

EXECUTIVE SUMMERY

SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (SMF), RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF), INDIGENOUS PEOPLE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (IPDF)

1. Project Context

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).

This report comprises of the Social Management Framework (SMF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Indigenous People Development Framework (IPDF) and Gender Development Strategy for all project investments. The RPF has been prepared for construction of terminals and ancillary infrastructure such as road access, terminal buildings and other amenities for differently abled, women, children, old and infirm (Component 3).

5 priority terminals have been identified under Component 3(a) of the project. Site identification and planning for 3 priority terminals sites namely LachitGhat, North Guwahati and Aphalamukh is completed which will be developed in the first 18 months of the project. The remaining two priority sites, namely Kamlabari and Neamati are still under consideration for finalization and planning of design at initial stage. Other terminal sites under Component 3 (b) are yet to be identified and construction will be undertaken during phase two of the project. Thus, a consolidated RAP/IPDP has been prepared for the 3 identified locations in phase 1: Lachit Ghat, North Guwahati and Aphalamukh.

1.1. 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.

1.2. Socio Economic Profile of Assam

The population of Assam is about 31,169,272 of which 15,954,927 are males and 15,214,345 are females. The sex ratio is 954 which is better than national average of 940 and under 6 years sex ratio is 957, again slightly better than national average of 914. The literacy rate in Assam is 73.18 percent (male 78.81, female 67.27) which is lower than India average of 74.04 percent (male 82.14, female 65.46). Almost 86 per cent of state's population still live in rural areas (85.92 %) far higher than national average (68.84%) while urban population is only 14.08 %. The high growth rate of population, partly due to heavy influx of cross border migrants, poses another set of challenges for the states planned development.

1.3. Summary of Social Safeguard Impacts and Risks

This section details out the potential social impacts of the project which were identified during the SIA of three pre-identified sub-projects namely LachitGhat, North Guwahati and Apahlamukh.

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

The estimated no. of PAPs/squatters who are likely to be impacted are 13 in the three priority sub-projects. The RAP-cum-IPDP will provide a detailed assessment of the no. of PAPs affected and the type of losses incurred due to the project.

2.1. Relevant Policies and Social Legislations

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

World Bank Policies on Social Safeguard	GoI&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.

3.1. 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 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



4.1. Capacity Building Strategies

Capacity development and training is critical for successful implementation of the Project. All capacity building and training initiatives need to secure social and economic advantages from improved operations, enhancing the quality of service to IWT users, and lastly, promoting decent work and sustainable jobs. In order to increase the competency of the IWT staff and vessel crew, ISBP prescribes an approach for capacity development and a three-year training plan for the IWT sector. In line with the identified approach, the AIWTDS will undertake: Upgrading of curriculum followed by the Crew Training Centre (CTC) to include certain aspects of social management and safeguards: such as GRM including RTI, labour standard compliance including HR policies, safety and security of women users (including gender sensitization), disaster management, and passenger services for differently abled, senior citizens, women and children. Develop training calendar and modules for land acquisition and R&R process, grievance redressal and livelihood restoration for AIWTDS staff, supporting NGOs and other officials linked to these activities etc.

5.1. Citizen Engagement

Citizen Engagement Plan aims to operate through suggestive measures /consultations with the community, especially the users of the IWT. Hence, it is important to understand the scope and purpose of the citizen engagement process. It helps to:

- Identify or prioritise the needs of the community at the planning stage itself which can be integrated into the project design.
- Inform the design of the engagement mechanism through an understanding of interests, incentives, and objectives of key stakeholders.
- Inform the decision-making or service delivery needs of the community
- Develop new or collaborative ways of implementing elements of the project
- Review progress on the project, through **feedback mechanisms**.

During the project preparation, consultations were carried out with all significant stakeholder groups including the project affected persons (PAP). Stakeholder Mapping has been done to list the key stakeholders, and project details were explained to them and their feedback recorded in such consultations which gives several valuable suggestions for the project design. KII and Focus Group Discussions were organised in all the Ghat areas with different social groups including indigenous people, women, livelihood groups, elected representatives and officials in the villages, and ferry operators. Several valid suggestions obtained from these PAPs were incorporated in the draft framework (SMF, RPF, IPDF) and the site-specific plans (SMP, RAP cum IPDP). The revised documents will be disclosed at a place accessible to displaced persons and other stakeholders in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to them. Details of consultation held with various stakeholders detailed in ***Attachment-2***.

5.2. 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, particularly women. 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 will also be trained and deployed to act as search & rescue team personnel, if required.

5.3. 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.

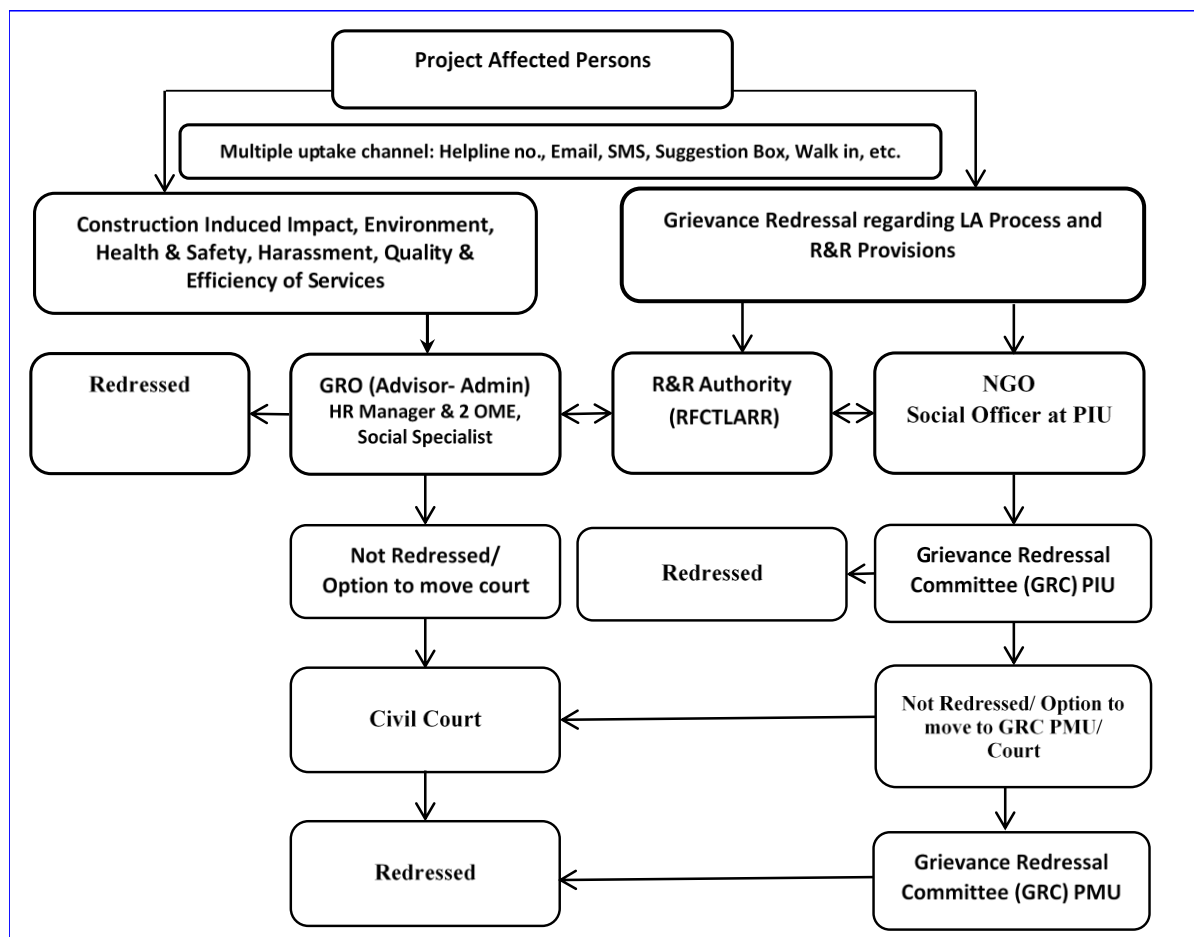
5.4. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

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.



6.1. Gender Development Strategy

The Gender Development Strategy for the project will ensure social inclusion, by providing women with an enabling environment to exercise their rights and equal access to opportunities and resources within the project. Inclusive and effective transport development can only be achieved if these gender differences in demand and impact are properly identified and addressed.

6.1.2. Gender Based Violence (GBV)

There are increasing instances of domestic violence and sexual assault/ harassment in the state of Assam. 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, accounting for 21.7 per cent of all cases relating to human trafficking recorded across the country (NCRB 2015).

The SIA studies 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. A Gender Action Plan has been prepared to address these challenges through a set of activities, specifying the roles of different implementing agencies, including indicators to track its progress. Some of the key activities are:

- To encourage women's economic participation and mobility, certain measures such as proper approach road to the terminals, ramps for differently-abled, old and infirm, toilet facilities, adequate seating, dedicated facilities for patients/nursing mothers, storage, convenient boat operating schedules and pricing regulations, among others will be incorporated in the project design.
- In addition to deployment of a security personnel at every terminal, dedicated project helpline no. and state-run women helpline nos. will be displayed at the terminals & ferries.
- Regular user satisfaction survey will be conducted to evaluate how passengers, particularly women and girls experience IWT travel in terms of their safety, security and convenience.
- The upgraded GRM system for AIWT project will have specific procedures for GBV, including confidential reporting with safe and ethical documenting of GBV cases. Parallel GRM outside of the project GRM may be warranted for substantial to high risk situations.
- To address sexual harassment at the workplace, Internal Complaints Committees will be established, capacity building and awareness will be generated at the PIUs, PMUs and among contractors as per the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

7.1. Indigenous People Development Framework

The IPDF is intended to guide selection and preparation of subprojects under this project where impacts on ST are identified. The framework is prepared in accordance with the WB's OP/BP 4.10 on IP. The main objective of IPDF will be to ensure that the project activities do not adversely affect ST, and that they receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits. The framework will be applied, and the focus will be to carefully select and screen all subprojects and their locations and sites, to determine whether ST are present in the subproject area, and also to ensure their participation in the civil works selection and implementation processes. The screening of the ST will be undertaken with the help of the community leaders and local authorities. If the results of the screening indicate the presence of ST households in the zone of influence of the proposed subproject, a social impact assessment and IPDP will be undertaken for those areas. While conducting the SIA studies and preparing site-specific IPDPs for prioritised terminals (Phase- 1 and 2) under the project the following strategies will be adopted to avoid, mitigate or minimise adverse risks to the affected tribal communities within the project:

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/Gaon Panchayat 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 Prepare a site specific IPDP listing risks and mitigation measures specifically targeting tribal development
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> 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 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.

Stages	Procedures	Activities & Outcome
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.

7.1.2. GRM for IPP

The grievance redress mechanism will be the same as mentioned in the main chapter, with an additional emphasis to include a member of the Autonomous District Council in the GRC for project investments in the sixth scheduled areas.

8.1. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

The main purpose of the RPF is to clarify resettlement principles, eligibility criteria, compensation entitlements, and organizational arrangements for land acquisition, asset loss, and resettlement of people that may be necessary during project implementation.

The RPF has been prepared for construction of terminals and ancillary infrastructure such as road access, terminal buildings and other amenities for differently abled, women, children, old and infirm (Component 3).

5 priority terminals have been identified under Component 3(a) of the project. Site identification and planning for 3 priority terminals at Lachit, North Guwahati and Aphlamukh is completed. The remaining two priority sites, namely Kamlabari and Neamati are still under consideration for finalization and planning of design at initial stage. The location of other terminal sites under Component 3 (b) which will be undertaken during phase two of the project are yet to be identified. A consolidated RAP-cum-IPDP with full details of all affected people for 3 priority terminals (Lachit, North Guwahati and Aphlamukh) have been prepared. The purpose of the RPF, therefore, is to clarify resettlement principles and compensation, as well as organizational arrangements, to be applied for proposed sub-projects financed during phase two of the project. As per the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013, State Revenue Department will oversee the LA and R&R process for any private land to be acquired under the project.

8.1.2. Objective of RPF

In accordance with the World Bank Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) and relevant central and state laws (RFCTLARR, 2013 and Assam LARR Rule, 2015), the RPF has been prepared with the objective to:

- Avoid or minimize adverse impacts and to conceive and execute resettlement activities for sustainable development of the project.
- Give affected person's opportunities to participate in the design and implementation of resettlement process.
- Assist affected persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living, or at least to restore these to pre-project levels.
- Develop Indigenous Peoples' Development plan along with RAP. Land for land for is an option across all sectors.

8.2. Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement framework designed for various categories is based on RFCTLARR 2013 and RTFCTLARR Rules, 2015 of GoA and World Bank Policy guidelines. Both, non-titleholders and titleholder will be compensated as per their eligibility and detailed in the entitlement matrix summarised below:

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 any make additional award as per section 94 of RFCT-LARR Act, 2013 for the remaining part of</p>

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
				<p>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 horticulture, perennial trees iv. Cash assistance to title holders and non-squatters for loss of trees, crops and perennials at market value. <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	Employment to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be	

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			<p>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 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</p>

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
				<p>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	<p>An alternative house for those who have to relocate, as per PMAY-G 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>An alternative house for those who have to relocate, as per PMAY-G (<i>IAY has been restructured</i>) 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</p>

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
				displaces from such area. This assistance shall be extendable to mixed-use structures fulfilling residential and commercial purposes in owner as well as un-titled categories.
		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/- 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	

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		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	

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
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.	

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			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 – 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
		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	

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			affected materials	and no other assistance will be provided to them. The occupier (squatter-tenant) will be eligible for other assistances.
		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 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.
		6.3.1	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	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	The value of commercial structures

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			scheduled rates without depreciation for the affected portion of the structure	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 property resources	11.1	Relocation or restoration, if feasible, or cash	

Sl. No.	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
	such as places of worship, community buildings, schools, etc.		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.				

8.2.1. Implementation Process and Arrangements:

The implementation of RAP is the responsibility of the AIWTDS along with the Revenue Department (in case of private land acquisition). A Social Development Specialist at PMU will be responsible for overall coordination of the implementation of SMP/RAP. The Social Specialist at the E&S Cell, PIU at the divisional level will coordinate the field level activities with the support of an NGO (RAP implementation agency).

8.2.2. Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award:

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. Non-title holders who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date (start date of the project census survey) will not be eligible for compensation. They will however be given sufficient advance notice (60 days) to vacate the premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation.

8.2.3. Micro plan:

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.

8.2.4. 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 Entitlement Matrix 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.

8.2.5. Livelihood Restoration and Income Generation Plan

Majority of the eligible families for income restoration earn their livelihood through petty businesses and agricultural activities (marginal/small) 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, wherever possible.

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 vulnerable groups. With consideration of PAPs skills and the project's workforce requirement, PAPs access to project-related employment opportunities will be encouraged.

The PAPs are required to participate in developing feasible long- term income generating strategies. The long- term options are expected to be developed during the implementation of the RAP and supported by the government assistance. Central and Assam state government runs various poverty alleviation and livelihood programmes. Partnering NGO can facilitate PAPs to participate in these programmes as per their choices and skill requirement.

9.1. Monitoring and Evaluation Framework:

The social development specialist at the PMU is responsible for overall monitoring of social safeguards, with the assistance of the General Consultant during preparation and Technical Supervision Consultant at the construction phase. Internal monitoring and supervision of the

project activities will be done by the General Consultant, at the time of implementation of the Project, 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 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 at: 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; citizen engagement to assess users' satisfaction; labour standard compliance of all physical investments; training and capacity building; prevention of GBV and gender mainstreaming. The subsequent calendar month. The progress report will be reviewed by the PMU and feedback if any, will be communicated to PIU for immediate action. PMU will conduct periodic site visits to identify potential challenges faced in the project implementation and provide support to take timely corrective measures, if needed.

A third party monitoring will be carried out on a quarterly basis to review social and environmental safeguard activities being implemented in the project, and provide specific recommendations to mitigate the issues identified during the review period.

10.1. Labour Standard Compliance and Labour Influx Mitigation Framework:

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 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.

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.
- 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 where incidence of crime against women is reportedly high.
- 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.

10.1.2. Recommended Mitigating Measures

- 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.
- Welfare measures, such as canteens, first-aid facilities, creche, ambulance, housing accommodations for workers near the work place, as per the Building and Other Construction Workers (regulation of employment and conditions of service) act, 1996 is the contractor's responsibility.
- Awareness camps on HIV/AIDS and GBV for both, construction workers and neighbouring villages must be organised at regular intervals by NGOs.
- PMU must prepare and disseminate IEC materials on labour welfare and compliance.

11.1. Budgetary Allocation

The estimated budget is about INR173million which covers institutional cost, awareness program and training, grievance redressal mechanism, compensation for land, structure, and other assets and resettlement and rehabilitation assistances, etc.