

Assam Inland Water Transport Project
Final Social Impact Assessment
Resettlement Action Plan-cum-Indigenous
People's Development Plan

(LachitGhat/South Guwahati, North Guwahati and Aphalamukh Ghats)

(Dated 3rd May 2019)

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Abbreviations

A&M	Approach & Methodology
AIPCL	Assam Inland Ports Corporation Ltd
AIWTCL	Assam Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited
AIWTDS	Assam Inland Water Transport Development Society
AIWTP	Assam Inland Water Transport Project
AoI	Area of Influence
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CEP	Citizen Engagement Plan
CIA	Cumulative Impact Assessment
CV	Curriculum Vitae
CWC	Central Water Commission
DBFOT	Design Build Finance Operate and Transfer
DAIWTDS	Directorate of Assam Inland Waterway Transport Development Society
DPR	Detailed Project Report
EA	Environmental Assessment
EHS	Environmental, Health and Safety
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESE	Environmental, Social and Economic
ESHS	Environmental, Social, Health and Safety
FGD	Focus group Discussion
GDI	Gender Development Index
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoA	Government of Assam
GRM	Grievance Redress mechanism
HDI	Human Development Index
HFL	High Flood Level
IEC	Information, Education, Communication
IPDP	Indigenous People Development Plan
IR	Inception Report
IWAI	Inland Waterways Authority of India
IWT	Inland Waterways Transport
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
MIS	Management Information System
MoEF& CC	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
MMTPA	Million Metric Ton Per Annum
MPR	Monthly Progress Report
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PAP	Project Affected persons
PAF	Project Affected Family
PDP/F	Project Displaced Person/Family

PIA	Project Influence Area
PMU	Project Management Unit
QC	Quality Control
RFCTLAR&R	Right or Fare Compensation and Transparent Land Acquisition - Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RFP	Request for Proposals
R&R	Resettlement & Rehabilitation
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SA	Social Assessment
SCC	Special Conditions of Contract
SEESA	Strategic Environmental, Economic and Social Assessment
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SMF	Social Management Framework
SMP	Social Management Plan
SPMG	State Project Management Group
TL	Team Leader
TNA	Training Needs Analysis/Assessment
TORs	Terms of Reference
VR	Village Road
WB	World Bank

1. Executive Summary

1.1. Background

The Brahmaputra, running through the heart of the state, provides a vital link for both urban and rural ferry services which are the single most important transport mode for many sections of the population in Assam. The DIWTA, established in 1958 and part of the Assam Transport Department, is responsible for developing, maintaining and regulating IWT services in the state. It also operates and maintains many of the passenger transport services, ferry terminals and navigation aids on both Brahmaputra and Barak Rivers. The ferry industry as a whole is characterized by an aging and poorly equipped fleet. Most of the demand is now met by the informal sector operating traditional country boats without supporting infrastructure and the existing terminal facilities and navigational aids are insufficient.

In this backdrop, Government of Assam decided to transform the quality of inland water transport services, integrating high quality passenger and vehicle ferry services and inland water freight system towards a wider transport system, with the support of the World Bank and established the Assam Inland Water Transport Development Society (AIWTDS) to prepare and implement this project viz 'Assam Inland Water Transport Project'.

1.2. Project Description

The Project's Development Objectives are to (a) improve passenger ferry infrastructure and services in Assam, and (b) to improve the institutional capacity and framework. The Project has three main components and eight sub-components collectively intended to tackle the regulatory, operational and infrastructure challenges of the sector. The three main components are:

1. Institutional, regulatory and safety strengthening (estimated cost USD 20 million). This component will include:

- a. Technical assistance: sector planning, design and roll-out of new Regulatory Authority, business planning for Assam Shipping Company and Assam Ports Company; training of staff to fulfill new roles in the restructured industry (USD 8 million);
- b. Safety management: river navigation aids, night navigation technology on some routes, and emergency response system (policy, procedures, vessel and equipment) (USD 12 million).

2. Fleet safety improvements and modernization (estimated cost USD 25 million). This will include financing of:

- a. GoA incentive scheme (known as Jibondinga) to assist industry transition to the new regulatory regime; it is designed to support the scrapping and replacement of unsafe or obsolete private vessels and replace them with new vessels, or retrofit existing but acceptable vessels with modern marine engines and safety equipment (USD 10 million);
- b. procurement of new vessels for the Assam Shipping Company (USD 15 million).

3. Improvement in terminal infrastructure (estimated cost USD 105 million). This will finance:

- a. provision of priority terminals for the Guwahati and Majuli Island ferry routes (USD 70 million); and

- b. provision of terminals on several other mainly rural routes, to be selected (USD 35 million).

1.3. Need for Resettlement Action plan cum Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (RAP & IPDP) for priority locations

This Resettlement Action Plan cum indigenous people Development Plan (RAP & IPDP) is prepared to assess the potential adverse and positive effects of the project interventions on individual and/or community, in the three priority locations included in Phase -1 of the Project and includes:

- Baseline survey to gather information about the socio-economic conditions of the project impact area(PIA) and project affected people/Families (PAP/F).
- Identification of key project stakeholders and develop culturally appropriate process for consulting with the community.
- Identify the Indigenous communities in the area and assess the possible impact of the Project on them.
- Assessment, based on free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected community, of the potential adverse impacts of the sub-project and the quality of the impacts, enormity, distribution and their duration.
- Assess likely impact of labour influx on the host community and propose mitigation measures.
- Identification of potential mitigation strategies to address the plausible negative impacts, so as to maximize project benefits.
- Assessment of institutional capacity to implement project intervention.
- Develop monitoring and evaluation mechanism to evaluate the social development outcomes of the project.

1.4. SIA Objectives

The main objective of the SIA study is to predict, assess and analyse the possible positive and negative social safeguard impacts anticipated during the construction and operation of the three priority locations. This in turn will help in proposing the possible mitigation measures for negative impacts identified, ensuring that the development does not impact the communities negatively in terms of their social, & economic status. This exercise was carried out in accordance with the National/State laws and the WB safeguards policies, applicable.

The specific objectives are:

- Prediction and evaluation of potential social impacts of the project and propose workable mitigation measures for the significant negative impacts .
- Facilitation of consultative public participation and incorporate expressed views into the study report.
- Preparation of a detailed Social Management Plan (ESMP), RAP and IPDP of the three priorities locations.

1.5. Criteria to maximize project benefits and minimize adverse impacts

The Criteria for the formulation of strategies to maximize benefits and minimize adverse impacts of the project interventions on the affected communities is designed, as detailed below.

- It is impossible to completely eliminate the adverse impacts of the project, but it will be minimised to the possible extent and compensated to reduce the degree of negative impact.
- Alternate choices for enhancing the benefits of the project will be carefully considered, especially to support the vulnerable categories, in the RAP.
- Informed and participative consultations will be always adopted to take decisions about the stakeholders.
- At all stages, possible potential risk factors will be analysed to implement the project.
- Periodic monitoring and evaluation with timely interventions as and when required, will be emphasised.

2.1. Methodology for the study

Primary and secondary sources of data collection were done to collect maximum information about the socio economic and demographic profile of the population falling within the PIA of the Ghats.

The data was collected using an android based mobile application to ensure flow of information on a “real time” basis. The data collected was checked for accuracy, tabulated and subject to statistical analysis using SPSS or MS Excel.

Primary data was collected from the villages and urban wards in the core area of the Project Impact Area (PIA), through Household surveys, key stakeholder consultations including key informant interviews and Focus group discussions. Participatory appraisal techniques were used to collect information for some of the key informants such as women and indigenous people. Data collection tools used includes- 1.Questionnaire for PAPs (1B); 2.Questionnaire for Household (HH) survey (1A); 3. Questionnaire to Gaon leaders/ officials; 4. Key Informant Interview Schedule for Ferry operators and 5. Focus Group Discussion formats for General Public, Gender groups, Indigenous groups and Labour groups/Livelihood groups.

3.1. Land Requirement for the Project Investments under Phase 1:

Three Ghats viz Lachit Ghat and North Guwahati Ghat in Guwahati Division and Aphalamugh Ghat in Dibrugarh Division were selected for the 1st phase implementation of the of the project. The extent of land required for the construction of these Ghats is shown below:

Name of/ type of sub-project	Amount of land required (in Acres)	Type of Land (private, government, community)		
		Private	Government	Community
LachitGhat	0.0378 Acres	Nil	0.0378 Acres	Nil
North Guwahati	0.0341 Acres	Nil	0.0341 Acres	Nil
Apahlamukh	0.3188 Acres	Nil	0.3188 Acres	Nil

Construction of approach road and the requirement of land are not considered in this.

3.2. The Socio-Economic Profile of the PIA

- **Lachit Ghat** is in Ward No 02 of Guwahati Municipal Corporation, is the 7th most populous ward in the city and as per 2011 census report, have a population of 16613 persons, 8780 (53%) males and 7833 (47%) females (2011 census). Sex ratio therefor is 892. Average Literacy rate is 91% with 94% male and 88% female literates.

6317 persons (38 %) in Guwahati Ward No.-2 are engaged in main or marginal works. Male work participation rate is 55% and female work participation is 19%. 47% of male workers are engaged in Main works and 8% of the men are engaged in marginal works. Among working women 14% are main workers and 6% are marginal workers.

- **North Guwahati** is a Town Committee city in Kamrup district of Assam. The city is divided into 4 wards. As per 2011 census data, it has a population of 10,328 persons with 5,088 males and 5,240 females. Sex Ratio is of 1030 against state average of 958. Literacy rate 93.68 %, higher than state average of 72.19 %, with 96.51% male literates and 90.97% female literates.
- **Aphalmugh Ghat** is in the Majuly Islands where there are 144 villages. Total population of the island is 150,000 with a population density of 300 individuals per square km. The total literacy rate is 78.56% with 74.56% male literates and 61.34% female literates. Four villages viz Garamur Jugipathar, Atoi Chuk, Dakhinpatsatra and Borbokapathar are the core area villages falling in the PIA of this Ghat.

3.3. Highlights of the findings of the study are summarized below:

Sub-project	Social Highlights	Implications for the RAP/IPDP
Lachit Ghat (South Guwahati)	<p>South Guwahati is a metropolitan city, with urban and rural population. People use ferry service for their livelihood pursuits and travel up and down on regular basis. Presence of SC and ST population in the PIA is 7 % and 4% respectively. 69% of the people studied in the PIA were reported to be vulnerable categories. Women in the PIA have lower status with low education and low work participation rate. Gender Based violence risk rate is very high in the State and discussions in the Focus groups revealed this to some extent. Majority of the workforce are unskilled workers, and skilled workers may have to be brought in for Project works. But considering the Labour influx risks, due care need to be applied to protect the interest of the natives to safeguard them from possible negative impacts.</p>	<p>Impact of the Project on the livelihood of people was valued for RAP. Impact of the Project on SC and ST people was considered in the IPDP. There is no negative impact, but due care is taken to consider all possible development opportunities to such vulnerable categories. No persons will be directly impacted by this Project except shifting of two Common Property resources such as a ticket counter and a water kiosk. These will be appropriately shifted. Gender Development plan addresses the GBV risks in IWT services providing adequate security and facilities. Labour Influx management plan will take care to address risk factors in labour influx.</p>
North Guwahati	Brahmaputra river is the lifeline of the villagers as the ferry services play vital role in their livelihood. Men and women	Direct Impact on SC persons operating shops in the impact area will be duly

	<p>cross the river in pursuit of employment, for selling their products and buying raw materials. The opportunities for women are limited which needs attention.</p> <p>The Project do not have any direct impact on the ST people but 3 commercial squatters belonging to SC castes will be impacted.</p> <p>Better opportunities for livelihoods in tourism sector can be opened up with the development of ferry services.</p> <p>As the GBV index for the State is high special care will be taken while planning the Project components.</p> <p>Labour Influx risks are common in all worksites ,depending on the need for workers from outside</p>	<p>considered for compensation as well as livelihood safeguard in the RAP.</p> <p>No ST communities in the PIA and hence no impact on them.</p> <p>Gender Development plan ensures to protect the interest of all women travellers providing adequate facilities and security supports.</p> <p>Labour Influx management plan will take care to prevent all risk factors related to labour influx and it will be limited to the minimum providing maximum opportunities to the local labourers</p>
Aphlamukh	<p>In this Ghat area, 9 commercial squatters running teashops and pan shops in the Government land will be impacted during time of construction and hence need to be shifted.</p> <p>So loss of structures which are temporary sheds and loss of livelihood are the direct impacts.</p> <p>All these squatters except two are Scheduled caste categories and are vulnerable too. Rehabilitating them to adjacent areas and permitting to operate these shops to provide services to the travellers after construction period, etc are considered in the RAP</p> <p>Considering the gender based violence risk rate in the state, it is important to safeguard the safety and security of women travellers and traders.</p> <p>Labour Influx risks are likely to be an issue depending on the number of labour force to be recruited for the Project work</p>	<p>Directly impacted people will be compensated for their loss of structures and will be shifted and rehabilitated to the nearby sites. They will get all compensation packages as per entitlement matrix.</p> <p>Impact on SC communities and their livelihood, will be appropriately addressed in the RAP.</p> <p>Cultural value of the island plays significant thrust to be preserved in IPDP and RAP.</p> <p>Gender Development plan will cover all gender risk issues</p> <p>Labour Influx management plan will consider the labour influx requirements and take all preventive measures to control risk factors.</p>

3.4. Impacts on Project Affected Families

The project has direct and indirect impact on the people and their families as discussed below.

Land required for the project is limited as the construction of the Ghats mostly happen in the River portion. Still some land is required especially for approach road and parking etc and in these 3 priority Ghats, Government land is available and no private land need to be acquired,

during the 1st phase. Some commercial squatters occupying Govt land will be impacted and they will be resettled providing compensation for their loss as per the entitlement matrix. Some other people occupying the Ghat vicinity may also be affected during construction phase and they will be compensated for their livelihood loss as per the entitlement matrix, prepared in line with the World Bank OP 4.12 and RFCTLARR 2013 and Assam LARR Rule 2015.

3.5. Major and Minor Impacts Impact on the affected properties

Major impact: The land proposed for the construction of the 3 Ghats are Government properties and some commercial squatters are running small tea shops / pan shops in temporary sheds and kiosks. 13 such structures were identified to be shifted to adjacent places and their livelihood will be impacted.

Minor impact: Some Common Property Resources such as a potable water kiosk, parking area and a ticket counter etc will be impacted in Lachit Ghat area, which can be shifted or allowed to continue as per the technical design proposed for the Ghat. After the construction phase the possibility of repositioning some of these shops can be considered by the authorities, as these services are required for the passengers as well.

Details of major/minor impacts of the project are shown below

Category of PAPs	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Nos. affected
Titleholder – Agriculture Land / Non-agriculture land / Homestead Land and assets	Loss of Land and Assets	Nil	Nil
Titleholder – Residential Structure	Loss of Structure	Nil	Nil
Titleholder-Commercial/ industrial Structure	Loss of Structure	Nil	Nil
Titleholder-Residential cum-commercial/ industrial structure	Loss of Structure	Nil	Nil
Tenants-Residential / commercial / industrial Structure	Loss of Structure	Nil	Nil
Squatter-Residential / Commercial / Residential cum-commercial	Loss of Structure	4Nos	4
Encroacher	Loss of Structure/ Assets	Nil	Nil
Additional support to vulnerable groups	Nil	Nil	Nil
Employees in shops, agricultural labourers, sharecropper	Loss of Livelihood	9 structures	9
Community Assets	Loss of Community Assets	Water kiosk Ticket counter	1 1
Scheduled Tribes	Loss of Land, Structure or both	Nil	Nil
Disruption	Temporary Impact	9 structures	9

Type of Structures affected

Structure	Total Affected Structure	Major Impact			Minor Impact		
		Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutcha	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutcha
Residential	Nil	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Commercial	4	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mixed	Nil	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other(cattle-shed)	Nil	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Loss of other Assets

Types of Assets	Nos.
Trees	2
Open Well	Nil
Boundary Wall	1
Cattle shed	Nil
Water Tank/kiosk	1
Others	Park

Impact on cultural properties and community assets

Some Community assets such as water kiosk, park, ticket counter etc in a closed premise owned by the Inland Water authority and used by the public will be impact by the LachitGhat Project. But this structures can be shifted to an appropriate place in the premises, for continued use of public. No cultural properties will be impacted.

4.1. Legal and policy framework

Relevant Gol and GoA rules and regulations and World Bank policies on social safeguard triggered under the project are listed below:

World Bank Policies on Social Safeguard	Gol&GoA Rules and Regulations
OP/BP 4.12: Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.10: Indigenous People OP/BP 4.11: Physical Cultural Resources ESSE Note on Adverse impacts of labour influx	RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013. Assam Right to Fair Compensation and Transparent Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLAR&R) Rules 2015.

5.1. Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement framework designed for various categories is based on RFCTLARR 2013 and RTFCTLARR Rules, 2015 of GoA and World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Settlement. Each category of loss for the purpose of R&R entitlements is classified under two major categories, as 1. For the titleholders (owners) and 2. Non-titleholders (Tenants in the commercial/residential properties, Encroachers and Squatters).

The entitlement matrix will be informed to the PAPs, to ensure that their interests are protected and if not, to submit their grievances to the appropriate authorities and get it resolved in the right time.

R&R Entitlement Matrix under RFCTLARR 2013, LARRA, 2015 & World Bank Policy

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
PART I. TITLE HOLDERS - Compensation for Loss of Private Property			
1	Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise or assets attached to the land)	1.1 Compensation for land at Replacement Cost or Land for land, where feasible.	<p>Land will be acquired by the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.</p> <p>Replacement cost for land will be: (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii) average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years; or (iii) consented amount paid for PPPs or private companies (whichever amount is higher).</p> <p>Plus 100% solatium and 12% interest from date of notification to award.</p> <p>The multiplied factor adopted by the GoA for land in rural area, based on the distance from urban area to the affected area, will be applied.</p> <p>In case only a part of any land plot is affected and its owner desires that the whole plot be acquired on the grounds that the plot has been rendered uneconomic or has been severed due to LA, the competent authority may make additional award as per section 94 of RFCT-LARR Act, 2013 for the remaining part of land without initiating the land acquisition process afresh.</p> <p>Value of Assets attached to the land/building: Compensation for trees/crops etc.</p> <p>a. Cash compensation as estimated u/s 29 (3), RFCT-LARR Act, 2013 by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Forest Department for timber trees ii. State Agriculture Department for crops iii. Horticulture Department for

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
				<p>horticulture, perennial trees</p> <p>iv. Cash assistance to title holders and non-squatters for loss of trees, crops and perennials at market value.</p> <p>b. Three months' advance notice to affected parties to harvest fruits, crops. In case standing crops, the affected parties shall receive three months' advance notice to salvage crops, or compensation in lieu thereof as determined above.</p>
2	Loss of Structure (house, shop, building or immovable property)	2.1	Compensation at replacement cost	<p>The market value of structures and other immovable properties will be determined based on relevant basic Schedule of Rates (SR) as on date without depreciation.</p> <p>Plus 100% solatium</p> <p>For partly affected structures, the PAP will have the option of claiming compensation for the entire structure, if the remaining portion is unviable.</p>
PART II. REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT – Both Land Owners and Families Whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on Land Acquired				
3	Loss of Land	3.1	<p>Employment to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field and at a rate not lower than the minimum wages.</p> <p>or</p> <p>One-time payment of Rs. 5,00,000/- for each affected household</p> <p>or</p> <p>Annuity policy that shall pay Rs. 2000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL</p>	
		3.2	Subsistence allowance of	

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			Rs. 3,000/- per month for a period of one year to affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		3.3	Transportation assistance of Rs. 50,000/- for affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		3.4	One-time assistance of not less than Rs. 25,000/- to all those who lose a cattle shed or a petty shop.	<p>Cattle shed or petty shop shall get one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of twenty-five thousand rupees for construction of cattle shed or petty shop as the case may be.</p> <p>Petty shop will include commercial kiosk, vendor where business is carried out.</p> <p>PIU and the implementation support NGO / agency will consult such PAPs and assess the requirement of subsistence allowance for kiosks and vendors receiving this cash assistance under the petty shop category.</p> <p>Cattle shed shall mean any permanent, semi-permanent structure or makeshift shed erected on long term basis for keeping cattle.</p>
		3.5	One-time Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 50,000/- for affected household who have to relocate	
		3.6	Additional one-time assistance of Rs. 50,000/- for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families who are displaced from scheduled areas and are required to relocate due to the project	
4	Loss of Residence	4.1	An alternative house for those who have to relocate, as per PMAY-G	An alternative house for those who have to relocate, as per PMAY-G (IAY has been restructured)

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			<p>specifications in rural areas and a constructed house/flat of minimum 50 sq. m. in urban areas;</p> <p>or</p> <p>Cash in lieu of house if opted, for those who do not have any homestead land and who have been residing in the affected area continuously for a minimum period of 3-years.</p>	<p>specifications in rural areas and a constructed house / flat of minimum 50 sq. m. in urban areas or cash in lieu of house if opted (the cash in lieu of house will be Rs.1,20,000/- (plain) and 1,30,000/- (difficult terrain) in line with GoI PMAY-G standards in rural areas and Rs.1,50,000 in case of urban areas).</p> <p>The benefits listed above shall also be extended to any affected family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of notification of the affected area and which has been involuntarily displaces from such area.</p> <p>This assistance shall be extendable to mixed-use structures fulfilling residential and commercial purposes in owner as well as un-titled categories.</p>
		4.2	<p>Employment to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field and at a rate not lower than the minimum wages.</p> <p>or</p> <p>One-time payment of Rs. 5,00,000/- for each affected household</p> <p>or</p> <p>Annuity policy that shall pay Rs. 2000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL</p>	
		4.3	Monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000/-	

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			per month for a period of one year to affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		4.4	Transportation assistance of Rs. 50,000/- for affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		4.5	One-time assistance of not less than Rs. 25,000/- to all those who lose a cattle shed or a petty shop.	<p>Cattle shed or petty shop shall get one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of twenty-five thousand rupees for construction of cattle shed or petty shop as the case may be.</p> <p>Petty shop will include commercial kiosk, vendor where business is carried out.</p> <p>PIU and the implementation support NGO / agency will consult such PAPs and assess the requirement of subsistence allowance for kiosks and vendors receiving this cash assistance under the petty shop category.</p> <p>Cattle shed shall mean any permanent, semi-permanent structure or makeshift shed erected on long term basis for keeping cattle.</p>
		4.6	One-time assistance of Rs. 25,000/- for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed and who has to relocate	
		4.7	One-time Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 50,000/- for affected household who have to relocate	
		4.8	Additional one-time assistance of Rs. 50,000/- to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families who are displaced from scheduled areas and are required to	

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			relocate due to the project	
		4.9	Right to salvage affected materials	
5	Loss of shop/ trade/ commercial structure	5.1	<p>Employment to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field and at a rate not lower than the minimum wages.</p> <p>or</p> <p>One-time payment of Rs.5,00,000/- for each affected household</p> <p>or</p> <p>Annuity policy that shall pay Rs. 2000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL</p>	
		5.2	Monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000/- per month for a period of one year to affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		5.3	Transportation assistance of Rs. 50,000/- for affected households who are required to relocate due to the project.	
		5.4	One-time assistance of Rs. 25,000/- for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed or small trader and who has to relocate.	
		5.5	One-time Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 50,000/- for affected household who have to relocate	

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		5.6	Additional onetime assistance of Rs. 50,000/- to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families who are displaced from scheduled areas and who require to relocate due to the project	
		5.7	Right to salvage affected materials	
PART III. IMPACT TO SQUATTERS AND ENCROACHERS – Those in the Right of Way where no Land Acquisition is done				
6	Impact to Squatters	6.1	Loss of House	Only those directly affected squatters who live there will be eligible for all assistance. Structure owners in government lands who do not live there and have rented out the structure will be provided compensation for structure and no other assistance will be provided to them. The occupier (squatter-tenant) will be eligible for other assistances.
		6.1.1	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with 1-month notice to demolish the affected structure	
		6.1.2	Right to salvage the affected materials	
		6.1.3	House construction grant of Rs. 1,20,000/- for all those who have to relocate and who do not have a house. Additional house site grant of Rs. 50,000/- to those who do not have a house site	
		6.1.4	One-time subsistence allowance of Rs. 18,000/-	
		6.1.5	Shifting assistance of Rs. 10,000/-	
		6.2	Loss of Shop	Only those directly affected squatters who do business there will be eligible for all assistance. Structure owners in government land who do not do the business and have rented out the structure will be provided compensation for structure and no other assistance will be provided to them. The occupier (squatter-tenant) will be eligible for other assistances.
		6.2.1	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with 1-month notice to demolish affected structure	
		6.2.2	Right to salvage the affected materials	
		6.2.3	One-time rehabilitation grant of Rs. 25,000 for reconstruction of affected shop.	
		6.2.4	One-time subsistence allowance of Rs. 18,000/-	
		6.2.5	Shifting assistance of Rs. 10,000/-	
		6.3	Kiosks / Street Vendors	Petty shop will include commercial

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		6.3.1	1-month advance notice to relocate to nearby place for continuance of economic activity.	kiosk, vendor where business is carried out. Petty shop shall get one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of twenty-five thousand rupees for construction of petty shop.
		6.3.2	For temporary loss of livelihood during construction period, a monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000/- will be paid for the duration of disruption to livelihood, but not exceeding 3-months	PIU and the implementation support NGO / agency will consult such PAPs and assess the requirement of subsistence allowance for kiosks and vendors receiving the cash assistance under the petty shop category.
		6.3.3	If relocation to nearby place and continuance of economic activity in the same place is not possible, then one time rehabilitation grant of Rs. 25, 000/-.	
		6.4	Cultivation	
		6.4.1	3-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops	
7	Impact to Encroachers	7.1	Cultivation	Market value for the loss of standing crops will be decided by the PIU in consultation with the Agriculture or Horticulture Department
		7.1.1	3-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops, if notice is not given	
		7.2	Structure	
		7.2.1	1-month notice to demolish the encroached structure	
		7.2.2	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for the affected portion of the structure	The value of commercial structures and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of relevant Basic Schedule of Rates (SR) as on date without depreciation
PART IV. IMPACT TO VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS				
8	Vulnerable Households	8.1	One-time assistance of Rs. 25,000/- to DHs who have to relocate	One adult member of the affected household, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development. The PIU with support from the NGO will identify the number of eligible vulnerable displaced persons during joint verification and updating of the RAP and will conduct training need

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
				assessment in consultations with the PAPs so as to develop appropriate training programmes suitable to the PAP's skill and the region. Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by PIU and NGO in consultation with relevant training institutes
PART V. IMPACT DURING CIVIL WORKS				
9	Impact to structure / assets / tree / crops	9.1	The contractor is liable to pay damages to assets / trees / crops in private / public land, caused due to civil works	The PIU will ensure compliance to these provisions.
10	Use of Private Land	10.1	The contractor should obtain prior written consent from the land owner and pay mutually agreed rental for use of private land for storage of material or movement of vehicles and machinery or setting up of camps or diversion of docking areas during civil works.	
PART VI. COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES				
11	Impact to common property resources such as places of worship, community buildings, schools, etc.	11.1	Relocation or restoration, if feasible, or cash compensation at replacement cost.	
12	Utilities such as water supply, electricity, etc.	12.1	Will be relocated and services restored prior to commencement of civil works.	The PIU will ensure that utilities are relocated prior to commencement of civil works in accordance with the civil works schedule.
PART VII. UNFORESEEN IMPACTS				
Unforeseen impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of RFCTLAR 2013 / World Bank Safeguards Policies.				

5.2. Land acquisition Process

In this Project, acquisition of private land, if required, will be done through the land acquisition process by the revenue department, as specified in the Act.

5.3. Livelihood Restoration and Income Generation Plan

The Project will not cause permanent loss of livelihood to anyone but may cause temporary shifts, especially during the construction phase. The land by the River side mainly belongs to the Government and several commercial squatters occupy this land and only such persons will be impacted. They will be vacated from the area before the construction works are initiated, giving prior notice for shifting. Most of the structures created are temporary sheds and kiosks which can be shifted easily. While consulting with these shop keepers, they said

they use to shift these shops every year during flood season, when water level raise up to these shops floor level. Even the ferry services will be closed in such seasons and without ferry services and passengers they will not be any business as well.. So it is mutually dependent.

5.4. R&R supports to vulnerable categories

Vulnerable categories occupying the project area and are eligible for compensations as per World Bank norms, which is one time compensation of INR 50000/-per family. But there are no such families occupying within the project area of these 3 priority Ghats.

5.5. Compensation package to squatters

The Compensation package to squatters includes- replacement cost of structures, shifting allowance, and Livelihood loss/restoration compensation, additional R&R allowances for SC/ST and training allowance/supports.

5.6. Skill training/Skill up gradation training

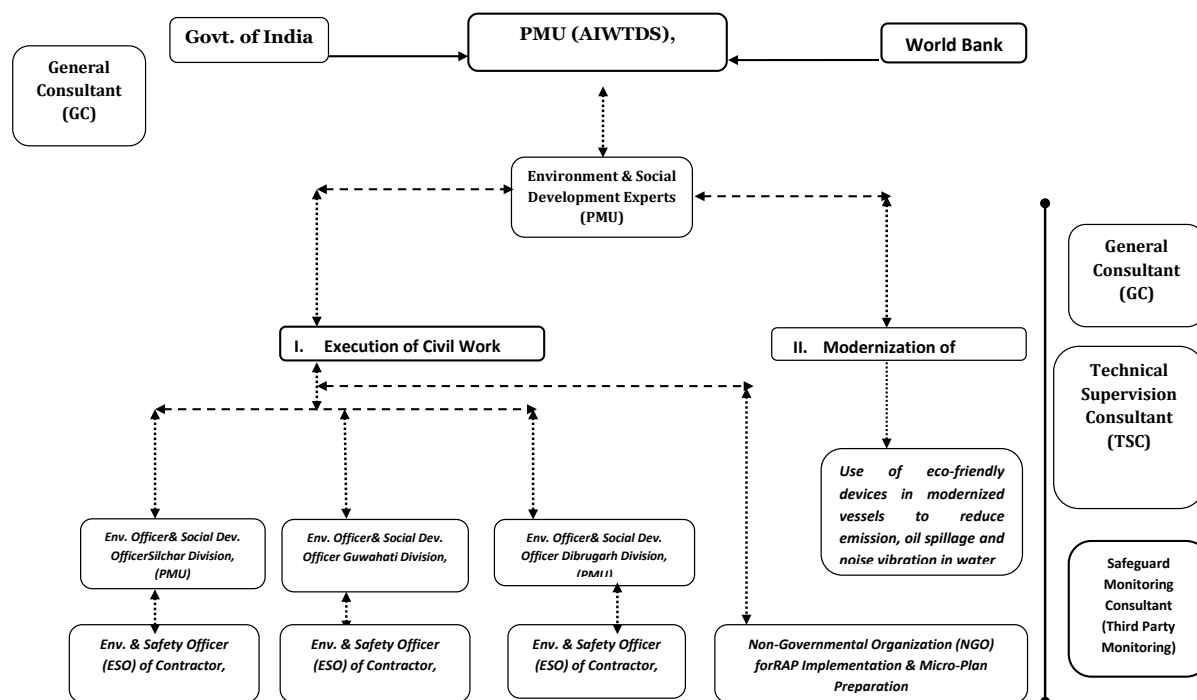
Skill training/Skill up gradation training etc will be organised in the PIA , for increasing the skills of members of the affected families to engage in meaningful livelihood, with the support of NGOs implementing the RAP. Women will get special supports for such training. TNA exercise to identify the need will be done and appropriate skill development agencies will be engaged to provide required training.

6.1. Institutional arrangements

The project implementation will be led by the Project Management Unit (PMU), established within AIWTDS. The State Project Director (PD) will be the Head of the PMU and he will be assisted by an Additional State Project Director and a Deputy Director to discharge the functions of the PMU. The Social Development Specialist at PMU will be responsible for overall coordination and monitoring of the implementation of social safeguard instruments- SMF/RPF/IPDF and sub-project SMP/RAP cum IPDP. The PMU will monitor the activities of the social specialist at the Divisional office (E.&S Cell) in-charge of coordinating the field level activities related to the implementation of the SMP/RAP cum IPDP, with the assistance from a RAP Implementation Agency (supporting NGO), deployed for the purpose.

Organogram:

Flow Chart - B: Institutional Arrangements for Environmental & Social Safeguards Management ¹



¹ Flow Chart- --- to be followed for GRM procedure

7.1. Citizen Engagement

Community Consultations will be done to assess stakeholders' interest and support for the project and to ensure their ideas and opinion are taken into account during the project preparation. Such consultations were completed at Guwahati and Majuly, after the preparation of scoping and screening reports and Social Management Framework reports, and the suggestions of the stakeholders were incorporated. Further consultations on SIA reports are scheduled soon after the reports for SIA is ready for disclosure. Such consultations will help to minimize the risks and improve effective and inclusive engagement with the project affected parties throughout the project life cycle. This will also facilitate appropriate and timely sharing of project information with the stakeholders.

Disclosure Requirements for Social Safeguard Instruments

Instrument	Disclosure Requirement			Updating of Final Report	Re-disclosure
	Translation	Disclosure	Public Consultation		
SIA including RAPs for priority terminals with no land acquisition.	Translate the report in Assamese on 21Feb 2019.	To be disclosed at panchayat, municipality or municipal corporation at the village level.	Prior notice (2 weeks min.) through advertisement in two regional newspapers.	Submitted the revised report on 18/2/2019.	SIA including RAPs to be disclosed on AIWTDS website and World Bank's External website

SIA including SMP by (Revenue Deptt.) for land acquisition.	SIA notification in Assamese as per Sec. RFCTLARR Act 2013 and Rule 5 (1) Assam Rule 2015	Notification to be disclosed at panchayat, municipality or municipal corporation at the village level.	-	-	-
	SIA Report and SIMP in Assamese as per Sec. RFCTLARR 2013 and Rule 5 (6) Assam Rule 2015.	Report and Plan distributed to affected Gaonpanchayat and municipal offices and in office of DC, Sub-divisional officer and Circle officer. Rule 5(6) Assam Rule 2015	Prior notice (3 weeks min.) through public notification, advertisement in local newspapers, direct communication with Gaonpanchayat/ Municipal Ward & uploading information on the website of the concerned district. Rule 10 (3) Assam Rule 2015	Updating and translation of the report and SIMP as per Rule 11. Appraisal of the SIA report by an expert group.	Recommendations of expert group to be given to affected Gaonpanchayat and municipal offices and in office of DC, Sub-divisional officer and Circle officer & uploaded on the website of the state govt. and district concerned. Rule 12 (2) Assam Rule 2015 SIA Report and SIMP to be disclosed on AIWTDS website and World Bank external website

8.1. Grievance Redress mechanism (GRM)

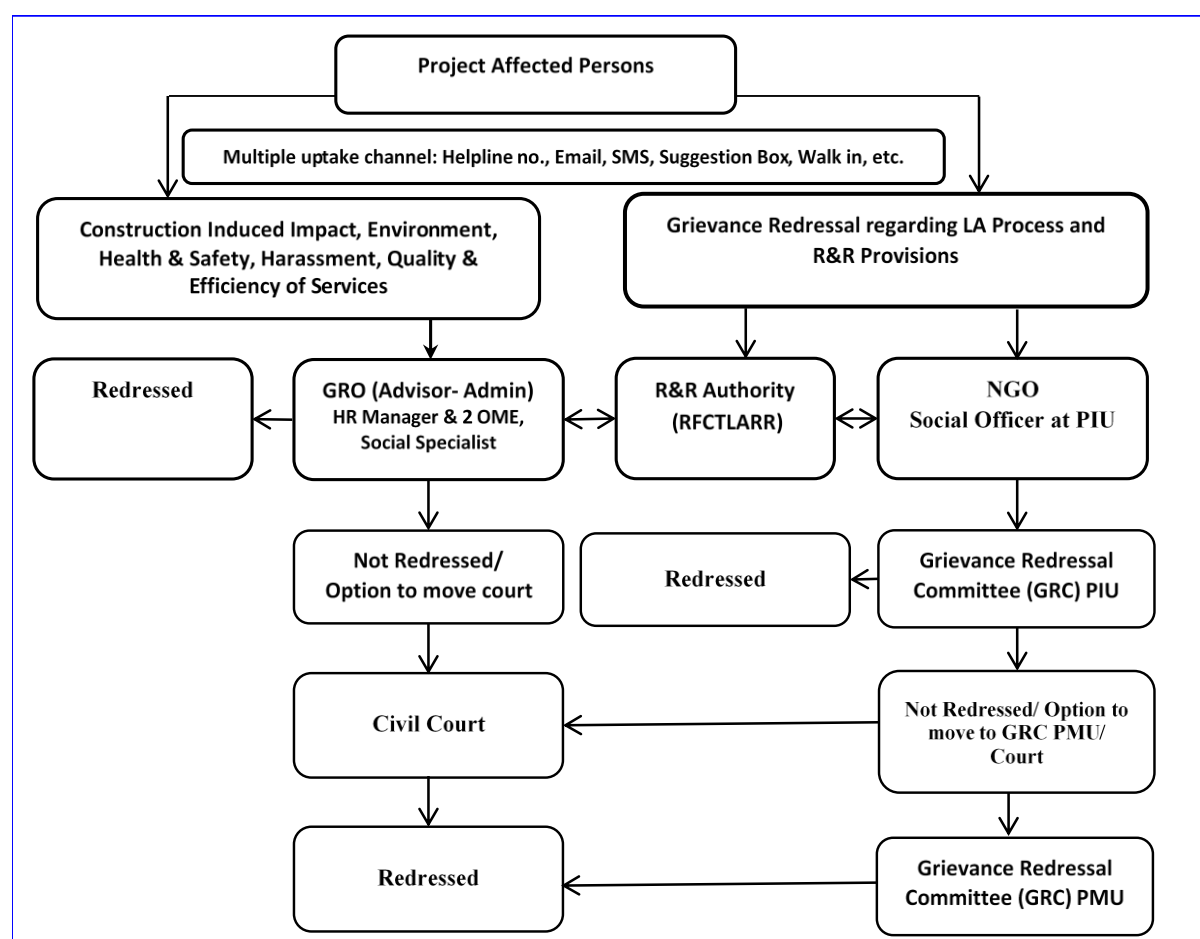
Complaints can be registered through multiple grievance uptake channels, such as a dedicated helpline, email, by letter to the GRCs (a divisional level or upper level GRC) or walk-ins and registering a complaint on grievance logbook to be provided at each project site/ghat or suggestion box. There will be specific procedures for Gender Based Violence (GBV) including confidential reporting with safe and ethical documenting of GBV cases. An SOP/Guidebook will be developed which will lay down procedures for handling grievances in a timely and effective manner.

A divisional level Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be set up to resolve the complaints from the field. The GRC will comprise of Divisional Executive Engineer; Additional Deputy Commissioner of concerned district; Social Officer-PIU, representatives of

the concerned Village Panchayat/Council President or his/her authorised representative and supporting NGOs for implementing the RAP. Grievances of PAPs in writing will either be brought to GRC for redressal by the supporting NGO or through multiple uptake channels. The GRC will respond to the grievance within 7 days. Grievances brought to the GRC shall be redressed within a period of one month (30 days) from the date of receipt of grievance. The decision of the GRC will not be binding to PAPs i.e., decision of the GRC does not debar PAPs taking recourse to court of law.

Petitioners who wish to submit an appeal to the higher authorities can directly appeal to the GRC at the PMU, which will comprise of the Project Director, Advisor (Administration), Social Development Specialist, member of the Assam IWT Regulatory Authority, representative from the Revenue Department and a recognised NGO. On receiving the complaint, the Advisor (Administration), designated as the Officer in charge of GRM at the PMU will issue an acknowledgement to the petitioner within 7 days. The case will be disposed by the PMU within 30 days of receiving the complaint. Details of the resolved cases will be documented and published on the website.

As per the provisions of the Assam Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Resettlement and Rehabilitation Rules 2015 (Section 45) the state Government will designate a Rehabilitation & Resettlement Authority to handle the disputes related to the payment of compensation for L.A and R&R issues.



9.1. Gender Development Plan

A Gender Action Plan prepared, to address various gender related issues identified and those concerned has to address such issues, towards reducing gender disparities in the project, spread across the Project period, as summarised below

Stages of the Project	Activities	Indicators	Responsibility
Planning	Gender inclusive IWT and trade facilitation study carried out. Modification of fleet and terminal design features to accommodate requirements of women, children, infirm and differently abled, from the perspective of safety and security.	Women/aged/ disabled friendly designs for seating, storing items, wash rooms, approach bridges ,waiting area ,lighting, surveillance camerasetc to be installed. Improvement in perception of safety among women in the project areas	ISDP Consultant; DPR Consultant
Preparation	Gather gender disaggregated data during the SIA and organise consultations with users to get their ideas while planning and designing the Ghats/vessels. LA and R&R: Ensure payment of compensation on joint accounts of men and women; one-time assistance to women headed households; Ensure training for skill development to women (and other vulnerable groups) whose livelihood is affected, including cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food	User friendly ergonomic designs No. of payments disbursed to joint names, No. of women headed households who received one time payments assistances. Number of women who have received skill development training	ISDP AIWTDS-PMU and PIU
Construction	Measures such as compliance with various labour welfare legislations which mandate the contractor to provide facilities encouraging women to join the workforce, such as those pertaining to creches, working conditions and remuneration.	Proportion of skilled/unskilled/professional women involved	ISDP and Construction contractors AIWTDS –PMU and PIU

Operation	<p>→ Strict scheduling of the services – SMS alerts etc to update users/ Ticketing facilities in convenient places. → Safety-displaying safety instructions, providing life jackets → Women special boat service for ensuring IWT services that allow women to access distant market and return to expand scope of business for women traders</p>	<p>Display boards about boat schedules and strict adherence to the same. Training boat crew on safety. And gender sensitization. Introducing Women special boat services.</p>	AIWTDS
GRM	<p>→ Steps to limit overcrowding, Display boards to improve awareness of women rights, and GRM. → By-stander vigilance to enhance the safety of the travel environment</p>	<p>Complaint Boxes in Ghats. Gender sensitization Display boards Dedicated hotline working for GBV issues</p>	AIWTDS/GRM systems
M&E	<p>Use regulatory powers to check quality improvement and monitoring of vessels- both public and private</p>	<p>Regular checking and reporting by Checking inspectors Social auditing.</p>	AIWTD

9.2. Livelihood supports to Women SHGs

In the social surveys and Focus Groups discussions women explained that they are backward mainly because of their economic dependency. So they demanded supports to develop their skills for employment and provide various employment opportunities at the construction sites as well as in some schemes in connection with the Project. So skill development trainings will be provided to women from impacted areas to improve their skills for additional employment and income generation. The supporting NGOs while preparing the micro plans will assess the training need Assessment and organise such training programmes in the community as part of the RAP

9.3. Gender sensitive water transport system

As part of the IWT project Gender Sensitive Inland Water transport design and implementation must become top priority factors. Field data indicates general lack of security and safety feeling among women while using IWT. Strong steps must be built into the IWT transport system to ensure safety and security of women, children, infirm, differently abled.

10.1. Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP)

World Bank's safeguard policy statement for indigenous People, ensures that for all projects that are proposed for Bank financing and affect Indigenous Peoples, a process of free, prior, and informed consultation should be done which in turn will results in broad community support to the project by the affected Indigenous Peoples. Such Bank-financed projects

include measures to (a) avoid potentially adverse effects on the Indigenous Peoples' communities; or (b) when avoidance is not feasible, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects. Bank-financed projects are also designed to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate and gender and intergenerational inclusive.

Indigenous Peoples Plan for various stages of Project Cycle

Stages	Procedures	Activities & Outcome
Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify concerns/issues in relation to the project activities through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of a list of issues during the social screening and scoping process
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate with Autonomous District Councils/GaonPanchayat to carry out Free, Prior, Informed Consultation at the village level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information dissemination on the project and brief account of project implementation plans and framework held on February 7th
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize consultation with STs to inform about the project activities and benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders consultations and FGDs held at Majuli during the SIA.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify key areas of constraints that may be improved through the project and develop detailed plan for tribal development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List areas of constraints Number of consultations & signed minutes List of activities specifically targeting tribal development
Implementation	<p>One-time additional financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 to SC/ST PAFs who are displaced and require to relocate due to the project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List the no. of PAFs accruing the benefit.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment to members from tribal community in carrying out actual construction work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of STs employed
Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of terminals and ferry services to attract and promote tourism Free Prior and Informed Consultation with the tribal communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of tourists visiting historic sites, areas, museums, other heritage attractions using the ferry
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of ST/SC and other vulnerable groups, and skill up-gradation for institutional strengthening. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training calendar to be prepared Number of trainings undertaken Number of tribal members trained
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment generation for ST in related sub project activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of ST employed undertaking various activities under the project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help build linkages with major government schemes for skill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of STs that have availed the Jibondinga scheme

Stages	Procedures	Activities & Outcome
	enhancement and improvement of ferry services (Jibondinga scheme).	or similar incentive promotion schemes.
GRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including a member of the ADC in the sixth schedule area in the GRC, to address R&R and land related disputes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of grievances brought forward in ST areas and addressed.

11.1. Labour, Health and Safety

During the project implementation phase, labour, health and safety are some of the major areas where risks may emerge, and mitigation measures must be planned. The SIA revealed the lack of knowledge among the local workers of labour welfare laws. Labour unions are not reported from any of these villages, except in one place. Foreseeing the involvement of women both directly and indirectly in the construction activities, certain measures are required to be taken towards welfare of labourers in general and well-being of women and children in particular during the construction phase.

Furthermore, the construction contractor is responsible for providing temporary residential accommodation and other necessary infrastructure facilities as per the 'The Building and Other Construction Workers (regulation of employment and conditions of service) Act, 1996'. Women may participate as unskilled labourers during construction and steps may be taken to ensure their health and safety.

11.2. Provisions for Labourers in the Construction phase

The construction sites established by the contractor need to comply with all applicable labour laws. Accordingly, few recommendations are being made for the construction camp workers particularly to safeguard the interest of women working on site. Additionally, the supervision consultant and PIU will monitor the labour standard compliance during the construction phase.

The prevalence of Sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS is often rampant in construction areas. Unhealthy sexual behavior gives rise to STDs and AIDS. In context of the vulnerability of the construction workers, Awareness camps for persons, both in the construction camp and neighbouring villages as well, and supply of condoms at concession rate and condom vending machines at specific locations.

All safeguard measures to manage the risks of Labour Influx management, mentioned in the SMF framework need to be ensured and monitored by the Divisional E&S Cell, with the support of NGOs.

12.1. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Monitoring and evaluation of the project activities will be done in definite periodicity (monthly/Quarterly/ half yearly/annually etc) to ensure that the set milestones are met in harmony with the social management framework. The project is responsible for internal monitoring on regular basis with the help of Social Development team in the Project Management Unit (PMU) of AIWTDS. At the PMU level an M&E specialist may be required for this purpose. If qualified personnel are available in AIWTP, they may be deployed or a new personnel have to be contracted.

13.1. Budget estimates for Social Management Plan including R&R costs

Budget estimates worked out for implementing the SIA, Rap and IPDP for 3 Priority Ghats along with Institutional costs.

Chapter 1. Introduction

1. Introduction

Assam has approximately 1980 Km of navigable waterways of which the most important for transport purposes are the Brahmaputra and Barak Rivers. The Brahmaputra River with a length of 891 Km between the Bangladesh Border and Sadiya, was declared National Waterway no. 2 by the Government of India in 1988 and the development of its navigation infrastructure is the responsibility of the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI). IWAI is currently aiming to maintain a navigable depth of 2.5m from Bangladesh Border to Neamati (629 Km), 2.0 m from Neamati, Dibrugarh (139 Km) and 1.5m from Dibrugarh. IWAI does not own the water resources or have responsibility for operating water transport services. Landside activities such as riparian land-use development are regulated by State or local governments.

The Brahmaputra, running through the heart of the state, provides a vital link for both urban and rural ferry services which are the single most important transport mode for many sections of the population, especially rural households in Assam. These ferry services are provided by the Directorate of Inland Waterway Transport Assam (DIWTA), and by country boat operators' typically small independent and informal private businesses. In addition to the 97 ferry service routes designated by the Directorate of IWT, there are numerous routes licensed by the local (village) and district councils. Other users of the river include the Central Inland Water Corporation Limited (a Government of India Undertaking transporting cargo and operating some terminals on the rivers in the Eastern India & North Eastern India and on the Indo-Bangladesh protocol routes), Border Security Forces, tourist organizations and private operators. Navigation on the Barak River (152 km) is minimal at present, which is declared as National Waterway 16 under the National Waterways Bill along with another 9 (nine) rivers in Assam.

The DIWTA, established in 1958 and part of the Assam Transport Department, is responsible for developing, maintaining and regulating IWT services in the state. It also operates and maintains many of the passenger transport services, ferry terminals and navigation aids on both Brahmaputra and Barak Rivers. The ferry industry as a whole is characterized by an aging and poorly equipped fleet. Most demand is now met by the informal sector operating traditional country boats without supporting infrastructure. Terminal facilities and navigational aids are insufficient. Most ferry terminals consist of no more than improvised moorings on the bank of the river, which require relocation with changing river conditions, often over substantial distances. In the absence of bank protection, the main ferry terminals in or close to the urban centres (provided with floating, movable steel pontoons and temporary access roads) also typically require frequent relocation as river conditions change across seasons. The cargo sector is small partly because of market circumstances, partly because of connectivity problems and partly because the navigation standards provided do not permit reliable year round use by large modern vessels that can deliver competitive advantage over other transport modes.

The Government of Assam (GoA) plans to transform the quality of inland water transport services and integrate high quality passenger and vehicle ferry services, and inland water freight system towards Assam's wider transport system. Towards this end, the World Bank is supporting the GoA, which has established the Assam Inland Water Transport Development Society (AIWTDS) to prepare and implement the Assam Inland Water Transport Project with World Bank financing support.

1.1. Project Description

The project is focused primarily on improving ferrying of cross-river passengers on the Brahmaputra, and seeks to use the opportunity to establish a tenable foundation for development of a modern IWT sector in Assam. The long absence of adequate policy response and piecemeal investments in IWT in the State (as also nationally) have resulted in somewhat unorganised and weak condition for the sector, which is not predisposed to a linear scale-up. Despite the odds however, Assam manages to provide ferry services to about 5 million people annually, usually along with their vehicles/livestock/goods. In order to support the functioning but ill-equipped IWT sector therefore requires a more granular approach encompassing a range of supply and demand side factors. As such, the project is guided by a binding philosophy that admits wider, and even incremental interventions as long as they contribute to strengthening institutions and planning; operational efficiency and safety; and importantly sustainability.

1.2. Project Components

The Project has three main components and eight sub-components collectively intended to tackle the regulatory, operational and infrastructure challenges of the sector.

- **Component 1: Institutional, regulatory and safety strengthening (estimated cost USD 20 million). This component will include;**

- a. **Technical assistance: sector planning, design and roll-out of new Regulatory Authority, business planning for Assam Shipping Company and Assam Ports Company; training of staff to fulfil new roles in the restructured industry (USD 8 million);**

The subcomponent has essentially provided for technical assessments / studies to form basis for sector level strategic plans and institutional reforms. An Integrated Strategic Development Plan (ISDP) for the State is being prepared. The exercise involves preparing an overall transport strategy for Assam, and more specifically preparing investment plan to help mainstream Water Transport in the State including multi-modal integration and last mile connectivity. Studies on Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) and Social Impact Assessment (SIA) are also part of this component.

Complementing the investments in infrastructure, the project aims to strengthen the Assam Inland Water Transport (IWT) Sector through a supportive Institutional Framework. A wide-ranging consultancy on Institutional Strengthening and Business Plan (ISBP) is assigned to study the system weaknesses in detail and develop prescription for more effective institutions. In doing so, the study has already provided the basic legislation for an Independent IWT regulatory authority (RA) to carry out the safety, environmental and economic regulation of the sector (shipping, ports, shipbuilding). An important emphasis of the sub-component while assessing sector laws and regulations is particular attention to Safety regulations for vessel and passenger movement, even more specifically for women and children. Recently, the Bill has been passed by the State in November 2018 for establishing an independent regulatory authority for Inland Water Transport.

Further, the operational and commercial functions of the government's shipping operations and terminal services have been decided to be vested in two new corporations, the Assam Shipping Corporation (ASC) and the Assam Ports Corporation (APC) respectively. The two new corporations will be constituted under the Companies Act (2013), and subject to rigors of the market. The ISBP will develop

a Business Plan for the two companies and guide them through the initial period of independent operation.

Another important element supported under the component is sector capacity. The capacity of institutions needs to improve to deliver roles effectively in the upgraded sector. The consultancy studying institutions (ISBP) will undertake a detailed assessment of capacity building needs of DIWTA staff from the point of view of their professional development, re-skilling and job mapping needs. In particular, building capacity to undertake regular surveys and charting of the river, recording and analysis of data, which in turn helps institutionalize knowledge on river navigation is of immense importance. The project therefore proposes to setup a new hydrography unit under the Directorate of IWT Assam.

b. Safety management: river navigation aids, night navigation technology on some routes, and emergency response system (policy, procedures, vessel and equipment) (USD 12 million).

The sub-component would draw on national / international experience in assessing appropriate aids to navigation, their procurement and deployment to allow 24-hour services / night navigation on most vulnerable / trafficked routes / crossing points. Beginning with pilots at 2-3 crucial locations, deployment of navigation aids will be scaled up based on the investment strategy for the sector.

An important objective will be to support establishment of a Search and Rescue (SAR) Organization/piloting emergency response system (policy, procedures, equipment, and management) as well as improving systems for emergency preparedness including climate and natural disasters.

• Component 2: Fleet safety improvements and modernization (estimated cost USD 25 million). This will include financing of:

a. GoA incentive scheme (known as Jibondinga) to assist industry transition to the new regulatory regime. It is designed to support the scrapping and replacement of unsafe or obsolete private vessels and replace them with new vessels, or retrofit existing but acceptable vessels with modern marine engines and safety equipment (USD 10 million);

The objective of supporting an Incentive scheme is to encourage investment in modern shipping technology including adoption of greener and safer technologies, through review of fiscal and other barriers affecting quality of boat construction and maintenance. GoA has prepared a draft proposal entitled 'Jibondinga' - meaning water as source for life/livelihood for private country boat operators, which provides incentive both for new vessel acquisition as well as for retrofitting. The scheme considers special incentive to encourage women entrepreneurs and women self-help groups. Vessels design and specifications for procurement and retrofitting will be standardized to have better regulation as well as for ease of repair and maintenance.

b. Procurement of new vessels for the Assam Shipping Company and retrofitting of existing public vessels (USD 15 million).

To begin with, the project is assisting the Assam Govt. to procure 20 passenger ferries with the capability of carrying motorcycles in two sizes. One can carry 50 passenger and 25 motorcycles the other 100 passengers and 50 motorcycles. Allowance has also been made for the carriage of substantial amount of hand carried cargo in line with local custom and practice. To ensure substantially improved stability the two-wheelers will be carried below the gunwales of the

vessels. The vessels will be built to the class rules of a major classification society to ensure they are both robust and safe. The vessels are intended for operation as ferries across the river though they will have the capability to provide longer haul services to tourist travelling between Kaziranga National Park and Guwahati as well.

Simultaneously, the project has initiated condition surveys of the existing govt. fleet, hull & machinery, deck and outfit items for their suitability, impact stability (for the area of operation), loading and other conditions. Select vessels may be retrofitted. This will also include measures to “green” the vessel fleet, including adoption of good waste management practices. A few medium-speed shallow draft Roll-On Roll-Off (Ro-Ro) passenger/cargo catamarans for selected major traffic routes are also planned for procurement.

The project would also like to improve connectivity / access to basic services for many islands, villages and far-off chars by using additional floating stock which is customized to specific needs. Discussion with the district administration and local governments during early preparation missions, particularly to the upper reaches of Brahmaputra (Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Majuli), had revealed serious connectivity constraints to basic public services such as health and education for numerous small islands and remote chars. These have had profound impacts on health (high maternal and infant mortality), education, jobs and trade. For example, many inhabited islands do not have medical facilities and people have to travel to other nearby bigger towns to access services, which become critical during emergencies. For this, the project plans to utilize the existing Govt. fleet, which may no longer be suited for intensive passenger ferrying but could be usefully converted into mobile clinics, schools / library and for other such important services. These vessels will be suitably retrofitted and customised to their intended use.

- **Component 3: Improvement in terminal infrastructure (estimated cost USD 105 million). This will finance:**

- a. **Provision of priority terminals for the Guwahati and Majuli Island ferry routes (USD 70 million);**

In particular, this will finance the design and construction of few priority terminals at identified busy crossings (such as Guwahati, Majuli etc.) plus a few others (mostly country side) where upgrading is urgent. It would also provide standard designs for scalable infrastructure that can be adapted for other urban and rural ferry terminals (ghats). The infrastructure improvements / designs will in particular adopt a ‘working with nature’ approach which ensures that project objectives are satisfied in a way that places natural ecosystem at center stage thereby making solutions non-damaging and sustainable (limit dredging, utilize portable / modular infrastructure design adaptation for landing stations to enhance climate change resiliency, low draft vessel designs, etc.). The developments would offer opportunities for ecotourism development, rejuvenating the river waterfront and integration of quality ferry terminals in the urban context.

- b. **Provision of terminals on several other mainly rural routes, to be selected (USD 35 million).**

This will provide standard designs for modular and scalable infrastructure that can be adapted for other urban and rural ferry terminals. It also includes ancillary infrastructure such as road access, terminal buildings and other amenities for the physically challenged, women, children, old and infirm.

The total cost of the project is estimated at US\$ 150 million. The IBRD support is estimated at US\$120 million while the Govt. of Assam share will be US\$ 30 million.

1.3. The purpose of SIA, RAP, IPDP studies

The Social Impact Assessments (SIA) will help to identify the likely positive and negative impacts of proposed policy actions, likely trade-offs and synergies to facilitate informed decision-making. It is important to enhance positive and sustainable outcomes associated with project implementation. They support the integration of social and environmental aspects associated with the numerous subprojects into the decision making process.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is a detailed action plan to cross cut the negative impacts on the impacted people due to developmental interventions of the Project and helps them to regain and resettle their loss of land and assets as well as livelihood. There are rules and regulations to resettle and rehabilitate affected communities/persons/ and families who have assigned entitlements to compensate their loss fully and restart life in a better way.

Indigenous People Development Plan (IPDP) is to enhance equity, strengthen social inclusion and cohesion, promote transparency and empower the indigenous people in the impacted area, who may be poor and the vulnerable requiring additional care and supports. They will be consulted and explained the details of likely impacts on them leading to make informed decisions enjoying the special protections and rights they are entitled for, to lead a better life.

1.4. Priority physical works under the project (planned for first 18 months)

In the initial phase, the project will make the following investments (physical works) under the three broad project components.

Project Component	Sub Component	Physical Investments planned
Component1: Institutional, regulatory and safety strengthening	a. Technical assistance: sector planning, design and roll-out of new Regulatory Authority, business planning for Assam Shipping Company and Assam Ports Company; training of staff to fulfill new roles in the restructured industry	Upgradation of crew training centre
	b. Safety management: river navigation aids, night navigation technology on some routes, and emergency response system (policy, procedures, vessel and equipment)	
Component 2: Fleet safety improvements and modernization	a. GoA incentive scheme (known as Jibondinga) to assist industry transition to the new regulatory regime	Vessel improvement works for private boat operator (engine, hull etc.)

	b. Procurement of new vessels for the Assam Shipping Company and retrofitting of existing public vessels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of 20 new public vessels • Retrofitting of few govt. vessels
Component 3: Improvement in terminal infrastructure	a. Provision of priority terminals for the Guwahati and Majuli Island ferry routes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two terminals at Guwahati (LachitGhat and North Guwahati) • One terminal at Majuli (Aphalamukh)
	b. Provision of terminals on several other mainly rural routes, to be selected	---

1.5. Need for SIA in priority Ghats

Social Impact Assessment of these three priority terminals namely (1). LachitGhat and (2). North Guwahati Ghat and (3). AphalamukhGhat have been undertaken and accordingly, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) cum Indigenous People's Development Plan (IPDP) has been prepared based on the World Bank policies (OP 4.10 and OP 4.12) and relevant national and Assam State Government requirements. This RAP cum IPDP is prepared to assess the potential adverse and positive effects of the project interventions on individual and/or community. It also identifies and analyses the issues of social exclusion pertaining to vulnerable communities in accessing the project benefits. It further analyses existing legal and institutional framework applicable to involuntary resettlement and Indigenous Peoples.

The key components of the Social Impact Assessment are:

- Baseline survey to gather information about the socio-economic conditions of the project impact area.
- Identification of key project stakeholders and the elaboration of a culturally appropriate process for consulting with the community at each stage of project preparation and implementation.
- Assessment, based on free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected community, of the potential adverse impacts of the sub-project and the quality of the impacts, enormity, distribution, and their duration,
- Identification of potential mitigation strategies to address the plausible negative impacts, so as to maximize project benefits.
- Assessment of institutional capacity to implement project intervention.
- Assess likely impact of labour influx on the host community and propose mitigation measures.
- Develop monitoring and evaluation mechanism to evaluate the social development outcomes of the project;

1.6. Objectives of RAP-cum-IPDP

The RAP cum IPDP has been prepared to ensure that the affected persons (mainly non-titleholders) are:

1. Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement and rehabilitation;
2. Consulted, provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives and offered choices among them;
3. Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for loss of assets caused due to the project;
4. Provided assistance (such as shifting allowance, transition allowance, etc.) during relocation and for a transition period, to restore their livelihood and standards of living; or at least to restore these to pre-project levels.
5. Provided with skill development assistance such as training, in addition to compensation.
6. Provided with free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities.
7. Receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate, including, any measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate any adverse effects on the Indigenous Peoples' communities.

1.7. Criteria to maximize project benefits and minimize adverse impacts

The criteria for the formulation of strategies that will maximize project benefits and minimize adverse impacts of the project interventions on the affected communities are listed below:

- It is impossible to completely eliminate the adverse impacts of the project, but it will be minimised to the possible extent and compensated to reduce the degree of negative impact.
- Alternate choice for enhancing the benefits of the project will be carefully considered in this RAP, especially to support the vulnerable categories.
- Informed and participatory consultations will be adopted throughout the course of the project to take decisions about the stakeholders
- All possible potential risk factors will be analysed to implement the project, at all stages.
- Periodic monitoring and evaluation with timely interventions as and when required, will be emphasised.

Chapter 2. Methodology

2. Data Collection

Primary and secondary sources of data collection were done to collect information about the socio-economic and demographic profile of the population falling within the PIA of the Ghats. Data Collection Tools are attached as Annexure (1)

2.1. Secondary Data Collection

Secondary data collection was done through cross reference of all relevant documents collected and readily available. The main sources include:

- Census Reports (2011)
- District census reports of PIA districts
- Reports /Publications from the Education/Health/Planning departments
- Reports and data from SC/ST departments
- Studies on Indigenous people of Assam
- Gender status reports/ Gender and trade study by Mazars
- Relevant Government policies, rules and regulations
- World Bank Directives/ Policies pertaining to this project.
- ISDP reports and ISBP reports
- Project related documents

2.2. Primary Data Collection

Primary data was collected from the villages and urban wards in the core area of the Project Impact Area (PIA), through household surveys, key stakeholder consultations, including key informant interviews and focus group discussions (FGD). Participatory appraisal techniques were used to collect information for some of the key informants such as women and indigenous people. The following data collection tools were used - 1. Questionnaire for PAPs (1B); 2. Questionnaire for Household (HH) survey (1A); 3. Questionnaire (Combined) to Gaon leaders/ officials; 4. Key Informant Interview Questionnaire and 5. Focus Group Discussion formats for General Public, Gender groups, Indigenous groups and Labour groups/Livelihood groups (Refer to Annexure-1).

The data was collected using an android based mobile application to ensure flow of information on a “real time” basis. The data collected was checked for accuracy, tabulated and subject to statistical analysis using SPSS or MS Excel.

2.2.1. Project Area of Influence

Project Area of Influence includes both the area of direct impacts (physical footprint of the project) and the area of indirect impacts (10 km radius from each of the landing Ghats). Villages that fall within the 10 km radius from each of the landing centre/Ghats were found to be dependent on IWT facilities for socio-economic activities, particularly the rural communities living in the northern bank of the river. Hence, the 10 km radius helps capture all indirect or cumulative risks associated with the project.

Area falling within 50 metres of the landing centre/Ghats, where people using the IWT services, and those directly impacted (loss of livelihood, structure/land and other assets) by the project were identified. This area includes the physical footprint of the project such as the terminal and access road, work staging areas, and areas likely to be affected during the

operational phase. 100% survey was done among PAPs within this area to generate information on the socio-economic baseline for the SIA.

While a 10 percent household survey was conducted in the buffer zone (surrounding villages and municipal ward) of the proposed Ghats, to learn about the demographic, socio-economic and livelihood pattern of the people living there. This 10 percent sampling was done using the household details in the census survey 2011, and stratified random sampling was done to get representative samples of all strata. Total number of sample households selected for data collection in the 3 priority Ghats is furnished in **Table No.2.1**

Table 2-1 : Sample villages and number of households for primary data collection

Name of district	Name of Ghats	Villages/ Municipal ward	Total HH	Sample HH	percentage
Kamrup metro	Lachit Ghat	Guwahati urban area	-	50	-
Kamrup	North Guwahati	Abhaypur	768	77	10%
		Tiling Gaon	142	14	10%
		North Guwahati Gaon	83	8	10%
		Namalijala	380	38	10%
Guwahati division- total sample size				187	
Majuli	Aphalamukh	GaramurJugiPathar	485	49	10%
		AtoiChuk	78	8	10%
		DakhinpatSatra	805	80	10%
		BorbokaPathar	309	30	10%
Dibrugarh division-total sample size				157	

2.2.2. Interview with Village Gaon/ Line department officials

The village/ward members, members/councillors of the village panchayats /municipal wards and other key officials of the local body were interviewed:

Date	Stakeholder	Key Points of Discussion
Period between 6/12/2018 to 24/12/2018	Ward members of Municipality, Panchayat Leaders, Key officials of Local bodies	Information about the project and suggestions. Social infrastructure facilities within the village/ how far from the village. Livelihood patterns of the village. Solid waste management facilities in the village. Notified areas/ common property resources/Land use patterns River Regulation Zone (RRZ) details, environmentally sensitive areas, and demographic features of the village, social issues and related information

2.2.3. Focus Group Discussions

FGDs among key stakeholders such as ferry users, livelihood groups /labourers, indigenous groups, women group, etc were conducted to get specific information about each category, substantiating the primary data collected through the surveys. In addition, key informant interviews (KII) with ferry operators were conducted.

Date	Stakeholder	Key Points of Discussion
General Public	Local people, opinion leaders, small traders, women, teachers, youth and representative of NGOs, among others	Discussion to learn about the existing facilities and limitations of the Inland water transport in the village. Their major suggestions for improvement of the services; Information sharing on Project.
Livelihood groups	Farmers, small shop owners, women SHGs, marginal labourers, fishermen, potters, and weavers in each village.	Economic activities and employment opportunities in the village. Nature and patterns of migration /in migration. Existence of child labour (if any), male and female workforce participation, wage rates. Existence of any labour associations, unions and other organised groups. Assessment of availability of labour for the project and category skill of workers
Women Groups	Village women including, housewives, SHGs, NGOs, female traders, elected reps (PRI leaders), students, Asha workers, and Anganwadi workers.	PRA mapping exercise on time management of women, educational and employment status, presence and status of women SHGs, prevalence of GBV in the area, housing and sanitation conditions, knowledge about this project, and how would the project impact them.
Indigenous group	Scheduled Tribe categories	Mapping of occupational pattern of ST, awareness on special right protection, inclusion issues and other challenges, perception about the project, their suggestions and apprehensions.
Ferry operators Groups	IWT staff and Private ferry operators	Key Informant Interviews (KII) and group discussions were conducted with the Ferry operators and they have several suggestions to incorporate in the project design. Private ferry operators were apprehensive about their future employment when the Project comes. None of them have sufficient skills and training for skill up gradation is significant

Figure 2.1 Photograph of surveys



Chapter.3.Social Baseline Information of the priority locations

3.1. Land Requirement for the Project Investments under Phase 1:

The extent of land required for the upgradation of the Ghats/terminals in the three priority sites namely, Lachit Ghat and North Guwahati Ghat in Guwahati Division and Aphalamukh Ghat in Dibrugarh Division have been listed below:

Table 1-1 : Land requirement for Lachit Ghat (South Guwahati):

Sub-project: Lachit Ghat (South Guwahati)							
Name of Block & GP: Guwahati/ Guwahati-2							
Project investment	Amount of land required (in Acres)	Land available	Govt. land	Private land	Dag no/ Patta No	No of PAPs/s quatter	Land Use Pattern:
Terminal	Lachit Ghat						
Land side development	0.0378 Acres	-	0.0378 Acres	-	1/ 0	nil	Protected land with compound wall and gate.

Table 1-2 : Land requirement for the Ghat in North Guwahati:

Sub-project: North Guwahati Ghat (terminal)							
Name of Block & GP: North Guwahati/ Sendurighopa							
Project investment	Amount of land required (in Acres)	Land available	Govt. land	Private land	Dag No/Patta No	No of PAPs/ Squatters	Type of land
Terminal	North Guwahati Ghat						
Land side Development	0.0341 Acres	-	0.0341 Acres	-	672/0	4	Riverside land – Govt property

Table 1-3 : Land requirement for the Ghat in Apalamukh:

Sub-project: Aphalamukh Ghat							
Name of Block/GP/Village: Majuli/ Mouja-Shalmara/ Goroimari Doloni							
Project investment	Amount of land required (in Acres)	Land available	Govt. land	Private land	Dag No/ Patta No	No of PAPs	Type of land
Terminal	Aphalamugh Ghat						
Land side development	0.3188 Acres	0.3188 Acres	Govt land	-	538/132	9	Barren land in the River side

3.2. Socio-Economic Profile of Project Influence Area

3.2.1. Lachit Ghat in South Guwahati

Table 1-4 : Demographics of Guwahati city

Demographics	Female	Male	Total	National Avg.
Population	461990	495362	957352	1,210,193,422
Sex Ratio	933			940
Literacy Rate	370238 (80.13%)	423122 (85.41%)	793360 (82.87%)	74%
SC population			67014 (7%)	18.46%
ST			38294 (4%)	10.97%
Others			852044 (89%)	70.56%
Religious Composition	Hindu	Muslim	Others	Hindus- 79.8% Muslims-14.2% Others-6%
	815499 (84.44%)	119825 (12.45%)	22028 (3.11%)	

The Table shows the demographic details of the Guwahati metropolitan city compared to National averages. Literacy rate, shows a better status compared to National average. SC and ST population percentage as low as 7% and 4% respectively. 85% of the population belong to Hindu religion. Further, Guwahati has 39% (about 1.7 lakh) population engaged in either main or marginal works. 59% male and 18% female population are working population. 53% of total male population are main (full time) workers and 5% are marginal (part time) workers. Among women, 13% of them are main workers and 5% are marginal workers.

LachitGhat, is in Ward No 02 of Guwahati Municipal Corporation. The total population of this Ward as per 2011 Census data is 16613 persons with 8780 (53%) men and 7833 (47%) women. Sex ratio is 892 and average Literacy rate is 91%. Literacy rate among women is 80.13% .

38% (6317) of the population are engaged in main or marginal works. Work participation rate of men in the ward is 55% and women is 19% .Among men 47% are engaged as main workers and 8% are marginal workers. Among women 14% are main workers and 5% are marginal workers.

3.2.2. Primary Data collection

Primary data collected from among the sample of Households in the PIA gives the following picture.

3.2.2.1. Population:

Out of 194 persons interviewed in 54 households, there were 103 males and only 91 females and hence the sex ratio is 884. Age categories of this population is shown in Table No 3.5.

Table 1-5 : Age wise classification of Population in the sample Households

Age categories	Male	Female	Persons	Percentage
Below 6years	6	4	10	5
Between 7 yrs to 18 yrs	21	22	43	22
19 yrs to 30 yrs	22	23	45	23

31yrs to 50 yrs	42	33	75	39
51 yrs to 70 yrs	10	6	16	8
71 to 80yrs	0	3	3	2
above 80 yrs	2	0	2	1
Total	103	91	194	

The data clarifies that 27 percent of the population are children below 18 years, 62 percent belong to 19 to 50 years age group, the most productive category, and remaining 11 percent are elder citizens above 50 years.

3.2.2.2. Vulnerable categories

Among the 54 households surveyed in the area, 69 percent belongs to vulnerable categories. Among them women headed families (6%) , families headed by disabled persons(9%) and SC/ST families(15%) have multiple vulnerability as they also BPL category and remaining 39 percent are BPL categories alone ,as shown in Table No 3.2 .

As per the Human Development Report 2014, the multi-dimensional poverty index for the district is the lowest with a headcount ratio of 6.26. District ranking based on the values of overall HDI puts Kamrup Metro at the top (with a value of HDI 0.703) followed by Jorhat (HDI 0.655).

Table 1-6 Vulnerable categories among the sample households

Vulnerability Status	H.H surveyed	Numbers	Percentage
Women headed families	50	3	6
Scheduled caste families		7	13
Scheduled tribe Families		1	2
Families with Disabled persons		5	9
Other BPL families		21	39
Total		37	69%

3.2.2.3. Educational status of the family

Among the sample Households,8 percent of the adults are illiterate , 52 percent are educated up to school educated, 26 percent studied up to Pre university (+2) studies and 11 percent are graduates. Two percent are post-graduates while no one is professionally qualified. Percentage female students enrolled in schools is high while they dropout and comparatively male students get better chances for higher education, which indicates the lower priority given to girl's education leading to poor gender status.

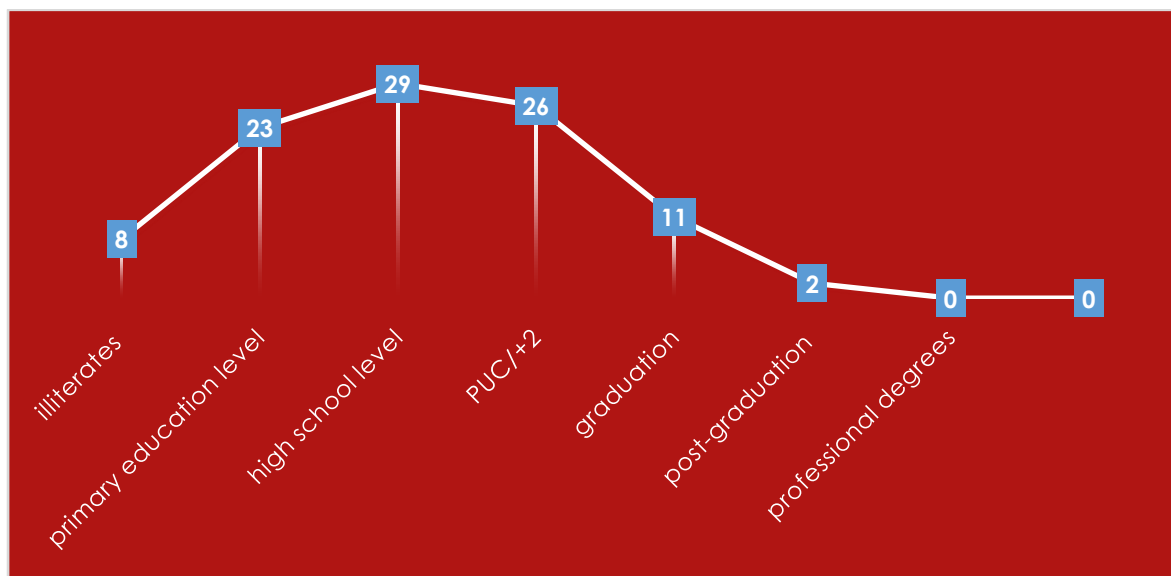
Table 1-7 : Educational status of the sample households

Educational status of families	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Illiterates	4	8	12	8
Primary education level	14	20	34	23
High school level	29	14	43	29
PUC/+2	17	22	39	26
Graduation	13	4	17	11
Post-graduation	3	0	3	2
Professional degrees	0	0	0	0

Diploma/Technical qualification	0	0	0	0
Total	80	68	148	

Source-primary data

Figure 1-1 : Educational trend of sample families



3.2.2.4. Occupational Status and categories

Average work participation among sample families is seen as 53 percent, in which the female workforce participation is limited to 6.4 percent only. The Census data (2011) for Assam state shows a better picture of India, where 14.9 percent of urban women and 23.7 % of rural women are in the workforce. Generally the employment status of women shows an austere picture, as they are not earning even when they work hard and are engaged in unpaid domestic work, which increases their economic dependency on men and hence are considered as lower beings.

Guwahati Municipal corporation area is a busy commercial area and 31 percent of the work force find their livelihood running small business and 6.4 percent of the workers are employed in Private firms. Government employees represent 4.3 percent and teachers by 2.1 percent as detailed in **Table No 3.8** below.

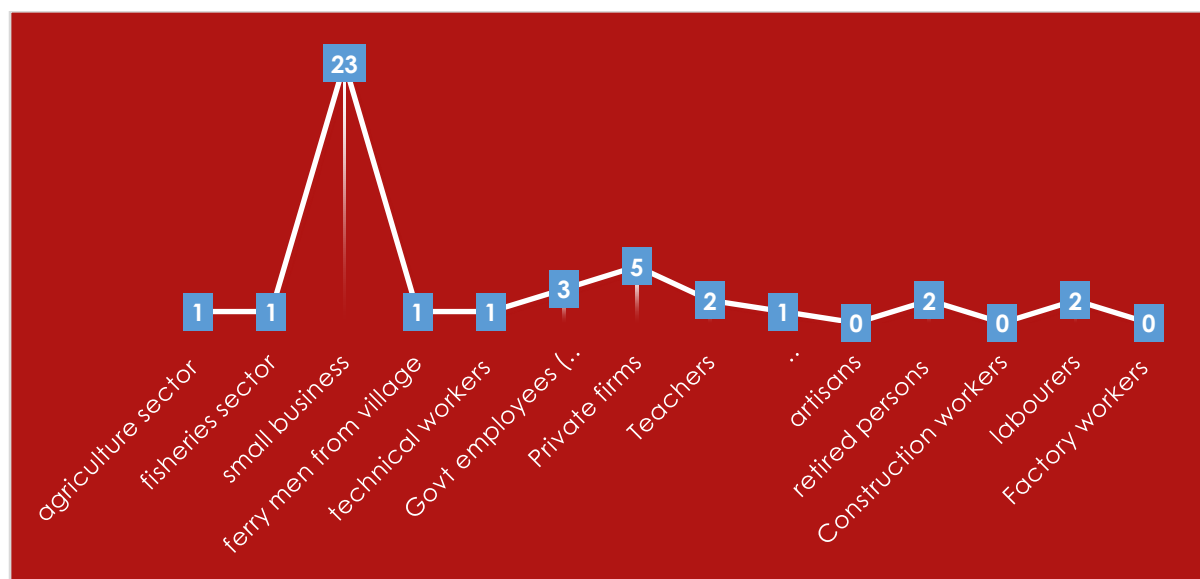
Table 1-8 : Occupational categories

Occupational category	Total workers	Percentage	Male workers	Female workers
Agriculture sector	2	1.4	2	0
Fisheries sector	1	0.7	1	0
Small business	44	31.2	38	6
Ferry men from village	1	0.7	1	0
Technical workers	2	1.4	2	0
Govt employees (general)	6	4.3	6	0
Private firms	9	6.4	9	0
Teachers	3	2.1	1	2
Professional(Drs, Eng, Sr officers)	1	0.7	1	0
Artisans	0	0	0	0

Retired persons	3	2.1	3	0
Labourers	3	2.1	2	1
Factory workers	0	0	0	0
Total	75	53.2	65	9
Percentage	53.2		46.8	6.4

Marginal representation can be seen in agriculture, fisheries, ferry service, technicians, labourers, and as Professionals, besides few retired persons .

Figure 1-2 : Occupational categories



3.2.2.5. Economic sector composition of the district

The economy of the district mainly dependent on agricultural and industrial sector. More than half of its population are engaged in agriculture in order to earn their livelihood. The chief agricultural products in the district are wheat, paddy, coconut, sugarcane, orange, pineapple, lemon, coconut, etc. Every year a huge portion of the revenue comes from the agricultural products in the district. Guwahati refinery and two major tea plantations in the district further alleviates its economy.

3.2.2.6. Income of the Households

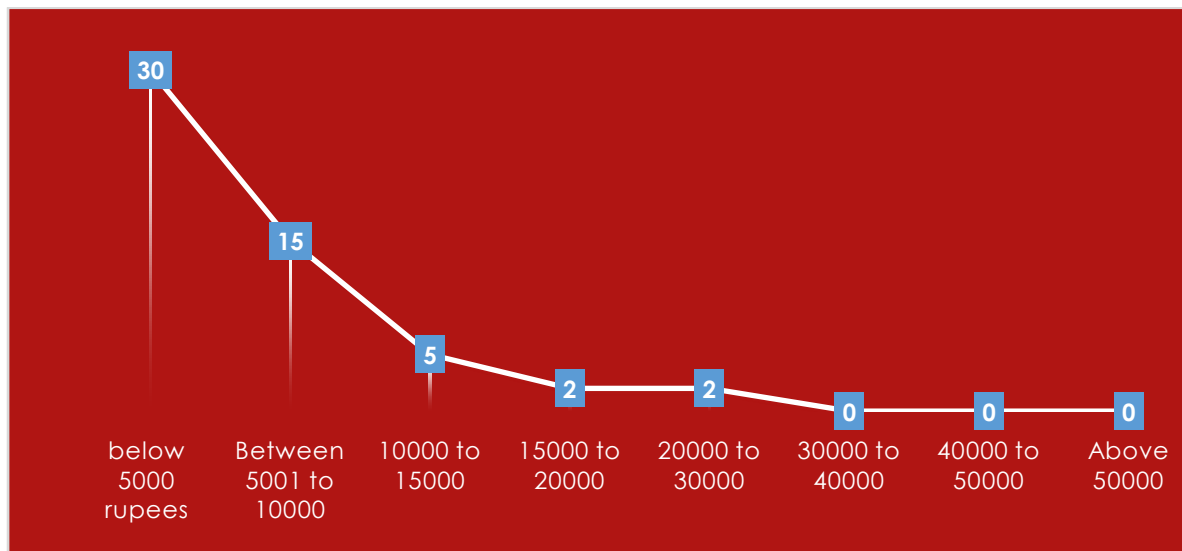
Family's income was counted considering income from all sources. For 56 percent of the sample families earn below INR 5000/- per month and for another 28 percent of the families earn between INR 5000/- to 10,000/- per month. Remaining 17 percent earned a monthly income average between INR 10,000/- to 30,000/- as shown in Table 3.9 below

Table 1-9 : Income of families in the sample survey

Monthly income (average) including all sources	Number of families	Percentage
below 5000 rupees a month	30	56
Between 5001 to 10000	15	28
10000 to 15000	5	9
15000 to 20000	2	4
20000 to 30000	2	4
30000 to 40000	0	0

40000 to 50000	0	0
Above 50000	0	0
Total	54	

Figure 1-3 : Income of families in the sample survey

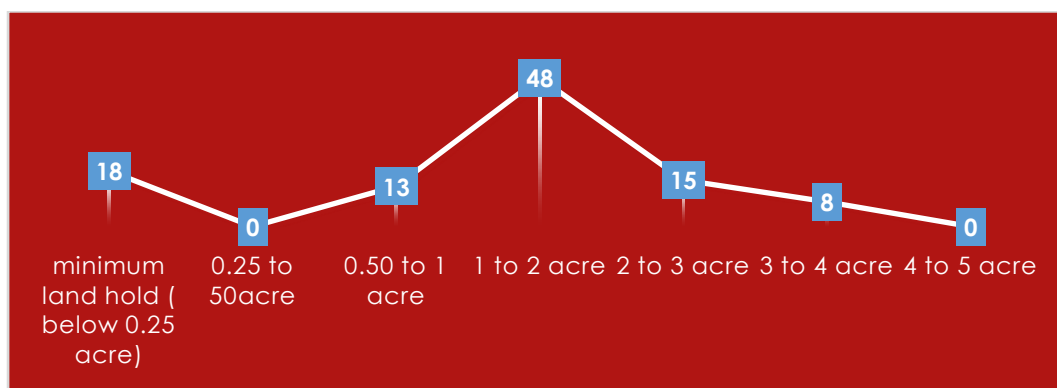


3.2.2.7. Ownership of land and assets

Out of the 54 sample families, 40 families own their land and remaining lives in rented or temporary houses. The land owned by 48 percent of the families ranges from 1 to 2 acres, and remaining 18 percent have less than 0.25 acres of land. Three families are comparatively rich with landholdings of 3 to 4 acres. Details of land ownership are furnished in the Table No 3.10 below.

Table 1-10 : Details of land ownership

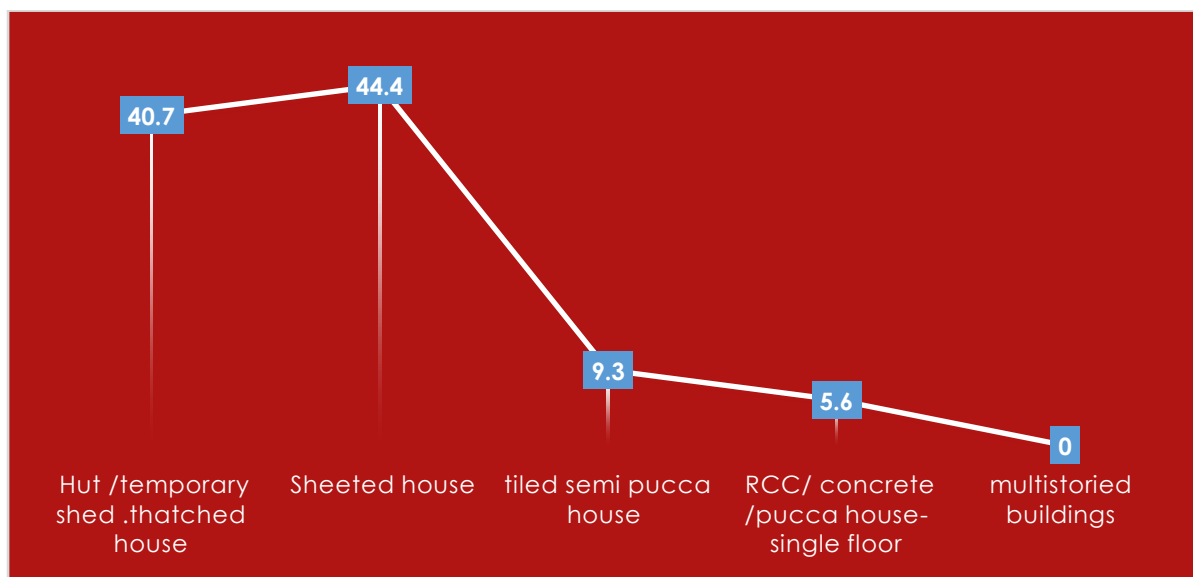
Ownership of land	Number	Percentage
minimum land hold (below 0.25 acre)	7	18
0.25 to 50acre	0	0
0.50 to 1 acre	5	13
1 to 2 acre	19	48
2 to 3 acre	6	15
3 to 4 acre	3	8
4 to 5 acre	0	0
5 to 10 acre	0	0

Figure 1-4 : Ownership of land

Housing conditions of the families shows that about 41 percent of the families live in huts/temporary sheds and another 45 percent live in sheeted houses. Remaining people lived in semi-permanent and permanent houses, as detailed in **Table No 3.11**

Table 1-11 : Type of houses

Type of house- total no of Households	Number	Percentage
Hut /temporary shed .thatched house	22	40.7
Sheeted house	24	44.4
tilled semi pucca house	5	9.3
RCC/ concrete /pucca house- single floor	3	5.6
Multi storied buildings	0	0.0

Figure 1-5 : Type of houses

3.3.1. North Guwahati

North Guwahati is a 'Town Committee' city in Kamrup district, Assam. The city is divided into 4 wards and have a population of 10,328 persons, of which 5,088 males and 5,240 females (Census 2011). Sex ratio is 1030 and is more than the state average of 958. Literacy rate is 93.68 % which

too is higher than state average of 72.19 %. Male literacy is 96.51 %, while female literacy is 90.97%.

Table 1-12 : Demographic Profile of North Guwahati :

	Female	Male	Total	National Avg.
Population	5240	5088	10328	1,210,193,422
Sex Ratio	1030			940
Literacy Rate	90.97%	96.51%	93.68%	74%
SC population			43.06%	18.46%
ST population			0.94%	10.97%
General Population			66%	70.56%
BPL population			31.98%	
Religious Composition	Hindus	Muslims	Others	Hindus- 79.8% Muslims-14.2% Others-6%
	99.52%	0.15%	0.43%	

Source: Census 2011

Primary data was collected among 10 percent of the households (127 nos.) spread across four villages viz-a-vis Abhayapur, North Guwahati, Tilling, and Nemali, falling in the PIA of the North Guwahati Ghat.

3.3.1.1. Population and age categories

The population of the sample households is 368 persons, 182 males and 186 females, which mirrors the trends noted at the district level. The age classification of this population is shown in Table No 3.1 3 below. 19 % belongs to below 18 year category, 68% belongs to 19 to 50 age group and 13 % belongs to above 50 age category.

Table 1-13 : Age-wise Population.

Age categories	Male	Female	Total	%
Below 6 years	7	5	12	3
Between 7 yrs to 18 yrs	37	22	59	16
19yrs to 30 yrs	37	59	96	26
31yrs to 50 yrs	76	79	155	42
51 yrs to 70 yrs	20	16	36	10
71 to 80yrs	3	5	8	2
above 80 yrs	2	0	2	1
Total	182	186	368	100

3.3.1.2. Vulnerable groups

Out of the 127 families surveyed, 66 families are reported to be vulnerable categories (53%) which includes 5% women headed families, 30% SC/ST families 2 % disabled persons headed families, who are BPL families too and remaining 17% families too are BPL categories. Details are shown in Table No 3.14. However, Kamrup district purports to have the lowest multi-dimensional poverty in the state.

Table 1-14 : Vulnerable categories

Vulnerability Status	Number	Percentage
Women headed families	7	5%
Scheduled caste families	35	28%
Scheduled tribe Families	1	0.8%
Families with Disabled persons	2	1.6%

BPL families	21	17%
Total	66	53%

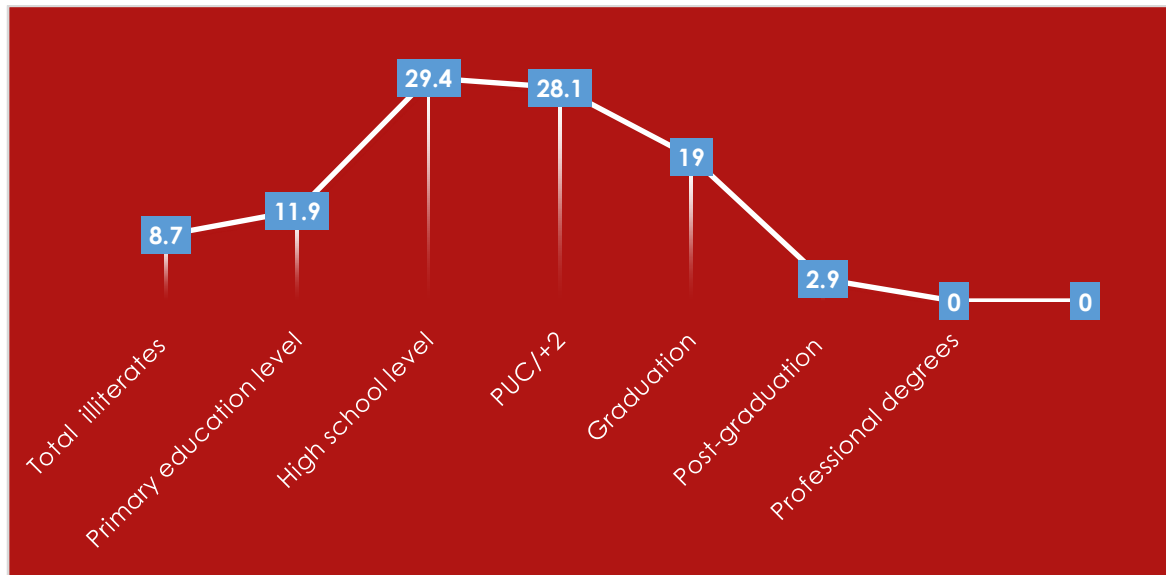
3.3.1.3. Educational status of the sample families

As per the survey data, there are 8.7 percent of illiterates 42% school educated, 28% who studied up to +2/pre degree, 19 percent graduates and 3 percent post graduates. Representation of women focus more towards lower level education while men have more chances for higher education showing the gender disparities ,which is one of the root cause for the lower social status of women

Table 1-15 : Educational status.

Educational status of families	Men	women	Total	Percentage
Total illiterates	6	21	27	8.7
Primary education level	15	22	37	11.9
High school level	42	49	91	29.4
PUC/+2	40	47	87	28.1
Graduation	37	22	59	19.0
Post-graduation	4	5	9	2.9
Professional degrees	0	0	0	0.0
Diploma/Technical qualification	0	0	0	0.0
Total	144	166	310	100.0

Figure 1-6 : Educational pattern



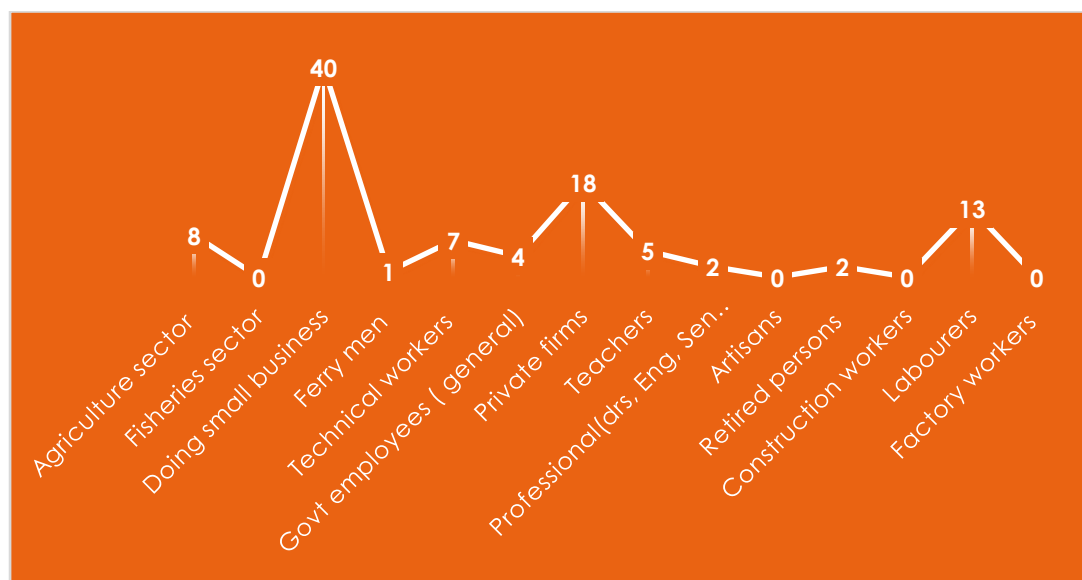
3.3.1.4. Occupational status

Occupational pattern of the sample families shows that 40% of the families are engaged in small business, 18% working in private firms, 13% are labourers ,8% engaged in agri sector,7% are technicians, 5% teachers,4% Government employees etc. . Among the work force 79% are men workers and only 21% are women workers, which further contributes to the lower status of women. Table No 3.3.1.4 and Fig No 3.11 clarifies this status.

Table 1-16 : Occupational pattern.

Occupational categories	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Agriculture sector	12	1	13	8
Fisheries sector	0	0	0	0
Doing small business	59	7	66	40
Ferry men	2	0	2	1
Technical workers	11	0	11	7
Govt employees (general)	5	2	7	4
Private firms	14	15	29	18
Teachers	4	4	8	5
Professional(drs, Eng, Senior officials)	3	0	3	2
Artisans	0	0	0	0
Retired persons	3	1	4	2
Construction workers	0	0	0	0
Labourers	18	3	21	13
Factory workers	0	0	0	0
Total	131	33	164	100
Percentage	79	21		

Among the non-working categories 19 .3% are children and students below 18 years (12+59 nos) and remaining are women categorised under house wives without employment.

Figure 1-7 : Occupational pattern


3.3.1.5. Major Livelihoods of the Area

The Centre for North East Studies and Policy Research (C-NES) undertook extensive field level surveys in 2005-06 to assess the potential of alternative livelihood for the people inhabiting the banks of the river. From the livelihood patterns of communities in the research it was observed that the basic livelihood pattern in all the areas was subsistent in nature. Except for a few specialized skilled professions, all the communities had agricultural practices as the major livelihood activity. Dairying in fact has been observed as the main stay for the people. The animals are allowed to graze in the open except during the flood

period when the animals are temporarily shifted to higher elevations and roads. The villages near to the River are suitable places for animal rearing due to the availability of sufficient fodder. The milk production centres in Kamrup and Kamrup(M) districts occupy a major share in the total milk production in the state.

In the surrounding portion of the proposed Ghats there is no animal grazing or fishing activity done and hence there won't be any impact on such livelihoods during the time of construction works.

The communities at the north bank use the river for various purposes such as for travel, fishing, and as boat operators. There are a few important places of worship, putting North Guwahati in the tourism map. The local vendors at the temples, the priest as well as the private auto rickshaws derive income from the tourists and the deities.

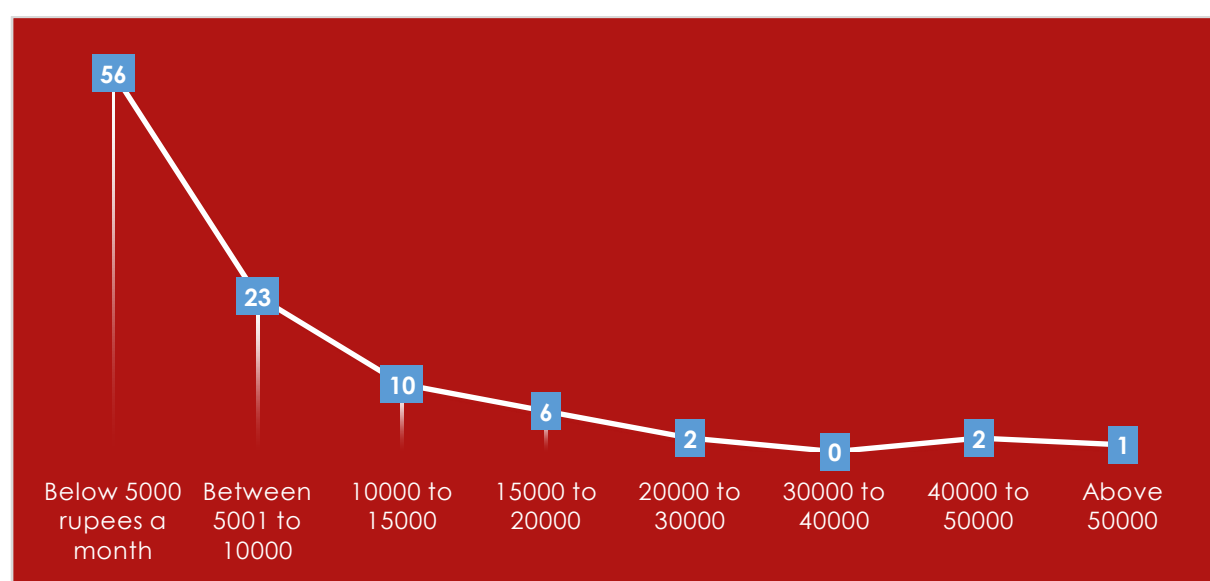
3.3.1.6. Income of the family

The income of the surveyed families indicated that 56 percent of the families earn less than INR 5000/- a month, while 23 percent of the families earn between INR 5000 to 10,000/- per month as shown in Table No 3.17

Table 1-17 : Income groups

Income groups	No of families	Percentage
Below 5000 rupees a month	71	56
Between 5001 to 10000	29	23
10000 to 15000	13	10
15000 to 20000	7	6
20000 to 30000	3	2
30000 to 40000	0	0
40000 to 50000	3	2
Above 50000	1	1

Figure 1-8 : Income of family



3.3.1.7. Ownership of land and building

80 percent of the families (102 out of 127 families) have ownership of land and buildings where they reside. 92 percent of the families have land below 2 acres. The buildings where they live are semi pucca buildings (63 percent) or semipucca buildings, while 18 percent reside in huts or temporary sheds. Only 4 percent own a R.C.C/concrete structure.

Table 1-18 : Ownership of land and type of buildings

Extent of land	Number	percentage
minimum land hold (below 0.25 acre)	16	16
0.25 to 50acre	8	8
0.50 to 1 acre	13	13
1 to 2 acre	57	56
2 to 3 acre	3	3
3 to 4 acre	1	0
4 to 5 acre	0	0
5 to 10 acre	4	4
More than 10 acre	0	0
Type of building		
Hut /temporary shed .thatched house	19	18
Sheeted house	16	15
tiled semi pucca house	68	63
RCC/ concrete /pucca house- single floor	5	4
Multi storied buildings	0	0

3.4. AphalamukhGhat in Majuli district

Majuli is the biggest River island and have a total population of 167,304 as per the Census 2011. Out of which 85,566 are males, while 81,738 are females. The average sex ratio of the district is 955. The total literacy rate is 78.56%, with a male literacy rate of 74.76% and female literacy rate at 61.34%.

3.4.1. PIA of Apahalmugh

Four villages viz GaramurJugipathar, AtoiChuk, Dakhinpatsatra and Borbokapathar falls in the PIA of the Ghat. The demographic features of these villages as per Census data 2011 are summarised in **Table No 3.19** below

Table 1-19 : Project villages- Demographic profile as per Census 2011 data

Particulars	GaramurJugipathar			AtoiChuk			Dakhinpatsatra			Borbokapathar		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	485			78			805			309		
Population	2248	1164	1084	338	167	171	4031	2078	1953	1444	746	698
Sex ratio			931			1024			940			936
Child (0-6)	287	157	130	35	18	17	513	257	256	146	69	67
Sex ratio(0-6)			828			944			996			971
Schedule Caste	1029	530	499	39	16	23	1216	633	583	0	0	0

Percentage SC	45.77			11.54			30.17			0.00		
Schedule Tribe	378	201	177	0	0	0	625	300	325	0	0	0
Percentage ST	16.81			0			15.50			0		
Literacy	1657	926	731	261	137	124	2807	1611	1196	1045	617	428
Literacy%	73.71	79.55	67.44	77.22	80.12	72.51	69.64	77.53	61.24	72.37	82.71	61.32
Total Workers	823	619	204	98	87	11	1745	1119	626	731	421	310
work Participation %	36.6	27.5	9.1	29.0	25.7	3.3	43.3	27.8	15.5	50.6	29.2	21.5
Main Worker	749	585	164	92	84	8	990	842	148	340	252	88
Mainworkers%	91.0	71.1	19.9	93.9	96.6	8.2	56.7	48.3	8.5	46.5	34.5	12.0
Marginal Worker	74	34	40	6	3	3	755	277	478	391	169	222
margin wks%	8.99	4.13	4.86	6.12	3.06	3.06	43.27	15.87	27.39	53.49	23.12	30.37

Primary survey was conducted in this PIA covering 10 percent of the families and hence 190 families were surveyed and the data obtained is analysed below..

3.4.1.1. Age groups and Population

Total population in these 190 households was found out to be 963 persons, comprising 436 males and 420 females, showing a sex ratio of 963, which is at par with the district average (Census 2011). Their age classification is summarised in Table No 3.20., which shows that 31 % are in under 18 year age group 52% belongs to 19 to 50 years age group and 16% in 50+ age group.

Table 1-20 : Population in Age groups

Age Groups	Male	Female	Total persons	Percentage
below 6 years	31	30	61	7.13
Between 7 yrs to 18 yrs	96	111	207	24.18
19 yrs to 30 yrs	96	101	197	23.01
31 yrs to 50 yrs	142	111	253	29.56
51 yrs to 70 yrs	55	57	112	13.08
71 to 80 yrs	10	6	16	1.87
above 80 yrs	6	4	10	1.17
Total	436	420	856	

3.4.1.2. Vulnerable categories-

165 families out of 190 families interviewed were under the BPL category which constitutes 86.8% of the total households surveyed and are hence vulnerable. Among them 6% belongs to SC/ST category. There are no women headed families in these households neither disabled headed families.

3.4.1.3. Educational status

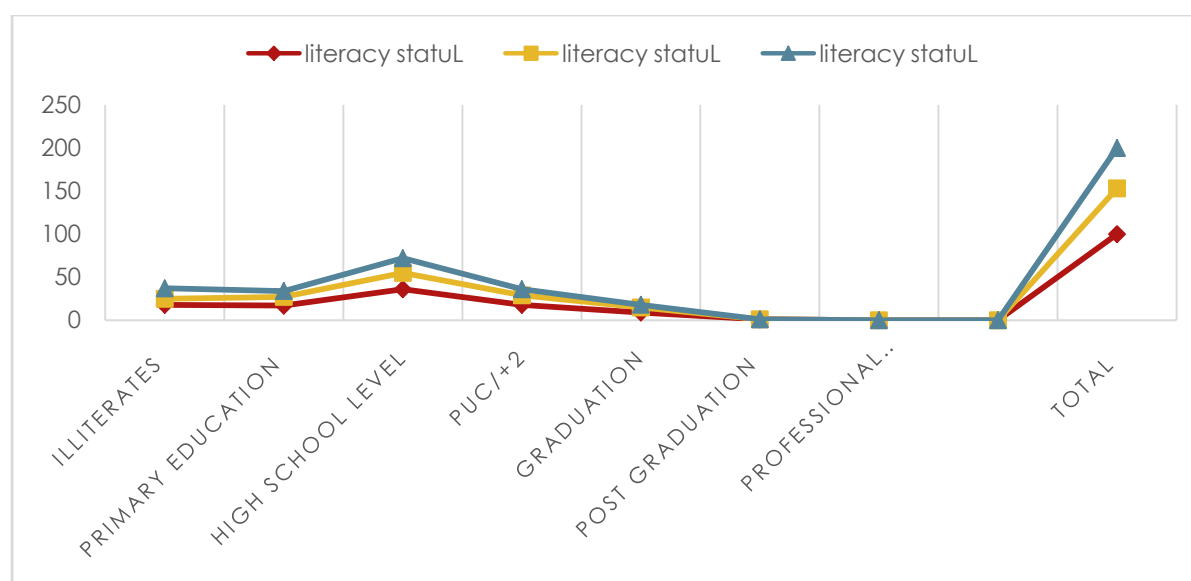
Among the surveyed families there are 18% illiterates, 7% men and 12% women. 53 % have attended schools up to High school level and among them 29% are men and 24% women. Among pre degree studied persons 11% are men and 7% women. Among graduated 6% are men and 3% women and among Post graduates there are 2% men and no women. So it is

evident that women are getting education but they seems to be below men in educational status too.

Table 1-21 : Educational status of families

Educational status of families	Total literacy status		Male literacy status		Female literacy status	
	Persons	%	male	%	Female	%
illiterates	113	18	40	7	73	12
Primary education	105	17	60	10	45	7
High school level	221	36	114	19	107	17
PUC/+2	111	18	68	11	43	7
Graduation	57	9	39	6	18	3
Post-graduation	5	1	2	0	3	0
professional degrees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diploma/Technical qualification	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	612	100	323	53	289	47

Figure 1-9 : Educational status of families



3.4.1.4. Occupational status

Employable category above 18 years comprises 588 persons among the total population of 856 persons and the work participation rate among them is 45 percent. When the work participation of women are analysed, it could be seen that only 3 percent women are working and remaining 42% are men. Details are furnished in **Table No 3.22**. The livelihood sectors includes mainly 3 areas viz Agriculture sector (12%), Small business/petty shops (12%) and construction labourers (13%). Majority of women in the villages were seen to be engaged in small works like making pottery, agricultural activities, garment making, making pickles, drying fish etc ,but none of these works are considered as meaningful employment earning for a livelihood and hence they all continue to be dependents and unemployed.

Table 1-22 : Occupational status of families

Occupational status	Male workers	Female workers	Total workers	Total workers %
Working in agriculture sector	71	0	71	12
Working in fisheries sector	2	0	2	0
Doing small business	65	6	71	12
Ferry men from village	0	1	1	0
Technical workers	8	0	8	1
Govt employees (general)	5	1	6	1
Working in Private firms	14	4	18	3
Teachers	0	2	2	0
Professional(drs, Eng, Senior officials)	0	0	0	0
Artisans	1	0	1	0
Retired persons	3	0	3	1
Construction workers	79	0	79	13
Total	248	14	262	45%
Percentage	42	3	45	

3.4.1.5. Major Livelihoods of the villages

Major livelihood of these villages includes: 1) Agriculture, 2) Horticulture, 3) Livestock, 4) Fisheries 5) Traditional works which includes boat making and pottery 6) Household business. 7) Forest produce collection etc. Rice, vegetable and mustard were found to be the main produce cultivated in the village. They sell their produce in the nearby market at Rawna Para. Most of the families have livestock and poultry in their home, which is contributing to their food and income. (Source- International Journal of Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary Studies (IJIMS), 2017, Vol 4, No.3, 91-96. 91)

3.4.1.6. Income of family

52 percent of the surveyed household have monthly income below INR 5000/-, while remaining 32 percent have an income ranging from INR 5000 to 10,000/- per month. Remaining 16 percent have an average monthly income ranging between INR 10,000 to 50,000/-. This includes income from all sources. This data does not coincide with the number of BPL families reported from the area. Among the 190 families, 170 families have ration cards and 166 cards issued are BPL cards.

Table 1-23 : Income of families

Monthly income (average) including all sources	No of families	Percentage
below 5000 rupees a month	88	52
Between 5001 to 10000	54	32
10000 to 15000	7	4
15000 to 20000	6	4
20000 to 30000	9	5
30000 to 40000	2	1
40000 to 50000	0	0
Above 50000	3	2

Total	169	100
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3.4.1.7. Ownership of land and assets

Majority of the families own land and house, though other assets are limited. The survey revealed that 74 percent of the families have land less than one acre. Majority (66%) of the houses are semi pucca or sheeted houses, and remaining 34 percent lives in temporary sheds made of bamboo and tin sheets. Details are furnished in table No 3.24 and 3.25 below

Table 1-24 : Ownership of land

Ownership of land	No of families	Percentage
Below 0.25 acre	25	14.8
0.25 to 0.50 acre	42	24.9
0.50 to 1 acre	57	33.7
1 to 2 acre	12	7.1
2 to 3 acre	9	5.3
3 to 4 acre	10	5.9
4 to 5 acre	4	2.4
5 to 10 acre	5	3.0
More than 10 acre	5	3.0

Table 1-25 : Type of Structures

Type of house	Number	Percentage
Hut /temporary shed .thatched house	65	34
Sheeted house	121	64
Tiled semi pucca house	4	2
RCC/ concrete /pucca house- single floor	0	0
Multi storied buildings	0	0
Total number of Native households	190	

3.5.1. Socio-Economic Profile of the Project Affected Households

Few persons are directly impacted by the project as they are falling within the close vicinity of the Ghats where construction works are proposed and hence need to be shifted. A Census and Socio-Economic survey was carried out to collect baseline information of these Project Affected Households, to understand their social and economic conditions and the likely impacts. Data collected includes information on religion, social category, social group, land and structures, present usage of structures, education, occupation, sources of income, ownership of fixed assets and consumer items, awareness about the projects, choice with regard to compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation, etc. This baseline information generated would be useful for monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement action plan implemented.

The socio-economic condition is discussed further in the following sections, to establish the profile of the project affected persons.

3.5.1.1. Social Profile

The project will affect 13 PAHs comprising of 72PAPs. This include 18% children, 57% males and 43 % females. The maximum number of PAPs is likely to be affected by the project investment in Aphlamukh. Sub-project wise distribution of PAPs is presented in **Table 3.26** below.

Table 1-26 : Population of PAPs in 3 Ghat area

Name of Ghat	Population of PAPs		
	Children	Female	Male
LachitGhat	0	0	0
North Guwahati	4	8	12
AphalamukhGhat	9	23	29
Total	13	31	41

As such four categories have been made for the purpose of analysis. It is observed that 23% of the household comprise up to 4 members, 54% families are having 5-6 members, 23% families have 7-10 members and no families have more than 10 persons reported.

Table 1-27 : Distribution of PAHs by household size

Household members	Household surveyed	
	No.	%
Up to 4	3	23
5 to 6	7	54
7 to 10	3	23
> 10	0	0
Total	13	100

In terms of distribution of PAHs by Religion and Social Category, 100% of the PAH are from Hindu religion 77%(i.e.10 families) are Scheduled Caste, one family(8%) from Higher castes and 2 families (17%) comprises of OBC.

In terms of education levels, those who have completed primary schooling comprise about 41% and 46% of the PAPs are educated up to Class XII. 5% of the PAPs have obtained graduation and no one have post-graduation or professional degree. 8% of the PAFs are reported as illiterates too. As recorded in **Table no- 3.28**, that there is no substantial difference in the education levels between males and females, but males have more chances for Higher education than females.

Table 1-28 : Distribution of PAPs by education level

Educational level	PAPs (excluding children < 6 years)			
	Female	Male	Total	%
Illiterates	3	2	5	8
Primary education level	12	13	25	41
High school level	7	13	20	33
PUC/+2	4	4	8	13
Graduation	0	3	3	5

Post-graduation	0	0	0	0
Professional degrees	0	0	0	0
Diploma/Technical qualification	26	35	61	100

In terms of age-wise distribution 69% of PAPs are in the working age group (15-59). The person in the age group of up to 15 years is 27% who seems to be the students. See **Table No.3.29** for breakup.

Table 1-29 : Distribution of PAPs by age

Age group	Lachit				North Guwahati				Aphalamukh				Total %
	Fem ale	Mal e	T ot al	%	Fema le	Mal e	Total	%	Fem ale	Male	Tot al	%	
Up to 15					2	3	5	25	4	10	14	27	27
15 to 59					5	8	13	65	14	21	35	67	69
Above 59					1	1	2	10	2	1	3	6	4
Total					8	12	20	100	20	32	52	100	100

In terms of marital status, 51% are un-married/single. Married persons constitute 44% and the other categories such as Widow constitute 5% (**Table No-3. 30**).

Table 1-30 : Distribution of PAPs by Marital status

Marital status	Lachit		North Guwahati		Aphlamukh		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Divorced			0	0	0	0	0
Married			10	50	20	38	44
Single			9	45	29	56	51
Widow			1	5	2	4	5
Widower			0	0	1	2	0
Total			20	100	52	100	100

Vulnerability status of PAPs was recorded during survey. It comprises of categories as defined in the Social Management Framework (see **Chapter on Resettlement Policy Framework**). Out of 13 PAHs, it was observed that there are 12 PAHs are in the BPL category, No HH belong to above 60 years of age or Women headed family. The breakup is given in **Table No-3.31**.

Table 1-31 : Number of Vulnerable PAHs

Vulnerability	Lachit	North Guwahati	Aphlamukh
BPL		4	8

Head of Household (> 60 Yrs)		0	0
Women Headed Households		0	0
Total		4	8

3.5.1.2. Economic Profile

All these 13 PAPs, affected by the project are engaged in minor trades such as running tea shops /restaurants, pan shops etc around the Ghats. Some of their family members are engaged in subsidiary activities such as farming, fishing etc ,but the exact number was not reported as it is not a regular occupation . The family generally depends on these 13 shops as their main subsistence and family members also join the activities of the shops such as cooking,selling etc. Hence women members of the family are also participating in the activities. These shops are shifted to adjacent plots or closed for some months during the flood seasons, when water level raises up and ferry services are temporarily stopped. When there are no passengers they do not have customers too. A detail of occupational engagement is given in **Table No-3.32**.

Table 1-32 : Distribution of PAPs by occupation

Occupation	Lachit Ghat		North Guwahati		Aphalamuk hGhat		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Agriculture			0		0		0
Business(small shops)			4	100	9	100	13
Carpenter			0		0		0
Nurse			0		0		0
Driver			0		0		0
Housewife			0		0		0
Shopkeeper			0		0		0
Self Employed			0		0		0
Doctor			0		0		0
Service			0		0		0
Teacher			0		0		0
Tailor			0		0		0
Labor			0		0		0
Other			0		0		0
Total			4		9		13

In respect of household income, respondents provided indicative household's monthly income. For the purpose of analysis households were grouped into different income categories. 33% of the PAHs have reported income up to Rs.5000/-. 44% of PAHs lie in the income category of Rs.5001 to 10,000/-, followed by 22% of PAHs in the income category of Rs.10000 to 20,000/-. Nobody earns above that limit

Table 1-33 : Monthly Household Income of PAHs by income range

Income groups	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Below 5000 rupees a month			2	50	3	33
Between 5001 to 10000			2	50	4	44
10000 to 15000			0		2	22
15000 to 20000			0		0	
20000 to 30000			0		0	

30000 to 40000			0		0	
40000 to 50000			0		0	
Above 50000			0		0	
			4	100	9	100

3.5.1.3. Basic Infrastructure:

50% of PAHs reported usage of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) as the main fuel used for domestic purpose. Remaining 50% of PAHs reported firewood as alternate source of fuel. Main source of lighting was electricity as reported by 83% PAHs and the rest are from other sources. The data further reveals that 70% of the families live in semi pucca buildings, while 30% reside in huts or temporary sheds and in sheeted houses. Only one person owns a concrete building structure.

Chapter 4. Impacts on Project Affected Families

The project has direct and indirect impact on the people and their families as discussed below.

Table 0-1: Land required and impacted people

Name of sub project	Land required in (Ha)		SIA completed	No. of families displaced (losing structure)	Total no. of PAFs	Total no. of PAFs in PAFs
	Private Land (Ha)	Government Land (Ha)				
South Guwahati	Nil	0.0378 Acres	Yes	Nil	Nil	Nil
North Guwahati	Nil	0.0341 Acres	Yes	Nil	4	20
Aphalamukh Ghat	Nil.	0.3188 Acres	Yes	Nil	9	52

4.1. Major and Minor Impacts on the affected properties

Major impact:

There are 13 commercial/small businesses in the two priority sub-projects (except Lachit Ghat), where the major part of the structure is affected and will become untenable. The structures are temporary sheds (11 nos) and kiosks (2 nos) which cannot function and need to be shifted. The type of loss noted in all three sites have been listed below:

Table 0-2: Type of Loss

Category of PAPs	Type of Impact	Unit Entitlement	of	Lachit Ghat	North Guwahati	Aphalamukh Ghat
Titleholder – Agriculture Land / Non-agriculture land / Homestead Land and assets	Loss of Land and Assets	Nil		Nil	Nil	Nil
Titleholder – Residential Structure	Loss of Structure	Nil		Nil	Nil	Nil
Titleholder-Commercial/ industrial Structure	Loss of Structure	Nil		Nil	Nil	Nil
Titleholder-Residential cum-commercial/ industrial structure	Loss of Structure	Nil		Nil	Nil	Nil
Tenants-Residential / commercial / industrial Structure	Loss of Structure	Nil		Nil	Nil	Nil
Squatter-Residential	Loss of Structure	Nil		Nil	Nil	Nil
Squatter-Commercial (shop) / Residential cum-commercial	Loss of Structure	11		-	2	9
Squatter- Kiosk/ street vendors	Loss of Livelihood	2		-	2	0
Squatter- cultivation	Loss of Livelihood	nil		nil	nil	nil

Encroacher-structure	Loss of Structure/ Assets	Nil	Nil		
Encroacher-cultivation		Nil	Nil		
Additional support to vulnerable groups	Nil	Nil	Nil		
Employees in shops, agricultural labourers, sharecropper	Loss of Livelihood	13	0	4	9
Community Assets	Loss of Community Assets	Water kiosk Ticket counter	1 1	nil	nil
Vulnerable Category	Loss of Land, Structure or both	Nil	Nil	nil	nil

In Lachit Ghat, the proposed land is a protected Government property with compound wall and gate. A portion of this land is currently used as parking area for vehicles and some constructions like cement benches etc are there which is used as a park by passers-by. An e-toilet is also put up in the other end corner of this property, by Smart City Project. An approach road with side wall protections leads to the River bank. All these can be retained with required modifications and hence is not counted as impacted structures.

Table 0-3: Type of Structures affected of Non-Titleholder

Structure	Total Affected Structure	Major Impact			Minor Impact		
		Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutcha	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutcha
Residential	Nil						
Commercial	13	Nil	3	10	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mixed	Nil						
Other(water kiosk and ticket counter)	2				2		

The Project shall affect 13 no. of structures. Aphalamukh will be most affected as it will experience impact on 9 structures followed by North Guwahati (4) and Lachit Ghat, one water kiosk and a small room previously used as ticket counter. In all the 13 structures there are impacted persons and 12 among them fall under the vulnerable category. See Table below for sub-project wise break-up.

Table 0-4: Details of PAPs with affected structures.

North Guwahati					
	Name of PAP	Vulnerability status	Ownership of land	Details	Nature of impact
1	Bapdhan Das	SC	Govt land	Commercial structure (shop)	1. structure shifting 2. impact on livelihood 3. vulnerable category

2	Abhi Das	SC	Govt land	Commercial structure (shop)	1. structure shifting 2. impact on livelihood 3. vulnerable category
3	Susankhan Saikia	SC	Govt land	Kiosk/street vendor	1. structure shifting 2. impact on livelihood 3. vulnerable category
4	Milan Saikia	SC	Govt land	Kiosk/ street vendor	1. structure shifting 2. impact on livelihood 3. vulnerable category
Aphalamukh Ghat					
	Name of PAP	Vulnerability status	Ownership of land	Details	Nature of impact
1	Dulal Das	SC	Govt land	Commercial structure (shop)	1. structure shifting 2. impact on livelihood 3. vulnerable category
2	Pradipdas	SC	Govt land	Commercial structure (shop)	1. structure shifting 2. impact on livelihood 3. vulnerable category
3	Budhin Das	SC	Govt land	Commercial structure (shop)	1. structure shifting 2. impact on livelihood 3. vulnerable category
4	Atul Das	SC	Govt land	Commercial structure (shop)	1. structure shifting 2. impact on livelihood 3. vulnerable category
5	Kushedhar Das	OBC	Govt land	Commercial structure (shop)	1. structure shifting 2. impact on livelihood 3. vulnerable category
6	Luhit Das	OBC	Govt land	Commercial structure (shop)	1. structure shifting 2. impact on livelihood 3. vulnerable category
7	Bhodeshwar Das	Higher caste	Govt land	Commercial structure (shop)	1. structure shifting 2. impact on livelihood 3. vulnerable category
8	Mun Das	SC	Govt land	Commercial structure (shop)	1. structure shifting 2. impact on livelihood 3. vulnerable category
9	Prabhulla Kumar Das	SC	Govt land	Commercial structure (shop)	1. structure shifting 2. impact on livelihood

In all these commercial structures, one person is additionally helping the owner of the shop, who is mostly family member like spouse or grown up children than employees. In Lachit Ghat, the water supplying kiosk is managed by an Employee engaged by the Smart city Project. Since that water kiosk can be either retained there or shifted to the other side, he will not lose his employment

In actual practice, the squatters in Aphalamukh shift their shops to the adjacent land every year during flood seasons, when the water level in the River rises and returns when the water recedes. So they are willing to shift their shops any time when the project work starts and is very positive towards it. They expects more visitors and more business when better infrastructure and ferry service is established as part of this Project.

As compensation could not be given to family members assisting in these shops as employees, skill up gradation training is recommended to them , especially the women who can consider additional employment opportunities in the surroundings, adding to the family income and raise above vulnerable status.

Figure 4-1 : Squatters and structures impacted in North Guwahati area.



Figure 4-2 : Squatters temporarily impacted by the Project at Aphalamugh, Majuli



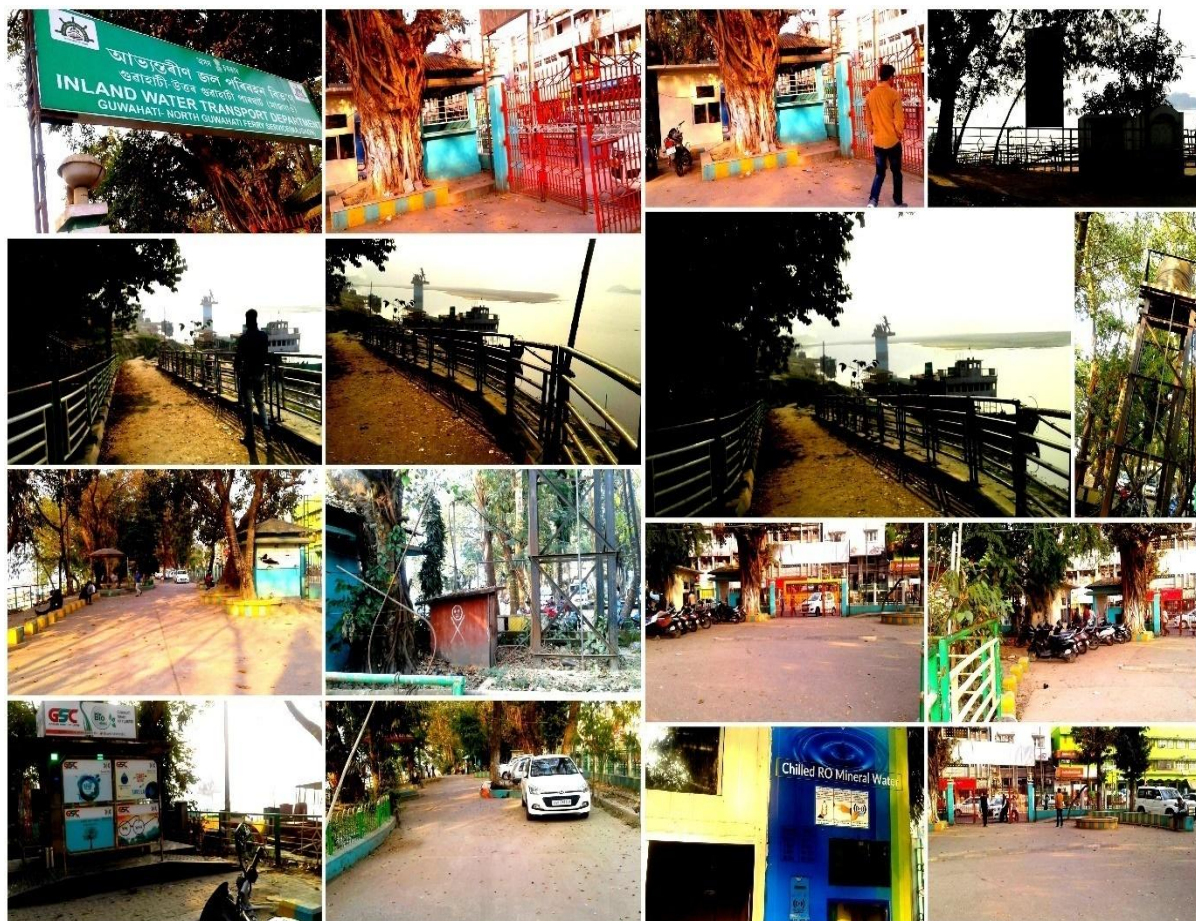
4.1.1. Impact on cultural properties and community assets

No cultural properties will be impacted in any of these three priority Ghat areas. In Lachit Ghat area, one community asset which is a Water Kiosk installed by the Smart City Project of Guwahati may be temporarily affected but being a kiosk of public use it can be allowed to continue in the same place or may be shifted to a suitable place in the same compound. Other minor structures in this area such as ticket counter, park, protective walls and pathway leading to the river etc. can be utilised with suitable modifications, as per the suggestions by the design consultants. Two trees were also seen in this compound which may not be impacted.

Table 0-5: Loss of other Assets

Types of Assets	Lachit	North Guwahati	Aphalamukh
Trees	2	NIL	NIL
Open Well	Nil	NIL	NIL
Boundary Wall	1	NIL	NIL
Cattle shed	Nil	NIL	NIL
Water Tank/kiosk	1	NIL	NIL
Others	One ticket counter and Park	NIL	NIL

Figure 4-3 : Proposed land area for Lachit Ghat



Chapter 5. Legal and Policy Framework

5.1. Applicable Acts and Policies

Applicable acts, notifications, and policies relevant in the context of the project are discussed below. The Project Authority will ensure that project activities implemented are consistent with the national, state, local regulatory/legal framework.

Table 0-1: World Bank Policies on Social Safeguard

OP/BP 4.12: Involuntary Resettlement	The key objective of the Bank's safeguard Policy 4.12 is to ensure that displaced persons are assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.	Although government land is available, minimal additional private land may be required resulting in relocation or loss of shelter; loss of assets or access to assets; loss of income sources or means of livelihood. Additionally, project may have an impact on encroachers and squatters in the project sites.
OP/BP 4.10 : Indigenous People.	The key objective of the Bank's safeguard Policy 4.10 is to protect indigenous people (tribal/ethnic minorities) from the adverse impact of development, and to ensure that affected indigenous people benefit from development projects and programs.	To compensate /protect the interests of Indigenous people residing in the project areas that fall under the sixth schedule.
OP/BP 4.11 :Physical Cultural Resources	This policy aims at assisting in the preservation of cultural property, historical, religious and unique natural value-this includes remains left by previous human inhabitants and unique environment features, as well as in the protection and enhancement of	The locations of all proposed investment subprojects will be screened for any known physical cultural resources. If identified, it is expected that most impacts can be avoided by adjusting the subproject location. Where this is not feasible, the provisions of the policy will be applied. In addition, all civil works

	cultural properties encountered in Bank-financed project.	contracts will include chance find procedures
ESSE Note on Adverse impacts of labour influx	To establish an approach to identifying risks to and impacts on local communities associated with the temporary influx of labor that typically results from construction works and to measure to manage such risks.	To manage and mitigate any risk associated with labour influx during the construction of the ferry terminals and other ancillary infrastructure.

Table 0-2 : Relevant and applicable Laws of GoI and GoA:

GoI & GoA Rules and Regulations	Objective	Applicability
RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013. (Annexure-2)	Provides for a transparent process and just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land is acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and provides for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families.	Entitlement of compensation, R & R assistance and benefits for the displaced families due to land acquisition with special provisions for ST and SC communities.
Assam Right to Fair Compensation and Transparent Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLAR&R) Rules 2015. (Annexure-3)	Procedures for land acquisition applicable in the state of Assam based on RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013.	Procedure for LA, disbursement of compensation, R & R assistance for the project will be followed as per the Rule.
Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Area Act (PESA).	Provides special provisions for Panchayats in Schedule V areas.	Applicable to PESA villages within project area
The Inland Waterways Authority of India Act, 1985	The Act was enacted by Central Government for regulation and development of inland	Control and Development of the waterways for the purposes of shipping and navigation shall be under Central Government.

	waterways for the purpose of shipping and navigation and the matters related to it.	
National Waterways Act 2016	The inland waterways classified as NW 6 to NW 111 under the Act have been declared as national waterways for the purposes of shipping and navigation.	Out of the 111 NWs, 106 were created in 2016. The NW network covers around 20,275.5 KM. out of total 111 NWs in India, 15 NWs falls in the State of Assam
Inland Water Transport Policy (IWTP), 2001	Government of India (GoI) prepared this policy, with the core objective of developing the inland waterway transportation sector into an attractive alternative for road transportation, wherever possible	It encouraged the bringing in of private participation into the realm of infrastructure provision and maintenance with significant contributions from the government reduced to around 40 percent in Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) projects
Inland vessels Act 1917, Amended in 2007	The Act related to regulation of "Inland Vessel" or "Inland Mechanically propelled vessel" plying on inland water	Have provisions for regulation of vessels, protection of and carriage of passengers in, Inland Vessel Registration processes, investigations into causalities, and power of Court to commit for trial etc, State Government can make rules of this Act, insure mechanically propelled vessel against third party risk. prevention and control of pollution and protection of Inland Water, Penalties and legal proceeding comes under this
National Disaster Management Guidelines on Boat Safety, 2017	Framed by NDMA (GOI) for the management of disasters and accidents related to boats	Seek to promote inland water ways with safety concerns to reduce the increasing trend of accidents. The guidelines include action points towards drawing

		procedures and regulatory elements by states to streamline the passenger boat navigation in the established waterways in the regions
Control Management of Ferries Rules, 1968	These rules shall apply for registration of an Inland Steam or Motor Vessel and shall apply to all barges plying in the State of Assam	Registration Authority after inspection shall grant a certificate of registration and assign a registration mark for the vessel.

5.2. Relevant clauses of the World Bank OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement and RFCTLARR Act, 2013

World Bank policy guidance is intended to increase the likelihood that Bank-financed projects will achieve the objectives of OP 4.12 as detailed below will be guiding principle for involuntary resettlement, in addition to the central and state legislations. The basic principle of this policy is based on the following.

- To avoid or minimize adverse impacts and to conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs
- To give displaced person's opportunities to participate in the design and implementation of resettlement programs
- To assist displaced persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living, or at least to restore these to pre-project levels.
- Indigenous Peoples' Development plan required along with RAP. Land for land for is an option across all sectors

Table 0-3 : Comparative analysis of the World Bank OP 4.12 and the RFCTLARR 2013

Topics/Issues/Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R 2013	Discrepancies
Application of LA	Applies to all components of the project that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing.	Section 2 Applicable to projects where government acquires land for its own use, hold and control, including PSU and for public purpose; for PPP where ownership of land continues to vest with govt. private companies where 80% of land owners have given consent or 70% in case of PPP.	<i>No discrepancy</i>

Topics/Issues/Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R 2013	Discrepancies
Principle of avoidance	Involuntary resettlement displacement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project design.	Alternatives to be considered as Act in chapter II, Section # 4 (d) says "extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare minimum needed for the project; and (e) says land acquisition at an alternate place has been considered and found not feasible.	No discrepancy
Linkages with other projects		<p>No such provision</p> <p>Act mentions avoidance of multiple displacements due to acquisition under the Act.</p> <p>Some of the R&R Provisions could also be linked to other development projects to integrate for relocation and livelihood options.</p>	
Application of R&R	Same as above	<p>In addition to the above, Section 2(3) land purchased by private company as prescribed by Govt. or when part acquired by govt.</p> <p>The Act has detailed processes and provisions for R&R.</p> <p>Under the Act, the process of R&R would start at the time of the R&R Census and ends with the Award of R&R duly overseen by the Commissioner for R&R and the</p>	No discrepancy

Topics/Issues/Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R 2013	Discrepancies
		Committees where relevant. All provisions related to R&R are mandatory and have to be formally awarded in the course of the Acquisition procedure. No possession can be taken of land acquired unless R&R provisions are complied with.	
Affected area	Involuntary take of land resulting in loss of shelter, loss of assets or access to assets, loss of income sources or means of livelihood	Section 3(b): Area notified for acquisition'	
Family		Section 3(m) includes person, his and her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and sisters dependent. Widows, divorcees, abandoned women will be considered as separate family.	
Affected family for eligibility	All adversely affected people whether have formal legal rights or do not have formal legal rights on land	Section 3 (a): whose land and other immovable property acquired. (b)&(e): Family residing in affected area such as labourers, tenants, dependent on forest and water bodies, etc whose primary source of livelihood is affected due to acquisition	No discrepancy in effect

Topics/Issues/Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R 2013	Discrepancies
		<p>(c) Scheduled tribes and other forest dwellers whose rights recognized under the Forest Dwellers Act 2006.</p> <p>(f) Family assigned land by state or central government under any schemes</p> <p>(g) Family residing on any land in urban area that will be acquired or primary source of livelihood affected by acquisition.</p>	
Cut-Off date	Normally, this cut-off date is the date the census begins. The cut-off date could also be the date the project area was delineated, prior to the census, provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx.	Section 3 c (ii), (iv) (vi): Families residing for preceding 3 yrs or more prior to "acquisition of land".	<i>There is a discrepancy in the cut-off date .For this Project World Bank cut-off date is appropriate ,if there is no Land acquisition from Pvt land owners for which only LA rules are applicable</i>
Non-application	Stand-alone	Section 6(2): Irrigation	<i>No contradiction here as</i>

Topics/Issues/Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLR&R 2013	Discrepancies
of Chapter II	SIA for all Investments	projects where EIA is required under other laws, provisions of SIA not applicable. SIA may be exempted by Government in case of urgency provisions	<i>the project is neither irrigation work nor on emergency clause</i>
Consultation – Phase I during Preparation	Consultation a continuous process during planning and implementation	Section 4(1) date issued for first consultation with PRIs, Urban local bodies, Municipalities, etc to carry out SIA. Section 5: Public hearing of SIA in affected area. Provide adequate publicity of date and time.	<i>WB process applicable for this project</i>
Time duration to prepare SIA and SMP	Draft Social Assessment, Resettlement Action Plan and or Social Management Framework	Section 4 (2): within six months from the date of its commencement.	<i>LA process allows reasonable time for the preparation of SIA and RAP with a better sequencing.</i>
Disclosure – Stage I	To be disclosed before appraisal and 120 days before board date.	Section 6(1): Translated in local language available in PRI institutions and local urban government bodies; district administrative offices and websites of concerned government agency.	<i>As above</i>
Formation of Expert Group to appraise SIA and SIMP	Appraised by Bank staff	Section 7(1): Constitute a multi-disciplinary Expert Group include members of decentralized govt. Institutes (PRIs, ULBs).	<i>No discrepancy</i>
Time stipulated for Group to submit its	Before the decision	Section 7(4): Submit its report within two	<i>No discrepancy</i>

Topics/Issues/Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R 2013	Discrepancies
report	meeting for appraisal	<i>months from the date of its constitution</i>	
Scope of work of the Expert group	Social Assessment, resettlement action Plan reviewed and appraised by Bank staff and approved by Regional safeguard advisor	Section 7 (4) (a&b): assess whether it serves any public purpose or not; if social costs outweigh potential benefits then should be abandoned; Section 7 (5) (a&b): if serves public purpose, then it has considered minimum land acquisition, and alternate options to minimize displacement; potential benefits outweigh social costs	No discrepancy
Consultation – Phase II during appraisal	In practice consultation workshops are organized in project affected areas at district and state level.	Section 2 (2): Prior consent of 80% and 70% of land owners in PPP and where private company has approached the govt. to acquire balance land has been obtained	No discrepancy
Disclosure – Stage II	Information dissemination through the planning and implementation	Section 7 (6): recommendations of expert group under 7(4&5) to be made public in local language in district and block administrative office and PRIs	No discrepancy
Minimize impact on multi-crop land	Select feasible design that has minimal adverse impact.	Section 10: In case irrigated multi-crop land is to be acquired under exceptional circumstances, the area to be acquired cannot exceed aggregate of land of all projects in district or	

Topics/Issues/Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R 2013	Discrepancies
		<p>state. The area to be acquired cannot exceed the total net sown area of the district or state.</p> <p>Wasteland equivalent to twice the area acquired will be developed.</p>	
Information dissemination of preliminary notice	Continuous part of the preparation and participation	Section 11 (1), (2) & (3): Notice published in local language and meetings called of Gram Sabahs, municipalities to provide full information about the purpose of the project, summary of SIA and particulars of administrator appointed for R&R' summary of R&R scheme	No discrepancy
Updating land records	To be part of RAP	Section 11 (5): Once established that the land is required for public purpose, accordingly notice to be issued under section 19 following which land records to be updated within two months	
Census and preparation of R&R schemes	To be part of RAP	Section 16 (1) (2): carry out census of affected people and their assets to be affected, livelihood loss and common property to be affected; R&R scheme including time line for implementation.	Primary survey done in both case
Information dissemination and Public hearing - Stage		Section 16(4)&(5): mandatory to disseminate information on R&R	Information shared in both case

Topics/Issues/Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R 2013	Discrepancies
III	Consultation throughout the process is mandatory	scheme including resettlement area and organize public hearing on the Draft R&R scheme in each Gram Sabha, Municipality and consultations in Scheduled area as required under PESA.	
Approval of R&R Scheme		Section 17 & 18: Draft R&R Scheme to be finalized after addressing objections raised during public hearing and approved.	
Final declaration of R&R Scheme	Approved RAP including budgetary provisions to implement it	Section 19 (2): Only after the requiring body has deposited the money will the govt. issue the notice along with 19(1) .	No discrepancy
Time period stipulated.	Included in RAP – Time line synchronized with Government's procedures or adopts innovative methods to reduce the time which is based operated on the principles of participation and transparency.	Section 19 (2): the entire process to update land records, disseminate information, preliminary survey, census, hearing of objections, preparation of R&R schemes and approval, deposit of money must complete within 12 months from the date on which section 11, the preliminary notice issued. Section 19 (7): If the final declaration not made within 12 months of section 11 (1), the process will lapse, except under special circumstances.	Official procedure takes its on phase while WB process is done in short time span.
Preparation of land acquisition plans	Included in	Section 20: Land marked, measured for	

Topics/Issues/Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R 2013	Discrepancies
Hearing of claims	RAP.	preparation of acquisition plans. Section 21(1) (2): Notices issued indicating govt's intension to take possession of land, and claims on compensation and R&R can be made not less than one month and not more than six month from the date of issue of section 21(1).	No discrepancy
Time period stipulated for declaring the award		Section 25: It is required to announce the award within 12 months of issue of Section 19 (final declaration to acquire land, approved R&R scheme) after completing land acquisition plans, hearing of objection, settling individual claims for declaration of the award. If award not made within the stipulated time, the entire proceedings will lapse.	
LA Act 1984 deem to lapse and RFCTLAR&R is Applicable		Section 24: where award is not declared under section 11, or where made five years ago but land not taken in possession or where award declared but money not deposited in the account of majority of beneficiary.	
Methodology for determining market value for land	Full replacement Cost	Section 26 and First Schedule: Recognizes 3 methods	Calculation method is different but in both case the affected person gets

Topics/Issues/Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R 2013	Discrepancies
		and whichever is higher will be considered which will be multiplied by a factor given in Schedule First; compensation given earlier will not be considered; if rates not available floor price can be set; steps to be taken to update the market value.	<i>better compensation</i>
Valuation of structures	Full replacement Cost	Section 29 (1) without deducting the depreciated value.	<i>No discrepancy</i>
Solatum and Interest		Section 30(1) 100% of the compensation amount Section 30(3): 12% per annum on the market rate from the date of notification of SIA to the date of ward or land taken over.	<i>Solatum doubles the cost of land and assets fixed as per market rates and hence almost same with the replacement costs.</i>
R&R Award	Total cost included in RAP to resettle and rehabilitate the affected persons and assist in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation	Section 31, Second Schedule: A family as a unit will receive R&R grant over and above the compensation and those who are not entitled to compensation. Second Schedule: Homeless entitled to constructed house, land for land in irrigation projects in lieu of compensation, in case of acquisition for urbanization 20% of developed land reserved for owners at a prices equal to compensation' jobs or onetime payment or annuity for 20 years'	<i>No discrepancy</i>

Topics/Issues/Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLR&R 2013	Discrepancies
	, whichever is higher	subsistence grant, transportation, land and house registered on joint name husband and wife, etc	
Transparency		Section 37(1): Information of each individual family including loss, compensation awarded, etc will be available on the website.	No discrepancy
Possession of Land	Taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons.	Section 38(1): Land will be taken over by the government within three months of compensation and 6 months of R&R benefits disbursed; infrastructure facilities at resettlement sites will be completed within 18 months from the date of award made under section 30 for compensation; in case of irrigation and hydel projects R&R completed six months prior to submergence.	No discrepancy
Multiple Displacement		Section 39: Additional compensation equivalent to compensation determined will be paid to displaced	
Acquisition for emergency purpose	Not permeable in bank funded projects	Section 40 (5): 75% additional compensation will be paid over and above the compensation amount	
Prior consent before acquisition and alienation	Mandatory to carry out Free, Prior, Informed Consultation with Indigenous	Section 41(3) Mandatory to get consent from Gram Sabha, Panchayat, Autonomous Councils	No discrepancy

Topics/Issues/Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLR&R 2013	Discrepancies
	people.	in Scheduled areas	
Development plans for SC and ST	<p>Indigenous Peoples' Development plan required along with RAP.</p> <p>Land for land for is an option across all sectors.</p>	<p>Section 41: Separate development plans to be prepared, settle land rights before acquisition; provision of for alternate fuel fodder, non-timber produce on forest land to be developed within 5 years; 1/3rd compensation amount to be paid as first instalment and rest at the time of taking possession; ST to be resettled within Scheduled area; land free of cost for community purpose; land alienation will be null and void and ST and SC considered for R&R benefits; fishing rights restored in irrigation and hydle projects; if wish to settle outside the district additional benefits to be provided in monetary terms; all rights enjoyed under other laws will continue.</p> <p>Second Schedule: additional provisions for SC&ST for land for land in irrigation projects, additional sum over and above the subsistence grant</p>	<i>Both ensures special consideration approach to ST categories</i>
Institutional Arrangement	Institutional arrangement must be agreed upon and included in RAP, IPDP.	Section 43-45: Appointment of administrator, R&R Commissioner, when more than 100 acres of land is to be	<i>Official procedures</i>

Topics/Issues/Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R 2013	Discrepancies
		acquired, R&R Committee will be formed at project level, social audit to be carried out by Gram Sabha and Municipalities.	
Change of land use		Section 46(4): Land will not be transferred to the requisitioning authority till R&R is not complied with in full	
Monitoring and Evaluation	Indicators and monitoring system included in RAP and IPDP	Section 48-50: Set up National and State level Monitoring Committee to review and monitor progress	<i>Official procedures</i>
Authority to settle claims		Section 51-74: the appropriate Government shall through notification establish one or more authorities as the rehabilitation and resettlement authority. Authority will be set up to settle any legal disputes that arise from acquisition and R&R, the aggrieved party can move to the high court thereafter.	<i>No discrepancy as separate GRC set up for WB support projects, to clear grievance</i>
Exempt from tax and fee		Section 96: Compensation and agreements will not be liable to tax and stamp duty	<i>Govt rules /exemptions</i>
No change in status of land acquired		Section 99: Once the land is acquired for a particular purpose, its purpose cannot be changed	<i>Govt rules</i>
Return of unutilized land		Section 101: If the acquired land remains unutilized for 5 years, then it will be returned to original owner, heir	

Topics/Issues/Areas	World Bank OP4.12	RFCTLAR&R 2013	Discrepancies
		or included in land bank	
Distribution of increased value of land transferred		Section 102: 40% of appreciated value of acquired land will be distributed to owners provided no development has taken place.	No discrepancy

5.3. Identification and measures to address gaps/ discrepancies/ additionalities in World Bank Policy

- Instead of market value for land and structures, World Bank insist on full replacement cost. Wherever land acquisition of private property has been proposed, compensation would be determined by Competent Authority as per provisions under Section 26 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013, which specifies the following criterion for assessing and determining market value of the land (whichever is higher):
 - The market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be in the area where the land is situated, or
 - The average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity, ascertained from not less than 50% of the sale deeds registered during three years.

In addition to the market value of the land awarded, in every case the competent authority will award an amount at the rate of 12% per annum on such market value for the period commencing on and from the publication of the notification u/s 11 till the date of award or the date of taking possession, whichever is earlier.

For compensation for houses, buildings and other immovable properties, value of structure will be determined on the basis of current market value by referring to relevant Basic Schedule of Rates (SoR) as on date without depreciation.

- The cut-off date specified by World Bank is the 'date established by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank'. Normally, this cut-off date is the date the census begins. The cut-off date could also be the date the project area was delineated, prior to the census, provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx.
- RFCTLARR Act 2013 only covers non-titleholders affected due to land acquisition. In accordance with OP 4.12, the RPF will also cover affected non-titleholders for eligibility in government land.
- As per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, SIA needs to be completed within 6 months from the date of its commencement. For the purposes of this project, SIA for private land acquisition will be completed within this stipulated timeframe.

5.4. Definitions and Eligibility Criteria for Various Categories of Displaced Persons

The definitions provided below are as per Chapter 1, Section 3 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR) and the World Bank OP 4.12, relevant to this project.

Table 0-4 : LARR Definitions

Administrator	An officer appointed for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement of affected families under sub-section 1 of section 43 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013
Affected Area	Such area as may be notified by the Appropriate Government for the purposes of land acquisition
Affected Family	Includes: A family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired; A family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, share-croppers or artisans who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land' The Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights recognized under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 due to acquisition of land; Family whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is dependent on forests or water bodies and includes gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk and boatmen and such livelihood is affected due to acquisition of land; A member of the family who has been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition; A family residing on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land or whose primary source of livelihood or three years prior to the acquisition of the land is affected by the acquisition of such land.
Appropriate Government	Means: In relation to acquisition of land situated within the territory of a State, the State Government; In relation to acquisition of land for public purpose in more than one State, the Central Government, in consultation with the concerned State Governments or Union territories; Provided that in respect of a public purpose in a District for an area not exceeding such as may be notified by the Appropriate Government, the Collector of such District shall be deemed to be the Appropriate Government
Collector	Means the Collector of a revenue district, and includes Deputy Commissioner And any officer specially designated by the Appropriate Government

	to perform the function of a Collector under the RFCTLARRA 2013
Commissioner	Means the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement appointed under sub-section (1) of section 44 of the RFCTLARRA 2013
Cost of Acquisition	Includes: Amount of compensation which includes solatium, any enhanced compensation ordered by the Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority or the Court and interest payable thereon and any other amount determined as payable to the affected families by such Authority or Court; Demurrage to be paid for damages caused to the land and standing crops in the process of acquisition Cost of acquisition of land and building for settlement of displaced or adversely affected families; Cost of development of infrastructure and amenities at the resettlement areas; Cost of rehabilitation and resettlement as determined in accordance with the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 Administrative cost for (a) acquisition of land, including both in the project site and out of the project area lands, not exceeding such percentage of the cost of compensation as may be specified by the Appropriate Government; and (b) rehabilitation and resettlement of owners of the land and other affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or other families affected by such acquisition; Cost of undertaking Social Impact Assessment Study
Cut-off Date	In the case of Land acquisition as per RFCTLARR rules, cut-off date is the date of LA notification. Cut-off date for the WB supported projects is the date established by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank. In practice it is the date of census. The same will be informed to the PAPs directly, explaining the benefits they are eligible for, during Consultation process.
Displaced Family	Means any family, who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from an affected area to the resettlement area
Family	Includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters depended on him: provided that widows, divorces and women deserted by families shall be considered separate families
Holding of Land	Means the total land held by a person as an owner, occupant or tenant or otherwise
Land	Includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the ear or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth

Landless	Means such persons or class of persons who may be: Considered or specified as such under any State law for the time being in force; or In a case of landless not being specified as above, as may be specified by the Appropriate Government
Land Owner	Includes any person: Whose name is recorded as the owner of the land or building or part thereof, in the records of the authority concerned; or Any person who is granted forest rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 or under any other law for the time being in force; or Who is entitled to be granted Patta rights on the land under any law of the State including assigned lands; or Any person who has been declared as such by an order of the court or Authority
Marginal Farmer	means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to one-half hectare;
Small Farmer	means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to two hectares or with an irrigated land holding up to one hectare, but more than the holding of a marginal farmer.
Local Authority	Includes a town planning authority (by whatever name called) set up under any law for the time being in force, a Panchayat as defined in article 243 and a Municipality as defined in article 243P of the Constitution
Market Value	Means the value of land determined in accordance with section 26 of the RFCTLARRA 2013
Person Interested	Means: All persons claiming an interest in compensation to be made on account of the acquisition of land under the RFCTLARRA 2013 The Scheduled Tribe and other traditional forest dwellers, who have lost any forest rights recognized under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006; A person interested in an easement affecting the land; Persons having tenancy rights under the relevant State laws including share-croppers by whatever name they may be called; and Any person whose primary source of livelihood is likely to be adversely affected;
Person Interested	Means: All persons claiming an interest in compensation to be made on account of the acquisition of land under the RFCTLARRA 2013 The Scheduled Tribe and other traditional forest dwellers, who have lost any forest rights recognized under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006; A person interested in an easement affecting the land; Persons having tenancy rights under the relevant State laws including share-croppers by whatever name they may be called; and Any person whose primary source of livelihood is likely to be

	adversely affected;
Resettlement Area	Means an area where the affected families who have been displaced as a result of land acquisition are resettled by the Appropriate Government
Scheduled Areas	Means the Scheduled Areas as defined in section 2 of the Provision of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996.
Vulnerable Persons	Persons who are physically challenged, widows, persons above sixty years of age, below-poverty line households and woman-headed household.

5.5. Entitlement Matrix

Based on the above analysis of RFCTLARR, 2013 and WB safeguard policy, the following will be eligible for entitlements adopted for this Project:

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

Non-title holders who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They however will be given sufficient advance notice (60 days) to vacate the premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. The project will recognize both licensed & non-licensed vendors and titled & non-titled households. The displaced persons will be entitled to the following six types of compensation and assistance packages:

- i. Compensation for the loss of land, crops/ trees at their replacement cost;
- ii. Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- iii. Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income and income restoration assistance;
- iv. Alternate housing or cash in lieu of house to physically displaced households not having any house site;
- v. Assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation site (if required), and
- vi. Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community resources/facilities.

The entitlement framework designed for various categories is based on RFCTLARR 2013 (**Annexure-2**) and RTFCTLARR Rules, 2015 of GoA (**Annexure-3**) and World Bank Policy guidelines. The entitlement matrix will be informed to the PAPs to ensure that their interests are protected and if not, to submit their grievances to the appropriate authorities and get it resolved in the right time. Both, non-titleholders and titleholder will be compensated as per their eligibility and detailed in the entitlement matrix summarised below.

Table 0-5 : R&R Entitlement Matrix under RFCTLARR 2013, LARRA, 2015 & World Bank Policy

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
PART I. TITLE HOLDERS - Compensation for Loss of Private Property			
1	Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise or assets attached to the land)	1.1 Compensation for land at Replacement Cost or Land for land, where feasible.	<p>Land will be acquired by the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.</p> <p>Replacement cost for land will be: (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii) average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years; or (iii) consented amount paid for PPPs or private companies (whichever amount is higher).</p> <p>Plus 100% solatium and 12% interest from date of notification to award.</p> <p>The multiplied factor adopted by the GoA for land in rural area, based on the distance from urban area to the affected area, will be applied.</p> <p>In case only a part of any land plot is affected and its owner desires that the whole plot be acquired on the grounds that the plot has been rendered uneconomic or has been severed due to LA, the competent authority may make additional award as per section 94 of RFCT-LARR Act, 2013 for the remaining part of land without initiating the land acquisition process afresh.</p> <p>Value of Assets attached to the land/building: Compensation for trees/crops etc. a. Cash compensation as estimated u/s 29 (3), RFCT-LARR Act, 2013 by: v. Forest Department for</p>

				<p>vi. timber trees State Agriculture Department for crops</p> <p>vii. Horticulture Department for horticulture, perennial trees</p> <p>viii. Cash assistance to title holders and non-squatters for loss of trees, crops and perennials at market value.</p> <p>b. Three months' advance notice to affected parties to harvest fruits, crops. In case standing crops, the affected parties shall receive three months' advance notice to salvage crops, or compensation in lieu thereof as determined above.</p>
2	Loss of Structure (house, shop, building or immovable property)	2.1	Compensation replacement cost at	<p>The market value of structures and other immovable properties will be determined based on relevant basic Schedule of Rates (SR) as on date without depreciation.</p> <p>Plus 100% solatium</p> <p>For partly affected structures, the PAP will have the option of claiming compensation for the entire structure, if the remaining portion is unviable.</p>
PART II. REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT – Both Land Owners and Families Whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on Land Acquired				
3	Loss of Land	3.1	<p>Employment to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field and at a rate not lower than the minimum wages.</p> <p>or</p> <p>One-time payment of Rs. 5,00,000/- for each affected household</p> <p>or</p> <p>Annuity policy that shall pay</p>	

			Rs. 2000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL	
		3.2	Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000/- per month for a period of one year to affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		3.3	Transportation assistance of Rs. 50,000/- for affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		3.4	One-time assistance of not less than Rs. 25,000/- to all those who lose a cattle shed or a petty shop.	<p>Cattle shed or petty shop shall get one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of twenty-five thousand rupees for construction of cattle shed or petty shop as the case may be.</p> <p>Petty shop will include commercial kiosk, vendor where business is carried out.</p> <p>PIU and the implementation support NGO / agency will consult such PAPs and assess the requirement of subsistence allowance for kiosks and vendors receiving this cash assistance under the petty shop category.</p> <p>Cattle shed shall mean any permanent, semi-permanent structure or makeshift shed erected on long term basis for keeping cattle.</p>
		3.5	One-time Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 50,000/- for affected household who have to relocate	
		3.6	Additional one-time assistance of Rs. 50,000/- for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families who are displaced from scheduled areas and are required to relocate due to the project	
4	Loss of Residence	4.1	An alternative house for those who have to relocate, as per PMAY-G specifications in rural areas	An alternative house for those who have to relocate, as per PMAY-G (IAY has been restructured) specifications in rural areas and a

			<p>and a constructed house/flat of minimum 50 sq. m. in urban areas;</p> <p>or</p> <p>Cash in lieu of house if opted, for those who do not have any homestead land and who have been residing in the affected area continuously for a minimum period of 3-years.</p>	<p>constructed house / flat of minimum 50 sq. m. in urban areas or cash in lieu of house if opted (the cash in lieu of house will be Rs.1,20,000/- (plain) and 1,30,000/- (difficult terrain) in line with Gol PMAY-G standards in rural areas and Rs.1,50,000 in case of urban areas).</p> <p>The benefits listed above shall also be extended to any affected family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of notification of the affected area and which has been involuntarily displaced from such area.</p> <p>This assistance shall be extendable to mixed-use structures fulfilling residential and commercial purposes in owner as well as un-titled categories.</p>
		4.2	<p>Employment to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field and at a rate not lower than the minimum wages.</p> <p>or</p> <p>One-time payment of Rs. 5,00,000/- for each affected household</p> <p>or</p> <p>Annuity policy that shall pay Rs. 2000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL</p>	
		4.3	<p>Monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000/- per month for a period of one year to affected households who require to relocate due</p>	

			to the project	
		4.4	Transportation assistance of Rs. 50,000/- for affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		4.5	One-time assistance of not less than Rs. 25,000/- to all those who lose a cattle shed or a petty shop.	<p>Cattle shed or petty shop shall get one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of twenty-five thousand rupees for construction of cattle shed or petty shop as the case may be.</p> <p>Petty shop will include commercial kiosk, vendor where business is carried out.</p> <p>PIU and the implementation support NGO / agency will consult such PAPs and assess the requirement of subsistence allowance for kiosks and vendors receiving this cash assistance under the petty shop category.</p> <p>Cattle shed shall mean any permanent, semi-permanent structure or makeshift shed erected on long term basis for keeping cattle.</p>
		4.6	One-time assistance of Rs. 25,000/- for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed and who has to relocate	
		4.7	One-time Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 50,000/- for affected household who have to relocate	
		4.8	Additional one-time assistance of Rs. 50,000/- to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families who are displaced from scheduled areas and are required to relocate due to the project	
		4.9	Right to salvage affected materials	
5	Loss of shop/ trade/ commercial structure	5.1	Employment to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as	

			<p>may be required after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field and at a rate not lower than the minimum wages.</p> <p>or</p> <p>One-time payment of Rs.5,00,000/- for each affected household</p> <p>or</p> <p>Annuity policy that shall pay Rs. 2000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL</p>	
		5.2	Monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000/-per month for a period of one year to affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		5.3	Transportation assistance of Rs. 50,000/- for affected households who are required to relocate due to the project.	
		5.4	One-time assistance of Rs. 25,000/- for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed or small trader and who has to relocate.	
		5.5	One-time Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 50,000/- for affected household who have to relocate	
		5.6	Additional onetime assistance of Rs. 50,000/- to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families who are displaced from scheduled areas and who require to relocate due to the project	
		5.7	Right to salvage affected materials	
PART III. IMPACT TO SQUATTERS AND ENCROACHERS – Where no Land Acquisition is done				
6	Impact to Squatters	6.1 6.1.1	<p>Loss of House</p> <p>Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with 1-month notice to</p>	<p>Only those directly affected squatters who live there will be eligible for all assistance.</p> <p>Structure owners in government</p>

			demolish the affected structure	lands who do not live there and have rented out the structure will be provided compensation for structure and no other assistance will be provided to them. The occupier (squatter-tenant) will be eligible for other assistances.
		6.1.2	Right to salvage the affected materials	
		6.1.3	House construction grant of Rs. 1,20,000/- for all those who have to relocate and who do not have a house. Additional house site grant of Rs. 50,000/- to those who do not have a house site	
		6.1.4	One-time subsistence allowance of Rs. 18,000/-	
		6.1.5	Shifting assistance of Rs. 10,000/-	
		6.2	Loss of Shop	Only those directly affected squatters who do business there will be eligible for all assistance. Structure owners in government land who do not do the business and have rented out the structure will be provided compensation for structure and no other assistance will be provided to them. The occupier (squatter-tenant) will be eligible for other assistances.
		6.2.1	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with 1-month notice to demolish affected structure	
		6.2.2	Right to salvage the affected materials	
		6.2.3	One-time rehabilitation grant of Rs. 25,000 for reconstruction of affected shop.	
		6.2.4	One-time subsistence allowance of Rs. 18,000/-	
		6.2.5	Shifting assistance of Rs. 10,000/-	Petty shop will include commercial kiosk, vendor where business is carried out. Petty shop shall get one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of twenty-five thousand rupees for construction of petty shop. PIU and the implementation support NGO / agency will consult such PAPs and assess the requirement of subsistence allowance for kiosks and vendors receiving the cash assistance under the petty shop category.
		6.3	Kiosks / Street Vendors	
		6.3.1	1-month advance notice to relocate to nearby place for continuance of economic activity.	
		6.3.2	For temporary loss of livelihood during construction period, a monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000/- will be paid for the duration of disruption to livelihood, but not exceeding 3-months	
		6.3.3	If relocation to nearby place and continuance of economic activity in the same place is not possible, then one time rehabilitation grant of Rs. 25, 000/-.	
		6.4	Cultivation	
		6.4.1	3-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for	

			standing crops	
7	Impact to Encroachers	7.1 7.1.1	Cultivation 3-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops, if notice is not given	Market value for the loss of standing crops will be decided by the PIU in consultation with the Agriculture or Horticulture Department
		7.2 7.2.1	Structure 1-month notice to demolish the encroached structure	
		7.2.2	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for the affected portion of the structure	The value of commercial structures and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of relevant Basic Schedule of Rates (SR) as on date without depreciation
PART IV. IMPACT TO VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS				
8	Vulnerable Households	8.1	One-time assistance of Rs. 25,000/- to DHs who have to relocate	<p>One adult member of the affected household, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development.</p> <p>The PIU with support from the NGO will identify the number of eligible vulnerable displaced persons during joint verification and updating of the RAP and will conduct training need assessment in consultations with the PAPs so as to develop appropriate training programmes suitable to the PAP's skill and the region.</p> <p>Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by PIU and NGO in consultation with relevant training institutes</p>
PART V. IMPACT DURING CIVIL WORKS				
9	Impact to structure / assets / tree / crops	9.1	The contractor is liable to pay damages to assets / trees / crops in private / public land, caused due to civil works	The PIU will ensure compliance to these provisions.
10	Use of Private Land	10.1	The contractor should obtain prior written consent from the land owner and pay mutually agreed rental for use of private land for storage of material or movement of vehicles and machinery or setting up of camps or diversion of docking areas during civil works.	
PART VI. COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES				
11	Impact to common	11.1	Relocation or restoration, if	

	property resources such as places of worship, community buildings, schools, etc.		feasible, or cash compensation replacement cost at	
12	Utilities such as water supply, electricity, etc.	12.1	Will be relocated and services restored prior to commencement of civil works.	The PIU will ensure that utilities are relocated prior to commencement of civil works in accordance with the civil works schedule.

PART VII. UNFORESEEN IMPACTS

Unforeseen impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of RFCTLAR 2013 / World Bank Safeguards Policies.

5.6. Commencement of Land Acquisition Process

- Requisition of Land by the Requiring Body**

AIWTDS will submit the proposal for acquisition to the Revenue Authorities of the respective Districts, in the formats prescribed by the enacted rules of the Assam State Government on the RFCTLARR 2013. These formats will include khasra maps, along with the details of area of land to be acquired.

- Appointment of “Administrator” for R&R**

As per Section 2 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013, Govt of Assam will acquire land on behalf of other ‘requiring body’. An officer appointed as the administrator will be responsible for the purpose of Rehabilitation and Resettlement as per Section 43 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013. An officer not below the rank of Collector, additional Collector or Deputy Collector or any other officer of an equivalent rank is appointed as the ‘Administrator’.

- Notification, Declaration and Preparation of Award**

Upon receiving the requisition application, the concerned State Government will conduct a Social Impact Assessment as per Chapter 2 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013 unless exempted as per procedures established in the state rules for RFCTLARR 2013. Upon completion of the assessment the ‘Administrator’ appointed by the concerned government shall issue preliminary notifications (as per Section 11 (1)), declarations (as per Section 19 (1) for the land to be acquired. A demand is prepared by the District Administration as per rules framed by the concerned state government under the Sections 26,27,28,29,30 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013. The R&R award list and scheme is prepared on the basis of the census and survey undertaken by the District Administration and after valuation of the assets affected is completed. The R&R scheme and award is forwarded to the R&R commissioner appointed for the state. If the State Government is satisfied with the Scheme, the District Administration may issue declaration as per Section 19 (1). The requiring body deposits the (full or part) amount prior to the declaration to enable the concerned State Government to make the declaration.

5.7. Method of Valuation of Project Affected Areas

The valuation method and basis for the compensation for LA will be done as per the norms stipulated in Sections 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and First Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act 2013. The Valuation method for compensation for land and structures and trees is given below:

- Valuation of Land – Land will be acquired in accordance with provisions of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and while determining the compensation for land, the competent authority will be guided by the provisions of Sec 26, Sec 27, Sec 28, Sec 29 and Sec 30 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The compensation includes the multiplying factor of 1.25-1.75 times on the land value being higher of the guideline value or average of higher 50% of sale deed rates for last 3 years or any rates consented for PPP or private projects. In addition, 100% solatium for involuntary acquisition of land will be added. If the residual land, remaining after acquisition, is unviable, the owner of such land/property will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/ property.
- Valuation of Structure - The replacement value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of latest PWD Schedule of Rates (SoR) as on date without depreciation and 100% solatium will be added to the structure compensation. While considering the PWD SoR rate, PIU will ensure that it uses the latest SoR for the residential and commercial structures in the urban and rural areas of the region. Wherever the SoR for current financial year is not available, the PIU will update the SoR to current prices based on approved previous year escalations. Compensation for properties belonging to the community or common places of worship will be provided to enable construction of the same at new places through the local self- governing bodies like Village Panchayat/Village council in accordance with the modalities determined by such bodies to ensure correct use of the amount of compensation. Further, all compensation and assistance will be paid to PAPs at least 1 month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets.
- Valuation of trees - Compensation for trees will be based on their market value. Loss of timber bearing trees will be compensated at their replacement cost and compensation for the loss of crops, fruit bearing trees will be decided by the PIU in consultation with the Departments of Forest or Agriculture or Horticulture as the case may be. The valuation of fruit bearing trees will take into account the productive age of such trees. In line with the provision of RFCTLARR Act 2013, 100% solatium will be added to the assessed value of the trees. Prior to taking possession of the land or properties, the compensation will be fully paid and PAPs will have the opportunity to harvest crops/trees within 1-month from the date of payment of compensation.

Even after payment of compensation, PAPs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that PAPs can take away the materials so salvaged within 15 days of their demolition; otherwise, the same will be disposed by the project authority without giving any further notice. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed of through prevailing practice by the concerned Revenue Department/ Forest Department.

➤ **Disbursement process**

Once, the R&R scheme is approved by the appropriate government, the District Administration issues notices to titleholders losing land, trees and structures through camps in the affected area. The disbursement of assistances and compensation may happen in camps or at the District Administration's office, where in documentation of the PAHs is examined and assistances and compensation is deposited as cheques or deposited in individual accounts. The collector shall take possession of the land once all monetary disbursements are fully completed and the collector will be responsible for ensuring that the rehabilitation and resettlement process is complete before the displacement of the population as per Section 37 of the RFCTLARR Act 2013.

5.8. Implementation Arrangement for Social Management at PMU

The project implementation will be led by the Project Management Unit (PMU), established within AIWTDS. The State Project Director (PD) will be the Head of the PMU. The Social Development Specialist at PMU will be responsible for overall coordination and monitoring of the implementation of social safeguard instruments- SMF/RPF/IPDF and sub-project SMP/RAP cum IPDP. The PMU will monitor the activities of the social specialists at the Divisional office (E.&S Cell) in-charge of coordinating the field level activities related to the implementation of the SMP/RAP cum IPDP, with the assistance from supporting NGO, deployed for the purpose.

5.8.1. Role of the Social Development Specialist

Monitoring, reviewing and capacity building:

- Monitor social development related activities as outlined in the Social Management Framework (SMF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and SMP/RAP/IPDP of the project, training and other capacity building initiatives and highlight opportunities to improve the social outcomes of the project.
- Ensure the timely submission of work plans, reports, outputs and other deliverables to Project Director and World Bank for review and evaluation, as appropriate. Coordinate periodic meetings (monthly) with the E&S cells at the Divisional level and supporting NGOs
- Periodically assess capacity building needs of the PMU for effective implementation of the social development related activities as outlined in the Social Management Framework (SMF) of the project.
- Facilitate necessary support to the E&S cell at Divisional office.

Preparation and Implementation of safeguard documents:

- Ensuring the preparation of sub-project SIA and RAP/IPDP and its timely disclosure.
- Ensure consultation and stakeholder participation in the preparation of RAP/IPDP.
- Guide and monitor the Social Specialists and the Support NGO (RAP implementation agency) for resettlement and rehabilitation and other social safeguard programmes .
- Coordinate with implementation agencies on a regular basis and undertake field visits and consultations with PAPs for first-hand information.
- Compile data related to resettlement and rehabilitation activities received from field officers and the PIUs

- ❖ **Support staff /data entry operator:** Assist and support in data entry operations related to monthly/quarterly/annual progress reports etc.

5.8.2. Advisor (Administration) designated as GRO

Advisor (Administration) at the PMU is the designated officer for Grievance Redress Mechanism. The HR & Admin Manager and 2 Office Management Executive (OME) will assist the Advisor (Administration) in carrying out the tasks for ensuring timely disposal of grievances. The Advisor will also be a member of the GRC at the PMU level.

5.9. Environmental and Social Cell (E&S Cell), PIU at the Divisional Level

The Environmental and Social Cell (E&S Cell) created at the Divisional level will coordinate and monitor smooth implementation of the Project. They will liaison with all implementing agencies including the contractors for effective SMP implementation.

The Cell will comprise of a Social Development and Environmental Officer, along with support staff (one Data Entry operator). In addition to this, a supporting NGO with expertise in community engagement and R&R will be selected and attached to each of this Divisional Unit to assist the E&S cell, PIU in RAP-cum-IPDP implementation.

The E&S cell will implement the social safeguard plans (RAP, IPDP, Gender Development,) besides conducting training and capacity building at the community level, monitoring labour standard compliance and documentation of grievances, etc. at the divisional and sub-divisional level. To support and facilitate all grass root level activities, tie up with competent and skilled NGOs with proven track record is required. Such NGO will provide additional supporting role, particularly in the case of R&R for carrying out public consultations, conducting livelihood restoration activities, awareness generation, etc.

5.9.1. Role of Social Specialist at the E&S Cell

- Will oversee implementation of site-specific RAP/ RAP-cum-IPDP and livelihood restoration plan.
- Co-ordination of R&R activities and implementation of RAP with the support of the selected NGOs.
- Coordination with District Administration /Line Departments to facilitate LA & RR issues.
- Maintain documentation of various processes related to LA & RR, including periodic reporting to PMU on progress related to implementation of RAP, GRM, labour compliance and other social safeguard issues.
- Carry out any other social management activities assigned by the PMU and implementing officers in charge.
- Ensure compliance of all relevant labour laws by the contractors including the following:
 - ⇒ setting up of camps for labourers at appropriate locations as per specifications of the law.
 - ⇒ scheduling of works to ensure the protection of women and prohibition of child labour.

⇒ facilitating awareness of HIV/ AIDS in campsites, etc.

- Provide support to PMU, social division in developing and vetting all development plans
- Oversee community development initiatives, including promotion of tourism and other socio-economic activities to benefit the community, particularly the marginalised through the project.
- Coordinate the implementation of Gender Development Plan, GBV Action Plan and other initiatives for gender mainstreaming in the Project.
- Prepare communication strategies for CEP and implement it through stakeholder consultations and other citizen engagement activities (citizen feedback) throughout the project cycle.
- Address queries and concerns raised through the GRM related to R&R/RAP on a timely manner. Additionally, manage grievance redressal issues pertaining to ferry services and safety of passengers including CD/Gender/IPP at divisional level. Will undertake follow ups, maintain documentation and reporting on progress related to GRM to Advisor (Administration) and Social Specialist at the PMU.
- Submit monthly/quarterly/yearly reports to the PMU in coordination with the supporting NGO (RAP implementation agency).
- Sensitize and help build capacity of the DIWTA officials at the divisional level, vessel crews, private operators, and other stakeholders on GRM, compliance of laws related to HR & labour, safety & security of women, and gender inclusiveness, among others.

5.10. Supporting NGO at the PIU

For the implementation of RAP and further support on management of safeguards and other social issues, a supporting NGO will be engaged. They will conduct further verification of affected families and prepare micro plans, prepare and distribute identify cards for every individual PAF, open joint bank accounts, disburse R&R assistance, counsel for the productive use of assistance amounts, monitor the use of assistance amount, plan for relocation of displaced households, allotment of replacement sites, and coordinate the entire shifting process. The tasks of the implementation team will be as follows:

- Develop rapport with PAPs and between PAPs and Project staff
- Verification of PAPs and geo-tagging the information and uploading it on a MIS platform.
- Consultations with the local community during the implementation of the RAP.
- Preparation of micro plan and assist the PAPs in receiving the rehabilitation assistance
- Preparation and distribution of ID cards
- Motivate and guide PAP for productive utilization of the compensation and assistance amounts.
- Assist the APs in getting benefits from the appropriate local development schemes
- Assist AIWTDS in planning for relocation of displaced persons and coordinate the shifting process.
- Forward the grievances of the PAPs to the grievance redressal mechanism. Disseminate information on GRM including RTI and other legal rights, entitlements, labour laws and information pertaining to safety of women.

- Assess the level of skills and identify training needs and organize training programs in consultation with the E&S Cell.
- Participate in the monthly review meetings with the Social Specialist (Resettlement) and Social Development Specialist (PMU).
- Carry out other responsibilities as required from time to time specified by the E&S Cell and the PMU.

5.11. Contractor

The contractor will be responsible for the following activities:

- Recruiting local labourers to the maximum possible extent in coordination with the Divisional office
- Setting up of temporary shelters for labourers at appropriate locations as per specifications of the law.
- Complying with all labour laws including the norms regarding child labour, proper scheduling of works to ensure the protection of women.
- Participating and facilitating awareness of HIV/ AIDS in the campsites.
- Respond to queries and issues raised through the grievance redress mechanism and assist PMU /Divisional office in responding to the queries.
- Follow the instructions of the PMU and PIU

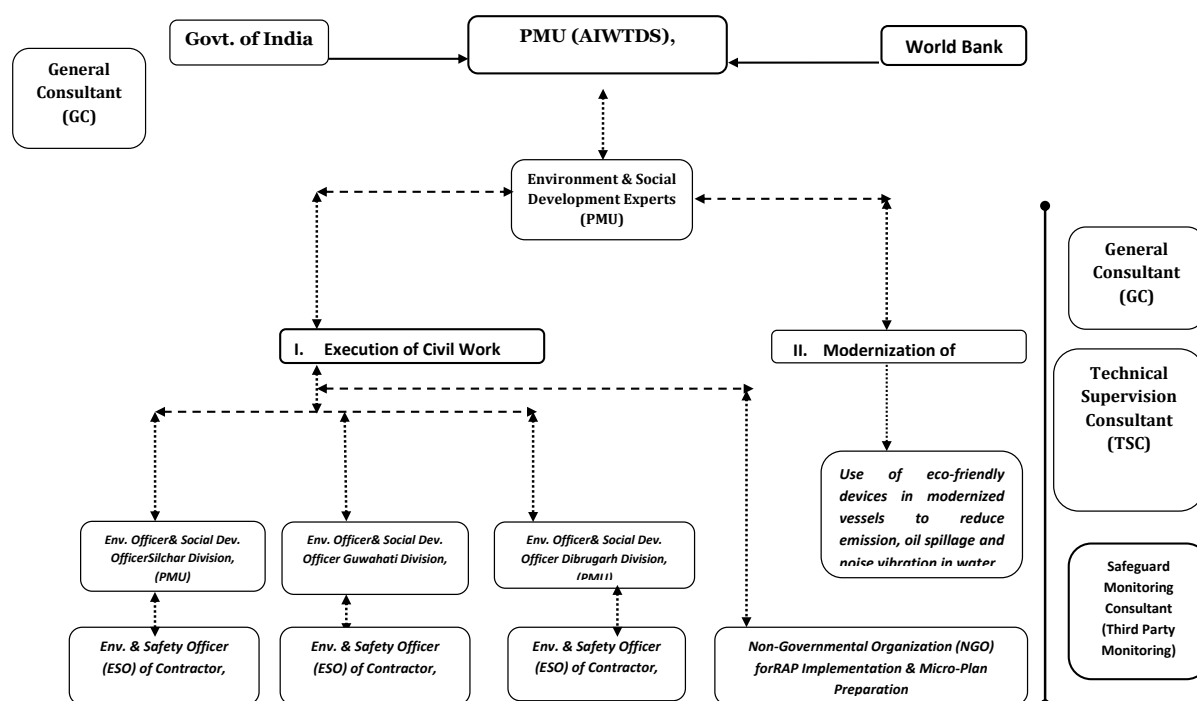
5.12. General Consultants (preparation stage) and Technical Supervision Consultant (Construction stage) in charge of Supervision and Monitoring

General Consultants attached to PMU will be entrusted to supervise and monitor the environmental and social safeguard functions of the Project on a regular basis, once the implementation phase starts. They in turn will report to the PMU.

5.13. Third party monitoring (quarterly)

Independent Consultants (Safeguard Monitoring Consultants) will be deployed to do third party monitoring of the Environmental and Social safeguard aspects, on a quarterly basis. The objective of the assignment is to carry out a quarterly review of social and environmental safeguard activities being implemented in the project and provide specific recommendations to mitigate the issues identified during the review period.

Flow Chart - B: Institutional Arrangements for Environmental & Social Safeguards Management¹



¹ Flow Chart- --- to be followed for GRM procedure

As per the Section 43 of RFCTLARR Act 2013, an officer not below the rank of Additional Collector will be designated as the 'Administrator' of R&R. The R&R Administrator will be responsible for formulation, execution and monitoring of the R&R scheme/ RAP for titleholders (land owner and landless whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on the lands being acquired).

In accordance with the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act [Sec31 (1)], the competent authority will pass a Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Award. All the affected titleholders who are eligible for R&R assistance will be notified along with details of eligible assistance as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act. Initially a draft list will be notified by giving minimum of 15 days' time inviting objections, if any, regarding discrepancies on the nature and quantum of assistance. The final list will be notified after taking into account the objections, if any. Similarly, the list of those affected non- title holders will also be notified along with the details of R&R assistance and a separate R&R award enquiry will be conducted for the non-titleholders.

The implementation support NGO will prepare the draft micro plan, milestone wise for each of the sub-project detailing the type of loss, tenure of the PAP, vulnerability status and the entitlements as per the provisions of the Entitlement Matrix (EM) in the RPF. The draft micro plan will be disclosed in the jurisdictional village panchayat where the PAPs are living/having

business, and 1-week after the disclosure, the R&R award enquiry will be held by the jurisdictional Additional Collector (R&R Administrator).

Based on the R&R award enquiry outcome, the NGO will submit the final micro plan to the Executive Engineer, PIU for verification and onward transmission to Project Director, PMU. The Project Director, PMU, after scrutiny of the micro plan will accord approval for the same and submit to the jurisdictional Additional Collector (R&R Administrator) with necessary funds for disbursement.

5.17. R&R Award Process

The Additional Collector (R&R Administrator) will hold R&R award enquiry in the project area and will send prior intimation to all concerned PAPs through the jurisdictional Patwaris and the NGO.

During the R&R award enquiry, each PAP will be informed about the type of loss and tenure as recorded during census and socio-economic survey and verified subsequently, and the entitlements due to the PAP as per the provisions contained in the EM of the RPF. All the PAPs will be given an opportunity to be heard and concerns if any, will be addressed. The R&R proceedings will be recorded and copy of the R&R award will be issued to the PAP then and there.

5.18. E-RAP Tool

A well-designed MIS will be created and will be maintained at the PIU as per the requirements of the Assam LARR Rule, 2015. The E-RAP MIS and mobile application tool will be used to manage and track the processes and data for the land acquisition process. The MIS will be supported with approved software and will be used for maintaining the PAPs baseline socio-economic characteristics, developing pre-defined reports, and tracking the land acquisition and resettlement progress. The individual entitlements, compensation calculations, structure valuation, etc. will be updated using MIS software. The data and information required for periodical progress reports will be generated using MIS database.

5.19. Capacity Building on LA and R&R

The staff of PIU, NGO and the staff of PMU, who are involved in LA and R&R will require to be familiar with land acquisition procedures and WB Safeguards policy requirements. In order to build the capacity of the PIU and the PMU, an orientation and training in resettlement management at the beginning of the project will be undertaken. The training activities will focus on issues concerning (i) principles and procedures of land acquisition, (ii) public consultation and participation, (iii) entitlements and compensation disbursement mechanisms, (iv) Grievance redressal and (v) monitoring of resettlement operation.

Chapter 6. Livelihood Restoration and Income Generation Plan

Development project may have an adverse impact on the income of project-affected persons. The basic postulates of all developmental activities should be that no one is worse off than before the project. Restoration of pre-project levels of income is an important part of rehabilitating socioeconomic and cultural systems in affected communities. To achieve this goal, preparation of Income Restoration Plan should be done in consultation with the affected persons and they should explicitly approve the Plan.

Majority of the eligible families (approx. 13 PAFs) for income restoration earn their livelihood through petty businesses therefore, it is imperative to ensure that the PAPs can reconstruct their livelihood. The NGOs engaged in the implementation of the RAP will ensure that the PAPs are facilitated to obtain plots near their existing habitation to minimize disruption to their social network and normal work pattern.

Other short-term strategies for restoring their income during periods immediately before and after relocation/vacating includes providing the PAPs with adequate compensation prior to relocation/vacating the premises, along with transit allowances, one-time relocation allowance, free transport to resettlement areas or assistance for transport, transitional/subsistence allowances or grants until adequate income is generated, special allowances for eligibility as vulnerable groups. With consideration of PAPs skills and the project's workforce requirement, PAPs access to project related employment opportunities to either work under the main investment project at the terminals during the operational phase or during the construction phase of the project, among others will be promoted.

It is to be noted that the PAPs in Aphlamukh shift their business to the adjacent land every year when the water level in the river rises during the flood season and return when the water recedes. Their livelihood further gets affected due to disruption of ferry services during the monsoon season and till recently, the ban of private ferry operators in the state. Due to such externalities, it is important to develop feasible long-term income generating strategies for the PAPs. Government of India along with the state governments runs various poverty alleviation programmes. Partnering NGO can facilitate PAPs to participate in these programmes as per their choices and skill requirement. The NGO will use the following parameters to identify an alternative livelihood/ income restoration scheme for each PAP:

- Education level of PAPs
- Skill possession
- Likely economic activities in the post displacement period
- Suitability of economic activity to supplement the income
- Market potential and marketing facilities

Some of the schemes which can be accessed by the PAPs through the NGOs include:

- Centralised Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act which provides additional gainful employment for the unemployed population in rural areas, especially during lean agriculture season.
- *Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna, NaiRoshni and Sawayamsidha* which will socially and economically empower women PAPs.

- NGOs can also facilitate in accessing state run schemes such as *Baideu* and *Nabou* Schemes which are aimed at providing financial assistance to unemployed single women and widows. Under the Baideu scheme, one-time financial assistance of Rs. 10,000 will be given to each unmarried unemployed woman of 45 years and above from BPL families. Under Nabou scheme, a one-time financial assistance is provided to unemployed widows.
- National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) - National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is a poverty alleviation project implemented by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. This scheme is focused on promoting self-employment and organization of rural poor. The basic idea behind this programme is to organize the poor into SHG (Self Help Groups) groups and make them capable for self-employment. Govt of Assam is implementing this scheme in selected areas which can be requested to be extended to these Project areas and NGOs can facilitate to support the women to organise and strengthen SHGs and provide skill development training to initiate livelihood activities.

Strategic interventions such as establishing training needs; identification of skills; hiring training staff; providing training to interested PAPs; ensuring that PAPs take up their new vocation; mid-term evaluation and corrective measures if required; and concurrent monitoring will be undertaken by the Social Specialist at the PIU through the contracted NGO.

Chapter 7. Citizen Engagement

7.1. Stakeholder Consultation

Stakeholder mapping and analysis were carried-out in the project area (all three priority locations). The purpose of this exercise was to identify key stakeholder groups in the priority locations. The key stakeholder groups identified are: (i) users, (ii) affected people, (iii) private ferry service providers, (iv) Panchayat (male & female), (v) indigenes people, and Women groups

Community Consultations were done to assess stakeholders' interest and support for the project; and to ensure their ideas and opinion are taken into account during the project preparation. Such consultations during the project preparation will help to minimize the risks and improve effective and inclusive engagement with the project affected parties throughout the project life cycle. Such consultations will ensure that appropriate project information is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner.

7.2. Observations from the KII, FGD and Consultations

As part of the SIA studies, Focus Group Discussions with the key stakeholder interviews were carried out with (a) general Public in and around the Ghat area, (b) livelihood Groups, (c) Women Groups, (d) Indigenous/ ST families of the priority Ghats including women's groups, and (b) Key Informant Interviews with ferry operators, Gaon Buhra/ Ward Councillor, etc. The major feedbacks received are

- All stakeholders welcome the project as it will bring better infrastructure and hence better facilities which in turn will contribute to their various requirements related to water transport.
- Women travellers demanded for enhanced care and security supports to them while travelling.
- Labourers were hopeful of getting better employment opportunities and better wages. Labour unions are either absent or not very active to protect their welfare.
- Regular travellers demanded more about approach roads and last mile connectivity issues. Shifting of the Ghats during rainy seasons and lack of facilities are troubling them lot.
- Ferry operators mainly focused on the limitations of the existing facilities and the need for providing better facilities and services. Private ferry operators were apprehensive about losing their job when the project is operational.

Specific details of the consultations and feedbacks received in each Ghat location is summarised in the following. Table. No 7.1 below. Participants' attendance sheets are attached as **Annexure-4**

Table 0-1 : Community Consultations at Priority Ghat PIA

FGDs in Lachit Ghat PIA (List of participants provided in Annexure)	
FGD with Women Groups at Lachit Ghat PIA - Ward -2	Integration into project design and Action Plans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall happiness over rising chances of business due to increase in tourism possibilities by women shop owners. • Housewives are only occasional users of ferry services 	<p>Project plan will consider GRM for addressing instances of GBV on Ferry and Ghat areas</p> <p>Attempt to expand job opportunities</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for better jetty, approach road facilities, drinking water facilities. • Request for safety measures such as better police protection • Lady police officers on ferries, • Job and education opportunities • Change in social mentality to treat women as equal citizens • Reasons for GBV and exploitation is lower status of women due to dependency and poverty, • Reluctance and unwillingness to discuss direct instances of violence, • GBV cases against school and college (eve teasing) students who used ferries. 	<p>for women in Ghat and ferry areas by giving them start up incentives</p> <p>Jibondinga Scheme considers special incentive to encourage women entrepreneurs and women self-help groups</p>
FGD with unskilled labourers at Lachit Ghat area	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevailing wage rate is Rs 300 only. That too is seasonal .Most of them are engaged in the loading and unloading jobs in the Ferry services • Trade unions and labour unions are active in the area. • Child labour, and GBV cases not reported. • Labour in-migration is present in the area during winter. (Migration from rural to urban). • Migrated persons usually stay in temporary shelters and dilapidated houses. Exact number of persons so arriving is not known • Ferry accidents are reported recently. • Open spaces are available to set up labour camps and hospital facilities are also available. • Drug and alcohol abuse are reported by all 5 participants. • Water supply facility is available and caters to the water requirements in the area. 	<p>All labour welfare laws such as minimum wages, working hours and other such welfare measures will be incorporated in the labour compliance plan.</p> <p>Labour influx mitigation strategy will involve measures to utilize existing labour in the area, to be identified by the contractor. Adequate accommodation with basic facilities will be provided by the contractors for migrant labours working during the project construction period.</p> <p>Scope of skill training /skill up gradation training to people in the PIA, as per TNA exercise and demand incorporated in the Project framework</p>
FGD with general public	
<p>All of them reported the need for rest places, toilets, police, parking facilities at the terminal. Some facilities requested involves roads leading to Ghat area, crossing light, solutions for water shortage and waste disposal.</p>	<p>Steps will involve planned strategies to improve quality and assess of overall infrastructure on project site/area.</p>

FGDs in North Guwahati PIA

FGD with Women Groups

No direct cases of GBV /domestic violence or employer exploitation reported

Steps will be taken to incorporate GRM mechanisms to address GBV issues

Request for increased security measures police protection	Include safety woman officers within the Ghat and ferry areas
Request for drinking water, toilets, roads	Measures to improve basic facilities
FGD with Labourers	
Water transportation workers union are actively involved. Not aware of labour welfare measures Alcohol and drug abuse, commercial sex work, child labour is not reported	Spread awareness regarding welfare measures, in code of conduct, set wages and working hours.
FGD with General public	
General lack of facilities such as drinking water, approach roads, toilets, waiting sheds, safety measures on Ghat location and ferry.	Measures to improve basic amenities like water supply, and better infrastructure facilities, including for the differently abled, senior citizens and nursing mothers will be provided. Measures to strengthen safety and security of users, particularly women will be incorporated.
FGDs in Aphalamugh Ghat PIA	
FGD with Women Groups	Integration to project design/Action plan
Concerned about inferior status in society Request for better economic opportunities Demand of better infrastructural facilities, empowerment measures	Measures such as storage facilities, toilets, better scheduled timings and safety measures at the Ghat and ferries will be considered to facilitate the use of ferries for trade related activities by women weavers in Majuli. Jibondinga scheme provides incentives to SHGs to access the scheme. Access to livelihood schemes for PAPs as a part of income restoration measure.
FGD with ST communities.	
ST women participants were unemployed while men were daily wage earners Some of them were apprehensive about loss of land and compensation packages, though none of them will be directly impacted here. Request for better roads, fixed jetties, regular river transport facilities Hopeful about better opportunities with ferry development	Promoted further awareness of the project to minimize anxieties, measures to provide appropriate compensations. The project design will incorporate better infrastructural facilities in Ghat and ferry service, including the construction of an approach road. Provide opportunities for improved livelihood.

FGD with Labour groups	
They get minimum wages 200 only Labour in-migration during winter seasons GBV due to lack of stable/constant docking area.	Steps will be taken to set up stable landing sites as part of the project and integrating measures to ensure safe mobility of women such as proper lighting at the terminals, deploying of security personnel, and display of helpline nos. on Ghat surroundings.
FGD with General public	
Unaware about inland water transport project Demand for better infrastructure such as approach roads, waiting sheds, washrooms, better security, reliable and regular ferry services.	Regular public consultation and citizen engagement activities will be undertaken throughout the duration of the project. Provision of better infrastructure facilities has been integrated into the project design.
Consultations with Livelihood groups Consultations with the Fishing communities in the PIA revealed that the 'Mishing community' do fishing in the water bodies to earn their livelihood. But such fishing is done mostly in muddy water ponds and wetlands in the land. Some goes to the river too for fishing, but not near the Ghats	Fishing activities are not done near the Ghats and hence construction activities will not impact them. Consultations will continue during construction phase. Marketing the by-products- fish pickles, dry fishes etc to wider areas will contribute to the income of fisher women when the water transport facilities are improved
KII with Ferry operators	
Discussed Safety and security issues Explained about lack of proper facilities-toilets, washrooms, waiting sheds Lack of reliable boat services Other issues like overcrowding at certain times, damage to boats from flowing waste materials due to river pollution Request for better skill training	Crew Training Centre will be upgraded and training policy including a three year plan has been developed to provide training to all fleet crews and operators. The Jibondinga scheme will setup a vigilance body who will monitor compliance to Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for ferry terminals to ensure convenience, safety and security of passengers. Terminals and vessels will be upgraded to include basic facilities for all passengers, including differently abled, senior citizen and nursing mothers. These would include adequate seating, toilets, ramps, nursing room/space and storage facilities, among others.

Figure 7-1 : Consultations with Shop owners at Majuly



Figure 7-2 : Consultations at Majuly Island



Figure 7-3 : Pictures of Community consultations



7.3. Stakeholder Consultation Plan/Citizen Engagement Plan

The consultation process established for the project will employ a range of formal and informal consultative methods. Different techniques of consultation with stakeholders are proposed, such as in-depth interviews, public meetings, and group discussions. Such form of community participation shall be undertaken at the following stages of the project:

- *Prioritization Stage* - to sensitize the community about the project and their role;
- *Planning Stage* - for disseminating information pertaining to the project, work schedule and the procedures involved; finalisation of project components with identification of impacts, entitled persons, mitigation measures; and Grievance Redressal. In scheduled tribe (ST) areas or areas with considerable ST population, free, prior and informed consultation will be undertaken to fully identify the views of the indigenous community and ascertain their support for the project;
- *Implementation Stage* - for addressing temporary impacts during construction and monitoring for transparency in the project implementation.
- *The revised SMF, RPF, IPDF and other site-specific plans, i.e. SMP, RAP cum IPDP will be disclosed at a place accessible to displaced persons and other stakeholders in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to them.*

Consultations were held during social screening, census and socio-economic survey including before the preparation of RAP cum IPDP. The first round of consultation (screening stage), was followed by Free Prior and Informed consultations at the project sites with potential project affected persons (PAP), village heads and other stakeholders. On 8th October 2018, a stakeholder consultation was organised in Guwahati to discuss the findings of the screening and scoping exercise. Observations from the stakeholder consultation are summarised in **Annexure-5(A)**.

There was also stakeholder consultation meeting held on 04 /02/2019 in Guwahati with all stakeholder. The Participants includes Officials from ISBP, ISDP, State Pollution Control Board, Guwahati Smart City Project, Forest Department, Agricultural Dept, PWD, EIA&SIA consultants, Officers from IWT and such other institutional stakeholders. Draft SMF and SIA for priority Ghats was presented to the stakeholders for their opinion and feedback. The key summary of the above-mentioned stakeholder- community consultation are summarised in **Annexure 5(B)**:

Similarly, on 7th February 2019 a public consultation was organised to discuss the draft SMF/RPF/IPDF at Majuli (Jorhat division) with the affected community and stakeholders. The observations from the consultations are summarised in **Annexure-5(C)**.

On completion of the SIA and SMP/RAP/IPDP for the three priority sites, public consultations will be organised at Guwahati and Majuli to discuss the draft reports, before finalisation and submission for Bank's clearance. It will be ensured that all such consultations are recorded and details indicate: consultation method used to seek the views of affected stakeholders; the date and location of each consultation event; a list of the attendees and their affiliation(s) and contact information; a summary of the information provided and discussed; a summary of feedback provided by participants, and AIWTDS response to the feedback indicating how it will be taken into account. The draft SIA study will be finalized after incorporating all comments and observations from the consultations.

At the civil work/ implementation and operation stages, communities will be encouraged to actively participate in the project monitoring which in turn will help sustain the quality of the project through transparent interventions. The themes of engagement have been listed below:

Stakeholder type	Timelines	Methods and themes of engagement
Project Affected Families Women, vulnerable groups and affected families losing land and any source of livelihood	During R&R Disbursement FGDs for livelihood counselling (once every month)	Empanelled NGOs will conduct monthly counselling sessions with sets of affected persons, identifying their skill needs and advising them on the alternate livelihood options. Information about livelihood schemes, including Jibondhinga scheme will be provided during these group discussions.
Users/Passengers of the ferry services	Assessment of impacts during operation stage (6 monthly)	A satisfaction survey shall be carried out to assess the feedback of beneficiaries and other citizens on the implementation of the project activities. The survey questions shall touch upon issues of quality of services, public safety, and reliability, frequency of services, responsiveness and transparency in service provision. The satisfaction survey shall be carried out offline as well as online. Provisions shall be created in the web portal to facilitate capturing of responses from the users on the satisfaction survey questions. Mobile survey designs shall also be developed to run on smart phones.
Fishermen communities/ small scale traders/ farmers around project sites	Assessment of impacts during construction and operation stage (6 monthly)	FGDs will be conducted to understand and assess if any impact on livelihood activities, including fish catch and discuss possible mitigation strategies.
Ferry Operators/ Vessel Owners / Dredgers	Every 6 months	Consultations and workshops will be conducted with ferry operators, vessel owners and dredgers for planning strategies of increased market response and familiarity to the project, safeguard provisions, understanding their constraints in operation and assessing institutional capacity in addressing those constraints.
Other Community stakeholders including NGOs,	Every 6 months	Consultations with the prominent NGOs in linking affected families to various government schemes.

SHGs and empanelled NGOs with NACO		Enhancing opportunities of health and sanitation in the affected area and spreading HIV awareness sessions through empanelled NGOs. Dissemination of strategies for prevention of harassment of women using the ferry services. NGOs empanelled with NACO shall be invited to organise awareness camps at the construction sites.
Indigenous Peoples'/Scheduled Tribe communities around the planned facilities	Every 6 months	A process of free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected IPs' communities at each stage of the project, and particularly during project preparation, to fully identify their views and ascertain their broad community support for the project.

Table 0-2 : Disclosure Requirements for Social Safeguard Instruments

Instrument	Disclosure Requirement			Updating of Final Report	Re-disclosure
	Translation	Disclosure	Public Consultation		
Social Management Framework (consolidated SMF/RPF/ PDF)	Executive Summary & entitlement matrix translated in Assamese on February 2019.	To be disclosed at panchayat, municipality or municipal corporation at the village level	2 ads issued in Assamese and English on January 31st Held on February 7th at Majuli. Consultation to be held in Guwahati on March 2019.	Submitted the revised document on 21/02/2019	SMF to be disclosed on AIWTDS website and World Bank External Website on March 2019
SIA including RAPs for priority terminals with no land acquisition.	Translate the report in Assamese on 21 Feb 2019.	To be disclosed at panchayat, municipality or municipal corporation at the village level.	Prior notice (2 weeks min.) through advertisement in two regional newspapers.	Submitted the revised report on _.	SIA including RAPs to be disclosed on AIWTDS website and World Bank External Website.
SIA including SIMP by (Revenue Deptt.) for land acquisition.	SIA notification in Assamese as per Sec. RFCTLA	Notification to be disclosed at panchayat, municipality or			

	RR Act 2013 and Rule 5 (1) Assam Rule 2015	municipal corporation at the village level.			
	SIA Report and SIMP in Assamese as per Sec. <i>RFCTLA RR 2013 and Rule 5 (6) Assam Rule 2015.</i>	Report and Plan distributed to affected gaonpanchayat and municipal offices and in office of DC, Sub-divisional officer and Circle officer. <i>Rule 5(6) Assam Rule 2015</i>	Prior notice (3 weeks min.) through public notification, advertisement in local newspapers, direct communication with Gaonpanchayat/Municipal Ward & uploading information on the website of the concerned district. <i>Rule 10 (3) Assam Rule 2015</i>	Updating and translation of the report and SIMP as per Rule 11. Appraisal of the SIA report by an expert group.	Recommendations of expert group to be given to affected gaonpanchayat and municipal offices and in office of DC, Sub-divisional officer and Circle officer & uploaded on the website of the state govt. and district concerned. <i>Rule 12 (2) Assam Rule 2015</i> SIA Report and SIMP to be disclosed on AIWTDS website and World Bank External website

7.3. Community Monitoring of Incentivisation Scheme for Improvement of Country Boat Services (Jibondinga Scheme)

As per the proposed scheme, a vigilance body comprising of AIWT staff (*Jalsarathis*) or volunteers from local communities in the villages at each Jetty/Ghat will monitor the implementation of the Jibondinga scheme. The vigilance body will also monitor compliance to Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for ferry terminals to ensure convenience, safety and security of passengers. They will report any incident or non-compliance of Scheme/SOP related to safety of passengers or use of any boat not compliant to safety standards as specified by nodal agency at respective jetty/ghat.

The members from local communities may also be trained and deployed to act as search & rescue team personnel, if required. As per the scheme, number of members to be deployed in the vigilance body will be determined based on daily commuters in each ghat/jetty. DIWT must clearly establish the procedure for community monitoring, to meet the objectives of social development principles of social inclusion, participation, transparency and accountability.

7.3. Citizen's charter

The 'Citizens Charter' published at the website of AIWTD will be appropriately revised to ensure that the charter reflects the organisation's commitment towards its citizen with regard

to the standard of service, participation, inclusion, grievance redressal, transparency and accountability in the AIWT sector. The charter will stipulate the mandate of AIWTD, how one can get in touch with its officials, what to expect by way of services and how to seek remedy if something goes wrong. The Citizen's Charter does not by itself create new legal rights but will assist in enforcing existing rights. Based on the guidelines provided by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (see- <https://goicharters.nic.in/welcome.html>), AIWTDs shall constitute a task force to amend the "citizen's charter".

CE indicators – The specific CE indicators to be included in the result framework for monitoring are:

- Beneficiaries (sex disaggregated, differently abled, senior citizens) satisfied with [specified dimensions e.g. access, quality of services, responsiveness to needs, quality of facilities] (%)
- Percentage of grievances satisfactorily resolved within stipulated timeframe: 80%
- Public information posters on GRM and Project activities published in the project area: all sites.

The AIWTD-society will engage an experienced consulting firm to conduct satisfaction survey to assess the beneficiaries' satisfaction and perception on the GRM functionality, and service delivery. The satisfaction survey will cover different group of people, such as users, affected people, private ferry service providers, community councils (male & female), Indigenes people, etc. The survey will cover all sites to be supported under AIWT project. The survey will be carried out in the 3rd & 4th year of the project implementation.

Chapter 8. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

8.1. Existing Web-enabled GRM system and Hotline

AIWTD has adopted a Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) which is an online web-enabled system developed by NIC, in association with the Directorate of Public Grievances (DPG) and Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG). CPGRAMS is the platform based on web technology which primarily aims to enable submission of grievances by the aggrieved citizens from anywhere and at any time (24x7) to the concerned Ministries/Departments/Organisations who scrutinize and take action to redress these grievances. Grievances can be tracked through the system generated unique registration number.

In addition, AIWTD has a department website wherein complaints can be lodged at the following email id- diwtassam@gmail.com. A dedicated helpline no. for grievance redressal has been setup at the PMU, AIWTD office, Guwahati (0361-2469885) where project related complaints can be registered at any time.

8.1.1. Review of the Existing GRM Systems

At present, the web-enabled CPGRAMS and the helpline no. does not have dedicated staff at AIWTD to operate the two systems. The helpline no. and email are being internally monitored by the Deputy Director, however there are no systematic procedures to track and assess progress in resolving the grievances reported through it. CPGRAMS, on the other hand generates a unique registration no. which facilitates the process of tracking.

The CPGRAMS has a process of acknowledgement and follow-up integrated into the system, which lacks in the dedicated helpline no. and email. Both, CPGRAMS and the helpline no./email id have not been adequately advertised or communicated to the public.

The existing GRM systems although seems responsive to the needs of the project, requires major overhauling to address the aforementioned gaps. The dedicated helpline no. must be *toll-free* to ensure accessibility to all. AIWTD has designated the Advisor (Administration) in PMU as the Officer in charge of GRM who will be assisted by HR & Admin Manager and 2 Office Management Executives (OMEs) for addressing complaints through multiple grievance uptake channels (telephone, online, SMS, suggestion box, etc.). Additionally, a standard operating procedure/handbook for addressing grievances should be developed and it must include the following elements:

- *Purpose for the Helpline:* Complainants that the helpline is intended to serve and what are their needs.
- *Scope of services:* Type of service the helpline will offer (e.g. information, referral, support, redressal, etc), nature of grievances (public safety, harassment, quality & efficiency of services, disaster management, R&R, Environment Health & Safety, construction-induced impact, etc.) and languages spoken by the helpline staff; Generating of unique registration no./token id for monitoring of grievances; and an SMS system for acknowledgement and follow-up.
- *Operation of the helpline, including human and financial resources required:* Operational procedure for responding, staff and budget/logistics needed to support its operation.

- It is crucial to provide *training and supervision of helpline staff*, both to ensure they have relevant information to provide, necessary skills and related competencies for each mode of delivery: telephone, online or SMS.

There should be public awareness program conducted among the affected communities and other stakeholders about grievance process. The purpose would be to inform local communities, and other stakeholder about grievance service. It is also important to highlight that complaint can be registered through multiple grievance uptake channels, such as helpline, email, by letter to the GRCs (a divisional level or upper level GRC) or walk-ins and registering a complaint on grievance logbook to be provided at each project site/Ghat or suggestion box.

There should be specific procedures for Gender Based Violence (GBV) including confidential reporting with safe and ethical documenting of GBV cases. AIWTDS should have an MoU with specialised cells/organisations or state-run women helpline for referring victims of harassment to these organisations.

8.2. Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at the PIU

A divisional level Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be formed by the Project Authority (vide issuance of Govt. Order) at the time of preparation of the RAP cum IPDP. The GRC will comprise Divisional Executive Engineer; Additional Deputy Commissioner of concerned district; Social Specialist- PIU, representatives of the concerned Village Panchayat/Council President or his/her authorised representative and supporting NGOs for implementing the RAP.

Grievances of PAPs in writing will either be brought to GRC for redressal by the supporting NGO or received through any other channel. The NGO will provide all necessary help to PAPs in presenting his/her case before the GRC. The GRC will respond to the grievance within 7 days. Grievances brought to the GRC shall be redressed within a period of one month (30 days) from the date of receipt of grievance. The decision of the GRC will not be binding to PAPs i.e., decision of the GRC does not debar PAPs taking recourse to court of law. The GRC will meet once in 15 days but may meet more frequently, depending upon the number of such cases. GRCs will continue to function during the life of the Project including the defects liability period. Broad functions of GRC are as under:

- Record the grievances of PAPs, categorize and prioritize them and provide solution to their grievances related to resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, land related disputed or construction induced impacts.
- The GRC may undertake site visit, ask for relevant information from other government and non-government agencies, etc in order to resolve the grievances of PAPs.
- Fix a time frame within the stipulated time period of 30 days for resolving the grievance.
- Inform PAPs through the supporting NGO about the status of their case and their decision to PAPs.

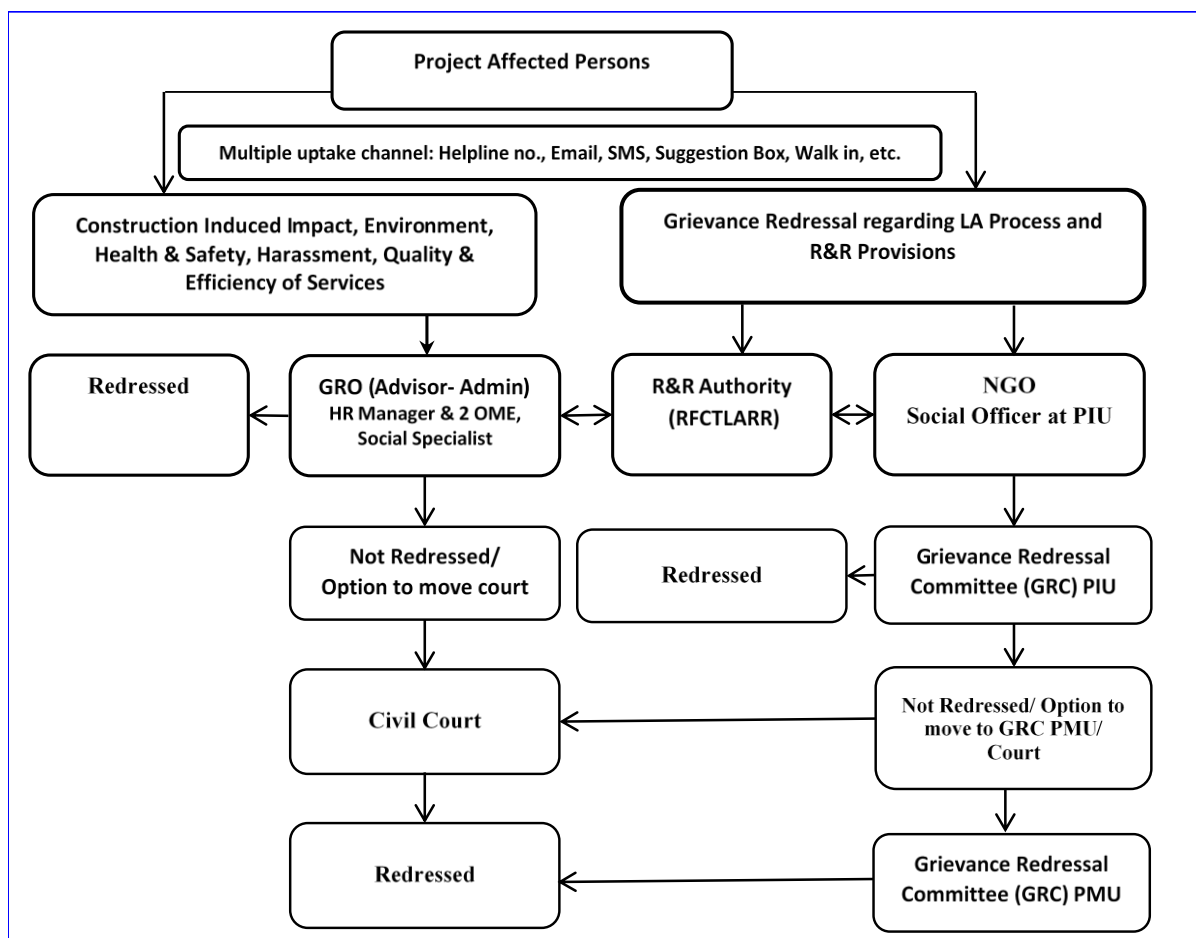
8.3. GRC at the PMU

Petitioners who wish to submit an appeal to the higher authorities can directly appeal to the GRC at the PMU, which will comprise of the Project Director, Advisor (Administration), Social Development Specialist, Environmental Specialist, representative from the Revenue Department and a recognised NGO. On receipt of a complaint at the PMU, an acknowledgement will be issued to the petitioner within 7 days. The case will be disposed by the PMU within 30 days of receiving the complaint. Details of the resolved cases will be documented and published on the website.

8.4. R&R Authority under RFCTLARR Rules 2015

In case of LA R&R issues, as per the provisions of the Assam Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Resettlement and Rehabilitation Rules 2015 (Section 45) the state Government will designate a Rehabilitation & Resettlement Authority to handle the disputes related to the payment of compensation for L.A and R&R issues. As per this Section this R&R Authority will have the same powers as that of a civil court under Code of Civil Procedure in matters pertaining to land acquisition. The R&R authority is the designated authority to handle any disputes and grievances related to land acquisition and relocation.

Figure 8-1 : GRM -Process flow diagram



Chapter.9. Gender Development Plan

An analysis of gender backwardness point out to the following issues

9.1. Low Education status

The total literacy level in Assam is 73.18 %, of which male literacy is 78.81 % and female literacy is only 67.27 %. Female enrolment is seemingly higher in primary and elementary level, but as the level of education increases, enrolment rates decrease. Similar trends have been noted both in the districts of Kamrup (M) and Majuli. Higher levels of education are not as easily assessable to girls; while they remain literate, employment or gainful economic engagement are not always achievable aims (MHRD Report 2013-14).

9.2. Low Workforce Participation Rate

In Assam, workforce participation of males is 53.9 % while the workforce participation among females is abysmally low (6%). Of the total female workers, only 48 % were main workers while 52 % were marginal workers (Economic Survey, 2016-17). Majority of women were engaged in agriculture, only 7 % were engaged in professional, technical or managerial work (NFHS-III). The trends differ at the district level, where the workforce participation rate at Jorhat (Majuli circle) (13%) was found to be relatively higher than Kamrup(M) district (10.2%).

9.3. Women's Access to Credit System

Only 11.7 % women have access to credit system or saving account in the state. This is less than the national average of 16.2 % (Economic Survey of Assam, 2016-17). This is again indicative of limited economic and financial independence of women in the state.

9.4. Health Status of Women

As per NHFS 4, the Infant Mortality Rate is 48 to 1000 live births, while the national figure is 37 (NHFS 4, Sample Registration System). Assam has the highest rate of maternal mortality (300), followed by Uttar Pradesh. Kamrup (metro) district reportedly has the second highest MMR (April 2016-Mar 2017) in the state. Home births are still prevalent in the state, which prevents access to comprehensive healthcare for both, the mother and the child. Only 22.4 % births were recorded as institutional delivery, whereas 77.5 percent were recorded as home births in 2005-06 (India Human Development Report, 2011). Despite various preventive, protective and promotive measures taken after the recommendation of the Bhore Committee in 1942-43 on Public Health System and subsequent launching of various schemes, Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Rate, Birth and Death Rate in the state still remains significantly high.

9.5. Women's Involvement in the Political Field

Only 0.8% women were represented in Legislative Assembly of Assam in 1978, this has increased to 10.31 % in 2011. This figure has further reduced to 6.34 % in 2016 state assembly elections (Election commission of India).

9.6. Human Development Index (HDI)/Gender Development Index(GDI) /Gender inequality Index(GII) –Assam

The HDR (2011) places Assam in the 16th position, out of the 23 states considered; and 26th among the 35 states compared for GDI. For GII, Assam falls in 28th position out of 35 states- much lower than its neighbouring states of Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland.

9.7. Risk Assessment

Risk assessment indicators for the project were measured on country & state context, legal context, GBV context and project specific context (limited to Jorhat&Kamrup district). The project obtained an overall risk rating of 10 as indicated in the risk assessment matrix (Annexure 6.).

9.8. Gender Based Violence (GBV)

There are increasing instances of domestic violence, sexual assault/ harassment and even robbery in the state. As per NCRB 2016, Assam has reported the highest crime rate under Section 498A 'Cruelty by Husband or His Relatives' (58.7%). Women also report feeling unsafe in public spaces, further reducing their mobility. As per the study conducted by the Centre for Urban Equity, women in Guwahati listed general harassment by co-passengers, driver or conductor (47 %), eve-teasing (10 %), and stalking (7 %), as major constraints to use of public transportation.

Assam is also a major source and transit point for human trafficking in India. As per the NCRB report of 2015, Assam (1,494 cases) accounted for 21.7 per cent of all cases relating to human trafficking recorded across the country. Of the 3,087 cases under procurement of minor girls (Sec. 366A IPC), Assam accounted for 1,303 cases, with highest crime rate (11.0) in the country (*increased by 52.8% as compared to the previous year*).

The SIA of LachitGhat (Guwahati Division) and a World Bank study on gender-inclusive Assam IWT, revealed that women particularly students (school/college) were susceptible to experiencing sexual harassment on board the vessel. The studies further revealed that most IWT terminals and vessels had limited seating; while waiting areas were mostly overcrowded. Few, if any had clean toilets or drinking water facility.

- Potential for sexual harassment of women and girls on IWT can be addressed by limiting overcrowding, providing sufficient seats and well-lit spaces. All terminals should have toilet facilities that are safely accessible to all individuals including the differently-abled.
- The dedicated hotline for public grievances should include specific procedures for GBV including confidential reporting with safe and ethical documenting of GBV cases. AIWTDS should have an MoU with specialised cells/organisations or state-run women helpline for referring victims of harassment to these organisations.
- Display of women helpline nos., dedicated hotline for the project at prominent location of the terminals and ferries including deployment of security personnel at every terminal is needed.
- Initiatives to encourage greater bystander vigilance and sensitivity will also contribute to a safer travel environment. Public satisfaction survey will include evaluating how women and girls experience IWT travel in terms of their safety, security and convenience.

9.8.1. Setting up of Internal Complaints Committee for addressing Sexual Harassment at the Workplace

Internal Complaints Committees will be established, capacity building and awareness will be generated at the PIUs and PMUs as per the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, which aims at prevention of sexual

harassment at various work places. Such a committee will have the following functions as specified by the law. In general, responsibility of the Employer will include:

1. Creation and communication of a detailed policy and code of conduct against GBV and work place harassment;
2. Take measures to spread awareness and orientation on sexual harassment;
3. Constitute Complaints Committee/s in every workplace and district so that every woman is provided with a mechanism for redress of her complaint(s);
4. Ensure Complaints Committees are trained in both skill and capacity;
5. Prepare an annual report and report to the respective authorities;
6. District Officer will also appoint a nodal officer to receive complaints at the local level.

A Code of Conduct will be established for every employee against workplace harassment, sexual harassment and GBV violation of which, if proven, will be handled with legal consequences. The PMU must ensure that the contractors for all project related activities are implementing the provisions of this Act as well.

9.9. Women as producers and traders – gendered value chains

In Assam, even though the ownership of land and other productive resources is limited, women are still the chief producers of food for their families. Additionally, they are also engaged in activities like weaving, rearing of livestock like cows, goats, pigs, chickens and ducks, fish processing, the manufacture of bamboo products, tailoring and in some locations in the brewing of traditional homemade wine.

The absence of safe and efficient IWT facilities not only limits women's mobility but has an impact on their participation in economic activities including access to and control of key productive assets. Studies have found that IWT timings are extremely erratic and unreliable. The unregulated schedules of IWT limits Mishing women's (*tribal community in Majuli*) ability to reach distant markets, and so they depend on selling to middlemen in a buyers' market and as a result forego the potential value of their products. Furthermore, transporting raw materials to and from ferries is hazardous due to lack of proper approach roads or other support facilities to aid women traders and entrepreneurs. To encourage women traders to use IWT, certain measures such as proper approach road to the terminals, restroom facilities, convenient boat operating schedules, pricing regulations and storage facilities to store their trade items, among others can be incorporated in the project design. Such measures can ensure gender inclusiveness of IWT and encourage women participation in trade.

9.10. Challenges faced by women in using IWT are summarised below:

1. The access roads and paths leading to Ghats were not well maintained, and women carrying loads, older people and differently abled found it difficult to reach the boats and ferries.
2. Most of the terminals had very limited seating and overcrowded waiting areas. Mostly none had access to clean toilets or drinking water. Loading and unloading goods was also a challenge, since it was an unregulated service.
3. Vessels deployed are either government owned or belong to private operators. Vessels owned and operated by the DIWT meet a majority of the provisions of the Inland Waterways Act, however are of limited number. More than 75% passenger services are provided by private operators who function on profit motives.

Overcrowding, overloading, unregulated vessel design, lack of periodic monitoring etc make such private vessels inconvenient and unsafe for women.

4. IWT is costly compared to road transport, mainly because of the cost of loading and unloading goods, and the lack of last mile connectivity. This facility is also seen to be unavailable or irregular.

9.11 Gender Action Plan

A Gender Action Plan has been prepared for implementation of this project. The plan seeks to address the various gender related issues through a set of activities, specifying the roles of different implementing agencies, including indicators to track progress towards reducing gender disparities in the project.

Table 0-1: Gender Action Plan

Stages of the Project	Activities	Indicators	Responsibility
Planning	<p>Gender inclusive IWT and Trade Facilitation Study carried out to provide recommendations that can be integrated into the project design.</p> <p>Modification of fleet and terminal design features to accommodate requirements of women, children, infirm and differently abled from the perspective of quality, reliability, safety and security such as:</p> <p>Provision of clean, gender segregated, well-lit wheelchair accessible toilets.</p> <p>Specific women rest room (Nursing rooms) to accommodate facilities for women to breast feed and to look after infants and small children at the terminals.</p> <p>Provision within the terminal and vessels of an adequately covered area and seating keeping in view the volumes of passengers, at peak hours, particularly for women, differently abled and elderly persons.</p> <p>Standard Ramp with protective hand rail for barrier free entry-design consideration (ramp</p>	<p>Equity of access to key services through IWT (including health, education and economic centres)</p> <p>Beneficiaries (sex disaggregated, senior citizens, and differently abled) satisfied with [specified dimensions e.g. access, quality of services, responsiveness to needs, quality of facilities] (%)</p> <p>No. of vessels operating that have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Seats for all passengers •Life Jackets for all passengers •Safety instructions, •Secure spaces for goods <p>No. of vessels that have disability access</p> <p>No. of long distance vessels with toilet facilities with disability access</p>	ISDP Consultant; DPR Consultant

	<p>configuration, width, slope and landings, handrail, surface and tactile markings) for access to wheelchair users and people with mobility problems</p> <p>Provision of signage of appropriate visibility and provision for audio announcements- This implies (a) use of different modes (pictorial, verbal, tactile) for redundant presentation of essential information. (b) Maximizing "legibility" of essential information. (c) Differentiating elements in ways that can be described (i.e., make it easy to give instructions or directions). (d) Providing compatibility with a variety of techniques or devices used by people with sensory limitations.</p>		
Preparation	<p>Gather gender disaggregated data during the SIA and organise consultations with users to incorporate their suggestions while planning and designing the Ghats/vessels.</p> <p>LA and R&R:</p> <p>Ensure payment of compensation on joint names;</p> <p>One-time assistance to women headed households;</p> <p>Ensure training for skill development to women (and other vulnerable groups) whose livelihood is affected, including cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food</p>	<p>No. of payments disbursed on joint names.</p> <p>No. of women headed households who've received one-time payment assistance</p> <p>No. of women who've received training on skill development</p>	Revenue officers and AIWTDS
Construction	<p>Measures such as compliance with various labour welfare legislations which mandate the contractor to provide facilities, which would encourage more women to join the workforce, such as those pertaining to creches, working conditions and remuneration.</p>	<p>No. of skilled/ unskilled/ professional women employed in the project construction works.</p> <p>No. of female employees who have accessed employee welfare schemes and benefits under labour laws.</p>	Construction contractors Supervision Consultant AIWTDS

	<p>Trainings and awareness camps on prevention and protection against GBV and HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Developing a code of conduct/SHW policy and setting up of ICC as per the mandate of SHW Act, 2013.</p>	<p>No. of trainings and awareness camps on GBV and HIV/AIDS organised at the construction sites.</p> <p>ICC constituted at all establishments related to the project.</p>	
Operation	<p>Strict and regulated scheduling (timing and price) of IWT services.</p> <p>Security personnel deployed at the terminals for safety and security of passengers, particularly women.</p> <p>Training of vessel crew and IWT staff on GRM including RTI, labour standard compliance including HR policies, safety and security of women users (including gender sensitization), and passenger services for differently abled, senior citizens, women and children.</p> <p>Under the Jibondinga scheme, registered women self-help groups shall be provided an additional 10% or equivalent in absolute terms, of the benefit amount for encouraging them to expand their target market</p> <p>Under the Jibondinga scheme, individual women entrepreneurs shall be eligible for an additional 5% or equivalent in absolute terms, of the benefit amount for encouraging them to expand their business</p>	<p>Display boards about boat schedules and strict adherence to the same.</p> <p>No. of trainings for vessel crews and IWT staff on GRM including RTI, labour standard compliance including HR policies, safety and security of women users (including gender sensitization), and passenger services for differently abled, senior citizens, women and children.</p> <p>No. of SHG applicants availing the Jibondinga Scheme</p> <p>No. of women entrepreneur applicants availing the Jibondinga Scheme</p>	<p>E&S cell</p> <p>AIWT Regulatory Authority</p> <p>Crew Training Centre</p>
GRM	<p>Display the penal consequences of sexual harassment at a conspicuous place in the workplace.</p> <p>Display of the "citizen charter" at the terminals.</p> <p>Project helpline no. along with existing hotlines for women's</p>	<p>No. of SHW cases adjudicated by ICC and resolved.</p> <p>Dedicated helpline for the project established and working.</p> <p>No. and nature of complaints received from women.</p>	<p>AIWTD/GRM system</p>

	safety to be advertised on board the vessels and the terminals.	MoU with exiting women helpline nos. and/or prominent NGOs to report complaints of harassment.	
M&E	<p>Satisfaction survey shall be carried out to assess the feedback of beneficiaries and other citizens (50% women respondents) on the implementation of the project activities.</p> <p>Monitoring of safety and security of passengers as per the SOP by the vigilance team.</p> <p>Regular reporting on all social safeguard activities including training and capacity building, GRM, Labour Compliance, R&R, citizen engagement and other project activities related to gender mainstreaming and prevention of GBV.</p>	<p>% of women respondents interviewed for the satisfaction survey.</p> <p>No of operators refused licences to operate because of non-compliance of safety provisions (percentage of total applicants) under the SOP.</p>	AIWTD AIWT Regulatory Authority

Chapter.10.IndigenousPeoples Development Plan (IPDP)

World Bank's safeguard policy ensures that for all projects that are proposed for Bank financing and affect Indigenous Peoples, a process of free, prior, and informed consultation should be done for broad community support to the project. Such Bank-financed projects include measures to (a) avoid potentially adverse effects on the Indigenous Peoples' communities; or (b) when avoidance is not feasible, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects. Bank-financed projects are also designed to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate and gender and intergenerational inclusive. The RAP-cum-IPDP for the three priority sites have been prepared due to the presence of large no. of ST population within the project influence area. Although there are no direct impact on ST families, some indirect impact may be there on tribal communities in the project influence areas, such as the Mishing tribe who rely on the Ghat/ferry services for daily commute to access market, work, medical facilities and educational institutions. The project will also have an impact on the livelihood of the riverine tribal community, which predominantly are weavers and cultivators.

10.1. Indigenous Peoples Plan for various stages of Project Cycle

The following Table 10.1.summarises IPDP stages throughout the project cycle

Table 0-1: Indigenous Peoples Plan for various stages of Project Cycle

Stages	Procedures	Activities & Outcome
Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify concerns/issues in relation to the project activities through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of a list of issues during the social screening and scoping process
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate with Autonomous District Councils/GaonPanchayat to carry out Free, Prior, Informed Consultation at the village level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information dissemination on the project and brief account of project implementation plans and framework held on February 7th
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize consultation with STs to inform about the project activities and benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder consultations and FGDs held at Majuli during the SIA.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify key areas of constraints that may be improved through the project and develop detailed plan for tribal development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rate of poverty and periodic floods in the area has an adverse impact on the livelihood of the tribe who mostly dwell near the bank of the river. Project will facilitate access to short-term and long-term economic opportunities, particularly to women weavers. Both sites, in North Guwahati and Majuli has huge potential for tourism. It is likely that tourism will expand more in these areas with the improvement of IWT.
Implementation	One-time additional financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 to SC/ST PAFs who are displaced and require to relocate due to the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13 no. of PAFs (SC) accruing the benefit.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment to members from tribal community in carrying out actual construction work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of STs employed
Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of terminals and ferry services to attract and promote tourism Free Prior and Informed Consultation with the tribal communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of tourists visiting historic sites, areas, museums, other heritage attractions using the ferry

Stages	Procedures	Activities & Outcome
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of ST/SC and other vulnerable groups, and skill up-gradation for institutional strengthening. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training calendar to be prepared Number of trainings undertaken Number of tribal members trained
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment generation for ST in related sub project activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of ST employed undertaking various activities under the project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help build linkages with major government schemes for skill enhancement and improvement of ferry services (Jibondinga scheme). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of STs that have availed the Jibondinga scheme or similar incentivization schemes.
GRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including a member of the ADC in the sixth schedule area in the GRC, to address R&R and land related disputes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of grievances brought forward in ST areas and addressed.

10.2. Other key areas of interventions for promotion of Culture & Heritage

Lack of access to economic opportunities and economic disparity of tribal population seems to be entrenched in Majuli. Furthermore, ineffective IWT services and lack of connectivity has rendered the place inaccessible for social enterprises such as tourism. While considering the tourist potentials in these areas, AIWTDS can further explore the possibility of promoting the tribal communities unique cultural and traditional practices, handlooms and handicrafts at the terminals and ferries operated by IWT. At the same time measures must be in built to preserve their cultural diversity by ensuring minimal or no over intrusion to culture zones. Some of the possible measures that IWT may consider are:

- Ferry boats and terminals can be further developed and enriched by display of paintings, wall art and artefacts of indigenous groups.
- Special zones and artefact centres can be arranged in the terminal areas to create opportunities to display and sell products of indigenous communities.
- Guides can be selected from the indigenous community, trained and supported to guide tourists accessing the information desk at the terminals.

Chapter .11 Labour, Health and Safety

Often developmental activities call for supply of labour forces and attract workers from different parts of the country. If not but to check, such trends can become a heavy burden on the resources, infrastructure, capital, social fabric, culture and economy of the affected area.

Assam serves as the most important corridor that connects North-Eastern region to the rest of India, and India to its neighbouring countries. Due to its geographical placement, Assam is already subjected to severe migrations (interstate and cross border migration) from neighbouring areas, putting severe strain on the existing resources and its limited land area. Mass protests held against the recently tabled "Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016" which seeks to legitimize the status of illegal immigrants, is a testimonial of prevalent social conflicts within the community which can easily be exacerbated by the influx of labours.

The State also reports higher instances of poverty and unemployment. Despite the abundant supply of raw materials, the lack of proper infrastructure limits Assam's potential to a producer rather than a distributor of profitable end products.

Another challenge salient to Assam is the population displacements due to floods. The Brahmaputra River poses a significant challenge to riparian communities who are often forced to move, due to floods. They are faced with heavy losses of property, land, household, agricultural products, animals and life, often causing severe economic and social distress to the inhabitants. Furthermore, insurgency and social conflicts in the recent past puts heavy strain on the social and economic equilibrium of the State.

11.1. Labour Influx Risk Assessment

The exact number of skilled and unskilled labourers required for the construction works on site is not yet clear. But the influx of workers and followers can lead to adverse social and environmental impacts on local communities, especially if the communities are rural, remote or small. However, the current project for development of IWT involves both rural and urban areas of Assam. While some Ghats are located in typical urban centres like Guwahati and Jorhat, others are located in remote rural settings of Majuli. Furthermore, IWT services offers one of the most important modes of connectivity for multiple sections of population, especially in rural areas.

Out of the total migrants, the interstate migrant into Assam contributes about 2.39 per cent and 1.93 per cent during 1991 and 2001. In both years, Bihar contributed to the highest volume of interstate migrants as about 36.31 per cent and 33.50 per cent respectively, followed by West Bengal (17.62 per cent and 19.19 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (10.17 per cent and 9.72 per cent). According to the 2011 Census, net interstate migration rate for Assam during 1991-2011 is estimated at -2.02%. The share of interstate migration has increased from -0.69% to -2.02% from 1991 to 2011. Influx of migrants from the different states of India can be attributed to the existence of labour market and employment prospects in the destination area.

Based on this assessment, potential adverse impacts of labour influx have been enumerated below:-

- Labour influx may influence the demographic composition of the existing mass of population in riparian areas, where there already seems to be a decline of man-land ratio, shortage of food, settlement pattern, and ethnic differences. Furthermore, two

priority sites, namely Lachit Ghat and North Guwahati Ghatare located at Kamrup (M) district which has a significant population density of 1313 density/km².

- Increased demand and competition for local social and health services, as well as for goods and services, which can lead to price hikes and crowding out of local consumers. SIA of three priority sites indicated low capacity of the community to manage and absorb the incoming labour force. This is particularly relevant for Assam, as it already deals with such risk from cross border and interstate migration.
- Bearing in mind the present socio-political environment, temporary labour influx due to the project may amplify social conflicts between the local community and the construction migrant workers.
- Project may result in increased rates of illicit behaviour and harassment, which is a real threat for Assam which has reported high incidence of crime against women according to the National Crime Record Bureau.
- SIA of three priority sites revealed that the project will directly impact the livelihood of affected families who earn their living through petty businesses and agricultural activities (marginal/small) in the project area. It is therefore imperative to ensure that the PAPs can reconstruct their livelihood. The temporary labour influx may increase competition for jobs and have an impact on wage distribution.

While most of these potential impacts are identified in the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) carried out for the sub-projects, they may become fully known only after a project contractor is appointed to take decisive actions on sourcing the required labour force. It is vital to develop a dynamic plan for addressing risks associated with labour influx before the stipulated work starts. It is also important to update such plans as necessary to reflect project improvements and developments that result from the course of project implementation. Overall, adequate monitoring and adaptive management of the potential impacts from labour influx are crucial for properly addressing and mitigating the risks involved.

11.2. Recommended Mitigating Measures

- The Project contractor to ensure equal payment for equal work and no discrimination in hiring based on gender, age, or ethnicity
- The most effective mitigation measure against labour influx is to reduce it. Unskilled workers are available in plenty, and many of them are migrating in search of employment. The contractor is responsible for recruitment of labourers for construction work. Specifications on employment of local workforce including women should be reflected in the civil works bidding documents and subsequent contracts to ensure that the contractors fulfil these commitments. Locals including women may be screened further for skills, and adequate orientations can be provided to recruit for the work. AIWTDS can prepare a roster of interested workers and their skills. The lists can be provided to contractors at the pre-bid meetings for recruitment consideration.
- The project contractor needs to prepare a site-specific Labour Influx Management Plan and/or a Workers' Camp Management Plan. This plan will include specific measures that will be undertaken to minimize the impact on the local community, including elements such as worker codes of conduct, grievance redressal, skills development, training programs and awareness generation on HIV/AIDS and gender-based violence (GBV) for the workers and host community. A Workers' Camp

Management Plan will also address specific aspects of the establishment and operation of the workers' camps in compliance with relevant labour laws. The plan should include appropriate screening and monitoring mechanisms for addressing non-compliance.

- Adequate measures will be taken to ensure safety and security of women within the community and at the construction site. A security personnel will be deployed at the construction sites, and emergency nos. including contact details of local law enforcement officers, project's helpline no., existing state-run women helpline nos. will be prominently displayed at the site. The contractors will ensure that an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) for each establishment is set-up to meet their corporate requirement and legal mandate under the Sexual Harassment at the Workplace Act, 2013.
- Health problems of the workers should be taken care of by providing basic health-care facilities through health centres temporarily set up for the construction camp. The health centre should have the requisite staff, free medicines and minimum medical facilities to tackle first-aid requirements or minor accidental cases, linkage with nearest higher order hospital to refer patients of major illnesses and critical cases.
- Awareness camps on HIV/AIDS for both, construction workers and neighbouring villages must be organised at regular intervals by NGOs empanelled with NACO.
- It is expected that among the women workers there will be mothers with infants and small children. The provision of a day care crèche as per the Building and Other Construction Workers (regulation of employment and conditions of service) act, 1996 is the contractor's responsibility. The crèche should be provided with trained women to look after the children.
- In case work schedule extends up till night, it should be ensured that women workers are exempted night shifts.
- Media/IEC Specialist at the PMU must prepare and disseminate IEC materials on labour welfare and compliance. Additionally, the supervision consultant and PIU must monitor the labour standard compliance during the construction phase, as per the format provided in **Annexure.7**. The PIU with the support of the supervision consultant must document and furnish a monthly report on labour standard compliances including implementation of site-specific Labour Influx Management Plan/ Workers' Camp Management Plan and construction induced grievances to the PMU.

The following **Table no11.1**. Describes the cross-cutting mitigation measures related to labour influx to be adopted for each priority site under the AIWT project:

Table 01-1.Labour influx-cross-cutting issues	
Elements	Measures
Assess the magnitude of labour influx, relevant contextual factors, and related legal & institutional framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unskilled workers are expected to be largely recruited locally in the project area. All these locally recruited will continue living in their homes, except where work sites are far away from their settlements, in which case they would reside in the labour camps, as would workers from outside the immediate alignment.

Contractually bind the Contractor to carry out social impact mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Contractor is explicitly required under its contract to abide by the provisions of the site-specific SMP. • Before work begins, the Contractor is required to obtain approval for its Contractor's camp, including plan for implementation of social and environmental risks, including labour influx. • The works contract specifies the sanctions that the Contractor will face if the contractor-related provisions of the site-specific SMP is not adhered to, including by sub-contractors. • The Contractor is required to have specific and qualified key staff (Social expert) to manage social mitigation and implement the project's safeguard instruments. The contractor safeguards expert will be responsible to verify compliance with and implementation of all mitigation measures. Physical works can only commence once these key staff are engaged.
Establish a mandatory Code of Conduct for workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Contractor must establish and enforce the employees' Code of Conduct (CoC), including prevention of HIV/AIDS/STCs, prohibition of gender-related violence, treatment of minors, and other behaviours affecting community residents. PMU will review and approve the CoC before physical works commence. • The Contractor is required to implement the CoC. • The Contractor's social team is required to provide training to all workers on the CoC. The training will be applied to 100% of the workers. PMU will monitor compliance.
Reporting and auditing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PMU will prepare regular reports on the Contractor's compliance with all social impact mitigation plans.
SOCIAL IMPACTS	
Potential Adverse Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Aggravation or exploitation of social conflicts	The SIA of the pre-identified sites have carefully analysed and taken into account pre-existing cultural or social differences among groups in the project area.
Increased burden on public service provision, increasing costs to or crowding out the local population	Labor camps will provide their own water supply, electricity, wastewater treatment, solid waste disposal, medical services and transportation services, with no negative impacts on the supply of such services to local residents.
Resettlement, compensation related to labour camps	Sites for labour camps in project areas are most often on land leased for the duration of project execution, thereby avoiding any land acquisition.

Increased risk of communicable diseases	The Contractor's social team is required to provide training to all workers on HIV/AIDS/STD prevention, in coordination with the local health service and with additional support of specialized entities in the project area. The training will be applied to 100% of the workers. PMU monitoring agent will monitor compliance.
Gender-based violence and misconduct	The Contractor is required to fully enforce compliance by its workers with the Code of Conduct, GBV action plan, including application of sanctions.
Illicit behaviour and crime affecting the local population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Contractor is required to monitor the entry and exit of all personnel and visitors in and out of the labour camp. • PMU and the Contractor will maintain outreach to law enforcement and legal services for women, children and teenagers, to facilitate prompt and effective responses when needed. • The Grievance Redress Mechanism includes a specific mandate to address any kinds of gender-based violence.
Child labour and school dropout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The works contract includes a clause prohibiting the economic exploitation of minors and employment that is deemed dangerous, which interferes with education and/or risks their health or physical mental, spiritual moral or social development.
Camp-related traffic and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Contractor in and around the camps, must provide signage, traffic control personnel, barriers, lighting, reflectors, proper pedestrian access, and public information on grievances. • In reviewing the terminal design, the PMU will undertake a safety audit. • Contractor will prepare a Traffic Management Plan which will require approval by the PIUs.
Labour conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Contractor will be required to prepare and obtain approval of an Occupational Safety and Health (OHS) plan for its workers at the work site and in the labour camps. • The Contractor must abide by the applicable labour laws of India and the norms for design, construction and management of labour camps per "Labour Accommodation: Processes and Standards", a Guidance Note by IFC and the EBRD, found at the following link: http://www.ebrd.com/downloads/about/sustainability/Workers_accommodation.pdf
Closure and site restoration	The work camps' closure and site restoration, including removal of buildings and ancillary facilities, rehabilitation of access ways, removal of all materials and equipment, restoration of the topography to its original state, and replanting of trees and other vegetation should be a part of the contractor's Workers' Camp Management Plan.

11.3. Relevant Labour Laws applicable during Construction

The construction sites and camp sites established by the contractor needs to comply with all applicable labour laws, some which are listed below.

Table 01-2 : Relevant Labour laws

1.	The Payment of Gratuity Act 1972	Gratuity is payable to an employee under the Act on satisfaction of certain conditions on separation if an employee has completed 5 years' service or more or on death at the rate of 15 days wages for every completed year of service. The Act is applicable to all establishments employing 10 or more employees.
2.	Trade Union Act 1926	The Act lays down the procedure for registration of trade unions of workmen and employers. The Trade Unions registered under the Act have been given certain immunities from civil and criminal liabilities.
3.	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923	The Act provides for compensation in case of injury, disease or death arising out of and during the course of employment.
4.	The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996	All the establishments who carry on any building or other construction work and employ 10 or more workers are covered under these Acts. All such establishments are required to pay cess at the rate not exceeding 2% of the cost of construction as may be notified by the Government. The Employer of the establishment is required to provide safety measures at the building or construction work and other welfare measures, such as Canteens, First – Aid facilities, Ambulance, Housing accommodations for workers near the work place etc. The Employer to whom the Act applies has to obtain a registration certificate from the Registering Officer appointed by the Government.
5.	Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act; 1986	The Act prohibits employment of children below 14 years of age in certain occupations and processes and provides for regulation of employment of children in all other occupations and processes. Employment of Child Labour is prohibited in the Building and Construction Industry.
6.	Inter-State Migrant Workmen's (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979	The Act is applicable to an establishment which employs 5 or more inter-state migrant workmen through an intermediary (who has recruited workmen in one state for employment in the establishment situated in another state). The Inter-State migrant workmen, in an establishment to which this Act becomes applicable, are required to be provided certain facilities such as housing, medical aid, travelling expenses from home upto the establishment and back, etc.
7.	Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act 1970	The Act provides for certain welfare measures to be provided by the Contractor to contract labour and in case the Contractor fails to provide, the same are required to be provided, by the Principal Employer by law. The Principal Employer is required to take Certificate of Registration and the Contractor is required to take license from the designated Officer. The Act is applicable to the establishments or Contractor of Principal Employer

		if they employ 20 or more contract labour.
8.	Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013:	This Act defines sexual harassment in the workplace, provides for an enquiry procedure in case of complaints and mandates the setting up of an Internal Complaints Committee or a Local Complaints Committee
9.	Minimum Wages Act 1948	The Employer is supposed to pay not less than the Minimum Wages fixed by appropriate Government as per provisions of the Act if the employment is a scheduled employment. Construction of Buildings, Roads, Runways are scheduled employments.
10.	Payment of Wages Act 1936	It lays down the mode, manner and by what date the wages are to be paid, what deductions can be made from the wages of the workers.
11.	Employer's Liability Act, 1938	This Act protects workmen who bring suits for damages against employers in case of injuries endured in the course of employment. Such injuries could be on account of negligence on the part of the employer or persons employed by them in maintenance of all machinery, equipment etc. in healthy and sound condition.
12.	Employees State Insurance Act 1948	The Act provides for certain benefits to insured employees and their families in case of sickness, maternity and disablement arising out of an employment injury. The Act applies to all employees in factories (as defined) or establishments which may be so notified by the appropriate Government. The Act provides for the setting up of an Employees' State Insurance Fund, which is to be administered by the Employees State Insurance Corporation. Contributions to the Fund are paid by the employer and the employee at rates as prescribed by the Central Government. The Act also provides for benefits to dependents of insured persons in case of death as a result of an employment injury.
13.	The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963	This Act provides for the employer's liability and responsibility to pay compensation to employees where workmen sustain personal injuries in the course of employment.
14.	Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act 1946	It is applicable to all establishments employing 100 or more workmen (employment size reduced by some of the States and Central Government to 50). The Act provides for laying down rules governing the conditions of employment by the Employer on matters provided in the Act and get the same certified by the designated Authority.

Chapter.12.Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Monitoring and evaluation of the project activities is to be done in a period manner (monthly/quarterly/ half yearly/annually) to ensure that the set milestones of the project are met with and in line with the requirements of the SMF/RPF/IPDF and sub-project specific RAP/IPDP. The project is responsible for internal monitoring on regular basis with the help of Social Development team in the Project Management Unit (PMU) of AIWTDS.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will carry out concurrent monitoring of RAP implementation through the PIU and prepare monthly and quarterly progress report in terms of physical and financial progress. Additionally, the monitoring process will also look into: grievance management; public consultation and information dissemination to PAPs on benefits; income restoration activities, community monitoring of the Jibondinga Scheme and compliance of safety measures; labour standard compliance of all physical investments; training and capacity building; citizen engagement to assess users' satisfaction; GBV and gender mainstreaming. The monthly internal monitoring reports will be submitted to PMU by the end of 1st week of the subsequent calendar month. The progress report will be reviewed by the PMU and comments if any, will be communicated to PIU for immediate action.

The General Consultants of the PMU will take over the charge of supervising and monitoring the activities of the project during the time of implementation, which will include supporting and guiding the implementation and compliance on safeguards; documentation of various processes related to the implementation of RAP cum IPDP; sensitization and helping build capacity of the AIWTDS officials towards the implementation of the RAP cum IPDP provisions and assisting the social specialists of PIU in preparing monthly progress and quarterly process documentation reports. The technical supervision consultant will supervise and monitor labour standard compliance during the construction phase.

They will conduct periodic site visits to identify potential challenges faced in the project implementation and support to take timely corrective measures, if needed. A copy of the quarterly report will be made available to the World Bank by the PMU.

Services of an External Consultancy agency (third party) viz "Safeguard Monitoring Consultants (SMC) will be deployed to carry out external evaluation, of the environmental and social safeguard aspects, on a quarterly basis. They will especially monitor implementation and impact of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and other social and environmental safeguard aspects, including user satisfaction of ferry services from the perspective of safety, security and convenience of the passengers. Regarding land acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan, (RAP) implementation, following aspects will be monitored. (Annexure-5- ToR of Safeguard Monitoring Consultants)

- i. Randomly verify the process followed in determining the compensation in line with the provisions of LARR including the inputs from the independent valuer;
- ii. Verify timely payment of compensation to the landowners once the compensation awards are made. Participate in some of the compensation distribution meetings to ascertain the process followed for distribution of compensation cheques;
- iii. Verify the process followed in the dissemination and administration of reimbursement of stamp duty or taxes in case those who buy alternative lands and houses out of compensation money;
- iv. Verify the process followed for dealing with those cases where severance of lands are involved;

- v. Ascertain how the various provisions including payment of additional compensation in case of delay in completing the land acquisition process are administered under RFCTLARR 2013;
- vi. Follow up on the status for dealing with grievances related to compensation rates;
- vii. Follow-up on the progress in land acquisition in relation to civil work time table and report any likely delays which will affect the timely handing over of the lands to the contractors in accordance with the contract provisions;
- viii. Report on any additional land acquisition requirements due to changes in route alignment or implementation of any associated facilities that are listed in this TOR;
- ix. Any others tasks that are appropriate for dealing with land acquisition and compensation payment.
- x. Verify and ascertain that the Entitlements as available in the Entitlement Matrix are administered to the various category of PAPs;
- xi. Ascertain that the various proposals made in RAP to mitigate the impacts are implemented in the manner it was described in the RAP;
- xii. Ascertain how various suggestion and concerns raised by the local people during consultations are incorporated or addressed during the project implementation;
- xiii. Report on the Status of completion of reconstruction of affected community assets prior to handing over of the land to the contractor;
- xiv. Report on the functioning of grievance redress mechanism to deal with the complainants grievances related to RAP implementation;
- xv. Review the functioning of Data Base Management to track the implementation progress;
- xvi. Review the periodical internal monitoring reports and identify any gaps in reporting or delay in implementation progress;
- xvii. Verify the coordination between civil work contracts and RAP implementation to ensure that encumbrance free stretches are handing over to the contractors;
- xviii. Monitor the role of consultants and NGOs in RAP implementation and identify any improvements required and suggestion for their services;
- xix. Monitor the progress in providing unskilled jobs to the PAPs and local people;
- xx. Participate in the meetings and consultations carried out by the implementing agency or carry out independent consultations to get first hand feedback from the affected and local people on the project implementation in general and RAP Implementation in particular;
- xxi. Report on any additional R&R impacts due to changes in route alignment or implementation of any associated facilities that are listed in this TOR;
- xxii. Any others tasks that are appropriate to deal with resettlement impacts and PAPs/local villagers concerns;
- xxiii. Report other social safeguard issues such incidence of child labour, gender based violence, unequal wages, unhealthy work camps posing health or security hazards to the workers, etc.

12.1. Monitoring indicators for measuring social development outcomes

The indicative monitoring indicators for RAP implementation will be: land acquired (ha) - private; land transferred (ha) - government; issue of ID cards; number of PAPs received full R&R assistance (titleholders); number of PAPs received full R&R assistance (non-titleholders); number of families provided alternative resettlement house; number of vulnerable people received additional support; number of payments disbursed on joint names; number of women PAPs who have receive compensation and R&R assistances; number of PAPs (sex disaggregated) who've received training on skill development; number of CPRs relocated; and number of grievance received and resolved. The indicative monitoring indicators for financial monitoring will be: amount paid as land compensation; amount paid as structure compensation; amount paid as R&R assistances; and amount

spent on common property resources. Some of the monitoring indicators for social development activities within other components of the project are:

- Beneficiaries (sex disaggregated, differently abled, and senior citizens) satisfied with [specified dimensions e.g. access, quality of services, responsiveness to needs, quality of facilities] (%)
- % of women respondents interviewed for the satisfaction survey.
- Percentage of grievances satisfactorily resolved within stipulated timeframe: 70%
- Dedicated helpline for the project established and working.
- No. and type of IEC activities undertaken to disseminate information on GRM
- No. and nature of complaints received from women.
- MoU with exiting women helpline nos. and/or prominent NGOs to report complaints of harassment.
- ICC constituted at all establishments related to the project.
- No. of SHW cases adjudicated by ICC and resolved.
- Equity of access to key services through IWT (including health, education and economic centres)
- No. of vessels operating that have: seats for all passengers; life jackets for all passengers; safety instructions; secure spaces for goods
- No. of vessels that have disability access
- No. of long distance vessels with toilet facilities with disability access
- Display boards about boat schedules and strict adherence to the same.
- No. of SHG applicants availing the Jibondinga Scheme
- No. of women entrepreneur applicants availing the Jibondinga Scheme
- No of operators refused licences to operate because of non-compliance of safety provisions (percentage of total applicants) under the SOP.
- No. of skilled/ unskilled/ professional women employed in the project construction works.
- No. of female employees who have accessed employee welfare schemes and benefits under labour laws.
- No. of trainings and awareness camps on GBV and HIV/AIDS organised at the construction sites.
- No. of trainings for vessel crews and IWT staff on GRM including RTI, labour standard compliance including HR policies, safety and security of women users (including gender sensitization), and passenger services for differently abled, senior citizens, women and children.

Chapter 13. Budget estimates for Social Management Plan including R&R costs

Table 03 -1: Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance Budget for 3 Priority Sites

Sl. No.	Items	Unit @	Total Units	Cost unit Rs.	Amount in Rs.
Structure (Residential, Commercial, Res-cum-Comm) of Non - Titleholders					
1	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure	100000	11	100000	1100000
2	One-time rehabilitation grant of Rs. 25,000 for reconstruction of affected shop.	25000	11	25000	275000
3	One-time subsistence allowance of Rs. 18,000/-	18000	13	18000	234000
4	Shifting assistance of Rs. 10,000/-	10000	13	10000	130000
5	Temporary loss of livelihood during construction (kiosks/vendors)	50000	20	50000	1000000
6	One-time rehabilitation grant of Rs. 25,000/- for relocation of kiosk/vendors	25000	2	25000	50000
7	Assistance to Tenant (Residential, Commercial and Res-Commercial Structure)	No.	0	0	0
Loss of Employment (Wage-earners, workers/ employees)					
8	Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3000/- for each employee equivalent to 25 days of MAW for a period of 3 months	3000 x3	10	9000	90000
	Training Cost for vocation skill improvement	10000	13	10000	130000
Loss of livelihood					
9	Provision of vocation training	10000	13	10000	130000
Additional amount for vulnerable group					
10	One-time financial assistance	50000	10	50000	500000
Loss of CPR					
11	Replacement cost	Sq.mtr	NIL		0
Sub-Total					36,39,000
					3.37million

Table 03 -2 : RAP & IPDP Implementation Budget for 3 priority sites			
Sl. No.	Items	Cost	Amount in Rs.
1	Institutional Cost (RAP & IPDP)	Lump sum	3360000
2	Awareness on HIV/AIDS and GBV	Lump sum	300000
3	Capacity building of implementing agency	Lump sum	500000
4	Cost of External M&E agency	Lump sum	300000
5	Dissemination of project information and project progress by PIU	Lump sum	1000000
	Sub-total		5460000
			5.46 million

Total Costs = 3.37 + 5.46 = 8.83 million

Chapter 14 .Civil Works and Social Impacts

The construction work of phase I for developing state of the art international standards IWT Terminals at Guwahati, North Guwahati and Apahalamukh by the Directorate of Inland Water Transport, Govt. of Assam under the World Bank funded Assam Inland Water Transport Project (AIWTP) is set to be started. The AIWTDS is in the process of preparation of Detailed Project Report and the Bid Document for the development of the upcoming proposed state of the art riverside transport terminals proposed at the locations of Guwahati, North Guwahati, and Apahalamukh in the phase I of the development. The preliminary estimates cost of the works combined for the development of these terminals shall be approx INR 210 Cr. This would be major landmark for the entire state of Assam.

The envisaged/ proposed state of the art terminals shall comprise of a multi-storeyed terminal complex which will contain adequate facilities and amenities, provisions for berthing, boarding & de-boarding of passengers, loading & unloading of cargo, bank protection, navigation aids and other auxiliary support systems.

In order to increase the last mile connectivity, approach road to terminals connecting nearby main roads shall also be undertaken in this development. The terminal components (comprising of fixed and modular floating structures) shall be designed in such a way that modularization of design elements is feasible and these customizable design models can be used and developed for future infrastructural interventions. The terminal development shall be developed following the EPC(Engineering, Procurement Construction) DBB (Design Bid Build), BOQ contract basis process of construction based on the recommendations drawn from the outgoing consultancy assignments.

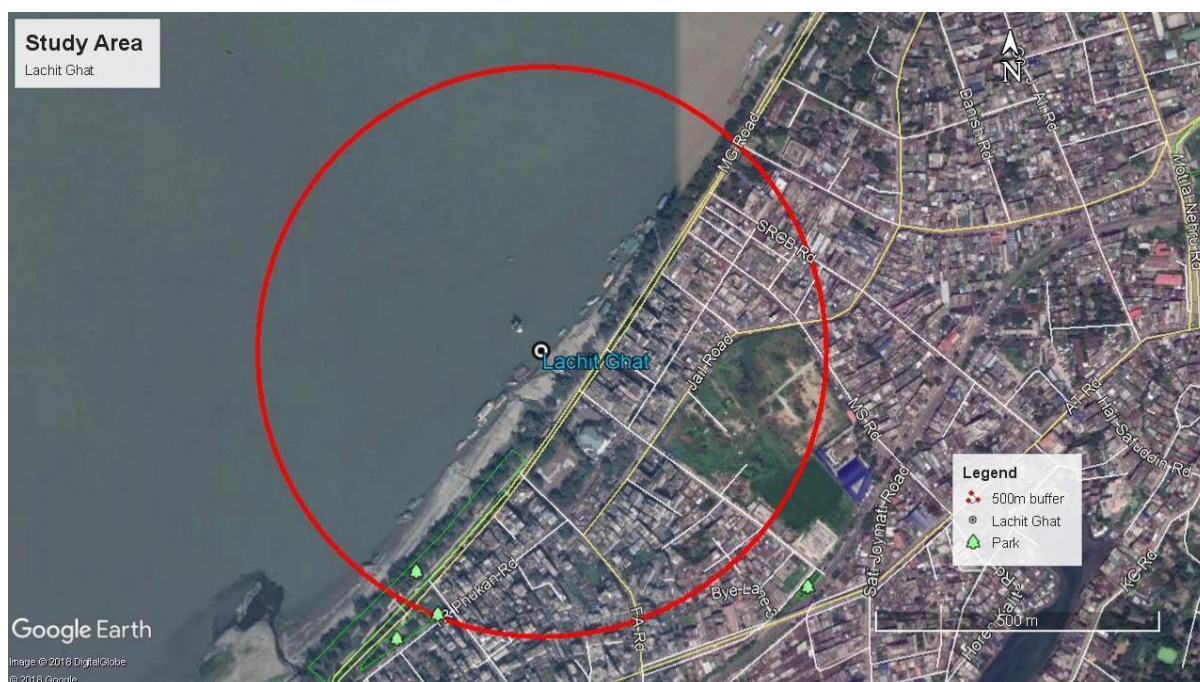
The terminals shall be developed in such a way that the ferry services can be operated for all the seasons of the year (monsoon and lean) concerning to the perennial availability of the services to the commuters. The provisions made in the designs of the terminals shall be such that it will be suitable for the female commuters (pregnant women etc) as well as differently – abled people giving them easiness while commuting. The provisions of giving the touch of regional culture and protection of cultural heritage sites are also made so as to promote the local culture and promote tourism.

The state of the art terminals shall include Terminal complex with required facilities and amenities provisions for berthing, boarding & de-boarding of passengers/loading & unloading of cargo, bank protection, navigation aids and other auxiliary support systems. In order to increase the last mile connectivity, approach road to terminals connecting nearby main roads will also be undertaken very soon. The terminal components (comprising of fixed and modular floating structures) are designed in such a way that modularization of design elements is feasible & these customizable design models can be used and developed for future infrastructural interventions. The upcoming three terminal design options are developed considering following options as per the possibility of annual siltation and Pneumatic Ramps with

- 1.Fixed berthing line and Floating ramp design
2. Varying berthing line and Floating ramp design
3. Moving Berthing line and Fixed ramp design;

The terminal development will be developed following EPC (Engineering, Procurement Construction) /DBB (Design Bid Build)/ BOQ contract basis process of construction)

Figure 14-1 : PIA of Lachit Ghat –Google Earth maps



The impact of construction sites of these Ghats in the PIA tends to attract more attention, due to their importance to the passengers using the water transport for various purposes including economic activities taking place in the villages. Typical negative impacts during construction works include shifting of the Ghat to an adjacent site for continuing the transport services during the construction phase. This will not be a problem in any of these three priority Ghats as the adjacent areas can be used as alternative Ghats. Some traffic facilitation and provision for parking etc need to be arranged. Sufficient alternatives are available in all the 3 locations.

Figure 14-2 : PIA Map-North Guwahati



Figure 14-3 : Aphalamugh PIA (source- Google earth Map)

14.1. Provisions for Labourers in the Construction phase

The construction sites will be established by the contractor which needs to comply with all applicable National laws. Accordingly, specific recommendations are being made for the construction camp workers.

During the project implementation phase, labour, health and safety are some of the major areas where risks may emerge and mitigation measures have to be planned. The construction contractor is responsible for providing temporary residential accommodation and other necessary infrastructure facilities as per the Building and Other Construction Workers (regulation of employment and conditions of service) act, 1996. Women may participate as unskilled laborers during construction and steps may be taken to ensure their health and safety.

The construction contractor is responsible for hiring their labour force who may or may not be locally sourced. Thus, an influx of male and female migrant workers and their families is anticipated. Foreseeing the involvement of women both directly and indirectly in the construction activities, certain measures are required to be taken towards welfare of labourers in general and well-being of women and children in particular during the construction phase, as discussed in chapter 11.

The construction phase is expected to be completed by 18 months. During this phase no significant negative impacts are, other than those discussed above are expected to impact the users

Chapter 15 .Conclusions and Recommendations

This Project viz 'Assam Inland Water Transport Project' is the outcome of Government of Assam's decision to transform the quality of inland water transport services, with the support of World Bank . This is categorised as an 'A 'category project and this SIA and Resettlement Action Plan cum indigenous people Development Plan (RAP & IPDP) is prepared to predict, assess and analyse the possible positive and negative social safeguard impacts anticipated during the construction and operation of the three priority locations. Such predictions will help in proposing possible mitigation measures for negative impacts identified in terms of their social, economic and cultural status.

In the 1st phase of implementation, three Ghats viz Lachit Ghat and North Guwahati Ghat in Guwahati Division and Aphalamugh Ghat in Dibrugarh Division were selected and this Study is based on them. As per the DPR, most of the construction works are limited to the river area, but some land in the riverside is also required for approach road, parking etc. There is enough Government land available in the River banks, but some commercial squatters occupies the land and need to be shifted during construction phase. But they will be given advance notice to vacate and will be compensated for the loss of structures and loss of livelihood as per the entitlement matrix, prepared in line with the World Bank OP 4.12 and RFCTLARR 2013 and Assam LARR Rule 2015. The Compensation package to squatters includes - replacement cost of structures, shifting allowance, and Livelihood loss/restoration compensation, additional R&R allowances for SC/ST and training allowance/supports.

The Compensation package to squatters includes - replacement cost of structures, shifting allowance, and Livelihood loss/restoration compensation, additional R&R allowances for SC/ST and training allowance/supports.

There are 13 such commercial squatters running small tea shops / pan shops in temporary sheds and kiosks, identified to be shifted to adjacent places. Some Common Property Resources such as a water kiosk, parking area and a ticket counter etc will be impacted in Lachit Ghat area, which can allowed to continue or shifted to the other side of the same compound, as per the technical design proposed for the Ghat.

Vulnerable categories occupying the project area and are eligible for compensations as per World Bank norms, which is one time compensation of INR 50000/-per family. But there are no such families occupying within the project area of these 3 priority Ghats. Skill training/Skill up gradation trainings based on the TNA exercises will be organised in the PIA, for increasing the skills of members of the affected families to engage in meaningful livelihood, with the support of NGOs implementing the RAP. Women in the PAF will get special supports for such training.

A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established within AIWTDS and the Divisional offices will be strengthened as Project Implementation units. Adding an E.&S Cell for coordinating the field level activities related to the implementation of the SMP/RAP cum IPDP, with the assistance from a supporting NGO, deployed for the purpose.

Several Social safeguard measures were incorporated in to this project and following steps will be ensured;

- To minimize the risks and improve effective and inclusive engagement with the project affected parties and facilitate appropriate and timely sharing of project information with the stakeholders, Community Consultations will be done throughout the project life cycle.
- All complaints related to the Project will be addressed effectively through multiple grievance uptake channels setup in Grievance Redress mechanism (GRM). There will be specific procedures for Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Indigenous people's issues.
- IWT will be a "Gender sensitive water transport system", ensuring a very strong Gender Action Plan to address various gender issues such as :
 - Women & children /aged/ disabled friendly designs for seating, storing items, wash rooms, approach bridges, waiting area, lighting, surveillance cameras etc in the Ghats and ferry services. Boat crew will be given gender sensitization training and safety training. If required, Women special boat services will be considered on demand. Steps will be taken to limit overcrowding, put display boards to improve awareness of women rights and GRM, ensure By-stander vigilance to enhance the safety of the travel environment. Use regulatory powers to check quality improvement and monitoring of vessels-both public and private through regular checking and reporting by checking inspectors as well as through social auditing. Women and other vulnerable groups, whose livelihood is affected, will be given skill development training, including cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food. Women will be provided equal opportunities in project work sites and compliance with various labour welfare legislations which mandate the contractor to provide facilities encouraging women to join the workforce, such as those pertaining to creches, working conditions and remuneration etc will be ensured.
- World Bank's safeguard policy statement for indigenous People, ensures a process of free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples to (a) avoid potentially adverse effects on the Indigenous Peoples' communities; or (b) when avoidance is not feasible, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects. It also ensures that the Indigenous Peoples receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate and gender and intergenerational inclusive. Some of the special privileges ensured in the design includes the following:
 - Organize consultation with STs to inform about the project activities and benefits (eg in Majuli islands). Employment to members from tribal community in carrying out actual construction work. Employment generation for ST in related sub project activities. Help build linkages with major government schemes for skill enhancement and improvement of ferry services (Jibondinga scheme. Including a member of the ADC in the sixth schedule area in the GRC, to address R&R and land related disputes etc
- The SIA revealed the ignorance of local workers about labour welfare laws and Labour unions are not reported from any of these villages, except in one place. The contractor needs to comply with all applicable labour laws and ensure all welfare measures to ensure well-being of labourers especially women. Prevalence of Sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS will be prevented through awareness camps for persons, both in and around the construction camps.
- All safeguard measures to manage the risks of Labour Influx management will also be ensured by the Divisional E&S Cell, with the support of NGOs.

Recommendations:

Stakeholder Consultations with the community, does not raise much resentments against the Project as it is beneficial to all of them .In fact all of them welcome the project. Even the negatively impacted PAPs welcome the project in spite of the negative impact on their livelihood which they recognise to be only temporary during the construction phase and the compensation packages offered are sufficient to cut across the difficulties.. In fact when the Ghats and ferry service improve, there will be all round development in the society around, leading to better chances to improve their livelihood pursuits.

The Social safeguards envisaged in the Project are sufficient enough to safeguard the interest of all concerned and the implementing agency need to take utmost care to implement the same, carefully .Timely review and monitoring by the authorities concerned will help to ensure this.

Further expansion of the Project to cover other Ghats and provide improved services to all the people in Assam will be a long term motto of the AIWTDS mobilising resources from appropriate channels. The new institutional framework developed as part of this project is wide enough to accommodate addition of all Ghats in a time bound manner. Assam being a land of landscaping beauty and riverine stretch criss-crossing the State provides immense opportunities for Tourism development which need to be explored. The project is opening new vistas of development for the State providing several livelihood opportunities for their men and women, if appropriately tuned.

The Project framework provides several convergent actions to facilitate gender development and Area development in general, if used appropriately .AIWTDS with a vision and mission will be able to take this forward.