthermore, it is seen from the above table that 31 households fall in such category of vulnerability where there are senior citizens (5 NTHs and 26 THs). There are 12 vulnerable households which also falls under the category of female headed households (2 – NTHs and 10 -THs) and 1 differently abled household (1 NTH).
44. **Gender considerations:** Out of 67 affected households, there are 12 female-headed households where 10 are titleholder and 2 are non-title holders. These households are characterized by higher number of dependents and a poorer economic standing. During consultations women were found to be very particular about riverbank erosion and loss of fertile land and women asked for work opportunities and shown willingness to work during construction.
45. During RAP implementation, continuous consultations will be undertaken with females of the affected villages. They will also be consulted as a part of gender inclusion process, for relocation of community property resources which are getting impacted. Additional vulnerability allowance will be provided to all female headed households. The women in the project area shall be motivated and assisted in opening of bank account for receiving and using the compensation amount in a better way.

4 Regulatory Framework and Applicable Policies/Acts

4.1 Introduction

46. The legal framework is explained in detail in the ESIA, ESMF and RPF. However, the following are the applicable Government of India and Government of Assam regulations relevant to this project and their application.
- Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR) is applicable for activities where land is required to be taken on involuntary basis through eminent domain. The Entitlement matrix is prepared using the provisions of this Act. In no case, the compensation can be less than that of under the Act.
 - Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 is applicable to all activities when land is required to be taken on involuntary basis through eminent domain. These rules will be used for land acquisition under the project.
 - Acquisition of Land through Direct Purchase by way negotiated settlement for Raising and Strengthening of existing embankments and anti-erosion works and other works related to WRD and disaster management to be implemented under all EAPs by WRD of Assam (No. RLA.177/2021/3 dated 07/03/2022) Notification dated 7th March 2022, copy of notification provided in Annexure A.3 This is applicable when land is imminent for a public purpose and to substantially reduce the time taken to process the land acquisition procedures laid down in Act 2013 and Rules 2015, while adhering to the prevailing statutory requirements. This is used for land acquisition with consent.
 - Govt of Assam has a prevalent “Rehabilitation policy for erosion affected families of Assam 2020” vide notification no. RGR.785/2014/91 dated 06/01/2021, copy of erosion policy provided in Annexure A.4. Erosion effected families who are rendered landless, homeless or lost their homestead land or agriculture land due to erosion are the beneficiaries. For execution of civil works under AIRBMP, if any project lands recorded in the baseline census surveys are eroded before they are acquired, FREMAA will use the provisions under this policy to support and facilitate through the district level Committee constituted under the policy to provide the financial assistance to the eligible families as per the policy norms. The policy is applicable for titleholders and the funds for execution of the policy is granted under State Disaster Response Funds. However, for the non-titleholders, compensation will be provided using the project funds for loss of livelihood. Further, the Government shall pay compensation for land and assets prior to taking over land for construction works.
 - The Right to Information Act, 2005. The RPF and RAPs are disclosed in keeping with the principles of this Act.
 - The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act,2006 is applicable, if sub-projects are chosen in such tribal dominated areas. These will be applicable when any land on which tribals have rights is required for subprojects.
 - The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 is applicable as there are Scheduled Areas in the proposed investments. This Act is applicable when the land in tribal areas is required for subprojects.

5 Institutional Framework and Implementation Arrangements

5.1 Institutional Arrangements for RAP Implementation

47. The implementation of RAP will be overseen at PMU FREMAA by the Chief Executive Officer, who is also responsible for the successful implementation of all project activities under AIRBMP.
48. The NGO which was engaged for initial collection of data for ESIA and RAP preparation is proposed to be engaged urgently for implementation of RAP in Chirang area of Baksa district to facilitate the execution of High Priority works. The NGO will be entrusted with the responsibility of providing the required Key staffs and other field level staffs for implementation of RAP at Chirang area. The NGO will coordinate with revenue department, district administration as well as with PIU for effectively implementing the RAP provisions in accordance with RPF. NGO will ensure timely disbursement of compensation/ entitlements for the affected persons. The NGO shall also coordinate with PMU for ensuring timely handling over of the encumbrance free land parcels to the contractor for commencement of civil works. The NGO will also facilitate and ensure obtaining of prior voluntary consent given by the project affected persons for immediate execution of work and receipt of compensation within a period of 45 days by the PAPs.
49. Transfer of Government land to PIU- After identification of required Govt. lands by the concerned Revenue Circle for the project, proposals will be submitted by the concerned Revenue Circle Office to the Secretary, CALA, BTC for land allotment through the Sub-Divisional Land Advisory Committees (SDLAC). SDLACs are headed by the District Commissioner of the concerned Districts, members represent other Departments, and elected members from the concerned Legislative Assembly. Once the SDLAC allots the required Govt. land in favour of requiring department, land will be handed over by the Revenue Circle Officer to the requiring Department. Subsequently land records will be corrected and updated.
50. As per the provision in the RPF and in order to implement the RAP, various steps have been decided to be adopted as a part of the institutional arrangements, these are, (i) focus group discussions/consultations and dissemination of information at different stages; (ii) identification and verification of PAPs/PAHs; (iii) formulating of micro plans for THs and NTHs; (iv) preparation and distribution of entitlement cum identity cards; (v) assisting the PAPs for opening of individual or joint bank accounts for disbursement of eligible assistance (including opening of interest bearing escrow account by District administration); (vi) assessment of CPRs, including measurement and cost; (vii) assisting PAFs for their relocation and restoration of income; (viii) adopting the prescribed procedure for disbursement of compensation; (ix) timely disclosure of information. The brief description of the mentioned activities including measures to address forced eviction are discussed as follows:
 - i. **Focus Group Discussion, Consultations and Dissemination of Information**
51. Regular consultations with the affected persons in particular and community will be carried out as a part of the arrangement process for making the RAP implementation process transparent. The NGO will initiate a series of consultations including FGDs/meetings etc. with all PAPs/PAHs and other stakeholders of sub-project villages for dissemination of information, cooperation from the villagers during the implementation of RAP and entitlements as per RPF.
52. The plan of post-land acquisition compensation to the affected individuals (THs and NTHs) has already been notified in different consultations / meetings as a part of land acquisition and subsequent compensation process. It was intimated to the Affected persons that the approach of prior consent is necessary due to the immediate threat posed by the erosion, which requires swift action to protect the community and environment from further damages. As a part of the compensation process, it was also discussed during stakeholders consultation that a detailed

plan for compensation will be developed for ensuring fairness, timely disbursement of compensation and compliance with legal requirements. Furthermore, it was discussed with the potential PAPs that efforts will be made to provide support through the engaged NGOs and address concerns during this transition period.

ii. Identification, Verification and Updating of PAPs/PAHs

53. The NGO will also undertake identification, verification and updating the information of PAPs/PAFs. The verified and updated information of PAPs/PAHs will be processed, and a database would be created, which would also help in effective monitoring of the overall process of RAP implementation. The final output of this exercise would be a profile of each PAPs/ PAFs with socio- economic indicators like demography, income, occupation, nature, extent, value of losses, details of entitlement etc. This information will be useful for preparing and issuing identity cards to the PAPs/PAHs.
54. The land plan schedules detailing exact quantum of land needed has been prepared by the NGO in consultation with WRD, FREMAA and with Revenue Department. The NGO will finalize land required plan and schedule before the contractor is on site.
55. Prior to land acquisition an annual revenue survey of the land to be conducted immediately by implementation agencies (WRD along with revenue circle officer) at the sub-project to assess the actual impact and identify the present parcel of land before land acquisition

iii. Micro Plans for Non-title and Title Holders

56. For each of the Title Holders (TH) and Non-title Holders (NTH) or squatters, implementing NGO will prepare micro plans as per the entitlement matrix and the provision under RAP that they are eligible. The micro plan will consist of details of entitlements for each Title Holder and Non-Title Holder including the identification details, socio-economic data, and bank account details.

iv. Entitlement cum Identity Card

57. An entitlement-cum-identity card will be prepared indicating type of loss and entitlement will be provided to each PAPs/PAHs, by the NGO in order to keep transparency in RAP implementation.

v. Opening of Bank Account and Disbursement of Assistance

58. One of the important activities in the RAP implementation would be opening of individual bank accounts for the PAPs/ PAFs who do not have one, which will be proactively assisted by the NGO. The bank account would be opened in the name of the eligible / entitled PAPs/ PAFs. The assistance will be disbursed only on the basis of the recommendations of the independent NGO and authenticated by competent/ authorized officials of Revenue officials, based on the community focused and transparent mechanism.
59. 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, as the interest-bearing escrow account has already been created. Details of the same account can be found as Annexure A.5. Compensation placed in escrow will be made available to eligible persons in a timely manner as issues are resolved.
60. **Escrow Account:** 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, a separate escrow account

has been opened and the compensation payment for these cases will be transferred to the escrow account from Secretary, CALA, BTC 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.

vi. Measurement and Valuation of Impacted Structures and CPRs

61. The measurement and valuation of structures is another critical aspect of RAP implementation. The measurement and valuation of different structures like private houses, buildings etc. will need to be done by DLLPC committee comprising of concerned Executive Engineer of WRD, Circle Officer of revenue department and other line department officials through approved Government valuers. The Standard Schedule of Rates (PWD) of GoA without depreciation would be the basis for valuation of the structures to be displaced or affected due to proposed anti erosion works. The CPRs will either be renovated or shifted to a new location and the community's decisions would be the basis for renovating and/or rebuilding such CPRs. In case of high priority works at Chirang, there has one CPR identified, which is anticipated to be impacted. The identified CPR is basically the water supply pump house and its equipment under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). It has been recently constructed, however, operation of the same is yet to start. Initial discussion with the villagers received suggestions that if the impact could be avoided. However, final discussion with PHED is yet to take place.

vii. Rehabilitation of PAFs and Restoration of Income/ Livelihood

62. Rehabilitation of all the PAFs is next important task of the RAP implementation in order to help the communities derive the maximum benefits out of the project without losing their livelihoods and with least impact on socio-cultural aspects of their lives. It includes livelihood analysis, preparation and implementation of a comprehensive livelihood support plan and development of a comprehensive livelihood support system. This process must result in improved or at least restored living standards, earning capacity or improve the quality of life of the people affected by the project.
63. Accordingly, RAP will be implemented as a development program with particular attention to the needs of women headed households and vulnerable groups. The effort would be to improve the PAFs/ PAFs economic productive capacity and building up a permanent capacity for self-development. A livelihood analysis on the basis of different indicators like backward and forward linkages, raw material, resources, credit, marketing linkages etc. will be done. NGO will examine local employment opportunities and identify possible income restoration options. Suitable trainers, local resources or preferably, training through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)/Assam Skill Development Mission (ASDM)/Assam Urban Livelihood Mission/ Assam Rural Livelihood Mission, as they have variety of training modules for plenty of livelihood sectors, expertise, and eligibility.
64. The NGO will look into all aspects of Rehabilitation of PAFs/ PAFs and Restoration of Income/ Livelihood, on the lines mentioned above.
65. Physical and Economic rehabilitation- Additional surveys are needed to identify those who will be physically displaced or economically displaced (loss of livelihood). The NGO who will support the implementation of RAP will undertake additional surveys. All those lands needed for work will be surveyed immediately and handed over for works. For all those PAFs who would be physically and/or economically displaced, an Addendum to RAP will be prepared to describe the details of support to these affected. The additional support will be provided to these people as per the provisions of the entitlement matrix.

viii. Compensation and Assistance Procedure

66. The NGO will ensure that the compensation and eligible assistances as per entitlement and provision of RAP shall be provided to the eligible PAPs/PAFs. The NGO will facilitate the joint verification of PAPs/ PAFs by the constituted revenue circle officer, executive engineer, and district administration officials. The valuation of affected assets will be carried out by DLLPC committee through approved government valuator and NGO. The NGO will facilitate and assist in the valuation of assets including the preparation of micro-plan for each the PAPs/ PAFs. The micro-plan will have details of affected area of land, structure, and the compensation for the same (including compensation for various assets located within the affected land/ structure) along with entitlements as per the RPF for respective type of the PAPs/ PAFs. The compensation for structure and other assets for non-titleholders/ encroachers as per entitlement of RAP along with and assistance of R&R will be disbursed through the district administration, through coordination of NGO.

ix. Disclosure of information & Future Consultations

67. The NGO appointed for RAP implementation will ensure that PAPs/ PAFs and other stakeholders are duly informed and consulted about the project road, its impact, their entitlements, and options, and allowed to participate actively during RAP implementation. In order to make the RAP implementation process a transparent, a series of public consultation meetings with all stakeholders will be carried out by the NGO for dissemination of information regarding rehabilitation process and entitlement framework.

68. The Summary of the RAP including the Entitlement Matrix will be translated into Assamese language, disclosed through the FREMAA/WRD website. The documents available in public domain shall include:

- Entitlement Matrix, ESIA and RAP (summary in Assamese language)
- list of eligible PAPs/PAHs/PAFs and type of impact.
- Resettlement Policy framework for AIRBMP

x. Fund Flow Mechanism

69. Government of Assam will provide budget for all land purchase/acquisition compensation, R&R Assistances etc. from the counterpart funding of Government of Assam. The funds as estimated in the budget for the financial year and additional fund as required based on the revised estimates, shall be available at the disposal of FREMAA. The CEO, FREMAA being PMU of the project will provide necessary funds for compensation of land and structure and cost of resettlement assistance in a timely manner to the jurisdiction of the respective Officials. The NGO appointed for RAP implementation will facilitate disbursements, but the responsibility of ensuring full compensation to the affected households shall be the responsibility of the Secretary, BTC. Disbursement of compensation for land and zirat and R&R assistances shall be done only through Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) mechanism. Suppose the affected household's destination branch does not have the facility to receive ECS (Credit). In that case, the disbursement shall be done through the respective lead banks' IFSC (Indian Financial System Code). Payment through account payee cheques will be made wherever required. However, no payment in cash shall be allowed under any circumstances.

xi. Measures to address Forced evictions.

70. Permanent and temporary removal of any assets against will of any project affected households shall not be practiced in any of the project sites. RAP implementation shall ensure that, all the project affected households will be paid compensation and R&R assistances as per eligible entitlements.

71. The Secretary, CALA, BTC and district administration of Baksa district has been advised by FREMAA not to evict anyone. They were advised to conduct an assessment of such situation and properly resettle and rehabilitate the affected persons.

6 Eligibility

6.1 Identification and Eligibility of PAFs/ PAFs/PAHs

72. The following affected persons/ families are eligible for entitlements:

- Title Holders/ Landowners/ Families with Traditional land rights/ occupiers – Agriculture/ Homestead/ Commercial/ Eksonia
- Tenants and Leaseholders – registered/ unregistered tenants, cultivators/ sharecroppers.
- Encroachers
- Squatters
- Livelihood losers and business owners
- Vulnerable affected families/ communities

7 Valuation and Compensation for Losses

7.1 Entitlement of PAPs/ PAHs as per RPF

73. The category of PAPs and the respective entitlements as per the RPF provisions are summarized in Table 7-1

Table 7- 1: Category of PAPs/ PAHs and Entitlements as per RPF

Category of PAPs/PAHs	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements as per RPF	No of PAP/PAH
Title Holder	Loss of Land	Individual/Household	Compensation under consent will be 25% higher of compensation available under RTFCLARR act. If consent is not obtained, then compensation will be offered as per RFCTLARR act, which is 4 times of prevailing circle rates.	46
Title Holder	Loss of Structure	Individual/Household	<p>Compensation will be paid as calculated based on PWD rates in the area plus 100% solatium. An additional 25% above assets will be provided on the total asset value.</p> <p>For certain typical assets for different category the price of assets will be paid on pro-rata basis on guidance price through appropriate authority without depreciation. Assets will be acquired in full, or the impact is avoided.</p> <p>When full structure acquired, affected persons will be provided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-time financial assistance to displaced family (₹ 61,500/-) • Transportation grant (₹61,500/-), and subsistence (₹ 44,280/-) • Right to salvage the affected materials 	07
Squatter-Residential	Loss of Structure	Individual/Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement Cost for affected portion of 	09

Category of PAPs/PAHs	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements as per RPF	No of PAP/PAH
			<p>structure as per latest Schedule of Rates (SoR) of Govt. of Assam without depreciation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-time financial assistance to displaced family (₹ 61,500/-) • Transportation grant (₹61,500/-), Subsistence (₹44,280/-) to residential, commercial & res cum-commercial PAPs. • Two months' notice to vacate occupied land/structure after full payment of entitlements. • Displaced families without homestead land will be provided with a constructed house will be provided as per the Indira Awas Yojana specifications. • Displaced families having homestead land will be provided constructed cost (₹ 1,30,000/-) will be provided as per the IAY and six-month time period will be provided for construction. • Right to salvage the affected materials • Compensation for temporary loss of income due to loss of access was determined as per data collected during social survey 	
Squatter-Commercial	Loss of Structure	Individual/Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement Cost for affected portion of structure as per latest Schedule of Rates (SoR) of Govt. of Assam without depreciation. 	01

Category of PAPs/PAHs	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements as per RPF	No of PAP/PAH
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-time financial assistance to displaced family (₹61,500/-) • Transportation grant (₹61,500/-), Subsistence (₹44,280/-) to residential, commercial & res cum-commercial PAPs. • TWO months' notice to vacate occupied land/structure after full payment of entitlements. • Skill development for livelihood support/enhancement for livelihood losers; enrolment into existing government schemes, counselling for usage of assistance. Those who have undergone training will be given ₹ 30,750 /- per family. • Right to salvage the affected materials • Compensation for temporary loss of income due to loss of access was determined as per data collected during social survey 	
Non-Titleholder/squatter Cattle Shed	Loss of Structure	Structure Owner	One time Rehabilitation grant to Cattle Shed owner (₹ 30,750/-)	Nil
Squatter (Others)	Petty Shop	-	One time Rehabilitation grant (₹ 30,750/-)	Nil
Vulnerable groups	Vulnerable HH	Individual/Household	Additional one-time Resettlement Allowance (₹ 61,500/-)	46
CPR's	Loss of Community Assets (including mosque,	Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For private assets compensation will be paid as per provisions for private assets. • For Public/community 	1

Category of PAPs/PAHs	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements as per RPF	No of PAP/PAH
	temple, Eidgah)		owned assets reconstruction of affected assets is done at site identified by community by local contractor /community contracting and will transfer to local authorities for maintenance/ Augmentation	

74. In order to undertake the AE works immediately owing to high priority, FREMAA has proposed to obtain prior individual consent from the landowners and for taking over of the land prior to payment of compensation and in this context, it has been decided to release the payment to the willing landowners / PAPs.
75. In order to make the whole exercise faster and more effective, individual consent and the process of paying compensation/assistance shall be done by organizing camps in respective villages in consultation and coordination with officials of the district administration.
76. The Secretary (Revenue) BTC shall notify the date, time, and venue at least 3 (three) days in advance, for holding meeting with the affected landowners or occupants of land or individuals as the case may be at the village for obtaining individual consent.
77. A copy of this signed declaration in Assamese language with the agreed terms and conditions shall be made available to the affected persons, countersigned by the Secretary, BTC or Authorized Representatives on its receipt.
78. Arrangements shall be made in the village camps itself for obtaining of land related papers, identity proof and signed consent for all the affected persons including those affected persons who are sick for enabling them to submit their signed declarations to the Secretary, BTC.
79. Subject to the satisfaction of DLLPC, Secretary (Revenue) BTC shall release the eligible amount of land cost and compensation to the affected individual.
80. .However, if there is any further complaint or grievance or delay beyond the mentioned period, the affected person, if wants, may raise the issue with the grievance committee for early resolution.

8 Community Participation Stakeholder Analysis and Consultation

81. Community consultation has been taken up as an integral part of environmental and social assessment process of the project. In this regard, Community Consultation, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and household level interactions were conducted to understand people's perception on the project and to inform and educate stakeholders about the proposed project and its activities. It helped in identification of the problems associated with the project as well as the needs of the population likely to be impacted. This participatory process helped in reducing the public resistance to change and enabled the participation of the local people in this development process.

8.1 Methodology

82. Consultation activities were carried out in different phases during the ESIA process and preparation of RAP which is very important due to the fact that the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and the entire project community gets an opportunity for participating in the project, at the same time, the ability to contribute to both the design and implementation of the project activities thereby reducing the likelihood for grievances and conflict. At the first stage, people residing nearer to the project locations (habitations near the project areas in project districts) were consulted on the anticipated socio-economic impacts due to the proposed project. The potential PAPs / PAFs were identified through socio-economic census in the identified work zones. Several meetings were organized with the local residents of the areas and FGDs were held to assess the environmental and social impacts in and around the corridor of influence. The identified Project Affected Persons (PAPs)/Project Affected Families were consulted to assess their loss of property and structures. A structured scheduled was administered to capture the impact and opinion of people residing on the project corridor. In the local level meetings and FGDs, the participants were informed about the purpose and preliminary design of the project and feedbacks were received on their issues of concern. Consultations / FGDs were held in all the identified working pockets or villages covering proposed project districts.

8.2 Stakeholder Analysis

83. As a part of participatory process different stakeholders have been identified who could be involved in the process of identification of critical issues, identification of impacts, resettlement, project execution, monitoring and evaluation. The stakeholders have been categorized in to primary and secondary stakeholders. The project has a public purpose, requiring land area for work execution and therefore, needs multiple stakeholder involvement for its success. The details of the identified stakeholders are described below:

- Affected Parties - Squatters, Street dwellers and Commercial/ Residential Property Owners etc.
- Disadvantaged/Vulnerable Individuals or Groups - Woman, Differently Able, Elderly Scheduled Tribes and Schedule Caste.
- Other Interested Parties - Daily Commuters and Commercial owners

84. The consultation process ensured that all those identified as stakeholders, especially the project affected persons were consulted. One-to-one meeting was used during the census survey of the socio-economic activities along the corridors in addition to the other meetings held with others.

85. Relevant stakeholders within local government and with the opinion leaders in the host community.

8.3 Local level discussion

86. The discussions were held along the corridor of impact of the project to inform people about the purpose and preliminary design of the project. These discussions were carried out to identify:
- Specific social issues
 - Extent of likely impact due to the project
 - Expectation and reservations of people towards project; and
 - Resettlement and rehabilitation options.
87. Local level Focus Group Discussions were also held at selected locations with female folk to understand the implication of the project impacts on various groups, especially those with distinct degree of vulnerability. The venues of the consultations/meetings were the settlement along the project corridor. Continuous local level consultations with local community, district authorities were carried out in all the 04 project villages under Chirang area during the month of April, 2024.
88. The general issues discussed in all locations are given below:
- Perception on the proposed project activities
 - Benefits and problems faced to be faced with the project.
 - Perception on the resettlement and rehabilitation options
 - Displacement and resettlement issues
89. The discussion centered around issues in the context of proposed project and the displacement requirement. The following table depicts the different categories of stakeholders and their concerns and expectations from the project.

8.4 Strategy/ Modalities Ensuring Participation of Women During Subproject Phase

90. The identified project beneficiaries and project affected people are constantly being consulted during project design. The project will ensure that consultation activities will continue to include and ensure participation of women throughout the sub-project phase.
91. The project supports two distinct development objectives: (i) ensure security of the people by undertaking anti-erosion works; and (ii) ensure livelihood restoration. In addition, skill development trainings will be organised taking into account the needs of women, and vulnerable segments under livelihood restoration, from the target affected population. Short term employment opportunities will also be considered taking into account the interests of local women for engagement as unskilled workers during anti-erosion works and ensuring equal pay for equal works.
92. Women centered focus group discussions will be carried at all stages of the project to take note of their perceptions and also to address their needs, to the possible extent. The process of empowering the women will be a continuous process through FGDs, consultation and capacity building initiatives. Considering women empowerment as one of its priorities, initiatives will be taken by the implementing NGOs, to link the existing local level women institutions like, SHGs with banks or other institutions and other existing Government schemes so that they can run their own businesses and contribute towards the rural economy.
93. Furthermore, participation and representation of women in local governance will also be ensured during consultations by involving women in the decision-making bodies /committees/forums at local level. Considering creation of a safer environment for women, separate clean toilets for working women at site will be ensured. Last but not the least,

participation of women will also be ensured by mobilizing local women to participate in training programmes organized as a preparedness for natural disaster, especially flood and erosion.

Table 8- 1: Stakeholder Expectations, Concerns, and Issues

Sr. No.	Category of Stake holders	Interests	Issues and Concerns	Involvement	Expectation
1	Small shop owners	Ensuring livelihood	Issue of displacement and loss of livelihood	Participated in the consultation. Needs to be involved in the public consultation	Package of compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation – restoration of livelihood. New business opportunity and assistance, training in new business, scope of marketing at the new location.
2	Daily wage earners	Ensuring daily wage	Loss of livelihood	Participated in the consultation. Needs to be involved in the public consultation.	Employment in the project work
3	Fishermen	Ensure daily fish catching and vending	Loss of livelihood, customer base in case of displacement	New business opportunity and assistance	Nearby site for relocation so that it becomes easy for them to catch fish and sale in local markets
4	Local Community Members	Ensuring livelihood and housing. Protecting cultural practices and ethnic group relationship and religious structures	Loss of house and livelihood and common property resources	Participated in the survey. Needs to be involved in public consultation	Special privileges to them, priority for job works, ensuring Govt. entitlements, promotion of their common property resources, restoration of livelihood system etc. Participation in the project execution process
5	Women	Family resettlement, houses and livelihood, education of children, health care	Loss of house and livelihood	Participated in the survey. Needs to be involved in public consultation	Promotion of SHGs – regular saving, functioning, management, economic activities, social

Sr. No.	Category of Stake holders	Interests	Issues and Concerns	Involvement	Expectation
					activities. Participation in the meetings, health, and children education
6	Children from the project villages	Ensuring education, sports, and games	Irregularity in education, sports, and games	Participated in the survey. Needs to be involved separate consultations	Ensuring continuity of education, playground, sports and recreation, Anganwadi Centres etc.

94. The Consultation process began during the early stage of preliminary site visit and reconnaissance level survey. This was further improved on, through focus group discussions and community consultation with the relevant stakeholders (i.e., the PAPs, community leaders, the site committee members, Leaders of religious committees, community-based organizations/SHGs during the preparation of this RAP. The overview of Consultation meetings is summarized and the details of the consultations/FGDs are presented as Annexure. A.7

8.5 Gender and Resettlement Impacts

95. During the floods and river bank erosion, the women face various types of difficulties like having access to proper drinking water and sanitary facilities, difficulty in rearing the children, gathering of food items and firewood, etc. The women experience the fear of losing their lives and belongings during floods/erosion and resettlement. The women present in the village are involved in livelihood activities such as poultry farming, goatery, agriculture and fishing etc. Women participate in decision making at household level and do also participate in the community level village institutions.

96. There has not been reported any incidence of harassment and sexual exploitation of women in the project site villages. Implementing NGO will conduct regular orientation for affected person particularly women, disseminate project information, creating awareness regarding about GBV/SH, popularizing channels for complaints and feedback. Women are willing to work during construction and also expect good quality work from the government. During implementation PMU through PIU/NGOs and PMTC will ensure equal opportunities to women. The benefits envisaged from the river works under the AIRBMP project by the women present in the village is that this will stop the soil from eroding away, no further land, assets and animal loss and it will give safeguard to the village. Hence, they want the project work to begin as soon as possible for better implementation of project.

97. Project Affected women are actively consulted during the consultation process and this will be carried as a continuous process and reported on by the implementing NGO/Consultant in the internal and external monitoring reports. In addition, the NGO/Consultant will ensure that women have their own bank account for the owner of the property affected. Finally, the project as a whole includes the following gender-mainstreaming features:

- Ensuring and monitoring the participation of at least 40% of women and girls in community awareness activities and consultations; and

- Monitor the employment of women in construction activities.
- **For the execution of civil works, it is assumed that around 120 workers will be engaged, most of whom will be engaged from the local community. However, a few unskilled workers may need to be hired from outside the area, which could result in the setting up of a temporary labour camp near the project sites. This may temporarily pose a threat for the local community, its safety and security, in addition, there may be a possibility of gender-based violence too. To address this, an Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP) has been prepared, which includes provisions to mitigate adverse social impacts or reduce them to acceptable levels. Contractors are responsible for implementing the ESMP and adhering to its provisions to minimize potential impacts.**

In order to ensure a safe separation between community members and the workers hired from outside, the following measures would be adopted:

- a. Conducting of mandatory training for all workers, on SEASH awareness, prevention, and reporting procedures
- b. Developing and disseminating of a clear code of conduct that explicitly prohibits SEASH
- c. Ensuring that all workers understand the policies and the consequences of violations
- d. Establishing confidential and accessible reporting channels for workers to report incidents without fear of retaliation. Ensure that workers are aware of these mechanisms and feel safe using them.
- e. Designating a trusted individual or team on-site to handle complaints and provide support.
- f. Conducting regular monitoring of the work environment to identify and address potential risks related to SEASH.
- g. Encouraging the hiring of women and promote gender diversity at construction sites
- h. Enforcing a strict zero-tolerance policy for SEASH, ensuring that all incidents are taken seriously and addressed promptly.

By implementing these strategies, construction sites can create a safer environment for all workers and significantly reduce the risk of SEASH violence.

9 Implementation Schedule

9.1 RAP Implementation Schedule

98. Activities related to social management will go through different phases which include preparation of draft and final resettlement action plan, public consultations and information disclosure, and disclosure of resettlement plans, land acquisition, payment of compensation and other assistance, grievance redress etc. The resettlement related activities, specifically payment of compensation, will be completed within 45 days of the commencement of civil works due to the fact that incidence of riverbank erosion is taking place very frequently and at a very faster rate and that the whole community expressed their consent and requested to start the civil works immediately due to the risk of eroding away of their property. All activities related to assessment of losses and ensuring encumbrance free land will be completed before project site is handed over to the contractor and the commencement of the civil work constructions. For physical and economic displacement of affected persons full compensation will be paid at replacement cost and FREMAA will ensure that compensation is paid to the affected persons as agreed upon by the FREMAA and District Administration.
99. In the process of RAP implementation, a number of required initial activities, have already been completed – a) initial Social Assessment; b) finalization initial Sub-Project design; c) census and socio-economic survey; d) formation of DLLPC; e) land identification survey conducted in presence of Officials from Revenue Department and other related Departments; f) preparation of land acquisition estimates; g) constitution of GRM and GRC; h) obtaining of broader consent from the affected HHs; and i) preparation of draft RAP.
100. NGO engaged for RAP implementation shall assist in relocation of project affected households. Additionally, the NGO shall also provide supportive services in identifying alternate lands within the same vicinity, for those who don't have any alternative land or are unable to identify an alternative land (if required).
101. In order to cope up with the land related disputes raised by the PAPs/PAFs (if any), at the same time if there is any absentee title holder found during the time of disbursement of compensation, then the undisbursed amount will need to be deposited in a separate interest-bearing account from account having land compensation. Hence, the Escrow account has already been opened.
102. The construction works will be carried out within a time span of six months, where four months will be considered as the working season, and two months buffer time will be considered for successful implementation of RAP. The RAP implementation schedule will be synchronized with the civil works implementation schedule:
- The contractor needs to start the work immediately (at the beginning of the working season) after award of contract in the stretches/sites where there is government land available and handed over to them. As a part of the working strategy and to comply with the designed implementation schedule, the agricultural stretches of land will be handed over to the contractor in the first phase along with Government land. Simultaneously, the land parcels where there are structures will be vacated by shifting them to other identified locations and also assisting them in locating the suitable land by the RAP implementation NGO. These vacated land parcels with structures will be handed over to the contractor in the subsequent phase. For this the PIU will provide a strip plan to the contractor with the details of sites and locations where land is readily available.

- Conducting Skill need assessment and providing of livelihood related skill development training for the livelihood losers and assisting them in enrolment into the existing Government schemes.
- The PIU will be strictly following this land handing over schedule and ensure that land is provided on a timely basis to the contractors.
- The PIU will also plan implementation of RAP in line with procurement and civil work timetable.
- The PIU will initiate the land acquisition process at the earliest to complete the same and hand over the un-encumbered land to the contractor in time to start work as soon as the working season starts.
- The PMU/PIU will certify the status of payment of compensation before taking over the land and hand over to the contractor.

Table 9- 1: RAP Implementation Schedule

Particulars	Months					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Project preparation phase						
Publications of general notices as per section 21 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013						
Information campaign and community consultations (Continuous.)						
Organizing of Village specific camps for obtaining of individual consent and required essential documents related to land and identity proof						
Obtaining of prior individual consent from PAPs						
Clearance for release of Govt land for execution of civil works and handing over of the identified encumbrance free land to the contractor						
RAP approval by Government						
B. LA Activity & RP implementation						
Payment to the PAPs/PAFs for land, structure, trees etc.						
Engagement of RAP implementation support NGO						
Providing of support services by the engaged NGO in terms of obtaining individual consent from PAPs, assisting in relocation and identifying alternate land for the PAPs (If required)						
Opening of PAP accounts, preparation of ID cards and Micro plans						
Preparation of Final list of PAPs including those PAPs whose lands have got eroded prior to acquisition						
Review and approval of Final RAP						
Providing of skill training to the affected persons losing livelihood, enrolment into existing government schemes etc.						
Payment to all eligible entitlements for non-titleholders						
Assisting in identifying sites for relocation for PAPs (if required)						
Identifying land and relocation and reconstruction of CPR						
C. Monitoring and Evaluation						

Particulars	Months					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Appointment of independent monitoring & Evaluation Experts						
Mid-term Evaluation						
Final Evaluation						
Internal Monitoring						
D. Project construction Works						
*It is assumed that all Civil Works for Chirang subproject will be completed within March 2025 .						

10 Costs and Budget Provision for RAP Implementation

10.1 Compensation for loss of land

103. There is around 4.78 Ha of private land to be acquired. The land rates are collected from registrar office of concerned revenue circle. The calculation for compensation of land has been considered based on circle/zonal value of the relevant factor (Ranging from 1 to 2) and further adding 100% solatium which in effect attempts to match the market value. However, any escalation to this value is the jurisdiction of the respective DCs and the price fixation committee.
104. In case of direct purchase, the value of land would be negotiated according to the above calculation (i.e., at 25% above land and value of assets attached to the land or building rate as per section 26 to 30 and Schedule I of the RFCTLARR Act 2013). If the landowner is not willing to this, then the land will be acquired using the RTCTLARR Act 2013. However, the landowners will be appraised of the compensation under both the scenarios. The compensation and R&R assistance are calculated as per the Entitlement Matrix of AIRBMP. However, these are broad calculations and actual valuation will be done by independent government approved valuers during project implementation. Thus, depending upon the available rates of land an estimate of land cost was calculated.
105. The land rate per hectare at each village location is calculated using Zonal value of land in the village which will be considered. The tentative land compensation calculated at each village location is presented as Annexure A.8.

10.2 Replacement Cost for Loss of Buildings/ Structures

106. The number of structures affected under the project can be categorized as houses owned by private parties (TH & NTH). All affected households losing structures, regardless of legal title, will be paid compensation calculated based on the replacement cost of the structure. The calculation for titled holders will be based on PWD rates in the area plus 100% solatium according to the RFCTLARR Act 2013.
107. The number of buildings/ structures affected/ displaced in each category with the estimation of total replacement cost is summarized. The replacement cost presented is as per assumption made based on Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) cost. But the actual valuation of structure will be calculated by revenue department using SoR.
108. The alternate site of displaced persons will be identified by revenue department which is either a government land (subject to availability) or a private land will be purchased in the area/village.

10.3 Total Land Compensation and R&R Cost

109. The preparation of the budget was guided by the parameters set in the entitlement matrix which provides for payment of land compensation including compensation and the relocation all affected persons. The budget also makes provisions for additional resettlement assistance for vulnerable PAPs. A contingency provision of 5% of the total resettlement budget is set aside to cover the unanticipated costs which may have to be incurred during RAP implementation. The tentative total resettlement budget is given below:

Table 10- 1: Land Compensation and Resettlement Budget – Chirang - Beki

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount in INR	Amount in Millions (INR)
1	Market rates for loss of land 4.78 Ha	4,09,47,721.00	40.95

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount in INR	Amount in Millions (INR)
2	Replacement Cost for Structures (Title Holder & Non-Titleholder) including CPR	1,36,86,371.71	13.68
3	R&R assistance for Squatters	38,13,000.00	3.81
	Sub Total	5,84,47,092.71	58.45
4	Contingency (5 % of total cost)	29,22,354.63	2.922
	Total Cost	6,13,69,447.34	61.37

110. The cost of LA and R&R has been budgeted as part of the overall project costs and shall be met with Government of Assam funds and included in the counterpart funds. The World Bank's loan will be available for costs purchase of goods and NGO consultancy, M&E services, if required following the applicable procurement guidelines.

11 Grievance Redress Mechanism

111. FREMAA has established Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) at project level, which resolves complaints/grievances from both PAP's/PAFs, to redress the complaints arising due to on-site verification of PAPs/PAFs, determination of applicable entitlements, disbursements of entitlements during implementation of RAP, of which will be largely completed during pre-construction phase.
112. The project/district level GRM is also addressing the complaints received during the project construction phase, which are mainly arises due to construction activities of contractor like loss of access, damage to some private or common property or utilities, vibration, noise, and dust levels due to excavation works, inadequate/inappropriate diversions, traffic mismanagement, community safety and other similar issues/concerns. Some of the PAPs/PAHs may also become grieved/complainants during construction phase.
113. The GRM is independent as per respective mandates and functioning under PMU/ FREMAA. The institutional arrangements, procedure for receiving complaints, time limits for redressal of complaints are as stipulated in the stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) under for AIRBMP.
114. The contact details/information for lodging grievances, inquiries, and further feedback under project as well as any project intervention under AIRBMP is given in Table hereunder. Constitution of committees at project level, district level and PMU level has already been notified (Annexure A.9) by FREMAA and the details will be shared prior to commencement of construction at the prominent site villages. Additionally, all such details would also be displayed in the micro-plans (prepared for provision of R&R assistances) that would be displayed in the project affected villages, along project area under AIRBMP.

Table 11-1: Contact Details for Lodging Grievances and Feedback under AIRBMP

Level	Description	Contact details
Project Level	Agency	PIU – Water Resources Department
	To	Executive Engineer
	Address	WRD, Baksa
District Level	Agency	Districts –Baksa
	To	Secretary, CALA, BTC, Kokrajhar
PMU Level	Agency	Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA)
	To:	Chief Executive Officer, FREMAA
	Address:	Assam Water Centre, 4th Floor, Kundil Nagar, Near Basistha Police Station, Beltola Chariali, Guwahati – 28
	E-mail:	ceo@frema@assam.gov.in
	Website:	www.fremaa.assam.gov.in
	Telephone:	0361-2309896

12 Monitoring and Evaluation

115. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of implementation of RAP is one of the important activities. Monitoring will involve periodic verification to ascertain whether proposed activities are conducted according to the plan. It provides the feedback necessary for project management to keep the programmes on schedule. Whereas evaluation is essentially a summarizing, the end of the project assessment of whether those activities actually achieved their intended aims. The RAP as part of the socio-economic indicators and other implementation schedule actions contain indicators and benchmarks for achievement of the objectives such as: Compensation for structure; Preparation and dissemination of entitlement leaflets to various stakeholders; Preparation and approval of micro plans; Number of bank accounts opened; Issuance of identity cards; Submission of monthly progress reports; Shifting allowance for all affected categories; Livelihood Restoration Allowance for affected categories; Vulnerable groups; number of PAPs who have received training for livelihood restoration; Nos of PAPs, who have taken up a job after training.
116. In order to assess achievement of the overall objective of the RAP, a Mid and End-Term evaluation exercise will be carried out to review the project implementation and progress against the pre- project baseline information. The parameters shall include Economical benchmarks i.e., households below poverty level, household income, occupational status (including changes if any), changes in ownership of other economic (productive or non-productive) assets. It shall form the basis for carrying out any mid-course corrections, if required and as necessary. The Table below presents the indicative monitoring indicators and the indicative indicators for mid and end-term impact evaluation.

Table 12- 1: Indicative Monitoring Indicators for Physical Progress- RAP Implementation

Monitoring Indicators	Implementation Target	Revised Implementation Target	Progress this Month	Cumulative Progress	% Against Revised Implementation Target
Govt Land transferred – (Ha)					
Private land purchased/acquired (Ha)					
Compensation for land (INR)					
Compensation for Structure					
Preparation and dissemination of leaflets to various stakeholders					
Preparation and approval of micro plans					
Number of joint banks accounts opened					

Monitoring Indicators	Implementation Target	Revised Implementation Target	Progress this Month	Cumulative Progress	% Against Revised Implementation Target
Issuance of identity cards					
One time rehabilitation grant provided					
Transportation and Subsistence grant provided					
Allowances paid to Vulnerable groups					
Community Assets rehabilitated					
No. of PAPs who have received training for livelihood restoration					
Submission of monthly progress reports					

Table 12- 2: Indicative Monitoring Indicators for Financial Progress-- RAP Implementation

Category	Estimated Budgetary Provision (INR)	Financial Progress this month (%)
R&R Assistance		
NGO Services		
M&E Services		

Table 12- 3: Indicative Monitoring of Grievances Redress Services Status During RAP Implementation

Particulars	Months			
	Jan	Feb	Mar	April
No. of cases referred to GRC				
No. of cases settled by GRC				
No. of cases pending with GRC				
Average time taken for settlement of cases				
No. of GRC meetings				
No. of PAPs moved court				
No. of pending cases with the court				
No. of cases settled by the court				

Table 12-4: Broad Indicative Impact Evaluation Indicators

Indicators	Pre-Project Baseline		Mid Term Evaluation	End Project Evaluation
i)Average Annual income		%		
	Below Poverty Line	29.9%		
	Above Poverty Line	70.1%		
ii) Occupation	Agriculture	32.1%		
	Non-agriculture	46.4%		
iii) Asset Ownership Indicators	Cycle	78.6%		
	Two-Wheeler	17.9%		
	Four-Wheeler	3.6%		
	Refrigerator	21.4%		
	Grinder	7.1%		
	Cell Phone	89.3%		
	LPG Connection	75.0%		
iv) Ownership of house	Own	96.9%		
	Rented	2.3%		
v) Type of structure	Hut	6.2%		
	Bamboo	57.4%		
	Asbestos/titled roof	32.9%		
	Concrete roof	3.5%		
iv) Indebtness	Bank	75.0%		
	Pvt Money Lender	11.8%		
	Relatives	8.8%		
	Neighbour	4.4%		

117. The RAP implementation monitoring will be undertaken internally by PMU and PMTC on a regular basis. In addition, an external independent agency will be hired for periodic monitoring and midterm, and end term evaluation of the project.

13 Arrangements for Adaptive Management

118. This Resettlement Action Plan has provisions for updation and revision, if necessary, in response to; a) unanticipated changes in project conditions, b) changes in the regulatory regime, c) changes in the organizational and implementation arrangements, d) unanticipated obstacles to achieving satisfactory resettlement outcomes, etc. Whenever updated, this RAP needs to be consulted with the stakeholders in draft form, their feedback incorporated, where appropriate, and the final version disclosed.

Annexures

A.1 Details of Trees in the Project Area - Chirang

Sl No	Name of Village	Name of Possession Holder	Zirat Detail	Quantity
1	Khagrabari	Amulya Ojha, Madan Majumdar	1. Battle Nut-(B)	16
			2. Poma	2
			3. Coconut-	1
			4. Banana	40
			5. Bamboo-	200
2		Baburam Boro	1. Battle Nut-(B)	20
			2. Coconut	1
			3. Poma	2
			4. Kadam	2
			5. Fire Wood-(M)	2
3		Netra Bahadur Chetry	1. Battle Nut-(B)	2
			2. Bamboo-(S)	100
			3. Fire Wood-(M)	1
4		Rita Bharati	1. Battle Nut-(B)	11
			2. Bettle Nut Small	25

			3. Papaya-(B)	1
			4. Kadam-(B)	1
			5. Guava-(B)	1
			6. Banana	2
5		Khorgo Bahadur Chetry	1. Bamboo-	300
6		Paban Kumar Upadhya	1. Bamboo-	700
			2. Battle Nut-(B)	70
7		Monoraj Bhattraï	1. Bamboo-(S)	15
			2. Poma	1
			3. Fire Wood-(M)	2
8		Tarabir Chetry	1. Battle Nut-(B)	6
			2. Gamari Big	1
			3. Bamboo-(S)	600
			4. Coconut	1
			5. Fire Wood-(M)	2
9		Ram Bahadur	1. Battle Nut-(B)	50
			2. Gamari Big	4
			3. Litchi Small	1
10		Tapsaram Goyary	1. Bamboo-(S)	50

11	Laban Kumari	1. Tita Sopa-(M)	1
		2. Fire Wood-(M)	1
		3. Papaya-(B)	6
		4. Battle Nut-(B)	15
		5. Bettle Nut Small	100
		6. Lemon	30
		7. Banana	45
		8. Mango-(B)	6
12	Yuvraj Mahanta	1. Bhoj-(B)	3
		2. Battle Nut-(B)	60
		3. Coconut	1
		4. Banana	45
		5. Lemon	30
13	Roshan Rajbhar	1. Battle Nut-(B)	11
14	Diglal Mahanta	1. Battle Nut-(B)	30
		2. Jam-(B)	1
		3. Gamari Big	6
		4. Mango-(B)	1
		5. Kadam-(B)	2

			6. Bamboo-	20
15	Purna Chandra Boro		1. Bamboo-	200
			2. Coconut	1
			3. Battle Nut-(B)	45
			4. Gamari Big	4
			5. Guava-(B)	4
			6. Poma	3
			7. Silikha	1
			8. Jam-(B)	2
			9. Banana	15
16	Murali Rajbhar		1. Bamboo-	60
17	Dahari Rajbhar		1. Bamboo-	250
18	Sankar Goyary		1. Banana	150
19	Gogo Mushahary		1. Banana	150
20	Gobardhana	Dayal Chandra Das	1. Bamboo-	400
			2. Banana	15
			3. Gamari Big	2
			4. Poma	3
			5. Mango-(B)	3

21	Naba Das	1. Banana	50
		2. Teak-(M)	2
		3. Battle Nut-(B)	1
22	Harish Chandra Das	1. Fire Wood-(M)	2
		2. Papaya	1
		3. Banana	7
		4. Bamboo-	20
23	Bhaben Das	1. Banana	15
24	Bhaskar Saikia	1. Bamboo-	800
		2. Chao Tree	4
		3. Battle Nut-(B)	175
		4. Coconut-	4
		5. Tita Sopa-(M)	2
		6. Teak-(M)	2
		7. Gamari Big	2
		8. Fire Wood-(S)	3
		9. Kardo-i-(M)	1
		10. Banana	20
		11. Neem Tree-(B)	1

			12. Mango-(B)	2
			13. Tezpat (M)	1
25	Sarbananda Das		1. Bamboo-	15
			2. Banana	4
			3. Neem Tree-(B)	2
26	Golapi Das		1. Papaya-(B)	5
			2. Neem Tree-(B)	1
			3. Fire Wood-(M)	2
			4. Banana	15
			5. Gamari Big	1
			6. Bamboo-	400
27	Kailash Das		1. Tita Sopa-(M)	1
			2. Gamari Big	1
			3. Jam-(B)	1
			4. Banana	60
			5. Battle Nut-(B)	11
			6. Mango-(B)	2
			7. Mango Small	1
			8. Poma	4

	Chunbari		9. Neem Tree-(B)	3	
			10. Papaya-(B)	2	
			11. Drum Stick	1	
28		Dharmakanta Das		1. Battle Nut-(B)	20
				2. Tita Sopa-(M)	2
				3. Mango-(B)	2
				4. Gamari Small	3
				5. Banana	50
				6. Bamboo-	200
				7. Fire Wood-(M)	2
				8. Jack Fruit Big	1
29		Nur Hussain		1. Bamboo-	100
				2. Simalu Big	1
				3. Mango-(B)	1
30		Birendra Paul		1. Simalu Big	3
31		Abdul Samad		1. Bamboo-	100
			2. Mango-(B)	1	
			3. Battle Nut-(B)	1	
			4. Jack Fruit Big	1	


32	Amena Khatun	1. Bamboo-	100
33	Sukur Ali	1. Papaya-(B)	10
		2. Fire Wood-(M)	10
		3. Banana	20
34	Anowar Hussain	1. Battle Nut-(B)	20
		2. Jam-(B)	1
35	Mohoruddin	1. Fire Wood-(M)	10
		2. Mango-(B)	1
		3. Battle Nut-(B)	5
36	Wazuddin	1. Fire Wood-(M)	4
		2. Battle Nut-(B)	15
37	Hakimuddin	1. Kadam-(B)	2
		2. Fire Wood-(M)	9
38	Mamtaz Begum	1. Battle Nut-(B)	5
		2. Fire Wood-(M)	12
39	Hamida Khatun	1. Fire Wood-(M)	4
		2. Jack Fruit Big	2
		3. Battle Nut-(B)	4
40	Kismat Ali	1. Battle Nut-(B)	10

			2. Fire Wood-(M)	4	
			3. Gamari Big	3	
			4. Papaya-(B)	20	
			5. Bamboo-	200	
41		Ramena Khatun	1. Bamboo-	300	
			2. Mango-(B)	3	
			3. Battle Nut-(B)	5	
42		Khush Mamud	1. Bamboo-	100	
43	Bispani	Mannan Ali Choudhury	1. Gamari Big	5	
				2. Battle Nut-(B)	7
				3. Simalu Big	3
				4. Tita Sopa-(M)	3
				5. Coconut	2
				6. Fire Wood-(M)	15
				7. Mango-(B)	1
				8. Bhoj-(B)	5
44		Rezzak Ali	1. Battle Nut-(B)	8	
			2. Gamari Big	8	
			3. Fire Wood-(M)	10	

45	Munnaf Ali	1. Battle Nut-(B)	10
		2. Bamboo-	269
		3. Gamari Big	4
46	Abdul Barek	1. Bamboo-	300
		2. Fire Wood-(M)	3
		3. Battle Nut-(B)	3
47	Sahab Ali	1. Battle Nut-(B)	50
		2. Jack Fruit Big	1
		3. Litchi Small	1
		4. Bamboo-	269
		5. Gamari Big	4
		6. Fire Wood-(M)	12
		7. Bhoj-	4
		8. Simalu Big	1
		9. Battle Nut-(S)	10

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A.2 Details of the Affected CPR

Sl. No.	Package name	Village/Location	Type of CPR	Photos
1	Gobardhana Satra	Gobardhana Satra	Pump House related to Jal Jeevan Mission Scheme and related equipment	

A.3 Copy of direct purchase notification, GoA

পঞ্জীকৃত 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 ফাল্গুন 1943 (শক)
No. 178 Dispur, Friday, 11th March, 2022, 20th Phalgun, 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 RFLARR 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.

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- (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.

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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 1 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

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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

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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 village
.....Mouza 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:

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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:

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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, solatiumetc., 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 o Requisitioning Agency

Attested by Member Secretary
District Level Land Purchase Committee

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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" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Sl. No.</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Distance from nearest Urban Area</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Multiplication Factor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">a)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Up to 10 KM</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">b)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">From 10 to 20 KM</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">c)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">From 20 to 30 KM</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">d)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">From 30 to 40 KM</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">e)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">From 40 Km and above</td> <td style="text-align: center;">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,
2023.

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.

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

- I/257750/2023
4. PS to the Senior most Secretaries of all the departments under Government of Assam for kind information and implementation of the policy as amended.
 5. The Principal Secretary, Bodoland Territorial Council/ KarbiAnglong Autonomous Council/ North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council.
 6. The District Commissioner.....(All)
 7. The Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil).....(All).
 8. The Director of Land Requisition, Acquisition & Reforms, Assam, Rupnagar, Guwahati-32 with a request to cause upload of the e-signed copy of the notification on the official website to the directorate.
 9. The Director, Printing & Stationary etc., Assam, Bamunimaidam-21. He is requested to publish the Notification in the next issue if the Assam Gazette and submit 25 copies of the same to Revenue & D.M. Department
 10. P.S. to the Principal Secretary, Revenue & D.M. Department, Assam.
 11. P.S. to the all Secretaries, Revenue & D.M. Department, Assam.
 12. All the Officers of the Revenue & Department
 13. Shri S M Rabha, Deputy Secretary, Revenue & DM department. He will upload the e-signed copy of the notification on the the official website of Revenue & DM department.

By order etc.,

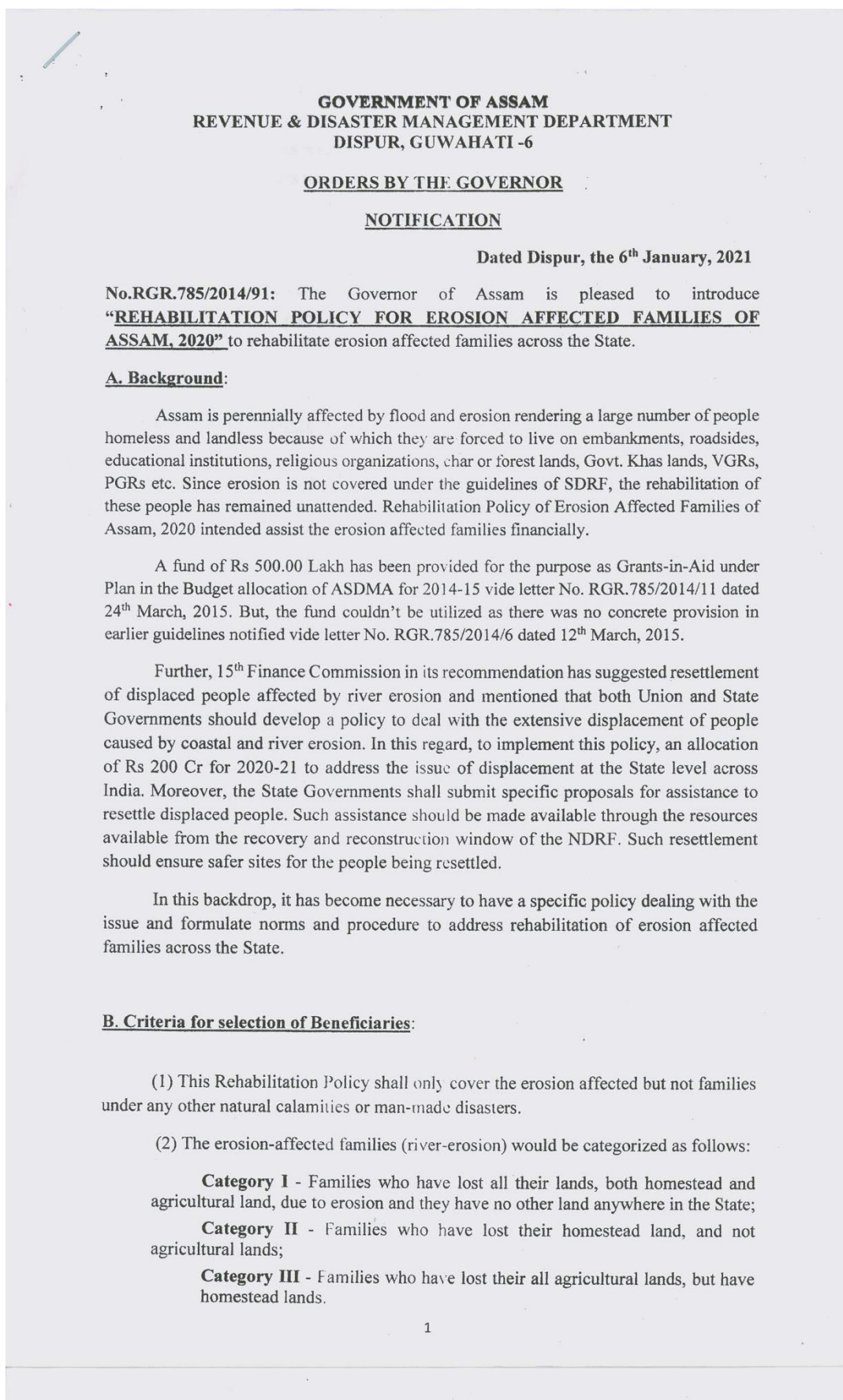
Signed by Swama Mohan

Rabha

Date: 23-08-2023 17:47:48

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of Assam
Revenue & D.M. (LR) Department

A.4 Copy of Erosion Policy Notification – Government of Assam



(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

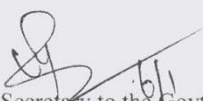
G. Administrative Cost:

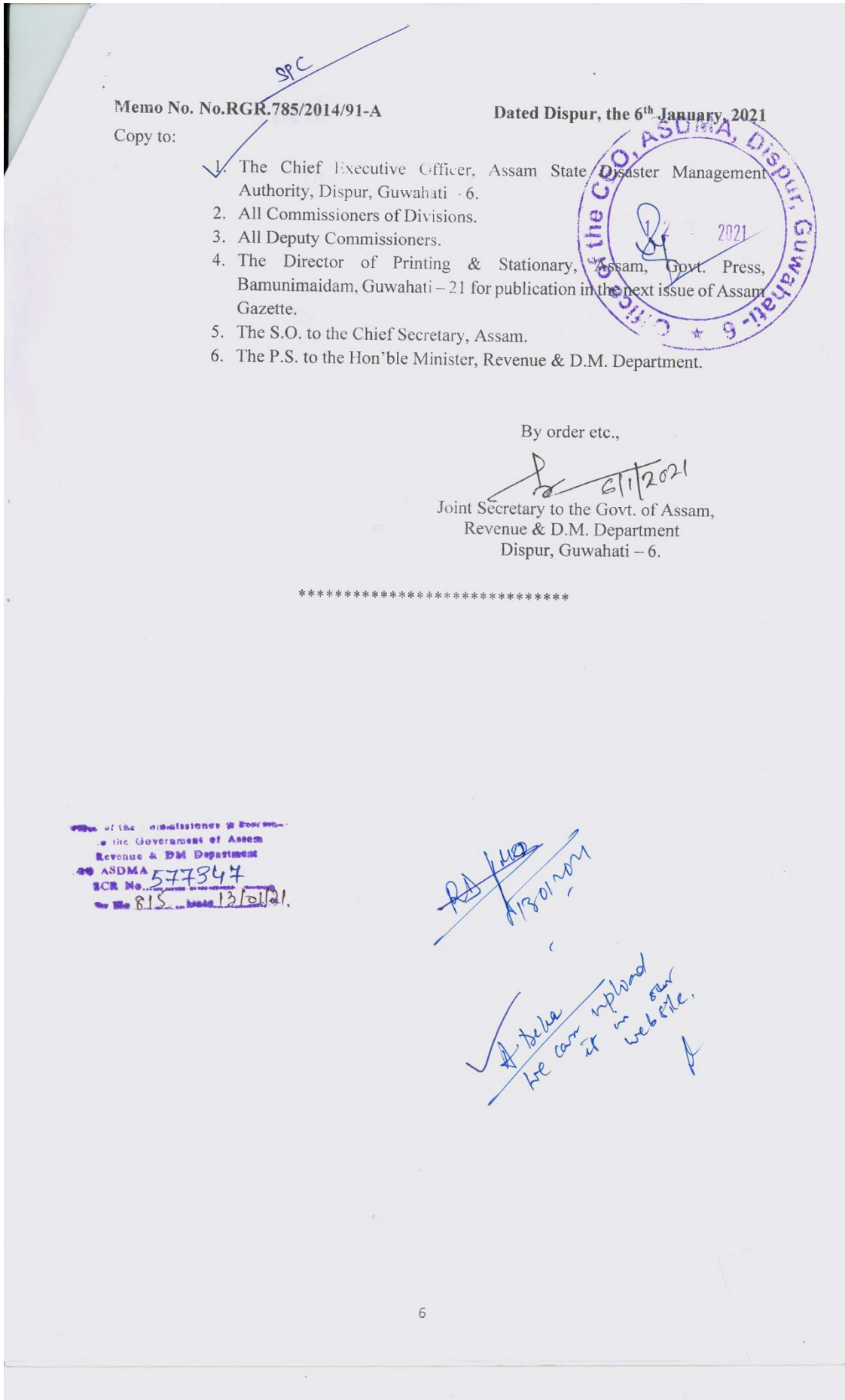
An amount equivalent to 3% of the total cost of the scheme will be earmarked for the administrative expenses, including printing of forms, publicity, etc.

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.



SPC
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 of Revenue
to the Government of Assam
Revenue & DM Department
ASDMA
SCR No. 577347
Date 12/1/21.

~~RA/110~~
~~13/01/21~~

✓ A. Bala
has been updated
it in our
web site.

A.5 Escrow account

BODOLAND TERRITORIAL COUNCIL
LAND REVENUE & DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
BODOLAND SECRETARIAT COMPLEX: BODOFA NWGWR, KOKRAJHAR-783370

No. BTC/LR-492/2022/113,

Dated Kokrajhar, the 29th May, 2024.

From : Sri Dhiraj Saud, ACS,
Secretary, CALA,
Bodoland Territorial Council, Kokrajhar.

To : The Chief Executive Officer, Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of
Assam, AWC building, Beltola Guwahati-29.

Sub : Intimation regarding opening of ESCROW account.

Ref : Your letter No. FREMAA (P)/PROJ/16/2021/144/4512, Dated: -26/07/2023.


Sir,

In inviting a reference to the subject cited above, I have the honour to inform you that a separate interest bearing ESCROW account for the project "**Integrated Flood and Erosion Management of Manas and Beki River in the District of Baksa in Brahmaputra Valley within Assam (review)**" was opened under the joint signatory of the Secretary, CALA, BTC, Kokrajhar and Sr. F.A., BTC, Kokrajhar at ICICI Bank Ltd., Bijni Branch bearing account No.544201000001. A copy of the bank pass book is enclosed herewith.

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

Encl: As stated above.


Yours faithfully,


Secretary,
Bodoland Territorial Council,
Kokrajhar.

Memo No. BTC/LR-492/2022/113-A,

Dated Kokrajhar, the 29th May, 2024.

Copy to: - 1. The P.S. to Principal Secretary, BTC, Kokrajhar for appraisal to P.S.
2. Office file.


Secretary,
Bodoland Territorial Council,
Kokrajhar.

A.6 Sample copy of consent form for Obtaining Prior Consent

Consent Form from Titleholders for commencing civil works

1. I/We, Smti/Smti./Kum _____ S/o, W/o, D/o _____
owner/owners of the land in Dag No. _____ Patta no. _____ of
village _____ Revenue Circle _____ District,
measuring ___B___K___L, hereby give consent for using above mentioned land for urgent
river erosion bank protection works to be undertaken by Water Resources Department under
World Bank supported AIRBMP.
2. I/we solemnly affirm that, I/we, am/are the absolute owner/owners of the land
mentioned above and the land is not encumbered.
3. I/we participated in the consultation meeting organised by the District Administration
and hereby give consent voluntarily to using the land for urgent river erosion and bank
protection works to be undertaken by Water Resources Department subject to condition that,
compensation and assistances will be paid to the Titleholders within 60 days of this
agreement subsequently sale agreement etc. will be done.
4. Water Resources Department shall use the land for river works strengthening and
flood management works under the project and take all possible precautions to avoid erosion
to adjacent land/structure/other assets.
5. The provisions of this agreement will come into force from the date of signing of this
agreement.
6. If there is any complaint or grievance or delay in receiving the compensation within
the stipulated time as mentioned above, then Titleholder may raise the issue with the
Grievance redressal committee for resolution.

Signature of the Titleholder

Date:

Signature of the Secretary (R), BTC/ Authorized Representative

Date:

Signature of the Executive Engineer, Water Resources Division/ Authorized Representative

Date:

Signature of the Team Leader (RAP implementation support NGO)

Date:

A.7 Summary of Consultation/FGD done with the local community /affected people at Chirang Division Area – Beki River Basin

Topics Discussed During Discussion are as under:

- Information about anti-erosion work
- Risk of river erosion and status of existing erosion
- Overall purpose of socioeconomic and census survey
- Preparedness against rapid erosion and assistance given by the District Administration
- Seeking cooperation during the time of execution of work
- Project policy on compensation and assistance
- Prior consent for land due to execution of civil works
- Eligibility and entitlement for compensation and procedure of disbursing compensation to the affected
- Status of local institutions within the village
- Status of TH and NTH
- Primary and secondary source of livelihood for the people
- Alternative Rehabilitation sites including facilities, and timing of relocation, etc.

Sl. No.	Place of Consultation /Village Name	Date	No. of Participants			Topic Discussed / Issues Raised	Responses against the Issues Raised
			M	F	Total		
1	Chunbari & Bispani	08.04.2024	10	5	15	<p>Issues and Concern Discussed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The emergency situation and their strategy to cope up with the loss of land, homes, and homestead was discussed and information about the project was disseminated. 2. The discussion also led to identify the future possible hazards and the corresponding preventive measures. 3. Tried to understand the livelihood status of the Community. 4. People wanted to know about the proposed works in details. 5. They wanted to know whether migrant 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. People were told that Anti Erosion works which will be undertaken in the location marked using latest available material and technology. b. People were informed that preference will be given to labourers from the village. c. It was informed that they can cultivate in the affected land this season without any hesitation but have to clear the land before start of work. d. It was clarified that there is a different tender procedure and only qualified contractors are allowed to participate. If there is any such

Sl. No.	Place of Consultation /Village Name	Date	No. of Participants			Topic Discussed / Issues Raised	Responses against the Issues Raised
			M	F	Total		
						<p>laborers will come to their village or not</p> <p>6. People are ready to shift from the project site evacuating the required land immediately, however, they also wanted to know regarding their cultivation on the land.</p> <p>7. People were told about the payment modalities and are ready to wait for the compensation after giving consent to start the civil works. At the same time they also expressed interest to participate in the project works.</p> <p>8. Grievance Redressal Mechanism for the project was also discussed where they can raise their concerns, complaints and grievances regarding compensation, quality of works etc.</p> <p>9. People have requested to start the work immediately as erosion is continuously happening in the area</p>	<p>local contractor, they can submit tender but one has to qualify for the same.</p> <p>e. People were informed - within 45 days of taking Individual consent from each of the PAPs, compensation will be provided to them</p>
2	Khagrabari	18.04.2024	12	0	12	<p>1. People wanted that quality of work should be good.</p> <p>2. People are ready to cooperate as they have already been losing land to the severe erosion.</p>	<p>a. It was clarified that qualified and experienced contractor will be engaged for the project work to maintain quality.</p>

Sl. No.	Place of Consultation /Village Name	Date	No. of Participants			Topic Discussed / Issues Raised	Responses against the Issues Raised
			M	F	Total		
						<p>3. Questions rose like whether Contractor will be engaged from local area or outside?</p> <p>4. Whether they will get any compensation for the trees?</p> <p>5. Where they have to go to get the compensation and assistances?</p>	<p>b. It was clarified that they will get compensation for trees as well as structures</p> <p>c. It was clarified that there is a different tender procedure and only qualified contractors are allowed to participate. If there is any such local contractor, they can submit tender but one has to qualify for the same.</p> <p>d. People were informed - within 45 days of taking Individual consent from each of the PAPs compensation will be provided to them.</p> <p>e. It was informed that for compensation they have to go to Deputy Commissioner's office at Baksa and Circle office. Also informed that NGO will be engaged for assisting them in all works.</p> <p>f. It was also informed that NGO would be engaged for assisting them in all works, including Grievance Redressal</p>
3	Gobardhana Satra	09.04.2024	11	1	12	<p>a. People are waiting for some interventions so that their land can be saved.</p> <p>b. People are ready to move anytime. They</p>	<p>a. People were informed that the work will be taken up immediately after the field survey report which is under preparation is</p>

Sl. No.	Place of Consultation /Village Name	Date	No. of Participants			Topic Discussed / Issues Raised	Responses against the Issues Raised
			M	F	Total		
						<p>assured their cooperation.</p> <p>c. People are ready to provide land on rent basis to the contractors for the construction camp.</p> <p>d. People want to get engaged in the project work and provide help if needed. They assured of availability of local labourers for the project.</p> <p>e. People wanted to know where should they go to get the compensation and assistances.</p> <p>f. Are the ones having no patta land entitled for the benefits?</p>	<p>submitted and approved.</p> <p>b. It was clarified that non-titleholders will get the benefits except for the cost of land.</p> <p>c. People were informed that civil works would be started very soon.</p> <p>d. People were told - they will get the compensation within 45 days of signing the consent form. For the one having no patta, their zirat value will be assessed by the revenue officials and estimates will be prepared.</p> <p>e. It was informed that for compensation they need to go to Deputy Commissioner's office at Baksa and Circle office. It was also informed that NGO will be engaged for assisting them in all works.</p>
Total			33	6	39		

Attendance sheet

1. Chunbari & Bispani

Place - Chunbari & Bispani Date - 08.04.24

ATTENDANCE SHEET

... বিস্তৃত হৈছে এবং নতুন স্থানায়ন। ... অর্থপূর্ণ স্থানীয় সরকার এবং ...
... স্থানীয় সরকার ... স্থানীয় সরকার ... স্থানীয় সরকার ...
... স্থানীয় সরকার ... স্থানীয় সরকার ... স্থানীয় সরকার ...
... স্থানীয় সরকার ... স্থানীয় সরকার ... স্থানীয় সরকার ...
... স্থানীয় সরকার ... স্থানীয় সরকার ... স্থানীয় সরকার ...
... স্থানীয় সরকার ... স্থানীয় সরকার ... স্থানীয় সরকার ...

Sl. No.	PARTICIPANTS NAME	ADDRESS	MOBILE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1.	Dipkanti Sarma	SCORPIDN		<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	Nikhil Kumar Bispani	SCORPIDN		<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	Abhishek Das	SCORPIDN		<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	Dipkanti Sarma	SCORPIDN		<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	Abhishek Das	Bispani		<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	Abhishek Das	Chunbari		<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	Baharul Islam	Bispani		<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	Abhishek Das	Chunbari		<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	Abhishek Das	Chunbari		<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	Abhishek Das	Chunbari		<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	Abhishek Das	Chunbari		<i>[Signature]</i>
12.	Abhishek Das	Chunbari		<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	Abhishek Das	Chunbari		<i>[Signature]</i>
14.	Abhishek Das	Chunbari		<i>[Signature]</i>
15.	Abhishek Das	Chunbari		<i>[Signature]</i>
16.	Abhishek Das	Chunbari		<i>[Signature]</i>
17.	Abhishek Das	Chunbari		<i>[Signature]</i>
18.	Ibadul Ali	Bispani		<i>[Signature]</i>
19.	Nasiruddin	Bispani		<i>[Signature]</i>

2. Khagrabari

Community Consultation.

Place :- Khagrabari

Date - 18/4/24

ATTENDANCE SHEET

গোৱাৰ্হাৰীৰ অৱস্থাৰ বিষয়ে জনসাধাৰণক জনোৱাৰ লক্ষ্যত আৰু
সেৱাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত জনসাধাৰণৰ মতামত জনোৱাৰ লক্ষ্যত জনসাধাৰণক
জনোৱাৰ লক্ষ্যত জনসাধাৰণক জনোৱাৰ লক্ষ্যত জনসাধাৰণক
জনোৱাৰ লক্ষ্যত জনসাধাৰণক জনোৱাৰ লক্ষ্যত জনসাধাৰণক
জনোৱাৰ লক্ষ্যত জনসাধাৰণক জনোৱাৰ লক্ষ্যত জনসাধাৰণক

Sl No	Name	Address	Contact No	Signature
1.	Duseep Bysbi Sarma	SCORPITAL		
2.	Akhishek Baishya	"		
3.	Nikemuni Bhagawati	"		
4.	Ram Prati Raychow	Khagrabari		
5.	Topokan Kobi Das	Khagrabari		
6.	Hem Bahadur Cherty	Khagrabari		
7.	Kishor Horizon	"		
8.	Yubraj Mahanta	"		
9.	Digdal Mahanta	Khagrabari		
10.	PANAN X R JADONHARNA	"		
11.	Mohan Rajibbar	"		
12.	Maistair Gopal	"		
13.	Bisju Rajibbar	"		
14.	Basudeb Mazumdar	"		
15.	Naghenon Grewala	"		
16.				

3. Gobardhan Satra

Place - Gobardhan Satra

ATTENDANCE SHEET Date - 09.01.24

বিশ্ব বৈদ্যুত্ব নদী-নাড়া ধান সুক্ৰি নদীবাৰু আৰু
নদীমহতীয়া সাজিবৰ ব্যৱস্থা গন্য অৰ্জিবন, অমল
আৰু জন অমল বিধান, প্ৰিভাৱ প্ৰাৰ্থনা কৰা-সকল
স্বত্বমণীয়া-নদীবাৰু আৰু নদীমহতীয়া সাজিবৰ
ব্যৱস্থাৰ ওপৰত অতি অধুনীয়া-বাৰুপ্ৰদান আৰুপ্ৰদান
কৰা-কৰা।

উক্ত বাৰুপ্ৰদানৰ উপস্থিতি স্মাৰণ-বাৰুপ্ৰদান স্মাৰণঃ-

Sl.No.	PARTICIPANTS NAME	ADDRESS	MOBILE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1.	Nikulman Bhagawati	SCORPION		Nikulman
2.	Dweepyoti Sarma	SCORPION		Dweepyoti
3.	Deepika Choudhury	SCORPION		Deepika
4.	Abhishek Kalita	SCORPION		Abhishek
5.	Galupi Das	Gobardhan		Galupi Das
6.	Bhaskar Sarker	Gobardhan		Bhaskar Sarker
7.	Kailash Das	"		Kailash Das
8.	Nabajit Das	"		Nabajit Das
9.	Pipiyoti Das	"		Pipiyoti Das
10.	Sarbajit Das	"		Sarbajit Das
11.	Jogen Barman	"		Jogen Barman
12.	Chakradhar Das	"		Chakradhar Das
13.	Hari Ch. Das	"		Hari Ch. Das
14.	Dharmakanta Das	"		Dharmakanta Das
15.	Sanjit Pathak	"		Sanjit Pathak
16.	Dayal Ch. Das	"		Dayal Ch. Das

A.8 Village wise Land Rate Calculation – Chirang High Priority works, Baksa

Sl. No.	Name of Revenue Village	Village wise Total Land Cost (Tentative) in ₹	Village wise Zirat (Structure) Cost (Tentative) in ₹	Total Cost (Tentative) in ₹
1	Chunbari	5,04,635.63	10,51,464.70	15,56,100.33
2	Bispani	18,47,742.75	16,05,007.61	34,52,750.36
3	Khagrabari	2,60,65,028.76	53,65,807.11	3,14,30,835.87
4	Gobardhana Satra	1,25,30,313.87	56,64,092.31	1,81,94,406.18
	Total (₹)	4,09,47,721.01	1,36,86,371.73	5,46,34,092.74

A.9 GRM notification

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
FLOOD AND RIVER EROSION MANAGEMENT AGENCY OF ASSAM (FREMAA)
Address: 4th floor, Assam Water Centre, Basistha Chariali, NH-27, Guwahati-29, Phone/Fax-
(0361)2309896, Email: ceo-fremaa@assam.gov.in, Website: www.fremaa.assam.gov.in

No. FREMAA(P)/PROJ./05/2021/117 / 24134

Dated: 06/04/2023

ORDER

In supersession of the earlier order no. FREMAA (P)/PROJ./05/2021/43/3468 dated 04/06/2022, and in pursuance of the provisions of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan prepared for AIRBMP, that lays down the need for a mechanism to respond to concerns and grievances of stakeholders including project-affected persons related to the environmental and social impacts of the project, in a timely manner the following guidelines will be complied with. The Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) is mandated to receive and facilitate resolution of such concerns and grievances related, but not limited to, compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by stakeholders in a timely manner. For the World Bank supported Assam Integrated River Basin Management Program (AIRBMP) which is being implemented by Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA) under Water Resources Department of Assam, GRCs are formed at the three levels, viz, (i) Division level, (ii) District level and, (iii) PMU (Project Management Unit) level to address stakeholders' grievances and dissatisfaction about actual or perceived impacts and to find satisfactory solutions. The GRM will be implemented throughout the project cycle for use by stakeholders to address concerns and complaints promptly and transparently. The GRM will ensure that the stakeholders have access to legitimate, reliable, transparent, and efficient institutional mechanisms that are responsive to their complaints.

General Conditions for all the GRCs:

- Grievance may be received in a variety of forms ranging from verbal communications to formal and written complaints; also, directly from PAPs or via third parties. Grievance may be registered/ submitted through different ways which may include submission in person, by phone, text message, post, email IDs of the grievance registering officers of the three levels as given in the FREMAA and WRD websites.
- A log shall be maintained at all levels of GRC where all grievances will be registered in writing and maintained as a database as per prescribed format at Annex-1.
- The GRC will publicly advertise and popularise the GRM procedures for use by the stakeholders.
- The GRC will also set out the length of time users can expect to wait for acknowledgement, response and resolution of their grievances.
- GRC shall maintain transparency about the grievances procedure, governing structure and decision makers.
- If the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution, the complaint would be escalated to the next level in the GRM.

1. Division Level

1.1. The concerned Project Implementation Unit (PIU)/Water Resources Division (WRD) will nominate 1 (one) official to oversee the implementation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and to provide response to the grievances raised by the community and Affected Person(s) (AP).

1.2. Composition of the GRC- The GRC at Division Level may be constituted with the following members:

1.	Executive Engineer (WRD) – concerned Division	Chairperson
2.	Assistant Executive Engineer (WRD) – concerned Division	Member-Secretary
3.	Gaon Bura of the concerned village	Member
4.	Two Community Members (Female)	Member

- 1.3. The Committee will be notified by the Executive Engineer, Water Resources Division.
- 1.4. 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 GRC is mandated to address.
- 1.5. Grievances thus accepted, acknowledged and registered will be responded to the complainant in writing within a month and in the prescribed manner, following the Three-Level Grievance Redressal Mechanism under the project.
- 1.6. A Grievance Register will be maintained and digitized at the PIU level by the designated official to document the grievance as per the prescribed format attached in Annex-1 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 the Grievance Redressal Committee.
- 1.7. Provision will be made to record and maintain grievances received directly on-site and incorporate in the Grievance Register. This will serve as the First Level of Grievance resolution.
- 1.8. Grievances will be reviewed and resolved within 2 weeks of the date of the submission. If any grievances cannot be resolved at the PIU level or in cases where the complainant is not satisfied with the decision will be referred to the District level GRC.
- 1.9. Grievances that do not reach a resolution at District level GRC and in cases where the complainant is not satisfied with the decision, will be further escalated to PMU level.
- 1.10. With reference to complaints related to Gender Based Violence/ Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, the PIU will refer the case to the concerned Service Provider, with an intimation to the notified Internal Committee (IC) under PMU and PIU and adhere to the principle of confidentiality while informing the same to the District level GRC (if required) as the case may be.
- 1.11. The designated official/Grievance Redressal officer at the PIU will also be responsible to ensure that a mechanism is put in place to address grievances of labourers and staff deployed at project sites by the Contractors.
- 1.12. 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.
- 1.13. Consultative meetings along with distribution of leaflets with the community and APs 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.
- 1.14. Stakeholders will also be engaged through community-based monitoring mechanisms or social audits as may be intimated by PMU, to create transparency and accountability in the implementation, monitoring and maintenance of the project to improve the outcomes of the program.

2. District Level

- 2.1. The Second Level Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be notified by the Deputy Commissioner for the sub-project under the World Bank financed Assam Integrated River Basin Management Program (AIRBMP).
- 2.2. Composition of the GRC: The GRC at district level may be constituted with the following members:

1.	Deputy Commissioner	Chairperson
2.	Additional Deputy Commissioner (LA)	Member-Secretary
3.	Revenue Circle Officer(s) – concerned Revenue Circles	Member
4.	Executive Engineer (WRD) -- concerned Division	Member
5.	Assistant Executive Engineer (WRD) – concerned Division	Member
6.	Nominated official from RAP implementing NGO	Member
7.	Two Community Members (Female PAPs)	Member

- i. There shall be not more than 8 (eight) members in the committee.
- ii. There shall be minimum one-third women representation in the committee.
- iii. Representation of RAP implementing NGO and two community members (Female PAPs) is mandatory in the meeting.

- 2.3. Functions of the GRC: The functions of the district level GRC is listed below.

- i. The GRC will meet regularly at least once a month on a prefixed date.
 - ii. Grievances will be recorded as per the prescribed format attached at Annex-1.
 - iii. All grievances will be reviewed and resolved within four weeks of the date of submission or if received from the Division level GRC.
 - iv. The complainant/petitioner will have the right to be heard by the GRC before the committee gives its decision.
 - v. Communication in writing should be sent to the aggrieved person about the date, time and venue of the GRC sitting.
 - vi. It should be made known to the complainant/petitioner that he/she is entitled for personal hearing and that representation through proxy will not be entertained.
 - vii. Communication will also be sent through implementation support NGO/ PIU to ensure that the petitioner is informed about the date of the GRC sitting.
 - viii. With reference to complaints related to Gender Based Violence/ Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, principle of confidentiality will be adhered to.
 - ix. Decision of the District Level GRC will be final, unless an appeal is preferred with the PMU level.
 - x. If the committee is unable to arrive at a decision through consensus, the matter will be referred to the appellate authority with a note incorporating opinion of the committee members. PMU is the appellate authority for GRM under AIRBMP.
 - xi. The complaint/concern thus received at PMU level will be redressed in four weeks' time and written communication should be sent to the complainant about the decision taken.
- 2.4 The GRC will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve stakeholders' concerns linked to the project.
- 2.5 The GRC will continue to function, for the benefit of the stakeholders, during the entire life of the project including the defects liability period.
- 2.6 Other than disputes relating to ownership rights and apportionment issues, on which the LARR Authority has jurisdiction, GRC will review grievances involving eligibility, valuation, all resettlement and rehabilitation benefits, relocation and payment of assistances etc.
- 2.7 Further, for title-holders, the GRC will provide an opportunity to have their grievances redressed prior to approaching the State level LARR Authority, constituted by Government of Assam in accordance with Section 51(1) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

3. Project Management Unit (PMU)

Composition of the GRC: The GRC at PMU may be constituted with the following members ensuring at least one female representative:

1.	Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA)	Chairperson
2.	Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA)	Member
3.	Secretary to the Govt. of Assam Revenue and Disaster Management Department	Member
4.	Chief Engineer Water Resources Department (WRD)	Member
5.	Deputy Chief Executive Officer (Dy.CEO) Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA)	Member-Secretary
6.	Chief Technical Officer (CTO) Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA)	Member

The Committee will address stakeholders' grievances and dissatisfaction about actual or perceived impacts and to find satisfactory solutions at the policy level. The Committee will function throughout the project cycle for use by stakeholders to address concerns and complaints promptly and transparently. The Committee will take up grievances scaled up from the District level. Grievances received by WRD through other portals such as Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) related to AIRBMP will also be placed before the PMU level committee for redressal. The Committee will dispose all grievances registered at

PMU level within four weeks. Performance reports will be generated at each level and submitted to the Chief Executive Officer, FREMAA, at the end of each calendar month. The Committee will ensure that the stakeholders/appellants have access to legitimate, reliable, transparent, and efficient institutional mechanisms that are responsive to their complaints.

50% attendance of the committee members at all three levels will constitute the quorum for the meeting. However, in case of Divisional level and District level, participation of community members, Goan Burah, representation of RAP implementing NGO is mandatory.



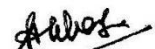
(Shri Syedain Abbasi, IAS)
Chairman Executive Body
FREMAA

Memo No. FREMAA(P)/PROJ./05/2021/117/A

Dated: 06/04/2023

Copy to:-

1. The Commissioner & Secretary, Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Dispur.
2. The Principal Secretary, BTC, Kokrajhar.
2. The Chief Executive Officer, FREMAA.
3. The Chief Executive Officer, ASDMA.
4. The Deputy Commissioner, Tinsukia / Dibrugarh / Bongaigaon / Baksa
5. The Chief Engineer, Water Resources Department, AWC, Basistha.
6. The Executive Engineer, Dibrugarh / Bongaigaon / Jorhat Water Resources Division.
7. The Revenue Circle Officer, _____
8. The Assistant Executive Engineer, _____ Water Resources Division.



(Shri Syedain Abbasi, IAS)
Chairman Executive Body
FREMAA

Annex-1: Format for Grievance Registration

Registration number assigned:	
1	Name :
2	Address :
3	Phone number :
4	Email Id (if available) :
5	Gender :

6	Complainant category	Specification
i	Affected person(s)	
ii	Intermediary (on behalf of AP)	
iii	Associated service department/organisation	
iv	Civil organisation	
v	Others	

7	Mode of Receiving Complaint	Specification
i	Phone call	
ii	Webpage	
iii	Email	
iv	Complaint Register (on-site)	
v	Verbal	
vi	Others (specify)	

8.a.	Details of Complaint	Specification
i	General enquiry	
ii	Land acquisition	
iii	Compensation	
iv	Resettlement site	
v	Construction	
vi	GVB/ SEA	
vii	Others	

8.b.	Location (District, Block, GP, Village)	
8.c.	Person/ agency responsible for causing the issue (PIU, Contractor, Associated department, implementing agency, etc.) – <i>if known</i>	

8.d.	Brief description of issue	

8.e.	Past action(s) taken by the complainant (if any)	
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9	Preliminary Response to Complainant	Details
i	Complaint rejected	
ii	Complaint accepted (partially/ wholly)	
iii	Query responded to and issue closed	

10	Person who received the complaint
i	Name
ii	Designation
iii	Phone number

Notification for District Level GRC – Chirang Division

Chirang
Division

(192)

BODOLAND TERRITORIAL COUNCIL
LAND REVENUE & DISASTER MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
BODOLAND SECRETARIAT COMPLEX: BODOFA NWGWR, KOKRAJHAR-783370

No. BTC/LR- 492/2022/65,


Dated Kokrajhar, the 16th June, 2023.

ORDER

In pursuance of the Govt. letter No. FREMAA (P)/PROJ./05/2021/117, Dated:- 6/04/23 the **District Level Grievance Redressal Committee** is hereby constituted for the project, "**Integrated Flood and Erosion Management of Manas and Beki River in the District of BARPETA in Brahmaputra Valley within Assam (review)**" implemented by Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam under Water Resource Department with the following officers/officials:

1	The Principal Secretary, BTC, Kokrajhar.	Chairperson.
2	The Secretary, CALA, BTC, Kokrajhar.	Member-Secretary.
3	The Circle Officer, Jalah Revenue Circle, Jalahghat.	Member.
4	The Executive Engineer, Water Resources Division, Chirang.	Member.
5	The Asst. Executive Engineer, Water Resource Sub Division, Chirang.	Member.
6	Team Leader, SAI International Sangathan.	Member.
7	Female Project Affected Person from Alengamari village.	Member.
8	Female Project Affected Person from Raghabeel village.	Member.

The Committee will be responsible for review and resolution of all Grievances received from the concerned PAPS.


Principal Secretary,
Bodoland Territorial Council,
Kokrajhar.

Memo No. BTC/LR- 492/2022/65-A,

Dated Kokrajhar, the 16th June, 2023.

Copy to: -

1. The Addl. Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, Water Resource Department, Dispur Guwahati-06 for favour of kind information.
2. The Chief Executive Officer, Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam, AWC building, Beltola Guwahati-29 for favour of kind information.
3. The Executive Engineer, Water Resource Division, Chirang for information.
4. The Officers/Officials concerned.
5. Office order file.

Principal Secretary,
Bodoland Territorial Council,
Kokrajhar.

Notification for Divisional Level GRC – Chirang Division

17.7

GOVT. OF ASSAM
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER::CHIRANG W.R.DIVISION::KAJALGAON

No. CWRD/AIRBMP/1576 dtd.15.06.2023

NOTIFICATION

In Pursuance to the Chairman, Executive Body-IREMAA's order No. IREMAA/PROJ-05/2021/17-4134 a Division Level Committee for Grievance Redressal Mechanism is constituted comprising of the following members for the proposed project "Construction & Upgrading of river works along the Beki river for reducing flood and river erosion risks" to be executed under World Bank pertaining to Chirang Water Resources Division, Kajalgaon.

Sl No	Division Level Committee Members	Designation
1	The Executive Engineer, Chirang Water Resources Division, Kajalgaon	Chairperson
2	The Assistant Executive Engineer, Chirang W.R. Sub-Division, Basugaon	Member Secretary
3	Gaon Burha of the Concerned Revenue Villages- AIRBMP Project	Members
4	Masuma Khatun, W/O Shaiphul Islam, Raghabeel	Members
5	Unnati Begum, W/O late Ainal Haque, Elengmari	Member

In this regard, Sri Kaustav Basumatary, Junior Engineer, Chirang W.R. Division, Kajalgaon is nominated to oversee the implementation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and to provide response to the grievances raised by the Community and Affected Persons.

Function of the Committee:-

1. The members of the committee are responsible for maintaining and digitization of the Grievance Register as per the prescribed format attached in Annexure-I including the details of the date and type of grievances received, the date of personal hearing provided to the complainant, the date when the grievance was redressed or if not redressed date of forwarding the grievance to the District Level Grievance Redressal Committee.
2. To record and maintain grievances received directly on-site and incorporate in the Grievance Register(Annexure-I)
3. 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.
4. Grievances thus accepted, acknowledged, and registered will be responded to the complainant in writing within a month and in the prescribed manner, following the Three-Level Grievance Redressal Mechanism under the Project.
5. Grievances that cannot be resolved at the Division Level and in cases where the complainant is not satisfied with the decision, will be referred to the District Level GRC.
6. Grievances that do not reach a resolution at District Level GRC and in cases where the complainant is not satisfied with the decisions, will be further escalated to Project Management Unit Level.



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7. With reference to the complaints related to Gender Based Violation/Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, the committee will refer the case to the concerned Goods/Service Provider, with an intimation to the notified internal committee (IC) under Project Management Unit and Project Implementation Unit and adhere to the principle of confidentiality while informing the same to the District Level GRU (if required) as the case may be.
8. The designated official / Grievance Redressal Officer is responsible for ensuring that a mechanism is put in place to address grievance of labourers and staff deployed at project sites by the contractor.
9. To ensure installation of Display Boards at site with GRM Information with support from the civil works contractors/implementing support NGO and in consultation with the Project Management Unit (PMU), FREMAA
10. Conducting consultative meetings along with distribution of leaflets with the community and APs 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.
11. Stakeholder will also be engaged through community-based monitoring mechanism or social audits as may be intimated by PMU, to create transparency and accountability in the implementation, monitoring and maintenance of the project to improve the outcomes of the program

15/06/2023
Executive Engineer
Chirang W.R. Division
Kajalgaon

Memo No.

Copy Forwarded to:

1. The Chairman ,Executive Body, FREMAA,4th Floor, Assam Water Center, Basistha Chariali, Kundil Nagar, Guwahati-29 for favour of kind information.
2. The Chief Executive Officer, FREMAA,4th Floor, Assam Water Center, Basistha Chariali, Kundil Nagar, Guwahati-29 for favour of kind information.
3. The Chief Engineer, Water Resources Department, 5th Floor, Assam Water Center, BasisthaChariali, Kundil Nagar, Guwahati-29 for favour of kind information.
4. The Deputy Commissioner, Baksa, Mushalpur for favour of kind information.
5. The Circle Officer Jalah Revenue Circle for favour of kind information.

15/06/2023
Executive Engineer
Chirang W.R. Division
Kajalgaon

Memo No.

Copy to:-

1. The Assistant Executive Engineer, Chirang Water Resources Sub-Division, Basugaon for information and necessary action.
2. Sri Kaustav Basumatary, Junior Engineer, Chirang Water Resources Division, Basugaon for information and necessary action.
3. Concerning File for record.

15/06/2023
Executive Engineer
Chirang W.R. Division
Kajalgaon

A.10 Glimpses of Activities at Site



Census Survey



Socio-economic Survey



Public Consultation



FGDs with Women

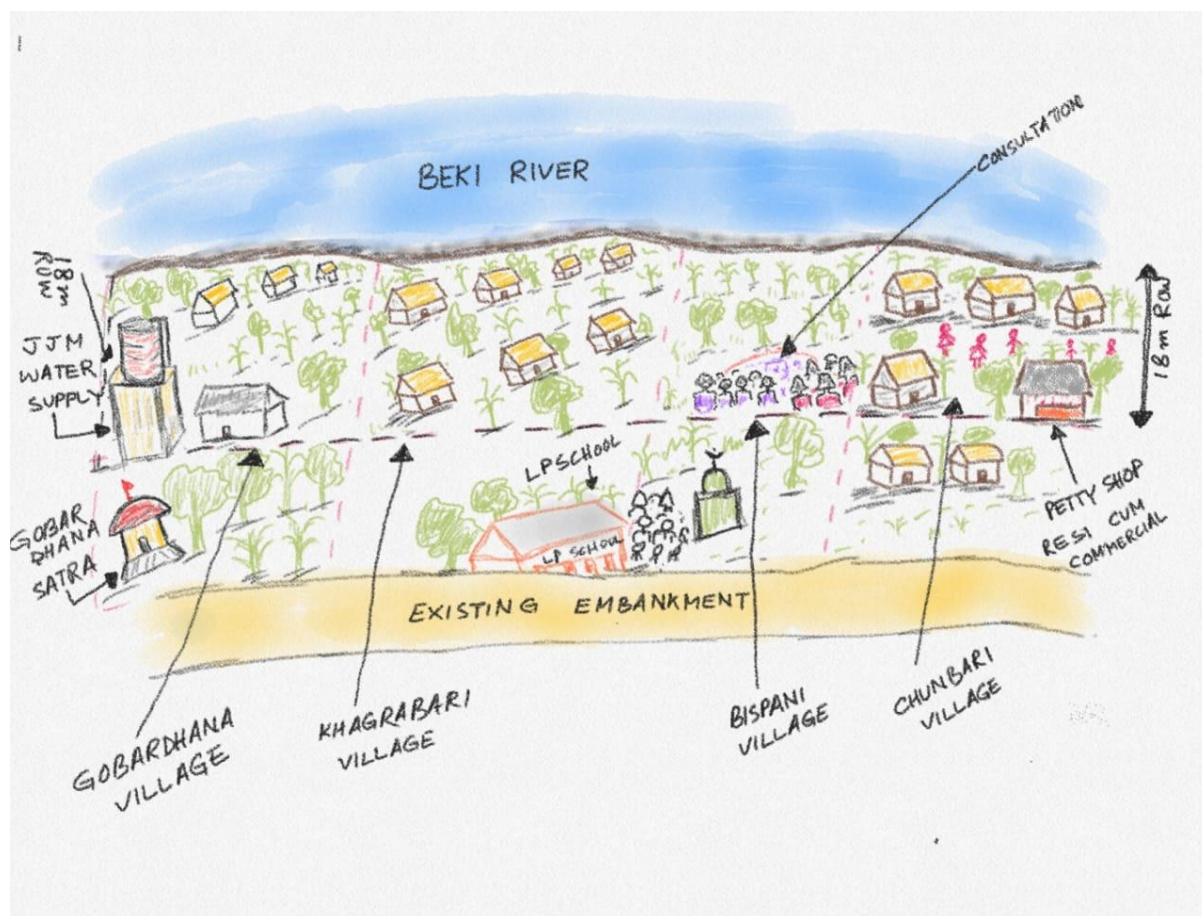


Socio-economic Survey



Census Survey

A.11 Annexure: Social impact map



A.12 Annexure: Site wise summary and category of impact

Name of Villages	Chunbari		Bispani		Khagrabari		Gobardhana Satra	
	TH	NTH	TH	NTH	TH	NTH	TH	NTH
Only Land	2	0	10	0	28	0	6	0
Residential	0	8	0	0	2	1	5	0
Residential cum Commercial Structure	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial structure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cattle shed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orchid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grave	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (Trees)	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0

Total	2	12	10	0	30	2	11	0
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A.13 GLOSSARY- Annexures

Affected Family/Affected Household (AF/AH): Consists of all members of a household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who will be adversely affected by the project. For resettlement purposes, Affected Persons (APs) will be dealt with as members of Project Affected Families (PAFs).

Affected Person(s) or Household Head (HH): Any person who, as a result of the project, loses the right to own, use or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (commercial, residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

Agricultural Land: land used for: (i) agriculture or horticulture; (ii) dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, sericulture, seed farming, breeding of livestock or nursery growing medicinal herbs; (iii) raising of crops, trees, grass, or garden produce; and (iv) land used for the grazing of cattle.

Compensation: Payment in cash or in kind at replacement cost for an asset to be acquired or affected by an infrastructure project

Cut-off-date: Is the date of commencement of the census of affected families within the project boundaries. APs and local communities will be informed of the cut-off date and persons not covered at the time of census will not be eligible for claims of compensation and entitlements. The date after which PAPs will NOT be considered eligible for compensation, i.e., they are not included in the list of PAPs as defined by the socio-economic survey.

Displaced Person: Consistent with World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards, people who are affected by direct economic and social impacts that both result from Bank-assisted investment projects, and are caused by involuntary taking of land resulting relocation or loss of shelter; loss of assets or access of assets; or loss of income source or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated park and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on livelihood of the displaced persons.

Eligibility: Any person(s) who at the cut-off-date was located within the area affected by the project, its sub-components, or other subproject parts thereof, and are affected by the project. Eligibility is irrespective of formal legal rights to land or of customary claim to the land the PAPs are occupying.

Economic Displacement: Total disruption of means of economic livelihood for a household or entity. a loss of productive assets or usage rights or livelihood capacities because such assets / rights / capacities are located in the project area.

Entitlement: The compensation offered by RAP, including financial compensation; the right to participate in livelihood enhancement programs; housing sites and infrastructure; transport and temporary housing allowance; and other short-term provisions required to move from one site to another.

Entitlement Matrix: The pre-appraisal inventory of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets.

Encroacher: Legal titleholder, who illegally extend their legal holding onto (and, thus, encroach upon) government land. They are encroachers for their illegal holding. Under World Bank's policy, if affected people with title to land have encroached from their legitimately landholding onto land that they do not own, they will be compensated, whether on the legitimately occupied piece of land or on the piece of land upon, will be compensated.

Eksonia Land: The land settled for one year mostly in Villages as Annual Patta land (APL) or three years mostly in Towns, as Short Lease Patta Land (SLPL). The Eksonia Land holder is 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. Except for the hereditary right, the Settlement Holders has no transferable right over the Eksonia Land. Eksonia Holder needs to pay premium for conversion

of his Eksonia land to Periodic Patta (Ownership) land. The rate of premium for conversion, as per the Revenue and Disaster Management Department of Govt. of Assam, is for Agriculture Rs 20/bigha, Commercial/Trade/Industry Rs 75/bigha and Residential Rs 40/bigha in rural areas.

Grievance Redress Mechanism: Avenues through which disputes and grievances shall be resolved amicably before resorting to legal means.

Head of the Household: The eldest member of the core family in the household, for the purpose of the project.

Household: A group of persons living together who share the same cooking and eating facilities and form a basic socio-economic and decision-making unit. One or more households often occupy a homestead.

Income Loss: For loss of business/income, the AP will be entitled to an income rehabilitation assistance for the period corresponding to the stoppage of business activities.

Indigenous people: Consistent with World Bank ESS 7, people who belong to a distinct, vulnerable social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degree: (a) self - identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (b) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitat or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (c) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from of the dominant society and culture; and (d) an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

Income Restoration: Re-establishing income sources and livelihoods of affected people. Restoration of incomes of all APs is one of the key objectives of the RAP.

Involuntary Resettlement: Resettlement without the informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent, it is without having the power to refuse resettlement.

Land Acquisition: The process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes, in return for fair compensation.

Landowner: A person who is an allottee or a grantee of any land under any scheme of the Government under which such allotment or grant is to mature into ownership, who has mortgaged his land (or any portion thereof) or who has permanent rights and interest in land

Market Value: Appropriate compensation figures so that the affected population is able to restore their standards of living to levels, at least as good as or better than they were prior to the project.

Non-titleholder: Affected persons/families/ households with no legal title to the land, structures and other assets adversely affected by the project. Non-titleholders include encroachers, squatters, etc.

Project-Affected Community: A community that is adversely affected by implementation of the project activities.

Physically Displaced Persons: Those affected persons who have to physically relocate because they reside within the land to be acquired for the ROW or encumbered as a result of the Project activities.

Project-Affected Area: Is the area where the Project may cause direct or indirect impacts to the environment and the residents.

Project Affected Household: The family or collection of PAPs that will Experience effects from and acquisition regardless of whether they are physically displaced or relocated or not.

Project-Affected Person (PAP): Persons who lose assets as a result of the Project execution, whatever the extent of the loss; lost assets include land rights, structures, crops, business, access, or

a combination of those losses; not all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) have to physically relocate as a result of the Project.

Relocation: The physical moving of PAPs from their pre-project place or residence, place for work or business premises. A compensation process through which physically displaced households are provided with a one-time lump-sum compensation payment for their existing residential structures and move from the area.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP): documented procedures and the actions a project proponent will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by a project. The time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.

Resettlement: All social and economic impacts that are permanent or temporary and are caused by acquisition of land and other fixed assets, by change in the use of land, or restrictions imposed on land, as a result of a project. A compensation process through which physically displaced households are provided with replacement plots and residential structures at one of two designated resettlement villages in the district. Resettlement includes initiatives to restore and improve the living standards of those being resettled.

Rehabilitation: The restoration of the PAPs resource capacity to continue with productive activities or lifestyles at a level higher or at least equal to that before the project.

Replacement Cost: The amount of cash compensation and/or assistance suffices to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs, without taking into account depreciation or salvage value. Replacement cost of an affected asset is equivalent to the amount required to replace the asset in its existing condition. The replacement cost of land is its market value. The replacement cost of structures is equal to the cost of constructing/purchasing a similar new structure, without making any deductions for depreciation, and inclusive of the labour cost. WB policies require that all affected assets (land and structures) are compensated at their replacement cost.

Resettlement Impacts: The direct physical and socio-economic impacts of resettlement activities in the project and host areas. Refers not just to the physical displacement of people, but also covers taking land that results in the relocation or loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, and/or Loss of sources of income or means of livelihood.

Resettlement Policy Framework: A resettlement policy framework is required for projects with subprojects or multiple components that cannot be identified before project approval. This instrument may also be appropriate where there are valid reasons for delaying the implementation of the resettlement, provided that the implementing party provides an appropriate and concrete commitment for its future Implementation. The policy framework should be consistent with the principles and objectives of ESS of the World Bank.

Resettlement Assistance: support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. This may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their resettlement. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost workdays.

Squatter: A person who has settled on public/government land, land belonging to institutions, trust, etc. and or someone else's land illegally for residential, business and or other purposes and/or has been occupying land and building/asset without authority.

Stakeholders: Individuals, groups, or institutions that have an interest or stake in the outcome of a project. The term also applies to those potentially affected by a project. Stakeholders include land users, country, regional and local governments, implementing agencies, project executing agencies, groups contracted to conduct project activities at various stages of the project, and other groups in the civil society which may have an interest in the project.

Vulnerable: Any people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement i.e., female-headed households with dependents; disabled household heads; poor households; landless elderly households with no means of support; households without security of tenure; and Ethnic minorities.