



# *SUPPLEMENTAL SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT*

*JICA PREPARATORY STUDY ON NH127B  
(SRIRAMPUR-DHUBRI) (55.700KM) IN  
THE STATE OF ASSAM*

**CETEST**  
Engineering Consultants

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CE TESTING Company Pvt Ltd.  
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## ACRONYMS

|          |   |   |
|----------|---|---|
| ARO      | : | Assistant Resettlement Officer                                    |
| AWC      | : | Anganwadi Centre  |
| BDO      | : | Block Development Officer   |
| BPL      | : | Below Poverty Line  |
| BSR      | : | Basic Schedule Rates  |
| JICA     | : | The Japan International Cooperation Agency                        |
| CPR      | : | Common Property Resource  |
| DGM      | : | Deputy General Manager  |
| EA       | : | Executing Agency  |
| FGD      | : | Focus group discussions   |
| GoI      | : | Government of India   |
| GoA      |   | Government of Assam   |
| GP       | : | Gram Panchayat  |
| GRC      | : | Grievance Redressal Committee                                     |
| HIV/AIDS | : | Human Immunodeficiency virus / Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome |
| ICDS     | : | Integrated Child Development Services                             |
| KII      | : | Key Informant Interview   |
| NGO      | : | Non-Government Organization                                       |
| NH       | : | National Highway  |
| NTH      | : | Non-Title Holder  |
| OBC      | : | Other Backward Castes   |
| PHC      | : | Primary health centre   |
| PMU      | : | Project Monitoring Unit   |
| PT       | : | Pedestrian traffic  |
| PWD      | : | Public Works Department   |
| Rs       | : | Rupee, Indian currency  |
| R&R      | : | Resettlement and Rehabilitation                                   |
| RP       |   | Resettlement Plan   |
| RRP      | : | Report and Recommendation to President                            |
| SH       | : | State Highway   |
| SC       | : | Scheduled Castes  |
| ST       | : | Scheduled Tribes  |
| TH       | : | Title Holder  |

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- I. Assam is the largest state among the North Eastern states of India and acts as gateway for the entire North Eastern (NE) states i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and West Bengal and two countries viz. Bangladesh and Bhutan. Its fiscal and economic situation has been improving since last decade, efforts of the government has helped the state to accelerate its Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).
- II. The improvement of NH-127B is partially newly constructing, improving and widening of 2 or 4 lane roads (including bridges, drainage channel bypass etc.) from Srirampur to Dhubri in Assam (approximately 56 km). It is a part of the project that Government of India is proposing JICA for yen loan. The objective of the project is to newly establish and improve roads in Northeast India, from Khowai to Sabroom in Tripura state and from Srirampur to Dhubri in Assam state as well as Fakirganj to Tura in Meghalaya state in order to improve connectivity and contribute to the promotion of economic development of the area. For the improvement of NH-128 Assam portion, DPR was prepared in Mar. 2020, which includes EIA and SIA. For the improvement of NH-127B in Assam, in compliance with the National Highway Act, 1956, survey by CALA (Competent Authority for Land Acquisition) and 3A notification has also been made.
- III. In terms of density of surfaced road Assam is way behind India and the gap is increasing. However, the density of national highways is higher in Assam and more have been added in recent years. This would imply that the state government has invested on extending the road network rather than on improving the quality of roads. Recent improvement and initiation of new projects will add even more national highways. The road project is to provide up-gradation of the newly declared NH-127 B (Assam portion) starting from Srirampur on NH-27 (old NH-31 C) at chainage 0.000 km to the immediate approach of proposed bridge over river Brahmaputra near Dhubri at chainage 55.700 km to NH standard. The total length of the road is about 57.750 km.
- IV. The project will have multiple benefits as it will provide all-weather high-speed National Highway. The road is a crucial artery connecting with the shortest distance for commuter travelling between Srirampur and Dhubri. As the area (Dhubri) is bounded by the international border of Bangladesh, the project road has strategic importance too. This road will provide connectivity to the proposed bridge to be constructed on River Brahmaputra. The project road is of significant importance as the road connecting two National Highways (NH31C and NH-31), one proposed bridge over River Brahmaputra and linking to the important nearby villages such as Srirampur, Jakobpur, Kambilpur, Malkapur, Kathalguri, Grampur, Bashantipur, Auxiguri, Uzanpetla, Mudha Petla, Alokjhari, Madha Petla, Bhati Petla, Satsaura, Kachakana, Pagla Hat, and Barun Danga.
- V. The primary PIA is the area within 5km radius of the proposed road alignment. The road runs about 12 km in the district of Kokrajhar and the rest in the district of Dhubri. The district of Kokrajhar & Dhubri are the secondary PIA as the entire road falls under those districts. The state of Assam is considered as the tertiary PIA.
- VI. For preparation of the Social Impact Assessment arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, eviction of squatters and removal of encroachments resulting in social and/or economic displacement to Families/ individuals/ community, either direct or indirect and is in compliance with JICA 's

requirement and as per RFCTLARR Act 2013 and Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015. A Social impact assessment based on JICA Standards include collection of comprehensive baseline information to enable an analysis of potential impacts and the preparation of appropriate and comprehensive social management plans to address social impact assessment, land acquisition resulting in economic displacement, and on-going community engagement through public consultation and disclosure.

- VII. After identifying the proposed corridor, the Consultant Team have made a reconnaissance survey on the site with the representatives of PIU simultaneously the stakeholder mapping was done with review of the secondary data and literature available. Public Consultation and Key Informant Interview were conducted throughout the corridor to get the essence of the same. After finalization of the road design, stretch wise, Census survey of the structures and land were started for the impacted area identified from the CAD drawing lying between the ERoW and PRoW shared from the engineering team. The total number of Project Affected Families (PAFs) is 1396 and the total number of Project Affected Person (PAP) living within these 1396 Families is 7262 persons. Out of the total Census population of 1396, SES was performed on 743 Families comprising of 3864 persons which is about 53% of the total PAFs.
- VIII. Reconnaissance survey was done June, 2020. Census Survey Started from 30th June to 30th July, 2020 and is nearly completed. The SES was done on June, 2020 - July 2020 and also consultation was done from June, 2020 - July 2020, further the second round of consultation is proposed in the month of August, 2020.
- IX. The socio-economic profile of project area, the socio-economic information of PAPs was collected through the Socio-Economic Survey (SES). It includes 51% males and 49% females. The social stratification of the project area shows dominance of General population with 44% Families followed by Schedule Tribe at 19%. The third and fourth stratum of the social grouping in the PIA is of Other Backward Class and Schedule Caste comprising of 12% and 5% respectively. Hinduism (39%) is the predominant religion followed by Muslim (36%).
- X. All the families surveyed have an average annual income more than Rs. 30000/-. About 28 % PAHs are having average annual income in the range of Rs. 30000-50000, while 43% of the families are earning between Rs. 50000-100000. It has been observed that about 29% PAHs have annual income more than Rs. 1,00,000. About 25% PAHs have Below Poverty Line (BPL) Card. The occupational status of PAPs reveals that 37% Population are depending on business and this includes the business they are carrying out along the road, mainly shops. About 13% Population are having agriculture as their source of income and 10% are engaged in government jobs. The educational profile of the area is not encouraging with 30% illiterate but with the introduction of Midday Meal scheme by the Government the number of dropouts at pre-primary and primary has reduced drastically. The dropout at the PIA is even less than 2%.
- XI. A Social Management Plan (SMP) is prepare to mitigate all such unavoidable negative impacts caused due to the project and resettle the Project Affected Persons and restores their livelihoods. This (SMP) Plan is prepared on the basis of project census survey findings and consultation with various stakeholders. The plan complies with PWRD, Assam State Laws and Regulations and JICA's

Safeguard Policy for involuntary resettlement in accordance of World Bank Operational Manual 4.12 and 4.10. The impacts identified as follows:

**Table E. 1 Summary Project Impacts**

| Sl. No. | Impacts  | Number with Supplementary SIA | Previous SIA |
|---------|--|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1.      | Total Private land acquisition requirements (in ha)        | 142.688 ha                    |              |
| 2.      | Persons losing only land                                   | 466                           | NA           |
| 3.      | Total affected Private Structure Numbers                   | 1081                          | 67           |
| 4.      | Total number of CPRs affected (Community and Religious)    | 33                            | 33           |
| 5.      | Owners losing structures                                   | 684                           | Nil          |
| 6.      | Owners losing Cattle shed                                  | 3                             | Nil          |
| 7.      | Tenant without formal document                             | 94                            | NA           |
| 8.      | Kiosk  | 59                            | NA           |
| 9.      | Employees to commercial structures and agricultural labour | 90                            | NA           |
| 10..    | Total No. of Affected Families                             | 1396                          | 67           |
| 11.     | Total Number of Vulnerable household Families affected     | 698                           | 21           |
| 12.     | Total number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)            | 7262                          | 387          |

Source: Census Survey, Jan-Mar 2020

- XII. As per JICA's guidelines of Categorization for Involuntary Resettlement this sub project is categorized as Category A. Thus, a Full Resettlement Plan will be prepared on the possible impacts identified and measured in SIA and mitigation measures as provisioned in the Entitlement Matrix created from the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 and will be as per the JICA's Guideline in accordance of World Bank's OP 4.12 and OP 4.10. The Resettlement Plan will be disclosed and implemented in the project and the compensation and R&R assistances will be released to the PAFs before the Civil Construction starts. The Resettlement Plan will be implemented, and the Monitoring of the Resettlement Plan will be guided by the Policy and Guidelines of JICA and World Bank which is discussed in this Report.
- XIII. As per JICA's guidelines of Categorization for Indigenous People Impact this sub project is categorized as sensitive. As per World Bank Operational Manual 4.10 there will be specific action favourable to indigenous peoples/ethnic minority in related plans such as a Resettlement Plan, a Gender Action Plan or a general Community Participatory Plan.
- XIV. Socio-economic mitigation measures will consist of policies and actions taken before the implementation of the project with the intention of minimizing the extent of impact after land acquisition along the existing road. The first step of such mitigation will be to avoid unnecessary acquisition and then decide about the mitigation for the damage which is unavoidable. Mitigation is a long-term effort for reduction of socio-economic impacts on the affected population. In order to conduct socio-economic mitigation, it is necessary to acknowledge the grievance/dis-satisfaction among the affected persons, identify the genuine grievances, finding the facts behind the grievances, and finally finding out ways to

address those grievances. Grievance settlement will provide the opportunity to come closer to the affected persons and therefore success of the acquisition process. The mitigation measures should be followed up on regular basis. In order to have a successful mitigation mechanism it is important to have a detailed and accurate social impact assessment report.

- XV. The PIU at the apex level will have overall responsibility for policy guidance, coordination, and contingency planning, monitoring and overall reporting during RP implementation. A NGO will be recruited for day to day work of Resettlement Plan Implementation. The NGO, in this sense, will have to ensure that due entitlements flow to the PAPs in the most effective and transparent manner. Other involved agencies are expected to collaborate with Project, based on instructions from the EA, in accordance with the policy framework and the RP. These arrangements have to be made during the first month of Project implementation in order to set up the various committees and implementation mechanisms required for the project.
- XVI. In order to make the RP preparation and implementation process transparent, salient features of RP shall be translated in Assamese and Bengali which is widely spoken and understood in the project area and disclosed on the Project Authority's website. The documents available in the public domain will include Entitlement Matrix and RP (summary in Assamese, Bengali) and the list of affected persons eligible for compensation and R&R assistance. Copy of all documents will be kept in PMU for ready reference. As per Access to Information Policy of the JICA, all safeguard documents will also be disclosed and available at the NHIDCL's Portal.
- XVII. The resettlement cost estimate for this project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation. The support cost, which includes staffing requirement, monitoring and reporting, involvement of NGO in project implementation and other administrative expenses are part of the overall project cost. The unit cost for structures and other assets in this budget has been derived through field survey, consultation with affected families, relevant local authorities and reference from old practices. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate.
- XVIII. Grievance Redressal Mechanism is an integral part of the institutional arrangement in relation to social safeguard issues. Consultation with the PAPs does not reveal the need of GRC but social safeguards related grievances are expected from affected persons and other interested groups during the project implementation and therefore, it is important to set up a GRM at PMU level for resolution of such grievances. Complaint boxes will be placed at every major junctions locations which would be collected once a week by PMU. Grievances received through other modes (postal, email, or over the phone) will be compiled. A dedicated email and toll free phone number will be provided for receiving grievances/complaints through these methods. GRC at site level should be maintained by the contractor.
- XIX. The estimate budget for Resettlement and Rehabilitation for this project is based on rates vide Entitlement Matrix as per the norms of RTFCLARR Act, 2013, Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 and in accordance with World Bank and JICA's Policies. The total R&R budget with Land Acquisition is estimated at Rs.349.35 crore.

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XX. Monitoring is an integral part of successful implementation of the RP activities. Internal monitoring will be carried out by any designated Assistant Manager or above under the supervision of Deputy General Manager, NHIDCL. Data collected for monitoring activities shall be suitably analysed for project management and learning. There should be an External Monitoring appointed by the EA to look into the total progress of the RP Implementation of the project.

XXI. As the proposed road passes through the Bodoland Territorial Authority (Administrative Control under Sixth Schedule of the Constitution) the RP will be implemented through District Level Committees that will be established in the districts of Dhubri and Kokrajhar in Assam. The functions of the DLC is to (i) to meet regularly to review the progress of land acquisition/ R&R; (ii) approval of the micro-plan on the basis of methodology defined in the RP; and (iii) facilitate the implementation of the RP programs in the project-affected area.

XXII.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

1. Assam is well connected by a network of national highways, state highways and other roads to important places within the state and other major cities in the country. Assam comprises of approximately 40,342km of road network including 2841km of national highway.
2. The improvement of NH-127B is partially newly constructing, improving and widening of 2 or 4 lane roads (including bridges, drainage channel bypass etc.) from Srirampur to Dhubri in Assam (approximately 54 km). It is a part of the project that Government of India is proposing JICA for yen loan. The objective of the project is to newly establish and improve roads in Northeast India, from Khowai to Sabroom in Tripura state and from Srirampur to Dhubri in Assam state as well as Fakirganj to Tura in Meghalaya state in order to improve connectivity and contribute to the promotion of economic development of the area. For the improvement of NH-128 Assam portion, DPR was prepared in Mar. 2020, which includes EIA and SIA. For the improvement of NH-127B in Assam, in compliance with the National Highway Act, 1956, survey by CALA (Competent Authority for Land Acquisition) and 3A notification has also been made.
3. Assam is the largest state among the North Eastern states of India and acts as gateway for the entire North Eastern (NE) states i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and West Bengal and two countries viz. Bangladesh and Bhutan. Its fiscal and economic situation has been improving since last decade, efforts of the government has helped the state to accelerate its Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).
4. The capital Assets of road agencies in Assam comprised of the road network and assets created thereon such as pavements, bridges, culverts etc. The current road assets in the state are represented in the table. While the National Highways (3,197 km) is managed by a number of agencies (NHAI, PWD-NH & Buildings, BRO, Railways), the Public Works Road Department (PWRD) in Government of Assam manages secondary and tertiary state road network of 44,862 km. The secondary network is classified into State Highways, SH, 3,134 km; and Major District Roads, MDR, 4,413 km, Urban Road 1,409 km and Rural Roads, 36,544 km. The length of rural roads is expected to be around 47,000 km as per RAMS consultant's estimate, thereby making the total road network under PWRD to about 56,400 km to be managed by the RAMS. About 604 km of SH and 34 km of MDR are taken-up as NH post 2012-13, thereby making total NH as 3835 km.
5. Roads are mostly publicly owned and unlike property assets, will not have a value if sold on the open market unless the buyer is permitted to recover their investment through mechanisms such as tolling. These assets are therefore not generally used for the purpose of revenue generation. Hence, the method to be adopted for asset valuation should not be based on market value or revenue stream. Exceptions may include concessions, toll roads, and the refinancing of design, build, and operate contracts, where roads operate more as a utility.

6. However, in terms of density of surfaced road Assam is way behind India and the gap is increasing. However, the density of national highways is higher in Assam and more have been added in recent years. This would imply that the state government has invested on extending the road network rather than on improving the quality of roads. Recent improvement and initiation of new projects will add even more national highways. The road project is to provide up-gradation of the newly declared NH-127 B (Assam portion) starting from Srirampur on NH-27 (old NH-31 C) at Chainage 0.000 km to the immediate approach of proposed bridge over river Brahmaputra near Dhubri at chainage 55.700 km to NH standard. The total length of the road is about 57.750 km.

### 1.1 Introduction of JICA

7. After the approval of the project PAPR by NHIDCL in 2019, the Government of India requested Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA), the solely aid agency of Japan, to provide a project finance for the NH-127B improvement and Widening Project. As per the JICA's guidelines for environmental and social considerations<sup>1</sup> (2010), this SIA is prepared to disclose the primary points of the SIA before the intended stakeholder meetings, expected to be from 06.08.2020.
8. The JICA Guidelines require both EIA and RAP surveys due to the proposed project's "Category A" status. Processes of EIA and RAP preparation in the JICA Guidelines are different from that of Indian EIA Notification. In order to evaluate the project's environmental impacts in accordance with the JICA Guidelines, the Supplemental survey for EIA and RAP should complement the Project.

### 1.2 Objective of the Project

9. The objective of the study is to portray the present demographic and socio-economic condition of the habitations of the villages along the proposed road, which will be acquired and also to study the impact of the project on the inhabitants, specially, the vulnerable section of the people there mainly the Indigenous population. In the present SIA, particular attention should be given to impacts of the project on indigenous people, considering the project site overlaps with the area under Bodoland Territorial Council. In case of Scheduled Tribes in the Project site are identified, as "Indigenous People" defined by World Bank's Operational Policy 4.10, an Indigenous People Plan (IPP) including elements laid out in World Bank's Operational Policy 4.10 must be submitted in addition to RAP for projects. They are required as measures for safeguarding the indigenous peoples subject to resettlement within the framework of the Project.
10. The study would primarily concentrate on base line survey and impact assessment to prepare a proper planning structure for resettlement and sustainable development. Supplementary Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is based on complete enumeration of PAFs (DFs) and socioeconomic data/ information of impacted PAHs generated through

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<sup>1</sup>[https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our\\_work/social\\_environmental/guideline/index.html](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/social_environmental/guideline/index.html)



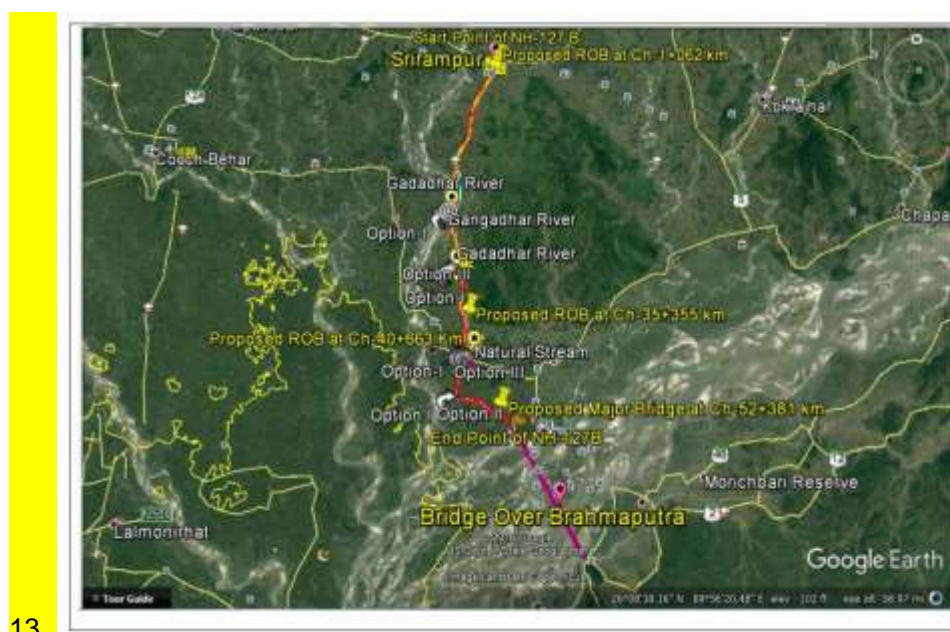
sample socio-economic surveys. The SIA of the PAHs has been taken up for the proposed Road to determine the magnitude of displacement and potential losses and identify vulnerable groups.

11. As per JICA's guidelines of Categorization for Involuntary Resettlement this project is categorized as Category A. Thus, a review of the country's Legal Framework and JICA requirement of the Resettlement Plan will be developed and the possible impacts identified and measured in SIA and mitigation measures as provisioned in the Entitlement Matrix.

### 1.3 Sub-project Location

12. The project road starts from Srirampur on NH-27(old NH-31 C) at Chainage 0.00 km to the immediate approach of proposed bridge over river Brahmaputra near Dhubri at chainage 55.700 km to NH standard. Approximately lies between 28°0' and 24°8' latitude, North of Equator and between the longitudinal lines 89°43'E and 96°1'E. The land use of the road stretch is mainly road side plantation, agricultural area, small hutment area and light jungle area along the project corridor. An Index Map showing the sub project road is presented in Figure 1.1

Figure 1. 1 Road Alignment on Satellite Imagery



Source: Google Maps

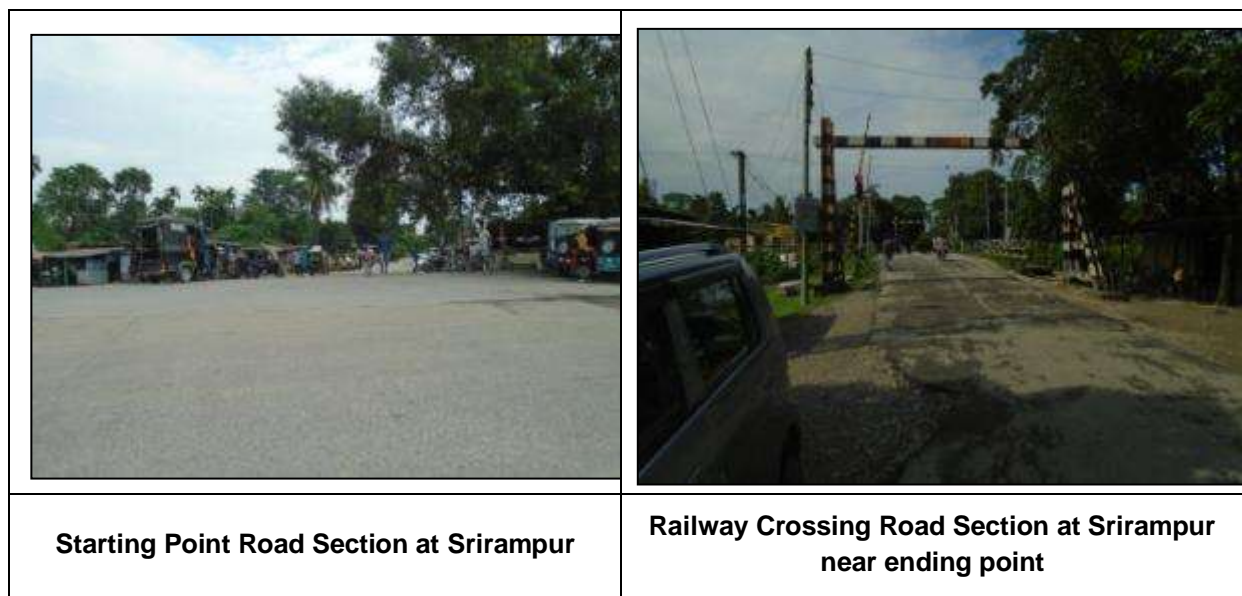
### 1.4 Sub-project Description

14. The Project Road is a connection between two National Highways (NH31C and NH-31) and Connecting with Meghalaya state with proposed bridge over river Brahmaputra in Assam. This Road has been passing through Villages Srirampur, Jakobpur, Kambilpur, Malkapur, Kathalguri, Grampur, Bashantipur, Auxiguri, Uzanpetla, Mudha Petla, Alokjhari, Bhati Petla, Satsaura, Kachakana, Pagla Hat, Barun Danga, Morterjhar, Baniyamari,

Balajan, Dhepdheoi, Debduitta Hazdaha 1, Kachari Hat, Debduitta Hazdaha 2, Raja Katli, Kachua Kash, Chanda Khol, and Ada Bari

15. The existing ROW width along the project road has been observed to be around 20m to 30m. However, the existing ROW does not cater to the codal provision of 60m ROW for plain road and hence land is required to be acquired to adhere to the codal provision. The geometrics, site distance and road safety are also very poor. The main roadside land use is agriculture with some stretches of habitations/ commercial use with an average congested stretch of about 150 m to 400 m. There are a good number of religious places, educational institutions, health institutions and local administrative offices beside the project road.

**Figure 1. 2 Pictures from the Road Site**



### 1.5 Terrain & Land Use

16. The project section is in predominantly Plain terrain. The topography is rural in nature.
17. The land use of the project road stretch is mainly road side plantation, agriculture area. Some of stretches have settlement & residential structures having rural/ Semi urban character.

### 1.6 Minimizing Resettlement

18. Adequate attention has been given during the feasibility and detailed project design phases of the project preparation to minimize the adverse impacts on land acquisition and resettlement impacts. However, technical and engineering constraints were one of the major concerns during exploration of various alternative alignments. With the available options, best engineering solution have been adopted to avoid large scale land acquisition and resettlement impacts. The specific measures adopted for minimizing the resettlement impacts for the sub project is as follows:

- ❖ Exploration of several alternate alignments in consultation with engineering team, concerned government departments and local community
- ❖ Following proposed local roads as much as possible to minimize the land acquisition in the bypass alignments.
- ❖ Avoiding major settlements and urban areas to minimize the large-scale physical displacement.
- ❖ Avoiding productive agricultural land to minimize the adverse economic displacement;
- ❖ Diverting the alignment towards the available unused government land to minimize impact on private property.
- ❖ It is to be noted that the private land requirement has been decreased. This may be considered as the major event for minimizing resettlement impact.

### 1.7 Study of alternative alignment

19. The alignment for this proposed road is finalized as per the DPR is completed on March, 2020.

### 1.8 Final Alignment option

20. About 12km of the proposed road lies within the Kokrajhar district and rest in Dhubri district. The detail of the Final Alignment is depicted in Table 1.2

**Table 1. 1 Details of the Alignment of the Proposed Road**

| Sl. | Chainage in Km. | Name of Habitation  |
|-----|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1   | 0.000           | Srirampur Village   |
| 2   | 2.000           | Jakobpur Village    |
| 3   | 6.000           | Kambilpur Village   |
| 4   | 7.000           | Malkapur Village    |
| 5   | 9.000           | Kathalguri Village  |
| 6   | 11.000          | Grampur Village     |
| 7   | 11.500          | Bashantipur Village |
| 8   | 14.000          | Auxiguri Village    |
| 9   | 18.000          | Uzanpetla Village   |
| 10  | 19.000          | Mudha Petla Village |
| 11  | 21.000          | Alokjhari Village   |
| 12  | 22.000          | Madha Petla Village |
| 13  | 23.000          | Bhati Petla Village |
| 14  | 24.000          | Satsaura Village    |
| 15  | 25.000          | Kacha kana Village  |
| 16  | 26.000          | Pagla Hat Village   |

NH-127 B (Assam portion) starting from Srirampur on NH-27 (old NH-31 C) at Chainage 0.000 km to the immediate approach of proposed bridge over river Brahmaputra near Dhubri at chainage 55.700 km.

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| Sl. | Chainage in Km. | Name of Habitation         |
|-----|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 17  | 29.000          | Barun Danga Village        |
| 18  | 36.000          | Morterjhar Village         |
| 19  | 40.000          | Baniyamari Village         |
| 20  | 42.250          | Balajan Village            |
| 21  | 43.250          | Dhepdheoi Village          |
| 22  | 46.250          | Debdutta Hazdaha 1 Village |
| 23  | 47.250          | Kachari Hat Village        |
| 24  | 48.250          | Debdutta Hazdaha 2 Village |
| 25  | 51.250          | Raja Katli Village         |
| 26  | 52.250          | Kachua Kash Village        |
| 27  | 54.250          | Chanda Khol Village        |
| 28  | 56.750          | Motirchor Village          |

## 2 APPROACH & METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Approach and Methodology Adopted

21. The supplementary social impact assessment tries to (a) develop profiles of PAPs and communities affected by the project. (b) Identify the nature and types of losses and (c) tries close the gap of the previous SIA study.
22. A Social impact assessment based on JICA Standards include collection of comprehensive baseline information to enable an analysis of potential impacts and the preparation of appropriate and comprehensive social management plans to address social impact assessment, land acquisition resulting in economic displacement, and on-going community engagement through public consultation and disclosure. The following paragraphs briefly describe the methods used to ascertain various types of methods to categorize and quantify the impacts.
23. For preparation of the Social Impact Assessment arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, eviction of squatters and removal of encroachments resulting in social and/or economic displacement to Families/ individuals/ community, either direct or indirect and is in compliance with JICA 's requirement and as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015. A Social impact assessment based on JICA's Standards and as per World Bank's Operational Manual 4.12 and 4.10 comprehensive baseline information collected to enable an analysis of potential impacts and the preparation of appropriate and comprehensive social management plans to address social impact assessment, land acquisition resulting in economic displacement, and on-going community engagement through public consultation and disclosure.
24. After identifying the proposed corridor, the Consultant Team have made a reconnaissance survey on the site with the representatives of PIU simultaneously the stakeholder mapping was done with review of the secondary data and literature available. Public Consultation and Key Informant Interview were conducted throughout the corridor to get the essence of the same. Specific messages that evolved from Public Consultation and Key Informant Interview were shared with the PIU. Census survey of the structures and land were started for the impacted area identified from the CAD drawing lying between the ERoW and PRow shared from the engineering team. Then the Socio-Economic-Survey was conducted along the proposed alignment of the road on probable PAFs proportionally as per there socio-economic condition such that they are represented properly. The data collected is digitalized, cleaned and analysis was performed. Simultaneously there was also consultation at individual level are conducted as during this period assemble of more than 15 persons are not allowed.

### 2.2 Secondary Data

25. Secondary data from District Primary Census Abstract, 2011 Census and District Statistical Abstract in respect of population, occupational structure and infrastructure facilities available in the villages and at Tehsil level were considered dependable sources.

Rights of records, data of the land holdings, Mouza maps etc are collected from the district authority as well as from the Land Revenue and Disaster Management Office at Guwahati. These data are used for preparation of Social Impact Assessment and also create an idea of the socio-economic background of the area.

## 2.3 Primary Data

### Socio-Economic Survey

26. The Socio-Economic Survey was carried out in the month of June - July 2020 by a team of trained enumerators. The objectives of the Socio Economic was to identify the social profile of the project affected people, their poverty, their views about the project and also their views on various social needs and preferential livelihood. A common questionnaire for NH127B was used to collect detailed socio-economic information on affected Families/business for a full understanding of the background and the impacts for the project. The SES was carried out on proportional representation of the affected families.

### The Census Survey

27. The census survey was carried out in the month of June 2020 – July, 2020 by a team of trained enumerators. The objectives of the census survey were to generate an inventory of social impacts on the people affected by the project, their structures affected and their views on various options of rehabilitation and resettlement. A questionnaire was used to collect detailed information on affected Families/business for a full understanding of impacts in order to develop mitigation measures and resettlement plan for the PAPs. One structured census questionnaire was used to collect detailed information on affected Families/ properties for a full understanding of impacts in order to develop mitigation measures and resettlement plan for the PAPs. The census survey includes the following: -

- ❖ Inventory of the affected assets
- ❖ Categorization and measurements of potential loss
- ❖ Physical measurements of the affected assets/structures
- ❖ Identification of trees and crops
- ❖ Families characteristics, including social, economic and demographic profile
- ❖ Identification of Non-titleholders
- ❖ Assessment of potential economic impact

28. Reconnaissance survey was done June, 2020. Census Survey Started from 30th June to 30th July, 2020 and is nearly completed. The SES was done on June, 2020 - July 2020 and also consultation was done from June, 2020 - July 2020, further the second round of consultation is proposed in the month of August, 2020. The total numbers of SES and Census survey conducted in this road is given in the Table 2.1. The SES and Census Blank format is annexed as **Annexure 3**.

**Table 2. 1 Type of Consultations**

| Sl. No. | Type of Consultation | Number | No. of Attendant |
|---------|----------------------|--------|------------------|
| 1       | FGD                  | 9      | 67               |
| 2       | FGD-Female           | 2      | 11               |
| 3       | KII                  | 4      | 16               |
| 4       | SES                  | 743    |                  |
| 5       | Census Survey        | 1396   |                  |

*Source: Stakeholder Consultation, SES, Census Survey, Jun-Jul 2020*

## 2.4 Stakeholders Consultation







29. Stakeholder Consultation & interview with key persons of the villages and surrounding area were other major sources of primary data, apart from sample Families surveys to appraise existing condition and proper perspective of Government's development schemes in operation in the area.
30. The stakeholders are all the people getting affected by the project or are responsible for the project, whether directly or indirectly. The community participation programmes in social impact assessment ensured that information is disseminated to all the PAPs and other stakeholders in appropriate ways. The information dissemination has taken place in vernacular, detailing about the main project features and the entitlement framework. Due consideration has also been given to address the views of the women and vulnerable groups.
31. Both primary and secondary stakeholders were identified, based on the above criteria. They were invited to take part in the consultation series and were solicited to participate in planning and implementation of the R&R programme.
32. Primary stakeholders included those affected negatively or positively by the project, like the PAPS, project beneficiaries and project implementing agencies. Secondary stakeholders included other individuals and groups, with an interest in the project.
33. The details of the Public Consultation with the attendance sheet are annexed as **Annexure 2**

**Figure 2. 1 Pictures from the Road Site**

|   |   |
|---|---|
|                                      |                                 |
| <p>Public Consultation and Socio-Economic Survey was held with the Affected People of Paglahat at Dhubri district</p> | <p>Gathering information from the Project Affected Person.</p>  |
|                                     |                                |
| <p>Socio-Economic Survey was held with the commercial PAPs of Srirampur Market.</p>                                   | <p>Socio-Economic Survey and one to one consultation was held with the residential PAPs of Kachakana.</p>         |
|                                    |                               |
| <p>Socio-Economic Survey was held with the commercial PAPs of Baniamari Market</p>                                    | <p>Socio-Economic Survey and one to one consultation was held with the residential PAPs of Paglaghat Village.</p> |



|   |  |
|---|--|
|    |                |
| <p>Socio-Economic Survey was held with the commercial PAPs of Srirampur Market</p>  | <p>Socio-Economic Survey was held with the commercial PAPs at the waiting shed at Bhatipeta.</p> |
|   |               |
| <p>Present condition of Propose Road At Srirampur Market</p>                        | <p>Railway Crossing in the Project Road.</p>   |
|  |              |
| <p>Affected Agriculture on the Proposed Project Road f Baniamari Village</p>        | <p>Affected Fishery on the Proposed Project Road of Moterjhar Village.</p>                       |

|   |  |
|---|--|
|    |    |
| <p>Affected Temple at Srirampur in Kokrajhar District.</p>                          | <p>Affected Temple at Paglahat in Dhubri District</p>                                |
|   |   |
| <p>Affected Waiting Shed at Agomoni in Dhubari District.</p>                        | <p>Affected Structure at Ujanpeta in Dhubari District.</p>                           |
|  |  |
| <p>Affected School at Matarjhar in Dhubari District.</p>                            | <p>Affected Idgah at Bhatipetla in Dhubari District.</p>                             |

## 2.5 Data Interpretation

35. The analysis of socio-economic data will portray existing scenario in terms of quality of life for the people living in the PIA vis-à-vis their perceived needs which helped to formulate Social impact assessment plan. The data from the field were collected with the help of

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Android based Tablet with the help of specially designed software and digitalized in excel format for preparation of Tables. Data interpretation done by the following the procedures below-

36. **Step 1** Data collected by the enumerators with the help of android device in software as per the given questionnaire.
37. **Step 2** The data collected by the Android device are transferred and compiled on computers in MS- Excel Format.
38. **Step 3** Data Clearance was done for proper representation.
39. **Step 4** Data analysed and presented in summarized Table format in MS –Excel.

### 3 SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE

#### 3.1 Introduction

40. The definition of socioeconomic is relating to both economic and social factors. The socio-economic profile is the various social factors including caste, age, religion, marital status, education, and control on economic activities, economic status and occupation. Socioeconomic status is considered to be a major social basis for inequalities and an important predictor of the socio-economic need. Socioeconomic deprivation appears to predispose to a wide range of social issues, from social backwardness to access to civic infrastructures which is the outcomes of road projects.
41. The project road starting from Srirampur on NH-27 (old NH-31 C) at Chainage 0.000 km to the immediate approach of proposed bridge over river Brahmaputra near Dhubri at chainage 55.700 km). The entire road falls under Kokrajhar & Dhubri district of Assam. The existing length of the project stretch is 55.700 km.

#### 3.2 Project Influence Area (PIA)

42. The primary PIA is the area within 10km radius of the proposed road alignment. The district of Kokrajhar and Dhubri are the secondary PIA as the entire road falls under these districts. The state of Assam is considered as the tertiary PIA. The Socioeconomic profiles of the secondary and tertiary PIA are presented in this chapter (Chapter 3) and that of the primary PIA is presented at Chapter 4.

#### 3.3 Profile of Assam, the tertiary PIA

43. Assam, the gateway to the North East India is the largest State in the North East is bordering seven states viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and West Bengal and two countries viz. Bangladesh & Bhutan. The State is endowed with abundant fertile land and water resources with total geographical area of 78,438 sq.km. of which 98.4 % area is rural. Assam shares about 2.4 % of the country's total geographical area and provides shelter to 2.6 % population of the country. Most of the state population lives in the lush valleys of its two major river system in the 30 districts of the Brahmaputra valley & 3 districts of the Barak valley. Less densely populated three hill districts viz. Karbi-Along, West Karbi-Along & Dima Hasao, set in the low-laying hills that separate the two valleys. For administrative and revenue purposes, the state has 33 districts including four districts Under the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) area viz. Kokrajhar, Dhubri, Baska & Udalguri and 6 newly created districts viz., Biswanath, Charaideo, Hojai, South Salmara-Macachar, West Karbi-Anglong and Majuli.
44. The State has been blessed bountiful by nature. The mighty Brahmaputra truncating the state, the Barak river in the south and their tributaries provide abundant water resource; the dense forest cover is home to a wide range of valuable timber, bamboo & medical plants; the state reserve of oil and natural gas; the fertile valleys & hills lopes nourish tea

gardens and horticultural crops while the rich and fertile soil lend itself to raising vital food-grains.

45. Assam is administratively divided into 33 districts with 80 sub-division, 219 Development Blocks and 2202 Gaon Panchayats, out of which 3 districts with 4 sub-divisions & 16 Development Blocks are under three hill districts of Karbi-Along, East Karbi-Along & Dima Hasao. Further, four districts with eight sub-divisions are under Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) area viz Kokrajhar, Dhubri, Baska & Udalguri. The Brahmaputra valley consists of North Bank Plains Zone (NBPZ), Upper Brahmaputra valley Zone (UBVZ), Central Brahmaputra valley Zone (CBVZ) and Lower Brahmaputra Valley Zone (LBVZ), whereas the Barak Valley Zone mainly consists of plain area of three districts, viz. Cachar, Karimganj & Hailakandi.
46. Assam has heterogeneous population with socio-cultural & ethnic diversity. According to the Census of India, 2011 the population of Assam stands at 312.05 lakh of which 159.39 lakh are male and 152.66 lakh are female. The decadal growth of the State's population works out at 17.07 percent during the decade 2001-2011 as against 17.68 percent for the country as a whole. Out of the total 312.05 lakh population, 86 percent population live in rural areas & 14 percent population live in urban areas of the State. The density of the population of Assam has increased to 398 persons in 2011 from 340 persons in 2001 Census or on an average, 58 more people inhabit every square kilometre in the State as compared to a decade ago.<sup>2</sup>

### 3.3.1 State Income

47. The State Domestic Product (SDP) and its related aggregates are the main components of Planning and Policy making which is also considered as important indicators of development process of the State. The estimates of SDP reveal the extent and direction of changes in the levels of economic development of the State over a period of time. The fiscal reform measures adopted by the State of Assam started yielding favourable results since 2005-06 and have been recognized to be a key factor for attaining higher economic growth eventually leads to improvement to the well-being of people.
48. In the new series (base-2011-12) estimates, the annual average growth rate of the GSDP at current prices for the years 2011-12 to 2015-16 (P) is 12.5 % and the rate of NSDP at the current prices for the same period is 11.6 %. In terms of the constant (2011-12) prices the annual average growth rate during the period 2011-12 to 2015-16 (PQ) is estimated at 5.8 % for GSDP and 5.6 % for NSDP.
49. GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2016-17 (Quick Estimates) is estimated at Rs. 195496.93 Crore as against Rs. 178929.64 crore for 2015-16 (Provisional Estimates) registering a growth of 9.26 %. The annual growth rate in respect of GSDP at constant price (2011-12) in Agriculture and its allied sector has declined from 3.28% in 2014-15 to 1.04% in 2015-16. The 'Industry' sector which comprises Mining & Quarrying,

<sup>2</sup><https://des.assam.gov.in/information-services/state-profile-of-assam>

Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services and Construction sectors is estimated at 8.33 % growth in 2016-17 (Q) as against 7.31% in the 2014-15 (P). The Services sector comprises of Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting, Financial Services, Real Estate, and Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services, Public Administration and Other Services and its annual growth rate of GSDP at constant price (2011-12) is calculated at 13.10 % during 2016-17 as compared to 9.67% in 2015-16.

### 3.3.2 Occupational Structure

50. The state's economy is based mostly on agriculture, plantation and oil. In the agriculture sector, tea and silk are the main products of agriculture production. Assam is the largest economy in the northeast region. But the scenario of the job market in Assam is not too impressive. Unemployment is the one of the significant problems in Assam. The report from the North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Limited (NEDFL) published in October 2017 stated that over 1.75 lakh jobs will be required by the state annually till 2020. This requirement is usually for blue collard jobs. However, the report didn't include employment in agriculture and plantation farm sectors and government offices, which will add more jobs to the projection. Assam, at present, is facing the twin challenges of increasing unemployment and a mushrooming young population. Assam tea blends are famous in entire India and also worldwide. About a quarter of India's oil in the Assam-Arakan basin.

### 3.3.3 Comparison of the state of Assam

51. Assam is predominantly a rural based state, almost 86 per cent of its population still living in rural areas. The socio-economic position among the people in rural areas is very pathetic compare to urban area & all India figures. Rural poverty is more than twice that of urban poverty. The population growth in Assam also implied that there has hardly been any reduction in the absolute number of the poor over the years. Demographically, the state Assam is characterized by with her population, which is 31 million compare to all India total 1210 million as per 2011 census. Population density of Assam is calculated as 397 per sq. km which is little high compare to national figure 382 per sq. km.

**Table 3. 1 Comparison of the state of Assam with National Average**

| Sl. No. | Category   | Assam, 2011 | India, 2011 |
|---------|--|-------------|-------------|
| 1.      | Percentage contribution to National Population   | 2.58        | 100         |
| 2.      | Population Density (per sq km)                   | 397         | 382         |
| 3.      | Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males)               | 954         | 940         |
| 4.      | Under 6 years Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males) | 957         | 914         |
| 5.      | Literacy Rate                                    | 73.18       | 74.04       |
| 6.      | Male literacy rate                               | 78.18       | 82.14       |
| 7.      | Female literacy rate                             | 67.27       | 65.46       |

|    |   |       |       |
|----|---|-------|-------|
| 8. | Human Development Index Value (HDI) 2007-08 | 0.444 | 0.467 |
|----|---|-------|-------|

52. The above Table -3.1 reveals that sex ratio which shows slight better picture of state Assam than national figure. In category of sex ratio among children, below 6 years, performance of Assam is better compared to all India figure. It also reveals that the female literacy rate of Assam is better than that of the national average. The state of Assam ranks 16 (out of 23) in regard to the HDI.

### 3.4 Profile of Kokrajhar, the secondary PIA

53. Kokrajhar district occupies an area of 3,129 square kilometers comparatively equivalent to Russia's Waigeo Island. Kokrajhar district is located on the northern bank of the Brahmaputra River. It forms the gateway to the Seven Sister States. Kokrajhar shares its boundary with Chirang, Dhubri, West Bengal, Barpeta and Bhutan.
54. Kokrajhar is one of the 27 (twenty-seven) districts of Assam with 2.85% of the state population and is the gateway to Northeast India. Both the rail and road network touch this district at Srirampur on the way to the rest of the region. It is bounded on the north by Bhutan and by West Bengal on the west; the district of Dhubri in the south and in the east by Chirang district.
55. Kokrajhar town is the headquarter of Bodoland Territorial Council, created on 10th February, 2003 comprising of four districts viz. Kokrajhar, Chirang, Baska, Udalguri on the north bank of Brahmaputra within Assam. The Kingdom of Bhutan is intricately linked with the district in many vital aspects of life. There is hassle free movement across the international border with Bhutan.
56. The kingdom of Bhutan is intricately linked with the district of Kokrajhar in many vital aspects of life of the people living both in the Bhutan hills and the plains of Kokrajhar. There is hassle-free movement of the people across the international border for the purpose of business and tours. The Bhutanese town of Gelephu is a nice place to visit from Kokrajhar as it is just across the international boundary. There is a fine road leading from the Shyamthaibari point on the National Highway 31(C) to Gelephu. Further on, inside Bhutanese territory, there is the town of Sarbhang that also can be visited via Gelephu. Kokrajhar was originally a part of the undivided Goalpara district.
57. In 1957 it was curved out as a Civil Sub-division from the then Dhubri Sub-division of Goalpara district. Kokrajhar District, with population of about 7.4 lakh is Assam's 11th least populous district. Total geographical area of Kokrajhar district is 1093 km<sup>2</sup> and it is the 3rd smallest district by area in the state. Population density of the district is 676 persons per square km. There are 5 sub districts in Kokrajhar, among them Srijangram is the most populous sub district with population of about 2.7 lakh and Sidli (Pt) is the least populous sub district with population of about 58,000. There is only one city in the district that comes under the district administration of Kokrajhar Municipal Board. In Census 2011, detail of Kokrajhar, a district of Assam has been released by Directorate of Census Operations.

**Table 3. 2 Socio- Economic Profile of Kokrajhar District**

| Description                      | 2011       | 2001       |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Population                       | 8.87 Lakhs | 8.43 Lakhs |
| Actual Population                | 887,142    | 843,243    |
| Male                             | 452,905    | 433,360    |
| Female                           | 434,237    | 409,883    |
| Population Growth                | 5.21%      | 14.49%     |
| Area Sq. Km                      | 3,296      | 3,296      |
| Density/km2                      | 269        | 266        |
| Proportion to Assam Population   | 2.84%      | 3.16%      |
| Sex Ratio (Per 1000)             | 959        | 946        |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)        | 954        | 955        |
| Average Literacy                 | 65.22      | 52.29      |
| Male Literacy                    | 71.89      | 61.01      |
| Female Literacy                  | 58.27      | 43.06      |
| Total Child Population (0-6 Age) | 136,924    | 151,341    |
| Male Population (0-6 Age)        | 70,085     | 77,398     |
| Female Population (0-6 Age)      | 66,839     | 73,943     |
| Literates                        | 489,305    | 4,797,838  |
| Male Literates                   | 275,220    | 2,703,912  |
| Female Literates                 | 214,085    | 2,093,926  |
| Child Proportion (0-6 Age)       | 15.43%     | 17.95%     |
| Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)        | 15.47%     | 17.86%     |



| Description                | 2011   | 2001   |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|
| Girls Proportion (0-6 Age) | 15.19% | 18.04% |

Source: <https://www.census2011.co.in>

58. As per 2011 census, 85.14% population of Kokrajhar districts lives in rural areas of villages. The total Kokrajhar district population is 887,142 of which males and females are 452,905 and 434,237 respectively. In Kokrajhar district, sex ratio is 959 females per 1000 males. The native language of Kokrajhar is Bodo but Assamese and Bengali are also spoken.

### 3.5 Profile of Dhubri, the secondary PIA

59. Dhubri district is situated in the extreme western corner of Assam. This district is located on the globe between 89.42 to 90.12-degree east longitude and 26.22 to 25.28-degree north latitude. The district is situated at 30 meters above the sea level on average. The river Brahmaputra flows through the district.

60. On the Northern side of the river Dhubri and Bilasipara Sub-Divisions are situated and on the Southern side with Southa Salmara Mankachar Sub-Division. The district of Dhubri is surrounded by the Kokrajhar district in the north, Meghalaya & Bangladesh in the south, Bongaigaon & Goalpara district in the east, West Bengal and Bangladesh in the west.

61. The total area of Dhubri district is 2838 sq. km. having a distance of 290 km from the State capital, Dispur. It has four urban areas [Dhubri (Sadar), Bilasipara, South Salmara and Mankachar] covering an area of 27.24 sq. km., with a total urban population of 190546. There was a change of 11.34 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Dhubri District recorded increase of -0.08 percent to its population compared to 1991.

62. The geographical area of the district is 236126 ha out of which 61% (144152 ha) is cultivable area (net sown area + culturable waste + current fallow). Out of the total cultivable area 90% (130034 ha) is at present under cultivation (net sown area).

63. Based on soil texture, soil problems like erosion, undulation, siltation, water table and productivity, the land holdings have been categorized into different classes of land capability. Because of proneness to flood, soil erosion, siltation etc. only 4.2% of the total land holding belongs Class I land. However, 36% and 33% of land holdings belong to Class II and Class III respectively.

64. The District favoured by desirable soil and climatic condition grows a wide range of crops. Paddy is the main crop of the district, grown mainly as summer and winter paddy. The other major crops are Mustard, Jute, Potato, Wheat, Lentil, Black gram and different vegetables like Brinjal, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lady's finger, Radish, Tomato, Cucumber, Carrot and Guards. Onion, Garlic, Chilly, Zinger and Turmeric are also grown in small areas in all the Dev. Blocks. Some other minor crops are pea, sesamum Niger, Cucurbits, Pineapple, Tapioca etc. Important plantation crops are Banana, Coconut, arecanut, guava,

mango, lemon, bamboo etc. At present cropping intensity of the district is 203%. 18% of the net sown area is under mono cropping, 61% under double cropping and 21% under triple cropping.

**Table 3. 3 Socio- economic profile of Dhubri District**

| Description                    | 2011        | 2001        |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Population                     | 19.49 Lakhs | 15.66 Lakhs |
| Actual Population              | 1,949,258   | 1,566,396   |
| Male                           | 997,848     | 804,999     |
| Female                         | 951,410     | 761,397     |
| Population Growth              | 24.44%      | 22.97%      |
| Area Sq. Km                    | 2,176       | 2,176       |
| Density/km <sup>2</sup>        | 896         | 941         |
| Proportion to Assam Population | 6.25%       | 5.88%       |
| Sex Ratio (Per 1000)           | 953         | 946         |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)      | 968         | 965         |

Source: <https://www.census2011.co.in>

65. In 2011, the literacy rate of Dhubri was 58.34% of which male and female literacy rate was 63.10% and 53.33% respectively

66. . The native language of Dhubri is Assamese, Bengali & Bodo. As per 2011 census population data of Dhubri district, Hindus are a majority here. Total population of Dhubri district is 3,20,647 as per 2011 census. Hindus constitutes 22.66% of Dhubri population

### 3.6 Comparisons of Districts with the State

**Table 3. 4 Comparison of District of Kokrajhar &Dhubri with the State of Assam**

| Description               | Districts of Assam 2011 |           | State 2011 |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|------------|
|                           | Dhubri                  | Kokrajhar | Assam      |
| Actual Population         | 887,142                 | 1,949,258 | 312,05,576 |
| Male                      | 452,905                 | 997,848   | 159,39,443 |
| Female                    | 434,237                 | 951,410   | 152,66,133 |
| Population Growth         | 5.21%                   | 24.44%    | 17.07%     |
| Area                      | 3,296                   | 2,176     | 78,438     |
| Density                   | 269                     | 896       | 398        |
| Sex Ratio                 | 954                     | 968       | 958        |
| Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age) | 959                     | 953       | 962        |
| Average Literacy          | 58.54%                  | 65.22%    | 72.19%     |
| Male Literacy             | 65.22%                  | 58.34%    | 77.85%     |
| Female Literacy           | 71.89%                  | 63.1%     | 66.27%     |
| Literates                 | 66,839                  | 181,170   | 191,77,977 |
| Male Literates            | 489,305                 | 922,341   | 105,68,639 |
| Female Literates          | 275,220                 | 511,551   | 86,09,338  |

|                            |         |         |        |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| Child Proportion (0-6 Age) | 214,085 | 410,790 | 14.86% |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|--------|

Source: <https://www.census2011.co.in>

67. The decadal growth rate for the state is about three times that of the district. The sex ratio of the state (958) and the district (959) is nearly same. The density of population in the Kokrajhar district is much lower than that of the state though the percentage of the urban population is nearly same.
68. The presence of Schedule Tribe (31.41%) population in Kokrajhar district is much higher than that of the state (7.15%) as a whole. It should be noted that the literacy rate of the district (65.22%) is much lower than that of the state (72.19%).

### 3.7 Migration Pattern

69. This paper examines various aspects of illegal migration into Assam from Bangladesh. We first attempt to define an illegal immigrant in Assam by discussing the parameters set by history and polity of the state over a long period of time. Various estimates put the number of illegal immigrants anywhere between a few hundred thousands to 4 millions. The study finds that environmental crisis caused by population pressure in Bangladesh and relatively greater economic opportunities in terms of higher lifetime income, acquisition of land and assets in Assam, have been the primary motivations behind large scale migration. Among the beneficial effects, the immigrants have contributed to the rise of agricultural productivity by introducing better techniques, crop diversity, and multiple cropping. The supply of cheap labor by the immigrants in the informal labor market have benefitted the consumers and producers alike.
70. Seasonal migration is a common phenomenon in Assam, particularly in draught affected rural areas. It is a well known fact that livelihood of poor families often depends on forced migration to urban areas and even beyond state boundary. However, the PIA did not record any significant impact of migration during the period 2013-14. There are families whose members had settled permanently in foreign countries.
71. Migration pattern in the PIA of NH-127 B has a different dimension. There are instances of people migrating in the region from various districts in Assam and other adjoining states as contractual labourers and other profession. The prospect of additional earning gets them to repeat their annual visit to work place even at the cost of homely comfort. A few have settled temporarily in PIA to work in clerical jobs. Absence of enough work opportunity within the neighboring district and even in the state has reported to be the main reason of migrating further away from their home. The project area has prospect of resources within its influence. It is expected that the proposed improvement work of NH 50 will open up prospect for the local people and there will be better road connectivity to venture to areas within accessible distance for livelihood.

## 4 SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### 4.1 Introduction

72. To understand the socio-economic profile of project area, the socio-economic information of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) was collected through the Socio-Economic Survey (SES) and Census survey which held in the primary PIA from the month of June to July, 2020.
73. In the context of JICA 's Policy of Involuntary Resettlement, Project Affected Persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas<sup>3</sup>. The project will have three types of Project Affected Persons i.e., (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. PAF means a Family in which each member, or whose sole member, is a person displaced.

### 4.2 Social Screening

74. The NH127B project is in line with JICA's desire to undertake projects that have targeted poverty reduction components and promote inclusive growth. As per JICA's guidelines of Categorization for Involuntary Resettlement this sub project is categorized as Category A. In accordance with World Bank Operational Manual 4.12, a Full Resettlement Plan will be prepared on the possible impacts identified and measured in SIA and mitigation measures as provisioned in the Entitlement Matrix of the Resettlement Framework and will be as per the Guideline and Template of Resettlement Framework.
75. As per JICA's guidelines of Categorization for Indigenous People Impact this sub project is categorized as sensitive. As per World Bank Operational Manual 4.10 there will be specific action favourable to indigenous peoples/ethnic minority in related plans such as a Resettlement Plan, a Gender Action Plan or a general Community Participatory Plan.

### 4.3 Habitations/Settlements along the Existing Road Alignment

76. The project Road is a connection between two National Highways (NH31C and NH-31) and Connecting with Meghalaya state with proposed bridge over river Brahmaputra in Assam. This Road has been passing through Villages Srirampur, Jakobpur, Kambilpur, Malkapur, Kathalguri, Grampur, Bashantipur, Auxiguri, Uzanpetla, Mudha Petla, Alokjhari, Bhati Petla, Satsaura, Kachakana, Pagla Hat, Barun Danga, Morterjhar, Baniyamari,

<sup>3</sup><https://www.World Bank.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/32827/files/ir-good-practices-sourcebook-draft.pdf>

Balajan, Dhepdheoi, Debduita Hazdaha 1, Kachari Hat, Debduita Hazdaha 2, Raja Katli, Kachua Kash, Chanda Khol, and Ada Bari).

#### 4.4 Projects Impacts

77. The road project is associated with some adverse impacts as well as some benefits. The major impacts of the road project include loss of agricultural land due to acquisition of land all along the project corridor and in Bypasses and Realignment. Reconnaissance survey was done 30th June 2020. Census Survey started from 30th June and continues till 30th July. The SES was done on June 2020 -July 2020 and consultation done on June 2020 to July 2020 both of which are completed for the present design phase. The blank questionnaire of SES and Census Survey are attached as **Annexure 3**.

##### 4.4.1 Positive Impact

- ❖ Road network will not only link the village communities to better markets, but also open up wider work opportunities in distant places. People can shuttle to distant worksites and engage in construction, mining, factories, business as well as domestic works.
  - ❖ The immediate benefits of road construction and improvement will come in the form of direct employment opportunities for the roadside communities and specially those who are engaged as wage labourers, petty contractors and suppliers of raw materials.
  - ❖ Effective drainage system to ensure that there will be no pooling of water
  - ❖ Safety measures for Highway signs, Pavement marking, Traffic signals, Truck lay bays, Bus stops and Bus bays
  - ❖ Rectification of geometric deficiencies (both Horizontal & Vertical).
  - ❖ Provision of Pedestrian passes.
  - ❖ Provision of ROBs to fly over the traffic and minimize the traffic congestion.
  - ❖ Provision of ROBs over railway crossings.
  - ❖ Slope protection.
  - ❖ Provision of crash barrier at Bridge approaches.
  - ❖ Improvement of all Major and Minor Intersections.
  - ❖ Facilities for public amenities such as Restrooms, Telephone booths, Toilets, shops and Trauma Centres.
78. Other benefits: -
- ❖ It will give a major fillip to the quest for all weather connectivity.
  - ❖ It will reduce travel time between metros by 50% to 60%.

- ❖ It will enhance the spirit of enterprise.
- ❖ Help the locals to ply their trade.
- ❖ Provide direct employment in road construction and allied activities.
- ❖ Lower accident and provide quick accessibility to services like hospital, market, office etc.
- ❖ Will help in growth of tourism activities immensely.

#### 4.4.2 Impact on Land

79. The alignment was finalized as per the detailed engineering design. Initially, the numbers of affected villages were identified as per the alignment. All the village maps were collected from the local revenue offices. The village maps were digitized by the consultant. Following the digitization of village maps, the engineering design of the alignment was superimposed in the digitized cadastral map in order to identify the number of land parcels and their demarcation including the quantification. The superimposition of alignment on the village map provided all the plot numbers. A Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) has been prepared accordingly.
80. As discussed earlier also the scope of land acquisition is quite significant in the project because of availability of limited ROW and construction of four Bypasses. According to the Land Acquisition Plan (LAP) prepared as a part of Project Report, 159.071 Ha (private land 142.688 ha and Govt/others land 16.383 ha detail at *Annexure 5*) of land will be acquired for the sub-project. The area is excluding the area that already lies with Road Construction Department in terms of proposed roads falling in the alignment. A project census survey was carried out to identify the persons who would be displaced by the project and to make an inventory of their assets that would be lost to the project, which would be the basis of calculation of compensation. The major findings of the land acquisition estimate and census of 100% affected structures are discussed in the following sections which will be further updated after completion of landholder's data collection.

#### 4.4.3 Impact on Structures

81. During the census survey in addition to structures belong to titleholders, large number of encroachers and squatters were also enumerated along the proposed road. Based on the social survey data of the title and non-title holders, a total of 1114 structures would be affected due to the improvement of the project road within the proposed ROW. Out of 1114 affected structures, 667 are private structures of title holders, 355 are structures are of non-title holders and there are 33 CPRs & 59 kiosks as detailed in (Table 4.1).

**Table 4. 1 Loss of Structure in the Sub-Project**

| SL. No.      | Type of Ownership  | No of Affected Household Families | No. of Structures |
|--------------|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1.           | Title Holder   | 556                               | 767               |
| 2.           | Encroacher   | 87                                | 183               |
| 3.           | Squatter   | 44                                | 72                |
| 4.           | Kiosk  | 59                                | 59                |
| 5.           | Tenants  | 94                                | -                 |
| 6.           | Employees to Commercial Structures/<br>Agricultural Labour | 90                                | -                 |
| 7.           | Persons losing only land                                   | 466                               | -                 |
| 8.           | Common Property Resources                                  | -                                 | 33                |
| <b>Total</b> |  | <b>1396</b>                       | <b>1114</b>       |

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2020

82. The construction type of structures being affected in the project area is of various types such as temporary, semi-permanent and permanent. Structures have been classified as permanent, Semi permanent or Temporary based on the type of material use in construction of wall and roof. Structures having roof made of substantial material such as stone, brick, cement, concrete etc. is considered as permanent structure. A structure that has at least two fixed walls or structures made up of permanent material but roof is made up of the material other than those used for pucca or permanent structure are considered as semi-permanent. A temporary structure neither have two fixed walls or structures made up of permanent material nor roof is made up of the material that of the pucca or permanent structure More than 30% of the structures are temporary. The details of type and area of constructions of the affected Private structures are summarized in the (Table 4.2).

**Table 4. 2 Type and area of Construction of Affected Private Structures**

| Sl. No       | Type of Holding             | Number of Structures | Total Area (Sqm/ Rm) | Affected Area (Sqm/ Rm) | Percentage of Area Composition |
|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1.           | Compound Wall               | 93                   | 4560.6               | 2728.7                  | 14.26%                         |
| 2.           | Permanent                   | 13                   | 553.6                | 156.7                   | 0.82%                          |
| 3.           | Semi-Permanent              | 488                  | 17342.5              | 8354                    | 43.66%                         |
| 4.           | Temporary                   | 332                  | 8539.8               | 5756.9                  | 30.09%                         |
| 5.           | Tin/ Bamboo etc.<br>Fencing | 81                   | 2276.2               | 1711.9                  | 8.95%                          |
| 6.           | Under Construction          | 15                   | 816.6                | 364.8                   | 1.91%                          |
| 7.           | Kiosk                       | 59                   | 179.6                | 160.5                   | 0.32%                          |
| <b>Total</b> |                             | <b>1081</b>          | <b>34168.9</b>       | <b>19133.5</b>          | <b>100%</b>                    |

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2020

83. The details of the scale of Impact of the structures are depicted in the Table 4.3

**Table 4. 3 Intensity of Impact**

| Sl. No.      | Scale of Impact                              | Numbers     | % Age       |
|--------------|--|-------------|-------------|
| 1.           | Category A (more than 40%)                   | 811         | 73%         |
| 2.           | Category B (less than 40% but more than 25%) | 115         | 10%         |
| 3.           | Category C (less than 25% more than 10%)     | 99          | 9%          |
| 4.           | Category D (less than 10%)                   | 89          | 8%          |
| <b>Total</b> |  | <b>1114</b> | <b>100%</b> |

Source: Census Survey, June - July2020

84. As per census survey, out of 1114 structures affected in the sub-project, out of 1114 affected structures, 767 are private structures of title holders, 255 are structures are of non-title holders and there are 33 CPRs & 59 structures are kiosk. Out of 767 Title holder's structure 314 (TH) structures are of residential type, 361 (TH) are of commercial type, 11 (TH) are of residential-cum-commercial type, 69 compound walls of residential structures, 2 are cattle shed and there are 10 structures which are under construction. Out of the 314 structures of the NTH, there are 104 (NTH) residential structures, 119 commercial structures (NTH), residential cum commercial are 2 structures, 24 Compound walls of residential structures, under construction 5 and 1 cattle shed. There are also 59 Kiosk, who are considered as non-title holders, would be affected. The details of structures are given in the (Table 4.4).

**Table 4. 4 Use of Private Properties**

| Sl. No.      | Use of Private Property of Title Holders | Total Title Holder | Total Non-Title Holder | Total       |
|--------------|--|--------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| 1.           | Residential                              | 314                | 104                    | 418         |
| 2.           | Commercial                               | 361                | 178                    | 539         |
| 3.           | Compound wall of residential structure   | 69                 | 24                     | 93          |
| 4.           | Res-cum-commercial                       | 11                 | 2                      | 13          |
| 5.           | Under Construction                       | 10                 | 5                      | 15          |
| 6.           | Cattle Shed                              | 2                  | 1                      | 3           |
| <b>Total</b> |  | <b>767</b>         | <b>314</b>             | <b>1081</b> |

Source: Census Survey, June - July2020

#### 4.4.4 Impact on Community Structures

85. During census, it was observed that presence of community property resources including community, religious and government properties within the proposed right of way as well as proposed ROW. About of 33 such properties belong to community structures, religious structures and government structures. The detail of number of community properties, which may face relocation, has been mentioned in (Table 4.5).

**Table 4. 5 Loss of Community Property Resources**

| Sl. No. | Type of Properties | Number | Percentage |
|---------|--------------------|--------|------------|
| 1       | Temple             | 13     | 39.4%      |



|              |               |           |                |
|--------------|---------------|-----------|----------------|
| 2            | Mosque        | 2         | 6.1%           |
| 3            | Waiting Shade | 11        | 33.3%          |
| 4            | Chabutara     | 2         | 6.1%           |
| 5            | School        | 3         | 9.1%           |
| 6            | Idgah         | 1         | 3.0%           |
| 7            | Union Office  | 1         | 3.0%           |
| <b>Total</b> |               | <b>33</b> | <b>100.00%</b> |

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2020

#### 4.5 Project Affected Persons (PAFs)

86. As per World Bank's definition, PAF (DF) means all members of a sub-project affected family/household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit or any of its components; may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group who are adversely affected by the Project or physically relocate from its homestead or commercial structure and Project Affected Persons (PAP) means in the context of involuntary resettlement, Project Affected Persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. Categories of PAFs are many types such as (a) Owners with Legal or formal title, b) Tenants and Leaseholders, c) Non-Titled Project Affected Persons (Encroacher and Squatter), d) Economically PAFs (Livelihood Losers e.g., Employees, Business Owner, Kiosks etc.

##### 4.5.1 Impacts on PAFs

87. During the census survey in addition to structures belong to titleholders, large number of encroachers and squatters were also enumerated along the proposed road. Based on the social survey data a total of 1396 Families would be affected due to the improvement of the project road within the proposed ROW. Out of 1396 PAHs, 466 PAHs are Title Holders losing only land, 737 PAHs are losing private structures, 59 PAHs are losing Kiosk and Cattle sheds of three PAHs. There are 94 tenants in the proposed alignment without any formal documents and 32 mobile vendors who will be temporarily impacted. About 90 Employees to the Commercial structures and agricultural labourer are identified by the surveyor as there is no formal document. The agricultural labourer have seasonal job for around 5 to 7 months a year and usually works in more than one farm on daily basis. The details of the loss to the sub –project is depicted in the table 4.6.

Table 4. 6 Loss in the Sub-project

| SL. No. | Type of Ownership              | No of Affected Household |
|---------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1.      | Title Holder losing only Land  | 466                      |
| 2.      | Owners losing structures       | 684                      |
| 3.      | Owners losing Cattle shed      | 3                        |
| 4.      | Tenant without formal document | 94                       |

|    |  |    |
|----|--|----|
| 5. | Kiosk  | 59 |
| 6. | Employees to commercial structures / Agricultural Labour | 90 |

Source: Census Survey, June - July2020

#### 4.5.2 Demography of PAFs

88. Socioeconomic survey was carried out for 743 sample families with 3864 number of total populations. The sample was selected among the PAHs such that there is proportional representation of the socio-economic parameters of the primary PIA. The sample population is around 53% of the total PAHs. Thus, the surveyor usually collects the detail socio economic data of one PAH out of two PAHs surveyed<sup>4</sup>. The sample survey data reveals that average family size of the sample family is (5.2). The age group break-up of the PAF is depicted in the **Table 4.7**

**Table 4.7 Demography of PAFs**

| Sl. No       | Age           | Persons     |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1.           | 0-6 Yrs.      | 543         |
| 2.           | 6-14 Yrs.     | 246         |
| 3.           | 15-17 Yrs.    | 189         |
| 4.           | 18-60 Yrs.    | 2232        |
| 5.           | Above 60 Yrs. | 654         |
| <b>Total</b> |               | <b>3864</b> |

Source: Census & SES Survey, June - July2020

#### 4.5.3 Religious Stratification

89. Hinduism is the predominant religion in the primary PIA followed by Muslims. The detail presence of religion in the PIA is depicted in the **Table 4.8**

**Table 4.8 Religious Stratification**

| Sl. No.      | Category  | Percentage  |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1            | Hindu     | 39%         |
| 2            | Muslim    | 36%         |
| 3            | Christian | 23%         |
| 4            | Others    | 2%          |
| <b>Total</b> |           | <b>100%</b> |

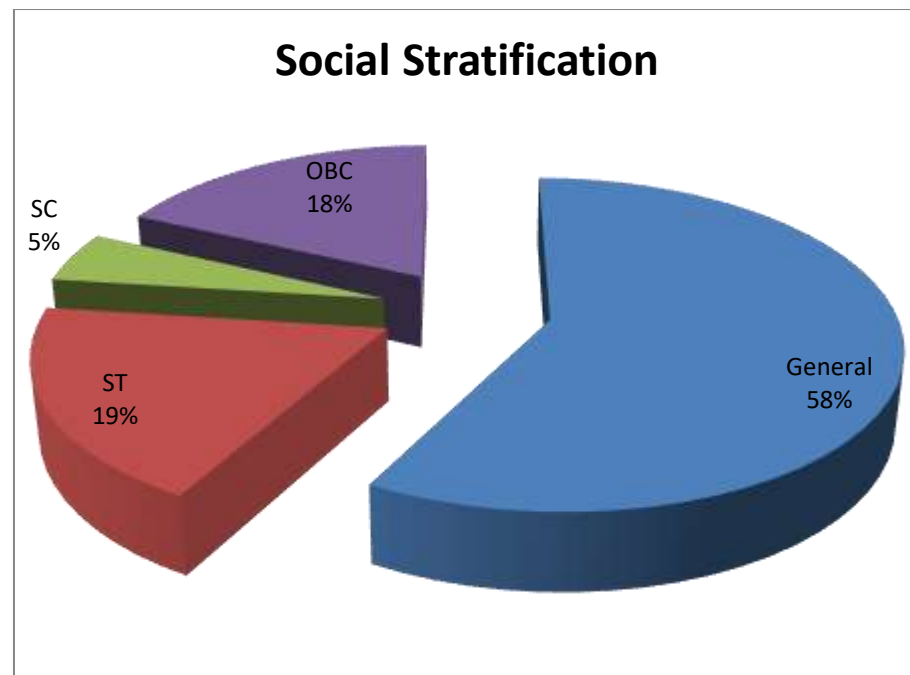
Source: Census & SES Survey, June - July2020

<sup>4</sup> The Survey was conducted in the month of June, 2020 with several guidelines including Lockdown issued by the Government to control the COVID-19 Pandemic. 100% Census survey was performed to all the PAFs. SES took twice the time of interaction with the PAFs than that of Census Survey, thus the SES sample was reduced to 50% of the Census. Wherever there is a single PAF, SES with Census was done.

#### 4.5.4 Social Stratification

90. The social stratification of the project area shows dominance of General population with 58% Families followed by Schedule Tribe at 19%. The third and fourth stratum of the social grouping in the PIA is of Other Backward Class and Schedule Caste comprising of 18% and 5% respectively. The detail of social grouping in the project area is presented in the Figure 4.1

Figure 4. 1 Social Categories of PAHs along the Project Road

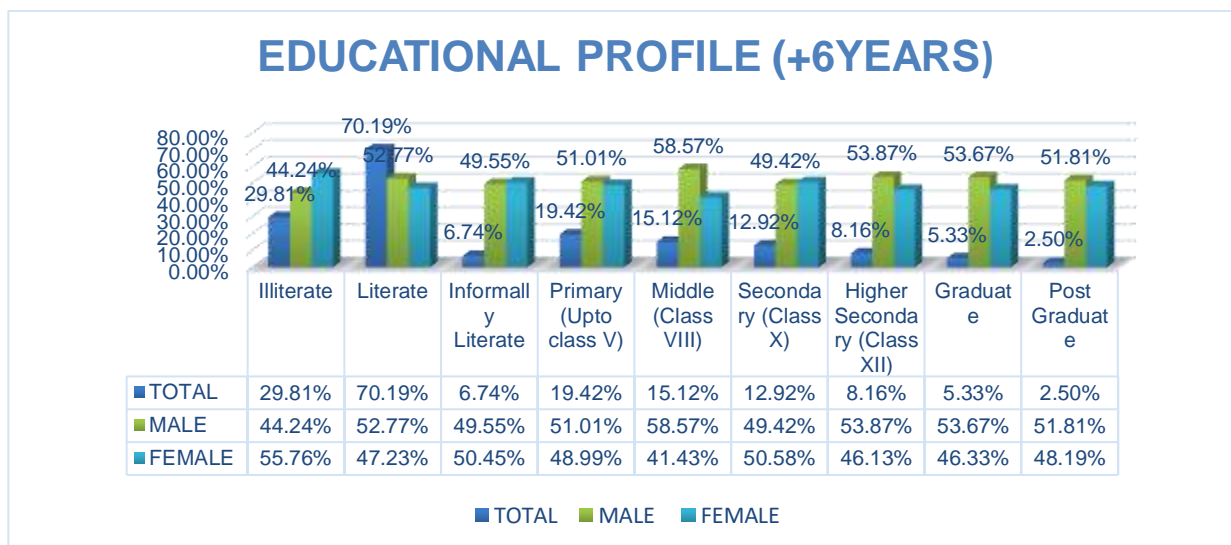


Source: Census & SES Survey, June - July 2020

#### 4.5.5 Educational Status of PAPs

91. The educational status of the PAPs, above 6 years of age, reveals that overall scenario of literacy level is not encouraging in the project area. Out of total sample population 3864 the number of child population (0-6 yrs.) is 543 which are kept out. Significant percentage of population, i.e., 30% is still illiterate. About 19% has attained the education up to elementary level. Again about 5% PAPs are graduates; while very few (2%) have degree of master and above. For better understanding of the male female distribution each category of education is given. Thus the male and female distribution within the secondary level of education appropriately depicts that there are more females (51%) than the males 49%. The educational status is presented in the Figure 4.2. It should be noted that with the introduction of Midday Meal scheme by the Government the number of dropouts at pre-primary and primary has reduced drastically. The dropout at the PIA is even less than 2%.

Figure 4. 2 Educational Status of PAPs



Source: Census & SES Survey, June - July2020

#### 4.5.6 Occupation of PAPs

92. The occupational status of PAPs reveals that 37% Population are depending on business and this includes the business they are carrying out along the road, mainly shops. About 13% Population are having agriculture as their source of income and 10% are engaged in government jobs. The details of occupations by the PAPs are presented in the (Table 4.9).

**Table 4.9 Occupational Status of PAPs (14-60 Years)**

| Sl. No | Type of Occupation              | Percentage |
|--------|---------------------------------|------------|
| 1      | Agriculture & Allied Activities | 13%        |
| 2      | Government & Private Services   | 10%        |
| 3      | Trade & Business                | 37%        |
| 4      | Self Employed                   | 7%         |
| 5      | Casual Labour                   | 4%         |
| 6      | Others                          | 29%        |

Source: Census & SES Survey, June - July2020

93. The total number of persons is 3864 and the number of persons within the active age group of 15 to 60 years is 2421. Thus, the dependency ratio is about 59.6 which is quite high.

#### 4.5.7 Income and Expenditure Profile of DHs

94. All the families surveyed have an average annual income more than Rs. 30000/-. About 28 % PAHs are having average annual income in the range of Rs. 30000-50000, while 43% of the families are earning between Rs. 50000-100000. It has been observed that about 29% PAHs have annual income more than Rs. 1,00,000. About 25% PAHs have Below Poverty Line (BPL) Card. The average income level of PAH in the project area is summarized in the (Table 4.10).

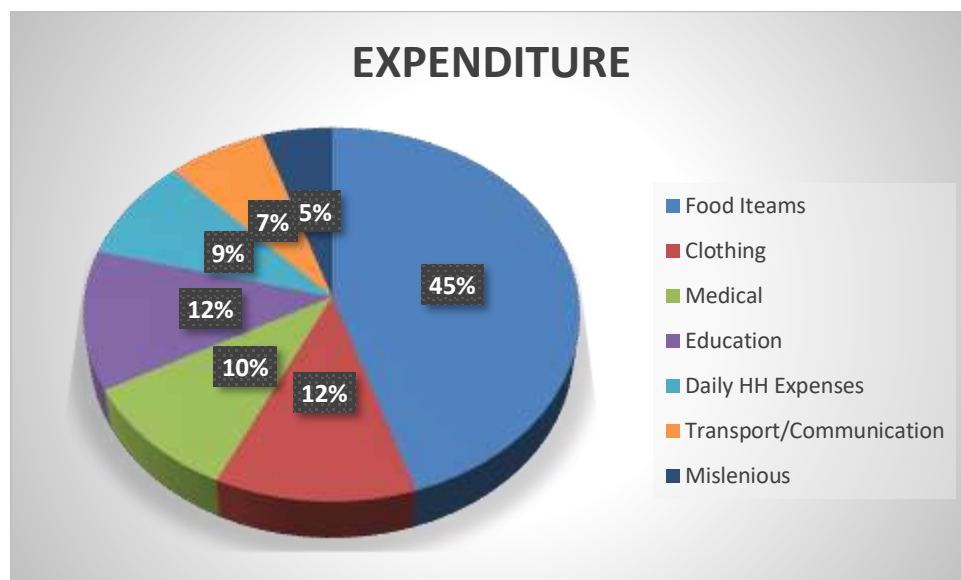
**Table 4. 10 Annual Income Level of the Affected Families**

| SI. No.      | Annual Income Categories in (Rs)                 | % Age          |
|--------------|--|----------------|
| 1            | More than 30000 but less than or equal to 50000  | 28%            |
| 2            | More than 50000 but less than or equal to 100000 | 43%            |
| 3            | More than 100000                                 | 29%            |
| <b>Total</b> |  | <b>100.00%</b> |

Source: Census & SES Survey, June - July2020

95. The expenditure pattern of the families surveyed revealed that about 42% of the average expenditure incurred by the PAHs is on the food items. The detail of the same is presented in graphical format in Figure 4.3.

**Figure 4. 3 Annual Expenditure Level of the Affected Families**



Source: Census & SES Survey, June - July2020

#### 4.6 Vulnerability

96. Vulnerable Families are defined as affected families who are either: (i) below poverty line (BPL); or (ii) women headed household (WHH); or (iii) differently able households (DAH); or (iv) elderly (60 years and above) living alone; or (v) scheduled tribes (ST); or (vi) scheduled caste (SC). It shall be noted here that though there are multiple categories of vulnerability groups exist in the project road, we have taken single impact of single vulnerable category for the authentication. For example, the number of BPL/DA/Aged Person/WHH mentioned in the below table does not include those who fall under SC and ST category to avoid the repetition of data and vice-versa.
97. The census survey finding reveals that there is 19% PAHs along the roadside who belong to the ST community and 5% PAHs belong to SC category. As per the survey 25% of the population (excluding the SCs and STs) in the PIA are very poor having annual per capita

income less than Rs. 12,000<sup>5/</sup> and possess BPL Card. There is less than 1% of the PAHs are headed by Female. The Vulnerability is calculated of the Census Survey which is amounted to 50% of the PAHs in the PIA.

**Table 4. 11 Vulnerability Category Affected Families**

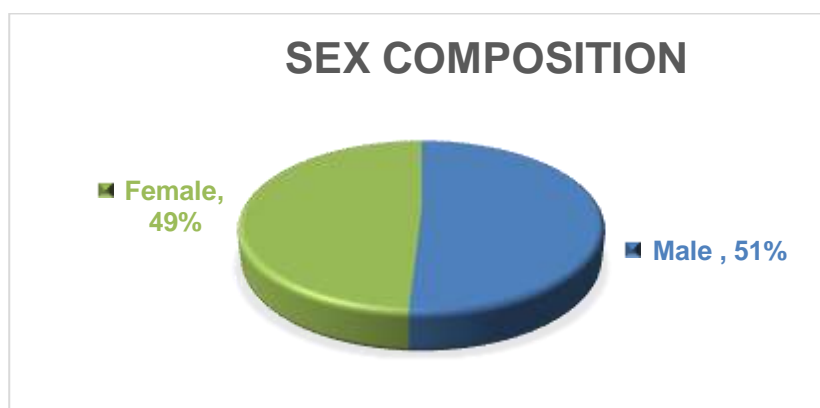
| Sl. No.                      | Vulnerability Categories    | Number      | % Age to total population |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| 1                            | Schedule Tribe              | 265         | 19%                       |
| 2                            | Schedule Caste              | 70          | 5%                        |
| 3                            | Below Poverty Line          | 349         | 25%                       |
|                              | Women Headed Households     | 14          | 1%                        |
|                              | Senior Citizen living alone | 0           | 0%                        |
| <b>Total Vulnerable PAHs</b> |                             | <b>698</b>  | <b>50%</b>                |
| <b>Total PAHs</b>            |                             | <b>1396</b> | <b>100%</b>               |

Source: Census & SES Survey, June - July2020

#### 4.7 Impact on Gender

98. Out of total PAFs 1396 the total population is 7262. Out of 7262 population 997 are child population. The gender composition of PAPs shows that the male accounts for 51% and female accounts for 49%. The total Displaced population 7262 consists 3700 Male Population, 3562 Population are Female. The gender disparity is visible in lower sex ratio among PAPs i.e. 968 against state level statistic having 963 as per provisional census data of India, 2011. The literacy among the female is slightly higher than of the male counterparts at secondary level. There is less than 1% (14 in Numbers) of the PAHs are Women Headed Households.

**Figure 4. 4 Gender Ratio in Study Area**



Source: Census & SES Survey, June - July2020

99. The Gender Development Index (GDI) value for India is very low and the socio-economic profile of the project area shows much lower socio-economic standing for women. They are largely involved in domestic work and have very low economic participation rate (i.e.

<sup>5</sup>The state specific poverty line was calculated on the basis of a monthly per capita income of Rs 691.7 in rural areas and Rs 871 in urban areas of Assam in the year 2012.

productive or gainful employment). In the project, women are affected in a variety of ways. From the past experience it reveals that the women folk faces hardship and stress and continue to suffer during the transition period until the time the project -affected households are able to regain their lost income and livelihood. Often, the duration of this process is lengthened due to delays in payment of compensation, rehabilitation assistance and implementing the R&R, reconstructing the livelihood systems. The longer the transition period, more are the miseries for women. The census identified 1% women headed households. The vulnerability of women headed households has been addressed in the RAP with social attention and gender specific attention. During project implementation, project affected women will receive preferential treatment for the civil work in the project.

#### 4.7.1 Women Headed Family

100. In this road section out of 1396 PAF only 14 number of women headed family are being affected. From the survey 14 women headed family consists 59 Project Affected Person. Among 59 number of Project Affected Persons, the 4 are belongs to child category & 55 are categorized in the age group of above 6 years.

**Table 4. 12 Occupational Profile of the Women Headed Households**

| Sl.          | Occupational Pattern            | Male      | Female    | Total Number of Person | Percentage  |
|--------------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|-------------|
| 1            | Agriculture & Allied Activities | 3         | 1         | 4                      | 7%          |
| 2            | Government & Private Services   | 0         | 1         | 1                      | 2%          |
| 3            | Trade & Business                | 3         | 12        | 15                     | 27%         |
| 4            | Self Employed                   | 2         | 3         | 5                      | 9%          |
| 5            | Casual Labour                   | 5         | 1         | 6                      | 11%         |
| 6            | Others                          | 10        | 14        | 24                     | 44%         |
| <b>Total</b> |                                 | <b>23</b> | <b>32</b> | <b>55</b>              | <b>100%</b> |

Source: Census & SES Survey, June - July2020

**Table 4. 13 Educational Profile of Women Headed Household**

| Sl. No | Educational Pattern          | Male | Female | Total Number of Person | Percentage |
|--------|------------------------------|------|--------|------------------------|------------|
| 1      | Illiterate                   | 4    | 7      | 11                     | 20%        |
| 2      | Literate                     | 19   | 25     | 44                     | 80%        |
| 3      | Informally Literate          | 5    | 9      | 14                     | 25%        |
| 4      | Primary (Up to class V)      | 6    | 10     | 16                     | 29%        |
| 5      | Middle (Class VIII)          | 5    | 4      | 9                      | 16%        |
| 6      | Secondary (Class X)          | 2    | 1      | 3                      | 5%         |
| 7      | Higher Secondary (Class XII) | 1    | 1      | 2                      | 4%         |
| 8      | Graduate                     | 0    | 0      | 0                      | 0%         |
| 9      | Post Graduate                | 0    | 0      | 0                      | 0%         |

| Sl. No | Educational Pattern | Male      | Female    | Total Number of Person | Percentage  |
|--------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|-------------|
|        | <b>Total</b>        | <b>23</b> | <b>32</b> | <b>55</b>              | <b>100%</b> |

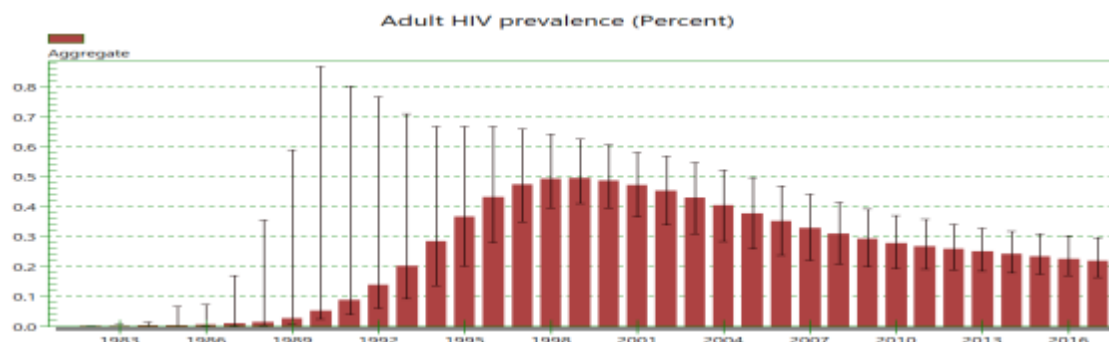
Source: Census & SES Survey, June - July 2020

101. Payments will be made directly to these women and the RP implementing NGO/Agency will ensure that they have bank accounts opened in their names. They will also receive additional financial assistance and be eligible to the livelihood training, as they are considered as vulnerable as per the entitlement matrix.
102. Each field team of the RAP implementation agencies/partner agencies shall include at least one-woman investigator/facilitator. The PIU will ensure that the women are consulted and invited to participate in group-based activities to gain access and control over the resource as a part of the RAP. The monitoring and evaluation team(s) shall include woman. Further, during RAP implementation, NGO's will make sure that women are actually taking part in issuance of identity cards, opening accounts in the bank, receiving compensation amounts by cheque in their names. This will further widen the perspective of participation by the women in the project implementation. The implementing agencies will provide training for upgrading women's skill for alternative livelihoods and income restoration.

#### 4.8 HIV/ AIDS and Health Risks

103. HIV/ AIDS are major development challenges in India. Given the epidemic nature of the problem, it may reverse India's achievements in health and development. According to National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) HIV estimates for 2017, National adult (15–49 years) HIV prevalence in India is estimated at 0.22% (0.16% – 0.30%) in 2017 and in the state of Assam it is 0.06% only.
104. In 2017, adult HIV prevalence is estimated at 0.25% (0.18-0.34) among males and at 0.19% (0.14-0.25) among Females. The adult HIV prevalence at national level has continued its steady decline from an estimated peak of 0.38% in 2001-03 through 0.34% in 2007, 0.28% in 2012 and 0.26% in 2015 to 0.22% in 2017.

Figure 4. 5 Adult HIV Prevalence in India during 1990 to 2017, HIV Estimations 2017 (NACO)

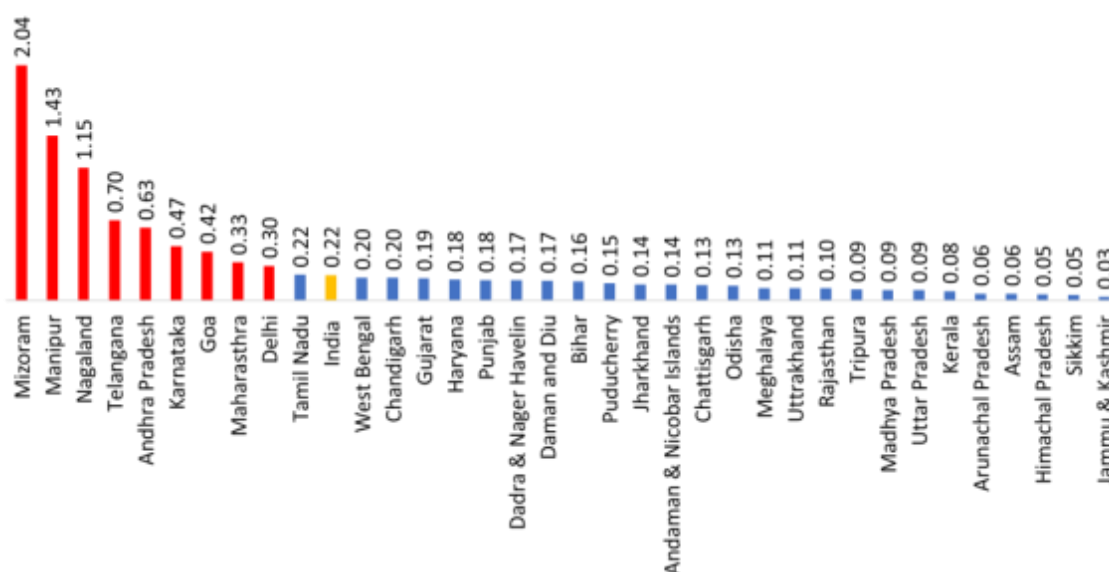


105.



106. Among the States/UTs, in 2017, Mizoram has shown the highest estimated adult HIV prevalence of 2.04% (1.57-2.56), followed by Manipur (1.43%, 1.17-1.75), Nagaland (1.15%, 0.92-1.41), Telangana (0.70%, 0.50-0.95) and Andhra Pradesh (0.63%, 0.47-0.85). Besides these States, Karnataka (0.47%, 0.37-0.63), Goa (0.42%, 0.21-0.79), Maharashtra (0.33%, 0.25-0.45) and Delhi (0.30%, 0.18-0.47) have shown estimated adult HIV prevalence greater than the national prevalence (0.22%), while Tamil Nadu (0.22%, 0.14-0.31) had a point prevalence like the national average. All other States/UTs have levels of adult HIV prevalence below 0.22%.

Figure 4. 6 State wise Adult HIV Prevalence in 2017, HIV Estimations 2017 (NACO)



107.

108. FGDs that took place at the roadside eateries reveals that particularly the truckers drive the HIV/AIDS epidemic and many studies indicate that infection is spreading rapidly to the general population. Recently, the Government of India (GOI) has shown increasing commitment to HIV/AIDS control. GOI established a consortium like collaboration of external partners (UNAIDS, USAID, DFID, CIDA and others) to provide technical and financial assistance to NACO to design and help implement GOI's national policy on HIV/AIDS control before mass spread into general community.

109. There is need to improve awareness level in the state, particularly in the project area. In recognition of the importance of HIV/AIDS issue, EA should carry out HIV/AIDS Awareness Campaign under this project through the use of NGOs. Information and education campaign on HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) will be conducted by a qualified NGO during project implementation. The campaign will target the project construction workers at campsites, truckers at truck stops and dhabas<sup>6</sup> and the public at large along the alignment. The NGO will work closely with the relevant state agencies and other proposed networks dedicated to prevention work for further building

<sup>6</sup> Roadside Eateries and sometimes stopover and night stay

up of awareness programs in the project area. HIV/AIDS awareness brochures would also be developed for distribution to local communities, local markets, truck/bus stations and other appropriate places to increase awareness about risks/dangers of HIV/AIDS. This would ultimately lead to lowering the risk for the general community in the project affected area.

110. The Project Area is not much affected by HIV/AIDS as per NACO reports on 2011 on the study for 2005, 2006 and 2007. The district of Dhubri and Kokrajhar lies in the Category C of HIV/AIDS affected districts of India. As disclosure of the names of the AIDS victim is not permissible the actual numbers of the victims in the PIA present is not available.

## **4.9 Impact on Access to Services Amenities**

### **4.9.1 Transport facility**

111. Transport facility is considered as the most basic of all civic amenities as this is the life line to access any kind of social services. Most of the clusters in the PIA have adequate road transport facility but it fails to cater its benefit due to bad condition of the road. In the project area the nearest express railway stations are Kokrajhar, Dhubri & New Bongaigaon all are accessible by bus or shared vehicle.

### **4.9.2 Other Services**

112. The proposed project road does not hindrance the Natural flow of water. About 2 more bridges are proposed at the proposed road. As the chainage is low lying flood prone the height of the road is raised. During the construction there might some temporary restrictions in access which have to be taken care in the Resettlement Plan.
113. There is no temporary or permanent impact regarding the limited access to services or amenities are envisaged in the process of development of the proposed project.

## **4.10 Impact on Indigenous People**

### **4.10.1 Impact on Land & Structure of IP**

114. About 18% of structures impacted by the proposed project belong to the Indigenous people. Most of the impacted area presently falls under the cadastral land holding system the RoR (Right of Records) is available for the title holders at the Land & Revenue Department of the District Council. Any kind of impact on land of the ST community and Non-Cadastral land requirement in the project road will be analysed after the finalisation of LAP of the proposed road. The final status will be updated in the final Resettlement Plan. Again, an IPP will be prepared to mitigate any impacts that might occur during or post construction activities.

**Table 4. 14 Impact of ST PAHs**

| SL. No.      | Type of Ownership   | No of Affected Household Families | No. of Structures |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1            | Title Holder  | 177                               | 55                |
| 2            | Encroacher  | 30                                | 31                |
| 3            | Squatter  | 14                                | 14                |
| 4            | Kiosk   | 15                                | 15                |
| 5            | Tenants   | 13                                |                   |
| 6            | Employees to Commercial Structures and agricultural labourers | 16                                |                   |
| <b>Total</b> |   | <b>265</b>                        | <b>115</b>        |

Source: Census & SES Survey, Jan-Mar 2020

**Table 4. 15 Impact on Structure of ST PAHs**

| SI. No.      | Use of Structures  | Numbers    |
|--------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1            | Residential        | 55         |
| 2            | Commercial         | 49         |
| 3            | Compound wall      | 3          |
| 4            | Res-cum-commercial | 1          |
| 5            | Under Construction | 2          |
| 6            | Kiosk              | 4          |
| 7            | Cattle Shed        | 1          |
| <b>Total</b> |                    | <b>115</b> |

Source: Census & SES Survey, Jan-Mar 2020

#### 4.10.2 Impact on Socio Economic Profile of IP

115. The proposed subproject can be viewed as boosting economic growth and poverty reduction, which will bring substantial social and economic development in the region. About 19% of the PAHs is ST who are mostly in the lower income group of Rs.30,000 to Rs. 50,000 annually.

**Table 4. 16 Annual Income Level**

| SI. No.      | Annual Income Categories in (Rs)                 | % Age          |
|--------------|--|----------------|
| 1            | More than 30000 but less than or equal to 50000  | 59%            |
| 2            | More than 50000 but less than or equal to 100000 | 26%            |
| 3            | More than 100000                                 | 15%            |
| <b>Total</b> |  | <b>100.00%</b> |

Source: Census & SES Survey, June - July 2020

### 4.10.3 Impact on Community of IP

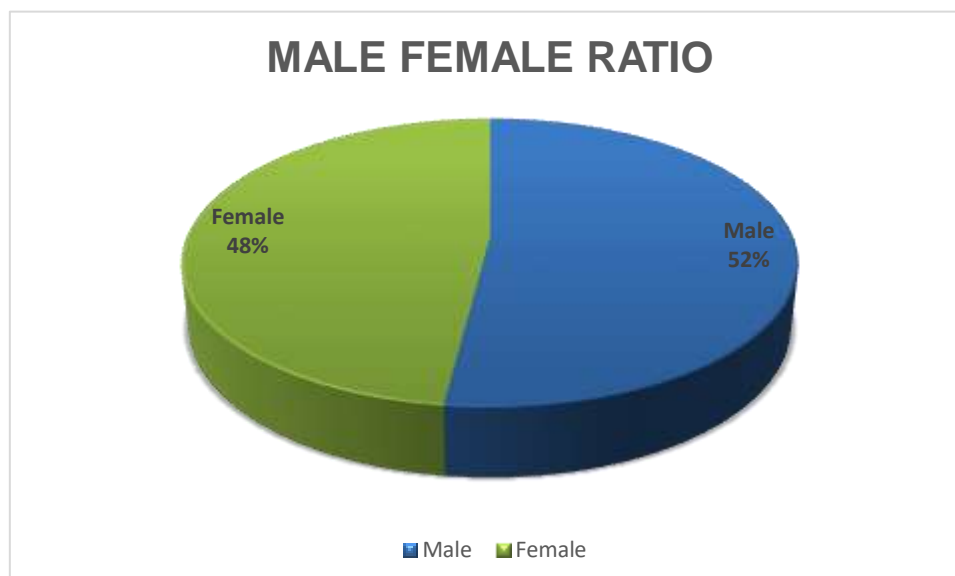
116. This subproject has ensured that the designed and implementation will be in such a way that it fosters full respect for IP identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as they define them. There is no impact on the community structure or community land of cultural or religious sentiment of the tribal Population in the Primary PIA. The proposed project will ensure that IPs receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and can participate actively in projects that affect them.

### 4.10.4 Impact on Gender of IP

117. A culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive assessment was carried out for social impacts to assess the potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on IP's Gender issues. It was identified that social and economic benefits for affected IPs which are culturally appropriate, gender and inter-generationally inclusive and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on IPs. Suggestion of noise barrier, reduction of dust, providing employment of the female members as unskilled labourers during construction were the results of the focus group discussions.

118. The gender composition of PAPs in Indigenous People shows that the male accounts for 52% and female accounts for 48%. The gender disparity is visible in lower sex ratio among PAPs i.e. 929 against total project area having 968 as per Socio Economic Survey June- July2020.

Figure 4. 7 Male Female Ratio

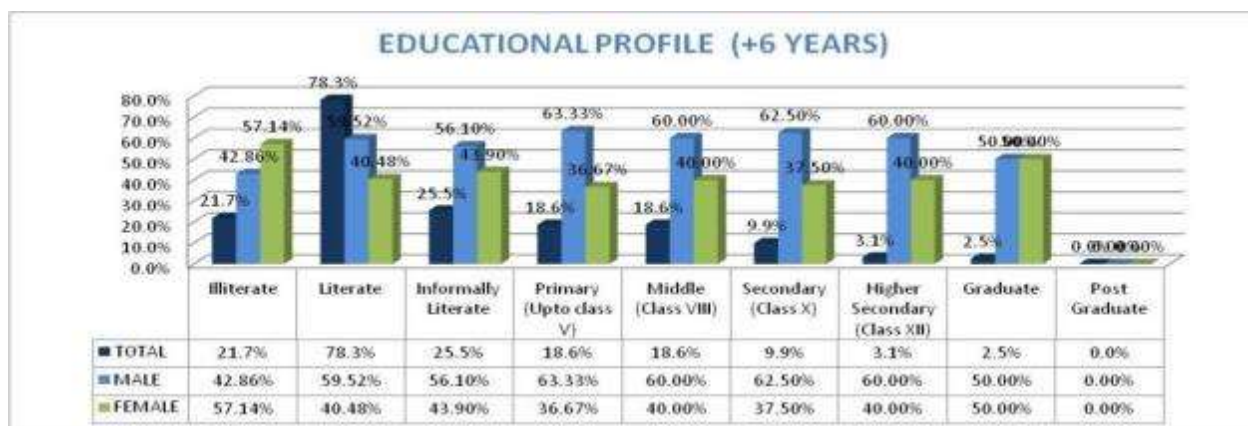


Source: Census & SES Survey, Jan-Mar 2020

#### 4.10.5 Educational Status of PAPs of IP

119. The educational status of PAPs above 6 years of age reveals that overall scenario of literacy level is not encouraging among the IP communities. Significant percentage of population, i.e., 21% are still illiterate. Around 25.5% has attained the education up to elementary level. Out of this 25.5% of the PAPs attained the education at primary level 56.1% is male and the rest 43.9% is female. The educational status is presented in the Figure 4.8

Figure 4. 8 Educational Profile



Source: Census & SES Survey, Jan-Mar 2020

#### 4.10.6 Occupation Profile of PAPs of IP

120. The occupational status of PAPs reveals that 20% PAPs are depending on business and this includes the business they are carrying out along the road, mainly shops. About 26% PAPs are having agriculture as their source of income and 8% are engaged in government jobs. The details of occupations by the PAPs are presented in the (Table 4.16).

Table 4. 17 Occupational Profile (14-60 Yrs.)

| Sl. No       | Type of Occupation              | Percentage  |
|--------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| 1            | Agriculture & Allied Activities | 26%         |
| 2            | Government & Private Services   | 8%          |
| 3            | Trade & Business                | 20%         |
| 4            | Self Employed                   | 10%         |
| 5            | Casual Labour                   | 15%         |
| 6            | Student                         | 6%          |
| 7            | Housewife                       | 7%          |
| 8            | Unemployed                      | 8%          |
| <b>Total</b> |                                 | <b>100%</b> |

Source: Census & SES Survey, Jan-Mar 2020

## 4.11 Access to Social Services

### 4.11.1 Educational service

121. All the clusters have primary schools and Anganwaris<sup>7</sup> located mostly within the clusters or within a distance of 1 km. There are primary schools mainly private in very clusters. High schools are also situated within accessible distance where the students can reach either on foot or by cycle. Attendance of girl students up to high school level is encouraging. As reported there at least 96 primary schools and 60 high schools in the PIA. However, institutional facility beyond high secondary level of education is impeded by lack of frequent public transport system and bad traffic condition, especially during peak hours. The higher education for girls is adversely affected as journey to far off colleges becomes restricted for some of them. There are 13 colleges in the PIA.

### 4.11.2 Health care service

122. There is 11 primary health centre (PHC) and three referral Govt. hospitals in the project influence area. Majority of the people in the PIA avail of the facility of the private health clinics which are available nearby. In case of severity of ailment the referral hospital at accessible distance provides the necessary service. Besides, critical patients are also brought to private hospital at Hyderabad. The government primary health centres are however, constrained by poor health infrastructure and absence of suitable number of doctors. The common mode of transport to a health centre or referral hospital is bus and/or three wheeler or private vehicles. Average travel time to these health care centres is approximately 30 minutes, while journey to Private hospital takes around 15 minutes. The average cost of one round trip journey to the frequently visited Govt. health centres / referral hospital is Rs.30 for about 50% clusters. The same costs about Rs.20 for visit to private hospital.

123. On 1st April, 2008 Ministry of Labour and Employment, Govt. of India has launched a new health insurance scheme, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)<sup>8</sup> for the BPL families in order to protect them from financial liabilities arising out of health issues necessitating hospitalization. The beneficiaries are entitled to hospitalization coverage up to Rs.30,000. The coverage extends up to five members of the family and the beneficiaries need to pay Rs.30 only as registration fee. It has targeted intervention for about 5 to 6 lakhs BPL families in the district. So far about 4 lakhs beneficiary families of the district have been enrolled under this scheme. Six private hospitals in the PIA are empanelled to cater to the need of these poor families in order to ensure their

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<sup>7</sup> Pre-nursery schools within villages under Integrated Child Development Schemes, GOI, which provide some preliminary education and midday nutritious meals.

<sup>8</sup> Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana is a health insurance scheme initiated by Min. Labour & Employment, Gol in 1 April, 2008

hospitalization coverage. It is expected that once this subproject is implemented the poor people within PIA will be able to get the benefit of quality treatment in recognized hospitals under RSBY scheme. There are also some schemes provided by some private health care service providers.

#### **4.11.3 Marketing facility**

124. There is unlimited number of markets within the PIA. Amongst them, most frequently visited major market centre is at Dhubri and Khorajhar, at the project road section. For majority of the clusters the market is located within a distance of 5 km and is accessible by bus and auto. The average travel time is 15 – 30 minutes with round trip travel cost of less than Rs 30 for each person. The wholesale markets are located at Guwahati, Assam. However, many traders and businessmen also travel by bus and jeep to the market to avail of wholesale market facility. The traders of the clusters within PIA buy consumer goods at a reasonable rate to be resold at retail market in the clusters. The travel time to the wholesale market increases even up to 5 hours during rainy months when cost of travel too is raised with an upper limit of Rs 140- 250 by shared vehicle.

#### **4.11.4 Community Development Block service**

125. Community Development Blocks (CD Block) would be established as part of development plan of Govt. of India in order to provide assistance, subsidies, agricultural inputs and expertise and extension service to the rural people for all round development of an area within jurisdiction of a CD Block. The PIA is spread over nine CD Blocks. All the concerned clusters are within a distance of 5 km of their respective CD Block head quarters. Average travel time to most of the block offices is about half an hour with cost of round trip journey up to Rs.20. People can avail of necessary information on various Govt. sponsored schemes like NREGS, low cost housing grant (VAMBAY)<sup>9</sup>, grant for sanitary toilet, free or subsidized agricultural inputs etc.

### **4.12 Access to Civic Amenities**

#### **4.12.1 Transport facility**

126. Transport facility is considered as the most basic of all civic amenities as this is the life line of access to any kind of social services. Most of the clusters in the PIA have adequate road transport facility but it fails to cater its benefit due to traffic congestion. The nearest big railway station at Khokrajhar Junction and is accessible by bus or shared vehicle. Bus service is available near PIA. While 50% of the clusters have access to bus service within 20 km of their places, rest of the locals has to travel up to 30 km. Travel cost to bus service point is Rs 30 for those living within 10 km while rest of the people have to pay up to Rs 50 and time taken to reach such place is about one hour. The local bus services and three wheeler services, most commonly used mode of transport, are

<sup>9</sup> Valmiki Awas Yojana, housing grant for the poor

available for all the clusters which pass along the project road section. People mostly avail of bus service to visit CD Block offices, Govt. and private offices or whole sale markets. The most common difficulty faced by the people is irregular movement of traffic. Apart from that, ill maintained road network, potholes that remain unattended result in increase in travel time and cost, particularly during peak hours. Attendance at schools, particularly for the young children from poor families is very low during rainy months.

#### 4.12.2 Sanitation facility

127. The PIA is growing every day. There is tremendous population pressure now beyond the National Highways. The existing sanitation facilities had been choking out. Also the sanitation facility is not at par with the standard of the modern cities. Solid waste management facilities are lacking most. There is reluctance as well as lack of awareness among the people regarding usefulness of proper sanitation facility, although Govt. encourages people to maintain hygienic sanitation system in house. Local Government Authorities, within the town, had employed large contingent of labour, both male and female, for cleanness of the road and collection of solid waste. However proper implementation of this procedure is absent in the outer fringes. C.D. Blocks, however, provide information on low cost sanitation system through IEC materials like posters and pamphlets to create awareness towards benefit of sanitation.

#### 4.12.3 Drinking water facility

128. About 25% of the clusters have pipeline water supply. Neither there is a regular and sufficient water supply is done nor there is any proper water purification facility installed by the Government. People of most of the clusters do not have access to clean drinking water and have to buy drinking water. Most of the rich households have also their own water purification system as well. There are few residential as well as commercial complexes in the PIA, where they had installed deep tube wells for their drinking as well as other purposes. There is no record of adverse scarcity of drinking water in summer season. Two fresh water reservoir (tank), are the prime source of drinking water of PIA.

#### 4.12.4 Other Services

129. The PIA though is in close proximity to the state capital lacks in many essential services. The most important is the electricity. There is frequent load shedding in the PIA and the supply is irregular and insufficient. There about 2 to 4 hours power failure or load shedding during the office hours.



## 5 CONSULTATIONS

### 5.1 Introduction

130. Public consultations or community participation is an integral part and process of any project which involves resettlement or rehabilitation issues. It helps to incorporate valuable indigenous suggestions and perceptions of development. In the process, stakeholders get the opportunity to address issues, which are resolved after making appropriate changes in design and alternative finalization. The stakeholders become aware of the development schemes and at the same time influence and share the control over these initiatives, decisions and resources. Community consultations also help to avoid opposition to the project, which is otherwise likely to occur.
131. During the course of the social impact assessment, consultation meetings were held to inform the communities and population about the positive as well as negative impacts of the road improvement scheme. Public Consultations were held along the subproject with the displaced households, local persons who will be benefitted from the project and other stakeholders of the sub project. Focus group discussions were held with the youth's group, women's group, farmers, shopkeepers, tenants, interest groups and organisation. Key Informant Interview took place with the village head men, gram panchayat members, head of households and important personalities. There was special consultation with the individual women, vulnerable affected persons and tribal persons. These meetings were used to get wider public input from both the primary and secondary stakeholders.

### 5.2 Identification of the stakeholders

132. The stakeholders are all the people getting affected by the project or are responsible for the project, whether directly or indirectly.
133. Primary stakeholders included those affected negatively or positively by the project, like the PAPs, project beneficiaries and project implementing agencies. This includes the affected families of residential structures, Commercial structures, affected shopkeepers, tenants, artisans and local communities. Secondary stakeholders included other individuals and groups, with an interest in the project, viz., the State Highway, National highway users, Government Stakeholders (BDO, CMOs, ANMs, Teachers etc.) and the line departments.

### 5.3 Consultation during Project Preparation

134. The field work starts from the month of June, 2020 during the Pandemic of Covid-19. It was advised by the Block Development Officer to organize Public Consultation with less than 15 persons at any point of time. The community participation programmes in social impact assessment ensured that information is disseminated to all the PAPs and other stakeholders in appropriate ways. The information dissemination has taken place in vernacular, giving details about the main project features and the entitlement framework.

135. Due consideration has also been given to address the views of the vulnerable groups. The Census/Survey Team carried out preliminary consultations through Focus Group Discussions (FGDS) and meetings with the PAPs as well as the general public in the project area. The local Panchayat leaders were informed through the PIU and the date and venue of the Public Consultation were fixed.
136. About 9 informal FGDs were conducted primarily in settlements with problems of traffic congestion, dense informal/squatter settlement, close junctions and road intersections, and concentration of PAPs. During the survey, intensive discussion and consultation meetings were conducted with the individual PAPs in every affected village wherein policy related issues; displacements and other related issues were discussed. Suggestions and comments by PAPs were incorporated in the project road design as well as the policy measures for resettlement management.
137. Second round of Public Consultations will be conducted at important points, where people could assemble in large numbers. Panchayat members will be contacted to inform the people beforehand. The PIU will be informed to organize formal consultations and the consultant team will also organize informal meetings with village people and other distinguishes persons, leaders of local level organization /association, trucker's association, and village women's groups. The consultation methods will be followed to elicit required information (their views & opinions), are detailed below in Table 5.1.

**Table 5.1 Consultation Methods adopted**

| Stakeholders  | Methods                                       | Status                        |
|---|---|-------------------------------|
| Individual Household Interview of Displaced Households.                   | 100% Survey of the total displaced households | Completed                     |
| Village Headmen & Gram Panchayat members (local elected representatives). | Key Informant Interview                       | Completed                     |
| Women's belonging to various socioeconomic groups.                        | Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)                | Completed also to be Continue |
| Other vulnerable groups (ST and those BPL).                               | Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)                | Completed also to be Continue |
| Government Stakeholders (BDO, CMOs, ANMs, Teachers etc.).                 | Semi-structured interviews                    | Completed                     |

Source: Socio-Economic Survey on June- July2020

**Table 5.2 Consultations Performed at Stage I**

| Sl. No. | Type of Consultation | Number | No. of Attendant |
|---------|----------------------|--------|------------------|
| 1       | FGD                  | 9      | 67               |
| 2       | FGD-Female           | 2      | 11               |
| 3       | KII                  | 4      | 16               |

Source: Socio-Economic Survey on June- July2020

## 5.4 Proceedings and Outcome at Stage - I

138. A detailed public consultation was organized with the potential project affected persons, people's representatives, shopkeepers, businessmen, and others regarding the project benefits and vis-à-vis estimated loss. The main point of discussions were minor realignments to save certain structures, compensation and assistance, road safety etc. It has been observed that the benefits of the proposed project area acknowledged by the local people but they want the Executing Agency, to take care of the implementation of the project to bring about promised benefits with proper safety measures.
139. The information and recommendations gathered from the various stakeholder consultations has been incorporated into the design of the project to ensure that the investments align with local priorities and development plans, and that they will deliver equitable socio-economic benefits to the intended project beneficiaries.
140. Due to the extreme Pandemic situation in the whole world, the PIA is not an exception. There is lockdown, social distancing and various conditions that are not conducive for Public Consultation. As per the guidelines only five persons could be called for Consultation at Panchayat Office thus those are the Public Representatives and the Public Consultation is rather Key Informant Interview in Nature. Informal FGDs have been done at the villages, market place and other common places to gather and disseminate information about the proposed project.
141. Still there might be persons who could not be informed or not satisfied with the present information, for them a special system is introduced by the survey team. One email address and one dedicated mobile number which is shared with the leaflets for satisfying mainly the PAPs and the locals regarding any queries or complain.
142. Any call at the mobile would be answered by the surveyors, if the caller is not satisfied then call could be transfer to some senior positions or the caller number and queries is recorded and passed on to some senior positions for satisfying the caller. This email and mobile number will be shared/handed over to the PIU for future.

Mobile No: +91 8876608242

Email: [information.nh127@gmail.com](mailto:information.nh127@gmail.com)

**Table 5. 3 Brief Description of some sample Public Consultation**

| <b>Date / Place</b>                              | <b>No of Participants</b>       | <b>Major Issues</b>  | <b>Agreed upon</b>   | <b>Mitigation Measures - Input to technical Design</b>  |
|--|---------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Place: Srirampur Bazar, 20/07/2020               | Total-13<br>Male-13<br>Female-0 | The existing alignment passes through the town area. It is also a junction town and many Goods vehicles passes through the town. There are both commercial and residential establishments along the alignment. It has been revealed from the Public consultations that the people on both side of the road, considering future potential in development, but afraid of road accident and menace like trafficking and HIV. Some of them also put the issue of construction of concrete drains for the development of the sewage system of the town. | Combined effort of the local authorities with the Government officials as well as the other stake holders would remove all the obstacles for development.                        | The local authorities also assured that they would help in development of roads project. Road safety awareness campaign should be made at schools   |
| Place: Malkapur, 20/07/2020<br><b>Female FGD</b> | Total-3<br>Male-0<br>Female-3   | During discussion it has been observed that the benefits of the proposed project area acknowledged by the local people but they want the Executing Agency, to take care of the implementation of the project to bring about promised benefits and the traffic safety.<br><br>Simultaneously a focus group discussion with all female participants was held in the same area.   | The female participants apprehend about the increase in the number of road accidents and would be dangerous to the children and students who usually not careful using the roads | It has been suggested to make traffic safety awareness campaign at the schools and localities.<br><br>It is also learnt that a NGO would be recruited for developing the awareness of the people of PIA regarding, trafficking, gender issues and other social stigmas. |
| Place: Majadabri-2, 20/07/2020                   | Total-6<br>Male-6<br>Female-0   | If the existing road is to be improved, there is loss of residential & commercial and religious structure. The livelihood loss of the people is apprehended. Therefore, the local people had trade of this loss for future development. The local were positive about development. As per the suggestions received through public consultation, the proposed project and its benefits is the only feasible option for development of the area. The main point of discussion was to keep safe two religious structures.                             | The proposed road project is the only feasible option for development.   | The people agreed to cooperate and help in all possible ways for the successful of the project. As the people are very much against the demolishing the religious structures some less PRoW would be acquired   |

| Date / Place                         | No of Participants            | Major Issues  | Agreed upon  | Mitigation Measures - Input to technical Design  |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Place :<br>Kayarappur,<br>20/07/2020 | Total-7<br>Male-7<br>Female-0 | The town is basically a trading hub. The cultivators as well as the traders are concern of selling their agricultural and industrial output at proper price Though the town lacks in many infrastructural facilities, but they think that with better communication there would be economic development their prosperity. All other issues would be solved automatically. As this proposed road is the only communication to the outer world they want the road to be completed within schedule time. | The road after constructed would have major impact on both the economic and social life of the locals of the area.   | The road is expected to be completed by two years.   |
| Place :<br>Uzanpetla,<br>21/07/2020  | Total-8<br>Male-8<br>Female-0 | The livelihood loss of the people is apprehended. The local people want some jobs of unskilled labour and petty supplier to the Civil Contractor. The local were positive about development. As per the suggestions received through public consultation, the proposed project and its benefits is the only feasible option for development of the area.  | The proposed road project is the only feasible option for development.   | The people agreed to cooperate and help in all possible ways for the successful of the project. The PWD assure to provide jobs and petty contract as many as possible to the local people.                                   |
| Place :<br>Baniyamari,<br>22/07/2020 | Total-5<br>Male-5<br>Female-0 | The existing alignment passes through the town area. It is also a junction town and many Goods vehicles passes through the town. There are both commercial and residential establishments along the alignment. As the proposed road will allure the motorist to drive fast there would be increase in road accident   | Combined effort of the local authorities with the Government officials as well as the other stake holders would remove all the obstacles for development. Road Safety will be look after                             | The local authorities also assured that they would help in development of road project. Road safety awareness campaign should be made at schools. There would ample signage and other road furniture to reduce the accident. |
| Place :<br>Bhatipetla,<br>22/07/2020 | Total-7<br>Male-6<br>Female-1 | A detailed public consultation was organized with the potential project affected persons, people's representatives, shopkeepers, businessmen, and others regarding the project benefits and vis-à-vis estimated loss. The most important topic of discussion was the alignment which passes through the two-market complex, which is fully affected. The residents with their representatives all disagree in demolishing of the market complex, partially or fully.                                  | The local people had agreed in the view of the proposed road project which will bring some hope to the movement of the heavy vehicles and development of the area but against any damages to the market structures.. | The PWD officials had agreed to take special care for traffic movement and road safety.  |

| Date / Place   | No of Participants              | Major Issues   | Agreed upon   | Mitigation Measures - Input to technical Design  |
|--|---------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Place : Paglahat, 23/07/2020<br><b>Female FGD</b>  | Total-8<br>Male-0<br>Female-8   | Focus Group discussion with the Female population reveals that there is need for training of the locals in handicrafts mainly weaving. During discussion it has been observed that skills of weaving, tailoring, making of small artefacts of bamboo are almost at a dead end. The local females want the Executing Agency to take care of the proper training and marketing of the same. The female participants apprehend about the increase in the number of road accidents.. | The female agree to form Self Help Group at the localities to jointly produce and market the handicrafts of the PIA.                                      | A NGO would be recruited for developing the awareness of the people of PIA regarding road safety, trafficking, gender issues and other social stigmas. The NGO would also entrusted to train and to do market survey for marketing of the handicraft products. |
| Place : Paglahat, 23/07/2020   | Total-14<br>Male-14<br>Female-0 | It is also a junction town and many Goods vehicles passes through the town. There are both commercial and residential establishments along the alignment. Some of them also put the issue of construction of concrete drains for the development of the sewage system of the town.   | Combined effort of the local authorities with the Government officials as well as the other stake holders would remove all the obstacles for development. | The local authorities also assured that they would help in development of roads project. Road safety awareness campaign should be made at schools  |
| Place : Dumardaha, 24/07/2020  | Total-6<br>Male-5<br>Female-1   | If the existing road is to be improved, there is loss of residential & commercial and religious structure. But the local were positive about development. The main point of discussion was health and education which is poor in the area due to lack of communication.  | The proposed road project is the only feasible option for development.  | The people agreed to cooperate and help in all possible ways for the successful of the project.  |
| Place : Kachari Hat, 20/07/2020  | Total-8<br>Male-8<br>Female-0   | The town is basically a trading hub. The cultivators as well as the traders are concern of selling their agricultural and industrial output at proper price Though the town lacks in many infrastructural facilities, but they think that with better communication there would be economic development their prosperity. All other issues would be solved automatically.  | The road after constructed would have major impact on both the economic and social life of the locals of the area.  | The road is expected to be completed by two years and being look as a positive step to future..  |
| In addition to the above specific public consultations and FGDs the peoples were also consulted. In the villages the impact of social and economic are more. In all the villages the access to the market would increase and based on this the valuation of land and properties would also increase. |                                 |  |   |  |

143. Some photographs of the FGDs and KII are revealed as exhibits.

**Figure 5. 1 Pictures of First Stage Consultations**

|  |  |
|--|--|
|   | <p>Focus Group Discussion with the distinguish personalities at the Panchayat Office at Dumardaha Dhubri District on dated 24/07/2020. The detail alignment of the proposed road was discussed and also the benefits of the proposed road were discussed at a length. The persons attend the meeting have put forward some suggestions which was conveyed to the local PWD.</p> <p>About six persons all are male attended the meeting of which five are male and one female.</p>  |
| <p>Focus group discussion at Majadabri-2 Market Of Kokrajhar District on dated 20/07/2020 was held with the land owners and agricultural labourers (six persons all male). The PAPs were aware of the project but anxious to know the benefits (compensation and assistance) the project would provide them in lieu of land acquisition.</p> |   |
|   | <p>Focus group discussion maintaining social distance was held with the land owners and agricultural labourers (five persons all male) who would be affected by the project and the alignment were explained in detail. Detailed understandings regarding the affected peoples' perceived benefits and losses in relation to the project were developed and the affected peoples' views on the project were recorded. People are aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development at Baniyamari village on dated 22/07/2020.</p> |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>Focus Group Discussion with about fourteen persons (all male) was held maintaining social distancing. The Panchayat Member of the village, in presence of the Survey Coordinator, explains the local people about the detail of the project. All the queries of the villagers were answered. Detailed understandings regarding the affected peoples' perceived benefits and losses in relation to the project were recorded</p> <p>Place: Paglahat at Dhubri District<br/>Dated 23/07/2020.</p>                       |   |
|    | <p>Meetings were held with the affected people. People are aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development.</p> <p>Place: Sriram Pur Bazar At Kokrajhar District<br/>Date: 20/07/2020</p> <p>About thirteen persons attended the meeting of which no are female.</p> |
| <p>FGD with the female members (eight members all female) of the PAHs at Paglahat on dated 23/07/2020 is being carried on the proposed project road. The Affected persons were also explained in detail about the projects and their entitlements. People are made aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development. The conception and myths regarding the developmental works were also noted.</p> |   |
|  |   |



|  |   |
|--|---|
|   | <p>Informal consultation with theyouths at Kyarappur Market areas being done on dated 20/07/20 on the proposed project road to understand their views and needs. The youths were also explained in detail about the projects and their entitlements about trainings. The conception and myths regarding the developmental works were also noted. About seven persons all are male attended the meeting.</p>   |
|    | <p>Detailed discussion infront of a community structure being held to understand the requirement of the affected community and their vision for the rehabilitation of the same. The perceived benefits and losses in relation to the project were also discussed and the views of the local people regarding the project were recorded. People are aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development. Place: Kachari Hat at Dhubri District Date: 25/07/2020, About eight persons all are male attended the meeting.</p> |
| <p>The work was progress on affected people and collected the data from the villagers. People are made aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development. <b>About three persons attended the meeting of which all are female.</b> Place: Malkapur in Kokrajhar District<br/>Date: 20/07/2020</p> |   |

|   |  |
|---|--|
|                            | <p>Conducting information of the affected people is being done on the proposed project road. The Affected persons were also explained in detail about the projects and their entitlements. People are made aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development. The conception and myths regarding the developmental works were also noted. About eight persons attended the meeting of which all are male.</p> <p>Place: Uzanpetla at Dhubri District<br/>Date: 21/07/2020</p> |
|                           | <p>Meetings were held with the affected people. People are aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development. People are aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development. About seven persons attended the meeting of which six are male and one female. Place: Bhatipetla at Dhubri District Date: 22/07/2020</p>                                       |
| <p>Key Informant Interview was Held On Balajan Panchayat Office At Dhubri District on dated 21/07/2020.</p> |    |



Key Informant Interview On Modhusulmari Panchyat Office At Dhubri District on dated 25/07/2020.

Key Informant Interview At Golakganj BDO office in Agomani area At Dhubri District on dated 23/07/2020.

BDO Name Mr. Parthapratim Barman

Phone No.9654056847.



Key Informant Interview At Tiymari Pradhan Office At Dhubri District on Dated 21/07/2020.



### 5.5 Community Perceptions about the Project/ Alignment

- The stakeholders become much aware of the development schemes.
- At the same time influence and share the control over these initiatives, decisions and resources.
- A major outcome of consultation during the initial stage of project implementation can be noted in terms of assessment of the affected area having PWD land and the private land.
- Community consultations will help to avoid opposition to the project, which is otherwise likely to occur at any stage or time.
- The Community were ready to support the project implementing authority as they understood that the project will improve local infrastructures and businesses as well as establish improved connection with other parts of the state in terms of education, health care, trade and commerce and tourism etc.

### 5.6 Proceedings and Outcome at Stage – II

144. The second stage Public Consultations have been conducted in eight locations from 16.08.2020 to 24.08.2020 after informing stakeholders as per JICA guidelines. The second stage public consultations were planned from 06.08.2020 but due to the pandemic situation social gatherings were prohibited by the state government so the public consultations were delayed. The Assam Government order is annexed as Annexure 6.

**Table 5.4 Consultations Performed at Stage I**

| Sl. No. | Type of Consultation | Number | No. of Attendant |
|---------|----------------------|--------|------------------|
| 1       | FGD                  | 8      | 71               |
| 2       | FGD-Female           | 2      | 18               |
| 3       | KII                  | 3      | 8                |

*Source: Socio-Economic Survey on June- July2020*

**Table 5.5 : Questions/opinions and response by NHIDCL or Local authority during Public consultation**

| S.No. | Questions/opinions  | Response by NHIDCL or Local authority  |
|-------|---|--|
| 1.    | Have no title documents but have standing crop, Plants & Fish farming what will be the compensation process?  | NHIDCL officials and PWD explained him the provisions of the Right to fair compensation and transparency in land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement act, 2013 (RFCTLARR 2013) and Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 and Policy guidelines of JICA will be applicable for livelihood impact. |
| 2.    | My farmland may get impacted by road construction due to dumping of soil and other construction material, can it be avoided? Is there compensation for such damage if they occur? | PWD mentioned that any such damage will be covered by the NHIDCL and the provisions of Right to fair compensation and transparency in land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement act, 2013, Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 and Policy guidelines of JICA will be applicable.                |
| 3.    | Is there any provision for training the ST being impacted   | Yes, as per RFCTLARR-2013, Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 and Policy guidelines of JICA there is a provision for resettlement & rehabilitation. BTC also has elaborate programs for Rehabilitation and upgradation of ST.  |
| 4.    | My livelihood is being impacted, will I get regular job?  | RFCTLARR-2013, Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 and Policy guidelines of JICA has provisions for training/skill development and also it's possible to work at the project site if you're qualified.  |
| 5.    | Request from Dhubri market people was to highlight the road alignment. They want the alignment to shift as to minimise the impact on structures at market.                        | The selected alignment does not affect Dhubri market. The impact assessments considering all related aspects were conducted before arriving a best possible alignment.   |
| 6.    | My House is getting impacted, please tell me know the resettlement and rehabilitation plan.   | As per the provisions of RFCTLARR-2013, Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 and Policy guidelines of JICA will be applicable and necessary compensation will be provided to the affected people   |
| 7.    | Can you please share the details about compensation for structure for various categories that will get impacted? Can it be made available through SDM office to all               | The compensation will be done as per RFCTLARR-2013, Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 and Policy guidelines of JICA for the complete structure.   |

|     | PAP's  |  |
|-----|--|--|
| 8.  | Why are you following an outdated act of 2013 in the year 2019. Why not update the act as per today?   | NHIDCL officials clarified that RFCTLARR-2013 act is same however, the market rates for compensation and rehabilitation are subject to the local current average market rates.                                   |
| 9.  | What is the plan for training and reskilling of effected people?   | NHIDCL conducts multiple training from time to time for local PAP in conjunction with local administration and contractors.  |
| 10. | Temple is being impacted by the road widening. Request you to change the alignment to save the structure and respect the religious sentiments of locals. | NHIDCL officials mentioned that local administration is sensitive to all such requests and will do whatever necessary for smooth transition/movement and redevelopment of any impacted structure due to project. |

### 5.7 Methodology of Consultation at BTC Area

1. Planned discussion was arranged with the Executive Engineer of Boroland Territorial Council was arranged.
2. Resource persons from each cluster/village/ habitation were invited in the meeting on 04.08.2020 at the office of the Mr. Jagmohan Basumathari, Executive Engineer of Boroland Territorial Council at Kokrajhar.
3. Resource persons/ Village Chairman were given the printed leaflets and the meeting dates were fixed.
4. The writing of the leaflets were explained to the Resource Persons so that they could disseminate the information at the individual DP level.
5. These resource persons informed local people about the dates of the meeting and regularly update the information.
6. ST population were also informed through the District Council.
7. Local Persons were inducted in the Team to facilitate consultation.
8. Schedule of the meetings were changed and it was updated through the resource persons.
9. Resource persons were discussed for finalization of the place of the meeting.

10. On the appointed date and time, the consultants' team carried out the consultations and focus group discussions (FGDs) with the Schedule Tribe Population, mainly their representatives.
11. ST people eager to join were entertained.
12. Leaflets were distributed among all the ST persons available.
13. Dedicated Mobile Number and Email Address printed in the leaflets were shared with all the ST population for further queries and explanation.
14. However, in order to document the issues raised by the potential DPs, public consultations at this stage were not conducted by using structured formats.
15. Due to Pandemic situation large gatherings were avoided and the consultations with the representatives were carried out at some places.
16. The female ST members and leaders of the groups were explained in details for subsequently disclosing the same in simpler language to the local female residents.

### 5.8 Brief Description of some sample Public Consultation

| Date / Place | No of Participants | Issues Discussed | Mitigation Measures Adopted |
|--------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
|--------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|

| Date / Place                                 | No of Participants              | Issues Discussed   | Mitigation Measures Adopted   |
|--|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Place:<br>Kyarappur<br>Village<br>17.08.2020 | Total 4<br>persons both<br>Male | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Church Pastor Mr. Suleman Mochahary is not pleased with the present alignment as the proposed road enters the ground in front of the Church.</li> <li>2. There should be parking place in front of the Church.</li> <li>3. The Pastor apprehends that the development will bring evil with it in the present society.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It was assured that the Church will be safe and there would be no damage of any of the Church area/property. Only the part of the ground outside the Church boundary would be impacted.</li> <li>2. The ERoW would be at least 30m in front of the Church which will not hamper the parking facilities.</li> <li>3. It is also explained that a NGO would be recruited for developing the awareness of the people of PIA regarding, trafficking, gender issues and other social stigmas.</li> </ol> |



| Date / Place                              | No of Participants           | Issues Discussed   | Mitigation Measures Adopted   |
|---|------------------------------|--|---|
| Place: Anandapur Village Date: 18.08.2020 | Total 9 persons all are male | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. With the proposed alignment of the existing road, there will be loss of residential, commercial and religious structures. The people want to know the compensation, assistance and other benefits that would be provided by the project.</li> <li>2. The livelihood loss of the people is apprehended. The measure that the project is proposing to restore their loss in livelihoods.</li> <li>3. The other point of discussion was health and education which is poor in the area. The Local people want a PHC/HWC (Primary Health Centre/ Health and Wellness Centre) in the area.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It was assured that there will be proper compensation and assistance to all the impacted persons as per the Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 and as per the guidelines of JICA. All the CPRs would also be reconstructed or restored. The Entitlement Matrix is shared.</li> <li>2. The project would provide training to upgrade/acquire skills to restore livelihoods. There would be also support from the projects in various ways to restore the livelihoods of the impacted persons.</li> <li>3. It was assure by the PWD that there demand of PHC would be forwarded as it is beyond the scope of this project.</li> </ol> |
| Place: BCDC Office, 17.08.2020            | Total 4 persons all are Male | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mr. Deobar Iswary, village Chairman propose to provide employment of a few locals in the project.</li> <li>2. Also proposes to provide petty contracts to the local youths</li> </ol>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Providing permanent employment is beyond the scope of this project. But the Civil Contractor will be advised to employ as many as local youths as possible.</li> <li>2. The Civil Contractor will also be advised to provide petty contracts to the local youth.</li> </ol>   |

| Date / Place                              | No of Participants                                     | Issues Discussed   | Mitigation Measures Adopted  |
|---|--|--|--|
| Place: Naisapur, Kokrajhar<br>18.08.2020  | Three male and three female land owners                | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There is very mild impact of the residential structures at the Villages and the people are mostly interested in construction of the road.</li> <li>2. Public consultation was organized with the potential project affected persons, regarding the project benefits and vis-à-vis estimated loss.</li> <li>3. The road accident will increase</li> <li>4. There should be a waiting shed at the area.</li> <li>5. There should be a proper drainage facilities</li> <li>6. The people are anxiously waiting for the completion of the road and the project should not be kept in waiting for years.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.The EA assured to minimize the impact on the structures during actual implementation.</li> <li>2.The Compensation and assistance as per the laws and policies they are eligible was discussed.</li> <li>3.It was assured that the design will ensure safer movement of traffic</li> <li>4.There would be waiting shed as per the design.</li> <li>5.Road drains are part of the design.</li> <li>6.The project is expected to be completed by two and half years</li> </ol> |
| Place: Kembolpur, Kokrajhar<br>18.08.2020 | Five female land owners including the Panchayat Member | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Public consultation was organized with the potential project affected persons, regarding the project benefits and vis-à-vis estimated loss.</li> <li>2. There should be a waiting shed at the area.</li> <li>3. There should be street lighting throughout the alignment.</li> </ol>   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.The Compensation and assistance as per the laws and policies they are eligible was discussed.</li> <li>2.There would be waiting shed as per the design.</li> <li>3.Street Lighting will be provided as per the IRC codes.</li> </ol>  |

### 5.9 Special Consultation for Schedule Tribe Population at the PIA

|  |   |
|--|---|
|   | <p>Second Stage Public consultation Started with the meeting with the Mr. Jagmohan Basumathari, Executive Engineer of Boroland Territorial Council at his Kokrajhar Office on 04/08/2020 with the Village Chairman/representatives of the area regarding the fixation of the date of meeting for discussion regarding the details of compensation, assistance, training and other benefits of the project.</p> <p>The dates were fixed from 06.08.2020 but delayed for the Pandemic situation and started on 16.08.2020</p> |
| <p>Group Discussion at Anandapur at Kokrajhar on 18.08.2020.</p> <p>Meetings were held with the affected people. Detailed understandings regarding the affected peoples' perceived benefits and losses in relation to the project were developed and the affected peoples' views on the project were recorded. People are aware about the about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development.</p> <p>The affected people were provided with the details about the financial compensation / assistance that to be provided against their losses in commercial and residential structures.</p> |   |
|  |   |

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|--|--|
|   | <p>Second Stage Public consultation was held at Kyarappur Church at Kokrajhar District on 17/08/2020. The Pastor of the Church and elected representatives of the area were consulted regarding the detail compensation, assistance, training and other benefits of the project.</p> |
| <p>Second Stage Public consultation was held at Jacobpur Panchayat Office of Dhubri District on 17/08/2020 with the elected representatives of the area regarding the detail compensation, assistance, training and other benefits of the project.</p> |   |
|   | <p>Second Stage Public consultation was held at BCDC Office at Jacobpur at Kokrajhar District on 17/08/2020 with the elected representatives of the area regarding the detail compensation, assistance, training and other benefits of the project.</p>                              |

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>Focus Group Discussion with about eighteen persons (all male) was held maintaining at Naisapur village of Kokrajhar District on 19/08/2020. All the queries of the villagers were answered. Detailed understandings regarding the affected peoples' perceived benefits and losses in relation to the project were recorded.</p> |    |
|    | <p>The women panchayat member is made aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development. About three persons attended the meeting of which all are female.</p> <p>Place: Kembolpur 2No in Kokrajhar District<br/>Date: 19/08/2020</p> |
|  |  |

5.10

### 5.11 Methodology of Consultation at other Area

1. Planned discussion was arranged with the Block Development Officer was arranged.
2. Resource persons from each cluster/village/ habitation were invited in the meeting on 03.08.2020 at the office of the BDO of Hatidura, Golukganj and Gouripur at Dhubri District.
3. The meetings with the Panchayat of Tamarhat, Tiyamari-Madhusuimari and Madhusuimari.
4. Resource persons/ Village Head/ Gaon Bura were given the printed leaflets and the meeting dates were fixed.
5. The writing of the leaflets was explained to the Resource Persons so that they could disseminate the information at the individual DP level.
6. These resource persons informed local people about the dates of the meeting and regularly update the information
7. Local Persons were inducted in the Team to facilitate consultation.
8. Schedule of the meetings were changed and it was updated through the resource persons.
9. Resource persons were discussed for finalization of the place of the meeting.
10. On the appointed date and time, the consultants' team carried out the consultations and focus group discussions (FGDs) with the local population, mainly their representatives.
11. However, in order to document the issues raised by the potential DPs, public consultations at this stage were not conducted by using structured formats.
12. Dedicated Mobile Number and Email Address printed in the leaflets were shared with all the population for further queries and explanation.
13. Due to Pandemic situation large gatherings were avoided and the consultations with the representatives were carried out at some places.
14. The female Panchayat members were explained in details to disseminate the information to the local female residents.
15. The Leaders of the female Self Help Groups (SHG) were consulted and explained the same in details for subsequently disclosing the same in simpler language to the local female members.

NH-127 B (Assam portion) starting from Srirampur on NH-27 (old NH-31 C) at Chainage 0.000 km to the immediate approach of proposed bridge over river Brahmaputra near Dhubri at chainage 55.700 km.

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### 5.12 Brief Description of some sample Public Consultation

| Date / Place  | No of Participants                                  | Issues Discussed   | Mitigation Measures Adopted   |
|---|---|--|---|
| Place:<br>Kalyanpur,<br>17.08.2020                    | Total 7<br>persons 5<br>male and 2<br>female        | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.The people are enthusiast about development of the road as this is the only mode of communication to the outer world but worried about the safety of the students coming to the school by foot or bicycle as they frequently have to go to earthen shoulder with the movements of heavy vehicles.</li> <li>2.The teacher demanded speed breaker on both the side of the school.</li> <li>3.To increase awareness about the road safety measures as the area witness high and heavy traffic</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The PWD assures that there would be paved shoulders and also the black top would be more 7.5m at this place</li> <li>2. It was agreed to put traffic calming measures all along the school zone.</li> <li>3. It was also agreed that Road Safety Campaign would be undertaken in collaboration with the schools.</li> </ol>   |
| Place:<br>Barundanga on<br>17/08/2020<br>(Female FGD) | Total 10<br>persons<br>female is 9<br>and male is 1 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Most of the women are petty shopkeepers or customers and they want a proper market to be constructed by the Authority.</li> <li>2. There is no permanent shade for bus stop/auto stand.</li> <li>3. The condition of the road is very bad during monsoon.</li> <li>4. There is no Government transport facility available at this area.</li> </ol>   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The PWD assure to inform the Authority for construction of the Market as this is beyond the scope of this project.</li> <li>2. Proper Bus Stop/Auto Stand is proposed in the design.</li> <li>3. The proposed road will be all weather road and the condition would be much better.</li> <li>4. It would be proposed to the Transport Department to provide transport facilities in this area.</li> </ol> |



| Date / Place                             | No of Participants           | Issues Discussed  | Mitigation Measures Adopted   |
|--|------------------------------|---|---|
| Place: Paglahat Village Date: 17.08.2020 | Total 8 persons all are male | <p>1.A detailed public consultation was organized with the potential project affected persons, people's representatives, shopkeepers, businessmen, and others regarding the project benefits and vis-à-vis estimated loss.</p> <p>2.There is huge movement of heavy vehicle carrying river bed materials/sands from the river during summer which causes major problem for the local traffic and residents.</p> | <p>1. The local people were assured that there would be proper compensation and assistance as per the legal provision of the state of Assam as well as per the guidelines of ADB.</p> <p>2. The PWD officials had agreed to take special care for traffic movement and road safety.</p> |

| Date / Place   | No of Participants  | Issues Discussed   | Mitigation Measures Adopted   |
|--|---|--|---|
| Place:<br>Uzanpetla at<br>Dhubri District<br>18.08.2020                | Total 10 male and 7 female members of the locality who are going to be impacted | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. With the proposed alignment of the existing road, there will be loss of residential, commercial and religious structures. The people want to know the compensation, assistance and other benefits that would be provided by the project.</li> <li>2. The livelihood loss of the people is apprehended. The measure that the project is proposing to restore their loss in livelihoods.</li> <li>3. The other point of discussion was health and education which is poor in the area. The Local people want a higher secondary school at their area.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It was assured that there will be proper compensation and assistance to all the impacted persons as per the Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 and as per the guidelines of JICA. All the CPRs would also be reconstructed or restored. The Entitlement Matrix is shared.</li> <li>2. The project would provide training to upgrade/acquire skills to restore livelihoods. There would be also support from the projects in various ways to restore the livelihoods of the impacted persons.</li> <li>3. It was assure by the PWD that there demand of Higher Secondary School would be forwarded as it is beyond the scope of this project.</li> </ol> |
| Place:<br>Madhusulmari,<br>BDO Office<br>Dhubri District<br>18.08.2020 | Total 4 persons all are Male  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. BDO was interested with the project and appraise about the Village Members about the details of the project</li> <li>2. Requested to provide petty contracts to the local youths</li> </ol>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Compensation and Assistance would be provided as per the Entitlement Matrix.</li> <li>2. The Civil Contractor will also be advised to provide petty contracts to the local youth.</li> </ol>  |

| Date / Place   | No of Participants           | Issues Discussed   | Mitigation Measures Adopted   |
|--|------------------------------|--|---|
| Place: Paglahat, BDO Office Dhubri District<br>16.08.2020      | Total 5 persons all are Male | <p>1.The main point of discussion was to save a temple or reconstruct the temple. The temple committees chairman Sujit Mondal also agreed to provide land for new construction of the temple.</p> <p>2.A detailed public consultation was organized with the potential project affected persons, people's representatives, shopkeepers, businessmen, and others regarding the project benefits and vis-à-vis estimated loss.</p> | <p>1. It was assured that all the CPRs that might be impacted will be restored/reconstruct /resettle/ rehabilitated.</p> <p>2. The local people were assured that there would be proper compensation and assistance as per the legal provision of the state of Assam as well as per the guidelines of JICA.</p> |
| Place: Balajan, Panchayat Office Dhubri District<br>16.08.2020 | Total 6 persons all are Male | <p>1.A detailed public consultation was organized with the representatives of the potential project affected persons, people's regarding the project benefits and vis-à-vis estimated loss.</p>  | <p>1. The elected representatives of the area were explained the detail compensation, assistance, training and other benefits of the project.</p>   |

| Date / Place   | No of Participants  | Issues Discussed   | Mitigation Measures Adopted  |
|--|---|--|--|
| Place: Srirampur at Kokrajhar District                               | Three male and three female land owner family and friends | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There is very mild impact of the residential structures at the Villages and the people are mostly interested in construction of the road.</li> <li>2. Public consultation was organized with the potential project affected persons, regarding the project benefits and vis-à-vis estimated loss.</li> <li>3. The road accident will increase</li> <li>4. There should be a waiting shed at the area.</li> <li>5. There should be a proper drainage facilities</li> <li>6. The people are anxiously waiting for the completion of the road and the project should not be kept in waiting for years.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The EA assured to minimize the impact on the structures during actual implementation.</li> <li>2. The Compensation and assistance as per the laws and policies they are eligible was discussed.</li> <li>3. It was assured that the design will ensure safer movement of traffic</li> <li>4. There would be waiting shed as per the design.</li> <li>5. Road drains are part of the design.</li> <li>6. The project is expected to be completed by two and half years</li> </ol> |
| Place: Baniyamari Panchayat Pradhan at Dhubri District on 17/07/2020 | Panchayat Pradhan   | The person was keen to know the details of the eligibility and entitlement of the project  | The Panchayat Pradhan explained in details the eligibility and entitlement of the project and was assured that there would be proper compensation and assistance as per the legal provision of the state of Assam as well as per the guidelines of JICA.   |

| Date / Place                                       | No of Participants   | Issues Discussed   | Mitigation Measures Adopted  |
|--|--|--|--|
| Place: Kumargang Dhubri<br>18.08.2020              | Total 17 male members of the locality who are going to be impacted | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. With the proposed alignment of the existing road, there will be loss of residential, commercial and religious structures. The people want to know the compensation, assistance and other benefits that would be provided by the project.</li> <li>2. The livelihood loss of the people is apprehended. The measure that the project is proposing to restore their loss in livelihoods.</li> <li>3. The other point of discussion was health and education which is poor in the area due to lack of communication.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. It was assured that there will be proper compensation and assistance to all the impacted persons. All the CPRs would also be reconstructed or restored.</li> <li>5. The project would provide training to upgrade/acquire skills to restore livelihoods. There would be also support from the projects in various ways to restore the livelihoods of the impacted persons.</li> <li>6. It was assured by the PWD that there demand of PHC would be forwarded as it is beyond the scope of this project.</li> </ol> |
| Place: Vatipetlla in Dhubri District<br>18.08.2020 | 18 members all are female  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. During discussion it has been observed that the benefits of the proposed project area acknowledged by the local people but they want the Executing Agency, to take care of the implementation of the project to bring about promised benefits and the traffic safety.</li> <li>2. The most important topic of discussion was the increase of the numbers of strangers.</li> </ol>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The road could be widening by avoiding any major impact on both the settlement. It has been suggested to make traffic safety awareness campaign at the schools and localities.</li> <li>2. It is also learnt that a NGO would be recruited for developing the awareness of the people of PIA regarding, trafficking, gender issues and other social stigmas.</li> </ol>  |

| Date / Place  | No of Participants         | Issues Discussed   | Mitigation Measures Adopted  |
|---|----------------------------|--|--|
| Place: Tamarhat in Dhubri District<br>12.08.2020<br><i>(This was held as per pre schedule date)</i> | 14 males and 4 females     | 1.Public consultation was organized with the potential project affected persons, regarding the project benefits and vis-à-vis estimated loss.<br>2.There would be no impact to the structures and the people are anxiously waiting for the completion of the road.   | 1. The Compensation and assistance as per the laws and policies they are eligible was discussed.<br>2. The project is expected to be completed by two and half years.        |
| Place: Basantpur in Dhubri District<br>18.08.2020   | Eight Persons all are male | 1.A detailed public consultation was organized with the potential project affected persons, people’s representatives, shopkeepers, businessmen, and others regarding the project benefits and vis-à-vis estimated loss.<br>2.The local residents with their representatives demanded proper road safety structures to be introduced in the design. | 1. The Compensation and assistance as per the laws and policies they are eligible was discussed,<br>2. It was assured that the design will ensure safer movement of traffic. |

**Figure 5. 2 Pictures of Second Stage Consultations**

|  |   |
|--|---|
|   | <p>Focus Group Discussion with about eighteen persons (all male) was held maintaining at Naisapur village of Kokrajhar District on 19/08/2020. The Survey Coordinator, explains the local people about the detail of the project. All the queries of the villagers were answered. Detailed understandings regarding the affected peoples' perceived benefits and losses in relation to the project were recorded.</p>   |
| <p>Handing over the leaflet as part of the disclosure process at Majadabri-2 Village Of Kokrajhar District on 19/08/2020 was held with the land owners and agricultural labourers (six persons of them three are male and three female). The PAPs were aware of the project but anxious to know the benefits (compensation and assistance) the project would provide them in lieu of land acquisition.</p> |    |
|   | <p>Focus group discussion maintaining social distance was held with the land owners and agricultural labourers who would be affected by the project and the alignment were explained in detail. People are aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development at Kalyanpur village on 17/08/2020.</p> |

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| <p>Focus Group Discussion with about eight persons (all male) was held maintaining social distancing. At the residence of Village Headman and local Panchayat representatives as part of the disclosure and explains the local people about the detail of the project benefit and compensation. All the queries of the villagers were answered. Place: Paglahat at Dhubri District</p> <p>Dated 17/08/2020.</p>  |    |
|    | <p>Meetings were held maintaining social distancing with the affected persons and also the women member of the village panchayat.</p> <p>Place: Srirampur at Kokrajhar District</p> <p>Date: 19/08/2020</p> <p>About six persons attended the meeting of them five are female and two male and the details of the compensation, training and other benefits of the project is discussed as part of the project disclosure.</p> |
| <p>FGD with the female members (eight members all female) at Barundanga on 17/08/2020 is being carried on the proposed project road. The Affected persons were also explained in detail about the projects and their entitlements as part of the project disclosure. People are made aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development. The conception and myths regarding the developmental works were also noted.</p> |    |



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|   | <p>Informal consultation on 19/08/20 with the village artisans at Kyarappur village area is carried out as a part of the disclosure to understand their need and ambition. The youths were also explained in detail about the projects and their entitlements about trainings. The conception and myths regarding the developmental works were also noted. About four persons attended the meeting all are female.</p>   |
|    | <p>Informal consultation with the affected people from the villages. The perceived benefits and losses in relation to the project were also discussed and the views of the local people regarding the project were recorded as a part of the disclosure. People are aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development. Place: Kachari Hat at Dhubri District Date: 18/08/2020, About eight persons all are male attended the meeting.</p> |
| <p>The women panchayat member is made aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development. About three persons attended the meeting of which all are female.</p> <p>Place: Kembolpur 2No in Kokrajhar District<br/>Date: 19/08/2020</p> |    |

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|    | <p>Conducting a formal Public Consultation at the Residence of the Village Chairman as a part of second stage consultation. The information of the meeting was given on 12.08.2020 and the affected people had attended the meeting on 18.08.2020. The Affected persons were explained in detail about the projects and their entitlements. The conception and myths regarding the developmental works were also noted. About eighteen persons attended the meeting of which eight are male and ten are female.</p> <p>Place: Uzanpetla at Dhubri District<br/>Date: 18/08/2020</p> |
|   | <p>Informal meeting were held with the affected people. People are aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development. People are aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development. About five persons attended the meeting of which all male.</p> <p>.Place: Bhatipetla at Dhubri District<br/>Date: 18/08/2020</p>                          |
| <p>Informal meetings were held with the affected people On Anandapur of Kokrajhar District on 19/08/2020. People are made aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development. About six persons attended the meeting of which five are female and one male.</p> |   |

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|   | <p>Focus group discussion at KamalarJhar Village Of Dhubri District on 19/08/2020 was held with the land owners and agricultural labourers (six persons of them three are male and three female). The PAPs were aware of the project but anxious to know the benefits (compensation and assistance) the project would provide them in lieu of land acquisition.</p> |
|    | <p>Second Stage Public consultation was held at Madhusulmari Panchayat Office of Dhubri District on 18/08/2020 with the elected representatives of the area regarding the detail compensation, assistance, training and other benefits of the project.</p>  |
| <p>Second Stage Public consultation was held at Paglahat Panchayat Office of Dhubri District on 16/08/2020 with the elected representatives of the area regarding the detail compensation, assistance, training and other benefits of the project.</p> |   |

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|    | <p>Second Stage Public consultation was held at Balajan Panchayat Office of Dhubri District on 16/08/2020 with the elected representatives of the area regarding the detail compensation, assistance, training and other benefits of the project.</p> |
| <p>Leaflet was pasted as a part of the information disclosure at Barundanga AP School at Dhubri District on 16/07/2020.</p> |    |
|    | <p>Leaflet was pasted as a part of the information disclosure at the Wating shed at Matarjhar of Dhubri District on 16/07/2020</p>  |

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| <p>Leaflet was pasted as a part of the information disclosure at the Baniyamari Panchyot Pradhan at Dhubri District on 16/07/2020.</p> |                             |
|    | <p>Formal second stage consultation with the Baniyamari Panchyat Pradhan at Dhubri District on 17/07/2020</p> |
| <p>Submitting the detail entitlements to the Panchayat Secretary of Paglahat Panchyat at Dhubri District on 17/08/2020</p>             |                           |

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|               | <p>Distributing Leaflets at Barundanga to a local person of Dhubri District on 17/07/2020</p>   |
| <p>Distributing Leaflets to a local person at Sreerampur, Kokrajhar District on 19/08/2020</p> |    |
|             | <p>Formal meeting was held with the affected people shopkeepers and their representatives at Kumargang, Dhubri District on 17.08.2020. People are aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development but anxious about the entitlements and support the project would provide. They agreed to move their structures only after getting the compensation and assistance. About twenty five persons attended the meeting of which all are shopkeepers or traders.</p> |

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| <p>Formal discussions with women panchayat representatives and women members of SHG (Self Help Group) regarding the training and alternative livelihood options especially for the women of the area. About eighteen persons attended the meeting of which all are female.</p> <p>Place: Vatipetlla in Dhubri District</p> <p>Date: 17/08/2020</p> |    |
|    | <p>Formal Focus Group Discussion with about eighteen persons (four female and fourteen male) was held maintaining at Tamar Hat village of Dhubri District on 12/08/2020. As a part of the disclosure all queries of the villagers were answered. Detailed understandings regarding the affected peoples' perceived benefits and losses in relation to the project were recorded.</p> |
| <p>Meetings with the traders were held at Basantapur, Dhubri District on 18.08.2020. The traders were made aware about the positive impacts of the and also the project benefits.</p> <p>About eight persons attended the meeting all are male.</p>  |    |

### 5.13 Plan for further Consultation in the Project

145. The effectiveness of the R&R program is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the Project. Several additional rounds of consultations with DPs will form part of the further stages of project preparation and implementation. A

local NGO will be entrusted with the task of conducting these consultations during RP implementation, which will involve agreements on compensation, assistance options, and entitlement package and income restoration measures suggested for the sub-project. The consultation will continue throughout the project implementation. The following set of activities will be undertaken for effective implementation of the Plan:

146. In case of any change in engineering alignment planning the DPs and other stakeholders will be consulted in selection of road alignment for minimization of resettlement impacts, development of mitigation measures etc.
147. Together with the NGO, the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will conduct information dissemination sessions in the project area and solicit the help of the local community/ leaders and encourage the participation of the DP's in Plan implementation.
148. During the implementation of RP, NGO will organize public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of project works, including awareness regarding road construction.
149. Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups like women, SC, ST, and OBC's to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration.
150. To make reasonable representation of women in the project planning and implementation they will be specifically involved in consultation.

#### 5.14 Information Disclosure

151. To keep more transparency in planning and for further active involvement of DPs and other stakeholders the project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. The EA will submit the following documents to NHIDCL for disclosure on NHIDCL's website:

- ❖ the final resettlement plan endorsed by the EA after the census of Affected persons has been completed;
- ❖ a new resettlement plan or an updated resettlement plan, and a corrective action plan prepared during project implementation, if any; and
- ❖ The resettlement monitoring reports.

**152.** The EA will provide relevant resettlement information, including information from the above mentioned documents in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. A resettlement information leaflet containing information on compensation, entitlement and resettlement management adopted for the project will be made available in local language (Assamese/Bengali) and distributed to DPs.



## 6 SOCIAL IMPACT MANAGEMENT PLAN

### 6.1 Social Impact Assessment

153. The Socio-Economic Survey was carried out in the month of June -July, 2020 by a team of trained enumerators. A common questionnaire for NH127B Assam and NH127B Meghalaya was used to collect detailed information on affected households/business for a full understanding of impacts in order to develop mitigation measures and resettlement framework for the project. Socio-Economic Survey and Census Survey was carried out on 743 PAHs and 1396 PAHs respectively to collect detailed information of affected households/ properties and for a full understanding of impacts in order to develop mitigation measures and resettlement plan for the PAPs.

154. About 11 informal but structural consultation & interview with key persons of the villages and surrounding area undertaken, apart from sample household surveys to appraise existing condition and proper perspective of Government's development schemes in operation in the area.

**Table 6. 1 Summary Project Impacts in comparison of previous SIA**

| Sl. No. | Impacts  | Number with Supplementary SIA | Previous SIA |
|---------|--|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1.      | Total Private land acquisition requirements (in ha)        | 142.688 ha                    |              |
| 2.      | Persons losing only land                                   | 466                           | NA           |
| 3.      | Total affected Private Structure Numbers                   | 1081                          | 67           |
| 4.      | Total number of CPRs affected (Community and Religious)    | 33                            | 33           |
| 5.      | Owners losing structures                                   | 684                           | Nil          |
| 6.      | Owners losing Cattle shed                                  | 3                             | Nil          |
| 7.      | Tenant without formal document                             | 94                            | NA           |
| 8.      | Kiosk  | 59                            | NA           |
| 9.      | Employees to commercial structures and agricultural labour | 90                            | NA           |
| 10..    | Total No. of Affected Families                             | 1396                          | 67           |
| 11.     | Total Number of Vulnerable household Families affected     | 698                           | 21           |
| 12.     | Total number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)            | 7262                          | 387          |

Source: Census Survey, Jan-Mar 2020

### 6.2 Social Management Plan (SMP)

155. The aim of this Social Management Plan (SMP) is to mitigate all such unavoidable negative impacts cause due to the project and resettle the Project Affected Persons and restore their livelihoods. This (SMP) Plan will be prepared on the basis of project census survey findings and consultation with various stakeholders. The plan complies with NHAI, Assam State Laws and Regulations and World Bank's Operational Manual 4.12 and 4.10

in accordance with JICA's Safeguard Policy for Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous People.

156. Socio-economic mitigation measures will consist of policies and actions taken before the implementation of the project with the intention of minimizing the extent of impact after land acquisition along the existing road. The first step of such mitigation will be to avoid unnecessary acquisition and then decide about the mitigation for the damage which is unavoidable. Mitigation is a long-term effort for reduction of socio-economic impacts on the affected population. The outcome of SIA will be guided by the Resettlement Plan (RP) of the project as per the provisions of Rules and Regulations of the State and National Government in accordance with JICA's safeguard policies.
157. The RP will focus on three generic areas in implementation of mitigation measures, institutional strengthening and training and monitoring. The RP will include proposed work programme, budget estimates, schedules, staffing and training requirements and other necessary support services to implement the mitigation measures. Institutional arrangements required for implementing this management plan will be provided in the RP. The cost of implementing the monitoring and evaluation including staffing, training and institutional arrangements will also be specified where monitoring and evaluation requires inter-agency collaboration/association.
158. In order to conduct socio-economic mitigation, it is necessary to acknowledge the grievance/dis-satisfaction among the affected persons, identify the genuine grievances, finding the facts behind the grievances, and finally finding out ways to address those grievances.
159. The main responsibilities of the GRC at both the levels will be to: (i) provide support to PAPs on problems arising from land/property acquisition; (ii) record PAP grievances, categorize, and prioritize grievances and resolve them; (iii) immediately inform the EA of serious cases; and (iv) report to PAPs on developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, replacement cost and other assistance.

### 6.3 Resettlement Plan

160. As per JICA's guidelines of Categorization for Involuntary Resettlement this sub project is categorized as Category A. Thus, a Full Resettlement Plan will be prepared on the possible impacts identified and measured in SIA and mitigation measures as provisioned in the Entitlement Matrix created from the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 and will be as per the JICA's Guideline in accordance of World Bank's OP 4.12. The Resettlement Plan will be disclosed and implemented in the project and the compensation and R&R assistances will be released to the PAFs before the Civil Construction starts. The Resettlement Plan will be implemented, and the Monitoring of the Resettlement Plan will be guided by the Policy and Guidelines of JICA and World Bank which is discussed in this Report.

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## 6.4 Indigenous People Plan

161. As per JICA's guidelines of Categorization for Indigenous People Impact this sub project is categorized as sensitive. As per World Bank Operational Manual 4.10 there will be specific action favourable to indigenous peoples/ethnic minority in related plans such as a Resettlement Plan, a Gender Action Plan or a general Community Participatory Plan.

## 7 APPLICABLE LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

162. Brief description of the legal provisions of relevant acts, policies and their applicability to the project is discussed below in Table 7.1.

**Table 7. 1: Legal Framework and Applicability**

| Sl. No.                                     | Acts, Notifications and Policies   | Relevance to this Project   | Applicability   |
|---|--|---|---|
| <b>National and State Acts and Policies</b> |  |   |   |
| 1   | Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013         | The act extends to the whole of India. The act provides for a transparent process and fair compensation in land acquisition for public purpose and provides for rehabilitation and resettlement of land owners and those affected by land acquisition. It comprises four schedules that provide the minimum applicable norms for compensation based on market value, multiplier and solatium; resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) entitlements to land owners and livelihood losers; and facilities at resettlement sites for Project Affected Persons, besides providing flexibility to states and implementing agencies to provide higher norms for compensation and R&R. | Applicable but not used for acquisition in the state of Assam |
| 2   | Assam Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2015 | State Government and also the Central Government department(s) or its organization (s) based on merit of its project may go in for the direct purchase of land for public purpose mainly involving the early commissioning of infrastructure projects like roads, railways, bridges, food go downs, drinking water, flood protection works and other similar projects, as the Government may consider, in rural and / or urban areas through Zilla Parishad/ Municipality/Municipal Corporation/other Government bodies and parastatals, as the case may be, by adopting, the following given procedures.   | Applicable  |
| 3   | The Right to Information Act, 2005   | The Act provides for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, the constitution of a Central Information Commission and State Information Commissions and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.   | Applicable  |
| 4   | Minimum Wages Act, 1948  | . An Act to provide for fixing minimum rates of wages in certain employments. WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for fixing minimum rates of wages in certain employments   | Applicable  |
| 5   | Equal Remuneration   | An act to provide for the payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers and for the prevention of discrimination, on the ground of sex, against  | Applicable  |

| Sl. No. | Acts, Notifications and Policies  | Relevance to this Project  | Applicability |
|---------|---|--|---------------|
|         | Act, 1976   | women in the matter of employment and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto  |               |
| 6       | The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986                          | An Act to prohibit the engagement of children in any occupations and to prohibit the engagement of adolescents in hazardous occupations and processes and the matters connected herewith or incidental thereto   | Applicable    |
|         | Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act 2002                               | This act provides the inclusion in the lists of Scheduled Tribes, of certain tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities, equivalent names or synonyms of such tribes or communities, removal of area restrictions and bifurcation and clubbing of entries; imposition of area restrictions in respect of certain caste in the list of Schedule Castes and exclusion of certain castes and tribes from the list of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes, in relation to the states of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujrat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, .Maharastra, Manipur, Mizoram, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. | Applicable    |
|         | The Constitution (Eighty-Ninth Amendment) Act, 2003   | The Constitution (Eighty-Ninth Amendment) Act, 2003 amend the article 338 by insert article 338A on 28th September 2003. Thus the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was bifurcated into the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes  | Applicable    |
|         | Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 | This act has been enacted to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation of forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers, who have been residing in such forests for generations, but whose rights could not be recorded.   | Applicable    |
|         | Schedule VI Sixth Schedule, Tribal Areas and Autonomous District/ Regional                      | The Constitution of India makes special provisions for the administration of the tribal dominated areas in four states viz. Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. As per article 244 and 6th Schedule, these areas are called "Tribal Areas", which are technically different from the Scheduled Areas under 5th schedule. Only the Governor is empowered to increase or decrease the areas or change the names of the autonomous districts. The Autonomous District Council (ADC) is the district within a state to which central government has given varying degrees of autonomy within the state legislature.   | Applicable    |

| Sl. No. | Acts, Notifications and Policies                    | Relevance to this Project  | Applicability |
|---------|---|--|---------------|
|         | Councils  |  |               |
|         | <i>National Tribal Policy in 2006.</i>              | Ministry of Tribal Affairs had prepared a draft National Tribal Policy in 2006. This became out of context in view of certain legislative and policy changes and these necessitated further revision of the draft policy. Meanwhile, a High Level Committee (HLC) was constituted on 14.08.2013 to prepare a position paper on socio-economic status of STs and suggest a way forward. The Committee submitted its Report on 29.05.2014 which contains 108 recommendations cutting across various Central Ministries/Departments as well as State Governments.   | Applicable    |
| 7       | World Bank OP/BP 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement    | The project may involve land acquisition though, at a low scale for widening, realignments, junction improvements, bypasses etc. It would also adversely affect structures used for various purposes, livelihood of people (mainly earning their livelihood by means of petty shops and providing various services). Many of them have been operating from the government land. Thus both title holders and non-title holders alike would be affected as a consequence of the project.   | Applicable    |
| 8       | Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10                       | In the context of India Indigenous Peoples may be referred to "scheduled tribes". The area is under the administrative control of Bodoland Territorial Council. The policy on Indigenous People will not be triggered as the presence of tribal groups with close attachment to land in the project area is not established as there was already a Highway was passing and the project is only upgrading the same.. Further, this policy is not triggered in terms of "collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats" and "institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture". | Applicable    |
| 9       | World Bank Policy – Access to Information           | The policy governs the public accessibility of information in the Bank's possession. The Bank allows access to any information in its possession that is not on a list of exceptions. Documents such as RPF, all SIA and ARAPs will be disclosed both by the borrower and Bank.  | Applicable    |
| 10      | JICA's Policy on Environmental and Social Safeguard | JICA encourages host country governments, including local governments, borrowers, and project proponents, to implement the appropriate measures for environmental and social considerations when engaging in cooperation activities. At the same time, JICA provides support for and examinations of environmental and social considerations in accordance with the guidelines. The detail have available at the link below.<br><a href="https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/social_environmental/guideline/index.html">https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/social_environmental/guideline/index.html</a>      | Applicable    |

## 7.1 Comparison between Legal Framework & OP 4.12

163. The provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 are broadly aligned with the World Bank's OP 4.12. The following section provides a comparison between the legal framework and the World Bank policies and gap-filling measures.

164. The Act provides for a market value of land by following the stipulated methods under section 26 of the Act. The compensation amount of land is worked out by taking into

consideration the factor and solatium @ 100%, which is the replacement cost of land. In effect, the compensation amount with multiplication factor and solatium works out to be enough to replace the lost land and assets.

165. The compensation for structures shall be calculated without applying depreciation based on the current year schedule of rates (SoR) with 100% solatium will help arrive at a replacement cost of structures. The Act does not mention the application of depreciation which is in line with World Bank's policy.
166. The land compensation or base price of the land (under Direct Land Purchase Policy, Govt. of) is determined by taking into account the assessed value of land or set forth value of land, whichever is higher. Incentive on the price of the land finally determined will be given to the land owner if land registration is done as follows:
- (a) Within 30 days – 50%,
  - (b) Within 31 to 60 days –10%, from the date of publication /communication of land price to the landowners.
167. This is not in accordance with the Bank's Policy as the compensation amount against the land purchased works out to be less than the compensation amount as per the national act (First Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013) and also there is no provision of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance (Second Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013).
168. The Act mandates conducting Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and preparation of R&R Scheme which is in accordance with the Bank's policy.
169. The Act at every stage of the land acquisition process mandates consultations and disclosure of information to affected persons which is once again in accordance with the Bank's policy.
170. The Act similar to the World Bank requires compensation to be paid, prior to project taking possession of any land and provide R&R assistance including subsistence, resettlement and shifting allowances.
171. Also similar to provisions laid down in RFCTLARR Act, 2013; World Bank safeguards' policy requires consultation with PAPs during planning and implementation of the resettlement action plan, and public disclosure of draft and final documents.

## 7.2 Key differences Act and Policy

172. The Act recognizes persons who have been dependent on the private land acquired for their livelihood preceding the date of land acquisition notification. The Act provides for resettlement and rehabilitation of those people whose livelihood is primarily dependent on the acquired land. As per the World Bank policy, the date of the census survey is applicable to those persons whose livelihood is primarily dependent on the land acquired.
173. The Act does not recognize people living on public land or earning a livelihood from public lands (by way of establishing shops/ kiosks, etc.) and hence not entitled for any rehabilitation assistance. Thus, informal settlers (squatters, encroachers, and others) on

public lands are excluded from the purview of the Act. The Bank policy does not differentiate between the title holders and persons without title to land except for the payment of compensation of land. The entitlement matrix covers informal settlers (squatters, encroachers, and others) for resettlement and rehabilitation assistance.

174. Act in its computation of compensation for structures is not explicit about providing replacement cost of structures. However the value of the structure determined is based on the current schedule of rates without depreciation and with provision of 100% solatium will help arrive at the replacement cost of structures.
175. Cut-off date for determining the compensation and entitlements and assistance to all those who are affected by the project irrespective of the ownership of titles. According to the RFCTLARR Act, the cut-off date for assistance to those depending on affected private lands preceding the acquisition and for the titleholders it is the date of notification under the said Act. To bring this RP in line with World Bank requirements, RP mandates that while in the case of land acquisition, the date of issue of public notice of intended acquisition under Section 4(1) under the Act will be treated as the cut-off date for title holders. In case of non-titleholders such as squatters and encroachers, the cut-off date will be the start date of the census survey.

### 7.3 Difference between the World Bank OP 4.12 and, RFCTLARR

176. As per the Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 the value of land purchased is less as it does not take into account:
- (a) The multiplier,
  - (b) Solatium @ 100% of the market value determined,
  - (c) The mandatory interest applicable @ 12% per annum on the market value determined, and
  - (d) Resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements. It does not provide solatium @ 100% on the value determined for structures/buildings and other properties and assets affected on land purchased. Further, it does not provide an exemption from an income tax deduction on the value of land and structure/building received.
177. As per World Bank's policy replacement value shall be provided for lost land, structure and other properties and assets. To bridge the above gaps, the replacement value along with R&R allowances as in case of land acquisition through national Act shall be applicable even if the land required for the project is directly purchased with mutual consent.
178. In the event of any conflict or inconsistency between the provisions of this RP and the provisions of World Bank's Operational Policy, 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, the provisions of the World Bank policy shall prevail.



## 7.4 Comparison of the Acts for ST and OP 4.10

179. These Act not only recognizes the rights to hold and live in the forest land under the individual or common occupation for habitation or for self-cultivation for livelihood, but also grants several other rights to ensure their control over forest resources which, inter-alia, include right of ownership, access to collect, use and dispose of minor forest produce, community rights such as nistar; habitat rights for primitive tribal groups and pre-agricultural communities; right to protect, regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use.
180. These Act also provides for diversion of forest land for public utility facilities managed by the Government, such as schools, dispensaries, fair price shops, electricity and telecommunication lines, water tanks, etc. with the recommendation of Gram Sabhas. In addition, several schemes have been implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the benefit of tribal people, including those in the forest areas such as "Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and development of Value Chain for MFP". Funds are released out of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan for infrastructure work relating to basic services and facilities viz. approach roads, healthcare, primary education, minor irrigation, rainwater harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community halls, etc. for development of forest villages.
181. The World Bank's Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10) aims at ensuring that the development process fosters full respect for the dignity, human rights and cultures of indigenous peoples, thereby contributing to the Bank's mission of poverty reduction and sustainable development. To achieve this objective, Bank-assisted projects which affect indigenous peoples provide them a voice in design and implementation, avoid adverse impacts where feasible, or minimize and mitigate them, and ensure that benefits intended for them are culturally appropriate.
182. The Bank recognizes that indigenous peoples are commonly among the poorest and most vulnerable segments of society and in many countries they have not fully benefited from the development process. It also recognizes that the identities, cultures, lands and resources of indigenous peoples are uniquely intertwined and especially vulnerable to changes caused by development programs. Because of this, issues related to indigenous peoples and development are complex and require special measures to ensure that indigenous peoples are not disadvantaged and that they are included in and benefit from these programs as appropriate.

## 8 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

### 8.1 Introduction

183. Institutions for planning & implementation of RP vary substantially in terms of their respective roles & capacity. Timely establishment & involvement of appropriate R&R institutions would significantly facilitate achievement of objectives of the R&R program. The main R&R institution would include:

- Executing Agency (EA)
- Local Administration
- Line departments
- Non-Government Organization (NGO)
- District Level Committee (DLC)/ Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)
- Training Institutions
- Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Agency

### 8.2 The Process

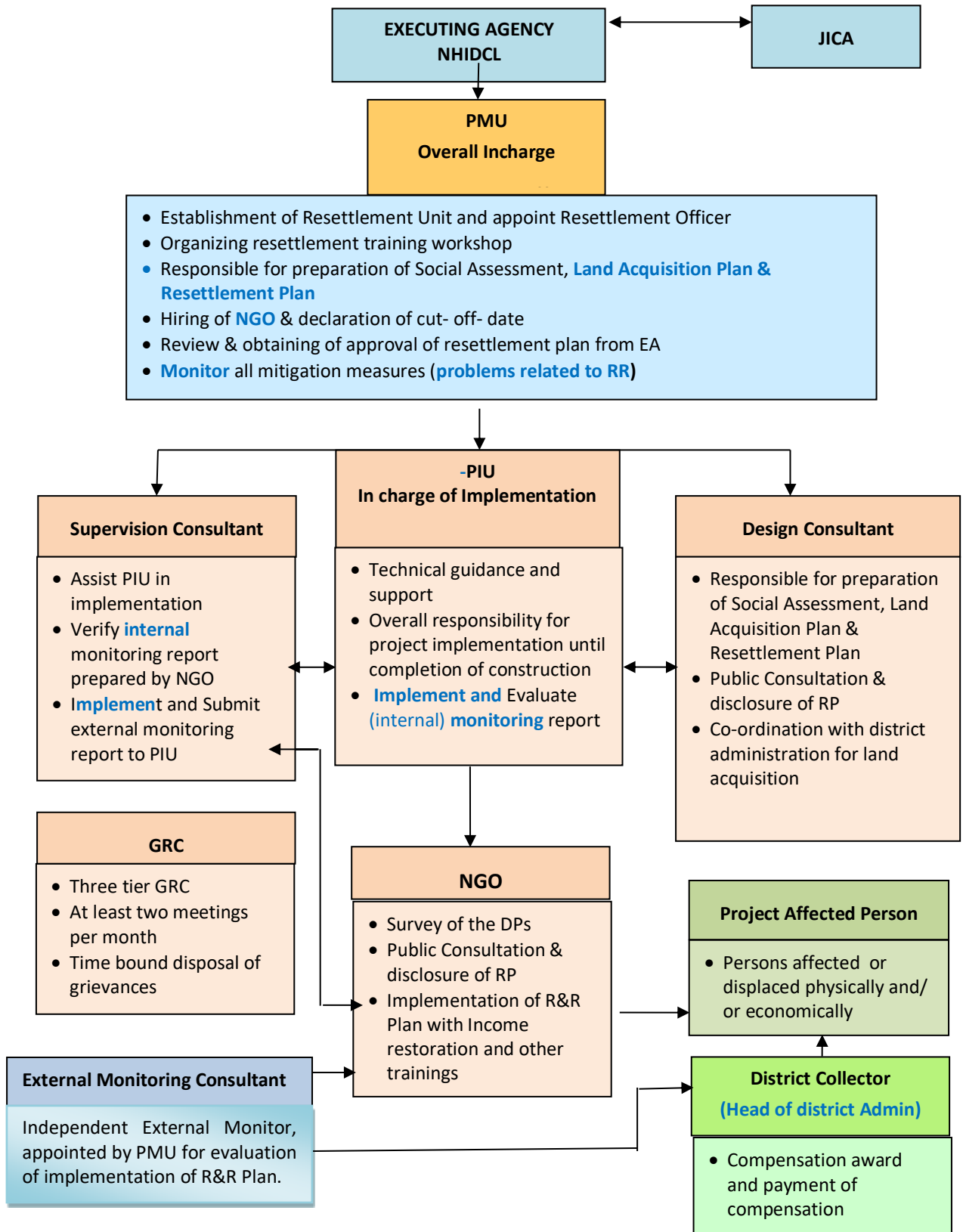
184. EA will initiate the following activities to commence and implement the RP:

- ❖ Establish PIU and field offices.
- ❖ Select NGO with proven track records for the smooth implementation of R&R activities as stated.
- ❖ Orientation and awareness seminars for Project Implementation Unit (PIU).
- ❖ Appointment of external monitoring and evaluation consultants.

185. Effective RP implementation will require institutional relationships & responsibilities, rapid organizational development & collaborative efforts by EA, State Govt. & partnering NGO. The PIU will establish operational links within EA (for e.g. finance for release of money on approval of micro plan) & with other agencies of govt. involved in project induced settlement. It will provide means & mechanism for coordinating the delivery of the compensation & assistance entitled to those who will suffer loss. On behalf of EA, PIU will assume the responsibility for representing the social impact & resettlement component of the project. The PIU will also be responsible for disseminating the information to the public & providing additional opportunities for public comment.

186. The PIU at the apex level will have overall responsibility for policy guidance, coordination, and contingency planning, monitoring and overall reporting during RP implementation.

Figure 10. 1 Institutional arrangement for RAP



### 8.3 Roles and Responsibilities

187. The role and responsibilities of the various offices in R&R implementation are presented below:

#### 8.3.1 At Corporate Level

##### The General Manager: -

- ❖ In-charge of overall project activities.
- ❖ Participate in the State Level Committees to facilitate land acquisition, pre- construction activities and implementation of R&R activities.

##### Executing Agency: -

- ❖ Co-ordinate the implementation of R&R activities with corporate and field staff.
- ❖ Appoint NGO for R&R implementation and M&E consultants for monitoring and evaluation.
- ❖ Plan and conduct training programs for staff capacity building as well as capacity of field level NGOs and partner agencies.
- ❖ Review the micro plans prepared by the NGO.
- ❖ Review monthly progress report.
- ❖ Monitor the progress on R&R and land acquisition.
- ❖ Advice PIU/NGO/M&E Agency on policy related issues during implementation.
- ❖ Ensure early release of money to PIUs for R&R activities.

#### 8.3.2 Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

188. This unit will coordinate the process for land acquisition. Relocation and rehabilitation, distribution of project provided assistance and PAPs access to government programs. NGO would be selected who would be working in close association with the Project Implementation Unit.

### 8.4 RP Implementation Field Offices and Tasks

189. The PD-PIU will be responsible to carry out the following tasks concerning resettlement of the project:

- ❖ Overall responsibility of Implementation of R&R activities of RP.
- ❖ Responsible for land acquisition and R&R activities in the field.
- ❖ Ensure availability of budget for R&R activities.
- ❖ Liaison with District Administration for support for land acquisition and implementation of R&R.
- ❖ Participate in the district level committees.

### 8.4.1 Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (CALA)

- ❖ Overall responsibility for Land Acquisition
- ❖ Co-ordinate with District Administration and NGO for land acquisition and R&R.
- ❖ Translation of R&R policy in local language.
- ❖ Ensure development of resettlement sites, wherever required.
- ❖ Participate in the allotment of residential, commercial and agricultural plots.
- ❖ Liaison with District Administration for dovetailing government's income generating and developmental programs for the DPs.
- ❖ Ensure the inclusion of those PAPs who may have not been covered during the census survey;
- ❖ Monitor physical and financial progress on land acquisition and R&R activities.
- ❖ Participate in regular meetings.
- ❖ Organize Bi-monthly meetings with the NGO to review the progress on R&R.

### 8.4.2 NGO will be principally responsible for the day-to-day implementation work.

- ❖ Survey and verification of the DPs.
- ❖ Verification of land records followed by verification on the spot related to identified plots and owners.
- ❖ Develop rapport with the DPs.
- ❖ Verify and Photograph of each PAP for ID cards.
- ❖ Assist to issue identity cards to the DPs.
- ❖ Co-ordinate with the DRO to implement R&R activities.
- ❖ Conduct market feasibility study.
- ❖ Valuation of properties/assets for finalization of replacement value.
- ❖ Participate with the DRO to undertake public information campaign at the commencement of the projects.
- ❖ Distribute the pamphlets of R&R policy to the DPs.
- ❖ Assist the PAPs in receiving the compensation.
- ❖ Facilitate the process of arranging loans for DPs.
- ❖ Facilitate the opening of joint accounts.
- ❖ Generate awareness about the alternate economic livelihood and enable the PAPs to make informed choice.

- ❖ Prepare micro-plans for R&R.
- ❖ Enable the PAPs to identify the alternate sites for agriculture, residential and commercial plots.
- ❖ Participate in the consultation on allotment of shops and residential plots.
- ❖ Ensure the PAPs have received their entitlements.
- ❖ Ensure the preparation of rehabilitation sites.
- ❖ Participate in the meetings organized by the PIU.
- ❖ Submit monthly progress reports.
- ❖ Identify training needs and institutions for the PAPs for income generating activities.
- ❖ Participate in the disbursement of cheques for the assistance at public places.
- ❖ Coordinate the training programs of the PAPs for income generating activities.
- ❖ Coordinate the meeting of District Level Committees.
- ❖ Accompany PAP to GRC.
- ❖ Awareness campaigns for highway related diseases.
- ❖ Ensure the PAP judiciously uses compensation and R&R assistance.

## 8.5 District Level Committee (DLC)

190. At the Bodoland Territorial Authority, the RP will be implemented through District Level Committees that will be established in the districts of Kokrajhar in Assam. The committee would include District Magistrate or his representative, District Land Acquisition Officer, Representatives from the District Council, Pradhans of Panchayat Samities, representative of affected villages including women, representative of Revenue Department, Line Departments, PWD, Mining Departments, people's representatives, NGO and representatives of affected population. The formation of DLCs would be facilitated by NGOs. The functions of the DLC will be as follows: (i) to meet regularly to review the progress of land acquisition/ R&R; (ii) approval of the micro-plan on the basis of methodology defined in the RP; and (iii) facilitate the implementation of the RP programs in the project-affected area.

191. The DLC would also: (i) meet regularly at pre-decided dated specifically for grievance redressing purpose at the District Council Office; (ii) help in amicable settlement of disputes at community level; (iii) carry forward the ones which are not reconciled at the Grievance Redressal Committee (iv) coordination with local govt. authorities & field offices.

### 8.5.1 Coordination with Other Agencies and Organizations

192. CALA or DLC will establish networking relationships with line departments and other Govt. & non-Govt. organizations. The Revenue Department has an influencing role in land acquisition proceedings, and initiation of resettlement process. Unless the compensation process is prompt and efficient, implementation process will get delayed. R&R Cell will

coordinate with the Project Land Acquisition Officer to expedite the land acquisition process.

193. Income restoration will be sole responsibility of the Project Authority. NGO will facilitate linkages to be established with the agencies implementing centrally sponsored poverty alleviation programs to restore the income of PAPs.
194. Restoration of community assets such as hand pumps, bore wells will require help from PHED. EA will extensively work on developing lateral linkages for mobilization of resources to benefit the PAPs and to achieve the desired results expected from implementation of RP.
195. The CALA or District Council is responsible for providing land records, acquiring land and other properties and handing them over to the proper authorities. The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) will extend the IRDP and other developmental schemes to include the DPs.

### 8.6 NGO Participation

196. This will be required by the PIU. A good rapport with the affected community will facilitate a satisfactory R&R of the PAPs and minimize disturbance particularly physical and economic. To overcome this deficiency, experienced and well-qualified NGO in this field will be engaged to assist the EA in the implementation of the RP. NGO hired for RP implementation will also be responsible for HIV/AIDS, trafficking of women and children, child labour, etc. The NGO should have experience of addressing such social issues.
197. The NGO, in this sense, will have to ensure that due entitlements flow to the PAPs in the most effective and transparent manner. The success of the NGO inputs will largely depend on their liaison with the PAPs and other concerned government agencies. Other involved agencies are expected to collaborate with Project, based on instructions from the EA, in accordance with the policy framework and the RP. These arrangements have to be made during the first month of Project implementation in order to set up the various committees and implementation mechanisms required for the project. (TOR of NGO attached as **Annexure 4**).

198.

## 9 ELIGIBILITY & ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

199. This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been developed based on the legal provisions (national and state), government memorandum/notification and World Bank Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12). The following sections provide an overview of the legal provisions governing the land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation.
200. **Principles:** Based on the above analysis of Government statutes and the JICA's policy, the following resettlement principles will be adopted for this project:
201. Screen the project early on to identify, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of involuntary impacts using a screening checklist for each ferry and ro-ro service locations, access roads, etc.
202. Ensure that affected persons with or without recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for replacement value for loss of non-land assets and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance. Where displacement is unavoidable in such cases, improve, or at least restore the livelihoods of all Project Affected Persons by providing resettlement and rehabilitation assistance.
203. Improve the standards of living of affected persons particularly, poor and vulnerable groups, to national minimum standards or standard before displacement whichever is higher.
204. Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, local communities, and concerned agencies/departments. Inform all affected persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and those without ownership to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.
205. Conduct census and socio-economic surveys, consultations, etc and prepare a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) report and also prepare an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) or Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), as the case may be, depending upon the magnitude of impacts.
206. Identify vulnerable groups for additional support in their efforts to improve their living standards.
207. Disclose draft and final RP, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.
208. Pay compensation and provide resettlement and rehabilitation assistance as per entitlements before clearing the affected area for the commencement of project activities.
209. Establish an accessible Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) to receive and facilitate the resolution of the concerns of affected persons within a specified time frame.



210. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of affected persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by considering the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring.
211. **Eligibility:** Persons affected by the proposed project may belong to either of the following two categories and will be eligible for compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance in accordance with the principles of this RPF:
- Those who have ownership to land
  - Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying (informal settlers on public land at site – encroachers and squatters).
212. **Definitions:** In this Resettlement Policy Framework, following terms shall mean as described below, unless the context requires otherwise,
213. **Affected area:** Means such area as may be notified by the appropriate government for the purposes of land acquisition/purchase;
214. **Assistance:** All support mechanisms such as monetary help, services, trainings or assets given to Project Affected Persons/Project Affected Families constitute assistance in this project.
215. **Below poverty line (BPL) or BPL family:** means below poverty line families as defined by the Planning Commission of India, from time to time and those included in the BPL list by the State Government for the time-being in force;
216. **Compensation:** Compensation for land taken under RFCTLARRA, 2013 Or direct land purchase from land owners in fair and transparent manner based on mutual consent;
217. **Corridor of impact (COI):** Refers to the minimum land width required for development/upgrading of access roads to ro-ro service locations;
218. **Cut-off date:** For title holders, the date of notification under Section 4(1) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 (if the land is acquired is acquired as per the Act) or
219. the date of local notice of land intended for direct purchase from land owners in the public offices and local newspaper(s)
220. **Direct land purchase** from land owners, Land & Land Reforms Department, Govt. of and for non-titleholders the cut-off date will be the date on which census survey begins in the project area,
221. **Displaced family:** means a family, who on account of acquisition or purchase of land needs to be relocated and resettled from the affected area to the resettlement area or elsewhere;
222. **Encroacher:** A person/family, who transgresses into the public land (i.e., extended their building, agricultural lands, business premises or work places into public land), adjacent to his/her own land or other immovable assets and derives his/her additional source of shelter, livelihood, etc.;

223. **Family:** includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters' dependent on him. Widows, divorcees, and women deserted by families shall be considered separate families;
224. **Petty shop/Kiosk:** It could be cubicle/booth/stall/cabin made of wood or iron or any other building material which could be shifted to another location as a single unit without much damage and is used for carrying out petty business, commercial activities and has been in operation/existence prior to cut off date;
225. **Land acquisition" or "acquisition of land":** means acquisition of land as per RFCTLARR, Act 2013 for the time being in force
226. **Marginal farmer:** Means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to one-half hectare;
227. **Market value:** Means the value of land determined in accordance with Section 26 of the RFCTLARR, Act 2013 or the base price of land determined taking into account the assessed value of land or set forth value of land whichever is higher;
228. **Minimum Wages:** means the minimum wage of a person for his/her services/labour by type of trade per day as stipulated by Department of Labour of the project state;
229. **Non-agricultural labourer:** means a person who is not an agricultural labourer but is primarily residing in the affected area immediately before the declaration of the affected area and who does not hold any land under the affected area but who earns his livelihood mainly by manual labour or as a rural artisan immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood mainly by manual labour or as such artisan in the affected area;
230. **Non-titleholder:** Affected persons/families/ households with no legal rights to the land, structures and other assets adversely affected by the project. Non-titleholders include encroachers, squatters, etc.;
231. **Notification:** Means a notification published in the Gazette of India or, as the case may be, Gazette of a State and the expression "notify" shall be construed accordingly;
232. **Persons losing their livelihood:** Persons losing their livelihood are individual members of the PAFs/households, who are at least 18 years of age and are impacted by loss of primary occupation or source of income;
233. **Permanent buildings or Pucca structure:** Buildings of a permanent construction type with reinforced concrete;
234. **Project affected area:** Refers to the area of village or locality under a project for which land will be acquired as per the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 through declaration by Notification in the Official Gazette by the appropriate Government.
235. **Project affected person (PAP):** Any tenure holder, tenant, Government lessee or owner of other property, or non-titleholder who on account of the project has been affected from

such land including plot in the abadi or other property in the affected area will be considered as PAP;

236. **Project affected household (PAH):** A social unit consisting of a family and or non-family members living together, and is affected by the project negatively and or positively;
237. **Replacement cost:** A replacement cost/value of any land or other asset is the cost/value equivalent to or sufficient to replace/purchase the same land or other asset;
238. **Semi-permanent building or structure:** Buildings of a semi-permanent type with tiled roof and walls not of concrete or permanent brickwork;
239. **Squatter:** A person/family who has settled on public/government land, land belonging to institutions, trust, etc. and or someone else's land without permission for residential, business and or other purposes or has been occupying public building without authority prior to the cut-off date and is depending for his or her shelter or livelihood and has no other source of shelter or livelihood;
240. **Tenant:** A person who holds/occupies land/structure of another person and (but for a special contract) would be liable to pay rent for that land/structure. This arrangement includes the predecessor and successor-in-interest of the tenant but does not include mortgage of the rights of a landowner or a person to whom holding has been transferred; or an estate/holding has been let in farm for the recovery of an arrear of land revenue; or of a sum recoverable as such an arrear or a person who takes from Government a lease of unoccupied land for subletting it;
241. **Temporary building/Kutcha structure:** Temporary building or structure means a temporary type of structure, which includes buildings with roofs constructed of thatch, galvanized iron or corrugated cement sheet or asbestos;
242. **Titleholder:** A person who has legal rights of the land acquired/purchased by the project;
243. **Women Headed Household (WHH):** A household that is headed by a woman and does not have an adult male earning member is a Woman Headed Household. This woman may be a widowed, separated or deserted person;
244. **Vendor:** A vendor is someone who sells things such as newspapers, tea, cigarettes, or food and other miscellaneous items from a small stall or cart etc.;
245. **Agricultural Labourer** is the person depends on the agricultural land for their livelihoods.
246. **Vulnerable group:** Includes Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, family/household headed by women/female, widows, physically challenged (disabled person), BPL, and land less. The vulnerable group will also include those land owners who after acquisition or purchase of their land due to project become landless. For such cases, the total land holding of the landowner in that particular revenue village will be considered in which the land has been acquired or purchased;

## 9.1 Entitlement Matrix

247. The entitlements of different categories of eligible persons are presented in a matrix form indicating the type of loss, category of entitled person, unit of entitlements, etc. Affected families will be eligible for compensation and R&R assistance or specific R&R assistance depending upon the status of ownership rights and type of loss. The entitlement matrix is presented below in Table 8.1

**Table 8. 1 Entitlement Matrix**

| Sl. No. | Type of loss  | Eligible category  | Entitlements   |                | Implementation Guidance   |
|---------|---|--------------------|--|----------------|---|
|         |   |                    | Compensation   | R&R Assistance |   |
| 1       | Private land  | Titleholder family | <p>Compensation for land as per the First Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 with the Assistance as per Second Schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2013:</p> <p>One-time payment of Rs. 5 lakhs per affected family</p> <p>Subsistence grant @ Rs. 3000/-per month for a period of one year</p> <p>Stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of land, if allotted to the affected families.</p> <p><b>Or</b></p> <p>As per the provisions of Govt. of Assam under Assam RFSTLARR Rules, 2015, whichever is higher.</p>  |                | <p>Factor applicable in shall be considered for multiplication with market value of land determined as per Section 26 of the Act.</p> <p>Stamp duty and other fees payable shall be borne by the Requiring Body.</p> <p>RFCTLARR First schedule includes:<br/>Market value of land as per Section 26 of the Act, Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied (rural and urban areas)<br/>Solatium @ 100% of the market value of land multiplied by applicable factor<br/>Mandatory interest on compensation amount @ 12% per annum from the date of publication of SIA notification under sub-section 2 of Section 4, till the date of the award of the Collector or the date of taking possession of the land, whichever is earlier..</p> |
|         | Structure (Residential, Commercial, Residential cum commercial) & structures used for other purposes and or assets attached to the land or building | -do-               | <p>Compensation for land as per the First Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013</p> <p>Provision of housing unit (a constructed house as per PMAY specifications) or the equivalent cost of the house for the displaced.</p> <p>One time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- as transportation cost to PAFs.</p> <p>One time resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000/- to PAFs.</p> <p>Right to salvage affected materials.</p> <p>The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of house allotted to the affected families.</p> <p><b>Or</b></p> <p>As per the provisions of Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015, whichever is higher.</p> |                | <p>Provision of housing unit shall be applicable for physically PAFs losing only residential &amp; residential cum commercial structure.</p> <p>Transport allowance and resettlement allowance shall be applicable in case of physical displacement from residential &amp; residential cum commercial structure only.</p> <p>Market value of structure/building will be estimated as per the current year Schedule of Rates and without depreciation.</p> <p>Stamp duty and other fees payable shall be borne by the Requiring Body.</p>  |
| 2       | Trees, Plants and Standing Crops  | -do-               | <p>Compensation for trees, plants, and standing crops damaged as per the First Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013</p> <p>Or any existing state</p>   | -              | <p>The value of trees and plants attached to the land acquired to be determined by Forest Department for timber trees and Horticulture and or Agriculture Department for fruit bearing trees/plants &amp; Agriculture Department for standing crops</p>   |

| Sl. No. | Type of loss   | Eligible category                   | Entitlements  |  | Implementation Guidance   |
|---------|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|
|         |  |                                     | Compensation  | R&R Assistance   |   |
|         |  |                                     | Act, whichever is higher<br>Or,<br>Allow the land owner to cut and take away trees, in case the land owner willingly opts for this option (in writing) and without claiming compensation for trees cut. |  |   |
| 3       | Workshop, work-shed, cattle shed, petty shop, Kiosk, etc.  | TH & NTH                            | Not applicable  | A minimum of Rs. 25,000/- to each PAF (artisan, small trader or self-employed person or the family).   | One time financial assistance.  |
| 4       | Tenants (Residential, commercial, Residential cum commercial, storage, office, etc.)   | TH & NTH                            | Not applicable  | Rental Assistance of Rs.5,000/- per month for 3 months .   | One month prior notice to vacate the rental premises.   |
| 5       | Structure (Residential, Commercial, Residential cum commercial) & other immovable structure or assets attached to the land or building | NTH (Encroacher, Squatter & others) | Not applicable  | Value of structure determined (without depreciation and without application of solatium).<br>Right to salvage affected materials<br>The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by the requiring body | Value of buildings/structures would be assessed by the Executive Engineer PWD, / District Engineer/Executive Engineer, or by such agency as the administrative department may decide as per the current year Schedule of Rates. |
| 6       | Livelihood   | TH & NTH                            | Not applicable  | A minimum wage of Rs.8,471.40 <sup>10</sup> /- per month to each affected commercial structures for the number of months it loses its livelihood, provided that there should be loss of livelihood more than 10 days. However, for losses less than 10                     | One time financial assistance.<br>One month notice to vacate the affected area.   |

<sup>10</sup> Minimum Wage for unskilled Labourer in Assam till June, 2020.

| Sl. No. | Type of loss   | Eligible category           | Entitlements   |   | Implementation Guidance  |
|---------|--|-----------------------------|----------------|---|--|
|         |  |                             | Compensation   | R&R Assistance  |  |
|         |  |                             |                | days, the wage would be calculated on a pro-rata basis  |  |
| 7       | Vendors  | NTH                         | Not Applicable | Should be relocated such that he/she can cater the same number of passenger/customer or a minimum wage of Rs.8,471.4/- per month to each affected vendors for the number of days it loses its livelihood, provided that they should obtain a vending license and there should be loss of livelihood for more than 10 days. However, for losses less than 10 days, the wage would be calculated on a pro-rata basis. | Fifteen days' notice to vacate the affected area   |
| 8       | Vulnerable Households  | TH & NTH (Vulnerable group) | Not applicable | Additional assistance of Rs. 25000/- per family   | This assistance will be applicable only for type of loss at Sl. No.1, 2 & 7  |
| 8       | Religious structure, well, and other facilities on public land | Community                   | Not applicable | To be reconstructed/rehabilitated at project cost in consultation with local communities and ULBs/ Gram Panchayat, as the case may be.  | The cost of reconstruction or rehabilitation may be transferred in installments to ULBs/ Gram Panchayat account linked to progress of works. |
| 9       | Unforeseen impacts   | Community                   | Not applicable | -   | Unforeseen impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of RPF.                             |

248. . These allowances may be adjusted by considering 2014 as the base year.

## 10 VALUATION OF AND COMPENSATION OF LOSSES

### 10.1 Introduction

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

- ❖ Compensation for agricultural, residential and commercial land at their replacement value
- ❖ Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost
- ❖ Compensation for crops and trees
- ❖ Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income/ employment and livelihood
- ❖ Assistance for shifting of the structures
- ❖ Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance in the form of Training allowance
- ❖ Special assistance to vulnerable groups for their livelihood restoration
- ❖ Cost for implementation of RP.

### 10.2 Compensation

#### Private Agricultural Land:

250. The unit rate for agricultural land has been estimated as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013, Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 and National Highway Act, 1956. To meet the replacement cost of land compensation will be calculated over updated land rate with additional as registration cost plus 100% solatium with the multiplier effect as per the distance from the nearest municipality. It may be noted that the District Magistrate have the discretionary power in valuation of land in his jurisdiction. The State Government may also announce packages for Land Acquisition or can initiate a direct purchase procedure.

#### Residential/ Commercial and other structures:

251. The compensation cost of structures are arrived at by assessment of market value, consultation with DPs and data collected from building contractors and property agents this meets the replacement cost of the structures. The R & R budget has been calculated on the following basis:-

- The R & R budget is calculated on the basis of DLC rates.
- The budget for the compensation of affected structures is based on the rates of various types as described in Basic Schedule Rates (BSR), PWD, Govt. Of Assam, 2013.

252. The average estimated rate for permanent structures without land has been calculated at Rs. 14,744/m<sup>2</sup>, semi-permanent structures have been calculated at Rs. 11,317/m<sup>2</sup>, and temporary structures have been calculated at the rate of Rs. 3,427/m<sup>2</sup>. The compensation for boundary walls at per running metre is Rs. 5,677/ metre. Solatium amounting to 100% is added to the cost of the structures for the Title Holders.

### 10.3 Assistance

253. Shifting allowance: Shifting allowance will be provided to all the affected households losing structures and tenants. The unit cost has been derived on a lump sum basis of Rs. 50,000/-.

254. Rehabilitation Assistance to DPs Losing Business Establishment: Title holders losing their business establishment due to displacement will be provided with a lump sum transitional allowance of Rs. 50,000/-. This rate has been fixed based on the estimates of average income for a period of three months.

255. Rehabilitation Assistance to Employees in Structure: Wage earning employees indirectly affected due to displacement of commercial structure will be provided assistance as per the prevailing local wage rate for 3 plus months i.e. @ Rs. 8,471.40 per month.

256. Rehabilitation Assistance to Agricultural Labourers/Sharecroppers: Agricultural Labourers/ Sharecroppers will be provided with assistance as per the prevailing local wage rate for 3 plus months i.e. @ Rs. 8,471.40 per month.

257. Assistance to Vulnerable Households: One time lump sum assistance of Rs. 25,000/- will be paid to each vulnerable households. (This will be paid above and over the other assistance(s) as per the entitlement matrix).

### 10.4 Compensation for Community and Government Property

258. Religious and Community Structures: The religious and community structures are being partially affected and do not require full replacement. However a lump sum provision of Rs. 2,50,000/- per structure is made in the budget to rebuild and enhance the ambience of these structures. However any religious or community structure requires full relocation will be compensated in replacement rate.

### 10.5 RP Implementation and Support Cost

259. The unit cost for hiring of the implementing NGO has been calculated on a lump sum basis for Rs. 94,50,000/-. This is based on the similar earlier project experiences and informal consultation and feedback received from the local staff and keeping in consideration two year duration of NGO's involvement. Costs will be updated during implementation.

260. A 10% contingency has been added in order to adjust any escalation.

261. For grievance redress process a lump sum of Rs 4,80,000/- is provided for two years and cost of other RP implementation and administrative activities will be a part of proposed



departmental expenditure. The separate fund for grievance redressal for this project is made based on intensity of impacts. In addition the process will involve interdepartmental arrangement and include participation by representatives of DPs, particularly of vulnerable DPs, local government representatives, representative of local NGOs and other interest groups besides PIU and implementing NGO.

## 11 RESETTLEMENT MEASURES

262. The procedure mentioned in this chapter shall be followed for declaration of the affected area, carrying out survey and census of affected persons, assessment of government land available and land to be arranged for rehabilitation and resettlement, declaration of the resettlement area or areas, preparation of the draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan and its final publication.

263. Where the appropriate Government is of the opinion that there is likely to be involuntary displacement of four hundred or more families enmasse in plain areas, or two hundred or more families enmasse in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V11 or Schedule VI to the Constitution due to acquisition of land for any project or due to any other reason, it shall, declare, by notification in the Official Gazette, area of villages or localities as an affected area.

264. Every declaration made in our policy shall be published in at least three daily newspapers, two of which shall be in the local vernacular having circulation in villages or areas which are likely to be affected, and also by affixing a copy of the notification on the notice board of the concerned gram panchayats or municipalities and other prominent place or places in the affected area and the resettlement area, and/or by any other method as may be prescribed in this regard by the appropriate Government.

265. Once the declaration is made, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall undertake a baseline survey and census for identification of the persons and families likely to be affected.

266. Every such survey shall contain the following village-wise information of the affected families:-

- ❖ Members of the family who are permanently residing engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation in the affected area.
- ❖ families who are likely to lose, or have lost, their house, agricultural land, employment or are alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of their trade, business, occupation or vocation.
- ❖ Agricultural labourers and non-agricultural labourers.
- ❖ Families belonging to the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe categories.
- ❖ Vulnerable persons such as the disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women, or persons above sixty years of age; who are not provided or cannot immediately be provided with alternative livelihood, and who are not otherwise covered as part of a family.

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<sup>11</sup> As per the **Constitutional** provision under Article 244 (1) of the **Constitution of India**, the '**Scheduled Areas**' are defined as 'such areas as the President may by order declare to be **Scheduled Areas**' – as per paragraph 6(1) of the Fifth **Schedule** of the **Constitution of India**.

- ❖ families that are landless (not having homestead land, agricultural land, or either homestead or agricultural land) and below poverty line, but residing continuously in the affected area preceding the date of declaration of the affected area.
- ❖ Scheduled Tribes families who are or were having possession of forest lands in the affected area prior to the LA Notice Publication date.
- ❖ Every survey undertaken under shall be completed within a period of ninety days from the date of declaration.

267. On completion of the above surveyor on expiry of a period of ninety days, whichever is earlier, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall, by notification, and also in such other manner so as to reach all persons likely to be affected, publish a draft of the details of the findings of the survey conducted by him and invite objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby. This draft shall be made known locally by wide publicity in the affected area.

268. On the expiry of thirty days from the date of publication of the draft of the details of survey and after considering the objections and suggestions received by him in "this behalf, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall submit his recommendations thereon along with the details of the survey to the appropriate Government.

269. Within forty-five days from the date of receipt of the details of the survey and recommendations of the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, the appropriate Government shall publish the final details of survey in the Official Gazette. The appropriate Government shall, by notification, declare any area (or areas) as a resettlement area (or areas) for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families.

270. The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall ensure that the affected families may be settled, wherever possible, in a group or groups in such resettlement areas. However, it has to be ensured that the affected families may be resettled with the host community on the basis of equality and mutual understanding, consistent with the desire of each group to preserve its own identity and culture.

271. The Administrator for Resettlement and rehabilitation shall draw up a list of lands that may be available for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families.

272. The lands drawn up shall consist of:-

- ❖ Land available or acquired for the project and earmarked for this purpose
- ❖ Government wastelands arid any other land vesting in the Government available for allotment to the affected families.
- ❖ Lands that may be available for purchase or acquisition for” the purposes of rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan.
- ❖ A combination of one or more of the above.

273. However, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement should ensure that such acquisition of land does not lead to another set of physically Affected families. The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, on behalf of the appropriate Government, may either purchase land from any person through consent award and may enter into an agreement for this purpose, or approach the state Government concerned for acquisition of land for the purposes of rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan.

274. After completion of baseline survey and census of the affected families and assessment of the requirement of land for resettlement, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall prepare a draft scheme or plan for the rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families after consultation with the representatives of the affected families including women and the representative of the requiring body.

275. The draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan shall contain the following particulars, namely:-

- (a) The extent of land to be acquired for the project and the name(s) of the affected village(s);
- (b) A village-wise list of the affected persons, family-wise, and the extent and nature of land and immovable property owned or held in their possession in the affected area, and the extent and nature of such land and immovable property which they are likely to lose or have lost, indicating the survey numbers thereof;
- (c) A list of agricultural laborers in such area and the names of such persons whose livelihood depends on agricultural activities;
- (d) A list of persons who have lost or are likely to lose their employment or livelihood or who have been or likely to be alienated wholly or substantially from their main sources of trade business, occupation or vocation consequent to the acquisition of land for the project or involuntary displacement due to any other cause; .
- (e) A list of non-agricultural laborers, including artisans;
- (f) A list of affected landless families, including those, without homestead land and below poverty line families;
- (g) A list of vulnerable affected persons.
- (h) A list of occupiers, if any;
- (i) A list of public utilities and government buildings which are affected or likely to be affected;
- (j) Details of public and community properties, assets and infrastructure;
- (k) A list of benefits and packages which are to be provided to the affected families;
- (l) Details of the extent of land available in the resettlement area for resettling and for allotment of land to the affected families.

- (m) Details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are to be provided for resettlement.
- (n) The time schedule for shifting and resettling the Affected persons in the resettlement area or areas.
- (o) Such other particulars as the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement may consider necessary.

276. The draft scheme or plan may be made known locally by wide publicity in the affected area and the resettlement area (or areas) in such manner as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

277. The draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan shall also be discussed in gram sabhas in rural areas and in public hearings in urban and rural areas where gram sabhas don't exist.

278. The draft rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan shall also be discussed in gram sabhas in rural areas and in public hearings in urban and rural areas where gram sabhas don't exist.

279. The consultation with the gram sabha or the panchayats at the appropriate level in the Scheduled Areas under' Schedule V of the Constitution shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (40 of 1996).

280. In cases of involuntary displacement of two hundred or more Scheduled Tribes families from the non-Scheduled Areas, the concerned Tribes Advisory Councils may also be consulted.

281. While preparing a draft scheme or plan, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall ensure that the entire estimated cost of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan forms an integral part of the cost of the project for which the land is being acquired. The entire expenditure on rehabilitation and resettlement benefits and the expenditure for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families are to be borne by the requiring body for which the land is being acquired. The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall ensure that the entire estimated cost of rehabilitation and resettlement benefits and other expenditure for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families is communicated to the requiring body for incorporation in the project cost.

282. The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall submit the draft scheme or plan for rehabilitation and resettlement to the appropriate Government for its approval. In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, it shall be the responsibility of the appropriate Government to obtain the consent of the requiring body,

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<sup>12</sup> <https://pesadarpan.gov.in/en>

to ensure that the necessary approvals as required under this policy have been obtained, and to make sure that the requiring body has agreed to bear the entire cost of rehabilitation and resettlement benefits and other, expenditure for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families as communicated by the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, before approving it. After approving the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan, the appropriate Government shall publish the same in the Official Gazette. On final notification of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan, it shall come into force.

283. It shall be the responsibility of the requiring body to provide sufficient funds to the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement for proper implementation of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan. As soon as the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan is finalized, the requiring body shall deposit one-third cost of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan with the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement. The administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall keep proper books of accounts and records of the funds placed at his disposal and submit periodic returns to the appropriate Government in this behalf.

284. In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, an exercise for fast-track updating of land records shall be undertaken on currently with the land acquisition proceedings. Persons who have acquired any right prior to the date of issue of the notification under sub-section (1) of section 24 of the RTFCLARR Act, 2013 (or such notification under any other Act of the Union or a State for the time being in force under which land acquisition is being undertaken) as per the updated' records shall also have right to proportionate compensation along with the original landowners referred to in the notification.

- (a) The compensation award shall be declared well in time before displacement of the affected families. Full payment of compensation as well as adequate progress in resettlement shall be ensured in advance of the actual displacement of the affected families.
- (b) The compensation award shall take into account the market value of the property being acquired, including the location-wise minimum price per unit area fixed (or to be fixed) by the State Government.
- (c) Conversion to the intended category of use of the land being acquired (for example, from agricultural to non-agricultural) shall be taken into account in advance of the acquisition, and the compensation award shall be determined as per the intended land use category.
- (d) The applicable conversion charges for the change in the land use category shall be paid by the requiring body, and no reduction shall be made in the compensation award on this account.

285. In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, and if the requiring body is a company authorized to issue shares and debentures, the affected families who are entitled to get compensation for the land or other property acquired, shall

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be given the option to take up to twenty percent of the compensation amount due to them in the form of shares or debentures or both of the requiring body, as per the guidelines to be notified by the Central Government: Provided that the appropriate Government, at its discretion, may raise this proportion up to fifty percent of the compensation amount.

286. Land compulsorily acquired for a project cannot be transferred to any other purpose except for a public purpose, and after obtaining the prior approval of the appropriate Government.

287. If land compulsorily acquired for a project or part thereof, remains unutilized for the project for a period of five years from the date of taking over the possession by the requiring body, the same shall revert to the possession and ownership of the appropriate Government without payment of any compensation or remuneration to the requiring body. Whenever any land acquired for a public purpose is transferred to an individual or organization (whether in private sector, public sector or joint sector) for a consideration, eighty percent of any net unearned income so accruing to the transferor, shall be shared amongst the persons from whom the lands were acquired or their heirs, in proportion to the value at which the lands were acquired. The fund shall be kept in a separate account which shall be administered in such manner as may be prescribed.

## 12 SITE SELECTION, SITE PREPARATION AND RELOCATION

288. In all cases of involuntary displacement of four hundred families or more enmasse in plain areas, or two hundred families or more enmasse in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution, comprehensive infrastructural facilities and amenities notified by the appropriate Government shall be provided in the resettlement area (such facilities and amenities shall, inter alia, include roads, public transport, drainage, sanitation, safe drinking water, drinking water for cattle, community ponds, grazing land, land for fodder, plantation (social forestry or agro forestry), Fair Price shops, panchayat grams, Cooperative Societies, Post Offices, seed-cum-fertilizer storage, irrigation, electricity, health centers, child and mother supplemental nutritional services, children's playground, community centers, schools, institutional arrangements for training, places of worship, land for traditional tribal institutions, burial / cremation grounds, and security arrangements.

289. In cases of involuntary displacement of less than four hundred families enmasse in plain areas, or less than two hundred families or more enmasse in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in the Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution, all affected families shall be provided basic infrastructural facilities and amenities at the resettlement site(s) as per the norms specified by the appropriate Government. It would be desirable that provision of drinking water, electricity, schools, dispensaries, and access to the resettlement sites, amongst others, be included in the resettlement plan approved by the appropriate Government.

290. If relocation takes place in a proposed settlement area, the same infrastructure shall also be extended to the host community.

291. While shifting the population of the affected area to the resettlement area, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall, as far as possible, ensure that:

- a) In case the entire population of the village or area to be shifted belongs to a particular community, such population or families may, as far as possible, be resettle den masseur a compact area, so that socio-cultural relations and social harmony amongst the shifted families are not disturbed.
- b) In the case of resettlement of the Scheduled Caste affected families, it may, as far as possible, be ensured that such families are resettled in the areas close to the villages.

The appropriate Government shall ensure that a resettlement area forms part of a gram panchayat or municipality.

### 12.1 Indexation of Rehabilitation grant and other benefits

292. The rehabilitation grant and other benefits expressed in monetary terms in this policy shall be indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) with the first day of April following the date of coming into force of this policy as the reference date, and the same shall also be revised by the appropriate Government at suitable intervals.



## 12.2 Periphery Development

293. In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, the requiring body will be responsible for development of the defined geographic area on the periphery of the project site as decided by the appropriate Government, and will be required to contribute to the socio-economic development of the areas contiguous to its area of operation. For this purpose, the requiring body will earmark a percentage of its net profit or, in case no profit is declared by the requiring body in a particular year, for that year, such minimum alternative amount as may be determined by the appropriate Government after consultation with the requiring body, to be spent within the specified zone. The requiring body will carry out the developmental activity within this zone in close coordination with the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement. The State Governments will be free to frame their own rules and guidelines for this purpose.

## 12.3 Legal provision and Guidelines for Schedule Areas

294. There are Government of India policies and Constitutional Acts that safeguard the interest of the scheduled tribes in India. A Scheduled Tribe (ST) is identified by the Constitution of India taking into consideration various factors, like, (i) primitive traits, (ii) distinctive culture, (iii) geographical isolation, (iv) social and economic backwardness, etc. But identification of tribes is a State subject. Therefore, a ST is judged by one or combination of these factors by the respective state. For example, tribes notified for Assam State are Schedule Tribes in Assam only and their category may vary in other States.

### 12.3.1 Constitution of India

295. Under Constitution of India a number of Articles have been included for the protection of the STs in particular. These are:

- i. Article 14 confers equal rights and opportunities to all;
- ii. Article 15 prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of sex, religion, race, caste etc.
- iii. Article 15(4) enjoins upon the State to make special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes;
- iv. Article 16(4) empowers the State to make provisions for reservation in appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens;
- v. Article 46 enjoins upon the State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, the STs and promises to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation;
- vi. Article 275(1) promises grant-in-aid for promoting the welfare of STs and for raising the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas;

- vii. Articles 330, 332 and 335 stipulate reservation of seats for STs in the Lok Sabha and in the State Legislative Assemblies and in services;
- viii. Article 340 empowers the State to appoint a Commission to investigate the conditions of the socially and educationally backward classes;
- ix. Article 342 specifies those Tribes or Tribal Communities deemed to be as Scheduled Tribe (STs)

296. The Constitutional amendment (Twenty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1971 inserted a new article, Article 371 C. The hill areas in the state of Assam largely inhabited by tribal communities are not covered by the 6th Schedule. The special provision envisages the constitution of Hill Areas Committee of State legislature. The Governor is mandated to report to the President regarding the administration of 'hill areas'.

#### **12.4 National Commission for Scheduled Tribes**

297. The bifurcation of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes from the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is under the 94th Amendment Act of the Constitution. Although, the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes has been created in August 2003, little measures in terms of budgetary and staff allocations have been made to make the Commission functional. One of the duties assigned to the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes is to submit reports to the President annually or at such other time as the Commission may deem fit, upon the working of the safeguards.

#### **12.5 The SCs/STs Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989**

298. The objectives of the Act are to deliver justice to these communities through proactive efforts to enable them to live in society with dignity and self-esteem and without fear or violence or suppression from the dominant castes. The practice of untouchability, in its overt and covert form was made a cognizable and non-compoundable offence, and strict punishment is provided for any such offence. The Act outlines certain actions (by non SCs and STs) against SCs or STs to be treated as offences, such as: force a member of SC/ST to drink or eat any inedible or obnoxious substance; wrongfully occupies or cultivates any land owned by, or allotted to SC/ST member, institute false, malicious or vexatious suit or criminal or other legal proceedings; intentionally insults or intimidates with intent to humiliate; acts to cause injury, insult or annoyance to SC/ST members, forces or intimidates a SC/ST to vote for or against a particular candidate, preventing them from entering into a place of worship, a health or educational institution, using a common property resource, assaulting or sexually exploiting a SC/ST or woman.

#### **12.6 Panchayat Extension to the Scheduled Areas Act (PESA), 1996**

299. The Parliament of India passed the Provisions of the PESA, to extend the provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment to the Schedule V Areas of the country. This Act accords statutory status to the Gram Sabhas in Schedule V areas with wide-ranging

powers and authority. This aspect was missing from the provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. The Act has recognized the prevailing traditional practices and customary laws besides providing the management and control of all the natural resources - land, water and forest in the hands of people living in the Schedule Areas. The Act empowers people in the tribal areas through self-governance.

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

## **12.7 The STs and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006**

301. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006, recognizes and vests the forest rights and occupation in forest land to Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights are not recorded.

302. This law provides for recognition of forest rights to Scheduled Tribes in occupation of the forest land prior to 131 December 2005 and to other traditional forest dwellers who are in occupation of the forest land for at least 3 generations i.e. 75 years, up to maximum of 4 hectares. These rights are heritable but not alienable or transferable.

## **12.8 The National Policy on Tribals, 2006**

303. The success of the National Policy on Tribals of the Government of India to a large extent will depend on strengthening of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, implementation of the Civil Rights Act and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and making necessary budgetary allocations. However, the Draft National Policy fails to make any reference to these issues.

## **12.9 Special Provisions for BTC Area**

304. The Rehabilitation and Resettlement mechanism for BTC area is similar to that of the Non – BTC area with some additional requirements which are stated below:

1. There is a provision of additional Compensation to affected persons of Rs.50,000 per Household.
2. The process of Land Acquisition is monitored by the District Council or BTC.
3. The District Council or the BTC may suggest or participate in the process of Land Acquisition by the CALA office.
4. The BTC or the District Council may issue occupational rights/ownership documents to the customary right holder.

5. There should be proper representative of the District Council or BTC in the Grievance Redressal Committee.
6. The District Council or the BTC may intervene in any dispute regarding the process of Land Acquisition.
7. If there is any loss of Community Property, the BTC supervise that identical property is to be constructed or compensation to be paid to the District /Village Council.

## 12.10 Requirement of Resettlement Site

305. The project involves linear acquisition of land and linear impacts on structures throughout the alignment. The details of the scale of Impact of the structures are depicted in the Table 12.1

**Table 12.1 Intensity of Impact**

| Sl. No.      | Scale of Impact                              | Numbers | % Age |
|--------------|--|---------|-------|
| 1.           | Category A (more than 40%)                   | 811     | 73%   |
| 2.           | Category B (less than 40% but more than 25%) | 115     | 10%   |
| 3.           | Category C (less than 25% more than 10%)     | 99      | 9%    |
| 4.           | Category D (less than 10%)                   | 89      | 8%    |
| <b>Total</b> |  | 1114    | 100%  |

Source: Census Survey, June - July 2020

306. The land owners are eligible of identical land at the same district but it is very hard to find the land in same position with easy accessibility. Thus the land owners opted for cash compensation during the survey so that they could purchase the land as per their suitability or will.

307. It is expected that 811 structures will be impacted (major) or have to be relocated or displaced. Out of 811 structures 33 structures are CPR. There are 59 kiosk, 72 squatters and 183 are encroachers. Thus the total number of Non-title holders are either doing business on government land or utilizing the government land for their residential or commercial purpose.

308. Thus as per requirement of the Entitlement Matrix both the impacted title holders and the non-title holders will be compensated adequately. Thus both the title holders and non-title holders like to have the cash compensation so that they could reconstruct their structures as per their preference and will.

309. The CPRs will be reconstructed by the project.

310. **Thus there is no movement of en-masse of community outside the impacted area and thus there is no requirement of i) Community participation, involvement of re-settlers and host community and ii) Integration with host populations.**

### 13 HOUSING INFRASTRUCTURES AND SOCIAL SERVICES

311. The rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be extended to all the affected families who are eligible as affected families on the date of publication of the declaration under as stated above, and any division of assets in the family after the said date may not be taken into account.
312. Any affected family owning house and whose house has been acquired or lost, may be allotted free of cost house site to the extent of actual loss of area of the acquired house but not more than two hundred and fifty square metre of land in rural areas, or one hundred and fifty square metre of land in urban areas, as the case may be, for each nuclear family Provided that, in urban areas, a house of up to one hundred square meter' carpet area may be provided in lieu thereof. Such a house, if necessary, may be offered in a multi-storied building complex
313. Each affected below poverty line family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the affected area continuously preceding the date of declaration of the affected area and which has been involuntarily Affected from such area, shall be entitled to a house of minimum one hundred square metre carpet area in rural areas, or fifty square metre carpet area in urban areas (which may be offered, where applicable, in a multi-storied building complex), as the case may be, in their settlement area:
314. Provided that any such affected family which opts not to take the house offered, shall get a suitable one-time financial assistance for use construction, and the amount shall not be less than what is given under any programme of house construction by the Government of India.
315. Each affected family owning agricultural land in the affected area and whose entire land has been acquired or lost, may be allotted in the name of the khatedar(s) in the affected family, agricultural land or cultivable wasteland to the extent of actual land loss by the khatedar(s) in the affected family subject to a maximum of one acres of irrigated land or two acres of irrigated land or cultivable wasteland, if Government land is available in the resettlement area. This benefit shall also be available to the affected families who have, as a consequence of the acquisition” or loss of land, been reduced to the status of marginal farmers.
316. In the case of irrigation or hydel projects, the affected families shall be given preference in allotment of land-for-land in the command area of the project, to the extent possible. Such lands may be consolidated, and plots of suitable sizes allotted to the affected families who could be settled their in-groups. In case a family cannot be given land in the command area of the project or the family opts not to take land there, such a family may be given monetary compensation on replacement cost basis for their lands lost, for purchase of suitable land elsewhere.
317. In the case of irrigation or hydel projects, the State Governments may formulate suitable schemes for providing land to the affected families in the command areas of the projects

by way of pooling of the lands that may be available or, otherwise, could be made available in recommended areas of such projects.

318. (a) In the case of irrigation or hydel projects, fishing rights in the reservoirs shall be given to the affected families, if such rights were enjoyed by them in the affected area; (b) In other cases also, unless there are special reasons, fishing rights shall be given preferentially to the affected families.
319. In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, the stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of the land or house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by the requiring body.
320. The land or house allotted to the affected families under this policy shall be free from all encumbrances.
321. The land or house allotted to the affected families under this policy may be in the joint names of wife and husband of the affected family.
322. In case of allotment of wasteland or degraded land in lieu of the acquired land, each khatedar in the affected family shall get a one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than fifteen thousand rupees per acres for land development.
323. In case of allotment of agricultural land in lieu of the acquired land, each khatedar in the affected family shall get a one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than ten thousand rupees, for agricultural production.
324. Each affected family that is Affected and has cattle, shall get financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than fifteen thousand rupees, for construction of cattle shed. Each affected family that is Affected shall get a one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than ten thousand rupees, for shifting of the family, building materials belongings and cattle.
325. Each affected person who is a rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person and who has been Affected shall get a one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than twenty-five thousand rupees, for construction of working shed or shop.

In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, -

- ❖ The requiring body shall give preference to the affected families – at least one person per nuclear family - in providing employment in the project, subject to the availability of vacancies and suitability of the affected person for the employment.
- ❖ Wherever necessary, the requiring body shall arrange for training of the affected persons, so as to enable such persons to take on suitable jobs.
- ❖ The requiring body shall offer scholarships and other skill development

opportunities to the eligible persons from the affected families as per the criteria as may be fixed by the appropriate Government.

- ❖ The requiring body shall give preference to the affected persons or their groups or cooperatives in the allotment of outsourced contracts, shops or other economic opportunities coming up in or around the project site.
- ❖ The requiring body shall give preference to willing landless labourers and unemployed affected persons while engaging labour in the project during the construction phase.

326. The affected persons shall be offered the necessary training facilities for development of entrepreneurship, technical and professional skills for self-employment.

327. In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, the affected families who have not been provided agricultural land or employment shall be entitled to a rehabilitation grant equivalent to seven hundred fifty days minimum agricultural wages or such other higher amount as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government: Provided that, if the requiring body is a company authorized to issue shares and debentures, such affected families shall be given the option of taking up to twenty percent of their rehabilitation grant amount in the form of shares or debentures of the requiring body, in such manner as may be prescribed provided further that the appropriate Government may, at its discretion, raise this proportion up to fifty per cent of the rehabilitation grant amount.

328. In cases where the acquisition of agricultural land or involuntary displacement takes place on account of land development projects, in lieu of land-for-land or employment, such affected families would be given site(s) or apartment(s) within the development project, in proportion to the land lost, but subject to such limits as may be defined by the appropriate Government.

329. In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, each affected family which is involuntarily Affected shall get a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to twenty-five days minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of one year from the date of displacement.

330. The project authorities shall, at their cost, arrange for annuity policies that will pay a pension for life to the vulnerable affected persons, of such amount as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government subject to a minimum of five hundred rupees per month.

331. If land is acquired in cases of urgency under the RTFCLARR Act, 2013 or similar provision of any other Act of the Union or a State for the time being in force, each affected family which is Affected shall be provided with transit and temporary accommodation, pending rehabilitation and resettlement scheme or plan, in addition to the monthly subsistence allowance and other rehabilitation and resettlement benefits due to them under this policy.

332. In case of linear acquisitions, in projects relating to railway lines, highways, transmission lines, laying of pipelines and other such projects wherein only an arrow stretch of land is

acquired for the purpose of the project or is utilized for right of way, each khatedar in the affected family shall be offered by the requiring body an ex-gratia payment of such amount as the appropriate Government may decide but not less than twenty thousand rupees, in addition to the compensation or any other benefits due under the Act or programme or scheme under which the land, house or other property is acquired provided that, if as a result of such land acquisition, the land-holder becomes landless or is reduced to the status of a "small" or "marginal" farmer, other rehabilitation and resettlement benefits available under this policy shall also be extended to such affected family.

### 13.1 Rehabilitation and Resettlement benefits for Vulnerable

333. In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body which involves involuntary displacement of two hundred or more Scheduled Tribes families, a Tribal Development Plan shall be prepared, in such form as may be prescribed, laying down the detailed procedure for settling land rights due but not settled and restoring titles of tribal on alienated land by undertaking a special drive together with land acquisition. The Plan shall also contain a programme or development of alternate fuel, fodder and non-timber forest produce (NTFP) resources on non-forest lands within a period of five years sufficient to meet requirements of tribal communities who are denied access to forests.
334. The concerned gram sabha or the panchayats at the appropriate level in the Scheduled Areas under Schedule V of the Constitution or as the case may be, Councils in the Schedule VI Areas shall be consulted in all Cases of land acquisition in such areas including land acquisition in cases of urgency, before issue of a notification under the RTFCLARR Act, 2013 or any other Act of the Union or a State for the time being in force under which land acquisition is undertaken, and the consultation shall be in accordance with the provisions of the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 and other relevant laws. Further, in cases of involuntary displacement of two hundred or more Scheduled Tribes families from the Scheduled Areas, the concerned Tribes Advisory Councils (TACs) may also be consulted.
335. Each affected family of Scheduled Tribe followed by Scheduled Caste categories shall be given preference in allotment of land-for-land, if Government land is available in the resettlement area.
336. In case of land being acquired from members of the Scheduled Tribes, at least one-third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families at the outset as first installment and the rest at the time of taking over the possession of the land.
337. In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, each Scheduled Tribe affected family shall get an additional one-time financial assistance equivalent to five hundred days minimum agricultural wages for loss of customary rights or usages of forest produce.
338. The Scheduled Tribes affected families will be re-settled, as far as possible, in the same Schedule Area in a compact block, so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity. Exceptions would be allowed only in rare cases where the requiring body



in case of a project involving land acquisition, or the State Government in other cases of involuntary displacement is unable to offer such land due to reasons beyond its control.

339. The resettlement areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes shall get land free of cost for community and religious gatherings, to the extent decided by the appropriate Government.
340. In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, the Scheduled Tribes affected families resettled out of the district will get twenty-five percent higher rehabilitation and resettlement benefits in monetary terms in respect of the items specified in
341. Any alienation of tribal lands in violation of the laws and regulations for the time being in force shall be treated, as null and void. In the case of acquisition of such lands, the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits would be available to the original tribal land-owners.
342. In the case of irrigation or hydel projects, the affected Scheduled Tribes, 'other, traditional forest dwellers and the Scheduled Castes families having fishing rights in a river or pond, or' dam in the affected area shall be given fishing rights in the reservoir area of the irrigation or hydel projects.
343. The Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes affected families enjoying reservation benefits in the affected area shall be entitled to get the reservation benefits at the resettlement area(s).
344. The affected Scheduled Tribes families, who were in possession of forest / lands in the affected area prior to January, 2013, shall also be eligible for the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits under this policy.

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## 14 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

345. During construction, additional dust, noise and toxic fumes from construction traffic and plant and machinery could cause health problems to the residents. During operation, concentration of trucks at one place will increase about threefold, and this will lead to increased concentrations of toxic gases in the ambient air. Presently, dust levels in the towns and villages along the project road are not high as estimated by visual observation. However, concentration of fugitive dust will be lessened by paving of the parking area and access roads.
346. The details of the same are available in the EMP of the project.

## 15 INCOME RESTORATION MEASURES

### 15.1 Introduction

347. The Development projects have an adverse impact on the income of project-affected persons. They also have a negative impact on the socio- cultural systems of affected communities. Restoration of pre-project levels of income is an important part of rehabilitating socio-economic and cultural systems in affected communities.

348. As indicated by the Income Restoration Study in road sector projects, income restoration interventions are much more complex due to occupational diversity of DPs. For example, there may be a mix of a large number of land title holders (big, small and marginal farmers) and share croppers due to bypass option and non-title holders engaged in small business enterprises (vehicle repairing shops, small hotels, other rural/semi urban small activity based shops, commercial squatters etc.) as Affected people. This complex nature of occupational diversity poses a problem for mitigation measures in the context of economic rehabilitation. The task becomes even more challenging due to the inherent pressure of completion of road construction work in a time bound manner.

349. However, the R&R framework proposed for the project has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected communities. Attempts have been made towards improving the Income restoration strategies. The focus of restoration of livelihood is to ensure that the Affected Persons (DPs) are able to at least "regain their previous living standards". To restore and enhance the economic conditions of the DPs, certain income generation and income restoration programs are incorporated in the RP. To begin with, providing employment to the local people during construction phase will enable them to participate in the benefits of the project, reduce the size of intrusive work forces & keep more of the resources spent on the project in the local economy. It will also give the local communities a greater stake & sense of ownership in the project.

350. The R&R framework of the project provides that the loss of livelihood which would mainly result from the loss of land will be compensated by way of:

- ❖ Alternate economic rehabilitation support and training for up-gradation of skills or imparting new skills; and various R&R assistance such as Transportation Allowance, Economic rehabilitation grant for vulnerable.
- ❖ Preference of providing employment through the contractors for road works specially to those belonging to vulnerable groups.
- ❖ In BTC Area the District Council or The Village Council may be consulted in preparation of prospective skill development or employment schedule.

351. Alternate village income sources such as village based industries will be promoted by the project in association with the local NGOs/CBOs. Villagers will be supported & encouraged to develop industries that are suited to their resources, skills and interests. Support in the form of technical assistance and training, marketing, business management

and coordination will be provided by the appointed NGOs. The project affected families eligible for Income Restoration is shown in table below:

**Table 15.1: Income Restoration for Affected persons**

| Sl. No. | Type of Ownership  | Total      |
|---------|--|------------|
| 1.      | Commercial PAFs  | 482        |
| 2.      | Employees to Commercial Structures and Agricultural Labour | 90         |
| 3.      | Kiosk  | 59         |
| 4.      | Commercial Tenant  | 80         |
|         |  | <b>711</b> |

**Source:** Census Survey, June- July 2020

352. The project will assist the DPs in liaison with NGO, to encourage the DPs to work in the road construction services. The project will:

- ❖ Assist to establish contact with the construction contractors for road works;
- ❖ Encourage to enlist labour for work to handle road related contract services;
- ❖ Compensate them for the loss of livelihood and income resulting from land acquisition;
- ❖ Identify training needs & modules;
- ❖ Assist access to poverty alleviation programs of the Govt. such as Swarnjayanti Gram Swa Rojgar Yojna especially for those below poverty line.
- ❖ Also assist to identify self-employment options.

## 15.2 Self-Employment Generation Scheme

353. PAPs will be encouraged to take up training for income generating activities, with active support from the project through the NGO, in self-employment schemes.

354. Besides the land losers, other DPs namely homestead losers; daily wage labourers and DP in the vulnerable category are eligible for enrolment into the training program. For training and upgradation of skills Rs. 5000 per family has been worked out as per the entitlement matrix. The NGOs will take the initiative to make necessary arrangements for providing infrastructure and other institutional support that will be required, to assist the DP to get financial support through local bank and Government program. The said activities will be facilitated in collaboration with the PIU. The NGO would generate awareness among the DPs about the different income earning opportunities and facilitate and training among DPs. The PIU-R&R cell will not only take the initiative for self

employment generating schemes and also arrange for appropriate training programmes so that the trained DPs will be eligible for others jobs.

355. The principles governing the resettlement and rehabilitation will take into consideration:

- ❖ Rehabilitation assistance in the form of shop space if opted by 50 people or more;
- ❖ Transportation allowance.
- ❖ Women, handicapped and BPLs will be in the vulnerable category, will be given priority in allotment of shops.
- ❖ Only occupiers at the time of eviction will be considered for assistance for squatters.
- ❖ Compensation for those who don't want shop space, these DPs will be assisted for alternate livelihood scheme. Till then, the amount paid for assistance will be kept in banks as joint account with the Project Authority.
- ❖ Only one shop per DP will be considered, multiple occupations will not be considered.
- ❖ Only those DPs will be eligible for such compensation whose primary source of income is from shops that will be lost.
- ❖ Conditions for shop allotment to DPs will be laid down which will include formation of market committees with DP participation, representative of this committee for smooth operation and maintenance of the complex. A nominal license fee will be charged.
- ❖ Access to loans will be facilitated by the Project Authority.
- ❖ Shops will be allotted based on the type of business carried out prior to eviction.

### 15.3 Option of self-employment and EA's Assistance

356. It is perceived that the EA will be unable to provide direct employment to the DPs. Hence, an alternative programmes are proposed as outlined in the above sections. Training for self-employment and assistance in setting up micro-enterprises is the primary vehicle of rehabilitation.

357. The following order of priority would be considered for the DPs entitled for self-employment:

- ❖ Have the requisite educational qualification.
- ❖ Have taken training in some micro-enterprise scheme and appeals to the EA for assistance; and
- ❖ Possess previous experience in running micro-enterprises.

358. However, relaxation will be made for women, those below poverty line, and minorities and vulnerable DPs who have taken training, but may not have requisite educational

qualifications and experience. In both cases, the R&R cell in consultation with the NGO and the DLCs will vet appeals.

359. The key parameters of the EA level of assistance in setting up of micro-enterprises are as follows:

- ❖ Survey of marketing opportunities by the NGO and information on DPs under the supervision of R&R Cell.
- ❖ Identification of training needs and modules that matches market opportunities. This will be done by the NGO.
- ❖ NGO to assist the DPs to form groups/cooperatives that can bid for contracts tendered by the construction contractors or its sub-contractors. Activity to be supervised by R&R Cell.
- ❖ R&R cell through the NGO will assist the DPs to get access to capital by facilitating formation of a credit window affordable to the DPs as individuals or groups in the local bank.
- ❖ EA will co-ordinate with the local bank to extend credit to the DPs. EA will extend a letter of introduction to the bank.
- ❖ Encourage the DPs to service loans and through awareness generation and training programmes by the NGO.
- ❖ R&R cell in collaboration with the NGO will also facilitate the DPs access to poverty alleviation programmes of the Government.
- ❖ R&R cell will monitor the ventures established and incomes derived from these programmes. The information will be fed into the R&R database. The ventures and incomes derived will again be monitored by an independent agency and the Lending Institute vets the reports submitted by the PIU-R&R cell.

#### 15.4 Market Feasibility Study

360. No business enterprise or income restoration program will sustain until and unless it is based on the market need and demand. Hence, EA through its PIU and contracted NGO who will undertake the detailed market feasibility study to clearly prepare the list of all viable and feasible enterprises. The scope of this study covers service and non-service based enterprises, the raw material availability and assured consumer market. The findings of the study will also be matched with the profile of the DPs and accordingly the options will be offered to the DPs. However, R&R consultants in the local district and village markets to make reconnaissance of the proposed demand and supply situation conducted rapid market survey. The local district markets comprise of all types of shops; hardware, construction materials, general store, vegetable markets, cloth stores, auto repair shops etc. The development of the project is expected to increase urbanization and commercialization of the society in particular along the project corridor. Demand for

consumer goods in the area would consequently increase. Initiation of road construction activities will also result in a heavy spree of construction activities in and around the project area. This would consequently increase cash flow in the area.

361. Co-operatives of women markets can be set up for preparation of jams and pickles, basket making and moulding of leaf cups and plates. Poultry and animal husbandry units can also be set up in villages. Nursery to raise plants could also be quite viable since EA is committed to plant trees, as they would be felling many for the project. PIU through NGO will facilitate marketing facilities support through backward and forward linkages in order to make the self-employment schemes successful. The NGO will conduct periodical monitoring of these units over the implementation period and will take midterm correction measures if required. For marketing purposes, the NGO may tie these units up with khadi and village industries cooperatives (KVIC) or with the export promotion board or similar organizations. After establishment of the initial marketing linkages, the NGO will have to be gradually phase out their involvement.

### 15.5 Training Needs of DPs

362. Very few DPs possess any professional skills in the project area. Hence, a large scale and intensive training programme need to be undertaken. The DPs eligible for training will either be trained in the Training Institutes identified by NGOs. Training will be provided to vulnerable DPs as per the entitlement matrix. It is expected that such training will be organized within 12 months of property acquisition. NGO shall carry out the detail exercise of skill mapping and training need assessment before finalization of any training schemes.

### 15.6 Comprehensive Training Policy

363. Training is an important part of RP. Following training modules will be developed;

### 15.7 Training for NGO Personnel

364. The NGO will be trained to upgrade their skills so as to deliver the R&R components more effectively. Since reporting and documentation is an essential component of NGO activity, NGO will be provided with EA Guidelines to prepare the formats etc. during orientation, which will be conducted just after signing of the contract.

### 15.8 Training of DPs

365. The training imparted will be essentially of two types: a technical training relevant for jobs and the other for non-land and land based self-employment and skill development schemes. The policy is devised under the following parameters:

- ❖ Eligible DPs will get training assistance.
- ❖ Provision for training has already been made in the RP budget. This amount is not redeemable in cash. It is based on an estimate of a minimum of 6 weeks of training per person, which may be stretched to :
- ❖ Maximum of one year, which could allow daily allowance to EP, cost of experts,

trainers and other incidental expenses. In case where the type of training requested by the DPs exceeds the budgeted amount, the EA will review the request on a case-by-case basis through the R&R cell or the shortfall will be met from ERG in case DP is eligible for that.

- ❖ DPs will have the right to participate in institutional form of training at proposed institutions facilitated by NGO.
- ❖ DPs will have the right to transfer his/her training entitlement to his/her immediate family member if the DP desires to do so. The nodal NGO will coordinate the process.
- ❖ DPs shall request the EA for participation in a particular training in consultation with the NGO. The EA will approve and pay the Training Institution directly and the cost will be deducted from the DPs training entitlement.
- ❖ Eligibility criteria for training will feature on the ID card.
- ❖ On completion of training DPs will receive an introductory letter/certificate from the EA. This will assist the DPs in approaching the bank for loans to start micro enterprises.

## 15.9 Training Mechanism

366. The implementation of the training procedure would involve the following DPs:

- ❖ R&R cell in consultation with the Rehabilitation officers will prepare TOR for the NGO vis-à-vis its role in the training program. Facilitation training for DPs will be in the TOR of NGOs.
- ❖ Once the NGO is selected, it will map all relevant proposed institutions/programs in the area that would impart training.
- ❖ Regular survey of perceived training needs of DPs by NGO in collaboration with the R&R cell and Panchayat level committees will lead to prioritizing and selection of schemes for training.
- ❖ Identification of Training Institutes/individuals/experts by the NGO can be subcontracted to conduct relevant training demanded by DPs within the financial means of the entitlement and preparation of TOR for the same by the NGO.
- ❖ Preparation of list of trainees (phase wise) by the NGO in collaboration with the DLCs and R&R Cell.
- ❖ Awareness generation and information dissemination on the schemes by the NGO to the selected trainees to ensure transparency about the training schemes and the entitled amounts.
- ❖ Registration of the DPs, payment of courses and maintenance of all records,



regarding portion of entitlement used by DP for a particular course, will be done by the NGO. The NGO will submit the information to the R&R cell, for inclusion in the R&R database.

367. The PIU, EA will co-ordinate with the different recognized training organization, including professionals who will be engaged by the EA, to impart training in different trades to the DPs either in the project area or any other place fixed by the institutes. Care shall be taken by the R&R cell and NGO that the funds for training are utilized in best possible ways.

### 15.10 Women's Needs & Participation

368. In the process of R&R, women require special attention. Change caused by relocation does not have equal implications for members of both the sexes and may result in greater inconvenience to women. Due to disturbance in production system, reduction in assets like land and livestock, women may have to face the challenge of running a large household in limited income and resources. This in turn may force woman as well as children to participate in work for supplementing the household income. In contrast to this, due to changes that are likely to take places for any development project, especially changes in environment and land labour ratio, those women who at present are engaged in activities like agriculture labour, or collection and sale of forest produce may find themselves unemployed and dependent.

369. EA would, therefore, make efforts to maintain the social support network for women headed households as far as possible so that they remain closer to their locations and /or provide special services at the new sites. Special assistance would consist of the following:

- ❖ Allowing them priority in site selection
- ❖ Relocating them near site wherever possible
- ❖ Arranging with the contractor to construct their houses
- ❖ Providing assistance with dismantling salvageable materials from their original home
- ❖ Providing them priority access to all other mitigation and development assistance, and
- ❖ Monitoring their nutritional & health status.

**Some examples of meeting practical needs of women that will be implemented by EA through NGO are:-**

- ❖ Reduce women's workloads by providing standpipes, toilet facilities, and the likes.
- ❖ Improve health services by providing safe drinking water, family planning and HIV/AIDS counselling, sanitation training, immunization, etc.

- ❖ Assist in childcare services for wage earning mothers, primary schools, inputs in kitchen gardening etc.
- ❖ Increase access to productive resources.
- ❖ Promote equal opportunities for women's employment.

370. Encouraging women's participation in development projects is a policy being followed by GOI. There are several ways in which women will be able to participate in the implementation programme:-

- ❖ At least 50 percent of the NGO personnel involved must be women and recruited from the local area specifically from among the DPs.
- ❖ The independent agency for monitoring and evaluation will have 33% representation of women key professionals and technical support team.

#### **15.11 Measures towards income restoration and uplift of vulnerable people**

371. EA has evolved a number of measures towards resettlement and rehabilitation of the vulnerable families including the women headed households, SC/ST below poverty line and the poor (BPL in general) getting affected by its projects. The considerations therein have been compiled as follows:

- ❖ All the affected families falling under the vulnerable category including the BPL are going to be assisted to uplift their economic status irrespective of their ownership status. Thus, it implies that whether they do or do not possess legal title of the lands/assets, whether they are tenants or encroachers or squatters, they will be assisted in restoring their livelihood.
- ❖ Additional grant for severance of land, residual plots, expenses on fees, taxes, etc. and alternative economic rehabilitation support and training for up-gradation of the skills.
- ❖ In case of loss of non-agricultural private property, option for residential/commercial plot at resettlement site will be provided free of cost to vulnerable families if so opted by a group of them apart from all other considerations like compensation at replacement value, Transportation allowance, shifting allowance, rental allowance for disruption caused to BPL tenants, compensation for advance rental deposits, right to salvage materials for the demolished site, etc.
- ❖ Even in case of illegal use of the ROW, the vulnerable encroachers and all squatters are to be assisted in accordance with the entitlement matrix by considering relevant facts on family income and proposed assets only in the case of the person being under the poverty line. A vulnerable person in this case is eligible to receive assistance for structures at replacement cost. He/she will also have the right to salvage materials for the demolished structure.

- ❖ There is a provision for additional support to the vulnerable people who have been affected by the loss of livelihood / primary source of income. The assistance will be the economic rehabilitation grant supported with vocational training of DPs choice. The training will include starting of a suitable production or service activity. In case the money is not spent on the training program, the equivalent amount is to be paid as per DPs choice.
- ❖ Inter agency linkages for income restoration.

372. Majority of the eligible families for income restoration earn their livelihood from marginal agriculture or petty businesses, and it is imperative to ensure that the DPs are able to reconstruct their livelihood. Based on the market feasibility study, the list of livelihood schemes will be developed, and based on felt needs of the target group population the activities will be prioritized through people's participation. Further, these options will be tested for their viability against availability of skill, raw material and available appropriate technology. Suitable alternative livelihood schemes will be finally selected, where training on skill up gradation, capital assistance and assistance in the form of backward-forward linkages (with respect to the selected livelihood schemes) can be provided for making these pursuits sustainable for the beneficiaries, of the target group. Income generation schemes will be developed in consultation with the project affected/Affected families. The grants received for such purpose for the project, will be used for the skill development training to upgrade their proposed skill, purchase of small scales capital assets etc. While developing the enterprise development or the income generation activities, the NGOs will contact the local financial institutions for financing the economic ventures. The marketing and milk federations will also be contacted for planning sustainable economic development opportunities.

### 15.12 Short-Term Income Restoration Activities

373. Short term IR activities mean restoring DPs' income during periods immediately before and after relocation. Such activities will focus on the following:

- ❖ Ensuring that adequate compensation is paid before relocation.
- ❖ Transit allowances.
- ❖ Providing short term, welfare based grants and allowances such as:
- ❖ One time relocation allowance or free transport to resettlement areas or assistance for transport.
- ❖ Free or subsidized items.
- ❖ Special allowance for vulnerable groups as per entitlement framework capacity.

374. Timely establishment & involvement of appropriate R&R institutions would significantly facilitate achievement of objectives of the R&R program. The main R&R institution would include:

- EA
- Local Administration
- Line departments
- NGO
- DLC/GRC
- Training Institutions
- M&E Agency

### 15.13 The Process

375. EA will initiate the following activities to commence and implement the RP:

- ❖ Establish PIU and field offices
- ❖ Select NGO with proven track records for the smooth implementation of R&R activities as stated.
- ❖ Orientation and awareness seminars for Project Implementation Unit (PIU).
- ❖ Appointment of external monitoring and evaluation consultants

376. Effective RP implementation will require institutional relationships & responsibilities, rapid organizational development & collaborative efforts by EA, State Govt. & partnering NGO. The ESDU will establish operational links within EA (for e.g. finance for release of money on approval of micro plan) & with other agencies of Govt. involved in project induced settlement. It will provide means & mechanism for coordinating the delivery of the compensation & assistance entitled to those who will suffer loss. On behalf of EA, ESDU will assure the responsibility for representing the social impact & resettlement component of the project. The ESDU will also be responsible for disseminating the information to the public & providing additional opportunities for public comment.

## 16 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

377. Grievance Redressal Mechanism is an integral part of the institutional arrangement in relation to social safeguard issues. At present, there is no established grievance redressal mechanism in PMU. Grievances related to employees and others are dealt on a case to case basis depending upon the nature of grievances. Consultation with the PAPs does not reveal the need of GRC but social safeguards related grievances are expected from affected persons and other interested groups during the project implementation and therefore, it is important to set up a GRM at PMU level for resolution of such grievances. Anticipated grievances could be:

- non-payment of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance,
- name of affected persons missing,
- affected persons missed out/ not enumerated during the survey,
- social category and vulnerability incorrect,
- difference in land area acquired/purchased and measured at site,
- type and use of land acquired/purchased not considered correctly,
- wrong measurement of structure/building affected,
- wrong valuation of structure/building,
- damage to adjoining property,
- Construction activities at the site, quality of works, safety, etc.
- Behavior of staffs and other Officials engaged with the project
- Road Safety
- Environmental Hazards like dust, noise, air pollution
- Security of Women and girl both workers and locals.

378. In view of the above, a Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be constituted by the Project Authority with the aim to resolve as many grievances as possible related to resettlement and rehabilitation and land acquisition/purchase through consultations and negotiation. The GRC will comprise seven (7) members. The committee will comprise the following officials:

- i. General Manager/ Deputy General Manager, NHIDCL - – Chairperson
- ii. Representative of District Commissioner - Member
- iii. Dedicated Person of NHIDCL, Assam- Convener-Member
- iv. Representation of District Council/CALA- Convener-Member
- v. Executive Engineer or his/her representative (from the concerned department - PWD/Irrigation, Municipal Engineering Directorate/KMC, District Engineer- Zilla Parishad) – Member
- vi. Municipal Corporator/Councilor or Representative of Gram Panchayat of the concerned area – Member
- vii. Any other Female Representation as nominated by District Council/CALA

379. Complaint boxes will be placed at every major junctions locations which would be collected once a week by PMU. Grievances received through other modes (postal, email, or over the phone) will be compiled. A dedicated email and toll free phone number will be provided for receiving grievances/complaints through these methods. Toll free phone

number, email, and address of PMU shall also be suitably displayed. Additionally, PMU will provide support to illiterate, physically challenged and other vulnerable PAPs to record their grievances. Any illiterate or other vulnerable persons over the toll free phone or physically can record the complaints which will be registered and a complain registration number will be given to the complainant. The physically challenged person can use the email, toll free phone or physically come to the Jetty or PMU to lodge any complain. He/she will be helped to make understand the complaint and registration of the same. Any physically challenged person can authorize any other person to register complain on his/her behalf.

380. At the PIU level there will be a dedicated person who will be responsible for the daily management of the GRM. He would also take the major responsibility to register the complain of the illiterate, physically challenged and other vulnerable PAPs. Grievances received by the PIU would be acknowledged by the PIU within seven days from the date of receipt of grievances. The GRC meeting will be convened once in a month or as per the requirements. Aggrieved persons will be duly intimated about the scheduled GRC meeting in sufficient advance time. On the day of GRC meeting, aggrieved persons will be given an opportunity to present his/her case before the committee in a free and fair manner. The decision of GRC will be intimated to the aggrieved person within 21 days from the date of the GRC meeting. In case the decision of the GRC is not acceptable to the aggrieved person in such case he/she may approach the court of law, if he/she so desires. Broad functions of GRC are as under:

- document all grievances received through different modes,
- undertake site visit (if required), ask for further information from aggrieved persons,
- co-ordinate and collect relevant information/data from concerned department/agencies (e.g. District Magistrate, DL& LRO, PWD, Zilla Parishad, etc.) area,
- fix a time frame for next hearing in case additional information is required from aggrieved persons and other agencies,
- inform PAPs about the status of their case and the decision of GRC

381. The GRC will be constituted within a month before the implementation of activities during the first year of investment starts. A draft format for monitoring of grievances (received, type of grievances, grievances redressed, time required for resolving the grievances, etc.) must be provided.

382. Besides, a field level grievance redressal mechanism will be established to resolve grievances/complaints received mainly during the implementation of project activities. It is expected that majority of grievances will be related to the following:

- indirect impact of project activities on adjoining structure/building,
- project execution area not suitably barricaded, inadequate safety arrangements and signage in the project area,
- closure to access/street roads,
- loss of business,
- non-availability of project information board,

- un-certainty regarding timeline for resuming the normal operation, etc.

383. Majority of the site-specific grievances/complaints can be resolved by the site engineer through the contractor as per the provisions of the contract. In case the damage to the structure/building is caused due to the negligence of the contractor, then the contractor will be responsible for reinstating/ repairing the damaged structure/building otherwise, it will be resolved as per the provisions of the RP.

384. A field-level GRC comprising Assistant Manager/AE (designated as Site Engineer) of PIU, Social Development Expert of NGO and representative of Contractor shall be constituted for redressal of grievances/complaints at the site itself. One employee of the PIU/Contractor will be assigned to register the grievances and he/she will be responsible for the daily work of the GRC at the field level. This person at field level will provide support to illiterate, physically challenged and other vulnerable PAPs to record their grievances. The Committee will meet twice a week at the project site office at a fixed time so that aggrieved persons from surrounding areas can approach and lodge their complaints. A compliant box shall be placed at the project site for the collection of complaints/grievances. Wide publicity of GRM (at field level and PIU level) shall be made in the surrounding areas by adopting suitable publicity methods. Grievances/complaints not resolved at the site shall be escalated to the PMU level for redressal.

385. JICA GRS: Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a JICA supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the JICA's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the JICA's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of JICA non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the JICA's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit

- [https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our\\_work/social\\_environmental/objection/index.html](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/social_environmental/objection/index.html)
- <https://nhidcl.com/grievance-redressal/>

## 17 ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

386. For the implementation of RAP, there will be a set of institutions involved at various levels and stages of the project. As per Indian acts and regulations, land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation activities must be executed by the state government. In practice, the state government entrusts tasks to the district government headed by the DC. Therefore, all activities will be implemented by the district government and the decision-making power lies within the DC. For Meghalaya state, being under jurisdiction of the sixth schedule of the constitution, Autonomous District Councils (ADC) will also be involved in the approval of project.

387. The primary institutions who will be involved in this implementation process are follows. The proposed institutional arrangement with their roles and responsibilities are shown in Table 15.1.

- National Highway and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd (NHIDCL)
- NHIDCL Regional Office
- Autonomous District Councils (ADC)
- Deputy Commissioner / District Collector (DC)
- Non-Government Organization (NGO)
- Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

**Table : Implementation Institute and Their Roles**

| Name   | Members and Roles   |
|--|---|
| <b>Central Level Institution</b>                               |   |
| NHIDCL   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Implementation Agency</li> <li>• Ensure availability of budget for R&amp;R activities</li> <li>• Responsible for coordination and monitoring of overall processes</li> </ul> |
| <b>State Government</b>  |   |
| Revenue and Disaster Management Department                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Confirm notification of procedure for Land Acquisition</li> </ul>  |
| Meghalaya Institute of Governance (MIG)                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SIA Implementation agency for Meghalaya</li> </ul>   |
| <b>District Government</b>                                     |   |
| West Garo Hills Autonomous District Council (ADC)              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issue No Objection Certificate for Land Acquisition</li> </ul>   |
| District Collector / Deputy Commissioner (DC) of each District | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation</li> </ul>   |
| Land Acquisition Officers of each District                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation land acquisition and resettlement</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Other Implementation Agencies</b>                           |   |



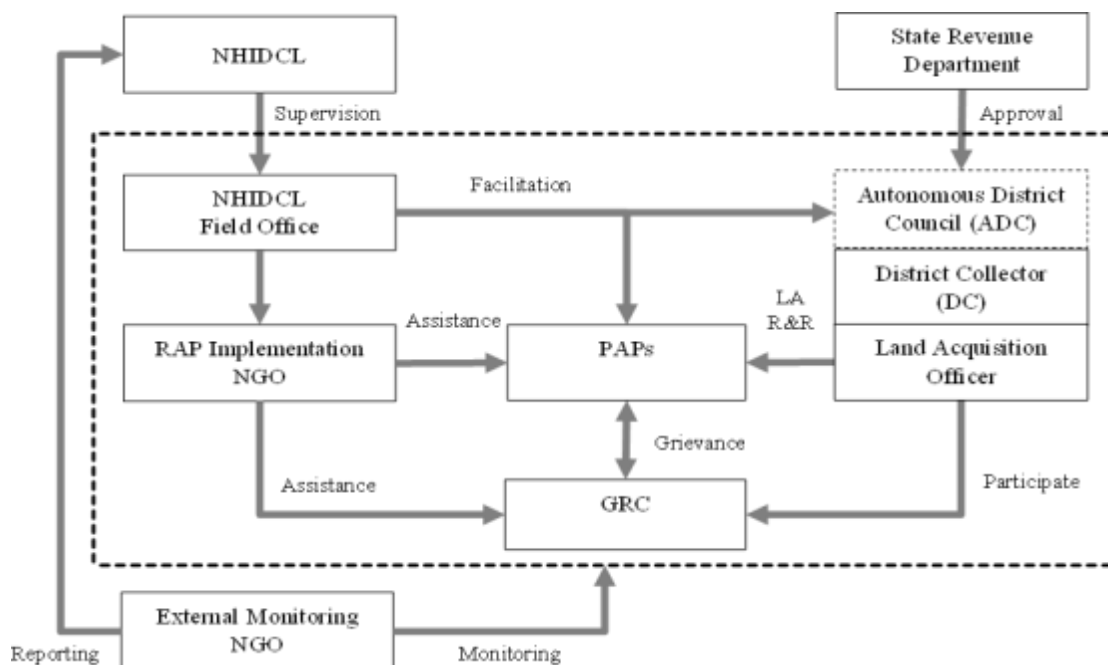
|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| NHIDCL Local Office                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oversee and monitor R&amp;R activities implemented by district governments, assisted by NGO</li> <li>Conduct internal monitoring</li> </ul>  |
| Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Act as a representative of PAPs in communicating with district governments and NHIDCL local office</li> <li>Assist PAPs through Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation activities</li> <li>Conduct external monitoring</li> </ul> |
| Grievance Redress Committee         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate and resolve grievances submitted by</li> </ul>  |

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| (GRC)                          | PAPs  |
| Project affected persons (PAP) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participation in the process of PAP activities</li> </ul>  |
| Contractor                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consult with DC and community regarding location of construction camps</li> <li>Restore the land to equal or better condition upon completion</li> </ul> |

Source: JICA Study Team

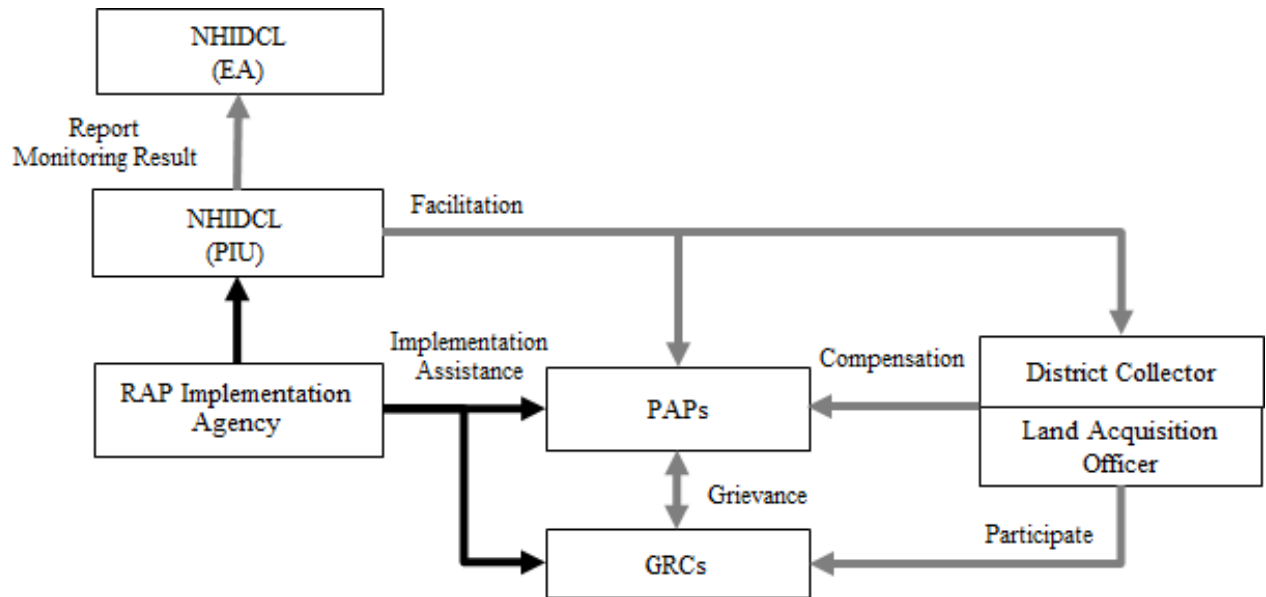
**Figure : Institutional Arrangements for RAP Implementation**



Source: JICA Study Team

388. Implementation of RAP will be supported by RAP Implementation agency as shown below.

**Figure: Support Arrangement for RAP Implementation**



Source: JICA Study Team

## **18 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

### **18.1 Introduction**

389. Implementation of RP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for affected structures and rehabilitation and resettlement activities. The time for implementation of resettlement plan will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement must be planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. Public consultation, internal monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration.

390. However, the schedule is subject to modification depending on the progress of the project activities. The civil works contract for each project will only be awarded after all compensation and relocation has been completed for project and rehabilitation measures are in place.

### **18.2 Schedule for Project Implementation**

391. The proposed project R&R activities are divided in to three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation. The details of activities involved in these three phases i.e. Project Preparation phase, RP Implementation phase, Monitoring and Reporting period are discussed in the following paragraphs.

### **18.3 Project Preparation Phase**

392. The major activities to be performed in this period include establishment of PMU and PIU at project and project level respectively; submission of RP for approval from NHIDCL appointment of NGO and establishment of GRC etc. The information campaign & community consultation will be a process initiated from this stage and will go on till the end of the project.

### **18.4 RP Implementation Phase**

393. After the project preparation phase the next stage is implementation of RP which includes issues like compensation of award by EA; payment of all eligible assistance; relocation of DPs; initiation of economic rehabilitation measures; site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and finally starting civil work.

### **18.5 Monitoring and Reporting Period**

394. As mentioned earlier the internal monitoring will be the responsibility of PMU, PIU and implementing NGO and will start early during the project when implementation of RP starts and will continue till the complementation of the sub-project. The independent monitoring and reporting will be the responsibility of Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) to be hired for the sub project.

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## 18.6 R&R Implementation Schedule

395. A composite implementation schedule for R&R activities in the project including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in the form of Table. The cut-off date will be notified formally for titleholder as the date of LA notification and for non-titleholders as the date of census survey. However, the sequence may change or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project and accordingly the time can be adjusted for the implementation of the plan. The implementation schedule can also be structured through package wise. The entire stretch can be divided in to various contract packages and the completion of resettlement implementation for each contract package shall be the pre-condition to start of the civil work at that particular contract package.

NH-127 B (Assam portion) starting from Srirampur on NH-27 (old NH-31 C) at Chainage 0.000 km to the immediate approach of proposed bridge over river Brahmaputra near Dhubri at chainage 55.700 km.

**Table14. 1 Implementation Schedule of NH-127B**

|   | 2020 |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    | 2021 |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    | 2022 |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
|---|------|---|---|----|---|---|----|---|---|----|----|----|------|---|---|----|---|---|----|---|---|----|----|----|------|---|---|----|---|---|----|---|---|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
|   | 1Q   |   |   | 2Q |   |   | 3Q |   |   | 4Q |    |    | 1Q   |   |   | 2Q |   |   | 3Q |   |   | 4Q |    |    | 1Q   |   |   | 2Q |   |   | 3Q |   |   | 4Q |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
|   | 1    | 2 | 3 | 4  | 5 | 6 | 7  | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1    | 2 | 3 | 4  | 5 | 6 | 7  | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1    | 2 | 3 | 4  | 5 | 6 | 7  | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| <b>Project Preparation Stage</b>              |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Screen project impact                         |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Public Consultation on alignment              |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Prepare Land Acquisition Plan                 |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Carry out Census Survey                       |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Prepare Resettlement Plan (RP)                |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| <b>RP Implementation Stage</b>                |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Obtain RP approval from WB                    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Disclosure of RP                              |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Hiring NGO for RP Implementation              |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Formation of GRC (Grievance Mechanism)        |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Implementation of GRC                         |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Public Consultation                           |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Co-ordination with district authority for LA  |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Submission of LA proposals to DC              |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Declaration of cut-off date (LA notification) |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Payment of compensation                       |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Taking possession of acquired land            |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Handling over the acquired land to contractor |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Notify the date of construction start to DPs  |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Income Restoration Program                    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Awareness Training                            |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Rehabilitation of DPs                         |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| <b>Monitoring and Reporting Period</b>        |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Internal monitoring and reporting             |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| Hiring Construction Supervision Consultant    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |
| External monitoring and reporting             |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |      |   |   |    |   |   |    |   |   |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |

## 19 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION BUDGET

### 19.1 Source of Funding and Fund Flow Management

396. The cost related to land acquisition and resettlement cost will be borne by the EA. EA will ensure allocation of funds and availability of resources for smooth implementation of the project R&R activities. The EA will, in advance, initiate the process and will try to keep the approval for the R&R budget in the fiscal budget through the ministry of finance. In the case of assistance and other rehabilitation measures, the EA will directly pay the money or any other assistance as stated in the RP to DPs. The implementing NGO will be involved in facilitating the disbursement process and rehabilitation program.

### 19.2 R&R Budget

397. The total R&R budget with Land Acquisition is estimated at Rs.349.35 crore. A detailed indicative R&R cost is given in Table 13.1

**Table 13.1: Estimates of Entitlements**

| <b>Table 16.1: Estimates of Entitlements</b>   |                    |  |                         |
|--|--------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Item   | Rate               | Total Area (Ha)/Number                 | Cost                    |
|  | (in Rs. Per Ha)    |  | (in Rs.)                |
| <b>I. Compensation for loss of Private Property</b>  |                    |  |                         |
| <b>1. Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)</b>                            |                    |  |                         |
| Land Acquisition Cost for 142.688 Ha   |                    | 142.688                                | 2,369,800,000.00        |
|  |                    | <b>Sub Total (A)</b>                   | <b>2,369,800,000.00</b> |
| <b>2. Loss of Structure (house, shop, building or immovable property or assets attached to land)</b> |                    |  |                         |
| <b>Type of Structure</b>   | <b>Rs. Per Sqm</b> | <b>Area Sqm</b>                        |                         |
| Pucca  | 14744.00           | 1156.70                                | 17,054,384.80           |
| Semi Pucca   | 11317.00           | 8354                                   | 94,542,218.00           |
| Kutchcha   | 3427.00            | 5757                                   | 19,729,239.00           |
| Boundary wall (in M)   | 5677.00            | 2728                                   | 15,486,856.00           |
|  |                    | <b>Subtotal (B)</b>                    | <b>146,812,697.80</b>   |
|  |                    | <b>100% Solatium for Structure (C)</b> | <b>146,812,697.80</b>   |
| <b>4. Loss of Residence</b>  |                    |  |                         |
| Special Cash Assistance of Rs. 5 lakhs already decided with land                                     | 500,000.00         |  | -                       |
| Shifting Assistance to DPs   | 50,000.00          | <b>394</b>                             | 19,700,000.00           |
| Transitional Allowance   | 50,000.00          | <b>394</b>                             |                         |

|  |            |     |                      |
|--|------------|-----|----------------------|
|  |            |     | 19,700,000.00        |
| One Time Resettlement Allowance                                  | 50,000.00  | 394 | 19,700,000.00        |
| <b>Subtotal (E)</b>  |            |     | <b>59,100,000.00</b> |
| <b>5. Loss of Shop/trade/commercial structure</b>                |            |     |                      |
| Special Cash Assistance of Rs. 5 lakhs already decided with land | 500,000.00 |     | -                    |
| Subsistence Allowance  | 50,000.00  | 371 | 18,550,000.00        |
| Transitional Allowance   | 50,000.00  | 371 | 18,550,000.00        |
| One Time Resettlement Allowance                                  | 50,000.00  | 371 | 18,550,000.00        |
| <b>Subtotal (F)</b>  |            |     | <b>55,650,000.00</b> |
| <b>III. Impact to Squatters/ Encroachers</b>                     |            |     |                      |
| <b>1. Loss of Residence</b>                                      |            |     |                      |
| House Construction Assistance of Rs. 50,000                      | 50,000.00  | 130 | 6,500,000.00         |
| Shifting Assistance to DPs                                       | 10,000.00  | 130 | 1,300,000.00         |
| Subsistence Allowance for 3 months                               | 25,414.20  | 130 | 3,303,846.00         |
| <b>Subtotal (G)</b>  |            |     | <b>11,103,846.00</b> |
| <b>2. Loss of Shop/trade/commercial structure</b>                |            |     |                      |
| Shop Construction Assistance of Rs. 20,000                       | 20,000.00  | 124 | 2,480,000.00         |
| Shifting Assistance to DPs                                       | 10,000.00  | 124 | 1,240,000.00         |
| Subsistence Allowance for 3 months                               | 25,414.20  | 124 | 3,151,360.80         |
| <b>Subtotal (H)</b>  |            |     | <b>6,871,360.80</b>  |
| <b>3. Loss of commercial Kiosk/vendor</b>                        |            |     |                      |
| Special one time Assistance of Rs. 18,000                        | 18,000.00  | 59  | 1,062,000.00         |
| Subsistence Allowance for 3months including 32 Mobile Vendor     | 25,414.20  | 91  | 2,312,692.20         |
| <b>Subtotal (I)</b>  |            |     | <b>3,374,692.20</b>  |
| <b>IV. Impact to Vulnerable Household</b>                        |            |     |                      |
| One time Assistance who have to relocate                         | 25,000.00  | 698 | 17,450,000.00        |
| <b>Subtotal (J)</b>  |            |     | <b>17,450,000.00</b> |
| <b>V. Impact during Construction</b>                             |            |     |                      |
| <b>Subtotal (K)</b>  |            |     | <b>-</b>             |
| <b>VI. Common Property Resource</b>                              |            |     |                      |

|  |                   |     |                         |
|--|-------------------|-----|-------------------------|
| Religious Structures (Temple & Mosque)         | 250,000.00        | 18  | 4,500,000.00            |
| School/Community Property                      | 500,000.00        | 3   | 1,500,000.00            |
| Govt./ Panchayat Buildings                     | 300,000.00        | 12  | 3,600,000.00            |
| <b>Subtotal (L)</b>                            |                   |     | <b>9,600,000.00</b>     |
| <b>VIII. Unforeseen Impacts</b>                |                   |     |                         |
| Contingency of 10%                             | Total of (A to L) | 10% | 282,657,529.46          |
| <b>Subtotal (M)</b>                            |                   |     | <b>282,657,529.46</b>   |
| <b>IX. Implementation of RAP</b>               |                   |     |                         |
| Support for implementation of RAP (lumpsum)[9] | 9,450,000         | 1   | 9,450,000.00            |
| M & E consultant (lumpsum)                     | 480,000           | 1   | 480,000.00              |
| <b>Subtotal (N)</b>                            |                   |     | <b>9,930,000.00</b>     |
| <b>Total(O) = (AtoN)</b>                       |                   |     | <b>3,119,162,824.06</b> |

The above estimate is based on rates vide Entitlement Matrix (April 2016) as per the norms of RTFCLARR Act, 2013, Assam RFCTLARR Rules, 2015 and in accordance with World Bank and JICA's Policies. As escalation of 12% on the said matrix is – allowed to arrive at the current cost of R&R =  $1.12 \times \text{Rs } 3,119,162,824.06 = \text{Rs } 3,493,462,362.95$  say Rs. 349.35 Cr.



## 20 INTERNAL MONITORING AND EVALUATION

398. Monitoring is an integral part of successful implementation of the RP activities. Internal monitoring will be carried out by any designated Assistant Manager or above under the supervision of Deputy General Manager, NHIDCL. Data collected for monitoring activities shall be suitably analysed for project management and learning. Key progress indicators (indicative) for monitoring RP implementation are as given below:

- disbursement of compensation and assistance to PAPs,
- establishment of grievance redressal mechanism (including processes and timeline for redressal of grievances),
- consultation meetings with PAPs and communities regarding resettlement and rehabilitation issues,
- other monitoring indicators will be considered as per the requirement.

399. Evaluation of the impact of resettlement activities will be conducted twice: once during the implementation of RP (mid-term) and the other at the end of the completion of RP implementation activities. For this purpose, PMU will engage an external agency. The evaluation will focus on:

- land acquisition or direct purchase of land (success, timeline, constraints, etc.),
- implementation of various RP activities,
- income restoration of affected persons,
- grievance handling mechanism, etc.

### 20.1 Stakeholders Consultation Workshop

400. A consultation workshop must held at the site level. Detailed presentation on Resettlement Policy should be made which was followed by discussion and suggestions by the participants. The suggestions will be noted and incorporated suitably.

### 20.2 Disclosure

401. In order to make the RP preparation and implementation process transparent, salient features of RP shall be translated in Assamese/Bengali which is widely spoken and understood in the project area and disclosed on the Project Authority's website. The documents available in the public domain will include Entitlement Matrix and RP (summary in Assamese, Bengali) and the list of affected persons eligible for compensation and R&R assistance. Copy of all documents will be kept in PMU for ready reference. As per Access to Information Policy of the JICA, all safeguard documents will also be disclosed and available at the NHIDCL Portal.

402. Further to the web disclosure of the Draft RP on Project Authority's website, wide publicity would be given through newspaper advertisements about the disclosure and seeking public views and suggestions. Executive summary of the RP translated in Assamese, Bengali would be distributed to the stakeholders. A consultation meeting on draft Resettlement Plan shall be organized by the PIU for inviting comments/suggestions/feedback from participants/stakeholders. The outcome of the consultation meeting shall be included, wherever feasible, in the final Resettlement Plan and disclosed on the Project Authority's website. The final RP incorporating given comments, if any, shall be forwarded to the JICA for its review and clearance and subsequent disclosure on the JICA's portal.

## 21 INDIGENOUS PEOPLE PLAN

### 21.1 Introduction

403. World Bank uses the following characteristics in varying degrees to define indigenous people (i) maintenance of cultural and social identities separate from dominant societies and cultures; (ii) self-identification and identification by others as being part of a distinct cultural group; (iii) linguistic identity different from that of dominant society; (iv) social, cultural, economic, and political traditions and institutions distinct from dominant culture; (v) economic systems oriented more towards traditional production systems rather than mainstream; and (vi) unique ties and attachments to traditional habitats and ancestral territories.
404. Likewise, the President of India under Article 342 of the Constitution uses the following characteristics to define indigenous peoples [Scheduled Tribes (ST)], (i) tribes' primitive traits; (ii) distinctive culture; (iii) shyness with the public at large; (iv) geographical isolation; and (v) social and economic backwardness before notifying them as a Scheduled Tribe. Essentially, indigenous people have a social and cultural identity distinct from the 'mainstream' society that makes them vulnerable to being overlooked or marginalized in the development processes. In the context of the project areas, STs who have no modern means of subsistence, with distinctive culture and are characterized by socio-economic backwardness could be identified as Indigenous Peoples.
405. The Constitution of India, as per Article 244, makes special provisions for the administration of the tribal dominated areas in four states viz. Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura. In January 2019, Cabinet approved amendment to Article 280 and Sixth Schedule of the Constitution to increase autonomy, financial resources and powers of the autonomous district councils in Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura.
406. According to the Census of India 2011, 8.61 percent of the Indian population is classified as ST. In comparison to the national figure, Assam has 12.45 percent of its populations classified as ST. According to census survey of India, 2011, The STs in Assam comprised 3.88 million of the total State population of 31.21 million. The major tribes of Assam are (i) The Bodo Kachari Tribes, (ii) The Mishing Tribe, (iii) The Deori Tribes, (iv) The Rabha Tribes, (v) The Tiwa or Lalung Tribes, (vi) The khamti Tribe, (vii) The Sonowal Kachari Tribes, (viii) The Tai\_Phake or Phakial Tribes, (ix) The Dimasa Kachari Tribes, (x) The Karbi Tribes, (xi) The Barmans of Cachar, (xii) The Hmar Tribe, (xiii) The Kuki Tribe, (xiv) The Rengma Naga Tribes, (xv) Zeme Nagas, (xvi) The Hajong Tribe, (xvii) The Garo Tribe, (xviii) The Khasi Tribe, (xix) The Jaintia Tribe and (xv) The Mech Tribe. Summary profile of ST population in comparison to total population is described in Table-9.1.

**Table 21. 1 Summary profile of ST population**

| Name                               | Total Household (Million) | Total Population (Million) | Total Male (Million) | Total Female (Million) | Total ST Population (Million) | Male ST Population (Million) | Female ST Population (Million) | Percentage of ST Population compared to Total Population |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| India                              | 249.45                    | 1210.57                    | 623.12               | 587.45                 | 104.28                        | 52.41                        | 51.87                          | 8.61   |
| Assam                              | 6.41                      | 31.21                      | 15.94                | 15.27                  | 3.88                          | 1.96                         | 1.93                           | 12.45  |
| <b>Names of Districts in Assam</b> |                           |                            |                      |                        |                               |                              |                                |  |
| Kokrajhar                          | 0.18                      | 0.89                       | 0.45                 | 0.43                   | 0.28                          | 0.14                         | 0.14                           | 31.41  |
| Dhubri                             | 0.41                      | 1.95                       | 1.00                 | 0.95                   | 0.01                          | 0.00                         | 0.00                           | 0.32   |
| Goalpara                           | 0.20                      | 1.01                       | 0.51                 | 0.49                   | 0.23                          | 0.12                         | 0.12                           | 22.97  |
| Barpeta                            | 0.34                      | 1.69                       | 0.87                 | 0.83                   | 0.03                          | 0.01                         | 0.01                           | 1.61   |
| Morigaon                           | 0.18                      | 0.96                       | 0.49                 | 0.47                   | 0.14                          | 0.07                         | 0.07                           | 14.29  |
| Nagaon                             | 0.56                      | 2.82                       | 1.44                 | 1.38                   | 0.12                          | 0.06                         | 0.06                           | 4.08   |
| Sonitpur                           | 0.39                      | 1.92                       | 0.98                 | 0.94                   | 0.23                          | 0.12                         | 0.11                           | 12.07  |
| Lakhimpur                          | 0.20                      | 1.04                       | 0.53                 | 0.51                   | 0.25                          | 0.13                         | 0.12                           | 23.93  |
| Dhemaji                            | 0.13                      | 0.69                       | 0.35                 | 0.33                   | 0.33                          | 0.17                         | 0.16                           | 47.45  |
| Tinsukia                           | 0.27                      | 1.33                       | 0.68                 | 0.65                   | 0.08                          | 0.04                         | 0.04                           | 6.18   |
| Dibrugarh                          | 0.28                      | 1.33                       | 0.68                 | 0.65                   | 0.10                          | 0.05                         | 0.05                           | 7.76   |
| Sivasagar                          | 0.25                      | 1.15                       | 0.59                 | 0.56                   | 0.05                          | 0.02                         | 0.02                           | 4.26   |
| Jorhat                             | 0.24                      | 1.09                       | 0.56                 | 0.54                   | 0.14                          | 0.07                         | 0.07                           | 12.81  |
| Golaghat                           | 0.23                      | 1.07                       | 0.54                 | 0.52                   | 0.11                          | 0.06                         | 0.06                           | 10.48  |
| Karbi Anglong                      | 0.18                      | 0.96                       | 0.49                 | 0.47                   | 0.54                          | 0.27                         | 0.27                           | 56.33  |
| Dima Hasao                         | 0.04                      | 0.21                       | 0.11                 | 0.10                   | 0.15                          | 0.08                         | 0.08                           | 70.92  |
| Cachar                             | 0.38                      | 1.74                       | 0.89                 | 0.85                   | 0.02                          | 0.01                         | 0.01                           | 1.01   |
| Karimganj                          | 0.25                      | 1.23                       | 0.63                 | 0.60                   | 0.00                          | 0.00                         | 0.00                           | 0.16   |
| Hailakandi                         | 0.14                      | 0.66                       | 0.34                 | 0.32                   | 0.00                          | 0.00                         | 0.00                           | 0.10   |
| Bongaigaon                         | 0.15                      | 0.74                       | 0.38                 | 0.36                   | 0.02                          | 0.01                         | 0.01                           | 2.55   |
| Chirang                            | 0.10                      | 0.48                       | 0.24                 | 0.24                   | 0.18                          | 0.09                         | 0.09                           | 37.06  |
| Kamrup                             | 0.31                      | 1.52                       | 0.78                 | 0.74                   | 0.18                          | 0.09                         | 0.09                           | 12.00  |
| Kamrup Metropolitan                | 0.29                      | 1.25                       | 0.65                 | 0.61                   | 0.08                          | 0.04                         | 0.04                           | 5.99   |
| Nalbari                            | 0.16                      | 0.77                       | 0.40                 | 0.38                   | 0.02                          | 0.01                         | 0.01                           | 3.03   |
| Baksa                              | 0.19                      | 0.95                       | 0.48                 | 0.47                   | 0.33                          | 0.17                         | 0.17                           | 34.84  |
| Darrang                            | 0.19                      | 0.93                       | 0.48                 | 0.45                   | 0.01                          | 0.00                         | 0.00                           | 0.91   |
| Udalguri                           | 0.17                      | 0.83                       | 0.42                 | 0.41                   | 0.27                          | 0.13                         | 0.13                           | 32.15  |

Source: [assam.gov.nic.in](http://assam.gov.nic.in)

## 21.2 Sixth Schedule of Constitution of India

407. The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution makes separate arrangements for the tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Tripura. Article 244A was added to the constitution through the 22nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1969. It empowers Parliament to establish an autonomous State comprising certain tribal areas of Assam and for local Legislature or Council of Ministers or both can create.

408. Autonomous districts and autonomous regions.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, the tribal areas in each item of 3 [4 [Parts I, II and IIA] and in Part III] of the table appended to paragraph 20 of this Schedule shall be an autonomous district. (2) If there are different Scheduled Tribes in an autonomous district, the Governor may, by public notification, divide the area or areas inhabited by them into autonomous regions. (3) The Governor may, by public notification,— (a) include any area in

3 [any of the Parts] of the said table, (b) exclude any area from 3 [any of the Parts] of the said table, (c) create a new autonomous district, (d) increase the area of any autonomous district, (e) diminish the area of any autonomous district, (f) unite two or more autonomous districts or parts thereof so as to form one autonomous district, 5 [(ff) alter the name of any autonomous district,] (g) define the boundaries of any autonomous district:

### **21.3 The Bodoland Autonomous Council (Repeal) Act, 2003**

409. Whereas it is expedient to provide for the establishment of a Bodoland Autonomous Council within the State of Assam with maximum autonomy within the framework of the Constitution comprising contiguous geographical areas between the river Sankosh and Mizhat /the river Pasnoi, for social, economic, educational, ethnic and cultural advancement of the Bodos residing therein.

### **21.4 Bodoland Territorial Region**

410. Bodoland, (also Boroland), officially the Bodoland Territorial Region, is an autonomous region in India. It made up of four districts on the north bank of the Brahmaputra River, by the foothills of Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh. It is administered by an elected body known as the Bodoland Territorial Council which came into existence under the terms of a peace agreement signed in February 2003 and its autonomy was further extended by an agreement signed in January 2020. The region covers an area of over eight thousand square kilometres and is predominantly inhabited by the Bodo people and other indigenous communities of Assam. The districts are Kokrajhar, Chirang, Baksa and Udalguri.

### **21.5 The Study Area**

411. About 12 km of the proposed road lies in the Kokrajhar district under the administrative control of Bodoland Territorial Council. The ST population affected in the proposed alignment follow the tribal lifestyle, culture and language.

### **21.6 Impacts on the STs**

412. As per government of India's guidelines of the ST population in the PIA are considered as the IP. Categorization for Indigenous People (IP) Impact this sub project is categorized as sensitive as ST population among the PAHs is 19%. Bodo is the major tribe identified among the ST population in the PIA.

413. The proposed project would impact about 115 structures and 265 ST Families. The detail of which is depicted in the Table 21.2

**Table 21.2 Impact of ST PAHs**

| SL. No.      | Type of Ownership   | No of Affected Household Families | No. of Structures |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1            | Title Holder  | 177                               | 55                |
| 2            | Encroacher  | 30                                | 31                |
| 3            | Squatter  | 14                                | 14                |
| 4            | Kiosk   | 15                                | 15                |
| 5            | Tenants   | 13                                |                   |
| 6            | Employees to Commercial Structures and agricultural labourers | 16                                |                   |
| <b>Total</b> |   | <b>265</b>                        | <b>115</b>        |

*Source: Census & SES Survey, Jan-Mar 2020*

414. There is no community structure impacted by the proposed project road.

### 21.7 Mitigation Plan

415. From Chainage 0+000 km to 10+905 km and 28+960 km to 29+960 km lies in the district of Kokrajhar which is under the administrative control of Bodoland Territorial Council as per the Sixth Schedule of Constitution of India. The rest of the road lies in the Dhubri district. The IP or the ST population is mainly settled at the Kokrajhar district.

416. This proposed road is not a new project or a green field alignment but an existing alignment. The project involves only in widening and upgrading the existing road. The ST population among the PAHs in the PIA are mostly living in the towns and villages along the highway and in the due course of time became the part of the mainstream population. Presently the impacted IP population does not follow any customs that are attached to their land or natural habitat which will be impacted. Thus, there will be no culturally or socially impact on the IP population.

417. It should be noted that there are 75 tribal groups have been categorized by Ministry of Home Affairs as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG)s. PVTGs reside in 18 States and UT of A&N Islands. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements the Scheme of "Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)" exclusively for them . Under the scheme, Conservation-cum-Development (CCD)/Annual Plans are to be prepared by each State/UT for their PVTGs based on their need assessment, which are then appraised and approved by the Project Appraisal Committee of the Ministry. Activities for development of PVTGs are undertaken in Sectors of Education, Health, Livelihood and Skill Development , Agricultural Development , Housing & Habitat, Conservation of Culture etc.

418. The Bodo are not within these PVTGs.

419. The 19% of ST population present in the primary PIA that might be impacted does not follow customs that are attach to their land and also not attached to their natural habitat for their living. The ST in the PIA is living in the towns and villages and became the part of the mainstream population and thus would not considered as the IP population as per the definition of IP of World Bank.

420. There is no cultural heritage site which comes in the way of the proposed road alignment. This subproject has ensured that the designed and implementation will be in such a way that it fosters full respect for IP identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as they define them. There is no impact on the community structure or community land of cultural or religious sentiment of the tribal Population in the Primary PIA.
421. As per the Entitlement Matrix the ST or the IP Population will receive a special vulnerable assistance of Rs.25,000 over and above all other compensation and assistance that they are eligible for. The proposed project will also ensure that IPs receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and can participate actively in projects that affect them.
422. Meaningful focus group discussions with the ST women and affected ST communities and concerned ST organizations were carried out to solicit their participation (i) in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and (ii) in tailoring project benefits for affected ST communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance STs' active participation, projects affecting them will provide appropriate and gender inclusive capacity development. Establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the ST Peoples' concerns.
423. The proposed subproject can be viewed as boosting economic growth and poverty reduction, which will bring substantial social and economic development in the region. The social benefits arising due to the subproject will be triggered off due to improved accessibility to various services such as easy access to markets, health facilities, schools, and workplace which in turn increases the income of the locals, and ultimately elevating their standard of living. With the available options, best engineering solution have been adopted to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts to the extent possible and keeping the objective of road connectivity of the interior area in view. The alignment has followed existing roads as feasible from engineering point of view to avoid impacts.
424. The STs are yet to foresee any serious adverse impact for the area in general, apart from obvious loss of land, properties, trees, structures, and increase of traffic accidents. Being situated at roadside within the developed area, the people in general are accustomed with the probable risk of development in highway sector, such as spread of HIV/AIDS and STD, drug abuse that can trap the youth and trafficking of women and children. According to the people these hazards are already faced and conquered by them. The issues, however were discussed during FGD sessions, and the participants agreed to discuss the matter among the villagers with due seriousness. The Village Authority and specially the Women's and Youth organizations asserted that at appropriate time they will take awareness generation initiatives. The project will provide HIV/AIDS, trafficking, and road safety awareness sessions for all communities. The NGO will provide orientation and sensitization workshops that will include awareness programmes on HIV/AIDS/Drug abuse and trafficking.

## ANNEXURE 1: SCREENING CHECKLIST

| Category             | Env. Item        | Check Items   | Yes: Y<br>No: N | Confirmation of Env. Considerations<br>(Reasons, Mitigation Measures)                   |
|----------------------|------------------|---|-----------------|---|
| 4 Social Environment | (1) Resettlement | (a) Is involuntary resettlement caused by project implementation? If involuntary resettlement is caused, are efforts made to minimize the impacts caused by the resettlement?                             | (a) Y           | Resettlement Plan, Option Study during DPR  |
|                      |                  | (b) Is adequate explanation on compensation and resettlement assistance given to affected people prior to resettlement?   | (b) Y           | 1 <sup>st</sup> Round Public Consultation Completed, 2 <sup>nd</sup> round will be held |
|                      |                  | (c) Is the resettlement plan, including compensation with full replacement costs, restoration of livelihoods and living standards developed based on socioeconomic studies on resettlement?               | (c)Y            | Entitlement Matrix depicts the eligibility and entitlements.                            |
|                      |                  | (d) Are the compensations going to be paid prior to the resettlement?   | (d)Y            | Compensation to be paid before mobilizing the Civil Contractor                          |
|                      |                  | (e) Are the compensation policies prepared in document?   | (e)Y            | The Entitlement Matrix is prepared from Legal and Policy Framework                      |
|                      |                  | (f) Does the resettlement plan pay particular attention to vulnerable groups or people, including women, children, the elderly, people below the poverty line, ethnic minorities, and indigenous peoples? | (f)Y            | Special Vulnerable assistance of Rs. 25,000 will be given above other assistance        |
|                      |                  | (g) Are agreements with the affected people obtained prior to resettlement?   | (g)Y            | Agreement with the Title Holders are in process   |
|                      |                  | (h) Is the organizational framework established to properly implement resettlement? Are the capacity and budget secured to implement the plan?  | (h)Y            | Organizational Framework already discussed with appoint of NGO for implementation       |
|                      |                  | (i) Are any plans developed to monitor the impacts of resettlement?   | (i)Y            | Plans are there for both Internal and External Monitoring                               |
|                      |                  | (j) Is the grievance redress mechanism established?   | (j)             | Plans are there for establishing Grievance Redressal Mechanism.                         |

| Category             | Env. Item                 | Check Items   | Yes: Y<br>No: N   | Confirmation of Env. Considerations<br>(Reasons, Mitigation Measures)   |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---|---|---|
|                      | (2) Living and Livelihood | <p>(a) Where roads are newly installed, is there a possibility that the project will affect the existing means of transportation and the associated workers? Is there a possibility that the project will cause significant impacts, such as extensive alteration of existing land uses, changes in sources of livelihood, or unemployment? Are adequate measures considered for preventing these impacts?</p> <p>(b) Is there any possibility that the project will adversely affect the living conditions of the inhabitants other than the target population? Are adequate measures considered to reduce the impacts, if necessary?</p> <p>(c) Is there any possibility that diseases, including infectious diseases, such as HIV will be brought due to immigration of workers associated with the project? Are adequate considerations given to public health, if necessary?</p> <p>(d) Is there any possibility that the project will adversely affect road traffic in the surrounding areas (e.g., increase of traffic congestion and traffic accidents)?</p> <p>(e) Is there any possibility that roads will impede the movement of inhabitants?</p> <p>(f) Is there any possibility that structures associated with roads (such as bridges) will cause a sun shading and radio interference?</p> | <p>(a)No</p> <p>(b) No</p> <p>(c)No</p> <p>(d)No</p> <p>(e)No</p> <p>(f) No</p> | <p>Engineering Team visited and noted the natural flow of water. Culverts have been provided for the natural flow of water. There is no impacts both temporary or permanent regarding the hindrance of accessibility.</p> <p>There will be positive impact of the project other than the target population</p> <p>Awareness campaign about HIV/AIDS and STDs will be taken up by the NGO</p> <p>The widening and upgrading of the road will reduce the traffic congestion and road accident</p> <p>There will provide places to cross over at all major and minor junctions</p> <p>Possibility is very less</p> |
| 4 Social Environment | (3) Heritage              | (a) Is there a possibility that the project will damage the local archeological, historical, cultural, and religious heritage? Are adequate measures considered to protect these sites in accordance with the country's laws?   | (a) No  | Care had been taken so that no archaeological, historical, cultural, and religious heritage are impacted  |
|                      | (4)                       | (a) Is there a possibility that the project will adversely affect the local landscape? Are necessary measures   | (a) No  | Local landscape beyond the road will  |



| Category | Env. Item                                    | Check Items   | Yes: Y<br>No: N                                     | Confirmation of Env. Considerations<br>(Reasons, Mitigation Measures)   |
|----------|--|---|---|---|
|          | Landscape                                    | taken?  |   | remain same   |
|          | (5) Ethnic Minorities and Indigenous Peoples | (a) Are considerations given to reduce impacts on the culture and lifestyle of ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples?<br>(b) Are all of the rights of ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples in relation to land and resources to be respected?  | (a) Yes<br><br>(b) Yes                              | Special Plan for Indigenous is being developed and no land or structure is impacted which is associated with the beliefs of the IP community  |
|          | (6) Working Conditions                       | (a) Is the project proponent not violating any laws and ordinances associated with the working conditions of the country which the project proponent should observe in the project?<br><br>(b) Are tangible safety considerations in place for individuals involved in the project, such as the installation of safety equipment which prevents industrial accidents, and management of hazardous materials?<br><br>(c) Are intangible measures being planned and implemented for individuals involved in the project, such as the establishment of a safety and health program, and safety training (including traffic safety and public health) for workers etc.?<br><br>(d) Are appropriate measures being taken to ensure that security guards involved in the project not to violate safety of other individuals involved, or local residents? | (a) No<br><br>(b) Yes<br><br>(c) Yes<br><br>(d) Yes | None of the Country's Law is Violated<br><br>Country's Acts, Rules and Policies and regarding safety to be followed<br><br>Health and Road Safety campaign are to organised by the NGO. Safety Campaign and training will be the part of the Contractor<br><br>Security guard who will be recruited should be trained to give respect to the local community. |

## ANNEXURE 3: SES & CENSUS BLANK FORMAT

### Census & Socio-Economic Survey

**Unique Identification No. (UIN)** : 

|   |   |   |   |       |     |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|-------|-----|---|---|---|---|
|   |   |   | - |       |     | - |   |   |   |
| C | C | C |   | L/R/B | L/S |   | H | T | O |

**Date of Survey** : 

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|   |   | / |   |   | / | 2 | 0 |   |   |
| d | d |   | m | m |   | y | y | y | y |

**Name of the Investigator** \_\_\_\_\_

:

**1.0 GENERAL IDENTIFICATION**

1.1 Sub-project Road Name : \_\_\_\_\_

1.2 Chainage & Side : Km 

|  |  |  |   |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
|  |  |  | - |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|

 Side 

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|--|--|

  
01 LHS 02 RHS 03 Both

1.3 Name of the Mouza/Village : \_\_\_\_\_

1.4 Name of Panchayat : \_\_\_\_\_

1.5 Block/ Municipality : \_\_\_\_\_

1.6 Name of District : \_\_\_\_\_

1.7 **Name of the Present HOH** : \_\_\_\_\_

1.8 Father's/ Husband's Name : 

|   |   |
|---|---|
| F | H |
|---|---|

1.9 Name of the Respondent : 

|   |   |
|---|---|
| M | F |
|---|---|

1.10 Relation with Present HOH : 

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|--|--|

 Use Code from Code List of Column 3 of Demography

1.11 Number of Family Members : Male 

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|--|--|

 Female 

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|--|--|

 Total 

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|--|--|

1.12 Usage of the Property : 

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|

 Years

1.13 Mother Tongue : \_\_\_\_\_

1.14 Social Category : \_\_\_\_\_

1.15 Religious Category : \_\_\_\_\_

1.16 Vulnerability Status of the HH :     
 01 BPL 02 WHH  
 03 PCH 04 Lonely Oldage

1.17 Monthly income of HH : Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

**2.0 DETAILS OF LAND**

2.1 Ownership of the Land :    
 01 Private 02 Government  
 03 Religious 04 Community

2.2 Use of Land :     
 01 Cultivation 02 Residential  
 03 Commercial 04 Residential cum Commercial  
 05 Orchard 06 No Use/Barren

2.3 If Cultivation, then Type of Land :    
 01 Irrigated 02 Non-Irrigated  
 03 Barren 04 Forest

2.4 Affected area of Land (sqm) : \_\_\_\_\_

2.5 Total Area of Land (sqm) : \_\_\_\_\_

2.6 Land Holding (acre) : \_\_\_\_\_

2.7 Market Rate of Land (Rs./ sqm) : \_\_\_\_\_

2.8 Status of Ownership :    
 01 Titleholder (Pvt. Owner) 02 Customary Right  
 03 Encroacher 04 Squatter  
 05 Tenant 99 Others

2.9 If Tenant, Owner Name : \_\_\_\_\_

**2.10 Any of the following people associated with the Land**

A. Agricultural Labourer :    
 01 Yes 02 No

(i) If yes, then how many :

B. Sharecropper :    
 01 Yes 02 No

(ii) If yes, then how many :

2.1  
 1 Trees within the affected area :  Fruit  Non-Fruit  Total

**3.0 DETAILS OF AFFECTED STRUCTURES**

3.1. Structure in affected Land :  01 Yes  02 No

3.2. Affected area of structure : Floor    sqm  
 : Length along the road    m  
 : Width perpendicular to the road    m

3.3. Total Area of the structure : Floor    sqm  
 : Length along the road    m  
 : Width perpendicular to the road    m

3.4 Distance from road center :    m

3.5 Type of Construction :  01 Temporary  02 Semi-permanent  03 Permanent

3.6 Market Value of the Structure :

3.7 Use of the Structure :

A. Residential Structure : 01 House   02 Hut

B. Commercial Structure : 03 Shops   04 Hotel    
 05 Small Eatery   06 Kiosk    
 07 Farm House   08 Petrol Pump    
 09 Clinic   10 STD Booth    
 11 Workshop   12 Vendors    
 13 Commercial Complex   14 Industry    
 15 Restaurant

C. Mixed Structure : 16 Residential-cum-Commercial

D. Community Structure : 17 Commercial Centre   18 Club    
 19 Trust   20 Memorials

E. Religious Structure : 21 Mosque   22 Shrine    
 23 Burial Ground   24 Temple

F. Government Structure : 25 Govt. Office   26 Hospital    
 27 School   28 College

G. Other Structure : 29 Boundary Wall   30 Foundation    
 31 Cattle Shed   32 Well/ Tube

**3.8 Status of Ownership** :

|                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 01 Titleholder (Pvt. Owner) | 02 Customary Right         |
| 03 Encroacher               | 04 Squatter      05 Tenant |

**3.9 If Tenant, Owner Name** :

---

**A. Tenure Status** :

|           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| 01 Rented | 02 Leasehold |
|-----------|--------------|

**B. Monthly Rent** : Rs.

---

**C. Utility** :

|                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| 01 Electricity | 02 Water  |
| 03 Sewerage    | 99 Others |

**3.10 Any of the following people associated with the Structure?**

**A. Any Employee** :

|        |       |
|--------|-------|
| 01 Yes | 02 No |
|--------|-------|

(i) If yes, then how many :

**B. Tenant in residence** :

|        |       |
|--------|-------|
| 01 Yes | 02 No |
|--------|-------|

(ii) If yes, then how many :

**3.11 Trees within the affected area** :   Fruit      Non-Fruit      Total

**4.0 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION OPTION**

**4.1 Willing to shift** :

|                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 01 Voluntarily | 02 In Voluntarily |
|----------------|-------------------|

**4.2 Assistance option** :

|                              |                       |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 01 Self-Relocation           | 02 Cash for Landless  |
| 03 Cash for House/ Shop loss | 04 Project Assistance |

**4.3 Income Restoration Assistance** :

|  |
|--|
| 01 Employment Opportunities in Construction Work     |
| 02 Assistance from other ongoing development schemes |
| 03 Vocational Training                               |

**4.4 Other Supports from Project** :

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**Code List for Demography****Column 3 Relation with the Head of the Household**

- 01 Self  
 04 Brother/ Sister  
 07 Nephew/ Niece  
 10 Grand Father/ Grand Mother  
 13 Grandson/ Grand Daughter in law

- 02 Spouse  
 05 Son/ Daughter  
 08 Grand Son/ Grand Daughter  
 11 Father/ Mother-in-law

- 03  
 06  
 09  
 12  
 99

**Column 4 Sex**

- 01 Male

- 02 Female

**Column 6 Marital status**

- 01 Married

- 02 Unmarried

- 03

**Column 7 Education**

- 01 Illiterate  
 04 Middle Educated (upto Class 8)  
 07 Graduate  
 10 Professional Degree (Doctor, Engineer etc.)

- 02 Informally Literate (without attending school)  
 05 Secondary Educated (upto Class 10)  
 08 Post Graduate  
 11 Child (< 6 yrs.)

- 03  
 06  
 09  
 99

**Column 8 Differently Able**

- 01 Physically

- 02 Mentally

**Column 9 Occupation**

- 01 Cultivation  
 04 Unskilled Labour (daily waged)  
 07 Skilled Labour  
 10 Trade & Business  
 13 Masonry  
 16 Household Maid/Assistants  
 19 Pension/ Earnings from remittances  
 22 Housewife

- 02 Agricultural Labour  
 05 Government/ Panchayat/ Municipal Service  
 08 Self Employed/ Professional (mention)  
 11 Employee in Mining Sector  
 14 Computer Hardware/ Software  
 17 Private Tuition  
 20 Unemployed (>18 Yrs.)

- 0  
 0  
 0  
 1  
 1  
 1  
 2

## 5.0 Demography

| 0   | 2   | 3                    | 4    | 5    | 6                 | 7             | 8                   | Occupational S |           |
|-----|---|----------------------|------|------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------|
| Sl. | Name of the members of the Family<br>(IN BLOCK CAPITAL) | Relation<br>with HOH | Sex  | Age  | Marital<br>status | Educa<br>tion | Differently<br>able | Main           | Subs<br>1 |
| No  | Name  | Code                 | Code | Yrs. | Code              | Code          | Code                | Code           | Code      |
| 1.  |   | 01                   |      |      |                   |               |                     |                |           |
| 2.  |   |                      |      |      |                   |               |                     |                |           |
| 3.  |   |                      |      |      |                   |               |                     |                |           |
| 4.  |   |                      |      |      |                   |               |                     |                |           |
| 5.  |   |                      |      |      |                   |               |                     |                |           |
| 6.  |   |                      |      |      |                   |               |                     |                |           |
| 7.  |   |                      |      |      |                   |               |                     |                |           |
| 8.  |   |                      |      |      |                   |               |                     |                |           |
| 9.  |   |                      |      |      |                   |               |                     |                |           |
| 10. |   |                      |      |      |                   |               |                     |                |           |
| 11. |   |                      |      |      |                   |               |                     |                |           |
| 12. |   |                      |      |      |                   |               |                     |                |           |
| 13. |   |                      |      |      |                   |               |                     |                |           |
| 14. |   |                      |      |      |                   |               |                     |                |           |
| 15. |   |                      |      |      |                   |               |                     |                |           |

Please see Clarifications & the Codes for different Columns in the previous page

**6.0 Possession of Material/ Assets (Please Record Numbers)**

| TV | Tape Recorder | Radio | Refrigerator | Telephone | Vehicles |             |               |              |            | LPG | Others |
|----|---------------|-------|--------------|-----------|----------|-------------|---------------|--------------|------------|-----|--------|
|    |               |       |              |           | Cycles   | Two Wheeler | Three Wheeler | Four Wheeler | Bus/ Truck |     |        |
|    |               |       |              |           |          |             |               |              |            |     |        |

**7.0 Live Stock Assets**

| Cows | Buffaloes | Sheep | Goats | Pig | Poultry | Others |
|------|-----------|-------|-------|-----|---------|--------|
|      |           |       |       |     |         |        |

**8.0 Likely Loss of Other Assets**

| Tree/ Orchard |         | Well |      | Personal Assets |      |
|---------------|---------|------|------|-----------------|------|
| No.           | Species | No.  | Type | No.             | Name |
|               |         |      |      |                 |      |

**9.0 Participation in economic activities of family members**

| Sl. | Economic/Non-economic Activities       | Male | Female | Both |
|-----|--|------|--------|------|
| 1   | Cultivation                            |      |        |      |
| 2   | Allied Activities                      |      |        |      |
| 3   | Collection and Sale of forest products |      |        |      |
| 4   | Trade & business                       |      |        |      |
| 5   | Agricultural Labour                    |      |        |      |
| 6   | Non-Agricultural Labour                |      |        |      |
| 7   | HH Industries                          |      |        |      |
| 8   | Service                                |      |        |      |
| 9   | Household Work                         |      |        |      |
| 10  | Collection of Water                    |      |        |      |
| 11  | Collection of Fuel                     |      |        |      |
| 12  | Others (Specify)                       |      |        |      |

**10. Decision making and participation at Household Level (Please Tick)**

| Sl. | Subject                          | Male | Female | Both |
|-----|----------------------------------|------|--------|------|
| 1   | Financial Matter                 |      |        |      |
| 2   | Education of Child               |      |        |      |
| 3   | Healthcare of Child              |      |        |      |
| 4   | Purchase of assets               |      |        |      |
| 5   | Day to day household activities  |      |        |      |
| 6   | On social function and marriages |      |        |      |
| 7   | Women to Earn for Family         |      |        |      |
| 8   | Land and property                |      |        |      |



**11. Women Participation at Community level**

- 11.1 Do women participate in Community decisions :    
01 Yes 02 No
- 11.2 Any women works as Anganwadi Worker or ANM :    
01 Yes 02 No
- 11.3 Any member of any active Self Help Group (SHG) :    
01 Male 02 Female  
03 Both 04 None
- 11.4 Any office bearer of Villge/ Block/ Zilla Panchayat :    
01 Male 02 Female  
03 Both 04 None
- 12. Do family members migrate for Work?** :    
01 Yes 02 No

12.1 If, Yes

| Sl. | Type of Work   | Annual Income (Rs.) | Migrate for work outside the village |        |
|-----|--|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|
|     |  |                     | Male                                 | Female |
| 1   | Agriculture  |                     |                                      |        |
| 2   | Shopkeeper/Business (including petty business)               |                     |                                      |        |
| 3   | Employer (industrialist/Factory/Mill owner, etc)             |                     |                                      |        |
| 4   | Government Service   |                     |                                      |        |
| 5   | Private Service  |                     |                                      |        |
| 6   | Wage Labour (Agriculture)                                    |                     |                                      |        |
| 7   | Wage Labour (Non-Agriculture)                                |                     |                                      |        |
| 8   | Self employed (Insurance, Finance, Doctor, Engineer, Lawyer) |                     |                                      |        |
| 9   | Transfer Earnings(Retired, Remittance, Rent, Interest etc.)  |                     |                                      |        |
| 10  | Household work   |                     |                                      |        |
| 11  | Others   |                     |                                      |        |
|     | <b>Total</b>   |                     |                                      |        |

**Code:** Daily 01, Seasonal 02, Long term 03, No 04**13. Household Expenditure (Expenditure of total household for various items during the last year)**

| Sl. | Items of expenses           | Annual Expenditure (Rs.) | Remarks |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| 1.  | Food                        |                          |         |
| 2.  | Clothing                    |                          |         |
| 3.  | Medical                     |                          |         |
| 4.  | Education                   |                          |         |
| 5.  | Other Household Expenditure |                          |         |
| 6.  | Social Functions (L/S)      |                          |         |
| 7.  | Durable Assets Creation     |                          |         |
| 8.  | Agriculture inputs          |                          |         |
| 9.  | Drinking water carriage     |                          |         |

|     |                                    |  |  |
|-----|------------------------------------|--|--|
| 10. | Transport & Communication          |  |  |
| 11. | Smoking/ Pan/ Tobacco/ Liquor etc. |  |  |
| 12. | Miscellaneous                      |  |  |
|     | Total                              |  |  |

**14. Loan and Indebtedness (for last one year)**

14.1 Have you taken any loan in last year

:  

01 Yes

02 No

14.2 If yes, who has taken the loan

:  

Use Code from Code List of Column 3 of Demography

14.3 If yes, the source of the loan

:  

01 Bank

02 Cooperative

03 NGO

04 SHG

05 Pvt. Money Lender

06 Relative/ Friend

14.4 The purpose of the Loan

:  

01 Productive Investment

02 Purchasing durables

03 Emergency

04 Social Events

05 Paying off other loans

99 Others

**15. Access to Facilities**

| Sl. | Amenities                             | Distance (km) | Mode to access | Frequency | Nos. of Trips |
|-----|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1   | Primary School                        |               |                |           |               |
| 2   | Secondary School                      |               |                |           |               |
| 3   | College                               |               |                |           |               |
| 4   | Regular Market                        |               |                |           |               |
| 5   | Commonly visited health service place |               |                |           |               |
| 6   | Hospital                              |               |                |           |               |
| 7   | District Office                       |               |                |           |               |
| 8   | Block Office                          |               |                |           |               |

**16. Health seeking behaviour**

16.1 Any member suffered critical disease in last year

:  

01 Yes

02 No

03 Don't Know

99 Others

16.2 If yes, who suffered

:  

01 Males

02 Females

03 Boy Children

04 Girl Children

05 Adults

06 Children both Boys &amp; Girls

07 Adults &amp; Children

99 Others

16.3 If yes, which disease

:

16.4 Type of treatment taken

:

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 01 Govt. Allopathic | 02 Pvt. Allopathic |
| 03 Homeopathy       | 04 Ayurvedic       |
| 05 Quacks           | 06 Faith Healers   |
| 07 No Treatment     | 99 Others          |

16.5 Nearest available formal Medical Facility

:

- |                                |                            |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 01 Primary Health Centre       | 02 Community Health Centre |
| 03 District Hospital           | 04 Private Clinic          |
| 05 Pvt. Hospital/ Nursing Home | 99 Others                  |

16.6 Any medical facility availed in last pregnancy

:

- |                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| 01 Yes              | 02 No     |
| 03 Not pregnant yet | 99 Others |

16.7 If no, who attended during giving birth

:

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 01 Female Neighbours | 02 Relative & Friends |
| 03 Mother-in-law     | 04 Sister-in-law      |
| 05 Husband           | 99 Others             |

16.8 Have you heard about HIV/ AIDS

:

- |        |       |
|--------|-------|
| 01 Yes | 02 No |
|--------|-------|

16.9 If yes, what is the source of knowledge

:

- |                    |             |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 01 Newspaper       | 02 TV       |
| 03 Radio           | 04 NGO Camp |
| 05 Govt. Publicity | 99 Others   |

**17. Remarks,**

## ANNEXURE 4: TOR of NGO

### Selection of NGO

It is extremely important for the success of the RP to select NGO that are capable, genuine and committed to the tasks assigned. Key quality criteria include:

- ❖ Experience in direct implementation of programs in local, similar and/or neighbouring districts.
- ❖ Availability of trained staff capable of including DPs into their programs.
- ❖ Competence, transparency and accountability based on neutral evaluations, internal reports, and audited accounts.
- ❖ Integrity to represent vulnerable groups against abuses; experience in representing vulnerable groups, demonstrable mandate to represent local groups.

In addition to above, taking into consideration the risks of HIV/AIDS during the project period and road safety and anti-trafficking issues, specialized NGOs will be invited to undertake activities related to their core competencies. The focus will be more on prevention as well as referral services on curative aspects. The major activities of such NGO will include awareness generation, information dissemination and mobilization of communities to act on the issues towards safer behaviour.

The NGO chosen will have to agree to the terms and conditions under the RP. Hence, the selection of a committed NGO is very crucial for implementation of the Project. The selection process and TORs will be reviewed by the ESDU.

The NGO will be involved through mutually agreed terms and conditions with specific responsibilities and in-built accountability. A contract will be signed with the NGO indicating the tasks to be performed and the amount to be paid for their services. The payment to the NGO will be linked to performance of the tasks assigned and the time period. Their payment will be arranged as per contract agreement. The NGO will submit a monthly progress report to the project level PIU-R&R Cell, which in turn will send the summarized version of their reports with comments to the EA HQ. The monitoring and evaluation component of the RRP will include the performance of the contracted NGO. The NGO services will be required for 36 months for which provision has been made in the budget.

### NGO Staffing and Personnel

The NGO shall have offices at one district for implementation for duration of 36 months. The NGO, therefore, shall have adequate support staff for carrying out the R&R activities. One Key Professional (Social) for the district and also one Key Professional (Technical) for the district will be required. Overall supervision will be under a Team Leader assigned specifically for this project.

#### ❖ **Team Leader**

The Team Leader should be post-graduate, preferably in social sciences, and should have experience of implementing R&R activities for linear projects. She/he should have at least 5 years experience in implementation of R&R and rural development works. She/he should have held responsible position in the previous assignments should possess participatory management skills and should have good knowledge of the region and the local language.

#### ❖ **Key Professionals (Technical – Authorised Valuer)**

Should be at least a Degree holder in civil engineering. She/he should have at least 10 years experience in fieldwork. She/he should have participated in at least one project involving R&R activities, should have participatory knowledge of land measurement, and should be conversant with land/structure valuation methods. Knowledge of local language is a necessary qualification.

❖ **Key Professional (Social)**

Should be at least a graduate in social sciences. She/he should have at least 5 years of working experience of which at least 2 years in R&R or rural development projects. Should have sound understanding of the land acquisition process, experience in developing, implementing vocational training and participatory management. Knowledge of local language is a necessary qualification.

❖ **Key Professional (HIV/AIDS)**

Since HIV/AIDS will be one of the major implementation concerns, the team will have professional with expertise to work on issues of HIV/AIDS with an objective to generate awareness on the issue and work towards its prevention. Professional with at least 3-5 years of experience on HIV/AIDS awareness and communication techniques will be qualified to fill up the position.

❖ **Technical Support Professionals**

Should be graduate or equivalent in social sciences. Knowledge of local language and experience of working in the region is desired.

Additionally, the following conditions shall apply to the team proposed by the NGO:

- That the proposal should accompany a personnel deployment schedule, clearly indicating whether the deployment is home-office based or in the field.
- That the NGO must propose at least one woman as part of the key personnel. The person-month deployment of the woman key personnel shall constitute at least 33% of the assignment.
- That the women key persons, if selected for the contract, may be replaced during the period of contract, only with women key persons of equivalent qualifications and experience.
- That the NGO will depute a 'technical support' team to work at the site, which will consist of women members. Junior support personnel and / or administrative staff will not be considered as 'technical support' professionals, as far as this condition is concerned.

❖ **Scope of Work**

- ❖ Survey and verification of the DPs.
- ❖ Verification of land records followed by verification on the spot related to identified plots and owners.
- ❖ Develop rapport with the DPs.
- ❖ Verify and Photograph of each DP for ID cards.
- ❖ Assist to issue identity cards to the DPs.
- ❖ Co-ordinate with the DRO to implement R&R activities.

- ❖ Conduct market feasibility study.
- ❖ Valuation of properties/assets for finalization of replacement value.
- ❖ Participate with the DRO to undertake public information campaign at the commencement of the projects.
- ❖ Distribute the pamphlets of R&R policy to the DPs.
- ❖ Assist the DPs in receiving the compensation.
- ❖ Facilitate the process of arranging loans for DPs.
- ❖ Facilitate the opening of joint accounts.
- ❖ Generate awareness about the alternate economic livelihood and enable the DPs to make informed choice.
- ❖ Prepare micro-plans for R&R.
- ❖ Enable the DPs to identify the alternate sites for agriculture, residential and commercial plots.
- ❖ Participate in the consultation on allotment of shops and residential plots.
- ❖ Ensure the DPs have received their entitlements.
- ❖ Ensure the preparation of rehabilitation sites.
- ❖ Participate in the meetings organized by the PIU.
- ❖ Submit monthly progress reports.
- ❖ Identify training needs and institutions for the DPs for income generating activities.
- ❖ Participate in the disbursement of cheques for the assistance at public places.
- ❖ Coordinate the training programs of the DPs for income generating activities.
- ❖ Coordinate the meeting of District Level Committees.
- ❖ Accompany DP to GRC.
- ❖ Awareness campaigns for highway related diseases.
- ❖ Ensure the DP judiciously uses compensation and R&R assistance.

## ANNEXURE 5: LAND SCHEDULE

| Land Schedule on NH 127 B<br>(from KM 0.00 to KM 54.523) |                          |                      |                     |                    |                     |                   |               |                            |                                |                                    |                     |                                   |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Sl. No.  | Name of The Village      | Name of The District | Start Chainage (Km) | End Chainage. (Km) | Private land (Hec.) | Govt. land (Hec.) | in (Hec.)     | Road side Open area (Hec.) | Road side Built-up area (Hec.) | Bypass built-up & agg. Area (Hec.) | Total Cost (In Cr.) | Total Cost with solatium (In Cr.) |
| 1  | Vairiguri                | Kokrarjhar           | 0.000               | 0.608              | 1.280               | 0.650             | 1.930         | 0.050                      | 1.230                          |                                    | 0.98                | 1.96                              |
| 2  | Srirampur 1No            | Kokrarjhar           | 0.608               | 3.155              | 3.930               | 1.980             | 5.910         | 0.360                      | 3.570                          |                                    | 3.10                | 6.20                              |
| 4  | Kembolpur 1No            | Kokrarjhar           | 4.973               | 6.132              | 1.917               | 0.036             | 1.953         | 1.277                      | 0.640                          |                                    | 2.01                | 4.01                              |
| 5  | Kembolpur 2No            | Kokrarjhar           | 6.132               | 7.163              | 1.350               | 0.230             | 1.580         | 0.216                      | 1.134                          |                                    | 1.11                | 2.21                              |
| 6  | Naisapur                 | Kokrarjhar           | 7.163               | 7.761              | 0.250               |                   | 0.250         | 0.247                      | 0.003                          |                                    | 0.30                | 0.60                              |
| 7  | Mallikapur 1No           | Kokrarjhar           | 7.761               | 8.082              | 0.290               | 0.115             | 0.405         | 0.266                      | 0.024                          |                                    | 0.34                | 0.67                              |
| 8  | Anandapur                | Kokrarjhar           | 8.082               | 8.461              | 0.380               | 0.107             | 0.487         | 0.223                      | 0.157                          |                                    | 0.38                | 0.77                              |
| 9  | Kyarappur                | Kokrarjhar           | 8.461               | 9.241              | 0.076               | 0.590             | 0.666         | 0.027                      | 0.049                          |                                    | 0.07                | 0.14                              |
| 10   | Grehempur                | Kokrarjhar           | 9.241               | 10.905             | 2.830               | 0.266             | 3.096         | 1.355                      | 1.475                          |                                    | 2.72                | 5.45                              |
|  |                          |                      |                     |                    |                     |                   |               |                            |                                |                                    | 0.00                | 0.00                              |
| <b>PACKAGE-I</b>   |                          |                      |                     |                    | <b>14.023</b>       | <b>4.594</b>      | <b>18.617</b> |                            |                                |                                    | <b>12.85</b>        | <b>25.69</b>                      |
| 11   | Musalmanpara             | Dhubri               | 10.905              | 12.750             | 2.054               | 0.049             | 2.1027262     | 0.224                      | 1.830                          |                                    | 1.64                | 3.27                              |
| 12   | 1.Dhaturamari<br>Oxiguri | 2. Dhubri            | 12.750              | 14.950             | 0.797               | 0.533             | 1.3301696     | 0.101                      | 0.696                          |                                    | 0.64                | 1.28                              |
| 13   | Natabari                 | Dhubri               | 14.950              | 16.550             | 0.385               | 1.096             | 1.4805162     | 0.102                      | 0.283                          |                                    | 0.33                | 0.67                              |
| 14   | Ujanpetla                | Dhubri               | 16.550              | 19+358             | 4.444               | 0.360             | 4.8040919     | 1.765                      | 2.679                          |                                    | 4.11                | 8.23                              |
| 15   | Madhyapetla              | Dhubri               | 19.358              | 20+460             | 1.422               | 0.378             | 1.8001223     | 0.858                      | 0.564                          |                                    | 1.45                | 2.90                              |
| 16   | Madhyapetla              | Dhubri               | 20.460              | 21.175             | 2.612               | 0.378             | 2.9900346     |                            |                                | 2.612                              | 1.87                | 3.75                              |

| Land Schedule on NH 127 B<br>(from KM 0.00 to KM 54.523) |                                 |                      |                     |                    |                     |                   |               |                            |                                |                                    |                     |                                   |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Sl. No.  | Name of The Village             | Name of The District | Start Chainage (Km) | End Chainage. (Km) | Private land (Hec.) | Govt. land (Hec.) | in (Hec.)     | Road side Open area (Hec.) | Road side Built-up area (Hec.) | Bypass built-up & agg. Area (Hec.) | Total Cost (In Cr.) | Total Cost with solatium (In Cr.) |
| 17   | Alokjhari                       | Dhubri               | 21.175              | 21.905             | 2.808               | 0.255             | 3.0627842     |                            |                                | 2.808                              | 2.02                | 4.03                              |
| 18   | Bhatipetla                      | Dhubri               | 21.905              | 23.950             | 3.597               | 3.110             | 6.7071991     | 0.337                      | 3.260                          |                                    | 2.84                | 5.68                              |
| 19   | Bhatipetla                      |                      | 22.690              | 24.180             | 0.240               |                   | 0.2396524     | 0.240                      | 0.000                          |                                    | 0.29                | 0.57                              |
| 20   | Uttar Kachukhana                | Dhubri               | 23.950              | 26.350             | 1.775               | 1.183             | 2.9581503     | 1.775                      |                                |                                    | 2.12                | 4.25                              |
| 21   | Kachukhana Harinchara Paglaganj | Dhubri               | 26.350              | 27.650             | 1.548               | 0.304             | 1.8517617     | 1.550                      |                                |                                    | 1.85                | 3.71                              |
| PACKAGE-II   |                                 |                      |                     |                    | <b>21.681</b>       | <b>7.646</b>      | <b>29.327</b> |                            |                                |                                    | <b>19.16</b>        | <b>38.33</b>                      |
| 22   | Kachukhana Harinchara Paglaganj | Dhubri               | 27.650              | 28.150             | 0.595               | 0.117             | 0.7122160     | 0.600                      |                                |                                    | 0.72                | 1.44                              |
| 23   | Bahakahi                        |                      | 28.150              | 28.960             | 2.348               | Bypass            | 2.3477016     |                            | 0.170                          | 2.1777016                          | 1.69                | 3.38                              |
| 24   | Moramari 1st part               | Kokrajhar            | 28.960              | 29.960             | 3.981               | Bypass            | 3.9811487     |                            |                                | 3.981                              | 2.86                | 5.71                              |
| 25   | Barundanga                      | Dhubri               | 29.960              | 30.950             | 3.397               | 0.398             | 3.795127      |                            | 0.367                          | 3.030                              | 2.45                | 4.90                              |
| 26   | Barundanga                      |                      | 30.950              | 32.625             | 4.491               | 0.068             | 4.5586607     | 1.601                      | 2.890                          |                                    | 4.07                | 8.15                              |
| 27   | Barundanga                      |                      | 32.625              | 33.432             | 0.571               | 0.012             | 0.5834348     | 0.158                      | 0.413                          |                                    | 0.50                | 1.00                              |
| 28   | Kamalar Jhar                    | Dhubri               | 33.432              | 35.312             | 1.281               | 0.340             | 1.6205865     | 0.492                      | 0.789                          |                                    | 1.18                | 2.36                              |
| 29   | Barundanga( Chapar)             | Dhubri               | 34.805              | 35.325             | 0.657               | 0.129             | 0.7855742     | 0.010                      | 0.647                          |                                    | 0.50                | 0.99                              |
| 30   | Debottar Barundanga             | Dhubri               | 35.325              | 36.080             | 1.300               | 0.089             | 1.3894404     | 0.064                      | 1.236                          |                                    | 1.00                | 2.00                              |
| 31   | Matarjhar                       |                      | 36.080              | 36.500             | 0.123               | bypass            | 0.1228912     | 0.050                      | 0.070                          |                                    | 0.11                | 0.22                              |
| PACKAGE-III  |                                 |                      |                     |                    | <b>18.744</b>       | <b>1.153</b>      | <b>19.897</b> |                            |                                |                                    | <b>15.07</b>        | <b>30.14</b>                      |
| 32   | Matarjhar                       |                      | 36.500              | 37.270             | 0.225               | bypass            | 0.2253005     | 0.090                      | 0.130                          |                                    | 0.20                | 0.41                              |
| 33   | Naichar khuti                   |                      | 37.270              | 37.960             | 0.489               | bypass            | 0.489414      | 0.340                      | 0.149                          |                                    | 0.52                | 1.04                              |
| 34   | Balajan (Chapar)                | Dhubri               | 37.675              | 37.960             | 0.256               | bypass            | 0.2564327     | 0.256                      | 0.000                          |                                    | 0.31                | 0.61                              |



| Land Schedule on NH 127 B<br>(from KM 0.00 to KM 54.523)                      |                     |                      |                     |                    |                     |                   |                |                            |                                |                                    |                     |                                   |
|---|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Sl. No.   | Name of The Village | Name of The District | Start Chainage (Km) | End Chainage. (Km) | Private land (Hec.) | Govt. land (Hec.) | in (Hec.)      | Road side Open area (Hec.) | Road side Built-up area (Hec.) | Bypass built-up & agg. Area (Hec.) | Total Cost (In Cr.) | Total Cost with solatium (In Cr.) |
| 35  | Baniamari           | Dhubri               | 37.960              | 39.800             | 10.089              | bypass            | 10.0890636     |                            | 1.473                          | 8.616                              | 7.28                | 14.57                             |
| 36  | Balajan             |                      | 39.800              | 41.010             | 18.402              | bypass            | 18.4018916     |                            |                                | 18.402                             | 13.21               | 26.41                             |
| 37  | Batuatuli           | Dhubri               | 41.010              | 41.998             | 5.162               | 0.039             | 5.2008097      | 3.422                      | 1.740                          |                                    | 5.39                | 10.79                             |
| 38  | Debottar Hasdaha    | Dhubri               | 41.998              | 42.630             | 1.310               | 1.477             | 2.7867175      | 0.327                      | 0.983                          |                                    | 1.13                | 2.25                              |
| 39  | Debottar Hasdaha    | Dhubri               | 42.630              | 43.480             | 2.062               | 0.149             | 2.2107807      | 1.032                      | 1.030                          |                                    | 2.00                | 4.01                              |
| 40  | Khekseali           | Dhubri               | 43.050              | 43.300             | 1.134               | 0.091             | 1.2249359      | 0.300                      | 0.830                          |                                    | 0.98                | 1.96                              |
| PACKAGE-IV  |                     |                      |                     |                    | <b>39.129</b>       | <b>1.756</b>      | <b>40.885</b>  |                            |                                |                                    | <b>31.02</b>        | <b>62.04</b>                      |
| 41  | Khekseali           | Dhubri               | 43.300              | 44.308             | 4.572               | 0.367             | 4.9389417      | 1.230                      | 3.340                          |                                    | 3.97                | 7.94                              |
| 42  | Debottar Hasdaha    | Dhubri               | 43.487              | 46.932             | 7.325               | 0.289             | 7.6144975      | 3.452                      | 3.873                          |                                    | 7.02                | 14.05                             |
| 43  | Kismat Hasdaha      | Dhubri               | 46.932              | 47.025             | 0.522               | Bypass            | 0.5216348      | 0.175                      | 0.347                          |                                    | 0.47                | 0.94                              |
| 44  | Kismat Hasdaha      | Dhubri               | 47.025              | 47.750             | 3.225               | Bypass            | 3.2246078      | 1.755                      | 1.470                          |                                    | 3.20                | 6.39                              |
| 45  | Kismat Hasdaha      | Dhubri               | 47.750              | 48.170             | 2.283               | Bypass            | 2.283049       |                            | 0.196                          | 2.100                              | 1.65                | 3.31                              |
| 46  | Debottar Hasdaha    | Dhubri               | 48.170              | 49.342             | 5.099               | Bypass            | 5.0991998      |                            | 0.000                          | 5.099                              | 3.66                | 7.32                              |
| 47  | Kismat Hasdaha      | Dhubri               | 49.342              | 50.220             | 4.371               | Bypass            | 4.3705523      | 1.209                      | 3.162                          |                                    | 3.81                | 7.62                              |
| 48  | Kismat Hasdaha      | Dhubri               | 50.163              | 50.806             | 1.661               | Bypass            | 1.6611794      | 0.875                      | 0.786                          |                                    | 1.63                | 3.27                              |
| 49  | Kacharkhas          | Dhubri               | 50.220              | 51.610             | 3.955               | 0.578             | 4.5331938      | 1.017                      | 2.938                          |                                    | 3.41                | 6.83                              |
| 50  | Adabari             | Dhubri               | 51.610              | 51.932             | 1.807               | Bypass            | 1.8068116      |                            | 0.347                          | 1.460                              | 1.31                | 2.61                              |
| 51  | Adabari             | Dhubri               | 51.932              | 53.345             | 8.647               | Bypass            | 8.6473449      |                            |                                | 8.647                              | 6.21                | 12.41                             |
| 52  | Adabari             | Dhubri               | 53.345              | 54.154             | 5.643               | Bypass            | 5.6434245      |                            |                                | 5.643                              | 4.05                | 8.10                              |
| PACKAGE-V   |                     |                      |                     |                    | <b>49.110</b>       | <b>1.234</b>      | <b>50.344</b>  |                            |                                |                                    | <b>40.39</b>        | <b>80.78</b>                      |
|   |                     |                      |                     |                    | <b>142.688</b>      | <b>16.383</b>     | <b>159.071</b> | <b>30.677</b>              | <b>47.440</b>                  | <b>64.577</b>                      | <b>118.49</b>       | <b>236.98</b>                     |
| <b>Total Land required for construction Dhubri &amp; Kokrajhar District =</b> |                     |                      |                     |                    |                     |                   |                |                            |                                |                                    |                     |                                   |

| Land Schedule on NH 127 B<br>(from KM 0.00 to KM 54.523)                  |                     |                      |                     |                    |                     |                   |           |                            |                                |                                    |                     |                                   |
|---|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Sl. No.   | Name of The Village | Name of The District | Start Chainage (Km) | End Chainage. (Km) | Private land (Hec.) | Govt. land (Hec.) | in (Hec.) | Road side Open area (Hec.) | Road side Built-up area (Hec.) | Bypass built-up & agg. Area (Hec.) | Total Cost (In Cr.) | Total Cost with solatium (In Cr.) |
| 159.071 Ha  |                     |                      |                     |                    |                     |                   |           |                            |                                |                                    |                     |                                   |
| Total existing govt. land or available for start construction = 16.383 Ha |                     |                      |                     |                    |                     |                   |           |                            |                                | 142.694                            |                     |                                   |
| Total Private land to be acquired = 142.688 Ha                            |                     |                      |                     |                    |                     |                   |           |                            |                                |                                    |                     |                                   |

## ANNEXURE 6: Order of Government of Assam

**GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM**  
**ASSAM STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY**  
**ANCILLARY BLOCK, JANATA BHAWAN, DISPUR, GUWAHATI-781006**

**ORDER**

No. ASDMA.24/2020/Part-1/96 Dated 2<sup>nd</sup> August, 2020.

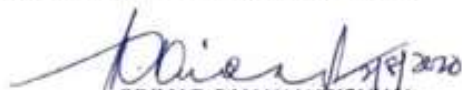
After due consideration of the COVID situation as it prevails in the state of Assam and taking into consideration latest directives issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India vide No. 40-3/2020-DM-I(A) dated the 29<sup>th</sup> July, 2020, the following modifications of order No. ASDMA.24/2020/Part-1/92 & 93 dated 18<sup>th</sup> July, 2020 are allowed in the entire State of Assam:-

**This order shall come into force with effect from 7 PM (1900 hrs) of 2<sup>nd</sup> August, 2020 and remain valid till 7 PM (1900 Hrs) of 14<sup>th</sup> August, 2020.**

- I. All permitted activities mentioned in our earlier orders shall continue to be allowed between 7 AM and 5 PM between Monday and Friday, subject to opening of only one side of the street.
- II. Malls and Gymnasiums are allowed to operate between Monday and Friday on the same side of the street on which other shops are allowed in Kamrup Metropolitan District and both sides in case of all other Districts.
- III. Restaurants and other hospitality services are allowed to function on all days except Saturday and Sunday with maintenance of COVID protocol of social distancing.
- IV. Hotels are allowed to operate with strict maintenance of COVID protocols;
- V. Inter District movement of people is allowed on Monday and Tuesday only. No separate permission/approval/e-permit will be required for inter-District movement.
- VI. All Central and State Government offices including Banks, Insurance Companies, NBFCs etc shall operate with 100% attendance except pregnant women. Point to point buses will be operated for the staff.
- VII. Non-contact sports in open space with social distancing shall be allowed;
- VIII. **Cinema Halls, Swimming Pools, Entertainment Parks, Theatres, Bars, Auditoriums, Assembly Halls and similar places of public gathering shall remain closed;**
- IX. **Social/ Political/ Sports/ Entertainment/ Academic/ Religious functions and other large congregations shall remain closed.**
- X. **Movement of individuals shall remain strictly prohibited between 6 PM (1800Hrs) and 6AM (0600 Hrs).**
- XI. **No movement of individuals shall be allowed on Saturday and Sunday at any time all over the State;**

**Persons above 65 years of age and children below the age of ten years are advised to stay indoors except for unavoidable health reasons.**

**Wearing of face cover is compulsory in public places, in workplaces and during transport etc. Violation will attract a fine of Rs. 1000/- for the first offence;**

  
**(KUMAR SANJAY KRISHNA)**  
 Chief Secretary, Assam

## ANNEXURE 7: Presentation for 2nd stage Disclosure

# SUPPLEMENTARY SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL HIGHWAY 127B IN THE STATE OF ASSAM

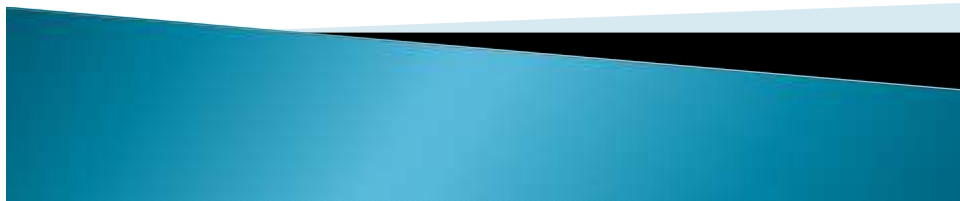
*EXECUTING AGENCY: NATIONAL HIGHWAYS & INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT  
CORPORATION LIMITED (NHIDCL)  
FUNDED BY: JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)*



### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The project road is of significant importance as the road connecting two National Highways (NH31C and NH-31) and linking to the important habitations such as Srirampur, Jakobpur, Kambilpur, Malkapur, Kathalguri, Grampur, Bashantipur, Auxiguri, Uzanpetla, MudhaPetla, Alokjhari, MadhaPetla, BhatiPetla, Satsaura, Kachakana, Pagla Hat, and Barun Danga.

The entire road falls under districts of Kokrajhar & Dhubri in the state of Assam. The Road provides all weather connectivity in the flood prone areas on the right bank of Brahmaputra River. After the completion of the bridge on the Brahmaputra River near Dhubri it will provide a through connectivity to Tura in Meghalaya and Bangladesh through Dalu.

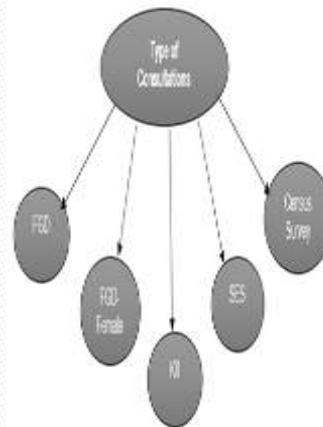


## ROAD ALIGNMENT ON SATELLITE IMAGERY



## APPROACH & METHODOLOGY

- The Consultant have made a reconnaissance survey at the proposed corridor with the representatives of PIU simultaneously the stakeholder mapping was done with review of the secondary data and literature available.
- Public Consultation, Key Informant Interview and Stakeholders Consultations were conducted throughout the corridor to get the essence of the same.
- Specific messages that evolved from Public Consultation and Key Informant Interview were noted and shared with the PIU.
- Census survey of the structures and land were conducted for the impacted area.
- Then the Socio-Economic-Survey was conducted along the proposed alignment of the road.
- The details were noted to formulate the Social Impacts and the mitigation methods in form of Resettlement Plan is also prepared.



## IMPACTS ON STRUCTURE

### OWNERSHIP

- ▶ Title Holder
- ▶ Encroacher
- ▶ Squatter
- ▶ Kiosk
- ▶ Tenants
- ▶ Employees to Commercial Structures/ Agricultural Labour
- ▶ Persons losing only land
- ▶ Common Property Resources

### USE OF STRUCTURE

- ▶ Residential
- ▶ Commercial
- ▶ Compound wall of residential structure
- ▶ Res-cum-commercial
- ▶ Under Construction
- ▶ Cattle Shed

### TYPE OF STRUCTURE

- ▶ Compound Wall
- ▶ Permanent
- ▶ Semi-Permanent
- ▶ Temporary
- ▶ Tin/ Bamboo etc. Fencing
- ▶ Under Construction
- ▶ Kiosk

### TYPE OF PROPERTIES– CPR

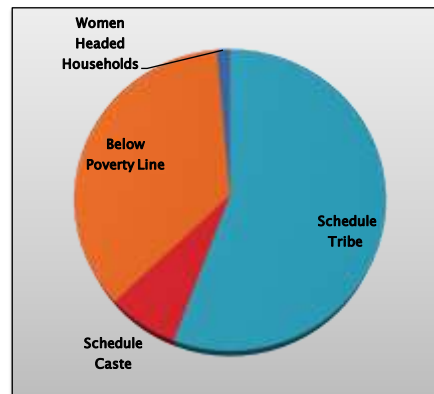
- ▶ Temple
- ▶ Mosque
- ▶ Waiting Shade
- ▶ Chabutara
- ▶ School
- ▶ Idgah
- ▶ Union Office

## VULNERABILITY<sup>ss11</sup>

Vulnerable Families are defined as affected families who are :

- (i) below poverty line (BPL);
- (ii) women headed household (WHH)
- (iii) differently able households (DAH)
- (iv) elderly (60 years and above) living alone
- (v) scheduled tribes (ST)
- (vi) scheduled caste (SC)

It shall be noted here that though there are multiple categories of vulnerability groups exist in the project road, we have taken single impact of single vulnerable category for the authentication.



Additional R&R assistance of Rs. 25000/- per family.

## GLIMPSE OF CONSULTATION

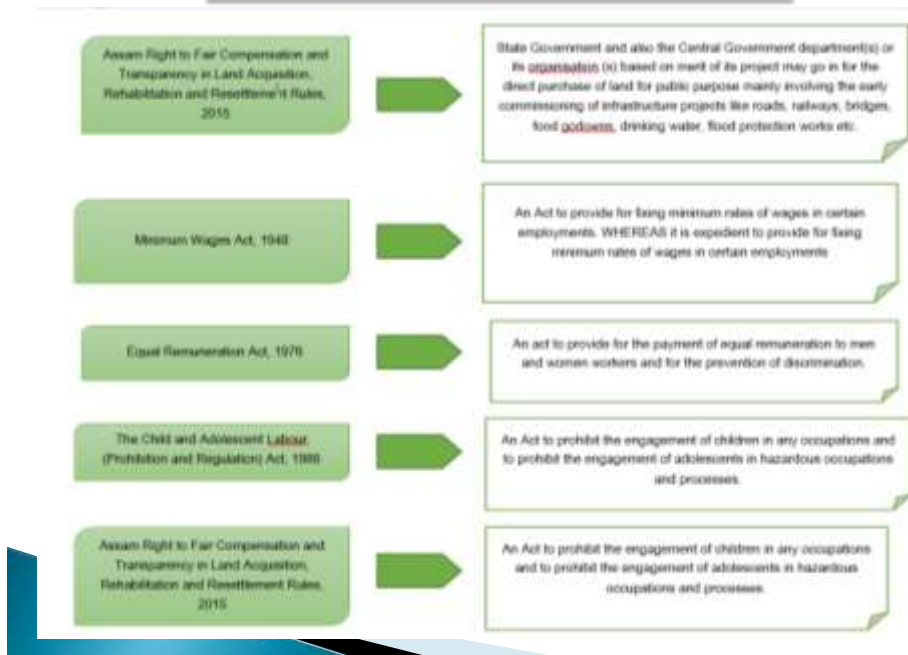
|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | <p>Focus Group Discussion with the multiple personalities at the Provincial Office at Jamshedpur, Dhubri District. The detail alignment of the proposed road was discussed and also the benefits of the proposed road were discussed at a length. The persons attend the meeting here put forward some suggestions, which was conveyed to the local PWD.</p>  |  |  |
|  | <p>Focus group discussion at Majadabri-3 Market of Kokrajhar District was held with the land owners and agricultural labourers (8 persons all male). The PAPs were aware of the project but anxious to know the benefits (compensation and assistance) the project would provide them in case of land acquisition.</p>  |  |  |
|  | <p>Meetings were held with the affected people. People are aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development.</p> <p>Place: Sirim Gar Gazar Al Kokrajhar District<br/>About 8 persons attended the meeting of which no are female.</p>   |  |  |
|  | <p>FOD with the female members (8 members all female) of the PAs at Baglabati is being carried on the proposed project road. The affected persons were also explained in detail about the projects and their settlements. People are made aware about the positive impacts of the project in terms of the improved road infrastructure and other benefits in relation to the overall communication development. The misconception and myths regarding the developmental work were also noted.</p> |  |   |

## SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

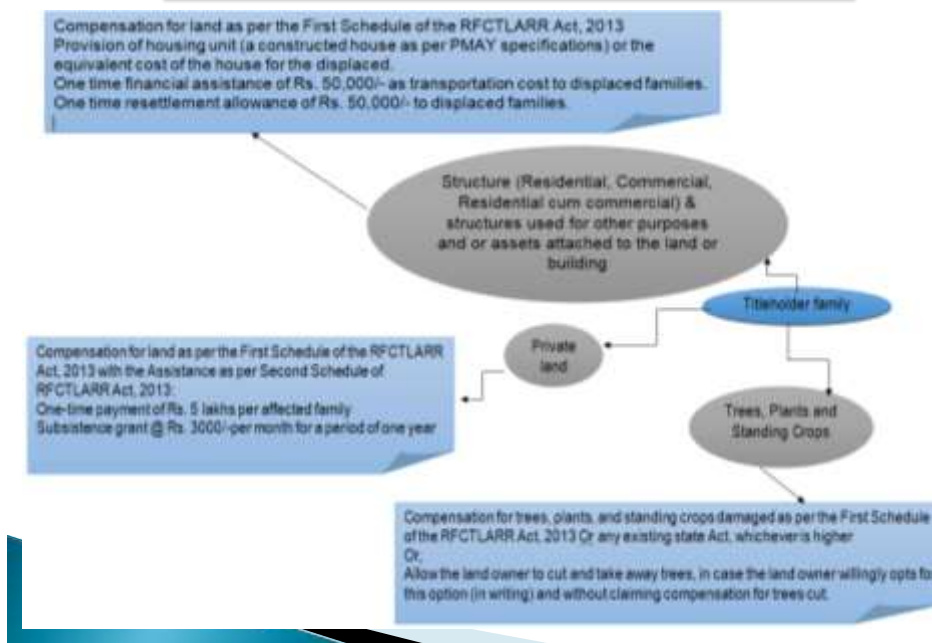
### Summary of Project Impacts in comparison of previous SIA

| Sl. No. | Impacts  | Number with Supplementary SIA | Previous SIA |
|---------|--|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1.      | Total Private land acquisition requirements (in ha)        | 142 688 ha                    | 142 688 ha   |
| 2.      | Persons losing only land                                   | 466                           | NA           |
| 3.      | Total affected Private Structure Numbers                   | 1081                          | 67           |
| 4.      | Total number of CPRs affected (Community and Religious)    | 33                            | 33           |
| 5.      | Owners losing structures                                   | 684                           | Nil          |
| 6.      | Owners losing Cattle shed                                  | 3                             | Nil          |
| 7.      | Tenant without formal document                             | 94                            | NA           |
| 8.      | Kiosk  | 59                            | NA           |
| 9.      | Employees to commercial structures and agricultural labour | 90                            | NA           |
| 10.     | Total No. of Affected Families                             | 1396                          | 67           |
| 11.     | Total Number of Vulnerable household Families affected     | 977                           | 21           |
| 12.     | Total number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)            | 7262                          | 387          |

## APPLICABLE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

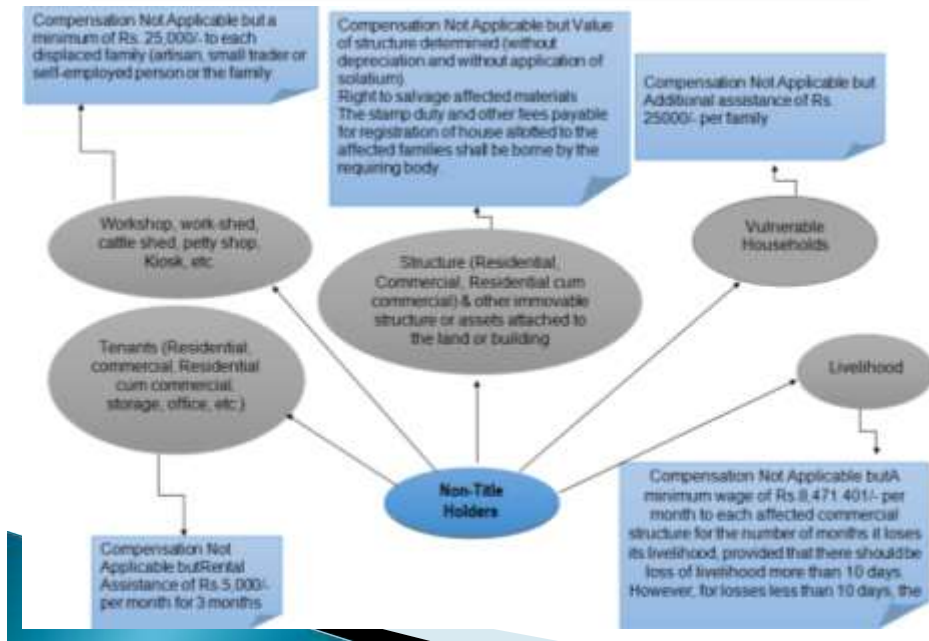


## ENTITLEMENT MATRIX - TITLE HOLDERS

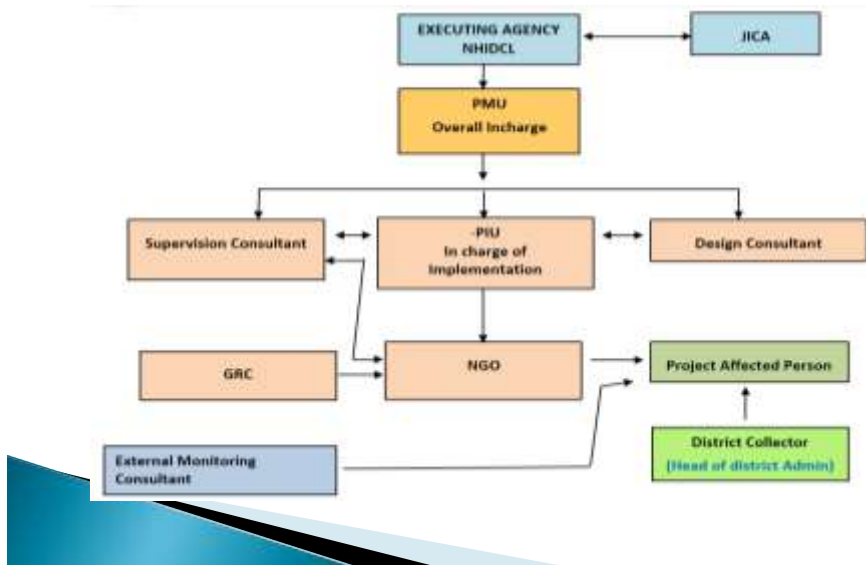




## ENTITLEMENT MATRIX - NON-TITLE HOLDERS



## INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR RAP



## GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

**The GRC will comprise seven (7) members. The committee will comprise the following officials:**

1. General Manager/ Deputy General Manager, NHIDCL – – Chairperson
2. Representative of District Commissioner – Member
3. Dedicated Person of NHIDCL, Assam– Convener–Member
4. Representation of District Council/CALA– Convener–Member
5. Executive Engineer or his/her representative (from the concerned department – PWD/Irrigation, Municipal Engineering Directorate/KMC, District Engineer– Zilla Parishad) – Member
6. Municipal Corporator/Councilor or Representative of Gram Panchayat of the concerned area – Member
7. Any other Female Representation as nominated by District Council/CALA

## RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION BUDGET

|   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| ▶ Compensation for Land Acquisition           | Rs. 236.98 Crore       |
| ▶ Compensation for Structure                  | Rs. 29.36 Crore        |
| ▶ Assistance to Residential Households (TH)   | Rs. 5.91 Crore         |
| ▶ Assistance to Commercial Households(TH)     | Rs. 5.57 Crore         |
| ▶ Assistance to Residential Households (NTH)  | Rs. 1.11 Crore         |
| ▶ Assistance to Commercial Households(NTH)    | Rs. 0.69 Crore         |
| ▶ Assistance to Commercial KIOSK (NTH)        | Rs. 0.26 Crore         |
| ▶ Special Assistance to Vulnerable Households | Rs. 1.75 Crore         |
| ▶ Compensation for CPRs                       | Rs. 0.96 Crore         |
| ▶ Implementation Cost                         | Rs. 2.93 Crore         |
| ▶ Inflation and Other Component               | Rs. 37.42 Crore        |
| ▶ <b>Total R&amp;R Cost</b>                   | <b>Rs.349.25 Crore</b> |



## ANNEXURE 8: Leaflets for distribution