

ARIAS SOCIETY
ASSAM AGRIBUSINESS AND RURAL TRANSFORMATION PROJECT (APART)



**Social Assessment cum
Resettlement Policy Framework
and Social Management Framework**

JANUARY 2017

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ABBREVIATIONS

AAU	:	Assam Agriculture University
ABIP	:	Assam Bureau of Investment Promotion
ADH&T	:	Assistant Director of Handloom & Textiles
ADS	:	Assistant Director of Sericulture
AGDP	:	Agriculture Gross Domestic Product
AH & VD	:	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department
AI	:	Artificial Insemination
ALPCO	:	Assam Livestock and Poultry Corporation
APART	:	Assam Project for Agribusiness and Rural Transformation
ASAMB	:	Assam State Agriculture Marketing Board
ASWC	:	Assam State Warehousing Corporation
ATMA	:	Agriculture Technology Management Agency
BDC	:	Beel Development Committee
BMC	:	Bulk Milk Cooler
C- I&C	:	Commissionerate of Industries and Commerce
C- P&RD	:	Commissionerate of Panchayat and Rural Development
CBO	:	Community Based Organization
CE – PWRD (WB)	:	Chief Engineer, Public Works Road Department (World Bank aided Projects)
CFS	:	Citizen Feedback System
CIG	:	Common Interest Group
CPIU	:	Core Project Implementation Unit
CSC	:	Common Service Centre
DC	:	Deputy Commissioner
DCS	:	Dairy Cooperative Society
DDD	:	Dairy Development Department
DFDO	:	District Fisheries Development Officer
DICC	:	District Industries and Commerce Centre
DLCC	:	District Level Coordination Committee
DLDO	:	District Level Dairy Officer
DoA	:	Directorate of Agriculture
DoAH&V	:	Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary
DoDD	:	Directorate of Dairy Development;
DoF	:	Directorate of Fisheries
DoH&F	:	Directorate of Horticulture and Food Processing
DoH&T	:	Directorate of Handloom & Textiles
DoS	:	Directorate of Sericulture
DPMCU	:	Data Processor Milk Collection Units
DVO	:	District Veterinary Officer
EC	:	Executive Committee
EDPF	:	Enterprise Development Promotion Facility
EE	:	Executive Engineer

ESA	:	Environment and Social Assessment
FEO	:	Fishery Extension Officer
FGD	:	Focus Group Discussion
FIAC	:	Farm Information and Advisory Centre
FIG	:	Farmers' Interest Group
FPC	:	Farm Producer Company
FPO	:	Farm Producer Organization
GAMP	:	Good Agricultural Marketing Practices
GAP	:	Gender Action Plan
GB	:	General Body
GM	:	General Manager
GoA	:	Government of Assam
GoI	:	Government of India
GRM	:	Grievance Redressal Mechanism
IEC	:	Information, Education and Communication
IPA	:	Investment Promotion Agency
IPF	:	Indigenous People Development Framework
JE	:	Junior Engineer
M&E	:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAIT	:	Mobile Artificial Insemination Technician
MIS	:	Management Information System
MFI	:	Micro-Finance Institutions
MPI	:	Milk Producer Institution
MSME	:	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
NGO	:	Non-Government Organization
NDDDB	:	National Dairy Development Board
O&M	:	Operation and Maintenance
OPIU	:	Operational Project Implementation Unit
PCU	:	Project Coordination Unit
PIP	:	Project Implementation Plan
PMER	:	Project Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting
PMIS	:	Project Management Information System
PRA	:	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PWD	:	Public Works Department
RPF	:	Resettlement Policy Framework
RFCT in LARR	:	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act
SAC	:	Social Audit Committee
SAMETI	:	State Agricultural Management Extension Technology Institute
SE	:	Superintending Engineer
SHGs	:	Self Help Groups
SMF	:	Social Management Framework
SMU	:	Social Management Unit
SP	:	Service Provide
SPCC	:	State project Coordination Unit
TBD	:	To be decided

VAS	:	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon
VCAP	:	Value Chain Action Plans
VGR	:	Village Grazing Reserve
WAMUL	:	West Assam Milk Union Limited
WB	:	World Bank

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

The Assam Agribusiness and Rural Transformation Project (APART) is a step forward to the recently concluded World Bank funded Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project (AACP). The AACP was successfully implemented with overwhelming achievements in increasing cropping intensity, on-farm productivity, and diversification of agriculture in the State. It laid the foundations for long term agriculture transformation in Assam by shifting the focus from rice production towards diversification into high value agriculture production (vegetables, spices, fish, dairy etc.).

The project holds importance as nearly 90% of the State's population resides in rural areas and is mostly dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods. Agriculture sector employs nearly 50% of the state's workforce and provides support to 75% of the total population. Agriculture in Assam is based on conventional practices where it is characterized by certain key constraints in its structural transformation like - lack of proper storage facility, processing facilities of the food produced, constrained market access, fragmented supply chain of inputs, low level of private sector involvement, underdeveloped knowledge and awareness among the farming community on markets and climate change, lack of scientific post-harvest management practices, compounded by the outdated regulatory framework of agricultural marketing.

Despite having a comparative production advantage in many of the agriculture and allied commodities, and emerging marketing opportunities, conversion of this advantage into competitive food processing industries has remained a challenge in Assam. The food processing sector in the State is largely unorganized and operates on a small scale. Facilitating the development of organized Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) would require handholding, business facilitation services, and facilitation of access to financing, along with regulatory changes for them to flourish. Some of the identified challenges include: underdeveloped agribusiness value chains; limited availability of crop-insurance etc. While the Private Equity/Venture Capital industry in other states has rapidly grown over the past decade, this industry is barely active in Assam (*Source: Draft PIP, 2016*).

In the above context and background the Government of Assam (GoA) proposes to take up the Assam Agribusiness and Rural Transformation Project (APART) with assistance from the World Bank. The proposed project would support, ***value addition in the production and post-harvest segments of selected agriculture value-chains; facilitate agribusiness investments through inclusive business models that provide opportunities to small farmers as well as stimulate the establishment of new small and medium agribusiness enterprises; and support resilience of agriculture production systems in order to better manage increasing production and commercial risks associated with climate change***, in the targeted districts. The project would adopt a cluster strategy within the targeted districts to generate economies of scale; promote vertical and horizontal links between local agricultural enterprises; enable diffusion of innovations; leverage network externalities; and channel public support for services and infrastructure. By adopting a cluster approach, the project would enable all the value chain participants to develop competitive and innovative products that meet market demands rapidly and successfully.

The Assam Rural Infrastructure and Agricultural Services (ARIAS) Society formed in November 1998, was the monitoring & coordinating agency for AACP. The Project Coordination Unit (PCU) is the headquarter of the Society, which is headed by a State Project Director. GoA has decided that ARIAS Society will be the monitoring & coordinating agency for APART too.

1.2 Project Objectives

1.2.1 Development Objective

The proposed Project Development Objective (PDO) is to ***“increase value-added and improve resilience in the production and processing of selected agriculture value chains, focusing on small farmers and agro-entrepreneurs in targeted districts of Assam”***. The PDO is proposed to be achieved by: (i) Promoting investments in agri-enterprises, reducing the business and transaction costs, facilitating access to finance for agribusiness entrepreneurs, and, where appropriate, push for process, regulatory and/or policy change; (ii) Supporting the development of a modern supply chain; improved information communication technologies (ICT) based farm information and intelligence services, and alternative marketing channels; (iii) Improving producer's access to knowledge, technologies and infrastructure so that they are able to respond to market opportunities and climate variability.

1.2.2 PDO Level Results Indicators

The Key Project Indicators (KPI) are: (a) Farmers reached with agricultural assets or services (number), of which female (percentage). (Corporate Results Indicators); (b) Increase in quality as measured by price premium of commodities sold by beneficiaries in the selected value chains; (c) Share of selected commodities sold through new marketing channels; and (d) Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology (gender disaggregated). (Corporate Results Indicators)

1.3 Project Design

1.3.1 Guiding Principles

The guiding principles under the project are: (i) focus on cluster based approach to bring forth Assam's comparative advantage to meet the growing domestic, regional and the potential international demand; (ii) increase private sector participation in the development of agriculture supply chains and markets; and (iii) improve public sector capacity in delivering climate resilient technology transfer and related services.

1.3.2 Beneficiaries

Project beneficiaries will include farmers, farmer producer organizations, and entrepreneurs especially in the MSME segment in the targeted districts. Staff of the participating line departments and autonomous institutions will be among the indirect beneficiaries of the technical and institutional capacity building interventions under the project.

1.3.3 Spatial Coverage/ Spread

The project is proposed to be undertaken in 16 districts of the State viz.: Nagaon, Sonitpur, Barpeta, Karbi Anglong, Kamrup, Dhubri, Golaghat, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Darrang, Cachar, Sivasagar, Jorhat, Goalpara, Morigaon and Nalbari (**Figure 1-1**). Agriculture production and economic concentration of industrial activities in all the districts of Assam were analysed to identify the targeted project districts. The prioritization of the districts has been done by using two criteria by the GoA: (i) contribution of the district to the agriculture Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Assam; and (ii) number of MSME units in the districts (as a proxy for industrial activity at district level). All the 33 districts of the State were ranked, based on these two criteria and the top 16 districts were selected for intervention under the Project. The project shall be implemented over a period of seven (7) years in the targeted districts.

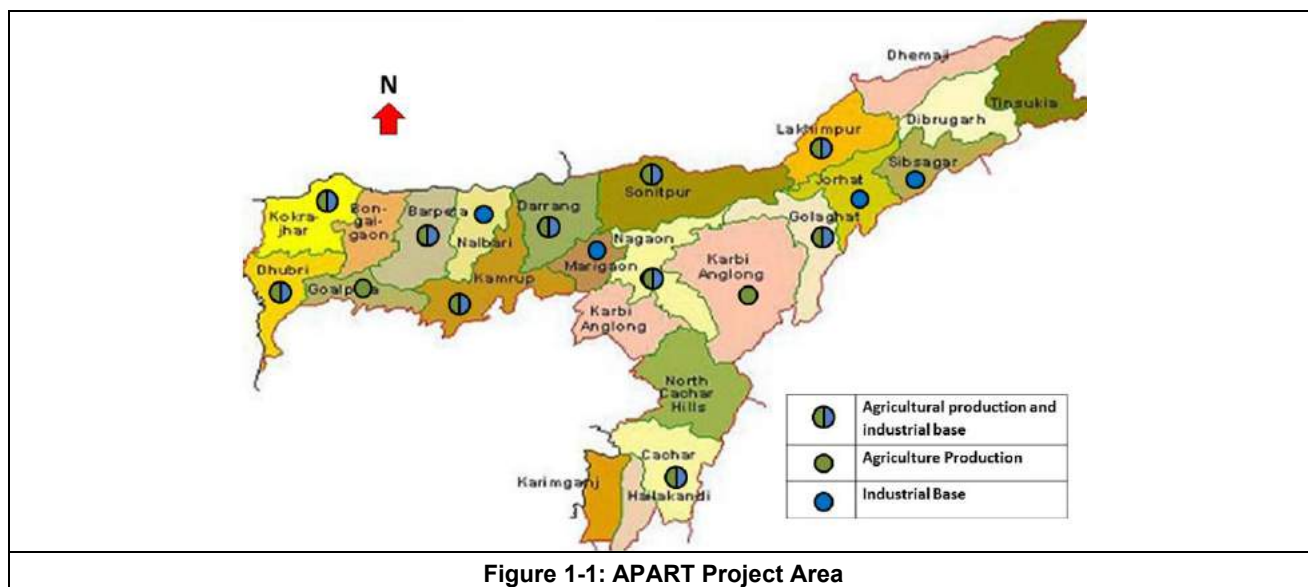


Figure 1-1: APART Project Area

1.3.4 Implementation Approach

The adopted approach to the implementation of the Project is that of a series of value chain linked activities. As a first step clusters of production and enterprise (processing) were identified followed by identification of priority commodities. Thereafter a Value Chain Analysis (VCA) and Value Chain Development Plan (VCDP) preparation for the priority commodities was undertaken.

The objective of cluster-based interventions under the project is to increase the number and scale of operations of agribusiness enterprises in selected geographic locations that are already exhibiting economic growth and increase in enterprise formation. The Production Clusters are contiguous geographical locations wherein cultivation/rearing of agriculture and allied commodities are being practiced as a primary livelihood. The Enterprise Clusters include business entities/entrepreneurs which are actively involved in operations related to handling and primary value addition of agriculture and allied commodities on a commercial scale, based closest to the Production Clusters and utilizing the locally grown/reared material as a primary raw material.

A set of indicators, both quantitative and qualitative, was used for identifying the priority commodities in agriculture and allied sectors to be initially taken up under the project along with field investigations and wide ranging stakeholder consultations to validate the findings. This process resulted in arriving at a well-informed prioritized value chains.

Once the commodities were prioritized, detailed VCAs were undertaken for detailed understanding of its structure and functioning. Based on the VCA, detailed VCDPs were prepared for the prioritized value chains. The VCDP broadly covers the strategy to be adopted towards the prioritized value chains in terms of short term and medium term actions; and investment needs, skill development, and technical assistance.

The project is collaborating with international and national agencies for a transformational change in agriculture through knowledge, innovation, inclusiveness and sustainable growth. These include: International Rice Research Institute, World Fish, International Livestock Research Institute, and World Vegetable Centre, National Research Centre (Pig) for supporting the pork value chain. Further, before the project launch, collaborations will be made with other agencies, like NDDB and NDDB Dairy Services (NDS) for supporting the milk value chain; NCDEX e-Markets Limited for possible

collaboration for e-spot market for agriculture commodities; Wageningen University and Research Centre for post-harvest and agro logistics development.

1.4 Project Components

Project activities have been grouped into four (4) basic components: **Component A:** Enabling Agriculture Enterprise Development, **Component B:** Facilitating Agro Cluster Development, **Component C:** Fostering Market Led Production and Resilience Enhancement and **Component D:** Project Management, Monitoring and Learning. The objectives and activities of project components and sub-component are presented in **Annexure 1-1**.

1.5 Scope and Objective of this Social Assessment

The ARIAS Society intends to ensure that the potential issues and risks for the Project are identified and appropriate Management Framework (MF) is prepared for the avoidance, mitigation of adverse effects and enhancing benefits while implementing the same.

The present document is a Social Assessment (SA), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Social Management Framework (SMF) that has been carried out based on a sample set of sub-projects proposed for implementation under various sectors such as agriculture, fishery, dairy, piggery, handloom and textiles, sericulture. In addition, an Indigenous Peoples' Development Framework (IPF) has also been prepared. The following tasks have been undertaken as part of SA:

- Socio-economic analysis of potential beneficiaries;
- Review of Policy, legal, and administrative framework;
- Stakeholder analysis and consultation including Free, Prior and Informed Consultation in locations dominated by tribal communities;
- Institutional Analysis and Implementation Arrangement;
- Preparation of Social Management Framework;
- Developing Grievance Redress Mechanism;
- Public Disclosure Mechanism;
- Developing Gender Development Strategy;
- Capacity Development Plan; and
- Developing Monitoring and Evaluation Plan etc.

1.6 Methodology for Sample Selection for the Social Assessment

A) As a first step for the sample selection for the social assessment the identified Production and Enterprise Cluster under the Project as listed in **Table 1-1** were studied.

Table 1-1: Identified Clusters, Beneficiaries and Basis of Cluster Formation

S. No.	Sectors	Beneficiaries	Basis of Cluster Formation
1	Enterprise Clusters	Agro-based industrial units	Number of industrial units
2	Production Clusters		
2.1	Agriculture Commodities	Farmers produces Paddy, Maize and Black gram ,etc., Processors,	Area under cultivation
2.2	Horticulture	Vegetables/Fruits/Spices cultivators, traders,	Area under cultivation
2.3	Fishery	Pisciculture-fish seed and fish farmers	Area under production
2.4	Dairy	Milk producers- Dairy Co-operative Societies (DSC). Milk Producers Institutions (MPIs) and informal sectors in peri-urban areas, Milk Unions, Dairy farmers, milk vendors, sweet	Cattle population & Milk Production

S. No.	Sectors	Beneficiaries	Basis of Cluster Formation
		makers, cottage processors	
2.5	Piggery	Piggery Farmers, Butchers, Vendors	Pig population & Number of households involved in Pig rearing
2.6	Sericulture (Muga and Eri)	Rearers, reelers, spinners,	Area under cultivation and production
2.7	Handloom & Textiles	Weavers, Artisans, Master weavers, handloom co-operative societies, entrepreneurs.	Number of weavers and silk production.

Source: Draft PIP, 2016

B) Data on the spread of clusters in the project districts was collated and a ranking system was devised to identify the high concentration district. District with the highest concentration of production and enterprise clusters was ranked number one. In case, a single district was ranked the highest under more than one sector, the second ranking district has been selected for undertaking the social assessment.

Ranking of Production Clusters

The sector wise number of production clusters in the project districts and their ranking is presented in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2: Ranking of the Districts for Sample Selection of Production Clusters for Various Sectors

Sl. No.	District	Agriculture		Fishery		Dairy		Piggery		Sericulture	
		No. of Clusters	Ranking	No. of Clusters	Ranking	No. of Clusters	Ranking	No. of Clusters	Ranking	No. of clusters	Ranking
1	Barpeta	20	4	5	3	4	6	1	7		
2	Cachar	21	3	4	4	8	2			6	4
3	Darrang	28	1	3	5	4	6	3	5		
4	Dhubri	16	7	4	4			1	7		
5	Goalpara	8	12	1	6			4	4	8	2
6	Golaghat	19	5	1	6	4	6	5	3	7	3
7	Jorhat	18	6	1	6	6	4	3	5	9	1
8	Kamrup	14	8	7	2	7	3	6	2	4	5
9	KarbiAnglong	8	12					9	1		
10	Kokrajhar	4	13					3	5		
11	Lakhimpur	12	9	2	6			4	4	7	3
12	Morigaon	8	12	1	6	7	3	2	6		
13	Nagaon	27	2	8	1	25	1				
14	Nalbari	9	11	4	4			2	6		
15	Sivasagar	11	10					6	2	7	3
16	Sonitpur	27	2	5	3	5	5	9	1	4	5
Total		250		46		70		58		52	
Colour Code		1	2	3							

Source: Draft PIP, 2016

The analysis for selection of the sample from the production cluster of agriculture, fishery, dairy, piggery and sericulture is presented in the following paragraphs:

Agriculture: The commodities of intervention for the agro clusters under the Project includes vegetables and fruits as other commodities like paddy (which is the predominant crop across the state

and the project districts), black gram, maize, etc. have been taken into consideration as part of the enterprises cluster. Based on the analysis Darrang ranks first with the maximum number of agriculture clusters among the Project Districts.

Fishery: Nagaon has the largest area under fish production among the project districts and hence has been chosen as the sample district in the fishery sector.

Dairy: Cachar ranked second and Kamrup and Morigaon districts ranked third. Three districts were selected to understand the varied nature of the sector. As identified, Cachar currently has more number of clusters second to Nagaon and a milk processing unit is proposed to be developed under the Project in the District. Kamrup and Morigaon districts have also been selected in addition to Cachar to understand the existing practices and issues of the milk producers in the organised sector.

Piggery: Karbi Anglong district has been selected based on the number of clusters in pig rearing and it being a notified district under Sixth Schedule.

Sericulture & Handloom: The cluster for study on Sericulture and Handloom has been selected based on the area under cultivation and number of weavers in the area respectively. APART focuses on Muga and Eri silks based interventions. Hence two districts, Jorhat and Sivasagar that have Muga and Eri Silk clusters respectively have been chosen for the study on Sericulture. In addition to these districts, Sualkuchi block in the district of Kamrup was selected for the study on Handloom sector.

Ranking of Enterprise Clusters

The Agro Enterprises located across the state were listed based on the secondary information available from the District Industries & Commerce Centres. There are a total of 2901 industrial units identified in the project districts, which include both registered and unregistered units. The details of the enterprises are not available for Barpeta and Kokrajhar Districts. Therefore, they were not included as part of the analysis. Based on the review of the available data, it was found that the major commodity handled in the agro enterprises is rice comprising 1330 units (46%) of the total 2901 units (**Table 1-3**), followed by fish and dairy units. Sonitpur District has the maximum number of rice processing units amongst the Project districts and thus has been considered for social assessment among the agro enterprises.

Table 1-3: Ranking of the Districts for selection of Enterprise clusters

Enterprises Category	No. of Enterprise Units in Project Districts														
	Cachar	Darrang	Dhubri	Goalpara	Golaghat	Jorhat	Kamrup	KarbiAnglong	Lakhimpur	Morigaon	Nagaon	Nalbari	Sivasagar	Sonitpur	Grand Total
Food Processing							0				1		1	0	2
Agro Products		1					0				4		1	0	6
Areca				5			2			5				0	12
Bakery	1	3			14	7	20					18	34	0	97
Cashew			1	1			0							0	2
Cattle feed		1					1	1		1				0	4
Confectioneries	2	1	1	5	1	8	9				1	37	4	1	70
Fish		2					0		2		338	10		9	361
Flour	1		68	14	40	10	11	1	1	7				0	153
Food products	2	14		3	11	7	40			10	1	10	44	26	168
Gur (Jaggery)					7		0							2	9

Enterprises Category	No. of Enterprise Units in Project Districts														
	Cachar	Darrang	Dhubri	Goalpara	Golaghat	Jorhat	Kamrup	KarbiAnglong	Lakhimpur	Morigaon	Nagaon	Nalbari	Sivasagar	Sonitpur	Grand Total
Honey						1	0							0	1
Milk		1				6	1		2	1	258		2	16	287
Mushroom					2		0			1		2	3	0	8
Mustard	1	4	2	4	14		15	2	1	6	1	5	2	27	84
Pig							0				160			17	177
Pulse		2				1	3			2				1	9
Rice		29	54	56	149	35	77	21	52	186	155	59	158	299	1330
Soya		1					2							0	3
Spices		7	1	9	2	3	7	1	3	7	1	10	15	47	113
Grand Total	7	66	127	97	240	78	188	26	61	226	920	151	264	450	2901
Rank	14	11	8	9	4	10	6	13	12	5	1	7	3	2	

Source: Draft PIP, 2016

C) The list the districts selected for the social assessment along with ranks is presented in **Table 1-4**. The final list of the sample districts also manifest regional representation/ spread.

Table 1-4: Districts Identified for Social Assessment

Cluster	Agriculture	Dairy	Fisher y	Piggery	Sericulture / Handloom and Textiles	Enterprise
Districts	Darrang	Cachar, Morigaon and Kamrup	Nagao n	KarbiAnglong	Jorhat, Shivsagar and Kamrup	Sonitpur
Ranking	1	2/3*	1	1	1/3/5**	1
Regional Representation	Central Assam	Barak valley/ Central Assam/Lower Assam	Central Assam	Hill District (Tribal Autonomous Council)	Upper Assam	Central Assam

* Cachar ranked 2nd, Morigaon and Kamrup ranked 3rd

** Jorhat ranked 1st, Sivasagar ranked 3rd and Kamrup ranked 5th

Source: LASA Analysis, 2016

D) The final sample size for undertaking the Socio - Economic Survey of the Target Beneficiaries was 10% of the total farmers/producers/entrepreneurs involved in the selected clusters of the districts identified for social assessment. The socio-economic questionnaire developed for the survey is given in **Annexure 1-2**.

The study of accessibility to market and warehouse facility has been included as part of the social assessments. Any separate study has not been undertaken given its supporting nature for enhancement of production and enterprise sectors. However, if a study of the same is considered necessary, a screening checklist for the same has been provided at **Annexure 1-3**.

1.7 Structure of the SA Report

The present document is SA Report which compiles the findings under suggestions for each item of the scope of the SA as outlined in Section 1.5. The Report has been structured into the following chapters:

- **Chapter 1 - Introduction:** brief about the proposed project, components and methodology followed for sample identification of undertaking the social assessment survey;

- **Chapter 2 - Socio-Economic Profile Analysis:** describes socio-economic profile of the project districts and that of the persons surveyed for social assessment, including a brief account of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population;
- **Chapter 3 - Analysis of Legal and Policy Framework:** brief discussion on applicable State and national level acts and World Bank safeguard policies relevant to the project, and applicability for APART;;
- **Chapter 4 - Stakeholder Consultation and Public Disclosure:** presents the identified list of stakeholders, key outcomes, measures suggested for the concerns of the community and a suggested Consultation and Communication Framework for continued consultation in the Project;
- **Chapter 5 - Institutional Analysis and Implementation Arrangement:** presents the proposed arrangement for implementation of the APART;
- **Chapter 6 - Land Requirement:** presents a summary of the availability of land under various categories for project implementation, mechanisms for land procurement for the Project and Monitoring of such procedures;
- **Chapter 7 - Indigenous Peoples' Development Strategy:** presents a summary of the socio-economic profile of the schedule tribes in the project area, proposals for community consultation, an Inclusion Plan and the Indigenous Peoples' Development Framework (IPF);
- **Chapter 8 - Gender Development Strategy:** presents the socio-economic profile of women in the project districts, applicable policy and legal framework, stakeholder consultations and Gender Action Plan; ;
- **Chapter 9 - Citizen Engagement:** presents the Citizen Feedback System (CFS) to be used under the project including social audit, user satisfaction survey and monitoring and evaluation of the CFS;
- **Chapter 10 - Grievance Redressal Mechanism:** presents the proposed arrangement for redressal of grievance under the Project;
- **Chapter 11 - Scheme Cycle:** describes the sequential flow of sub-project activities under the Project.
- **Chapter 12 - Health and Safety Plan and Construction Guidelines:** presents the identified health issues likely to arise during civil works and project activities and suggestions to manage the impact of labour influx on the host community;
- **Chapter 13 - Capacity Building Plan:** outlines the training plan proposed for the project beneficiaries and officials involved in the social management of the Project;
- **Chapter 14 - Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting:** presents the identified indicators and processes for undertaking project progress evaluation and reporting;
- **Chapter 15 - Social Management Framework (SMF):** describes the social development principles to be adopted for enhancing the positive project impacts; and
- **Chapter 16 - Budget for Social Management:** presents the estimated budget for implementation of the proposals for Social Management.

2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE ANALYSIS

The chapter presents the socio-economic profile of the project districts and the target beneficiaries under the Project. The source of information for the analysis of the districts is the Primary Census Abstract, Census of India 2011 and the analysis for the beneficiaries have been based on the primary/household survey conducted under the project for the social assessment. The aspects of analysis include: demographic characteristic, economic profile, social profile and access to market and credit facilities. A comparison of the profile has also been carried out with the national and state level situation.

2.1 Socio- Economic Review of Project Area

The socio-economic review of the project districts have been based on Census of India, 2011, Agriculture Census, 2010-11 and Human Development Index, 2014. The findings of the situation analysis are presented in the sections below.

2.1.1 Demographic Profile

Assam accounts for nearly 2.5% (3 crores) of the population of India (120 crores) as per Census of India, 2011. The total population of the 16 project districts for the same period is 2.15 crores, which is 68.9% of the state total. Nagaon has the highest population concentration (9.05% of the state's population) among the project districts and Nalbari District (2.47%) has the lowest concentration.

Table 2-1 gives the summarised demographic profile of the project districts in comparison with the state and country situation. Similar details for the individual districts have also been compiled and presented at **Annexure 2-1**.

Table 2-1: Comparative Analyses of Demographic Profile at National, State and Project District Level, 2011

S. No.	Indicators	India	Assam	Project Districts
1	Total Population (in Crores)	121.01	3.11	2.15
2	Average Household Size	4.9	4.9	4.9
3	Urban Population (in Crores / % to total population)	37.7(31%)	0.43 (14%)	0.24 (11.1%)
4	Rural Population (in Crores/ % to total population)	83.3 (69%)	2.68 (86%)	1.9 (88.9%)
5	% of Males to Total Population	51.47	51.07	51.1
6	% of Females to Total Population	48.53	48.93	48.9
7	Population Density (persons/ sq.km.)	382	397	414
8	Decadal Growth Rate (in %)	17.64	16.93	16.76

Source: Compiled from Primary Census Abstract, 2011

The population composition by gender is similar in the project district to that of country and state levels. The state and the project districts have higher concentration of population in the rural areas as compared to the national scenario. Darrang has the highest concentration of rural population (94.2%) among the project districts while Jorhat has the lowest concentration (79.8%). However, the rural population is higher in Jorhat than the national level. Karbi Anglong is the most sparsely populated district (92 persons per sq km) of the state given its hilly terrain. In contrast, Dhubri, which has a flat

terrain, has the highest population density (1171 person per sq. km.) in the state. The state and the project districts have similar decadal population growth rates.

2.1.2 Social Profile

The assessment of the social profile for the project districts includes review of Sex ratio, literacy rate, Schedule Caste (SC) and Schedule Tribe (ST) population. A comparison with the national and state level for the same parameters have also been included in the assessment as shown in **Table 2-2**. Similar details for all the individual districts have also been compiled and presented at **Annexure 2-2**.

Table 2-2: Comparative Analyses of Social Profile at National, State and Project District Level, 2011

S. No.	Indicators	India	Assam	Project Districts
1	Sex Ratio	940	958	958
2	Literacy Rate (% to total population)	63.06	61.46	60.4
3	Literacy Rate among Females (% to total female population)	55.97	56.4	55.63
4	Literacy Rate among Males (% to total male population)	69.76	66.3	64.97
5	SC Population (in % to total population)	16.63	7.15	7.1
6	ST Population (in % to total population)	8.61	12.45	10.92

Source: Compiled from Primary Census Abstract, 2011

A. Sex Ratio

The average Sex ratio in the project districts is similar to the state level ratio of 958 and higher than the national average of 940. The districts with the highest sex ratio is Lakhimpur (968) and in comparison Kamrup and Nalbari have the lowest (949) sex ratio, which is still higher than the national average. A detailed analysis on the status of women in the project districts have been presented in Chapter 8.

B. Literacy rate

The state and project district level total literacy rates are almost at par with the country level corresponding figures. Among the project districts, the literacy level is the lowest in Dhubri District (59.36%) and highest in Jorhat District (83.42%). The female literacy rate is lower than that of the males in all the project districts.

C. SC Population

The SC population share to the total population is nearly half in Assam and the project districts as that of the national level. SCs constitute nearly 17% of the total population at country level whereas the corresponding figure is 7.1% for the state and project districts. Cachar has the highest concentration (15.25%) of SC population among the project districts.

D. ST Population

The composition of ST population to the total population follows a reverse trend in Assam and the project districts to the national scenario. In comparison to the national figure of 8.61%, STs constitute 12.45% of the state's total population and 10.92% of the project districts' population.

STs constitute more than 50% of the total population in Karbi Anglong and 33% in Kokrajhar district. The population compositions establish the importance of the project and its intervention to bring all communities into the fold of economic and social development.

2.1.3 Economic Profile

Table 2-3: Comparative Analyses of Economic Profile at National, State and Project District Level, 2011

S. No.	Indicators	India	Assam	Project Districts
1	Work Force Participation Rate (% to total population)	39.8	38.4	37.9
	Main Workers (% to total working population)	75.2	72.6	72.2
2	Male Workers (% to total working population)	68.9	71.4	72.1
3	Workforce in Primary Sector (% to total working population)	54.6	49.35	51.87
4	Population Below Poverty Line (% to total population)	21.92	31.98	38.8
5	Rural Population Below Poverty Line (% to total population)	25.7	33.89	40.9
6	Urban Population Below Poverty Line (% to total population)	13.7	20.49	22.7

Source: Compiled from Primary Census Abstract, 2011, Planning Commission, 2013 and State Human Development Report, 2014

A. Workforce Participation Rate

The workforce participation rate (WPR) at the national, state and project district level are almost equal. Among the project districts Barpeta (33.17%) has the lowest WPR and districts of Cachar Darrang, Dhubri, Goalpara, Morigaon, Nagaon and Nalbari have WPRs lower than the state average. Gender level data analysis shows that males constitute 72% of the working population of the project districts. The details of workforce population in project districts are presented in **Annexure 2-3 (Table 1)**.

Cultivators and agriculture labourers (combined together as workers in primary sector for the analysis) constitute more than 50% of the workforce in the project districts. Workers engaged in these sectors constitute 74% of total workers in Karbi Anglong district. The reason for this can be attributed to the fact that the district also has the highest concentration of tribal people that are mostly engaged in primary sector activities.

B. Poverty Levels

The poverty levels have been assessed based on the composition of people living below poverty line (BPL) as identified by the Planning Commission of India, Assam, the project districts have higher levels of poverty than the national average of 21.92%. The prevalence of BPL in rural areas (40.9%) of the project districts is almost 2 times the corresponding figure for urban areas (22.7%). The high poverty ratio adds to the importance of successful implementation of APART to help eradicate rural poverty by increasing income generation activities.

C. Economic Base

The economy of Assam is largely rural and agrarian. Agriculture is still the principal occupation of majority of the rural population in the state in terms of employment and livelihood. About 98.4 percent of total land mass [Census 2011] of the state is rural. The net cultivated area of the state is 28.11 lakh hectares (2011-12) which is about 87.4% of the total land available for agricultural cultivation in the State. The average operational holding is less than one hectare and more than 85% of the farmers are in the small and marginal farmers category. The contribution of Agriculture Sector towards State economy registered gradual fall [GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices] during the period 2005-06 to 2012-13 (Provisional Estimate). The trend of growth of Agriculture Sector, on the other hand, was erratic [GSDP (at constant 2004-05 prices)] during the same period. The high level of workforce involved in agriculture which is practised mostly with traditional methods results into low income levels.

As per Human Development Report (HDR) for Assam, 2014 the per capita annual income average is Rs. 24660 and the corresponding figure for the project districts is Rs.23880.

D. Land Holding Size

Review of land holding size holds importance for the project area given its high dependence on agriculture and related activities. The Agricultural Census defines Operational Land Holding as **all land which is used wholly or partly for agricultural production and is operated as one technical unit by one person alone or with others without regard to the title, legal form, size or location**. The land holding size for the project districts have been studied on the basis of size, category which is Marginal, Small, Semi-medium, Medium and Large, as defined by the Agricultural Census. The size group wise percentage of number and area of operational holdings at National, State and project district level is given in **Table 2-4**.

Distribution of land holdings according to 2010-11 Agricultural Census shows that overall marginal farmers are dominant in the state holding a total area of 774 ha with 66.2% male and 1.17% female whereas farmers in the large category hold a total area of 28 ha with only 0.07% male and negligible number of females.

Table 2-4: Percentage of Operational Holdings by Size Classes, 2010-11

Sl. No.	Size-Group	India	Assam	Project Districts
1	Marginal (below 1.00 ha.)	67.10	67.31	65.1
2	Small (1.00 - 2.00 ha.)	17.91	18.25	18.0
3	Semi-medium (2.00 - 4.00 ha.)	10.04	11.16	12.9
4	Medium (4.00 - 10.00 ha.)	4.25	3.12	2.6
5	Large (10.00 ha. & above)	0.70	0.15	1.18

Source: Agricultural Census, 2010-11 and State Human Development Report, 2014

Farming practises need to be more efficient to produce higher yield for economic growth of the workers involved, given the small land holding size spread across the state and the Project Districts.

E. Human Development Index

The Human Development Report Index (HDI), 2014 ranks Assam 16 among the states of India with 0.557 HDI. Among the project districts Jorhat has the highest HDI of 0.655, surpassing the national (0.609) and state index. Four other districts of (Barpeta, Kamrup, Karbi Anglong, Sivasagar) have HDIs above the national index. Among the project districts, Cachar has the lowest HDI of 0.463.

2.2 Socio- Economic Review of Target Beneficiaries

The socio-economic review of the target beneficiaries is based on the analysis of the household survey carried out for the sample production and enterprise clusters in the selected project districts for social assessment under the Project. Sector wise details of villages and blocks covered under the survey have been presented in the **Table 2-5**.

Table 2-5: Details of Sample Survey Locations

S. No.	Sector	District	Block	Villages Covered	No. of Villages	No. of Households Surveyed
1	Agriculture	Darrang	Dalgaon	Islampur, Bahbari, No. 1 Shyampur, Kamarpara, Pachim Kamarpara,	5	101
2	Dairy	Kamrup	Rangia Hajo	Pachimpar Bagbari, Hundhiya, Kankuchi, Balikuchi, Barmura, Chapania	6	110
		Morigaon	Mayong	Kanajan barjari, Boha Unnat para, Sonajan Borjari, Khonajan (N. Basti)	4	

S. No.	Sector	District	Block	Villages Covered	No. of Villages	No. of Households Surveyed
		Cachar	Binnakandi	Kaptanpur, Chindam Lankay NT Koch basti, Singdam (Chindam), Natun Bagicha, Boromamda, Narikol Basti, Singaon,	7	
3	Fishery	Nagaon	Juria, Batradava, Rupahi, Laokhowa	Godaimari, Muri puthi Khaiti, Koshgaon, Uttar Khatawal (Ghaua Chalchali), Gahua Salsali, Roumari, Kandulimari, Roumari, Tuktuki, Kochughat,	10	103
4	Sericulture	Jorhat	Titabor	Deoghoria, Kochu Khat, Amguri Khatol Gaon	3	68
		Sivasagar	Nazira, Gourisagar	Chewnial, Borahibari, Maut Khand, Diksumaut Gaon, Abhoipuria, Hudupara, Sugupora Abhaypuria, Disku Mount Gaon, Khangia	9	
5	Handloom & Textiles	Jorhat	Titabor	Layet Na Chungi, Deoghoria	2	100
		Kamrup	Sualkuchi	Sualkuchi, Bamunpara, Bamun Sarania	3	
6	Piggery	Karbi Anglong	Manja, Lumbajung	Ser Malong, Dilagi, Amri Hanse Basti, Rongkimi, Joysing Terong Gaon, Phonglangsu, Rongchingri, Hemaribey Gaon,	8	106
7	Enterprise/ Industry	Sonitpur	Balipara, Bhuramari, Bihaguri, Borsola, Gabharu, Dhekiajuli, Ghoramari, Tezpur	Chanddhara, Darang College Road (In front of law college), Gotola Pathak Suburi, Katakibari, Bamparbotiya, Parboti Nagar, Chatai Chapori, Harigaon, Dah Parbatia, Sakor Suburi, Sataisapori, Jyotinagar (Barikachubari), Amaribari, Malarpukhuri, Singri Bongali, Thelamara Ghat, Mitham Gaon Panchayat, Thelamara Kathoni Gaon, Baghbil, Balipara, Bahbera, Kumar Chuburi, Patidoi Berela, 2 No Dhanmara, Patidoi Berela, Kawaimari, Singri Bangali, Patidhoivereta, Meghati, Kalakuchi, Nahorbari, Kacharigaon, Digholi Gaon, Kumar Chuburi, Kalakuchi, Baghmar, Dighaldol, No 2 Bamunpukhuri, Pitha Khowa, No 2 Dhanmara	40	53
Total Number		16	23		97	641

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2016

2.2.1 Demographic Profile

The analysis of the demographic profile of the surveyed households include: the household size, gender and age composition of the household as presented in **Table 2-6 and 2-7**.

Table 2-6: Demographic Profile of Target Beneficiaries

Sl. No.	Sectors	No. of Household Surveyed	No. of Family Members	Household Size	% of Males	% of Females
1	Agriculture (Vegetables)	101	508	5.0	44.88	55.12
2	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary (Piggery)	106	409	3.9	50.37	49.63
3	Dairy	110	500	4.5	48.20	51.80
4	Enterprises	53	264	5.0	41.67	58.33
5	Fishery	103	518	5.0	44.02	55.98

Sl. No.	Sectors	No. of Household Surveyed	No. of Family Members	Household Size	% of Males	% of Females
6	Handloom & Textile	100	386	3.9	54.15	45.85
7	Sericulture	68	328	4.8	49.09	50.91
	Sample Total/ Average	641	2913	4.5	52.52	47.48

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2016

The average household size among the sample population is 4.5 persons per household which is lower than the project district level averages. More than two-third (69.3%) of the total sample population is in the age group of 15- 59 years. This reflects that the age group that is economically active is very wide and thus the project interventions have to be carefully planned for maximum outreach.

Table 2-7: Age Profile of Target Beneficiaries

Sectors	Age Group in Years (% individuals)			
	0 -6	7-14	15-59	60 & Above
Agriculture	13.7	16.1	66.3	3.8
Animal Husbandry & Veterinary (Piggery)	19.1	17.8	60.6	2.4
Dairy	12.0	14.4	69.4	4.2
Enterprises	6.8	7.2	73.1	12.9
Fishery	9.8	18.1	66.8	5.2
Handloom & Textile	5.7	10.6	77.2	6.5
Sericulture	8.2	9.5	75.9	6.4
Sample Average	11.2	14.1	69.3	5.4

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2016

2.2.2 Social Profile

The assessment of the social profile of the survey households includes review of Sex ratio, literacy rate, family types; households headed by women, SC and ST population and have been shown in **Table 2-8**.

Table 2-8: Social Profile of Target Beneficiaries

S. No.	Sector	Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate (%)	Nuclear Family (% households)	% of Women Headed Households	SC (% of total population)	ST(% of total population)
1	Agriculture (Vegetables)	814	62.4	83.2	3		
2	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary (Piggery)	1015	76.3	98.1	17.9		100
3	Dairy	931	82.6		6.4		
4	Enterprises	714	86.7	79.2	3.7	7.1	6.8
5	Fishery	786	81.3	65	1.9		
6	Handloom & Textile	1181	89.6	95	12	8.1	66.6
7	Sericulture	964	89.3	85.3	2.9		8.5
	Sample Total/ Average	915	80	84.3	7%	7.6	45.4

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2016

The handloom & textile and piggery sectors have a positive sex ratio in favour of women. Literacy rate among the households surveyed is higher than the state average. The high rates of literacy would assist the household to be more receptive of the project initiatives.

Piggery sector has the highest (17.92%) number of women headed households followed by the handloom & textile sector (12%). Women headed households are identified among the vulnerable group that would require special attention during the project implementation. A Gender Action Plan (GAP) has been prepared under the project to provide special assistance and allowance to women beneficiaries to ensure their increased participation. SCs and STs are also included in the vulnerable group. All the households included in the survey of the piggery sector belong to the ST category followed by 66.6% households engaged in the handloom and textile sector. An Indigenous Peoples' Framework has been prepared under the project to meet to increase their participation in the project and to ensure that they are able to benefit from the project interventions.

Among the surveyed households, agriculture sector has the highest number of illiterates (39.2%) across the seven sectors. Enterprise sector comprises the highest number of graduates (34.1%) and nearly half of the all the persons surveyed are either graduates or post graduates (Refer **Table 2-9**). The education level is an impact of the specialised nature of work in the sector. Target households surveyed in the handloom & textile sector comprise the highest share of post graduates (27.7%).

Table 2-9: Education Level of Target Beneficiaries across Sectors

Sectors	Education Levels (% population)						
	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Graduate	P.G./ Vocational Degree	NA
Agriculture	39.25	20.7	11.6	5.9	3.5	6.1	17.0
Animal Husbandry & Veterinary (Piggery)	15.5	15.4	12.6	13.2	27.1	1.4	18.2
Dairy	13.1	17.5	17.0	24.7	15.3	16.9	6.8
Enterprises	4.5	5.2	10.2	13.2	34.1	15.5	10.2
Fishery	17.3	21.8	16.3	11.2	9.4	20.9	19.3
Handloom & Textile	6.5	11.0	17.1	15.0	3.5	27.7	9.1
Sericulture	3.8	8.4	15.3	16.8	7.1	11.5	19.3
Average of the Total Sample Beneficiaries	13.7	33.6	30	11.7	2.9	5.1	3

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2016

2.2.3 Economic Profile

Indicators used for assessment of the economic profile of the target beneficiaries are employment status, income levels, poverty ratios and input or engagement levels in the sample sectors. The highest employment rate (58.5%) is in the handloom and textile sector as shown in the **Table 2-10**. However, the high employment rate is not a factor impacting the household income levels much as the 93% of all surveyed households have an annual income of less than Rs. 1.2 lakhs (less than Rs. 10,000 per month) but are still not able to earn income higher than the BPL level. In comparison the enterprise sector that has an employment rate of 48.5% has the highest annual earning among all the sectors. The 93% of the households in dairy sector have an annual household income less than Rs. 1.2 lakhs but the absolute amount earned is much less; as a result of which more than the half of them are in BPL category. BPL households are included in the vulnerable group under the Project and shall be provided special assistance to increase their income levels and living conditions.

Table 2-10: Employment Status, Income and Poverty Levels

Sl. No	Sector	Employment Rate (%)	Household Annual Income (%)			BPL
			Less than Rs. 1.2 lakhs	Between Rs.1.2-2.4 lakhs	More than Rs.2.4 lakhs	
1	Agriculture (Vegetables)	46.5	61.4	28.7	1	40.5
2	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary (Piggery)	54.0	54.5	40	5.4	16
3	Dairy	44.4	90.6	9.4	0	57.3
4	Enterprises	48.5	29.1	12.6	58.2	11.3
5	Fishery	45.2	64	24	12	51.4
6	Handloom & Textile	58.5	93.4	5.7	0.9	18
7	Sericulture	50.3	77.9	16.2	5.9	39.7
	Average	49.2	67.3	19.5	13.2	33.4

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2016

The analysis on level of engagement in the identified sectors among the sample households show that full input by the workers is very limited in all sectors, with the average levels being (20.12%) and more than 40% do not provide any input to the works in the sector **Table 2-11**. Gender comparison shows that women provide highest the full time input (36%) in the piggery sector while the full time input among males is in the Fishery Sector (44%).

Table 2-11: Engagement Levels in Sample Sectors

Sectors	% of Total Surveyed Population in the Sector			
		Full Time	Part Time	No Inputs
Agriculture	Total	14.6	41.5	43.9
	Male	26.1	42.1	31.9
	Female	0.4	40.8	58.8
Animal Husbandry & Veterinary (Piggery)	Total	40.3	56.1	3.5
	Male	12.3	41.4	46.3
	Female	35.9	19.9	44.2
Dairy	Total	19.2	32.2	48.6
	Male	30.5	27.0	42.5
	Female	7.1	37.8	55.2
Enterprises	Total	17.4	31.2	51.4
	Male	24.7	39.6	35.7
	Female	5.4	17.3	77.3
Fishery	Total	26.4	25.7	47.9
	Male	44.1	16.6	39.3
	Female	3.9	37.3	58.8
Handloom & Textile	Total	26.9	23.6	49.5
	Male	24.9	13	62.1
	Female	28.7	32.5	38.8
Sericulture	Total	9.8	53.4	36.9
	Male	14.4	49.7	35.9
	Female	5	57.1	37.9
Sample Total	Total	20.1	33.5	46.4
	Male	26.9	31.8	41.3
	Female	12.6	35.4	52

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2016

2.2.4 Landholding Size

Nearly all the farmers (93.4%) in the Piggery Sector have marginal (below 1 ha) landholding size whereas in the fishery sector only 10.7 % farmers are in the marginal category. The fishery sector has the highest percentage (8.7%) of households with large landholding sizes (**Table 2-12**).

Table 2-12: Percentage of Operational Holdings by Size Classes

Sectors	% Households				
	Marginal	Small	Semi Medium	Medium	Large
Agriculture	40.6	27.7	17.8	10.9	3.0
Animal Husbandry & Veterinary (Piggery)	93.4	1.9	4.7	0.0	0.0
Dairy	23.6	32.7	22.7	19.1	1.8
Fishery	10.7	14.6	39.8	26.2	8.7
Handloom & Textile	71.0	20.0	9.0		
Sericulture	13.0	14.0	22.0	18.0	1.0
All Sample Household Total	44.4	19.6	20.4	13.1	2.6

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2016

2.2.5 Access to Raw Materials

Private suppliers are the main source of supply of seed/ raw material/ cattle/ piglets, feeds, medicines and fertilizers for all the sectors except for sericulture (**Table 2-13**). In the case of sericulture sector, majority of farmers (52.94 percent), procure raw materials from government department.

Table 2-13: Access to Raw Materials

Sl. No.	Sector	% of Total Surveyed Households in the Sector							
		Seeds/Raw materials/ Cattle/ Piglets		Feeds		Medicines		Fertilizers/ Pesticides	
		Pvt. Supplier	Govt.	Pvt. Suppliers	Govt.	Pvt. Suppliers	Govt.	Pvt. Supplier	Govt.
1	Agriculture	99	1					100	
2	Piggery	100		100		70	30		
3	Dairy	89.1	10.9	72.7	27.27	53.64	46.36		
4	Enterprises	100							
5	Fishery	95.15	4.85	100		100		100	
6	Handloom and Textiles	100							
7	Sericulture	47.1	52.9	95.59	4.41			98.53	1.47

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2016

2.2.6 Marketing, Transportation and Storage of Produce

Direct selling of the produce is the most common method used by the surveyed households in handloom & textile and sericulture sectors (**Table 2-14**). Almost all the households in the fishery sector sell their produce through agents. Selling with the help of agents is also more prevalent on Enterprise (86.8%) and piggery (71.7%).

Table 2-14: Modes Selling of Products by Surveyed Households (%)

Sl. No.	Sector	Direct	Through Agents	Both (Directly and through Agents)	Through Co-operatives
1	Agriculture	19.8	59.4	20.8	

Sl. No.	Sector	Direct	Through Agents	Both (Directly and through Agents)	Through Co-operatives
2	Piggery	27.3	71.7	1	
3	Dairy	9.5			90.5
4	Enterprises	13.2	86.8		
5	Fishery	1	99		
6	Handloom & Textile	61.0	32.0	7.0	
7	Sericulture	68.6	31.4		

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2016

The farmers involved in the handloom and textile sector travel the least distance among all the sectors as their production unit and sale points are mostly home based. Almost half (49.3%) of the total households surveyed travel more than 5 km to sell their products.

Table 2-15: Distance Travelled to Access Market Facilities Surveyed Households (%)

Sl. No.	Sector	Less than 2 km	Between 2 and 5 km	More than 5 km
1	Agriculture		94.05	5.95
2	Piggery	49.98	45.27	4.75
3	Dairy	9.5	100	
4	Enterprises	13.20		86.80
5	Fishery	2.91	4.86	92.23
6	Handloom & Textile	100		
7	Sericulture	36.83	6.47	56.70
	All Sample Household Total	35.4	50.13	49.3

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2016

As per the survey results, the commonly used transportation mode for transfer of produce among the various sectors are pick up vans in nearly 24% of the cases and manual modes (bicycle, hand and bullock carts) in 25% cases. The use of pick up van is the maximum (52%) in the fishery sector given the perishable nature of the produce.

Storage facility is required mainly to the households engaged in the enterprise as this is the sector where value addition to the products is being undertaken by all the households and storage facility is available only with 51% of them. Other sectors where farmers undertake value addition to their produce are dairy (23.6%) and fishery (2.9%) and therefore, there is a resultant need of storage facility.

Pricing mechanism for the final produce was also captured as part of the household survey. However, responses have been received only for the agriculture sector, where 62% of the households responded that bargaining was the commonly used method for commodity pricing, followed by Auction (22%).

2.2.7 Access to Credit Facilities

Assessment of accessibility to credit facilities to the target beneficiaries was also carried out as part of the household survey. The reference parameters included bank accounts access to loan, Kisan Credit Card (KCC) and benefit derived from any Government scheme and insurance coverage.

Among all the sectors, farmers in the fishery sector have the highest (60.6%) percentage of individuals with bank accounts. Highest (37.73%) percentage of households from enterprise sector have taken loan followed by 17.27% from dairy sector, 2.7% from agriculture sector and 6% from handloom and textiles whereas no farmers has taken loan from fishery, piggery and sericulture sector (**Refer Table 2-16**). In case of KCC, farmers from dairy sector (20.9 %) and from agricultural sector (2.97%)

have availed the benefit of KCC. Households involved in dairy and enterprise sector have only availed any government scheme. Similarly households involved in these sectors have insurance coverage above Rs. One lakh. Overall, out of the total households surveyed only 2.6% have insurance coverage. The reasons for low accessibility to these facilities can also be attributed to low awareness about the schemes among the farmers.

Table 2-16: Access to Credit Facilities

S. No.	Sectors	% of Individual Bank Accounts	% Households		
			Taken any loan	Availed the benefit of KCC	Beneficiary of any Govt. scheme
1	Agriculture	21.3	2.97	2.97	0.99
2	Dairy	38.6	17.27	20.90	20.90
3	Enterprises	45.2	37.73	-	20.75
4	Fishery	60.6	-	-	0.97
5	Handloom & Textile	47.3	6		3
6	Piggery	46.9	-	-	4.71
7	Sericulture	51.8	-	-	5.88
Average of all Sectors		42.8	16	11.9	8.17

Source: Primary Survey, 2016

2.2.8 Training and Farming practices

Among the 641 household members, only 101 (15.75%) households have received any training for skill upgradation. Individuals have received training only in horticulture, dairy and enterprise sectors. Three-fourth of households suggested that there was a requirement of skill upgradation training for income enhancement. Sector wise details on training received and current farming practices is discussed below:

Agriculture: 7.2% have undergone training on use of inputs and machineries. The farming practices followed in the survey households is mostly integrated (87%) whereas only 5% follows organic farming methods. The seed varieties used is mostly hybrid (86%) and 7% farmers use both hybrid and local varieties of seeds. However 5% of farmers cultivate purely local varieties. The cropping pattern mostly followed is multiple cropping by 85% of the farmers, whereas the rest follows multiple and inter cropping (4%), inter cropping (2%), mono cropping (5%) and both mono and inter cropping (4%). In the traditional pest control technique followed by all the farmers, cow-dung, cow-urine and ash is mostly used.

Dairy: 36.36% of the total households have undergone training in DCS functioning, quality of milk and milk products, pricing mechanism and animal management. The cattle breeds reared are Jersey (44%), Sahial (5%) and local (44%).

Enterprise: 19% of the entrepreneurs have undergone training related to their enterprise, whereas the rest requires training to enhance their quality, productivity and marketing.

Fishery: Farmers have not received any training and have requested training on maintenance of the fishery pond, input materials, diseases and modern aquaculture.

The farming and culturing practice varies from farmer to farmer. Fresh aquaculture is practised by majority (71%) of the farmers and only a few (31%) practices fish cum paddy culture. The frequency of stocking is multiple and is being followed by 97% of the farmers.

Handloom and Textiles: Weavers have not received any training and thus have suggested that training in use of power looms and other modern practises should be imparted to them. The weavers currently use their traditional weaving and designing skills in this sector.

Piggery: 99% of the farmers in this sector have not undergone any training till date.

Out of the total households most of the farmers (80%) rear pig as fattener, 10% rears as both piglet and fattener and 7% rears for piglet. Only 3% farmers directly sell pork in the market. The swine breeds reared are mostly Cross (Hampshire, 96%) and local in common (10%).

Sericulture: None of the farmers have received any training on modern practises in the sector. In this sector the rearers are culturing in their traditional way and all the sample households are involved in both planting and rearing. However rearing of silk worm varies as, 20.58% rears all three Eri, Muga and Mulberry, 23.5% rears only Eri, 14.70% rears Eri and Muga, 35% rears Eri and Mulberry and only 5.42% rears Mulberry and Muga.

2.2.9 Key Findings

- High levels of literacy and a sex ratio in favor of women';
- 45.4% of the total households surveyed belong to the ST category and need special assistance under the project to enable them to join the mainstream social and economic life;
- 44.4% of the total land holding size is less than one ha and falls in the marginal category and therefore it requires the project to incorporate a targeting and inclusion strategy for these categories of farmers;
- Private sector is the main source of raw materials to the farmers and as a result of which farmers pay a higher rate and do not benefit from government subsidies;
- Access to financial services needs to be improved;
- Storage facility is very inadequate; the project needs to take interventions for strengthening and expanding the storage facilities; and
- Majority of the farmers have not received any training on modern farming practices. Provision for training and capacity building needs to be included in the project design.

3. ANALYSIS OF LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

The existing legal and policy provisions have been analysed in relation to the proposed APART activities for preparing a framework to ensure that project activities are carried out in compliance with the National, State legislations and the World Bank policies and the likely adverse social impacts are mitigated through an established legal and policy framework.

3.2 Legal and Policy Framework

The legal and policy framework for APART is described in **Table 3-1**.

Table 3-1: Legal and Policy Framework

Act	Objective	Provisions	Applicability to APART
Right to Information Act, 2005	To set a system of right to information to citizens to access information under control of public authorities and to promote transparency and accountability in working of every public authority.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act spell out the details of the obligations of the public authority like disclosure of the particulars, relating to the functions, powers and duties of its officials/employees, norms, rules, regulations, instructions, records etc. Public disclosure of all relevant information and appointment of designated officer in each public authority. Constitution of Central and State Information Commission 	Applicable: It is mandatory for Project Coordination Unit (PCU), Core Project Implementation Unit (CPIUs), Operational Project Implementation Unit (OPIUs), District Level Coordination Committee (DLCCs) and Core Project Implementation Unit (CPIUs) to implement the provision of this Act
Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prohibit child labour in certain hazardous activities/profession. To provide better working condition in activities/profession where child can be employed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ban on employment of children below 14 years in specific occupation and processes; Lay down the procedure to decide modifications to the schedule of banned occupation or processes; Regulate the conditions of work of children in employments where they are not prohibited for working; and Lay down enhanced penalties for employment of children in violation of the provisions of the Act. 	Applicable: All OPIUs propose some activities where child labour is either prohibited or to provide working condition as specified in the Act
Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARR), 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To minimize displacement and to promote, as far as possible, non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives; To ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of the displaced families; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entitlement of compensation, R & R assistance and benefits for the displaced families due to land acquisition with special provisions for ST and SC communities. 	Not Applicable: As APART has adopted a principle that no activities shall be taken up where land acquisition is involved

Act	Objective	Provisions	Applicability to APART
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that special care is taken especially for protecting the rights of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and to create obligations on the State for their treatment with concern and sensitivity; 		
<p>Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Area) Act, 1996</p>	<p>To provide specifying special provisions for Panchayats in Schedule V areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decentralized existing approaches to forest governance by bringing the Gram Sabha¹ centre stage and recognized the traditional rights of Scheduled Tribe people over community resources, the land, water, and forests. Ground decentralization in India, through the transfer of power to the Gram Sabha or the village assembly. With PESA, an effort was made to vest legislative powers in the Gram Sabha, to manage community resources, and to resolve disputes according to the customs and traditions of the people. This significant legislation was expected to have far reaching consequences in the social, economic, and cultural life of tribal people in Scheduled Areas. 	<p>Applicable: Project activities are also being taken up in schedule areas. Hence, the planned interventions and their implementation in sixth scheduled areas (Kokrajhar and Karbi Anglong districts) will need to comply with the provisions of this Act.</p>
<p>The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2002 (Part IXA – Producer Companies)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To offer a statutory and regulatory framework that creates the potential for producer owned enterprises to compete with other enterprises; To provide for the formation and registration of producer companies; and To provide voluntary opportunity to cooperative institutions to form a producer company. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Producer Company may carry out production, harvesting, procurement, grading, pooling, handling, marketing, selling, export of primary produce of the members for their benefits by itself or through other institutions; Processing including preserving, drying, distilling, brewing, venting canning and packaging of produce of its members; Sale or supply of machinery, equipment or consumables mainly to its members; Rendering technical services, consultancy services, training, research and development and all other activities for promotion of the interests of its members; Insurance of the producer or their primary produce; and Welfare measures or facilities for the 	<p>Applicable: The project proposes to assist the farmers to form Producers Companies. These companies shall be guided/ defined in accordance with the provisions of this Act. The MoAs, By-Laws, management structure, voting rights of the members, sharing of benefits, annual general meeting, finance, accounts and audits, investments shall all be defined in accordance with this Act.</p>

¹ The *Gram Sabha* is a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls of a village or a group of villages which elect a *Panchayat*. Each *Gram Sabha* shall be competent to safeguard and preserve the traditions and customs of the people, their cultural identity, community resources, and the customary mode of dispute resolution.

Act	Objective	Provisions	Applicability to APART
		benefit of members as decided by the Board.	
The Assam Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To facilitate formation and working of Cooperative Societies; • To create quality of credit worthiness amongst the agriculturist, artisans and other persons with common economic needs; • To bring about a higher standard of living, better business, better methods of production, equitable distribution and exchange. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act spell out the procedure and requirements for registration of cooperative societies by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies; • Roles and responsibilities of the officials responsible for forming and managing cooperative societies; • Rights of the members of the cooperative societies and distribution of profits; • Specify monitoring, accounting and democratic management mechanism of the cooperative societies. 	Applicable: Activities of the line departments/agencies provides for strengthening and formation of producer cooperative societies especially under Fishery, Dairy and Handloom & Textiles sectors.
Indian Fisheries Act, 1897 (Act No.4 of 1897) and Assam Fishery Rules, 1953	To protect the rights of the fisherman, lay down procedure for settlement of fisheries to fisherman community and to protect the fish varieties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classification of Fisheries. • Procedure for settlement of fisheries. • Protect the right of the fisherman. • Ban of fishing during breeding season. • Provision for restriction of certain fishing gears during breeding season 	Applicable: Fishery is an important component of APART including Beel (Oxbow lakes) fisheries.
National and State Policies			
National Textile Policy, 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To facilitate the textile industry to attain and sustain a pre-eminent global standing in the manufacture and export of clothing; • To ease the import pressure with a dominant presence in domestic market; • To minimize controls and regulations on textile industry to perform in the competitive environment; • To encourage FDI and R&D in the sector to achieve world class manufacturing capabilities in conformity with environmental standards; • To sustain and strengthen the traditional knowledge, skills and capabilities; • To revitalize the institutional structure to enhance human resource skills of those working in decentralized sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing the benefits to the north eastern region; • IT oriented value chain for achieving international standards of quality, design and marketing; and • Build partnership with major stakeholders like State Government, Financial Institutions, Entrepreneurs, Farmers and NGOs to achieve the above objectives • Technology up-gradation; • Enhancement of productivity with quality; • Strengthening raw material base; • Product diversification; • Innovative marketing technology and increase in export; • Financial arrangements; • Enhance employment opportunities; and • Integrated human resource Development. • Product up-gradation and diversification. 	Applicable: CPIU and OPIU of Industries and Commerce and Handloom & Textile Department.

Act	Objective	Provisions	Applicability to APART
<p>Model Bye laws for Milk Producers' Cooperatives, National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objective of providing this model byelaw is to guide the milk producers' cooperatives in preparation of byelaws as per the provisions of the Cooperative Societies Act. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These rules and regulations are called the byelaws of the cooperative. The byelaws are adopted by the members of the cooperative and registered by the Registrar of the Cooperative Societies. As the byelaws are framed and adopted by the cooperatives, they differ from one cooperative to another, as per their respective objectives and the needs. The Framework of the byelaws is generally provided in the Act or Rules. The provisions of byelaws cannot travel beyond the powers vested in by the Act and Rules. The provisions of Cooperative Societies Act and Rules have overriding effect on the provisions of the byelaws. In case of conflict between the byelaws and the provisions of the Act or Rules the provisions of the Act or Rules must be followed. 	<p>Applicable: CPIU of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department and OPIUs of Dairy Development Department (DDD) & West Assam Milk Union Limited (WAMUL).</p>
<p>Proposed Assam Sericulture Policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable the industry to produce competitively priced and high quality Eri, Muga and Pat silk for the State to become world leader in such silk market; To promote scientific sericulture practices; To provide employment generation in rural areas of the State; and To promote public private partnership. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modernization and enhance quality of the industry; Improving productivity at all stages of silk production; Enhance income of the stakeholders' especially women; Encourage clustering of the activities like rearing, reeling/spinning and weaving; Strengthen links between the producers and the industry; Knowledge transfer and improved access to cost effective inputs and market access to prevent loss of produce to the Sericulturists; Breed improvement, silkworm health management, quality of food plants, and disease control and prevention; Development of reeling/spinning devices and processing equipment to enhance quality as well as quantity of production; Quality control of silkworm seeds, cocoons, yarns and allied products; Tapping the unused waste and degraded land and reviving the unused silk farms and other seed 	<p>Applicable: CPIU and OPIU of Sericulture Department</p>

Act	Objective	Provisions	Applicability to APART
		production, reeling/spinning infrastructure available with the government.	
World Bank Policies			
World Bank Policies on Involuntary resettlement – BP/OP 4.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involuntary Resettlement is avoided or at least minimize displacement; Ensure that the displaced persons are informed about their options and pertaining to resettlement; Consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; Prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets; 	Applicable: In case there are encroachers and squatters in the land provided/donated/leased out by the community or individual.
World Bank Policies on Indigenous people – BP/OP 4.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adverse Impact on Indigenous People may be avoided or minimized; Carry out social assessment to assess impacts to indigenous people; Free and prior consultations are held with the displaced indigenous people at the early stage of the project. Consultation approaches recognize existing Indigenous Peoples Organizations (IPOs), including councils of elders, headmen, and tribal leaders, and pay special attention to women, youth, and the elderly; Prepare an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) as per Annexure B of OP/BP 4.10 to mitigate the adverse impact on the indigenous; IPP is successfully implemented in a participatory and transparent manner with involvement of the displaced indigenous people. 	Applicable: The project districts Karbi Anglong and Kokrajhar Districts are under Sixth Schedule Area in the state. The ST population constitutes 12.4% of the state population. These two project districts comprise 21 % of the state's tribal population.
World Bank Policy on Disclosure	To provide access to information available with the World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procedures for making information available. Process for public disclosure of information Procedure of appeal if information denied 	Applicable: World Bank, PCU and CPIUs to disclose the information on social issues in appropriate manner.
World Bank's Guidance on Managing the risks of adverse impacts on communities from temporary project induced	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment and management of social risks and impacts, both anticipated and unanticipated, from the influx of labor into a project area. Identification of potential adverse impacts, and measures to manage 	Applicable: During construction of Common Service Centres, Expansion of Markets, Upgradation of Warehouses, Bulk Milk Coolers, Construction of

Act	Objective	Provisions	Applicability to APART
labour influx	manage such risks.	(e.g., avoid, minimize, mitigate, monitor) these impacts.	Roads.

4. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

Consultations have been undertaken with various stakeholders to identify likely social issues that need to be addressed during project preparation, understand current farming practices right from production to marketing, understand perceived benefits of the various interventions proposed under APART, access to financial services, awareness on health issues, level of awareness about government schemes, constraints faced, extension services, experience from previous projects etc. Findings of the consultation have been discussed in the ensuing sections.

4.1 Identification of key Stakeholders

Participatory planning requires the involvement of concerned stakeholders. This includes identifying public concerns and values and developing a broad consensus on planned initiatives. It is also about utilising the vast amount of information and knowledge that stakeholders hold to find workable, efficient and sustainable solutions. The key stakeholders of APART have been identified and presented in **Figure 4-1**.

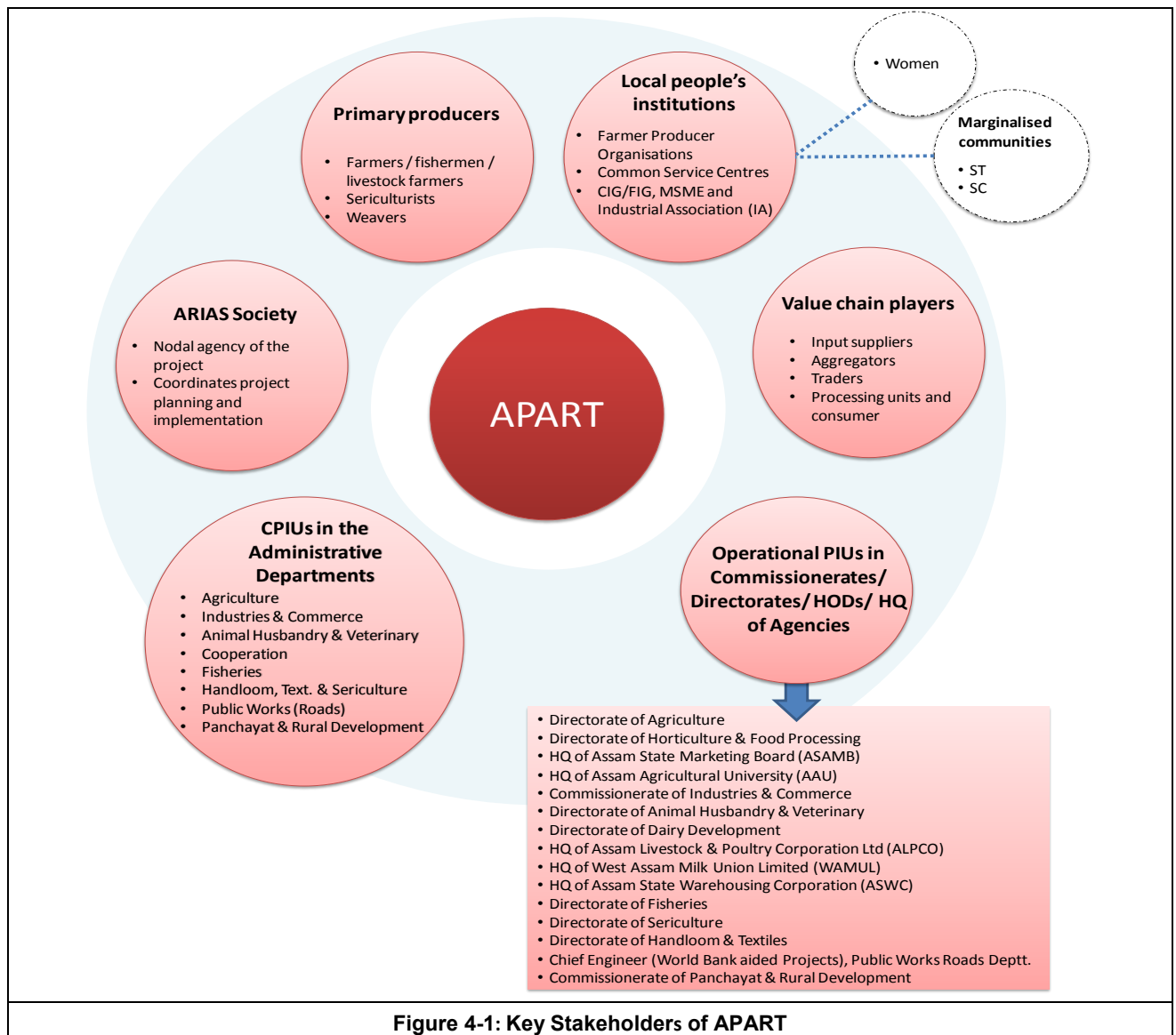


Figure 4-1: Key Stakeholders of APART

4.2 Identification of Roles and Responsibilities

The social assessment entailed discussions with all relevant stakeholders at different levels for each project component. The analysis of different stakeholders, their roles, responsibilities and relationships with the project in planning and implementing project interventions is summarized in the Table below.

Sl. No.	Stakeholders	Roles & Responsibilities	Rationale for Consultation
1.	Primary producers- Farmers, female members of Self Help Groups(SHG), ST/SC Farmers, community leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entry level/baseline stakeholders of all project developmental interventions and contributors of saleable commodities to the agribusiness value chain Market players as participants of local markets and suppliers of consistent products. Stakeholders of the supply chain for production of required raw material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Synergistic with the project – while the primary producers stand to gain the maximum from the project, the project's success is also critically dependent on the active participation by primary producers Major value chain development work is to link farmers to processing companies and end-users Experienced in farming and marketing of produces. They were consulted to assess the training needs, concerns, suggestions and expectations that could be covered under the project design.
2.	Local People's Institutions – Participants		
(i)	Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Play an important role in production, aggregation, primary processing and local sales, esp. in dairy, fisheries, Handloom & Sericulture and Piggery sector, but often marginalized in organized set up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potentially synergistic if the project makes special provisions to ensure women's participation in the decision making process at the ground level; can turn negative if project institutions are biased against women.
(ii)	ST and SC Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Play an important role in production, aggregation, preliminary processing and local sales, esp. in piggery (ST) and fisheries (SC) sector, but often marginalized in organized set up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stand to gain indirectly from the income increase to the primary producers; potential conflicts if the project supported institutions neglect their representation and/or their interests not addressed.
(iii)	Marginalized communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Often landless or subsistence farmers – linkage to markets very weak and very limited role in current value chain except as labourers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stand to benefit the maximum from the project supported market linkages, but need to make special provisions for their equitable participation in the project activities and share of the benefits.
(iv)	Small scale players	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most exploited in the value chain, have limited access to market and also fail to have a significant say in the current institutional set up. 	
3.	Value Chain Players		
(i)	Input suppliers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply agricultural inputs to the farmers like seed, fertilizer, animal vaccination, etc. Some inputs are sold in cash and some in credit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Were consulted to understand the type of inputs mostly used by the farmers, availability of inputs, and knowledge level of the suppliers regarding usages of inputs.

Sl. No.	Stakeholders	Roles & Responsibilities	Rationale for Consultation
(ii)	Aggregators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect the produce from farm gate, individual farmer, group of farmers and take it to the market with/without temporary storage in transit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potentially conflicting role as they may see project created institutions as rivals.
(iii)	Traders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally operate in the market and deal in wholesale quantity. Buy directly from the farmers or from the aggregators or through commission agents. They may sell in the other markets inside or outside the state and to the processors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand the market dynamics, roles of various players in the supply chain, storage facility, pricing mechanism, factors influencing prices of the commodities etc.
(iv)	Processing units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engaged in secondary processing of agricultural produce. Can buy from market/aggregator/farm gate/directly from farmers (as standalone transaction or through contract farming). May also get the raw materials from traders (directly/through commission agents) outside the state. Supply the processed products through a network of distributors and retailers operating in the market (inside/outside the state). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Important link in the value chain which contributes to the economic growth of the sector.
4.	Community based organizations (Farmer groups, cluster groups, producer company, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Play their role in produce aggregation, storage and primary processing and thus could provide bargaining power to the primary producer through collective action. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Synergistic with the project, as the key project component would be implemented through them, the success of many of the interventions critically dependent on the strength of these groups.
5.	Line department personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidance and information at ground level, play the role of administrator and key contact point at ground level for accessing various government schemes and funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Play a critical role to ensure smooth implementation of project interventions. Coordination between the nodal agency and participating line departments at ground level critical for project success.

4.3 Community Level Consultation

Community consultations were carried out with the objectives of – (i) improving coordination and integration, (ii) reducing complexity, (iii) better communication and participation, (iv) effective land use controls, and (v) developing efficient processes for planning and review.

Sector-specific consultations have been undertaken to capture the responses from various identified stakeholders in the value chain. Checklists for Consultations / Focus Group Discussions have been developed and are presented in **Annexure 4-1**. Details of the consultation carried out are presented in

Table 4-1 to Table 4-9. Snapshots of consultations/focus group discussion have been provided in **Annexure 4-2.**

Table 4-1: Community Consultation – Fisheries Sector

Date: 15 th September, 2016		Total Participants: 97
Venue: Village Godaimari, Juria Development Block, District Nagaon		[Male: 89, Female: 8]
Sl. No.	Issues raised by the farmers	Suggestive Measures/ Remarks
1	<p>Poor condition of roads: The condition of the roads connecting the Godaimari cluster is very poor. As a result of this the cost of transportation of fish to the market, and transportation costs of feeds, fertilizers, pesticides and other inputs are very high. Due to this problem the cost of production of fish becomes high and the profit margin for farmers gets reduced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PWD shall undertake the condition and availability assessment of roads for the clusters to be provide linkages with marketing centers and selected roads shall be improved. The formation of FPO and establishment of CSC will help the farmers to procure their input in bulk for the members, improve access to marketing facilities and regulated markets with proper pricing mechanisms to increase their profitability.
2	<p>Non-availability of quality seeds: The quality of seeds procured by the farmers from nearby sources is not good. So they procure seeds from Hojai, Neelbagan and Hajo. The cost of transportation of seeds from these locations is high and the mortality rate is also high due to longer duration of transportation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Fisheries shall identify more sources of quality seeds for the farmers.
3	<p>Poor transportation facility: The farmers face lot of problems in transporting fishes alive to the market. The water in the containers where fishes are carried needs to be stirred continuously manually to maintain the oxygen level. This is a difficult task and it impacts the health condition of the labourers engaged in this work, especially during winter.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Fisheries will find out low cost mechanized options available in the market and share the information with the farmers.
4	<p>Low quality of seeds: The local hatcheries practice interbreeding, mixed breeding and use undersized brood fish for breeding. As a result the quality of seeds produced is very low. Low quality seeds affect the productivity of fishes and the farmers do not get the desired returns.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Fisheries shall regularly monitor the local hatcheries and try to provide information on better management practices for quality seed production.
5	<p>Problems in long distance transportation: Due to unorganized mode of production and marketing the farmers often face problems in transportation of their products to outside markets. The authorities ask for challan and other documents required for transporting agricultural commodities. The farmers end up paying lot of money as fine due to non-availability of the documents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This issue may be addressed properly by adopting organized trading under FPO.
6	<p>Knowledge Gap of the farmers: Lack of awareness about</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> how and when to use the fertilizers, pesticides and other inputs. There are cases of death of fish in large numbers due to excessive use of fertilisers; and what amount of seeds to be stocked per hectare of water area. There are cases of death of fish due to decrease in oxygen level in the ponds as a result of over stocking. The farmers seek advice from the inputs suppliers on the use of various inputs. As a result they sometimes face problems of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on various aspects of fish farming to be conducted.

Date: 15 th September, 2016		Total Participants: 97
Venue: Village Godaimari, Juria Development Block, District Nagaon		[Male: 89, Female: 8]
Sl. No.	Issues raised by the farmers	Suggestive Measures/ Remarks
	over or under dose of inputs and end up spending more on inputs but do not get the expected output.	
7	Unscientific disposal of waste: The farmers throw dead fish in the paddy fields or any unused/ barren land parcels. This leads to spreading of germs from the rotten fish and which may impacts the health of farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Fisheries shall include these issues in the training programs.
8	Lack of awareness: The farmers are not aware of any Government scheme for fish farmers. The farmers take loan from money lenders, aggregators, traders at higher interest rates to meet their capital requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness programs on financial literacy to be organized and efforts shall be made to facilitate easy access to banking/ credit services to the farmers
9	Poor extension service: There are 22 Gram Panchayats under the Juria Development Block that also includes Godaimari. From the Department of Fisheries, Nagaon only one Fishery Demonstrator looks after the entire block. As a result the farmers do not get the required technical support from the department.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of staffs in the department is inadequate and the department has proposed for engagement of more staffs.
10	Obstruction in natural drainage system: With the intensification of fishery activities in the area the farmers converted majority of the cultivable and uncultivable lands into fish ponds. In the process the natural drains and outlets were narrowed down and few were totally blocked. As a result occurrence of flash floods is common during monsoon every year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community has been advised to persuade the farmers encroaching drains to give up the encroached land to ensure free flow of storm water during monsoon.

Table 4-2: Community Consultation – Fisheries Sector

Date: 23 rd October, 2016		Total Participants: 25
Venue: Village Charipunia, District Morigaon		[Male: 25, Female: 0 ²]
Sl. No.	Issues raised by the Beel Development Committee (BDC) Members	Suggestive Measures/ Remarks
1	High cost of feed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BDC members informed that the cost of feed procured by them is very high. They have proposed for setting up rice cum mustard processing mill in the village. As a result of this villagers will be able to process their paddy and mustard at a comparatively lower cost and the rice polish and mustard oil cake generated as by-product shall be used as fish feed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BDC office bearers have been advised to approach the Department of Fisheries to explore available Government Schemes.
2	Financial support for cleaning the Beel: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the BDC members one part of the Beel is yet to be cleaned properly. Productivity is lesser by 50% in the uncleaned part. They requested the visiting officials and the consultants to support them in cleaning the Beel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The primary responsibility for maintenance the Beel lies with the BDC. However, the Department of Fisheries may be approached for assistance.
3	Poor quality of seeds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The productivity is sometimes hampered due to poor quality of seeds. The BDC is planning to set up a hatchery to produce good quality seeds on its own. They requested the Department of Fisheries to provide support in setting up the hatchery. 	The PIU will monitor the local hatcheries regularly and try to provide information on better management practices for quality seed production.

² An FGD has been carried out with the female members of the BDC

Date: 23 rd October, 2016		Total Participants: 25
Venue: Village Charipunia, District Morigaon		[Male: 25, Female: 0 ²]
Sl. No.	Issues raised by the Beel Development Committee (BDC) Members	Suggestive Measures/ Remarks
4	Renewal of registration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The renewal of registration of the BDC under Co-operative Societies Act is yet to be done as the documents of the BDC have been spoilt in the flood. The BDC members requested the Department of Fisheries to help them in the renewal of the registration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The officials present during the consultation assured the BDC of all possible help.
5	Need for training: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BDC members voiced the need for training on seed production, feeding, stocking etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Such training has been proposed under APART.
6	Value addition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BDC members are not aware of any value added products of fishes like pickles, sauces, ready to eat items etc. They requested for training on this aspect for their members, especially for women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are provisions for exposure visit of entrepreneurs under APART.
7	Participation of women: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30% of the total executive members of the BDC are women. Women are involved only in the periodic cleaning of the Beel. They are not involved in procurement and marketing related works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BDC has been advised to encourage women to participate in all the aspects of Beel management.
8	Sharing of profits among the members: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After spending on development activities like providing scholarships to needy students, uniforms to school kids belonging to BPL category, support to needy households, the residual profit is distributed equally among all the BDC members every year in the month of April. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BDC has been advised to invest the profit in other allied activities to generate more employment opportunities for the members.

Table 4-3: Community Consultation at Rangia, Kamrup – Dairy Sector

Date: 19 th September, 2016		Total Participants: 28
Venue: Village Rangia, District Kamrup		[Male: 24, Female: 4]
Sl. No.	Issues Raised By The Farmers	Suggestive Measures/ Remarks
1	Poor condition of roads: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The condition of roads connecting the cluster with the markets and veterinary dispensaries is very poor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The issue has been recorded and shall be discussed with the PWD nodal officer for APART.
2	Lack of access to veterinary services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The facilities at veterinary dispensary at Rangia are inadequate. The dispensary does not have any stool examining machine. The doctors charge very high fees for their visits. Animal health camps are not organized regularly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The issue will be discussed with the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department (AH & VD).
3	Fluctuation of prices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The price of milk is not fixed. It varies quite frequently and randomly. During festival season the farmers get good price for their products. Sometimes prices fall so low that the farmers do not even get their production cost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The farmers were advised to concentrate more on value addition of their products than selling just milk.
4	Non-availability of modern veterinary facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Though the farmers were being trained, they were not 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and development/ adaptation of customized training materials shall be carried

Date: 19 th September, 2016		Total Participants: 28
Venue: Village Rangia, District Kamrup		[Male: 24, Female: 4]
Sl. No.	Issues Raised By The Farmers	Suggestive Measures/ Remarks
	able to implement those in farming practices. The DVO (District Veterinary Officer) did not provide catheter, Liquid Nitrogen (LN) container and other necessary items required for modern dairy practices.	<p>out under this project. The farmers are also requested to contact the DVO for the currently available materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness about the SoPs (Standard Operating Practices).
5	<p>High cost of feed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are very few feed suppliers near the cluster and the price of feed, sold by the same brand is very high in comparison to other states of the country. Moreover the price fluctuates quite frequently. The farmers requested the Dairy Department officials to help them avail the subsidy on fodder under the existing scheme for the same. • The farmers also requested for supporting them to set up mini grinding mills within the cluster. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The issue shall be discussed with the concerned authorities.
6	<p>Transportation problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very often milk perishes during transportation to distant markets. The communities requested for supporting them procure insulated tankers to enable them transport their milk to distant market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is proposal for establishment of Bulk Milk Cooler (BMCs) under APART.
7	<p>Utilisation of excess cow dung:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The farmers informed that they sell their cow dung at a very low rate to fish farmers of other villages. They sought advice about how to use it for bio-gas generation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The issue shall be discussed with the concerned departments.
8	<p>Encroachment of grazing land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The milk producers were not aware of the scheme for cultivation of fodder in the Village Grazing Reserve (VGR). The VGR has been encroached upon by some of the villagers. The milk producers are willing to avail the scheme and would approach the district administration to make the VGR free of encroachment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The villagers have been advised to approach the Revenue Department for guidance.

Table 4-4: Community Consultation at Khanajan, Morigaon – Dairy Sector

Date: 20 th September, 2016		Total Participants: 41
Venue: Village Khanajan, District Morigaon		[Male: 35, Female: 06]
Time: 9.30 am to 11.30 am		
Sl. No.	Issues Raised By The Farmers	Suggestive Measures/ Remarks
1	<p>Inadequate Veterinary Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The veterinary sub-centre located in the village is in a very dilapidated condition. There is one Veterinary Field Assistant (VFA) in the sub-centre who rarely visits the center. The farmers need to consult with private doctors who charge high fee for their service. • The area is flood affected and hence the cattle need special care after flood as there have been cases of calves dying after each flood due to lack of proper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AH&VD informed that they are not able to cater to the needs of the farmers due to shortage of resources. • Animal health camp and vaccination of cows after flood shall be carried out as part of the department's regular work and not under APART.

Date: 20 th September, 2016		Total Participants: 41
Venue: Village Khanajan, District Morigaon		[Male: 35, Female: 06]
Time: 9.30 am to 11.30 am		
Sl. No.	Issues Raised By The Farmers	Suggestive Measures/ Remarks
	care.	
2	High cost of feed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cost of feed procured by the farmers is very high. The small farmers who buy feeds on credit need to pay higher rates than those who buy in cash. This increases their cost of production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The farmers have been advised to shift to organized way of farming and procure inputs collectively.
3	Delay in payment by WAMUL: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The farmers are currently supplying milk to WAMUL. It takes more than 15 days for the farmer to receive their payment from WAMUL. The farmers requested WAMUL to release the payment within one week. 	WAMUL shall try to reduce the payment period.
4	Knowledge gap: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very few farmers have received any training on dairy farming. The farmers requested for training and demonstration at site on crucial aspects of dairy farming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WAMUL shall organize more training for the farmers.

Table 4-5: Community Consultation at Hajo, Kamrup – Dairy Sector

Date: 19 th September, 2016		Total Participants: 8
Venue: Village Hajo, District Kamrup		[Male: 6, Female: 2]
Sl. No.	Issues Raised By The Farmers	Suggestive Measures/ Remarks
1	Inadequate veterinary service: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The farmers do not have access to proper veterinary service with respect to Artificial Insemination (AI) and other need based health care of their cattle. Only one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon (VAS) from the nearby dispensary looks after the entire cluster and he charges fee according to the distance he travels. His visit fee ranges from Rs.200 to Rs. 300 per cow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The issue has been recorded and shall be discussed with the DDD.
2	Death of cattle due to flood: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The grazing lands get submerged due to floods. As a result there is scarcity of locally available fodder for the cattle. Cattle die in large numbers due to lack of proper feeds and outbreak of water borne diseases in the aftermath of flood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The issue shall be discussed with the AH & VD.
3	Delay in payment by WAMUL: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The producers complained about the time taken by WAMUL to release their payment. It takes at least 15 days for a producer to receive the payment. It affects them a lot as they need money to purchase fodder regularly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WAMUL to be requested to expedite the process of payment.
4	Dissatisfaction over the price determination mechanism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The producers complained about the WAMUL's practice of imposing penalty on the farmers if the milk is found to have lower than permissible limit of SNF and Fat contents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WAMUL representative has been requested to communicate clearly and in an appropriate manner to the producers regarding the pricing

Date: 19 th September, 2016		Total Participants: 8
Venue: Village Hajo, District Kamrup		[Male: 6, Female: 2]
Sl. No.	Issues Raised By The Farmers	Suggestive Measures/ Remarks
		mechanism.
5	Penalty being imposed on producers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WAMUL has been imposing penalty on the producers on the ground of contamination in their milk. The farmers are surprised when they get less payment despite high contents of SNF and fat in their milk. The level of contamination has not been mentioned anywhere in the day wise statements of procurement details shared with them by WAMUL. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WAMUL representative has been requested to disclose the contamination level, if any, to the producers after proper testing of milk as part of the day wise statements.
6	Conflict between MPI and DCS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The producers informed that many of the DCS members joined the MPI promoted by WAMUL in their area and stopped supplying milk to the society. This has happened due to the difference of price paid by WAMUL and the price paid by DCS and provision of commission made by WAMUL for the MPI leader. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The issue shall be discussed with the DDD.
7	Procurement of poor quality of calves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DCS run by women group informed that poor quality calves were supplied to their DCS by the AH&VD. Majority of the calves died after 2-3 months of procurement. They did not complain to the department as they were unaware of the procedure for registering complaints. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DCS members have been suggested to consult with the experienced farmers/doctors while procuring calves.
8	Supply of stainless milk cans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DCS run by women group was not provided stainless milk cans under government scheme though other DCSs have received the same. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DCS members have been requested to inform the concerned authorities/departments in case of such anomalies.
9	Lack of knowledge about institutional functioning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Secretary and President of the women DCS are not aware of the mandatory requirements for the proper functioning of cooperative societies like proper maintenance of accounts, auditing of accounts, holding of AGM etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DCS members have been advised to update themselves on the various aspects of functioning of the a DSC, play proactive roles and work hard to strengthen the DCS.

Table 4-6: Community Consultation at Deoghoria, Jorhat – Sericulture Sector

Date: 28 th September, 2016		Total Participants: 24
Venue: Village Deoghoria, Titabor Development Block, District Jorhat		[Male: 22, Female: 02]
Sl. No.	Issues Raised By The Farmers	Suggestive Measures/ Remarks
1	Non-availability of Reeling machine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manual reeling takes much longer time resulting in low production rate. So the farmers requested for reeling machine so that they can enhance their production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSB (Central Silk Board) has designed and developed a reeling cum twisting machine and spinning machines for converting Muga & Eri cocoons to reel/spun silk respectively. This new machine is likely to be provided under this project.

Date: 28 th September, 2016		Total Participants: 24
Venue: Village Deoghoria, Titabor Development Block, District Jorhat		[Male: 22, Female: 02]
Sl. No.	Issues Raised By The Farmers	Suggestive Measures/ Remarks
2	<p>Non-availability of Fund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The farmers have to spend money for plantation of food plants as well as for the complete farming process, including rearing appliances. Receiving loan or any kind of fund will help the farmers meet their needs at the time of farming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for developing a Kisan nursery and plantation of food plants, procuring machines, infrastructural support, shall be provided under this project, which will solve the funding issues to a certain extent.
3	<p>Absence of proper market facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The products are sold at Farmers' mini fair and home. Majority of the buyers are villagers. Some wholesalers procure the products from the farmers' houses. The farmers do not get optimum price for their products due to non-availability of proper markets. They requested for provision of permanent markets for their products in their areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of Reshom Huts under this project is likely to solve the issue. Besides, the farmers were suggested to sell their products collectively under their SHG or co-operative society till the implementation of this project.
4	<p>Disturbances from animals and insects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animals, birds and insects often attack the food plants. Insects like caterpillars eat the leaf of the food plants. Monkeys also often target the food plants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Sericulture may be approached for suggestions.
5	<p>Non-availability of quality food plants and nursery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The farmers in this area cultivate all three varieties of silk, i.e., Eri, Pat and Muga. They have their own land for plantation of food with quality saplings. They requested for nursery of food plants which they can use at community level and earn some money by selling the saplings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of Kishan Nursery proposed under APART is most likely to solve this issue. The capacity of the weavers/rearers is to be developed to manage these nurseries.

Table 4-7: Community Consultation at Islampur, Darrang – Agriculture Sector

Date: 21 th October, 2016		Total Participants:
Venue: Village Islampur, District Darrang		[Male: 22, Female: 8]
Sl. No.	Issues raised by the farmers	Suggestive Measures/ Remarks
1	<p>Low profit margin for the farmers:</p> <p>The farmers do not have direct access to the wholesalers. There are lot of middlemen involved, who take away the major chunk of the profit margin. As a result farmers do not get actual price for their products.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The formation of FPO and establishment of CSC is likely to help the farmers to deal with this problem as this will provide them an opportunity to collectively sell their products at the market at a better price.
2	<p>Lack of proper storage facility:</p> <p>Due to lack of storage facilities the farmers are compelled to sell their products immediately after harvesting. They do not have the option to bargain with the buyers as the products perish as it cannot be stored properly.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warehousing facilities will be strengthened under APART.
3	<p>Knowledge Gap of the farmers:</p> <p>The farmers do not have the knowledge about how and in what amount the pesticides and fertilizers need to be used. As a result they do not get desired level of production in terms of quality as well as quantity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are provisions for training of farmers under APART.

Date: 21 th October, 2016		Total Participants:
Venue: Village Islampur, District Darrang		[Male: 22, Female: 8]
Sl. No.	Issues raised by the farmers	Suggestive Measures/ Remarks
4	Lack of awareness: Majority of the farmers are not aware about any govt. schemes on agriculture for the farmers. Very few of them have availed the benefit of any govt. scheme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extensive awareness programs shall be carried out under APART.
5	Lack of access to credit facility: The farmers depend on informal sources to fulfil their credit needs due to lack of access to formal credit facility. As result they are paying higher interest rates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assam Bureau of Investment Promotion (ABIP) shall be set up under the project to facilitate financial support to the farmers
6	Flood problem: The farmers face a lot of problem due to flood every year. The crops are washed away and land becomes uncultivable for certain crops for some period due to siltation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness on climate resilient farming practice shall be carried out under APART.

Table 4-8: Community Consultation at Liet N-Changi, Jorhat – Handloom Sector

Date: 28 th September, 2016		Total Participants: 45
Venue: Village Liet N-Changi, Development Block Titabor, District Jorhat		[Male: 03, Female: 42]
Sl. No.	Issues Raised by the Farmers	Suggestive Measures/ Remarks
1	Lack of proper training: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The weavers follow traditional methods which are less productive and time consuming. They expressed that they need training on use of modern looms. Some of them have received training at Sualkuchi for one month but they feel the period was too short. Further the training programs were designed for persons with graduate degrees; hence many of them could not attend the training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed activities under APART include training of weavers. The training for handloom and textile should be designed in such a way that weavers are aptly trained on use of modern looms and designing. The duration and eligibility criteria should be need based as well as on principle of inclusiveness.
2	Functioning of the SHGs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The consultation was attended by the office bearers and members of twelve SHGs of the village. Most of the SHGs have 10-12 members. They collect Rs.10 per week/Rs.50 per month from the members and keep the money in bank. They provide loan to its members at an interest rate of 2%-5% and maximum loan given amounts to Rs.15000. However, it was found that none of the members of any SHGs ever requested loan for handloom related activities but for social and health related needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SHGs need further orientation on institution building. Awareness program is required for SHGs so that they can use their own money for commercialization of their activity.
3	Absence of proper market facility: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The weavers rarely sell their products commercially. Generally they take up weaving for their own use and the surplus they sell at home to the villagers. They are not educated enough to fix the rate of their product for marketing and cost of their own labour is not counted while fixing the rate. They informed that demand for their <i>gamosa</i> (Assamese towel) is very high at the time of election and other cultural occasions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The training design for weavers should include session on how to price their products including labour costs for competitive pricing. The representative of handloom and textile department told that he will explore the marketing options after fixing the rate of their products.

Table 4-9: Community Consultation at DICC Office, Tezpur – Enterprise Sector

Date: 26 th October, 2016		Total Participants: 18
Venue: District Industries and Commerce Centre (DICC) office, Tezpur		[Male: 15, Female: 3]
Sl. No.	Issues raised by the Entrepreneurs	Suggestive Measures/ Remarks
1	<p>Erratic power supply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entrepreneurs, particularly the owners of rice, mustard and spice processing units, are suffering due to erratic power supply. Their machineries and labourers are under-utilised and they fail to deliver products to the customers in time due to this problem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entrepreneurs were advised to explore the renewable energy resources available with subsidies under government schemes and revamp their installation to meet their industrial requirement as the project does not have funding options for the individual industrial units.
2	<p>Lack of Government support in terms of raw materials supply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rice mill owners informed that the state govt. used to supply wheat to them at subsidized rates for processing till the year 1989. Thereafter the government stopped supplying wheat to small processing units and as a result they had to close down their wheat processing units as wheat is not locally available in adequate quantity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mill owners have been advised to concentrate on value addition of locally available commodities.
3	<p>Poor quality of packaging:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The quality of packaging of the products like pickles, jam, jelly, snacks, squash etc. is not good in comparison to the popular branded products available in the market. This is due to lack of better packaging machine and necessary skills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PIU would facilitate packaging specifications as per market requirement based on the forward market linkage plans.
4	<p>Lack of easy access to finance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entrepreneurs need financial support for expansion and up-gradation of their units. It is very difficult and time consuming to avail loans from financial institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project has a component of access and responsible use of financial services. Enterprise Development Promotion Facility (EDPF) will help entrepreneurs secure finance and limited amount will also be provided from projects on matching grant basis.
5	<p>Lack of training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entrepreneurs need training on skill up-gradation, packaging, labour management, accounting etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are provisions for training of entrepreneurs under APART.
6	<p>Lack of exposure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The participants of the consultation feel the need to visit the successful enterprises to experience how these units are being run, how cleanliness and safety concerns are addressed, to know about labour management and marketing strategies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are provisions for exposure visit of entrepreneurs under APART.
7	<p>Lack of awareness about trademark:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of registered trademarks for their products, limits the entrepreneurs to popularize their products. Most of them are not aware of the procedures. They need support for trade marking their products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entrepreneurs shall be provided knowledge under the project about the process of trademarks.
8	<p>Lack of awareness about Government schemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entrepreneurs are not aware of new Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DICC shall organize awareness programs

Date: 26 th October, 2016		Total Participants: 18
Venue: District Industries and Commerce Centre (DICC) office, Tezpur		[Male: 15, Female: 3]
Sl. No.	Issues raised by the Entrepreneurs	Suggestive Measures/ Remarks
	schemes. They need guidance for expansion of the existing units and setting up of new units.	among the entrepreneurs on various schemes of the government.
9	Poor extension service: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The participants informed that the extension officers of the DICC seldom visit their units. They requested the officials to visit their units regularly so that they can understand the issues related to the day to day operations of the enterprises. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EDPF shall address the issue under the project.
10	Lack of Business Plan (BPs): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entrepreneurs are not capable of preparing BPs required by the financial institutions and govt. departments. The financial institutions fund the projects based on the rationale of BPs only. So the entrepreneurs are not able to avail financial supports and govt. schemes in the absence of a good BP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entrepreneurs shall be provided support under APART for the preparation of BPs.

4.4 Institution Level Consultation

Consultations with officials of various government departments and other agencies were undertaken to understand aspects such as, (i) farming practices followed in project districts, (ii) functional mechanism of line departments wings at grassroots level, (iii) land acquisition practices followed for road development, and (iv) ownership pattern and user rights over community land – village grazing land. Outcome of the consultations are given in the table below.

Table 4-10: Outcomes of Consultation with Officials of Government and Others

Sl. No	Institution Consulted	Issues Discussed / Details Shared
1	Department of Sericulture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The department implements Central and State Government Schemes in decentralized manner with District Level offices (DLOs) managed by officer at the rank of Assistant Director, Sub-Divisional offices managed by Superintendent, and Inspectors at Field Level. The Department is going to be part of World Bank funded projects under ARIAS Society for the first time. The officials of this department are not familiar with the social safeguard aspects of the World Bank funded projects. So the officials need training and exposure with respect to implementation of social development proposals. Seed, plantation, rearing, reeling, spinning are the major activities related to the Sericulture sector. These activities are mostly carried out at household level. Interventions are required to motivate farmers towards commercial farming. Major markets are located at Boko (Kamrup), Udalguri, Kokrajhar (established in 2010) and Lakhimpur (established in 2014). Linkages to these markets need to be established properly. Muga and Pat cultivation is largely concentrated in Lakhimpur district and Eri cultivation is largely in Sonitpur district. Reduction in duration of winter period due to changes in climatic conditions has impacted the sericulture farming in the state. Awareness on climate resilient farming practices among the farmers should be covered in project design.
2	Department of Handloom & Textiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of the existing co-operative societies, training and capacity building of the weavers and department officials are required. Weavers need to be trained on using modern looms, designing etc. Marketing linkages for

Sl. No	Institution Consulted	Issues Discussed / Details Shared
		the weavers need to be improved.
3	Department of Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in amount of rainfall and frequent occurrence of flood due to climatic changes has impacted the fish farming in the state. There is an apprehension among the officials that this may lead to low productivity. Awareness on climate resilient farming practices among the farmers needs to be covered in project design.
6	Public Works Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has been decided as a matter of principle to restrict the road development proposed under APART within the available Right of Way. The squatters and encroachers shall be assisted as per the Resettlement Policy Framework.
7.	Revenue Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (VGR is owned by Revenue Department and is exclusively utilized as community grazing land. Transfer of grazing land is not permitted as per the directives of the Honourable Supreme Court. Any agriculture land used for non-agriculture purpose should be declassified by the user as per the procedures of revenue department. All the land received from the community or from individuals in the form of donation or acquisition shall be registered by the user agencies. Most of the VGRs in the State are encroached, hence any intervention in which VGR is involved, would require a consultation with the local community.
9	DICC, Tezpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training and capacity building of DICC staffs required.
10	AH&VD, Karbi Anglong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pig rearing is done by almost every household in the villages for domestic consumption. There is need for creation of awareness among the farmers on commercial pig farming for livelihood enhancement. Slaughter houses and processing units need to be up-graded for the improvement of quality of the products.
11	DDD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functioning of DCS and MPIs Non-availability of low cost fodder Need for capacity building of farmers Challenges in bringing the value chain players of unorganized sector to organized sector Inadequate veterinary service Requirement of storage facility in the production clusters
12	WAMUL, Guwahati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of milk in the state for running the plant Formation of DCS and MPIs Establishment of BMCs in the production clusters Capacity building of milk producers Supply of fodder, medicines etc. Establishment of new plants in Jorhat and Cachar
13	Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Piglets should not be given free of cost to the farmers Training should be given to the farmers for upgrading their entrepreneurship skill in pig breeding and value addition. Farmers should be encouraged to undertake pig rearing on commercial basis The price difference in the local market and rest of the region (including neighbouring states) can be tapped for the advantage of the farmers Logistics for marketing channels should be explored on private participation Need for awareness on clean meat production among the farmers

4.5 On-site Observations

Visit by respective Experts to various agri-horti-fishery-dairy-piggery related activity sites has been done. These site-visits were aimed at (i) understanding the present farming practices, (ii) observing the likely social impacts, (iii) capturing the views of farmers, and (iv) reviewing the project implementation plans for their adherence to existing farming practices. Summary of the on-site observations are given in **Table 4-11**.

Table 4-11: Summary of On-Site Observations

Sector	Observations
Fishery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The farmers need training on all the aspects of fish farming; Cost of inputs and transportation is high; Cost of fund for capital is higher due to lack of access to formal banking; and Traditional way of farming and un-organised mode of trading leading to high cost of production and hence low margin.
Dairy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of access to veterinary services; High cost of feed; Lack of cooling facility; Poor condition of road leading to high cost of transportation; and Non-utilisation of excess cow dung.
Sericulture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of residence for rearing of mulberry and Eri worms due to space constraint leads to health hazard; Traditional way of farming and un-organised mode of trading leading to high cost of production and hence low margin; and Manual use of spinning machine for Eri by women due to erratic power supply leads to health problems;
Handloom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of assured market; Use of modern looms requires special skills. Skill development training required on the use of modern looms;
Piggery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mortality rate among the piglets is very high; Inadequate extension service by AH&VD; Inadequate marketing facility, traditional marketing; Unhygienic waste disposal practice at slaughter houses leading to health hazard; Traditional way of farming; and Use of locally available cheaper feeds.

4.6 Summary of Stakeholder Interactions

Key issues identified and discussed during the from stakeholder consultations have been summarised in **Table 4-12**. These have also been incorporated in the SMF.

Table 4-12: Key Issues from stakeholders, responses provided and their incorporation in the SMF

Stakeholders	Participants	Key issues discussed
Fish Producers Groups/ Beel Development Committee	Farmers, Inputs suppliers, Aggregators, Fisheries Department officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement in market linkage needed; Training on use of inputs, stocking & harvesting patterns, maintenance of tanks/ponds, quality seed production etc. are needed; Access to financial services needs improvement; Promotion of fish feed processing units to facilitate supply of low cost feeds to the farmers; and Training, awareness and exposure on value addition to fish.

Stakeholders	Participants	Key issues discussed
Dairy Co-operative Societies, Milk Producer Institutes	Milk producers, WAMUL officials, Officials from Dairy Development Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of feed processing units for the availability of low cost feeds to the farmers; Marketing linkage needs improvement; Milk cooling facilities needed at cluster level; Training on clean milk production, leadership development, accounting, book keeping etc. needed; and Veterinary services need improvement.
SHGs, Co-operative societies under Sericulture Sector	Farmers, Department officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marketing linkage and market infrastructure needs improvement; Access to financial services needs improvement; Need for awareness creation among the farmers towards commercial farming; Promotion of nursery of food plants needed; Training and capacity building of departmental staffs needed; and Need for awareness on climate resilient farming practices among the farmers.
SHGs, Co-operative societies under Handloom Sector	Weavers, Department officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skill up-gradation of weavers needed with respect to use of modern looms, reeling machine, designing etc. Access to financial services needs improvement; Training and capacity building of departmental staffs needed; and Marketing linkage needs improvement.
Entrepreneurs	Rice mill owners, food processing units, DICC officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for training on skill up-gradation in areas of packaging and processing; Need for training on labour management, use of modern technologies, accounting, preparation of business plans etc.; Capacity building of DICC staff needed; Support for availing trademarks needed; and Improvement in access to financial services needed
Farmer Groups in Agriculture Sector	Farmers, Agricultural labourers, Female members of farmer families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for curbing the chain of middlemen between farmer and the market by improving access of the farmers to market; Need for storage facility for the commodities; Access to financial services needs improvement; Need for training on farming practices, modern technologies; and Need for awareness on climate resilient farming practice among the farmers.
Farmer Groups under Piggery sector	Female farmers (ST communities), Department of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for awareness among the farmers on pig rearing on commercial basis; Promotion of feed processing units to facilitate availability of low cost feeds; Interventions for facilitating value addition to pork; Up-gradation of slaughter houses and processing units; Improvement in marketing linkages; and Improvement in access to financial services.
WAMUL	Managers of WAMUL, Officials from Dairy Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for capacity building of the milk producers of the state to increase milk production in the organized sector; Need for awareness among consumers about health

Stakeholders	Participants	Key issues discussed
		<p>issues due to consumption of milk without processing; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for promotion of entrepreneurship for feed processing units to facilitate availability of low cost feed.
Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council (KAAC)	Principal Secretary, Secretary (Agriculture & Animal Husbandry & Veterinary), AH&VD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for improvement in the marketing linkages for the farmers; • Need for awareness among the farmer on the opportunities for livelihood enhancement through pig rearing on commercial basis; • Need for up-gradation of existing slaughter houses and processing units; • Need for promotion of entrepreneurship on feed processing to facilitate availability of low cost feed; • Need for awareness among the farmers on clean meat production; and • Need for awareness on climate resilient farming practice.

Main takeaways from the stakeholder consultations for the Social Management Framework (SMF) for all the components of APART have been summarized in the Table 4-13.

Table 4-13: Takeaways from Consultation Outcomes on SMF

Components	Takeaways from Consultation Outcomes
Component A: Enabling Agri Enterprise Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and capacity building is a major requirement of entrepreneurs; • Improved access to financial services in terms of credit facility, private investment etc. • Training on labour management, use of modern technologies, accounting, preparation of business plans etc.
Component B: Facilitating Agro Cluster Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for improvement in marketing linkage; • Improved access to financial services in terms of credit facility, private investment etc.; • Strengthening and expansion of storage and market facilities; • Promotion of entrepreneurship in areas of processing of feeds for cattle, pig, fish etc. • Need for skill up-gradation of farmers, weavers, entrepreneurs on use of modern technology, value addition etc.
Component C: Fostering Market-led Production and Resilience Enhancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and awareness on climate resilient farming practice; • Improvement in extension services; • Awareness on market intelligence with respect to consumer demands, designs, price mechanism, factors influencing pricing of products etc.
Component D: Project Management, Monitoring and Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and evaluation of indicators based on social development objectives; • Institutional arrangement for redressal of grievances of the farmers, female members, ST/SC communities etc.; and • Mechanism for regular monitoring and tracking of social development indicators.

4.7 CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION FRAMEWORK

Consultation and communication during project implementation is required for compliance of the social development principles of inclusiveness, participation, accountability and transparency. A consultation and communication framework (CCF) for APART has been developed (as given in Table 4-14) and the following approach shall be adopted to implement it effectively:

- Set clear objectives for consultation and communication;
- Working closely with beneficiaries and other stakeholders and committed to a participatory approach;
- Identify stakeholders from wide range of areas ensuring diversity and representativeness;
- Identify and highlight key stakeholders' interests.
- Combine verbal, electronic and written consultation mechanisms for effective outreach:
- Take a gender friendly approach;
- Maximize transparency And
- Follow up and keep the process dynamic.

One crucial element of the consultation and communication is identification of stakeholders. Hence, stakeholders should be identified at an early stage of the project implementation. Stakeholder identification and analysis shall continue throughout the project cycle and shall remain dynamic. The identification of stakeholders shall include the following:

- Farmers and entrepreneurs especially in the MSME sector;
- Producer groups, sector management companies and other value chain participants;
- People likely to be adversely affected directly or indirectly;
- Poor, women and vulnerable groups;
- Groups of professionals/academicians; and
- Community based organizations and community leaders.

Table 4-14: Consultation and Communication Framework

Activity	Responsibility	Method/Tools	Outcome
Preparatory Stage			
Disclosure of SMF/IPF	Social Management Unit (SMU), ARIAS Society, Social Units of OPIUs and DLCCs	Uploading in World Bank, ARIAS Society and CPIUs website Display of summary in vernacular language in public places	Community especially potential beneficiaries and stakeholders become aware about the SMF/IPF provisions.
Preparation of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials for awareness campaign	SMU, ARIAS Society and Service provider	By engaging an experienced and expert agency/person by SP	IEC materials are utilized in the initial awareness campaign.
Awareness campaign for farmers, entrepreneurs especially on the MSME segments and value chain participants' level to disseminate information about APART, coverage, its benefits and proposed activities.	Service Provider, Social Unit of DLCCs and field officials of CPIUs	Distribution/display/organization of handouts, posters, street plays, puppet shows, awareness camps in weekly/local markets	People become aware about the project initiative and target groups are encouraged to participate.
Consultations with potential/existing beneficiaries and other stakeholders on services/facilities being provided by APART and how to avail these benefits	Service Provider, Social Unit of DLCCs and field officials of CPIUs	FGDs, Small Group Meetings, interactive workshops and public consultation meetings	People becomes aware about the project initiative, issues are clarified, suggestions obtained and target groups are encouraged to participate.
Consultations with Sector wise potential/existing beneficiaries and other	Service Provider, Social Unit of DLCCs and field	FGDs, Small Group Meetings, interactive workshops, film shows and public consultation meetings	Potential beneficiaries and stakeholders becomes aware about

Activity	Responsibility	Method/Tools	Outcome
stakeholders	officials of concerned CPIUs		sectoral provisions, screening procedure and benefits
Disclosure of list of production and enterprise clusters	Service Provider and Social Unit of DLCCs	Uploading of list in ARIAS Society, CPIU web portal Display of list of production and enterprise clusters in vernacular language in local markets, GP, Block, Circle, Sub-Division and DC's offices	Potential beneficiaries and stakeholders become aware about the geographical coverage within a Block.
Implementation and Operational Stage			
Preparation of IEC materials on Good Agricultural Marketing Practices (GAMPs), selling of produce through organized markets, food safety, benefit of utilization of storage facilities at warehouses, financial and credit literacy campaign,,	SMU, ARIAS Society and Service Provider	By engaging an experienced and expert agency/person by SP	IEC materials are utilized in the initial awareness campaign
Disclosure of selected list of beneficiaries and stakeholders for various services/benefits of the project	Service Provider, Social Unit of DLCCs and field officials of concerned CPIUs	Uploading of list in ARIAS Society, CPIU web portal Display of list of production and enterprise clusters in vernacular language in local markets, GP, Block, Circle, Sub-Division and DC's offices.	Transparency ensured Opportunity given for any grievance on selection.
Consultation with selected beneficiaries and stakeholders for disclosure of provision of Social Audit, Citizen Feedback System (CFS), Gender Action Plan (GAP) and Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM)	Service Provider and Social Unit of DLCCs	FGDs, Small Group Meetings, interactive workshops and public consultation meetings	Selected beneficiaries and stakeholders become aware about the mechanism to ensure social development.
Community consultations for financial and credit literacy	Service Provider and Social Unit of DLCCs	FGDs, Small Group Meetings, interactive workshops, film shows and public consultation meetings	Better financial decisions and management Access to credit facility
Disclosure of quarterly reports of social audit	SMU and Social Units of OPIU & DLCC	Uploading of list in ARIAS Society, CPIU web portal Display in office notice board of concerned institutions for one month and available to public on demand at any time, if sought for	Transparency ensured Opportunity given for any suggestions/ grievance
Disclosure of quarterly progress report on implementation of GAP	SMU, ARIAS Society and CPIU	Uploading of list in ARIAS Society, CPIU web portal	Transparency ensured
Disclosure of periodic internal and external monitoring reports	SMU, ARIAS Society and CPIU	Uploading of list in ARIAS Society, CPIU web portal	Transparency ensured
Disclosure of annual social audit report	SMU, ARIAS Society and CPIU	Uploading of list in ARIAS Society, CPIU web portal	Transparency ensured
Completion Stage			
Consultations with community especially project beneficiary and stakeholders on service	SMU, Service Provider, Social Unit of DLCCs and	FGDs, Small Group Meetings, interactive workshops and public consultation meetings	Satisfaction level

Activity	Responsibility	Method/Tools	Outcome
delivery and participation in decision making process	field officials of concerned CPIUs		
Disclosure of final internal and external M&E reports	SMU, ARIAS Society and CPIU	Uploading of list in ARIAS Society, CPIU web portal	Transparency ensured

4.8 Public Disclosure

The draft SA, Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and SMF document was disclosed for the review and comments of the stakeholders. The soft copies of the document was uploaded in the official website of the ARIAS Society. The documents are available in the office of ARIAS Society.

The ARIAS Society organised a workshop at the Administrative Staff College, Khanapara, Guwahati, for the disclosure of the draft SA, RPF and SMF documents on December 21, 2016. The workshop was inaugurated by the State Project Director, ARIAS Society and the officials from all the line departments, representatives of the farmer groups from the districts of Nagaon, Morigaon, Darrang and Kamrup, entrepreneurs from the district of Sonitpur and Kamrup, functionaries of local NGOs, research institutions etc attended it. The executive summary of the SA, RPF and SMF document was translated into local language (Assamese) and shared with the participants.

The workshop was very interactive. The issues and suggestions emerged during discussion and responses provided by the Environment and Social Assessment (ESA) consultants and officials of ARIAS Society are summarized in the **Table 4-15** below.

Table 4-15: Summary of Workshop Proceedings

Sl. No.	Issues Raised and Suggestions Given by Participants	Responses
1	Regional imbalance in the project coverage area: Most of the project districts are located in Lower and Central Assam. More number of districts from Upper Assam should have been included.	The project districts have been selected based on the Agriculture Gross Domestic Product (AGDP) of the districts. More number of districts may be included at later phase of the project.
2	Exclusion of indigenous people of the State: One of the participants expressed the apprehension that the indigenous people may not be able to avail benefits of the project if the project areas within the districts are not selected carefully.	The project would focus on establishing market linkage to the producers who are already engaged in production. The project shall adopt a strong communication strategy to generate awareness among all sections of the society.
3	Provision for transportation subsidy: The farmers of the state are not able increase the profit margin for their products due to high transportation cost. So there should be provisions for transportation subsidy in the project.	The project does not have any provision for subsidy on transportation. To improve logistics, models will be developed with the support of international experts having expertise in logistics services for agro products.
4	Local expertise for logistics model development: Logistics models can be developed with the support of the local experts.	The options shall be explored and considered for development of the logistics model.
5	Crop Insurance for the farmers: There are some areas in Assam where man- animal conflicts occur very frequently. Crops are damaged by animals substantially. The project should facilitate the farmers in availing insurance from World Wildlife Fund (WWF).	Experts will be consulted and action shall be taken as per their advice.
6	Need based advice to the farmers: The farmers require need-based advice at village level on use of pesticides, chemical fertilizers, climate resilient cropping practices etc.	There are provisions for training and demonstration programs under APART for farmers on climate resilient farming practices, integrated pest management, use of new technology etc.
7	Low women participation in consultations: The number of female participants in consultations carried out by the consultants is lesser than that of	Gender sensitive training modules and IEC materials shall be developed and information on the project will be disseminated by using various tools like street play,

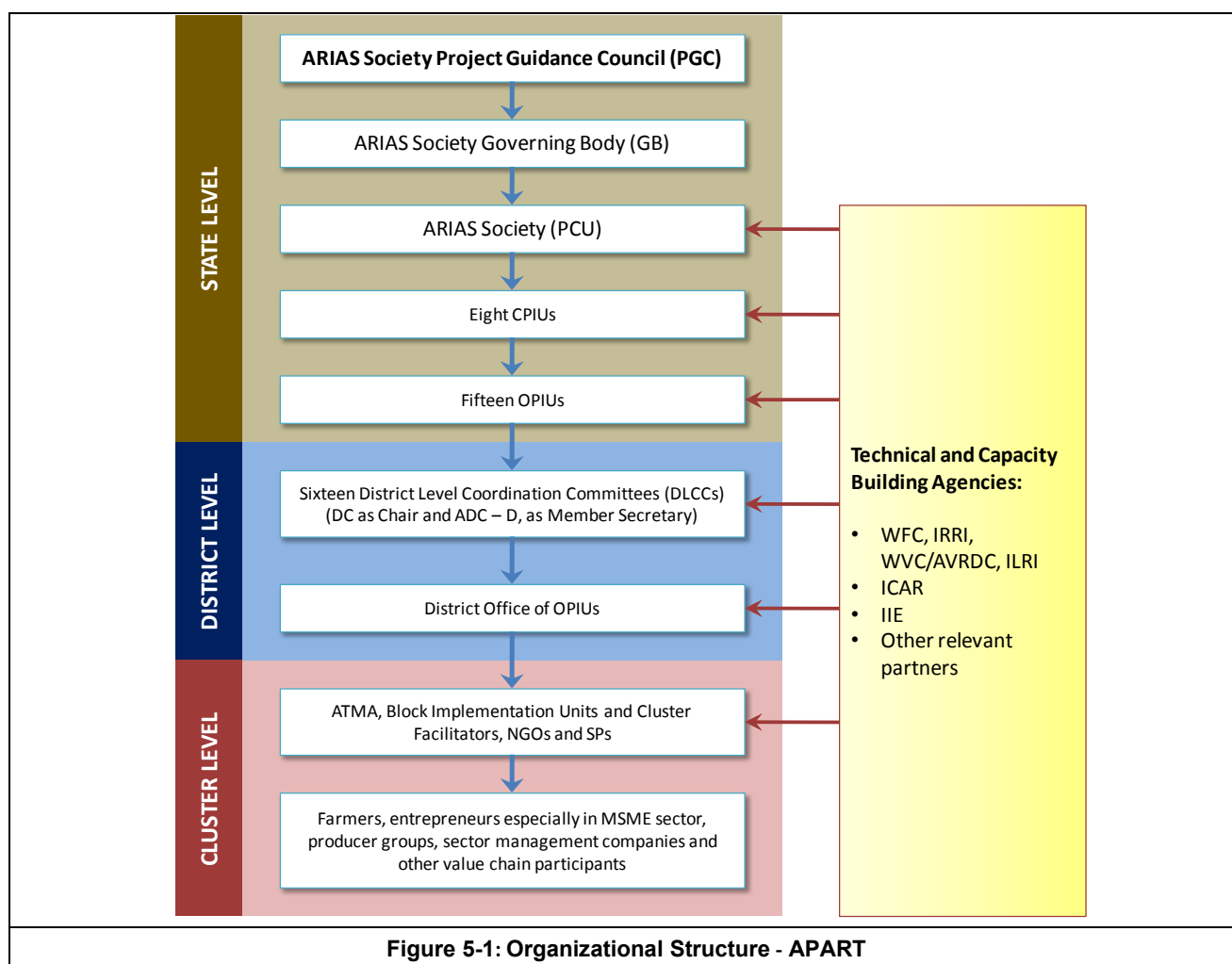
Sl. No.	Issues Raised and Suggestions Given by Participants	Responses
	their male counterpart. Extensive awareness programs should be carried out among women to ensure their adequate participation in the project activities.	distribution of leaf lets, awareness meetings etc.
8	Lack of adequate Government Support: Analysis of the primary data shows that the majority of the farmers especially in the fisheries sector do not have access to government schemes and other benefits. But the media reports and government data contradict it.	The farmers in the sample cluster selected in the fishery sector are not aware of government schemes and programs. The Deputy Director, Department of Fisheries present during the discussion admitted that due to inadequate staff strength and rapid expansion of the fishery sector in the state the Department is not able to cater to the needs of the farmers in some areas of the state.
9	Higher level of literacy among the fish farmers: The rate of literacy of the fish farmers in the sample cluster is much higher than the state average. The consultants were advised to recheck the data.	The survey was carried out on a small sample of farmers. The rate of literacy may differ from the state average as the sample size is too small.
10	Compensation for utilisation of land used by farmers: In some of the districts like Karbi Anglong where lot of government land is available, which are being used by the local farmers for cultivation. Whether farmers shall be compensated if these types of land are used for the project?	There will not be any acquisition of private land in the project. If private land is required for creation of assets like CSC, BMC or expansion/up-gradation of markets or warehouses it will be obtained from the land owners through voluntary donation. Temporary users, squatters or encroachers of government land shall be assisted as per the Resettlement Policy Framework of the project.
11	Review of Assam Agriculture Produce Market Act, 1972: This act has not been reviewed in SA study, which is very much relevant as the project focuses on establishing market linkage for the agricultural produce of the farmers.	The acts having implications on social aspects were only reviewed.

5. INSTITUTION ANALYSIS AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

5.1 Project Implementation Arrangement at State Level

5.1.1 Assam Rural Infrastructure and Agricultural Services Society (ARIAS Society)

Government of Assam created the ARIAS Society in November 1998, as an autonomous body, headed by the Chief Secretary, Assam, as its President of Project Guidance Council and the Agriculture Production Commissioner, Assam as the Chairman of Governing Body. The Project Coordination Unit (PCU) is the head quarter of the Society, which is headed by a State Project Director. ARIAS society had implemented two World Bank aided projects, viz, Assam Rural Infrastructure and Agricultural Services Project (ARIASP) and Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project (AACP). GoA entrusted ARIAS Society to manage, coordinate and oversee implementation of APART. The Society also monitors the implementation performance of various project components implemented by respective Line Departments/Agencies. The proposed organizational structure of ARIAS Society for APART is given at **Figure 5-1**.



5.1.2 Core Project Implementation Units (CPIU) at the Secretariat level

CPIUs are proposed in each of the eight line departments namely Agriculture, Industries and Commerce, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary, Fishery, Cooperation, Handloom and Sericulture,

Panchayat and Rural Development and Public Works (Roads) of APART, headed by Senior most secretaries of the concerned departments and will be notified by the concerned Administrative departments. A Joint Secy./Deputy Secy. level officer in each CPIU will be the Coordinator. The operational and other expenses of the CPIU including for one MIS Operator and one technical staff hired on contract basis will be supported under the project. The CPIU will monitor & coordinate the project activities. *This arrangement was not there under ARIASP and AACP and is proposed for APART considering the fact that the ownership acquaintance of the project was low in the Administrative Departments during these two projects.*

5.1.3 Operational PIU (OPIUs) at the Directorate/HOD level

A total of 15 nos. of OPIUs are to be notified in the Directorate/HQ of each of the implementing line departments/agencies (Refer **Table 5-1**). The OPIUs will be headed by the concerned HOD and one designated Nodal Officer in each OPIU will be responsible for day-to-day coordination with the CPIU, PCU, DLCC etc. The operational and other expenses of the OPIU will be supported under the project including for staff hired on contract basis (e.g. technical, procurement, accounts, social, environmental, MIS etc. as per need and agreed with the World Bank).

Table 5-1: List of OPIUs to be notified at Directorate/HQ

Sl. No.	CPIUs in the Administrative Department	Operational PIUs in Commissionerates / Directorates/ HODs/ HQ of Agencies
1.	Agriculture	1. Directorate of Agriculture
		2. Directorate of Horticulture & Food Processing
		3. HQ of Assam State Agriculture Marketing Board (ASAMB)
		4. HQ of Assam Agriculture University (AAU)
2.	Industries & Commerce	5. Commissionerate of Industries & Commerce
3.	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary	6. Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary
		7. Directorate of Dairy Development
		8. HQ of Assam Livestock & Poultry Corporation Ltd. (ALPCO)
4.	Cooperation	9. HQ of West Assam Milk Union Limited (WAMUL)
		10. HQ of Assam State Warehousing Corporation (ASWC)
5.	Fisheries	11. Directorate of Fisheries
6.	Handloom, Textiles & Sericulture	12. Directorate of Sericulture
		13. Directorate of Handloom & Textiles
7.	Public Works (Roads)	14. Chief Engineer (World Bank aided Projects), Public Works Roads Department
8.	Panchayat & Rural Development	15. Commissionerate of Panchayat & Rural Development

5.2 Project Implementation Arrangement at District Level

5.2.1 District Level Coordination Committees (DLCCs)

DLCCs are to be notified for all the 16 undivided (as on 1st April, 2016) districts for monitoring and coordinating of the project activities in the respective districts. It will be headed by the Deputy Commissioner (DC) and the Additional Deputy Commissioner (ADC) (Development) will be the Member Secretary. The District Level officers of the implementing Agencies, representatives from the lead commercial banks in the District will be the members. The operational and other expenses of the DLCC will be supported under the project including an MIS Operator and one/two support staff hired on contract basis. The notification relating to DLCC is proposed to be notified by the Agriculture

Department being the nodal Department of APART. DLCC during AACP had very minimal role in implementation and monitoring, however, it is proposed that the DLCC will be focal point for project implementation under APART at district level.

5.2.2 District Offices of Line Departments/Agencies

The concerned district level officers of the implementing Departments/Directorate/Agencies will be responsible for implementation of the assigned project activities at the ground level. The incremental operational and other expenses of these offices (including for manpower as per need and agreed with the World Bank) will be supported under the project.

5.3 Project Implementation Arrangement at Cluster Level

5.3.1 Cluster Development

The four components of APART, which are in line with the project development objectives, are Component-A: Enabling AgriEnterprise Development, Component-B: Facilitating Agro Cluster Development, Component-C: Fostering Market-led Production and Resilience Enhancement, and Component-D: Project Management, Monitoring and Learning. Within this, “Facilitating Enterprise Cluster Development” has been conceived as a sub-component of Component-B and “Facilitating Production Cluster Development has been conceived as a sub-component of Component-C.

The project proposes specific intervention strategies in Cluster Approach³, such as (i) Promoting institutions at the cluster level that enable joint action by cluster actors to take advantage of collective efficiencies, (ii) Strengthening planning functions at the cluster level to identify and develop a longer term “competitiveness enhancement plan”, and (iii) Enhancing implementation capacity to deliver needed services and infrastructure needed at the cluster level to enhance firm-level competitiveness.

The intervention strategy in Cluster Approach proposed by the World Bank is based on the principle of social inclusion, participation, transparency accountability and land requirement. This model is to be taken up and operationalized by ARIAS Society and the line departments/agencies.

5.3.2 Farmer Producer Organisations

Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) are proposed to be developed for setting up commodity specific CSC, and are expected to promote aggregation and sale of agro-products. It is expected that the FPOs will undertake various activities such as bulk purchase of inputs, marketing of produce, grading and quality control. The benefits to the members of FPOs are expected to be higher farmer prices through the combination of larger critical mass of saleable produce thereby providing economies of scale, savings in transaction costs, reaching out to distant markets and strengthened negotiation positions, coupled with the added value achieved through primary grading and packing.

The FPOs envisaged under two sub-schemes of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), namely National Vegetable Initiative for Urban Clusters and Programme for Pulses Development, was not so encouraging for Assam. Moreover, Groups like Pathar Parisalana Samittees (PPS or Field Management Committees) are found in almost all cultivated villages but their functioning and activities are mainly confined to avail the facilities of Government schemes only, not to solve the farmers’ problems as a group.

Capacity building measures for FPO shall be carried out in line with the Policy and Progress Guidelines for FPOs enacted by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmer Welfare of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare. The principles of the Policy and Progress Guidelines are, (i) voluntary

³ Presentation made by Mr. Aadarsh Kumar, World Bank on 29th September 2016.

and open membership, (ii) democratic farmer member control, (iii) farmer-member economic participation, (iv) autonomy and independence, (v) education, training and information, (vi) co-operation among FPOs, and (vii) concern for the community.

5.3.3 Common Service Centre

Common Service Centres (CSC) are conceived as commercially viable basic institution for marketing of agriculture inputs and agriculture produce, built around farmer producer companies (FPC) and are proposed to be located in production locations. The CSC will function with the purpose of - (i) assisting FPC members to plan production and pool the produce for joint marketing, (ii) consolidating the produce before dispatch to market or to conduct an auction of the produce at CSC locations, (iii) creating basic infrastructure to facilitate collection, grading and logistics, (iv) bulk purchase and marketing of agriculture inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc., (v) collection and dissemination of information on the marketability of the produce (prices, demand and supply position etc.) and (vi) facilitate arrangement of services like credit, insurance, transport, packing material, technical inputs, etc.

Community Driven Development (CDD) approach has been proposed for the CSC implementation wherein community would identify their own needs, design, plan, implement and monitor interventions.

5.4 Digital Mapping and Plotting of Prioritised Clusters

ARIAS Society has already initiated Digital Mapping and Plotting of Block/Village wise Prioritized Clusters of APART through an agency hired for the specific purpose. The resources will be plotted in Google Map and include development of a web-enabled Application Software for:

- Plotting of Production Cluster dataset;
- Preparation of Land Base with various features [rail network, road network, water bodies, land mark, village boundary, block boundary, district boundary, state boundary, international boundary]
- Integration of micro strategy to analyze the business strategy data on the basis of cluster plotted on real time based Google Map
- Suitable map visualization to analyze data.

Socio-economic parameters (work participation rate, population, sex ratio, literacy rate, etc.) based on Census of India data can also be included, if so deemed necessary.

5.5 Implementation Arrangement for Social Management

5.5.1 Review of the Social Management Unit (SMU), ARIAS Society during AACP

The SMU was established within ARIAS Society during ARIAS Project under the PCU to oversee the social aspects of the project until completion of AACP. The SMU under AACP was headed by a Social Development Specialist and supported by two Assistant Social Development Specialists, and four Zonal Coordinators to work under the direct supervision of the State Project Director, ARIAS Society. The organizational structure of the SMU, for ARIASP and AACP is given at **Figure 5-2**.

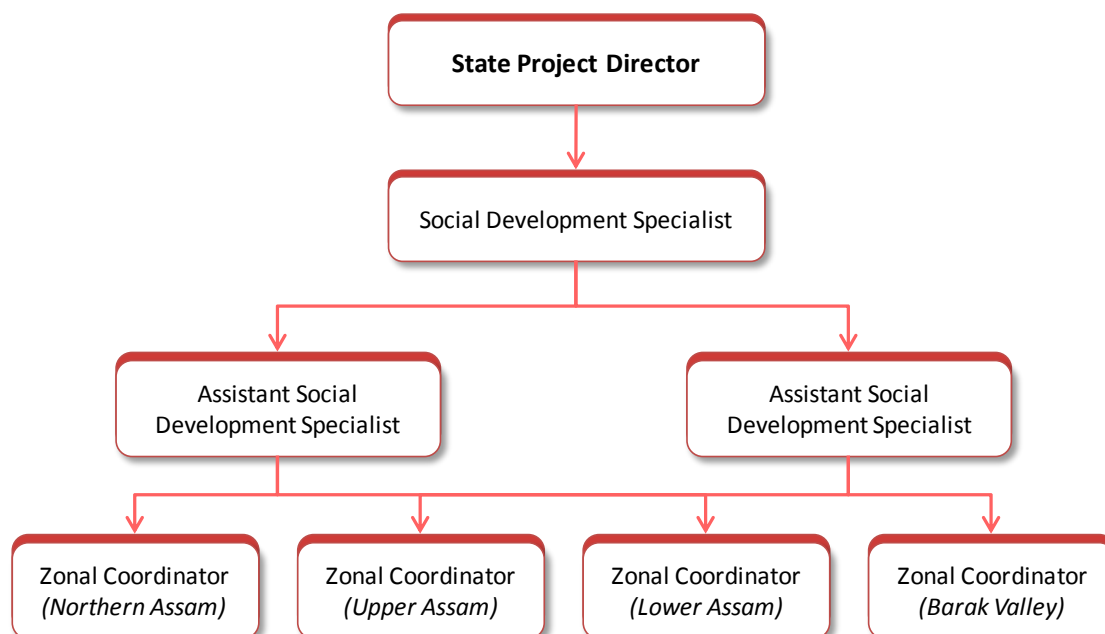


Figure 5-2: Organizational chart of SMU, ARIAS Society (ARIASP & AACP)

5.5.2 Role of SMU in ARIASP and AACP

The SMU was required to advise the Project Co-ordination Unit on activities/processes to be adopted for achieving the Social Development Objectives of the Project, i.e. Participation, Inclusiveness, Accountability, Equity, Transparency and Sustainability. SMU was responsible for understanding the Social Development Objectives and Social Safeguard Policies of the World Bank incorporated in the design of the Project and developing strategy/approach to achieve these objectives. During preparation of AACP, SMU had prepared the social development aspects of the project in-house which included Project Operational Manual, Social Mobilization Framework, Capacity Building Strategy and Communications Strategy accepted by the World Bank. Another role of SMU was to strengthen and improve the capacity of the participating communities/groups, NGOs and line department officials in long term strategic collaborative planning, implementation & monitoring of the activities from social development perspective in addition to ensure compliance of the Social Safeguard Policies of the World Bank.

5.5.3 Re-structuring of existing SMU for APART

Based on the review and understanding of the objectives and goals under APART, the following is being put forth:

- There is shift in objectives and approach under APART from those of ARIASP and AACP;
- The basic objective of both ARIASP and AACP was to eradicate poverty but APART's focus is forward linkage of the surplus agro based commodities and promote value addition of the produce by FPOs through cluster approach;
- Under AACP there were district level NGOs in place for overseeing the social mobilization aspects. However, considering the objective of APART social mobilization aspects will be taken care of by developmental NGOs, as Service Providers, having matured experience of FPO formation.
- Hence, there is a need to restructure the SMU to achieve the social development objectives in line with the objectives and approach of APART.

5.5.4 Proposed Structure of SMU for APART

An organizational structure of the SMU for APART has been proposed based on the above findings and is shown at **Figure 5-3**.

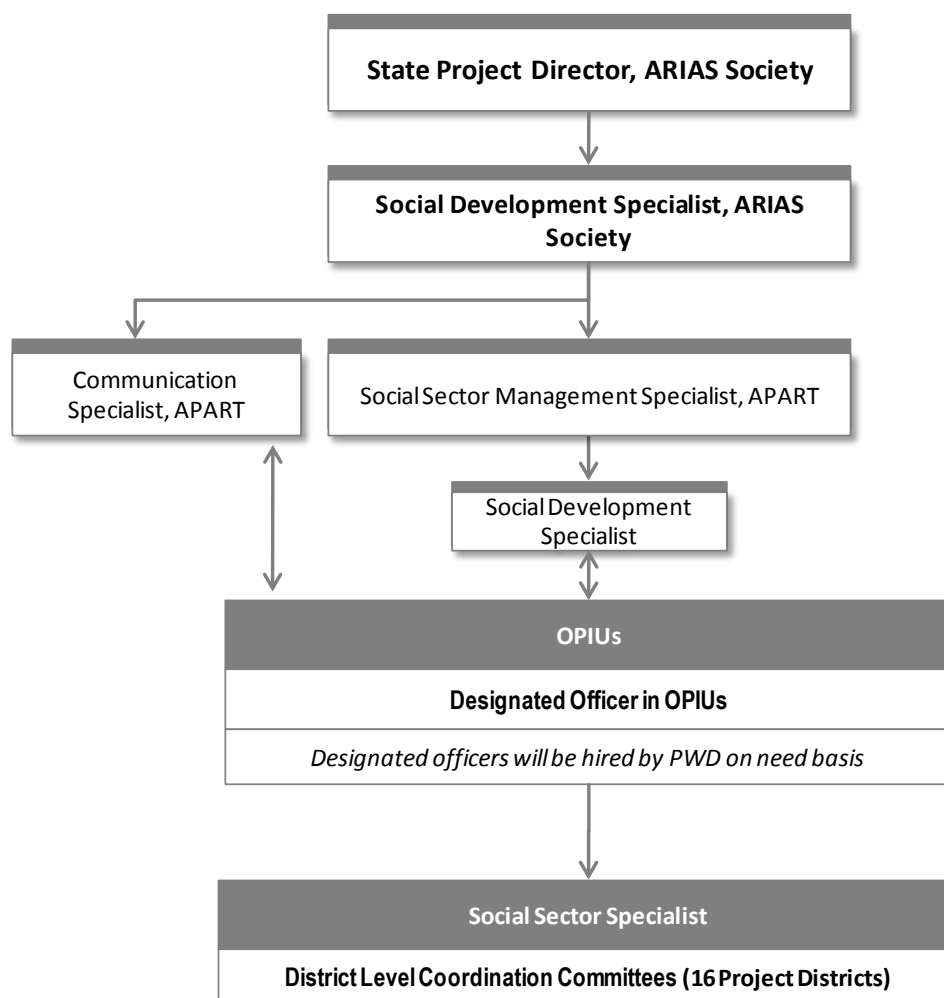


Figure 5-3: Proposed Organizational Structure of SMU, APART

5.5.5 Role of SMU

- To advise on activities/processes to be adopted for achieving the core social development themes i.e. social inclusion (gender, tribal and other vulnerable groups), participation, transparency, accountability, land management, grievance management and citizen feedback envisaged under APART.
- Implementation measures of social safeguards aspects will be built on Rights based approach and the SMU will be responsible for addressing social safeguard measures.
- To ensure that the Social Development Objectives and Social Safeguard Policies of the World Bank are incorporated in the design of the Project and strategies/approach are developed to achieve the objectives.
- Facilitate preparation of Social Assessment Report and Management Plans and/or framework for managing adverse social impacts, risks and benefits of project interventions.
- Facilitate inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized groups in the project interventions.
- To develop the capacity of the line department officials in strategic collaborative planning, implementation & monitoring of the activities in compliance with the Social Safeguard Policies of the World Bank.
- To build the capacity of all stakeholders in the management of social safeguard issues. To ensure that social issues have been adequately addressed.
- Facilitate integration of social sustainability into policy, institutions, and operations.
- Prepare sub-project social assessments, scheme cycle and other analytical tools required for investment design and implementation. Design operations for strengthening inclusion and participation.
- Developing social resilience to climate change and market demand.
- Guiding and Supervising community driven development operations, tailoring them to different settings with a view to enhancing inclusion, community empowerment, community procurement, participation and accountability.

- Preparing capacity building plan for stakeholders ensuring achievement of social development outcomes.
- Orientation of the line department and participating agency officials on social development principles for improved convergence and linkage, gender issues, transparency and incorporating citizen's feedback.
- To develop the capacity building manual on social issues, through experienced training agencies (Content of the manual will include scheme cycle, outline of Social Assessment, management plans & reporting formats, R&R policy, land acquisition/donation process and other land related matters, identification of project affected people, social entitlement framework, risk assessment and management skills).
- Compilation and analysis of monthly/quarterly reports on social indicators; tracking of Grievance Redressal and Social Audit.
- Hire suitable civil society organization for awareness generation about the project and implementation of land related issues involved in the project, if any, during project implementation.
- Develop decentralized local capacity on managing social issues associated with various sub -project cycles.
- Co-ordinate review, support and monitor all respective social safeguard aspects of the project.

5.6 Involvement of Implementing Departments/Agencies

Participation of the implementing departments and agencies in achievement of social development objectives is very crucial during the project life. SMU needs to be facilitated by the officials of State level and District level implementing units in implementation of SMF as it would be difficult to have people from SMU at each level of project implementation covering all the implementing departments/agencies.

The broad objective of involving the officials/staff of State and District level implementing units is to create a pool of officials of the participating departments/agencies to implement the social management issues and to develop capacity of the OPIUs to handle the social management independently in the long run.

There will be a Nodal Officer identified at the OPIUs to oversee implementation of SMF. and to coordinate with SMU and DLCCs on all aspects of social management including reporting and capacity building.

There will be a dedicated Social Expert at each of the DLCCs to oversee compliance of SMF during the project implementation. The major responsibility of DLCC shall be to monitor the compliance of SMF during project implementation in the districts at the field level, coordinate with the OPIUs and SMU (PCU) on all aspects of social management including reporting and capacity building.

Capacity of the designated officials of OPIUs and DLCCs shall be build over the project years by way of training and exposure on social management issues. These set of officials shall be responsible to sensitize and orient the other officials/staff of the implementing agencies and in project districts on Social Management.

5.7 Service Providers

APART has a provision of utilizing services of Service Providers (SPs) for mobilization of farmers/producers for collective agri-business. A dedicated and experienced professional agency (like companies, NGOs etc.) shall be engaged under APART to handle the entire FPO formation starting from community mobilization to consolidation of activities through FPCs. Hence, the service provider shall play a very significant role in in facilitating compliance of SMF during implementation. The SMU of ARIAS Society shall be responsible for monitoring and reviewing the performance of SPs in management of social issues.

5.7.1 Role of SPs

The SPs will be the interface for the ARIAS Society, core stakeholders and the beneficiaries of the project. The broad roles of SPs are presented in **Figure 5-4**.

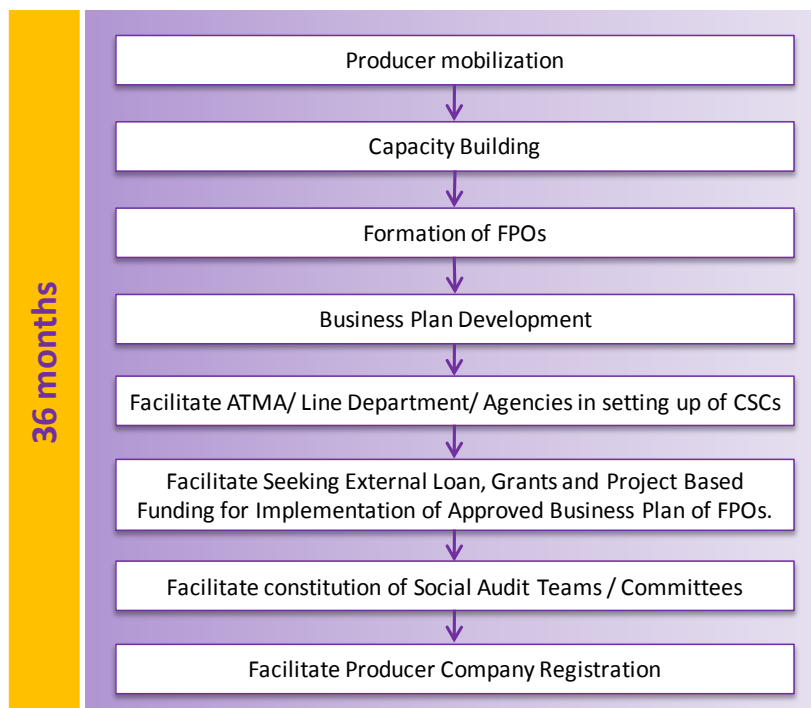


Figure 5-4: Roles of Service Providers

5.7.2 Services and Tasks of SPs

The SPs shall take up the following activities as shown in **Figure 5-5**.

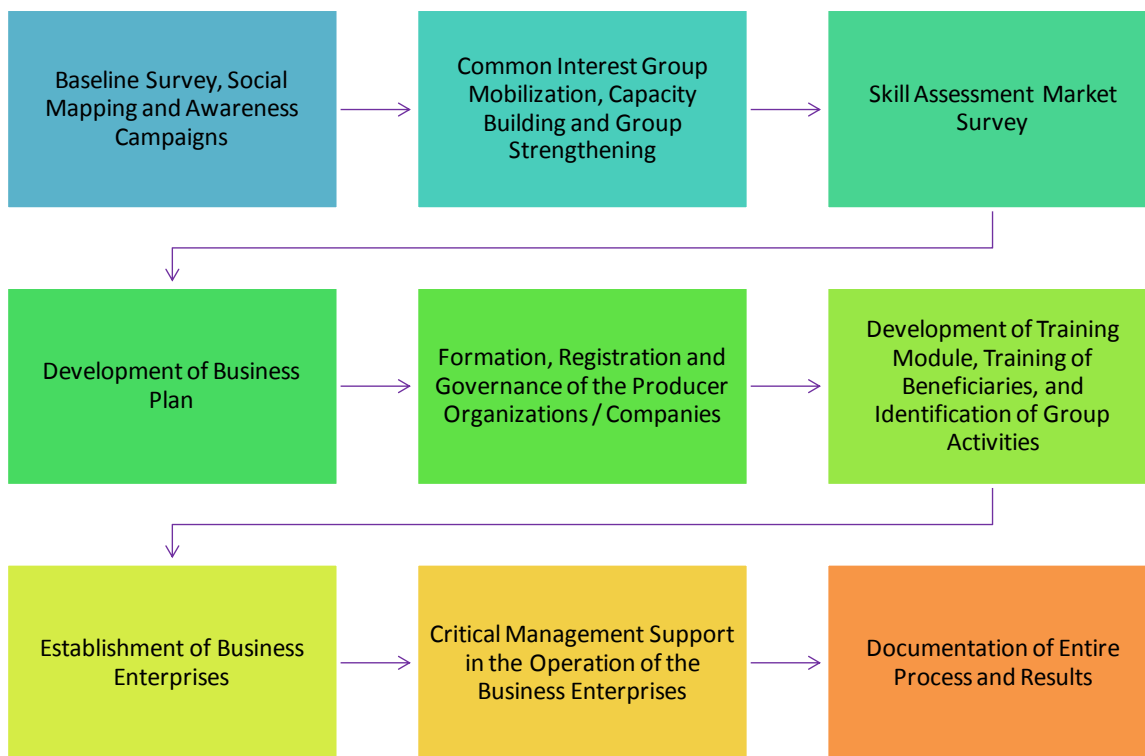


Figure 5-5: Services and Tasks of SPs

5.7.3 Review Mechanism of SPs

The activities of the SPs shall be supervised and monitored by PCU with support from the OPIUs and DLCCs. The reporting requirements shall be worked out while finalizing the ToR for SPs.

There would be quarterly review of the progress of SPs. Formulation of strategies to address the constraints shall be an outcome of these review meeting and the SPs would have to undertake future work as per the strategy identified to overcome the constraints.

5.8 Social Audit Teams/Committees

Social Audit Committees (SAC) shall be constituted in all the FPOs promoted under APART for providing opportunity to stakeholders, especially the marginalized and vulnerable to give opinion/views on functioning of an organization in terms of social performance. SMU with support from the SPs shall ensure that the SAC are constituted in all the FPOs. The SPs shall guide and facilitate effective functioning of the SAC to enhance the social development aspects of social inclusion, transparency and accountability leading to good governance.

5.9 Project Management Information System

The PCU will establish an information technology based Project Management Information System (PMIS) to co-ordinate the activities of various stakeholders in the project. An online based monitoring system will be developed with the baseline parameters. The PMIS will be enabled with GIS based applications to provide an easy access to the users. It will be used as an effective administrative tool for data sharing and administration of the project. The SPs will geo-tag their activities. The PMIS will have the provisions for capturing the geo-references for the activities carried out by SPs. Disaggregated data on socio-economic profile and gender will be collected.

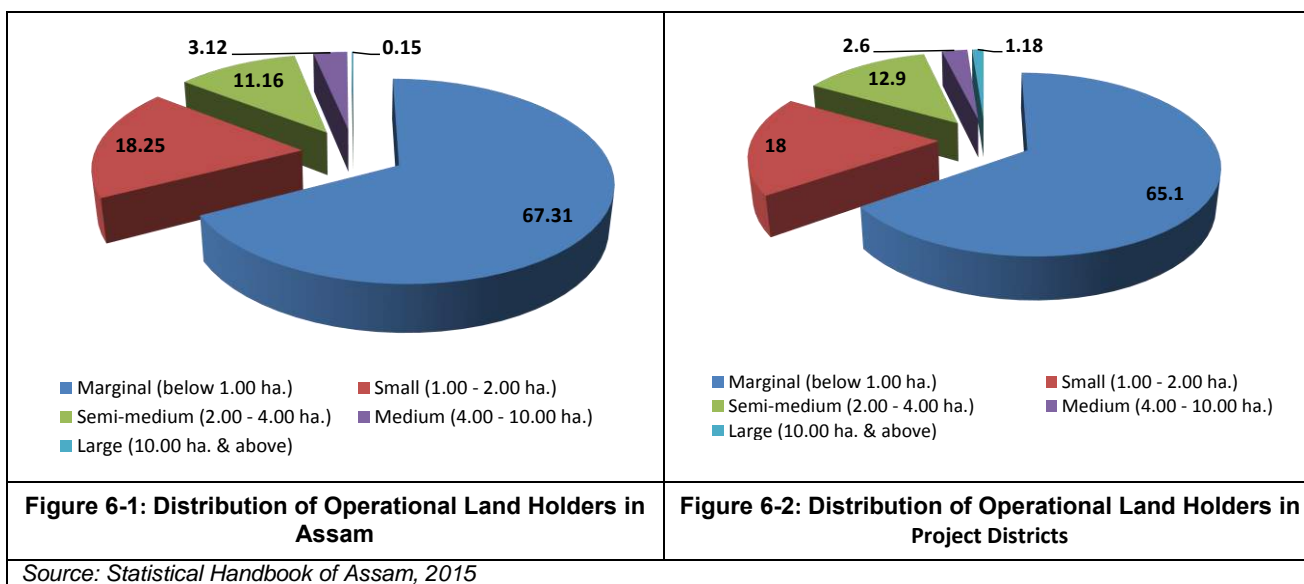
6. LAND REQUIREMENT

6.1 Introduction

Land requirement is one amongst the guiding principles of social assessment envisaged under APART as for a particular sub-project implementation it entails number of safeguards issues with respect to resettlement and rehabilitation. **As reported by the ARIAS Society, the project is intended to undertake sub-project activities only on the land resource already available with Government departments/agencies or are within the existing Right of Way (RoW) or made available through community contributions/voluntary land donation. As a matter of principle, activities that require land acquisition will not be taken up under APART (except voluntary land donation for community assets through appropriate processes).** This Chapter discusses mechanisms and processes for obtaining land, if required and entitlements for project affected families.

6.2 Land Holding Pattern in Assam

The analysis of land holding size among farmers of Assam shows that the majority (67.3%) of them belong to the category of marginal farmers, with land holding size of less than 1 hectare. These marginal farmers hold only 25.83 percent of the total land area. The large land holding farmers account for only 0.15% of the total and hold 9.39% of the total operational land area of the state. The distribution of land holding pattern is presented in **Figure 6-1**. The analysis of land holding size implies that acquisition of private land may cause an adverse impact on the marginal and semi-medium land holders.



6.3 Common Property Resources

The project would involve large land/water areas for fishery and sericulture related activities proposed. The natural water resources (beels), village grazing reserves and sericulture farms are generally owned by the Village Panchayats, Government Department or the community managed lands, which can be treated as common property resources. The forest fisheries and reservoir fisheries are under part of common property resources, but they are restricted to be used for fishing rights and ownership over lands are reserved with the respective departments of the state and union Governments.

6.3.1 Beel (Oxbow Lake) Fisheries in Assam

Assam has substantial area under water bodies in form of the beels, which are source of income/business for many fishermen. Beel fishery accounts for 35.32% of water area used for fishery in the state. The number of beels under fishery is reported to be 3197, which covers more than 1.0 lac Ha of water area. The details of fishery units and their area in the project districts are given in **Annexure 6-1**.

The ownership of these beels are with Revenue Department. Few are managed by different agencies like Forest Department, Assam Fisheries Development Corporation (AFDC) and some are traditionally managed by local community groups. The Revenue & Disaster Management (RDM) Deptt. and AFDC used to lease out the registered beels for fishery activities through auction Fisheries Cooperative Societies and individuals. AFDC also takes up developmental activities of the beels by way of weed clearance, constructing bunds and in some cases seed raising tanks near the beel. In addition few beels were also developed under the World Bank aided AACP that are being managed by community groups called BDCs.

It is envisaged that under APART, the fishery activities will be centred on Govt. beels/registered beels and also community owned water bodies. It is intended that, no AFDC owned beel will be taken up under this project. Normally the nearby community takes up agricultural activities in the periphery of the beels once the water level recedes during winter to supplement their livelihood.

6.3.2 Derelict Water Bodies / Swamps

Fish production takes place in various kinds of water bodies in Assam and derelict water bodies and swamps are one among them. Some of them form part of community assets and are generally managed by the village panchayats, and community. The project envisages that no derelict water bodies shall be impacted, however if there are any such impacts, use of such water resources would be governed as per the provisions of the Assam Fishery Rules 1953.

Table 6-1: Number and Area under Fisheries in Assam, 2014-15

Water Resources	Nos.	in %	Area(in Ha)	in %
Beel Fisheries	3197	0.85	100817	35.32
Ponds & Tanks ⁴	368250	98.09	60570	21.22
Derelict Water Bodies / Swamps	3887	1.04	116444	40.80
Reservoir Fisheries	2	0.00	2553	0.89
Forest Fisheries	71	0.02	5017	1.76
Total	375407	100.00	285401	100.00

Source: Statistical Hand Book of Assam, 2015

6.3.3 Village Grazing Reserves

The grazing lands are important common property resources to pasture the cattle in the villages and are significant part of land holding under the GoA. However, these are frequently converted to non-agriculture purposes due to non-availability of Government land for other development projects. In many cases, they are encroached by few individuals and the remaining farmers are restricted to use the area for cattle grazing.

The extent of grazing land available in the state is only 2.5% of the total land area. The percentage of available grazing land in the project districts and the state are presented in **Figure 6-3**. Among the

⁴ Includes privately owned tanks and ponds

project districts Karbi Anglong has no land area demarcated as grazing land and Dhubri has only 0.9% area under grazing. Few districts of Barpeta, Darrang and Cachar have 4- 4.6% under grazing.

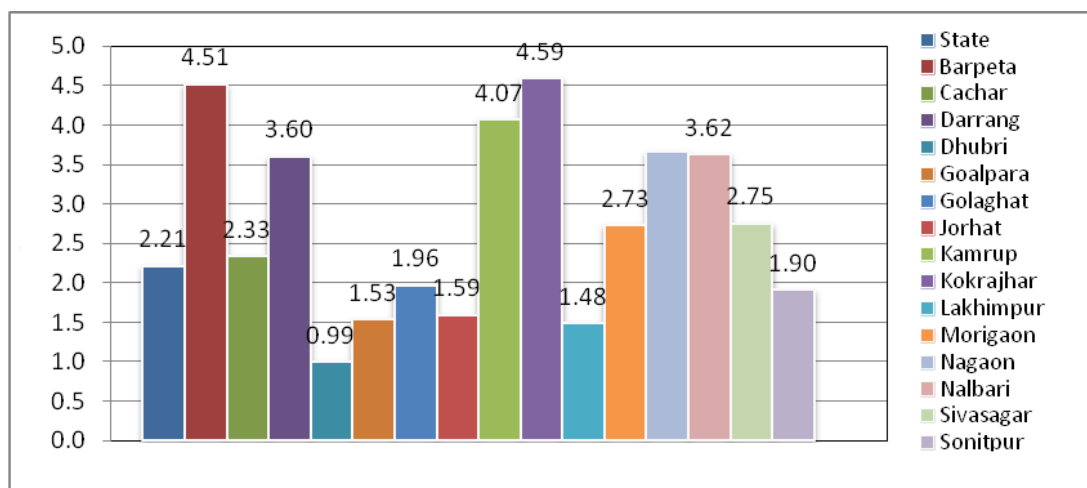


Figure 6-3: Percentage of Grazing Land in Project Districts (2011-12)

It is envisaged that under APART, no project activities shall be taken up on land classified and notified as grazing land.

6.4 Land Requirement under APART

Project interventions which may have potential impact on land has been identified based on secondary information and deliberations with various stakeholders.

6.4.1 Project Activities Involving Land Resources

The summary of project activities that would require land for developing infrastructure are identified and listed in **Table 6-2**.

Table 6-2: Sector wise Land Requirements for sub-projects

Sector	Construction	Land Category	Process to be Followed
All Sectors	Common Service Centre, Market Infrastructure	• Government Land	• Transfer of government land
		• Panchayat/Town Committee/Municipality Land	• NOC for land use
		• Community Land	• Land Donation
Agriculture	Rural Haat	• Government Land	• Transfer of government land
		• Panchayat/Town Committee Land	• NOC for land use
		• Community Land	• Land donation
Dairy	25 MTPD By-pass protein plant and 12 MTPD By-Pass Mineral Mixture plant	• Government Land	• Land Bank of the PIU
		• Panchayat/Town Committee/Municipality Land	• NOC for land use
	Liquid Milk processing plant	• Private Land	• Lease/Rent • Land donation
		• Government Land	• Transfer of government land
	Bulk Milk Cooling(BMC) units	• Panchayat/Town Committee/Municipality Land	• NOC for land use
		• Government Land	• Land Bank of the PIU
		• Land owned by Milk Cooperatives/ unions	• NA
PURABI booths	• Private Land	• Lease/Rent	

Sector	Construction	Land Category	Process to be Followed
		• Panchayat/Town Committee/Municipality Land	• NOC for land use
		• Government Land	• Transfer of government land
	Marketing Hubs	• Government Land	• Transfer of government land
		• Panchayat/Town Committee/Municipality Land	• NOC for land use
		• Community Land	• Land Donation
Fishery	Hatcheries	• Government Land	• Land Bank of the PIU
		• Private Land	• Asset including the land belong to the hatchery owner (no leasing required)
Piggery	Slaughterhouse	• Government Land	• Transfer of government land
		• Panchayat/Town Committee/Municipality Land	• NOC for land use
		• Community Land	• Land Donation
Sericulture and Handloom	Community Resting House	• Government Land	• Transfer of government land
		• Community Land	• Land Donation
	Grainage House	• Government Land	• Transfer of government land
		• Community Land	• Land Donation
		• Panchayat/Town Committee/Municipality Land	• NOC for land use
	Mounting cum Cocoon House	• Government Land	• Transfer of government land
		• Panchayat/Town Committee Land	• NOC for use of land
		• Community Land	• Land Donation • Lease/Rent • Transfer of government land • Land Bank of the PIU
	Resham Haats (Markets) (provision will be under the market identified under ASAMB)	• Government Land	• Transfer of government land
		• Panchayat/Town Committee/Municipality Land	• NOC for land use
		• Community Land	• Land Donation • Lease/Rent • Transfer of government land • Land Bank of the PIU
	Preparation of Nursery	• Government Land	• Land Bank of the PIU
		• Panchayat/Town Committee Land	• NOC for use of land
		• Community Land	• Land Donation
		• Private Land	• Land donation
	Common Facility Centre	• Government Land	• Transfer of government land
		• Panchayat/Town Committee/Municipality Land	• NOC for land use
		• Community Land	• Land Donation
Community Jali House	• Government Land	• Transfer of government land	
	• Panchayat/Town Committee Land	• NOC for use of land	
	• Community Land	• Land Donation	
PWD	Road Construction	• Government Land	• Transfer of government land
	Market	• Existing RoW	• Confirmation by Revenue Map
	Common Service Centre (for technical assistance-PWD and construction – community).	• Panchayat/Town Committee/Municipality Land/Community land	• NOC for land use

Sector	Construction	Land Category	Process to be Followed
All sectors		• Government Land	• Transfer of government land
		• Panchayat/Town Committee/Municipality Land	• NOC for land use
		• Community Land	• Land Donation

It is envisaged that project activities that require land acquisition will not be taken up under APART (except voluntary land donation for community assets through appropriate processes). The facilities shall be developed either on government land, panchayat/town committee/municipality land, along existing Right of Way (RoW) (in case of road connectivity) or the lands donated by the community for developing facilities for the project beneficiaries.

6.5 Mechanisms for Obtaining Land for Project Activities

6.5.1 Land Donation

In case the project involves land donation for any project works, the following procedure and principles shall be applied.

- Due diligence shall be carried out to ascertain category of the land, name of the actual land owner as per land records, obtain proof of the ownership and ensure that land donated for the project is not more than 10% of total land owned by the donor or the residual land is viable. The process and screening mechanism for the same have been detailed out in section 15.6 of the Chapter 15 on SMF.
- A Civil Society support mechanism (PRI/Community) will assist the affected households in transferring land and ensuring that entitlements are received as agreed during the process.
- The willingness of the land owner for transfer of land through donation shall be assessed during consultations and if required, support through PRI and community shall be taken to explain the advantages and disadvantages of the proposed project intervention, particularly among women and other vulnerable population.
- The land donation process will be adopted as per the procedures laid down for the rural roads developed under PMGSY or as per the R&R Policy of the State. The steps to be followed for land donation process shall be:
 - (i) Disseminate the important project information to the community;
 - (ii) Conduct transect walk along with the representatives from the community, revenue department, forest department, CBOs to identify the locations requiring additional land, land owners, assets likely to be impacted;
 - (iii) Conduct survey of the affected households identified during transect walk using the format provided at **Annexure 15-2b**;
 - (iv) Conduct consultation with the affected households and explain the land donation procedure;
 - (v) Execute Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the affected households as per the format provided in **Annexure 15-2f**.
 - (vi) Ensure that commencement of civil works in the donated land starts only after the MoU is signed and registration is complete
 - (vii) Maintain records on land donation including the agreement with donors.
 - (viii) Ensure no coercion to elicit land donation and the external monitoring agency will be responsible to verify and ensure that there is no force donation.

6.5.2 Lease/Rent of Land Parcels

In case, there is a requirement of land/property/building to be taken on lease/rental basis, a rental deed shall be executed on a stamp paper between land owner and concerned stakeholder as specified in Registration (Assam Amendment) Act, 2009.

6.5.3 Government Land

The procedure for inter departmental transfer of land should be followed through the concerned OPIUs. The land alienation proposal will be initiated by the Deputy Commissioner based on the land requisition

proposal. A certificate from the circle officer of the concerned revenue circle with details of the land (patta no., dag no etc.) should be obtained along with the proposal for all the sub-projects submitted under APART by the OPIUs. A due diligence exercise shall be carried out to ascertain presence of any squatter or encroacher in the required land area for each sub-project site through the check list given at **Annexure 15-2e**. The process for obtaining government land shall be as follows:

- Screening of the land ownership status: The PIU shall undertake a screening exercise to confirm the land ownership and utilisation status (refer screening checklist for land utilisation).
- Certification of Land ownership documents from the office of the respective divisional Sub-registrar of lands and Map of the land.
- Confirmation of encumbrance free status of the land as part of the check list.
- In case of involuntary displacement due to the project, the census survey of affected households shall be carried out (refer **Annexure 15-2b**)
- In case of any involuntary resettlement due to the proposed project, assistance shall be provided as per the entitlement matrix.

6.6 Applicability of World Bank Policies

The World Bank guidelines on Involuntary Resettlement (IR), clearly advises on avoiding such impacts wherever feasible, or at least minimizing the potential impacts by exploring all viable alternative project designs. Where it is not feasible to avoid displacement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs. Compensation provided under the Project should be sufficient to replace the lost land and assets at full replacement cost in local markets and that the eligibility of benefits should include Project Affected Persons (PAPs) with formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognised under law) and PAPs with no formal rights. Particular attention should be given to the needs of vulnerable groups. Moreover, the displaced persons and their communities should be provided with timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring of resettlement. The project implementing authority should establish appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation system, etc.

A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) shall be developed for the project to mitigate the impacts of IR as per the applicable guidelines. The RPF containing an Entitlement Matrix has been prepared as per the provisions of World Bank Policy on IR for the project and has been presented as part of the SMF.

A checklist has also been developed to confirm that the necessary processes have been followed in the project for assessment of land required for development works. It will confirm that the land required for the project purposes do not cause any adverse effect to the individuals, groups and community. The screening checklist is given as part of SMF.

6.7 Resettlement Policy Framework

6.7.1 Objectives

The RPF has been developed by adopting two principles: to avoid/ minimise land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. Firstly, in all cases structural alternatives will be explored to select the area for construction, specifically related to the market, CSC and road construction to avoid construction on private land or alongside populated areas. Secondly, land acquisition and resettlement requirement under APART is unlikely as the civil works shall either be limited to a few activities and restricted within

existing government land of the line department/agencies minimizing the distress to the mostly poor households.

However, a Resettlement Policy Framework has been drafted for the Project in case displacement of non-title holders like encroachers or squatters is undertaken at any point in the project life.

6.7.2 Entitlement Matrix

The RPF and the EM developed for APART is based on the World Bank's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12. The entitlement matrix (Refer **Table 6-3**) presents the parameters for resettlement benefits, based on potential losses to squatters and encroachers. The entitlements may be enhanced, if required, to reflect the subproject status during project implementation.

Table 6-3: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Nature of lost property	Entitled Person	Entitlement provisions
Loss of Government Land	Agricultural and homestead Land	Encroachers	60 days advance notice to shift from encroached land.
		Squatters	60 days advance notice to shift from occupied land.
Loss of residential structure	Residential structure	Tenants displaced	60 days advance notice to shift from Occupied structure.
			Replacement value of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable) constructed by the tenant.
			Right to salvage materials (of the portion constructed by tenants) from structure and other assets.
		Squatters displaced	60 days advance notice to shift from Occupied structure.
			Replacement cost of structure constructed by the squatter.
			Arrangement of suitable alternate site within the village for relocation of the vulnerable affected persons subject to the availability of land.
			One time shifting assistance of Rs. 10,000.
			Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets.
		Encroachers affected	60 days advance notice to shift from encroached structure.
			Replacement cost of the affected structure constructed by the encroacher.
			Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets
Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure	Tenants displaced	60 days advance notice to shift from Occupied structure.
			Replacement cost of part/whole of structure constructed by the tenant,
			One time shifting assistance of Rs. 10,000.
			Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets.
		Squatters displaced	60 days advance notice to shift from Occupied structure.
			Replacement cost of structure constructed by the squatter.
			One time shifting assistance of Rs. 10,000.
			Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets.
		Encroachers affected	60 days advance notice to shift from encroached structure.
			One time shifting assistance of Rs. 10,000.
			Replacement cost of the affected structure constructed by the encroacher.
			Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets.

Type of Loss	Nature of lost property	Entitled Person	Entitlement provisions
Loss of temporary structure	Cattle shed, Petty Shop, etc.	Squatter displaced	60 days advance notice to shift from Occupied structure.
			One time financial assistance of Rs. 5000 for construction of temporary structure.
Loss of Crops and trees	Standing crops	Squatters and Encroachers.	60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops prior to take procession of the land. If unable to harvest crop, lump sum equal to the market value of the yield of the standing crop lost determined by the Agricultural Department.
	Standing trees		60 days advance notice prior to cutting of trees. Assistance for loss of fruit bearing trees, timber value as estimated by the revenue department.
Impacts on vulnerable Households	All impacts	Major ⁵ impacted Vulnerable households ⁶	One time lump sum assistance of Rs. 10,000 to vulnerable households. This will be paid in addition to other assistances.
			Provision of skill development trainings based on their eligibility.
			Engagement in the project activities based on the eligibility criteria of the project.
Impact to SC and ST in Scheduled area	Schedule Caste / Scheduled Tribe	All SC / ST displaced households	Additional assistance to SC/ST households from scheduled areas will receive onetime payment of Rs. 10,000 if they have to relocate due to the project
Temporary loss of land	Land temporarily required for sub-project construction activities	Affected Household	Assistance for assets lost at replacement value.
			Restoration of land to previous or better quality.
Loss of common resources	Common properties like pond, well, etc.	Community	Replacement value excluding depreciation of the affected community facilities
Any other loss not identified	-	-	Unanticipated impacts to be documented and mitigated based on the principles of the Resettlement Policy Framework.

Note: Cost of the structures shall be estimated as per the current year's Schedule of Rates of PWD, Building, Government of Assam.

6.7.3 Monitoring

Regular monitoring of land requirement and adverse impact on social or IR will be undertaken by the independent M& E agency hired by APART. A quarterly M & E Report shall be submitted to the World Bank by the ARIAS society. PCU will take corrective actions, if necessary, based on the findings of the external monitoring reports.

⁵ Major impacts are defined as involving affected people being physically displaced from housing and/or having 10% or more of their productive, income generating assets lost.

⁶The group of people considered 'vulnerable' comprise – (i) those who are BPL card holders issued by GoA), (ii) those who belong to SC or ST communities, (iii) women headed households, (v) elderly (female above 58 years and male above 60 years), (vi) differently abled persons and (vii) landless.

7. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

7.1 Introduction

The Constitution of India defines tribal groups and tribal areas under various Articles: Article 342 specifies tribes or tribal communities and Article 341 requires the President of India to specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of groups within castes, races, tribes etc and these tribes so specified are referred as STs. In pursuance of these provisions, the list of STs is notified for each State and Union Territory for whom a number of social, economic and political safeguards are provided by the constitution of India.

The term Indigenous Peoples' (IPs') is used by the World Bank in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group that have these characteristics in varying degrees, (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others, (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories, (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture, and (iv) an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

This chapter discusses about the profile of this social group, measures to protect their interest from the negative impacts of the proposed project interventions and to promote their inclusion in brief. A detailed IPF has also been prepared and presented as a separate volume to SA Report and SMF.

7.2 Profile of the STs/IPs in the Project Districts

ST population constitutes 12.45% of the total population of Assam. Major tribes of Assam are Bodos, Mishings, Dimasas, Karbis, Tiwas, Tai-phakes, Khamtis, Rabhas, Singphos, Khelmos, Kukis, Sonowal Kacharis and Deuris. The state has three Tribal Autonomous Councils formed under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. They are Bodoland Territorial Council, Karbi Anglong Autonomous District Council and Dima Hasao Autonomous District Council. Among the project districts Karbi Anglong has the highest concentration of ST community with 56% of the total population of the district, followed by Kokrajhar (33%). Dhubri has the least concentration of ST population (0.32%).

The analysis of profile of the tribal population covered under the project has been carried out through primary survey using structured questionnaires, consultation processes and secondary data analysis. The primary and secondary data has been used to establish the base line of the tribal population in the project areas. STs comprise 28% of the surveyed households and are engaged mainly in the piggery (100%) and the handloom and textile sector (66.6%). A detailed socio-economic analysis of the STs in the project area has been included in the IPF document prepared as another volume to this Report.

7.3 Indigenous Peoples' Development Framework (IPF)

A project proposed for World Bank financing that affects IPs requires: (a) screening to identify whether Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; (b) a social assessment to establish baseline situation; (c) 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; (d) the preparation of an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) or an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF); and (e) disclosure of the draft IPPF.

As APART would be implemented across 16 project districts accounting for 60% of Assam's tribal population an IPF is required to be prepared and implemented. The IPF for the project has been prepared in line with the World Bank safeguard policies and its focus shall be to:

- Ensure that the project engages in free, prior and informed consultation with tribal people;
- Ensure that project benefits are accessible to the tribal community living in the project area;
- Avoid any kind of adverse impact on the tribal community to the extent possible and if unavoidable ensure that adverse impacts are minimized and mitigated;
- Ensure participation of tribal community in the entire process of preparation, implementation and monitoring of project; and
- Develop appropriate training / income generation activities in accordance to their own defined needs and priorities.

The IPF prepared for the Project includes a brief profile of the ST population, applicable legal and policy framework, community consultation framework, institutional arrangement for project implementation including Grievance Redressal Mechanism, entitlement matrix, capacity building plan and an indicative budget for implementation of the activities identified. The IPF is being enclosed as a separate volume of this report.

7.3.1 Free, Prior, Informed Consultation (FPIC)

Free, Prior, Informed Consultation (FPIC) intends to fully identify the views of the indigenous community and ascertain their support for the project. Thus, it has been included as an important part of project preparation and implementation of APART. The FPIC has twin objectives of: (i) disseminating details about the proposed project, its adverse and favourable impact on the community; and (ii) integrating the indigenous households with suitable sub-project interventions. Informed participation involves organized and iterative consultation through which the views of the communities on matters that affect them directly, such as proposed sub-project intervention requirements, eligibility criteria, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities and implementation issues, shall be incorporated into the decision-making process for the project. The concept and principles of FPIC is summarized as follows:

- **Free:** The project shall not coerce, intimidate or unduly incentivize the affected communities to be supportive of the project. The project shall document the discussions with recognized community representatives, key informants, etc.
- **Prior:** Consultation with affected communities shall be sufficiently early in the project planning process: (i) to allow time for project information to be interpreted and comments and recommendations formulated and discussed, (ii) for the consultation to have a meaningful influence on the broad project design options, (iii) for the consultation to have a meaningful influence on the choice and design of sub-project interventions, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and overall project implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- **Informed:** Consultation with affected communities shall give details about project operations and potential adverse impacts and risks, based on adequate and relevant disclosure of project information and using methods of communication that are inclusive, culturally appropriate and adapted to the communities' language needs and decision making, such that the community fully understand how the project will have an impact on their lives.
- Focused approach shall be planned towards achieving active participation of tribals and they have access to project benefits at par with main stream communities. The focused strategy therefore would be to suggest measures that are high impact and takes into consideration of major challenges pertaining to information, decision making and skill up-gradation. A framework for consultation within sixth schedule area and in identified locations having concentration of IPs population is given in **Figure 7-1**.

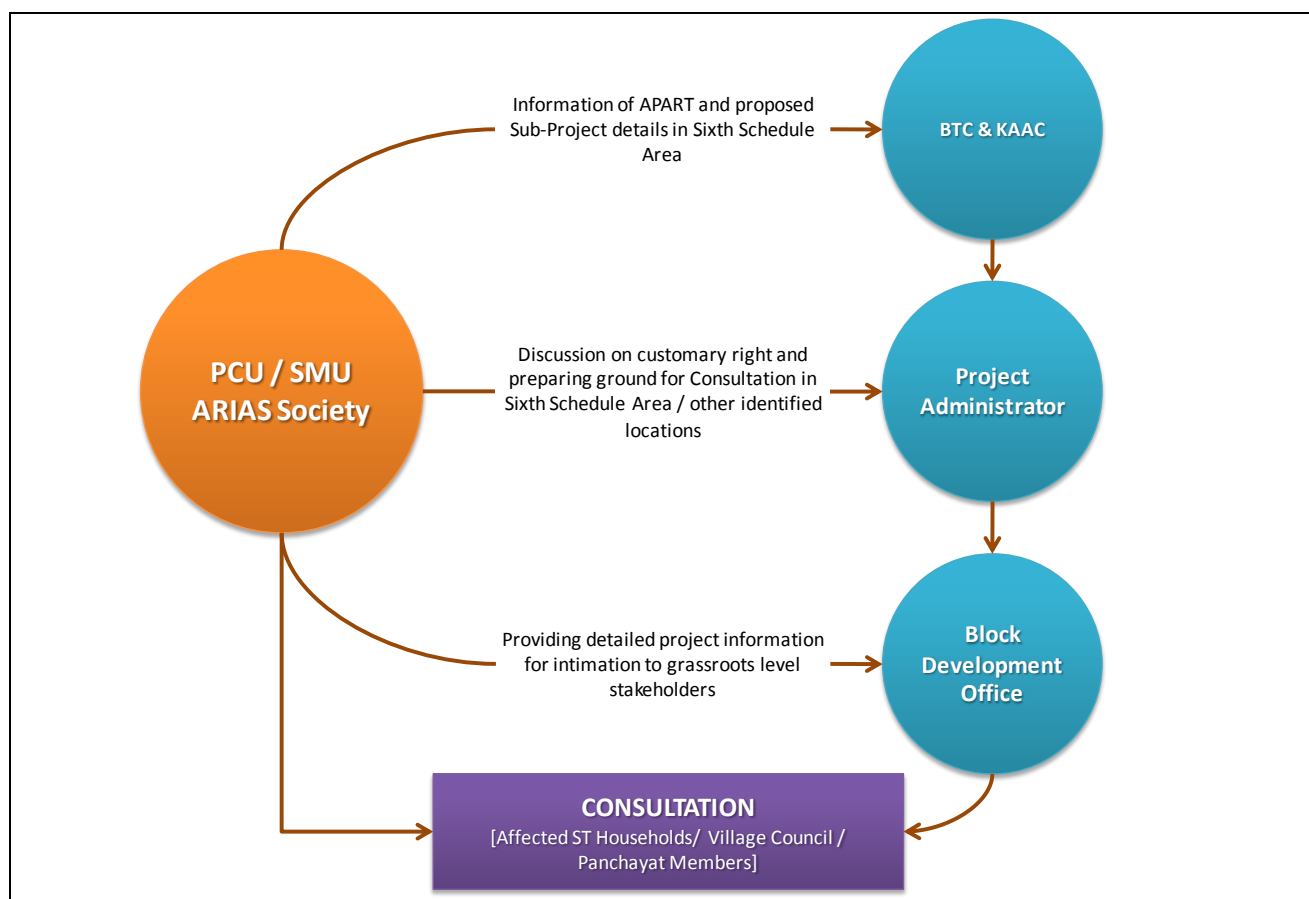


Figure 7-1: Framework for Consultation During Project Preparation in Sixth Schedule Areas / Identified Locations

7.3.2 Inclusion Plan

A plan for promoting the socio-economic inclusion of the IPs has also been proposed for the Project and is presented in **Table 7-1**.

Table 7-1: Tribal Development Strategy during 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate with Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council and Bodo Territorial Council to carry out Free, Prior, Informed Consultation at village level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information dissemination on APART and brief account of project implementation plans
	<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
	<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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure equal participation of STs in monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representation of members from tribal communities in monitoring committee
	<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 tribal employed
Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure representation of ST members in Farmer Interest Groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of tribal members in decision making body of such Interest Groups

Stages	Procedures	Activities & Outcome
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capability building of ST members and skill up-gradation 	<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 women members employed undertaking various activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help build linkages with major government schemes for tribal development particularly skill enhancement and technology up-gradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of projects linked in the sub project locations

8. GENDER DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Project-specific Gender Development Strategy (GDS) is needed to ensure social inclusion and participation of women, access to opportunities and resources and enable to exercise their rights and use their potential in project activities. The chapter discusses about the legal policy framework, gender profile of the project districts, consultations outcome and strategy for gender development.

8.1 Objective OF THE GDS

The objective of the GDS is to help ensure that women benefit equally from project interventions and thus contribute to enhancing development through this project. The GDS aims to promote the 5th Goal of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which is to “Achieve Gender Equality and empower all girls and women”. One of the target of this goal is to “recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.”

The GDS focuses on:

- Reduction of gender disparities and enhancement of women participation in the project activities;
- Equitable access to project and program resources including skill training, technology and government services;
- Establishing a set of indicators and targets to monitor progress;
- Facilitate service delivery to the strategic needs of women farmers, ensuring that women benefit equally from the opportunities in the sector;
- Institutionalization of gender responsiveness programming (planning and budgeting); and
- Develop the capacities of the implementing units to enable gender sensitive programming.

8.2 Policy and Legal Framework

The policy and legal framework for promotion of equality betterment and welfare of the women in the country and state have been discussed in the following sections.

8.2.1 Constitutional Provisions

The constitutional provisions enable women in getting equal treatment and to maintain equity in sharing of resources and responsibilities as a citizen of the country.

Table 8-1: Constitutional Provisions for Women

Article No.	Salient features	Relevance to the project
Article 14a	The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.	Relevant as the project envisages the principle of social inclusion with special focus on the women.
Article 15 (i)	The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them. This article provides that there shall be no restriction on any person on any of the above bases to access and use the public places such as shops, restaurants, hotels, places of public entertainment etc. or use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public.	Relevant as the project proposes to develop common services facilities.
Article 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any 	Relevant as employment opportunities would be generated for the local

Article No.	Salient features	Relevance to the project
	<p>office under the State.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect or, any employment or office under the State. 	<p>population due to project interventions and the participation of women in the income generation activities is crucial for the success of the project.</p>
Article 39(d)	<p>Provide for payment for equal remuneration and prevention on any kind of discrimination on the ground of sex or otherwise in the matter of employment.</p>	<p>Relevant as the project interventions would generate man-days/wages for the local community. It is important to prevent any kind of discrimination with respect to payment of wages based on gender.</p>
Article 39 (a)	<p>To promote justice, on a basis of equal opportunity and to provide free legal aid by suitable legislation or scheme or in any other way to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.</p>	<p>Relevant as the project proposes for the establishment of a citizen friendly grievance redressal mechanism.</p>
Article 42	<p>The State to make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.</p>	<p>Relevant as women are likely to be engaged in construction works under infrastructure development components.</p>

8.2.2 Legal Provision

To uphold the Constitutional mandate, the State has enacted various legislative measures intended to ensure equal rights, counter social discrimination, violence and atrocities against women and provide support to them. Some applicable Acts that have special provisions to safeguard women and their interests have been summarised in **Table 8-2**.

Table 8-2: Legal Provisions for Women

Sl. No.	Name of the Act	Objective	Relevance to the project
1	Employees' State Insurance (Central) Amendment Rules, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide benefits to employees in the case of sickness, maternity and employment injury. Employees will receive medical relief, cash benefits, maternity benefits, pension to dependents of deceased workers and compensation for fatal and other injuries and diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applicable to the industries and warehouses sector where the employees are engaged on full time basis.
2	Swasthya Bima Yojana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unorganized sector workers belonging to BPL category and their family members (a family unit of five) shall be the beneficiaries under the scheme. It will be the responsibility of the implementing agencies to verify the eligibility of the unorganized sector workers and the family members who are proposed to be benefited under the scheme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced for the health benefit of the unorganized sector labour. It will cover all the project sectors.
3	The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act leads to the codification of an Act that lays down rules and regulations regarding the sensitive issue of prostitution The Act intends to combat trafficking and sexual exploitation for commercial purposes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check exploitation of women in the unorganized sector.

Sl. No.	Name of the Act	Objective	Relevance to the project
4	The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act aims to regulate employment of women employees in certain establishments for certain periods before and after child birth and provides for maternity and certain other benefits. The State Government may extend the Act to any other establishment or class of establishments; industrial, commercial, agricultural or otherwise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applicable to the staff working in the CSC and other institutions established under the project.
5	Minimum Wages Act, 1948	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 safeguards the interests of workers by providing fixation of minimum wages mainly focusing on unorganized sector and in specified occupations (called scheduled employments) (Section 2 g) The act binds the employers to pay their workers the minimum wages fixed under the Act from time to time (Section 12). Owing to their jurisdiction, the Central and the State Governments fix, revise, review and enforce the payment of minimum wages without any discrimination of gender (Section 3). 	<p>Applicable: The minimum wages established for the sector by the state should be ensured by the employers.</p>
6	Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To regulate the employment of contract labourers in certain establishments and to provide for its abolition in certain circumstances and for matters connected therewith. 	Applicable to the industrial and construction activities that engage contract labourers.
7	Equal Remuneration Act, 1976	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide for the payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers and for the prevention of discrimination, on the ground of sex, against women in the matter of employment and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women engaged in the activities supported by the project should be paid at par with their male counterparts.
8	The Child Labour (Prohibition And Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ban of employment of children below 14 years in specific occupation and processes. Lay down the procedure to decide modifications to the schedule of banned occupation and processes. Regulate the conditions of work of children in employments where they are not prohibited for working. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applicable to all sectors of the project, especially, in the construction activities.
9	Bonded Labour System(Abolition) Act, 1976	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To abolish all debt agreements and obligations arising out of India's longstanding bonded labour system. It frees all bonded labourers, cancels any outstanding debts against them, prohibits the creation of new bondage agreements, and orders the economic rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers by the state. It also criminalizes all post-act attempts to compel a person to engage in bonded labour, with maximum penalties of three years in prison and a 2,000 rupee fine. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applicable to all sectors of the project.

8.3 Central Government Schemes and Programmes for Welfare of Women

The GoI is currently implementing various schemes and programmes for the welfare of women through various departments and are discussed in **Table 8-3**. These schemes focus upon skill development, education, income generation, poverty alleviation, health and sanitation, nutrition, social security, etc.

Table 8-3: Central Government Schemes and Programmes for Welfare of Women

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	Schemes/Programmes	Objective
1.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) 	To provide updated skills and new knowledge to poor and asset less women involved in traditional sectors such as Agriculture, Horticulture, Food Processing, Handloom, Tailoring, etc.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna 	A cash incentive of Rs. 4000 to women (19 years and above) for the first two live births.
2.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “NaiRoshni”: Scheme for Development of Minority Women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To empower and bring confidence among minority women, including their neighbours from other communities living in the same village/locality, by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, banks and other institutions at all levels. To move out of the confines of their home and community and assume leadership roles and assert their rights, collectively or individually, in accessing services, facilities, skills and opportunities besides claiming their due share of development benefits of the Government for improving their lives and living conditions.
3.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant in Aid on Women Labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administered through voluntary organizations by giving grant-in-aid to them. To help women workers become aware of the rights and opportunities available to them under various Schemes of the Government.
4.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening Education Among Scheduled Tribe Girls in low literacy districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scheme aims to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women, through facilitating 100% enrolment of tribal girls in the identified Districts or Blocks, more particularly in naxal affected areas and in areas inhabited by Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs), and reducing drop-outs at the elementary level by creating the required ambience for education.
5.	Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ATMA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reform the earlier system of agricultural extension in the following ways in order to provide better and more efficient extension service: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>New institutional arrangements – Decentralized decision making</i> ✓ <i>Broad-based extension delivery (FSA)</i> ✓ <i>Gender concerns-Minimum 30% allocation</i>

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	Schemes/Programmes	Objective
6.	Ministry of Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas(DWCRA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To strengthen the gender component of Integrated Rural Development Program To improve the living conditions of women and, thereby, of children through the provision of opportunities for self-employment and access to basic social services.
		National Rural Livelihood Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mission focuses on promoting self-employment and organization of rural poor. The basic idea behind this programme is to organize the poor into SHGs and make them capable for self-employment.
7.	Department of Legal and Legislative Affairs	Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide self-employment opportunities to unemployed youth and women. Loan upto Rs. one lakh for business and two lakhs for agricultural activities are advanced by the Banks to the unemployed youth and women who are 18 to 35 and 18 to 45 years of age respectively and whose income does not exceeds Rs. 4000 per annum.
8.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	National HIV/AIDS Control Program – IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce new infections by 50% Comprehensive care, support and treatment to all persons living with HIV/AIDS.

8.4 State Government Schemes and Programmes for Welfare of Women

8.4.1 Sawayamsidha

The programme is aimed for women empowerment under the Integrated Child Development Scheme of the Social Welfare Department of Assam. . The long term objective of the programme is to bring about all round empowerment of women by ensuring their direct access to and control over resources through a sustained process of mobilization and convergence of all the on-going sectoral programmes of Government and other agencies. The implementation of the programme is being undertaken by promoting Women to form SHGs and enable them to take up schemes and programmes for the social and economic empowerment.

Na-Bowari Scheme

This scheme being implemented by the State Social Welfare Department, is mainly to discourage marriage among girls before 20 years of age. Under this scheme, BPL women who get married after attaining the age of 20 will be paid Rs.10,000 by the state government. The beneficiaries have to produce their marriage certificate or affidavit signed and attested by a magistrate to avail the benefit of the scheme.

Baideu and Nabou Schemes

These schemes are aimed to provide empowerment of 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.

8.5 Status of Women in Assam

The Human Development Report for Assam (2014) highlights the significance of removing gender inequalities in improving overall human development achievements in the state. The report estimates that overall human development of women, in general, is lower than that of men by some 14%. Besides, the report reveals that the observed gender inequality in key dimensions of human development, that is, education, health and income, results in the loss of about 37 per cent of potential human development achievement in the state in general. As per the Report, Gender Development Index (GDI) for 2014 female HDI value for India is 0.525 however the corresponding figure for Assam is 0.875, much higher than the national level. The Gender Inequality Index (GII) for India has a GI value of 0.563, whereas the corresponding figure for Assam is only 0.375. The GI of project districts is presented in **Annexure 8-1**.

8.6 Gender Profile in project Districts

The analysis of gender profile in the project district was carried out based on the Census 2011. The analysis includes demographic, social and economic aspects of the women in the project districts.

The women population accounts for 48.92% of the total population in the state. The percentage of women population is lesser than the state women population in all the project districts except Cachar and Kokrajhar Districts. The gender ratio for the overall state is 954 (Census 2011). The ratio of the women is maximum in Morigaon District (974) and minimum is in Darrang District (923). The gender ratio of the project districts are presented in **Figure 8-1**. The detailed demographic profile is presented in **Annexure 8-1**.

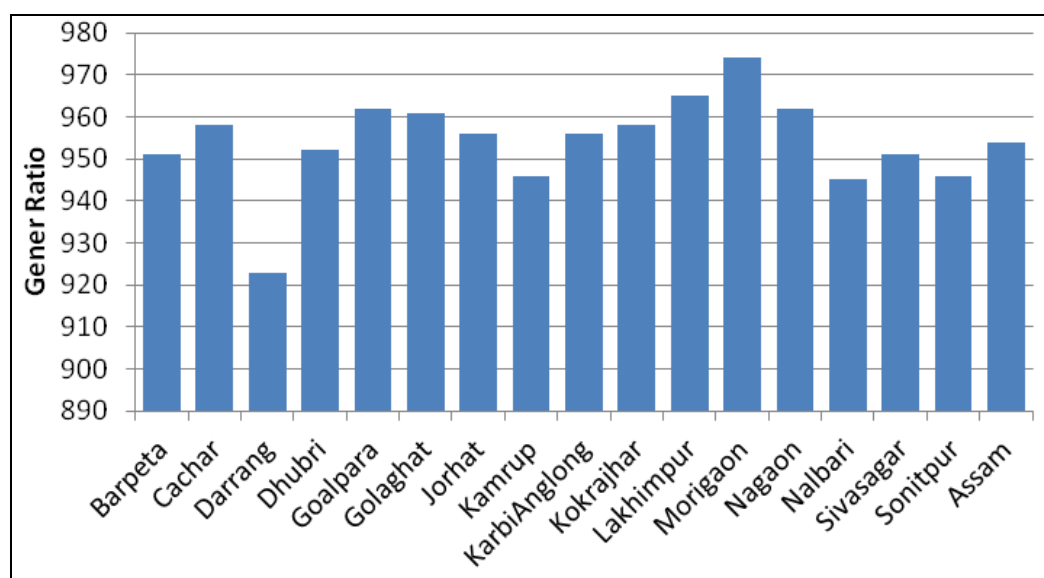


Figure 8-1: Gender Ratio of Project District and Assam State

The literacy level among women is the highest in Jorhat District (67.72%) , whereas Dhubri ranks the lowest with only 43.2% literacy rate among women. 50% of the project districts have women literacy rate lower than the state level of 56.4%.

The total working population of the state is 38.4% and the corresponding figure for women is 22.5%. The WPR among women is lower than the state level in Barpeta, Cachar, Darrang, Dhubri, Goalpara, Morigaon, Nagaon and Nalbari districts.

Women representatives comprise only 6.35 per cent of the 126-member house, lower than the 11.1 per cent in the last assembly. A higher turnout of women voters was, however, witnessed with 84.81% of

the total women voters exercised their franchise in the last assembly polls. The representation of women in the previous elections and their participation in the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are shown in **Table 8-4**. The percentage of women representation in PRIs is higher due to the compulsory reservation of 33%.

Table 8-4: Percentage share of male and female elected representatives in Assam

Participation	Total Seats in the State	Total Women Contestants	Total Winners	Rate of Winning	% of Women Representative
16 th Lok Sabha Election (2014)	14	16	2	12.5	14.29
15 th Lok Sabha Election (2009)	14	11	2	18.2	14.29
15 th State legislative Election (2016)	126		6		06.35
14 th State Legislative Election (2011)	126	85	14	16.5	11.11
13 th State Legislative Election (2006)	126	70	13	18.6	10.32
PRIs	26,844	-	9,903	-	36.89

Source: Election Commission of India and State Election Commission, Assam

8.7 Socio-Economic Profile of the Target Women Beneficiaries

Out of 641 household surveyed, 47 (7.7% of total) were women headed households which constitute . , 7.7 percent of the total households. A sector wise profile assessment of women have been carried out and presented in the following sections.

The handloom & textile and piggery sectors have a positive sex ratio in favour of women. Piggery sector has the highest (17.92%) number of women headed households followed by the handloom & textile sector (12%). Women headed households are identified among the vulnerable group that would require special attention during the project implementation. A Gender Action Plan (GAP) has been prepared under the project to provided special assistance and allowance to women beneficiaries to ensure their increased participation.

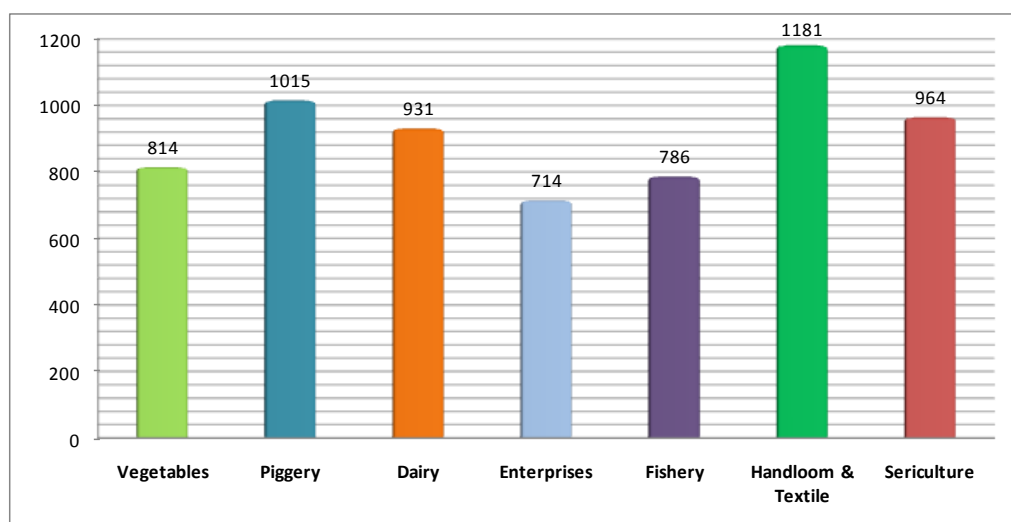


Figure 8-2: Gender Ratio in the Project Sectors

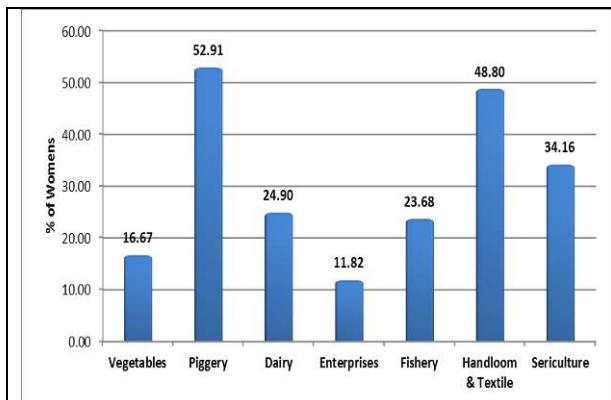


Figure 8-3: Employment Status Among Women (in %)

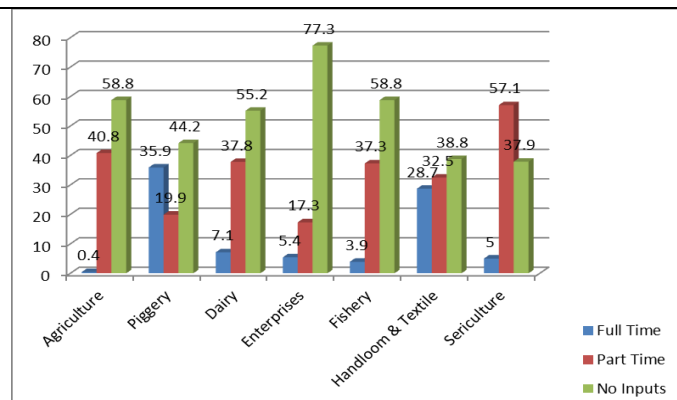


Figure 8-4: Engagement Levels in Project Sectors (in %)

8.7.1 Agriculture

101 household were surveyed in the sector out of which only 3 were headed by women. The women population among the total sample was 205. The overall education level among women in the sectors is low with nearly one-third of the women being illiterate. Graduates comprise only two out of the total women surveyed. Nearly 83% of women surveyed are unemployed and none of them are full time engaged in the sector. In the survey of access to banking facilities, it was found that 17% of the women in the sector had a bank account. The socio-economic condition of women in this sector is worse than their counterparts in the other six sectors.

8.7.2 Dairy

59 household were surveyed in the sector out of which only 3 were headed by women. The women population among the total sample was 136. The overall education level among women in the sectors is very high with 90% literacy rate. Graduates comprise only 10% of total women surveyed. Nearly 65% of women surveyed are unemployed and only 7% are full time engaged in the sector. In the survey of access to banking facilities, it was found that 46% of the women in the sector had a bank account.

8.7.3 Fishery

103 household were surveyed in the sector out of which only 2 were headed by women. The women population among the total sample was 277. The overall education level among women in the sectors is very high with 87% literacy rate. Graduates comprise only 6% of total women surveyed. Nearly 75% of women surveyed are unemployed and only 4% are full time engaged in the sector. In the survey of access to banking facilities, it was found that 35% of the women in the sector had a bank account.

8.7.4 Handloom and Textiles

100 household were surveyed in the sector out of which 12 were headed by women. The women population among the total sample was 209. The overall education level among women in the sectors is very high with 95% literacy rate. Graduates comprise 13% of total women surveyed. Nearly 50% of women surveyed are unemployed and only 30% are full time engaged in the sector. In the survey of access to banking facilities, it was found that a third of the women in the sector had a bank account.

8.7.5 Piggery

Out of the total 106 household surveys conducted in Piggery sector, 19 were women headed households. The women population among the total sample was 206. The overall education level among women in the sectors is very low. Among them 21% were illiterate and 40% of women have

only primary level education. Graduates comprise a small 3.4% of total women surveyed. 46% women are unemployed and 36% are full time engaged in the piggery sector. In the survey of access to banking facilities, it was found that only 40% of the women in the sector had a bank account.

8.7.6 Enterprise

53 household were surveys in the Enterprise sector, which included two 2 women headed households. The women population among the total sample was 110. Among them 12.7% were illiterate. However, 45% of the women in the sector have passed higher secondary and above which included 15.5% graduates. 88.2% of the women in the sector are unemployed. Only 5.45% women fully contributed to the enterprise sector. In the survey of access to banking facilities, it was found that only 55% of the women in the sector had a bank account.

8.7.7 Sericulture

68 household were surveys in the Sericulture sector, which included two 2 women headed households. The women population among the total sample was 161. Among them 10% were illiterate. However, 21% of the women in the sector have passed higher secondary. The share of women with higher education level is negligible. 76% of the women in the sector are unemployed. Only 5% women fully contributed to the enterprise sector.

8.8 Consultation with Women

Consultations were carried out with women as Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and also at individual level as part of the socio-economic surveys, which included representatives of women headed households and women entrepreneurs. Sector wise consultations were carried out for the project target population to understand the issues which need to be addressed as part of the project and in each of these meetings the participation of women was insisted and women were given the opportunity to express their opinion. The location wise women participation in the consultations is given in **Table 8-5**.

Table 8-5: Women Participation in Consultations

Sl. No	Date	Location	No of Participants			% of female
			Male	Female	Total	
1.	15 th September, 2016	Godaimari	89	8	97	8.2
2.	23 rd October, 2016	Charipunia, Morigaon	25	0	25	0.0
3.	19 th September, 2016	Rangia	24	4	28	14.3
4.	20 th September, 2016	Khanajan, Morigaon	35	6	41	14.6
5.	19 th September, 2016	Hajo	6	2	8	25.0
6.	28 th September, 2016	Deoghoria, Titabor, Jorhat	2	22	24	91.7
7.	28 th September, 2016	Liet N-Changi, Titabor, Jorhat	3	42	45	93.3
8.	26 th October, 2016	DICC office, Tezpur	15	3	18	16.7
Total			199	87	286	30.4

8.8.1 Focus Group Discussions (FGD)

FGDs were carried out with women from the families primarily engaged in Agriculture, Dairy, Fishery, Handloom, Sericulture and Piggery for their livelihood either on a part time or full time basis. One of the objectives of FGD was to identify gender issues that are relevant to APART and to devise strategies to enhance women's participation and at the same time help them access project benefits. The sector wise women participation in FGDs in the project districts are presented in **Table 8-6**. Detailed one-to-one interaction was carried out with women who were the household heads (46no. / 7.8% of total households surveyed) during the socio-economic survey.

Table 8-6: Focus Group Discussion with Women in Project Areas

Sl. No.	Sector	Date	Venue	Total Number
1	Agriculture	22.10.2016	Islampur Village, Darrang District	12
2	Dairy	19.10.2016	Khanajan Village, Morigaon District	12
3	Fishery	24.10.2016	Charipunia Village, Morigaon	8
4	Piggery	03.11.2016	Karbi-Anglong	18
5	Sericulture and Handloom and Textile	28.09.2016	Liet N- Changi, Jorhat	42

8.8.2 Outcome of the Consultations

Important observations from the FGDs and other consultations held with women groups in the project locations are presented below:

- **Role of women in decision making process:** Discussions with women groups reveal that women's role in the decision making process at household and community level is very limited. As a result, gender concerns are seldom addressed in development programs and benefits of such program or projects to women is limited
- **Role of women in economic activities:** In all the sample project locations it was observed that women contribute quite significantly to agriculture and other economic activities besides performing their household duties. However, their contributions are not duly credited. Male counterparts get higher wages than them and despite their earnings the women are still not economically independent. Their earnings are given to the husbands, who take decision on household expenditure.
- **Ownership of agricultural land:** The ownership of land lies with men in majority of the cases and there are very few women land owners.
- **Access to market:** Except Sericulture and Handloom & Textile sectors marketing is mainly taken care of by men. Women face lot of constraints in transporting their products to the markets. Since the decision making bodies of the markets are always dominated by male members women hardly get any chance to participate in the marketing activities. All the wholesalers, big retailers and aggregators are men and only very few small vendors are women.
- **Access to banking services:** The number of women holding a bank account is much lesser than that among men. Loans availed by women members of SHGs or Micro-Finance Institutions (MFI) are mostly utilized by their husbands for income generating activities and for domestic consumption as well.
- **Limited skills:** Women largely depend on their traditional skills and therefore they are not able to fulfill the demand of the market, as a result of which they are not able to up-grade their operations to commercially viable ventures.
- **Lack of exposure:** Discussions with the women groups in the study areas/clusters reveal that women are less exposed to the commercial world than their male counterparts.

8.9 Gender Action Plan

The gender issues identified from the consultations mostly relate to participation and inclusion of women in the proposed project activities. Provisions should be laid down in the project to address the issues and concerns of the women. Sub-project specific interventions focusing on gender need to be taken up. It is suggested to integrate the existing relevant government programs for the socio-economic benefit of the women beneficiaries under the Project. Based on this approach, a GAP is prepared in order to address these issues and ensure women participation at each stage of the project cycle – planning, implementation and operation and presented in the **Table 8-7**. An indicative budget for the implementation of the GAP has also been prepared and included as part of **Annexure 16-1**.

Table 8-7: Gender Action Plan

Stages	Procedure	Activities	Indicators	Responsibility
Planning	Identify gender concerns/issues in relation to the project activities through participatory tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List issues and prioritize • Special attention should be made to identify infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of issues identified that could be addressed under the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPIU/SP

Stages	Procedure	Activities	Indicators	Responsibility
	(PRA, FGDs etc.)	needs and facilities for women members at the market, warehouse, CSCs.		
	Disseminate information about the project activities and benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize women stakeholders meeting Prepare and distribute IEC materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of consultations organised Minutes of the meetings signed by participants. Feedback from these consultations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPIU/SP
	Sensitize other stakeholders on gender concerns/issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize workshops on gender sensitization Organise road show, street play 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of meetings held Number of participants Feedback from these workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPIU/SP
	Identify key areas of constraints that impact women's involvement in the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize workshops/ meetings with women of the sub-project area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List concerns and constraints identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPIU/SP
Implementation	Ensure women participation in project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help women to actively participate in the project activities Ensure adequate representation of women in the institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women representation in FPOs/Market Committees/CSCs No. of women office bearers in FPOs/Market Committees/CSCs No. of women participated in the training and capacity building programs No. of women involved in construction activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPIU/SP/M & E consultant
	Ensure equal wages for equal work in all construction related works under the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a wage register at the site and ensure it is filled on a daily basis. Monitor wage payment Try to involve local SHGs in the construction activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actual wages paid to women No. of complaints on wage payment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPIU/SP/M & E consultant
Operation	Ensure women participation in the working of the market/FPOs/CSCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize training for active participation of women members in the committee Ensure that women members attend all meetings of the FPO or Producer Company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse the prices realized by the women producers for their products No. of female participants in the meetings of market committee/FPO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPIU/SP/M & E consultant
	Support to Agri Enterprise Development - Capacity building and outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training calendar to be prepared and accordingly training to be organized Ensure participation of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of trainings undertaken Number of women members trained No. of women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPIU/SP/M & E consultant

Stages	Procedure	Activities	Indicators	Responsibility
		women entrepreneurs in investment summits	participated in the training and capacity building programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in the credit profile of the women entrepreneurs due to project interventions • No. of enterprises owned by women facilitated through ABIP • No. of women adopting new technology for farming/production. 	
	Employment generation for women in sub project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve SHGs • Source out some of the activities to women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women members employed • Number of activities undertaken by SHGs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPIU/SP/ M & E consultant

9. CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT

9.1 Introduction

Citizen engagement is essential for better service delivery with improved social accountability. It helps in overcoming mistrust between the implementing agencies and the civil society. Citizen engagement in APART shall be ensured by establishing a Citizen Feedback System (hereafter referred to as CFS).

The term citizen is not used in a legal sense but is understood in the broad sense of referring to all people in a society or country in an inclusive and non-discriminatory manner. There is a growing demand from civil society and citizens for participation in decision making process as well as implementation of developmental programs. In such a scenario, APART needs to have a mechanism for citizen feedback inbuilt to the project design. Outcome of the feedback analysis shall be utilized to improve service delivery, provide corrective measures, for project performance assessment and finally for better project implementation.

9.2 Purpose of CFS

The feedback of the citizens may be received in the form of suggestions, comments, or remarks. During the project implementation stage, people may suggest for corrective measures and give new ideas to improve service delivery. Monitoring of project activities by the stakeholders can also be undertaken to assess project performance during implementation as well as completion stages. The citizens may express satisfaction over the performance of the project with their active participation in the decision making process during operation and closure stage.

9.3 Objectives of CFS

Beneficiary feedback is a subset of the citizen engagement wherein all relevant people will be engaged, particularly vulnerable citizens. Gender and indigenous peoples' related aspects should be considered in citizens feedback. Interests of poor and marginalized women should receive particular attention, and efforts should be undertaken to increase their participation.

The broad objective of CFS is to collect feedback from the all citizen especially marginalized sections, farmers, entrepreneurs, producer groups, sector management companies and other value chain participants and undertake evidence based corrective measures during project mid -term for course correction.

The specific objectives of CFS are:

1. To provide a forum for citizen's engagement in project implementation and design;
2. To enhance opportunity to share their opinions/views/ suggestions with the project management;
3. To encourage better monitoring of the service delivery and constant improvement; and
4. To enhance citizen engagement in local governance.

9.4 Potential CFS Users

- **Beneficiaries:** Members of FPOs, Common Interest Group (CIGs), Farmers' Interest Group (FIGs), SHGs and Industrial Associations to be promoted under APART.
- **Opinion Builders:** Members of Civil Society, Academicians, Researchers, Community Leaders, Women Associations, Labour Unions, students, etc;

9.5 CFS Framework

The proposed framework shall allow citizens to identify their roles and responsibilities and to access the project benefits, and also provide an opportunity to participate in the decision making process. The CFS shall facilitate APART to be more inclusive and responsive to citizen's needs. However, it is important to decide how much feedback shall be sought from the citizens considering the capacity of the project to handle the feedbacks. This is important because inefficient handling and no/delayed response to the feedback shall have negative impact on participation of the citizen in the process.

The project communication and disclosure strategy shall strengthen the functioning of the CFS. Intensive information dissemination on various sectors and disclosure of the documents and all relevant information of the project shall be carried out. Information dissemination and disclosure shall be through – (i) websites of PCU, line department/agency, (ii) display in local languages at district, Sub Division (Civil), Block Panchayat and village level (iii) street plays and other medium (iv) awareness programmes and IEC campaigns and (iv) community as well as stakeholder's consultations. The users, officials of participating departments/agencies shall be educated about type of feedback expected/useful through proper information dissemination during various stages of Project Cycle namely planning, implementation and completion.

Intensive communication and mobilization campaign shall be undertaken before and during the project implementation for encouraging citizens to meaningfully participate in the CFS. The framework shall provide for capacity building of the project staff at various levels to enable them to respond to the feedback in a timely manner and take corrective measures. It is to be ensured that the project has changed for better service delivery as a result of feedback provided through the CFS built into the project design.

9.6 Tools for Citizen Feedback

CFS tools shall basically be IT based and supported by other community sensitive tools like social audit and satisfaction survey to enable larger number of citizen, especially the marginalized groups, to participate in the system.

9.6.1 ARIAS Society Web Portal

The project shall have one exclusive online portal for information dissemination about details of APART namely implementation arrangements, sectors and areas covered under the project, sanctioned sub-projects, services available, physical and financial progress, quality assurance, safeguard issues, reports/documents, grievances and feedback. The web portal shall have user friendly provisions for sharing feedback online, by the citizens.

The project shall provide a toll free number for the citizens to share feedback and grievances over phone.

9.6.2 Through Feedback Box

Installation of "Feedback boxes" in the district level implementing units, ATMA, CSCs and DLCC office for providing opportunity to people who does not have excess to ICT (Information and Communications Technology) to provide their suggestions or feedback to the concerned department and it is optional for them to either disclose their identity or not. Installation of Feedback box in investment outreach programs and community based programs will enable to get the feedback from the citizens present in the programs. Effective positioning of feedback box in a visible position with a sense on anonymous environment can facilitate its increased utilization.

9.6.3 Social Audit

Social Audit shall be used as a tool for CFS. Social audit is required to improve an organization's social performance and helps to narrow gaps between objectives of an organization and actual functioning. It gives opportunity to civil society to share their opinion/views on functioning of an organization in terms of social performance.

9.6.3.1 Objectives of social audit

The broad objective of social audit is to achieve social development principles of social inclusion, participation, transparency and accountability. The specific objectives of social audit are to:

- Monitor performance of SPs;
- Enhance communication and create awareness among beneficiaries and providers of local social and productive services;
- Ensure transparency in procurement procedures under the project;
- Ensure inclusion of FPOs in the project implementation;
- Social Mobilization and conflict management/crisis management;
- Increase efficacy and effectiveness of local institutions;
- Ensure timely access to the services by stakeholders;
- Assess the physical and financial gaps between needs and resources available;
- Ensure people's participation in planning and decision making; and
- Ensure compliance of the process related to involvement of land in the project activities for protecting rights of the indigenous peoples.

9.6.3.2 Outcome of social audit

Social audit shall help to:

- Build the capacity of the community on participatory local planning;
- Ensure local democracy;
- Ensure participation and involvement of eligible beneficiaries from various sections of society;
- Ensure project benefits to disadvantaged groups;
- Promote collective decision making and sharing responsibilities and
- Develop social capital
- Ensure transparency, accountability

9.6.3.3 Formation of Social Audit Committees in Institutions to be promoted under APART

It is proposed that there shall be one Social Audit Committee (SAC) in each of the FPOs promoted under APART. The composition and functions of SAC are described below.

- There will be a 3 to 7 member (depending upon the size of the institution) democratically elected SAC within each of the FPOs. The members of the SAC shall be elected by the Board of Directors of the FPO. The SAC should have minimum one third women representation and under no circumstances members of the Executive Committee (EC)/Board shall become eligible for membership of the SAC.
- The main function of the SAC is to monitor the functioning of Executive Committee/Board and ensure that the principles of: efficiency, equal opportunity and transparency are followed by the Executive Committee/Board for running the institutions and implementing the activities being taken up by them. Further, SAC should monitor that disclosure of all documents, income, expenditure and accounts etc. are being made by EC. The SAC shall carry out social audit on bi-annual basis.

9.6.3.4 Activities of Social Audit Committee

The SAC shall take up the following activities for half-yearly social audit:

- Review and scrutiny of the books of accounts;

- Review and scrutiny of applications/requests received from the members for a particular service, benefit being offered by the institution;
- Conduct FGDs with the Board of Directors and EC members to see that the institution is functioning in compliance of the principles of social inclusiveness, participation, transparency and accountability; and
- Carry out social audit consultations with the members, other stakeholders and service providers.

SAC shall complete the audit process within 30days from the completion of 6 months of the project's annual cycle and prepare a brief social audit report, duly facilitated by the SPs. The report shall include suggestive measures for– (i) promoting inclusiveness, participation, transparency and accountability; (ii) improving record and accounts keeping; (iii) public disclosure of decisions/documents/accounts; and (v) list out functionaries found guilty of violating the established norms/procedures and punishment thereof. The report shall be placed before the Board of Directors for detailed deliberations and approval. The approved report shall be shared with the DLCC, PIUs and PCU. DLCC, PIUs and PCU shall review the social audit reports and take necessary corrective steps. The social audit report shall be displayed in their office notice board for one month from the date of approval.

9.6.3.5 Social Audit Manual

The social audit manual will be prepared for the use of agencies established in the project in consultation with the respective line departments.

9.6.4 Satisfaction Survey

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 relevance/appropriateness of services, timeliness, information dissemination and access to services. The purpose of the survey shall be the following:

- To find out whether citizens were satisfied with the services received under the project
- To expand the knowledge base, identify best practices and provide concrete recommendations for the improvement of project performance in future
- To enhance the visibility of the institutions involved in the implementation of the project
- To provide feedback on further improvement possibilities of the satisfaction survey and its usage

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.

9.6.5 Functioning of CFS

The proposed mechanism for receiving and reporting of citizen's feedback in the PMIS is depicted at **Figure 9-1**. The procedure for receiving offline and online feedback shall be different as a feedback submitted online would be received directly at the Project MIS. However, in case of an offline submission of a feedback, the DLCC should report the same to the PCU on monthly basis for information and record. If the Feedback is received in the form of grievances it will be forwarded to the concerned Grievance Redressal Officers (GROs) for action.

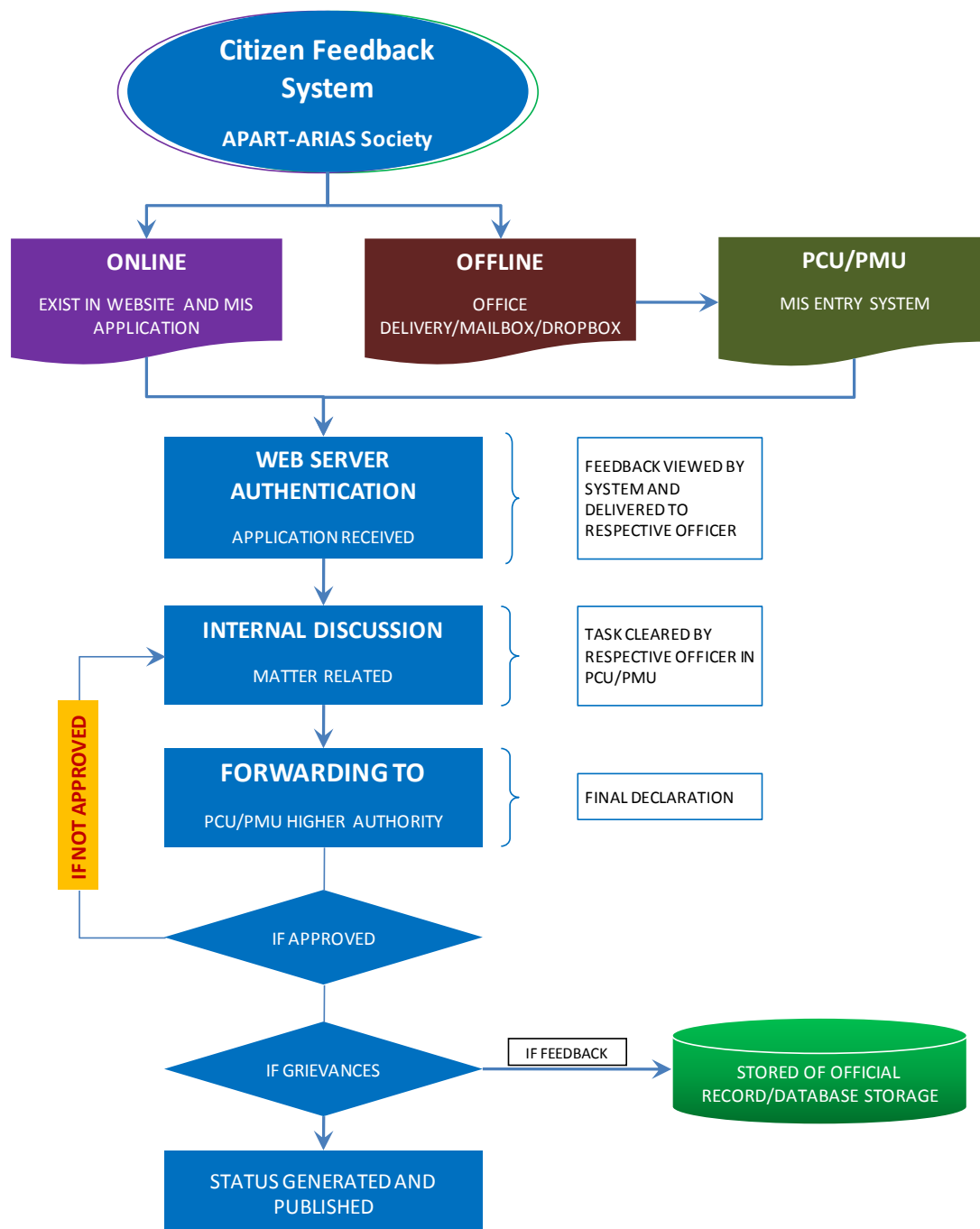


Figure 9-1: Citizen Feedback System Proposed by ARIAS Society for APART

9.6.6 Monitoring & Evaluation of CFS

The CFS under APART shall be monitored against a set of indicators described in **Table 9-1**. Evaluation of the CFS shall be carried out as part of the overall project Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) of APART.

Table 9-1: CFS Monitoring Indicators

Principles	Information Areas	Indicators
Social Inclusion: Both an outcome and a process of improving the terms on which people take part in society is termed as Social Inclusion.	Inclusion/exclusion of beneficiaries, geographical representativeness,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fair practice (selection criteria) to include Proportionate representation

Principles	Information Areas	Indicators
<p>In the context of APART, the aim of the project is to ensure that people have a voice in decisions which affect their lives and that they enjoy equal access to various project components, interventions and activities designed as part of APART.</p>	<p>women, disadvantaged and marginalized</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal opportunities • Activities towards empowerment • Interest generated
<p>Participation: Refers to different mechanisms for the public to express opinions and ideally exert influence and share control over development initiatives and decisions and resources which affect them.</p>	<p>During planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation of impact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of consultations • Who participated • Extent of participation • Simplification of procedures to ensure participation
<p>Transparency APART in the interest of being transparent, openly discloses the project details, implementation procedures and overall, the findings of its social accounts so that stakeholders have a good understanding of how APART performs and behaves and why it does what it does.</p>	<p>Information, accessibility and usability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media and materials used for dissemination • Accessibility of information • Usability of information
<p>Accountability: APART recognizes and accepts accountability by honestly and openly explaining to its stakeholders what it has done and why, for making their own judgements about continuing to support, use, trade with and work towards fulfilling objectives of APART. In general, APART is accountable to those who will be affected by its decisions or actions.</p>	<p>Demonstrating social responsibility through internal and external reviews and redressal of grievances</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of reviews • Result oriented redressal • Ability to receive feedback and respond

10. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

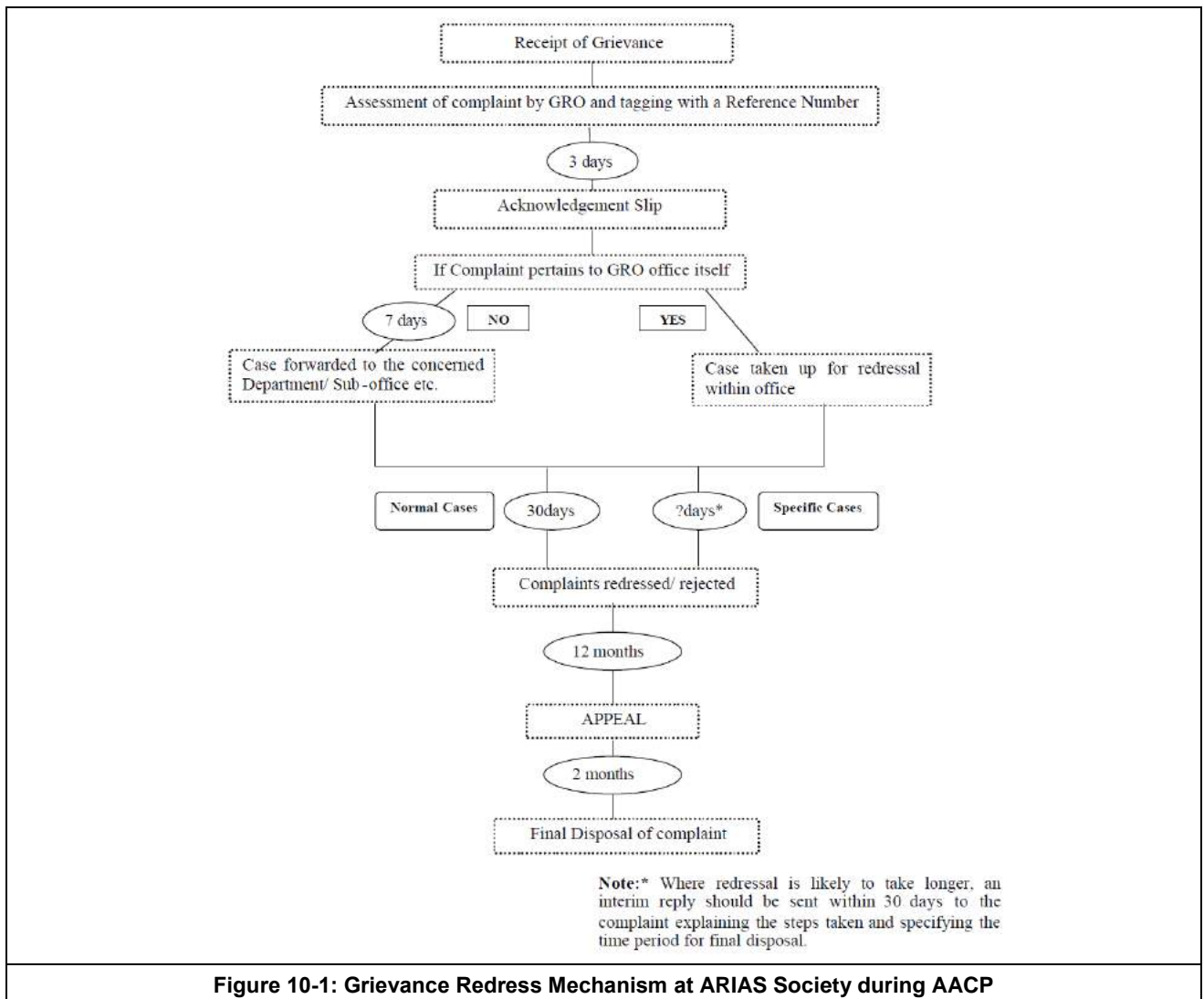
10.1 Introduction

In APART the Grievance Redress Mechanism (hereafter referenced as GRM) is a critical tool for promoting both transparency and accountability in project operations. The GRM is embedded into the various facets and dimensions of the project through a well-designed and operational efficient mechanism drawing on international best practices (see World Bank, Governance and Anti-Corruption Policy Note, 2010). From an operational perspective, APART PIUs and PCU recognize the role of the GRM as critical towards enhancing operational efficiency towards ensuring beneficiary and citizen awareness/engagement in the project. This is alongside providing multiple channels (offline and on-line) by which citizens including women, ethnic minorities and the youth can provide feedback to strengthen the operational objectives and deter miscellaneous practices while underscoring the project foundation as one that is accountable, transparent and responsive to beneficiaries.

APART acknowledges that an effective GRM is built on organizational commitment both in terms of recognizing the role of the GRM as well as supporting its operationalization. It also embodies fairness in handling grievances confidentially, impartially and transparently. The project recognizes that procedures to file grievances and seeking action need to be easily understandable and accessible for the project beneficiaries to make the GRM effective. Quick response and adequate training increases the efficiency of GRM. An effective GRM also considers the principles of participation and social inclusion.

10.2 GRM at ARIAS Society for AACP

PCU of APART have previously established a GRM at the ARIAS Society for the Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project (AACP). The GRM process is reflected in **Figure 10-1**. This underscores the operationalization of the process including service standards alongside the implementation modality extending to assigning designated 'Grievance Redressal Officer' (GRO) at respective offices, at state and district level to handle specifically all matters related to public grievances/ complaints related to their offices. The process articulated in the workflow below will be replicated for APART.



10.3 GRM for APART

10.3.1 The GRM Value Chain of APART

Drawing on the World Bank Governance and Anti-Corruption Governance Policy Note (2010), the GRM for APART is designed as a sequence of steps along a value chain:

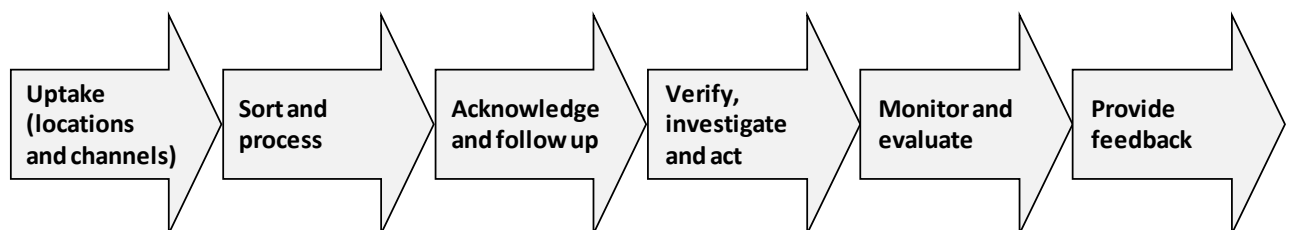


Figure 10-2: The GRM Value Chain

APART will establish multiple channels by which grievances can be received by the project. These can be broadly classified as – Online-Services (e.g., Toll Free Helpline and via the Project web-platform) and Offline/Manual(e.g., Snail Mail, In Person and at Compliant Centers/Drop-Boxes). For all grievances submitted through online mode, PCU will be reviewing for sensitivity/confidentiality, assessment of any issues pertaining to COI for the office/personal prior to such grievances being channeled to the GRO at the district level.

In the processing of all grievances, APART will follow international best practices including adoption of basic procedures including acknowledging all grievances, assigning a central tracking number/ID for all grievances alongside basic service standards for response. APART has also established an operating procedure for the handling of unresolved grievances through a process of escalation – where unresolved grievances will be transmitted to the next higher level –to OPIUs and then PCU. The PCU will also aggregate all grievances to a consolidated single database to monitor performance of PIUs with service standards as assigned in Section 1.3.5 and generate aggregated statistics on performance to be publically disclosed on the projects web-platform.

10.3.2 Designated person for GRM of APART

APART will assign Grievance Redressal Officer (GRO) and Appellate Authority (AA) in all the implementing units both for State and District as shown in **Table 10-1**. Furthermore, at DLCC level a designated focal person will be assigned responsibility to monitor the GRM and co-ordinate with all the implementing units as per **Figure 10-1**.

Table 10-1: List of Proposed GROs and Appellate Authority for GRM under APART

Implementing units	Grievance Redressal Officers (GROs)		Appellate Authority (AA)	
	State level	District level	State Level	District Level
Agriculture	Additional Director Extension	Assistant Director of Agriculture	Director of Agriculture	District Agriculture Officer
Fishery	Nodal Officer	District Fisheries Development Officers	Director of Fisheries	Nodal Officer
PWD	Executive Engineer	Executive Engineers of divisions	Chief Engineer	Superintending Engineer of the concerned circle
Assam Agriculture University	Director of Research, Agriculture		Registrar of AAU	
Dairy Development	Joint Director	District Dairy Officer	Director	Zonal Deputy Director
A.H. & Veterinary	Additional Director	District Veterinary Officers	Director of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department	Joint Director
Department of Sericulture	Nodal Officer	All Assistant Directors	Director of Sericulture	Nodal Officer
Department of Handloom & Textiles	Nodal Officer	All Assistant Directors	Director of Handloom & Textiles	Nodal Officer
Department of Industries & Commerce	Deputy Secretary	All General Managers, District Industries & Commerce Centres	Commissioner, Industries & Commerce, Govt. of Assam	Deputy Secretary
WAMUL	Managers		Managing Director	
Assam State Warehousing Corporation (ASWC)	Divisional Manager, Lower Assam Division	All Warehouse Managers	Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	Divisional Manager, Lower Assam Division
Assam State Agricultural Marketing Board (ASAMB)	Public Information Officer		Chief Executive Officer	
ALPCO	General Manager		Managing Director	

10.3.2.1 Roles and Responsibilities of GRO and Appellate Authority

GRO:

- Responsible for monitoring of all the grievances submitted manually through drop box and entering it in the GRM register with a reference number in the format Department (Name of implementing agencies/ ATMA/ DLCC)/District/Year/Serial number).
- Addressing the grievances following the detailed procedures within the stipulated service delivery time as outlined in Section 1.3.5.
- Ensure the completion of monthly reporting on grievances in the PMIS based on the assigned results indicators.

Appellate Authority:

- Monitor the timely redressal of all grievances by the GRO.
- Monitor grievances related to conflict of interest and arbitration submitted through manual mode and forward to PCU.
- Review and report on the performance of grievances through PMIS.

10.3.3 Flow of Grievances received through Online e-Services

APART has adopted a multi-mode mechanism by which beneficiaries and other stakeholders can provide grievances on the project. The Online e-Services (e.g., Toll Free Helpline, and via the Project web-platform) will provide an innovative platform to several GRM thereby extending the reach, accessibility and efficiency (e.g. transaction cost) of such modalities. A flow-chart for this process is highlighted in **Figure 10-3**. The ARAIS Society has already established a web-platform that will be extended under APART to incorporate the online GRM web-form that will permit citizens to submit their grievances online. This will also serve as a communication platform displaying relevant information on the GRM process including the Toll Free number.

ADDRESSING GRIEVANCES RECEIVED THROUGH ONLINE E-SERVICE

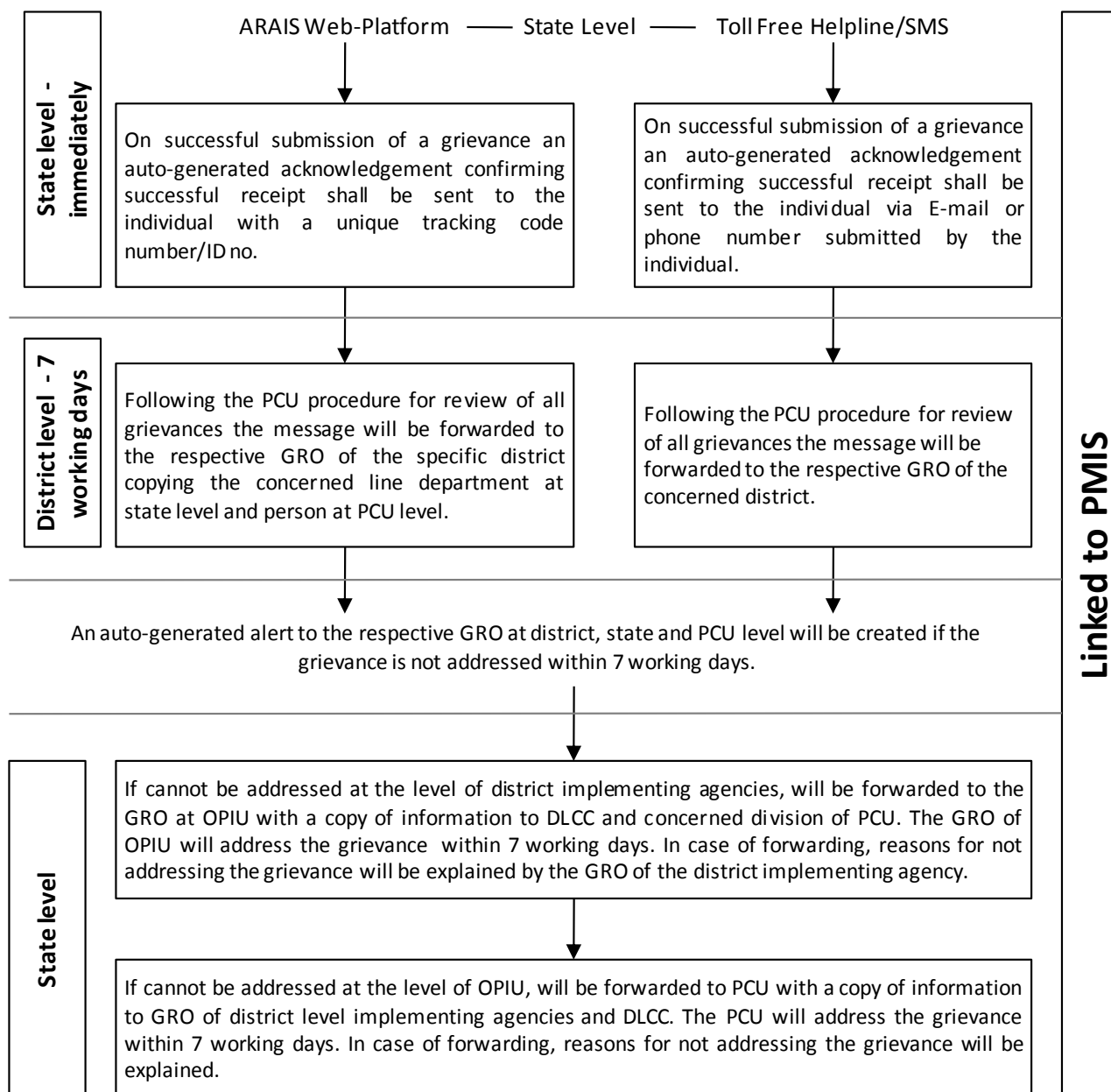


Figure 10-3: Flow diagram for electronic channel of GRM

10.3.4 Flow of Grievances received through Manual Channels

APART acknowledges the digital challenges in accessing Online e-Services particularly in reaching the target beneficiaries of the program. To this end –the offline/manual mode of GRM will be retained with a focus on improving the manual process to allow for efficiency in transactions related to a reduction in response times for each grievance. The process flow for grievances submitted offline/manual modes is depicted in **Figure 10-4**.

ADDRESSING GRIEVANCES RECEIVED THROUGH MANUAL CHANNELS

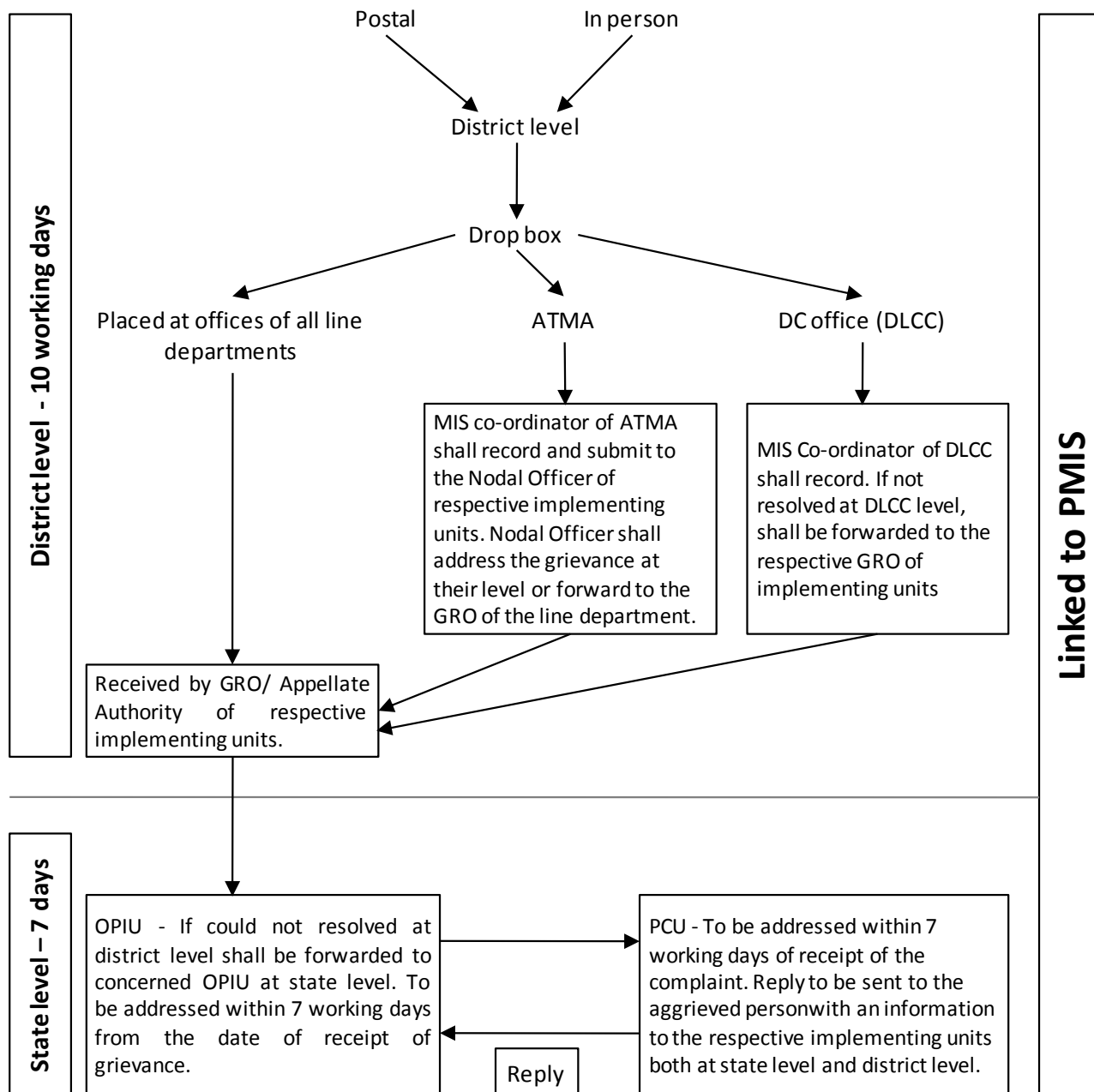


Figure 10-4: Flow diagram for manual mode of GRM

10.3.5 Service Standards

Table 10-2: Service Standards for Online channel

Level of addressing grievance	Action to be taken	Responsibility	Timeline
First level – State level	1. Grievance will be received and automatically registered on the web portal of APART at PCU and an unique code will be sent to the aggrieved person as an acknowledgment. 2. Will be automatically forwarded to the respective GRO of concerned implementing agency at the district level with a copy of information to the concerned division at the PCU, GRO at OPIU and DLCC.	Webportal of ARIAS Society will be managed by MIS Section.	Immediately

Level of addressing grievance	Action to be taken	Responsibility	Timeline
Second level – District level implementing agencies	3. Addressing the grievance.	GRO of the district level implementing agencies	Within 7 working days from the receipt of grievances.
	4. Sending reply of the grievance to the aggrieved person with a copy of information to GRO of district implementing agencies, GRO of OPIU, DLCC and concerned division of PCU.		
	5.If cannot be addressed at the level of district implementing agencies, will be forwarded to the GRO at OPIU with a copy of information to DLCC and concerned division of PCU.		
	6.In case of forwarding as mentioned above in sl. No. 5, reasons for not addressing the grievance at the second level will be explained by the GRO of the district implementing agency.		
Third level – OPIUs	7. Addressing the grievance.	GRO of the OPIU	Within 7 working days of receipt of grievances.
	8. Sending reply of the grievance to the aggrieved person with a copy of information to GRO of district implementing agencies, DLCC and concerned division of PCU.		
	9. If cannot be addressed at the level of OPIU, will be forwarded to concerned division of PCU with a copy of information to GRO of district level implementing agencies and DLCC.		
	10. In case of forwarding as mentioned above in Sl. No. 9, reasons for not addressing the grievance at third level will be explained.		
Fourth level - PCU	11. Addressing the grievance.	Concerned division of the PCU.	Within 5 working days of receipt of grievances.
	12. Sending reply of the grievance to the aggrieved person with a copy of information to GRO of district implementing agencies, DLCC and GRO of OPIU.		

Table 10-3: Service Standards for Manual channel

Level of addressing grievance	Action to be taken	Responsibility	Timeline
First level – District level	1. Grievance will be received and registered manually on the grievance redressal register with a Sl. No.	MIS focal person of district implementing agencies/ ATMA/ DLCC.	Within 2 working days of receipt of grievances.
	2. Will be forwarded to the respective GRO of concerned implementing agency.	MIS focal person.	
	3. Grievances registered at ATMA will be forwarded to concerned GRO of the district implementing agencies.	PD ATMA	Within 5 working days of receipt of grievances.
	4. Grievances registered at DLCC will be forwarded to concerned GRO of the district implementing agencies.	Chairman of DLCC	
	5. Addressing the grievance.	GRO of the district level implementing agencies	Within 10 working days from the receipt of grievances.
	6. Sending reply of the grievance to the aggrieved person with a copy of information to DLCC, ATMA, GRO of OPIU and concerned division of PCU.		
	5. If cannot be addressed at the level of district implementing agencies, will be forwarded to the GRO at OPIU based with a copy of information to DLCC, ATMA and concerned division of PCU.		
	6. In case of forwarding as mentioned above in Sl. No. 5, reasons for not addressing the grievance at the		

Level of addressing grievance	Action to be taken	Responsibility	Timeline
	second level will be explained.		
Second level – OPIUs at state level	7. Addressing the grievance.	GRO of the OPIU	Within 7 working days of receipt of grievances.
	8. Sending reply of the grievance to the aggrieved person with a copy of information to GRO of district implementing agencies, DLCC, ATMA and concerned division of PCU.		
	9.If cannot be addressed at the level of OPIU, will be forwarded to PCU with a copy of information to GRO of district level implementing agencies, DLCC, ATMA and concerned division of PCU.		
	10. In case of forwarding as mentioned above in Sl. No. 9, reasons for not addressing the grievance at second level will be explained.		
Third level - PCU	11. Addressing the grievance.	Concerned division of the PCU.	Within 7 working days of receipt of grievances.
	12. Sending reply of the grievance to the aggrieved person with a copy of information to GRO of district implementing agencies, DLCC, ATMA and GRO of OPIU.		

10.4 Nature of Grievances

Given the diverse typologies of grievances/beneficiary feedback, APART will use the initial classification to reflect the components of the project including Procurement, Quality of Services, Construction, Entitlements, Financial, Social, Environmental, issues related to Addressing of Grievances. This will then be sub-classified according to the type of grievance: Comments/Suggestions, Queries, Non-performance of Project Obligations, Violations of Laws/Corruption and Complaints of Project Staff/Service Providers involved in project management.

10.5 Accessibility by the aggrieved person

Any beneficiary or citizen who has successfully submitted a grievance can verify the status of their grievance(s) at any time by referencing the acknowledgement number/unique tracking ID code provided to them at time of submission. All grievances submitted shall be handled in the utmost confidence and the PCU/PIUs will ensure non-disclosure of all personal information. This will extend to additional arrangements for maintaining confidentiality at the request of the individual or where matters are considered sensitive. The project will publically report aggregated statistics on performance of PIUs via the ARIAS Society website.

10.6 Training on GRM

A comprehensive set of trainings on the GRM will be conducted covering the PCU and PIUs at the State and District. The training will be cascaded from the PCU that will train State Level PIUs Officials as part of the Social Safeguards Training. The PCU and State Officials will join the training sessions for the District Level PIUs to be conducted by DLCC. Service providers and ATMAs will also receive training on the GRM. **Table 10-4** depicts the training schedule/requirement on the GRM.

Table 10-4: Training on GRM

Type of training	Level of training	Participants	Timeline
2-day Orientation on Social Management Framework (SMF) including Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) & Citizen Feedback System (CFS)	State level	Key officials of OPIUs	Y1, Y3
	District level	Key officials from district level line departments.	

Type of training	Level of training	Participants	Timeline
1-day sensitization workshop on GRM and awareness generation	State level	Service Providers (SPs) and Communication agency.	
1-day sensitization workshop for FPOs and IAs on GRM and CFS.	District level	SPs, FPOs, IAs.	Y3, Y4, Y5
1 day orientation of Social Audit Committee (SAC) members on Social Audit Manual including GRM and CFS.	District level	SPs and SAC members	

10.7 Information dissemination on GRM

Raising awareness through a communication strategy will be critical to the adoption and usage of the GRM. The following outlines this initial strategy including the rollout plan under APART:

- Preparation of display materials including the following – communication on the multi-mode channels by which citizens can submit a grievance including the process and procedure; information on accessing the online GRM(e.g., URL of the web-platform for ARIAS Society/APART project; Toll Free Helpline); providing information on the designation and contact details of GRO and Appellate Authority for all implementing units both for state and district level and publishing the service standards including timelines for addressing grievances at a local level. Materials will also be developed in local language.
- Display communication materials at the project districts at prominent locations such as public places, community institutions, markets, construction sites, consultation sites, training sites, block offices under each cluster. This will also include District Administrative offices (DLCC), ATMA offices of the project districts, DICCC offices of the project districts, concerned offices of the line departments at district level.
- At the State Level, all the OPIUs to display the designation and contact details of their concerned GRO and Appellate Authority both for the state level and for the district level in visible locations preferably in the entrances, notice boards, etc.
- Awareness generation on GRM by the Service Providers in co-ordination with the Communication Agency.
- Developing IEC materials on GRM and display and distribution in project areas during consultations, demonstrations, at construction sites & markets, etc.
- IEC materials developed by the concerned implementing units to include the details of their respective GRO and Appellate Authority, website of ARIAS Society for APART and the toll free number.

10.8 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation are critical to the success of any GRM. Project Management and Information System (PMIS) shall be the tool for the monitoring and management of the GRM. All the grievances received, to be entered into the PMIS by the respective implementing units. The status of the grievances to be updated as and when addressed or forwarded by the respective implementing units. Based on the requirements, provisions to be created in the PMIS for generating periodical reports on GRM. Regular analysis of the data on grievances is required to identify problem areas and enhance service delivery. Indicators on grievances have been included in the project results framework both in the PAD and PIP. Moreover, PMIS shall be having following indicators for grievance monitoring:

- Number of grievances submitted (disaggregated by time (monthly, quarterly, yearly); PIU; and Grievance Type);
- Number of grievances addressed and unresolved(disaggregated by time (monthly, quarterly, yearly); PIU; and Grievance Type);
- Percentage of grievances redressed within stipulated time period (disaggregated by time (monthly, quarterly, yearly); PIU; and Grievance Type);
- Average time required to resolve a grievance (disaggregated by time (monthly, quarterly, yearly); PIU; and Grievance Type);
- Number of grievances escalated to a higher authority (disaggregated by time (monthly, quarterly, yearly); PIU; and Grievance Type);

10.9 Conflict of Interest

Grievances against district level implementing agencies, ATMA, DLCC and OPIUs will be forwarded to PCU to handle conflict of interest within 3 working days of receipt of grievances. If the grievances require further investigation at district level, PCU will forward the grievance to the DLCC for impartial investigation within 3 working days from the receipt of grievances. DLCC should send the report of the investigation to the concerned division of PCU with 10 working days. Based on the investigation report, PCU will prepare a reply and send to the aggrieved person within 7 working days from the date of receipt of investigation report from DLCC with copy of information to concerned DLCC. Grievances addressed by PCU will also be entered into the PMIS.

10.10 Arbitration

If any beneficiary/citizen is not satisfied with the response of the grievance can register the grievance for further clarification either through online or offline. All the grievances requiring further clarification will be forwarded to PCU within 10 working days from the receipt of grievance. PCU will undertake necessary investigation and will send a reply to the aggrieved person within 10 working days from the receipt of grievances.

10.11 Confidentiality

In case of online mode, if any beneficiary or citizen seeks confidentiality, name and address of the person will not be accessible to anyone. There will be an option for maintaining confidentiality in the design of the electronic GRM. Only E-mail ID and contact number of the person can be viewed.

11. SCHEME CYCLE

11.1 Objectives

The broad objective of APART scheme cycle is to provide a framework on achievement of social development principles at various phases of the project life. The specific objective of scheme cycle is to:

- Bring transparency in the implementation of the scheme;
- Ensure accountability of the various stakeholders in project implementation;
- Facilitate taking up necessary actions by responsible agencies at appropriate time.

11.2 Scheme Cycles

The scheme cycle of APART is presented at **Table 11-1**.

Table 11-1: Scheme Cycle

Sl. No.	Activity	Social Management Actions	Timeline	Detailed Work Flow	Responsibility
A	Pre-Planning Phase		4 Months		
1	Hiring of Consultant for Social Assessment	Float EoI, issue RFP for consultant hiring. Consultant hired and mobilised	Month 1	NA	SPD, ARIAS Society
2	Social Sector Management Specialist	Issue Advertisement for hiring of SSMS. SSMS hired and mobilised	Month 1	NA	SPD, ARIAS Society
3	Comprehensive Communication program	State level Workshop for public disclosure of Social Assessment Reports	Month 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of participants (Male/Female) Photograph Minutes 	PCU, ARIAS Society
		District wide campaign launched for demand generation	Month 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advertisement in Print media (Y/N) Block level meetings- No. of participants (M/F) Photograph 	PCU/CPIUs
		Advertisement and wide publicity through electronic media	Month 4	Yes/No	PCU
B	Planning Phase		8 Months		
B.1	Enterprises Sector				
1	Planning for road show for the first year	Develop gender sensitive module, IEC materials, identify areas with tribal population	Month 1	Yes/No	OPIU/SMU
2	Planning for investment summit	Disseminate information of the proposed summit adequately among the entrepreneurs	Month 2	Yes/No	OPIU/SMU
3	Preparation and finalization of capacity building plan (training & exposure) for DICC officials	Develop module for training, identify institutions for exposure visits	Month 3-8	Yes/No	OPIU/SMU
4	Preparation and finalization of capacity building plan (training & exposure) for entrepreneurs	Develop module for training, identify institutions for exposure visits	Month 3-8	Yes/No	OPIU/SMU
5	Identification of entrepreneurs/FPOs/CFSS/Fishery and Dairy Cooperatives/MPIs/Producer Companies for financial assistance in obtaining Trade Mark, AGMARK, FASSAI quality certification	Ensure inclusion of women, SC, ST entrepreneurs to the extent possible	Month 2-6	Yes/No	OPIU/SMU

Sl. No.	Activity	Social Management Actions	Timeline	Detailed Work Flow	Responsibility
B.2 Market					
1	a. Assessment of Panchayats managing rural haats on willingness for changes in haat management and operations b. Identification and finalization of Rural Haats for development	i. Disseminate information on the proposed haat management principles ii. Conduct PRA exercise and public consultations in haat command area iii. Analysis of outcomes of the PRA and public consultations iv. Ensure participation of women and vulnerable groups among others v. Ensure inclusion of haats located in tribal areas	Month 1-4	Yes/No	CPIU/SMU
2	Information Dissemination	Public display of details of design, estimate, work procedure and other details relating to civil works and goods procurement	Month 4-6	Yes/No	CPIU/SMU
3	a. Assessment of RMCs on willingness for changes in market management and operations b. Identification and finalization of markets for development	i. Disseminate information on the proposed RMC market management principles ii. Conduct PRA exercise and public consultations in RMC Market command area iii. Analysis of outcomes of the PRA and public consultations iv. Ensure participation of women and vulnerable groups among others v. Ensure inclusion of haats located in tribal areas	Month 4-8	Yes/No	CPIU/SMU
B.3 Warehouse					
1	Identification and finalization of warehouses for development	Public display of the list of warehouses	Month 1-4	Yes/No	OPIU/SMU
2	Preparation of plan and identification of resource institute/persons for training of staff & officers and submission to PCU	Identify resource institutes/persons for training on social management	Month 2-6	Yes/No	OPIU/SMU
3	Awareness generation for traders/CSCs/Producer Companies	Prepare materials like posters, leaflets etc. for awareness generation	Month 4-8	Yes/No	SP
4	Information dissemination	Public display of details of design, estimate, work procedure and other details relating to civil works and goods procurement	Month 6-8	Yes/No	CPIU

Sl. No.	Activity	Social Management Actions	Timeline	Detailed Work Flow	Responsibility
B.4 Dairy					
1	Dissemination of Information on identified clusters	Public display of the list of identified milk producer and procurement clusters, AI clusters, BMC clusters, milk and milk product marketing clusters	Month 1-2	Yes/No	DDD/WAMUL
2	Dissemination of information on identified fodder farmers and locations for fodder museum cum nursery	Public display of the list of identified fodder farmers and locations for fodder museum cum nursery	Month 1-2	Yes/No	DDD/WAMUL
3	Land requirement for fodder museum cum nursery, land screening and due diligence	Ensure due diligence by following the procedure incorporated in the SMF	Month 2-4	Yes/No	DDD/WAMUL
4	Land requirement for dairy plant at Guwahati, Jorhat and Cachar, land screening and due diligence	Ensure due diligence by following the procedure incorporated in the SMF	Month 2-4	Yes/No	DDD/WAMUL
5	Identification/formation of MPIs at cluster level and submission to DLDO	Ensure inclusion of women, SC, ST farmers to the extent possible	Month 1-8	Yes/No	Field level officers of DDD
6	Identification of MPI <i>Sahayaks</i> within the MPIs	Ensure inclusion of women, SC, ST farmers to the extent possible	Month 1-4	Yes/No	MPI/DLDO
7	Identification of locations for establishment of solar power DPMCU	Assess land requirement, carry out land screening, ensure due diligence	Month 1-4	Yes/No	DLDO/MPI/ <i>Sahayaks</i>
8	Identification of youths for providing milk carriage vans	Ensure inclusion of youths from vulnerable groups	Month 1-4	Yes/No	DLDO/MPI
B.5 Fisheries Sector					
1	Mobilization of fish, fish seed farming and beel fishers' communities for formation of FPOs.	Conduct public consultations, meetings in identified clusters	Month 1-4	Yes/No	SP/CPIU
2	Training of wholesalers, retailers and aggregators, panchayat representatives on post-harvest management	i. Prepare user friendly training modules ii. Ensure inclusion of women/ST/SC	Month 1-6	Yes/No	SP/CPIU
3	Establishment of CSCs, hatcheries,	i. Assess land requirement ii. Carry out screening exercise to ensure due diligence	Month 1-6	Yes/No	SP/CPIU
4	Capacity building and exposure visits of farmers and awareness programs	i. Develop training modules ii. Identify institutions for framers' exposure visits	Month 1-6	Yes/No	SP/CPIU/SMU

Sl. No.	Activity	Social Management Actions	Timeline	Detailed Work Flow	Responsibility
5	IEC campaign on demonstration of farming practices for farmers' adoption, food safety issues and against breeding and culture of banned fishes and capture of fish during ban period	Prepare farmer friendly IEC materials in local language	Month 4-8	Yes/No	SP/CPIU/SMU
B.6	Piggery Sector				
1	Information Dissemination	Display the list of Identified local AI worker cum Pig Bandhu and submission to DAH&V	Month 1-4	Yes/No	SP/CPIU
2	Establishment of CSCs	Land screening, due diligence and documentation of land status	Month 1-6	Yes/No	SP/CPIU
3	Training and Capacity Building	Preparation of training module for training of local AI worker cum pig bandhu and pig farmers	Month 2-6	Yes/No	SP/CPIU/SMU
4	Establishment of low cost slaughter houses	Land screening, due diligence and documentation of land status	Month 2-6	Yes/No	SP/CPIU
B.7	Sericulture Sector				
1	Identification of beneficiaries for training on preparation of nursery and plantation including demonstration and submission to DS	Ensure inclusion of women, ST/SC farmers	Month 1-4	Yes/No	SP/CPIU/SMU
		Prepare farmer friendly training modules in local language			
2	Identification of beneficiaries for distribution of reeling, spinning & multi-end Mulberry reeling machines and submission to DS	Ensure inclusion of vulnerable groups in the list of beneficiaries	Month 1-4	Yes/No	CPIU
3	Identification of land for community facilities	Land screening, due diligence and documentation of land status	Month 1-6	Yes/No	SP/CPIU
4	Training on operation of modern reeling and spinning machine	Preparation of training modules	Month 2-8	Yes/No	SP/CPIU
B.8	Handloom & Textiles Sector				
1	Dissemination of information	Display the list of Identified handloom & textiles clusters	Month 1-4	Yes/No	SP/CPIU
2	Training and Capacity Building of cluster members	Prepare training module	Month 2-6	Yes/No	SP/CPIU/SMU
3	Establishment of community facilities	Assess land requirement, carry out land screening, ensure due diligence	Month 1-6	Yes/No	CPIU
4	Skill up-gradation training in weaving, designing, dyeing and submission to DH&T	Identify training centres	Month 1-4	Yes/No	SP/CPIU/SMU

Sl. No.	Activity	Social Management Actions	Timeline	Detailed Work Flow	Responsibility
5	Identification of weavers for skill up-gradation training in weaving, designing, dyeing and submission to DH&T	Ensure inclusion of vulnerable groups in the list of weavers	Month1-4	Yes/No	SP/CPIU/SMU
6	Identification of beneficiaries for EDP on H&T and submission to DH&T	Ensure inclusion of vulnerable groups in the list of beneficiaries	Month1-4	Yes/No	SP/CPIU/SMU
7	Training for EDP of selected beneficiaries on H&T	Identify training centres	Month1-4	Yes/No	SP/CPIU/SMU
8	Training and exposure visits for departmental staffs	Identify training centres and resource institutes within and outside the state	Month1-4	Yes/No	SP/CPIU/SMU
B.9	Roads				
1	Finalisation of road list	Assess land requirement, carry out land screening, ensure due diligence		Yes/No	PWRD
C	Implementation Phase		88 Months		
C.1	Enterprises Sector				
1	Support Organisation	Engagement of IPS	Month 1-2	Yes/No	PCU
2	Awareness generation	Organise Road Shows	Month 2-48	Record i. No. of participants (M/F), ii. Photographs, iii. Feedback of the participants	CPIU/SMU/SP
3	Training and Capacity Building	Organise training programs for the DICC officials	Month 8-48	Record i. No. of participants (M/F), ii. Photographs, iii. Feedback of the participants	CPIU/SMU/SP
		Organise exposure visits for the DICC officials	Month 8-48	Record i. No. of participants (M/F), ii. Photographs, iii. Feedback of the participants	CPIU/SMU/SP
		Organise training programs for the entrepreneurs	Month 8-48	Record i. No. of participants (M/F/ST/SC), ii. Photographs, iii. Feedback of the participants	CPIU/SMU/SP
		Organise exposure visits for the entrepreneurs	Month 8-48	Record i. No. of participants (M/F/ST/SC), ii. Photographs,	CPIU/SMU/SP

Sl. No.	Activity	Social Management Actions	Timeline	Detailed Work Flow	Responsibility
				iii. Feedback of the participants	
4	Facilitation of Investment	Organise Investment Summit	Month 8-48	Record i. No. of entrepreneurs (M/F/ST/SC), ii. Photographs, iii. Feedback of the participants	CPIU/ABIP
C.2	Market				
1	Awareness Campaign	Conduct public consultations, meetings in RH and RMC command areas	Month 1-12	i. No. of participants (Male/Female/ST/SC) ii. Photograph iii. Minutes	CPIU/SP/SMU
2	Monitoring of functioning of modernised markets	Monitor participation of small traders, women, ST/SC communities Assess space allotment criteria	Month 12-88	Record i. No. of traders (small/women/ SC/ ST), ii. Photograph, iii. Feedback of the traders	CPIU/SP/SMU
3	Expansion of market infrastructure....civil works	Implement health and safety plan, construction guidelines Conduct HIV/AIDS awareness camps Ensure payment of equal wage to male and female workers	Month 1-48	Monitor implementation of health and safety plan No. of participants (M/F): Maintain wage register	Contractor/PWRD
C.3	Warehouse				
1	Training and capacity building of the officials	Organise training and exposure visits for the officials	Month 12-88	Record i. No. of participants, ii. Photograph, iii. Feedback of the traders	PCU
2	Awareness programs	Organise consultations, public meetings, street plays etc. among the traders, farmers	Month 1-84	Record i. No. of participants, ii. Photograph, iii. Feedback of the traders/farmers	CPIU/SP/SMU
3	Up-gradation of warehouse....civil works	Implement health and safety plan, construction guidelines Conduct HIV/AIDS awareness camps Ensure payment of equal wage to male and female workers	Month 1-48	Monitor implementation of health and safety plan No. of participants (M/F): Maintain wage register	Contractor/PWRD

Sl. No.	Activity	Social Management Actions	Timeline	Detailed Work Flow	Responsibility
C.4 ATMA					
1	Awareness among farmers about climate resilient technologies and adopting demonstrated technologies	Organise consultations, public meetings, street plays etc. among the farmers	Month 1-48	Record i. No. of participants (women, SC/ST, small and marginal farmers), ii. Photograph , iii. Feedback of the farmers	ATMA/CPIU/SP/SMU
2	Demonstration and training in market led climate smart production	Organise training and demonstration of technologies	Month 1-48	Record i. No. of participants (women, SC/ST, small and marginal farmers), ii. Photograph, iii. Feedback of the farmers	ATMA/CPIU/SP/SMU
C.5 Dairy					
1	Capacity Building of cluster members	Organise capacity building programs among the milk producers, AI workers, procurement and BMC cluster members	Month 1-48	Record i. No. of participants (women, SC/ST, small and marginal farmers), ii. Photograph , iii. Feedback of the farmers	CPIU/SP/SMU
2	Training of fodder farmers and MPI sahayaks	Organise training of fodder farmers on scientific fodder farming, marketing, record and accounts keeping	Month 1-48	Record i. No. of participants (women, SC/ST, small and marginal farmers), ii. Photograph , iii. Feedback of the farmers	CPIU/SP/SMU
		Organise training of MPI <i>Sahayaks</i> on group cohesiveness, leadership development, management of MPIs and reporting		Record i. No. of participants (women, SC/ST, small and marginal farmers), ii. Photograph, iii. Feedback of the farmers	CPIU/SP/SMU
3	Construction of Dairy Plants	Implement health and safety plan, construction guidelines	Month 1-48	Monitor implementation of health and safety plan	Contractor/PWRD
		Conduct HIV/AIDS awareness camps		No. of participants (M/F):	
		Ensure payment of equal wage to male and female workers		Maintain wage register	

Sl. No.	Activity	Social Management Actions	Timeline	Detailed Work Flow	Responsibility		
C.6 Fisheries							
1	Formation of FPOs	Conduct consultations, awareness programs, mobilise farmers	Month 1-36	Record i. No. of participants (women, SC/ST, small and marginal farmers), ii. Photograph, iii. Feedback of the farmers	CPIU/SP/SMU		
2	Training and capacity building	Organise training programs and exposure visits for the officials		Record i. No. of participants, ii. Photograph, iii. Feedback of the participants	CPIU/SP/SMU		
		Organise training programs and exposure visits for the farmers		Record i. No. of participants (women, SC/ST, small and marginal farmers), ii. Photograph, iii. Feedback of the farmers	CPIU/SP/SMU		
3	Construction of CSC	Implement health and safety plan, construction guidelines Conduct HIV/AIDS awareness camps Ensure payment of equal wage to male and female workers	Month 1-48	Monitor implementation of health and safety plan No. of participants (M/F): Maintain wage register	Contractor/PWRD		
C.7 Piggery Sector							
1	Training and Capacity building	Organise capacity building programs among the farmers in demonstration clusters Organise training and exposure visit of FPOs and PAs on group formation, group cohesiveness and marketing etc. Organise training and exposure visit of CSC officials on record and accounts keeping and leadership development Conduct training of local AI worker cum pig bandhu Conduct training of pig farmers		Month 1-48		i. No. of participants (M/F), ii. Photographs, iii. Feedbacks of the participants	CPIU/SP/SMU
2	Formation of FPOs and PAs, Formation of management committee of CSC	Conduct consultations, meetings among the members	Month 1-48		i. No. of participants (M/F), ii. Photographs, iii. Feedbacks of the participants		

Sl. No.	Activity	Social Management Actions	Timeline	Detailed Work Flow	Responsibility
3	Awareness generation campaign for breed up-gradation and AI service	Conduct awareness campaign among the farmers	Month 1-48	i. No. of participants (M/F), ii. Photographs, iii. Feedbacks of the participants	CPIU/SP/SMU
4	Construction of CSC, low cost slaughter house, strengthening of existing slaughter houses	Implement health and safety plan, construction guidelines	Month 1-48	Monitor implementation of health and safety plan	Contractor/PWRD
		Conduct HIV/AIDS awareness camps		No. of participants (M/F):	
		Ensure payment of equal wage to male and female workers		Maintain wage register	
C.8	Sericulture Sector				
1	Training and Capacity Building	Conduct capacity building program for cluster members	Month 1-48	i. No. of participants (M/F), ii. Photographs, iii. Feedbacks of the participants	CPIU/SP/SMU
		Conduct training and exposure visit of FPOs on group formation, group cohesiveness and marketing etc.			
		Conduct training and exposure visit of CSC officials on record and accounts keeping and leadership development			
		Conduct training of beneficiaries on preparation of nursery and plantation			
		Conduct training of beneficiaries on operation of modern reeling and spinning machines			
2	Awareness/motivation generation campaign for improved sericulture practice on commercial basis	Conduct awareness campaign among the farmers	Month 1-48	i. No. of participants (M/F), ii. Photographs, iii. Feedbacks of the participants	CPIU/SP/SMU
3	Formation of FPOs, management committee of CSC	Conduct consultations, meetings among the members	Month 1-48	i. No. of participants (M/F), ii. Photographs, iii. Feedbacks of the participants	CPIU/SP/SMU
4	Construction of CSC and other community facilities	Implement health and safety plan, construction guidelines	Month 1-48	Monitor implementation of health and safety plan	Contractor/PWRD
		Conduct HIV/AIDS awareness camps		No. of participants (M/F):	
		Ensure payment of equal wage to male and female workers		Maintain wage register	
C.9	Handloom & Textiles Sector				
1	Training and Capacity Building	Conduct capacity building program for cluster members – training and exposure	Month 1-60	i. No. of participants (M/F), ii. Photographs, iii. Feedbacks of the	CPIU/SP/SMU
		Conduct training and exposure visit of FPOs on group formation, group cohesiveness and			

Sl. No.	Activity	Social Management Actions	Timeline	Detailed Work Flow	Responsibility
		marketing etc. Conduct training and exposure visit of CSC officials on record and accounts keeping and leadership development Organize skill up-gradation training in weaving, designing, dyeing Organize EDP on H&T for beneficiaries Organize training and exposure visit of staff as per approved plan Conduct training of staff on MIS operation		participants	
2	Formation of CSC management committee	Conduct consultations, meetings among the FPO members	Month 1-48	i. No. of participants (M/F), ii. Photographs, iii. Feedbacks of the participants	CPIU/SP/SMU
3	Awareness generation campaign for organized commercial production and marketing of handloom products	Conduct awareness campaign among the farmers	Month 6-60	i. No. of participants (M/F), ii. Photographs, iii. Feedbacks of the participants	CPIU/SP/SMU
4	Construction of CSCs	Implement health and safety plan, construction guidelines Conduct HIV/AIDS awareness camps Ensure payment of equal wage to male and female workers	Month 1-48	Monitor implementation of health and safety plan No. of participants (M/F): Maintain wage register	Contractor/PWRD
C.10	Roads				
1	Construction of Roads	Execute MoU with the land owners Provide assistance to Squatters and encroachers, if any Implement health and safety plan, construction guidelines Conduct HIV/AIDS awareness camps Ensure payment of equal wage to male and female workers	Month 6-88	Keep records, photopgraphs Keep records, photopgraphs Monitor implementation of health and safety plan No. of participants (M/F): Maintain wage register	PWRD PWRD Contractor/PWRD

Source: PIP, 2016

12. HEALTH & SAFETY PLAN AND CONSTRUCTION GUIDELINES

12.1 Introduction

Intensive labours deployment is necessary in agriculture, marketing centres, industries, processing units and construction activities for long time period which necessitate the need for implementation of applicable laws governing health and safety of the workers engaged in various project related activities. The present chapter discussed the relevant rules and acts ensuring health and safety of labourers in the project during construction activities.

12.2 Construction Activities Guideline

The PIU shall ensure safety and health of the workers, compliance to the existing labour laws with respect to daily working hours, payment of wages, welfare and compensation etc. during construction of the infrastructure proposed under the project. Construction guidelines provided in the SMF are to be incorporated in the bidding document of the civil contractors to ensure that suggested safeguard measures are adhered to during construction. The PIU with the guidance of the SMU,PCU shall monitor the compliance by the contractor. The guidelines will broadly cover the following:

- Compliance with the provisions of the labour laws applicable to construction industry;
- Ensuring prohibition of the engagement of child labour;
- Location of labour camp, provision of sanitary facilities, drinking water etc.;
- Health and safety programs for the workers;
- Awareness on HIV/AIDS/ sexual health;
- Avoid discrepancy in wages to male and female workers for similar nature of works and
- Participation of local laborers, women in construction works.

The health and safety related Acts and Rules applicable in the project activities have been summarized in the **Table 12-1**.

Table 12-1: Acts related to Health and Safety Aspects and Relevance to the Project

Sl. No.	Acts /Laws Related to Health and Safety	Objectives	Applicability
1.	The Employee's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of compensation in case of accident. • Submission of returns as stipulated under the Act. • Make the employer liable to penalty for failure to inform the employee of his rights to compensation under the Act. 	This applies to all the MSMEs to be supported under APART. As per the provisions of the Act the industries/enterprises shall have to inform the employees at the time of employment their rights to compensation in the case of injury by industrial accidents including certain occupational diseases arising out of and in the course of employment resulting in death or disablement in writing as well as through electronic means.
2.	The Trade Unions (Amendment) Act, 2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Act provides for registration of trade unions (including association of employers) with a view to render lawful organisation of labour to enable collective bargaining. 	Labourers engaged in WAMUL and MSMEs to be supported under APART may form unions and apply for registration of their unions under this act

Sl. No.	Acts /Laws Related to Health and Safety	Objectives	Applicability
3.	The Model Shops and Establishments (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguards of employees against exploitation of employers with respect to working hours, timing, provision of leaves, rules of employment and termination of service 	The MSMEs to be supported under APART and WAMUL shall follow this act. Total working hours per day, timing of work, provisions for leave shall be determined in compliance with the rules of this act.
4.	Minimum Wages Act , 1948	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 safeguards the interests of workers by providing fixation of minimum wages mainly focusing on unorganized sector and in specified occupations (called scheduled employments) (Section 2 g) The act binds the employers to pay their workers the minimum wages fixed under the Act from time to time (Section 12). Owing to their jurisdiction, the Central and the State Governments fix, revise, review and enforce the payment of minimum wages without any discrimination of gender (Section 3). 	In compliance with the Act, the wage to be paid to the labourers engaged in any civil work, enterprises, farms, common service centres, markets, warehouses etc. supported under APART shall not be less than the latest minimum wage fixed by the state.
5.	The Child Labour (Prohibition And Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ban of employment of children below 14 years in specific occupation and processes. Lay down the procedure to decide modifications to the schedule of banned occupation and processes. Regulate the conditions of work of children in employments where they are not prohibited for working. 	Children below the age of 14 shall not be engaged in construction works as labourers, in hazardous works like handling pesticides, fertilisers etc. at CSC.
6.	The Contract Labour (Regulation And Abolition) Act, 1970	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To regulate the employment of contract labourers in certain establishments and to provide for its abolition in certain circumstances and for matters connected therewith. 	The labourers hired by contractors for engaging in construction/up-gradation of CSCs, roads, markets, slaughter houses and warehouses shall be provided with facilities like rest rooms, drinking water sanitary provisions, first aid box etc.
7.	The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act aims to regulate employment of women employees in certain establishments for certain periods before and after child birth and provides for maternity and certain other benefits. The State Government may extend the Act to any other establishment or class of establishments; industrial, commercial, agricultural or 	The Act shall be applicable to the institutions promoted and supported by APART. The women employees shall be given all the maternity benefits in compliance with the act.

Sl. No.	Acts /Laws Related to Health and Safety	Objectives	Applicability
		otherwise.	
8.	Equal Remuneration Act , 1976	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide for the payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers and for the prevention of discrimination, on the ground of sex, against women in the matter of employment and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. 	Women engaged in the activities supported by the project should be paid at par with their male counterparts.
9.	The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 (the Act) was enacted with a view to provide for the payment of bonus to persons employed in certain establishments on the basis of profits or on the basis of production or productivity and for matters connected therewith. 	The institutions, MSME supported by APART shall pay bonus to any person (other than an apprentice) employed on a salary or wage not exceeding ten thousand rupees per mensem in accordance with the provisions of the Act. implied
10.	Employees' State Insurance (Central) Amendment Rules, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide benefits to employees in the case of sickness, maternity and employment injury. Employees will receive medical relief, cash benefits, maternity benefits, pension to dependents of deceased workers and compensation for fatal and other injuries and diseases. 	All the employees engaged in APART promoted/supported institutions, MSMEs shall avail benefits as per the provisions of this act.
11.	Employees Provident Fund And Misc. Provisions Act, 1952	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide for the institution of provident funds, pension fund and deposit-linked insurance fund for employees in factories and other establishments. 	This Act is applicable to all the APART promoted/supported institutions where twenty or more employees are engaged
13.	The Payment Of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide for payment of gratuity to employees engaged in factories, mines, oilfields, plantations, ports, railway companies, shops or other establishment and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. 	The Act applies to all the APART promoted/supported institutions, MSMEs who may engage any person (other than an apprentice) as an employee for wages, whether the terms of such employment are express or implied, in any kind of work, manual or otherwise, in or in connection with the work of a factory, plantation, company, shop or other establishment
14.	The Weekly Holidays Act , 1942	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide for the grant of weekly holidays to persons employed in shops, restaurant and theatres 	The Act applies to MSMEs to be supported under APART
15	The Building and Other Construction Workers Related Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2013:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To regulate the employment and conditions of services of building and other construction workers and to provide their safety, health and welfare measures and for other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. 	The Act shall applicable to the contractors to be engaged for the construction/expansion of CSCs, markets, warehouses, low cost slaughter houses,roads.

12.3 World Bank Guidelines on Managing Adverse Impact Induced by Labour Influx

APART would involve lot of civil works in construction of CSCs, roads, slaughter houses, expansion of markets, upgradation of warehouses and strengthening of existing slaughter houses. Experience of execution of current civil works in road sector under other projects has shown the non-availability of construction workers in the rural areas of many of the project districts. Therefore, the contractors may need to hire labourers from other locations, particularly for works that require special skills. After the finalisation of the sub-project locations the project needs to carry out an assessment of risks and adverse impacts likely to arise due to the influx of labours. Checklist has been provided for collection of data on labours engaged in construction activities (**Annexure 12-1**).

In order to assess and manage the potential impacts of the labour influx on the local communities, the following steps need to be followed:

- Screening and assessment of the type and significance of potential social impacts that may be generated by labour influx;
- Development of a management plan for social impacts in consultation with affected communities, which will form part of the bid documents of the Contractor;
- Implementation of appropriate mitigation and monitoring programs, which includes development and implementation of a stakeholder engagement program;
- Establishment of a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for workers and host community; and
- Monitoring and supervision, and, as needed, adaptive management actions.

12.4 Health and Safety Plan and Implementation Strategies

A health and safety plan to be implemented under the project has also been prepared and presented in the **Table 12-2** along with suggested strategies for its implementation by the responsible agencies.

Table 12-2: Health and Safety Plan and Implementation Strategies

Sl. No	Activities	Target Groups	Implementation Strategy	Responsibility
1	Awareness on Labour Health and Safety Aspects in Construction and Industrial activities	Entrepreneurs/contractors / Construction labours (Approximately 300 members in each zone in 6 batches)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct awareness programme for 1 day per sector every six month • Develop I.E.C. materials on health issues and distribute in the workshops and meetings organised for the officials and contractors and entrepreneurs, construction camps, markets and warehouses • Display posters in Office of CSCs/FPOs, DCS/Markets/ Warehouses/ Construction sites • Street play near project sites 	CPIUs/SMU
		Officials of the line departments including Engineers of PWD		CPIUs/SMU
		Communities of project intervened area with labour engagements		Engage NGOs for conducting awareness programmes, developing IEC materials
2	Health check-up of labourers	All construction and industrial labourers	Organise health camps at cluster level every six month during the implementation of the project	Contractor/ Entrepreneurs
3	Worksite cleanliness and personal safety provisions	All construction and industrial labourers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide proper sanitary facilities, safe drinking water, proper kitchen, electricity in camp/work site; • Provide separate toilets for male and female workers; 	Contractor

Sl. No	Activities	Target Groups	Implementation Strategy	Responsibility
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide personal protective equipments (PPEs) like gloves, gumboots, ear plugs, mask etc. depending upon the nature of works to the labourers 	
4	M & E	All the project activities with engagement of labours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the implementation of the health and safety plan on regular basis Collect feedback of the labourers through the social expert placed at DLCC Evaluate the data in midterm of the project Suggest corrective measures based on the findings 	PCU/ M & E Consultant/ CPIUs

12.5 HIV/AIDS Prevention and Sexual Health Awareness

Assam is categorized as a low HIV Prevalent state with an adult HIV Prevalence of 0.08% which is lower than the National Prevalence of 0.31%. However the adult HIV Prevalence in the state has increased from 0.05% in 2006 to 0.08% in 2009. Similar rising trends have been reported among the young population (15-24 years) in the state. Technical Report on India HIV Estimates by NACO has reported an estimated 14,244 HIV positive cases in Assam. It is also a highly vulnerable state for HIV transmission because of the following reasons:

- It is the gate-way of Northeastern states;
- It is surrounded by two high prevalence states of Manipur and Nagaland;
- Large number of female migrants from other northeastern states, West Bengal, Nepal who come to Assam for employment and have taken to sex work; and
- High-prevalence of other Sexually Transmitted Infections, stigma and social discrimination, inequity, high prevalence of risky sexual behavior among young people, existence of mobile and hidden nature of female sex workers, drug abuse, injecting drug use, illegal drug trafficking, etc are also responsible for increased vulnerability of the state.

APART has suggested many sub-project activities which have construction activities, which will lead to (i) likely influx of migrant labourers for various infrastructure development projects and also for upcoming industries, and (iii) future linkages to Industrial Clusters which has high truck movement, connecting to various states and international borders. Hence, it is prudent to have a specific HIV/AIDS Prevention and Sexual Health Awareness Strategy. The same has been prepared and presented in the SMF.

An indicative budget for implementing the proposed activities for GRM has also been prepared and given as part of **Annexure 16-1**.

13. CAPACITY BUILDING PLAN

13.1 Introduction

The focus of this chapter is to prepare a capacity building plan for the local institutions and officials of line departments under various sectors to be promoted under APART. The implementation of the capacity building plan shall be in form of awareness campaigns, sensitization programs, classroom trainings and exposure visits within as well as outside the state, workshops, seminars and experience sharing through stakeholder meets.

13.2 Identification of Local Institutions

Sector-wise local institutions have identified and presented in **Table 13-1**.

Table 13-1: Sector-wise Local Institutions

Sl. No.	Sector	Institutions/Groups
1	Agriculture including Horticulture & Food Processing	Farmer Producer organizations, Commodity Interest Groups
2	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary	Pig Producer Groups
3	Dairy	Dairy Cooperative Societies, Milk Producer Unions and Milk Producer Institutions.
4	Fishery	Fish Producer Groups, Beel Development Committees, Fishery Cooperatives
5	Sericulture	Reeler Group, Spinner Group, Yarn Producer Group
6	Handloom & Textiles	Weaver SHG, Weaver Cooperatives, Handloom and Textile Producer Groups

13.3 Key Areas of Capacity Building

Some key areas for capacity building identified are:

- Institution Building and Institutional Maturity;
- Group Formation;
- Leadership Building;
- Organizational Management of the Cooperatives, MPIs, FPOs etc.
- Financial Management and Accounts Keeping by Local Institutions;
- Community Based Commodity Marketing;
- Financial and credit Literacy;
- Good Agricultural Marketing Practices;
- Accounts and book keeping;
- Microfinance;
- Bank Linkage etc.
- Entrepreneurship Development;
- Skill Up-gradation;
- Design and Product Diversification under Handloom and Textile Sector and
- Training to implementation officials of line department on CRM, CFS, PMIS and social safeguards related to R&R.

13.4 Capacity Building Framework

A capacity building framework has been drafted for the project to guide all related activities during the various stage of the project implementation and presented in **Table 13-3** of the SMF.

13.5 Training Institutes Identified

The suggested names of agencies of national repute have been identified (**Table 13-2**) for training and exposure visits for the producer organizations and field officials of line departments. PRADAN, MYRADA, RGVN and CPF have been implementing many projects involving the community in a participatory manner and are imparting training to the local institutions as well as government officials involved in implementing similar projects. The local institutions promoted under APART and field officials of the line department shall be benefitted through exposure visits to their project sites. The PCU may select or identify any other institutes as per the requirement of the project.

Table 13-2: Institutes provide training specific to the project

Sl. No.	Name	Core Expertise Relevant to APART
1	PRADAN, New Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fostering producer institutions, cooperatives, producer companies, mutual benefit trust etc.; Accounts Keeping by Producer Institutions; Microenterprise promotion; Formation of women 'reeler' and 'spinner' groups for organized yarn production business; Formation and management of women dairy cooperatives; Empowerment of women through production and marketing of agricultural commodities. Financial and credit literacy
2	MYRADA, Bangalore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federation of SHGs & Producer Organization; Financial Management and Accounting by Local Institutions; Leadership Building; Vision building and leadership development; Marketing of agricultural produce; Local Institution Building and Institution Maturity Index Microfinance
3	Rashtriya Gramin Vikash Nidhi (RGVN), Guwahati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of women handloom clusters for skill enhancement and meeting; Formation of dairy clusters; System of Rice Intensification; Weaver capacity building in product development and diversification of products as per current marketing trends;
4	Centre for Peoples Forestry (CPF), Hyderabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agro eco farming using bio-pesticides; Formation of tribal women groups for commercial weaving and marketing; Livelihood enhancement through vegetable cultivation; Support to FPOs
5	Institute of Rural Management, Anand (IRMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of Dairy Cooperatives; Supply Chain Management in Agribusiness; Marketing of Rural Products; Leadership Development of Board members of Milk Producer Unions.
6	National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of MAITs; Formation and management of Dairy Cooperative Societies and Milk Producer Institutions.

Sl. No.	Name	Core Expertise Relevant to APART
7	Indian Institute of Bank Management (IIBM), Guwahati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial and credit literacy; Interface between traders, input suppliers, buyers and financial institutions Microfinance
8	International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping of market agents of informal dairy sector TNA of dairy farmers, FPOs and FPCs IEC material on dairy and piggery
9	Agriculture Market Intelligence, Centre (AMIC), Tirupati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market Intelligence Price Forecasting Product Quality and identifying High Priced Markets
10	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entrepreneurship Development Program; Entrepreneur Awareness Program; Business Incubator Training on readymade garments and handloom; Training on weaving.
11	Centre for Microfinance & Livelihood (A Tata Trust Initiative), Guwahati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leadership Development; HRD equipping individuals with knowledge, skills and attitude to perform in dynamic situation.

13.6 Preparation of IEC Materials

IEC material shall be prepared under APART for training and capacity building of the local institutions, keeping the end user in mind. The IEC materials prepared shall be simple, include more pictorial depictions than text and shall be in the local language also apart from English. Some of the indicative IEC materials that can be developed for the project include:

- Handout and posters in vernacular language for awareness and sensitization program for farmers/aggregators/potential entrepreneurs by IPA on government initiative on technology up-gradation, branding & packaging, marketing and compliance of statutory requirements;
- Handout, Posters, films, brochures and street plays in vernacular language on Good Agricultural Marketing Practices (GAMPs) for farmers, traders and market functionaries;
- Handout, Posters, films and street plays in vernacular language for IEC campaign on selling of produce through organized markets;
- Handout and posters in vernacular language for awareness camps for farmers on utilizing storage facility at up-graded warehouses to avoid distress selling during harvesting period and availing subsidized loan against NWRs;
- Handout, Posters, brochures, films and street plays in vernacular language for financial literacy campaign;
- Handout, Posters, brochures and street plays in vernacular language for credit literacy and facilitation program;
- Brochures and handbooks in vernacular language on package of practices for various commodities;
- Handout, Posters, brochures, films and street plays in vernacular language for awareness campaign on clean milk production;
- Handout, Posters, brochures, films and street plays in vernacular language for awareness campaign on community based commodity marketing;
- Handbook on Formation and Management of Cooperatives, FPOs, CSCs, MPIs and FPCs;
- Accounts Keeping Handbook for Cooperatives, FPOs, CSCs, MPIs and FPCs; and
- Booklet on Training modules.

13.7 Target Group Identification

The Capacity Building Plan is targeted for the beneficiaries and other stakeholders namely:

- Farmers and entrepreneurs especially on the MSME segments;
- Farm producer groups, sector management companies and other value chain participants; and
- Selected officials of CPIUs, OPIUs, DLCCs and CPIUs;

13.8 Capacity Building Plan

The capacity building plan has been provided as **Annexure 15-3** of the SMF.

13.9 Implementation Strategy for the Capacity Building Plan

The highlights of the implementation strategy for the capacity building plan shall be:

- An external training agency shall be hired to undertake the training programme under the Project
- An annual training plan shall be prepared at the PCU level and shall duly approved by the World Bank and shared with all the OPIUs, DLCCs and concerned line departments.
- **Financial and credit literacy** of the value chain participants is crucial for success of APART. Hence awareness and education is required for the project beneficiaries and other value chain participants is proposed in a campaign mode.
- It has been identified during AACCP that the producer groups are generally not aware about the legal framework governing registration, licensing and functioning of cooperative societies/producer companies; regulations prohibiting certain activities and law governing a particular commodity etc. Hence, a **legal literacy campaign** shall be carried out under APART.

The detailed implementation strategy has been in section 15.12.1 of the SMF.

13.10 Budget

Budget for capacity building related activities has been considered under respective sub-components. Capacity building for implementation of SMF is discussed in Chapter 16.

14. PROJECT MONITORING & EVALUATION AND REPORTING

14.1 Introduction

A well-functioning Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) system is a critical part of project management and accountability. APART being a multi-disciplinary project involving multiple sectors needs a very effective M & E system to ensure participation, transparency and accountability in all the stages of the project cycle. The basic objectives of the M & E for APART is:

- To support project implementation with accurate, evidence based reporting that informs management and decision-making authorities to guide and improve project performance;
- To contribute to organizational learning and knowledge sharing by reflecting upon and sharing experiences and lessons;
- To uphold accountability and compliance by demonstrating whether or not the sub-project activities have been carried out as agreed and in compliance with SMF guidelines; and
- To provide opportunities for stakeholders, especially beneficiaries, to share their feedback.

14.2 Stages and Activities

M & E under the project is being proposed to be undertaken by an external agency to be appointed after the initial assessments and finalisation of the project design are complete. Once the planning of the M & E is over a baseline study of the project area shall be undertaken by the M & E consultant to assess the pre-project scenario of the project area, especially the socio-economic conditions of the beneficiaries. Subsequent to this, a mid-term and end-term M & E shall also be undertaken to assess the progress, evaluate the project outcome, implementation experience and lessons learnt from the project. The M & E consultant shall deliver three evaluation reports, one for the baseline situation, one at mid-term and the final report within three months of completion of the project. In addition to this the M & e consultant shall also assess the functioning of the GRM and CFS, and analyse the grievances and feedback received through these mechanisms.

The key activities to be carried out by the third-party agency towards external monitoring and evaluation will include the following:

- Conduct baseline study of the project area;
- Conduct periodic monitoring of SMF/IPF implementation on quarterly basis to provide early alert to redress any potential problems;
- Conduct mid-term evaluation to assess and inform ongoing project implementation;
- Conduct end-term evaluation to assess target achievements and slippages with respect to implementation of SMF/IPF; and
- Grievance Redressal Mechanisms and Citizen Feedback System – its functioning and processes along with complaints received and resolved will be monitored and analyse; and
- Compile the implementation experience and lessons learnt from the project implementation.

Figure 12-1 provides an overview of the stages and key activities in project Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER).

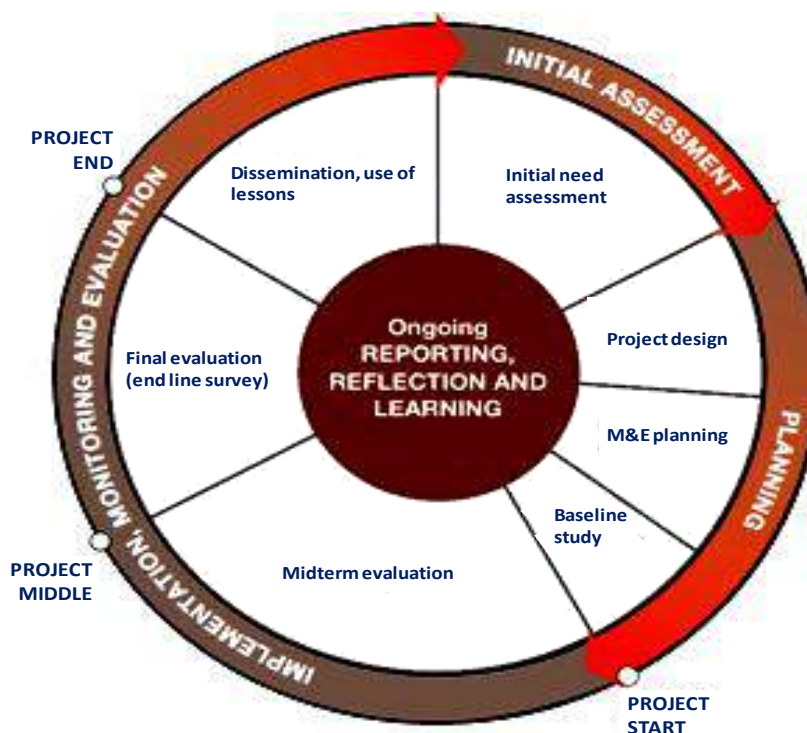


Figure 14-1: Key M & E Activities in the Project Cycle

14.3 Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring indicators have been developed for each sub-project component in consultation with the APART team of PCU. The indicators have been incorporated in the SMF included as Chapter 15 of this document. The core indicators include, among others, equity in participation and benefits to women, marginalised community groups and small scale players in the value chain. A baseline (pre -project status) scenario for each indicator shall be developed under the Project. These indicators shall be monitored internally as well as externally on a periodic basis and reviewed by the SMU.

The learnings from the M & E of indicators should be built into project implementation processes for improving project performance. A participatory monitoring system should be developed for the project, and this should be facilitated by the SMU of the PCU in collaboration with the community.

14.4 Roles and Responsibilities

Internal monitoring of the sub-project activities will be carried out by the field level social experts of the SMU of PCU, social experts at the DLCCs and the OPIUs on a regular basis by collection of disaggregated data for male, female and other vulnerable beneficiaries. The social expert of the DLCCs shall monitor and report field level activities on a quarterly basis. The monitoring report shall be forwarded to the PCU after approval of the DLCC with a copy to the OPIUs. The safeguard specialist at the OPIUs shall carry out monitoring activities in coordination with their counterparts at DLCCs and submit monitoring reports on quarterly basis to the PCU with a copy to DLCC. The SMU will review the reports submitted by DLCCs and OPIUs and will suggest and share corrective measures for the improvement of project performance.

14.5 Reporting Requirements

The reporting requirement along with timeline and institutional responsible for the M & E activities is summarised in the **Table 14-1**.

Table 14-1: Reporting Requirement and Timeline

Report	Responsible Agency/Department	Timeline
Internal Monitoring		
Monitoring Report	DLCC	Quarterly/Half Yearly/Yearly
Monitoring Report	OPIU	Quarterly/Half Yearly/Yearly
External M & E (Evaluation)		
Report on Baseline Study	M & E Consultant	2 weeks before the start of project implementation
Mid-term Evaluation	M & E Consultant	Middle of the project
End term assessment study	M & E Consultant	End of the project
Final Evaluation	M & E Consultant	Three month after the completion of the project
Monitoring		
Progress /Process monitoring studies.	M & E Consultant	Half yearly

14.6 Reporting

The concerned PIUs under the guidance of PCU shall prepare reports on the implementation of SMF guidelines and achievement of social development objectives on periodic basis during the execution of the project. The reporting shall cover various aspects such as implementation of GAP, occupational health and safety, impacts of labour influx and other related issues, HIV/AIDs prevention plan, IPF, performance of FPOs, GRM etc.

The primary data on the various social development parameters shall be collected from the CSCs, FPOs and other community based groups formed as part of the project by the field level staffs of CPIUs like VLEWs, FDs, VFAs etc.

The field level data shall be compiled at CPIU level after cross verification by the field officers like ADOs, FEOs, VASs etc. The CPIUs shall report to the OPIUs on the progress of activities on monthly, quarterly, bimonthly and yearly basis based on the schedule and progress of various activities.

The OPIUs shall review the reports submitted by the CPIUs and submit the final reports to the PCU.

The PCU with inputs from the external M & E consultant, SPs, the OPIUs and the CPIUs shall prepare comprehensive reports and submit to the Bank on quarterly, half-yearly and annual basis.

The reporting formats for the key components have been developed and incorporated in the SMF. The reporting requirements, frequencies and agency level responsibilities have been presented in **Table 14-2**.

Table 14-2: Reporting Requirement, Frequency and Responsibility

Reporting Requirements	Frequency of reporting	Responsible Agency
Gender Action Plan	Quarterly	CPIU/Consultant
Health and Safety	Quarterly	CPIU/Consultant
Indigenous People Development Framework (IPF)	Annually	CPIU/Consultant
Performance of Community/Farmer based institutions	Annually	CPIU/Consultant
Training and Capacity Building	Quarterly	CPIU/Consultant
Performance of Grievance Redress Mechanism	Monthly	CPIU/Consultant
Citizen Feedback Mechanism	Monthly	CPIU/Consultant
Monitoring of Social Development indicators	Quarterly	CPIU/Consultant

15. SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

15.1 Introduction

The Social Management Framework (SMF) is a road map to be adopted by APART for incorporation of social development principles into the main project planning, execution and operation. It lays down a methodology for activities that have to be undertaken and applied to all the sub-projects under APART at various stages of the project cycle. The SMF also incorporates key issues pertaining to *inter alia* screening process, gender equity, tribal development, capacity building and, monitoring and evaluation measures.

15.2 Objectives

The broad objective of SMF is to provide guidance on social management aspects for adequate planning, design, execution and operation of the works and investments to be financed under the project, ultimately enhancing the expected positive impacts of the project.

The main objectives of the SMF are to:

- Establish clear principles for the social planning, review, approval, implementation and monitoring of subprojects to be financed under the project;
- Outline the procedures to be followed in order to comply with the principle of social development;
- Specify appropriate roles and responsibilities, and outline the necessary reporting procedures, for managing and monitoring social concerns related to subprojects to be financed under the project
- Establish the project funding required to implement the SMF requirements
- Identify the project activities that can have potential adverse social impacts and to develop mitigation measures
- Achieve the project development objectives.

15.3 Relevance of SMF to APART

The SMF is a framework that would guide APART in undertaking impact assessments and preparing management plans for development, management and oversight of works under the project, while ensuring sensitivity to social and cultural concerns. The SMF shall facilitate implementation of APART activities in compliance with the social development principles of the World Bank.

15.4 Importance of SMF to Implementing Departments/Agencies

SMF shall facilitate the project implementing departments/agencies in identifying sites with no potential adverse social impacts for undertaking activities where land is required and identifying training needs and master trainers for the capacity building on social development. SMF will help create awareness in the implementing departments/agencies about the importance of addressing the people's grievances and feedback and facilitate achieving social development objectives of APART. The officials of implementing departments/agencies shall be given orientation and training on implementation of SMF.

15.5 Disclosure of SMF

The summary of the SMF shall be translated into the local language and disclosed to the participating farmers, entrepreneurs and other players in the value chain by displaying it in appropriate locations and by discussing it during the consultations. The SMF has been uploaded in the websites of ARIAS Society for public view.

This document will be updated as required during the implementation of the project to reflect any changes to proposed project investments or World Bank policies.

15.6 SCREENING MECHANISM

Screening mechanisms for selection of the project beneficiaries and land requirement for the project activities have been presented in the sections below.

15.6.1 Beneficiary Screening Criteria

The criteria for inclusion of beneficiaries under the project components and sub-component related activities are defined in PIP. **Table 15-1** lists the number of targeted beneficiaries under the project. The proposed beneficiary selection criteria as detailed in the PIP is based on involvement of the farmers in the agriculture activities, land holding size, water area for fishery sector and animals owned by the farmers in dairy and piggery sectors. The Important parameter for selection criteria shall be gender⁷ and proportionate number of members from the tribal community and other vulnerable groups. The detail list of beneficiaries selection criteria and sub-component wise financial contribution from the project and beneficiaries are presented in **Annexure 15-1**.

Table 15-1: No. of Target Beneficiaries under the Project

S. No.	Sectors	No. of Targeted Beneficiaries as per PIP	Estimated No. of women beneficiaries	Estimated No. of ST beneficiaries
1	Entrepreneurs	1,250	375	155
2	Fishery	32,450	9,735	4,024
3	Dairy Formal	45,000	13,500	5,580
4	Dairy Informal	9,600	2,880	1,190
5	Piggery	60,000	18,000	7,440
6	Sericulture	16,600	4,980	2,058
7	Handloom & Textile	10,000	3,000	1,240
8	Agriculture	4,40,000	132,000	54,560

Source: PIP, 2016

15.6.1 Checklist for Land Screening and Survey

Screening mechanism has been proposed under APART to identify the projects that have potential negative impacts on social and involuntary resettlement. The PCU will be responsible for screening any intervention proposal to be supported under this project where land is required.

Checklist has been developed for screening of land required for the project based on which requirement of private land and any adverse impacts shall be identified. In case any adverse impact is identified, a census survey of the affected persons will be carried out based on format developed for the project and presented at **Annexure 15-2b** and **Annexure 15-2c**. The screening checklist for land availability under all sector and the survey format are given in **Annexure 15-2a**.

15.7 CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION FRAMEWORK

Consultation and communication during project implementation is required for compliance of the social development principles of inclusiveness, participation, accountability and transparency. A CCF for APART has been developed (as given in **Table 15-2**) and the following approach shall be adopted to implement it effectively:

- Set clear objectives for consultation and communication;

⁷ As per draft PIP 30 % of the farmer beneficiaries will be women"

- Working closely with beneficiaries and other stakeholders and committed to a participatory approach;
- Identify stakeholders from wide range of areas ensuring diversity and representativeness;
- Identify and highlight key stakeholders' interests.
- Combine verbal, electronic and written consultation mechanisms for effective outreach:
- Develop a Gender Communication Strategy;
- Maximize transparency And
- Follow up and keep the process dynamic.

One crucial element of the consultation and communication is identification of stakeholders. Hence, stakeholders should be identified at an early stage of the project implementation. Stakeholder identification and analysis shall continue throughout the project cycle and shall remain dynamic. The identification of stakeholders shall include the following:

- Farmers and entrepreneurs especially in the MSME sector;
- Producer groups, sector management companies and other value chain participants;
- People likely to be adversely affected directly or indirectly;
- Poor, women and vulnerable groups;
- Groups of professionals/academicians; and
- Community based organizations and community leaders.

Table 15-2: Consultation and Communication Framework

Activity	Responsibility	Method/Tools	Outcome
Preparatory Stage			
Disclosure of SMF/IPF	Social Management Unit (SMU), ARIAS Society, Social Units of OPIUs and DLCCs	Uploading in World Bank, ARIAS Society and CPIUs website Display of summary in vernacular language in public places	Community especially potential beneficiaries and stakeholders become aware about the SMF/IPF provisions.
Preparation of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials for awareness campaign	SMU, ARIAS Society and Service provider	By engaging an experienced and expert agency/person by SP	IEC materials are utilized in the initial awareness campaign.
Awareness campaign for farmers, entrepreneurs especially on the MSME segments and value chain participants' level to disseminate information about APART, coverage, its benefits and proposed activities.	Service Provider, Social Unit of DLCCs and field officials of CPIUs	Distribution/display/organization of handouts, posters, street plays, puppet shows, awareness camps in weekly/local markets	People become aware about the project initiative and target groups are encouraged to participate.
Consultations with potential/existing beneficiaries and other stakeholders on services/facilities being provided by APART and how to avail these benefits	Service Provider, Social Unit of DLCCs and field officials of CPIUs	FGDs, Small Group Meetings, interactive workshops and public consultation meetings	People becomes aware about the project initiative, issues are clarified, suggestions obtained and target groups are encouraged to participate.
Consultations with Sector wise potential/existing beneficiaries and other stakeholders	Service Provider, Social Unit of DLCCs and field officials of concerned CPIUs	FGDs, Small Group Meetings, interactive workshops, film shows and public consultation meetings	Potential beneficiaries and stakeholders becomes aware about sectoral provisions, screening procedure

Activity	Responsibility	Method/Tools	Outcome
			and benefits
Disclosure of list of production and enterprise clusters	Service Provider and Social Unit of DLCCs	Uploading of list in ARIAS Society, CPIU web portal Display of list of production and enterprise clusters in vernacular language in local markets, GP, Block, Circle, Sub-Division and DC's offices	Potential beneficiaries and stakeholders become aware about the geographical coverage within a Block.
Implementation and Operational Stage			
Preparation of IEC materials on Good Agricultural Marketing Practices (GAMPs), food quality maintenance, selling of produce through organized markets, food safety, benefit of utilization of storage facilities at warehouses, financial and credit literacy campaign	SMU, ARIAS Society and Service Provider	By engaging an experienced and expert agency/person by SP	IEC materials are utilized in the initial awareness campaign
Disclosure of selected list of beneficiaries and stakeholders for various services/benefits of the project	Service Provider, Social Unit of DLCCs and field officials of concerned CPIUs	Uploading of list in ARIAS Society, CPIU web portal Display of list of production and enterprise clusters in vernacular language in local markets, GP, Block, Circle, Sub-Division and DC's offices.	Transparency ensured Opportunity given for any grievance on selection.
Consultation with selected beneficiaries and stakeholders for disclosure of provision of Social Audit, Citizen Feedback System (CFS), Gender Action Plan (GAP) and Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM)	Service Provider and Social Unit of DLCCs	FGDs, Small Group Meetings, interactive workshops and public consultation meetings	Selected beneficiaries and stakeholders become aware about the mechanism to ensure social development.
Community consultations for financial and credit literacy	Service Provider and Social Unit of DLCCs	FGDs, Small Group Meetings, interactive workshops, film shows and public consultation meetings	Better financial decisions and management Access to credit facility
Disclosure of half yearly reports of social audit	SMU and Social Units of OPIU & DLCC	Uploading of list in ARIAS Society, CPIU web portal Display in office notice board of concerned institutions for one month and available to public on demand at any time, if sought for	Transparency ensured Opportunity given for any suggestions/ grievance
Disclosure of quarterly progress report on implementation of GAP	SMU, ARIAS Society and CPIU	Uploading of list in ARIAS Society, CPIU web portal	Transparency ensured
Disclosure of periodic internal and external monitoring reports	SMU, ARIAS Society and CPIU	Uploading of list in ARIAS Society, CPIU web portal	Transparency ensured
Disclosure of annual social audit report	SMU, ARIAS Society and CPIU	Uploading of list in ARIAS Society, CPIU web portal	Transparency ensured
Completion Stage			
Consultations with community	SMU, Service	FGDs, Small Group Meetings,	Satisfaction level

Activity	Responsibility	Method/Tools	Outcome
especially project beneficiary and stakeholders on service delivery and participation in decision making process	Provider, Social Unit of DLCCs and field officials of concerned CPIUs	interactive workshops and public consultation meetings	
Disclosure of final internal and external M&E reports	SMU, ARIAS Society and CPIU	Uploading of list in ARIAS Society, CPIU web portal	Transparency ensured

15.8 INDIGENOUS PEOPLE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (IPF)

As APART would be implemented across 16 project districts accounting for 60% of Assam's tribal population an IPF is required to be prepared and implemented. The IPF for the project has been prepared in line with the World Bank safeguard policies and its focus shall be to:

- Ensure that the project engages in free, prior and informed consultation with tribal people;
- Ensure that project benefits are accessible to the tribal community living in the project area;
- Avoid any kind of adverse impact on the tribal community to the extent possible and if unavoidable ensure that adverse impacts are minimized and mitigated;
- Ensure participation of tribal community in the entire process of preparation, implementation and monitoring of project; and
- Develop appropriate training / income generation activities in accordance to their own defined needs and priorities.

The IPF prepared under the Project includes a brief profile of the ST population, applicable legal and policy framework, community consultation framework, institutional arrangement for project implementation including Grievance Redressal mechanism, entitlement matrix, capacity building plan and an indicative budget for implementation of the activities identified. The IPF is being enclosed as a separate volume of this report.

15.9 GENDER ACTION PLAN

The gender issues identified from the consultations mostly relate to participation and inclusion of women in the proposed project activities. Provisions should be laid down in the project to address the issues and concerns of the women. Sub-project specific interventions focusing on gender need to be taken up. It is suggested to integrate the existing relevant government programs for the socio-economic benefit of the women beneficiaries under the Project. Based on this approach, a GAP is prepared in order to address these issues and ensure women participation at each stage of the project cycle – planning, implementation and operation and presented in the **Table 15-3**. An indicative budget for the implementation of the GAP has also been prepared and included as part of **Annexure 16-1**.

Table 15-3: Gender Action Plan

Stages	Procedure	Activities	Indicators	Responsibility
Planning	Identify gender concerns/issues in relation to the project activities through participatory tools (PRA, FGDs etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List issues and prioritize • Special attention should be made to identify infrastructure needs and facilities for women members at the market, warehouse, CSCs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of issues identified that could be addressed under the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPIU/SP
	Disseminate information about the project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize women stakeholders meeting • Prepare and distribute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of consultations organised • Minutes of the meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPIU/SP

Stages	Procedure	Activities	Indicators	Responsibility
	and benefits	IEC materials	signed by participants. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback from these consultations 	
	Sensitize other stakeholders on gender concerns/issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize workshops on gender sensitization Organise road show, street play 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of meetings held Number of participants Feedback from these workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPIU/SP
	Identify key areas of constraints that impact women's involvement in the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize workshops/ meetings with women of the sub-project area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List concerns and constraints identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPIU/SP
Implementation	Ensure women participation in project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help women to actively participate in the project activities Ensure adequate representation of women in the institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women representation in FPOs/Market Committees/CSCs No. of women office bearers in FPOs/Market Committees/CSCs No. of women participated in the training and capacity building programs No. of women involved in construction activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPIU/SP/M & E consultant
	Ensure equal wages for equal work in all construction related works under the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a wage register at the site and ensure it is filled on a daily basis. Monitor wage payment Try to involve local SHGs in the construction activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actual wages paid to women No. of complaints on wage payment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPIU/SP/M & E consultant
Operation	Ensure women participation in the working of the market/FPOs/CSCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize training for active participation of women members in the committee Ensure that women members attend all meetings of the FPO or Producer Company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse the prices realized by the women producers for their products No. of female participants in the meetings of market committee/FPO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPIU/SP/M & E consultant
	Support to Agri Enterprise Development - Capacity building and outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training calendar to be prepared and accordingly training to be organized Ensure participation of women entrepreneurs in investment summits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of trainings undertaken Number of women members trained No. of women participated in the training and capacity building programs Change in the credit profile of the women entrepreneurs due to project interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPIU/SP/M & E consultant

Stages	Procedure	Activities	Indicators	Responsibility
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of enterprises owned by women facilitated through ABIP No. of women adopting new technology for farming/production. 	
	Employment generation for women in sub project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve SHGs Source out some of the activities to women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women members employed Number of activities undertaken by SHGs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPIU/SP/ M & E consultant

15.10 CFS Framework

The proposed framework shall allow citizens to identify their roles and responsibilities and to access the project benefits, and also provide an opportunity to participate in the decision making process. The CFS shall facilitate APART to be more inclusive and responsive to citizen's needs. However, it is important to decide how much feedback shall be sought from the citizens considering the capacity of the project to handle the feedbacks. This is important because inefficient handling and no/delayed response to the feedback shall have negative impact on participation of the citizen in the process.

The project communication and disclosure strategy shall strengthen the functioning of the CFS. Intensive information dissemination on various sectors and disclosure of the documents and all relevant information of the project shall be carried out. Information dissemination and disclosure shall be through – (i) websites of PCU, line department/agency, (ii) display in local languages at district, Sub Division (Civil), Block Panchayat and village level (iii) street plays and other medium (iv) awareness programmes and IEC campaigns and (iv) community as well as stakeholder's consultations. The users, officials of participating departments/agencies shall be educated about type of feedback expected/useful through proper information dissemination during various stages of Project Cycle namely planning, implementation and completion.

Intensive communication and mobilization campaign shall be undertaken before and during the project implementation for encouraging citizens to meaningfully participate in the CFS. The framework shall provide for capacity building of the project staff at various levels to enable them to respond to the feedback in a timely manner and take corrective measures. It is to be ensured that the project has changed for better service delivery as a result of feedback provided through the CFS built into the project design.

The important tools for Citizen Feedback shall include: development and regular updation of ARIAS Society Web Portal, Feedback through Use of Social Media, Direct Feedback and social audit..

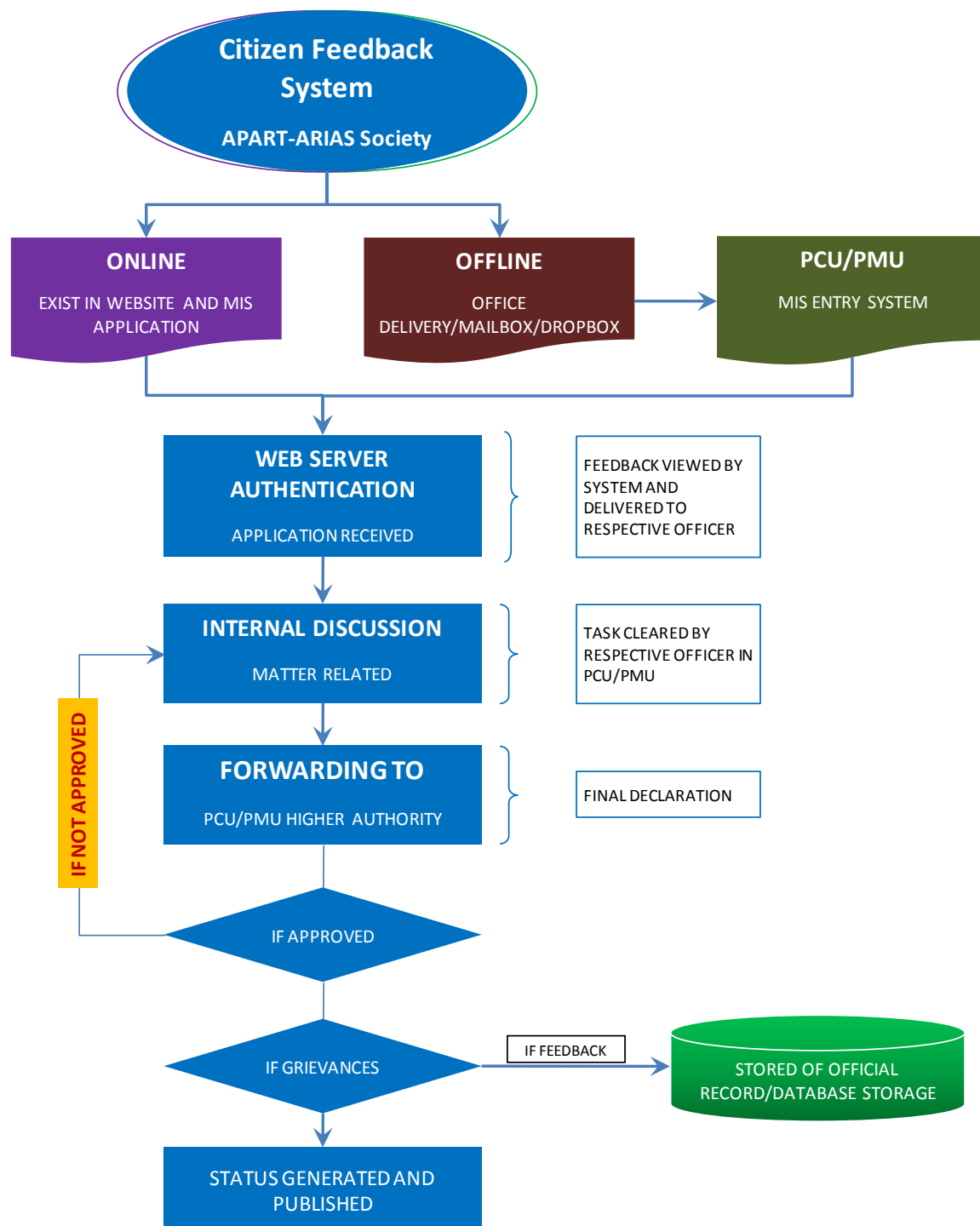


Figure 15-1: Citizen Feedback System Proposed by ARIAS Society for APART

15.11 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

Similar to AACP, a designated GRO and AA would be identified at all the implementing units at both State and District level to ensure accountability of the implementing agencies in addressing the grievances. Moreover, at DLCC level, it is required to have an identified person to monitor the GRM and co-ordinate with all the implementing units as per the flow chart of the proposed GRM. **Table 15-4** shows the list of officers to be designated as GRO and AA at State level and district level.

Table 15-4: List of Proposed GROs and Appellate Authority for GRM under APART

Implementing units	Grievance Redressal Officers (GROs)		Appellate Authority (AA)	
	State level	District level	State Level	District Level
Agriculture	Additional Director Extension	Assistant Director of Agriculture	Director of Agriculture	District Agriculture Officer
Fishery	Nodal Officer	District Fisheries Development Officers	Director of Fisheries	Nodal Officer
PWD	Executive Engineer	Executive Engineers of divisions	Chief Engineer	Superintending Engineer of the concerned circle
Assam Agriculture University	Director of Research, Agriculture		Registrar of AAU	
Dairy Development	Joint Director	District Dairy Officer	Director	Zonal Deputy Director
A.H. & Veterinary	Additional Director	District Veterinary Officers	Director of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department	Joint Director
Department of Sericulture	Nodal Officer	All Assistant Directors	Director of Sericulture	Nodal Officer
Department of Handloom & Textiles	Nodal Officer	All Assistant Directors	Director of Handloom & Textiles	Nodal Officer
Department of Industries & Commerce	Deputy Secretary	All General Managers, District Industries & Commerce Centres	Commissioner, Industries & Commerce, Govt. of Assam	Deputy Secretary
WAMUL	Managers		Managing Director	
Assam State Warehousing Corporation (ASWC)	Divisional Manager, Lower Assam Division	All Warehouse Managers	Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	Divisional Manager, Lower Assam Division
Assam State Agricultural Marketing Board (ASAMB)	Public Information Officer		Chief Executive Officer	
ALPCO	General Manager		Managing Director	

Evidence shows that electronic mode of GRM is quite effective in reducing the time of Grievance Redressal. APART, being a multi-dimensional project needs to have an effective mechanism for addressing the grievances in a time bound manner. The web portal of ARIAS Society needs to be designed in a manner to incorporate the Grievances in a web based portal specifically developed for APART. Another mechanism of electronic mode for addressing grievances is through toll free helpline number to make the mechanism widely accessible and gender friendly. Flow chart of electronic mode of GRM for APART is shown in **Figure 15-2**.

ADDRESSING GRIEVANCES RECEIVED THROUGH ONLINE E-SERVICE

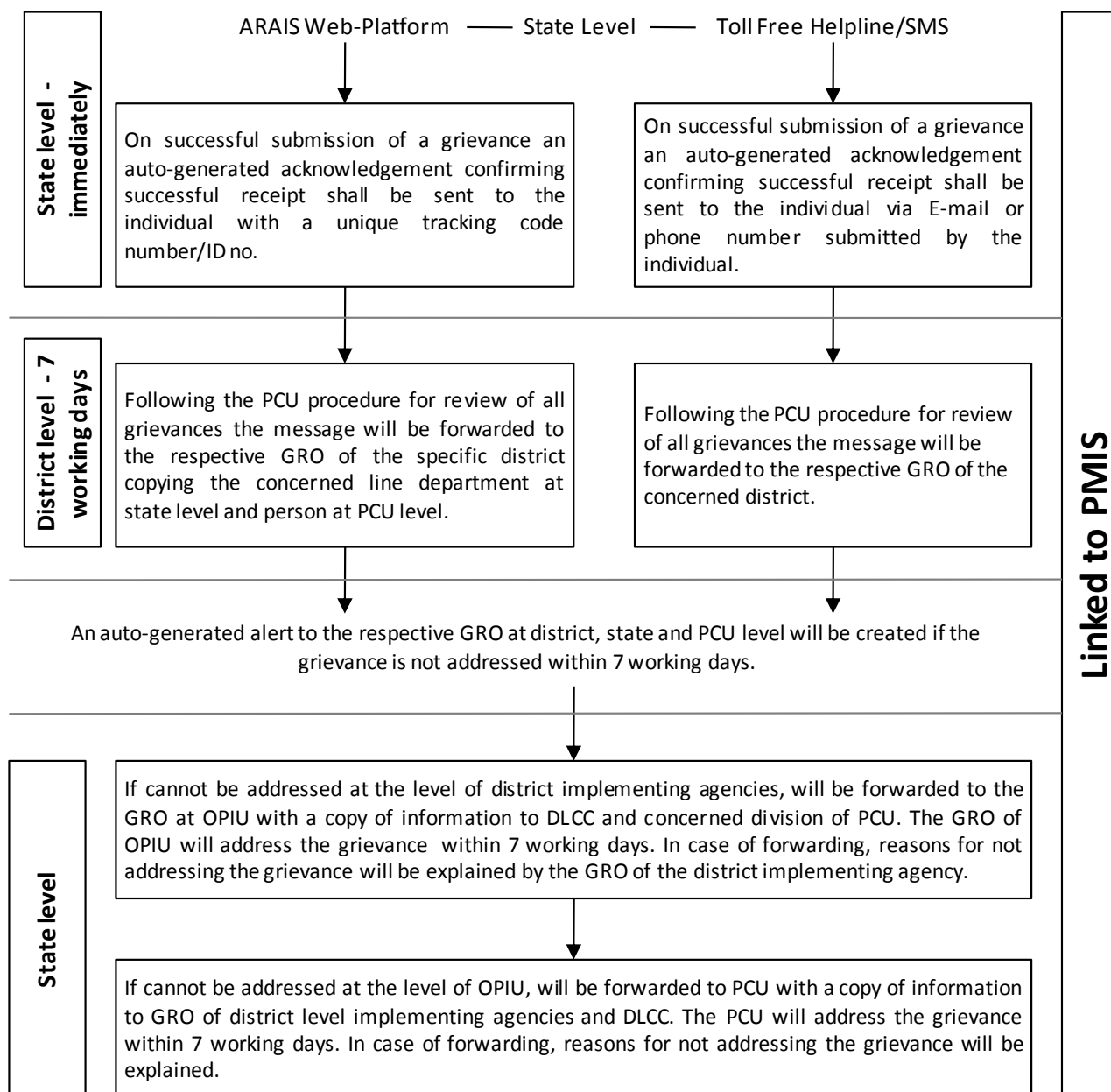


Figure 15-2: Flow diagram for electronic channel of GRM

As setting up of electronic mode of GRM shall take sometime, therefore, at the initial stage of project implementation, to address the possible grievances, there shall a system in place right from inception. The traditional method of addressing the grievances shall be retained with necessary modifications to reduce the time of redressal. In case, the grievances are submitted in paper in person or drop box or postal, **Figure 15-3:** depicts the flow diagram of GRM through manual mode.

ADDRESSING GRIEVANCES RECEIVED THROUGH MANUAL CHANNELS

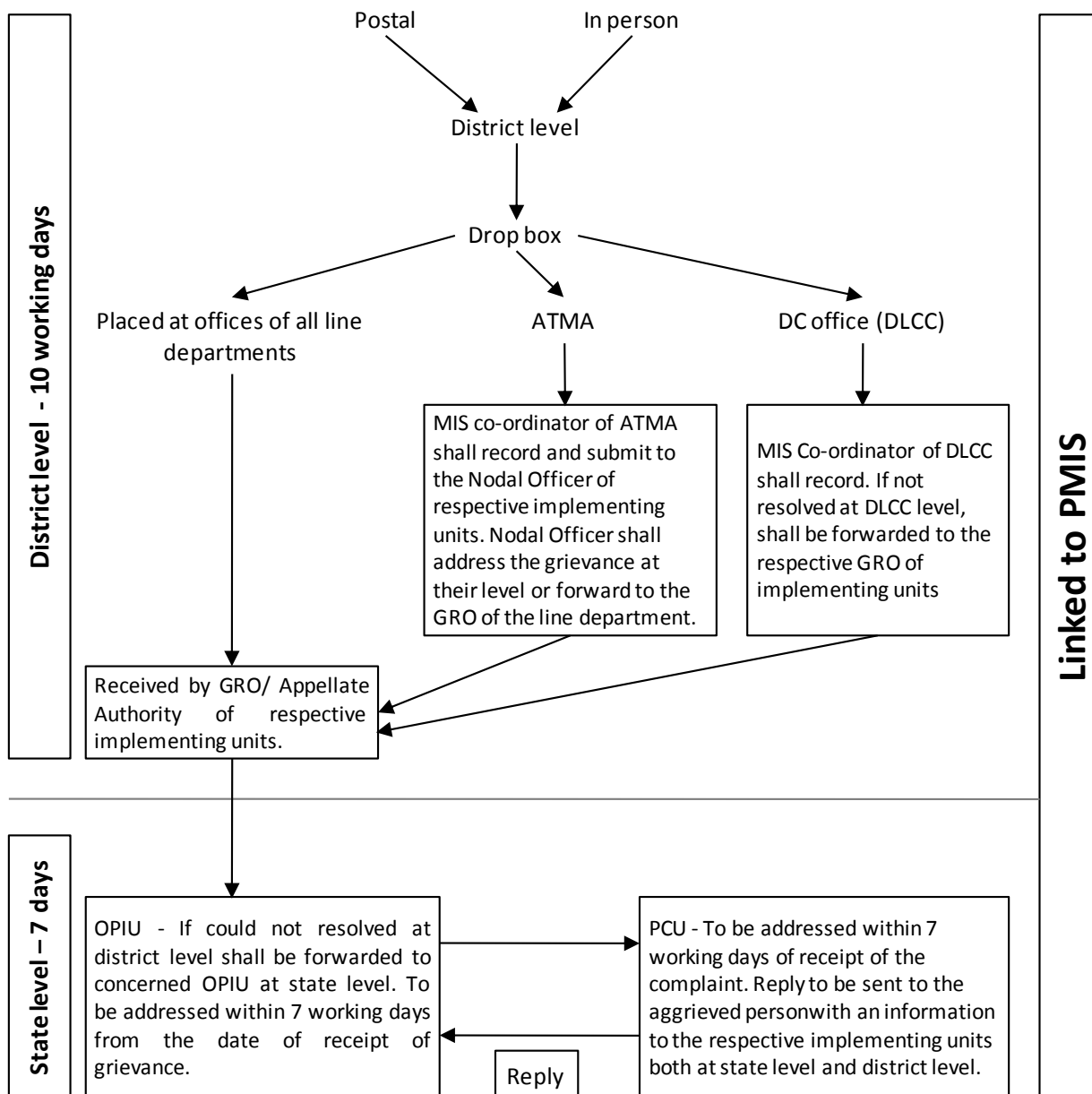


Figure 15-3: Flow diagram for manual mode of GRM

15.12 CAPACITY BUILDING PLAN

Capacity building of the farmers, entrepreneurs especially in the MSME sector and other players in the value chain, and officials of the implementing departments/agencies shall be enhanced to achieve the social development objectives under APART. A capacity building plan for the project beneficiaries have been prepared based on the PIP and presented in **Annexure 15-3**. A framework for undertaking capacity building has been prepared and presented in **Table 15-5**.

Table 15-5: Capacity Building Planning Framework

Activity	Target Group	Outcome
Orientation workshop on SMF/IPF	CPIUs/OPIUs	Better SMF implementation
Training on SMF/IPF	DLCCs/CPIUs	Better SMF implementation

Activity	Target Group	Outcome
Training on Social Audit	SAC members of local institutions	Efficient conduct of social audit
Training-cum-exposure visit on Vision Building and Group Formation	Farmers/ office bearers of FPOs/MPIs/BDCs/Cooperatives/FPCs/SHGs/Weaver Groups/ Field Level officials of line departments agencies	Availability of professional local institutions
Training on Leadership Building	Farmers/ office bearers of FPOs/MPIs/BDCs/Cooperatives/FPCs/SHGs/Weaver Groups/Rearer, Reeler and Spinner Groups/ Field Level officials of line departments & agencies	Increase in leadership quality of the value chain players
Training-cum-Exposure visit on Organizational Management	Office bearers/board members of FPOs/MPIs/BDCs/Cooperatives/ FPCs SHGs/Weaver Groups/Rearer, Reeler and Spinner Groups/ Field Level officials of line departments & agencies	Efficient and democratic management of local institutions
Training on Financial Management and Accounts & Book Keeping by Local Institutions	Office bearers of FPOs/MPIs/BDCs/ Cooperatives/FPCs/Market Committees SHGs/Weaver Groups/Rearer, Reeler and Spinner Groups	Transparent and efficient finance and office management by value chain players
Awareness campaign on Financial and Credit Literacy	Farmers/FPOs/Entrepreneurs	Better financial management Ensure access to credit
Training-cum-exposure visit on Community Based Commodity Marketing	Farmers/FPOs/Entrepreneurs/ Officials of line departments agencies/Officials of CPIUs/OPIUs/CPIUs	Increase in sell at higher price
Training on Entrepreneurship Development	Farmers/FPOs/Entrepreneurs/ SHGs/Weaver Groups/MPIs/ Field Level officials of line departments agencies	Increase in profit and efficiency of the entrepreneurs
Training/Exposure Visit on Design and Product Diversification of Handloom and Textiles	SHGs/Weaver Groups/Weaver Cooperatives/officials of OPIU (H&T)/CPIUs (H&T)	Increase in market demand
Training on Skill Up-gradation	FPOs/SHGs/Weaver Groups/Weaver Cooperatives	Increase in production
Training-cum-Exposure on GAMPs	MPIs/FPOs/SHGs/Weaver Groups/Weaver Cooperatives	Profitable marketing of the produce
Training-cum-Exposure Visit on Market Intelligence	Policy Makers, Officials of Line Departments/Agencies/ Farmers/Aggregators/New Entrepreneurs/Manufacturers/Prospective Raw material Suppliers/Whole Sale Buyers/Traders	Increase in profitable agri-business
Training on Technology up-gradation, branding & packaging, marketing and compliance of statutory requirements	Farmers/Aggregators/New Entrepreneurs/Manufacturers/Prospective Raw material Suppliers	Increase in profitable agri-business
Training of entrepreneurs mentors for establishing, developing and running new business	MPIs/FPOs/SHGs/Weaver Groups/Weaver Cooperatives	Increase in number of entrepreneurs
Exposure visit on e-auction, spot exchange, virtual market network	Functionaries/officials of Markets/Traders/CPIUs (Agri & I&C)/OPIUs (ASAMB & CI&C)	Enhance marketing knowledge
IEC campaign on Selling through Organized markets	Farmers/FPOs/Entrepreneurs/ SHGs/Weaver Groups/MPIs	Increase in sell at better price
Awareness camps on utilization of storage facilities at warehouses to avoid distress selling during harvest and to avail subsidized loan against NWRs	Farmers/FPOs	Better price of the commodities Increased investment on production
Interactive workshop to facilitate input availability	Farmers/Input Suppliers	Assured supply of quality inputs on time

Activity	Target Group	Outcome
Training on Community Procurement	Farmers/ FPOs/SHGs/Weaver Groups/Weaver Cooperatives/MPIs/DCSs/Officials of OPIUs/DLCC/CPIUs	Increase in knowledge of procedures of community procurement Ensure time procurement of inputs/materials
Training-cum-Exposure Visit on Microfinance	MPIs/FPOs/SHGs/Weaver Groups/Weaver Cooperatives	Availability of capital to small and marginal farmers and enterprises
Training on CFS, GRM, PMIS and Social Safeguards	Officials of CPIUs, OPIUs, DLCCs and CPIUs	Effective management of the systems
Awareness Campaign on CFS and GRM	Farmers/FPOs/Entrepreneurs especially on the MSME segments/Sector Management Companies/Other value chain participants/Community of Production and Enterprise Clusters	Increase in participation in CFS and GRM
Basic Training on management of MPIs/DCSs	MPI Sahayaks/DCS members	Increase in performance of MPIs
Training on AI Technique	MAITsc	Reaching out to dairy farmers Increase in AI success
Training on package of practices	Farmers/FPOs	Production increase Surplus for marketing Controlled use of fertilizers and pesticides

15.12.1 Implementation Strategy for the Capacity Building Plan

The implementation strategy for the capacity building plan shall be:

- (a) An external training agency shall be hired to undertake the training programme under the Project
- (b) An annual training plan shall be prepared at the PCU level and shall duly approved by the World Bank and shared with all the OPIUs, DLCCs and concerned line departments.
- (c) Financial and credit literacy shall also be included in the training of the value chain participants.
- (d) Legal Literacy Campaign shall also be a part of the capacity building.
- (e) Points of important consideration shall be-
 - All training should be based at the Block headquarters to ensure easy accessibility by participants and of not more than one day duration so that cases of residential training don't exist.
 - The timing and duration of the training should not interfere in the occupational routine of the target beneficiaries. e.g. training on agricultural practises shall not be planned either during sowing or harvest period as participation levels will low or negligible.
 - Inorder to ensure and increase participation by women, needs of pregnant and nursing mothers shall be taken into account and suitable facilities shall be provided for infants and their attendants accompanying the trainee mother.
 - All training materials developed should be visually appealing and easy to understand. Given the fact that many of the end-users may also be illiterate, the pictorial depiction should be sufficient to convey the intended message.
 - Impact evaluation and feedback collection shall be an important consideration for all training imparted under the project.

A list of tasks to be undertaken by the external training agency shall be as listed below:

1. Identification and preparation of training modules and its contents. Review of internationally available toolkits should be carried out keeping in mind their applicability to the Indian context. The output of this task will be a final list of toolkits to be prepared under the project.
2. Develop suitable training material on the areas finalized in serial no. 1. The training material in addition to appropriate text should be rich in graphical content, illustrations, and photographs. The content should include case studies and objective questionnaires to make the training more interactive. The drafts/scripts of the training material will be presented before the PCU for evaluating their content, adequacy, clarity, and effectiveness and shall be revised to incorporate the feedback received.
3. The training kit should include: Trainers' and participants' manual; Tools for group instruction like PowerPoint presentations, flip charts, short videos of not more than 10 minutes etc.
4. Prepare a detailed skill development program stating the training methodology and steps to conduct training. The detailed methodology should also outline the feedback mechanism like questionnaires and post training interviews to solicit input from course participants towards evaluation of the content of the training materials.
5. Prepare an Annual Plan for undertaking training that shall include training area wise frequency of training (timings)/ schedules, target groups and training centres for conducting/ providing training in the specific areas. The plan shall also include a budget estimate towards the cost of implementation.
6. Frame a monitoring and evaluation mechanism and criteria in discussion with the PCU prior to implementation of training programs which shall be a part of the training programme design to assess the quality of content of the training material and its effectiveness.
7. Identify potential candidates to be groomed as trainers to provide training. The identification of trainers can be carried out by notifying all the training agencies imparting training in similar field in the country to nominate suitable candidates. Once the selection process is complete training programs of 3-4 days duration shall be undertaken to provide training to a maximum of 20 trainers per session at an institution/location/ centre identified in consultation with the PCU. The pedagogy shall comprise: class room lectures; presentation of case studies; group discussions; and field visits. A set of pre-training assignments will be provided to the trainers in order to ensure that they understand the training material prepared for undertaking training of the staff of urban bus transport agencies.
8. Based on the monitoring and evaluation mechanism defined the Consultants shall undertake evaluation of the training programmes conducted by them for the trainers, evaluation of effectiveness of training programmes on the trainers shall be undertaken. The evaluation shall be carried out in two stages: first during and secondly after the training programmes by filling out questionnaires/ personal interview/ sample survey of trainees/ filling up of evaluation forms by participants. The report will be reviewed by the PCU.
9. Based on the findings of the evaluation of training of trainers the agency will undertake revision/ modification of the training programme and content of the training toolkits in discussion with the PCU.
10. Oversee the delivery of first round of training for each module by the trainers trained under the Project to assess the performance of the trainers based on the feedback received from the live training. Further training, if necessary, will be provided to the trainers exhibiting deficiencies in performance. This will also assist in evaluating the effectiveness of the training programme among a larger target audience.
11. Based on the feedback received from the project beneficiaries the agency shall undertake the second revision of the training programme and content of the training toolkits in discussion with the PCU.

12. The agency shall also carry out a pre- and post-training knowledge evaluation of the project beneficiaries to assess the effectiveness of the training being implemented along with filling up of feedback forms.

15.13 Strategy for Prevention of HIV/AIDS

A two pronged strategy has been suggested for the prevention of HIV/AIDS for the labourers engaged in the project activities. This includes Information, Education, Communication (IEC) and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) Strategy and Care and support strategy. Each of these strategies are described in the following sections.

15.13.1 Information Education Communication (IEC) Strategy

IEC is one of the most important strategies for the prevention of the spread of the HIV. Lack of information/misinformation is one of the chief reasons for the spread of the disease. The major targets for such information dissemination are road side communities, truck parkings, weekly markets, in brothels, etc. Additionally, awareness can be generated in schools, in exhibitions, etc so as to disseminate information in other population groups. **Table 15-6** shows the target locations and groups and the strategy for dissemination. SMU of the PCU with assistance from NGO and Assam State AIDs Control Society (ASACS) would be the key institutional players for the implementation of this strategy.

Table 15-6: Strategy for IEC

Sl. No.	Targeted Areas	I.E.C. Strategy
1	Officials of CSC/FPO/ Warehouses /Entrepreneurs/ Contractors	Display and Distribution of I.E.C. materials, Mahila sammelan, Panchayat sammelan, Street Theatre, Film show, Best Village award, wall writing,
2	Haat (weekly Market)& Goru Hat/Warehouses/marketing centers	Street theatre, songs, Display and distribution of I.E.C. materials, Wall writing, Communicating I.E.C in animal market
3	Truck Parks	I.E.C. materials, film screening, Peer group education
4	Construction Camps	I.E.C. materials, film screening, Peer group education
5	Brothel	Display and Distribution of I.E.C. materials, CSWs Sarmelan, Best pimps, Street Theatre, Film show.
6	Other hotspots	Display and Distribution of I.E.C. materials
7	Leaders Gram Sabha /CSCs/FPOs	Display and Distribution of I.E.C. materials, wall writing
8	Exhibition	Display and Distribution of I.E.C. materials,

15.13.2 Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) Strategy

While information dissemination is a must for further prevention, inducing behavior change amongst the high risk groups would also be a key strategy. **Table 15-7** details out the strategy for the same.

Table 15-7: Strategy for BCC

Sl. No	Key Issues	BCC Strategy
1	Community dialogue	Will stimulate community discussion on factors that contribute to HIV/AIDS, such as risk behaviour and the environment that creates them and demand for information and for prevention (and care and support services, wherever applicable).
2	Provision of information and education	Will provide individuals with basic facts in language and visual/media formats that are simple and easy to understand and motivate positive behaviour change
3	Promotion of services and products	Will communicate promotional information on HIV/AIDS programs and services which could include treatment, Drugs, institutional support groups including

Sl. No	Key Issues	BCC Strategy
		PLWHA (People Living With HIV/AIDS) networks and social and economic support, wherever applicable
4	Promotion of services and products	Will communicate promotional information on HIV/AIDS programs and services
5	Stigma	Will convey the issue of stigma to attempt to influence the social response in all communications as it relates to prevention. Stigma often presumes a negative behaviour on the part of those individuals stigmatizing others, and manifests itself in a range of ways, from ignoring the needs of a person or group to psychologically or physically harming the stigmatized. BCC programs that address stigma can benefit from motivated persons or groups, such as PLWHAs, CSWs and MSM, who can work effectively for change as policy advocates and serve as caregivers and peer educators.

15.13.3 Budget Estimates for HIV/AIDS Awareness Campaign

To create awareness among the road users, community and sex workers regarding HIV/ AIDS information, education and communication activities, awareness among the youths, training plan for the government officials, distribution of interceptive to the sex workers and road users been proposed under this project. The estimated budget for the proposed activity for awareness campaigns is given in **Annexure 16-1**.

15.13.4 Monitoring Indicators for Social Development Outcomes

Monitoring indicators have been developed for each sub-project component in consultation with the APART team of PCU and presented in **Table 15-8**. The indicators have been incorporated in the SMF included as Chapter 15 of this document. The core indicators include, among others, equity in participation and benefits to women, marginalised community groups and small scale players in the value chain. A baseline (pre -project status) scenario for each indicator shall be developed under the Project. These indicators shall be monitored internally as well as externally on a periodic basis and reviewed by the SMU.

Table 15-8: Monitoring Indicators on Social Development Outcomes

Project Components	Indicators
Component A: Support to Agri. Enterprise Development	
A1: Enhancing State Capacity to Attract Private Investments	
A1.1: Assam Bureau of Investment Promotion (ABIP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women entrepreneurs facilitated by ABIP Number of entrepreneurs belonging to ST/SC category facilitated by ABIP Number of entrepreneurs belonging to economically weaker sections facilitated by ABIP Number of investment policy dialogue organised by ABIP between SC/ST entrepreneurs/groups and private investors Number of investment policy dialogue organised by ABIP between economically weaker entrepreneurs/groups and private investors Number of female officials of DICC trained Number of SC/ST officials of DICC trained Number of female entrepreneurs provided exposure trips Number of ST/SC entrepreneurs provided exposure trips Trade mark obtained by female/SC/ST entrepreneurs/groups and increase in volume of business
A1.2 EDPF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of small and marginal farmers benefitted through market led production triggered by business enterprises promoted under the project Number of SC/ST, women farmers benefitted through market led production triggered by business enterprises promoted under the project Number of small and marginal farmers, ST/SC, women farmers benefitted

Project Components	Indicators
	<p>due to better marketing and pricing mechanism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of small and marginal farmers, ST/SC, women farmers benefitted due to adoption of climate resilience production system/practice • Number of small and marginal farmers, ST/SC, women farmers benefitted due to better marketing and pricing mechanism and/or adoption of climate resilience production system/practice
Component B: Farm-Market Infrastructure Development	
B1: Establishment of Industrial Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of entrepreneurs belonging to ST/SC community and women groups benefitted in the clusters • New technologies adopted by number of entrepreneurs belonging to ST/SC community and women groups • ST/SC and women entrepreneurs benefitted due to establishment of CFCs/infrastructure facilities in the clusters • No. of training organized on skill up-gradation (use of new technology) of the labour forces in the clusters • No. of ST/SC, women labourers participated in the training
B2: Supply Chain infrastructure (Markets, warehouses)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement of women labourers in construction works • Impact on price of the commodities due to storage facility • Increase in flow of agricultural commodities of the ST/SC, women farmers to markets • Number of small and marginal farmers, ST/SC and women farmers using warehouses • Number of negotiable warehouse receipts issued to small and marginal farmers, ST/SC and women farmers
B 3: Market Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of small and marginal farmers in the market management/decision making bodies • Involvement of women in the market management/decision making bodies • Involvement of ST/SC in the market management/decision making bodies • Local wages/man days generated in the markets for loading and unloading of commodities • Percentage of increase in profit margin of the farmers due to new price discovery system • Increase in volume of business due to modernisation and up-gradation of markets • Price realized by farmers for the relevant commodity
Component C: Market Led Production and Resilience Enhancement	
C1:Developing climate resilient production clusters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of small and marginal, ST/SC farmers using climate resilient Package of Practices. • Number of small and marginal, ST/SC farmers benefitted due to increase in value of the farm produces • Number of small and marginal farmers, ST/SC included in the identified production clusters, FPOs/FPCs • No. of women farmers included in clusters, FPOs/FPCs • Involvement of small, marginal, ST/SC and women farmers in the management of FPOs
Piggery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of small and marginal farmers included in clusters, SHGs, CIGs and FPOs/FPCs • No. of women farmers included in clusters, SHGs, CIGs and FPOs/FPCs • Involvement of small, marginal and women farmers in utilising the services of CSCs. • Number of small and marginal farmers trained on climate resilient housing technology/feeding practice/marketing/financial literacy • Number of women farmers trained on climate resilient housing technology/feeding practice/marketing/financial literacy

Project Components	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of small and marginal farmers/ women farmers adopting demonstrated technologies • Number of pig bondhu selected from ST/SC community • Number of female pig bondhus • Credit profile of farmer members – proportion of members with formal sources of credit vis-à-vis informal sources • Decline in death of pigs due to adoption of scientific methods of rearing • Small and marginal/ women farmers benefitted due to project interventions leading to increased productivity • Small and marginal/ women farmers benefitted due to increase in value of the marketed products • Small traders benefitted due to increased productivity and quality production
Fishery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of small and marginal, ST/SC farmers included in FPOs • Number of women farmers included in FPOs • Involvement of small, marginal, ST/SC and women farmers as members of FPOs • Number of small and marginal/women, ST/SC farmers benefitted due to better marketing facilities through CSC • Number of small and marginal farmers/women, ST/SC farmers benefitted due to project interventions leading to increased productivity • Number of small and marginal farmers/women, ST/SC farmers participated in capacity building programs • Number of small and marginal/women, ST/SC farmers benefitted due to improvement in quality of fishes produced • Number of small, women and ST/SC traders benefitted due to increased productivity and availability of quality fishes
WAMUL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of small and marginal, ST/SC and women farmers benefitted due to increased productivity • Number of DCS/MPIs formed • Number of small and marginal, ST/SC farmers/women included in the DCS/MPIs • Number of office bearers of DCS/MPIs who are small and marginal farmers • Number of women office bearers in the DCS and MPIs • Number of small and marginal, ST/SC and women farmers benefitted with better prices for milk due to improvement in quality
Informal Dairy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of small and marginal, St/SC farmers adopting improved practices for dairy farming • Number of women farmers adopting improved practices for dairy farming • Number of small and marginal, ST/SC and women farmers benefitted due to increased productivity and improved quality of products • Number of small traders/entrepreneurs benefitted due to increased productivity and improved quality of raw materials/products • Number of small and marginal farmers/women/small traders trained • Increase in income after inclusion in formal sector
Sericulture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of small and marginal, ST/SC farmers included in the production clusters • Number of women farmers included in the production clusters • Number of small and marginal/ women, ST/SC farmers benefitted due to improved quality of seeds • Number of small and marginal/ women, ST/SC farmers benefitted due to better market facilities/channels • Involvement of small and marginal/women, ST/SC farmers in the management of FPOs • Participation of small and marginal/women, ST/SC farmers in the capacity

Project Components	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> building programs Increase in income of the farmers/rearers due to project intervention
Handloom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of latest technology by small and marginal, ST/SC weavers Adoption of latest technology by women weavers Participation of small and marginal/women, ST/SC weavers in skill up-gradation programs Increase in income due to improved quality of products Increase in sale of products due to access to better marketing channels Reduction of health hazard due to use of improved technology for reeling and spinning Increase in income of the weavers due to project intervention
C2: Setting up Farmer Common Service Centres and Market Intelligence Cell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of small and marginal/women, ST/SC farmers using the facilities of CSCs Number of small and marginal/women, ST/SC farmers using the new post-harvest management technologies Increase in marketable surplus and hence increase in income Small and marginal, ST/SC farmers benefitted due to reduction in input costs Reduction in wastage of products of small and marginal, ST/SC farmers due to better storage facilities Generation of new employment opportunities in CSCs for agri. labourers Local wages/man days generated for loading and unloading of commodities and primary processing in CSCs
C 3: Facilitating Access and Responsible Use of Financial Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in number of bank account holders among small and marginal/women and ST/SC farmers Credit profile of farmer members (small and marginal, women, ST/SC) – proportion of members with formal sources of credit vis-à-vis informal sources Credit flow to the small/ women, ST/SC entrepreneurs Increase in investments in activities of ST/SC, small, women entrepreneurs Increase in volume of business due to increased investments in the concerned value chain activities.

Note: The indicators are subject to revision as the list is currently under review by ARIAS

The learnings from the M & E of indicators should be built into project implementation processes for improving project performance. A participatory monitoring system should be developed for the project, and this should be facilitated by the SMU of the PCU in collaboration with the community.

15.14 Formats for Quarterly Progress Reports

The reporting of quarterly progress relating to social development aspects by various levels shall be done in prescribed formats developed for tracking grievances, implementation of GRC, GAP, CFS, IPF, Health and Safety, and tracking the monitoring indicators. The suggestive quarterly reporting formats have been presented in **Tables 15-9 to 15-14**.

Table 15-9: Format for Quarterly Report on Tracking of Grievances Redressal

Cumulative Number of grievance received till date	Number of grievances received during the quarter	Nature of grievances	Status of action taken	No. of grievances resolved during the quarter	No. of grievances resolved till date	Cumulative progress

Table 15-10: Format for Quarterly Progress Report on GAP Implementation

Stages	Procedure	Activities	Indicators	Progress during the quarter	Cumulative Progress
Planning	Identify gender concerns/issues in relation to the project activities through participatory tools (PRA, FGDs etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List issues and prioritize Special attention should be made to identify infrastructure needs and facilities for women members at the market, warehouse, CSCs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify issues that could be addressed under the project 		
	Disseminate information about the project activities and benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize women stakeholders meeting Prepare and distribute IEC materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of consultations organised Minutes of the meetings signed by participants. Feedback from these consultations 		
	Sensitize other stakeholders on gender concerns/issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize workshops on gender sensitization Organise road show, street play 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of meetings held Number of participants Feedback from these workshops 		
	Identify key areas of constraints that impact women's involvement in the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize workshops/ meetings with women of the sub-project area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List concerns and constraints identified 		
Implementation	Ensure women participation in project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help women to actively participate in the project activities Ensure adequate representation of women in the institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor women representation in FPOs/Market Committees/CSCs Record no. of women office bearers in FPOs/ Market Committees/CSCs Record no. of women participated in the training and capacity building programs Record no. of women involved in construction activities 		

Stages	Procedure	Activities	Indicators	Progress during the quarter	Cumulative Progress
	Ensure equal wages for equal work in all construction related works under the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a wage register at the site and ensure it is filled on a daily basis. Monitor wage payment Try to involve local SHGs in the construction activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actual wages paid to women No. of complaints on wage payment 		
Operation	Ensure women participation in the working of the market/FPOs/CSCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize training for active participation of women members in the committee Ensure that women members attend all meetings of the FPO or Producer Company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse the prices realized by the women producers for their products Record no. of female participants in the meetings of market committee/FPO 		
	Support to Agri Enterprise Development - Capacity building and outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training calendar to be prepared and accordingly training to be organized Ensure participation of women entrepreneurs in investment summits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of trainings undertaken Number of women members trained Record no. of women participated in the training and capacity building programs Record change in the credit profile of the women entrepreneurs due to project interventions Record no. of enterprises owned by women facilitated through ABIP Record no. of women adopting new technology for farming/production 		
	Employment generation for women in sub project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve SHGs Source out some of the activities to women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women members employed Number of activities undertaken by SHGs 		

Table 15-11: Reporting format for CFS:

Number of feedback received during the quarter	Cumulative as on.....	Nature of feedback	Feedback received from ST community during the quarter	Cumulative as on.....	Feedback received from SC community during the quarter	Cumulative as on.....	Feedback received from Women during the quarter	Cumulative as on.....	Action taken on the feedback

Table 15-12: Reporting format for Health and Safety Plan:

Sector	Number of awareness programme organised during the quarter	Cumulative as on.....	Number of participants in awareness programme	Number of participants (small and marginal farmers)	Number of participants (ST farmers)	Number of participants (SC farmers)	Number of participants (women farmers)	Feedback of the participants

Table 15-13: Reporting format for Indigenous People Development Framework (IPF)

Number of awareness programme organised among ST communities during the quarter	Cumulative as on.....	Total no. of participants	Number of consultations organized among the ST communities during the quarter	Cumulative as on.....	Total no. of participants	Number of ST people using CFS during the quarter	Cumulative as on.....	Action taken on feedback	Number of ST people using GRM during the quarter	Cumulative as on.....	No. of grievances resolved	% of representation of ST farmers in Social Audit Committee/ market committee/ FPO in areas other than sixth scheduled areas

Table 15-14: Format for Quarterly Progress Report for Tracking of Monitoring Indicators

Indicator	Number of Total entrepreneurs facilitated by ABIP during the quarter	Cumulative	Number of women entrepreneurs facilitated by ABIP during the quarter	Cumulative	Percentage during the quarter	Overall percentage
Number of women entrepreneurs facilitated by ABIP						
Indicator	Number of Total entrepreneurs facilitated by ABIP during the quarter	Cumulative	Number of ST/SC entrepreneurs facilitated by ABIP during the quarter	Cumulative	Percentage during the quarter	Overall percentage
Number of entrepreneurs belonging to ST/SC category facilitated by ABIP						
Indicator	Number of Total entrepreneurs facilitated by ABIP during the quarter	Cumulative	Number of economically weaker entrepreneurs facilitated by ABIP during the quarter	Cumulative	Percentage during the quarter	Overall percentage
Number of entrepreneurs belonging to economically weaker sections facilitated by ABIP						
Number of investment policy dialogue organised by ABIP between SC/ST entrepreneurs/groups and private investors						

16. BUDGET FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF SMF

A budget estimate has been prepared for the implementation of SMF including Indigenous People Development Framework (IPF), Health & Safety Plan, HIV/AIDS Prevention Plan, M & E and Training and Capacity Building. The total estimated budget for the implementation of SMF is **Rs. 2,321.82 Lakh**. The break-up of the estimated budget is presented at **Table 16-1**. The detail budget for each of the components is provided in **Annexure 16-1**.

Table 16-1: Summary of Estimated Budget for the implement of the SMF

	Unit Cost (Local Lakh)	Base Cost (Local Lakh)		Remarks
			Total	
I. Investment Costs				
A. COST OF CONSULTANCY SERVICES				
1. For designing and implementation of IEC				Theme - Health and Safety, labour issues, inclusion, GRM, Citizen Engagement
Manpower costing	0.3		8.1	
Communication need assessment	10		10	
Pre testing of IEC material	2		2	
Development of IEC material	5		5	Printing costs
Implementation of IEC plan	10		30	Buying of the space in Mass media, mid media, etc.
Organise road show and street play	0.25		12	
Awareness on HIV/AIDS in construction site	0.03		5.76	In construction site of markets, roads, warehouses.
Subtotal			72.86	
2. Study on labour issues to prepare action plan.				
Manpower costing			18	
Field survey			7	
Preparation of report and framework for safety of labour			5	
Subtotal			30	
Subtotal			102.86	
B. HUMAN RESOURCE COST				
1. Hiring of manpower				
Communication Expert	0.5		42.00	At SMU
MIS Co-ordinator	0.5		42.00	At SMU
Social Expert at PWD	0.3		25.20	PWD, AHVD, Sericulture Handloom & Textiles, Agriculture, Fishery
Social expert at DLCC	0.3		403.20	At DLCC
Subtotal			512.40	
Admin expenses	2.00		14.00	
Subtotal			526.40	
C. CAPACITY BUILDING				
1. Training				
a. Printing of Community Operation Manuals	0.005		3.00	
b. Training of SMU staff	No. of persons	0.3	0.60	3 days training at ARIAS Society on PIP, SMF & COM.
c. Legal Literacy training	Per district	0.5	16.00	Rs. 50,000 per district to train key officials of line departments,

		Unit Cost (Local Lakh)	Base Cost (Local Lakh)		Remarks
			Total		
					ATMAs, CIGs, IAs and FPOs
Subtotal				19.60	
2. Implementation of SMF and IPF					
a. Printing of SMF and IPF				1	
b. Orientation of PIUs on SMF & IPF		No. of batches	0.30	15.30	1 state level and 16 district level
c. Awareness on SMF and IPF		No. of camps	0.03	3.36	1 camp per district after selection of the beneficiaries, 2nd, 3rd & 4th yr 2 camps per district in project area.
Subtotal				19.66	
3. Social Audit					
a. Printing of Social Audit Manual		per module	0.002	1.00	
b. Training of SAC members on Social Audit			0.5	59.50	Included only FPO under Agriculture, Piggery, Fishery and Handloom & Textiles. Dairy not included.
Subtotal				60.50	
4. Implementation of Gender Development Plan					
a. Workshops on gender sensitization			0.5	6.00	PIU wise including district level staff
b. Training of FPOs on gender sensitization			0.4	12.80	Per district 2 batches. To be done either by Service Providers or by the training agency.
Subtotal				18.80	
Subtotal				118.56	
D. R&R entitlement					
a. Shifting expenses in construction of markets				419.00	2% of the total budget for construction of markets.
b. Assistance for squatters				1000.00	2% of the 5 L beneficiaries (10000) X Rs. 10000
Subtotal					
E. Grievance Redressal Mechanism				115.00	Toll free helpline no. Setting up of helpline in Y1 and from Y2 onwards
F. Development of mobile app for geo tagging				40.00	
				2,321.82	

ANNEXURES

Annexure 1-1: Project Components and Activities

Component details	Component objective	Sub component objectives and activities
Component A: Enabling Agri Enterprise Development	To enable the establishment, operations and growth of agri enterprises by creating a congenial investment climate and linking them with the much needed access to finance and technology.	<p>A.1. Enhancing state capacity to attract private investments: Assam Bureau of Investment Promotion (ABIP)</p> <p>Objective: To strengthen the newly established Assam Bureau of Investment Promotion to anchor the private sector investment promotion and facilitation.</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up and operationalizing ABIP to play a proactive role in promoting select priority sectors (including agribusiness) where the state has competitive advantages. • Strengthening of DICCs in project districts by upgrading the physical infrastructure and also building the capacities of staff through trainings, exposure to best practices, etc. • Sector scan for prioritization of competitive sectors, • Developing and communicating the investment opportunities in the state of Assam, • Conducting market outreach through road shows, investor summits, etc. • Developing a platform to provide investor aftercare services to the firms which are operational and/or in expansion/ diversification stage.
		<p>A.2. Setting up of Agribusiness SME Fund</p> <p>Objective: To support the establishment and management of an Investment Fund that would provide risk capital (equity/quasi-equity financing) and technical assistance to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the agribusiness sector.</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up of Agribusiness incubator. • Developing a robust mentoring program. • Evaluating the business plans of FPOs and incubates. • Providing Agribusiness incubation services to the needy startups. • Outreach programs like Seminars, Technology Awareness and Sensitization programs, Agribusiness investors meet, Agribusiness incubation conference, etc. • Training and capacity building – Entrepreneurship Development Programs (EDPs), Agri Business Incubator (AAI) staff training and exposure visits. • Engaging with funders. • Formation of policy dialogue group – a think tank to track relevant regulatory measures in agri-entrepreneurship sector.
		<p>A.3. Establishing stewardship councils</p> <p>Objective: To support the setting up, and establishment of stewardship councils in select value chains. The stewardship council will act as the platform for engaging industry leaders and stakeholders of the given value chain to act in concert to develop and implement sustainable strategies for their value chain.</p>

Component details	Component objective	Sub component objectives and activities
		<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of policy and regulatory level constraints in the sector. • Preparation of Detailed Action Plans and Feasibility Studies. • Technical assistance to undertake long term planning of these groups. <p>A.4. Setting up of an Enterprise Fund (EF)</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing risk capital (equity/quasi-equity) for high growth Agribusiness SMEs in Assam • Unlock the agricultural potential of Assam to focus on risk capital to agribusiness SMEs. <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up of a seed capital fund. • Setting up of an Impact investment Fund • Engaging fund management agency.
<p>Component B: Facilitate Agro Cluster Development</p>	<p>To establish a modern supply chain from farm to market that will enable farmers and other value chain participants to access new markets.</p>	<p>B.1 Support establishment of Cluster Level Industry Associations (IAs)</p> <p>Objectives: To enhance competitiveness of agri-enterprises in specific geographic locations.</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilizing existing enterprises into Industries Associations (IA) at the cluster level. • Strengthening the capacity of such IAs to develop an Agro Industrial Development Plans (AIDP) laying out an action plan for addressing cluster-level obstacles to enterprise growth over the project period. • Enhancing access of agri-enterprises to needed technical and Business Development Services. • Provide partial financing for AIDPs, with partial financing coming in the form of user fees and contributions made by agri-enterprises. • Enhancing availability of a skilled labor pool through skills training initiatives. • Increasing efficiencies and reducing business costs through developing and sharing of business functions such as research and development, information networks, common infrastructure, and joint marketing and branding efforts. • Increasing efficiencies through linkages to specialized technical and BDS services such as assistance with developing business plans, introduction of improved technologies, fostering linkages to input suppliers and linkages to debt and investment financing. <p>B.2 Supply chain support</p> <p>Objective: To establish a modern supply chain, which prevents wastage and value erosion and allows farmers and agro-entrepreneurs to access to more distant markets.</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving rural access roads that are connected to the clusters. • Modernizing and upgrading the warehouses, including issuing of

Component details	Component objective	Sub component objectives and activities
		warehouse receipts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading and modernizing of regulated wholesale markets. • Introduction of e-marketing platforms.
Component C: Fostering Market-led Production and Resilience Enhancement	To enable farmers in the targeted districts to take advantage of the rapidly changing consumer demand and enhance resilience of agricultural production systems for increasing production and managing risks associated with climate change.	<p>C.1 Promoting climate resilient technologies and their adoption</p> <p>Objectives: To enable farmers in the targeted districts to take advantage of the rapidly changing consumer demand and ensuring resilience of agriculture production systems in order to better manage increasing production and risks associated with climate change.</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of climate resilient production clusters of the selected commodities in the project districts. • Increasing productivity of the commodity in the identified blocks by technological inputs. • Improved post-harvest management, value addition and marketing of produce by setting up farmer common service centers (CSCs). • Hiring of Service providers for mobilizing village level farmer commodity groups and federating them into larger farmer producer organizations (FPOs). • Farmer producer organizations will be the focal points for dissemination of improved technologies. <hr/> <p>C.1.A: Crop and horticulture value chains</p> <p>Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increasing productivity of field and horticultural crops, • promoting diversification to pulses, oilseeds, maize, banana and vegetables, • Improving quality of produce. <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote climate-resilient and sustainable crop-horticulture production systems. • pilot remote sensing – GIS tools and agro-meteorology - to improve climate resilience. • Crop diversification • promotion of high yielding varieties/hybrids seeds, production of disease-free seedlings and improved agronomic practices. • Integrated crop management (ICM) demonstrations and farmer trainings VCAPs. • Post-harvest management demonstrations to promote farm level drying, cleaning, grading, packing and value addition. • promotion of improved farm implements like seed-cum-fertilizer drills, zero tillage seed drills, tillers, sprayers and machinery for cleaning and processing of agricultural produce. • exposure visits, trainings and capacity building activities covering various aspects of production, post-harvest management and marketing crops for farmers by AAU and KVKs. • Strengthening of Agricultural Technology Management Agencies (ATMAs) to deliver market driven and climate resilient agricultural

Component details	Component objective	Sub component objectives and activities
		<p>support services to the farming communities, covering production, post-harvest management and marketing of the identified commodities.</p> <p>C.1.B: Silk value chain</p> <p><u>Seed to raw silk:</u></p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to increase production of raw silk • to increase area under plantation • to increase cocoon yield and reeling efficiency, and quality of silk • create employment opportunities across the value chain. <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organizing producer-entrepreneurs into Producer Groups and Producer Companies • establish community-run Common Services Center (CSCs) to facilitate collective actions and provide extension services and handholding support • create cluster level infrastructure such as community jali houses, nurseries, cocoon houses, eri rearing houses, cocoon drying chambers, grainage houses. • develop key partnerships with research and technical institutions for disease management of silk worms and plants, climate resilient plantation technologies, vegetative propagation, tissue culture protocols, seed certification mechanisms (esp. for commercialization), spinning, reeling and weaving technologies. <p><u>Raw silk to fabric:</u></p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to increase production of hand-woven silk • to increase visibility of Assam's silk brands and expand presence in national and overseas markets. <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organizing weaver-entrepreneurs into Producer Groups (PGs) and Producer Companies (PCs), and providing them skill and design development support • developing demonstration units for propagating new technologies at the field level, • provide investment packages that help communities acquire upgraded looms and accessories, and facilitate the creation of community weaver workspaces • establishing centralized handloom marketing complex at Guwahati • developing market channels and launching branding campaigns. <p>C.1.C: Fisheries value chain</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving the quality of the inputs such as fish seed and feed for aquaculture. • increasing the fish productivity and production from the pond/tank aquaculture systems, through culture-cum-capture fisheries activities in the beels.

Component details	Component objective	Sub component objectives and activities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting diversification of fish species – particularly genetically improved strains - in combination with Indian major carps in the culture systems. • improved post-harvest management, value addition and marketing of produce by setting up fish farmer common service centres (CSCs). <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote development of climate resilient fish production clusters in the project districts. • establishment of seed multiplication centres, new hatcheries , etc. • novel polyculture technology demonstration in pond fisheries for market demand based fish species • technology demonstration in beel fisheries by combining indigenous small fishes (e.g. mola) with Indian carps supported with stock enhancement, stock improvement, habitat management/improvement • pen culture on pilot basis in one beel fisheries as practiced elsewhere to demonstrate community involvement in productivity enhancement, • integrated farming of fish with piggery and climate resilient paddy-cum-fish integration • creating adequate post-harvest and market infrastructure facilities, • capacity building, training, extension and exposure visits of farmers, awareness programmes, on climate resilient aquaculture and fisheries and developing and implementing supporting policies and programmes. <p>C.1.D: Milk and pork value chains</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • production - organizing small scattered farmers into producer groups and increasing productivity. • market access – through enterprise development and addressing aggregation and processing, with a particular focus on food safety and human health risks, and increasing consumer awareness • capacity building – farmer training, building AHVD and Dairy Department capacity, developing & equipping a service delivery network; building state capacity to implement the Food Safety Standard Act for Indian(FSSAI); and training and certification of small scale market actors (like milk traders and sweet makers). <p>Milk Value Chain</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organize farmers into DCS. • upgrading low producing non-descript cows using AI. • Demonstration of Fodder. • vaccination campaigns • installation of BMC to improve market access and enhance quality. • Installation of Solar powered automated milk collection units at each DCS to enable transparent milk payment. • Provision of hygienic basic milking equipment (cans, pails). • Training of Traders and informal market actors like cottage processors, sweet makers, etc. in clean milk practices, monitored and certified,

Component details	Component objective	Sub component objectives and activities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of WAMULs capacity and product line to include value added products like curd, paneer and UHT. • market assessment including of health risks and consumer awareness campaign focussing on food safety and human health risks. • utilizing WAMUL micro-training centers on farm to build skills of farmers; <p>Pig Value Chain</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of FIGs and then further form FPO. • Productivity enhancement through vaccination, cross-bred • Hiring of local resource people/lead farmers as 'pig bandhus' to support services delivery on fee for service. • Housing demos would improve productivity, hygiene, and reduce human health risk • Upgradation of existing market areas to facilitate aggregation for large volume traders, • construction of small -scale slaughter facilities in each cluster and training of butchers and local vendors by NRC in humane, hygienic, slaughtering methods. • Monitoring and certification of vendors and butchers under the FSSAI. • market assessment including of health risks and consumer awareness campaign developed focused on food safety and human health risks also from zoonotic diseases. • Demos of hygienic vendor booths would also be carried out in prominent local markets • training and extension – targeting farmers and developing service network. <p>C.2 Facilitating market linkages through market intelligence and product aggregation</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To organize the producers into FPOs, develop their capacity and skills for marketing, for accessing wider markets, & investment support to these FPOs for establishing CSCs, as small scale aggregation places owned, managed & operated by FPOs. • Setting up of a Market Intelligence Unit to increase information transparency, productivity, profitability and market access to the forming community. <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of Service Providers. • Formation of FPOs. • Establishment of CSC • Preparation of b-plan and market linkage. <p>C.3 Facilitating access and responsible use of financial services</p> <p>Objectives: To facilitate access to broad set of financial services, and their responsible use by farmers and their organizations supported by the project.</p>

Component details	Component objective	Sub component objectives and activities
		<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection and diagnostics work including a demand-side survey that will aim to estimate the level of access, use and quality of financial services received by the target clients as also their financial capability, and a supply-side assessment to assess the constraints to delivery of high-quality financial services to these clients. • Based on the findings of the data and diagnostics activity, sub-projects will be developed and implemented, that help test innovations and scale-up tested innovations in collaboration with financial service providers. • Provide financial education and counselling based on the findings of the survey. • All of these activities will be implemented with a focus on the project's target value chains and target districts.
<p>Component D: Project Management, Monitoring and Learning</p>	<p>To ensure effective implementation of the project activities, and monitor and evaluate project implementation progress, outputs and outcomes.</p>	<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment and operations of PCU to oversee & co-ordinate activities of the implementing agencies of the project. • Establishment and operations of PIUs in the respective implementing agencies. • Setting up a M&E system including PMIS.

5. Family Type		<i>Codes for family type:</i> 1 Joint 2 Nuclear											
6. Religion		<i>Codes for religion:</i> 1 Hindu 2 Muslim 3 Sikh 4 Christian 5 Others (.....)											
7. Are you a BPL card holder?		<i>Codes for BPL card holder:</i> 1 Yes 2 No											
8. What is the primary source of livelihood?		<i>Codes for primary source of livelihood:</i> 1 Agriculture 2 Fishery 3 Dairy 4 Piggery 5 Sericulture 6 Others (.....)											
9. Secondary source of livelihood		<i>Codes for secondary source of livelihood:</i> 1 Agriculture 2 Fishery 3 Dairy 4 Piggery 5 Sericulture 6 Others (.....)											
10. Annual Income from all the sources		<i>Codes for annual income from all the sources:</i> 1 Less than Rs. 1,20,000.00 2 Between Rs. 1,20,000.00 and Rs. 2,40,000.00 3 More than Rs. 2,40,000.00											
11. Land holding size	Bigha	Kaha	Lessa										
12. Land used for vegetable cultivation	Bigha	Kaha	Lessa										
13. What is the type of your land?		<i>Codes for type of land:</i> 1 Irrigated 2 Un-irrigated											
14. Do you have any or all of the following		<i>Codes :</i> 1 STW 2 Tractor 3 Power Tiller 4 All											
15. Type of vegetables cultivated		<i>Codes for type of vegetables:</i> 1 Ginger 2 Potato 3 Pea 4 Brinjal 5 Cabbage 6 Cauliflower 7 Onion 8 Pumpkin 9 Tomato											
16. What is your cropping pattern?		<i>Codes :</i> 1 Mono cropping 2 Multiple cropping 3 Inter-crop											
17. Where do you procure seeds from?		<i>Codes :</i> 1 Department of Agriculture 2 Private seed suppliers 3 Previous Crop											
18. What type of seeds do you use?		<i>Codes for type of seeds:</i> 1 Hybrid 2 Local											
19. How much money do you spend on procurement of seeds?		<i>Codes :</i> 1 Less than Rs. 5,000.00 2 Between Rs. 5,000.00 and Rs. 10,000.00 3 More than Rs. 10,000.00											
20. Farming		<i>Codes :</i> 1 Organic 2 Inorganic 3 Integrated											
21. Inputs procured for vegetable cultivation:													
Vegetables	Fertiliser	Quantity (in KG)	Amount (in Rs.)	Source	Pesticide	Quantity (in KG)	Amount (in Rs.)	Source	Organic Manure	Quantity (in KG)	Amount (in Rs.)	Source	
Ginger													
Potato													
Brinjal													
Pea													
Cabbage													
Cauliflower													
Onion													
Pumpkin													
Tomato													

22. Who guides you to use fertilizers and pesticides in proper proportions?		Codes : 1 Department of Agriculture 2 Trained Farmer 3 Suppliers 4 Self		
23. Are you aware of the consequence of excess use of chemicals?		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No		
24. Traditional methods of pest/disease control?		Codes : 1 Cow dung and urine based 2 Ashes 3 Others		
25. What measures do you take to protect yourself from the effects of chemical??				
26. Do you face any water scarcity?		Codes : 1 Yes 2 No		
27. How much money do you spend on electricity for using STW?		Codes : 1 Less than Rs. 5,000.00 2 Between Rs. 5,000.00 and Rs. 10,000.00 3 More than Rs. 10,000.00		
28. How much money do you spend on fuels for using tractor and power tiller?		Codes : 1 Less than Rs. 5,000.00 2 Between Rs. 5,000.00 and Rs. 10,000.00 3 More than Rs. 10,000.00		
29. How much money do you spend on labour?		Codes : 1 Less than Rs. 5,000.00 2 Between Rs. 5,000.00 and Rs. 10,000.00 3 More than Rs. 10,000.00		
30. Have you taken any loan from any financial institution?		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No		
31. What is the loan amount?		Codes: 1 Less than Rs. 50,000.00 2 Between Rs. 50,000.00 and Rs. 1,00,000.00 3 More than Rs. 1,00,000.00		
32. What is the rate of interest?		Codes for rate of interest: 1 Less than 8% 2 Between 8% and 12% 3 More than 12%		
33. What is the payback period?		Codes: 1 Less than 3 years 2 Between 3 and 5 years 3 More than 5 years		
34. What is the purpose of loan?		Codes: 1 Purchase of equipments 2 Crop Loan 3 Jeweler Loan 4 Non-agri purpose		
35. Are you a beneficiary of any Govt. scheme?		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No		
36. Have you availed the benefit of KCC?		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No		
37. Did you undergo any training?		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No		
38. On what aspect you underwent training?		Codes : 1 Use of inputs 2 Use of machineries 3 Others		
39. Do you need further training?		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No		
40. Types of vegetables grown and details of annual production:				
Sl. No.	Type of vegetable	Area (in bigha/katha/lessa)	Production (in Quintal)	
			Domestic consumption	Marketable surplus
1	Ginger			
2	Potato			
3	Brinjal			
4	Pea			
5	Cabbage			
6	Cauliflower			
7	Onion			
8	Pumpkin			
9	Tomato			
41. What is the distance of the market from your place?		Codes for distance of the market from your place: 1 Less than 2 km 2 Between 2 km and 5 km 3 Bargaining		
42. Pricing Mechanism		Codes: 1 Fixed by traders 2 Auction 3 More than 5 km		

43. Do you make value added products out of the vegetables?		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No
44. What type of products you make?		Codes for what type of products you make: 1 Chips 2 Sauce 3 Pickles 4 Sweets 5 Others
45. How do you carry your products to the market?		Codes: 1 By bicycle 2 Bullock cart 3 Tractor 4 Pick up van 5 Others (.....)
46. What is the cost of transportation of products to the market?		Codes for cost of transportation of products to the market: 1 Less than Rs. 2,000.00 per ton 2 Between Rs. 2,000.00 and Rs. 5,000.00 per ton 3 More than Rs. 5,000.00 per ton
47. Charges for loading/unloading/hiring of vehicles		Loading Unloading Vehicle Hiring
48. Is there any storage facility in the markets?		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No
49. Do you use the nearby warehouse for storing your products?		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No
50. How much do you spend on usage of storage facility/warehouse?		Codes: 1 Less than Rs. 500.00 per day 2 Between Rs. 500.00 and Rs. 1000.00 3 More than Rs. 1000.00
51. Has the storage facility any impact on prices?		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No
52. Are you satisfied with the existing market infrastructure?		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No
53. How do you sell your products?		Codes: 1 Directly 2 Through Agents
54. What is your annual income from vegetables?		Codes for annual income from rice: 1 Less than Rs. 1,20,000.00 2 Between Rs. 1,20,000.00 and Rs. 2,40,000.00 3 More than Rs. 2,40,000.00
55. Do you have crop insurance?		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No
56. What is the total sum assured?		Codes: 1 Less than 50,000.00 2 Between 50,000.00 and 1,00,000.00 3 More than 1,00,000.00
57. Have you ever claimed any insurance?		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No
58. Special remarks		

5. Family Type		Codes for family type: 1 Joint 2 Nuclear
6. Religion		Codes for religion: 1 Hindu 2 Muslim 3 Sikh 4 Christian 5 Others (.....)
7. Are you a BPL card holder?		Codes for BPL card holder: 1 Yes 2 No
8. What is the primary source of livelihood?		Codes for primary source of livelihood: 1 Agriculture 2 Fishery 3 Dairy 4 Piggery 5 Sericulture 6 Others (.....)
9. Secondary source of livelihood		Codes for secondary source of livelihood: 1 Agriculture 2 Fishery 3 Dairy 4 Piggery 5 Sericulture 6 Others (.....)
10. When did you start piggery?		Codes: 1 3 years ago 2 5 years ago 3 10 years ago 4 More than 10 years ago
11. Annual Income from all the sources		Codes for annual income from all the sources: 1 Less than Rs. 1,20,000.00 2 Between Rs. 1,20,000.00 and Rs. 2,40,000.00 3 More than Rs. 2,40,000.00
12. Land holding size (in ha)		Codes for land holding size: 1 Less than 1 hectare 2 Between 1 hectare and 2 hectare 3 More than 2 hectare
13. Land used for piggery (in ha)		Codes for land used for paddy cultivation: 1 Less than 1 hectare 2 Between 1 hectare and 2 hectare 3 More than 2 hectare
14. What is the type of your pig sty?		Codes: 1 Earthen floor with thatch shed 2 Earthen floor with tin shed 3 Concrete floor with thatch shed 4 Concrete floor with tin shed
15. Details of pigs		
	Type of Pigs	Total Number
		Average Weight
16. From where do you procure the piglets?		Codes for procure piglets: 1 Department of AH & Veterinary 2 Private Piglet suppliers 3 Weekly Haat 4 Other Farmers
17. How do you ascertain the quality of piglets?		Codes: 1 With the help of Doctor 2 With the help of experienced farmers 3 Self experience 4 Others
18. How much do you spend on piglets per year?		Codes for money spend on piglets per year: 1 Less than Rs. 5,000.00 2 Between Rs. 5,000.00 and Rs. 10,000.00 3 More than Rs. 10,000.00
19. What is the distance of the nearest Veterinary clinic from your place?		Codes: 1 Less than 2 km 2 Between 2 km and 5 km 3 More than 5 km
20. Do you get the service of doctor whenever required?		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No
21. How much do you spend for doctor's service per year?		Codes: 1 Less than Rs. 5,000.00 2 Between Rs. 5,000.00 and Rs. 10,000.00 3 More than Rs. 10,000.00
22. Is there any case of death of pig last year?		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No
23. How many pigs died last year?		

24. Details of inputs procured						
Feeds	Quantity (in kg)	Amount (in Rs.)	Source	Medicine	Amount (in Rs.)	Source
25. How much do you spend on maintenance of the pig sty per year?			Codes: 1 Less than Rs. 5,000.00 2 Between Rs. 5,000.00 and Rs. 10,000.00 3 More than Rs. 10,000.00			
26. What are the probable cases of diseases due to piggery activities?						
27. How many labourers do you engage for your farm per year?			Codes: 1 1 labour 2 2 labours 3 More than 2 labours 4 None			
28. How much do you spend on labour per year?			Codes: 1 Less than Rs. 5,000.00 2 Between Rs. 5,000.00 and Rs. 10,000.00 3 More than Rs. 10,000.00			
29. What is your total investment per year?			Codes: 1 Less than Rs. 20,000.00 2 Between Rs. 20,000.00 and Rs. 40,000.00 3 More than Rs. 40,000.00			
30. Have you taken any loan from any financial institution or money lenders?			Codes: 1 Yes 2 No			
31. What is the loan amount?			Codes: 1 Less than Rs. 50,000.00 2 Between Rs. 50,000.00 and Rs. 1,00,000.00 3 More than Rs. 1,00,000.00			
32. What is the rate of interest?			Codes for rate of interest: 1 Less than 8% 2 Between 8% and 12% 3 More than 12%			
33. What is the duration of the loan?			Codes: 1 Less than 5 years 2 Between 5 years and 10 years 3 More than 10 years			
34. Have you availed the benefit of Kishan Credit Card?			Codes: 1 Yes 2 No			
35. What is the total annual production?			Codes: 1 Less than 500 kg 2 Between 500 kg and 1 ton 3 More than 1 ton			
36. What is the marketable surplus?			Codes: 1 Less than 500 kg 2 Between 500 kg and 1 ton 3 More than 1 ton			
37. What do you sell?			Codes: 1 Piglet 2 Fattener 3 Pork			
38. Where do you sell?			Codes: 1 Farm 2 Market 3 Weekly haat			
39. How far is the market/haat from your place?			Codes: 1 Less than 2 km 2 Between 2 km and 5 km 3 More than 5 km			
40. How do you carry the products to the market?			Codes for how do you carry your products to the market: 1 By bicycle 2 Pick up van 3 Public transport			
41. How much do you spend on transportation?			Codes: 1 Less than Rs. 500.00 2 Between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000.00 3 More than Rs. 1000.00			
42. Is there any segregated area in the market for selling pork/pig?			Codes: 1 Yes 2 No			
43. Is there any requirement of additional facilities in the market?			Codes: 1 Yes 2 No			

44. What type of additional facilities required in the market?		
45. What is the waste disposal mechanism in the market?		
46. How much do you spend on maintenance of the pig sty per year?		<i>Codes:</i> 1 Less than Rs. 5,000.00 2 Between Rs. 5,000.00 and Rs. 10,000.00 3 More than Rs. 10,000.00
47. How do you sell your products?		<i>Codes for how do you sell your products:</i> 1 Directly 2 Through Agents
48. How far is the nearest slaughter house from your farm?		<i>Codes:</i> 1 Less than 2 km 2 Between 2 km and 5 km 3 More than 5 km
49. What is your annual income from piggery?		<i>Codes:</i> 1 Less than Rs. 1,20,000.00 2 Between Rs. 1,20,000 and Rs. 2,00,000.00 3 More than Rs.2,00,000.00
50. What type of support do you need to increase your income from piggery?		<i>Codes:</i> 1 Less than Rs. 5,000.00 2 Between Rs. 5,000.00 and Rs. 10,000.00 3 More than Rs. 10,000.00
51. Do you need training?		<i>Codes:</i> 1 Yes 2 No
52. Do you have any insurance of the pigs?		<i>Codes:</i> 1 Yes 2 No
53. What is the sum assured?		<i>Codes:</i> 1 Less than Rs. 1,20,000.00 2 Between Rs. 1,20,000 and Rs. 2,00,000.00 3 More than Rs.2,00,000.00
54. Have you ever claimed insurance?		<i>Codes:</i> 1 Yes 2 No
55. Have you availed any subsidies under government schemes?		<i>Codes:</i> 1 Yes 2 No
56. Are you aware of the Government schemes for piggery development?		<i>Codes:</i> 1 Yes 2 No
57. Special remarks		

5. Name of the Tribe	<i>Specify:</i>						
6. Family Type	<i>Codes for family type:</i>						
7. Religion	<i>Codes for religion:</i>						
8. Are you a BPL card holder?	<i>Codes for BPL card holder:</i>						
9. Secondary source of livelihood	<i>Codes for secondary source of livelihood:</i>						
10. When did you start dairy farming?							
11. Annual Income from all the sources	<i>Codes for annual income from all the sources:</i>						
12. Land holding size	Bigha	Katha	Lessa				
13. Land used for dairy	Bigha	Katha	Lessa				
14. What is the type of your cow shed?	<i>Codes:</i>						
15. How many cows do you have and of which breed?		1	2	3	4	5	6
	Breed	Local Breed	Cross Breed	Jersey	Sahial	HF	Others (Specify
	No. of Cattle						
16. Age of those Cows?		1	2	3	4	5	6
	Breed	Local Breed	Cross Breed	Jersey	Sahial	HF	Others (Specify
	Year 0-3						
	Year 3-10						
	Year 10-15						
	More than 15						
17. Productivity and value		1	2	3	4	5	6
	Breed	Local Breed	Cross Breed	Jersey	Sahial	HF	Others (Specify
	PRODUCTIVITY	VALUE					
18. From where do you procure the calves?	<i>Codes:</i>						
19. How do you ascertain the quality of calves?	<i>Codes:</i>						
20. How much did you spend on procurement of calves?	<i>Codes:</i>						
21. What is the distance of the nearest Veterinary clinic from your place?	<i>Codes:</i>						
22. How much did doctor's charged from you per visit last year?	<i>Codes:</i>						
23. How much do you spend on doctor's service last year?	<i>Codes:</i>						
24. Is there any AI worker available in your village?	<i>Codes:</i>						
25. Do you get AI service whenever required?	<i>Codes:</i>						

26. How much do you spend on AI service?		Codes:									
		1 Department of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary	2 Private Pharmacies								
27. From where do you purchase medicines for the cows?		Codes:									
		1 Less than Rs. 500.00	2 Between Rs. 500.00 and Rs. 1000.00	3 More than Rs. 1000.00							
28. How much do you spend on medicines per year?		Codes:									
		1 Less than Rs. 5,000.00	2 Between Rs. 5,000.00 and Rs. 10,000.00	3 More than Rs. 10,000.00							
29. From where do you purchase feeds for the cows?		Codes:									
		1 Department of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary	2 Private suppliers								
30. How much do you spend on feeds per year?		Codes:									
		1 Less than Rs. 5,000.00	2 Between Rs. 5,000.00 and Rs. 10,000.00	3 More than Rs. 10,000.00							
31. How many labours do you have and expenditure of them?	No. of labour	Codes:									
	Expenditure	1 Less than Rs. 5,000.00	2 Between Rs. 5,000.00 and Rs. 10,000.00	3 More than Rs. 10,000.00							
32. Have you taken any loan?		Codes:									
		1 Pvt. Banks	2 Cooperative	3 SHG's							
		4 Pvt. Lenders (MFI)									
33. Duration of loan		Codes:									
		1 Short term (less than one year)	2 Long term (more than 3 years)								
34. What is the rate of interest?		Codes:									
		1 Less than 8%	2 Between 8% and 12%	3 More than 12%							
35. Have you availed the benefit of Kishan Credit Card?		Codes:									
		1 Yes	2 No								
36. What is your daily milk production in winter and summer?		1		2							
	Season	Winter		Summer							
	0-1 liter										
	1-3 liters										
	3-5 liters										
	5-10 liters										
Above 10 liters											
37. What is the marketable surplus in winter and summer?		1		2							
	Season	Winter		Summer							
	0-1 liter										
	1-3 liters										
	3-5 liters										
	5-10 liters										
Above 10 liters											
38. Do you make other products out of milk?		Codes:									
		1 Yes	2 No								
39. Where do you sell?	Type	1 Farm	2 Pvt.	3 Local	4 MPI	5 DCS	6 Weekly Haat				
	Products										
	Distance										
	Type of Road										
		Codes:									
		1 Curd	2 Cream	3 Ghee	4 Paneer	5 Milk					
		Codes:									
		1 Less than 2 km	2 Between 2 km and 5 km	3 More than 5 km							
		Codes:									
		1 Blank topped	2 Paved	3 Gravel							
40. How do you carry the products to the market?		Codes:									
		1 By bi-cycle	2 Motorcycle	3 Pick up van	4 Public transport						
41. Type of road		Codes:									
		1 Bituminous	2 RCC	3 WBM	4 Earthen Road						
42. Is there any BMC installed near your place?		Codes:									
		1 Yes	2 No								
43. Any training taken and any training required?		1		2		3		4		5	
	Training	Awareness on DCS functioning		Quality training		Training on pricing mechanism		Animal management training		Other (Specify)	
	Training taken										Please

	Training requirement						(✓) tick
							Please (✓) tick
44. Have you availed any benefit from Govt.?		Codes: 1 Grant 2 Subsidy					
45. Have you participated in any Govt. program on Dairy?		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No					
46. Have you benefited from any Govt. schemes on Dairy?		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No					
47. If yes, name of the Scheme							
48. Is the vaccination of your cows done by AH & Vet. Department after each flood?		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No					
49. Whom do you consult when your cows are sick?		Codes: 1 Department of AH & VD 2 Trained Farmer 3 Others					
50. Where do you keep your cattle during flood?		Codes: 1 Embankment 2 Raised platform 3 Others					
51. Do you have insurance coverage for your cows?		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No					
52. Information on Insurance		PREMIUM	TOTAL SUM ASSURED	AGENCY	ANY CLAIMS		
53. How do you manage the cattle shed waste		Codes: 1 Open disposal 2 Compost pit 3 Directly used in Farm field 4 In Bio gas Plant 5 Use in fish pond					
54. Hygienic Condition maintenance Milking		Codes: 1 Use gloves 2 Hand cleaning 3 Start without clearing hand					
55. Awareness about Hygienic Condition maintenance Handling of Milk		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No					
56. Use cleaned container daily with dish wash bar or any cleaner		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No					
57. Cleaning of container with water only		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No					
58. Keep using milk container daily without cleaning		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No					
59. Cleaning of milk container oftently but not regularly		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No					
60. Awareness about Hygienic Condition maintenance of cattle shed		Codes: 1 Shed 2 Watering/Drainage 3 Air Circulation 4 Sunlight					
61. Maintain to keep the shed dry regularly		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No					
62. Good drainage facility available		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No					
63. Cleaning of Shed regularly once		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No					
64. Cleaning of Shed twice a day		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No					

28. Type of floor of the processing unit		Codes: 1 Cemented 2 Tiled 3 Earthen								
29. Type of roof of the processing unit		Codes: 1 RCC 2 Tin sheet 3 Asbestos sheet								
30. Type of wall of the processing unit		Codes: 1 Pucca 2 Kutcha								
31. Is there chimney in your processing unit?		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No								
32. Drainage system in your unit		Codes: 1 Pucca drain with cover 2 Uncovered pucca drain 3 Earthen drain 4 No drain								
33. Storage facility for raw materials and finished products		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No								
34. Status of supply of electricity. Mention the daily average hours of electricity supply.										
35. Antiseptic/ disinfectant foot bath is provided at the entrance.		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No								
36. Is the processing unit adequately lighted?		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No								
37. When did you last white wash or paint your unit?										
38. What is the arrangement for supply of potable water?		Codes: 1 Bore well 2 Well 3 Hand Pump 4 Govt. Supply 5 Others								
39. What is the quantum of water required per day?		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Potable</th> <th colspan="2">Operational</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Potable		Operational					
Potable		Operational								
40. What are the control measures taken to prevent insects and rodents from entering the processing area?		<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	1	4	2	5	3	6		
1	4									
2	5									
3	6									
41. What are the preservatives used to increase the shelf life of the products?		<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	1	2	3					
1										
2										
3										
42. Packaging materials used		Codes: 1 Plastic 2 Paper Bags 3 Jute 4 Cloth								
43. Where are the labels printed?		Codes: 1 In-House 2 Procured with packaging materials								
44. Have you taken any loan?		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No								
45. If yes, from where have you taken the loan?		Codes: 1 Nationalised Bank 2 Private Bank 3 MFI 4 Money Lender 5 Others								
46. Purpose of the loan		Codes: 1 Improvement and expansion of infrastructure 2 Machinery Purchase 3 Storage Facility 4 Product diversification 5 Others								
47. What is the loan amount?		Codes: 1 Less than Rs. 5,00,000.00 2 Between Rs. 5,00,000.00 and Rs. 10,00,000.00 3 More than Rs. 10,00,000.00								
48. What is the rate of interest?		Codes: 1 Less than 8% 2 Between 8% and 12% 3 More than 12%								
49. What is the payback period?		Codes: 1 Less than 5 years 2 Between 5 years and 10 years 3 More than 10 years								
50. Have you availed any govt. subsidy?		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No								
51. Do you have any insurance coverage?		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No								

52. What is the sum assured?		Codes: 1 Less than Rs. 10 lacs 2 Between Rs. 10 lacs and Rs. 20 lacs 3 More than Rs. 20 lacs																								
53. What is your annual income?		Codes: 1 Less than Rs. 5 lacs 2 Between Rs. 5 lacs and Rs. 10 lacs 3 More than Rs. 10 lacs																								
54. From where do you source the raw materials?		Codes: 1 Farmers 2 Whole sellers 3 Self																								
55. How do you check the quality of the raw materials?																										
56. What is the mechanism for quality control in your unit?																										
57. Details of your annual expenditure		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Items</th> <th>Amount (in Rs.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Raw Materials</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Labour</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Salary to Regular Staffs</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Electricity</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Interest on Loan, if any</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Insurance, if any</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Bonus to the employees</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Rent of the premises</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Lease Money</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Maintenance</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Miscellaneous</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Items	Amount (in Rs.)	Raw Materials		Labour		Salary to Regular Staffs		Electricity		Interest on Loan, if any		Insurance, if any		Bonus to the employees		Rent of the premises		Lease Money		Maintenance		Miscellaneous	
	Items	Amount (in Rs.)																								
	Raw Materials																									
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Maintenance																										
Miscellaneous																										
58. Marketing channels?		Codes: 1 Whole sellers 2 Retailers 3 Authorised dealers 4 Self 5 Others																								
59. Marketing area?		Codes: 1 Within the district 2 Less than 5 but more than 4 district 3 More than 5 but less than 10 districts 4 More than 10 but less than 20 districts 5 Entire state 6 Outside the state																								
60. How do you want to expand the marketing network for your products?																										
61. Do you have any trade mark for your products?		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No																								
62. Have you undergone any training on entrepreneurship development?		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No																								
63. Factors contributing to increase in cost of production		Codes: 1 Raw materials 2 Process 3 Marketing																								
64. Special remarks																										

28. How much do you spend on procurement of feeds?		Codes: 1 Less than Rs. 10,000.00 2 Between Rs. 10,000.00 and Rs. 25,000.00 3 More than Rs. 25,000.00
29. How many labours engaged?		Codes: 1 Part time 2 Full time 3 Nil
30. How much do you spend on labour?		Codes: 1 Less than Rs. 5,000.00 2 Between Rs. 5,000.00 and Rs. 10,000.00 3 More than Rs. 10,000.00
31. What is the total investment?		Codes: 1 Less than Rs. 20,000.00 2 Between Rs. 20,000.00 and Rs. 30,000.00 3 More than Rs. 30,000.00
32. Have you taken loan from any financial institutions?		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No
33. What is the loan amount?		Codes: 1 Less than Rs. 1,00,000.00 2 Between Rs. 1,00,000.00 and Rs. 1,50,000.00 3 More than Rs. 1,50,000.00
34. What is the rate of interest?		Codes: 1 Less than 8% 2 Between 8% and 12% 3 More than 12%
35. What is the payback period of the loan?		Codes: 1 Less than 5 years 2 Between 5 years and 10 years 3 More than 10 years
36. What is the total annual production?		Codes: 1 Less than 0.5 ton 2 Between 0.5 ton and 1.0 ton 3 Between 1.0 ton and 2.0 ton 4 More than 2 ton
37. What is the marketable surplus?		Codes: 1 Less than 0.5 ton 2 Between 0.5 ton and 1.0 ton 3 Between 1.0 ton and 2.0 ton 4 More than 2 ton
38. Do you make any products out of fishes?		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No
39. What type of products do you make out of fishes?		Codes: 1 Pickles 2 Ready to eat items 3 Others 4 Others (Specify)
40. Where do you sell your products/ fishes?		Codes: 1 Farm 2 Rural Haat 3 Aggregator 4 Eateries 5 Private 6 Co-operative
41. How far is the market/rural haat from your place?		Codes: 1 Less than 2 km 2 Between 2 km and 5 km 3 More than 5 km
42. How do you sell your products/ fishes?		Codes: 1 Directly 2 Through Agents/Aggregators
43. How do you transport products to the market?		Codes: 1 B-cycle 2 Pick up van 3 Two wheeler 4 Public transport 5 By walk
44. Type of road		Codes: 1 Bituminous 2 RCC 3 WBM 4 Earthen Road
45. How do you maintain oxygen level in the water to carry the fishes alive to the market?		Codes: 1 By stirring water with hand 2 By stirring water with foot 3 By stirring water in mechanized way
46. Is there any storage facility in the market?		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No
47. Has the lack/presence of storage facility any impact on prices?		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No
48. How much do you need to pay for availing storage facility?		Codes: 1 Less than Rs. 500.00 2 Between Rs. 500.00 and Rs. 1000.00 3 More than Rs. 1000.00
49. What is your annual income from fishery?		Codes: 1 Less than Rs. 1,20,000.00 2 Between Rs. 1,20,000.00 and Rs. 2,40,000.00 3 More than Rs. 2,40,000.00
50. Have you availed any Government scheme on fishery?		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No
51. Do you have insurance coverage for your fishery?		Codes: 1 Yes 2 No
52. What is the sum assured?		Codes: 1 Less than Rs. 50,000.00 2 Between Rs. 50,000.00 and Rs. 1,00,000.00 3 More than Rs. 1,00,000.00

ASSAM AGRIBUSINESS & RURAL TRANSFORMATION PROJECT (APART)
SAMPLE SURVEY OF TARGET BENEFICIARIES

Sector : HANDLOOM & TEXTILES	Form No. _____ Date _____
Cluster :	Name of Investigator _____
Household Identification Number:	Name of Supervisor _____
Name of Respondent:	Village:

1. Name of Head of Household:	2. Household size:
--------------------------------------	---------------------------

3. Details of HH and family members:								
Name	Relationship with HH	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Education	Employment Status	Inputs in Handloom and Textile activities	Bank A/C Holder
	HH							

Codes for Relationship with Head of the Household:								
1 Household	2 Wife	3 Husband	4 Son	5 Daughter	6 Son-in-law	7 Daughter-in-law	8 Grandfather	9 Grandmother
10 Grandson	11 Grand daughter	12 Brother	13 Sister	14 Brother-in-law	15 Sister-in-law	16 Father	17 Mother	18 Grandson-in-law
19 Mother-in-law	20 Grandson-in-law	21 Grand daughter-in-law	22 Uncle	23 Aunt	24 Cousin	25 Nephew	26 Niece	27 Any other (specify):

Codes for Sex:			
1 M	2 F		

Codes for Marital Status:			
1 Married	2 Unmarried	3 Divorced	4 Separated
5 Widow/Widower	6 Single Un-wed mother		

Codes for Education:			
1 Illiterate	2 Primary (Upto Class 3)	3 High School (Class 4 – 7)	4 Secondary (Class 8 - 10)
5 Higher Secondary (Class 11 – 12)	6 Vocational	7 Higher (Graduate or higher)	8 Technical (Graduate or higher)

Codes for Employment Status:			
1 Artisans	2 Farmer	3 Agriculture Labour	4 Non Agriculture Labour
5 Business/Trade	6 Govt. Service (Class I – III)	7 Govt. Service (Class IV)	8 Private Service
9 Cleaner	10 Not working	11 Any other (specify):	

Codes for Bank A/C holder:	
1 Yes	2 No

Codes for inputs in handloom and textile activities :		
1 Whole	2 Partial	3 No inputs

4. Social Category:					5. Family Type	
1 ST	2 SC	3 OBC	4 Gen	5 Others (.....)	1 Joint	2 Nuclear

6. Religion:					
1 Hindu	2 Muslim	3 Sikh	4 Christian	5 Others (.....)	

7. Are you a BPL card holder?	
1 Yes	2 No

8. Primary source of livelihood:						
1 Handloom & Textile	2 Fishery	3 Dairy	4 Piggery	5 Sericulture	6 Agriculture	7 Others

9. Secondary source of livelihood:						
1 Handloom & Textile	2 Fishery	3 Dairy	4 Piggery	5 Sericulture	6 Agriculture	7 Others

10. When did you start handloom and textile activities?						
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1	3 years ago	2	5 years ago	3	10 years ago	4	More than 10 years ago
11. Annual income from all the sources:							
1	Less than Rs. 1,20,000.00	2	Between Rs. 1,20,000.00 and Rs. 2,40,000.00	3	More than Rs. 2,40,000.00		
12. Land holding size (in ha):							
1	Less than 1 hectare	2	Between 1 hectare and 2 hectare	3	More than 2 hectare		
13. Land used for handloom and textile activities (in ha):							
1	Less than 1 hectare	2	Between 1 hectare and 2 hectare	3	More than 2 hectare		
14. Do you have any or all of the following?							
1	Reeling Machine	2	Spinning Machine	3	Multi end reeling machine		
15. What type of looms do you have?							
1	Country loom	2	Fly shuttle loom	3	Both	4	Others
16. How many country looms do you have							
1	Less than 5	2	Between 5 and 10	3	More than 10		
17. How many fly shuttle looms do you have							
1	Less than 5	2	Between 5 and 10	3	More than 10		
18. Do you have any power loom?							
1	Yes			2	No		
19. Farming practice:							
1	Weaving	2	Production of dress materials	3	Both		
20. What type of yarn do you use?							
1	Eri	2	Pat	3	Muga	4	All
21. For what purpose do you use your products?							
1	Domestic use	2	For sale in local market	3	For export		
22. How much do you spend on yarns?							
1	Less than Rs. 5000.00	2	Between Rs. 5000.00 and Rs. 10,000.00	3	More than Rs. 10,000.00		
23. For what purpose do you use your products?							
1	Domestic use	2	For sale in local market	3	For export		
24. How do you sell your products?							
1	Directly	2	Through agents				
25. How do you sell your products?							
1	Directly	2	Through agents				
26. Have you taken loan from any financial institutions?							
1	Yes			2	No		
27. What is the total loan amount?							
1	Less than Rs. 50,000.00	2	Between Rs. 50,000.00 and Rs. 10,000.00	3	More than Rs. 10,000.00		
28. What is the rate of interest?							
1	Less than 8%	2	Between 8% and 12%	3	More than 12%		
29. What is the payback period?							
1	Less than 5 years	2	Between 5 years and 10 years	3	More than 10 years		
30. Have you availed any subsidy under Govt. scheme?							
1	Yes			2	No		
31. Are you aware of scheme of the Govt. for handloom and textile sector?							
1	Yes			2	No		
32. Does your spouse help in the handloom and textiles?							
1	Yes			2	No		
33. Do you need any training?							
1	Yes			2	No		

10. When did you start sericulture farming?													
1	3 years ago	2	5 years ago	3	10 years ago	4	More than 10 years ago						
11. Annual income from all the sources:													
1	Less than Rs. 1,20,000.00	2	Between Rs. 1,20,000.00 and Rs. 2,40,000.00	3	More than Rs. 2,40,000.00								
12. Land holding size (in ha):													
1	Less than 1 hectare	2	Between 1 hectare and 2 hectare	3	More than 2 hectare								
13. Land used for sericulture farming (in ha):													
1	Less than 1 hectare	2	Between 1 hectare and 2 hectare	3	More than 2 hectare								
14. Do you have any or all of the following?													
1	Reeling Machine	2	Spinning Machine	3	Multi end reeling machine								
15. Farming practice:													
1	Plantation	2	Rearing	3	Both								
16. Which category do you belong to if your are into rearing?													
1	Seed cocoon grower	2	Commercial cocoon grower	3	Both								
17. Type of worms reared:													
1	En	2	Mulberry	3	Muga	4	En & Mulberry	5	Mulberry & Muga	6	En & Muga	7	All three
18. From where do you collect leaves for eri and mulberry worms?													
1	From own garden	2	From Government Farms/Centres	3	From VGR/ECC/CHL								
19. From where do you collect saplings for your firm?													
1	From Sericulture Department	2	From Private Firms	3	Other Farmers								
20. From where do you collect seedlings?													
1	From Sericulture Department	2	From Private suppliers	3	Other Farmers								
21. How do you ascertain the quality of the seeds?													
1	With the help of Sericulture Department	2	With the help of trained farmers	3	Others								
22. How much do you spend on seedlings?													
1	Less than Rs. 2,000.00	2	Between Rs. 2,000.00 and Rs. 5,000.00	3	More than Rs. 5,000.00								
23. How much do you spend on leaves?													
1	Less than Rs. 2,000.00	2	Between Rs. 2,000.00 and Rs. 5,000.00	3	More than Rs. 5,000.00								
24. Do you use any fertilisers?													
1	Yes	2	No										
25. Do you use any pesticides?													
1	Yes	2	No										
26. From where do you procure fertilizers and pesticides?													
1	Department of Sericulture		2	Private suppliers									
27. How much do you spend on fertilizers and pesticides?													
1	Less than Rs. 2,000.00	2	Between Rs. 2,000.00 and Rs. 5,000.00	3	More than Rs. 5,000.00								
28. Do you use any insecticides?													
1	Yes	2	No										
29. How much do you spend on insecticides?													
1	Less than Rs. 2,000.00	2	Between Rs. 2,000.00 and Rs. 5,000.00	3	More than Rs. 5,000.00								
30. What is the total investment?													
1	Less than Rs. 50,000.00	2	Between Rs. 50,000.00 and Rs. 1,00,000.00	3	More than Rs. 1,00,000.00								
31. Have you taken loan from any financial institution?													
1	Yes	2	No										
32. What is the loan amount?													
1	Less than Rs. 50,000.00	2	Between Rs. 50,000.00 and Rs. 1,00,000.00	3	More than Rs. 1,00,000.00								
33. What is the rate of interest?													
1	Less than 8%	2	Between 8% and 12%	3	More than 12%								
34. What is the payback period of the loan?													

1	Less than 5 years	2	Between 5 years and 10 years	3	More than 10 years
35. Do you face any health problems during stifling of cocoons or reeling?					
1	Yes	2	No		
36. Where do you sell the products?					
1	Farm	2	Market	3	Rural Haat
37. How far is the market from your place?					
1	Less than 2 km	2	Between 2 km and 5 km	3	More than 5 km
38. What is your total income from sericulture farming?					
1	Less than Rs. 50,000.00	2	Between Rs. 50,000.00 and Rs. 1,00,000.00	3	More than Rs. 1,00,000.00
39. Have you availed subsidy under any Govt. scheme?					
1	Yes	2	No		
40. Are you aware of any Govt. scheme for Sericulture?					
1	Yes	2	No		
41. Do you have insurance coverage?					
1	Yes	2	No		
42. Does your spouse help in sericulture activities?					
1	Yes	2	No		
43. Do you need any training?					
1	Yes	2	No		

Annexure 1-3: Checklist for Social Assessment

Checklist for Social Assessment of Markets	
1	What is the type of the market (Wholesale, retail or mixed)?
2	Who owns the land of the market (RMC, P & RD, ULB or Private)?
3	Where the lease money is deposited in case of P & RD and ULB markets?
4	What is the timing/hours of the market?
5	What is the total land area of the market?
6	What is the average distance of the market from the villages of the target cluster?
7	How many villages are catered by the market?
8	Which are the villages?
9	How is the condition of the roads connecting the market?
10	What are the commodities (agri.& non- agri., livestock etc.) being sold in this market?
11	Is there any committee for the management of the market?
12	How many members are there in the committee?
13	How many female members are there in the committee?
14	Is there any ST/SC member in the committee?
15	What is the procedure involved in the allotment of space to any seller?
16	What is the official charge for space?
17	If there is any increase/decrease of charge, is it based on P & RD schedule or as per the lessee's assessment?
18	How the price of commodities is fixed (auction or negotiation)?
19	How is the price disclosure system in the market (price display)?
20	How many woman sellers are allotted space in the market?
21	Is there any drinking water facility in the market?
22	Is there any toilet in the market?
23	What is the type of toilets (pucca/kutchcha)
24	Whether there is separate toilet for male and female?
25	Are the toilets cleaned daily?
26	Is there electricity connection to the market?
27	Is there any separate rest room for female and children in the market?
28	Is there any storage facility in the market?

Checklist for Social Assessment of Markets

29	Is there any weighing facility in the market?
30	Is there any plan for enhancement of the existing facilities?
31	Is there any plan for expansion of the market building?
32	Will the proposed market up-gradation require additional land?
33	Will it involve acquisition of private land?
34	What is the existing mechanism for resolution of disputes in the market?
35	What is the distance of the police station from the market?
36	What is the distance of the nearest bank from the market?

Checklist for Social Assessment of Warehouses

1	What is the total area of the warehouse premise?
2	What is the size of the warehouse building?
3	Whom the ownership of the warehouse land belongs to?
4	What is the present usage of the warehouse?
5	Who are the users of the warehouse?
6	What is the average distance of the warehouse from the villages of the users?
7	What is the procedure involved in providing access of the warehouse facility to the farmers/users?
8	What is the charge for using warehouse?
9	Is there any fire extinguisher in the warehouse?
10	Is there any drinking water facility in the warehouse?
11	Is there any toilet in the warehouse?
12	Whether there is separate toilet for male and female?
13	Is there any separate rest room for female and children in the warehouse?
14	How many female employees are there in the warehouse?
15	Whether the policy of the Govt. of Assam with regard to ST/SC category followed in case of recruitment of employees in the warehouse?
16	Is there any plan for enhancement of the existing facilities?
17	Is there any plan for expansion of the warehouse building?
18	Will the proposed market up-gradation require additional land?
19	Will it involve acquisition of private land?

Annexure 2-1: Demographic Profile of the Project Districts, 2011

Sl. No.	District	Total Population	% to State Population	Population Density (persons/ Sq. Km.)	Household Size	Urban Population	Rural Population	% of Urban Population	% of Rural Population
1	Barpeta	16,93,622	5.43	632	4.9	1,47,353	15,46,269	8.7	91.3
2	Cachar	17,36,617	5.57	459	5	3,15,464	14,21,153	18.17	81.83
3	Darrang	9,28,500	2.98	491	5.2	55,494	8,73,006	5.98	94.02
4	Dhubri	19,49,258	6.25	1,171	4.9	2,03,701	17,45,557	10.45	89.55
5	Goalpara	10,08,183	3.23	553	4.5	1,38,062	8,70,121	13.69	86.31
6	Golaghat	10,66,888	3.42	302	5.1	97,736	9,69,152	9.16	90.84
7	Jorhat	10,92,256	3.50	383	5.1	2,20,534	8,71,722	20.19	79.81
8	Kamrup	15,17,542	4.86	436	5	1,42,394	13,75,148	9.38	90.62
9	Karbi Anglong	9,56,313	3.06	93	4.9	1,12,966	8,43,347	11.81	88.19
10	Kokrajhar	8,87,142	2.84	280	4.9	54,941	8,32,201	6.19	93.81
11	Lakhimpur	10,42,137	3.34	457	4.7	91,333	9,50,804	8.76	91.24
12	Morigaon	9,57,423	3.07	618	4.9	73,298	8,84,125	7.66	92.34
13	Nagaon	28,23,768	9.05	711	4.7	3,69,534	24,54,234	13.09	86.91
14	Nalbari	7,71,639	2.47	763	4.7	82,730	6,88,909	10.72	89.28
15	Sivasagar	11,51,050	3.69	431	4.7	1,10,096	10,40,954	9.56	90.44
16	Sonitpur	19,24,110	6.17	365	4.7	1,73,845	17,50,265	9.04	90.96
Total of Project Districts		2,15,06,448	68.91	-	4.9	23,89,481	1,91,16,967	11.11	88.89
Assam		3,12,05,576		397	4.9	43,98,542	2,68,07,034	14.1	85.9

Source: Compiled from Primary Census Abstract, 2011

Annexure 2-2: Social Profile of the Project Districts, 2011

Sl. No.	District	Sex Ratio	Female (% to total population)	Literacy Rate (% to total)	Male (% to total male population)	Female (% to total male population)	SC Population (% to total population)	ST Population (% to total population)
1	Barpeta	953	48.8	52.97	57.56	48.15	5.63	1.61
2	Cachar	959	49.0	67.61	72.21	62.82	15.25	1.01
3	Darrang	954	48.8	52.45	56.53	48.18	4.34	0.91
4	Dhubri	953	48.8	47.32	51.27	43.18	3.61	0.32
5	Goalpara	964	49.1	55.90	59.28	52.39	4.47	22.97
6	Golaghat	964	49.1	67.65	72.99	62.11	5.84	10.48
7	Jorhat	962	49.0	72.78	77.65	67.72	8.12	12.81
8	Kamrup	949	48.7	65.59	70.68	60.22	7.11	12
9	KarbiAnglong	951	48.7	58.27	64.11	52.12	4.7	56.33
10	Kokrajhar	959	48.9	55.16	60.77	49.30	3.33	31.41
11	Lakhimpur	968	49.2	65.59	70.90	60.09	7.85	23.93
12	Morigaon	967	49.2	56.39	59.53	53.15	12.31	14.29
13	Nagaon	962	49.0	60.58	64.06	56.97	9.43	4.08
14	Nalbari	949	48.7	68.91	74.04	63.52	7.8	3.03
15	Sivasagar	954	48.8	70.68	75.48	65.63	3.68	4.26
16	Sonitpur	956	48.9	57.61	63.07	51.91	5.67	12.07
Project District		958	48.9	60.40	64.97	55.63	7.1	10.92
Assam		958	48.92	61.46	66.3	56.4	7.15	12.45

Source: Compiled from Primary Census Abstract, 2011

Annexure 2-3: Economic Profile of the Project Districts, 2011

Table 1: Workforce Participation Rate, 2011

S. No.	Project Districts	Total Workers	Total WPR	Main	Male	Female	Workforce in Primary Sector
1	Kokrajhar	341131	38.45	74.2	69.3	30.7	62.46
2	Dhubri	669819	34.36	75.4	78.4	21.6	56.20
3	Goalpara	362573	35.96	73.5	73.7	26.3	55.82
4	Barpeta	561824	33.17	78.2	79.3	20.7	54.15
5	Morigaon	351148	36.68	74.3	73.5	26.5	66.52
6	Nagaon	979998	34.71	75.0	78.2	21.8	55.34
7	Sonitpur	770606	40.05	72.5	69.7	30.3	47.23
8	Lakhimpur	429995	41.26	65.9	65.6	34.4	65.88
9	Sivasagar	485717	42.20	65.7	66.9	33.1	38.41
10	Jorhat	498618	45.65	67.9	64.3	35.7	39.92
11	Golaghat	479928	44.98	69.0	64.4	35.6	53.59
12	Karbi Anglong	383441	40.10	67.9	64.2	35.8	74.06
13	Cachar	608062	35.01	77.5	77.3	22.7	31.09
14	Kamrup	628954	41.45	67.0	68.1	31.9	45.37
15	Nalbari	267623	34.68	73.5	78.5	21.5	34.77
16	Darrang	324843	34.99	74.3	76.0	24.0	64.98
Total/ Average of Project Districts		8144280	38.87	72.2	72.1	27.9	51.87
Assam		11969690	38.36	72.6	71.4	28.6	49.35

Source: Compiled from Primary Census Abstract, 2011

Table 2: Below Poverty Line Population and Income Levels in the Project Districts, 2013

Sl. No.	District	% BPL Households				Annual Per Capita Income in INR
		Total	Rural	Urban	STs	
1	Barpeta	39.0	41	17.5	37	21828
2	Cachar	31.5	35.5	15	29.5	23052
3	Darrang	45.5	47	26.5	48.5	17892
4	Dhubri	41.5	43.5	24	42	16836
5	Goalpara	40.5	42	30.5	35.5	22404
6	Golaghat	43.5	46	20.5	46	19788
7	Jorhat	34.0	38.5	15	39.5	38664
8	Kamrup	38.5	39.5	25	40	23316
9	Karbi Anglong	42.5	45	28.5	46.5	23076
10	Kokrajhar	38.0	39	29	39	18048
11	Lakhimpur	37.0	38	29	40.5	22248
12	Morigaon	44.5	45.5	36	45.5	17196
13	Nagaon	39.0	41.5	21.5	44	25884

Sl. No.	District	% BPL Households				Annual Per Capita Income in INR
		Total	Rural	Urban	STs	
14	Nalbari	33.0	35	17.5	46.5	27516
15	Sivasagar	32.0	34	13.5	37	37104
16	Sonitpur	40.5	43	14.5	42.5	27240
Average for Project Districts		38.8	40.9	22.7	41.2	23880
Assam State		37.0	40.5	17.5	40.5	24660

Source: Compiled from Assam Human Development Report, 2014

Table 3: Human Development Indices (HDI) of Districts

Sl. No.	District	Human Development Index (HDI)
1	Barpeta	0.624
2	Cachar	0.463
3	Darrang	0.519
4	Dhubri	0.482
5	Goalpara	0.591
6	Golaghat	0.543
7	Jorhat	0.655
8	Kamrup	0.630
9	Karbi Anglong	0.612
10	Kokrajhar	0.519
11	Lakhimpur	0.583
12	Morigaon	0.576
13	Nagaon	0.592
14	Nalbari	0.576
15	Sivasagar	0.629
16	Sonitpur	0.526
Assam		0.557

Source: Assam Human Development Report 2014

Table 4: Size Class Distribution of Operational Holding (percent HH)

Sl. No.	District	Marginal	Small	Medium	Large
1	Barpeta	86.9	11.7	1.0	0.4
2	Cachar	95.1	4.7	0.2	0.1
3	Darrang	90.2	6.8	2.0	1.0
4	Dhubri	93.0	5.5	1.3	0.1
5	Goalpara	88.3	9.5	1.2	1.0
6	Golaghat	76.2	19.4	2.7	1.7
7	Jorhat	82.3	15.1	1.2	1.3
8	Kamrup	91.3	7.2	0.9	0.6
9	Karbi Anglong	75.3	19.9	3.6	1.1
10	Kokrajhar	51.0	29.8	15.9	3.3
11	Lakhimpur	75.0	19.3	4.0	1.7

Sl. No.	District	Marginal	Small	Medium	Large
12	Morigaon	86.7	11.4	0.9	1.1
13	Nagaon	78.7	16.3	3.1	2.0
14	Nalbari	90.9	7.4	1.3	0.5
15	Sivasagar	86.5	12.4	0.6	0.5
16	Sonitpur	82.5	13.1	2.5	1.8
	Assam	84.3	12.3	2.2	1.1

Source: Assam Human Development Report 2014

Annexure 4-1: Checklists for Consultations / Focus Group Discussion

Checklist for FGD/Consultations AGRICULTURE (PADDY) SECTOR
Explain purpose and objectives of the FGD/Consultations
Brief on APART
Dissemination of the proposed project interventions in the sector
Prompt List:
Major source of livelihood of the villagers
Number of households of the cluster depending upon paddy cultivation for their livelihood
Average land holding size of the farmers
Average size of the land used for paddy cultivation
Number of farmers having tractors, power tillers, STWs, thresher, winnower etc.
Source of water for cultivation for the farmers not having STWs
Sources of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides
Membership of any producer group or SHG
Cost of inputs and labour
Types of paddy being cultivated
Average annual production per hectare area
Source of funds for capital investment
Rate of interest farmers need to pay
KCC beneficiaries of the cluster
Crop insurance
Market for selling the products
Value addition to rice
Cost of transportation to the market
Storage facility in the market
Price of the products
Marketing channels
Training imparted to the farmers, producer groups or SHGs
Participation of female farmers
Roles and responsibilities divided between male and female members in a household as far as paddy cultivation is concerned

Checklist for FGD/Consultations AGRICULTURE (VEGETABLE) SECTOR
Explain purpose and objectives of the FGD/Consultations
Brief on APART
Dissemination of the proposed project interventions in the sector
Prompt List:
Major source of livelihood of the villagers
Number of households having vegetable cultivation as major source of livelihood
Average land holding size of the farmers
Average size of the land used for vegetable cultivation
Number of farmers having tractors, power tillers, STWs
Source of water for cultivation for the farmers not having STWs
Sources of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides
Membership of any producer group or SHG
Cost of inputs and labour
Types of vegetables being cultivated
Average annual production per hectare area
Source of funds for capital investment
Rate of interest farmers need to pay
Beneficiaries of KCC
Insurance cover for the crops
Market for sale of products
Value added products
Cost of transportation of products to the market
Storage facility in the market
Price of products
Presence of intermediary between farmers and the market
Any training imparted to the farmers, producer groups or SHGs
Number of female farmers in the sector
Division of roles and responsibilities with respect to vegetable cultivation

Checklist for FGD/Consultations DAIRY SECTOR
Explain purpose and objectives of the FGD/Consultations
Brief on APART
Dissemination of the proposed project interventions in the sector
Prompt List:
Major source of livelihood of the villagers
Number of households of the cluster depending upon dairy for their livelihood
Average land holding size of the farmers
Average size of the farms (No. of cows, breeds, size of the cow shed)
Sources of fodder, medicines
Membership of any producer group or SHG
Cost of inputs and labour
Accessibility to veterinary services, availability of 24x7 AI service, vaccination of cows.
Source of funds for capital investment
Rate of interest farmers need to pay
Beneficiary of KCC
Insurance cover for the dairy
Average daily milk production
Value addition to milk
Market for selling the products
Cost of transportation to the market
Storage facility in the market
Price of the products
Marketing channels
Training imparted to the farmers, producer groups or SHGs
Participation of women in dairy farming
Roles and responsibilities divided between male and female members in a household as far as dairy farming activities are concerned

Checklist for FGD/Consultations FISHERY SECTOR
Explain purpose and objectives of the FGD/Consultations
Brief on APART
Dissemination of the proposed project interventions in the sector
Prompt List:
Major source of livelihood of the villagers
Number of households of the cluster depending upon fishery for their livelihood
Average land holding size of the farmers
Average water area of the ponds
Number of farmers having fishing nets, motor pumps, boats and motorized vehicles for transportation of feeds and fishes
Number of farmers engaged in seed production
Sources of seeds, feeds, fertilizers and pesticides
Membership of any producer group or SHG
Cost of inputs and labour
Average annual production per hectare area
Source of funds for capital investment
Rate of interest farmers need to pay
Beneficiaries of KCC
Insurance cover for the fisheries
Market for selling the products
Value addition to fishes
Cost of transportation to the market
Storage facility in the market
Price of the products
Marketing channels
Training imparted to the farmers, producer groups or SHGs
Participation of women in fish farming
Roles and responsibilities divided between male and female members in a household as far as fish farming activities are concerned

Checklist for FGD/Consultations PIGGERY SECTOR
Explain purpose and objectives of the FGD/Consultations
Brief on APART
Dissemination of the proposed project interventions in the sector
Prompt List:
What is the major source of livelihood of the villagers?
How many households of the cluster depend upon piggery for their livelihood?
What is the average land holding size of the farmers?
What is the average size of the farms (No. of pigs, type of breeds, size of the pig sty)?
What are the sources of piglets, feeds, and medicines?
Are you part of any producer group or SHG?
What is the cost of inputs and labour?
What is the average annual production?
How is the veterinary service?
Is vaccination done free of cost by the AH & VD?
From where do the farmers arrange funds for capital investment?
What is the rate of interest farmers need to pay?
Have the farmers availed the benefit of KCC?
Is there any insurance cover for the pigs?
Where do the farmers sell their pigs?
What is the cost of transportation to the market?
Is there any slaughter house in the market?
Is there any storage facility in the market?
What is the waste disposal mechanism?
Are the wastes be used for any other purpose?
Do the farmers get the desired price for their products?
Is there any intermediary between farmers and the market?
Is any training imparted to the farmers, producer groups or SHGs?
How many female farmers are into the piggery sector?
How are the roles and responsibilities divided between male and female members in a household as far as pig farming activities are concerned?

Checklist for FGD/Consultations SERICULTURE AND HANDLOOM SECTORS	
Explain purpose and objectives of the FGD/Consultations	
Brief on APART	
Dissemination of the proposed project interventions in the sector	
A.	Sericulture
Activities under sericulture that are generally done by women	
How are you going to be benefited if facilities for nursery and plantation of Eri, Muga and Mulberry are provided? How do you plan to generate resources for O&M of these plantations?	
What is the current status of silk worm food plants in your cluster and do you feel any improvement is required worm plants?	
Do you feel that basic seed should be provided at subsidized rate?	
If seed subsidy is provided for basic seed, what should be the %?	
What is the post cocoon technology being followed	
What are the steps involved for cocoon to fabric stage and how are they doing it	
How are they carrying out reeling and spinning? Do they have machines for doing the same?	
Are you aware that CSB has developed a reeling cum twisting machine and spinning machine for producing quality yarn?	
If such machinery is given to you how you are going to bear the O&M cost?	
Project proposes to provide some facilities to improve the hygienic conditions of the landless muga farmers at Muga Village Grazing Reserve. Do you feel these will be utilized by the farmers? How will the generate resource for O&M of these facilities?	
What is the legal status of such grazing reserve?	
What are the basic resource constraints in sericulture activities and what kind of support you expect from the project?	
Is there any Bank linkage?	
Are you part of any producer group or SHG?	
How do you market the yarn? Is there any market linkage?	
Participation of ST and SC communities in sericulture activities.	
B.	Handloom & Textiles
Is there any requirement of awareness generation?	
Are there any enterprises in the cluster that has been registered with any?	
Are you part of any cooperative? If no, are you willing to form a weaver cooperative? If not why?	
How many meters of do you weave per day? How this can be increased?	
What type of loom is used by you?	
What are the basic resource constraints in sericulture activities and what kind of support you expect from the project?	
Is there any Bank linkage?	
Are you part of any producer group or SHG?	
How do you market your produce? Is there any market linkage?	

Annexure 4-2: Snapshots of Consultations / Focus Group Discussion

Community Consultation – Fisheries	
Date: 15 th September, 2016 Venue: Godaimari	
	
Consultation with fish farmers at Nagaon	Interaction with members of fish traders association at Sollong, Nagaon
Date: 23 rd October, 2016 Venue: Charipunia, Morigaon	
	
Consultation with the BDC members of Charipunia Beel at Charipunia	

Community Consultation – Dairy

Date: 19th September, 2016

Venue: Rangia, Kamrup



Consultation with the DCS members at Rangia

Date: 20th September, 2016

Venue: Khanajan, Morigaon



Interaction with milk producers at Khanajan, Morigaon

Date: 19th September, 2016

Venue: Hajo, Kamrup



Consultation with the DCS members at Hajo

Community Consultation – Handloom

Date: 28th September, 2016
Venue: Liet N-Changi, Titabor, Jorhat



Interaction with the members of weaver’s self help groups at Titabor, Jorhat



Consultation with Sericulture farmers at Titabor, Jorhat

Community Consultation – Entrepreneurs

Date: 26th October, 2016
Venue: DICC office, Tezpur



Consultation with the entrepreneurs

Focus Group Discussion with Women in project Areas	
<p>Sector: Agriculture Date: 22nd October, 2016 Venue: Islampur Village, Darrang District</p> 	<p>Sector: Dairy Date: 19th October, 2016 Venue: Khanajan Village, Morigaon District</p> 
Consultation with Women in Agriculture Sector	Consultations with Women in the Dairy Sector
<p>Sector: Fishery Date: 24th October, 2016 Venue: Charipunia Village, Morigaon</p> 	<p>Sector: Piggery Date: 03rd November, 2016 Venue: Karbi Anglong</p> 
Consultation with Women in Fishery Sector	Consultation with Women in Piggery Sector

Annexure 6-1: Number and Area of Fisheries in Project Districts (2014-15)

Sl. No.	District	Beel Fisheries		Ponds & Tanks		Derelict Water Bodies / Swamps		Reservoir Fisheries		Forest Fisheries	
		Nos.	Area	Nos.	Area	Nos.	Area	Nos.	Area	Nos.	Area
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Barpeta	23	6,299	24,068	3,874	160	6,119	-	-	11	131
2	Cachar	75	3,359	36,742	6,408	437	10,049	-	-	-	-
3	Darrang	27	5,959	23,541	6,323	78	3,713	-	-	-	-
4	Dhubri	156	7,000	21,636	2,833	283	8,280	-	-	-	-
5	Goalpara	57	6,820	8,865	1,584	70	677	-	-	-	-
6	Golaghat	15	2,600	7,325	980	102	557	-	-	12	1,720
7	Jorhat	124	6,298	6,371	1,017	245	7,592	-	-	-	-
8	Kamrup	59	1,418	21,709	3,043	116	322	-	-	2	167
9	Karbi Anglong	19	60	7,954	1,431	106	332	-	-	-	-
10	Kokrajhar	14	955	7,548	1,033	163	1,029	-	-	2	35
11	Lakhimpur	20	6,499	10,612	1,758	68	4,273	1	840	-	-
12	Morigaon	84	8,300	10,818	1,703	163	1,583	-	-	9	955
13	Nagaon	134	9,919	41,002	6,308	143	23,578	-	-	8	410
14	Nalbari	19	2,248	22,568	2,695	515	3,645	-	-	-	-
15	Sivasagar	66	3,878	9,084	1,180	216	7,129	-	-	3	92
16	Sonitpur	60	7,032	14,410	1,713	132	461	-	-	6	270
Assam		3,197	1,00,817	3,68,250	60,570	3,887	1,16,444	2	2,553	71	5,017

Source: Statistical Handbook of Assam, 2015

Annexure 8-1: Gender Development Index for Districts

Sl. No.	District	Gender Development Index (GDI)	Gender Inequality Index (GII)
1	Barpeta	0.828	0.412
2	Cachar	0.796	0.303
3	Darrang	0.765	0.498
4	Dhubri	0.704	0.566
5	Goalpara	0.829	0.438
6	Golaghat	0.912	0.348
7	Jorhat	0.913	0.340
8	Kamrup	0.868	0.379
9	Karbi Anglong	0.754	0.428
10	Kokrajhar	0.869	0.424
11	Lakhimpur	0.818	0.348
12	Morigaon	0.752	0.427
13	Nagaon	0.868	0.383
14	Nalbari	0.883	0.392
15	Sivasagar	0.920	0.311
16	Sonitpur	0.930	0.318
Assam		0.875	0.375

Source: Assam Human Development Report 2014

Annexure 12-1: Check list for Health and Safety of Labours Engaged in Construction Activities

Sl. No	Items	Responsibility
1	Name of the sub-project	
2	Name and Address of Executing Agency	
3	Name and Address of the Contactor	
4	Contractor's Representative/ Engineer	
5	Number of labours Engaged	(please enclose the list of labours with the details of Name, Sex, Age, Nature of work, and wages)
6	Availability of Labour Camp	Yes/No
7	Number of Labours resides in the Labour Camp	Male_____ Female_____
8	Awareness given on HIV/AIDS and other Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)	Awareness Programme
9	Health and hygiene in Construction Camps	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drinking water (Yes/No) 2. Gas Stoves for cooking 3. No of Toilet facilities 4. Hand wash facilities 5. (Any other Specify)
10	Information on Emergency services in Construction camps	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Available (Yes/ NO) 2. Nearest Hospital (kms ____) 3. Nearest Ambulance services (Yes/No) 4. Fire services (Kms ____)

Annexure 15-1: Criteria for Selection of Beneficiaries and Financial Contribution

Components and Sub- Components	Activities	Eligibility Criteria for the activities and Beneficiaries	Targeted Beneficiaries	Financial contribution from the project and beneficiaries*
Component A: Enabling Agri Enterprise Development				Project : 90 % Beneficiaries: 10 %
Sub- Component A1	Enhancing State Capacity to Attract Private Investments- Assam Bureau of Investment Promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The targeted investor or the company shall be a registered entity with ethical business operations. • The targeted investor shall not bear any denigrate record of conduct in his past business activities prior to his work. • The company/investor shall not create unfair market competitions hampering the domestic markets concerned to the state. • The company/investor shall not create unfair market competitions hampering the domestic markets concerned to the state. • The sector, size, growth, revenues, years in business, past trends, due diligence shall be based on the company's intent. • The investor will employ 90 % local based unemployed/ educated youth. The entrepreneurs with innovative ideas and viable business plans will be eligible for support. 	70 investors	
Sub-Component A2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light Touch up Support: Any individual or team with a business plan (to start, expand, modernize or diversify) related to project commodities with either operations, market or sourcing from project districts 	Existing registered enterprises in APART Districts=2500 (app), target=50% which will be about 1250	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business development and management support (includes matching grant funding support): 	Roughly, half of those benefitted in light touch program, should move to apply for business development support i.e. 625. Half of these would be targeted as beneficiaries of BDS program which comes to roughly around 300	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiaries of light touch up support will not be subject to other criteria given below • Individual or team with B-plan to start, expand, modernize or diversify in project districts@ on project commodities in the following- • Post harvest management with branding & marketing, agro 		Average investment size 35 Lakhs, Equity 50 %, Bank loan 35% and grant 15%

Components and Sub- Components	Activities	Eligibility Criteria for the activities and Beneficiaries	Targeted Beneficiaries	Financial contribution from the project and beneficiaries*
		<p>marketing, value addition and processing in decentralized manner, providing farm services through agri clinics, agribusiness centres, custom hiring centres and market-led production, grading, packaging, branding etc</p> <p>Intensive business incubation support :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiaries of business development and management support will not be subjected to other criteria given below • Individual, team or a registered entity, working fulltime on the b-plan/proposal to start, expand, modernize or diversify the agribusiness in project domains and geographies • Should demonstrate a need for intensive incubation support • Business references & market knowledge of the business • If team, should bring in various types of expertise required for the concerned agribusiness 		
Component B: Facilitate Agro Cluster Development				Project : 90 % Beneficiaries: 10 %
Sub-Component B1	1: Support establishment of cluster level Industry Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Size of geographic cluster:</i> It is proposed to look at block-level or below to enable focused convergence of investments and activities. In selected the boundaries of geographic clusters, it is also proposed to stay within existing district administrative boundaries and follow boundaries of sub-administrative units corresponding to planning sub-units, including blocks and Gram Panchayats to enable effective planning and convergence of government Firms mobilise in to Industry Association investments in infrastructure and services. • Operationally, following the strategy of evaluating the lowest administrative unit for which differentiated data is available and then evaluating contiguous areas until arriving at cluster boundaries. [With a cap on total size of cluster no more than 10 kms. The cap is for location of project expenditure purposed only. Access to services at cluster level may be made available to firms that are able to meet access criteria across the district] • Method of identification and selection of Geographic 	2000	

Components and Sub- Components	Activities	Eligibility Criteria for the activities and Beneficiaries	Targeted Beneficiaries	Financial contribution from the project and beneficiaries*
		Cluster: It is proposed to use a minimum set of criteria focusing on factor availability and a relative ranking set of criteria focusing on density of economic activity to identify the best locations within project districts.		
Sub-Component B2	2: Supply chain support			Project : 80 % Beneficiary : 20%
Sub-Component B2	1: Rehabilitation of access road	Rehabilitation of intermediate and two lane roads	Rural Access roads that are connected to Production and Enterprise Clusters.550kms	
Sub-Component: B2	2: Warehouse and warehouse receipts development	The Warehouses are selected on the following basic criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Warehouses located in the project districts and nearby the project clusters, where considerable aggregation of food grains are happening. • Accessibility: Warehouses located near the arterial road and easily accessible. • Connectivity: Availability of Power & telephone connectivity. • Staffing: Availability of technical & skilled staff for management of Warehouses. 	39 Warehouses having capacity of 73063. The warehouses potential for storing agriculture commodities in 8 project districts.	
Sub-Component: B 2	3: Up-gradation & modernization of agricultural wholesale markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each of the selected location should have acquired the requisite land with clear title of possession • The RMC/GP should have last three year's financial books which are audited • There should not be any serious audit observations • The RMC/GPs should not have any record of default • The past three year average turnover of the market yard should be constantly growing in volume • The past three year average turnover of the market yard should be constantly growing in value 		
	Rural Hats Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The market authority should have enough cash reserve surplus in the last three years to cover for market development work 	90 nos.	20 % by Rural Marketing Committee and 80 % by APART
	RMC Market/Wholesale Markets development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Road 	10 nos.	20 % by Rural Marketing Committee and 80 % by APART
	Agri& Horti commodity Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Power 	50 nos.	20 % by Rural Marketing Committee and 80 % by APART

Components and Sub- Components	Activities	Eligibility Criteria for the activities and Beneficiaries	Targeted Beneficiaries	Financial contribution from the project and beneficiaries*
	Pig Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to other utilities 	15 nos.	20 % by Rural Marketing Committee and 80 % by APART
	Fish Market		25 nos.	20 % by Rural Marketing Committee and 80 % by APART
Component C: Fostering Market-led Production and Resilience Enhancement				
Sub-Component C1	Development of climate resilient production clusters		4,40,000	Project : 50 % Beneficiary : 50%
Sub-Component C1	1: Horticulture, crop, spices and condiments value chains	<p>The applicant should have certificate of nurserymen training from AAU.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The applicant should be graduate Existing nursery may apply for assistance for extension of activities and assistance may also be provided to new nursery. The area of the nursery should be minimum 1 bigha /1300 sq.m (for raising of vegetable seedlings). 	70 nos. (10 nos. nursery growers every year)	The unit cost will be 2.00 lakh/per nursery and beneficiaries' share will be fifty percent (50%).
	No of demonstrations on climate resilient Technologies to be conducted by Agriculture and Horticulture Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unit size is 0.25 ha for the demonstration. A progressive farmer from the community should be selected. It should be ensured that he has capability and resources to follow the instructions provided by the experts in a timely and combined manner. He should also be capable of and must agree to disseminate the demonstrated technology to field farmers in the village(s) and the adjoining areas. He must provide labour for setting up and options of the unit, till the harvesting. He should use all the inputs provided by the project to the demonstration plot only and should neither sell these nor divert their use on his other land. In case of self pollinated crop demonstrations, he should agree to sell / exchange the seed produced from the demonstration plot to other farmers in the village / adjoining villages on the terms decided by the project staff. This may include the prevalent rate in the village plus small additional amount for the good quality of the 	22000	

Components and Sub- Components	Activities	Eligibility Criteria for the activities and Beneficiaries	Targeted Beneficiaries	Financial contribution from the project and beneficiaries*
		variety. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He should agree to grow a small control plot by following the farmer's practices in the land area adjacent to the demonstration plot for the comparison. 		
	On farm Training (OFT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area required 0.25 ha per unit. • The formers eligible on farm training will be as per the criteria followed by the Kirishi Vigyan Kendra of respective district, however, interested formers having road side, easy accessibility will be preferred. Irrigation availability will be considered while selecting farmers. 	Farmers fields from the project districts 2061	Critical inputs like seed, fertilizers, pesticides etc required for the testing will be provided from the project
	Front line demonstration (ha)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area required 1.0 ha per unit. • The formers eligible on farm training will be as per the criteria followed by the Kirishi Vigyan Kendra of respective district, however, interested formers having road side, easy accessibility will be preferred. Irrigation availability will be considered while selecting farmers. 	Farmers fields from the project districts 1530	Critical inputs like seed, fertilizers, pesticides etc required for the testing will be provided from the project
	Participatory Seed production in rice, pulses, oil seeds and potato	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area required 1.0 ha. 	670	No mentioned in the document
	Training of BTM and ATM		326	
	Training of Nursery growers		2800	
C1.2 Pork Value Chain			60,000	Project : 80 % Beneficiaries : 20 %
Organising of farmers				
1	No of clusters	Selection of Clusters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum of 100 families within 3km radius comprising of 2-3 pigs per family • Access to input delivery services (feed, vaccine, medicine etc.) • Road connectivity to the clusters 	59	

Components and Sub- Components	Activities	Eligibility Criteria for the activities and Beneficiaries	Targeted Beneficiaries	Financial contribution from the project and beneficiaries*
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Market • Access to financial services • Access to technical services 		
2	No of Beneficiaries	Farmer with min 5 crossbred pigs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experienced in pig farming for at least 5 years • Progressive farmer • Connected with road • Availability of required facilities (electricity, water etc.) • Access to the market 	59000	
3	No of SHG to be formed	Farmer member within the designated cluster area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness & capability to pay share capital. • Willingness of farmers to become members of FPO. • A farmer who will actively participate in all functions and activities of FPO. 	5900	
4	Productivity Enhancement			
	No of demonstrations done on climate resilient housing technology With farmers trained	Beneficiary will be selected as per the criteria given by the project.	176	beneficiary contribution 10 %
	No of farmers adopting demonstrated technologies		3670	
5	Feed management			
	Increased adoption of balanced feeding by the farmers		32625	
6	Breeding			
	Cross breeding through community boar programme		161	
	No of local service provider (Pig Bondhu) established for working		9447	
7	Credit linkages			
	Aggregation (No of CSCs established with		2950 No of credit linkages established	

Components and Sub- Components	Activities	Eligibility Criteria for the activities and Beneficiaries	Targeted Beneficiaries	Financial contribution from the project and beneficiaries*
	all amenities like cold storage, mini feed mill, low cost slaughter house)			
	No of ToT for the Butchers , traders created		680	
	No of training vendors transformed lincd and operationalised		58	
	Demo of slaughter house established		680	
	No of pork vendors transformed licensed		116	
	Live Stock Market Development		27	
C1. 3.1 Milk Value Chain formal Sector			45,000	
1	Door Step AI delivery Services	The districts from where WAMUL already procures milk have been selected so as to focus on strengthening milk procurement activities in these districts.	3360 villages through 560 Mobile AIT members	
	Dairy farmers to be covered through MPIS/DSCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tehsils having per village Female cattle population of more than 250. Distances and conditions of the road for logistical convenience. Contiguity of districts has also been considered. Radius of the cluster should be 5-7 kms 	44955	
	Slice making units for Demo purpose		99	
	Informal dairy producers under APART		9600	
C.1.4	Fisheries Value Chain		32,450	Project : 80 % Beneficiaries: 20 %
	Improved Resilience			
	Climate Resilient Aquaculture practices.	The beneficiary will include 10 % of women	11220	
	Agri enterprises established : Fish		10	

Components and Sub- Components	Activities	Eligibility Criteria for the activities and Beneficiaries	Targeted Beneficiaries	Financial contribution from the project and beneficiaries*
	processing and units			
	Beneficiaries under enterprises category	The beneficiary will include 35 % of women	255	
	Technology demonstration in Beel fisheries combining small indigenous fishes	Fish processing units	3338	Investment of 15 lakshs with beneficiary contribution of 25 %
		Flake Ice manufacturing units	10	Investment of 5 Lakh with beneficiary contribution of 25 %
		Mechanical devise for aerators	11	0.10 lakh with beneficiary contribution of 25 %
2	Production Clusters	44 production clusters in 44 development blocks have been identified for project intervention as per the criteria below- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum fish farming water spread area of 50 ha under pond fisheries only, with cluster having beel fisheries or not, • Average productivity about 2.5 t/ha/yr for ponds and tank fisheries, • Considerable marketable surplus and have influence on market landings, • Regular flow of marketable surplus fish from cluster to market(s), • Cluster may have seed production activities or may not have, • Should have road connectivity, • Coverage of villages for formation of Farmers Producer Organization may be ten. • Area of individual beel fisheries may be in the range of 7-100 ha or more which may be registered/ un-registered, leased to co-operative societies formed of communities of the neighbouring beel users, or community owned beels, in derelict condition or potential presently under-utilized 	44	
	FPOs	fixed at 400 ha of gross water area ponds/tanks of constituent farmers. This water area is expected to generate considerable marketable surplus to support sustainable and sound business		

Components and Sub- Components	Activities	Eligibility Criteria for the activities and Beneficiaries	Targeted Beneficiaries	Financial contribution from the project and beneficiaries*
		through Common Service Centre (CSC) , to be established one under each FPO.		
	(c) Demonstrations:			
	(i) Pond fisheries- Polyculture/ pig-fish integration	Farmer should have pond water area of 0.25-1.00 ha, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pond should be existing one with no major civil work requirement, • Preference will be given to those ponds having inlet-outlet, • Pond ownership with farmer/ one of the parents of the farmer, • Pond dewatered every year, • Present productivity should be 3 t/ha/yr, • Water retention in ponds throughout year at a minimum level of 4 ft, • Selling fish to market on regular intervals, • Pond located preferably on road side and easily accessible 	1200 Ha (Approximately 1500-2000 beneficiaries)	
	(iii) Beel Fishery	Area of individual beel should be in the range of 7-100 ha, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beel should not be flood affected, • Beel should be perennially water retentive, • There should not be highly dense weed mass, • Beel may be registered/ un-registered or community owned, • In case of community owned beels, single member of the community should not have ownership of more than 20% of the beel area, • At least 7-8% land area of the beel available for creating seed rearing ponds 	2225 Ha (Approximately 200 persons)	
	Pen culture in beel fishery	Area of beel to be in the range of 25-30 ha, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 7-8% land area of the beel available for creating seed rearing ponds, • Beel should be perennially water retentive, • Beel to be registered or un-registered, • Should not be flood affected, • Beel should preferably be free from aquatic weeds, • Should preferably have hand area of at least 7-8% for creating seed rearing ponds, • There should be traditional fishermen community in the neighbourhood 	500 ha (Approximately 20 units)	

Components and Sub- Components	Activities	Eligibility Criteria for the activities and Beneficiaries	Targeted Beneficiaries	Financial contribution from the project and beneficiaries*
	(v) Brood Bank Farm (Private)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seed producer should have hatchery complex with at least 2 breeding pools and three hatching pools, Should have at least 2 ha farm water area (ownership with farmer or his father with NOC), Hatchery complex should be registered by Fishery Department, Farmer not taking up production of seed of banned fishes, Annual production of spawn not below 100 million, Should have brood stock of adequate size as per Assam Fish Seed Act, 2005, Replacing 30% of brood stock every year, There should be perennial source of water and the tanks are perennially water retentive, 	In project clusters.	
	(vi) Seed Multiplication Centre	Farm should not be flood affected, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water area of the farm preferably not below 4 ha, Pond should be perennially water retentive, and there should be water level of not less than 4 ft in the ponds/tanks, Suitable land area is available in the farm for development/creation of essential infrastructure, There is considerable demand of quality breeder seed in the neighbouring/ zonal districts, 	5 (to cover all the project districts)	
C1.5 Sericulture and Handloom Value Chain			26600	Project : 80 % Beneficiaries : 20 %
	Clusters	Silk weavers and Artesian in handloom clusters Sericulture Clusters: Plantation areas, no of rearers, reelers, spinners	26600 (16,600 in sericulture and 10,000 in handloom sector). 50 nos. clusters in sericulture and 50 nos. in hand loom production.	
1	Mulberry			
	No of formers to be involved		780	
	No of reelers to be involved		380	
	Eri			

Components and Sub- Components	Activities	Eligibility Criteria for the activities and Beneficiaries	Targeted Beneficiaries	Financial contribution from the project and beneficiaries*
	No of formers to be involved for plantation		800	
	Graneure to be involved		353	
	Adopted Seed rearers to be involved		88	
	Commercial rearers to be involved		5875	
	Spinners to be involved		476	
3	Muga			
	No of farmers to be involved		3785	
	No of granuers to be involved		207	
	No of seed rearers to be involved		172	
	Commercial rearers to be involved		3443	
	No of reelers to be involved		339	
C.1.6 Cross cutting areas of Milk and sector Milk Animal Health services			9600	
Cross cutting Areas of Milk and Sector Animal Health Services				
1	Training of Farmers in informal dairy	Capacity building training will be provided at least four farmers out of 10, it will cover 40 percents of the farmers in informal dairy sector	9600	
2	No of Gopal Mitra Trained	Gopal mitras will be selected from the areas where AHVD is not available. Existing Paravets will be provided with hands on training to upgrade their skill set	46	
3	Training of DSC Members on Dairy Management		210	
4	Refresher training of Gopal Mitra		46	

Components and Sub- Components	Activities	Eligibility Criteria for the activities and Beneficiaries	Targeted Beneficiaries	Financial contribution from the project and beneficiaries*
C.2 Product Aggregation and Sale through Producer Association and setting up Market intelligence				
1	No of FPOs	All categories of farmers will be eligible to become member of FPO if he or she fulfils the following selection criteria. The major focus will be on small famers. (a) Selection criteria for membership of FPO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of farmers to become members of FPO. • A member who can contribute his share for development of share capital of FPO and CSC and for development of business of FPO and CSC. • A farmer who will actively participate in all functions and activities of FPO. 		
2	No of CSCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Availability • Ownership of land: • Minimum extent of land required is 0.25 acre • Members should have potential to produce 500- 1000 MT per annum • Infrastructure required; Better road connectivity, linkages to existing markets and easy access to urban markets, availability of electricity, telephone, water supply and banking facilities. 		
C.3 Facilitating access and responsible use of financial services				
1	provided with financial education	All the beneficiaries of the project	2,00,000	

* Items differ from component/sub-component contributions are given separately

Source: Compiled from Draft PIP, November 2016. APART

Annexure 15-2a: Screening checklist for land availability

ARIAS SOCIETY ASSAM AGRIBUSINESS AND RURAL TRANSFORMATION PROJECT (APART)

SCREENING CHECKLIST FOR LAND AVAILABILITY

(To be enclosed as part of DPR)

1. Sub Project	:			
2. Proposed Activities (Specify)	:			
3. Location	:	Village:	Mouza:	District:
4. Executing Agency	:			
5. Extent Land required for the project (in Bigha/Katha/Lessa)	:			
6. Land details:				
(a) Ownership	:	<input type="checkbox"/> Govt.	<input type="checkbox"/> Private	
(b) Type of land	:	<input type="checkbox"/> Irrigated	<input type="checkbox"/> Un-irrigated	<input type="checkbox"/> Barren <input type="checkbox"/> Homestead <input type="checkbox"/> Grassing land
(c) Survey No.	:			
(d) Name of the land owner/s	:	1.	2.	3.
		4.		
7. Any structure located	:	<input type="checkbox"/> Residential	<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Others (Specify).....
8. Type of structure	:	<input type="checkbox"/> Pucca	<input type="checkbox"/> Semi pucca	<input type="checkbox"/> Katcha
9. Any other loss (crops / tress)	:			
10. Any displacement due to loss of structures	:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
		<i>(If yes, fill Annexure-A Format for Census survey of Affected Household and attach)</i>		
11. Copy of land Patta	:			
12. Copy of ISTAFA Form registered if land is donated by the individual / community	:			
13. Summary of the Impacts and R&R Cost Estimates	:	Annexure-B		
14. Land requirement for temporary use	:			
15. Any legal issues with respect to the proposed site	:			

Enclosure: Certificate from Revenue Department

Authorised Officers

Name:

Designation:

Office:

Date:

Verified & Certified by
Safeguard Specialist of the District

Annexure 15-2b: Format for Census Survey

Annexure - A

FORMAT FOR SURVEY OF PROJECT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

(for Titleholders (land donors)/ Non-Titleholders/ Squatter/ Encroacher/ Tenant)

1. Household Identification Number :

2. Plot No./Patta No./Khasra No. :

3. Name of the Head of the Household :

4. **Vulnerability** : Tick here if belong to any of the following:

- Households Below Poverty Line¹ (BPL) as per the state poverty line for rural areas;
- Households becoming BPL as a result of loss of asset and / or livelihood.
- Households losing structure
- Female headed household
- Scheduled Caste
- Scheduled Tribe
- Disabled person

5. Household Size :

6. No. of Adult earning members :

7. No. of Dependents :

8. Annual Income (prior to donation) :

9. Nature of Impact :

- Loss of Agriculture land
- loss of Residence
- Loss of Commercial Structure
- Any Other (Specify)

10. Type of land: 1. Irrigated 2. Un-irrigated 3. Barren 4. Govt land

11. Type of structure: 1. Pucca 2. Semi Pucca 3. Kutcha

12. Category of Affected People: 1. Titleholder 2. Squatter 3. Encroacher 4. Tenant 5. Others (specify)

13. **Land**

13.1 Size of Total Land holding (in acres) :

13.2 Marginal farmer² : (a) Yes (b) No

13.3 Extent of impact (% of total land holding including any other land parcels owned elsewhere by the Affected People). Specify extent of Loss in the following: (Tick)

Less than 5%	More than 5% - less than 10%	More than 10% - less than 15%	More than 15% - less than 20%	More than 20% - less than 25%	More than 25%.....

13.4 Size of the residual holding (in acres) :

¹ The determination of BPL households will be as per government certificate or BPL card holder.

² Marginal Farmer is defined as any landowner whose landholding size is less than the district average land holding size.

Annexure - A

14. Residence

14.1 Plot size (in sq. m) :

14.2 Extent of impact (Full/partial) :

14.3 Impacted Area (in sq. m) :

14.4 Residual Plot viable : (a) Yes (b) No

14.5 If No, Alternate house site (if relocation required):

Yes	No	If yes, specify

15. Commercial establishment

15.1 Plot size (in sq. m) :

15.2 Extent of impact (Full/partial) :

15.3 Impacted Area (in sq. m) :

15.4 Commercial Plot viable : (a) Yes (b) No

15.5 If No, Alternate commercial site (if relocation required):

Yes	No	If yes, specify

16. Asset Loss

16.1 Inventory assets lost (Trees, Wells, hand pump, Common Property Resources etc.):

17. **Livelihood Loss due to donation of asset (Rs. / year) :**

17.1 Alternate livelihood sources, other than mentioned above:

Yes	No	If yes, specify

17.2 If yes, annual income from alternate source?

17.3 Annual Income (in Rs) after donation of asset?

Enumerators Name & Designation

Signature

Annexure 15-2d: Memorandum of Understanding (Titleholder)

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (Titleholder) (FOR ROADS)

This memorandum of understanding is made on _____ day of _____ 20__ between Sri/Srimati _____ resident of _____ (hereinafter referred to as "the First Party") and the Governor of (State) through Sri/Srimati _____ (Designation, Office Address) _____ (hereinafter referred to as "the Second Party").

THESE PRESENTS WITNESS AS FOLLOW:

1. That the First Party is landowners with transferable right of _____ acres of land bearing khasra Nos _____ in village _____ block _____, tehsil _____, district _____.
2. That the First Party has taken part in the consultation conducted by the Public Works Department, Govt. of Assam under the requirements of the Assam Rural Infrastructure & Agricultural Services Society (ARIAS Society) and has been made to understand the benefits of obtaining a road for the Village/Town under APART.
3. That the First Party hereby grants to the Second Party, out of its free will, above said land for the construction and development of ARIAS Society Road in the Village/Town _____ under _____ Panchayat for the benefit of the public at large.
4. That the First Party would not claim any compensation against the above said grant of land.
5. That the Second Party agrees to accept the above grant of land for the purposes mentioned in Clause 3.
6. That the Second Party shall construct and develop this Road and take all possible precautions to avoid damage to land adjacent to ARIAS Society Road.
7. That the First Party also assures the Second Party that the first party will not indulge in any willful act of damaging the Road or obstructing the movement of public and vehicles on the Road.
8. That both the Parties hereto agree that the Road so constructed/developed shall be public premises.
9. That the provisions of the MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING will come into force and effect from the date of signing of this deed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Parties hereto have signed this deed on the day and the year first above written.

Signatures of the First Party

Witnesses:

1. _____
2. _____

(Signature, name and address)
[Village Headman/ Panchayat President/
Member/ NGO functionary]

Signature for and on behalf of the Second Party

Witnesses:

1. _____
2. _____

(Signature, name and address)
[Any Official from PWD]

Annexure 15-2e: Memorandum of Understanding (Non-Titleholder)

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (Squatter/Encroacher) (FOR ROADS)

The memorandum of understanding is made on _____ day of _____, 20__ between the persons listed below on the one part (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the First Party") and the Governor of (State) through Sri/ Sri/Srimati _____ (Designation, Office Address) _____ (hereinafter referred to as "the Second Party).

1. That the First Party is the squatter/encroacher of Government land of the respective acres (**OR OTHER UNITS AS APPLICABLE**) of land as listed below in village _____, block _____, tehsil _____, district _____.
2. That the First Party has consulted by Public Works Department, Govt. of Assam under the requirements of the Assam Rural Infrastructure & Agricultural Services Society (ARIAS Society) and has been made to understand the benefits of obtaining a rural road for the village under APART.
3. That the First Party hereby will willingly leave their existing land as detailed in the list below for the construction and development of road in the Village/Town _____ under _____ Panchayat, for the benefit of the public at large on which they had encroached/ squatted on to the land of the Second Party.
4. The first party/would not claim any compensation in return for leaving their encroached/ squatted land.
5. That the Second Party agrees to clause 3.
6. That the Second Party shall construct and develop the Road and take all possible precautions to avoid damage to land adjacent to Road.
7. That the First Party also assures the Second party that the first party will not indulge in any willful act of damaging the Road or obstructing the movement of public and vehicles on the Road.
8. That both the Parties hereto agree that the Road so constructed/developed shall be public premises.
9. That the provisions of the MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING will come into force and effect from the date of signing of this deed.

Sl. No.	Name	Area Squatting/Encroached (m ²)/Acre	Description of land granted for ARIAS Society

(add as many more who are giving up their claim on the above said land)

Annexure 15-2f: Memorandum of Understanding (Land & Buildings)

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (Land and Buildings)

This memorandum of understanding is made on _____ day of ____ 20__ between Sri/Srimati _____ resident of _____ (hereinafter referred to as "the First Party") and the (Name of FPO and Address)through Sri/Srimati _____(designation) _____ (hereinafter referred to as "the Second Party").

THESE PRESENTS WITNESS AS FOLLOW:

1. That the First Party is landowners with transferable right of _____ acres of land bearing khasra Nos _____ in village _____ block _____, Revenue Circle I _____, district _____.
2. That the First Party has been consulted as per the requirements of the Assam Rural Infrastructure & Agricultural Services Society (ARIAS Society) and has been made to understand the benefits of obtaining land/building for _____ (FPO/Market/organaisation, etc name).
3. That the First Party hereby grants to the Second Party, out of its free will, above said land for the construction and development of Land/ building in the village/Town _____ under _____ Panchayat/Town for the benefit of the members of the _____ (FPO/Market/organaisation, etc name) and the public at large.
4. That the First Party would not claim any compensation against the above said grant of land.
5. That the Second Party agrees to accept the above grant of land for the purposes mentioned in Clause 3.
6. That the Second Party shall develop the land and buildings and take all possible precautions to avoid damage to land adjacent to _____ (organisation name) land/Building.
7. That the First Party also assures the Second Party that the first party will not indulge in any wilful act of damaging the land or buildings of the _____ (organisation) or obstructing the movement of public and vehicles.
8. That both the Parties hereto agree that _____ (Name of the organisation) land /Building so developed/constructed shall be public premises.
9. That the provisions of the MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING will come into force and effect from the date of signing of this deed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Parties hereto have signed this deed on the day and the year first above written.

Signatures of the First Party

Signature for and on behalf of the Second Party

Witnesses:

Witnesses:

1. _____
2. _____
(Signature, name and address)

1. _____
2. _____
(Signature, name and address)

Annexure 15-3: Capacity Building Plan for the Project Beneficiaries

Sl. No.	Capacity Building and Training	Unit	Quantities									
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total		
1	Enterprise Cluster / Industry Association	Exposure Visits	Persons		14	34	34	34	34	34	184	
		Tech Workshops	Nos.		7	17	17	17	17	17	92	
		Skill Development	Enterprises		7	17	17	17	17	17	92	
		Clustrer Level Tech Workshop	Nos.		7	17	17	17	17	17	92	
		Product Category Development	IA		7	17	17	17	17	17	92	
		Branding & marketing support	IA		7	17	17	17	17	17	92	
		Entrepreneur Training for New entrants	Persons		263	1275	638				2175	
		ICT Campaign	Nos.	6	7	4					17	
3	Warehouse	Training for Dept Officers	ind	0	48	51	0	0	0	0	99	
		Awareness campaign for farmers	nos.	0	10	8	12	5	0	0	35	
4	Market	Exposure visits	group	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	9	
		Training on good agricultural marketing practices /a	ls	16	32	32	32	32	32	0	176	
		IEC Campaign on selling through organied markets	nos.	16	32	32	32	32	0	0	144	
5	Assam Agricultural University (AAU)	Orientation training for scientific staff /b	persons	60	60	0	0	0	0	0	120	
		Training of BTM and ATM /c	persons	60	90	120	58	0	0	0	328	
		Training for other dept/ATMA staff /d	persons	90	90	120	84	0	0	0	384	
		Training of Nursery Growers /e	trg	20	20	20	40	40	0	0	140	
		Fishery Training and exposure visit of project farmers	persons	1300	2150	2800	1930	1220	0	0	9400	
		Training adoption fishery farmers	persons	0	0	0	500	1500	1750	0	3750	
6	Agri-Horticulture	Agriculture										
		Exposure visit of Farmers (inside the state)	batches	1	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	16
		Exposure visit for officers - outside state	nos.	8	10	10	10	10	0	0	48	
		Horticulture										
		Exposure visit of farmers - within state	batches	1	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	16
		Exposure visit of officers - outside state	nos.	8	10	10	10	10	0	0	48	
7	Dairy-F	Basic Training for MPI Sahayaks /DCS Secretaries	persons	122	249	271	202	123	32	0	999	
		Refresher Training for MPI Sahayaks /DCS Secretaries	persons	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	560	
		Farmers' induction program	persons	610	1245	1355	1010	615	160		4995	
		DCS Management committee training programme	Nos	122	249	271	202	123	32	0	999	

Sl. No.	Capacity Building and Training	Unit	Quantities							
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
	Awareness program on "Clean Milk Production"	Nos	291	371	520	473	325	155	32	2167
	Training for operating AMC/DPMCU/BMC units	persons	6	18	42	57	63	54	12	252
	Supervisor orientation program	persons	6	12	14	10	6	2	0	50
	Training for operators of dairy plants	persons	8	8	6	6	5	5	5	43
	Training on quality systems for dairy officers	persons	2	2	3	3	0	0	0	10
	Training for Marketing Supervisors	persons	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	25
	Management Development Program for Executives	persons	6	8	8	6	6	0	0	34
8	Dairy-Inf									
	Field visits b local hygenic milk monitoring committee (HMMC)	nos.	0	0	112	152	152	112	0	528
	field visits by govt officials	nos.	0	0	112	152	152	112	0	528
9	Animal husbandry & Veterinary Department (AHVD)									
	Training of DCS members	nos.	0	20	63	47	47	33	0	210
	Development of Dairy Extension Material	no.	20000	0	0	0	0	0	0	20000
	Training of veterinary officers	nos.	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
	Refresher training of existing gopal mitras	nos.	0	17	15	5	5	4	0	46
	Remuneration of Gopal mitras	nos.	0	17	15	5	5	4	0	46
	Refresher training for Veterinary field assistant (VFA)	nos.	0	15	15	10	10	0	0	50
	Exposure training of Block veterinary officer	nos.	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
10	Piggery									
	Capacity Building value chain actors									
	Rapid assessment of training needs	nos.	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	12
	Writers workshop	nos.	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Drawing illustrations	manuals	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Translation to Assamese	manuals	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Mandays of experts (National)	days	15	8	0	0	0	0	0	23
	Mandays of expert (international)	days	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	14
	Mandays of expert (national)	days	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	10
	Training Programs									
	Training of TOTs	nos.	6	10	15	15	12.5	0.5	0	59
	Training kit for butchers	nos.	6	10	15	15	12.5	0.5	0	59
	Training of pork vendors, traders, transporters	nos.	80	160	160	140	140	0	0	680
	Exposure training outside the country	nos.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Exposure training /g	nos.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Exposure visit of progressive farmers outside the state	visits	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	7

Sl. No.	Capacity Building and Training	Unit	Quantities							
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
	Development of demo of structured meat vending cubicles	nos.	0	0	20	48	50	0	0	118
	organising TOTs	nos.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOR for AHVD officials	nos.	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	9
	Mandays of experts (National)	days	0	15	15	0	0	0	0	30
	Mandays of expert (international)	days	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	12
	TA for training and monitoring programs									
	workshops for drafting training sessions	workshops	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Training workshop for AHVD officials	nos.	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	4
	Facilitate first few trainings	nos.	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	8
	field visits for quality check	visits	10	8	8	8	8	0	0	42
	Mandays of expert (National)	days	10	10	15	15	15	0	0	65
	Mandays of experts (international)	days	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	12
	Mandays of expert (international)	days	5	5	3	3	0	0	0	16
11	Fishery									
	Field days	nos.	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	400
	Training and exposure visit of officers	persons	0	100	100	100	100	0	0	400
12	Silk									
	Sericulture									
	Skill upgradation of Reelers and Spinners	persons	180	180	180	180	180	0	0	900
	Training of dept staff	persons		20	20	10	0	0	0	50
	Exposure visits	persons	0	20	20	20	20	20	20	120
	Workshops	nos.	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4
	Handloom									
	Training of Dept Staff /I	persons	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Skill Upgradation training for weavers	trg	0	0	50	50	40	0	0	140
	State level workshops for cross learning	tgs	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
	Exposure visit (weavers)	persons	25	25	25	25	0	0	0	100
	Exposure visit (Officers)	persons	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	40
13	FPO-CSC									
	Training for CRPs and farmers	FPOs	0	60	39	0	0	0	0	99
	Exposure visits for CRPs and farmers	FPOs	0	30	39	30	0	0	0	99
	Registration cost & pre-operative expenses	FPOs	0	60	39	0	0	0	0	99
	Post Harvest Management Demonstration	demo	50	100	200	200	200	200	200	1150
14	Social Safeguards									
	Training on GRM and Social Audit (officials)	nos.	1		1					2

Sl. No.		Capacity Building and Training	Unit	Quantities								
				2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total	
		Training on Social Audit (members and FPOs)	nos.			1		1				2
		Health and Safety Labour (contractors and officials)	nos.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
		Gender Development and IPF	nos.	1		1		1			1	4
		Traing on Implement of Safeguards (for officals)	nos	1								1

Source: Draft PIP, November 2016

Annexure 16-1: Estimated Budget for the implement of the SMF

	Unit Cost (Local Lakh)	Base Cost (Local Lakh)								Remarks	
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total		
I. Investment Costs											
A. COST OF CONSULTANCY SERVICES											
1. For designing and implementation of IEC											Theme - Health and Safety, labour issues, inclusion, GRM, Citizen Engagement
Manpower costing	0.3	2.7	2.7	2.7	0	0	0	0	8.1		
Communication need assessment	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10		
Pre testing of IEC material	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
Development of IEC material	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	Printing costs	
Implementation of IEC plan	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	30	Buying of the space in Mass media, mid media, etc.	
Organise road show and street play	0.25	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	12		
Awareness on HIV/AIDS in construction site	0.03	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	0	0	0	5.76	In construction site of markets, roads, warehouses.	
Subtotal		35.14	14.14	18.14	1.44	4	0	0	72.86		
2. Study on labour issues to prepare action plan.											
Manpower costing		18	0	0	0	0	0	0	18		
Field survey		7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7		
Preparation of report and framework for safety of labour		5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5		
Subtotal		30		0	0	0	0	0	30		
Subtotal									102.86		
B. HUMAN RESOURCE COST											
1. Hiring of manpower											
Communication Expert	0.5	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	42.00	At SMU	
MIS Co-ordinator	0.5	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	42.00	At SMU	
Social Expert at PWD	0.3	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	25.20	PWD, AHVD, Sericulture Handloom & Textiles, Agriculture, Fishery	

		Unit Cost (Local Lakh)	Base Cost (Local Lakh)								Remarks
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total	
Social expert at DLCC		0.3	57.60	57.60	57.60	57.60	57.60	57.60	57.60	403.20	At DLCC
Subtotal			73.20	73.20	73.20	73.20	73.20	73.20	73.20	512.40	
Admin expenses		2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	14.00	
Subtotal			75.20	75.20	75.20	75.20	75.20	75.20	75.20	526.40	
C. CAPACITY BUILDING											
1. Training											
a. Printing of Community Operation Manuals		0.005	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	3.00	
b. Training of SMU staff	No. of persons	0.3	0.30	-	-	-	0.30	-	-	0.60	3 days training at ARIAS Society on PIP, SMF & COM.
c. Legal Literacy training	Per district	0.5	-	8.00	-	8.00	-	-	-	16.00	Rs. 50,000 per district to train key officials of line departments, ATMAs, CIGs, IAs and FPOs
Subtotal			1.30	9.00	1.00	8.00	0.30	-	-	19.60	
2. Implementation of SMF and IPF											
a. Printing of SMF and IPF			1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
b. Orientation of PIUs on SMF & IPF	No. of batches	0.30	5.10	-	5.10	-	5.10	-	-	15.30	1 state level and 16 district level
c. Awareness on SMF and IPF	No. of camps	0.03	0.48	0.96	0.96	0.96	-	-	-	3.36	1 camp per district after selection of the beneficiaries, 2nd, 3rd & 4th yr 2 camps per district in project area.
Subtotal										19.66	
3. Social Audit											
a. Printing of Social Audit Manual	per module	0.002	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	
b. Training of SAC members on Social Audit		0.5	-	-	50.00	9.50	-	-	-	59.50	Included only FPO under Agriculture, Piggery, Fishery

	Unit Cost (Local Lakh)	Base Cost (Local Lakh)								Remarks	
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total		
											and Handloom & Textiles. Diary not included.
Subtotal		1.00	-	50.00	9.50	-	-	-	-	60.50	
4. Implementation of Gender Development Plan											
a. Workshops on gender sensitization	0.5	6.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.00	PIU wise including district level staff
b. Training of FPOs on gender sensitization	0.4	-	-	12.80	-	-	-	-	-	12.80	Per district 2 batches. To be done either by Service Providers or by the training agency.
Subtotal		6.00	-	12.80	-	-	-	-	-	18.80	
Subtotal										118.56	
D. R&R entitlement											
a. Shifting expenses in construction of markets										419.00	2% of the total budget for construction of markets.
b. Assisstance for squatters										1000.00	2% of the 5 L beneficiaries (10000) X Rs. 10000
Subtotal											
E. Grievance Redressal Mechanism		25.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	115.00	Toll free helpline no. Setting up of helpline in Y1 and from Y2 onwards
F. Development of mobile app for geo tagging		10.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	40.00	
		335.78	1,930.38	2,056.22	1,100.78	356.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	2,321.82	