

ARIAS SOCIETY

(An Autonomous Body under Govt. of Assam)

ASSAM AGRIBUSINESS AND RURAL TRANSFORMATION PROJECT (APART)



INDIGENOUS PEOPLES DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (IPF)

JANUARY 2017

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ABBREVIATIONS

AMSY	:	Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana
AACP	:	Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project
AI	:	Artificial Insemination
ARIASS	:	Assam Rural Infrastructure and Agricultural Services Society
ATMA	:	Agriculture Technology Management Agency
BDC	:	Beel Development Committee
BDS	:	Business Development Services
BTC	:	Bodoland Territorial Council
CSP	:	Common Service Platforms
CSC	:	Common Service Centres
CRP	:	Community Resource Persons
DAC	:	Deori Autonomous Council
DCHA	:	Development Commissioner for Hill Area
ENRR	:	Electronic Negotiable Warehouse Receipt
FIAC	:	Farm Information and Advisory Centers
FPIC	:	Free, Prior and Informed Consultation
GoA	:	Government of Assam
IP	:	Indigenous Peoples
KAAC	:	Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council
LASA	:	LEA Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd.
MAC	:	Mishing Autonomous Council
NGO	:	Non-governmental organizations
NMAET	:	National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology
NSTFDC	:	National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation
NWR	:	Negotiable warehouse receipts
OBC	:	Other Backward Classes
PCU	:	Project Coordination Unit
PESA	:	Panchayat's Extension to scheduled Area
PMIS	:	Project Management Information System
PTG	:	Primitive Tribal Group
R&R	:	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RHAC	:	Rabha Hasong Autonomous Council
RMC	:	Regulated Market Committee
SKAC	:	Sonowal Kachari Autonomous Council
SMAE	:	Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension
SMU	:	Social Management Unit
ST	:	Scheduled Tribes
STFDC	:	State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations
TAC	:	Tiwa Autonomous Council
TKAC	:	Thengal Kachari Autonomous Council
ToT	:	Training of Trainers
TSP	:	Tribal Sub-Plan
VCAP	:	Value Chain Action Plan
VO	:	Voluntary Organizations
WPT & BC	:	Welfare of Plains Tribes and Other Backward Classes

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 dated 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: 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 Project Coordination Unit (PCU) for monitoring & coordinating during AACP. The Society, headed by the State Project Director 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 holder 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). (b) Value add measured by: (i) Increase in quality as measured by price premium of commodities sold by beneficiaries in the selected value chains; (ii) Share of selected commodities sold through new marketing channels; and (c) Resilience measured by: Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology (gender disaggregated).

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 Project 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 a 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.

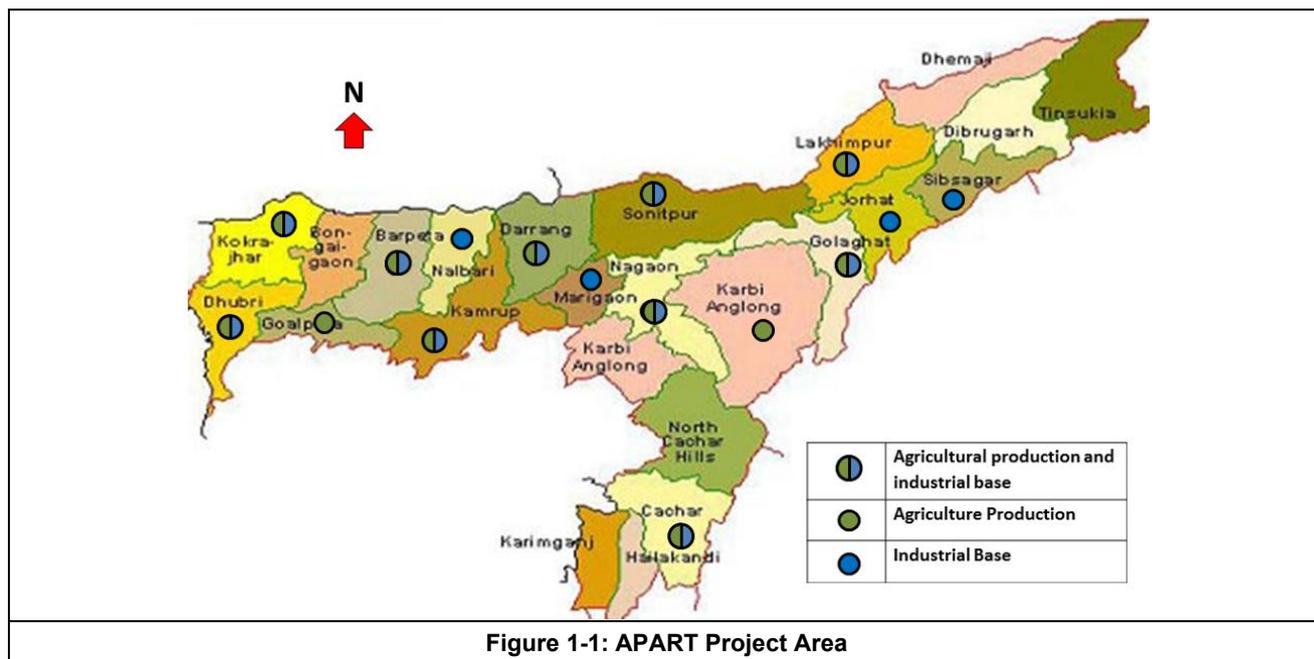


Figure 1-1: APART Project Area

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 Need for Indigenous Peoples' development Framework (IPF)

The ARIAS Society intends to ensure that the potential issues and risks for the Project are identified and appropriate Management Framework is prepared for the avoidance, mitigation of adverse effects and enhancing benefits while implementing the same, especially with respect to Indigenous People (IP). The 16 project districts being covered under the Project account for 60% of the state's indigenous population. Major tribes of Assam include Bodos, Mishings, Dimasas, Karbis, Tiwas, Tai-phakes, Khamtis, Rabhas, Singphos, Khelmos, Kukis, Sonowal, Kacharis and Deuris. Each tribe has its own distinctive culture. Majority of the indigenous people depend on agriculture and handicrafts for their livelihood and have limited income and poor access to modern facilities

The state has three Autonomous Councils formed under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution: Bodoland Territorial Council, Karbi Anglong Autonomous District Council and Dima Hasao Autonomous District Council. The Six Schedule areas covered by the project are shown in **Figure 1-2**.

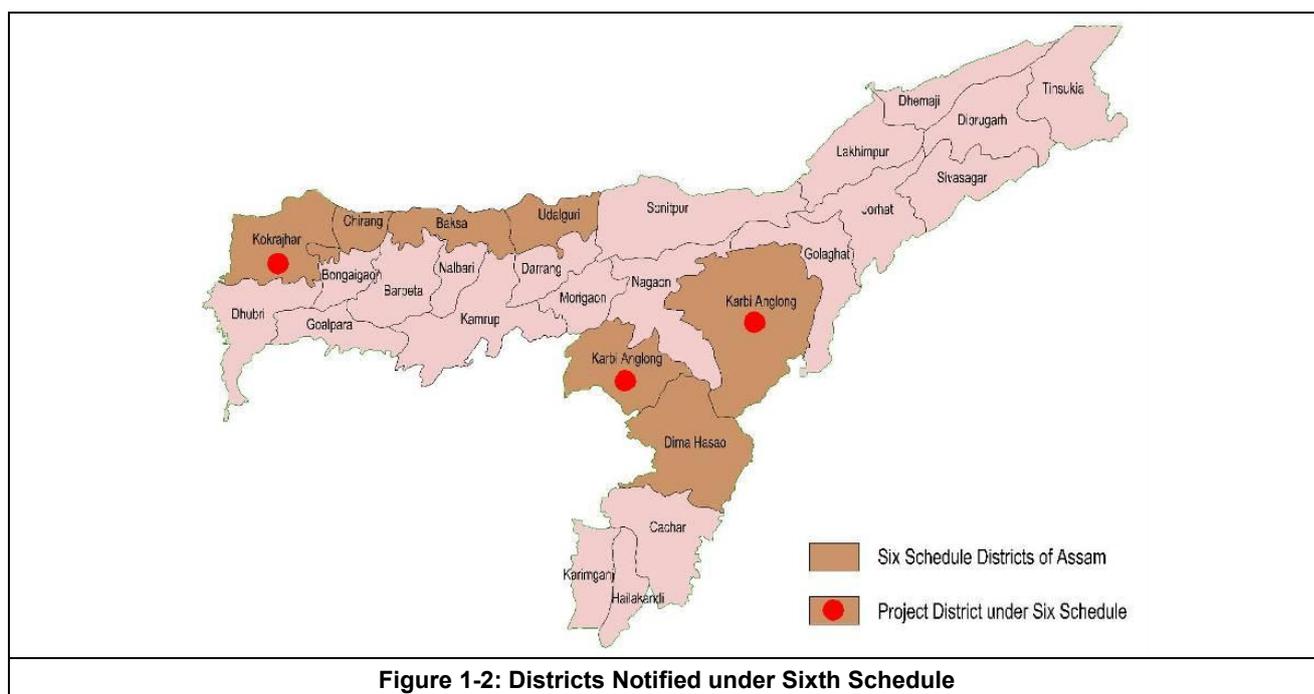


Figure 1-2: Districts Notified under Sixth Schedule

Therefore, an Indigenous Peoples' Development Framework (hereinafter referred to as IPF) is being prepared under the Project to ensure that project benefits reach out to these vulnerable group of people. The following tasks have been undertaken as part of an IPF preparation:

- 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 indigenous communities;
- Institutional Analysis and Implementation Arrangement;
- Preparation of IPF;
- Developing Grievance Redress Mechanism;
- Public Disclosure Mechanism;
- Developing Gender Development Strategy;
- Capacity Development Plan; and
- Developing Monitoring and Evaluation Plan etc.

1.6 Structure of the Report

The present document is IPF which compiles the findings under suggestions for each item of 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 need for an IPF;
- **Chapter 2 - Socio-Economic Profile Analysis and Impact Assessment on Indigenous Peoples':** describes socio-economic profile of the project districts and that of the scheduled tribe (STs) population persons surveyed for social assessment;
- **Chapter 3 - Analysis of Legal and Policy Framework:** acts and rules in the country relevant for the Indigenous Peoples' have been presented including discussion on how they facilitate in achieving a better social and economic status to the indigenous communities;
- **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 and Implementation Arrangement:** presents the proposed arrangement for implementation of the APART;
- **Chapter 6 - Indigenous Peoples' Development Framework (IPF):** describes the principles to be adopted for enhancing the positive project impacts; and
- **Chapter 7 - Budget for IPF Management:** presents the estimated budget for implementation of the proposals for IPF Management.

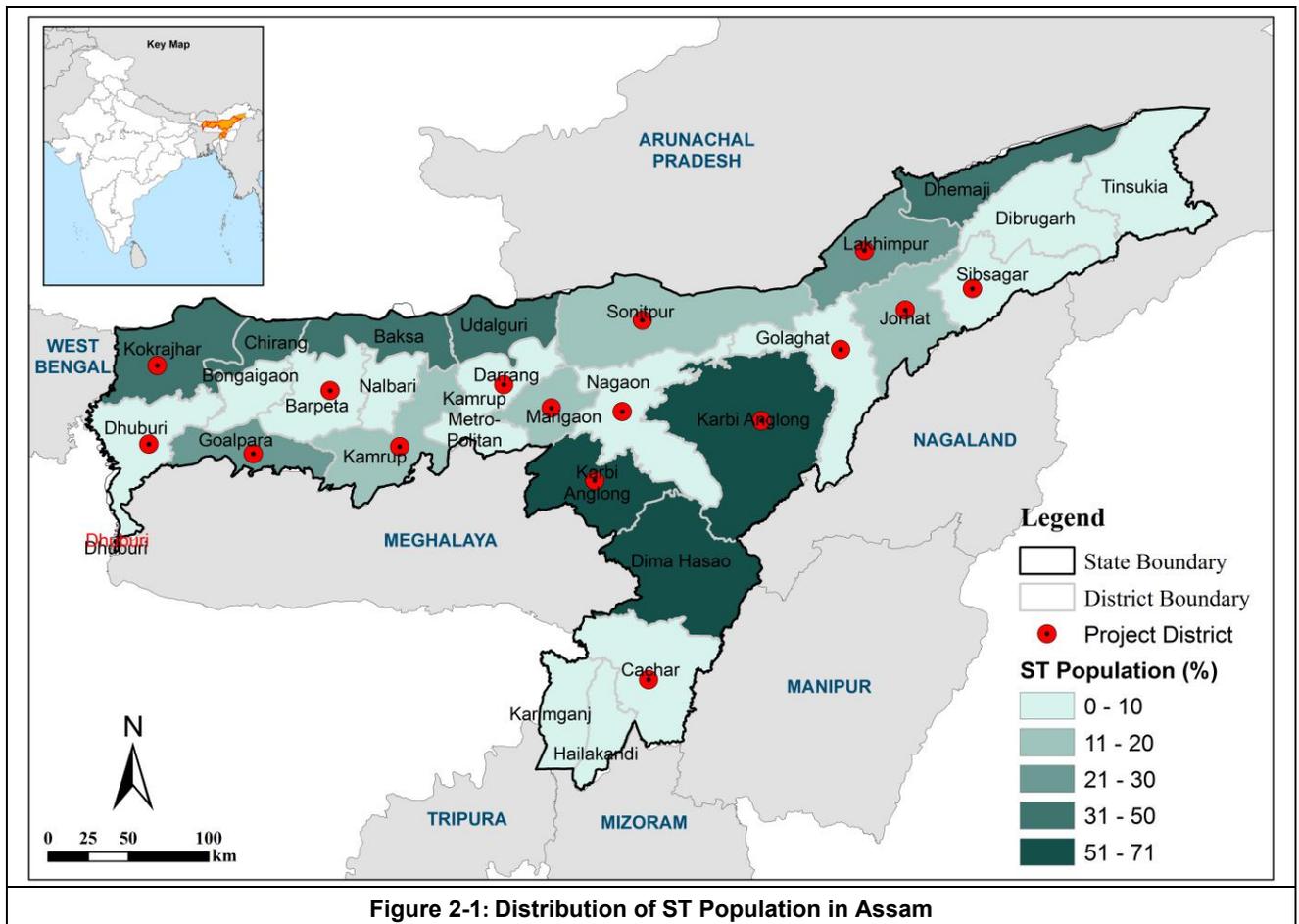
2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN THE PROJECT AREA

This chapter presents the socio-economic profile of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) in 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.

2.1 Socio- Economic Review of the STs in the Project Area

2.1.1 Demographic Profile

The ST population comprise 12.45% of the state's population and the identified 16 project districts account for 60% of the state ST population. The distribution of the ST population in the state has been shown in **Figure 2-1**.



The major tribes include Bodos, Rabhas, Karbis, Deoris, Tiwas, Kacharis, Kukis and Mishings. According to census 2011 there are 26 indigenous communities in the state. The details of the indigenous community in the state are given in **Annexure 2-1**. The list of STs of Assam as identified by GoA and prepared under the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment), Act 2002

is presented in **Annexure 2-2. Table 2-1** gives the summarised demographic profile of the project districts in comparison with the state and country situation.

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

S. No.	Indicators	India	Assam	Project Districts
1	Total Population (<i>in Crores</i>)	10.45	0.39	0.23
2	Average Household Size	4.86	5.15	5.17
3	Urban Population (% to total ST population)	10.00	5.64	4.61
4	Rural Population (% to total ST population)	89.99	94.36	95.38
5	% of Males to Total ST Population	50.26	50.38	50.43
6	% of Females to Total ST Population	49.74	49.62	49.56

Source: Compiled from Primary Census Abstract, 2011

The ST population distribution varies in project districts between 0.3% in Dhubri and 56.3% in Karbi Anglong. Four districts of Karbi Anglong (56.3%), Kokrajhar (31.4%), Lakhimpur (23.9%) and Goalpara (22.97%) have more than 20% of their population under the ST category. The distribution of ST population in the project districts are given in **Annexure 2-3**. The ST population is concentrated mainly in the rural areas of the project districts. The Demographic Profile of STs in the Project Districts is given in **Annexure 2-4**.

2.1.2 Social Profile

The assessment of the social profile for the project districts includes review of Sex ratio, literacy rate of the 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 2-5**.

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

S. No.	Indicators	India	Assam	Project Districts
1	Sex Ratio	990	985	983
2	Literacy Rate (% to total population)	49.51	61.9	61.2
3	Literacy Rate among Females (% to total female population)	41.58	56.03	27.47
4	Literacy Rate among Males (% to total male population)	57.35	67.65	33.7
5	Population Below Poverty Line (% to ST total population)	-	40.5	41.2

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

A. Sex Ratio

The average Sex ratio among the STs in the project districts is lower to the state level ratio of 985 and the national average of 990. The districts with the highest sex ratio is Barpeta (1021) and in comparison Jorhat, Kamrup and Karbi Anglong have the lowest (977) sex ratio.

B. Literacy rate

The state and project district level total literacy rates are higher than the national level corresponding figures. Among the project districts, the literacy level is the lowest in Sonitpur District (54.7%) and highest in Cachar District (73.7%). The female literacy rate is lower than that of the males in all the project districts.

The lower literacy rate in the project area shows the requirement of designing the demonstrations of technologies for adopting the new technologies and procedures and availing opportunities for entrepreneurship development in a user friendly mode.

C. 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%. Nearly 40% of the ST population fall below the BPL in the project districts. The high poverty ratio adds to the importance of successful implementation of APART to help eradicate rural poverty by increasing income generation activities.

2.1.3 Economic Profile

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

S. No.	Indicators	India	Assam	Project Districts
1	Work Force Participation Rate (% to total population)	48.71	44	44.29
2	Main Workers (% to total working population)	64.82	65.91	64.56
3	Male Workers (% to total working population)	55.58	60.76	60.35

Source: Compiled from Primary Census Abstract, 2011

A. Workforce Participation Rate

The Workforce Participation Rate (WPR) at the National, State and project district level are almost equal. Among the project districts Nalbari (37.9%) has the lowest WPR and Jorhat has the highest WPR among STs of 51.4%. The main workers of the ST population in the project districts are 64.6%. The details of workforce population in project districts are presented in **Annexure 2-6**.

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 indigenous people that are mostly engaged in primary sector activities.

B. 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.

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 majority of the farmers among the indigenous community are under the category of small land holders. The average land holding size shows that the farmers are

mostly small land holders, primary data also establishes this fact. The land holding size of the indigenous communities in the state is given in **Table 2-4**.

Table 2-4: Land Holding Size Among the Indigenous Population

Sl. No.	Size-Group	India		Assam		Project Districts	
		Nos.	in %	Nos.	in %	Nos.	in %
1	Marginal (below 1.00 ha.)	31,44,169	17.26	1,15,843	22.42	56,428	19.21
2	Small (1.00 - 2.00 ha.)	41,19,157	22.61	1,35,586	26.25	81,539	27.76
3	Semi-medium (2.00 - 4.00 ha.)	48,31,137	26.51	1,71,336	33.17	1,07,929	36.75
4	Medium (4.00 - 10.00 ha.)	43,63,309	23.95	87,957	17.03	45,911	15.63
5	Large (10.00 ha. & above)	17,62,949	9.68	5,872	1.14	1,914	0.65

Source: Statistical Hand Book of Assam, 2015

2.2 Socio-economic Profile of Target ST Beneficiaries

The socio-economic profile of the population in the project area has been analysed based on the data collected through household surveys, covering a total number of 641 households, out of which 178 belong to Scheduled Tribes (about 28%). However, detailed analysis has been carried out only for the Piggery sector as a special case study as all the households surveyed belonged to the ST category. Sector-wise distribution of surveyed households is given in **Table 2-3**.

Table 2-4: Distribution of Scheduled Tribes in Household Survey

Sector	No. of Questionnaires	No of ST Households
Agriculture (Vegetables)	101	-
Animal Husbandry & Veterinary (Piggery)	106	106
Dairy	110	-
Enterprises	53	4
Fishery	103	-
Handloom & Textile	100	63
Sericulture	68	6
Grand Total	641	178

Source: Household Survey(LASA, 2016)

The average households size of the surveyed household is 4. The female population constitute 50 percent and 18 out of 106 households are Women-Headed (about 17%).

The literacy among the surveyed population is 81% which is higher than the state level of 73%.The number of graduates among the surveyed population is only 3.2%, which includes 1.7 of professional graduate. Nearly 19% of the ST population is illiterate.This shows the development disparity between the scheduled areas and the rest of the state. Karbi Anglong is one among the lowest literate state in the project districts. The approach for the training on skill development based activity needs to be designed especially for the beneficiaries from these communities. The district level secondary data shows that the indigenous population in the plain area has higher literacy level. The literacy level among the male is higher than the female population. The literacy levels among the indigenous population are given in **Table 2-4**.

Table 2-5: Education level

Education Level	Female	%	Male	%	Total	in %
Graduate (Non-professional)	1	0.49	5	2.46	6	1.5
Graduate (Professional)	1	0.49	6	2.96	7	1.7

Education Level	Female	%	Male	%	Total	in %
High School (Class 4-7)	41	19.90	32	15.76	73	17.8
Higher (Graduate or higher)	5	2.43	5	2.46	10	2.4
Higher Secondary (Class 11-12)	19	9.22	26	12.81	45	11.0
Post Graduate	1	20.87	33	16.26	2	0.5
Primary (upto Class 3)	42	0.49	1	0.49	80	19.6
Secondary (Class 8-10)	53	20.39	38	18.72	110	26.9
Illiterate	43	25.73	57	28.08	76	18.6
Total	206	100.00	203	100.00	409	100.0

Source: Household Survey (LASA, 2016)

2.2.1 Workforce Participation

The population engaged in income generating activities is 55% of the surveyed population. The working population is higher as the piggery is taken as additional source of revenue by most of the households. Among the surveyed population maximum number of persons are engaged in business and trade (21.8%), and cultivation (farmers (8.8 %). The distribution of the workforce participation among the surveyed indigenous population is given in **Table 2-5**.

The female participation in the economic generating activity in the indigenous community of Karbi Anglong is higher than the male members. Piggery is full time occupation for 24.02% of the population and it is main source of income for 60% of the surveyed families.

Table 2-6: Workforce Participation Among the Surveyed Indigenous Population

Workforce Participation	Female	Male	Total	In %
Agriculture Labour		4	4	0.98
Agriculture Labour and Business/Trade	1		1	0.24
Artisans		2	2	0.49
Artisans, Farmer and Business/Trade	1		1	0.24
Business/Trade	58	31	89	21.76
Farmer	26	10	36	8.80
Farmer and non-agriculture labour		1	1	0.24
Govt. Service (Class I & II)		2	2	0.49
Govt. Service (Class I-III)		3	3	0.73
Govt. Service (Class IV)		2	2	0.49
Information not provide	2	1	3	0.73
Non agriculture labour		38	38	9.29
Non Agriculture Labour and Business/Trade	1	1	2	0.49
Others	20	11	31	7.58
Private Service (Junior level)	1		1	0.24
Private Service (Middle level)	1	2	3	0.73
Private Service (Senior level)		2	2	0.49
Not working	95	93	188	45.97
Total	206	203	409	100.00

Source: Household Survey (LASA, 2016)

2.2.2 Land Holding Size of the Indigenous Community

The land holding size of the farmers belonging to the indigenous community shows that most of them are small land holders. The minimum land holding size of the surveyed households varies from 1.0 ha to 1.25 Ha of area. There are only 2 households having more than 1.0 Ha. of land.

2.2.3 Annual Income

The annual income is less than Rs. 1.2 lakh for 89.6% households. Below Poverty Line Card is available with 17 households out of 106 households, which is 16 percent of the total surveyed households. The household incomes of the surveyed families are presented in **Table 2-6**.

Table 2-7: Household income per annum

Income level	Households	
	In Nos.	In %
Less than Rs. 1,20,000	95	89.6
Between Rs. 1,20,000 and Rs. 2,40,000	6	5.7
More than Rs. 2,40,000	1	0.9
Information not provided	4	3.8
Total No of households	106	100.0

Source: Household Survey (LASA, 2016)

2.2.4 Access to Market facilities

The piggery farmers sell their products in the nearby local markets. 49.1 % of the respondents have stated that their market is located less than 2 km distance and 43.3 % respondents have informed that their market is 2-5 km distance. The bi-cycles are used as mode of transport to their market, The mode of transport and distance are presented in **Table 2-7**.

Table 2-8: Access to Markets

Distance	bi-cycle	Bi-cycle and pick up van	Pick up van	Information not provided	Grand Total	In %
Less than 2 km	28	4	14	6	52	49.1
Between 2 km and 5 km	8	17	5	18	48	45.3
More than 5 km				5	5	4.7
Information not provided				1	1	0.9
Grand Total	36	21	19	30	106	100.0
In %	34.0	19.8	17.9	29.2	100.0	

Source: Household Survey (LASA, 2016)

Most of the farmers (34.0 %) uses their bi-cycles for the transportation of animals, bicycle and pickup van (19.8 %) and pick up van (17.9). The mode of transport is determined by the number of animals to be transported to the market.

2.2.5 Access to Credit Facilities

The household level survey reveals that piggery is practiced generally for farmers' personal consumption and commercial piggery is almost absent in the sector. The farmers do not hold Kissan Credit Cards and also reported that they have neither availed insurance for their animals nor taken loans for their business.

2.2.6 Access to Government Scheme and subsidies

There are many schemes sponsored by State and Union Governments intended for the welfare of Scheduled Tribe community. Household survey reveals that only about 44% of the indigenous people households have availed benefits of any government schemes. Among the surveyed households 5 of them informed that they received subsidies from government and the rest have not received any subsidies.

The analysis of the information on financial inclusiveness and access to government schemes shows that the awareness among the indigenous peoples' households regarding various government schemes is inadequate.

2.2.7 Training Requirement

The surveyed households are traditional piggery farmers and do not have awareness on modern farming practices. All the responded households expressed their need for training and skill-upgradation on modern practices of piggery.

2.2.8 Suggestions from Piggery Farmers

The household survey reveals that piggery farmers suggested for (i) easy access to loan from the banks; (ii) avail good quality feeds; (iii) assistance to construct animal sheds; (iv) avail easy medicines and health facilities (v) avail good quality piglets and breads; and (vi) training on piggery

2.3 Key Project Based Benefits to the Indigenous Population

- a. Improved Access to common services: The project aims to provide common platform for farmers, entrepreneurs with facilities for primary processing, storage, procurement of inputs, marketing etc. The STs, where their presence is insignificant, may find it difficult to access the services, facilities provided by the project and this may lead to conflicts. The details of the common services centres to be developed under the project are presented in the table below.

Table: Proposed CSCs/ DSCs in Sixth Scheduled districts

Category	Karbi Anlong	Kokrajhar	All Project districts
Agriculture Production CSC/FPOs	1	1	43
Fishery	-	-	13
Piggery	5	2	38
Dairy (DSCs- informal))	0	0	999
Sericulture and Handloom and Textile	-	-	50

Source: Draft PIP, November 2016. APART

- b. Introduction and Adoption of new Packages of Practice
- c. Access to improved Production/ Marketing Infrastructure

Table 2-9: Proposed Market Facilities under the Project in Sixth Schedule Area

Sector	Karbi Anlong	Kokrajhar	All Project Districts
ASAMB/ RMC Markets	-	-	10
P& RD Markets		1	50
Fish Markets	-	-	25
Pig Markets	1	-	15

Source: Draft PIP, November 2016. APART

- d. Inclusion in Decision making Process: Due representation of the indigenous people in management committees of FPOs shall be ensured and strong communication and consultation strategies are given as part of the project implementation plan.
- e. Training and Capacity Building: To enhance the skill set of producers and entrepreneurs, project sub-components wise analysis has been carried out for the project. The training and capacity building activities will ensure the participation of indigenous people. User friendly training modules on Package of Practices shall be focused for the farmers from indigenous communities and training programs shall be carried out in the areas inhabited by indigenous people. The trainings have been worked out in line with the requirements of the social and cultural constructions of the beneficiaries.
- f. Utilisation of Land for Project Activities in Scheduled Areas

As a matter of principle, no private land would be acquired for construction/establishment of any assets under the project. Land required for the project shall be obtained through voluntary donation or the project activities shall be carried out in available government land. So the project will not have any impact on the land of the ST communities. If non-titleholders like encroachers or squatters are impacted they will be assisted as per the Resettlement Policy Framework proposed for the project. Special assistance provisions have been made for STs in the proposed Resettlement Policy Framework.

The project activities in the Sixth Schedule area will be taken up in the lands owned by government/council or donated by the community. As the land resources will be used by the members of the organization from the same community and locality, the land resources of the indigenous community will rest with themselves or for their own use and it will not be transferred to the non-indigenous community members.

3. LEGAL, POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

The constitution of India has made special provisions to protect the cultural and ethnic identities of the ST population. There are special programmes provided for the welfare of the indigenous community by state and union Governments. The chapter discusses about the legal, institutional arrangements and programmes being implemented for the welfare of the indigenous community. This chapter presents the existing acts, rules and policies related to development of IPs at the State and National level. It also lists the Indian constitutional safeguards and the World Bank safeguard policies on IPs and their relevance to the project and highlights the special provisions made for the IPs.

3.2 Legal and Policy Framework

3.2.1 Constitutional Safeguard of STs in India

The Constitution of India defines Indigenous People under various Articles. Article 342 specifies tribes or tribal communities. 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 and castes so specified are referred as STs and SCs respectively. In pursuance of these provisions, the list of STs are 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 following section lists out the major constitutional safeguards available for the STs in India.

- Equality before Law (Article 14).
- The State to make special provisions for the advancement of STs (Article 15(4)).
- Equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointments to any office under the State (Article 16).
- The State has to make provisions for reservation in appointments or posts in favour of any backward class citizen which in the opinion of the State is not adequately represented in the services under the State (Article 16(4)).
- The State to make provisions in matters of promotion to any class or classes of posts in the services in favour of the STs [Article 16(4A)].
- A National Commission for STs to investigate, monitor and evaluate all matters relating to the Constitutional safeguards provided for the Scheduled Tribes (Article 338).
- Appointment of a Commission to report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas and the welfare of the STs in the States (Article 339).
- Appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes and the difficulties under which they labour and to make recommendations to remove such difficulties and to improve their conditions (Article 340).
- The State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the STs, and protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Article 46).
- Grant-in-Aid from the consolidated fund of India each year for promoting the welfare of the STs and administration of the Scheduled Areas (Article 275(1)).
- The claims of the members of the STs in the appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State by taking into consideration consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration (Article 335).
- Article 244 (2) of the Constitution states that the provisions of the Sixth Schedule shall apply to the administration of Tribal Areas in the State of Assam. The Constitution states that the Parliament, by law, may form within the State of Assam an Autonomous state comprising (whether wholly or in part) all or any of the tribal areas [Article 244 A (1)].
- Article 330 states that seats shall be reserved for the STs in the House of the People.

- Article 332 states that seats shall be reserved for the STs in the Legislative Assemblies of the States.
- Article 243D states that seats shall be reserved for the STs in every Panchayat.

3.3 Existing Acts and policies relevant to the Indigenous People Development

The existing legislations and policies applicable to the IPF include:

3.3.1 World Bank OP 4.10

The World Bank defines Indigenous Peoples (IPs) by the following criteria:

- Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;
- Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture;
- An indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region; and
- Identification by the Borrower Country as an Indigenous Group.

Operational Policy 4.10 ensures that indigenous population benefits from development projects and those projects' potentially adverse effects are avoided or mitigated.

Table 3-1: Legal and Policy Framework

Legislation	Objective	Provisions	Relevance / Applicability to Project
Article 366 (25) of the Constitution of India Article 244(1) of Constitution	<p>Article 366 (25) refers to Scheduled Tribes as those communities, who are scheduled in accordance with Article 342 of the Constitution, wherein communities shall be declared as such by the President through an initial public notification or through a subsequent amending Act of Parliament.</p> <p>This section of the Constitution guarantees autonomy to the ST communities to make laws for governance, manage forests (except reserved forests), regulate trade by persons not being local schedule tribes, appoint traditional chiefs and headmen, autonomy in case of inheritance of property, marriage, divorce, social customs, establishment and maintenance of primary schools, markets, taxation, issue of lease for extraction of minerals etc.</p>	<p>Defines following essential characteristics, for a community to be identified as Scheduled Tribes are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indications of primitive traits; Distinctive culture; • Shyness of contact with the community at large; • Geographical isolation; and Backwardness. <p>The District Council and the Regional Council under the Sixth Schedule have real power to make laws, possibility on the various legislative subjects, receiving grants-in-aids from the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the costs of schemes for development, health care, education, roads and regulatory powers to state control.</p>	<p>Applicable, as some of the project interventions are proposed in SC/ST dominated areas, besides in other areas where SC/ST population is dispersed.</p> <p>In Assam, there are three autonomous councils formed under Sixth Schedule viz. Bodo Territorial Council, Karbi Anglong Autonomous District Council and Dima Hasao Autonomous District Council.</p>
Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act,	Framed to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling STs and other traditional forest dwellers who have residing in	The Act provides three kinds of rights to Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers: Land Rights: Right to continue cultivating land (less than or equal	Not applicable as no such project activities are proposed in locations relevant to the Act.

Legislation	Objective	Provisions	Relevance / Applicability to Project
2006	such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. Its main objective is to facilitate the overall development and welfare of the tribal people by empowering them socially, economically and politically without any impact on their culture, habitation and tradition and in terms of their age old rights and privileges.	to four hectares) where they have been cultivating prior to 13 December 2005; Use Rights: Provides for rights to use and/or collect a) minor forest produce (tendupatta, herbs, medicinal plants) that has been traditionally collected, b) Grazing grounds and water bodies, c) Traditional areas of use by nomadic or pastoralist Communities Right to protect and conserve. Gives the community the right to protect and manage the forest.	
National Policy on Tribal Development, 1999	It seeks to bring scheduled tribes into the mainstream of society through a multi-pronged approach for their all-round development without disturbing their distinct culture Development	It lists out measures to be taken in respect of: formal education, traditional wisdom, displacement and resettlement, forest villages, shifting cultivation, land alienation, intellectual property rights, indigenous languages, Primitive indigenous groups, scheduled tribes and schedule areas, administration, research, participatory approach and assimilation.	Applicable as the policy will be applicable to project activities wherein dispersed population exist besides in certain SC/ST dominated districts
The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015:	This Act aims to prevent any atrocities, physical or mental, on ST communities. Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts have been empowered under the act to take direct cognizance of offence and as far as possible, completion of trial of the cases within two months, from the date of filing of the charge sheet.	The act prevents physical or mental atrocities on ST communities.	Applicable as the project would be implemented in districts/blocks where the population of indigenous people is less in comparison to others and there may be discrimination against the STs in accessing the project benefits.
Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996	Parliament has passed legislation in 1996 as an annexure to the 73rd Amendment specifying special provisions for Panchayats in Schedule V areas. Known as the Panchayats Extension to Schedule Areas ¹ (PESA), 1996, it decentralized existing approaches to forest governance by bringing the Gram Sabha ² centre stage and recognized the traditional rights of tribals over	The act protects the traditional rights of the IPs over the community resources, land, water and forest.	Applicable as the project proposes to establish CSCs, expand markets, warehouses, slaughter houses etc. in Government land or private land donated voluntarily by the owners.

¹Scheduled areas are tribal-dominated areas put in Schedule VI of the Indian Constitution.

²The *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.

Legislation	Objective	Provisions	Relevance / Applicability to Project
	<p>community resources, the land, water, and forests.</p> <p>The 73rd amendment to the Constitution and the subsequent enactment of PESA intended to 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>		

Existing Schemes for STs

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India has launched some special schemes for the economic upliftment of the ST communities. It may be suggested here to dovetail the existing relevant government programs for the socio-economic benefit of the ST communities. The ongoing schemes have been summarized in the following sections.

- **Special Central Assistance (SCA) and Grants:** Special central assistance is given to States and UTs to support them in implementing Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for family-oriented income-generating schemes in the sectors of agriculture, horticulture, minor irrigation, soil conservation, animal husbandry, forests, education, cooperatives, fisheries, village and small scale industries and for minimum needs program. A part of SCA (not more than 30%) is also permitted to be used for development of infrastructure incidental to such income generating schemes. The funds allocation to Assam for the period 2012-13 is given in **Table 3-2**.

Table 3-2: Funds Allocation under SCA to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) in Assam, 2012-2013

State	Allocation(Rs. in Lakh)
Assam	6233
India	108000

Note: Total B.E. Rs. 1200.00 Crore: 1: For Regular Grants Rs. 1080.00 Crore; 2: For Incentive Grants Rs. 120.00 Crore.

Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5903, dated on 11.05.2012

- **Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TCMDFIL)** has been established to provide marketing assistance and remunerative prices to ST communities for their minor forest produces and surplus agricultural produce and to wean them away from exploitative private traders and middlemen. The number of families benefitted under the scheme in Assam is given in **Table 3-3**.

Table 3-3: Number of Families Benefitted from TCMDFIL and Empanelled Suppliers in Assam (as on 31.03.2014)

State	Empanelled Suppliers of TRIFED	No. of Tribal Beneficiary Families Associated
Assam	423	3967

India	1200	59180
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Source : Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4483, dated on 08.08.2014

- **Grant-in-Aid to voluntary organizations working for welfare of Scheduled Tribes:** Grant-in-Aid is provided to voluntary organizations under the scheme to enhance the reach of welfare schemes of Government and fill the gaps in service deficient SC/ST areas, in the sectors such as education, health, drinking water, agro-horticultural productivity, social security net etc. through the efforts of voluntary organizations (VOs)/non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and to provide an environment for socio-economic upliftment and overall development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs). The Amount received by the NGOs in Assam for the last five years are presented in **Table 3-4**.

Table 3-4: Number of Vocational Training Centres, Trainees and Amount Released to NGOs in Scheduled Areas

Year	2009-2010			2010-2011			2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
States	Amount Released	Centres	Trainees	Amount Released	Centres	Trainees	Amount Released	Amount Released	Amount Released	Amount Released
Assam	0.54	2	200	0.31	11	600	11860000	8808000	7416000	7232000
India	2	6	600	0.87	42	3700	17956000	16812000	27075300	7232000

Source: Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 592, dated on 04.08.2011. Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India.

- **Vocational Training in SC/ST Areas:** Vocational trainings are imparted to youth on development and up-gradation of skill to enable them to engage in income generating activities. The funds received by Assam under the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) for skill development is presented in **Table 3-5**.

Table 3-5: Funds Released under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) for Skill Development in Assam

State	(Rs. in Lakh)					
	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	SDI	VTIP	SDI	VTIP	SDI	VTIP
Assam	54.75	61.7	-	-	24.15	26.36
India	1895.5	637.09	228	2301.89	829.68	100.92

Abbr.: SDI: Skill Development Initiative Scheme; LWE : Skill Development for Left Wing Extremism Affected Districts; ESDI : Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North East and Assam; MSDC : Multi Skill Development Centre; VTIP : Vocational Training Improvement Project.

Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.3547, dated on 04.08.2014.

- **Equity support to NSTFDC/STFDC:** The Central Government provides equity support to National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) and State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations (STFDCs) of various State Governments. STFDCs provide term loan for any income generating activity up to a maximum of Rs. 25 lacs per unit.
 - **Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY):** Under the scheme, ST women are provided loans for income generating activities up to 90% of the total scheme cost with a cap of Rs. 1 lakh per woman at a concessional rate of interest of 4% per annum.
 - **Tribal Forest Dwellers Empowerment Scheme:** Financial assistance is provided to Scheduled Tribes given land rights under Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. Loan up to 90% of the scheme cost with a cap of Rs. 1 lakh per scheme is provided at the interest rate of 6% per annum.
- **Rural Business Hub (RBH):** The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Rural Business Hubs (RBHs) for promoting businesses using raw materials/skills available in the rural areas. The scheme works on a Public-Private-Panchayat-Partnership model and is applicable in all the BRGF districts and all the districts in the North-Eastern Region. Assistance under RBH Scheme is available for professional support services, training/skill development and for purchase of minor equipment. The proposals under the scheme are prepared and sent by the willing and interested Implementing Agencies and are required to be sent through the State Government or District level officials. There is no State-wise allocation of funds. The number of projects sanctioned and funds received under the project is given in **Table 3-6**.

Table 3-6: Number of Projects Sanctioned and Funds Released under RBH Scheme in Assam

State	No. of Projects Sanctioned to Implementing Agencies in Different State				Funds Released				Total Released (Rs. in Lakh)
	Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
Assam	2	0	0	0	14.18	2.46	2.27	0.00	18.91
India	17	8	5	0	156.81	86.20	64.05	7.29	314.35

Source: Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 176, dated on 08.03.2013

- **Integrated Tribal Development Projects:** The Government of Assam has launched the Integrated Tribal Development Projects in 19 districts³. The objective of the programme is to channelize the benefits to the Scheduled Tribal population living outside the six scheduled area through non-divertible flow of outlays within the provisions of Annual Plan. Schemes of other department/agency:
- **Special Grants:** GoA provides grants to two autonomous hills councils for taking up schemes of development for promoting welfare of STs as per provision of Article 275 (1) through DCHA. The status of funds utilized for the period of 2009-12 is presented in **Table 3-7**.

Table 3-7: Funds Utilisation under Article 275 (1) of Constitution by Ministry of Tribal Affairs in Assam

State	(Rs. in Lakh)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Assam	1240.77	0	0
India	39324.44	63863.92	1106.78

Source: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4635, dated on 04.05.2012

- **Special Central Assistance and Grants:** The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Govt. of India has launched 100% centrally sponsored Watershed Development Program for Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA) being implemented by HADC through Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao District Autonomous Councils.

³Goalpara, Barpeta, Morigaon, Nagaon, Sonitpur, Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Sivasagar, Jorhat, Golaghat, Cachar, Karimganj, Hilakandi, Bongaigaon, Kamarup, Kamarup Metro and Nalbari.

4. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

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 has been presented in **Figure 4-1**.

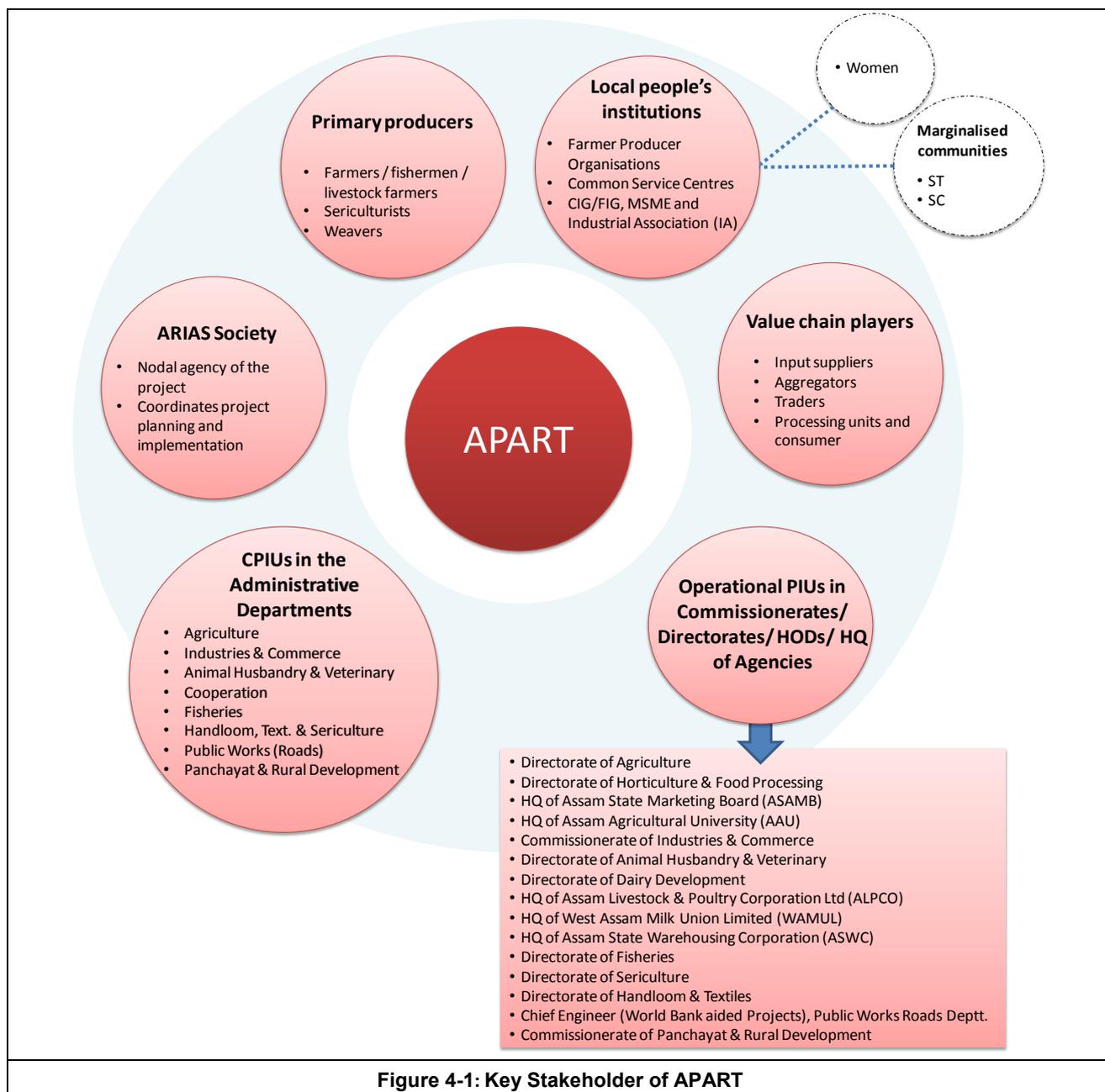


Figure 4-1: Key Stakeholder of APART

4.2 Concept of Free, Prior, Informed Consultation (FPIC)

FPIC intends to fully identify the views of affected community and ascertain their broad community support for the project. FPIC has twin objectives such as (i) disseminating details about the proposed project, its adverse and favourable impact on the Indigenous People and (ii) integrating the affected

households of Indigenous People, if any, with suitable development programmes (income generating, skill development or capacity building). Informed participation involves organized and iterative consultation through which the views of the affected communities on matters that affect them directly, such as proposed mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities and implementation issues, shall be incorporated into the decision-making process of the project. The concept 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 record 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 mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and project implementation.
- **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 affect their lives.

4.3 Consultation with the Stakeholders from Indigenous community

Specific consultations were carried out with members from the Indigenous community and during the other community based consultations it was ensured that participants included representatives from Indigenous communities. Sector-specific consultations have been undertaken to capture the responses from various identified stakeholders in the value chain. The number of participants from Indigenous community in the meeting and their details are given in **Table 4-1** and the details of the consultation carried out are presented in **Table 4-2** to **Table 4-4**.

Table 4-1: Number of Participants from Indigenous People in Consultation Process

Sector	Location	Participation of members from Indigenous People
Fishery	Charipunia	23
Sericulture	DeoghoriaTitabar	22
Handloom & Textiles	Na-changiTitabor	42
Piggery	Multiple villages	102

Source: LASA, 2016

Consultations reveal that there is broad community support for the proposed project. The initiative of GoA focusing on smallholder farmers and agro-entrepreneurs in targeted districts of Assam is appreciated in view of the various sub-projects in the Scheduled Area and the subsequent development of Indigenous People.

Table 4-2: Community Consultation at Charipunia, Morigaon – Fisheries Sector

Date: 23 rd October, 2016		Total Participants: 25
Venue: Village Charipunia, District Morigaon		[Male: 25, Female: 0 ⁴]
Sl. No.	Issues raised by the Beel Development Committee (BDC) Members	Suggestive Measures
1	<p>High cost of feed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The BDC members informed that the cost of feeds procured by them is very high. They have proposed for setting up rice-cum-mustard Processing Mill in Charipunia village. The villagers will be able to process their rice and mustard at a comparatively lower cost and the rice polish and mustard oil cake generated as waste shall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department of Fisheries has assured them to provide support in setting up the processing unit.

⁴An 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 ⁴]
Sl. No.	Issues raised by the Beel Development Committee (BDC) Members	Suggestive Measures
	be used as fish feed.	
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 un-cleaned part than that of the cleaned part. They requested the visiting officials and the consultants to support them in cleaning the Beel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The issue shall be brought to the notice of the project authority for consideration of possible support to the BDC.
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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The issue shall be brought to the notice of the project authority for consideration of possible support to the BDC.
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 feel the need for training on seed production, feeding, stocking etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are provisions for training in 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 in 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 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
1	Non-availability of Reeling machine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manual reeling without machine takes much longer time with decrease in production rate. So the farmers requested for the 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
2	<p>Non-availability of Fund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The farmers have to spend money for plantation of feed trees as well as for the complete farming process, including rearing appliances. Receiving loan or any kind of fund will help the farmers to fulfill their needs at the time of farming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for raising of Kissan nursery and plantation of worm plants, procuring machines, infrastructural support, shall be provided under this project, which will solve the funding issue to some extent.
3	<p>Absence of proper market facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The products are sold at Farmer's mini fair and home. Majority of the buyers are villagers. Some wholesalers procure the products from the farmer's houses. The farmers do not get proper prices for their products due to non-availability of proper markets. They requested for the 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 feed plants. Insects like caterpillars eat the leaf of the feed plants. Monkeys often target the mulberry trees for food. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The farmers may be provided with mosquito nets under this project. Mosquito net protects the plant from this kind of disturbances.

Table 4-4: 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
1	<p>Lack of proper training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per the farmers' information, they follow the traditional methods which are less productive and time consuming. They expressed that they need training on use of modern looms. Some of them received training at Suwalkuchi for one month but they feel the period is too less. Further the training programs were designed for the graduates, hence many of them could not attend the training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed activities under APART include training of the weavers. The training for handloom and textile should be designed in such a way that weavers are properly 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	<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, mulberry and muga. They have their own land for plantation of food plants 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 Kissan 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.
3	<p>Functioning of the SHGs:</p> <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 are having 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 	<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.

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
	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.	
4	<p>Absence of proper market facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The farmers 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 weaver should include session on how to rate 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.

Consultation with Piggery Farmers

Structured interviews were carried out in Ser Malong, Dilagi, Amri Hanse Basti (Hemari), Phonglangso, Rongchingri and Rngkimi Joysing Terang villages of the Lumbajong Development Block in the district of Karbi Anglong as part of the SA study of APART. As the election code of conduct was announced by the Council, therefore formal consultations could not be organised for the project/Scheme.

Every household in these villages is involved in pig farming that are generally for domestic consumption. Women folk are fully involved in the piggery activities. Women are involved in the procurement of inputs and piglets for their farms, apart from pig rearing. They mostly use low cost locally available feeds.

Marketing and butchering of pigs are taken care of by men. Matured pigs or pork are sold in the local market. Slaughter houses of the local market are generally used. Majority of the pigs reared are crossbred. The rearing cost of crossbred is same as that of the local breed (Ghungroo). One crossbred fatterer pig weighs up to 140 kg within 7-8 months from its birth.

The participants also expressed that they are getting lower prices for Porks than other part of the state, and they are unable to transport the Porks to the far way markets due to high transport cost. Value addition by promoting processing units may help them getting better prices for their products.

Discussions with the farmers reveal that the awareness regarding commercial-based piggery, animal insurance, credit facilities, etc., are inadequate.

4.4 Institution Level Consultation

The Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council (KAAC) was requested to organise for a meeting with the elected members of the Council and it could not take place as the election code of conduct has been imposed up to 30th November 2016. However, a consultation was held with the Principal Secretary and Secretary, Agriculture and AH & VD of the KAAC, and the officials from animal husbandry department. The summary of the discussion with the Council is presented in **Table 4-5**.

Table 4-5: Outcome of the consultation with the officials of KAAC

Sl. No	Details of Institution Consulted	Issues Discussed / Details Shared
1	Karbi Anglong Autonomous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Piglets should not be given free of cost to the farmers every time; Training should be imparted to the farmers to upgrade their entrepreneurship skill in pig

Sl. No	Details of Institution Consulted	Issues Discussed / Details Shared
	Council	<p>breeding and value addition;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers should be encouraged to undertake pig rearing on commercial basis; • The price difference in the local market and rest of the region (including nearer states) shall be taped for the advantage of the farmers by way of proper transportation facilities; • Scope for participation of private parties in areas of logistics arrangement for marketing of pork should be explored; and • Awareness on clean meat production shall be promoted among the farmers by the department.

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 4-6**.

Table 4-6: 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; • Lack of storage facility in the markets impacts the price of products; • 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 milk 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 muga 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 &V Department; • 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 stakeholder consultations have been summarised in **Table 4-7**. These have also been incorporated in the SMF.

Table 4-7: Key Issues from stakeholders, responses provided and their incorporation in the SMF

Stakeholders	Participants	Key issues discussed
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.
KarbiAnglong 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.

4.7 Consultation and Communication Framework

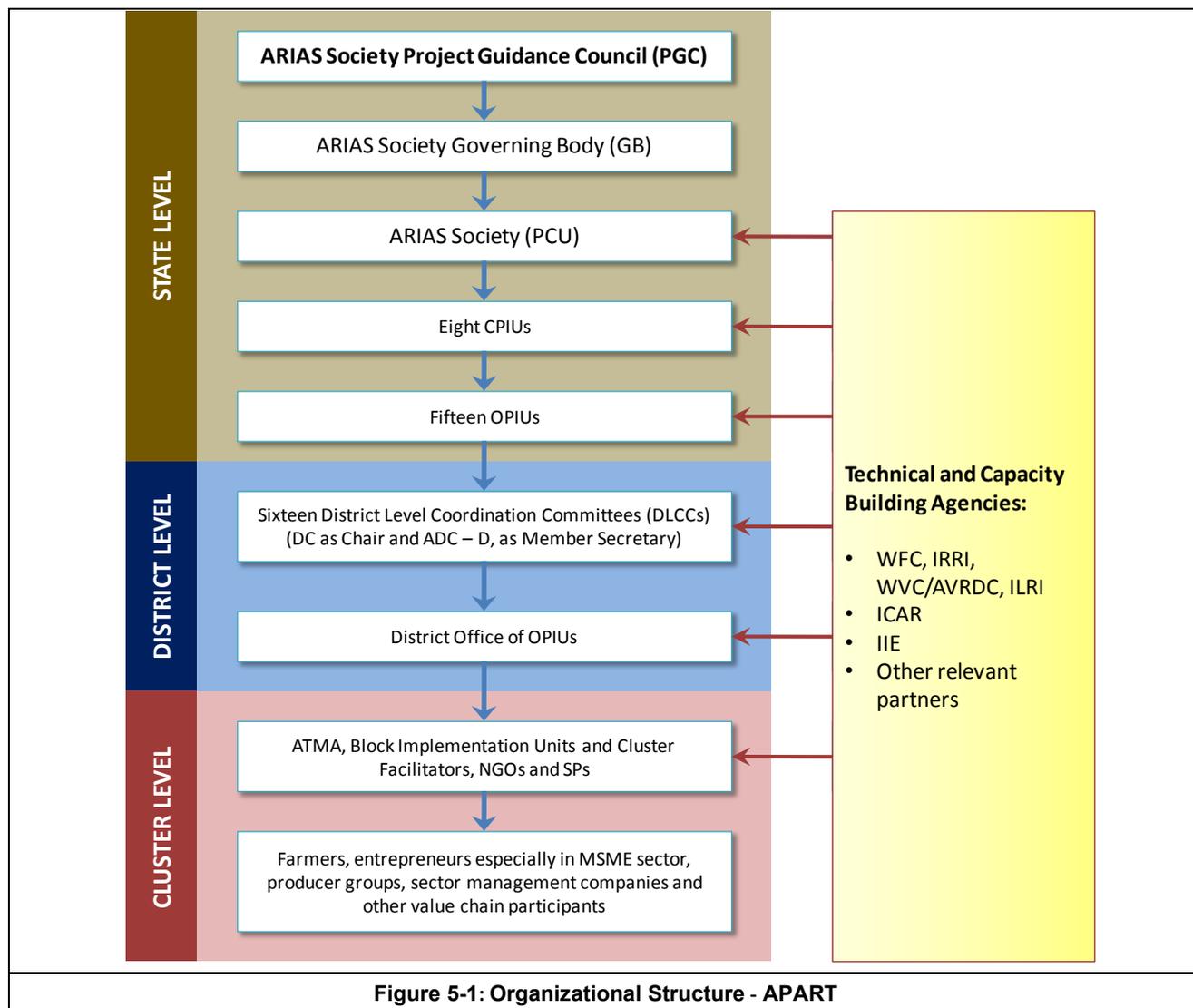
Consultation and communication during project implementation is required for compliance of the social development principles of inclusiveness, participation, accountability and transparency. A Consultation and Communication Framework (CCF) for APART has been developed and included as part of Chapter 6 of the IPF.

5. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

5.1 IPF Implementation Arrangement at State Level

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

The Project Coordination Unit (PCU) of ARIAS Society, which is headed by a State Project Director shall be responsible to ensure that the IPF is implemented across the Project districts for participation and inclusion of indigenous people in project activities. 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 shall have the responsibility of issuing necessary direction to their respective OPIUs for providing an opportunity to the eligible indigenous people to participate in the project activities as per the IPF. The CPIU will monitor & coordinate the implementation of IPF by their respective OPIUs.

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.

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	Directorate of Agriculture
		Directorate of Horticulture & Food Processing
		HQ of Assam State Agriculture Marketing Board (ASAMB)
		HQ of Assam Agriculture University (AAU)
2.	Industries & Commerce	Commissionerate of Industries & Commerce
3.	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary	Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary
		Directorate of Dairy Development
		HQ of Assam Livestock & Poultry Corporation Ltd. (ALPCO)
4.	Cooperation	HQ of West Assam Milk Union Limited (WAMUL)
		HQ of Assam State Warehousing Corporation (ASWC)
5.	Fisheries	Directorate of Fisheries
6.	Handloom, Textiles & Sericulture	Directorate of Sericulture
		Directorate of Handloom & Textiles
7.	Public Works (Roads)	Chief Engineer (World Bank aided Projects), Public Works Roads Department
8.	Panchayat & Rural Development	Commissionerate of Panchayat & Rural Development

5.2 IPF Implementation Arrangement at District Level

5.2.1 District Level Coordination Committees (DLCCs)

District Level Coordination Committees (DLCCs) headed by the Deputy Commissioner (DC) and the Additional Deputy Commissioner (ADC) (Development) as Member Secretary notified for all the 16 project districts will be responsible for monitoring and coordinating the IPF in planning and implementation within their concerned district.

5.2.2 District Offices of Line Departments/Agencies

The concerned district level officers of the implementing Departments/Agencies will be responsible for implementation of the IPF at the ground level.

5.3 IPF Implementation Arrangement at Cluster Level

5.3.1 Cluster Development

The project proposes specific intervention strategies in Cluster Approach, 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. SMU and OPIUs will ensure that the eligible indigenous people are judiciously represented in selection of clusters.

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 DLCC and District Officers of line departments/agencies will be responsible for inclusion of eligible indigenous people while formation of FPOs for all the sectors.

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. SMU, OPIUs and DLCCs will ensure that the eligible indigenous people have equal access to the services of the CSCs.

5.4 Implementation Arrangement for IPF Management

5.4.1 Social Management Unit (SMU), ARIAS Society

The Social Management Unit (SMU) of PCU, ARIAS Society shall be responsible to guide, coordinate and facilitate implementation of the IPF by all the line departments/agencies. An organizational

structure of the SMU for APART has been proposed based on the above findings and is shown at **Figure 5-2**.

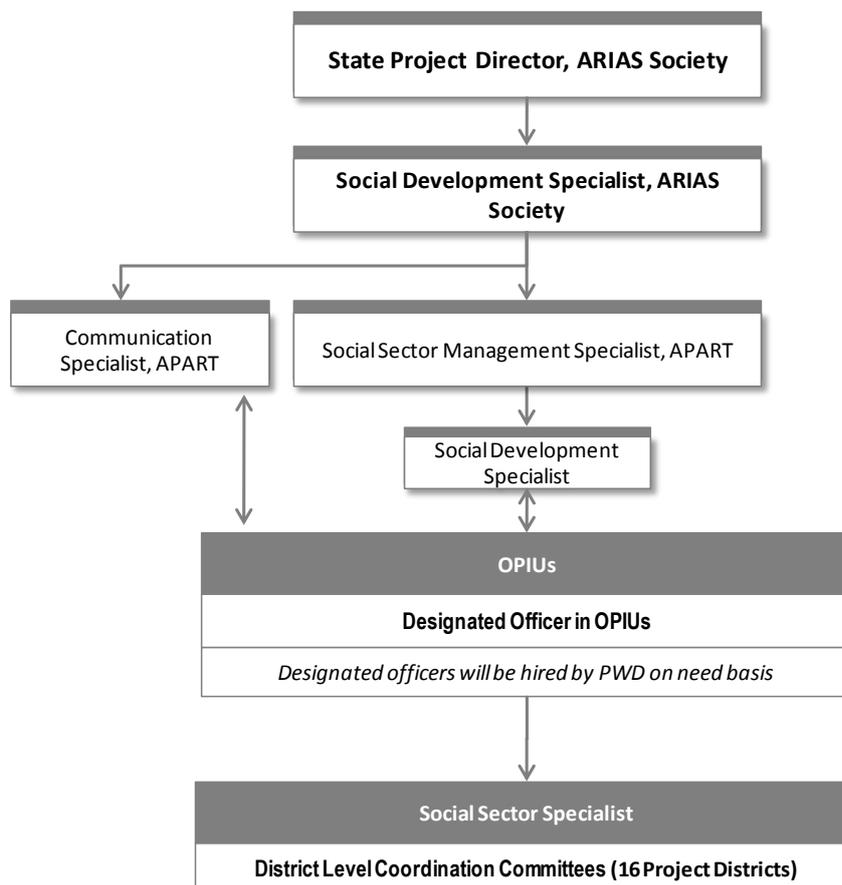


Figure 5-2: Proposed Organizational Structure of SMU, APART

5.4.2 Role of SMU

- To advise on activities/processes to be adopted for achieving the core social development themes i.e. social inclusion (gender, indigenous people 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 and 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, Resettlement policy, land donation process and other land related matters, identification of project affected people, 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.

5.5 Involvement of Implementing Departments/Agencies

There will be a Nodal Officer identified at the OPIUs to oversee implementation of IPF 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 IPF during the project implementation. The major responsibility of DLCC shall be to monitor the compliance of IPF 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.

5.6 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.

5.6.1 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 5-3**.



Figure 5-3: Roles of Service Providers

5.6.2 Services and Tasks of SPs

The SPs shall take up the following activities as shown in **Figure 5-4**.

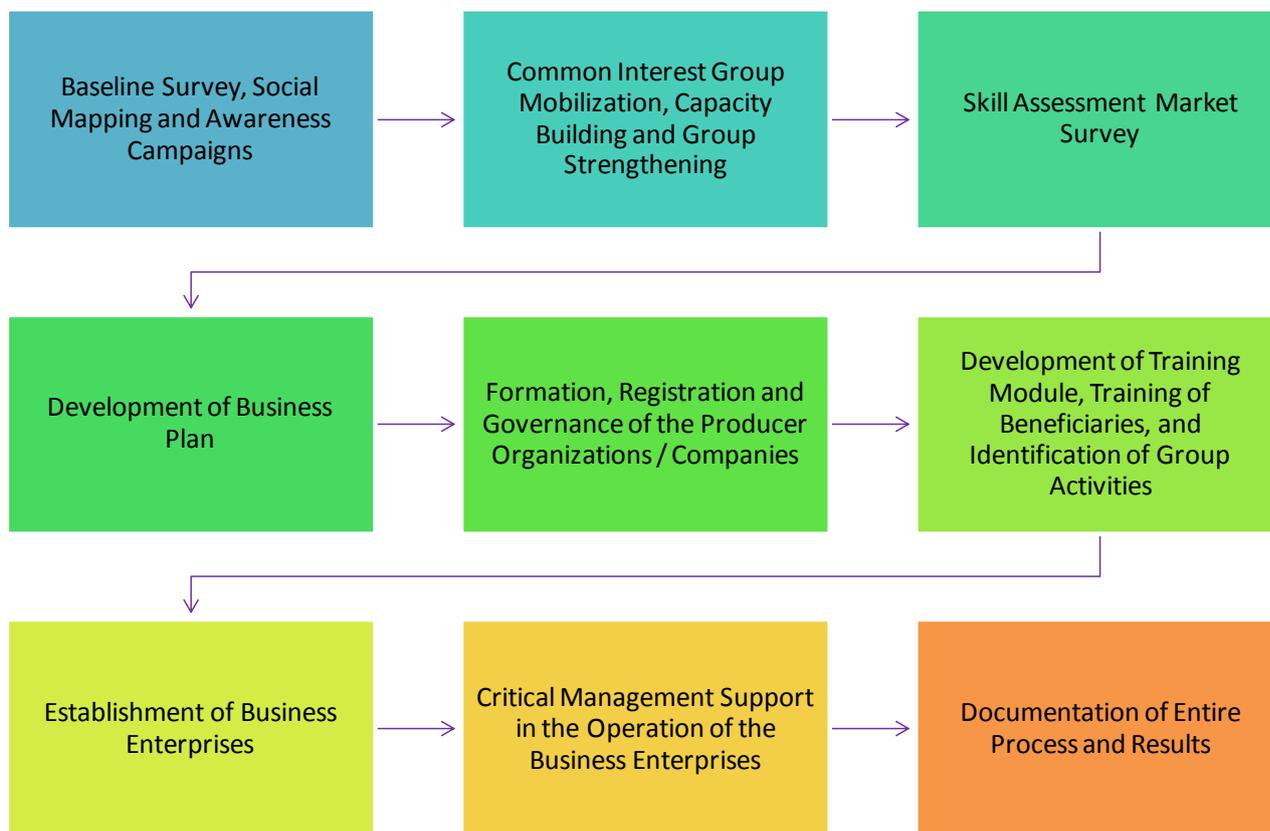


Figure 5-4: Services and Tasks of SPs

5.6.3 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.

5.7 Social Audit 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.

5.8 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. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

6.1 Introduction

The Indigenous Peoples' development Framework (IPF) 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.

6.2 Objectives

The broad objective of IPF 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 IPF are to:

- ensure that the project engages in free, prior and informed consultation with indigenous people;
- include views of indigenous people regarding the proposed project and ascertain the broad community support for the project;
- ensure that project benefits are accessible to the indigenous community living in the project area;
- avoid or to minimise to the extent possible, any kind of adverse impact on the indigenous community and to suggest appropriate mitigation measures;
- ensure participation of indigenous community in the entire process of planning, implementation and monitoring of project; and
- develop appropriate training and income generation activities in accordance with the specific needs and priorities of indigenous people.

6.3 Framework for Implementation of IPF

Focused approach shall be planned towards IPF implementation for achieving active participation of indigenous people and access to project benefits at par with main stream communities. The framework proposed for IPF implementation during various stages of Project Cycle is briefed in **Table 6-1**.

Table 6-1: Framework for IPF Implementation during various Stages of Project Cycle

Stages	Procedures	Activities & Outcome
Preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify concerns/ issues concerning indigenous people 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 Autonomous Councils 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 indigenous people 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 indigenous peoples development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List areas of constraints • Number of consultations & signed minutes • List of activities specifically targeting indigenous peoples development
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure coverage of area inhabited by indigenous people in cluster identification subject to fulfillment of the selection criteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of clusters identified having sizeable number of indigenous peoples households

Stages	Procedures	Activities & Outcome
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure selection of RMC Markets/Rural Haats in area inhabited by indigenous peoples subject to fulfillment of the selection criteria 	Number of RMC Markets/Rural Haats identified in locations having access by sizeable number of indigenous peoples households
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure selection of Warehouses in area inhabited by indigenous people subject to fulfillment of the selection criteria 	Number of warehouses identified in locations having access by sizeable number of indigenous peoples households
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure equal participation of indigenous people in monitoring of project activities 	Representation of members from indigenous peoples communities in monitoring committee
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment to members from indigenous peoples community in carrying out actual construction work 	Number of indigenous people employed in project construction work
Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure representation of indigenous people in FPOs/FPCs 	Number of indigenous people in decision making body of such local institutions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capability building of members from indigenous communities and skill up-gradation 	Training calendar to be prepared Number of trainings undertaken Number of members from indigenous communities trained
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment generation for indigenous people in related sub project activities 	Number of members from indigenous communities provided income generating opportunities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help build linkages with major government schemes for indigenous peoples' development particularly skill enhancement and technology up-gradation 	Number of projects linked in the sub project locations

6.4 Disclosure of IPF

The summary of the IPF 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 IPF 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.

6.5 Screening Mechanism

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

6.5.1 Beneficiary Screening Criteria

The criteria for inclusion of beneficiaries under the project components and sub-component related activities are defined in PIP. **Table 6-2** 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 gender⁵ and proportionate number of members from the indigenous peoples' community and other vulnerable

⁵ As per draft PIP 30 % of the farmer beneficiaries will be women"

groups. The detail list of beneficiaries selection criteria and sub-component wise financial contribution from the project and beneficiaries are presented in **Annexure 6-1**.

Table 6-2: 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

6.5.2 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 resettlement. The implementing line departments will be responsible for screening any intervention proposal to be supported under this project where land use is involved, in co-ordination with PCU.

Checklist has been developed for screening of land utilization for the project based on which use of 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 6-2b** and **Annexure 6-2c**. The screening checklist for land availability under all sector and the survey format are given in **Annexure 6-2a**.

6.6 Consultation and Communication Framework

Consultation and Communication Framework (CCF) 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 6-3**) 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;
- 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 6-3: Consultation and Communication Framework

Activity	Responsibility	Method/Tools	Outcome
Preparatory Stage			
Disclosure of IPF	Social Management Unit (SMU), ARIAS Society, 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 IPF provisions.
Preparation of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials for awareness campaign	SMU, ARIAS Society and Service Provider	By engaging an experienced expert agency/person	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, DLCCs and field officials of OPIUs	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, DLCCs and field officials of OPIUs	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, DLCCs and field officials of concerned OPIUs	FGDs, Small Group Meetings, interactive workshops, film shows and public consultation meetings	Potential beneficiaries and stakeholders becomes aware about sectoral provisions, screening procedure and benefits
Disclosure of list of production and enterprise clusters	Service Provider, ATMA and DLCCs	Uploading of list in ARIAS Society, OPIU 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,	SMU, ARIAS Society, ATMA, OPIU and Service Provider	By engaging an experienced and expert agency/person	IEC materials are utilized in the initial awareness campaign

Activity	Responsibility	Method/Tools	Outcome
financial and credit literacy campaign			
Disclosure of selected list of beneficiaries and stakeholders for various services/benefits of the project	Service Provider, DLCCs and field officials of concerned OPIUs	Uploading of list in ARIAS Society, OPIU 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 Providers, ATMA and 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, FPO, ATMA, OPIU & DLCC	Uploading of key findings of the reports in ARIAS Society and OPIU web portal biannually. 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, DLCC and OPIU	Uploading of the progress report in ARIAS Society and OPIU web portal	Transparency ensured
Disclosure of periodic internal and external monitoring reports	SMU, ARIAS Society and OPIU	Discussing and sharing the findings with the OPIUs, DLCC and ATMA's.	Transparency ensured
Completion Stage			
Consultations with community especially project beneficiary and stakeholders on service delivery and participation in decision making process	SMU, Service Provider, DLCCs and field officials of concerned OPIUs	FGDs, Small Group Meetings, interactive workshops and public consultation meetings	Satisfaction level
Disclosure of final internal and external M&E reports	SMU, ARIAS Society and OPIU	Discussing and sharing the findings with the OPIUs, DLCC and ATMA's.	Transparency ensured

6.7 Gender Action Plan

A gender action plan has been prepared as part of the SA study to ensure participation of women in the project activities and schemes proposed under APART. Special emphasis shall be made to ensure the participation of women from indigenous community in APART schemes and activities. The proposed GAP for indigenous people is presented in the **Table 6-4**.

Table 6-4: Gender Action Plan

Stages	Procedure	Activities	Indicators	Responsibility
Planning	Identify gender concerns/issues in relation to the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List issues and prioritize 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of issues identified that could be addressed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OPIU/SP

Stages	Procedure	Activities	Indicators	Responsibility
	project activities through participatory tools (PRA, FGDs etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special attention should be made to identify infrastructure needs and facilities for women members at the market, warehouse, CSCs. 	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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OPIU/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"> OPIU/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"> OPIU/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"> OPIU/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"> OPIU/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"> OPIU/SP/M & E consultant
	Support to Agri Enterprise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training calendar to be prepared and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of trainings undertaken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OPIU/SP/M & E

Stages	Procedure	Activities	Indicators	Responsibility
	Development - Capacity building and outreach	<p>accordingly training to be organized</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure participation of women entrepreneurs in investment summits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 No. of enterprises owned by women facilitated through ABIP No. of women adopting new technology for farming/production. 	consultant
	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"> OPIU/SP/ M & E consultant

6.8 Citizen Feedback System (CFS)

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.

The important tools for Citizen Feedback shall include: development and regular updation of ARIAS Society Web Portal, Feedback Box, Social Audit and Satisfaction Survey. Details of the CFS have been explained in the Social Management Framework. Flow diagram of the proposed CFS is depicted in Fig 6-1 below.

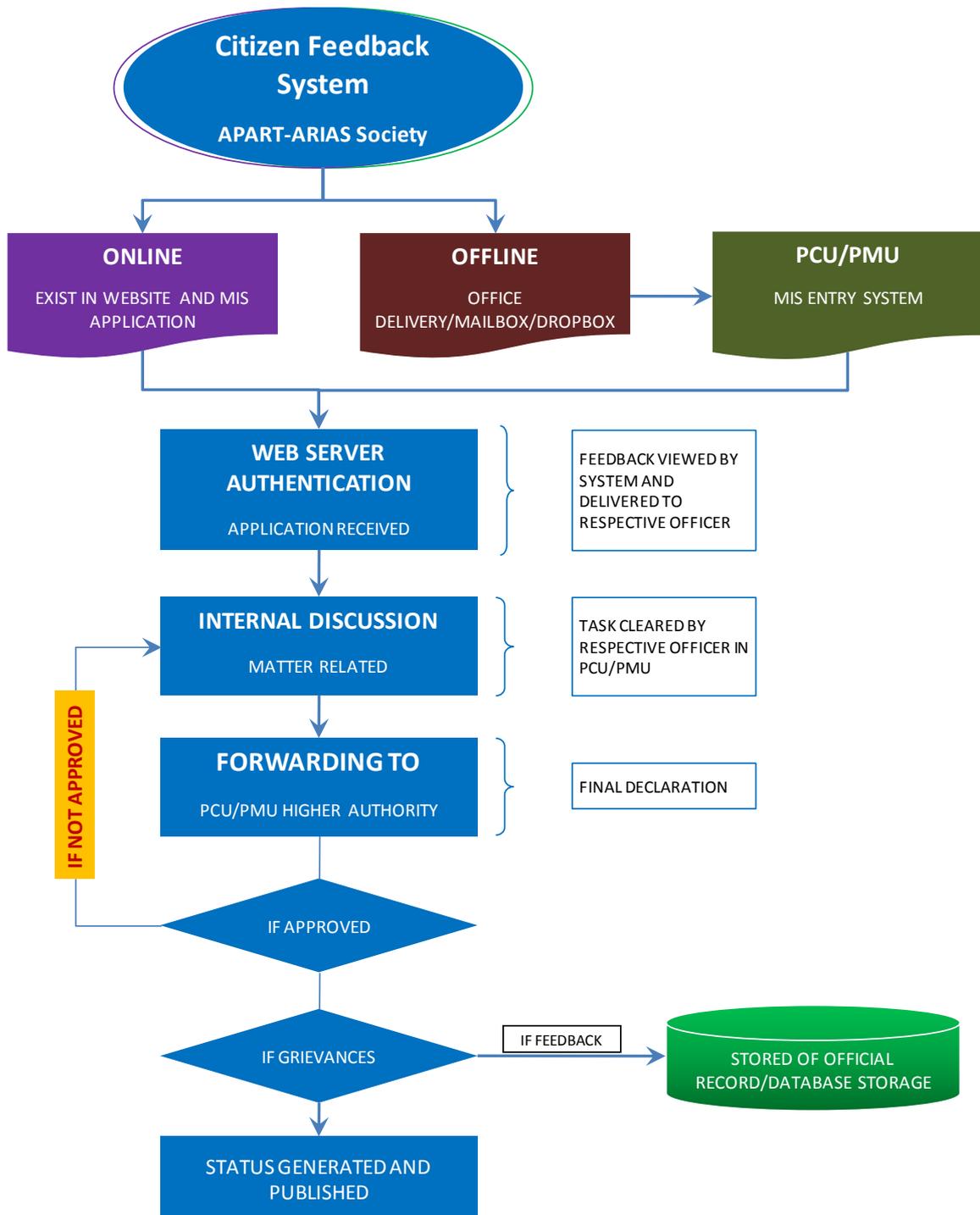


Figure 6-1: Citizen Feedback System Proposed by ARIAS Society for APART

6.9 Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM)

A designated Grievance Redressal Officer (GRO) and Appellate Authority (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 6-5** shows the list of officers to be designated as GRO and AA at State level and district level.

Table 6-5: 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	

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 6-2**. The ARIAS 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.

ADDRESSING GRIEVANCES RECEIVED THROUGH ONLINE E-SERVICE

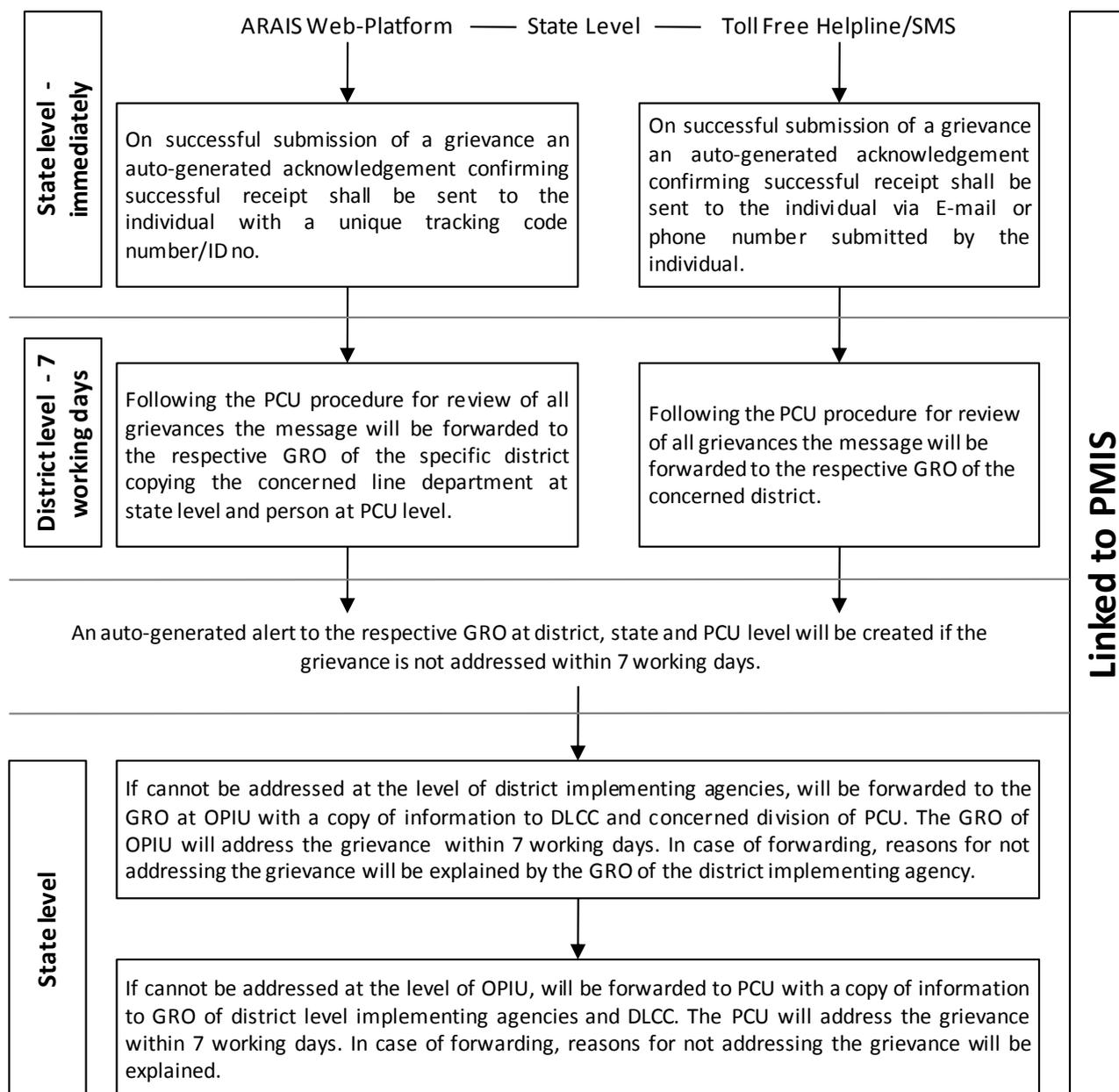


Figure 6-2: Flow diagram for electronic channel of GRM

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 below in **Figure 6-3**.

ADDRESSING GRIEVANCES RECEIVED THROUGH MANUAL CHANNELS

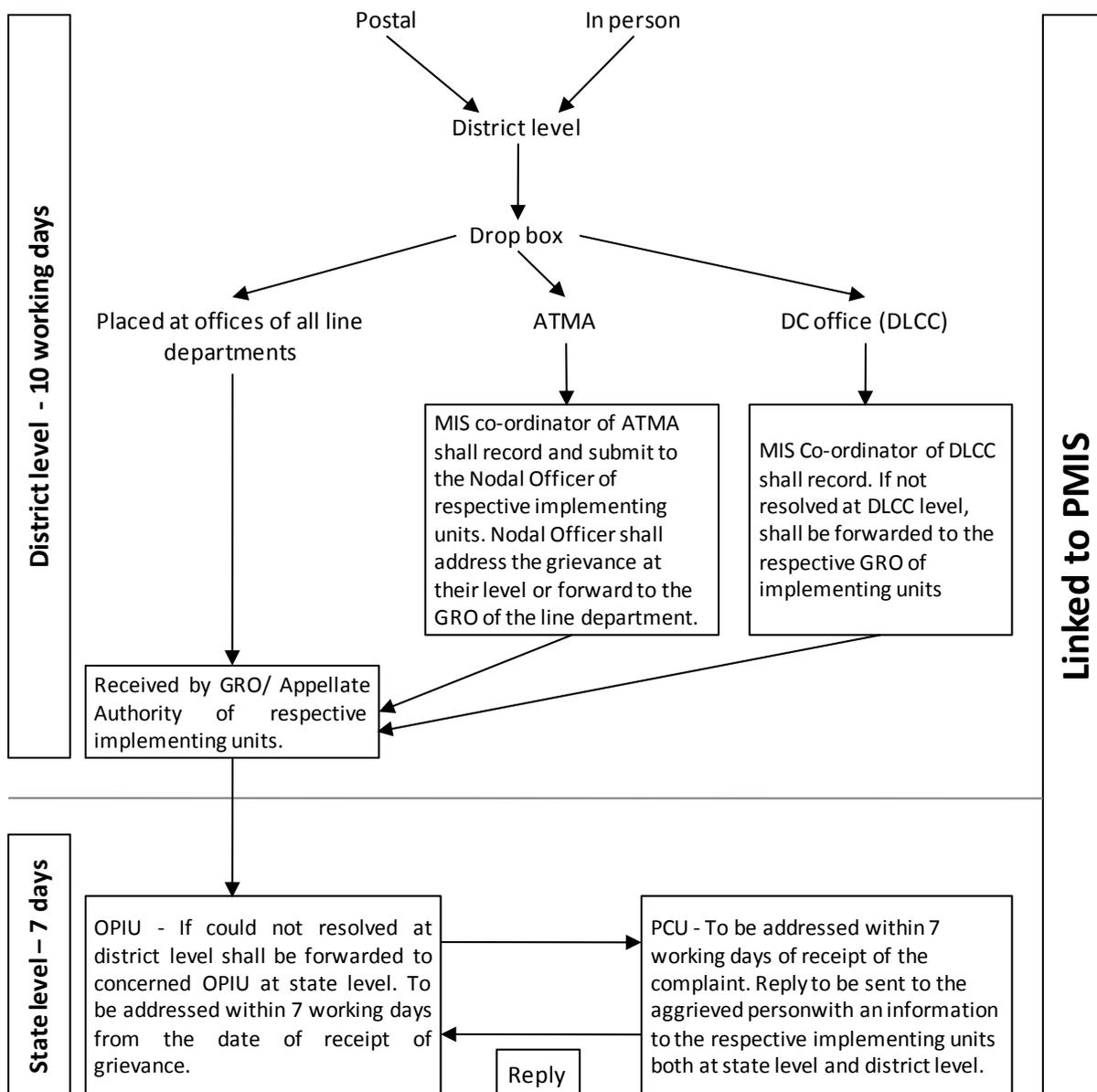


Figure 6-3: Flow diagram for manual mode of GRM

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.

6.10 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 6-3**. A framework for undertaking capacity building has been prepared and presented in **Table 6-6**.

Table 6-6: Capacity Building Planning Framework

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

Activity	Target Group	Outcome
Interactive workshop to facilitate input availability	Farmers/Input Suppliers	Assured supply of quality inputs on time
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

6.10.1 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 practices shall not be planned either during sowing or harvest period as participation levels will low or negligible.
 - In order 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.

6.11 Health & Safety Plan and Construction Guidelines

6.11.1 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.

6.11.2 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 6-4**).

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.

6.11.3 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 6-7** along with suggested strategies for its implementation by the responsible agencies.

Table 6-7: 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 	OPIUs/SMU

Sl. No	Activities	Target Groups	Implementation Strategy	Responsibility
		Officials of the line departments including Engineers of PWD	issues and distribute in the workshops and meetings organised for the officials and contractors and entrepreneurs, construction camps, markets and warehouses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display posters in Office of CSCs/FPOs, DCS/Markets/Warehouses/ Construction sites • Street play near project sites 	OPIUs/SMU
		Communities of project intervened area with labour engagements	Engage NGOs for conducting awareness programmes, developing IEC materials	PCU
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; • Provide personal protective equipments (PPEs) like gloves, gumboots, ear plugs, mask etc. depending upon the nature of works to the labourers 	Contractor
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/ OPIUs

6.12 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.

6.12.1 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 6-8** 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 6-8: 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 Haat/ 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 Sammelan, 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,

6.12.2 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 6-9** details out the strategy for the same.

Table 6-9: 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 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.

6.12.3 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 6-10**. 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 6-10: Monitoring Indicators on Social Development Outcomes

Project Components	Indicators
Component A: Support to Agri. Enterprise Development	
A1: Enhancing State Capacity to Attract Private Investments	

Project Components	Indicators
A1.1: Assam Bureau of Investment Promotion (ABIP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of entrepreneurs belonging to indigenous people facilitated by ABIP • Number of investment policy dialogue organised by ABIP between entrepreneurs/groups from indigenous community and private investors • Number of officials from indigenous communities of DICC trained • Number of entrepreneurs from indigenous communities provided exposure trips • Trade mark obtained by entrepreneurs/ groups from indigenous communities and increase in volume of business
A1.2 EDPF	<p>Number of farmers from indigenous communities benefitted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ through market led production triggered by business enterprises promoted under the project ◦ due to better marketing and pricing mechanism ◦ due to adoption of climate resilience production system/practice ◦ 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 indigenous people and groups benefitted in the clusters • New technologies adopted by number of entrepreneurs belonging to indigenous community and women groups • Entrepreneurs from indigenous communities benefitted due to establishment of CFCs/infrastructure facilities in the clusters • No. of labourers from indigenous communities participated in the training.
B2: Supply Chain infrastructure (Markets, warehouses)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in flow of agricultural commodities of the indigenous people to markets • Number of farmers from indigenous communities using warehouses • Number of negotiable warehouse receipts issued to farmers from indigenous communities.
B 3: Market Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of indigenous people in the market management/ decision making bodies
Component C: Market Led Production and Resilience Enhancement	
C1:Developing climate resilient production clusters	<p>Number of farmers from indigenous communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ using climate resilient Package of Practices. ◦ benefitted due to increase in value of the farm produces ◦ included in the identified production clusters, FPOs/FPCs ◦ Involved in the management of FPOs
Piggery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of pig bondhus selected from indigenous people • Credit profile of farmer members from indigenous communities – 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 • Farmers from indigenous communities benefitted due to project interventions leading to increased productivity • Farmers from indigenous communities benefitted due to increase in value of the marketed products • Small traders from indigenous peoples benefitted due to increased productivity and quality production
Fishery	<p>Number of farmers from indigenous communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ included in FPOs

Project Components	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ involved as members of FPOs ◦ benefitted due to better marketing facilities through CSC ◦ benefitted due to project interventions leading to increased productivity ◦ participated in capacity building programs ◦ benefitted due to improvement in quality of fishes produced ◦ benefitted due to increased productivity and availability of quality fishes
WAMUL	Number of farmers from indigenous communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ benefitted due to increased productivity ◦ included in the DCS/MPIs ◦ benefitted with better prices for milk due to improvement in quality
Informal Dairy	Number of farmers from indigenous communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ adopting improved practices for dairy farming ◦ benefitted due to increased productivity and improved quality of products
Sericulture	Number of farmers from indigenous communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ included in the production clusters ◦ benefitted due to improved quality of seeds ◦ benefitted due to better market facilities/channels ◦ Involved in the management of FPOs ◦ Participated in the capacity building programs
Handloom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of updated technology by weavers from indigenous people. • Participation of weavers from indigenous communities in skill up-gradation programs
C2: Setting up Farmer Common Service Centres and Market Intelligence Cell	Number of farmers from indigenous communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ using the facilities of CSCs ◦ using the new post-harvest management technologies ◦ benefitted due to reduction in input costs ◦ had reduction in wastage of products due to better storage facilities
C 3: Facilitating Access and Responsible Use of Financial Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of bank account holders among farmers from indigenous communities. • Credit profile of farmer from indigenous communities – proportion of members with formal sources of credit vis-à-vis informal sources • Credit flow to the entrepreneurs from indigenous communities • Increase in investments in activities of entrepreneurs from indigenous communities.

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.

6.13 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 6-11 to 6-16**.

Table 6-11: Format for Quarterly Report on Tracking of Grievances Redressal

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

Table 6-12: 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 6-13: 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 6-14: 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 6-15: Reporting format for Indigenous People Development Framework (IPF)

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

Table 6-16: 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 entrepreneurs from indigenous communities facilitated by ABIP during the quarter	Cumulative	Percentage during the quarter	Overall percentage
Number of entrepreneurs belonging to indigenous people 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 entrepreneurs/groups from indigenous communities and						

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
private investors						

7. BUDGET FOR IPF MANAGEMENT

A budget estimate has been prepared for the implementation of SMF including Indigenous People Development Framework (IPF). The budget for IPF includes provisions for Printing of IPF documents, orientation of PIUs on IPF and awareness creation for the beneficiaries and officials at the district level. The total budget for the implementation of the IPF has been estimated as Rs. **19.66 Lakh**. The Budget is presented in **Table 7-1**.

Table 7-1: Summary of Estimated Budget for the implement of the IPF

		Unit Cost (Local Lakh)	Base Cost (Local Lakh)	Remarks	
			Total		
I.	Implementation of SMF and IPF				
	a. Printing of SMF and IPF		1.00		
	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.
Total			19.66		

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> 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> 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

Component details	Component objective	Sub component objectives and activities
		<p>in the beels.</p> <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

Component details	Component objective	Sub component objectives and activities
		<p>processors, sweet makers, etc. in clean milk practices, monitored and certified,</p> <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</p>

Component details	Component objective	Sub component objectives and activities
		<p>responsible use by farmers and their organizations supported by the project.</p> <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.
Component D: Project Management, Monitoring and Learning	To ensure effective implementation of the project activities, and monitor and evaluate project implementation progress, outputs and outcomes.	<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.

Annexure 2-1: Indigenous Communities in the State

Sl. No.	Name	ASSAM	Baksa	Barpeta	Bongaigaon	Cachar	Chirang	Darrang	Dhemaji	Dhubri	Dibrugarh	Dima Hasao	Goalpara	Golaghat	Hailakandi	Jorhat	Kamrup	Karbi Anglong	Karimganj	Kokrajhar	Lakhimpur	Marigaon	Nagaon	Nalbari	Sibasagar	Sonitpur	Tinsukia	Udaiguri
1	All Schedule Tribes	3884371	331007	27344	18835	17569	178688	8419	325560	6332	102871	151843	231570	111765	691	139971	257159	538738	1940	278665	249426	136777	115153	23364	49039	232207	82066	267372
2	Any Kuki Tribes, including:**	33399										24079						9320										
3	Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes	880										374						506										
4	Any Naga tribes	29767										20832						8935										
5	Barmans in Cachar	6716	25	1	8	4899	1	2	255					5	202	2	15		962	84	1	3	150		2	3	7	89
6	Boro, Borokachari	1361735	288397	25311	7315	174	167888	4580	45392	1203	1945		41224	29994	47	4103	85801		111	225041	10711	12070	17317	14178	3554	154311	2487	218581
7	Chakma	2032			T							48						1984										
8	Deori	43750	38	60	51	36	1	16	7887	7	2444		9	77	14	4174	1479		29		13220	626	339	34	3780	1198	8080	151
9	Dimasa	19702	8	18	12	9758	8		14	3	5		2	207	166	41	588		200	9	11	15	8541	13	9	63	6	5
10	Dimasa, Kachari	102961										74502						28459										
11	Garo	161392	129	6	3600	15	443	67	577	737	68	327	71452	781	25	34	31787	24988	14	10424	15	9	6996	6	978	2550	189	5175
12	Hajong	34689	1029	27	160	65	384	279	7097	3348	26	87	10021	8	48	20	1304	349	30	7	3300	126	3233	2	19	342	2428	950
13	Hmar	15745										15070						675										
14	Hojai	642				3			5								6		1	1	9	577	34		6			
15	Kachari, Sonwal	253344	1	11	1607	6		2161	25356	240	76007		10	19189		22058	15073			1729	19203	6430	8557	6387	8639	112	40560	8
16	Karbi	430452										9296						421156										
17	Khampti	1106			4				19		28			7			17		1		614				23	10	368	15
18	Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lyngngam	15936										3722						12214										
19	Lakher	37										1						36										
20	Lalung	200915	7	5	21	2	5	4	6130	10	78	72	30	217	2	103	7335	18180	1	5	432	109530	58511	11	55	86	68	15
21	Man (Tai speaking)	1269										3						1266										
22	Mech	9883	7	2	13	122	1	5	258	1	3969		15	1076		64	84			4	28		144	2	1406	757	1912	13
23	Miri	680424	10	1	52	21	4	9	220042	7	9285		21	53028	12	102270	2415		12	44	197886	31	178	22	27834	49028	18145	67
24	Pawi	3										1						2										
25	Rabha	296189	20009	152	5599	109	2040	641	2332	235	329		103757	2085	29	137	97464		15	22255	274	153	2263	50	124	4161	1103	30873
26	Singhpoh	2342			4	2			2		105			1		22	1			3	10		2		218	25	1947	
27	Syntheng	5																5										

Annexure 2-2: List of Communities Classified as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE OF PLAIN TRIBES AND BACKWARD CLASSES

NO. TAD|BC|87|93|46, Dated Dispur, the 1st April, 2003.

From : Shri N. Barooah, ACS,
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of Assam,
WPT & BC Department.

To 1. All Secys. to the Govt. of Assam,
2. All Heads of Department.
3. All Deputy Commissioners.
4. All Sub-Divisional Officers.
5. All Sub-Divisional Welfare Officers.

Sub : The Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes orders (Amendment)
Act, 2002- list of S.C. and S.T.

Sir,

I am directed to enclose herewith the list of S.C. & S.T. of Assam prepared as per the Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002.

The revised list of S.C. and S.T. will come into force with immediate effect.

All Caste certificate to the S.C. & S.T. people should be issued on the basis of revised list.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/-

Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of Assam,
WPT & BC Department.

Revised list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes prepared as per 'The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002.

List of S.Cs.

1. Bansfor, 2. Bhuinmali, Mali 3. Brittial, Bonic, Bania 4. Dhupi, Dhubi, 5. Dugla, Dholi, 6. Hira, 7. Jalkeot 8. Jhalo, Malo, Jhalo-Malo. 9. Kaibortha Jalia 10. Lalbegi 11. Mahara 12. Mathar, Bhangi, Muchi, Rishi 13. Namasudra 14. Patni, 15. Sutradhar.

List of S.Ts.

In the Autonomous Districts:-

1. Chakma 2. Dimasa, Kachari 3. Garo 4. Hajong 5. Hmar 6. Khasi, Jaintia, Shantong, Panor, War, Bhoi, Lyngngam.
7. Any Kuki Tribes including:-

1) Biata, Bieta (ii) Changsan, (iii) Changloi (iv) Doungel (v) Gamalhout, (vi) Gangt (vii) Hanneng (viii) Haokip Haupt (ix) Guite (x) Haolai (xi) Hongma (xii) Hongsungh (xiii) Hrangkhwal, Rongkhul (xiv) Jonglo (xv) Khawchung (xvi) Khawath lang, Khothalong (xvii) Kholhau (xviii) Kholma (xix) kipgem (xx) Kuki (xxi) Longthang (xxii) Lhanguin

Contd.,.....2/3.

(- 02 -)

xxiii.) Lhoujen	8. Lakhar
xxiv) Lhouvum	9. Man (Tai Speaking)
xxv) Lupheng	10. Auy Mizo (Lushai) Tribes
xxvi) Misao	11. Karbi
xxvii) Mangjel	12. Auy Naga Tribes
xxviii) Riang	13. Pawi
xxix) Sairhom	14. Sytheng
xxx) Selnam	15. Lalung
xxxi) Singson	
xxxii) Sithon	
xxxiii) Sukte	
xxxiv) Thado	
xxxv) Thomgagon	
xxxvi) Ulbah	
xxxvii) Vaiphei	

Districts :- In the State of Assam excluding the Autonomous

1. Barmans	8. (Miri) Miching
2. Boro, Borokachari	9. Rabha
3. Deori	10. Dimasa
4. Hojai	11. Hajong
5. Kachari, Sonowal	12. Singpho
6. Lalung	13. Khampati.
7. Mech	14. Garo.

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Annexure 2-3: Distribution of ST Population in the Project Districts

Sl. No.	District	Male Population	Female Population	Total Population	% to State ST population	% of District ST population
1	Barpeta	13530	13814	27344	0.704	1.61
2	Cachar	8736	8833	17569	0.452	1.01
3	Darrang	4300	4119	8419	0.217	0.91
4	Dhubri	3198	3134	6332	0.163	0.32
5	Goalpara	116013	115557	231570	5.962	22.97
6	Golaghat	56420	55345	111765	2.877	10.48
7	Jorhat	70795	69176	139971	3.603	12.81
8	Kamrup	92094	89944	182038	4.686	12.00
9	Karbi Anglong	272460	266278	538738	13.869	56.33
10	Kokrajhar	139579	139086	278665	7.174	31.41
11	Lakhimpur	126716	122710	249426	6.421	23.93
12	Morigaon	68382	68395	136777	3.521	14.29
13	Nagaon	57759	57394	115153	2.965	4.08
14	Nalbari	11692	11672	23364	0.601	3.03
15	Sivasagar	24989	24050	49039	1.262	4.26
16	Sonitpur	117685	114522	232207	5.978	12.07
Total of Project Districts		1184348	1164029	2348377	60.457	
ASSAM		1957005	1927366	3884371	100.000	12.45

Annexure 2-4: Demographic Profile of STs in the Project Districts, 2011

Sl. No.	District	Total ST Population	% to State Population	% of District population	Male Population	Female Population	Urban Population	Rural Population	% of STs in Rural District Population
1	Barpeta	27344	0.704	1.61	13530	13814	1515	25829	94.5
2	Cachar	17569	0.452	1.01	8736	8833	956	16613	94.6
3	Darrang	8419	0.217	0.91	4300	4119	394	8025	95.3
4	Dhubri	6332	0.163	0.32	3198	3134	701	5631	88.9
5	Goalpara	231570	5.962	22.97	116013	115557	11699	219871	94.9
6	Golaghat	111765	2.877	10.48	56420	55345	2791	108974	97.5
7	Jorhat	139971	3.603	12.81	70795	69176	5610	134361	96.0
8	Kamrup	182038	4.686	12.00	92094	89944	1846	180192	99.0
9	Karbi Anglong	538738	13.869	56.33	272460	266278	46882	491856	91.3
10	Kokrajhar	278665	7.174	31.41	139579	139086	11948	266717	95.7
11	Lakhimpur	249426	6.421	23.93	126716	122710	6281	243145	97.5
12	Morigaon	136777	3.521	14.29	68382	68395	6229	130548	95.4
13	Nagaon	115153	2.965	4.08	57759	57394	5604	109549	95.1
14	Nalbari	23364	0.601	3.03	11692	11672	361	23003	98.5
15	Sivasagar	49039	1.262	4.26	24989	24050	1765	47274	96.4
16	Sonitpur	232207	5.978	12.07	117685	114522	3862	228345	98.3
Total of Project Districts		23,48,377	60.457	10.92	1184348	1164029	108444	2239933	95.4
Assam		3884371	100.000	12.45	1957005	1927366	218966	3665405	94.4

Source: Compiled from Primary Census Abstract, 2011

Annexure 2-5: Social Profile of the STs in the Project Districts, 2011

Sl. No.	District	Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate (%)	Female Literacy Rate (%)	BPL
1	Barpeta	1021	66.0	29.4	37
2	Cachar	1011	73.7	35.8	29.5
3	Darrang	958	67.8	30.3	48.5
4	Dhubri	980	59.7	26.5	42
5	Goalpara	996	69.4	32.8	35.5
6	Golaghat	981	61.6	27.2	46
7	Jorhat	977	64.8	29.0	39.5
8	Kamrup	977	65.9	29.9	40
9	Karbi Anglong	977	55.9	24.8	46.5
10	Kokrajhar	996	61.5	27.5	39
11	Lakhimpur	968	60.1	26.3	40.5
12	Morigaon	1000	62.5	28.3	45.5
13	Nagaon	994	62.0	28.3	44
14	Nalbari	998	66.4	29.6	46.5
15	Sivasagar	962	69.6	31.2	37
16	Sonitpur	973	54.7	23.9	42.5
Project District		983	61.2	27.5	41.2
Assam		985	61.9	27.8	40.5

Source: Compiled from Primary Census Abstract, 2011, State Human Development Report, 2014

Annexure 2-6: Economic Profile of the STs in the Project Districts, 2011

Sl. No.	Name	Total WPR	Main Workers
1	Barpeta	38.36	69.93
2	Cachar	41.52	66.73
3	Darrang	39.78	68.47
4	Dhubri	48.89	69.02
5	Goalpara	45.11	68.14
6	Golaghat	48.81	63.16
7	Jorhat	51.43	65.65
8	Kamrup	46.93	60.90
9	KarbiAnglong	39.73	65.49
10	Kokrajhar	42.34	71.33
11	Lakhimpur	47.36	56.57
12	Morigaon	45.17	64.67
13	Nagaon	43.62	63.61
14	Nalbari	37.90	67.59
15	Sivasagar	45.43	52.81
16	Sonitpur	45.66	65.14
Total of Project Districts		44.29	64.56
ASSAM		43.99	65.91

Source: Compiled from Primary Census Abstract, 2011

Annexure 6-1: Criteria for Selection of Beneficiaries and Financial Contribution

Components and Sub- Components	Activities	Eligibility Criteria for the activities and Beneficiaries	Targeted Beneficiaries	Estimated no. of Beneficiaries from Indigenous People	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	9 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	155	
		<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	37	
		<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 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. 			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	Estimated no. of Beneficiaries from Indigenous People	Financial contribution from the project and beneficiaries*
		<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 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. 	2000	248	
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	<p>The Warehouses are selected on the following basic criteria:</p> <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 	39 Warehouses having capacity of 73063. The warehouses potential for storing agriculture commodities in 8 project districts.	4 in Karbi Anglong	

Components and Sub- Components	Activities	Eligibility Criteria for the activities and Beneficiaries	Targeted Beneficiaries	Estimated no. of Beneficiaries from Indigenous People	Financial contribution from the project and beneficiaries*
		<p>accessible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connectivity: Availability of Power & telephone connectivity. • Staffing: Availability of technical & skilled staff for management of Warehouses. 			
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 • Access to Road • Access to Power • Access to other utilities 	90 nos.	9	20 % by Rural Marketing Committee and 80 % by APART
	RMC Market/Wholesale Markets development		10 nos.	2	20 % by Rural Marketing Committee and 80 % by APART
	Agri& Horti commodity Market		50 nos.	1	20 % by Rural Marketing Committee and 80 % by APART
	Pig Market		15 nos.	7	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	52,800	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)	9	The unit cost will be 2.00 lakh/per nursery and beneficiaries' share will be fifty percent (50%).
	No of demonstrations on climate resilient	<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 	22000	2728	

Components and Sub- Components	Activities	Eligibility Criteria for the activities and Beneficiaries	Targeted Beneficiaries	Estimated no. of Beneficiaries from Indigenous People	Financial contribution from the project and beneficiaries*
	Technologies to be conducted by Agriculture and Horticulture Departments	<p>ensured that he has capability and resources to follow the instructions provided by the experts in a timely and combined manner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 interview of the good quality of the variety. • 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	255	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	190	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	83	No mentioned in the document
	Training of Nursery growers		2800	347	
C1.2 Pork Value Chain			60,000	7,440	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 • Access to Market 	59	11	

Components and Sub- Components	Activities	Eligibility Criteria for the activities and Beneficiaries	Targeted Beneficiaries	Estimated no. of Beneficiaries from Indigenous People	Financial contribution from the project and beneficiaries*
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	7316	
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	732	
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	22	beneficiary contribution 10 %
	No of farmers adopting demonstrated technologies		3670	455	
5	Feed management				
	Increased adoption of balanced feeding by the farmers		32625	4045	
6	Breeding				
	Cross breeding through community boar programme		161	20	
	No of local service provider (Pig Bondhu) established for working		9447	1171	
7	Credit linkages				
	Aggregation (No of CSCs established with all amenities like cold storage, mini feed mill, low cost slaughter house)		2950 No of credit linkages established	366	

Components and Sub- Components	Activities	Eligibility Criteria for the activities and Beneficiaries	Targeted Beneficiaries	Estimated no. of Beneficiaries from Indigenous People	Financial contribution from the project and beneficiaries*
	No of ToT for the Butchers , traders created		680	84	
	No of training vendors transformed lincd and operationalised		58	7	
	Demo of slaughter house established		680	84	
	No of pork vendors transformed licensed		116	14	
	Live Stock Market Development		27	3	
C1. 3.1 Milk Value Chain formal Sector			45,000	5,580	
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	69	
	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 considred. RADIUS of the cluster should be 5-7 kms 	44955	5574	
	Slice making units for Demo purpose		99	12	
	Informal dairy producers under APART		9600	1190	
C.1.4	Fisheries Value Chain		32,450	4,023	Project : 80 % Beneficiaries: 20 %
	Improved Resilience				
	Climate Resilient Aquaculture practices.	The beneficiary will include 10 % of women	11220	1391	
	Agri enterprises established: Fish processing and units		10	1	
	Beneficiaries under enterprises category	The beneficiary will include 35% of women	255	32	
	Technology demonstration in Beel fisheries combining small indigenous fishes		3338	414	
		Fish processing units	10	1	Investment of 15 lakshs with beneficiary contribution of 25 %
		Flake Ice manufacturing units	11	1	Investment of 5 Lakh with beneficiary contribution of 25 %

Components and Sub- Components	Activities	Eligibility Criteria for the activities and Beneficiaries	Targeted Beneficiaries	Estimated no. of Beneficiaries from Indigenous People	Financial contribution from the project and beneficiaries*
		Mechanical devise for aerators			0.10 lakh with beneficiary contribution of 25 %
2	Production Clusters	<p>44 production clusters in 44 development blocks have been identified for project intervention as per the criteria below-</p> <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	5	
	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 through Common Service Centre (CSC) , to be established one under each FPO.			
	(c) Demonstrations:				
	(i) Pond fisheries- Polyculture/ pig-fish integration	<p>Farmer should have pond water area of 0.25-1.00 ha,</p> <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)	186	
	(iii) Beel Fishery	<p>Area of individual beel should be in the range of 7-100 ha,</p> <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, 	2225 Ha (Approximately 200 persons)	25	

Components and Sub- Components	Activities	Eligibility Criteria for the activities and Beneficiaries	Targeted Beneficiaries	Estimated no. of Beneficiaries from Indigenous People	Financial contribution from the project and beneficiaries*
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 7-8% land area of the beel available for creating seed rearing ponds 			
	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)	2456	
	(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	3,306	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	97	

Components and Sub- Components	Activities	Eligibility Criteria for the activities and Beneficiaries	Targeted Beneficiaries	Estimated no. of Beneficiaries from Indigenous People	Financial contribution from the project and beneficiaries*
	No of reelers to be involved		380	47	
	Eri				
	No of formers to be involved for plantation		800	99	
	Graneure to be involved		353	44	
	Adopted Seed rearers to be involved		88	11	
	Commercial rearers to be involved		5875	729	
	Spinners to be involved		476	59	
3	Muga				
	No of farmers to be involved		3785	469	
	No of granuers to be involved		207	26	
	No of seed rearers to be involved		172	21	
	Commercial rearers to be involved		3443	427	
	No of reelers to be involved		339	42	
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	1190	
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	6	
3	Training of DSC Members on Dairy Management		210	26	
4	Refresher training of Gopal Mitra		46	6	
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			

Components and Sub- Components	Activities	Eligibility Criteria for the activities and Beneficiaries	Targeted Beneficiaries	Estimated no. of Beneficiaries from Indigenous People	Financial contribution from the project and beneficiaries*
		<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	24,800	

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

Source: Compiled from Draft PIP, November 2016. APART

Annexure 6-2a: 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 6-2b: 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 6-2d: 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 6-2e: 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 6-2f: 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/organisation, 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/organisation, 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 6-3: Capacity Building Plan for the Project Beneficiaries (IPF)

Sl. No.		Capacity Building and Training	Unit	Quantities							
				2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
1	Enterprise Cluster / Industry Association	Exposure Visits	Persons	0	2	4	4	4	4	4	23
		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	0	33	158	79	0	0	0	270
ICT Campaign	Nos.	6	7	4					17		
2	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
3	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
4	Assam Agricultural University (AAU)	Orientation training for scientific staff /b	persons	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	15
		Training of BTM and ATM /c	persons	7	11	15	7	0	0	0	41
		Training for other dept/ATMA staff /d	persons	11	11	15	10	0	0	0	48
		Training of Nursery Growers /e	trg	20	20	20	40	40	0	0	140
		Fishery Training and exposure visit of project farmers	persons	161	267	347	239	151	0	0	1166
Training adoption fishery farmers	persons	0	0	0	62	186	217	0	465		
5	Agri-Horticulture	Agriculture									
		Exposure visit of Farmers (inside the state)	batches	1	3	3	3	3	3	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	16
Exposure visit of officers - outside state	nos.	8	10	10	10	10	0	0	48		
6	Dairy-F	Basic Training for MPI Sahayaks /DCS Secretaries	persons	15	31	34	25	15	4	0	124
		Refresher Training for MPI Sahayaks /DCS Secretaries	persons	6	7	9	10	11	12	14	69
		Farmers' induction program	persons	76	154	168	125	76	20	0	619
		DCS Management committee training programme	Nos	122	249	271	202	123	32	0	999
		Awareness program on "Clean Milk Production"	Nos	291	371	520	473	325	155	32	2167

Sl. No.	Capacity Building and Training	Unit	Quantities								
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total	
	Training for operating AMC/DPMCU/BMC units	persons	1	2	5	7	8	7	1	31	
	Supervisor orientation program	persons	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	6	
	Training for operators of dairy plants	persons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	
7	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
8	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
9	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 /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
		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
		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

Sl. No.		Capacity Building and Training	Unit	Quantities							
				2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
10	Fishery	Field days	nos.	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	400
		Training and exposure visit of officers	persons	0	12	12	12	12	0	0	50
11	Silk	Sericulture									
		Skill upgradation of Reelers and Spinners	persons	22	22	22	22	22	0	0	112
		Exposure visits	persons	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	15
		Workshops	nos.	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4
		Handloom									
		Training of Dept Staff /I	persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		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
12	FPO-CSC	Exposure visit (weavers)	persons	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	12
		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
13	Social Safeguards	Post Harvest Management Demonstration	demo	50	100	200	200	200	200	200	1150
		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	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 6-4: 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	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	1. Available (Yes/ NO) 2. Nearest Hospital (kms ____) 3. Nearest Ambulance services (Yes/No) 4. Fire services (Kms ____)