

# Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan (RIPP)

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India: Assam Power Sector Investment Program –  
Tranche 3

Combined Resettlement and Tribal Development  
Plan (CRTDP) – RIPP Volume 1

Prepared by: Assam Power Generation Company Limited through Assam Electricity Grid  
Company Limited (Government of Assam) for the Asian Development Bank

## **CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS**

(As of 30 August 2018)

Currency unit	–	Indian rupees (INR/Rs)
Rs1.00	=	\$ 0.015
\$1.00	=	Rs68.84

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AGM	-	assistant general manager
AP	-	project-affected person
APGCL	-	Assam Power Generation Corporation Limited
ASEB	-	Assam State Electrical Board
BPL	-	below poverty line
BSR	-	basic schedule of rates
CEA	-	Central Electricity Authority
CRTDP	-	combined resettlement and tribal development plan
CPR	-	common property resources
CWC	-	Central Water Commission
DC	-	district commissioner/district collector
EA	-	executing agency
FGD	-	focus group discussions
FYP	-	Five Year Plan
GOA	-	Government of Assam
GOI	-	Government of India
GRC	-	grievance redress committee
GRM	-	grievance redress mechanism
IA	-	implementing agency
LAA	-	Land Acquisition Act of 1894
LAO	-	Land Acquisition Officer
LKHP	-	Lower Kopili Hydroelectric Project
M&E	-	monitoring and evaluation
MFF	-	multitranches financing facility
NEEPCO	-	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited
NGO	-	nongovernment organization
NOC	-	no-objection certificate
PIU	-	project implementation unit
PMU	-	project management unit
RoW	-	right-of-way
RP	-	resettlement plan
SOA	-	State of Assam
SIA	-	social impact assessment
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (of ADB)
STs	-	scheduled tribes
ToR	-	terms of reference

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Biga	= 1,333 sq. meters;
7.5 <i>Bigas</i>	= 1 hectare
Ha (hectare)	= 2.47 acres

## NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of India and its agencies begins on 1 April. "FY" before a calendar year denotes the year in which the fiscal year starts, e.g., FY2016 begins on 1 April 2016 and ends on 31 March 2017.
- (ii) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

i. This combined resettlement and tribal development plan (CRTDP) identifies and records the social, economic, and cultural aspects of the proposed Lower Kopili Hydroelectric Project (LKHP) area and its affected communities, and potential social impacts of LKHP on them. Then it presents a development plan to avoid or at least to minimize potential adverse social impacts of LKHP on them and to ensure that they share its benefits. The executive agency of CRTDP is Assam Power Generation Corporation Ltd (APGCL). ADB partially funds the construction of the project, and APGCL pays for land acquisition, compensation, relocation, economic rehabilitation of the project-affected persons (APs) and local area development. This CRTDP is currently at draft stage which needs further update and finalization based on the final verifications of list of affected households, ownership and losses.

ii. The sources of the draft CRTDP are field observations, results of the land surveys by APGCL, results of sample socioeconomic surveys conducted in the project area, findings of public consultations, careful examination of Indian and Assam regulatory framework for land acquisition, compensation payment, resettlement and rehabilitation, and the project information that are available in detailed project report (DPR) and related documents. Land surveys were conducted by the the APGCL covering entire 1,831 affected households based on the DPR which includes the losses in terms of land, structures etc. However, socioeconomic surveys were carried out for the 192 affected households. The socioeconomic homogeneity among autonomous district council (ADC) communities, their equal tribal status to each other, and their dependency on agriculture and cultivation on ADC's land for livelihood indicated that 10% sample survey was sufficient to understand their socioeconomic conditions and requirements. The households were randomly selected from the 16 villages which will be affected. The 15 physically displaced households were selected from among the 18 households who will be physically displaced.

iii. The draft CRTDP will be updated based on further socioeconomic surveys prior to the implementation. APGCL has already engaged a project management consultant (PMC) to assist the implementation and monitoring of the project. Additionally, an implementing nongovernment organisation (NGO) is proposed to be engaged for the implementation of CRTDP. APGCL through its PMC and NGO will update the CRTDP with further socioeconomic surveys of the affected households. However, the general policy principle and the entitlement will remain same and will not be downgraded.

### Legal Framework

iv. The Schedule VI of the Constitution of India established several ADCs in the northeast India. An ADC is an administrative entity with a structure to safeguard tribal peoples' rights and interests and their traditional ways of living. It also provides a political framework, guaranteed by the Constitution of India, for tribal peoples to self-govern their affairs. The LKHP lies in the Dima Hasao and the Karbi Anglong autonomous districts of the Assam State in India. The lands that fall within the jurisdiction of the two districts are 'scheduled' or listed tribal land and those who belong to the listed tribes are 'scheduled tribes.' A member of a scheduled tribe can obtain a piece of land on lease with the permission of *gaon bura* (village headman) from an ADC for residence and livelihood. The ADC renews the leasehold periodically on the recommendation of the *gaon bura*. When the State Government acquires such leaseholds for a public purpose, the leaseholders are entitled to land compensation, resettlement assistance, and livelihood restoration and improvement.

v. The key legislation applicable to the project is the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (The Act of 2013). This Act of 2013 with the land acquisition and compensation procedures of Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong ADCs provide a comprehensive legal framework to prepare and implement resettlement plans and tribal development plans. The project follows the Act of 2013 for land acquisition as well as livelihood restoration and rehabilitation. In terms of land value estimation, no land transaction or revenue records are available apart from the data on leased land parcels to tribal person. Without any fair market rate available, it was estimated as per the rate surveyed and provided by the autonomous district council, and the rate was approved by the Public Works Department (PWD) of Assam for civil structures and buildings. They match most of the involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples safeguard policy requirements of ADB.

### **Project Impacts**

vi. The project affects 16 villages fall under the jurisdiction of two autonomous districts (Dima Hasao and Kabi Anglong) with 1,831 tribal households. It physically displaces 18 households. The project will acquire 1,577 hectares of land of which about two-thirds are leaseholds and the remaining of land are state forests. The project is in a 'non-cadastral' area, that is, no land or revenue records are available other than the data on the leased land parcels to tribal persons. All affected lands in the two ADC areas are classified as either *patta* (registered) land or as non-*patta* land or 'village commons'. Farmers cultivate paddy under rain-fed conditions on some of the *patta* land which have been obtained on a long-term lease (5 years or more). On non-*patta* land which have been obtained on short-term lease (one year) villagers practice *jhum* (slash-and-burn) cultivation. The leaseholds are also classified by the land use type such as paddy land, dry land, *jhum* land (slash and burn) land, and homesteads. In Karbi Anglong autonomous district, some land fall into the category of 'plantations' where cash crops such as bananas are cultivated.

### **Impacts Mitigation**

vii. There are various mitigation measures adopted for the project in terms of entitlements at both household level and community level. The entitlement matrix of the CRTDP summarizes the entitlements of the affected persons, households, and communities. It aims not only to compensate land losses and restore livelihoods and sources of income of the affected households but also to improve them. The key mitigation measures proposed at households levels are cash compensation for land and crops acquired; resettlement of physically displaced households; household income restoration and improvement; infrastructure and other amenities at the resettlement site for the resettlers. The mitigation measure proposed at community level is the local area development programs.

### **Consultation, Participation, and BCS**

viii. APGCL, ADCs, and GoA in consultation with the APs identified the land area to be acquired for the project, and calculated land compensation and premium rates. In acquiring land from an ADC for a public purpose, the GoA uses a two-tier consent-seeking consultation program. The first-tier is obtaining the project-affected ADC's consent to transfer its tribal land to a non-tribal purpose, for example, to build a hydroelectric project. The second-tier is the agreement among the affected households, APGCL, ADC, and GOA on the rates of compensation, resettlement assistance and income restoration and improvement programs.

ix. During the consultations, consultants discussed the applicability of the Act of 2013 with project-affected peoples' associations (PAPA) members and the need for their broad community

support to the project. They stated that the from the initial phase of land acquisition, that is, when the land was identified for the project, their consent, as indicated in all oral and written submissions, was given for the construction of the project. They also indicated to the project authorities that they expect the project to pay fair compensation directly to them, and provide employment to the APs at project sites, and to invest in local area development. Records of the consultations and discussions among GOA, ADCs, APGCL, and PAPA from 2008 indicate that there has been no coercion or intimidation or bribery or inducement to engage the APs in consent-seeking consultation meetings.

### **Information Dissemination**

x. APGCL has already disseminated resettlement information among the APs through public meetings, calling AP representatives to Guwahati for project meetings and to meet GoA and ADC officials. The APGCL held several meetings in the project area with the support of PAPA and *guan buras* of villages to create awareness about the project among the potential APs. It will disseminate more resettlement and income restoration and improvement information among all APs through brochures, leaflets, and booklets written in local languages. For non-literate people, other communication methods such as small group discussions and posters will be used to disseminate project and resettlement information. The summary draft CRDP has been translated in to Asamese language and has been disseminated to the APs in the form of leaflet in April, 2018 during consultations. The draft CRTDP will be made available at local government offices, the project office, and key locations in the project site soon after the project appraisal is completed. In addition, a summary the CRTDP, especially the entitlement matrix and resettlement budget information will be made available in local languages to all APs, and distributed in village communities through *gaon buras*. The draft CRTDP will be disclosed on the websites of the two ADCs, APGCL, GOA, and ADB before the project appraisal. The revised and final CRTDP will also be disclosed on the same websites. Information dissemination and consultations will continue throughout project preparation, implementation, and monitoring phases.

### **Institutional Arrangements**

xi. The Department of Energy of GOA coordinates all project activities at the state-level. APGCL is the executive agency (EA) of the project and the implementing agency (IA). Project management unit (PMU) was already established by APGCL and the PMU has a designated dedicated social and environmental safeguards cell (SESC) on full time basis. It comprises of a qualified environment specialist and a qualified social safeguard specialist. The SESC will report to the project director. It facilitates land acquisition and compensation, relocation and resettlement, distribution of resettlement assistance, and supervises income restoration and rehabilitation program of the project. The SESC is also responsible for internal monitoring of resettlement activities, including land acquisition, compensation payment, establishment and operation of GRM, and income restoration and improvement programs. The SESC will work full-time basis during the the entire project implementation.

xii. A project management consultants (PMC) was already recruited to assist APGCL in implementing the project. Additionally, APGCL will hire an implementing NGO to assist SESC in safeguard implementation, especially the implementation of livelihood restoration and improvement programs. The SESC and the NGO will (a) update the socioeconomic surveys for all the APs based on the final design and and final list of APs and will update the draft CRTDP; (b) design an environmental and social management system for the implementation of the CRTDP; (c) improve the monitoring framework with accurate monitoring indicators for safeguard performance monitoring; (d) update socioeconomic baseline information; (e) undertake field

studies, if required, to fill in gaps in socioeconomic databases; and (f) assist the establishment of the grievance redress mechanism and its operations.

### **Grievance Redress Mechanism**

xiii. APGCL will formally establish a transparent and time-bound grievance redress mechanism (GRM) at the project level to receive and resolve the APs' grievances and complaints, if any, on the delivery of their entitlements, in particular, and project impacts on them, in general. The GRM will be established prior to start-up of CRTDP implementation. Before project activities commence, the APGCL will conduct a publicity program to introduce GRM, SESC, and the NGO.

### **Relocation**

xiv. The APGCL will provide physically displaced households with adequate and appropriate replacement land, housing, and other amenities in addition to cash land compensation for the lost land and other assets. An affected household will not be physically displaced before providing a permanent dwelling house at the resettlement site. If there is a delay in providing a house, APGCL will rent a house for the displaced household with water supply, sanitation, and other basic facilities. The additional cost of such interim accommodation will be fully borne by APGCL. Each affected household has opted to receive cash compensation for the land they lost to the project. Income restoration and improvement will follow the requirements listed in the second schedule of the Act of 2013 which broadly meet the ADB's social safeguard policy standards.

### **Income Restoration and Improvement**

xv. The skill training program, priority employment for the APs at project sites, allocation of small-scale contracts and supplies to PAPA, linkages with regional employment generation programs will help the APs in restoring and improving their livelihoods. APGCL will implement a local development program in consultation with national level and state level departments and agencies. The following aspects are covered under the local area development plan: upgrade of the infrastructure of five schools; construction of community toilets as part of the 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' and for it APGCL will finance 10-seater community toilets in 20 villages; and upgrade of health care facilities in the project area. In the long-term, the two ADCs will prepare a strategy to overcome the propensity among tribal households towards *jhum* cultivation and to encourage them to move towards sedentary agricultural practices which would uplift their income levels and social status. This will be done by developing strategy in consultation with the respective PAPA and community leaders and that necessary resources will be provided by the state government in due course. This will entail land reforms and agricultural development support to such households. Such costs are not part of the implementation of CRTDP.

### **Monitoring Framework**

xvi. CRTDP provides a monitoring framework for social safeguard implementation. The framework includes internal and external monitoring, and key monitoring indicators. The SESC will do internal monitoring of social safeguard application and progress under the supervision of PMU and with the help of the NGO. The external monitoring will be done by hired monitoring specialists. The PMU will submit semi-annual internal safeguard monitoring reports and semi-annual external safeguard monitoring reports to ADB for review. The safeguard monitoring reports will be posted on EA and ADB websites.

## **Cost of Safeguard Implementation**

xvii. APGCL ensures that sufficient funds are available at the beginning of the project to meet the listed cost items of CRTDP. All land acquisition, resettlement, administrative, and monitoring costs, and NGO and consultants' fees, and income and livelihood restoration and improvement costs are integral components of the project costs and will be borne by APGCL. It in consultation with the APs, GOA, and the two ADCs will finalize and update the costs of land acquisition, resettlement, and rehabilitation, based on the completed detailed design surveys of the project. In revising and updating CRTDP, APGCL will not lower any of the entitlements listed in the entitlement matrix. The land and other affected property compensation costs are already allocated in APGCL's annual budget for 2016/2017. APGCL will pay cash compensation packages to the APs direct in full before any construction activity of the project commences, and before any physical displacement of households. Resettlement assistance programs will start before project construction works start and will continue during the project implementation phase. APGCL will provide a confirmed time line for the construction of the resettlement site and its infrastructure facilities once the project is approved. APGCL will allocate sufficient funds and obtain timely approvals from relevant authorities to avoid delays, especially in constructing the resettlement site for the physically displaced households. The total estimated cost of implementing the CRTDP is Rs 2,293.9 million.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

1. The purpose of this combined resettlement and tribal development plan (CRTDP) is to record social, economic, and cultural aspects of the proposed Lower Kopili Hydroelectric Project (LKHP) area and its affected communities, and to present a comprehensive mitigation plan to address adverse social impacts of the project on them. A key part of the plan is the strategy that enables the project-affected persons (APs) to benefit from the project, and to restore and improve their livelihoods and sources and income. It outlines the institutional arrangements for delivering entitlements and project benefits to the APs and other stakeholders, a mechanism for resolving grievances and complaints, and a monitoring framework to follow and report the progress of the implementation of CRTDP.

2. The executive agency (EA) of LKHP is Assam Power Generation Corporation Ltd (APGCL). It pays for land acquisition and compensation, relocation of the APs, and their income restoration and improvement. This CRTDP is currently draft version which needs further update and finalization based on the final verifications of list of affected households, ownership and losses. APGCL through its PMU, PMC and implementing NGO will update the draft CRTDP.

## 1.2 The Project

3. The concept of the Kopili river valley development goes back to the 1980s. Various agencies including the Assam State Electrical Board (ASEB), the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO), and APGCL have contributed to the development of the project plan. ASEB conducted an initial investigation on the suitability of constructing a hydroelectric project on the Lower Kopili River, and prepared a preliminary project plan. In 1996, the Government of Assam (GoA) handed over the project development to the NEEPCO. It prepared a detailed project report (DPR) revising the previous reports, and obtained clearances from various directorates of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and the Central Water Commission (CWC) for several project components. The GoA in 2006 appointed APGCL to finalize the project plan and to implement it.

4. The Kopili River is a south bank tributary of the Brahmaputra River. It originates in the Meghalaya State's Borail Hill range and drains an area of about 16,421 sq km. Its basin is bound by the Jainta Hills in the West and the South Cachar and Mikir Hills in the East. The catchment of the Kopili River lies on the leeward side of the Borail, Khasi, and Jayantia Hill range of the Meghalaya State. The river basin receives a good amount of rain fall which keeps it as a perennial river. The river basin comprises denuded hills, low mounds, and narrow valleys that generally slop towards northeast. The highest elevation is 356m just beyond the southern boundary of the proposed reservoir of LKHP. Slopes are gentle and are mostly covered with bushes and trees. The soil is cohesive and sporadic rock exposures occur on the banks of the Kopili River and its nallahs (natural canals).

5. LKHP is one of the proposed multi-stage development programs in the Kopili River valley. The river already has two hydroelectric power projects upstream of the proposed LKHP site: Kandong 75 MW HEP served by the Khandong Reservoir and Kopili 200 MW HEP served by the Umrong Reservoir. The proposed LKHP will generate 110 MW power. It is designed as a storage reservoir scheme. The project is located in the Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao autonomous districts.

6. The water sources of the proposed Lower Kopili Hydroelectric project are (a) tailrace releases from the Kopili Power station at Umrong, (b) inflow from intermediate catchment between Khangdon and Longku dam sites; and (c) the spill from the Khangdon and Umrong Reservoirs. However, the operation of the proposed LKHP will be independent of the operations of the Khangdong and Kopili power stations.

7. The dam of LKHP will be constructed in the vicinity of the Longku village in Karbi Anglong autonomous district. The dam will form a reservoir with a gross storage of 106.29 MCM. The concrete gravity dam will be 70.13 meter (m) tall and 345.05 m long. The full water supply level (FSL) of the reservoir will be 229.60 m and the minimum draw down level will be 226.00 m. The other project infrastructure components are the intake structure 35 m upstream of the Lower Kopili dam; headrace tunnel of 7.25 m diameter and 3,603 m long, surge shaft with a diameter 25 m and at a height of 82.90 m; pressure shaft of 5.2 m internal diameter and concrete backfill for a length of 703 m; valve house, a surface power house; tail race channel of 52 m length and of 26.3 m width; auxiliary power house at the dam-toe embedded into the body of dam.

### 1.2.1 Project Features

8. The key components of the project are following and the salient features of the project are given in Table 1.1 and shown in Figure 1 to Figure 3.

- A concrete gravity dam with sluice spillways, 345.15 m long, 70.13 m high across river Kopili at Longku.
- An independent intake structure with trash racks located at 35m upstream of Lower Kopili Dam to carry a discharge of 112.71 m<sup>3</sup>/sec.
- 6.65 m diameter, 3,619.62 m long, Modified Horse shoe section, with one adit 334 m long, 6.0 m diameter. D-shaped at CH. 2,216.44 m.
- 25.0 m diameter, 82.9 m total height with restricted orifice of 3.6m diameter provided as a riser shaft of 32.21 m height (one adit is also proposed for approach to bottom of surge shaft).
- 5.20 m diameter, 703.8 m long diameter fully steel lined with lengths varying from 75 to 80 meters from bifurcation point to the power house.
- 2 nos. penstocks of 3.70 m diameter fully steel lined with lengths varying from 75 to 80 meters from bifurcation point to the power house.
- Surface power house accommodate 2 units of 55 MW each.
- Power house building of size 77.55 m (L) x 21.50 m (w) at the elevation of service bay with a common EOT crane 230 / 40 t capacity over units and service bay.
- 2 Nos. of draft tube gates at EL. 92.00m is proposed.
- 1 No., 26.3 m wide and 52.0 m long rectangular channel with reverse slope of 1 in 5, designed for carrying a discharge of 112.71 m<sup>3</sup>/sec.
- Surface type power house is proposed to accommodate 2 units of 2.5 MW each and 1 unit of 5 MW total 10 MW. Power house building is located just downstream of dam on the right bank side.

**Table 1.1: Salient Features of LKHP**

<b>PARTICULARS</b>	<b>DETAILS</b>
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>	
State	Assam
District	East of Karbi Anglong and West of Dima Hasao (North Cachar) Hills District
River	Kopili
Latitude	Diversion Site      Powerhouse Site 25°39'57.39"N      25°41'54.02"N
Longitude	92°46'53.62"E      92°48'15.98"E
Nearest railway station	Lanka (BG), 48 km away
Nearest road	Lanka – Garampani road
Nearest township	Lanka 40 km away
<b>CATEGORY OF PROJECT</b>	Hydro Electric Power Project
<b>HYDROLOGY</b>	
Catchment area <sup>1</sup>	2,076.62 sq. km
Snowed catchment area	0
Lower Kopili (uncontrolled) catchment area	788 sq.km.
Average annual rainfall	1,557 mm
Annual evaporation rate	638.81 mm
Temperature	Summer – 23°C to 32°C Winter – 6°C to 14°C
90% dependable yield	2,184.4 MCM
50% dependable yield	2,483.6 MCM
Flood discharge for river diversion (25 years) Non-monsoon flow (Nov. to May)	720 m <sup>3</sup> /s
Standard Project Flood (SPF)	7,510 m <sup>3</sup> /s
Probable Maximum Flood (PMF)	11,030 m <sup>3</sup> /s
Sedimentation rate	0.1 Ha-m / km <sup>2</sup> /year
Environmental flow (e-flow)	Minimum 5.345 m <sup>3</sup> /s
<b>RESERVOIR</b>	
Reservoir spread (at FRL)	620 ha
Maximum water level (MWL)	EL 229.60 m
Full reservoir level (FRL)	EL 226.00 m
Minimum draw down level (MDDL)	EL 202.00 m
Capacity at FRL	106.29 mm <sup>3</sup>
Capacity at minimum draw down level	29.00 mm <sup>3</sup>
Live storage	77.29 Mm <sup>3</sup>
<b>DAM</b>	
Type	Concrete Gravity Dam
Average river bed level at dam axis	EL 174.00 m
Deepest river bed level	EL 172.00 m
Deepest foundation level	EL 162.37 m
Top of the dam (Bridge deck level)	EL 232.50 m
Maximum height of dam	70.13 m
Overflow spillway for debris removal size (W x H)	5.5 m x 2.0 m

<sup>1</sup> Out of a total catchment area of 2,076.62 km<sup>2</sup>, 1,288.62 km<sup>2</sup> lies above the upstream reservoirs Umrong and Khandong. The remaining intermediate catchment between the upper reservoirs and the project dam is only about 788 km<sup>2</sup>.

<b>PARTICULARS</b>	<b>DETAILS</b>	
Sluice spillway No. & size (W x H)	8 No.s, 7.1 m x 8.65 m	
Construction Sluice spillway No. & size (W x H)	2 No.s, 5.5 m x 7.5 m	
Non overflow length	Left - 97.55 m, Right - 91.80 m	
Total width of dam structure including overflow & non overflow blocks	345.05 m	
Crest level of overflow spillway for debris removal	EL 224.00 m	
Crest level of sluice spillway	EL 181.00 m	
Crest level of construction sluice spillway	EL 177.00 m	
Energy dissipation arrangement	Solid roller bucket type	
Sluice spillway capacity	11,030 m <sup>3</sup> /s	
Gate type & Number	Radial gate & 8 No. with hydraulic hoist	
Gate Size of Sluice Spillway (W x H)	7.1 m x 9.54 m	
Gate Size of Construction Sluice Spillway (W x H)	5.5 m x 8.475 m	
Spillway stoplog gate No. & Size	1 Set, 7.1 m x 14.33 m	
<b>RIVER DIVERSION</b>		
Diversion type	Coffer dams, Channel with construction sluices	
<b>Upstream Coffer dam</b>		
Type	Plum Concrete	
Height	18.00 m	
Top Length	160.10 m	
Top Level	EL. 188.20 m	
<b>Downstream Coffer dam</b>		
Type	Earth & Rockfill	
Height	13.00 m	
Top Length	126.30 m	
Top Level	EL.186.00 m	
<b>Diversion Channel</b>		
Diversion channel size (W x H)	11 m x 11 m	
Channel length	U/S-98.2 m, D/S 59.265 m	
<b>INTAKE</b>		
	<b>MAIN POWERHOUSE</b>	<b>AUXILIARY POWERHOUSE</b>
Number of openings	1	1
Invert sill level	EL 186 m	EL 194.25 m
Intake top level	EL 232.50 m	EL 232.50 m
Nominal discharge	112.71 m <sup>3</sup> /s	24.94 m <sup>3</sup> /s (e-flow of 5.345 m <sup>3</sup> /s within this)
Intake gate		
- Number	2 vertical fixed wheel gates, one emergency - and other service gate Independent rope drum hoists	2 vertical fixed wheel gates, one emergency - and other service gate Independent rope drum hoists
- Hoist type	EL 186.0 m EL 232.50 m	for emergency gate and hydraulic hoist for service gate EL 194.25 m EL 232.50 m
- Gate sill level		
- Gate operating platform level		
<b>HEAD RACE TUNNEL</b>		
Location	Right bank of Kopili river	
Excavated shape	Modified Horseshoe	
Finished shape	Modified Horseshoe	

PARTICULARS	DETAILS	
Length	3,619.62 m	
Finished diameter	6.65 m	
Nominal discharge	112.71 m <sup>3</sup> /s	
Flow velocity	3.13 m/s	
Slope	Chainage 62.58 to 2,241.48 m Slope 1 in 88.76, From Chainage 2,241.48 m to 3,682.20 m Slope 1 in 110.17	
<b>ADIT-1 TO HRT</b>		
Shape & Size	D-Shape, 6.0 m	
Length	334.22 m	
Type & Number of Gate	Hinge type, One	
Gate Size (W x H)	2.5 m x 2.5 m	
<b>ADIT-2 TO HRT AND SURGE SHAFT</b>		
Shape & Size	D-Shape, 6.0 m	
Length	153.35 m	
<b>ADIT-3 TO VALVE HOUSE</b>		
Shape & Size	D-Shape, 7.0 m	
Length	149.38 m	
<b>ADIT TO FERRULE (Ring) ERECTION CHAMBER</b>		
Shape & Size	D-Shape, 7.0 m	
Length	162.57 m	
<b>SURGE SHAFT</b>		
Vertical shaft	32.21m	
Type	Restricted orifice type	
Top elevation	EL. 237.50 m	
Bottom elevation	EL. 149.40 m	
Total height	82.90 m	
Riser Size, height	3.6m $\phi$ , 32.21 m	
Max. upsurge level	EL. 235.33 m	
Min. down surge level	El. 188.81m	
Diameter	25 m	
<b>VALVE HOUSE</b>		
Type & Number	Underground, 1	
Size (L x W x H)	19.9 m x 11.5 m x 17.25 m	
Butterfly valves		
- Number	1.0	
- Diameter	5.0 m	
<b>PRESSURE SHAFT</b>		
Type	<b>Main Power House</b>	<b>Auxiliary Power House</b>
	Circular steel lined	Circular steel lined
Nominal discharge	112.71 m <sup>3</sup> /s	24.94 m <sup>3</sup> /s
Internal diameter of pressure shaft liner	5.2 m	2.7 m
Flow velocity	5.31 m/s	4.36 m/s
Length of pressure shaft	703.80 m	70 m
Number of pressure shaft	1	1
Specification of steel plates	ASTM A537 Class II (YS-415 MPa)	E410 (Fe 540)
Unit Penstock		
- Number	2	3
- Internal diameter	3.70 m	2 Nos.1.2 m & 1 No.1.7 m
- Length	57.06 m/ 65.52 m	30.79m/27.16 m/31.62 m
<b>POWER HOUSE</b>	<b>MAIN POWERHOUSE</b>	<b>AUXILIARY POWERHOUSE</b>

<b>PARTICULARS</b>	<b>DETAILS</b>	
Installed capacity	2x55 MW=110 MW	2x2.5 MW+1x5 MW=10 MW
Location	Right side of river Kopili	Right side of river Kopili
Type	Surface powerhouse	Surface powerhouse
Powerhouse dimensions (L x W x H)	77.55 m x 21.5 m x 42.9 m	44.2 m x 11.5 m x 36.0 m
Average gross head	114 m	48.30 m
Type of turbines	Francis, vertical	Francis, horizontal
Number of units	2	3
Turbine setting (elevation)	EL 98.80 m	EL 169.50 m/170.5 m
Rated discharge per unit	56.35 m <sup>3</sup> /s	6.23 m <sup>3</sup> /s/ 12.47 m <sup>3</sup> /s
Installed capacity per unit	55 MW	2.5 MW / 5 MW
Continuous overloading	10%	10%
Spacing of Units	17.5 m	10 m /12 m
Rated Net Head	108.00 m	47.30 m
Normal T.W.L. (2 machines for Main PH & 3 machines for Auxiliary PH in operation)	EL 104 m	EL 169.70 m
Minimum T.W.L. (1 machine in operation)	EL 102.8 m	EL 169.00 m
Maximum T.W.L (during flood)	EL 111.66.00 m	EL 185.34 m
Turbine efficiency (Considered)	94.5 %	90 %
Generator efficiency (Considered)	98.5 %	96 %
Draft Tube Gates		
- Type & Number	Fixed Wheel, 4	Fixed Wheel, 3
- Size (W x H)	3.9 m x 4.4 m	1 Nos. 3.x1.8 m, 2 Nos. 2 x 1.8 m
Main Inlet Valve		
- Type	Butterfly type	Butterfly type
- Axis elevation	EL 98.80 m	EL 168.00 m
- Diameter	3.0 m	1.2 m/ 1.86m
Generator		
- Type & Number	Vertical synchronous (2 nos) 55MW	Horizontal synchronous (3 nos) 2.5MW/5MW
- Rated capacity	230.77 rpm	750 rpm
- Synchronous speed	11kV/ 50 Hz	6.6kV/ 50 Hz
- Voltage/Frequency	0.9 (lagging)	0.85 (lagging)
- Power factor	Static excitation	Brushless excitation
- Excitation		
<b>TRANSFORMER YARD</b>		
Type	1 phase, OFWF cooled Generator Transformer	3 phase, ONAN/ ONAF cooled Generator Transformer
Location	Upstream of powerhouse	Downstream of powerhouse
Number	7 (6+1 spare) nos.	2 nos.
Rated capacity	22.5 MVA	6.5 MVA
Voltage ratio	11/220/ $\sqrt{3}$ kV	6.6/33 kV
<b>TAIL RACE CHANNEL</b>		
Type	Rectangular	Rectangular
Numbers	1	1
Size (L x W)	52 m x 26.3 m	72.18 m x 5 m after junction
Slope	5H:1V	5H:1V
Nominal discharge	112.71 m <sup>3</sup> /s	24.94 m <sup>3</sup> /s
Outlet sill elevation	102.0 m	168.50 m
<b>SWITCH YARD</b>		

PARTICULARS	DETAILS	
Type & Size	Outdoor-152 m x 71 m	Outdoor-19.3 m x 16 m
Voltage level	220 kV	33 kV
Scheme	Double bus with bus coupler	Single bus
No. of outgoing feeders	4 (Four) nos.	2 (Two) nos.
<b>POWER BENEFITS</b>		
90% dependable energy with 95% plant availability	415.78 MU	53.80 MU
90% dependable energy with 95% plant availability (Total)	469.58 MU	
<b>CONSTRUCTION PERIOD</b>		
Mobilisation and infrastructure development	9 Months	
Main construction period	3 Years 3 Months	
Total construction period (Mobilisation and Infrastructure Development)	4 Years	

Figure 1: Project Location Map

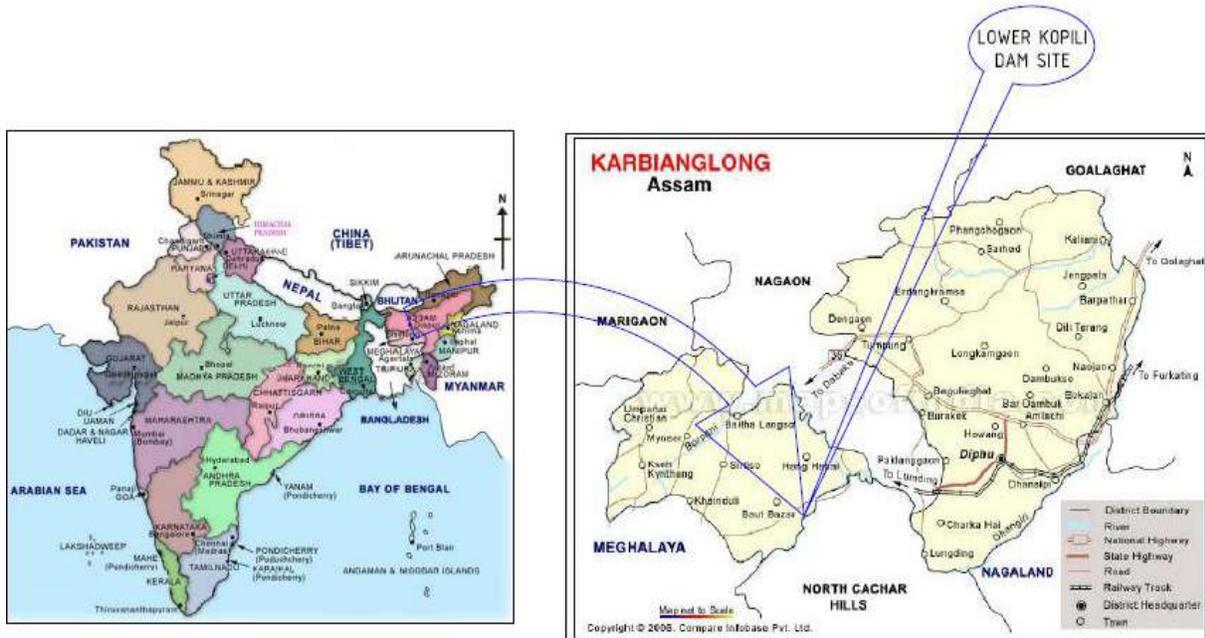
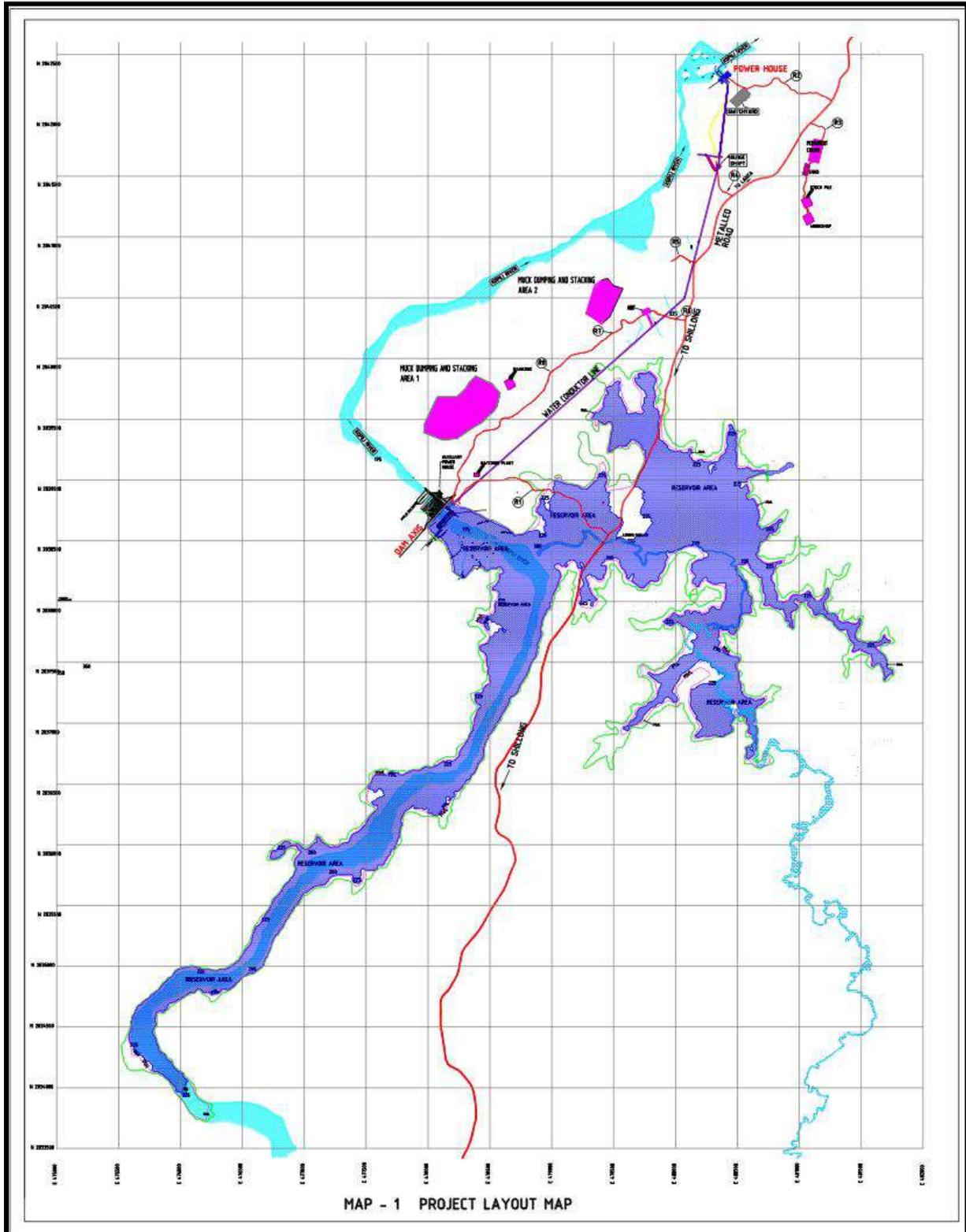


Figure 2: Location of Project (Project Facilities) on Google Earth Map



Figure 3: Project Layout Map



### 1.3 Physical Environment of the Project Area

9. About 95 percent of the catchment area of the Kopili River is state forests, and 05 percent are cultivated land and homesteads (DPR 2013). The project area is located in a subtropical region and is covered with vegetation. The region experiences 4 seasons - winter (November to March), pre-monsoons (April to May), south-west monsoons (end of May to September), and post monsoons (October to November).

10. The proposed LKHP will be located in the Dima Hasao<sup>2</sup> and the Karbi Anglong autonomous districts<sup>3</sup> in the Assam State of India. The two autonomous districts are the hilliest, remotest, and most undulated districts in Assam. Although wildlife is occasionally observed in the project area, no endangered species of flora and fauna are reported. No wildlife sanctuaries are located within or in the vicinity of the area. No monuments or sites of historical or archaeological importance have been reported in the project area. There are sixteen villages to be affected by various project components. List nd names of villages are given in Table 1.2.

**Table 1.2: Location and Affected Villages**

District	Block	Village
Dima Hasao	Diyongbra	Degremdesa
		Borolangklam
		Dimalengku (submerged village)
		Sokpuru
		Torte langsu
		Borolangku
		KrungmingLangso
		Rongkhelam
		Chotolangpher
		Chotolangku
		Lorulangso
		Desabra
		Mungele
		Haperdisa
Karbi Anglong	Socheng	Cherimthepe
		Langsomept

### 1.4 Alternatives Considered

11. As the proposed LKHP falls into the second phase of the Kopili River valley development program, there was limited room for choosing suitable locations for the proposed reservoir, the dam, and the powerhouse. However, the selection of the project location was decided by considering the parameters such as the geological conditions, hydrology, and topography of the river valley, physical and economic displacement of households, and the cost of their relocation and rehabilitation. Several geological surveys and studies conducted by the Geological Survey of India have established the locations for the construction of the key project infrastructure. The selection of suitable construction locations for the powerhouse and its components was done after studying three alternatives, namely, surface, semi-underground, and underground powerhouses

<sup>2</sup> Also known as North Cachar Hills Autonomous District (This is the old name of the district).

<sup>3</sup> Both autonomous districts and their councils were constituted under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India. An autonomous council is sometimes referred to as a 'state in miniature' having legislative, executive and judicial powers. It has the autonomy to legislate and administer land, revenue, primary education, irrigation and drainage, and customary laws recognized by the Sixth Schedule. (See below section IV).

with their comparative costs. The surface alternative was found to be the most appropriate power house complex because the topography of the alignment of water conductor system falls gradually and a geologically favourable site is available for surge shaft and surface power house. The existing road to the power house location from the main road is an advantage of this option, as it facilitates easy access to the powerhouse and dam sites, avoiding delays associated with the construction of a new access road. The DPR identified 28 households to be physically displaced and relocated. This number has been reduced to 18 households as a result of the final adjustment of the FSL of the dam from 231 m to 229.6 m.

## **1.5 Anticipated Socioeconomic and Other Benefits**

12. As mentioned earlier, the hill tribals of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao autonomous districts resort to *jhum* cultivation by burning patches of forests and other scrub land on a large-scale, thereby destroying forest resources, increasing soil erosion rates, and causing ecological disturbances. GoA has planned to introduce terraced agricultural schemes with lift irrigation facilities, powered by the electricity generated by the project. Such schemes, GoA believes, would encourage farmers to abandon *jhum* cultivation and their current practice of moving from one place to another in search of new land for *jhum* cultivation. The APs are aware of the importance of settled agricultural life. They expect the Government to provide them lift irrigation programs to cultivate terraced land with paddy and other field crops.

13. The APs will receive priority in the selection of employees of the project during its construction and implementation phases. The proposed skill development programs with APGCL's support and linkages established with the national-level and the state-level income generation schemes will provide better opportunities for them to earn a better income. Fishing in the reservoir and local tourism promotion will also generate new income sources for the local people, and especially for the APs.

14. The project will play a significant role in improving the power supply in the State of Assam. This, in turn, will improve the livelihood and living conditions of the people. Industrial development and improvement of social facilities such as schools and hospitals directly benefit the APs. One of the objectives of CRTDP is to ensure that the outcome of such development will reach the APs enabling them to enjoy such benefits with others.

15. The project will improve the road infrastructure in the project area. The project area can be accessed from Guwahati, the Capital of the State of Assam, on the National Highway (NH 36). From Lanka, a poorly maintained state highway runs almost parallel to the project area and goes up to Garampai. The total distance is about 165km from Guwahati to the project site. Improved access and communication will link people in the remote project area with other towns and industrial locations improving their geographical, social and economic mobility. Such benefits will reduce rural poverty and vulnerability of many households in the project area and in its vicinity.

## **1.6 Rationale for Formulating a Combined Resettlement and Tribal Development Plan<sup>4</sup>**

16. Given the social, political, and cultural backgrounds of the people who live in the proposed project area, it is desirable and feasible to formulate a combined social safeguard planning instrument to deal with involuntary resettlement impacts of the project on the APs (as per resettlement safeguards), and the project impacts on the project-affected scheduled tribes (as per

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<sup>4</sup> In India, the commonly use phrases to denote indigenous peoples is tribals and tribal people. Therefore, in this planning instrument, 'tribal people' is used to connote the indigenous peoples who are affected by the project.

indigenous peoples safeguards). The justification for formulating a CRTDP for both types of impacts is given below:

- All the APs are members of scheduled tribes of the Dima Hasoi and Karbi Along autonomous districts. There are no social groups other than scheduled tribes in the project area who will be affected by the proposed project. Involuntary resettlement impacts of the project and project impacts on tribal peoples will be borne by the same tribal households who live in the project area. Hence, a combined resettlement and tribal development plan (CRTDP) is sufficient to address their resettlement issues and issues arising from their tribal status.
- APGCL, GoA, and ADCs treat the APs as scheduled tribal peoples as per the Indian Constitution. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (The Act of 2013) provides specific entitlements to tribal peoples when tribal land is acquired for a public purpose.<sup>5</sup> Such entitlements cannot be separated to formulate a RP and also an IPP, as the substance of both planning instruments will be the same. If a RP and an IPP is formulated, they would confuse the APs, as they might get the impression that they are entitled to receive two packages of compensation under the RP and the IPP from the project. The total land area that will be acquired for the proposed project is considered as the land use by the scheduled tribes according to the regulations of ADCs. Use of such land is essentially communal. As a result, a person's or a household's use rights of such land is governed by residence and the recognition by others including the *gaon bura* as a tribal member who belongs to the specific tribe or clan. Although a person or a household does not own the land, when it is acquired for a public purpose, each resident household in the village is given a quasi-ownership certificate enabling it to get a land compensation package. From the ADC's point of view, the person lives on its land as a leaseholder; from an APs point view, he or she 'owns' the land as a member of the community through residence, membership in a particular tribe or clan, and the recognition by *gaon bura*. All these arrangements indicate that land acquisition, compensation and rehabilitation are tribal matters. Therefore, one planning instrument covering both involuntary resettlement and tribal development plans is sufficient to address resettlement and tribal issues.
- The APs negotiate compensation and resettlement assistance with ADCs and APGCL through their elected tribal representatives. These representatives have already participated in several rounds of negotiations and consultations with the ADCs, APGCL and GOA on compensation and resettlement issues pertaining to the proposed project. Through these negotiations and consultations, the ADCs have obtained the 'broad community support' for the project from the APs. This shows the primacy of the tribal development plan, and the auxiliary status of the RP.

17. In the above context, a CRTDP could address the objectives of (a) identifying potential adverse social impacts of the project on the APs; (b) formulation of planning measures to avoid or at least to mitigate them; and (c) ensuring that the APs receive project benefits.

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<sup>5</sup> The Governor of the Assam State on 31 July 2015 declared the rules and regulations to implement the Act. He stated that the Act shall extend to whole of the State of Assam.

## 2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

### 2.1 Background

18. This section deals with the impact on land acquisition, involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples in 2015. The assessment is based on the land survey conducted by APGCL<sup>6</sup> for all the affected land (for 1,183 households). However, the socioeconomic surveys were partially completed for 192 households. An updated socioeconomic survey will be conducted to capture latest information on the affected households, persons and their relevant socioeconomic details pertaining to their eligibility and entitlements and the quantity will be updated during the updation of this draft CRTDP. There is already a project management consultant who is assisting APGCL in project implementation. APGCL will hire an implementing NGO for the implementation of CRTDP. Therefore, APGCL will update the impacts with an updated socioeconomic survey through the PMC and NGO while updating the CRTDP.

### 2.2. Land Requirement for Various Project Components

19. The total land area to be acquired by the project is 1,577 hectares (ha). The largest project component is the reservoir. It will submerge about 552 ha of land. Another 1,025 ha will be acquired for infrastructure facilities such project buildings, roads, and resettlement sites. Details are given in Table 2.1

**Table 2.1: Land Area Required for the Project**

Project Component	Area (ha)
Project infrastructure (powerhouse, dam and key installations)	355
Reservoir	552
Roads, buildings, and project facilities	72
Relocation site for 18 physically displaced HHs and the project township	75
Land for other purposes (recreational facilities, helipad etc)	523
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,577</b>

Source: WAPCOS Ltd, 2015.

### 2.3 Scope and Type of Land for Project Components

20. Total land required for the project is 1,577 hectares of which 1,054 hectare is revenue land and 523 hectare is forest land. About one-third of the land to be acquired is state forest land (523 ha) including primary reserve forests, reserve forests, and land under social forestry programs. For the purpose of compensation under the CRTDP, 1,054 hectare of land has been considered. The forest land will be compensated separately to the concerned forest department as per the government regulations. Partially affected land by the project components, especially by the reservoir, has been considered as fully affected land for the purpose of compensation, resettlement, and income restoration and improvement assistance programmes. District wise details of land requirement for revenue land and forest land is described in Table 2.2.

**Table 2.2: The Scope of Land Acquisition for the Project**

District	Forest Land (ha)	Revenue Land (ha)	Total (ha)
Dima Hasao	478	909	1,387
Karbi Anlong	45	145	190
<b>Total</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>1,577</b>

Source: Project Files at APGCL.

<sup>6</sup> Assessment was done by the Water and Power Consultancy Services Limited (WAPCOS) as part of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study in 2015.

## 2.4 Use of of Revenue Land

21. Two-thirds of the land to be acquired are land where paddy (172 ha) and highland crops (882 ha) are cultivated. Details are given in Table 2.3

**Table 2.3: Use of Revenue Land**

Type of Land	Quantity (ha)	Percentage
Paddy Land	172	16%
Highland Crop Land	882	84%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 2.5 Loss of Crops and Trees

22. The total crop area lost is 1,054 hectare. A survey has been done by ADCs to value the irrigation facilities and the trees that will be lost to the project. Most of the trees were planted for fodder (76%) and 12% of trees for timber. 6% of the trees are fruit-bearing trees, and the remaining 6% are fuel wood. Table 2.4 provides details on the loss of trees

**Table 2.4: Categories of Trees Belonging to the APs**

Category of Trees	No of Trees	Percentage
Fruit Bearing	5,858	06
Fodder	75,320	76
Fuel Wood	5,750	06
Timber	11,618	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>98,546</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: SIA Survey, 2015.

## 2.6 Impact on Structures

23. A total of 18 primary structures especially residential dwelling will be affected which will cause physical displacement of 18 households. The primary structures are made of bamboo wall and tin roof. Photographs of some sample displaced houses are provided in Annex 12. There are 18 numbers of other structures which are secondary structures such as cattle shed etc to be affected due to land acquisition which will not lead to physical displacement. Details on the physically displaced structures are provided in Table 2.5.

**Table 2.5: Details on Physically Displaced Structures**

Sl. No.	Name of the ADC	Affected Area (ha) Including Land Area and the Structure Area	Type of Structures	Use of Structure	Number of Affected Household
1	Dima Hasao	0.16	Permanent	Residential	1
2	Dima Hasao	0.08	Permanent	Residential	1
3	Dima Hasao	0.16	Permanent	Residential	1
4	Dima Hasao	0.16	Permanent	Residential	1
5	Dima Hasao	0.32	Permanent	Residential	1
6	Dima Hasao	0.32	Permanent	Residential	1
7	Dima Hasao	0.32	Permanent	Residential	1
8	Dima Hasao	0.32	Permanent	Residential	1
9	Dima Hasao	0.32	Permanent	Residential	1
10	Dima Hasao	0.32	Permanent	Residential	1

Sl. No.	Name of the ADC	Affected Area (ha) Including Land Area and the Structure Area	Type of Structures	Use of Structure	Number of Affected Household
11	Dima Hasao	1.61	Permanent	Residential	1
12	Dima Hasao	0.81	Permanent	Residential	1
13	Dima Hasao	0.08	Permanent	Residential	1
14	Dima Hasao	0.16	Permanent	Residential	1
15	Dima Hasao	0.16	Permanent	Residential	1
16	Dima Hasao	0.32	Permanent	Residential	1
17	Dima Hasao	3.22	Permanent	Residential	1
18	Dima Hasao	0.31	Permanent	Residential	1

24. In addition to the 18 physically displaced structures, it has been found that 6 numbers of structures are partially affected. The partially affected structures are those where the portion of them such as extension of roof, boundary etc. are affected without any impact on the basic/main structure and without losing their land. Therefore, these will be resored through paying compensation as per the entitlement matrix.

## 2.7 Economic and Physical Displacement

25. The project will affect 18 households which are considered physically displaced. The project will directly affect 1,831 households of which 18 will be physically displaced. APGCL will resettle the 18 displaced households at a resettlement colony in the project area before their houses are submerged. The location of the resettlement site was identified during the preparation of DPR. The total area of the resettlement site is 5 ha. Details are given in Table 2.6

**Table 2.6: Affected Households**

District	Economically Displaced Households	Physically Displaced Households	Total
Dima Hasao	1,582	18	1,600
Karbi Anlong	231	00	231
	<b>1,813</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,831</b>

Source: Project files at APGCL (August 2016).

## 2.8 Affected Households/Affected Persons and Vulnerability

26. Total numbers of affected households are 1,831 having an estimated 8,606 numbers of affected persons.<sup>7</sup> Dima Hasao district has a total of 1,600 affected households (7,520 affected persons) and Karbi Anglong has a total of 231 affected households (1,086 affected persons). All the 1,831 affected households are considered as vulnerable households as they belong to the autonomous district council which is tribal area.

## 2.9 Impacts on Downstream

27. There will be no physical or economic displacement of people in the downstream area. Study on the downstream impact has been covered in the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) report<sup>8</sup> and

<sup>7</sup> In the absence of 100% census surveys, number of affected persons are estimated based on an average household size which is 4.7 persons per households.

<sup>8</sup> Refer to Section 1.4, Section-3.4, of the EIA.

necessary mitigation measures have been proposed. Since LKHP is planned as a run-of-river scheme (with reservoir draw-down and storage for peaking power production), the diversion of water for hydropower generation will result in change in the hydrological regime of the area, such as drying or reduced flow in the river stretch downstream. There are no major users of water in the intervening stretches, as the river stretch flows through a gorge. Also, the water of river Kopili is highly acidic in LKHP. Thus, riverine fisheries is not found in the area. As a result, there are no major users of water of river Kopili in LKHP. To minimize likely impacts on downstream river, it is proposed to release minimum e-flow as recommended by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC)<sup>9</sup>.

28. A catchment area treatment plan<sup>10</sup> has been prepared as part of this EIA which will have measures to control pH. The measures suggested under this study will be implemented by APGCL as part of LKHP. Additionally, an alerting system is envisaged in the project design, and activities are planned to increase resilience of communities. However, it would not have any involuntary resettlement impacts. In case of any unforeseen impacts in the future, the same will further be studied by the implementing NGO and necessary mitigation will be adopted during implementation.

## 2.10 Summary Impacts

29. Summary of Impacts are provided in Table 2.7.

**Table 2.7: Summary Impacts**

SI No	Particulars	Unit	Quantity
1	Affected Autonomous District Council	Number and Names	2 ADCs (Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong)
2	Affected Villages	Number	16
3	Total Land Requirement	Area in hectare	1,577
4	Total Revenue Land	Area in hectare	1,054
5	Total Forest Land	Area in hectare	523
6	Total Crop Land	Area in hectare	1,054
7	Total Trees	Number	98,546
8	Total Primary Structures (Physically Displaced)	Number	18
9	Total Other Structures (Secondary/Cattle sheds)	Number	18
10	Total Partially Affected Structures	Number	6
11	Total Affected Households	Number	1,831
12	Total Estimated Affected Persons		8,606
13	Total Physically Displaced Households and Affected Persons	Number	18 Affected households and 85 Affected Persons
14	Total Economically Displaced Households and Affected Persons	Number	1,813 Affected Households and 8,521 Affected Persons
15	Total Vulnerable Affected Households and Affected Persons	Number	1,831 Affected Households and 8,606 Affected Persons
16	Total Scheduled Tribe Households and Affected Persons		1,831 Affected Households and 8,606 Affected Persons

<sup>9</sup> Refer to Table No- 106 of the EIA.

<sup>10</sup> Refer to Annex 10 of the EIA

### 3. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

#### 3.1 Overview

30. The socioeconomic and cultural aspects of the APs and their communities were examined through the social impact assessment (SIA) that was conducted in the project area in December 2015. The SIA is based on a 10 percent sample survey of the affected total number of households of the LKHP. The socioeconomic homogeneity among the communities, their equal tribal status to each other, simple administrative structure, and their dependency on agriculture cultivation on ADC's land for livelihood indicated that 10% sample survey was sufficient to understand their socioeconomic conditions. The purpose of the SIAs is to (a) ascertain whether the project is economically and socially sustainable, (b) suggest appropriate measures to avoid or, at least, to mitigate potential adverse project impacts on the project-affected communities and persons, and (c) propose ways and means in which the APs could benefit from the project.

31. A structured socioeconomic questionnaire was administered in December 2015 to a total of 192 affected households consists of 177 economically displaced households and 15 physically displaced households in the project area. The 177 households were randomly selected from the 16 villages which will be affected. The 15 physically and economically displaced households were selected from among the 18 households who will be physically displaced at Degremdesa village. Village wise sample details are given in Table 3.1.

**Table 3.1: Village-Wise Household Selection for the Socioeconomic Survey**

District	Block	Village	Number of Households Surveyed	
Dima Hasao	Diyongbra	Degremdesa	18	
		Borolangklam	12	
		Dimalengku	15	
		Sokpuru	12	
		Torte langsu	12	
		Borolangku	13	
		KrungmingLangso	12	
		Rongkhelam	07	
		Chotolangpher	12	
		Chotolangku	12	
		Lorulangso	13	
		Desabra	12	
		Mungele	12	
		Haperdisa	06	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>168</b>
		Karbi Anglong	Socheng	Cherimthepi
Langsomept	12			
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>		

32. 153 households were from the 14 project-affected villages in Dima Hasao autonomous district, and 24 households were from the 2 affected villages in the Karbi Anglong autonomous district. In addition, 15 households were selected from among the 18 households who will be physically displaced households from the Dima Legku village in Dima Hasao autonomous district for the socioeconomic survey (Table 3.2).

**Table 3.2: Socioeconomic Survey in the Project Area: The Sampling Plan**

Category of Households	Dima Hasao District	Karbi Anglong District	Total
Households losing cultivated land only	153	24	177
Households losing dwellings and homesteads	15	00	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>192</b>

### 3.2 District Profile

33. The project sites are located in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao autonomous districts of the State of Assam. Dima Hasao autonomous district covers an area of 4,888 sq km and has a population of 214,102. The Karbi Anglong autonomous district covers an area of 10,434 sq km and has a total population of 906,313 (2011 Census Report, Gol). The two autonomous districts are sparsely populated: 92 persons per sq km in the Karbi Anglong autonomous district, and 44 persons per sq. km in the Dima Hasao autonomous district. The average population per sq. km in the two districts is substantially lower than that of the State of Assam (SOA)'s average density of 398 persons per sq km (2011 Census Report, Gol).

#### 3.2.1 Demography and Literacy at District Level

34. As per the 2011 Census Report, in Dima Hasao autonomous district, 70.9 percent of the total population were tribal peoples. In the Karbi Along autonomous district, 59.4 percent population were tribal peoples. Tribal populations constituted 14 percent of SOA's population. Ratio of females to males in the Karbi Anlong autonomous district was 951:1,000. In the Dima Hasao district, the ratio was 932:1,000. Ratios in both districts were lower than that of the SOA which was 958:1,000 (2011 Census Report, Gol).

35. In 2011, the percentage of literate persons in Dima Hasao was 77.54 percent which was higher than that of SOA's average of 72.19 percent. In Karbi Anglong autonomous district, the literacy rate was 69.25 percent which was lower than the literacy rate of the SOA. The female literacy rate was lower than that of the male in the districts: in Karbi Anglong autonomous district, the male literacy rate was 76 percent, and the female literacy rate was 63 percent, whereas in the Dima Hasao autonomous district, male literacy rate was 83 percent, and only 71 percent of women were literate. 39. The level of urbanization in 2011 in both districts was low: in the Dima Hasao district, it was 12 percent and in Karbi Anglong autonomous district, it was 29 percent (Table 3.3).

**Table 3.3: Demographic Profiles of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao Districts of Assam**

Topic	Karbi Anglong	Dima Hasao
Population	906,313	214,102
Rural Population	799,277	151,606
Urban Population	107,036	62,496
Male	490,167	110,802
Female	466,146	103,300
Decadal <sup>11</sup> Growth Rate (percentage)	17.58	13.84
Area (sq. km)	10484	4888
Population Density (sq km)	92	44
Sex Ratio (females per 1,000 males)	951	932
Average Literacy (percentage)	69.25	77.54

<sup>11</sup> Decadal means 10 years; here it is Census Year 2011.

Topic	Karbi Anglong	Dima Hasao
Male Literacy (percentage)	76.14	83.29
Female Literacy (percentage)	62.5	71.33
Scheduled Tribes in district Population (percentage)	59.4	70.9
District scheduled tribal population as a percentage of the State Population	13.9	3.9

Source: Census of India, 2011.

### 3.2.2 Tribal Groups

36. The major scheduled tribes living in the Dima Hasao autonomous district are Dimasas, ZemeNagas, Biate, Hmars, Kukis, Hrangkhawls, Vaipheis, Karbis, Khasi-pnars and Khelmas. The scheduled tribes in the Karbi Anglong autonomous district are Rengmas, Dimasas and Koch. Gorkhas, Kuki-Chin Peoples such as Kukis, Hmars and Mizos, Garos, Tiwas, Khasis and Chakmas also live in the district. As mentioned earlier, in the Karbi Anglong autonomous district, nearly 60 percent of the total population belong to scheduled tribes, and in the Dima Hasao autonomous district, 71 percent of the population belong to scheduled tribes (Table 3.3). There are no distinctive differences between the tribal peoples and other rural dwellers. All of them depend on leased land to earn their living either as cultivators or wage workers. As the majority populations in both autonomous districts the scheduled tribes share their co-identity of scheduled tribes with other tribes. They together with other rural dwellers share vulnerabilities in coping with rapid urbanization, finding employment, and getting higher education opportunities for their children.

### 3.3 Findings of the Socioeconomic Survey

37. Following section describes the socioeconomic profile of the project affected population as per the findings of the sample socioeconomic survey.

#### 3.3.1 Population Distribution in the Project Area

38. 906 persons live in the 192 household surveyed. The male-female ratio is 53:47. The average household size is 4.7 members (Table 3.4).

**Table 3.4: Population by Gender**

Population	Number of Persons	Percentage
Male	482	53
Female	424	47
<b>Total</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: SIA Survey, 2015.

#### 3.3.2 Population Distribution by Age

39. About 30 percent of the population are children (below 14 years). Two-thirds of the population are in productive age (15–60 years). As the Table 15 shows, 65 percent of men and 70 of women are in the productive age category. In finding employment and restoring lost or affected livelihoods, this factor is important as most of the employment at the project worksites will be suitable for men. Special skill training programs for women will be needed to engage them in project construction and implementation activities (Table 3.5).

**Table 3.5: Age Categories of the Affected Persons**

Age Category	No of Person	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage
01–06 years	142	16	80	17	62	15
07–14	117	13	58	12	59	14
15–25	253	27	120	24	133	31
26–40	215	24	109	23	106	25
41–60	142	16	86	18	56	13
>60	37	04	29	06	8	02
<b>Total</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: SIA Survey, 2015.

### 3.3.3 Family Structure

40. More than three-fourths of the surveyed households are nuclear households. About 13 percent of households are joint-families, and 10 percent of households are extended families (Table 3.6).

**Table 3.6: Household Types**

Type of Households	No. of Households	Percentage
Joint	25	13
Nuclear	148	77
Extended	19	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: SIA Survey, 2015.

### 3.3.4 Categories of Households by Religion

41. The dominant religious group in the project area is the Hindu community. Although they identify themselves as Hindus, most of them practice animistic and local rituals, and follow their own belief systems which are different from that of the Hinduism. About one-third of the affected households are Christians belonging to various denominations (Table 3.7).

**Table 3.7: Affected Households by Religions**

Religion Categories	Number of Households	Percentage
Christian	56	29
Hindu	136	71
Muslim	00	00
Buddhist	00	00
Others	00	00
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: SIA Survey, 2015.

### 3.3.5 Marital Status

42. Except at two households, all households are married couples with their children and dependents. In each of the two households, a widower and a widow were found (Table 3.8). Widowers and widows fall into the vulnerable category, and will require special assistance in restoring their incomes.

**Table 3.8: Marital Status of Households**

Marital Status	Number of Households	Percentage
Married	190	99
Unmarried (living together)	00	00
Widowed	02	01
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: SIA Survey, 2015

### 3.3.6 Educational Status of Affected Household Heads

43. 56 percent of household heads are illiterate. About 43 percent of household heads have studied up to the 10 grade in school. Only about one percent of household heads reached the year 12 in school and 02 percent of household heads are graduates (Table 3.9).

**Table 3.9: Educational Levels of Affected Household Heads**

Level of Education	Number of Household Heads	Percentage
Illiterate	108	56
Just Literate	02	01
Functional Literate	20	10
Primary	03	02
Middle	20	10
Secondary	29	16
Intermediate	02	01
Graduate	04	02
Post Graduate	00	00
Professional	00	00
No Response	04	02
<b>Totals</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: SIA Survey, December 2015.

### 3.3.7 Educational Status of the Affected Households by Gender

44. 25 percent males and 30 percent females are illiterate in the project area. About 18 percent of males and 15 percent of females have functional literacy which means that they can read and write. 38 percent of males and 23 females studied up to 10th year and beyond (Table 3.10).

**Table 3.10: Educational Status of Affected Persons by Gender**

Category	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Age (0–06)	80	17	62	15	142	16
Illiterate	123	25	128	30	251	28
Just Literate	2	01	01	01	3	01
Functional Literacy	86	18	65	15	151	17
Primary	27	06	26	06	53	06
Middle	64	13	50	12	114	13
Secondary	73	15	43	10	116	13
Intermediate	3	10	01	01	4	01
Graduate	5	01	05	01	10	01
Post Graduate	0	00	00	00	0	00
Professional	0	00	00	00	0	00
Others	0	00	00	00	0	00
No Response	19	04	43	10	62	07
<b>Totals</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: SIA Survey, December 2015.

### 3.3.8 Occupational Status

45. Cultivation of leaseholds is the main occupation of 94% of households. 16 percent of cultivators work as agricultural laborers seasonally to earn extra household income. There are no landless daily wage workers who earn their living exclusively on working in others' land. Very few of the APs are engaged in white collar employment such as government service and private sector employment (Table 3.11).

**Table 3.11: Main Occupations of the Households**

Main Occupation	Number of Households	Percentage
Land cultivation	181	94
Allied agricultural work	2	02
Non-agricultural labour	2	01
Government Service	3	01
Private sector	2	01
Trade / business	2	01
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: SIA Survey, 2015.

46. Cultivation of land is the main occupation of both men and women. Income from the cultivation of land is supplemented by selling labour seasonally and by engaging in allied agricultural work such as raising pigs, chicken small businesses. Only a few men are engaged in trade and professional employment (Table 3.12).

**Table 3.12: Occupational Status of the Affected APs by Gender**

Employment	Main Occupation				Subsidiary Occupation			
	Male	%	Female	%	Male	%	Female	%
Land cultivation	185	75	60	37	62	34	45	69
Agricultural Labour	51	20	41	25	06	04	01	02
Allied Agriculture	01	01	56	35	107	58	17	26
Non-Agricultural Labour	02	01	02	01	00	00	00	00
Govt. Service	04	01	01	01	03	02	00	00
Private Service	03	01	02	01	03	02	00	00
Trade / Business	02	01	00	00	01	01	00	00
<b>Total</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: SIA Survey, 2015.

### 3.3.9 Duration of Living in Villages

47. About 20 percent of the sample households have lived in their current village communities for less than 15 years. One-third of households have lived in their current locations between 15 to 30 years. Others have lived more than 30 years in their village communities. This shows that the village communities are stable although households depend on the leaseholds that they obtained from ADCs. As primarily jhum cultivators, farmers have developed a sedentary farmer life style in the project area. Although land is held by each household for five years or less on lease, it considers the land it cultivates and the homestead as its own lands in a tribal community (Table 3.13). This perception does not clash with ADC's perception that it own all land in the district, as both residents and ADC derive their rights over the land as tribals under the Schedule VI of the Indian Constitution. Broadly an ADC is the custodian of the tribal land in its district of authority held on behalf of all native tribes in the area.

**Table 3.13: Period of Residence in Villages**

Years in Residence	Number of Households	Percentage
00–15	40	21
16–30	64	33
31–45	42	22
46–60	20	10
61-80	08	04
>80	13	07
No Response	05	03
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: SIA Survey, 2015.

### 3.3.10 Type of Land

48. The survey findings reveal that most of the land in the project area (92%) is un-irrigated cultivated land. None of the households is reported to have irrigated cultivated land. 8% of the households reported that they have homestead land (Table 3.14)

**Table 3.14: Types of Land in the Project Area**

Land Category	No of Households	Percentage
Irrigated and cultivated land	00	00
Un-irrigated cultivated land	177	92
Homesteads	15	08
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: SIA Survey, 2015.

### 3.3.11 Land Tenure Status

49. It is found that most of the land owners are on leasehold and there is no tenant or landless household as per the sample household surveys. As jhum cultivators, a villager could move from one location to another with the permission of the gaon bura of the village to cultivate rain-fed crops. Such an arrangement is a temporary agreement between the gaon bura and the villager, and the latter paid the former a fee for the use of land that belongs to the ADC. A villager could also find a piece of land with the assistance of gaon bura to establish a homestead. As a result, no affected household is landless. Each of them holds a piece of land in the village on lease from the ADC with the approval of the gaon bura (Table 3.15).

**Table 3.15: Land Tenure Status of Households**

Land Tenure Type	Number of Households	Percentage
Leasehold	192	100
Landless households	00	00
Tenants	00	00
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: SIA Survey, 2015.

### 3.3.12 Types of Landholding

50. The average size of cultivated leasehold in the project area is 12 bighas or 1.63 ha.<sup>12</sup> The average size of an uncultivated land holding per household is 03 bighas or 0.53 ha. Only about 03 percent of households hold non-cultivable barren dry land (Table 3.16). Such land is of no use.

<sup>12</sup> Land is generally measured in *bighas*. One *bigha* is equal to 1,333 sq metres; and 7.5 *bighas* are equal to one hectare.

They use such land occasionally to obtain timber to build ancillary structures for animals and storage facilities.

**Table 3.16 Types of Landholdings**

Particulars	Number of Households	Percentage of households	Average land Size	
			Bigha	Ha
Cultivable land	188	98	12	1.63
Non-cultivable land	04	02	03	0.53
Total	192	100		

Source: SIA Survey, 2015.

### 3.3.13 Possession of Legal Documents

51. About 54 percent of households have documents that show that they are permitted to occupy the homesteads where they live, and to cultivate land in the villages. These documents indicated the period that they could hold such land, and the maximum tenure period is 5 years subject to renewal. Other 45% of households do not have any such documents to show their rights to cultivate land or to occupy homesteads. Some of them did not even hear about such documents. But all of them hold land in the villages with the explicit approval of the gaon bura of the village who is the direct representative of the ADC. 95 percent of households have either the ration cards or adhar card (biometric Identity card). 84 percent of households have their voter identity cards (Table 3.17). These cards are the proof of their nationality or citizenship and residence in the State. These identity cards issued by the state government or by ADCs entitle them to obtain food and other assistance. They also facilitate the disbursement of compensation among them in case of land acquisition.

**Table 3.17: Possession of Legal Documents**

Type of Documents	Number of Households					
	Yes	%	No	%	No Response	%
Land tenure documentation (ownership or leasehold)	105	54	13	07	74	39
Ration card/Voter card/Adhar card	182	95	04	02	06	03
Listed in the current voters' list	161	84	00	00	31	16

Source: SIA Survey, 2015.

### 3.3.14 Cropping Patterns

52. Rice (paddy) under rain-fed conditions is the major crop cultivated in the project area, followed by sugarcane. More than 55 percent of households cultivate vegetable in their home gardens. 30 percent of households cultivate pulses for which there is a good demand at the local and external markets. Some APs pointed out that if land cultivation is mechanized they would cultivate a variety of pulses on a large-scale (Table 3.18). Fruit cultivation is limited as the farmers cannot get water during the dry season.

**Table 3.18: Major Crops Cultivated under Rain-Fed Condition**

Type of crop <sup>13</sup>	Number of Households	Percentage
Rice	192	100
Pulse	55	29

<sup>13</sup> It is predominantly a forest area, and paddy cultivation is done as a part of *jhum* cultivation system in dry hilly land or in the plain terrain areas depending mainly on rainfall which is often irregular. The average annual rainfall in the two districts is 2,000 mms.

Type of crop <sup>13</sup>	Number of Households	Percentage
Sugar cane	145	76
Vegetable	110	57
Fruits	20	10

Source: SIA Survey, 2015.

### 3.3.15 Migration Pattern

53. As discussed above, residents in the project-affected villages have been living in their communities for a long period. Only a few residents moved into the villages from outside in recent years (Table 3.19). They arrived in their current villages because they were invited by their relatives in the villages or they obtained permission from the *goan bura* and ADC to move to an area, where they were allocated land to cultivate and establish homesteads. As most of the lands in the project area are un-irrigated leased land, a newcomer can easily obtain a piece of land from the ADC through *gaon bura* to cultivate a new *jhum* allotment.

**Table 3.19: Migratory Patterns of the APs**

Migration into Villages	Number of Households	Percentage
Migrated	12	06
Resident	180	94
Total	192	100

Source: SIA Survey, 2015.

### 3.3.16 Household Income

54. The per capita income of Assam is the lowest in India. Tendulkar Committee's estimates indicate that poverty levels are high in rural areas than in urban areas. Assam is a rural state with a few urban cities and industrial centres. Assam's isolated location, far away from the main production centres of India, is one of the key reasons for its low level of economic progress. Its adverse climatic conditions also contribute to sluggish economic growth. Frequent floods and soil erosion in and around the Brahmaputra and nearby river valleys periodically push many households into severe poverty after destroying or damaging their property and crops. Cross-border conflicts in the border areas too adversely impact on the local economies of Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao ADCs, causing instability and insecurity in the area. A spatial analysis would show that areas close to water bodies and barren land such as the project areas are prone to have high incidence of rural poverty. The link between poverty in such areas and unstable law and order conditions is now being considered as a standard incidence across North Eastern India. Until a good communication system is established, all-weathered roads are built to connect these remote and 'unruly' areas with the towns and cities, and sufficient capital is invested in industries and agricultural pursuits, it is difficult to trigger a sustainable local development in Assam.

55. Average household size in the project area is 4.7. About 40 percent of households earned more than Rs50,000 each a year (Table 3.20), the rest of the households are regarded falling below the poverty line (BPL category).<sup>14</sup> Their main income derives from land cultivation, selling labour as agricultural wage labourers, and from engagement in allied agricultural work in the area

<sup>14</sup> As per new definition the poverty line, recommended by GOI, a person spending Rs32 or more a day in rural areas, and Rs47 or more a day in towns and cities, should not be considered as poor (recommendation of an expert panel headed by former RBI Governor C Rangarajan). This supersedes the previous Suresh Tendulkar panel's recommendations in 2011–2012 that fixed the poverty line at Rs27 or more a day in rural areas, and Rs33 or more in urban areas per person a day.

as shown in Table 27. 56% of men and 28% of women engaged in such work to earn a supplementary income in addition to working on their land parcels.

**Table 3.20: Annual Income of the Affected Households**

Annual Income (Rs)	Number of Households	Percentage
Up to 20,000	09	05
Above 20,000 and Below 30,000	16	09
Above 30,000 and Below 50,000	86	46
Above 50,000 and Below 100,000	42	23
Above 100,000 and Below 200,000	20	11
Above 200,000	12	06
Total responded	185	100
No Response	07	

Source: SIA Survey, 2015.

### 3.3.17 Expenditure Patterns

56. Expenditure on basic food items is the main expenditure of all households. It is high because households depend on subsistence agriculture and do not get a secured and an adequate harvest from their crops. They cultivate rain-fed crops on dry high land. Such crops often fail compelling them to buy rice, pulses, and other food items from the market for which they pay exorbitant prices. Only 37 percent of households spent money on milk and milk products and 90 percent of households spend money on meat and meat products (Table 3.21). Transport expenses explain their remoteness or isolation from the mainstream society. The health expenditure is the next, and it shows the lack of adequate health services in the project area, where most of the households suffer from malaria and waterborne diseases. Education occupies the sixth place in expenditure ranking.

**Table 3.21: Expenditure Patterns of Households**

Annual Expenditure	Basic Food		Milk & Milk Products		Meat & Meat Products		Transport		Health		Education		Other	
	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
Up to 5,000	17	09	44	23	76	40	101	53	107	56	35	18	02	01
Above 5,000 and Below 10,000	22	11	24	12	65	34	28	15	29	15	11	06	01	01
Above 10,000 and below 20,000	101	52	02	01	21	11	06	03	03	02	17	09		00
Above 20,000 and below 40,000	45	23	01	01	8	04	07	04	04	02	04	02		00
Above 40,000 and below 60,000	22	01	00	00	00	00	02	01	01	01	00	00		00
Above 60,000	05	03	00	00	00	00	02	01	00	00	02	01		00
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>02</b>
<b>Rank</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>5</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>3</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>6</b>		<b>7</b>	

Source: SIA Survey, 2015.

### 3.3.18 Debt at Affected Households

57. About 12 percent of the surveyed households reported that they are always in debt. Monthly debt of these households ranges from Rs500 to Rs3,000 per household. Most of the

borrowing is from neighbours and village traders. The money borrowed is spent mostly on food and transportation (Table 3.22).

**Table 3.22: Affected Households in Debt**

Range of Monthly Household Debt (Rs)	Number of Households	Percentage
00–500	09	40
500–1,000	03	12
1,000–2,000	05	22
2,000–30,00	06	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: SIA Survey, 2015.

### 3.3.19 Assets Owned

58. Each household owns a mobile phone regardless of its household income. 80 percent of households have TVs, and about 50 percent own tape recorders and players. Only 03 percent of households have LP gas connections to cook food. Almost all households depend on firewood collected from the area to cook food. Bicycle is the popular mode of transport especially among men. About 25 percent of households own tractors. They are hired by others to plough their land and transport goods (Table 3.23).

**Table 3.23: Assets Owned by Households**

Assets	No of Households	Percentage
Television	79	41
Tape Recorder	50	26
Mobile Phone	192	100
Bicycles	88	46
2-Wheel tractors	37	20
4-Wheel tractors	07	04
LPG Cylinder	06	03
Others	73	38

Source: SIA Survey, 2015.

### 3.3.20 Source and use of Water

59. Two-thirds of households in the project area get water from ring-wells.<sup>15</sup> Nearly half of households get their water from springs in the area, and 03 percent obtain water from the river. However, the river water is contaminated and is not suitable for human consumption. Only one percent of households are connected to a water supply program. For washing and cleaning, 46 percent households use water from ring-wells and 30 percent of households use springs water. Others use river water for such purposes. About 38 percent of households who rear cattle use ring-well water to feed them, and others use river water or spring water (Table 3.24).

**Table 3.24: Assets Owned by Affected Households**

Source	Drinking		Washing & Cleaning		Cattle Feeding	
	No of Households	%	No of Households	%	No of Households	%
Ring-wells	132	71	88	50	73	56
Springs	48	25	58	34	51	39

<sup>15</sup> Ring-wells are the only suitable water supply option at present in hilly, costal, arsenic affected and declining water table areas. They are deeper than dug wells and as a result less prone to water contamination.

Source	Drinking		Washing & Cleaning		Cattle Feeding	
	No of Households	%	No of Households	%	No of Households	%
Pipe borne	01	01	01	01	01	01
River/stream	06	03	26	15	05	04
Total responded	187	00	173	00	130	00
Not responded	05	00	19	00	62	00
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: SIA Survey, 2015.

### 3.3.21 Health Status of Households

60. Malaria harms the majority of households. During the past three years, about two-thirds of households suffered from malaria. About one third of the households also suffered from jaundice, and four percent from cholera. Several households suffered from TB and gallbladder problems. They also suffer from skin diseases because of poor hygiene and bad water (Table 3.25). Because of frequent illnesses, many men and women could not engage in productive work, and children could not go to school over a long spell of time in each year.

**Table 3.25: Major Diseases Suffered by Affected Households**

Type of Disease	No of Household	Percentage
Malaria	124	65
Jaundice	67	35
Cholera	07	04
Skin Diseases	01	01
Tuberculosis	01	01
Gallbladder Stones	01	01
<b>Number of Households - 192</b>		

Source: SIA Survey, 2015.

### 3.3.22 Type of Medical Treatment

61. When ill, about 57 percent of households depend on allopathic treatment, and another 40 percent of households depended on local or indigenous treatment. Very few (3 percent) sought homeopathy treatment for their illnesses. Hospitals and dispensaries are located far away from the villages (Table 3.26). Unless the disease is serious, villagers tend to seek treatment from their village physicians who are not formally trained as medical practitioners. The village communities urgently need dispensaries and a base hospital in the project area.

**Table 3.26: Types of Treatment**

Type of Treatment	Number of Households	Percentage
Allopathy	98	57
Homeopathy	05	03
Ayurvedic	00	00
Unani	00	00
Local treatment	69	40
No Response	20	
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: SIA Survey, 2015.

### 3.3.23 Access to Health Care

62. About 18 percent of households have access to private physicians who lives within a distance of 0.5 to 3 km from their houses for treatment. About 13 percent of households in affected villages in Karbi Anglong autonomous district visit government hospitals which are located about 07–08 km away from villages. In Dima Hasao autonomous district, most of the households (86 percent) sought treatment at government hospitals in Umrangso and Lanka towns which are located 21 to 35 km in km away from the project. About 80 percent of households have access to primary health care center at Langku which is located 0.5 to 4 km away from villages. In 2015, 47 percent of households availed the polio vaccination for the young children (Table 3.27). Difficulties in travelling discourage many patients to seek medical assistance at Lanka town.

**Table 3.27: Accesses to Health Care Facilities**

Place of Treatment	Private Doctor	Government Hospital		Public Health Centre
		Karbi Anglong	Dima Hasao	
No of households	34	24	166	152
Percentage	18	13	86	79
Access to health (in km)	0.5–3	6–8	21–35	0.5–4

Source: SIA Survey, 2015

## 3.4 Gender Assessment

### 3.4.1 Women’s Participation in Village Economy and Society

63. Consultations and focus group discussions with the project-affected women were conducted to ascertain the role women play in households’ activities and decision making. The predominant activities in which women are engaged i are cooking, fetching water, and cleaning the house, on which they spend most of their time. Women in 80 percent of the households contribute to the household economy by collecting forest products such as fruits, firewood, and vegetable. The inundation of some forest area by the project reservoir will directly affect their sources of income. Women in two-thirds of households participate in agricultural activities with their spouses, and 45 percent are engaged in petty businesses and rearing livestock (Table 3.28) to supplement household incomes. Income from such activities is kept by women. They spend the money on visiting relatives, shopping in Lanka for them and children, and saving money through their organizations such as self-help-groups for future use.

**Table 3.28: Women’s Activities**

Household Activities (Ranking)	Percentage of Response
Household work	93
Collection of forest products	79
Land cultivation	65
Allied activities (piggeries, chicken pens, cattle)	45
Petty business	22

Source: SIA Survey, 2015 and FGDs, 2016.

### 3.4.2 Participation of Women in Household Decision-Making

64. About 96 percent of heads of households stated that the women actively participate in decision making in their households. Women actively engage themselves in day-to-day activities of the households and in decision making with regard to important issues such as the construction of houses, children’ education and health, and in buying or selling household assets. Women take the lead role in marriages and other social functions. Usually they control the finances of the

households. In farming, they play a role as assistants to their spouses, especially during planting and harvesting seasons (Table 3.29).

**Table 3.29: Participation of Women in Household Decision-Making**

Women's Participation	Number of Households	Percentage
Financial matters of the household	172	90
Children's education	184	96
Health care of children	187	97
Purchase of assets	185	96
Day-to-day activities	75	40
Social functions and marriages	159	83
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>	

Source: SIA Survey, 2015 and FGDs, 2016.

### 3.5 Summary Findings

65. Over the decades, the tribal economy and the livelihood strategies have undergone changes in the lower Kopili river valley. The scheduled tribes in the project area depend on natural resources such as forests to earn their living as *jhum* cultivators and to gather food. They do not have any other sources to diversify their income sources and livelihoods. Rapid pace of industrialization has alienated some tribes from their traditional natural resource base forcing them to search for newer livelihood options. The contamination of the river water because of the upstream mining activities has deprived the tribes in the project area from earning a supplementary income and from a source of protein (fish). Increased population, demand for food, and alienation from natural habitat has made some tribes to depend on markets. Some youth left their homes and migrated to urban areas. They have been exposed to all kinds of exploitation and marginalization in their new and unfamiliar urban space.

66. The shift in tribal economy and diversification of livelihoods and occupations can be seen as the beginning of the decline in some traditional livelihood strategies. For example, hunting and fishing have declined as forests shrank and river fishing became impossible. Ecological degradation has severely curtailed the related traditional occupations such as trapping of birds and animals, pastoral activities and *jhum* cultivation. However, there is a rise in horticulture, terraced cultivation, settled cultivation and animal husbandry. Despite all the changes in recent years, the proportion of households deriving income from a monthly salary is lowest among the scheduled tribes. Depending on rain-fed highland *jhum* cultivation does not help them to redeem themselves from the vicious cycle of poverty and vulnerability.

67. By any development indicator – education, health facilities, and housing conditions – the scheduled tribal communities in the project area are in the bottom of the hierarchy as in case of the scheduled tribes in other areas. High incidence of Malaria and Jaundice make them physically weak and, as a result, they lose many days of productive labour in each year. This aggravates their poverty and vulnerability. Therefore, it is necessary pay them special attention and to ensure that development strategies in their areas would not bypass them or hurt them. The resettlement and income restoration strategies of the project will take the above into consideration.

#### 4. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

68. During the early British colonial rule in India, tribal communities were, at least, notionally a part of the 'unknown frontier' or outside the jurisdiction of the state authority. This identity had led them to develop an intricate 'convivial-custodial' mode of living. In other words, they had their own traditions of governance outside the purview of a State. Much of this changed when the British rulers started the 'permanent settlement' in 1783. The *zamindari* system, established with the permanent settlement of land, consolidated the colonial ruler's control over land including tribal customary land. The rulers designated loyal local *zamindaris* (feudal lords) to collect land revenue from all land users. These arrangements significantly changed and restructured the relationship of tribal communities with the territories where they lived, and the power relations between them and 'others' including the state.

69. The Scheduled District Act of 1874, the Government of India Act of 1919, and the Government of India Act of 1935, classified remote hill areas, especially hill areas in the northeast India as 'excluded' and 'partially excluded' areas, where the provincial administration did not wield much authority or jurisdiction. Provincial British rulers obtained the help of local chiefs to govern the areas, maintain law and order, and collect land and crop taxes. As a result, such lands had never been brought under the direct rule of the British or within the jurisdiction of ordinary courts. This adversely affected their opportunities for development and social mobility. Moreover, colonial administrators branded some such tribes as 'unruly and wild' criminal tribes.

70. The India Act of 1935 stated that no act of the Central or the Provincial legislatures would apply to such areas unless the provincial governor decided to do so. The Act also recognized customary laws among tribal communities as valid laws that are applicable to them. In May 1946, the Constituent Assembly of India appointed an advisory committee on fundamental rights of minorities in tribal areas. One of its sub-committees was the Northeast (Assam) Tribal and Excluded Areas Sub-committee, chaired by the Assam Premier, Gopinath Bordoloi.) The advisory committee concluded that the tribal peoples are sensitive towards their land, forest, life style, and traditional systems of justice and, therefore, special safeguards were needed to protect and preserve them. The Sub-committee pointed out that in tribal communities there were self-governing democratic institutions which are embedded in traditional tribal culture. These two key conclusions formed the basis for the Schedule V and Schedule VI established under the Article 244 of the Indian Constitution. They provide a degree of self-governance to the designated (or 'scheduled') tribal communities.

71. The Schedule V specifically focuses on the tribal communities in India excluding in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. As a result, the Dima Hasao and the Karbi Anglong autonomous districts do not come under the purview of the Schedule V. The applicable Schedule of the Indian Constitution to these two districts is the amended version of the Schedule VI found in the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1995. This revised version expanded the scope of the powers of the Dima Hasao (North Cachar Hills<sup>16</sup>) autonomous district council and the Karbi Anglong autonomous district council by transferring some state activities listed in Schedule VII of the Indian Constitution.

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<sup>16</sup> North Cachar Hills district, or N C Hills district or Cachar Hills district is still interchangeably used in official documents to label the Dima Hasao autonomous district.

#### **4.1 Scheduled Areas**

72. In the Constitution of India, a 'scheduled area' is defined as a contiguous physical area that the President of India declares as a 'scheduled area'. The following criteria are generally considered in declaring an area in a state as a scheduled area: (a) preponderance of tribal population; (b) compactness and reasonable size of the area; (c) marked under-development in the area; and (d) high disparity in economic standards between the people who live in the area and areas in the vicinity. The Government of Assam heavily depended on the above criteria in seeking the award of the status of 'scheduled areas' to several areas in Assam.

#### **4.2 Scheduled Tribes**

73. According to the Article 366 (25) of the Constitution of India, 'scheduled tribes' are tribal communities that are listed under the Schedule V or VI of the Constitution of India. The purpose of such listing is to make a tribe eligible to receive from the State special socioeconomic assistance to overcome their backwardness and vulnerability. The Article 342 of the Constitution notifies that scheduled tribes as having five major characteristics — primitive traits, geographical isolation, a distinct culture, shyness of contact with community at large, and economic backwardness.

74. From the 1950s, the Government of India has introduced progressive legislation to develop and empower scheduled tribes. Among them are the Provision of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act of 1996; the Minor Forest Produce Act, 2005; the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA); and the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act of 2013 (the Act of 2013). The Act of 2013 focuses inter alia on the protection of interests and rights of tribes and scheduled tribes in case of land acquisition for a public purpose, their resettlement and economic rehabilitation.

#### **4.3 Autonomous District Councils**

75. The Schedule VI of the Constitution of India established several autonomous district councils (ADCs) in the northeast India. An ADC provides an administrative structure to safeguard tribal peoples' interests in customary land, customs, and traditional ways of living. Each ADC provides a political framework for tribal peoples in self-government, and also generates opportunities for them to participate in economic and social development in the autonomous district area.

76. The section 3 of the Schedule VI of the Constitution of India provides a detailed account of an ADC's powers to make laws relating to industries, preservation, protection and improvement of animal stock and prevention of animal diseases, communication, inland waterways, primary and secondary education, agriculture, agricultural education and research, fisheries, water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and hydro power, social security and social insurance, employment and unemployment, flood control schemes for protection of villages, paddy fields, markets, towns, public health and sanitation, minor irrigation, trade and commerce, libraries and museums, alienation of land (other than reserved forest) for agricultural or grazing or residential or for any other purpose which is likely to promote the interests of the inhabitants of any village or town, the regulation of jhum or other forms of shifting cultivation, the inheritance of property, marriage, divorce, and social customs.

77. With regard to the allotment, occupation, and use of land, the state government can supersede the laws and regulations of the ADC's laws and regulations, if the State Government wants to compulsorily acquire any land, whether occupied or unoccupied, for a public purpose in accordance with the state laws and regulations pertaining to land acquisition (Section 3 (a) of Schedule VI).

#### **4.4 Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong Autonomous District Councils**

78. Both Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong ADCs have gone through a chequered history during the past 200 years which transformed them from citizens of a kingdom to tribal people with different identities. Before the British took over the Kachari Kingdom in mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, using its 'doctrine of lapse'<sup>17</sup>, the Dima Hasao and the Karbi Anglong areas were parts of the Kachari Kingdom that extended to the current Myanmar territory. The British colonial rulers combined the N C Cachar area, a part of Nowgong region, and the Karbi regions of the southern part of the kingdom into a protectorate and appointed the Damasa Karachi's General Thuleram Senapathi as the ruler of the protectorate and accepted his suzerainty. When he died in 1854, the British denied succession to his sons, and annexed it under the 'doctrine of lapse' to the British territories in India.

79. In the 1880s, the Dima Hasao became a subdivision of the Cachar Hill District. Since then the district was administered as an 'excluded' area under the Scheduled District Act of 1874 till India gained independence in 1947. In 1951, it was amalgamated with Mikir Hills District to form the United Mikir and Dimasa Hasao District. The Dimasa Hasao region remained a subdivision of that district until February 1970 when it became a fully fledged autonomous district of the State of Assam, as per the Schedule VI of the Indian Constitution. In 1976, the remaining part of Mirikar Hills District became the Karbi Anglong Autonomous District.

80. Dimasa Hasao and Karbi Anglong Autonomous Districts have the autonomy to legislate and administer the subjects such as land, revenue, transport, public works, primary education, customary laws, fisheries, forests, planning and development, marketing and other subjects that are assigned under the Schedule VI of the Constitution of India. No State or Union law or regulation applies to an autonomous district council area unless the Governor of the State of Assam specifically adopts them as applicable to the ADC. A Deputy Commissioner, appointed by the Governor of the State, runs the civil administration and maintains law and order in each autonomous district. The Executive Committee of an ADC is elected by its 'citizens' or 'members'. Several ministries elected from among the legislative council members of the ADC are in charge of the ADC's development policies, finances, law and order, and land administration.

81. With its focus on 'faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth', the 12<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan of India highlights that concerns of the poor, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes, minorities, and other marginalised groups, and the need for addressing them early. As recently as 2013, the peoples of Dimasa Hasao and Karbi Anglong ADCs agitated through a Joint Action Committee for Autonomous State (JACAS) for the establishment of an autonomous state, as per the provisions of Article 244(A) of the Constitution of India. This has been a long-standing demand of the peoples of the two districts. Their demand is based on the conviction that only an independent state can solve their deep-rooted poverty, marginality, and underdevelopment. According to them, the Schedule VI of the Constitution of India is ill-equipped to protect their rights

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<sup>17</sup> The doctrine was introduced by British rulers in India to deal with the question of succession to Hindu India States. It was a corollary of the 'doctrine of paramountcy' which states as the ruling power in India the Great Britain claims the superintendence of the subordinate Indian States, and also the regulation of their succession.

and to improve their socioeconomic and political conditions over the past 70 years. The formation of an autonomous state is expected to follow the 'Plan of Autonomous State', formulated by JACAS. JACAS in consultation with the representatives of the two districts has also prepared a draft constitution for the proposed new state.

#### **4.5 Key Legal Instruments Applicable to Tribal Rights and their Involuntary Displacement**

##### **4.5.1 The Constitution of India**

82. The Constitution provides a framework with a four-pronged strategy to improve the socioeconomic status of scheduled tribes:

- Proactive arrangements to enforce equality among all citizens, punish any transgression, and eliminate practices that perpetuate inequality among them. The Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act 1996, and the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA) are the two key legislations to achieve this objective;
- Compensatory discrimination known as 'reservations' provides a positive and preferential treatment to tribal peoples in the allotment of employment and access to higher education as a means to accelerate their integration with the mainstream society;
- Each State of India has to provide special economic assistance to eradicate poverty among vulnerable and backward tribal communities including 'scheduled tribes'; and,
- The Constitution of India directs the Government of India to enact a composite legislation regarding the acquisition of tribal land, compensation payment, and relocation and rehabilitation of the affected tribal communities.

83. In India, tribals have the same rights as non-tribals to development, resources, and services. But their development aspirations and the resources that are available for them to achieve the aspirations differ from that of others. Therefore, specific or targeted development strategies are needed to (i) overcome their marginalization and vulnerability, (ii) protect their rights and interests; and (iii) facilitate their participation in national and local development. Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution ensure their economic welfare and social and political participation in regional and national development.

84. As a solution to physical and economic displacement of tribal peoples by development projects, the Government of India and State Governments have applied a 'welfare model of development' to enable them in benefitting from national and regional development. This model was introduced in the first Five-Year Plan of India in the 1950s and was modified over time through various welfare programs introduced by various committees such as Elwin Committee (1959) and Scheduled Areas and Tribes Commission (1961). However, widespread indebtedness, delays in land alienation programs, educational backwardness, and poor communication facilities persist adversely affecting tribal peoples. In 1981, the Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) and several other programs attempted to address such issues.

85. LKHP also takes a welfare approach to resolve problems arising from economic and physical displacement of tribal communities. The recognition of customary land rights as legal rights of tribal peoples was a landmark achievement. It enabled them to receive cash

compensation for lost property, resettlement and development assistance, employment on priority basis in projects that displaced them, and receive local development commitments such as better educational and health facilities and public infrastructure.

#### **4.5.2 The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA)**

86. The preamble to the Act states that it is “[A]n Act to recognise and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded; [and] to provide for a framework for recording the forest rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land.” The Act elaborates the justification for the above as follows:

- Whereas the recognised rights of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers include the responsibilities and authority for sustainable use, conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of ecological balance and thereby strengthening the conservation regime of the forests while ensuring livelihood and food security of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers;
- And whereas the forest rights on ancestral lands and their habitat were not adequately recognised in the consolidation of state forests during the colonial period and in independent India resulting in historical injustice to the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers which are integral to the very survival and sustainability of the forest ecosystem;
- And whereas it has become necessary to address the long-standing insecurity of tenure and access rights of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers including those who were forced to relocate their dwelling due to State development interventions.

87. Dima Hasao ADC considers the project-affected area as ‘forest land’ and the APs as forest dwellers. The ADC has informed the APs about the proposed project, its land acquisition requirements, and compensation rates. It has conducted the procedures prescribed by FRA including meaningful consultation with the APs. The Principal Secretary of the Dima Hosao ADC informed GoA and APGCL on 30 October 2015 that the ADC had completed the “process for identification and settlement of rights under the FRA...for the entire 1387 ha of forest land and private land proposed for diversion.” The process adequately addressed the detailed guidelines issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MOEF) pertaining to the implementation of the FRA. The claim of the Dima Hasao ADC that it has followed all the regulations and procedures of the FRA is to be construed as the completion of detailed and meaningful consultations with potential APs at the village level; not at the *gram sabha* level.

88. In case of Karbi Anglong ADC, the Principal Secretary wrote to the Chief General Manager (Hydro) of APGCL on 15 September 2015 - “I am to state in the absence of Village Councils in Karbi Anglong autonomous district the provisions of the ‘Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006’ cannot be applied’ to the project. Hence the necessary certification regarding the forest land proposed to be delivered after the due consultations and the meetings of Forest Right Committee and *Gram Sahbhas* cannot be provided as per section 5 (2) of the FRA 2006. Therefore in order to facilitate the progress of the small, medium and other hydroelectric projects, the Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council Authority,

vide the Executive Committee meeting held on 29/07/2015, has decided to issue no objection certificate (NOC) as statutory requirement for all APGCL projects in respect of issues relating to project affected tribal population of Lower Kopili Hydro Electric Project...as per point 3 of the Executive Resolution No. 7.”

89. The inability of Karbi Anglong ADC to consult project-affected tribal persons at the village-level, as requested by FRA, has been compensated by regular consultations conducted by GoA, ADC, and APGCL from 2008 with potential APs on land acquisition, compensation rates and the relocation program. In any case, the application of the Act of 2013 to the project regarding land acquisition, compensation payment, relocation, and rehabilitation meets FRA requirements adequately.

#### **4.5.3 Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013**

90. The Act applies to India except one state clearly indicate. Its scope includes tribal areas, scheduled areas, ‘non-cadastral’ lands in scheduled tribal areas. The Act has consolidated various laws, regulations, guidelines, and international best practices pertaining to involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples. By the Orders of the Governor of Assam State on 31 July 2015, the Government of Assam issued ‘Rules’ to adopt the Act of 2013 in its entirety for the State of Assam<sup>18</sup>. The Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong ADCs fall within the ambit of the Act<sup>19</sup>. The Section 41 of the Act of 2013 states that in case of the acquisition or the alienation of any land in scheduled areas, the prior consent of the concerned *gram Sabha* or the panchayats or the autonomous district councils, at the appropriate level, should be obtained.

91. The aims and objectives of the Act include: (i) to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabhas established under the constitution of India, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialization, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families; (ii) provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition; (iii) make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement; (iv) ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Section 27 of the Act defines the method by which market value of the land shall be computed under the proposed law. Schedule I outlines the proposed minimum compensation based on a multiple of market value. Schedule II through VI outline the resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements to land owners and livelihood losers, which shall be in addition to the minimum compensation per Schedule I.

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<sup>18</sup> Government of Assam, Orders by the Governor, Revenue and Disaster Management (LR) Department Notification of 1<sup>st</sup> of August 2015. The Assam Gazette Extraordinary, Dispur.

<sup>19</sup> Although the land acquisition related activities of the project began well before the enactment of the Act of 2013 by the Union Parliament and before the publication of the Rules of implementation of the Act of 2013 in the State of Assam, the Act 2013 applies *in toto* to the State of Assam and the autonomous district councils in the State of Assam listed in the Schedule VI of the Indian Constitution. This is because ‘where no award under the section 11 of the 1894 [Land Acquisition] Act has been made’ all provisions of the Act of 2013 relating to the determination of compensation shall apply to land acquisition proceedings initiated under the 1894 Act (Section 24 of the Act of 2013).

92. The following specific entitlements that are elaborated in the Act of 2013 meet the international best practices in voluntary resettlement and indigenous people's safeguards found in the ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy and Indigenous Peoples Safeguard Policy:

- ✓ As far as possible, no acquisition of land shall be made in the scheduled areas. Where such acquisition does take place it shall be done only as a demonstrable last resort (section 41 (1) and (2)).
- ✓ In acquiring or alienating land in the scheduled areas, the prior consent of the concerned gram sabha or panchayats or the autonomous district councils, at the appropriate level, shall be obtained before issuing a notification under any Central or State Act for land acquisition. It is necessary to obtain the consent of panchayats or autonomous districts councils where the gram sabhas do not exist or has not been constituted (section 41(3)).
- ✓ In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body which involves involuntary displacement of scheduled tribal or caste households, a development plan shall be prepared, in such a form as may be prescribed laying down the details of procedure for settling land rights (section 41(4)).
- ✓ The development plan shall also contain a program for development of alternate fuel, fodder or non-timber forest produce resources on non-forest lands within a period of five years, sufficient to meet the requirements of tribal communities (section 41 (5)).
- ✓ In case of land being acquired from members of scheduled tribes or castes, at least one-third of the compensation should be paid to each affected household as first instalment of compensation and the rest will be paid after taking over of the possession of the land (section 41(6)).
- ✓ The affected scheduled tribal households shall be resettled preferably in the same scheduled area in a compact block so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity (section 41(7)).
- ✓ The resettlement site will have free land for community use and for social gatherings free of charge (section 41(8)).
- ✓ Any alienation of tribal lands or lands belonging to members of the scheduled castes in disregard of the laws and regulations for the time being in force shall be treated as null and void, and in the case of acquisition of such lands, the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be made available to the original tribal land owners or land owners belonging to the scheduled castes (section 41(9)).
- ✓ The affected scheduled tribes, other traditional forest dwellers and the scheduled castes having fishing rights in a river or pond or dam in the affected area shall be given fishing rights in the reservoir area of the irrigation or hydel projects (section 41 (10)).
- ✓ Where the affected households belonging to the scheduled tribes or scheduled castes are relocated outside the district, then they will be paid an additional 25 percent of rehabilitation and resettlement benefits to which they are entitled in monetary terms along with a one-time entitlement of Rs50,000 (section 41(11)).

- ✓ All benefits including the reservation benefits available to the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes in the affected areas shall continue in the resettlement area (section 42 (1)).
- ✓ Whenever the affected households belonging to the scheduled tribes who are residing in the scheduled areas referred to in the Schedule V or the tribal areas referred to in the Schedule VI of the Indian Constitution are relocated outside those areas, all the statutory safeguards, entitlements and benefits being enjoyed by them under this Act shall be extended to the area to which they are resettled regardless of whether the resettlement area is a scheduled area referred to in the Schedule V or VI or not (section 42 (2))
- ✓ Where community rights have been settled under the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (2 of 2007), the same shall be quantified in monetary amount and be paid to the individual concerned who has been displaced due to the acquisition of land in proportion to his share in such community rights (section 42 (3)).

93. An important institutional benefit of the Act of 2013 is the appointment of a resettlement administrator to administer resettlement and rehabilitation of project-affected tribal persons. The process of land acquisition, resettlement, and rehabilitation will be supervised by a Commissioner appointed by the State Government. The Commissioner is assisted by a Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee. The Commissioner is also responsible for post-implementation social audit in consultation with *gram sabha* or autonomous district councils (section 43).

#### **4.6 International Social Safeguard Covenants**

94. The United Nations is committed to support the Government of India's efforts towards greater inclusion of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the development process. India is a signatory to the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its 61st session on 13 September 2007. The declaration sets an important standard for the treatment of tribal peoples, and is a significant tool towards eliminating human rights violations against them and assisting them in combating discrimination and marginalization. In this regard, India has also ratified core conventions and governance conventions including the Forced Labour Convention (no 29), Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (no 105), Equal Remuneration Convention (No 100), Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention (No 111), and International Labour Standards (No 144).

95. The United Nations supports the Government of India's inclusive growth agenda as articulated in the 12<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan, and promotes ratification and adherence to the above conventions through creating awareness, building capacities of the constituents, advocacy, training and technical cooperation.

#### **4.7 Safeguard Requirements of the Asian Development Bank**

96. The Government of Assam through GOI plans to obtain a loan from ADB for the project. The ADB's resettlement and indigenous (tribal) peoples safeguard policies therefore apply to the project in addition to the local policy and legal framework and international covenants and Declarations outlined above.

#### 4.7.1 Indigenous Peoples Safeguard Policy<sup>20</sup> of ADB

97. The key objectives of the policy are to (a) ensure that the project, during its planning phase, pays attention to the project-affected tribal people's culture, identity, human rights, livelihood systems, and dignity; (b) encourage them to participate actively in the process of project planning and implementation; and (c) avoid any adverse project impacts on them. The policy states that the safeguard policy requirements will be triggered, if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of tribal peoples, or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that they own, use, occupy, or claim as their ancestral domain. As SIA demonstrates, the project will affect the indigenous (tribal) peoples' identity, lands, and livelihood systems triggering the safeguards listed in the policy. The key policy principles are:

- ✓ Screen early on to determine (i) whether indigenous peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and (ii) whether project impacts on them are likely.
- ✓ Undertake a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on indigenous peoples. Give full consideration to options the affected indigenous peoples prefer in relation to the provision of project benefits and the design of mitigation measures. Identify social and economic benefits for affected indigenous peoples that are culturally appropriate and gender and inter-generationally inclusive, and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on indigenous peoples.
- ✓ Undertake meaningful consultations with affected indigenous peoples communities and concerned indigenous peoples organizations to solicit their participation (i) in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and (ii) in tailoring project benefits for affected indigenous peoples communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance indigenous peoples' active participation, projects affecting them will provide for culturally appropriate and gender inclusive capacity development. Establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the indigenous peoples' concerns.
- ✓ Ascertain the consent of affected indigenous peoples communities to the following project activities: (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of indigenous peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) commercial development of natural resources within the customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of indigenous peoples.
- ✓ Avoid to the maximum extent possible any restricted access to and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources. Where avoidance is not possible, ensure that the affected indigenous peoples communities participate in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of management arrangements for such areas and natural resources and that their benefits are equitably shared.

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<sup>20</sup> 'Indigenous Peoples' are referred to in different countries by such terms as indigenous ethnic minorities, indigenous cultural communities, aboriginals, hill tribes, minority nationalities, scheduled tribes, or tribal groups.' (ADB 2009: 55). In India, the terms 'scheduled tribes' and 'tribal groups' are used to refer to its indigenous peoples.

- ✓ Prepare an indigenous peoples plan (IPP) that is based on the social impact assessment with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected indigenous peoples communities. The plan includes a framework for continued consultation with the affected indigenous peoples communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that indigenous peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits; identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for any adverse project impacts; and includes culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements; and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.
- ✓ Disclose a draft IPP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the social impact assessment in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected indigenous peoples communities and other stakeholders. The final IPP and its updates will also be disclosed to the affected indigenous peoples communities and other stakeholders.
- ✓ Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (i) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that indigenous peoples have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, or (ii) involuntary acquisition of such lands.
- ✓ Monitor implementation of the IPP using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and assess whether the IPP's objective and desired outcome have been achieved, taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of IPP monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

#### **4.7.2 Involuntary Resettlement**

98. A combination of ADB's involuntary resettlement policy requirements with its indigenous peoples policy and the local regulatory framework generates a robust and comprehensive policy and legal framework to safeguard the affected tribal peoples' interests and rights and also to ensure that they too benefit from the project. Involuntary resettlement safeguard policy gets triggered when persons and households lose land or access to land because of a project, and when a project limits their access to natural resources. In such situation, the ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguard policy prescribes several safeguards to avoid or at least to mitigate adverse project impacts. Among these are payments of fair compensation at replacement cost before displacement, relocation assistance, and restoration of income and livelihoods. The involuntary resettlement safeguard policy principles of ADB are:

- ✓ Screen the project early on to identify past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and or census of displaced persons, including gender analysis, especially related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- ✓ Carry out meaningful consultations with APs, host communities, and concerned NGOs. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples, and those without title to land and ensure their participation in consultations.

Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.

- ✓ Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based, where possible, or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and (iv) additional revenue and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- ✓ Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities, and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- ✓ Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas, provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- ✓ Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status. Legally, the two ADCs can discontinue or refuse to renew current leaseholds of the APs, as they have leasehold interests over the land that they cultivate or use as homesteads.
- ✓ Ensure that displaced persons without land titles or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- ✓ Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangement, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- ✓ Disclose the draft resettlement plan including the documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and languages understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- ✓ Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full cost of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits.
- ✓ Pay compensation and provide other settlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.

- ✓ Monitor and access resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

#### 4.8 Comparison – A Summary

99. Table 4.1 summarily compares and contrasts the local policy and legal framework and ADB's involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples safeguard policy requirements and highlights gaps, if any, and to suggest remedies to address them. As the Table 40 shows, the Act of 2013 and the land acquisition procedures of the Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong ADCs match most of the safeguard policy requirements requirement of ADB. In case of the two issues where full congruence is not met, the entitlement matrix will provide actions to meet them fully. The two issues are: improvement of income and livelihoods of all APs, and the disclosure of the combined CRTDP on the web and in local languages. This CRTDP is prepared based on the Act of 2013 and ADB safeguard policy requirements and provides necessary actions to meet these safeguard requirements.

**Table 4.1: Congruence between ADB's Social Safeguard Policy Principles and India Regulatory Framework**

Safeguard Principles	Congruence between Safeguard Principles and Indian Regulatory Framework (LA Act, 2013)	Measures to Bridge the GAP
Screen early the project affected population (IR-1) (IP-1)	No such specific format to screen the project.	Provisions outlined in ADB SPS will be followed for the project. Screening of all subprojects in line with the IR and IP checklist of ADB, towards enabling identification of the potential resettlement impacts and associated risks.
Prepare a SIA (IR-2) (IP-2)	4 (l) it is obligatory for the appropriate government intends to acquire land for a public purpose to carry out a social impact assessment study in consultation with concern Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at village level or ward level in the affected area. The social impact assessment study report shall be made available to the public in the manner prescribed under section 6.	No gap between SPS and LA Act, 2013.
Meaningful consultation (IR-2) (IP-3)	Whenever a social impact assessment is required to be prepared under section 4, the appropriate government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the social impact assessment report. The Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority shall be established in each state by the concerned state government to hear disputes arising out of projects where land acquisition has been initiated by the state government or its agencies.	No gap between SPS and LA Act, 2013.

Safeguard Principles	Congruence between Safeguard Principles and Indian Regulatory Framework (LA Act, 2013)	Measures to Bridge the GAP
Ascertain broad community Support (IP - 4)	41 (3) In case of acquisition or alienation of any land in the scheduled areas, the prior consent of the concerned Gram Sabha or the Panchayats or the autonomous district councils, at the appropriate level in scheduled areas under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, as the case may be, shall be obtained, in all cases of land acquisition in such areas, including acquisition in case of urgency, before issue of a notification under this Act, or any other Central Act or a State Act for the time being in force: Provided that the consent of the Panchayats or the autonomous districts Councils shall be obtained in cases where the Gram Sabha does not exist or has not been constituted.	No gap between SPS and LA Act, 2013.
Avoid restricted access to natural resources & protected areas (IP-5)	41. Special provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. – (1) As far as possible, no acquisition of land shall be made in the scheduled areas.	No gap between SPS and LA Act, 2013.
Prepare RP (IR-8), IPP (IP-6)	Preparation of rehabilitation and resettlement scheme including time line for implementation. <i>Section: 16. (1) and (2). Separate development plans to be prepared. Section 41</i>	No gap between SPS and LA Act, 2013. Combined CRTDP is being prepared.
Disclose plans (IP-7) (IR-9)	Under clause 18, the commissioner shall cause the approved rehabilitation and resettlement scheme to be made available in the local language to the <i>Panchayat</i> , Municipality or Municipal Corporation. As the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the <i>Tehsil</i> , and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed and uploaded on the website of the appropriate government.	No gap between SPS and LA Act, 2013.
Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights (IP-8)	Non-titleholders on acquired land area is only included but not clear about non-titleholders in existing govt. land	Provisions outlined in ADB SPS will be followed for the project. This is a part of the process in acquiring land by ADCs for a public purpose. The project recognized legal status of the APs (leaseholders) enabling them to get cash compensation, relocation assistance, and support in livelihood recovery and improvement.
Monitor RP and IPP (CRTDP) implementation (IP-9) (IR 12)	48 (I)The Central Government may, whenever necessary for national or inter-State projects, constitute a National Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or	For project, monitoring mechanism and frequency will follow ADB SPS based on categorization.

Safeguard Principles	Congruence between Safeguard Principles and Indian Regulatory Framework (LA Act, 2013)	Measures to Bridge the GAP
	plans under this Act. The Act of 2013 provides an elaborate monitoring procedure. The appointment of a commissioner for R&R and R&R committee at the project level meet the ADB requirements other than participatory monitoring.	
Improve or at least restore livelihoods and income (RP-3, 5) (IP-5)	The compensation packages under the local regulatory framework are substantial. The Act 2013 provides for income restoration and improvement. The act provides special provisions scheduled tribe. The collector having determined the market value of the land to be acquired shall calculate the total amount of compensation to be paid to the land owner (whose land has been acquired) by including all assets attached to the land. Livelihood losers are eligible for various rehabilitation grants.	No gap between SPS and LA Act, 2013.
Relocate the displaced (RP - 4) (IP-5)	Schedule I, provides market value of the land and value of the assets attached to land. Schedule II provides R&R package for land owners and for livelihood losers including landless and special provisions for scheduled tribes.	No gap between SPS and LA Act, 2013. The Act of 2013 provides a satisfactory plan which meets ADB's safeguard requirements.
Improve living standards of the poor/ vulnerable (RP 5) (IP-6)	The LA Act only provide special provisions scheduled tribe	Provisions outlined in ADB SPS will be followed for the project. The leased land for cultivation and homesteads will receive full compensation, as if the AP owned the land. In addition, the AP will get relocation site, housing, and new land to cultivate and priority in project employment and ancillary income sources such as fishing in the reservoir and tourism.
Encourage negotiated settlement in land acquisition (RP 6) (IP-5)	The LA Act only applies in case of land acquired/purchased for PPP projects and for Private Companies. Section: 2. (2), and 46.	Provisions outlined in ADB SPS will be followed for the project. There is no negotiated settlement in the Project, the land is being acquired under the acquisition regulations of the ADCc
Ensure untitled compensated and assistance (RP 7)	Non-titleholders on acquired land area is only included but not clear about non-titleholders in existing govt. land	Provisions outlined in ADB SPS will be followed for the project. All of APs are non-titled temporary leaseholders of land from the two ADCs; but they will be compensated for land, structures, and crops lost to the project as per the Act of 2013 and V1 Schedule of the Constitution.

<b>Safeguard Principles</b>	<b>Congruence between Safeguard Principles and Indian Regulatory Framework (LA Act, 2013)</b>	<b>Measures to Bridge the GAP</b>
Execute IR and IPP as a part of development project (IR 10)	The Act of 2013 provides the procedure to make the APs better off after land acquisition.	No gap between SPS and LA Act, 2013.
Pay compensation before displacement (IR-11)	38 (I) The collector shall take possession of land after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons within a period of three months for the compensation and a period of six months for the monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements listed in the second schedule commencing from the date of the award made under section 30.	No gap between SPS and LA Act, 2013

IP = Indigenous Peoples Policy of ADB, IR = Involuntary Resettlement Policy of ADB, R&R = resettlement and rehabilitation.

Sources: Safeguard Policy Statement (2009); The Act of 2013; FRA, 2006; Procedures of land acquisition of Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong ADCs.

## **5. ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS**

### **5.1 Entitlement**

100. Affected households will be entitled for compensation for loss of any assets such as land, trees, crops and restriction. Lack of legal documents of their customary rights of occupancy or land titles shall not affect their eligibility for compensation commensurate to their losses. Compensation towards permanent and temporary losses to all eligible affected persons including non-titleholders is paid as per the entitlement matrix. The adequate and appropriate replacement cost for lost land and structures will be provided. The compensation will be paid prior to any physical and economic displacement. Livelihood restoration and rehabilitation activities will be continue assistance, construction contractors are encouraged to hire local labour where feasible that has the necessary skills. One-time lump sum assistance to vulnerable households will be provided on recommendation of state authority.

### **5.2 Entitlement Matrix**

101. The entitlement matrix below (Table 4.2) summarises the entitlements of the APs affected households, and communities. Entitlements are categorized into several groups. The key groups of entitlements are: land and crops in case of all affected households; relocation and resettlement assistance in case of the physically displaced households; income restoration and improvement in case of all affected households; infrastructure and other amenities at the resettlement site for the resettlers; local area development programs mainly for the benefit of the affected households and also for others in the project area and in its vicinity. All the resettlement allowances and the rehabilitation measures in the entitlement matrix are as per the provisions of LARR, 2013 and ADB SPS requirements.

**Table 5.1: Entitlement Matrix**

Category	Type of Impact	Entitlements	Institution (s) Responsible to Deliver	Remarks
<b>Part 1. Compensation for land losses including crops and trees – For all Affected Households</b>				
<b>Patta Land</b> (Registered, long-term leased land)	- Loss of paddy land - Loss of land with valuable spice plants	1. Compensation rates proposed by ADC and agreed with GoA and the leaseholders (APs).  2. <i>Jirat</i> values <sup>21</sup> assigned by ADC to land and agreed by GoA, APGCL, and leaseholders (APs)  3. Fresh land leaseholds in nearby areas on priority basis as per ADC's regulations.	APGCL and ADC  Revenue Officer of ADC	1. Compensation payment by the two ADCs, supervised by a committed comprising representatives of PAPA, APGCL and ADC  2. Payment by online transfer or check written in head of family or leaseholder's name. <sup>22</sup>  3. <i>Gaon bura</i> in each affected community will in consultation with ADC will allocate fresh land on leasehold to those who are fully or partially displaced.
<b>Non-patta land</b> (Non-registered short-term leased land)	- Loss of dry land (highland)	1. Compensation rates proposed by ADC and agreed among ADCs, GoA, and the APs.  2. <i>Jirat</i> value assigned by ADC and agreed by APGCL and leaseholders (APs);	APGCL, and ADC Revenue Officer, ADC	1. Compensation payment by the two ADCs, supervised by a committed comprising representatives of PAPA, APGCL and ADC  2. Payment by online transfer or check written in head of family or leaseholder's name. <sup>23</sup>

<sup>21</sup> Value of the assets attached to land and the cost of land development. The *jirat* was decided by the ADC in consultation with the APs, Revenue Department of GoA and ADCs.

<sup>22</sup> Joint account of husband and wife or check issued in both husband's and wife's names will be encouraged subject to APs willingness and regulatory compliance.

<sup>23</sup> Joint account of husband and wife or check issued in both husband's and wife's names will be encouraged subject to APs willingness and regulatory compliance.

Category	Type of Impact	Entitlements	Institution (s) Responsible to Deliver	Remarks
		3. Fresh land leaseholds in nearby areas on priority basis as per ADC's regulations.		3. <i>Gaon bura</i> in each affected community in consultation with ADC will allocate fresh land on leasehold to those who are fully or partially displaced.
<b>Trees and cultivated crops</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Loss of Trees, and plants</li> <li>- Loss of Paddy cultivation</li> </ul>	Annual average income x the remaining productive years <sup>24</sup>	APGCL, ADC, Department of Agriculture, GOA	Official compensation rates will be established by the Agricultural Department before land acquisition
<b>Part 2. Relocation of Physically Displaced Households and Structures Affected</b>				
<b>Homestead and house</b>	- Loss of residential homestead and dwelling	<p>1. A land parcel of 150sqm per household at the resettlement site will be given free, and it shall be free from all encumbrances. Land tenure security at the site is guaranteed. The resettlement site will have basic amenities and road connectivity with outside.</p> <p>2. A new house as per <i>Indira Awas Yojana</i> specifications will be provided and each physically displaced household will get tenure security.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>3. If the physically displaced household preferred, it could obtain the equivalent replacement cost of the house in lieu of the house. A fully affected house will receive at</p>	APGCL, ADC, GOA	<p>1. Agencies work closely with affected households and their PAPA in developing the relocation site.</p> <p>2. House plans and budget are to be agreed to by APGCL, ADC and affected households.</p> <p>3. APGCL and ADCs will coordinate with the <i>Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gamini</i> Program in Assam in choosing the design and construction of houses.</p> <p>4. APGCL will develop the resettlement site with basic amenities such as water, drainage, roads, school, play ground and community hall.</p>

<sup>24</sup> The remaining productive years are determined considering total lease period and continuation of the leave contract. After the leasehold is over, the leaseholder does not have any claim over the land or its products.

Category	Type of Impact	Entitlements	Institution (s) Responsible to Deliver	Remarks
		least Rs150,000 and a partially affected household will receive at least Rs100,000.		5. APGCL will provide funds to build houses or compensation packages in lieu of houses.
<b>Household Structures</b>	- Loss of livestock sheds/pens and petty shops	Rs25,000 as one-time financial assistance per affected household	APGCL, ADC, GOA	Identification, recording current status, and the value of livestock sheds/pens and petty shops for artisan, and small trading will be ascertained by APGCL prior to land acquisition and compensation payment
<b>Other Household Assets</b>	- Affected private assets such as water pumps	Replacement cost	APGCL, ADC	Identification, recording current status and the value of the items will be estimated prior to land acquisition and compensation payment.
<b>Transportation Assistance</b>	- Shifting of household belongings, salvaged building materials, and animals	Rs 50,000 per physically displaced household	APGCL, ADC, PAPA	No deduction will be made for the salvaged timber and construction material. Sufficient notice regarding free transportation of household goods will be given to each displaced household. Cost will be borne by APGCL. Salvaged items such as timber will also be transported free of charge.
<b>Subsistence Allowance</b>	- Physically displaced households	Monthly subsistence allowance of Rs 3,000 for 12 months	APGCL, ADC	Pay the household chief by a check direct by APGCL
<b>Public Facilities</b>	- Loss of public infrastructure facilities	1. Piped water supply 2. Sanitation and drainage 3. Health care centre 4. Higher secondary school 5. Playground	APGCL, relevant ADC departments	Consult the community on location, type and cost of facility reconstruction APGCL will pay for the construction of the facilities.

Category	Type of Impact	Entitlements	Institution (s) Responsible to Deliver	Remarks
<b>Common property</b>	- Loss of common land	1. Community land for public purposes at the relocation site  2. Grazing rights on nearby land or an allowance to buy fodder in lieu of the lost grazing land. If not provided, 100 days of Minimum Assured Wages (MAW) per year for 05 years as a grant towards the loss of fuel and fodder	APGCL, ADC	Consult the affected households and PAPA on the location, type, cost estimates of facilities.
<b>Stamp Duty and Registration</b>		The stamp duty and the other fees payable for land registration for permanent land lots at the resettlement sites and for new leaseholds.  The land for houses allotted to physically displaced households will be registered in head of the family's name <sup>25</sup> property.	APGCL, ADCs	APGCL will bear the costs of stamp duty and land registration.
<b>Part 3. Income Restoration and Improvement of Affected Households</b>				
<b>Resettlement Allowance<sup>26</sup></b>	- All affected households	One-time resettlement allowance of Rs 50,000 per physically displaced household	APGCL, ADC, PAPA	Pay the household chief by a check direct
<b>Special subsistence allowance for each affected</b>	- Additional assistance for scheduled tribal households	Rs50,000 per scheduled tribe household	APGCL, ADC	Pay the household chief by a check direct by APGCL

<sup>25</sup> Registration in both husband's and wife's names will be encouraged subject to APs' willingness and regulatory compliance.

<sup>26</sup> As per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (The Act 2013).

Category	Type of Impact	Entitlements	Institution (s) Responsible to Deliver	Remarks
<b>scheduled tribal household<sup>27</sup></b>				
<b>Income Restoration and Improvement</b>	- Recovery and improvement of household income	<p>Where jobs are created through the project, after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field, make provisions for employment at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the time being in force, to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required,</p> <p><u>Or</u></p> <p>One-time payment of Rs500,000 per affected household</p> <p><u>Or</u></p> <p>Annuity of Rs2,000 per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for agricultural labourers.</p> <p>Unskilled employment at project sites will be given to the local people including the APs on priority basis.</p>	APGCL, ADC	<p>1. Income generating program will be launched by APGCL well in advance of land acquisition</p> <p>2. APGCL will explain and discuss with APs, PAPA, and ADC the program.</p> <p>3. In case of one-time payment of lump-sum, households will receive money from their ADC before economic or physical displacement.</p> <p>4. Payment by check to each affected household.</p>

<sup>27</sup> As per the Act 2013.

Category	Type of Impact	Entitlements	Institution (s) Responsible to Deliver	Remarks
<b>Skill Training</b>	- Developing income generation opportunities	Affected persons will be offered necessary skill training for the development of entrepreneurship, technical and professional skills for self-employment; e.g., 1. Agricultural equipment operation 2. Motor mechanics 3. Electric equipment repair 4. Driving 5. Sawing 6. Tribal crafts, clothes, and artifacts 7. Cottage industries	APGCL, ADC, national and state level vocational training institutions	APGCL and ADC will coordinate with national level and state level agencies to enlist the APs in their programs, where possible.  APGCL and ADCs will focus on the revival and protection of tribal crafts, weaving of tribal clothes, and tribal artifacts. Suitable marketing facilities will be provide as part of skill training program.
<b>Fishing Rights</b>	-	Each affected household has fishing rights in the reservoir, as determined by the GOA and ADC	APGCL, ADC, GA	APGCL will develop a plan for the allocation of fishing rights in the reservoir among affected households before project construction activities start. Affected households will have priority in receiving fishing permits in the reservoir.
<b>Part 4. Local Area Development</b>				
<b>Educational facilities</b>		1. Five schools with the following facilities at each: building (classrooms 4+office room+1 hall+ white washing and painting; 2. Furniture and fixtures; Equipment for laboratories; 3. Upgrade of school library; 4. Improvement of drinking water facility; 5. Improvement of toilet facilities	APGCL, ADC, GOA	APGCL, ADC and GOA will consult PAPA and affected households in selecting the locations, planning, construction of facilities with PAPA and affected households.

### 5.3 Tribal Land Use Practices

102. Each household who cultivates or occupies a piece of land does so as a member of the village and with the permission of the *gaon buras*. Each village is occupied by one tribal group which is recognized by the ADC as a qualifying tribe to hold land in the village. The village headman supervises the village land use on behalf of the ADC. He shows them the land that they could cultivate or use as homesteads. *Guan bura* is the administrative head of the village on behalf of the autonomous district council. The LKHP will be built in a 'non-cadastral' area. This means that there are no individual land records or tax estimates of land parcels. The *gaon bura* of each village community maintains information on land parcels that are given on leasehold.

103. Individuals or households do not own land in a village. In Dima Hasao ADC area, 88 percent of affected households engage themselves in *jhum* cultivation on land parcels obtained from the ADC on lease as non-*patta* land. For this arrangement, each household of the village community pays a regular tax to the *gaon bura*. Most of the affected *patta* land allotments (12 percent) are paddy land cultivated mostly under rain-fed conditions. A few land holdings seasonally draw water from the river to irrigate the land. In Karab Anglong ADC area, some of the affected lands are classified as 'plantations' where cash crops such as bananas are cultivated.

104. *Patta* lands are registered leaseholds under the category of 'revenue land'. A *patta* holder cultivates and occupies a piece of land for a specific period of time, usually for five years which is renewable. All other holdings are non-*patta* land, and they constitute dry land and village common land, where short-term *jhum* cultivation is done. In addition to the cultivated land, households obtain land from the *gaon bura* to build their dwellings and other structures. All such lands are controlled by the ADC with the help of the *gaon bura*. No outsider is allowed to clear a piece of land to cultivate or build a house on tribal land without ADC's permission. Occasionally, a relative of a resident may arrive in a village from outside to resettle. His acceptance is determined by the *gaon bura*, based on the facts - the visitor's tribe and its relationship with the village tribe, and their willingness to accept him as one of their own.

105. The rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs, and other applicable payments, if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the borrower/client will consult with the displaced persons and host populations to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information. The LKHP will be built in a 'non-cadastral' area where market conditions are absent, thus the replacement cost is based on consultation with displacement persons and host populations, current land use, and agreed compensation rate. The cash compensation is determined as per the replacement cost requirement as above. The new land lease contract is additional to this cash compensation and to be given following two ADCs' guidelines and regulations.

### 5.4 Tribal Land Acquisition Process

106. Acquisition of land for the public purpose of constructing LKHP is governed by the Assam state laws, national laws and regulations, and laws and rules of the Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong ADCs. There is a detailed process, approved by the ADCs, in transferring tribal land to an acquiring agency. These steps have been followed in acquiring land for the project.

107. The first step in acquiring land in a scheduled tribal area is to obtain a no-objection-certificate (NOC) from the relevant ADC. As far as possible, the state government avoids acquisition of land in scheduled areas. Where such acquisition is required, it is done only as the last resort (Section 41 of the Act of 2013). Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong ADCs have issued their NOCs regarding the acquisition of ADCs' land for the project, having considered APGCL's request for land for the project.

108. The second step is to issue notice through the Revenue Officer of the ADC and *gaon buras* regarding the land acquisition for a public purpose. Once noticed, the Revenue Officer, the *gaon bura*, the Government Department or the agency that has requested land for a public purpose, and the current land users or occupiers or their representatives meet at each potentially affected village for a joint 'spot verification' of land. During the joint spot verification, the land to be acquired for the project will be identified, and land holding patterns, village boundaries, its trees, crops, buildings, and other assets will be recorded. Such data and information will become the basis for compensation determination.

109. The third step in acquiring a non-*patta* land begins with the *gaon bura* issuing a 'no-objection certificate' (NOC) to each household to hold the land in the village. This is because such land falls into the 'non-cadastral' land category over which no land records or survey maps are available. The Revenue Officer of the ADC "allocates" a piece of village common land to each household, based on the current land use and on the 'no objection certificate' issued by the *gaon bura*. Thus the "land user" becomes an "interested party" to the land, thereby becoming eligible to receive a compensation package for losing the interests in land for a public purpose.

110. The fourth step is consultations among the affected households, their representatives, ADC officials, *gaon bura*, AGPCL representatives, and the revenue officer to arrive at a fair compensation comprising land compensation and *jirat* of the affected property.

111. The fifth step is the Revenue Officer obtains the consent of the affected villagers in writing in the presence of the *gaon bura* and other land users with the NOC to handover their landholding to the land requiring department or agency.

112. The sixth step is that the Revenue Officer with the help of the Land Record Officer drafts the 'bill of compensation' based on the joint spot verification, land measurements, records of the *jirat* values, individual consent of each land user to handover the land parcel, the estimates of land values as per the rates for land approved by the autonomous district council, and the rates approved by the Public Works Department (PWD) of Assam for civil structures and buildings.

113. The seventh step is to finalize the bills of compensation by the Revenue Officer of the ADC. These documents will be submitted to the competent authority – Executive Member of Revenue and the Deputy Commissioner of the ADC for approval.

114. The eighth step is that the executive member of revenue and the Deputy Commissioner after thorough scrutiny and examination, forward the bills of compensation to the Assam Government's Revenue and Disaster Management Department to sanction the total compensation amount. The department sanctions the amount and obtains the required funds from the land requiring agency and place the funds at the disposal of the deputy commissioner of the ADC for payment of land compensation and *jirat* to the affected persons.

115. The ninth step is the payment of compensation to each land user by an account payee check through the ADC and *gaon bura*.

116. The procedure of land acquisition from scheduled tribal communities outlined above meet the requirements of the local legal framework and international best practices in involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples. The procedure upgrades common land users to the status of landowners, thereby qualifying them to receive cash compensation and relocation assistance and support for livelihood restoration and improvement. This generous arrangement of compensation payment encouraged the APs to oppose APGCL's proposal to reduce the area of land acquisition from the original estimates of required land area. They argued that they had agreed to handover their land to APGCL on the understanding that they would get cash compensation for the original amount of land. If there are any culturally important facilities found during the implementation, these will be relocated in a culturally appropriate manner and in consultation with the local communities. The project will support cost for culturally appropriate resettlement and compensation.

117. As all of the affected persons are scheduled tribe, project will require to ensure that the resettlement is done in a culturally appropriate manner and in close consultation with the people. Whereby benefits of improved industrialization and other social facilities such as school and health are ensured in a culturally appropriate and sensitive way and in consultation with the affected scheduled tribe communities. Also, improved mobility of the communities may result in outsider infiltration in the area as well as outmigration of the youth from the area. Thus, especially during construction, awareness campaign for cultural characteristic, transmittal disease, and trafficking activities will be undertaken considering the IP issues.

## **6. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION, AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE**

118. In acquiring land of an ADC for a public purpose, the SoA follows a two-tier consent-seeking consultation program. The first tier is obtaining the project-affected ADC's consent to transfer tribal land to a non-tribal purpose, that is, to build a hydroelectric project including a vast reservoir. The second-tier consultations aim at ascertaining the APs' views, expectations and consent for the proposed project.

### **6.1 First-tier Consultation**

119. The Principal Secretary of the Dima Hasao ADC in a memo addressed to the Commissioner and Secretary, GOA, on 29 July 2015, indicated the ADC's provisional no-objection-certificate for the LKHP. The Principal Secretary of the Karbi Anglong autonomous district council wrote to the Chief General Manager (Hydro) APGCL on 15 September 2015 that to facilitate the construction of small, medium and large hydroelectric projects, the Executive Committee of Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council Authority had decided on 29 July 2015 to issue no object certificate (NOC) for the project.

### **6.2 Methods of Consultations**

120. The consultation process has used different types of consultation such as in-depth interviews with key informants, focus group discussions, and individual consultations. As part of the consultation process and understanding of different gender perspectives on the proposed project, project-affected women were given an opportunity to voice their views on the project. They were also encouraged to (i) recommend actions that would ensure they too benefit from the project; and (ii) suggest how to minimize harmful project impacts, if any, on them. Group level gender consultations were also carried out especially to learn their views regarding income restoration, local area development including the development of health and education facilities in the project area.

121. The project team comprising APGCL officials and its field staff, representatives of the Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong autonomous district councils, representatives of the Lower Kopili Hydroelectric Project's Affected Persons Associations (LKHPAPA) and the ADB staff participated in several local-level consultations with the potential APs in the villages that are identified as the potential affected areas of the proposed project. The number of participants in each such consultative meeting varied from 25 to 40 APs.

122. Three types of consultations have been conducted in the proposed project area during the past 7 years. The first is village visits and meetings with groups of APs by APGCL, GoA revenue officials, and the officials of the two ADCs. During these consultations, the officials informed the potential APs about the project, its impacts on their residence and livelihoods, resettlement and rehabilitation programmes, and the benefits that the project will deliver to them. The *gaon bura* played a critical role in organizing such meetings and coordinating discussions between the potential APs and GoA and ADC officials. The project planning team used these consultations to ascertain whether there is a broad community support for the project among the APs.

123. The second type of consultations was formal meetings held in Guwahati in which senior State government officials, senior APGCL officials, and LKHPAPA representatives discussed the APs' demands and recommendations regarding displacement and rehabilitation, compensation packages, the area to be acquired for the project, and the CSR-CD programs. Usually, the LKHPAPA presented their views, demands, and recommendations in writing prior to the

consultations. In several such consultations, especially those held in Guwahati, the Chief Minister, the Minister for Energy, and the Chief Secretary of the GOA also participated. The consultations were cordial and the minutes of the decisions were recorded. The signatures of those who attended were obtained. The matrix of project consultations given in Annex 1 presents the summaries of the issues discussed at various stakeholder consultations, and the results of such consultations (minutes are given as appendices 1–11 to the matrix in Annex 1).

124. The third type of consultations was the discussions among the officials of the two ADCs, representatives of LKHPAPA, GOA and APGCL. These consultations focused on the extent of tribal land to be acquired for the proposed project, compensation packages, resettlement allowances, land acquisition and resettlement budget, the time frame of compensation payment, the possibility of allocating 05 percent of project revenue for project area development and to provide free electricity to the affected households, and the corporate social responsibility – community development (CSR-CD) schemes.<sup>28</sup> The minutes of the meetings and consultations were signed by all participants.

### 6.3 Second Tier Consultation

125. The second-tier of consultation for handing over of tribal land for a non-tribal public purpose is the agreement among the affected households, APGCL, ADCs, and GOA.<sup>29</sup> The objectives of the second-tier consent-seeking consultations program of the project are to: (i) ascertain the APs' views regarding the loss of tribal land that they cultivate and occupy to the project and the compensation packages offered; (ii) understand the APs' views on relocation options; (iii) understand gender perspectives on the perceived project impacts and varying expectations from the project; and (iv) ascertain whether there is a 'broad community support' among the affected tribal households for the project.

126. Through a program of meaningful consultations, started early in the project cycle, APGCL and ADCs informed the affected households and communities about the proposed project, their losses arising from land acquisition, their entitlements; compensation packages, and relocation and rehabilitation plans. From 2010, APGCL has been in continuous contact with the APs and their PAPA to obtain their consent to the proposed hydroelectric project and to inform them of the project impacts on their, especially land acquisition and physical displacement. APGCL in consultation with *goan buras* met the APs and PAPA to discuss their worries, expectations. It also conducted formal and informal consultations with the two ADCs. Five formal public consultations were held where the APs from affected 14 villages, their *gaon buras*, PAPA, representatives of ADCs, GoA and APGCL participated. The latest consultation was held in January 2017 where more than 500 APs attended. The record of this public hearing is included in Appendix 1 of Annex 2. These two-way interactions and consultations between the project and government authorities and the APs provided adequate arena and opportunities for the APs and APGCL to make meaningful choices which, in turn, reduce the feeling of insecurity among the APs and the possibility that they might become hostile towards the project.

### 6.4 Key Issues Discussed During Consultations

127. **Compensation** –The PAPA requested APGCL to pay adequate and fair compensation to all affected households according to their interests in the acquired properties. The PAPA pointed

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<sup>28</sup> Corporate social responsibility programmes will be implemented as a separate regional development project by APGCL with the 02 ADCs.

<sup>29</sup> ADB staff and consultants joined several of these consultations from 2014.

out that to ensure transparency and accountability, APGCL should pay full compensation to the APs under the supervision of PAPA. APGCL should pay compensation to each affected household by issuing an 'account payee' check.

128. **Resettlement and Rehabilitation**—APGCL should resettle all physically displaced households by providing alternative land and dwelling places. For this purpose, APGCL will allocate a suitable homestead for each physically displaced household at the resettlement site. The site will be at a location which is well connected by road transport and other communication networks. APGCL should also provide the resettlers adequate land to continue their traditional livelihoods, and adequate infrastructure facilities at the resettlement sites such as schools, dispensaries, markets, water and electricity. Traditionally, the APs have common worship places which are not village-specific. Such common worship places are not affected by the land acquisition for the project.

129. **Employment** – APGCL should give the APs first preference in hiring project employees. If the APs possess the required qualifications and skills, outsiders should not be recruited to work at the project. Moreover, APGCL will train at least one person from each affected household in appropriate skills that would qualify them to find employment at the project sites and elsewhere.

130. **Contract works and supplies** - All small contract works and the supply of raw material which do not require high level technical competence and capital will be given to the PAPA and local people on priority basis.

131. **Corporate Social Responsibilities Scheme** - GoA through APGCL should introduce local development programs to provide playgrounds, community halls and potable water facilities to all affected villages including the affected households, especially to those at the resettlement site. A project fund of five percent of the project's revenue and other financial contributions from APGCL should be established. The provision of electricity distribution to project affected households is one of the discussion points.

132. **Roads, Bridges and Communication** – The project should improve and rehabilitate local roads which are in a deplorable condition. Priority is to be given to the Lanka- Garampani Road, the road from Umrongso to khandong dam, the road from Umrongso to Haflong. A bridge over the river connecting two autonomous districts is necessary.

133. The above key issues have been the recurrent topics that have come up at various consultative meetings. The consent of the APs to handover their land and other property to the project are contingent upon the satisfactory implementation of the above key issues by APGCL, ADCs and GOA. As the matrixes below show that APGCL, ADCs, and GOA have agreed to address these key issues through good faith negotiations with the APs and their representatives. Details on Informal consultations by the project team related to consent seeking is attached in Annex-2. The formal consultations held in the project area in January 2017, recorded the broad community support for the project and the APs' satisfaction regarding GoA and ADCs confirmed agreement to address their issues discussed at the consultations (**refer to Appendix 1 of Annexure 2 for the minutes and signatures**). Based on these discussions the APs through their PAPA have given their consent to the construction of the project and accepted the compensation packages and resettlement program.

## 6.5 Consultations Conducted by the Project Team

134. During the period between November 2014 and February 2017, the social and environmental safeguard consultants of the project team attended six public consultations organized by APGCL at the proposed project site (Table 5.1). APGCL officially notified all stakeholders regarding the place, time and the venue of such consultations. The photographs and attendance sheets of some of these consultations are given in annex 2. In these consultations, *gaon buras*, General Secretary, President and representatives of PAPA, President of the Assam Democratic Student union (NGO), General Secretary of the Karbi Student Union (NGO), representatives of the Dima Hasao ADC, officials of the Forest Department, and APGCL, and social and environment consultants of the project team participated.

**Table 6.1: Consent-Seeking Consultations Held by ADB and APGCL in the Project Areas**

Place and Date	Issues discussed	Opinions & Consensus Emerged
<b>Lanku Village 17.11.2014</b>	1. Details of the project	(1) The villagers of affected communities, <i>gaon buras</i> , and LEKHPAPA welcomed APGCL, and the proposed project.
<b>1.Lonku Area 19.03.2015</b>	2. Payment of Compensation; its calculation methods, and the payment schedule. Possibility of increasing the amount of cash compensation for acquired property	2. The participants agreed that compensation rates fixed based on negotiations between the APs and ADCs in 2012 needed revalidation. APGCL informed that the compensation rates were updated and increased in 2014.
<b>2.Lonku ME School 02.06.2015</b>	3. Proposed local development measures as part of project benefits	3. A local area development plan will be developed, and it includes the improvement of educational facilities, health care facilities, infrastructure facilities such as roads, and living standards. It should also provide training and educational institutions where the APs, particularly the youth, could gain employable skills.
<b>3.Lonku ME School 24.11.2015</b>	4. Employment opportunities for the APs at the project.	4. Adequate measures will be taken to preserve the cultural identity of the local peoples, while the area is going through rapid development changes.
<b>Lanku 17.02.2016</b>	5. Gender Issues pertaining to compensation payment and relocation.	5. The issues of signing an agreement between the affected ADC and APGCL regarding the provision of free electricity to the APs or the allocation of 5 percent of project revenue for their benefit were further discussed. It was decided that the ADCs and APGCL will discuss mutually agreeable plan and sign a MOA.
<b>Lanku 25-11.2016</b>		
<b>Lanku 10.01.2017</b>	6. Broad community support for the project.	6. Any civil work contract valued between Rs0.3 million and 0.5 million is to be given to the APs or PAPA, if they meet tender requirements and other regulations.
<b>Lanka 20.02.2017</b>		

Place and Date	Issues discussed	Opinions & Consensus Emerged
		<p>7. Priority is to be given to the qualified local people in recruiting employees to Grade III and IV positions.</p> <p>8. Livelihood improvement training will be provided to the local people. APGCL will prepare a program with a budget.</p> <p>9. The discussions focused on gender related issues and identified the importance of introducing sustainable development measures such as the supply of potable water, as currently women fetch potable water from distant sources. They do not currently have sufficient water for personal use.</p> <p>10. The APs confirmed the importance of maintaining their access to forests so that they can continue to collect firewood and water, and maintain traditional hunting and jungle product collection practices. This is considered as a vital aspect of their traditional tribal livelihoods;</p> <p>11. Tripartite arrangement among APGCL, the two ADCs, and LKHPAPA (right bank and left bank) is needed to ensure easy and efficient provision of compensation packages to the APs;</p> <p>12. All participants agreed that the resettlement site should be suitable for agricultural production and other livelihood requirements. It should also be provided with drinking water facilities, access to forest resources, and grazing lands;</p> <p>13. The parties agreed that APGCL should introduce a local development program as per the Government of India Circular dated 19 May 2012 and the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF &amp; CC) TOR Memo, dated January 30, 2014.</p> <p>14. APGCL confirmed that two percent of the gross revenue from the project from the first 4–5 years of operations could be set aside to assist the APs in recovering from their land and livelihood losses. This will be about US\$900,000 per year, based on the estimated average tariff of about \$0.10/kWh as per the project DPR.</p>

Place and Date	Issues discussed	Opinions & Consensus Emerged
		15. The PAPA indicated that they support the proposed project mainly because of APGCL's commitment to improve local and regional infrastructure facilities such as water and electricity supply, education, and health services. They also supportive of APGCL's decision to hire local people for suitable employment at project sites. PAPA submitted their Memorandum of understanding which are recorded in provided in various sections of the Annexure 1 and 2)

## 6.6 Gender-related Consultations with the Project-affected Women

135. The project team conducted several gender-specific consultations with the project-affected women. Each consultation group became a culturally-appropriate focus group for consultations. This ensured that the representatives of the project-affected women are actively engaged and participated in public consultations on the project. The discussions covered the project objectives and scope, its potential environmental and social impacts, including land acquisition, resettlement, and the design of livelihood support measures. During these discussions, information was gathered on the role of women, their economic activities, division of labour at the household level, time spent in collecting firewood and water, and their role in decision making at the household level. The consultations also focused on the possibility of the generation of durable employment for them in the project area, and specific income restoration and improvement measures. Gender consultations were carried out at 6 project-affected villages, namely, Dima Longku, Boro Lonku, karbin langso, Krungming Langso, Digramhdisa and Toto langsho in March 2016. 71 women attended the gender-specific consultations. The major outcome of consultations is presented in Table 5.2. Most of the women focus on income rehabilitation measures by the Project as their core expectations. The CRTDP and its entitlement provide various income restoration and rehabilitation measures and women will be given priority during the implementation and the implementing NGO will identify such women group for skilled training etc. The attendance sheet and photographs of consultations are given at **Annex 3**.

136. The project is effective gender mainstreaming (EGM) category and gender action plan (GAP) has been prepared considering the gender consultations and outcomtes.

**Table 6.2: Gender Consultations and Outcomes**

Consultation Place/Date/No. of Participants	Outcome, Concerns, and Suggestions
<b>Place:</b> Dima lanku <b>Date:</b> 4/3/2016 <b>No. of Participants:</b> 10 women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The women groups welcomed the proposed project. They believe that it would bring good value addition to their life, and help improve their quality of living. They pointed out that instead of short-term benefits such as employment opportunities at the proposed project sites, a long-term employment generation program should be adopted enabling them to have sustainable livelihoods, based on local resources, compatible with traditional and cultural practices.</li> </ul>
<b>Place:</b> Boro lanku <b>Date:</b> 5/3/2016 <b>No. of Participants:</b> 12 women	
<b>Place:</b> Digram disa <b>Date:</b> 5/3/2016 <b>Participants:</b> 12 women	
<b>Place:</b> karbin langso <b>Date:</b> 6/3/2016	

Consultation Place/Date/No. of Participants	Outcome, Concerns, and Suggestions
<b>No. of Participants:</b> 11 women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Practically in each village community, there is a women self-help group.<sup>30</sup> Each member of the group saves Rs50 to 100 per month, and the savings are deposited in a common deposit account at a bank. This money is used to provide loans to the group members when they need money for children’s education and medical expenses.</li> <li>• The SHGs are managed by their women members. They suggested that in order to improve the capital-based SHGs, the project may provide one-time payment to each SHG, thereby enabling it to buy the capital assets such as sewing machines, handloom machines, pigs, goats, and cows. This will help them to improve their livelihoods. This will also help them to engage in sustainable employments.</li> <li>• The groups also suggested that skill-based training programs for young girls will help household income generation activities.</li> <li>• They pointed out that it is necessary to train the group members in book keeping, financial management, and marketing.</li> <li>• They stressed the importance of focusing on local resources such as bamboo and timber in vocational training programs. With such training they can earn income from bamboo-based product, wood-craving product, and local traditional garment production.</li> <li>• SHGs need financial assistance to develop animal husbandry - beekeeping, poultry farming piggery, dairy farming - as an income generating activity. Animal husbandry is a key livelihood that women groups could easily start, provided training and capital assistance are available. A training center–cum-community hall at a location accessible to them in the project area would be the first step in developing such a program. APGCL will have to allocate some initial funds for this purpose.</li> <li>• There is a high rate of drop out among young girls from schools, especially from high school classes (up-to XII). There is a high school in Umransu, and students come from faraway places to attend the school. The project should consider the construction of another high school to help students especially girls in remote areas of the project to continue their studies.</li> <li>• The project should also help establishing a scholarship program for girls who complete their primary education to</li> </ul>
<b>Place:</b> Toto lansso	
<b>Date:</b> 6/3/2016	
<b>No. of Participants:</b> 18 women	
<b>Place:</b> Kurmin langso	
<b>Date:</b> 7/3/2016	
<b>No. of Participants:</b> 8women	

<sup>30</sup> A self-help group (SHG) is a small voluntary association of the poor people often of the same socioeconomic class. They come together to solve their common problems through mutual help. A SHG promotes small savings among its members, and such savings are usually kept in a bank.

Consultation Place/Date/No. of Participants	Outcome, Concerns, and Suggestions
	<p>continue their studies. The selection of girls for the scholarship program should be on merit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potable water is a major problem in the project area. In summer, ring -wells dry up. As a result, women walk 3 to 4 kms everyday to fetch water. The project can provide a piped water supply facility as a part of the village development program.</li> <li>• Water-borne and vector-borne diseases such as diarrhoea, malaria, and jaundice harm villagers frequently. Medical facilities such as hospitals and dispensaries are located far away from their villages. A sick person has to travel 10-12 kms to get medical assistance. Sometimes, medicine is not available at such medical centres. Therefore, the project could build a base hospital for the benefit of the APs and others in the area.</li> <li>• The reservoir and other project components will acquire land where they collect firewood and jungle products. Therefore, the project authorities should allow access for them to the remaining forest areas to collect firewood and forest products.</li> </ul>

## 6.7 Consultations with the Physically Displaced Persons

137. A social impact assessment was conducted with 15 households (of the total 18 households) in the Dima langku village who will be physically displaced by the project. APGCL and ADB consultants conducted a detailed consultation on March 6, 2016 with 8 households in Dima lanku village in order to assess their views on and the requirements for resettlement and income rehabilitation. A summary of discussions and outcome of the consultation is given in Table 5.3. The consultation attendance sheet is given in **Annex 4**.

**Table 6.3: Summary of Key Issues Discussed with Physically Displaced Households**

Consultation Place, Date and Number of Participants	Major Issues
<p><b>Place:</b> Dima lanku  <b>Date:</b> 6 March 2016  <b>No. of Participant:</b> 8</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The new houses at the resettlement site will be built in Assamese style which is culturally appropriate and comfortable for the resettled households (see Annex 15 for a sample house).</li> <li>• Each homestead at the resettlement site will have a place to keep animals and to stock fire wood and timber.</li> <li>• There will be adequate space in each homestead for a kitchen garden and to plant fruit bearing trees and vegetable.</li> <li>• Each house will have amenities such as water, a toilet and a bath room, and free electricity.</li> <li>• The resettlement site will have a community hall-cum-training hall.</li> </ul>

Consultation Place, Date and Number of Participants	Major Issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Space for recreation such as parks and a play ground will also be supplied.</li> <li>• APGCL will give priority to physically displaced persons in providing employment at the project sites.</li> <li>• Land losses to the project will be compensated with alternative land in addition to cash compensation for the land acquired.</li> <li>• At the resettlement site, APGCL will provide a grazing ground for domestic animals.</li> <li>• Higher education facilities will be established in the project area for the benefit of the resettlers. Scholarship program will be started to assist the children of the project-affected households.</li> </ul>

### 6.8 Consultations among Stakeholders at APGCL Corporate office

138. A meeting was convened by APGCL with NC Hills Autonomous Council, Affected Persons Association of Lower Kopili Hydro Project (LKHP), Village Head Man of Affected villages in Presence of ADB staff consultant in the conference Hall of Bijulee Bhawan at Paltan Bazat in Guwahati on 23<sup>th</sup> March 2018. The objective of the meeting was to discuss about the pre-implementation plan of the CRTDP and to make the people aware about further dissemination and disclosure process. The meeting aimed at providing opportunities to the representatives of the affected people to put forth their views on any outstanding issues related to CRTDP implementation. Discussions were also held on the issues related to actual land owner verification so that the actual APs get the compensation. The representatives of APs expected regular update on the development of CRTDP implementation to which APGCL has agreed. Minutes of the meetings are attached in Annex 5.

### 6.9 Public Consultations During Dissemination and Disclosure of CRTDP Leaflet

139. Public consultations were held during dissemination and distribution of CRTDP leaflet at project site on 21-04-2018. A copy of leaflet is attached in **Annex 6**. List of recipients of leaflet as representatives from various affected villages are attached in **Appendix 1 of Annex 6**. Following the dissemination of leaflet, a consultation meeting was held at Project site on 28 April 2018. Minutes of the meetings and list of participants in the disclosure meeting are attached in **Annex 7**.

### 6.10 Broad Community Support

140. ADB stipulates that a project authority should obtain the broad community support (BCS) of the affected indigenous/tribal peoples at each stage of the project. The key three project activities that could trigger the need for BCS are: "(i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of indigenous peoples" (SPS 2009:60). APGCL is responsible for planning of consent-seeking consultative programs. It has informed affected local communities and other stakeholders about the project concept and design,

its scope, and the need for acquiring tribal land and other common resources for the project. The definition of BCS is consent of affected Indigenous peoples communities refers to a collective expression by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for the project activities. Such broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups object to the project activities (SPS 2009:60).

141. The consultations with the affected persons and communities were largely guided by the following guidelines:

- (a) Deliver accurate, free and timely information, manage expectations, and promote widespread awareness of the project;
- (b) Facilitate two-way communication with communities and persons directly affected by the project to:
  - Understand the views and opinions of the communities including vulnerable, social and cultural groups regarding ways in which the project may affect them;
  - How these impacts can be mitigated, and the ways in which the project can provide project benefits to the APs and affected communities and the region;
  - Ascertain the level of broad community support for the project at all phases of project planning from all categories of APs;
  - Ensure those being resettled by the project have ample avenues to participate in resettlement planning and implementation; and
  - Address the APs' concerns in a timely manner.

142. With respect to 'free' consent, consultations and discussions undertaken in the project area by GOA, APGCL and ADCs since 2008 indicate that there has been no coercion or intimidation or payment of bribery or inducement to affected persons to engage them in consent-seeking meetings. Conversely, the APs and their representatives had demanded better compensation packages and livelihood development assistance and APGCL, ADCs and GOA agreed. They also demanded that APGCL should acquire the land identified in 2008 for the project, and opposed subsequent technical proposals to reduce the scope of land acquisition of the project.

143. The additional District Magistrate, Chief Environmental Engineers of the Pollution Central Board, the APs, and the representatives of PAPA, several NGOs including Assam Democratic Student Union, Karbi Student Union, Rural Development and Rural Upliftment organization attended the public hearing meeting organized by APGCL on 10 January 2017 at Longku project site (annex 2 and appendix 1 of annex 2). The public gathering declared their 'broad community support' for the project. The confirmed minutes of the public hearing states that:

- The additional District Magistrate, Dima Hasao said that all the grievances raised by the public will be fulfilled by APGCL Authority. He also asked APGCL Authority to follow all the norms during and after proposed project. The people supported his suggestion by clapping hands.
- Considering the ecological, technical, scientific and socioeconomic aspects related to the proposed 'Lower Kopili Hydro-Electric Power Project' of APGCL and taking into consideration of opinion and suggestion made by the public present in the public hearing held on 10<sup>th</sup> January 2017, it is unanimously resolved to allow APGCL to take up the proposed 'Lower Kopili Hydro-Electric Power Project' incorporating all pollution control measures, proposed by the project proponent

and to comply with the provision of all existing environmental laws. The people supported the “Lower Kopili Hydro-Electric Power Project of APGCL”

144. The records at APGCL, ADCs, and PAPA, field observations, explicit comments of participants at village community workshops, during SIA surveys, and at public consultations confirm that:

- There is a broad support among local communities for the project, and there is no clear direct opposition to it. At the initial phase of the project planning, a few tribal leaders objected to land identification process; but later, they all supported the project and participated in the consultation programs. The public consultation meeting held on 10 January 2017 clearly demonstrated that the APs and their PAPA fully support the project and the project authorities including ADCs, APGCL and GoA agreed to address the requests of the PAPA.
- Communities in the project area widely perceive hydroelectricity development as the most preferred development opportunity for them from which they all can benefit;
- Community concerns about the project were generally confined to the mitigation of potential adverse impacts and securing of better benefits for them and the region;
- A high level of participation of community members of all genders and ages have been encouraged in consultations and negotiations;
- There is wide-spread understanding of the purpose of the project, and what it generally involves among the potential APs;
- There is a high degree of trust among the APs and PAPA that APGCL will listen to local peoples’ concerns and deal with them efficiently; and
- There has been considerable discussion within the affected communities about the project, including its benefits and potential impacts.

#### **6.11 Disclosure of Information on Land Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement**

145. APGCL has already distributed land acquisition, compensation and resettlement information among the APs. It will continue to disseminate resettlement information in a timely manner at accessible places in a form and language that they can understand. Resettlement information – measurement of losses, detailed asset valuations, entitlements and special provisions for tribal peoples, grievance redress procedures, timetable for cash compensation payment, physical displacement schedule, and resettlement site construction schedule - will be disseminated by APGCL among all the APs in brochures, leaflets, and booklets written in local languages. For non-literate people, other communication methods such as small group discussions and posters will be used to disseminate resettlement information. Summary of draft CRTDP containing the core sections such as eligibility and entitlement matrix has been translated in to local language (Assamese) and has been distributed at project site in 2018 (Annexure-6 provides copy of leaflet in English and Annexure-7 provides minutes of minutes and list of participants during disclosure)

146. CRTDP will be made available at relevant local government offices, project office and key locations of the project site before the project appraisal is completed. In addition, a summary CRTDP will be made available in local languages for all APs and stakeholders. CRTDP will be disclosed on the websites of the two ADCs, APGCL and ADB before project appraisal. The revised and final CRTDP will also be disclosed on the same websites. Information dissemination

and consultations with the APs and other stakeholders will continue throughout project preparation and implementation phases.

147. CRTDP will be implemented in consultation with the project stakeholders, particularly, with the APs through focus group discussions and stakeholder consultation meetings. Women's participation will be ensured by involving them in public consultations at various stages of project preparation and implementation, and by arrangements which would enhance their ability to attend such meetings.

148. APGCL will upload the following social safeguard planning documents on its website. It will also submit to ADB the social safeguard planning documents for disclosure on ADB's website:

- (i) Draft CRTDP before project appraisal;
- (ii) Revised updated CRTDP after the completion of detailed design of the project
- (iii) An updated CRTDP or a Corrective Action Plan (CAP), if any, prepared during project implementation; and
- (iv) Resettlement monitoring reports

149. A public consultation and disclosure plan will be formulated and used by the project management unit (PMU) of the project. A draft plan is given in Table 5.4. Additionally, a stakeholder communication strategy (SCS) has been prepared for the project.

**Table 6.4: Format for Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan**

Activity	Issues to Discuss	When	Agencies Responsible	Remarks
Consultations with the APs on land acquisition, compensation and <i>Jirat</i> rates, compensation payment – their time lines of delivery.	Discuss with the APs and other stakeholders (a) their entitlements, (b) compensation rates, and (c) the grievance redress mechanisms.	(a) Pre-project (b) Project planning (c) Project implementation phases	PMU/SESC/NGO/ PAPA	
Consultations on resettlement and rehabilitation of 18 households	Discuss (a) entitlements, (b) time frame of compensation payment, and (c) moving to the resettlement site, (d) livelihood restoration and improvement program.	TBD	PMU/SESC/NGO/ PAPA	
Consultative meetings on mitigation measures	Any unforeseen impact during implementation.	When needed	PMU/SESC/NGO/ PAPA	
Project information dissemination	Distribution of project information leaflets/booklets to all APs	Intermittent	PMU/SESC/NGO/ PAPA	
Public notification	Publish a list of affected lands/sites in local newspapers; Project commencement details and its progress details will also be publicized.	TBD	PMU/SESC/ADCs	
Distribution of key project information and summary of CRTDP among all APs and stakeholders	Distribute leaflets or booklets in local language on the project, land acquisition, compensation	TBD	PMU/SESC/NGO/ PAPA	

Activity	Issues to Discuss	When	Agencies Responsible	Remarks
	and livelihood restoration and improvement			
Full disclosure of CRTDP to the APs	Distribute summary CRTDP in local language to all APs	TBD	PMU/SESC/NGO/PAPA	
Web disclosure of CRTDP	Posting of draft and final copies of the CRTDP on ADB and EA websites	TBD	APGCL/ADB	

## 7. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

150. The Department of Energy of GOA will coordinate all project activities at the state level. APGCL is the executive agency (EA) of the project. It has already established a Project Management Unit (PMU). The implementing Agency (IA) of the project is also APGCL. APGCL and the NGO contracted for safeguard implementation will be responsible for the application of environmental and social safeguards to the project closely following CRTDP,

### 7.1 Appointment of Administrator at State Level

151. State Government of Assam appoints an officer not below the rank of Joint Collector or Additional Collector or Deputy Collector or equivalent official of Revenue Department, who will be responsible for the implementation of CRTDP (R&R Plan) at the State Level. This has already been established and a copy of the government order to this is attached in **Annex 8**.

152. Administrator shall, to function efficiently and to meet the time-frame of CRTDP, be provided with such powers, duties and responsibilities as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government. Administrator will also provided with office infrastructure, and be assisted by officers and employees appointed by the appropriate Government.

153. Subject to the superintendence, directions and control of the Appropriate Government and the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, the formulation, execution and monitoring of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme shall vest with the Administrator.

### 7.2 Commissioner for rehabilitation and Resettlement

154. The state government shall appoint an officer of the rank of commissioner or secretary of that government for resettlement and rehabilitation of affected households under the Act of 2013. The will be called the commissioner for rehabilitation and resettlement. The Commissioner shall be responsible for supervising the formulation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans and proper implementation of each schemes or plans. The Commissioner shall be responsible for the post implementation social audit in consultation with the *Gram Sabha* in rural areas and municipality in the urban areas.

### 7.3 The Project Management Unit

155. APGCL and its PMU will work closely with the administrator and commissioner and get the necessary the directions from them. PMU will send all documentation to the administrator and commissioner for approval and guidance. PMU will be responsible for day-to-day implementation and monitoring of the project including CRTDP. It covers all aspects of the project construction including compliance with safeguard requirements. APGCL has appointed a full-time project director to head the PMU. Administrative staff, project engineers, financial officers, the social and environmental safeguard cell, and the communication unit will assist the Director. APGCL has already established the PMU with designated staff on social and environment safeguards on a full-time basis.

### 7.4 Project Management Consultants

156. APGCL has recruited the project management consultants (PMCs) to implement the project. In relation to safeguard compliance, the following actions will be completed by PMCs: (a) update the socioeconomic surveys of all affected households/APs with assistance from

implementing NGO and update the draft CRTDP, (b) design an environmental and social management system with regard to the implementation of CRTDP and other safeguard planning instruments; (c) establish a framework with monitoring indicators for safeguard performance monitoring; (d) update socioeconomic baseline information and include baseline information from the upstream of the reservoir and downstream of the tailrace and the Kopili River ecosystem; (e) undertake field studies to fill in identified gaps in socioeconomic databases; and confirm and update monitoring indicators on land acquisition, compensation payment, income restoration and rehabilitation, and resettlement activities; and (f) ensure the management plans prepared by the project contractors are compliant with the ESMS. PMCs prepare monthly progress reports on progress of CRTDP implementation and will ensure compliance in consultation with the Social and Environmental Safeguard Cell (SESC) on social, resettlement, and environmental aspects of the project including the progress in redressing APs' grievances and complaints. PMC safeguards specialists will prepare the semi-annual monitoring report and will submit to PMU and PMU will submit it to ADB.

### **7.5 Social and Environmental Safeguards Cell at PMU**

157. PMU has already a dedicated social and environmental safeguards cell (SESC) with a qualified full-time environment specialist and a full time qualified social safeguard specialist. The SESC will keep close contacts with head of PMU of APGCL regarding safeguard application and its progress. SESC is in charge of coordination, preparation, implementation, and monitoring of the approved CRTDP. It will assist PMCs to develop an environmental and social management system, and APGCL in updating and implementing CRTDP. The SESC will work with PMCs for overall management of social and environmental safeguards application. SESC facilitates land acquisition and compensation, relocation and resettlement, distribution of assistance to the APs and supervision of income restoration and rehabilitation programs of the project. It will also be responsible for monitoring the implementation of all resettlement and rehabilitation activities, including land acquisition and compensation. The responsibilities of SESC include:

- ✓ responsible for all land acquisition activities and keeping records of land acquired, compensation paid, and when land was physically taken over for the project;
- ✓ liaison with the State and District levels departments and agencies to facilitate the APs' access to services and income generating programs that are already in place;
- ✓ coordinate the delivery of cash compensation and resettlement assistance to all entitled persons;
- ✓ provide social development perspectives and inputs to on-going project design and implementation by working closely with project planners, contractors, and construction supervision consultants;
- ✓ link the project with State government agencies, PWD field units and the impacted communities,
- ✓ coordinate with the two ADCs regarding social development and resettlement operations; and support the NGO contracted and local community organisations such as PAPA who representing the APs; and
- ✓ engage skill training services, oversee the grievance redress mechanism, monitor CRTDP implementation, and cooperate with planned project evaluations.
- ✓ If a panel of experts (POE) is appointed during project implementation, facilitate its monitoring and evaluation programs.

### **7.6 Implementation Support - NGO**

158. APGCL will hire an NGO to support updating of CRTDP, and to implement it. The NGO will provide day-to-day implementation support to APGCL in addressing safeguard issues at the field level. The role of the NGO focuses on three activities (i) collection of additional baseline

information from surveys, if required after the detailed design and final layout of the project is completed; (ii) assist PMU to implement CRTDP as per its entitlement matrix, distribution of identification cards to the APs, disbursement of entitlements including compensation, and allowances to eligible APs as per CRTDP; and (iii) raising awareness among the APs, and dissemination of project information relating to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement planning and APs' entitlements. The NGO will also facilitate the APs to submit the grievance applications (if any) to be resolved within the framework of Project's GRM. The resettlement officer of SESC will supervise the NGO. The NGO will work as a link between the APs, PMU, and the affected community. It will educate the APs on income restoration and improvement measures, and ensures that the APs use cash compensation packages in productive investments. Broad objectives of the NGO are:

- ✓ Identification, verification and updating of AP Census based on the final list and final design for updating the CRTDP.
- ✓ Develop micro plans in consultation with the APs and PMU staff.
- ✓ Educate the APs on their entitlements, and obligations.
- ✓ Prepare and distribute Project Identity Cards. All eligible project affected households will be given Identity Cards.
- ✓ Ensure that the APs receive their entitlements. The NGO will provide advice to APs on benefits of various income restoration options and assist them in getting benefits from various government development programs;
- ✓ The NGO will help the affected households to derive maximum benefits from the project without losing their livelihoods and with least impacts on sociocultural aspects of their lives.
- ✓ Assist the APs to use the GRM.
- ✓ Assist PMU in relocating the 18 affected households.

159. The NGO staff will be stationed at the project site. The NGO will regularly update the baseline information through group meetings and village-level meetings. Such meetings will be the arena to consult the APs and to inform about the project's progress and the delivery of their entitlements. The frequency of such meetings will depend on the requirements of the APs; however, at least once a month, the resettled households will be met by the NGO and relevant support agencies. In case of other APs, NGO will arrange quarterly meetings in different locations to disseminate project information and to learn about their grievances and complaints. An indicative TOR of the NGO is in **Annex 9**. Key activities in establishing a robust grassroots level institutional set up to facilitate the implementation of CRTDP is given below (Table 6.1).

**Table 7.1: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Resettlement Activities**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Responsible Agencies</b>
<b>Project Initiation Stage</b>	
Establish SESC	APGCL
Hire Environment and Social safeguards professionals of SESC	APGCL
Hire an NGO to implement CRTDP	APGCL
Hire Project Management Consultants	APGCL
Appoint a Grievance Redress Committee	APGCL/ADCs/ PAPA
Finalize the CRTDP with final budget and timeline	PMU/SESC/NGO
Disclosure CRTDP after further consultations with the APs and ADCs	APGCL/PMU/SESC/NGO
<b>CRTDP Update</b>	
Validate Census and survey findings	PMU/SESC/NGO

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Responsible Agencies</b>
Conduct socioeconomic surveys for all the affected households/persons based on the final list and final design in order to update the CRTDP	NGO/PMC/SESC/PMU
Conduct FGDs/consultations and group meetings	SESC/NGO/field level engineers/Contractors
Finalize entitlement matrix with a budget and timeline	APGCL/PMU/SESC/NGO
Disclosure of final entitlements to all APs	PMU/SESC/NGO
<b>CRTDP Implementation Stage</b>	
Payment of compensation	PMU/SESC//District Councils/NGO
Give publicity to compensation payment	PMU/SESC/District Councils/NGO
Consultations with the APs during rehabilitation activities	PMU/SESC//District Councils/NGO
Implementation of income restoration programs	PMU/SESC//District Councils/NGO
Relocation and rehabilitation programs	PMU/SESC//District Councils/NGO
Implementation of grievances redress mechanism	PMU/SESC//District Councils/NGO
Internal monitoring of social safeguard application	PMU/SESC//District Councils/NGO
External monitoring of social safeguards and Evaluation	PMU/external consultants//international consultants

ADB = Asian Development Bank, AP = affected person, APGCL = Assam Power Company, EA = executing agency, FGD = focus group discussion, GRC = Grievance Redress Committee, PMU = project management unit.

## 7.7 Database Management

160. A census database has been created by the two ADCs and the project consultants. This database will be transferred to SESC at PMU for upgrading and for further use. The database will assist to: (i) track the progress of the CRTDP implementation; (ii) review or revise the entitlements to be paid to APs;<sup>31</sup> (iii) track unpaid entitlements to the APs and expedite payments; (iv) generate information and data for periodical reports and other project requirements; and (v) establish data input formats. SESC will hire database management consultants for the management, monitoring, and updating of the safeguard information and data.

## 7.8 Capacity Building and Training

The capacity building training for PMU/SESC staff will be organized by APGCL and ADB. Training will cover techniques in conducting participatory rural appraisal for micro-planning, conducting socioeconomic surveys, dissemination of information, community consultation and progress monitoring and evaluation. In-house training will be conducted by professionals identified by PMU. Local institutes such as the Indian Institute of Management, Institute for Social and Economic Change, and safeguard consultants will be identified by APGC (Table 6.2).

**Table 7.2: In-House Training Programmes**

<b>Trainee</b>	<b>Training Modules</b>
<b>PMU</b>	The Act of 2013, Safeguard Policies of ADB, SOA's Regulations on implementing the Act of 2013, checklists for resettlement monitoring; project implementation schedules; safeguard monitoring indicators; dissemination of project information; disbursement of compensation and

<sup>31</sup> The project will not reduce or lower the approved entitlements of the APs. The project could subsequently improve the entitlements of the APs. Such changes will be recorded and send to ADB for review and approval.

Trainee	Training Modules
	resettlement allowances, disclosure of safeguard documents; best practices in involuntary resettlement and tribal peoples.
<b>Field Officers/ Contractors</b>	Measurement of structures affected and their valuation procedures; resettlement site development, preparation of land acquisition and resettlement plans, compensation disbursement methods; identification and transfer of common property resources to the project.

## **8. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

161. APGCL will institute a transparent and time-bound grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to receive and resolve the APs' grievances and complaints, if any, on the delivery of their entitlements, in particular, and project impacts on them, in general. APGCL will determine whether a common GRM is sufficient to handle resettlement and environmental complaints and grievances of the APs or two separate GRMs are needed in the context of the project. The GRM will be established before the physical takeover of the land from the affected households.

162. GRM is an accessible and trusted platform for all the APs to seek solutions and relief for their project-related problems and grievances, without resorting to lengthy and costly judicial process. The GRM will not deal with matters pending in a court of law. Its success and legitimacy will depend on the APs' capacity for consultations and desire to resolve grievances through discussion and negotiation. They have already well demonstrated their capabilities on both grounds. The EA will ensure that the APs and the line agencies that participate in project activities understand the role and functions of GRM of the project in resolving problems and grievances pertaining to land acquisition, compensation, relocation, and income and livelihood restoration and improvement. Before project activities commence, a program of publicity to the GRM will be given by APGCL.

### **8.1 Grievance Redress Process**

163. A three-tier grievance redress mechanism will be established. The first tier is the grass-roots level mechanism. Grievances of the APs are first dealt with by *gaon buras* in consultation with field officials, and the contractors of the project. Complaints that cannot be addressed at the level of *gaon buras* will be forwarded to the project-level grievance redress committee (GRC) which is the second tier. The third tier is the appellate GRC at the state level. APGCL will deal with the complaints and grievances as the appellate GRC. The presence of GRM or seeking relief from GRM is not a bar to take grievances and complaints to national courts for arbitration.

#### **8.1.1 First-Tier GRC**

164. Grievances and complaints that need immediate attention can be directed to the *gaon bura* or a project officer who is in the area. These on-site personnel are the accessible first level contacts for a grieved party to obtain a prompt resolution to a grievance or a complaint. Contact phone numbers, addresses, and names of the *gaon buras* and field level project officials, and project contractors will be displayed at all construction site offices and public places in the project area. Registers for recording complaints and grievance will be available with *gaon buras* and field officials. They will be trained by the SESC on how to record grievances and complaints, and how to arbitrate and solve them. (see annex 13 for a sample template). They are required to resolve an issue within 7 days from the receipt of a complaint or grievance. Records of grievances received at field level will be sent once a month to SESC at PMU enabling the tracking of the progress in grievance redress mechanism.

#### **8.1.2 Second-Tier GRC**

165. GRC at the project level will address the APs' complaints and grievances promptly, using a transparent process which is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to all segments of the APs, at no costs and without retribution. It will be chaired by the project director or his/her representative. The safeguard consultants of the SESC, an administrative officer, concerned engineers, contractors, representative from PAPA of Dima Hasao and Karbi

Anglong districts, at least one women representative, and district officials will also take part in GRC meetings. GRC will have a secretary. It could call land surveyors, *gaon buras* of the project area, and representatives of project-related agencies to participate in GRC meetings.

166. The secretary will receive complaints and grievances. A record of each complaint or grievance will be kept at the project office. At this level, each grievance or complaint will be resolved within 15 days from the date of its registration. The decisions of the GRC will be conveyed in writing to the APs who sought relief through *gaon Buras*.

### **8.1.3 Third-Tier GRC**

167. If the GRC at the project-level considers the grievance or the complaint is beyond its jurisdiction, or it cannot resolve the complaint, PMU will refer it to APGCL, the third tier GRC located in Guwahati for resolution or relief. APGCL will attempt to resolve grievances within 30 days from date of receipt of a complaint or grievance. The Appellate GRC at APGCL will be chaired by the Deputy General Manager (Hydro). The other members of GRC are the representatives of the Revenue Department, ADCs, Survey Department, and PAPA and *gaon buras*. GRC hear the complaint or the grievance and provides its decision to the aggrieved party in 30 days from the registration of the complaint. The decision of the GRC is communicated in writing through *gaon buras*.

## **8.2 Other Avenues to Redress Grievances**

168. There are three other supplementary avenues that are opened for the APs to resolve their problems, complaints, and grievances with regard to the project and its implementation.

### **8.2.1 ADB India Resident Mission in New Delhi**

169. An aggrieved party can directly contact ADB's resident mission in New Delhi regarding a grievance or problem that GRM has failed to resolve. The party in writing informs the resident mission and initiates a good faith negotiation to solve the problem by working with the concerned resident mission's specialists and, if necessary, with ADB's South Asia Regional Department in Manila. The aggrieved party can use English or any local language to send the complaint to the resident mission or to the regional department, and the arbitration can be done in the preferred language of the aggrieved party.

### **8.2.2 ADB Accountability Mechanism**

170. The affected party can use the ADB's Accountability Mechanism<sup>32</sup> by writing to the Complaint Receiving Officer at the ADB Headquarters in Manila. The Accountability Mechanism has two arms: the first is the Office of the Special Project Facilitator. The facilitator deals with the complaints with the help of the project personnel and the aggrieved party through a consultative process; the second arm of the Accountability Mechanism deals with the complaints against ADB regarding its failure to abide by its own safeguard policy requirements. Information on the ADB Accountability Mechanism will be included in the project information kit to be distributed among the affected communities as a part of the project GRM.

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<sup>32</sup> **Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO), Accountability Mechanism**, Asian Development Bank ADB Headquarters, 6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550, Metro Manila, Philippines (+632) 632-4444 loc. 70309 (+632) 636 2086 [amcro@adb.org](mailto:amcro@adb.org) Alternatively, a complaint may be submitted to the India's ADB resident mission, and it will forward the complaint to the CRO in Manila.

### **8.2.3 India's Courts System**

171. If the GRM of the project cannot resolve a grievance or the aggrieved party feels that it has not received a fair hearing or award, the party can access the country's court system for relief at any stage of the deliberations in GRCs. In such an event, the GRC immediately terminates its hearing.

### **8.3 GRC Record-Keeping**

172. Records of all grievances received, including contact details of the complainants, dates the complaints received, nature of grievances, agreed corrective actions and when they were implemented, and the final outcome are recorded and kept in the project office. The number of grievances recorded and resolved and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed at the project office, APGCL Office in Guwahati, and on APGCL website. A summary of this information will be included in the monthly progress report of NGOs and semi-annual safeguard monitoring reports submitted to ADB. All GRC meeting deliberations and decisions will be recorded and will be available for public reference. If ADB involves in grievance resolution, it will maintain records of its proceedings and disclose them to all parties engaged in the hearings.

### **8.4 GRM Costs**

173. All costs incurred in GRC meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination will be borne by PMU. Cost estimates for grievance redress are included in resettlement cost estimates. ADB will bear the cost of its own involvement in grievance resolution. The complainants are not charged any fee for the service. It is a good practice to provide the APs with transport facilities to the project offices or cash payment for such expenses by the project, if feasible.

### **8.5 Meetings of GRCs**

174. The GRCs will meet according to a published timetable. This information will be disseminated among all the APs, ADCs, and PAPA. Each session/meeting will be held at a place which is convenient for the APs to attend. The GRC procedures will be communicated through public notices and at the community meetings. The APs will be made aware of the presence of GRM, its powers, and benefits during consultations and group discussions. At such gatherings, the APs will be encouraged to discuss their views on the structure and functions of GRM.

## 9. RELOCATION AND RESETTLEMENT

175. APGCL will provide physically displaced households adequate and appropriate replacement land, housing, and other amenities, or cash compensation in lieu of, in addition to other assistance listed in the entitlement matrix. No affected household will be physically displaced before providing a dwelling place with the normal facilities at the resettlement site. If there is a delay in constructing a dwelling, APGCL will give sufficient cash to the displaced household to lease a house for a few months or arrange transit accommodation with all facilities such as water supply, electricity, and a toilet. The project will directly affect 1,831 households of which 18 are physically displaced. The resettlement site was identified during the detailed project survey. 5 ha have been allocated for the resettlement site in the project area.

176. The 'land-for-land' option will be applied to relocation of the affected households, as there are adequate lands of equal quality to the lost land in the project area to distribute among the physically displaced 18 households. All 18 physically displaced households are poor and vulnerable households, and prefer to move to a new house at a resettlement site built by APGCL. They require special assistance in relocation, restoration and improvement of their livelihoods at the resettlement site.

177. The provision of 'land-for-land' to the physically displaced households is in addition to the land compensation paid for land losses at their original communities. The land compensation is based on cash compensation rates agreed among APGCL, respective ADCs, and LEKHPAPA. In 2012, the ADCs provided their land value assessments to APGCL. These estimates were revised in 2014, and necessary adjustments were made to update them.

### 9.1 Basic Entitlements of a Physically Relocated Household

178. A relocated household is entitled to the following assistance, based on the Act of 2013:

- A resettlement allowance of Rs50,000;
- A dwelling house per affected households as per the *Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin* specifications constructed by the project;
- A transportation allowance of Rs50,000;
- A monthly subsistence allowance of Rs3,000 for 12 months;
- A special ST subsistence allowance of Rs50,000 per household;
- Replacement cost of each acquired house and structure, based on PWD's latest schedule of rates (SOR), if the structure is fully or partially affected;
- Compensation for homestead land and cultivated land will be calculated as per the process followed for agricultural land mentioned in the policy framework section of this plan;
- APGCL will in consultation with the APs construct a new resettlement colony which will include (i) developed land plots each of which is 150 sq metres in area; (ii) basic amenities

such as access to roads, electricity, storm water drains, drinking water, and sanitation facilities, common land including grazing land, playground;

- Any community property that will be affected by the project will be replaced by APGCL before the demolition or acquisition of such properties. In case of grazing land, APGCL will provide access roads to grazing land in the area;
- Each physically relocated household will get 100 days of minimum assured wages (MAW) per year for a period of 05 years as a grant towards the loss of fuel and fodder, if sufficient fuel and fodder resources are not made available in the resettlement site or its vicinity;
- At least one adult in affected households will get employment at the project or at another project or Rs500,000 as a lumpsum one-time payment for the household, or annuity not less than Rs2000 per month for 20 years, with appropriate indexation to the consumer price index for agricultural laborers; and
- APs will be included as entitled persons to receive income generation assistance from the national and state income generation schemes (see section on income restoration and rehabilitation for details).

## 9.2 Development of Resettlement Colony

179. The resettlement colony provides new residences to the displaced households. APGCL together with the NGO contracted will demarcate the site as it has already been identified and presented in final DPR report. The layout planning and development of infrastructure facilities will be done in consultation with Dima Hasao ADC. The location plan of the resettlement site, as presented in DPR, is given at **Annex 10** and photograph of typical houses to be displaced are shown in **Annex 11**.

180. The resettlement site will be located in a safety zone and within the vicinity of the Dima Lagshu village. The relocation site is part of the acquired land for the project. As per focused group discussions held with the displaced villagers, the APs do not have any objection to the choosing of the resettlement site close to submerged village. Because of the short distance that they will move from their original village, they can continue to maintain their social networks in the area and to preserve their cultural identity. Of the total land area of 5,000 sq mt of the resettlement site, about 50% of the area will be the built-up area, and a substantial amount of land (2,500 sq mt) will be allocated for several other purposes (Table 8.1):

**Table 9.1: Land Distribution for Relocation Colony**

Land Use	Percentage of the Total Area
Housing plots	50
Roads	20
Common Open Spaces	10
Community space	10
Commercial Use	05
Contingency	05

181. Based on this indicative space allocation at the resettlement site, a model plan has been designed keeping in mind the local cultural needs. The design of the houses will closely follow local cultural requirements and local designs. Photographs of typical houses of the APs are given

in annex 15. The resettlement houses are constructed before the physical resettlement. The cultural and tradition practices/requirements are to be followed during the resettlement.

### **9.3 Housing Society**

182. The land for the resettlement site is proposed to be registered in the name of the 'Housing Society' comprising members: 6 from the APs, 2 from Dima Haso ADC, 1 from APGCL, and 1 from LKHPAPA. The project will transfer the ownership rights over the resettlement site and houses to resettlers.

### **9.4 Distribution of Land Plots**

183. Land plots at the resettlement sites will be distributed as 'clusters'. Each cluster is allotted to a group of resettlers who would like to live as neighbors. Each household will sign an undertaking to abide by the by-laws, rules and regulations of the housing society. No household will be allowed to sell the land or the house for a 10-year period. After ten years, transfer or sale of the property can be done with the approval of the housing society, and after paying a fixed amount of money to the society as per the society rules.

184. The construction of houses at the relocation site will be done by a civil contractor under the supervision of the Housing Society and project engineers. APGCL will bear the full cost of house construction.<sup>33</sup> The NGO will support the affected households to negotiate with the contractors the final layout of houses, and on the purchase of materials and the mode of toilets.

### **9.5 Role and Responsibilities of APGCL for Relocation**

185. PMC services under the supervision of APGCL will conduct/prepare the following activities:

- ✓ Conduct of contour survey,
- ✓ Preparation of layout plans,
- ✓ Submission and approval of layout plan.
- ✓ Planning and design of infrastructure facilities such as water supply, sanitation, street lighting, roads and drainage, community facilities as per the layout plan and based on the suitability of infrastructure options.
- ✓ Management of tendering process (preparation, estimation of the costs, evaluation of tenders and award) for development of infrastructure facilities.
- ✓ Preparation of documents to obtain clearances from the local agencies for the completion of site development, and the provision or extension of any infrastructure facility for the resettlement site such as ground water extraction and electricity supply.
- ✓ Preparation of type designs options for the houses as per the building bylaws and their approval and also prepare details along with the costs
- ✓ Hiring of legal agency/ expert to:
  - Prepare all legal documentation for the transfer of land in the name of individual households
  - Advise APGCL to complete legal requirements related to land development, allocation and infrastructure development

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<sup>33</sup> The displaced households could invest compensation that they received for the demolished house in the project area in economic enterprises together with land compensation.

## **9.6 Role and Responsibilities of the NGO for Relocation**

186. The key activities of the NGO are the following:
- ✓ Coordinate with contractors who construct or provide resettlement facilities;
  - ✓ Form a housing society at the resettlement site,
  - ✓ Identify clusters of land plots to distribute among small groups of households.
  - ✓ Help resettlers shift their belongings to the resettlement site.
  - ✓ Assist APGCL in preparing 'transit allotment' letters, and the final transfer letters and documents.
  - ✓ Supervision of maintenance of public facilities at the resettlement site.
  - ✓ Support APGCL to continue communicates with the affected people.

## **10. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION**

187. A key objective of CRTDP is to improve, or at least to restore, the livelihoods of all physically or economically displaced households and persons of the project in real terms relative to pre-project levels, and to improve the standard of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable households. The acquisition of land and other project interventions in their communities will, at least, initially diminish their incomes, and cause losses to their livelihood resources. The project will support alternative income generating schemes and enhancement of current livelihood resources of the affected households, so that they can either continue their previous occupations or start new livelihoods with potential better incomes. As per the second schedule of the Act of 2013, the provisions of the following assistance to APs to restore and improve income are mandatory. An affected household will get the following:

- ✓ Mandatory employment for one member per affected household at the project sites or Rs500,000 as one-time lump-sum payment per household or Rs2000 per month per household as annuity for 20 years with appropriate indexation to consumer price index for agricultural labourers;
- ✓ A monthly subsistence allowance of Rs3,000 for 12 months;<sup>34</sup>
- ✓ A special ST subsistence allowance of Rs50,000 per household;
- ✓ APs will be included as entitled persons to receive income generation assistance from the national and state income generation schemes (see section on income restoration and rehabilitation for details).

### **10.1 Steps in Income Restoration Process at the Project Level**

188. The NGO in consultation with SESC and ADCs will finalize an income restoration program for the project. The program will have the following components:

#### **10.1.1 Collection of Information on Economic Activities of the APs**

189. Basic information of the APs' livelihoods and sources of income is available from the census and the SIAs conducted in the project area. Information on land-based economic activities, non-land economic activities, and the total income of each affected household from various income sources will be collected. Based on this information, short-term and long-term income restoration and improvement programs will be formulated.

#### **10.1.2 Short-Term Income Restoration Strategy**

190. A short-term income restoration strategy focuses on the following:

- ✓ Assist the APs to obtain project-related employment opportunities such as
  - employment at the project sites
  - employment at the relocation site
- ✓ Ensure the provision of short-term welfare grants and allowances are provided on time to each physically displaced household. Such grants include:
  - One-time resettlement allowance
  - Free transport to resettlement areas or assistance for transport (if displaced)

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<sup>34</sup> As per in the Act of 2013.

- Transitional allowances or grants until adequate income is generated
- Special assistance and allowances for vulnerable households (all affected households received the special assistance awarded to tribal people, as they are considered 'vulnerable groups').

### 10.1.3 Long-term Income Restoration Strategy

191. An NGO in consultation with the APs will develop a range of feasible long-term income restoration and improvement options. Long-term options are government financed; therefore no separate budget is required. However, in resettlement and rehabilitation budget, provision has been made for the expenses to be incurred towards the coordination between project and concerned departments for dovetailing of poverty alleviation schemes. The project officials will coordinate with district administration and state administration. Tribal Development and Social Welfare Department, and District Rural Development Agency (DRDA)s to ensure that the APs will have access to such schemes to improve their income sources and livelihoods. This will be done by the NGO.

### 10.1.4 Inter-Agency Linkages for Income Restoration

192. All affected households earned their livelihood from the cultivation of small and marginal land. Therefore they need special assistance to ensure that they will be able to reconstruct their livelihoods. The NGO will ensure that households who partially or fully lost their cultivated land will get cultivable land plots close to their current communities, so that there will be minimal disruption to their social networks and normal work patterns. This arrangement will be reviewed in the context of the national policy to discourage *jhum* cultivation<sup>35</sup> on tribal lands in consultation with the tribal peoples.

193. In order to prepare appropriate and sustainable income restoration programs, it is necessary to identify the current skills and training needs of the APs. During the verification survey, APs will be specifically asked about the skill they already possess other than the one related to their current occupation. The NGO will conduct a livelihood survey among the affected households to ascertain what type of skills are available among them and how they could be related to the resource bases in the area and markets. Such knowledge help identify training needs of the APs. The NGO will organize a series of skill training programs for the benefit of the APs.

194. The NGOs will identify income-generating activities for the APs. This would include establishing forward and backward linkages for marketing and credit facilities. The NGOs in consultation with the APs, APGCL, district administration and other stakeholders in institutional financing and marketing federations will prepare micro-plans for income restoration activities.

195. In case of upgrading agriculture productivity, the training on technical know-how will be arranged as per the choices of the target group population. In case of generation of alternative livelihood schemes, felt needs of the target group population will be prioritized through consultations and interviews. Furthermore, these options will be tested for their viability against availability of skills, resource bases in the area, and available appropriate technology.

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<sup>35</sup> The Jhum cultivation and practice involves clearing vegetative/forest cover on land/slopes of hills, drying and burning it, which will be discouraged by the government due to environmental impact.

196. Government of India along with the State Governments run various poverty alleviation programmes through District Rural Development Agency (DRDA). Participation in these schemes will help the APs to gain short-term income generation opportunities. APGCL work closely with DRDA to get the APs trained in these schemes. All current schemes will be explored by the implementing NGO and efforts will be made to tie up with these agencies to implement the project related income restoration schemes.

## **10.2 Household-level Income Restoration Schemes**

197. APGCL will formulate individual income restoration schemes for the affected households. In preparing the schemes, several factors will be taken into consideration:

- Preference to be given to the women APs
- Educational level of the APs
- Type of skills possessed
- Preferred economic activities in the post displacement period
- Extent of land left after acquisition
- Extent of land purchased or provided by ADC
- Suitability of economic activity to supplement the income
- Market potential and marketing facilities

198. APGCL and the NGO during the project implementation phase will explore the options that are available in public sector banks, specialized institutions such as National Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Corporation, State and Central Government Schemes focused on improving incomes of vulnerable and poor households, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development which can be tapped to assist the APs to obtain capital, required skills and connections to start new enterprises or to improve their current livelihoods. Under National Scheduled Tribe Development Finance Corporation the following schemes are available for the APs and their households. Special Component Plan (SCP) for scheduled tribal men and women to improve their livelihoods. The maximum support is Rs35,000 per household.

## **10.3 Special Central Government Assistance to Tribal Subplan for Men and Women**

- ✓ Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY) (Women's Development Scheme) – Rs25,000 per person.
- ✓ Laghu Vavasya Yojana (LVY) under NSFDC for scheduled tribal men and women – Rs200,000 for a registered association.
- ✓ NSTFDC Credit Linked Scheme for Scheduled Tribal men and women – maximum Rs500,000 for a registered group.

199. The APs will participate in developing a range of feasible long-term income restoration schemes. APGCL will work with the NGO and ADCs to dovetail the poverty alleviation schemes to the project area. The micro plans developed by the NGOs with the help of APGCL will indicate the type of scheme that each affected household has opted. The APs will receive training in new skills or in improving their skills to engage in new employments.

### **10.3.1 Non-Land-Based Income Restoration Schemes**

200. Since land is abundantly available and almost all APs are farmers, land-based income restoration schemes are critical in the project areas. However, options will be explored for non-land-based income restoration schemes outlined below:

### **10.3.2 Agricultural Employment**

201. Cattle, goat and sheep rearing, poultry and piggery are already known allied agricultural pursuits in the project area. The APs who are farmers can try out these activities to augment their household incomes. For this, they require training which can be provided by District Dairy Development Authority (DDDA). Milk collection routes can be extended by local milk federation to reach new dairy farmers. The NGO of the project will contact the local milk federation and other agencies to facilitate this program.

### **10.3.3 Petty Trade and Business**

202. Under this scheme, the options are grocery shops, vegetable & fruit shops, stationary shops, tea & snacks bars, ready-made garment shops, and beetle shops. The APs those who are already in such trades and businesses are eligible for assistance from the petty trade and business schemes. The NGO will decide on type of shops to be established as per demand and resources available.

### **10.3.4 Industrial Income Schemes**

203. The options available under this scheme are tailoring, carpentry, masonry, motor winding, bicycle, motor cycle and auto repair, driving, television, tape recorder and watch repair, pottery, and leather works. The APs those who are in such trades can undergo training for skill upgrade. District Industries Centres or Khadi Village Industries Board or Industrial Training Institutes provide training in such trades. APGCL will finance such skill training and will hire professional and competent agencies from outside.

## **10.4 Other Schemes**

204. Others income restoration schemes include providing loan for pump sets, dug well, and bore well. The APs those who are farmers but do not have irrigation facilities can avail such loans. Such loans are given by commercial banks after the District Rural Development Authority processes the applications.

205. The implementation of above income restoration and improvement schemes requires the holding of 'credit camps' for which there is a demand. Extending financial credit support is an important component of non-land-based income restoration schemes. Local government officials, NGOs, the AP representatives, and APGCL officials attend these credit camps. The purpose of these camps is to encourage local financial institutions to inform the APs of credit options available, and how to avoid procedural delays in obtaining credit to start or to improve their commercial activities such as dairy farming and cultivation of high-valued vegetable. All formalities related to processing of applications for credit assistance will be completed at the camps. APGCL and NGOs will coordinate closely with Lead Bank managers and other commercial banks in the area.

206. APGCL will implement special skill development schemes for the benefit of vulnerable households who will lose their livelihoods. They will be assisted through alternative economic rehabilitation schemes and vocational training for skill upgrade programs.

### **10.5 Skill Training Schemes**

207. One of the strategies for economic sustenance of the APs is to help them improve their production level or to gain new skills or to upgrade their skills through training. A significant number of APs are farmers and they (including women) are interested in diversifying their income sources. In this regard, low skill endowment is the key impediment, especially among women. The project will provide training to both affected men and women to improve their skills and identify suitable income restoration schemes. Besides training in specific skills, general entrepreneurship development will also form part of the training programs to improve management capabilities of the APs. The NGO will assist in linking them with National Rural Livelihood Mission.<sup>36</sup> These programs will include affected women, especially the young educated women.

208. Skill training programs are regularly conducted by the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA). A popular program is training of rural youths for self employment (TRYSEM). It will be the responsibility of APGCL to ensure that the APs receive the training that they are interested in. The NGO will act as a facilitator, and the skill training will be imparted either by the government agencies such as district industries centre (DIC=), Khadi Village Industries Commission (KVIC) or by a professional and competent agency. The local Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) will also be used as useful source of training.

### **10.6 Peoples Expectation on Rehabilitation and Income Restoration**

209. More than 80 percent of the affected households indicated that they expect cash as compensation for the land and other properties acquired for the project. 72 percent of households expect to receive new land parcels in the vicinity of their current households in addition to compensation for current leaseholds acquired. They plan to continue their livelihood as *jhum* cultivators, unless they receive irrigated land to cultivate from the ADCs or GoA or APGCL. They do not envisage any difficulties in obtaining land for *jhum* cultivation as there are ample amount of land not occupied in the project area. 22 percent of households expect to assistance from the project to start piggeries, poultry farming, and cattle rearing. Another 22 percent of households expect to assistance from the project to establish petty trade and businesses. 20 percent of households indicated that they would like to get skill training so that they could find suitable and sustainable employment at the project sites and in the region. 12 percent of households want assistance from the project to start cottage industries such as weaving and wood carving work. Only 12 percent of households indicated that they would like to work at the project sites (Table 3.8). This is because they think that the project would hire only a limited number of APs as workers at lower grades for a limited period of time. Many youth at the affected households expect to get the fishing rights in the reservoir as an exclusive right of the APs.

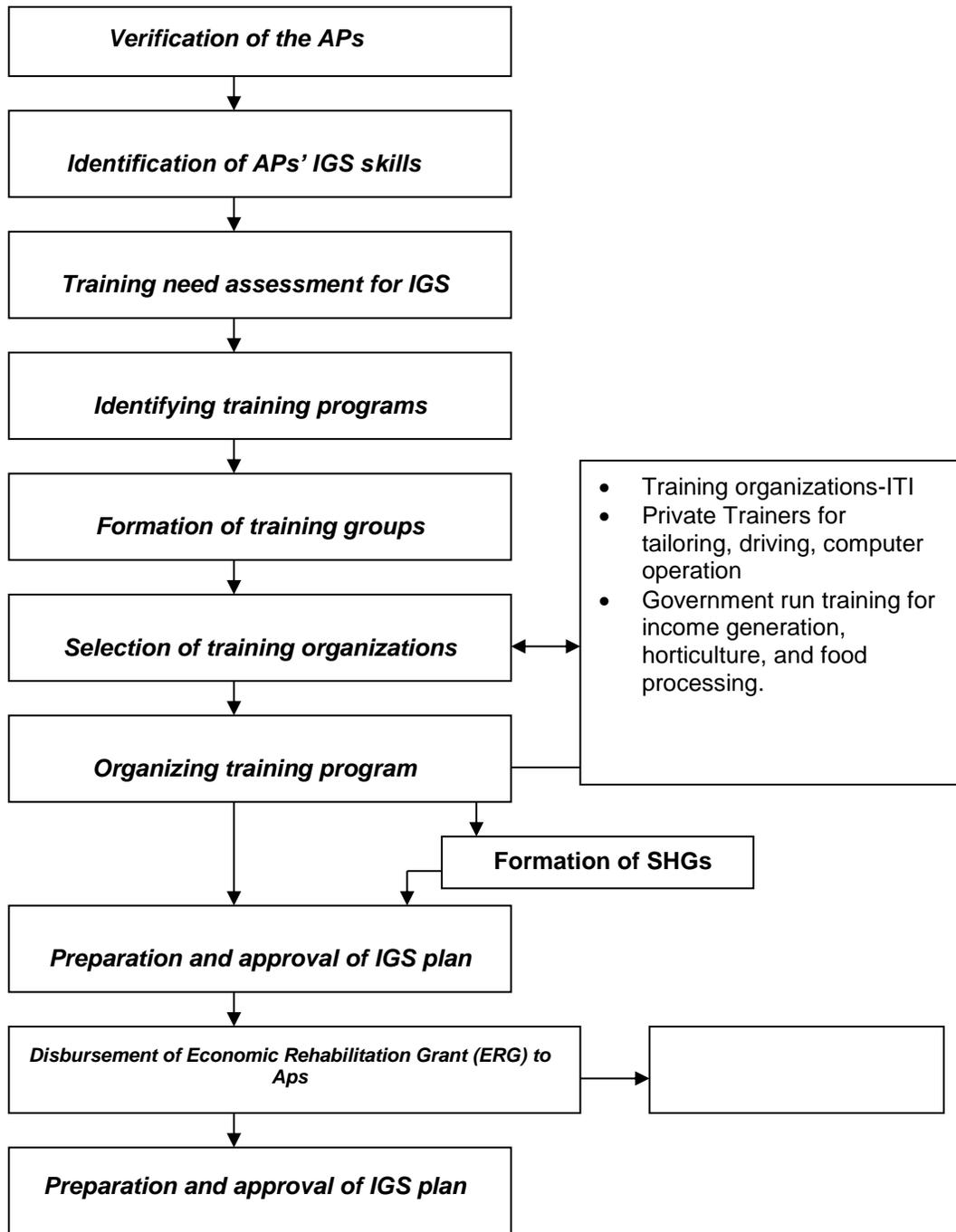
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<sup>36</sup> The National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India in June 2011. Supported partially by the World Bank, the mission aims at creating efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial services. In this context, Union Cabinet in 2013 approved the proposal to set up an autonomous society at national level - the National Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (NRLPS) under the Ministry of Rural Development. The NRLPS is formed as a professional multi-disciplinary body to provide wide ranging professional and technical support to the NRLM and the State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs) in the implementation of their mission objectives.

## **10.7 Coordination Committee**

210. A coordination committee will be formed by APGCL in consultation with GoA at the project level with representative of the APs and ADCs. The NGO will be the secretary of the committee. The committee will oversee the design of appropriate income restoration strategies and their implementation.

**Figure 4: Flow Diagram: Income Restoration Plan**



## 11. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

### 11.1 Estimation of Costs

211. Compensation rates for land and other property, and resettlement allowances were calculated with the help of Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong ADCs, based on the findings of the consultations held with the APs, GoA, and APGCL.

212. The cost estimates of income restoration and improvement program were calculated by following the requirements of the Act of 2013, ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguard policy requirements, and by using the prevailing costs of each of them. Cost estimates for institutional development cover office accommodation, buying or hiring vehicles, and maintenance of infrastructure facilities, NGO and consultant hiring costs, skill training, and staff salaries.

213. Cost of resettlement site development is estimated based the discussions with the PMU of the project in February 2017 and the WAPCOS' resettlement and rehabilitation plan of 2017.

214. APGCL will ensure that sufficient funds are available at the beginning of the project to meet the listed cost items in this plan. All land acquisition, compensation, and rehabilitation, administrative, monitoring, NGO and consultants' fees, and income and livelihood restoration and improvement costs will be considered as integral components of the project cost, and will be borne by APGCL.

215. APGCL in consultation with the APs, PAPA, GoA, and the two ADCs will revise and update the costs of land acquisition, resettlement, and rehabilitation after the approval of the project by ADB, based on the completed detailed design survey reports of the project. In revising and updating CRTDP, APGCL will not lower any of the entitlement listed in the entitlement matrix. However, it can enhance an entitlement by providing additional funds. APGCL will allocate sufficient funds and obtain timely approvals from relevant authorities to avoid delays, especially in constructing the resettlement site for the physically displaced 18 households. The land and property compensation costs have already been allocated in APGCL's 2016/17 annual budget.

216. APGCL with the participation of the ADCs and PAPA will directly pay cash compensation packages to the APs in full before any construction activity of the project commences, and physical displacement of households. Resettlement assistance program will start before construction works commence and may continue during the project construction and implementation phases. APGCL will provide a confirmed time line for the construction of the resettlement site and its infrastructure facilities. This time line will be shared with GoA and ADB.

217. All land acquisition, resettlement, and economic rehabilitation funds will be provided by APGCL based on the finance plan of the project, agreed by APGCL, GoA, ADCs, and ADB. APGCL will submit the final CRTDP with an updated budget to ADB for review and concurrence.

218. The total estimated cost of implementation of CRTDP is Rs 2,293.9 million including land acquisition, resettlement, income restoration, monitoring, institutional capacity building, and 8% of contingencies. The detailed budget breakdown is given in Table 10.3, and the summary in Table 10.4.

219. APGCL's budgetary contribution to implement CRTDP will be made available at the time ADB provides its loan. Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong ADCs will provide replacement land on lease for those economically displaced households of the project in the vicinity of the project, if

required. APGCL with the assistance of GoA and the two ADCs will develop basic amenities in the project area and its vicinity as a part of its local area development plan. CRTDP and regional development plan will satisfy the Section 41(5) of L.A Act of 2013-Special Provision for a schedule caste and schedule tribe-development plan.

## 11.2 Local Area Development Plan

220. The following development programs will come under the Local Area Development Plan of the project:

- Educational facilities
- Healthcare facilities
- Construction of community toilets
- Development of training / educational institute

221. **Upgrade of 5 Schools.** APGCL will upgrade the infrastructure and facilities of 5 schools at the expense of Rs.3.8 million each, and the total cost of the program is Rs.19 million (Table 10.1).

**Table 11.1: Cost of Upgrading a School Infrastructure**

Facility	INR (million)
Building (classrooms 4 + office room 1 + staff room+ 1 hall, whitewashing & painting)	1.5
Furniture & fixtures and equipment	0.5
Laboratory equipment	0.5
Up-grade of school library	0.3
Improvement of drinking water facilities	0.5
Improvement of toilets	0.5
Total per school	3.8
Total cost for 5 schools	<b>19.0</b>

Source: Project documents.

222. **Construction of community toilets.** As a part of the 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan', APGCL will provide finance to build 10-seater community toilets in 20 villages in the project area. These community toilets will be attached with bio-digester toilets and reed beds. Rs0.2 million per village is allocated for this purpose. The total cost is Rs0.4 million.

223. **Health care facilities.** Rs18.0 million is allocated to upgrade healthcare facilities in the project area (Table 10.2).

**Table 11.2: Cost for Upgrading Healthcare Facilities**

Facility	INR (million)
Hospital building improvement	10.00
Furniture, Beds and other items	2.00
Upgrade of Pathological laboratory	2.00
Purchase of one van with medical facilities	3.5
Computer, printers, UPS, etc	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.00</b>

224. Dima Hasao Karbi Anglong ADCs will prepare a strategy to overcome the propensity towards *jhum* cultivation among tribal households and to move them towards sedentary

agricultural practices which would uplift their income and social status. This will entail land reforms and agricultural development support to such households. Such costs are not part of the implementation of CRTDP.

**Table 11.3: Detailed Breakdown of Resettlement Budget**

Description	Unit Cost (INR)	Number of Households Entitled	Total (INR) million
<b>1. Cost of Land Acquisition</b>			
<i>Patta</i> Land and Non- <i>patta</i> land inclusive of crops and trees	1,054 ha of acquired land	1,831 households	843.31
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>843.31</b>	
<b>2. Physically Displaced Households and Structures</b>			
Partially affected structures	Rs100,000 per household for rebuilding	6 dwellings	0.60
Fully affected dwellings	Rs150,000 per household to build a house	18 dwellings	2.7
Cattle shed/storage/petty shops	Rs25,000 per household	18 sheds	0.45
Transport assistance	Rs50,000 per household	18 physically displaced households	0.90
Subsistence allowance	Rs 3,000 a month a household for 12 months	18 physically displaced households	0.65
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>5.3</b>	
<b>3. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation for All Affected Households</b>			
One-time lump-sum financial assistance Or annuity payment for 20 years OR mandatory employment for one household member at the project or with a similar employer.	Rs2,000 ×12 months a year per household. <sup>37</sup>	1,831 households	878.88
Resettlement allowance <sup>38</sup>	Rs 50,000 per household	1,831 households	91.55
Extra subsistence allowance for ST <sup>39</sup>	Rs50,000 per ST affected households	1,831	91.55
Skill training	One member of each affected household at Rs25,000 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Agricultural equipment</li> <li>✓ Motor mechanics</li> <li>✓ Electric equipment repair</li> <li>✓ Driving</li> <li>✓ Sawing</li> <li>✓ Cottage industries</li> </ul>	1,831 households	45.78
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>1,107.76</b>	
<b>4. Resettlement Site Development</b>			

<sup>37</sup> Among three options presented, the maximum budget required option was considered for planning purpose.

<sup>38</sup> As per the Act of 2013.

<sup>39</sup> As per the Act of 2013.

Description	Unit Cost (INR)	Number of Households Entitled	Total (INR) million
Resettlement Site	Land value of homesteads, each 1,500 sq mt @ Rs100,000/ha	18 households	2.7
Piped water supply	estimated		05.00
Construction of a high school with a play ground	Estimated		10.00
Health care facility	Estimated		05.00
Drainage facilities	Estimated		01.00
Roads, paths	Estimated		0100
Electricity	Estimated		05.00
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>29.7</b>
<b>5. Local Area Development</b>			
Upgrade of 5 local schools			19.00
Provision of community toilet facilities (20 villages)			0.40
Health care facilities in villages			18.00

**Table 11.4: Total Cost of CRTDP – A Summary**

Cost Item	INR (million)
Cost of land acquisition	843.31
Housing and other benefits for physically displaced households	5.3
Income restoration and rehabilitation for all economically affected households	1,107.76
Resettlement site development	29.07
Local area development	37.40
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,022.84</b>
Monitoring and evaluation (3%)	60.68
Cost estimate for institutional development <sup>40</sup> (2 %)	40.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,123.98</b>
Contingencies 8%	169.92
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,293.90</b>

<sup>40</sup> Including cost of hiring an NGO to assist APGCL to implement CRTDP.

## 12. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

225. The draft CRTDP has been prepared based. The key social safeguard related project activities such as socioeconomic survey, cut-off-date publication, resettlement planning, public consultations have already been completed. Draft summary CRDTDP has been disseminated and disclosure. However, detailed disclosure of information on land acquisition, compensation payment, relocation, income restoration and improvement, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement implementation are still to be completed, and their details are given in the implementation schedule.

226. APGCL through its PMU and assistance from PMC and implementing NGO needs to update the draft CRTDP based on the final list of APs and design. The socioeconomic surveys were incomplete during the preparation of draft CRTDP which needs to be updated and finalized to incorporate the final impacts. Based on the final information, the draft CRTDP will be updated and finalized and will be submitted to ADB for approval.

227. The updating of draft CRTDP needs collection of latest and additional data by the implementing NGO with the supervision of PMC and PMU. Based on the information, CRTDP will be updated and NGO will develop specific livelihood restoration program and indicators to measure effectiveness of the program. The information needs to be collected described below:

- i) Land requirement and impact by specific project elements/components including the number of villages affected and submerged, size and type of land, magnitude of impacts, land holding character and livelihood impact;
- ii) Additional socioeconomic data for all (1831) affected households, though all affected households are scheduled tribes and entitled to vulnerability allowance, including the number of households below the poverty line; the number of female-headed households without any earning members; the number of households with members with physical disability; and
- iii) The ongoing government-sponsored income generation activities and the viability for designing and implementation of long-term income restoration program. Additionally, the NGO will be required to develop specific measurable indicators for monitoring implementation of income restoration programs.

228. The EA will ensure that no physical or economic displacement of the affected households will occur until: (i) cash compensation has been paid fully to each affected household in each project component that is ready to be constructed; (ii) other entitlements listed in the CRTDP are provided to the APs; and (iii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by adequate budget is in place to help affected to improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods (Table 11.1) In addition, special attention will be given for indigenous peoples to ensure that CRTDP is implemented with due consideration of the cultural aspects and characteristics of scheduled tribes.

**Table 12.1: Implementation Schedule**

Resettlement Activity	Time Schedule	Progress
Screen project areas to identify potential resettlement impacts	June 2008–December 2015	Completed

<b>Resettlement Activity</b>	<b>Time Schedule</b>	<b>Progress</b>
Determine the scope of resettlement planning and resources required	August 2014–September 2016	Completed
Preparation land acquisition plan	August 2015	
Socioeconomic Survey during preparation of draft CRTDP	December 2015	Partially Completed
Socio-economci surveys during preparation of draft CRTDP	June–July 2015	Partially Completed
Declaration of cut-off date	01 June 2014	Completed
Public consultation and disclosure of summary CRTDP	April 2018	Completed
Preparation of draft CRTDP	January–December 2016	Completed
Revising the draft CRTDP	July 2018	Completed
Approval of the draft CRTDP	August 2018	To be completed
Hiring of an NGO	October 2018	To be completed
		To be completed
Coordination with divisional administration on land acquisition	August 2014–December 2018	In progress
Submission of land acquisition proposals to ministry of land and land development	September 2015	Completed
Updating the draft CRTDP based on updatd socioeconomic surveys	July–Dec 2018	To be completed
Compensation award and payment of compensation	July and Dec 2018	To be completed
Payment of resettlement allowances	October 2018 onwards	To be completed
Taking possession of acquired land and structures	February 2019	To be completed
Handing over of acquired land to contractors	to start from February 2019 and will be continued for each component based on land clearances	To be completed
Notify the date of commencement of construction to the APs	March 2019	To be completed
Provision of special assistance to the vulnerable households	October 2018 onwards	To be completed
Internal monitoring of CRTDP Implementation	October 2018 onwards	To be completed
External monitoring and evaluation (M&E), if applicable	to start in November 2018 and will continue intermittently	To be completed
Project completion report	December 2024	To be completed

## **13. MONITORING AND REPORTING**

229. The objective of safeguard compliance monitoring is to provide the state government and PMU with an effective tool for assessing the progress in compensation payment, income restoration, and rehabilitation progress, identifying potential difficulties and problems. It will also provide an early warning system for areas that need correction. Continuous supervision and periodic monitoring are an integral part of successful project implementation.

### **13.1 Internal Monitoring**

230. PMU will monitor the implementation of CRTDP to determine whether resettlement goals and other social safeguard requirements of the project have been achieved, and livelihood and living standards of the affected scheduled tribal peoples have been restored, and also to recommend on how to further improve CRTDP implementation. PMU will prepare semi annual monitoring reports and submit them to EA and ADB for review and approval. The monitoring reports will focus on whether resettlement activities have complied with involuntary resettlement and tribal peoples safeguard policy principles and loan covenants of the project. The reports will also document consultations conducted with the APs, and the summaries of the issues identified, and the actions taken to resolve them. It will also provide a summary of grievances or complaints lodged by the APs and the actions taken to redress them, and also the specific activities conducted to restore and improve income sources and livelihoods of the APs. The application of social safeguards (involuntary resettlement and tribal peoples) takes three forms:

- (i) Project administrative monitoring to ensure that CRTDP implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis;
- (ii) Socioeconomic monitoring including income restoration and improvement during and after any resettlement impacts, utilizing baseline information established during socioeconomic surveys; and
- (iii) Overall monitoring to assess the socioeconomic status of the APs. If any deviations from the resettlement and tribal peoples safeguard policy principles or the loan covenants are reported in monitoring reports, EA will prepare a corrective action plan (CAP) and will submit it to ADB for review and approval. The monitoring reports and CAP will be posted on ADB website.

231. PMU will conduct the monitoring of CRTDP implementation through ESSC with the support of the NGO. ESSC prepares quarterly progress report regarding social safeguard application and compliance. In addition, it will look into the progress in resettlement site development, income restoration and rehabilitation programs and their progress, communication with the APs, their connectivity and grievances; information dissemination, and CRTDP implementation timetable. The monitoring reports will be submitted to ADB for review and approval in a semi annual basis. Each monitoring report will indicate whether a CAP is required to meet social safeguard requirements.

### **13.2 External Monitoring**

232. As the project is categorized as "A" for involuntary resettlement impacts and impacts on indigenous (tribal) peoples, EA will engage a qualified and experienced external monitor (EM) to monitor resettlement implementation process semi-annually and to suggest how to correct any

detected weaknesses. EM will also verify the implementation of CRTDP including the payment of compensation and the implementation of income restoration program and its results.

233. The external monitoring will include the following activities: (i) review and verification of monitoring reports prepared by PMU; (ii) monitor the work carried out by the NGO and ESSC; (iii) I train and guide them on CRTDP implementation; (iv) review the performance of the grievance redress mechanism and report on its working; (v) conduct mid-term safeguard impact assessment; (vi) review corrective action plans; (vii) consult displaced persons, officials, community leaders to prepare monitoring and review reports; (viii) assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, and the efficiency of PMU, impact of the project and its sustainability, and (ix) draw lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning; (x) external monitoring will also alert the project authorities and ADB on the risks, safeguard non-compliances, and early warnings in non-implementation of the CRTDP.

234. EM will document good practices as well as difficulties encountered in implementing CRTDP. A monitoring format is given below which needs to be elaborated during CRTDP implementation phase by the NGO with the help of ESSC (Table 12.1). A sample monitoring template is given in **annex 13**. EM will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to APGCL and ADB for review. Each report will specifically note whether a CAP is needed to bring the implementation of CRTDP to safeguard compliance. The reports will be uploaded in APGCL and ADB websites.

**Table 13.1: Monitoring Framework**

Activity	Progress	Remarks
<b>Period: From..... to .....</b>		
Assessment of resettlement impacts of changes in project design, if any,		
Updating of CRTDP based on changes in project design, if any.		
Review of updated CRTDP by ADB		
Appointment of the NGOs.		
Disclosure of updated CRTDP		
Establishment of GRM/Committee		
Capacity building of EA		
Verification of the census; assessment on compensation and assistance, and re adjustment of entitlements, if required		
<b>Land Acquisition</b>		
Payment of compensation for land and other assets		
Disbursement of resettlement assistance to the APs		
Disbursement of special assistance to vulnerable groups		
Number of vocational training provided to the APs		
Linking APs with local, district, state and national development and income generation schemes		
Resettlement site planning		
Shifting the physically displaced APs to the resettlement site.		
Replacement/ shifting of community property resources		

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Progress</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Reinstallation of public utilities at the resettlement site		
Installation of public utilities in villages not submerged by the reservoir		

## **Key annexes of CRTDP**

## Annex 1: Project Stakeholder Consultations - Summaries

1. As the matrixes below show that APGCL has agreed to provide the requests of the APs and the meetings and consultations among various stakeholders have facilitated this outcome. The following matrix presents the summaries of the issues discussed at various stakeholder consultations and the results of such consultations (minutes are given as appendices 1–11 to annexure 1).

### Project Stakeholder Consultations–Summaries

Sl. No.	Location & the Date	Participants	Issues Discussed	Decisions Arrived at the Consultative Meetings
1.	Umrangso (project area) on 16.06.2012	Karbi Students' Association (KSA), Sominder Karbi Amei (SKA), and Karbi Nimso Chingthur Asong (KNCA) at Umrangso attended and presented a memo to the Hon Chief Minister presided over the meeting and to the Hon Minister of Energy. The general public of Longku and Umrangso towns in No 17- Garampani MAC Constituency of Dima HasaoADC was represented by its LEKHPAPA.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Land acquisition plan</li> <li>2. Compensation payment</li> <li>3. Project employment</li> <li>4. Village development</li> <li>5. CSR-CD supported facilities.</li> <li>6. Free electricity supply to the project area. (See appendices1 and 2).</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) All organizations participated were delighted to know that the proposed project would be undertaken by the Assam Power Generation (APGCL) Corporation Limited.</li> <li>(ii) The participants agreed that the proposed project will be a major boost to the development of industries and welfare of the people of Assam and the project area.</li> <li>(iv) They expect that the project would mitigate power shortage in the area.</li> <li>(v) The organizations highlighted several requests that GOA and APGCL should meet to get their full support:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Avoid the repetition of the poor handling of compensation and resettlement assistance by NEEPCO in the Kopilli Hydroelectric Project in the Garampani area. Nine affected villages did not receive power under the project. The APs suggested that the procedures of the Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) program should be applied to the proposed project in order to distribute power to rural areas.</li> <li>(2) The need for a procedure to calculate compensation to guarantee its transparency and fair distribution. A key suggestion was to establish a joint bank by the General manager of the APGL and the Chief Secretary of</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

Sl. No.	Location & the Date	Participants	Issues Discussed	Decisions Arrived at the Consultative Meetings
				autonomous District Council.
2.	Lonku ME Primary School 07/07/2012	LEKHPAPA of Dima Hasao, 82 APs, and APGCL officials.	(i) Priority preference to the APs in construction contracts. (ii) Scholarships to AP children (iii) Development aid to partially affected villages (iv) Multi disciplinary skill development training for the vulnerable APs	(1) Priority preference to the APs in construction contract. (2) School scholarships to AP children (3) Development aid to partially affected villages (4) Multi disciplinary skill development training to vulnerable APs (appendix 3)
3	Guwahati 21/08/2012	Committee Members of LEKHPAPA of Karbi Anlong autonomous district and APGCL officials	(i) Mode of payment of compensation to the APs; (ii) Supply of free electricity to the APs; (iii) Employment for the APs at the project sites; (iv) Construction of a bridge over the Kopili River	(1) Representative of the LEKHPAPA will be members of the Core Committee for compensation determination, payment, resettlement and rehabilitation; (2) Compensation, R&R allowances will be paid as per the NRRP of 2007; <sup>41</sup> (3) Two percent of revenue of the project will be spent on CSR. Further discussions are to be held on the provision of free electricity to APs as in the case of the KarbiLangpi Hydroelectric project. <sup>42</sup> (5) In case of non- technical employment opportunities at the project sites, 100 percent priority preference will be given to the local youth. (6) A bridge will be constructed as per the provision of DPR across the Kopili River. <b>(See Appendix 4 for details)</b>
4.	Guwahati 10/1/2013	DimaHasoi and Karbi Anlong autonomous district council members and APGCL officials	(i) Land premium/compensation for the acquired land; (ii) Allotment of free power on percentage basis of the total produce from the project to be shared with DHAC. At present the demand of DHAC is 12 percent of free power;	(1) Compensation will be paid directly to the land owner. (2) APGCL agreed in principle and will take up the matter related to power sharing with GoA. (3) APGCL has agreed to provided non-technical, low value contracts to APs and their associations.

<sup>41</sup> This policy since have been converted to the Act of 2013.

<sup>42</sup> The Karbi Langpi (Lower Borpani) Hydro Electric Project is located in the Karbi Analog District of the State of Assam, about 125 km from the state capital Guwahati. The project is implemented by the APGCL.

Sl. No.	Location & the Date	Participants	Issues Discussed	Decisions Arrived at the Consultative Meetings
			(iii) Contract work at the project site to local people, especially to the APs; (iv) Signing of a MoA with DHAC regarding allotment of free power.	(4) A MoA will be signed after the Board approval. (See <b>Appendix5</b> )
5.	Guwahati 29/11/2013	DimaHasoi Autonomous District Council members, Hon Minister for Energy of GoA and APGCL officials	(i) Support and cooperation from the Council for the project and land acquisition for the project; (ii) Free electricity for APs and the area (iii) Non-consumptive use of water of the reservoir;	(1) The district council will provide full cooperation in the process of land acquisition for the project. Chief Executive member (CEM) and the Executive Member (EM) of the district council expressed their full cooperation for the implementation of the project. (2) Provision of 5 percent of free power from the project to the APs is to be decided by the Cabinet. The Hon. Chief Minister will accordingly obtain the Cabinet's approval for this proposal. (3) No-objection-certificate (NOC) will be issued by the district council for non-consumptive use of water in the reservoir; <b>See Appendix 6</b>
6.	Lonku Area 10/3/2012	A Memo was submitted by LEKHPAPA of DHAC to Hon Chief Executive Member of DHAC. The representatives of APGCL, LEKHPAPA, and officials of the DHAC participated in the discussion	(i) Payment procedure of compensation. (ii) Finalization of rates of payment for land and properties.	(1) The LEKHPAPA's memo recommended that compensation should be paid by a cheque written in favour of both husband and wife of an affected household. (2) Another recommendation was that the compensation rates should be decided in consultation with APs by the Chairman of Land Acquisition Committee. As this has not happened the APs were not willing to accept the proposed rates: Rs80,000/ <i>bigha</i> for wet paddy land, Rs45,000/ <i>bigha</i> for <i>patta</i> land with valuable spices, and Rs30,000/ <i>bigha</i> for abandoned land acceptable by them. (3) The APs wanted the payment of the full compensation before the starting the construction of the project. As per rules of district councils, they are entitled

Sl. No.	Location & the Date	Participants	Issues Discussed	Decisions Arrived at the Consultative Meetings
				to get one-third of the compensation first and the remaining before the start of the construction. See <b>Appendix7</b> for details.
7.	Guwahati 19/4/2012	Chief Secretary, GoA; Chairman, Assam State Electricity Board (ASEB); MD/APGCL, Hon Chief Executive Member (CEM)/Dima Hasao autonomous district council (DHAC), Hon Minister Power of GoA. A resolution of the LEKHPAPA was submitted by LEKHPAPA to Hon Power Minister (GOA)	(i) The need to apply the NPRR Policy of 2007 to the acquisition of land, compensation and relocation. (ii) The need to apply the CSR provisions of the Government of India as per the Companies Act 1953 as amended in 2013 such as better roads, electricity, hospitals in the area and a scholarship scheme for meritorious students.	(i) APGCL agreed to provide CSR-CD to the APs and the project area.  See <b>Appendix 8</b>
8.	Guwahati 12/6/2012	A representation of the LEKHPAPA on the basis of the consultations held with the Hon. Minister of Power of GOA, Chief Secretary, Chairman ASEB, MD/APGCL, Hon Chief Executive Member (CEM) of DHAC on April 19, 2012.	(i) The possibility and desirability of providing multi-disciplinary training programs for the project-affected youths as per the 12 <sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan (FYP) of Gol on income generating skill development.	The LEKHPAPA described the suitable training programs in the project area, and presented a list of youths who should receive such training. The Hon. Minister agreed that the suggested training programs will be helpful to the project-affected youths. See <b>Appendix 9</b>
9.	Halflong 1/4/2014	Consultation between Dima Hasoi District Council members (Executive Members, Revenue Officer Incharge), Village Headmen, APGCL officials, the representatives of the LEKHPAPA.	(i) Delay in land Acquisition and reasons for the delay (ii) Demand of the APs to acquire land following the 2008 decision estimates; (iii) How to expedite land acquisition, compensation payment and relocation activities of the project.	(1) Village headmen agreed to make the process of land acquisition faster and also agreed to cooperate with APGCL in joint spot verification of land to be acquired (2) LEKHPAPA suggested and APGCL agreed to honour the 2 area identified as required land for the project.  See <b>Appendix10</b>
10.	Guwahati 16/6/2014	Consultations between Dima Hasao Autonomous District Council, and APGCL officials	(i) Enhanced compensation rates for acquired land and other property; (ii) Provision of free electricity from the project to all APs.	(1) Revision of compensation rates took place in 2012 and they have been applicable to all projects such as the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) projects and to all hydro electric development projects.

Sl. No.	Location & the Date	Participants	Issues Discussed	Decisions Arrived at the Consultative Meetings
			<p>(iii) Allocation of 5 percent of free power to the Council and options in this regard: Option A: pay the council the money value of power supply of 5 percent of APGCL annual revenue; Option B: Council to distribute the power within the district with mutually agreeable terms with APDCL/AEGCL. In either case GoA approval is required; (iv) Payment of compensation as a single payment to each AP;</p> <p>(iv) Take possession of acquired land by the District Council and then to hand over such land to APGCL.</p> <p>(v) Applicability of New LAAR Act,2013 to land acquisition and compensation determination,</p> <p>(vi) The need to execute a MoA between APGCL and the district council for the effective implementation of project.</p>	<p>Therefore, APGCL did not agree to increase the compensation rates.</p> <p>(2) The base rate for compensation for land acquired applied by the Council in 2014 were reiterated and agreed:</p> <p>(a) Affected revenue land (inclusive of all <i>patta</i> and dry land) - Rs61,880 per <i>bigha</i> or Rs464,103 per hectare.</p> <p>(b) The land premium in addition to compensation is Rs50,000 per <i>bigha</i> or Rs375,000 per hectare with an overall top up to 80 percent of the base rate.</p> <p>This was a substantial increase from the compensation and premium cost of rates of July 2012. In 2012, the rates were Rs30,000 per <i>bigha</i> or Rs225,000 per hectare. The District Council has its own schedule of rates of Zirat and the premium.</p> <p>© The District Council members and APGCL officials agreed that once the premium rate is accepted by all parties, APGCL will not entertain any request for further increase of the land and premium rates in the future in the event of any changes proposed in the Act of 2013 and its regulations that may impact on land values and Zirat values.</p> <p>(d) The District Council requested APGCL to pay the compensation to each AP as a lump sum although the premium may be paid in installments.</p> <p>(e) As the process of land acquisition for the project started in 2008, the District Council opined that the LARR Act 2013 may not apply to land acquisition transactions for the project. APGCL decided to seek clarification on this issue from the GoA.</p> <p>(f) The district council did not accept the request of APGCL to reduce the demand for the 5 percent of free electricity supply</p>

Sl. No.	Location & the Date	Participants	Issues Discussed	Decisions Arrived at the Consultative Meetings
				<p>from the project. It maintained that 05 percent of the electric power generated by the project should be freely available to the Council and APs. Two option were proposed in this regard: It reiterated the two options outlined earlier: [1] Pay the District Council 05 percent of the revenue generated by the project to the District Council; [2] Distribute the power generated by the project within the two affected districts with mutually agreed terms and conditions. In either case, the approval of the GoA will be required and APGCL agreed to discuss the options with the GoA.</p> <p>(3) The MoA between the District Council and APGCL will be drawn up for effective implementation of the project and will be sent to GoA for approval</p> <p>See <b>Appendix 11</b></p>

## Appendix 1 Newspaper Report on the Consultation Meeting between Hon Power Minister (GoA) and Several Groups Affected by the Project

(<http://www.assamtimes.org/node/7746>)

Submitted by Anup Biswas on Mon, 18/06/2012 - 00:45

Several organizations like Karbi Students' Association (KSA), Sominder Karbi Anei (SKA) and Karbi Nimso Chingthur Asong (KNCA), Umrongso, Dima Hasao Dist Submitted a memorandum to Sri. Pradyut Bordoloi, Power Minister, Govt. of Assam, Dispur, on 16th of June 2012 during his two-day visit to Umrangso area.

The memorandum on behalf of KSA,SKA (Apex Body), KNCA and general public of Longku and Umrongso under 17- Garampani MAC Constituency, Dima Hasao District, stated that the 150 MW Lower Kopili Hydro Electric Project was due to be commissioned soon at Longku. They were delighted to know that the project would be under taken by the Assam Power Generation Corporation Limited (formerly the Assam State Electricity Board) It would be a major boost towards the development of industries and welfare of the people of Assam. They appreciated the Assam Govt for taking up such ambitious project and also hopeful that it would mitigate the problem of Power shortage to a great extent.

But, at the same, time, they would also like to request you to kindly look into the grievances of the people to be affected as a consequence of the dam construction. The dam would submerge a large area covering several hectors of cultivable land, villages, forest and other private properties. It would also ( subsequently alter the general habited of the local people, mainly Karbis Dimasas, Garos etc. who have settled there from time immemorial. Nevertheless of the fact that, they would definitely be displaced to other areas for dwelling cultivation etc. the local people have a heart of gold and supported the Govt.' decision to go ahead with the project.

In this connection, that they would like to request you on behalf of the 'would be affected people' to kindly address their grievances so that the problem of 'the before and after project' could be mitigated to a greater extent. The people were apprehensive that, they might have to meet the same fate as was due to the construction of Kopili Hydro Electric Project by NEEPCO, by the people of Garampani area.

[x://www.assamtimes.org/node/6623](http://www.assamtimes.org/node/6623)

Therefore, they requested to look into the grievances and implement our following demands.

1. Compensation; - Adequate Compensation to all the affected families should be distributed evenly according to their rights for lost properties. For better transparency in the system of payment the process should involve the Dima Hasao Autonomous Council and Managing Director APGCL should open joint Account therein after payment of compensation be made to all affected people on account payee cheque at Umrongso.

2. Rehabilitation;- The affected families must be properly rehabilitated. For this purpose, the company should allocate a separate suitable dwelling land where transport and other communication will be convenient. The company should also provide for construction of colony/ Model Village, Educational Institute, Medical Facilities and New Market place within the area.

3. Employment; - First preference in terms of employment must be given to the local affected people of the 17- Garampani Constituency. Jobs upto 90% / percent according to qualification should be given to local affected people as also in the 3rd and 4th grade and in the Technical and Non Technical sectors.

4. Contract works & Supply: - All contract works / Supply should be given to the local affected Tribal people in the first place, Upto the capacity other than highly Technical works.

5. CSR-CD Scheme; - The Government must take up CSR-CD Scheme such a playground development, Community Hall Construction, Drinking water facility etc. for the overall development and welfare of the affected people.

6. Implementation of RGGVY Scheme:- The Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) which is a central Govt. Scheme, under th Ministry of Power, Govt. of India is under implementation. But several villages under 17- Garampani Constituency have not been benefited. Therefore, as state Power Minister they humbly requested him to kindly enquire into it, for its full implementation. The villages not benefited were as under Langpharmuk Chotolongku, Rongkhelan, Mungkele, Krungmenglangso, Chotolarpheng Puralangso, New Borolarpheng, Langjin, Dikarbi, Nothenglangso and

7. Road Communication: - The Road Communication is in a deplorable condition for a long time in our area. For example, the Lanka- Garampani Road Likewise, the road from Umrongso to khandong dam, Road from Umrongso to Haflong remains unprepared. Therefore, it was their humble request to kindly look into the matter, the memorandum concluded.

Appendix 2 Memorandum to the Minister of Power Sent by Lower Kopili Hydroelectric Project Affected Peoples' Association in Dima Hasao District Council on 16 June 2012

**OFFICE OF THE**  
**LOWER KOPILI HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION**  
**LONGKU AREA UMRONGSO DIMA HASAO DIST. ASSAM-788931.**  
Contact e-mail: [p.kojir178@gmail.com](mailto:p.kojir178@gmail.com) 9401438929 (M)

Ref No. LKHEPAPA/ LAU/01/2012-13/1123 Dated Longku area Umrongso the 16/06/2012

**SUBMISSION OF MEMORANDUM BY THE LKEPAPA LONGKU AREA TO THE HON'BLE POWER MINISTER, GOVT. OF ASSAM ON 16<sup>TH</sup> JUNE'2012.**

**CAMP: UMRONGSO DIMA HASAO DISTRICT:: ASSAM DURING HIS AUGUST VISIT AT PROJECT SITE AT LONGKU.**

To,

SHR: PRADYUT BORDOLOI  
HON'BLE MINISTER OF POWER  
GOVT. OF ASSAM, DISPUR, GUWAHATI-06

Sub: - REMAINDER Memorandum for payment of legitimate compensation of land & properties of genuine local tribal affected families and other bequeath properties simultaneously Contract & Supply works.

Ref No. Submitted memorandum at Dispur Gty.

LKHEPAPA/ LAU/01/2012-13/1120 Dated Longku area Umrongso the 10/04/2012

You're Hon'ble,

The undersigned on behalf of the Affected People's Association of Longku area as well as the district of Dima Hasao wish to put before your good self some of our grievances which we feel genuine needs your personal consideration for lawfully obtaining our fundamental rights and also for upliftment & development of the area and achievement of new hydro project, which shall be constructed "150 MW Lower Kopili Hydro Electric Project" by APGCL at Longku Dima Hasao of Assam, it's situated in the remote North-east corner of India in Assam and the population of this area is composed of mainly genuine local tribal people of Dimasa & Karbi community under P.O/P.S: Umrongso of 17<sup>th</sup> Garampani Amri-Mauza Constituency.

It gives us immense pleasure to extend our heartfelt and sincere congratulation to your Excellency on holding the 2<sup>nd</sup> times charge of the office of the Minister of Power, to the govt. of Assam, which will go along away and will inspire & incalculable us feeling of true patriotism and love towards our multilingual state as well as the dist. of Dima Hasao, Assam.

Your Excellency, by implementation of Kopili Hydro Electric Project (KHEP) of Neepeco Ltd, significant progress has been made at Umrongso area but the genuine local tribal people did not get any kind of benefits from this project and their poor living standard remain static & abortive. Now Neepeco Ltd generating power 1130 MW i.e. (50% percent power generating comparing to others throughout the N.E Region) and KHEP is a maiden project of Neepeco Ltd, which is situated at Umrongso in the district of Dima Hasao of Assam. but the people of the area (son of soil) did not get any kind of facilities even though no any domestically power connection has been made to the same people, not even within 1(one) KM distance from the project area, Now under same constituency again going to be implemented new hydro project by APGCL at Longku. Simultaneously existing Cement factories are also depriving and dehumanized to the area people.

So same events and proceedings should not be reinstated or repeated in near future at coming project which is implementing by APGCL at Longku Dima Hasao dist. of Assam.

**Your Excellency, According to the Resolution of Land Reform Division, Department of the Land resources under Ministry of Rural Development (held on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct'2007 at New Delhi under F/No. 26011/4/2007-LRD) have formulated a National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy-2007.**

The Government of India desire that provision of public facilities or infrastructure often requires the exercise of legal power by the state under the principal of "Eminent Domain" for acquisition of private land & properties leading to involuntary displacement of people, depriving them of their land livelihood, shelter, restricted their access to traditional resources base and uprooting them from their Socio-Cultural environment.

These have traumatic psychological & Socio-Cultural consequences on the affected population which call for protecting their rights, in particular of the weaker sections of the society including members of the Schedule Caste (SC), Schedule Tribe ST (H) Hills, marginal farmer & women's etc.

As per 4.2.2 of the SIA of the project of NRRP-2007, while understanding a Socio-Impact Assessment & Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) with the consideration the impact that a project/Plant will have to be implemented for Rehabilitation & Resettlement on the public and community properties, Assets and infrastructures to the genuine affected families against the land acquisition for establishment of new hydro project at Longku area in the district of Dima Hasao within the jurisdiction of Garampani constituency P.O/P.S: Umrongso under Amri-Mauza, Assam-788931.

**UNDER NRRP -2007/INDUSTRIAL ACTS/ COMPANIES ACT-1956, To be implemented by the APGCL. Requiring Body for establishment of new hydro project at the jurisdiction of Longku to be provided to the genuine affected families are as follows:-**

**OUR CERTAIN GENUINE DEMAND POINTS ARE AS FOLLOWS:-**

1. **SYSTEM OF PAYMENT:-** The joint bank A/C shall have be opened at nearest Nationalized Bank i.e. State Bank of India (SBI) KHEPA Garampani branch, it's situated at Umrongso under same Amri-Mauza Constituency from the proposed project and it should be operated by the Revenue Officer(W), DHAC and the M.D, APGCL or his authorized person, the entire legitimate compensation amount shall have to be deposited in this joint bank A/C and payment of compensation must be paid through A/C payee cheque of SBI Khepa Garampani with full seal & sign of the authorities at the suitable place of Umrongso town according to final bill list against land & properties in presence of the following persons-
  - The President, G-Secretary & Cashier of an Association of LKHEPAPA
  - The Dy. Commissioner, Dima Hasao Dist.
  - The Chief Executive Member (CEM) DHAC, Haflong
  - The E.M I/c, Revenue DHAC, Haflong
  - The Local MAC, Garampani Constituency
  - The AROs /L. Patowaries, Land & Revenue department DHAC Haflong and
  - The respective G.B of entire affected villages to the satisfaction of all concerned.
  
2. **The payment of entire legitimate compensation must be made & cleared at a time before commencement of the project for entire satisfaction of affected families.**

Cond.....P/3

**3. WELFARE SCHEME UNDER CSR-CD IMPOSED BY THE GOVT. OF INDIA TO ANY FLAGSHIP COMPANIES & INDUSTRIES THROUGH OUT THE COUNTRY INCLUDING REHABILITATION & RESETTLEMENT MUST BE PROVIDED 2% (PERCENT) ON PRODUCTION/GENERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT AREA:-**

To the genuine local tribal affected families apart from compensation including free Electricity, Water Supply facility, Road communication, Community Hall along with auditorium Hall, Mini-Stadium, Education facilities, Medical Health care Centre and Vocational Training Centre.

- a) *Construction & maintenance of approach roads along with drainages & Culverts up to 10<sup>th</sup> Km radius distances around the project area.*
- b) *Construction & maintenance of water supply facilities at the entire affected villages Longku area.*
- c) *Free Electricity & Electrification at affected villages and construction & maintenance of street lights up to 10<sup>th</sup> Km radius distances around the project area along with installation of 11KV Transformer for affected families/villages each.*
- d) *Construction & maintenance of School building along with Hostels for Girls & Boys for affected families & villagers around the project area at suitable place.*
- e) *Free education facilities along with providing of books must be made up to 12(twelve) standard to the affected families.*
- f) *Scholarship must be provided to the 50% marks securer/obtainers of the affected families.*
- g) *Construction & Maintenance of Hospitals (Medical & Health Care Centre along with free medicines & treatment) to the affected families.*
- h) *Construction of hygienic and sanitizing sanitary system at the directly affected families/villages.*
- i) *Construction & Maintenance of Community Hall cum auditorium Hall along with electrification and water Supply facility.*
- j) *Construction & Maintenance Mini-Stadium along with playground for different games & Sports at suitable place of Longku area.*
- k) *Construction & Maintenance for Vocational Training Centre at suitable place for genuine local tribal affected families/people of Longku area.*
- l) *Free medical camp time to time must be held up to 10<sup>th</sup> Km radius distances around the project area.*
- m) *Construction & Maintenance and also development of Market along with Postal and Bank facilities must be established at Suitable place of Longku area and*
- n) *Arrangement for Socio-Cultural Activities and Sustainable Environmental Safeguards.*

**4. EMPLOYMENT: - 100% job facilities must be provided and appointed to the genuine local tribal affected families as well as the district genuine local tribal people other than highly technical nature and the Managerial posts. And for which test/interview shall have to be conducted separately and exclusively for Dima Hasao dist. and the representative from Dima Hasao Autonomous Council & the President and the G/Secretary of an Association of Lkhepapa be included in the Selection and Interview Board for entire satisfaction of affected people of the area. And for technical nature of posts if suitable candidates are not found or available then the APGCL authority shall have to train to the genuine local tribal affected people/families at the expenses of APGCL and make them eligible for technical nature of posts.**

Cond.....P/4

5. HSLC passed candidates from genuine local tribal affected families must be engaged as trainee for clerical level posts and shall have to train up to 12(twelve) months during this training period monthly stipend shall have to pay to the candidate @ Rs. 8,000.00 P.m and on successful completion of training period they will have to be appointed as a full pledged clerical post and pay band with grade pay and other allowances shall have to be entailed for admissible under rules.
6. We are very much thankful and appreciated to you for giving us in this opportunities to send the candidates to participate for training of "Multi Disciplinary Skilled Development Training Programme" under sponsored by the Govt. of Assam, that as per your instruction the list along with details of 129 Nos candidates from affected families has already been submitted to the office of the G.M, DICC Haflong Dima Hasao, regarding MDSD training as per decision taken by the Industries & Commerce department and the trained candidates shall be uploaded in the departmental e-portal.
7. **An Association (Lkhepapa) of affected people of the project area must be included while an agreement sign between Dima Hasao Autonomous Council (DHAC), Haflong and APGCL authority for implementation of 150 MW Lower Kopili H.E Project, on any time/day at any place which to be constructed at Longku, Dima Hasao.**
8. **CONTRACTS & SUPPLY WORKS:-** Any contract & supply works opportunities top most priority must be given to the genuine local tribal affected people of the project area, Umrongso area as well as the dist. other than the technical nature of works, which shall be constructed for "150 MW Lower Kopili H.E Project" at APGCL Colony Longku Dima Hasao.
9. **WITHOUT CALL OF TENDER MEANS OFFER BASIS (in the process regularized for final work order)** due to remote, unruly area and maximum percentage of illiteracy for tackling of people of the area as well as for achievement of coming new hydro project, which is implementing by APGCL for 150 MW at Longku must be kept co-operation with an Association of Lkhepapa.
10. **THE WORK ORDER: THE APGCL AUTHORITY** must be awarded an order for work & supply, which executing value up to 30.00 lacks (without call of tender) as mutual understanding with the affected people of the project area through an Association of Lkhepapa to the genuine local tribal affected people or contractors of the area as well as the dist. of Dima Hasao other than technical nature of works and work order must be issued in consultation with the concerning authority of an Association of Lkhepapa by taking necessary approval from next higher authority by the project authority of APGCL. Moreover execution contractors shall be selected by an Association of Lkhepapa being scrutinizing and without consultation or intimation and unknown by the authority of an Association of Lkhepapa shall not be allowed to execute any works other than technical nature of works at APGCL Colony Longku in Dima Hasao dist.
11. **DIRECTLY AWARDED AN ORDER BY APGCL AUTHORITY** to any contractors or suppliers for any nature of works & supply other than technical nature works, which are to be executed at APGCL Colony, Longku shall not be agreed and entertained because genuine local tribal affected families of the project area having full rights fundamentally to get top most priority to prevail any opportunities from the implementing project.
12. **TENDER:** The APGCL authority must be shifted immediately their full pledged Division & Sub-Division office at proposed project site or nearest township from the proposed project site within the district of Dima Hasao.

Cond.....P/5

13. **FLOATING OF NIT FOR TENDER** against any nature of works or supply for any works value or amount which to be executed at APGCL Colony Longku Dima Hasao, a copy of NIT must be circulated to the office of an Association of Lkhepapa addressing to the G/Secretary, Lkhepapa through e-mail & fax and NIT copy must be hanged at office's notice board for entire satisfaction of the affected people of the area.
14. **TENDER PROCESS:** Floating NIT, the bidding and accepting the tender & process outside of the project shall not be agreed by the affected people of the area as well as dist. people of Dima Hasao.
15. **WORKS & SUPPLY BILL:** The final bill against executed works or supplied must be cleared the payment within 20 days from the date of completion of works and collection of cheques against works bill must be at project site or nearest township within the district of Dima Hasao or works bill amount bank account transfer must be made at nearest Nationalized bank from the project site.
16. **PAYMENT SYSTEM OF BILL AGAINST WORKS BY APGCL** authority must be made especially for genuine local tribal affected contractors for any nature of works other than technical works are as below:-
  - a) **Advance payment must be made for works mobilization up to 35% from the total works value.**
  - b) **Running bill must be paid against executed portion of the works until completion as claims by the contractors and**
  - c) **The final bill must be cleared within 20 days from the date of completion report submitted by the genuine local tribal affected contractors. INCLUDING PROJECT:** The project should be converted in to a multipurpose project, it should be included Fishery, Irrigation and Tourism.
17. **THE CORPORATION LTD APGCL** Shall have to be extended the tail race discharged water from the power house of the project to a certain point in order to facilitate irrigation in Diyungbra area under same block.
18. If submerged area (water reservoir) of APGCL shall extend (acquisition of land) in future the payment of compensation shall have to be made by the APGCL apart from 1386.12 (Hectors) including KRF & Council Reserve forest.

**The last but not least**, we would like to mention here that an Association on behalf of the affected people is looking forward for your kind visit at implementing project site Longku, Dima Hasao has visited to-day and hope you will visit on our request in near future .

**In conclusion**, we would like once again fervently urge upon your Excellency to through our very genuine grievances as stated above for the greater interest of the affected people/families of the area as well as dist. people of Dima Hasao.

**Again, extend our heartfelt** and sincere co-operation to your Excellency and pray to God so that he might grant a long happy and prosperous life to our acknowledged leader and hope prolific result will be received by us under your dynamic leadership.

**AN ASSOCIATION LKHEPAPA ALWAYS AT THE SERVICE FOR THE GREATER INTEREST FOR UPLIFTMENT OF THE PROLETARIAN OF THE NATION, STATE AND AS WELL AS THE DISTRICT OF DIMA HASAO,**

Thank you.

JAI-HIND!

Yours Faithfully,

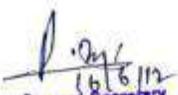
General Secretary  
LKHEPAPA, Longku Area  
Umrongso, Dima Hasao, Assam

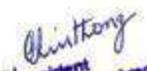
President  
LKHEPAPA, Longku Area  
Umrongso, Dima Hasao, Assam

Memo No. LKHEPAPA/ LAU/G1/2012-13/1123-11 Dated Longku area Umrongso the 16/06/2012.

Copy to:-

1. **The Hon'ble M.P 3<sup>rd</sup> ST (H) Autonomous District Constituency, Govt. of India, New Delhi. Diphu, K.Anglong, Assam** for favor of his information and necessary to look in to the matter as an important.
2. **The Hon'ble Minister of HAD Govt. of Assam, Dispur Guwahati-06** for favor of his information and necessary to look in to the matter as an important.
3. **The Hon'ble Local MLA of 16<sup>th</sup> Haflong (ST) Assembly Constituency, Dispur Guwahati-06** for favor of his information and necessary to look in to the matter as an important.
4. **The Chairman, DHAC Haflong,** for favor of his information and necessary to look in to the matter as an important.
5. **The Hon'ble Chief Executive Member (CEM), DHAC Haflong** for favor of his information and necessary to look in to the matter as an important.
6. **The Local MAC 17<sup>th</sup> Garampani Constituency,** for favor of kind information and necessary to look in to the matter as an important.
7. **The Executive Member i/c Revenue depptt, DHAC Haflong** for favor of his information and necessary to look in to the matter as an important.
8. **The Commissioner and Secretary (Power) to the Govt. of Assam Dispur Guwahati-06** for favor of his information and necessary to look in to the matter as an important.
9. **The Principal Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, Power department, Assam Secretariat, Dispur Guwahati-06,** for favor of his information and necessary to look in to the matter as an important.
10. **The Dy. Commissioner, Dima Hasao District Haflong,** for favor of his information and necessary to look in to the matter as an important.
11. **The Hon'ble Chairman, ASEB Bijulee Bhawan Paltan bazaar Guwahati-01,** for favor of his information and necessary to look in to the matter as an important.
12. **The Hon'ble Member (Finance), ASEB & the Managing Director, APGCL Bijulee Bhawan Paltan bazaar Guwahati-01,** for favor of his information and necessary to look in to the matter as an important.
13. **The Revenue Officer (W), DHAC Haflong** for favor of his information and necessary to look in to the matter as an important.
14. **The Asstt. Revenue Officer (W), DHAC Haflong** for favor of his information and necessary to look in to the matter as an important.
15. **The CGM (Hydro) & (Generation), APGCL, Bijulee Bhawan Paltan bazaar Guwahati-01,** for favor of his information and necessary to look in to the matter as an important.
16. **The Resident Engineer (Liaison) ASEB, E-18 Lajpat Nagar-II New Delhi-24,** for favor of his information and necessary to look in to the matter as an important.
17. **Office files for records.**

  
 General Secretary  
 LKHEPAPA, Longku Area  
 Umrongso, Dima Hasao, Assam  
**G.Secretary, Lkhepapa Longku area**  
 Umrongso Dima Hasao, Assam.

  
 (Elisha Chinthong) President  
**President, Lkhepapa Longku Area**  
 Umrongso Dima Hasao, Assam.

### Appendix 3 Submission of A Memorandum by the LEKHPAPA to Hon Minister of Power (GoA)18/06/2012

<http://www.assamtimes.org/node/7746>

Submitted by Anup Biswas on Mon, 18/06/2012 - 00:45

Several organizations like Karbi Students' Association (KSA), Sominder Karbi Amei (SKA) and Karbi Nimso Chingthur Asong (KNCA), Umrangso, Dima Hasao Dist Submitted a memorandum to Sri. Pradyut Bordoloi, Power Minister, Govt. of Assam, Dispur, on 16th of June 2012 during his two-day visit to Umrangso area.

The memorandum on behalf of KSA,SKA (Apex Body), KNCA and general public of Longku and Umrangso under 17- Garampani MAC Constituency, Dima Hasao District, stated that the 150 MW Lower Kopili Hydro Electric Project was due to be commissioned soon at Longku. They were delighted to know that the project would be under taken by the Assam Power Generation Corporation Limited (formerly the Assam State Electricity Board) It would be a major boost towards the development of industries and welfare of the people of Assam. They appreciated the Assam Govt for taking up such ambitious project and also hopeful that it would mitigate the problem of Power shortage to a great extent.

But, at the same, time, they would also like to request you to kindly look into the grievances of the people to be affected as a consequence of the dam construction. The dam would submerge a large area covering several hectors of cultivable land, villages, forest and other private properties. It would also ( subsequently alter the general habited of the local people, mainly Karbis Dimasas, Garos etc. who have settled there from time immemorial. Nevertheless of the fact that, they would definitely be displaced to other areas for dwelling cultivation etc. the local people have a heart of gold and supported the Govt.' decision to go ahead with the project.

In this connection, that they would like to request you on behalf of the 'would be affected people' to kindly address their grievances so that the problem of 'the before and after project' could be mitigated to a greater extent. The people were apprehensive that, they might have to meet the same fate as was due to the construction of Kopili Hydro Electric Project by NEEPCO, by the people of Garampani area.

<http://www.assamtimes.org/node/6623>

Therefore, they requested to look into the grievances and implement our following demands.

1. Compensation; - Adequate Compensation to all the affected families should be distributed evenly according to their rights for lost properties. For better transparency in the system of payment the process should involve the Dima Hasao Autonomous Council and Managing Director APGCL should open joint Account therein after payment of compensation be made to all affected people on account payee cheque at Umrongso.

2. Rehabilitation;- The affected families must be properly rehabilitated. For this purpose, the company should allocate a separate suitable dwelling land where transport and other communication will be convenient. The company should also provide for construction of colony/ Model Village, Educational Institute, Medical Facilities and New Market place within the area.

3. Employment; - First preference in terms of employment must be given to the local affected people of the 17- Garampani Constituency. Jobs upto 90% / percent according to qualification should be given to local affected people as also in the 3rd and 4th grade and in the Technical and Non Technical sectors.

4. Contract works & Supply: - All contract works / Supply should be given to the local affected Tribal people in the first place, Upto the capacity other than highly Technical works.

5. CSR-CD Scheme; - The Government must take up CSR-CD Scheme such a playground development, Community Hall Construction, Drinking water facility etc. for the overall development and welfare of the affected people.

6. Implementation of RGGVY Scheme:- The Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) which is a central Govt. Scheme, under th Ministry of Power, Govt. of India is under implementation. But several villages under 17- Garampani Constituency have not been benefited. Therefore, as state Power Minister they humbly requested him to kindly enquire into it, for its full implementation. The villages not benefited were as under Langpharmuk Chotolongku, Rongkhelan, Mungkele, Krungmenglangso, Chotolarpheng Puralangso, New Borolarpheng, Langjin, Dikarbi, Nothenglangso and

7. Road Communication: - The Road Communication is in a deplorable condition for a long time in our area. For example, the Lanka- Garampani Road Likewise, the road from Umrongso to khandong dam, Road from Umrongso to Haflong remains unprepared. Therefore, it was their humble request to kindly look into the matter, the memorandum concluded.



A memorandum submitting by the G/Secretary of Lkhepapa to the Power Minister of Assam in front of the Hon'ble CEM, DHAC, Hon'ble Chairman, DHAC along with the CGM (H), APGCL at APGCL temporary colony, Longku Dima Hasao, Assam.



I/c, PWD DHAC Sri M. Kemprai, left-3 Vice-Chairman DHAC and last right E.M I/c, PHE DHAC

A PUBLIC MEETING HELD AT ASSAM POWER GENERATION CORPORATION LTD TEMPORARY COLONY LONGKU BETWEEN POWER...

corner of the district attendants of Dima Hasao and in presence of the Hon'ble CEM, DHAC Sri Debnjit Thosen, Hon'ble Chairman

DHAC, Sri Mayanon Kemprai E.M, I/c PWD DHAC, and APGCL authorities like the CGM(H) APGCL, the G.M(Investigation & Design),

Association of Affected Peoples.

on 26. 2012 by giving an chance to share our grievances to the honorable power minister and in front of the honorable

power minister of Assam at various site locations like Longku Dima Hasao and the nearby areas and any

other necessary steps to be taken to resolve the issues of the affected people and to ensure the smooth progress of the project as far as possible according to the project schedule and to meet the

**Appendix 4 Consultations Between DGM (Investigation Circle) and the LEKHPAPA of  
Dima Hasao on Giving Priority to Local Tender Bidders  
in Awarding Project Construction Works, 7 July 2012**

**5<sup>TH</sup> AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING  
OF LKHEPAPA AT 10.30 ON 07.07.2012 AM AT LONGKU M.E. SCHOOL  
BUILDING PREMISES, LONGKU DIMA HASAO: ASSAM-788931**



The proceedings of an Executive Committee Meeting of Lkhepapa was held on 07.07.12 at 10.30 Am at Longku M.E School building premises regarding finalization of floated NIT for open tender called by the DGM (Investigation Circle), APGCL Narangi Ghy-26 for construction of works at PAGCL colony Longku Dima Hasao. The meeting was presided over under the President ship of E. Chinthong (President of Lkhepapa itself).

The said meeting was convined by Lkhepapa and APGCL high officials were attended under the direction of the CGM (H), APGCL 2<sup>nd</sup> floor Bijulee Bhawan Paltan Bazaar Ghy-01 they were M.K Baruah the DGM (Investigation Circle) APGCL, A.C Deka the DGM Design(H) Narangi Ghy-26 and D.K Bortakur the AGM, (LKCD), APGCL Lanka Nogaon, also 82 affected families were attended.

At the very outset, Soliloquized with paying a grate honors by the General Secretary of Lkhepapa to the APGCL attended officials for paying responded of Lkhepapa's invited to attend the meeting for finalization regarding floated NIT for open tender especially for contract & supply works, simultaneously urged by the same upon the APGCL attended officials to execute the works with keeping fraternizing with an affected peoples Association for any nature of works other than highly technical, which to be constructed at APGCL colony Longku in the district of Dima Hasao and also requested for special consideration for obtaining the opportunities by the local tribal affected peoples of the project area from this open tender.

Secondly, explained in briefly regarding implementation of Lower Kopili H.E Project by the attended APGCL authorities and also urged upon the affected peoples Association in front of the huge attendants that let the open tender be continued by issuing corrigendum, which will be remain unchanged the terms & conditions and let the local tribal affected people be bided the tender; simultaneously given assurance & promulgated in the house especially for floated NIT No. 01/2012-13/ Nil Dated 06.06.12 that the work order will be issued in favor of the local tribal affected contractors either lowest or highest bidders according to the list(name of contractors) will be sent by an Association Lkhepapa and final work order will be issued from the APGCL authority for group No. 1-07 by imposing special condition which is reserve rights of the corporation Ltd.

**The resolutions of the meeting adopted are as below:-**

**Resolution No. 01**

After prolonged discussion in the house, it has been resolved & adopted that the prorogated floated NIT for open tender called by the DGM (Investigation Circle), APGCL Narangi Ghy-26 which will be executed at APGCL colony Longku in Dima Hasao dist, will be continued by issuing corrigendum for same and other terms & conditions will be remain unchanged, but group No. 01-07 excluding gr No.8 will be awarded the final work orders even bided the rates lowest or highest to the local tribal affected people of project area as well as the district by imposing special conditions of the corporation Ltd that "the undersigned (means tendering authority) is not bound to accept the lowest rate and reserves the right to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reason thereof." And also resolved that no further NIT shall be floated nor works shall be executed at project site Longku in Dima Hasao for implementation of 150 MW LKHEP until finalization & settlement made by an Association LKHEPAPA with the Managing Committee of APGCL (ASEB) for clause No. 8-16 as per memorandum submitted to the Power Minister of Assam Shri Pradyut Bordoloi by an Association on 19<sup>th</sup> April'12 at Dispur Ghy-06 & on 16<sup>th</sup> June'12 at project site Longku.

Conclusion of the meeting, Presidential speech with vote of thanks.

*Sdt*  
(E.Chinthong)  
President of the Meeting

**N.B:** List of the meeting attendants with name & signature enclosed herewith.

**SPIN-OFF BENEFITS UNDER CSR-CD ruled imposed by the govt. of India in the years of 2008.**

**Employment Avenues, Education, Roads, Health Care,**

**Training Centre, Bank, Postal facilities & Markets**

**Socio-Cultural Activities and Sustainable Environmental Safeguards**



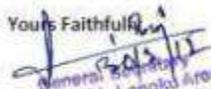
1. Proposal 80%(percent) employment to the genuine local tribal affected families & genuine son of soil of Longku & Umrongsong area as well as the Dima Hasao district other than highly technical nature and Managerial posts.
2. Construction / maintenance of approach roads along with drainages & Culverts up to 10<sup>th</sup> Km radius around the project area.
3. Construction / maintenance of street lights up to 10<sup>th</sup> Km radius around the project area along with installation of 11KV Transformer for each village.
4. Construction / maintenance the building of Schools & Hostels for directly affected villagers around the project area at suitable place.
5. Construction of Hospitals (Medical & Health Care Centre with free medicine & treatment)
6. Construction of hygienic sanitary system at the directly affected villages.
7. Construction of Community Hall cum auditorium with electrification and water Supply facility.
8. Scholarship must be provided to the 50% marks securer/obtainers to the affected families.
9. Free education facilities must be made up to 12(twelve) standard to the affected families.
10. Free medical camp time to time up to 10<sup>th</sup> Km radius distances around the project area.

**Finalization of rates:** For payment of legitimate compensation against land & properties finalized rates by the Chairman of Land Acquisition Committee, Dima Hasao Autonomous Council Haflong, are 1. @ Rs.80,000/= P.B for wet paddy land, 2. @ Rs.45,000/=P.B for patta land with valuable spices and 3. @ Rs. 25000/= P.B for abandoned land, the abandoned words does not required. And on the entire imposed rates the affected people as well as an Association Lkhepapa did not satisfied at all. However the payment of compensation must be made as we requested & stated above.

**The Dima Hasao Autonomous Council must be included to an Association of Lkhepapa** along with important organization during agreement sign between DHAC & APGCL authority for construction of 150 MW Lower Kopili H.E Project by APGCL (ASEB) at Longku, Dima Hasao.

That Sir, we shall highly be saluted if your charming excellence be co operated with us on movement elevation for proletarian. This is for favor of your kind information & necessary to look in to the matter.

Thanking you.

Yours Faithful  
  
General Secretary  
LKHEPAPA, Longku Area  
Umrongsong, Dima Hasao, Assam  
General Secretary  
Lkhepapa  
Longku, Umrongsong Dima Hasao

Memo No. LKHEPAPA/ LAU/01/2011-12/ 1117 Dated Longku area Umrongsong the 30/03/2012/.

Copy to: - The C in C DHD (to be) for his kind information & necessary to look in to the matter.

  
General Secretary  
LKHEPAPA, Longku Area  
Umrongsong, Dima Hasao, Assam  
General Secretary  
Lkhepapa  
Longku, Umrongsong Dima Hasao

## Appendix 5 Consultations Between the LEKHPAPA of Karbi Anglong Autonomous District Council and the APGCL

### MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON OFFICE CHAMBER OF CGM(Hydro) BETWEEN OFFICERS OF APGCL, AND LKHEPAPA, KARBI ANGLONG HELD ON 21<sup>ST</sup> AUGUST 2012.

List of participants given at annex-A.

At the outset, CGM(Hydro) welcomed members of Lower Kopili Hydro Electric Project Affected People Association (LKHEPAPA), Karbi Anglong . After brief introduction of members of LKHEPAPA and the officers of APGCL present during the meeting , the Advisor, Mr M. Teron requested the secretary to hand over a copy of the memorandum to officers of APGCL..

The Secretary read out the memorandum point by point.

Point wise deliberation as given under:

#### **1) Compensation to the affected victim:**

The advisors as well as the Secy LKHEPAPAA urged that the disbursement of compensation amount should be made through APGCL so that the affected people do not be deprived of their legitimate right. They also urged for formation of a coordination committee comprising representative of LKHEPAPA. The CGM(H) informed that disbursement of the compensation amount may be as per existing practice of Government. He assured that APGCL would certainly look into the process of disbursement of compensation amount. He felt the necessity of inclusion of representative of Project Affected People (PAP) in the core committee which would be responsible for the disbursement process.

CGM(H) informed the members of LKHEPAPA that APGCL was in receipt of the Zirat report from the Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council, which is now under examination for acceptance as well as onwards transmission to the Government. He further informed the members that Rehabilitation/Resettlement if any needed would be as per the provisions laid down in the Rehabilitation/Resettlement Policy of Govt of India 2007. The policy is very exhaustively prepared and is very liberal , he added. He also welcomed the suggestion put forward by the LKHEPAPA for formation of co ordination committee comprising representatives of the affected people of the both districts.

#### **2) Free electric power to the affected villages:**

The Secy LKHEPAPA requested to provide free electricity to the affected villages located within a radius of 10 km of the project. CGM(H) Informed that as a Corporate Social Responsibility , 2% of the annual revenue earned from the project would be

Page 1 of 2

*J. B. B. B.*  
**Chief General Manager (H),  
APGCL, Bijulee Bhawan,  
Paltan Bazar, Guwahati-1**

local area development. As regards free electricity, citing example of providing free electricity at Karbi Langpi H.E project , APGCL would definitely look into the matter for providing free electricity to adjoining areas of the project site after commissioning of the project.

**3) Employment opportunity to the affected victim:**

The Adviser LKHEPAPA requested for employment of local affected victim. CGM(H) stated that in case of fresh recruitment of grade-III & IV staff of the project, 100% preference would be given to the local affected people, however for recruitment of technical staff for the project, relevant provision of reservation etc-of the Government should be followed.

CGM(H) further stated that there would be immense opportunity for tourism , Pisciculture once the project is commissioned. A small township will be developed once the project activities started in full swing. Various business avenues would be opened up .Every PAF could avail the benefits in sustainable manner.

**4) Bridge over the Kopili river:**

For facilitating easy communication of common people as well as maintaining friendly relation of both the districts, the Secy requested APGCL to build a bridge over the Kopili River. CGM stated that Construction Bridge at this stage would be very costly affairs; however a bridge would eventually be constructed over the top of proposed dam.

Apart from the above points, the advisor requested for allotment of contract work to the affected people .referring to the precedence of successful awarding of contract works to local contractors in executing works other than major works of Karbi Langpi project, the CGM(H) assured that contract other than highly technical nature such as dam, tunnel, Power House, preference would be given to the local affected people after observance of requisite formalities.

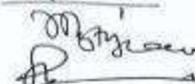
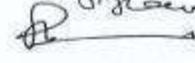
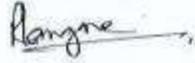
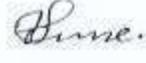
Lastly, CGM(H) urged that a conducive atmosphere to be prevailed at the project site for he sought co operation from the LKHEPAPA. The members of LKHEP assured to extend all cooperation to APGCL for implementation of the project.

The meeting ended with vote of thanks from the CGM(H).

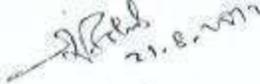
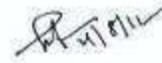
  
Chief General Manager (H),  
APGCL, Bijulee Bhawan,  
Paltan Bazar, Guwahati-1

PARTICIPANTS.

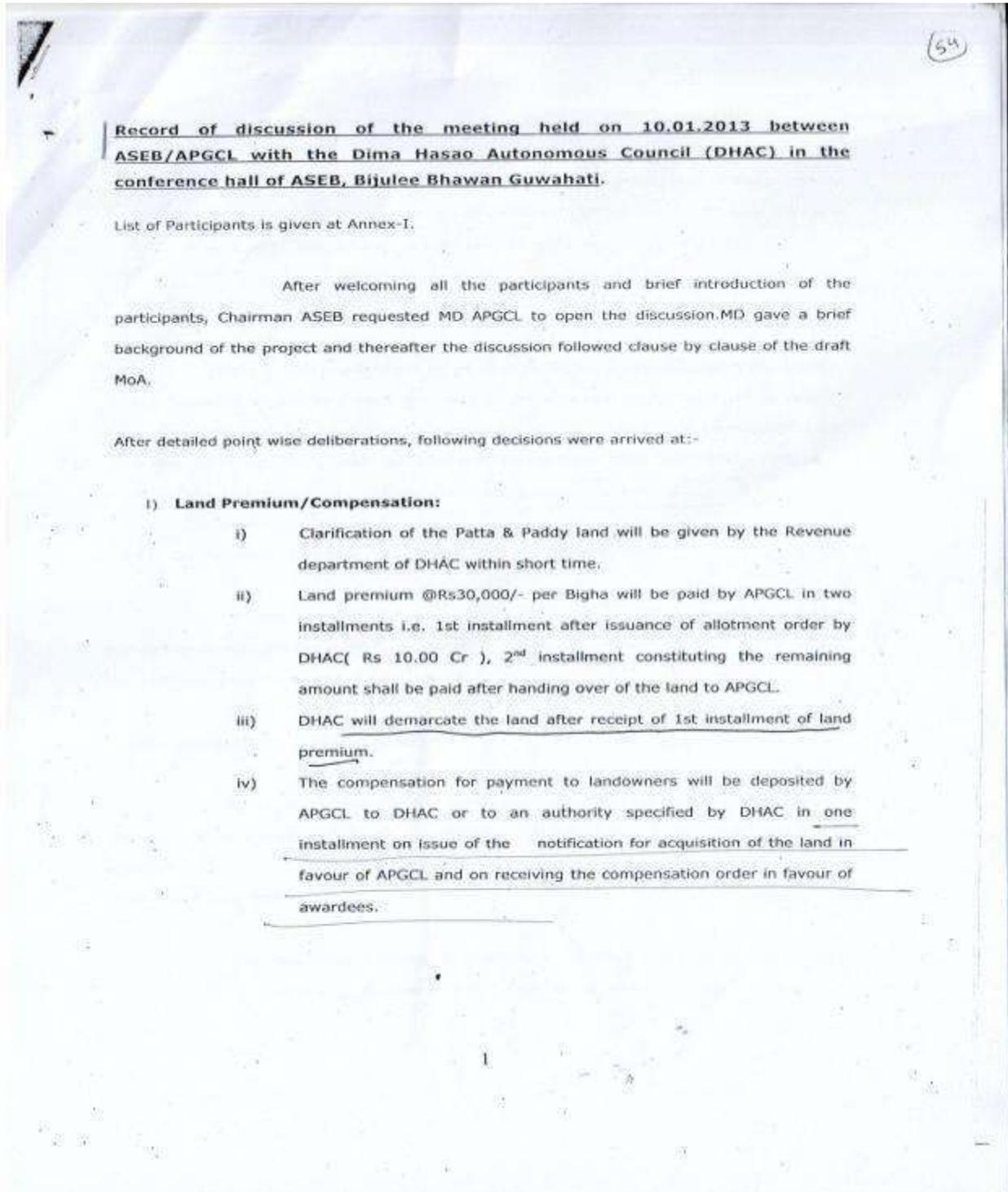
LKHEPAPA

<u>S. NO.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Signature</u>
1	Martin Tera	Advisor	
2.	Francis Hans	"	
3.	Roston Teron Langre	Secretary LKHEPAPA	
4.	Samuel Hauke	S. G. B.	
5.	Herman Timung	President LKHEPAPA	
6.	Oliver Teron	President Secretary LKHEPAPA	

APGCE

1.	A.C. Boruah	CGM(H)	 21.8.12
2.	A.C. Kalita	GM(H)	
3.	P. Gogoi	DGM(P)	
4.	U. Dutta	N.O. LAHER	 21.8.12

## Appendix 6 Consultation Between Dima Hasoi Autonomous District Council and APGCL



**2) Allotment of 12% Free Power:**

APGCL informed that the issue relating to the percentage of the electricity produced from the project to be shared with DHAC is to be decided by the state Govt and both APGCL & DHAC will request the state Govt for early decision on this issue.

**3) Job reservation:**

i) For appointment on Gr-III & Gr IV non technical post of the project, the prevailing Government rules governing the reservations will be followed by APGCL. However the selection committee for recruitment of Gr-III & Gr IV non technical post will give due consideration to local candidates. A representative from DHAC will be nominated in the selection committee constituted for the purpose of recruitments.

**4) Conversion of the Project as Multi purpose Project:**

Subject to technical suitability and without affecting the core activity of power generation, in consultation with Govt of Assam, APGCL is agreeable to develop the project for additional benefits like fishery, tourism etc.

**5) Contract Work to Local people:**

APGCL is agreeable to civil work packages not of highly technical nature to be executed by local people and due consideration will be given by APGCL to obtain this objective.

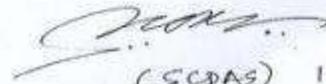
**Signing of final MoA :**

The Final MoA, amended in consistence with the decision taken above, shall be signed after getting approval from APGCL Board and on receiving Govt

decision on the percentage of the electricity generated from the project to be shared with DHAC.

6. DHAC concurred with other provisions of the draft MOA subject to incorporation of above decisions in the MOA

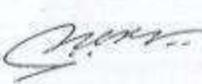
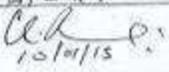
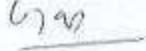
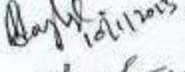
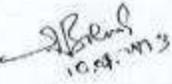
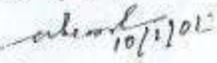
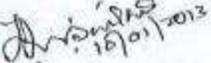
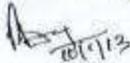
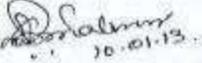
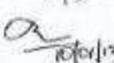
**The meeting ended with vote of thanks from the Chairman ASEB.**

  
(SCDAS) 11/1/13  
Chairman, ASEB

Annex - I

Meeting between ASEB/APGCL and DHAC for finalisation of MOA for allotment of land for LKHEP.

Venue: 10th Jan 2013, Conference Hall ASEB, Rajahmundry.

ASEB / APGCL		DHAC		
Name Designation	Signature	S.No	Name Designation	Signature
Shri S.C. Das IAS Chairman, ASEB		1	Shri Kur Roggi Chairman DHAC	 10/01/13
Shri Vijayendra C.A., M.D., APGCL		2	Shri S. Heflongkar EM	 10/01/2013
Shri A.C. Bommali C.G.M (Hydro)	 10.01.13	3	Shri K. Senggying EM	 10/01/2013
Shri A.C. Saitala O.S.D., LKHEP	 10/01/2013	4	" B. Senggying EM	 10/01/13
Shri Dr. Ravi Kumar DSM, o/o the Genl (M), APGCL, Rajahmundry, S.No-1	 10.01.13	5	" SR. Nuvva Principal DHAC	 10/01/13
Shri Utpal Dutta Asst. No. of Genl	 10.1.13	6	" B. Senggying Secy	 10/01/13
		7	" S. Arava Revenue	 10/01/13

**Appendix 7 Consultation Between Hon Minister of Power Minister (GOA) and Hon CEM and EM of Dima Hasoi Autonomous District Council on 29 November 2013**

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD IN THE OFFICE CHAMBER OF HONBLE MINISTER POWER ETC WITH THE EXECUTIVE MEMBERS, OFFICIALS OF DIMA HASAO AUTONOMOUS COUNCIL AND OFFICERS OF GOVT OF ASSAM ASSAM POWER GENERATION CORPORATION ON 29TH NOVEMBER 2013 REGARDING LOWER KOPILI HYDRO ELECTRICAL PROJECT.**

List of Members present is enclosed.

Hon'ble Minister Power etc welcomed the newly elected Hon'ble CEM and EMs of Dima Hasao Autonomous council. He assured that the interest of local population and council and all their requests in respect of implementation of Lower Kopili Hydro Electric Project will be taken into consideration and as far as possible.

Sri R.C. Jain, MD, APGCL welcomed all the members and gave a brief presentation highlighting the salient features of the project. He informed that the Survey & Investigation for establishment of Lower Kopili Hydro was started by ASEP in 1979-80. Later on, it was handed over to NCEPCO in 1996. Subsequently APGCL took over project and began its investigation. After in depth study the installed capacity was reworked to 2x55MW (+ 10 MW of auxiliary power house) after taking into consideration environmental issues and aspects leading to release of water downstream. Presently, the DPR is under examination at various Directorates of CEA/CWC/GSI, replies to various observations of these Directorates are being compiled and sent to concerned Directorates but final clearance is awaited.

MD, APGCL stated that the main reasons for non receipt of clearances are:

1. LAND - As per earlier assessment 1577 Ha of land was envisaged. Out of which, land belonging to Dima Hasao was 1386.12 Ha. and Karbi Anglong 190.88Ha. But the land assessed earlier was rejected by the CEA and Ministry of Environment & Forest and according to them for a project of 120 MW, land requirement has now scaled down to 620 Hectares. For proper assessment of land, he requested the cooperation of council.

2. **GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS-** Some Geological investigations such as Drilling, Drifting etc are to be carried out further to obtain clearances.

3. **NON CONSUMPTIVE USE OF WATER-** NOCs from Irrigation, PHE Department are required for non consumptive use of water which are still awaited.

4. NOC from Hill Areas Department Govt of Assam as the interest of Tribal people involved.

4. **ADDITIONAL STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS:** Environment Impact Assessment study and Micro Earth quake study have to be conducted for one year to obtain Environmental clearances and for Micro Earth quake study.

MD APGCL Presented the up-to-date progress report of earlier meetings held with the Council .

Hon'ble CEM raised the issue of allotment of free power. Hon'ble Minister said that generally allotment of free power within the state is not allowable .But as discussed with the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Assam in presence of Hon'ble CEM Dima Hasao, Hon'ble CM agreed to provide maximum of 5% free power to the councils on pro-rata basis. He stated that the matter would be placed before the cabinet for approval. Hon'ble CEM DHAC requested for the modalities of extending benefits for availing free power. Hon'ble Minister suggested all possibilities would be explored and actual modalities would be worked out between officials of Dima Hasao and officials of APGCL. He however mentioned that the cost of free power would be as per the cost of generation.

As regards, **employment to local affected people**, Hon'ble Minister said that Govt is also in favour of providing local employment, wherever possible.

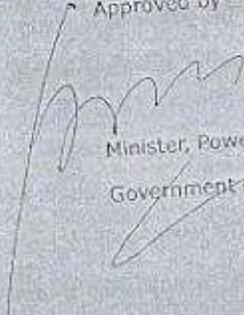
For **non consumptive use of water** in the Upstream of the project, MD requested for a certificate from the DHAC to this effect as desired by the legal Directorate of CEA. Hon'ble CEM assured to issue such certificate to APGCL immediately in consultation with concern departments.

In order to tackle the acidity problems in the Kopili River, Hon'ble EM Mr Nirmal Langthasa requested Hon'ble Minister Power to take up the issue with Govt of Meghalaya. Referring to the decision arrived at the last EAC of MoEF on the TOR of LKHEPMD APGCL informed that the EAC has agreed to take up the matter with Govt of Meghalaya and Assam. Hon'ble Minister Power stated that the issue was raised in the last NERPC meeting. He stated that the intervention of Govt of India would be sought for finding ways and means to tackle this alarming situation. He requested Hon'ble CEM to write to Government of Assam so that the matter could be taken up jointly by Hon'ble Minister Power & CEM DHAC with the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India.

Lastly, Hon'ble Minister desired to carry forwards all these issues in true spirit for early implementation of the project. He also urged that the Corporate Social Responsibility programme for the project be launched as per guidelines where 5% free power to councils should be incorporated. He also requested Commissioner & Secretary Hills Area Department for issue of required NOCAs early as possible.

*Approved* Hon'ble CEM & EMs assured their full co operation in implementation of the project & expressed their happiness for extending the benefits of free power and other propos put forward by the Hon'ble Minister for the benefit of tribal people of the Hills districts. The meeting end with vote thanks from the chair.

Approved by

  
Minister, Power  
Government of Assam.

Members Present -

1. Shri Pradyut Bordoloi, Minister, Power etc. Assam
2. Shri Debojeet Thausan, CEM, Dimahasao
3. Shri Rajiv Yadav, IAS, CMD, APDCL
4. Shri Anurag Goal, IAS, Commissioner, Power, Assam
5. Shri Ramesh Jain, MD, APDCL
6. Shri Atul Barua, CGM, Hydro
7. Shri Utpal Dutta, AGM, APGCL
8. Shri Prakanta Warisa, EM, Dimahasao
9. Shri Laljoshua Biote, EM, Dimahasao
10. Shri S. R. Nunisa, Principal Secretary (N)
11. Shri Deboprasad Hojai, EM, Dimahasao
12. Shri Nirmal Langthasa, EM, Dimahasao
13. Shri Samual Changsan, EM, Dimahasao
14. Shri Flaming R. Shylla, EM, Dimahasao
15. Shri H. Kuame, EM, Dimahasao
16. Shri Kulendra Daulagupu, EM, Dimahasao
17. Shri D. Teron, EM, Dimahasao
18. Shri S. Ardao, Revenue Officer, Dimahasao



**Finalization of rates:** For payment of legitimate compensation against land & properties finalized rates by the Chairman of Land Acquisition Committee, Dima Hasao Autonomous Council Haflong, are 1. @ Rs.80, 000/= P/B for wet paddy land, 2. @ Rs. 45,000/=P/B for patta land with valuable spices and 3. @ Rs. 25000/= P/B for abandoned land, the rate for abandoned land does not required. And on the entire imposed & finalized rates the affected people as well as an Association Lkhepapa did not satisfied at all. However the payment of compensation must be made as we requested & stated above.

This is for your kind information & necessary action Pl.

Thanking you.

Yours Faithfully,

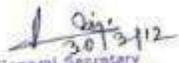
  
General Secretary  
Lkhepapa  
Longku, Umrongso Diam Hasao

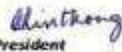
  
President  
Lkhepapa  
Longku, Umrongso Diam Hasao

Memo No. LKHEPAPA/LAU/01/2011-12/1116-03 Dated Longku area Umrongso the 30/03/2012/

Copy to:-

1. The E.M, i/c Revenue, Dima Hasao Autonomous Council, Haflong for favor of his kind information.
2. The Revenue Officer (W), Dima Hasao Autonomous Council, Haflong for favor of his information & necessary to look in to matter.

  
General Secretary  
LKHEPAPA, Longku Area  
Umrongso, Dima Hasao, Assam  
General Secretary  
Lkhepapa  
Longku, Umrongso Diam Hasao

  
President  
Lkhepapa  
Longku, Umrongso Diam Hasao

Appendix 9 The LEKHPAPA Memorandum to Hon Minister of Power (GoA) dated  
19/04/2012

ofc



**OFFICE OF THE  
LOWER KOPILI HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION  
LONGKU AREA UMRONGSO DIMA HASAO DIST. ASSAM-788931.**

**Contact: e-mail: p.hojai78@gmail.com 9401438929 (M)**

Ref No. LKHEPAPA/ LAU/01/2012-13/ 1120 Dated Longku area Umrongso the  
19/04/2012

**SUBMISSION OF MEMORUNDUM TO THE HONORABLE POWER MINISTER TO THE  
GOVT. OF ASSAM ON 19<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 2012 AT DISPUR GUWAHATI-06**

To,

**SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI  
HONORABLE MINISTER OF POWER  
GOVT. OF ASSAM, DISPUR, GUWAHATI-06**

**Sub: - Memorandum for payment of legitimate compensation of land & properties of indigenous  
local tribal affected families and other bestow properties against 150 MW Lower Kopili H.E  
Project implementation by APGCL (ASEB) at Longku Dima Hasao.**

Your Excellency,

It gives us immense pleasure to extend our heartfelt and sincere congratulation to your excellency on holding the 2<sup>nd</sup> times charges of the office of the Minister of Power, to the govt. of Assam which will go along away and will inspire and incalculable us feeling of true patriotism and love towards our multilingual state as well as the dist. of Dima Hasao, Assam.

Your Excellency, the undersigned on behalf of an Affected People's Association of Longku and Umrongso area as well as the district of Dima Hasao wish to put before your good self some of our grievances which we feel genuine needs your personal consideration for lawfully obtain our fundamental rights as well as upliftment & development of the area and also the achievement of new hydro project which shall be constructed "150 MW Lower Kopili Hydro Electric Project" by APGCL at Longku Dima Hasao of Assam, it's situated in the remote North-east corner of India as well as in Assam and the population of this area is composed of mainly indigenous tribal people of Dimasa & Karbi under Diyungbra Block P.O/P.S: Umrongso under 17<sup>th</sup> Garampani Amri-Mauza Constituency.

Your Excellency, by implementation of Kopili Hydro Electric Project (KHEP) of Neepeco Ltd, significant progress has been made at Umrongso area but the indigenous local tribal people did not get any kind of benefits from this project and their poor living standard remain static & abortive. Now Neepeco Ltd generating power 1130 MW (50% percent among the power generators through out the N.E Region) and KHEP is a maiden project of Neepeco Ltd, which is situated at Umrongso in the district of Dima Hasao of Assam under same constituency which is going to be implemented new hydro project by APGCL at Longku, but people of the area (son of soil) did not get any kind of facilities even no any domestically connection has been made and not even within 1(one) KM radius distance from the project, Simultaneously existing Cement factories are depriving and dehumanized us (indigenous son of soil) of the area.

So same events and proceedings should not be reinstated / repeated in near future at coming project which is implementing by APGCL at Longku Dima Hasao dist. of Assam.

P/2

According to the Resolution of Land Reform Division Department of the Land resources under Ministry of Rural Development (held on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct'2007 at New Delhi under F/No. 26011/4/2007-LRD) have formulated a National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy-2007.

The Government of India desire that provision of public facilities or infrastructure often requires the exercise of legal power by the state under the principal of "Eminent Domain" for acquisition of private land/properties leading to involuntary displacement of people, depriving them of their land livelihood, shelter, restricted their access to traditional resources base and uprooting them from their Socio-Cultural environment.

These have traumatic psychological & Socio-Cultural consequences on the affected population which call for protecting their rights, in particular of the weaker sections of the society including members of the Schedule Caste (SC), Schedule Tribe ST (H) Hills, marginal farmer & women's etc.

As per 4.2.2 of the SIA of the project of NRRP-2007, while understanding a Socio-Impact Assessment & Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) with the consideration the impact that a project/Plant will have to be implemented for Rehabilitation & Resettlement on the public and community properties, Assets and infrastructures to the genuine affected families against the land acquisition for establishment of new hydro project at Longku area in the district of Dima Hasao within the jurisdiction of Garampani constituency P.O/P.S: Umrongsonder Amri-Mauza, Assam-788931.

UNDER NRRP -2007/INDUSTRIAL ACTS'/ COMPANIES ACT-1956, To be implemented by the APGCL Requiring Body for establishment of new hydro project at the jurisdiction of Longku to be provided to the genuine affected families are as follows:-

**1. WELFARE SCHEME UNDER CSR-CD IMPOSED BY THE GOVT. OF INDIA INCLUDING REHABILITATION:-**

To the genuine local tribal affected families apart from compensation including free Electricity, Water Supply facility, Road communication, Community Hall along with auditorium Hall, Mini-Stadium, Education facilities, Medical Health care Centre and Vocational Training Centre.

- a) *Construction / maintenance of approach roads along with drainages & Culverts up to 10<sup>th</sup> Km radius distances around the project area.*
- b) *Construction / maintenance of water supply facilities at the entire affected villages Longku area.*
- c) *Free Electricity & Electrification at affected villages and construction & maintenance of street lights up to 10<sup>th</sup> Km radius distances around the project area along with installation of 11KV Transformer for affected families/villages each.*
- d) *Construction / maintenance of School building along with Hostels for Girls & Boys for affected families/villagers around the project area at suitable place.*
- e) *Free education facilities along with providing of books must be made up to 12(twelve) standard to the affected families.*
- f) *Scholarship must be provided to the 50% marks securer/obtainers of the affected families.*
- g) *Construction & Maintenance of Hospitals (Medical & Health Care Centre along with free medicines & treatment) to the affected families.*
- h) *Construction of hygienic and sanitizing sanitary system at the directly affected families/villages.*

P/3

- i) *Construction & Maintenance of Community Hall cum auditorium Hall along with electrification and water Supply facility.*
- j) *Construction & Maintenance Mini-Stadium along with playground for different games & Sports at suitable place of Longku area.*
- k) *Construction & Maintenance for Vocational Training Centre at suitable place for genuine local tribal affected families/people of Longku area.*
- l) *Free medical camp time to time must be held up to 10<sup>th</sup> Km radius distances around the project area.*
- m) *Construction & Maintenance and also development of Market along with Postal and Bank facilities must be established at Suitable place of Longku area and*
- n) *Arrangement for Socio-Cultural Activities and Sustainable Environmental Safeguards.*

**OUR CERTAIN GENUINE DEMAND POINTS ARE AS FOLLOWS:-**

2. **SYSTEM OF PAYMENT:-** The joint bank A/C shall have be opened at nearest Nationalized Bank I.e. State Bank of India (SBI) KHEPA Garampani branch, it's situated at Umrongso under same Amri-Mauza Constituency from the proposed project and it should be operated by the Revenue Officer(W), DHAC and the M.D, APGCL or his authorized person, the entire legitimate compensation amount shall have to be deposited in this joint bank A/C and payment of compensation must be paid through A/C payee cheque of SBI Khepa Garampani with full seal & sign at the suitable place of Umrongso town according to final bill list against land & properties in presence of the following persons-
  - The President, G-Secretary & Cashier of an Association of LKHEPAPA
  - The Dy. Commissioner, Dima Hasao Dist.
  - The Chief Executive Member (CEM) DHAC, Haflong
  - The E.M I/c, Revenue DHAC, Haflong
  - The Local MAC, Garampani Constituency
  - The Block Development Officer (BDO) of Diyungbra Block
  - The AROs & L/Patowaries, Land & Revenue department DHAC Haflong and
  - The respective G.B of entire affected villages to the satisfaction of all concerned.

**The entire legitimate compensation must be cleared at a time before commencement of the project for entire satisfaction of affected families /people of the area.**

3. **CONTRACTS & SUPPLY WORKS:-** Any contract & supply works opportunities top most priority must be given to the genuine local tribal affected people of the project area, Umrongso area as well as the dist. other than the technical nature of works, which shall be constructed for "150 MW Lower Kopili H.E Project" at APGCL Colony Longku Dima Hasao.
4. **WITHOUT CALL OF TENDER (in the process regularized for final work order)** due to remote, unruly area and maximum percentage of illiteracy for tackling of people of the area and also for achievement of coming new hydro project which is implementing by APGCL at Longku must be kept co-operation with an Association of Lkhepapa.

5. **THE WORK ORDER:** THE APGCL AUTHORITY must be awarded an order for work & supply executing value up to 30.00 lacs (without call of tender) as mutual understanding with the affected people of the project area through an Association of Lkhepapa to the genuine local tribal affected people or contractors of the area as well as the dist. of Dima Hasao other than technical nature of works and work order must be issued through the authority of an Association of Lkhepapa by taking necessary approval from next higher authority by the project authority of APGCL. Moreover execution contractors shall be selected by an Association of Lkhepapa being scrutinizing and without consultation or intimation and unknown by the authority of an Association of Lkhepapa shall not be allowed to execute any works other than technical nature of works at APGCL Colony Longku in Dima Hasao dist.
6. **DIRECTLY AWARDED AN ORDER BY APGCL AUTHORITY** to any contractors or suppliers for any nature of works & supply other than technical nature works, which are to be executed at APGCL Colony, Longku shall not be agreed and entertained because genuine local tribal affected families of the project area having full rights fundamentally to get top most priority to prevail any opportunities from the implementing project.
7. **TENDER:** The APGCL authority must be shifted immediately their full pledged Division & Sub-Division office at proposed project site or nearest township from the proposed project site within the district of Dima Hasao.
8. **FLOATING OF NIT FOR TENDER** against any nature of works or supply for any works value or amount which to be executed at APGCL Colony Longku Dima Hasao, a copy of NIT must be circulated to the office of an Association of Lkhepapa addressing to the G/Secretary, Lkhepapa through e-mail & fax and NIT copy must be hanged at office's notice board for entire satisfaction of the affected people of the area.
9. **TENDER PROCESS:** Floating NIT, the bidding and accepting the tender & process outside of the project shall not be agreed by the affected people of the area as well as dist. people of Dima Hasao.
10. **WORKS & SUPPLY BILL:** The final bill against executed works or supplied must be cleared the payment within 20 days from the date of completion of works and collection of cheques against works bill must be at project site or nearest township within the district of Dima Hasao or works bill amount bank account transfer must be made at nearest Nationalised bank from the project site.
11. **PAYMENT SYSTEM OF BILL AGAINST WORKS BY APGCL** authority must be made especially for genuine local tribal affected contractors for any nature of works other than technical works are as below:-
  - a) Advance payment must be made for works mobilisation up to 35% from the total works value.
  - b) Running bill must be paid against executed portion of the works untill completion as claims by the contractors and
  - c) The final bill must be cleared within 20 days from the date of completion report submitted by the genuine local tribal affected contractors.
12. **EMPLOYMENT:-** 100% job facilities must be provided and appointed to the genuine local tribal affected families as well as the district genuine local tribal people other than highly technical nature and the Managerial posts. And for which test/interview shall have to be conducted separately and exclusively for Dima Hasao dist. and the representative from Dima Hasao Autonomous Council & the President and the G/Secretary of an Association of Lkhepapa be included in the Selection and Interview Board for entire satisfaction of affected people of the area. And for technical nature of posts if suitable candidates are not found or available then the APGCL authority shall have to train to the genuine local tribal affected people/families at the expenses of APGCL and make them eligible for technical nature of posts.

P/5

13. HSLC passed candidates from genuine local tribal affected families must be engaged as trainee for clerical level posts and shall have to train up to 12(twelve) months during this training period monthly stipend shall have to pay to the candidate @ Rs. 8,000.00 p.m and on successful completion of training period they will have to be appointed as a full pledged clerical post and pay band with grade pay and other allowances shall have to be entitled for admissible under rules.
14. **An Association (Lkhepapa) of affected people of the project area must be included while an agreement sign between Dima Hasao Autonomous Council (DHAC), Halfong and APGCL authority for implementation of 150 MW Lower Kopili H.E Project, on any time/day at any place which to be constructed at Longku, Dima Hasao.**
15. **INCLUDING PROJECT:** The project should be converted in to a multipurpose project, it should be included Fishery, Irrigation and Tourism.
16. **Construction & Maintenance and also development of Market along with Postal and Bank facilities must be established at Suitable place of Longku area.**
17. **THE CORPORATION LTD APGCL** Shall have to be extended the tail race discharged water from the power house of the project to a certain point in order to facilitate irrigation in Diyungbra area under same block.

The last but not least, I would like to mention here that an Association on behalf of the affected people is looking forward for your kind visit at implementing project site Longku, Dima Hasao in the near future.

In conclusion, I would like once again fervently urge upon your excellency to through our very genuine grievances as stated above for the greater interest of the affected people/families of the area as well as dist. people of Dima Hasao.

Again, extend our heartfelt and sincere co-operation to your excellency and pray to God so that he might grant a long happy and prosperous life to our acknowledged leader and hope prolific result will be received by us under your dynamic leadership.

**AN ASSOCIATION LKHEPAPA ALWAYS AT THE SERVICE FOR THE GREATER INTEREST FOR UPLIFTMENT OF THE PROLETARIAN OF THE NATION, STATE AND AS WELL AS THE DISTRICT OF DIMA HASAO.**

Thank you.

**VANDE-MATARAMI JAI-HINDI**

Yours Faithfully,

X  
(P.X HOJAI)  
G. Secretary Lkhepapa Longku area  
Umrongso Dima Hasao, Assam.

  
General Secretary  
LKHEPAPA Longku Area  
Umrongso, Dima Hasao, Assam.

P/6

Memo No. LKHEPAPA/ LAU/01/2012-13/ 1120 -15 Dated Longku area Umrongso the 19/04/2012.

Copy to:-

1. The Honorable MP 3<sup>rd</sup> ST (H) Autonomous District Constituency, Govt. of India, New Delhi, Camp: Diphu, K.Anglong, Assam for favor of his information and necessary to look in to the matter as an important.
2. The Honorable Minister of HAD Govt. of Assam, Dispur Guwahati-06 for favor of his information and necessary to look in to the matter as an important.
3. The Honorable Local MLA of 16<sup>th</sup> Haflong (ST) Assembly Constituency, Dispur Guwahati-06 for favor of his information and necessary to look in to the matter as an important.
4. The Chief Executive Member (CEM), DHAC Haflong for favor of his information and necessary to look in to the matter as an important.
5. The Commissioner and Secretary (Power) to the Govt. of Assam Dispur Guwahati-06 for favor of his information and necessary to look in to the matter as an important.
6. The Principal Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, Power department, Assam Secretariat, Dispur Guwahati-06, for favor of his information and necessary to look in to the matter as an important.
7. The Chairman, ASEB Bijulee Bhawan Paltan bazaar Guwahati-01, for favor of his information and necessary to look in to the matter as an important.
8. The Member (Finance), ASEB & the Managing Director, APGCL Bijulee Bhawan Paltan bazaar Guwahati-01, for favor of his information and necessary to look in to the matter as an important.
9. The Executive Member i/c Revenue depptt, DHAC Haflong for favor of his information and necessary to look in to the matter as an important.
10. The Revenue Officer (W), DHAC Haflong for favor of his information and necessary to look in to the matter as an important.
11. The CGM (Hydro) & (Generation), APGCL, Bijulee Bhawan Paltan bazaar Guwahati-01, for favor of his information and necessary to look in to the matter as an important.
12. The Resident Engineer (Liaison) ASEB, E-18 Lajpat Nagar-II New Delhi-24, for favor of his information and necessary to look in to the matter as an important.
13. The President of an Association of Lkhepapa, Longku area Umrongso for favor of his kind information.
- ✓ 14. Office files for records.

  
General Secretary  
LKHEPAPA, Longku Area  
(P.K HOJAI) Umrongso, Dima Hasao, Assam  
G.Secretary Lkhepapa Longku area  
Umrongso Dima Hasao, Assam.

Appendix 10: Multi-Disciplinary Training Programmes for the APs (Resolution of  
LEKHPAPA Dated 12/6/2012)



**OFFICE OF THE**  
**LOWER KOPAN (LONGKU) ELECTRIC PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION**  
**LONGKU AREA UMRONGSO DIMA HASAO DIST. ASSAM-788931.**  
Contact e-mail: [p.hojai78@gmail.com](mailto:p.hojai78@gmail.com) 9401438929 (M)

Ref No. LKHEPAPA/ LAU/01/2012-13/1121 Dated Longku area Umrongso the 12/06/2012

To,  
The General Manager  
District Industries & Commerce Centre  
Dima Hasao, Haflong.

Sub: - Submission of Multi Disciplinary Skilled Development Training Form.

Sir,

With due respect and humble submission the undersigned on behalf of Lkhepapa Longku area, Umrongso Dima Hasao have the honor to inform you the following facts for favor of your kind consideration & necessary action.

That as per discussion in the meeting with Minister of Power of Assam in presence of the following officials:-

1. The chief Secretary to the Govt. of Assam (Power),
2. The Chairman ASEB,
3. The M.D APGCL,
4. The CGM APGCL(H)and other dignitaries officials of ASEB
5. The Chief Executive Member, CEM DHAC
6. The Chairman of DHAC and
7. The President, the G/Secretary & the Cashier of Lkhepapa

The meeting held on 19<sup>th</sup> April'2012 at 4.00 Pm at Ministers' Conference Hall at Dispur Guwahati that as instructed us by the Hon'ble Minister of Power to the govt. of Assam to submit appox 100 Nos list of candidate for "Multi Disciplinary Skilled Development Training programme" (MDSO) from affected families through the G.M DICC Dima Hasao Haflong .And also requested to inform to the undersigned with immediate effect for holding of training, so that we will be able to send the candidates in time.

Therefore we forwarded & submitted 129 Nos of MDSO training forms which attached in details for favor of your kind disposal.

Thanking you.

Yours Faithfully,

  
The G/Secretary  
LKHEPAPA, Longku area,  
Umrongso Dima Hasao Assam

  
the President  
LKHEPAPA, Longku area,  
Umrongso Dima Hasao Assam

1121-04

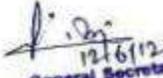
Memo No. LKHEPAPA/ LAU/01/2012-13/ ~~1121~~ Dated Longku area Umrongso the 12/06/2012

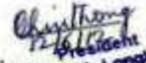
Copy to:-

1. The Hon'ble Minister of Power Govt. of Assam. Shri Pradyut Bordoloi, Dispur Ghy-06 for favor of kind information & necessary action.
2. The Chief Executive Member (CEM), DHAC Hailong Dima Hasao for favor of kind information & necessary action.
3. The Chairman Dima Hasao Autonomous Council Hailong for favor of kind information & necessary action.
4. The Local MAC 17<sup>th</sup> Garampani Constituency, for favor of kind information & necessary action.
5. The Chairman, ASEB Bijulee Bhawan Paltan Bazar Ghy-01 for favor of kind information & necessary action.
6. The Member (Finance) ASEB & the Managing Director, APGCL Bijulee Bhawan Paltan Bazar Ghy-01 for favor of kind information & necessary action.
7. The Chief General Manager (H), APGCL Bijulee Bhawan Paltan Bazar Ghy-01 for favor of kind information & necessary action.

✓ ~~By. Commissioner, Dima Hasao, Hailong.~~

9. office file

  
12/6/12  
General Secretary  
LKHEPAPA, Longku Area  
Umrongso, Dima Hasao, Assam

  
12/6/12  
the President  
LKHEPAPA, Longku Area  
Umrongso Dima Hasao, Assam

**Appendix 11 Consultations Between Dima Hasao Autonomous District Council Members  
(Executive Member and Revenue-in-Charge), APs, Village Headmen, APGCL Officials,  
and the Representatives of the LEKHPAPA on 1/4/2014**

Minutes of the meeting held on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2014 in the Conference Hall of the  
Hon'ble Chief Executive Member in connection with Land acquisition for implementation of  
120 MW Lower Kopili Hydro Electric Project at Longku.  
\*\*\*\*\*

Attendance is in separate sheet.

Shri Kulendra Daulagupa, Hon'ble Executive Member i/c Land & Revenue presided over the meeting.

At the outset Hon'ble Executive Member welcomed all the members present in the meeting and requested to the Addl. Secretary & Revenue Officer (W) to initiate the discussion.

The Addl. Secretary elaborated the purpose of the meeting and briefed the hindrances confronted on land acquisition for implementation of 120 MW Lower Kopili Hydro Electric Project at Longku and the reasons for delay of land acquisition.

The Hon'ble Executive Member requested the G.B's of Longku area and the representatives of Affected People's Association to speak their grievances and as to why they have created hindrances on land acquisition for the aforesaid project.

Accordingly, many speakers put their grievances and initially they have been reiterated the demand for payment of compensation as earlier assessment done in the year of 2008. But, the Nodal Officer of APGCL has explained the reasons for reducing of megawatt to be generated and as a result the area of land to be acquired will automatically be reduced.

Meanwhile, Mr. Nirmal Langthasa, Hon'ble Executive Member i/c Medical intervened in the discussion and requested the G.B's and other affected villagers to allow the process of land acquisition first and accordingly the G.B's and other representative have agreed to allow to conduct joint spot verification and assessment of compensation simultaneously.

Lastly, Hon'ble Executive Member i/c Land and Revenue extends thanks to the G.B's and others for co-operating with the implementing Department and requested the Officers of the Revenue Department and A.P.O.C.L. to start the survey works immediately.

The meeting thus ended with vote of thanks from the chair.

Sd/- K. Daulagupa,  
Executive Member i/c Land & Revenue,  
N.C Hills Autonomous Council,  
Haflong,  
Dated Haflong, the 4<sup>th</sup> April 2014.

Memo No. REV/S/34/2013-2014/ 75  
Copy to :-

1. The Hon'ble Executive Member i/c Land and Revenue, N.C.Hills Autonomous Council, Haflong for favour of information.
2. Mr. Nirmal Langthasa, Executive Member i/c Medical, N.C.Hills Autonomous Council, Haflong for favour of information.
3. The Principal Secretary (N), N.C.Hills Autonomous Council, Haflong for favour of information.
4. The Chief General Manager (Hydro) A.P.G.C.L. Bhijulesh Bhowan, Patan Basar, Guwahati for favour of information.
5. The Nodal Officer, A.P.G.C.L. 120 MW Lower Kopili Hydro Electric Project at Longku for favour of information and necessary action. He is requested to depute Field Officer for traverse survey and demarcation of land to be acquired immediately.
6. The President/Secretary, LKHEPAPA for favour of information and necessary action.
7. The Asst Revenue Officer i/c Panimur, N.C.Hills Autonomous Council, Haflong for information and necessary action.
8. The Gaon Bura \_\_\_\_\_ for information and necessary action. He is requested to extend co-operation with the official of the APGCL and Land Revenue during survey works.

Sd/-  
Addl. Secretary & Revenue Officer (W),  
N.C.Hills Autonomous Council,  
Haflong.

Issue No 2305-12  
Dated 12/5/14



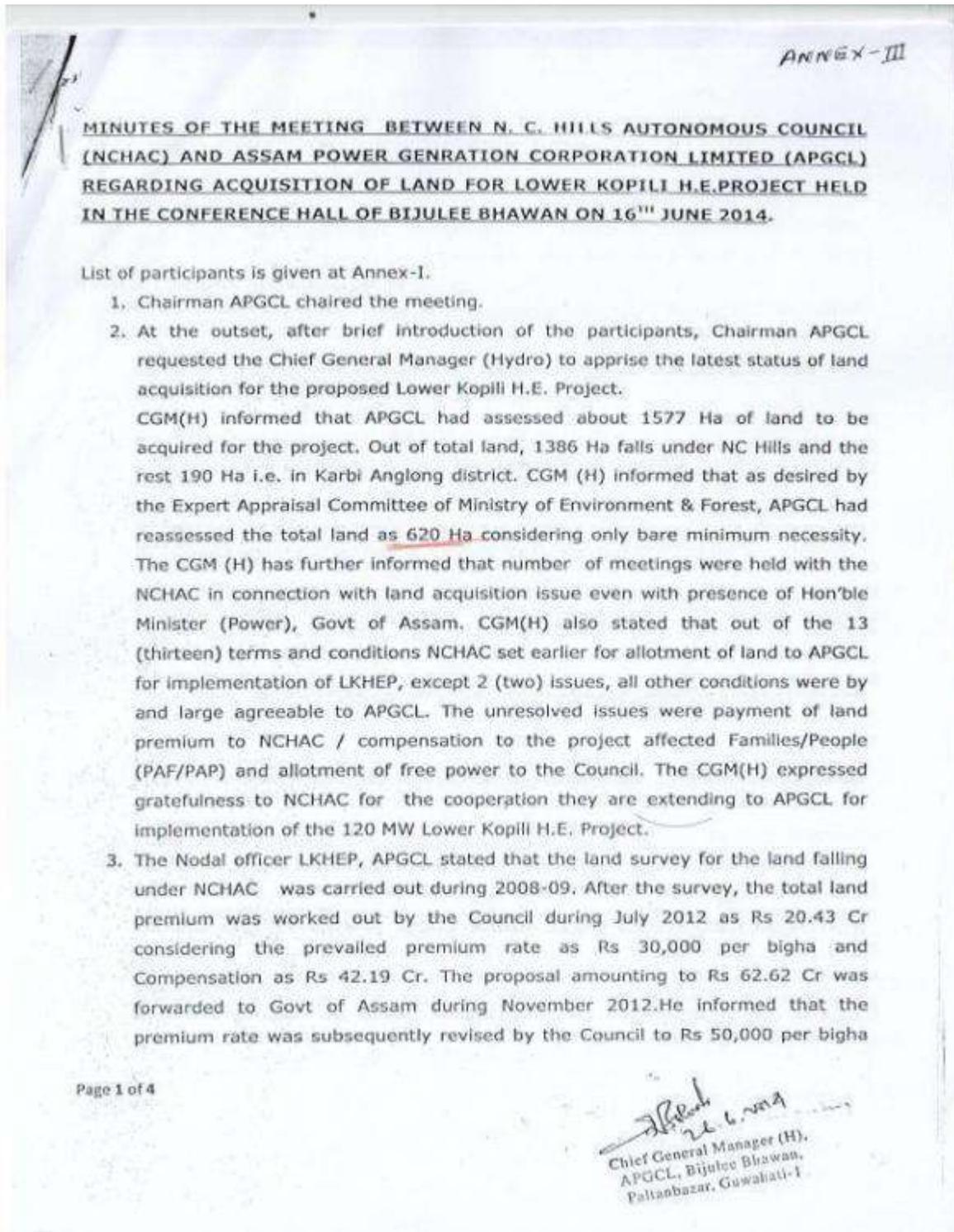
ATTENDANCE SHEET

Meeting held on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2014 in the Conference Hall of Hon'ble Chief Executive Member, NCHAC under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Executive Member of Land & Revenue, in connection with implementation 120 MW Lower Kopli Hydro Electric Project at Langku.

Date : 01/4/2014

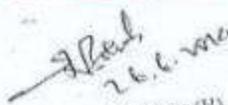
Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Sign
1.	Sri. Kulendro Dasgupta	Executive Member	<i>Kulendro Dasgupta</i>
2.	Sri. S.R. Nandini	Principal Secretary(N)	<i>S.R. Nandini</i>
3.	Sri. S. Aniso	Add. Secretary & Revenue Officer(W)	<i>S. Aniso</i>
4.	Sri. Utpal Datta	AGM, O/O the CGM(H), LKHEP	<i>Utpal Datta</i>
5.	Sri. Dhiren Sarmah	AGM, LKCD, APGCL	<i>Dhiren Sarmah</i>
6.	Sri. Younus Ahmed	Dy Manager, LKCD, APGCL	<i>Younus Ahmed</i>
7.	SRI BINANDA LANGTHASA	SUPERVISOR LANGKOP	<i>Binanda Langthasa</i>
8.	SRI Zosansanda Naidon	S. K Yc Hama yk & Pami bus	<i>Zosansanda Naidon</i>
9.	Sri. Elbertson Sen	L.P. Yc Kuro.	<i>Elbertson Sen</i>
10.	P.K. HOJAI	G.S. LKHEPAPA	<i>P.K. HOJAI</i>
11.	Jayon Fongle		<i>Jayon Fongle</i>
12.	Hemanta Kumar		<i>H. Kumar</i>
13.	Elisha Chintong	President, LKHEPAPA	<i>Elisha Chintong</i>
14.	Jebamaty Kapsei	Representative from Disabara Village	<i>Jebamaty Kapsei</i>

**Appendix 12 Consultations Between Dima Hasao Autonomous District Council and the  
APGCL Officials on 16 June 2014**



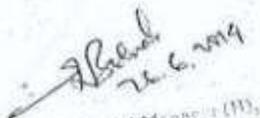
and the Council has submitted a revised proposal amounting to Rs 76.22 Cr. keeping the compensation amount same as that with the earlier assessment. As regards, allotment of free power, he read out the text of the letter dated 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2013 from the Power department of Government of Assam, wherein, APGCL was allowed to proceed with negotiation with the Council to allow free power to the maximum extent of 5%.

4. In this connection, Hon'ble E M (Revenue) NCHAC & Secretary NCHAC stated that the present Land Acquisition Act(2013) Amendment has not been adopted by the Council and as such the compensation is to be paid at the rates fixed earlier and as per the earlier procedure.
5. The MD APGCL stated that the revised rate of Rs 50,000 per bigha appeared to be very high and will require approval of Govt of Assam. He urged NCHAC to keep the rate at the previous rate of Rs. 30,000 per Bigha. Hon'ble EM Revenue NCHAC informed that revision of rate took place in 2012. The revised rate is applicable to all sectors including National Highway and Hydro power development within the district. Secretary NCHAC informed that the council has its own schedule of rates for premium as well as for Zirat. Chairman APGCL then suggested that the Council could accept the revised land area of 620 Ha with premium rate as Rs 50,000 per bigha. The Hon'ble EM Health NCHAC however informed that the Council had a very tough time in tackling with the Project Affected People/Families for revision of land area and that the people are agreeable to give their land as assessed during 2008-09. The PAP had objected to any such change by the Council as well as by APGCL. On the other hand the People are ready to give their land for implementation of the project as assessed earlier. Any reduction in the land to be acquired may invite problem in acquisition process.
6. Chairman APGCL requested the Council to furnish the documents in support of the revised premium rate. Revenue officer NCHAC agreed to furnish the same. Further, the Council members and officials of NCHAC assured that on acceptance of the proposed amount, APGCL would not have to pay any additional amount to the Council in future in the event of any changes in the Land Act, Regulation which will have consequence on land value/Zirat value.

  
26.6.2014  
Chief General Manager (H),  
APGCL, Bijutee Bhawan,  
Paltanbazar, Guwahati-1

However, Chairman APGCL mentioned that APGCL will write to Government to clarify regarding applicability of the Land Acquisition Act (as amended in 2013).

7. Further, on the payment issue, Chairman APGCL informed that APGCL would forward the proposal of NCHAC to Government. Further, he has requested the Council members also to follow up the matter with Government of Assam. The Principal Secretary (N) NCHAC requested APGCL to pay the compensation to the PAF at one go, however, the premium could be made in installment.
8. As regards, the allotment of free power, the Chairman APGCL requested the Council to reduce the quantum further from 5 %. The Council members expressed their inability to do so. Chairman APGCL then said that there is need to explore mutually agreeable modalities on the issue, so that the proposal could be forwarded to the Government for consideration. The EM Revenue NCHAC requested that the free power to be given directly to the Council so that the same could be distributed by them within the district using the infrastructure of APDCL. After discussion, it was decided to explore 2 (two) possibilities for drawing up the modalities. Option -A: Would be to pay NCHAC the money value of power supply of 5 % in terms of revenue APGCL would earn from the project. Option-B: Would require NCHAC to distribute the power within the district with mutually agreeable terms with APDCL/AEGCL. In either case, approval of Govt of Assam would be required.
9. MD APGCL desired that there should be a MoA with the Council for effective implementation of terms and conditions set up by the Council for allotment of the land to APGCL. The EM Revenue NCHAC assured to extend all co operations from the Council to APGCL in resolving these issues with Government.
10. The following decisions were finally arrived at after the deliberations:  
(A) On the land issue,
  1. APGCL shall propose to Government for acquisition of the full 1386.12 Ha of land.
  2. NCHAC will furnish the relevant document for enhancement of the land revenue to Rs 50,000 per Bigha.

  
26.6.2019  
Chief General Manager (M),  
APGCL, Biju Ice Division,  
Paltanbazar, Guwahati-1

3. The revised proposal for land amounting to Rs. 76.22 Cr at the rate of Rs 50,000 per bigha will be sent to Government of Assam for acceptance and necessary budgetary provision.

4. On receipt of approval from Government, APGCL shall make the payment for premium and compensation as per the usual procedures.

5. NCHAC would give possession of land to APGCL on receipt of the payment for the land premium.

6. NCHAC shall not claim any additional amount from APGCL in any eventuality.

7. Government of Assam will also be asked to clarify regarding the applicability of the Land Acquisition Act (as amended in 2013) in NCHAC area.

(B) On the free power Issue:

1. APGCL to frame up modalities covering both the following options .

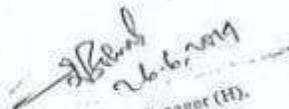
- Option -I: To pay NCHAC money value of power supply of 5% in terms of revenue APGCL would earn from the project.
- Option-II: NCHAC would distribute the free power within the district after entering into mutually agreeable terms with APDCL/AEGCL.

2. Government would be requested to advise the appropriate course of action.

(C) On execution of MoA.

MoA to be drawn up between APGCL and NCHAC for effective implementation of terms and conditions set up by the Council for allotment of the land to APGCL once the Government approves the modalities as in (A) above.

11. The meeting ended with vote of thanks from the Chair.

  
Chief General Manager (H).  
APGCL, Bijulee Bhawan,  
Paltanbazar, Guwahati-1

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE MEETING BETWEEN APGCL AND NORTH CACHAR HILLS AUTONOMOUS COUNCIL FOR ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR LOWER KOPILI H.E. PROJECT HELD ON ON 16.06.2014 IN THE CONFERENCE HALL OF THE CHAIRMAN, APGCL/APDCL, BUULEE BHAWAN, PALTANBAZAR, GUWAHATI.

APGCL	Signature	N.C. Hills Autonomous Council	Signature
1. Chairman, APGCL/APDCL		1. Hon'ble Chief Executive Member	
2. Managing Director, APGCL		2. Sri. Kulendra Daulagupu, Hon'ble EM.	K'Daulagupu 16/06/2014
3. Chief General Manager (Hydro), APGCL	<i>[Signature]</i> 16.6.2014	3. Sri. Denis Teron, Hon'ble EM.	<i>[Signature]</i>
4. Sri. P. K. Goga, GM, J/o Gen (H)	<i>[Signature]</i>	4. Sri. Nirmal Langthasa, Hon'ble EM.	<i>[Signature]</i>
5. U. Datta	<i>[Signature]</i>	5. Sri. S.R. Nunisa, Principal Secretary (N).	<i>[Signature]</i>
6. A.C. Deka	<i>[Signature]</i>	6. Sri Mukut Kempral, Secretary (N).	<i>[Signature]</i> 16/06/14
7. P.R. Khaund	<i>[Signature]</i>	7. Sri. Saindesh Ardao, Addl. Secretary and R.O. (W)	<i>[Signature]</i> 16.06.14

Annex 2: Consent Seeking Consultations: APGCL, ADB, LEKHPAPA, APs, and Village Headmen

Attendance Sheets of Participants 19/03/2015

Assam Power Sector Investment Programme T-3  
 Consultation Attendance Sheet

Date: 19/03/2015 Place: LANKU, DIMA HASAO, ASSAM

Sl no	Name	Profession/Occupation	Signature with Phone No
1.	JOSING ENGI	President. - L. KHEPAPA	<i>J. Engi</i> - 09401235772
2.	ZINCONG ENGI	President G.P. of Dignondisa	<i>Zincong Engi</i> - 09401235772
3.	Pirensing Engi	A. Secy Assam	<i>P. Engi</i> 9401227564
4.	Wilson Phenglo	Village Councilor	<i>W. Phenglo</i> 19/3/2015
5.	Phobical Kempoi	District Area Manager	<i>Phobical Kempoi</i>
6.	Joyan Phenglo	Area Dist	<i>J. Phenglo</i> 19/3/2015
7.	Bitot KYO	Village Councilor fame 991 99544-23978	<i>Bitot</i>
8.	PRABHU HASAI	G. Secretary	<i>P. Hasai</i> 19/3/15
9.	Bidyasing Engi	Contractor	<i>B. Engi</i> 9435631512
10.	Anupman	Consultant ADB	<i>Anupman</i>
11.	Indrajit Hasain Hagesaita	AGN APCL	<i>I. Hasain</i> 015115
12.	Bipul Hojei	Dima Longku	<i>B. Hojei</i>

**Assam Power Sector Investment Programme T-3  
Consultation Attendance Sheet**

Date: // // Place \_\_\_\_\_

Sl no	Name	Profession/Occupation	Signature with Phone No
13	Jayjit Haibong	Dima Langka	J. Haibong
14	Tilak Sengupta	Consultant	Tilak
15	Jayanta Leuva	consultant	R
16	Asw. Muralidhar	Asst. / consultant	Asw. Muralidhar
17	Sambodh Duttani	Engineer / Consultant	Sambodh Duttani

Photographs of Consultations at LKHPP Site-19/03/2015



**Consent Seeking Consultations: APGCL, ADB, LEKHPAPA, APs, and Village Headmen –  
Attendance Sheets of Participants  
02/06/2015**

Assam Power Sector Investment Programme T-3  
Consultation Attendance Sheet

Date: 02/06/2015 Place: LANGU M.F. SCHOOL COMPOUND (Village LANGU)

Sl no	Name	Profession/Occupation	Signature with Phone No
1	JOYBON KRO	G.B of Barakongka	Joybon
2	Bohindro Warisa	G.B of Digruandia	Bohindro Warisa
3	HEMARI DERA	G.B of Lualangso	Hemari 9401682883
4	LANGTUK TERON	G.B of Krungmeng- langso	Langtuk
5	HEMARI TERON	G.B of Tatalangso	Hemari
6	DAYAL BHARARY	G.B of Sekpuru	Dayal Bhattacharya
7	THANIGORON WARISA	G.B of Dimalongka	Thanigoron
8	Lomananda Naistug	S.K	Lomananda
9	Soni. Elbertson Teron	UP M. Jsa.	Soni
10	KAILASH HOJAI	G.B of Wapandia	Kailash Hojai
11	BOLENDRO THOSEND	G.B of Disabon	Bohindro Thosend
12	Rono Bhadra Haznu	President/MDSU	Rono Bhadra 9531030355

**Assam Power Sector Investment Programme T-3  
Consultation Attendance Sheet**

Date: // // Place \_\_\_\_\_

Sl no	Name	Profession/Occupation	Signature with Phone No
13	Jonayjay Hapleaphor	Rangar Panisur	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	Maitom Longficee	Member	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	Robinson Tera	Kuki Student Association (K.S.A.) U.P.W.	<i>[Signature]</i> 9854003241
16	Longfing Rogpi	G. Secy. Kuki Student Association (K.S.A.)	<i>[Signature]</i> 9401672213
17	Birensing Engti	Asst. Secy. (KHEP)	<i>[Signature]</i> 9401221954
18	Abromu Tawang	Member (KHEP)	<i>[Signature]</i> 9401335958
19	Mensing Ranghi	Member KHEP	<i>[Signature]</i> 9435577692
20	Joyce's Phyecho	<i>[Signature]</i> KHEP	<i>[Signature]</i>
21	Joyce Phyecho	KHEP Member	<i>[Signature]</i>
22	Bino sing Engti	KHEP Member	<i>[Signature]</i>
23	Stri Amit Jidung	Deputy Rangar Panisur Range	<i>[Signature]</i>
24	Jayung	ADSU	

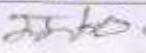
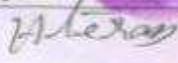
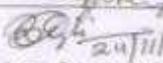
Consultation Photographs 02/06/2015



**Consent Seeking Consultations: APGCL, ADB, LEKHPAPA, APs, and Village Headmen –  
Attendance Sheets of Participants  
24/11/2015**

**Assam Power Sector Investment Programme T-3  
Consultation Attendance Sheet**

Date: 24/11/2015 Place: LONGKILU M.F. SCHOOL

Sl no	Name	Profession/Occupation	Signature with Phone No
1	Sri. Dhanuj Phangdo	LKHPAPA Member	
2	Sri. Joydip Thangdo	LKHPAPA Office Secy.	
3	Mr. G. B. Dey	G.B. Debarngdiso	
4	Birun Sing Singh	LKHPAPA Member	 9401146217
5	Jay son Koo	LKHPAPA G/B	
6	H. C. M. T. Choudhury	G.B. of Rongkhilam	LT-18 Hemant
7	Hemanti Jaxon	G.B. Torkelanga	
8	Hemanta	G.B. Larulanga	
9	Mr. Joydip Thangdo	G.B. Chotolanga	
10	Ningkhong Singh	G.B. Mungkela	LT-18 Ningkhong Singh
11	Bidyasing Singh	LKHPAPA Executive Member	 201115 924026621512
12	Sury Singh	G.B. Lolanga	

Assam Power Sector Investment Programme T-3

Consultation Attendance Sheet

Date: 24/11/11 Place: LOKSOM ME SCHOOL

Sl no	Name	Profession/Occupation	Signature with Phone No
13	Dr Lapir Kaphaz	Lapku Village	
14	Dr Depren Phaytho	Lorulaga, Uell	
15	Holendro Shosond	C.A of Disabas	 H.T.19 Holendro Shosond
16	Dr Sar Teron	Totobelangso	
17	Thangron Wanin	C.A of Dimu Longku	 H.T.19 Thangron Wanin
18	Phasingor Shon	Dimu N.S	
19	Bevel Teron	private school teacher	 9401292764
20	Ramen Hojai	Bama Langku	
21	phobical Rempai	Digremditon	
22	Majari Shon	Chadolangphur	
23	Shalbing Teron	Totobelangso	
24	Guhum @ Dimari	Kalamela Kachari	

Assam Power Sector Investment Programme T-3  
Consultation Attendance Sheet

Date: 24/11/2015 Place: LONGVA M.C. SCHOOL

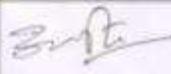
Sl no	Name	Profession/Occupation	Signature with Phone No
25	Bri Dabumathi Kuroi	Zisatron	<i>[Signature]</i>
26	Maidyandara	Kanprai Longkupar. = M.K	
27	Prabindro Kungur	Digzandisa	
28	Vallabh 'murai	Waperdisa	
29	Saylanphunglo	Digzandisa	<i>[Signature]</i>
30	Sing Phura	Borolongku	<i>[Signature]</i>
31	Suman Singh Lufti	Borolongku	<i>[Signature]</i>
32	Khansirang Perang	Borolongku	<i>[Signature]</i>
33	Bipul Hojai	Dima Longku	<i>[Signature]</i>
34	Thajan Kemprai	Dima Longku	<i>[Signature]</i>
35	Deval Kemprai	Digzandisa	<i>[Signature]</i>
36	Sanenendra Beltan	Longkupar	<i>[Signature]</i>

6

Assam Power Sector Investment Programme T-3

Consultation Attendance Sheet

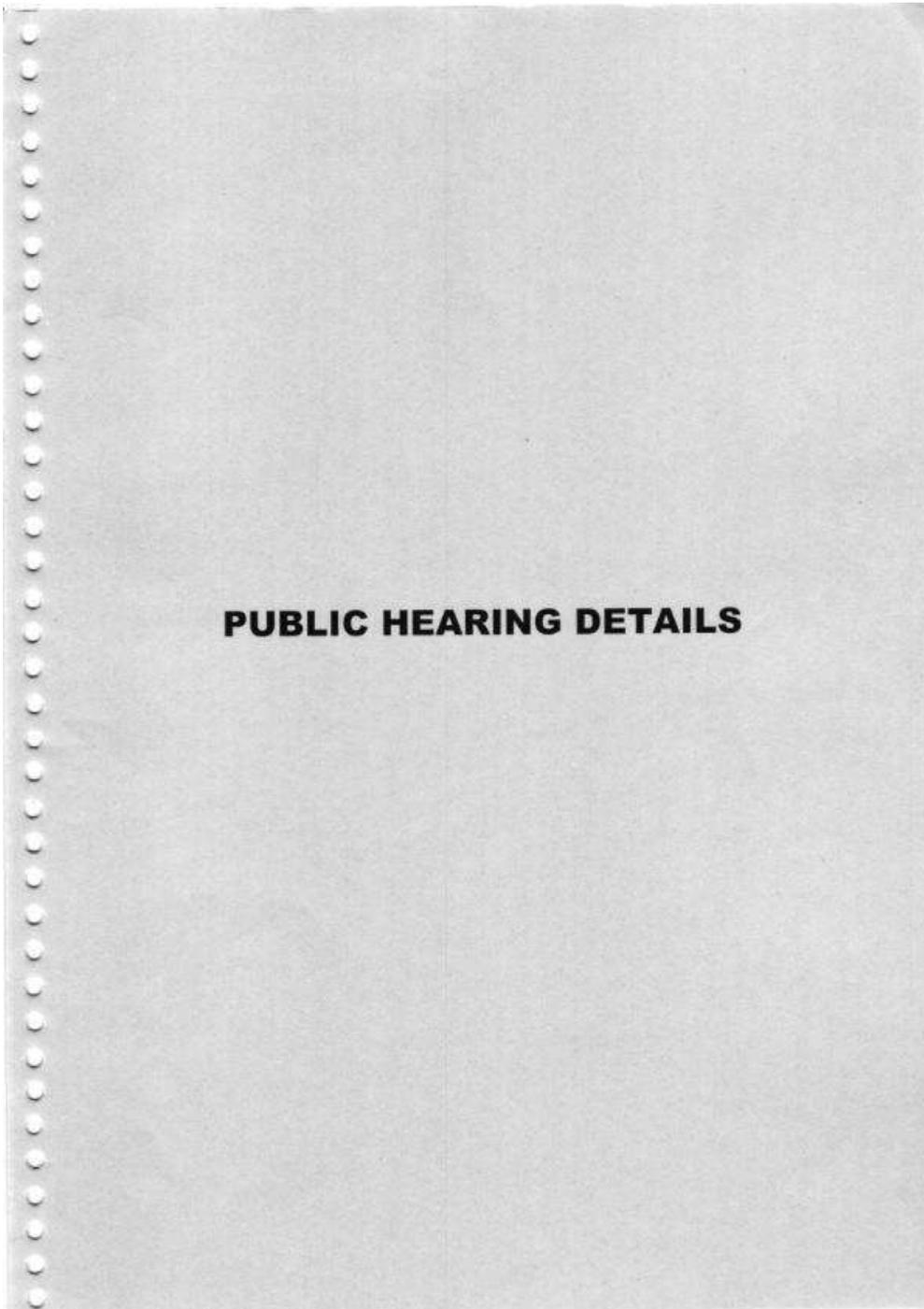
Date: 22/11/2015 Place: Wentham M.E. School

Sl no	Name	Profession/Occupation	Signature with Phone No
37	Longji Engli	Business	 9401875858
38	Mohan S. phungcho	NFTO-Secretary Rural development Dept of Social Security	 9435102701
39	Robinson Tonon	Karbi Student's Assoc. iation President	 9430584553
40	Prinly Engli	Asst. L.M.A.C.	
41	Longsing Rangpi	Karbi Student's Assoc. iation, Dima Hasar Comm. & Secretary	 9401672213
42	Joyon phung lo	L.K.H.E.P.A.P.A Member	 9401781971
43	JOYSING ENGH	President - L.K.H.E.P.A.P.A	 9401235772
44	Joyanan Hojai	Secretary Karbi Assoc.	 phone no 9854699 316

Consultation Photographs 24/11/2015



**Appendix 1: Formal Consultations Held on 10 January 2017 for Consent Seeking**



## PUBLIC HEARING DETAILS

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Assam State Pollution Control Board organized the 'Environmental Public Hearing' on 10th January 2017 at 11:30 am, for the proposed 120 MW Lower Kopili Hydro-electric Project at Longku, near project site, district Dima-Hasao, Assam. The Assam Power generation Corporation Limited is the project proponent. The advertisement for Public Hearing was issued in the local daily 'The Assam Tribune' on 06.12.2016

Assam State Pollution Control Board on 10th January, 2017 at 11:30AM organized the 'Environmental Public Hearing' as per Govt. of India Notification No. - SO 1533 dated 14.09.2006 at Longku, APGCL Project Site, District-Dima-Hasao, Assam, for the proposed Lower Kopili Hydro-electric Project (120 MW) of Assam Power generation Corporation Limited. The Public Hearing was conducted under the Chairmanship of Sri Dipak Jidung, ACS, Addl. Distt. Magistrate, Dima Hasao. The copy of advertisements is enclosed as Appendix-I.

At the onset of public hearing, the representative of Assam State Pollution Control Board, Mr. B.K.Baruah addressed the meeting and explained the purpose and motive of public hearing. Thereafter, the project proponents and their Consultants described the proposals of them, the proposed Lower Kopili Hydro-electric Project (120 MW). Mr. P.D. Karkhanis (CE), representative of WAPCOS Limited, presented the findings of EIA and EMP Report prepared for the proposed Lower Kopili Hydroelectric project.

The representative of the project proponent requested for co-operation of the public for implementation of the proposed Project and expressed the company's commitment towards the development of the area and thanked the public for their large presence in the public hearing. The minutes of meeting are enclosed as Appendix-II.

### 2. ISSUES RAISED DURING PUBLIC HEARING

The public hearing commenced with the permission of the Chair. The issues raised by the public and their replies by the government officers, project proponent and their consultants are given in Table-1.

**Table-1: Issues raised and response given during Public Hearing**

S.No.	Name & Address	Issue Raised	Remarks on the Issues Raised
1	Mr. Prabir, Hojai, Secretary, LKHE Project Affected Peoples Association	The sand is presently available and extracted from Kopili river. What will be the effect on river Kopili after the project is operational.	The sand quarries are identified in specific locations where deposition of sand going on for many years. There will be no effect on the

Public Hearing Details for Lower Kopili HEP, Assam

S.No.	Name & Address	Issue Raised	Remarks on the Issues Raised
			identified sand quarries during project operation phase.
2	Mr. Pratingtjai, Secretary, LKHE Project Affected Peoples Association	He welcomed the project Submitted a memorandum for their demand points in the proposed project area people and explain the details of memorandum	Response to demanding points are enclosed in Table-2.
3	Mr. Dorsing Engis, on behalf of local people of Longren area	What's the Rehabilitation and socio-economic development Plan of the Lower Kopili HEP	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.
4	Mr. Kamedinghi, Karbi, Angland District of Assam	He requested the project proponent for reassessment of the affected area for the project	Joint assessment comprising representatives of respected District Councils, APGCL were carried out in 2012. APGCL has accordingly submitted the assessment proposal to Govt. of Assam, and based on the same, Govt. has allotted the necessary funds to APGCL. Thus, reassessment at this stage will be difficult. Both the councils were agreed to the fact 2012 be the cut off year.
5	Mr. Saising Durang, Asstt. Secretary, DimaHarao Rural Development Society, an NGO	He suggested to fix a date for fulfillment the demand of local people by APGCL	Date may be fixed up by the Rural Development Society. APGCL, authorized representatives of District councils and administrations. APGCL is free to discuss any constructive issues at any time.
6	Mr. Martin Tarang, Local people	He asked that whether the picnic spot in the downstream of Kopili river will be safe from the project. He also suggested to plant with local fruit species.	Efforts will be made to protect the picnic spot during construction as well as during operation of the project.  There is a provision for plantation as well as Green Belt Development Plan in the project area. About 1600 trees/ha including fruit bearing trees will be planted.

Demand of Villages	Response
Construction and maintenance of approach roads	Will be done as per provisions of approved DPR.
Construction and maintenance of water supply	Will be done as per provision of approved DPR and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan.
Free Electricity and electrification	As per directions of Government of Assam.
Construction and maintenance of school building with hostels for girls and boys	As per provisions of approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement act.
Free education facilities along with books upto 12 standard	Project Authority will take up the matter with the appropriate Authority of Government.
Scholarship to be provided to the 50% marks obtained to the affected families	Project Authority will take up the matter with the appropriate Authority of Government possibility will be explored whether this can be done as a part of CSR.
Construction of 20 bedded hospital with medicine and treatment	As per provision of approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement act.
Free medical camp	Project Authority can take up the matter with the appropriate Authority of Government.
Construction hygienic toilets and sanitary system	Will be done as per provisions of approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement act, 2013.
Construction and maintenance of community Hall cum auditorium hall	Will be done as per provisions of approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement act, 2013
Construction and maintenance of Mini stadium with play ground	May be done as per provisions of approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement act, 2013
Construction and maintenance of market along with postal and bank ATM counter facilities	May be incorporated in Local Area development Plan also in CSR activities.
Arrangements of Socio cultural activities and sustainable Environmental safeguards	Agreed
100% Employment Facility to the affected families	For employment, job reservation generally be as per State Govt. policy subject to availability of qualified manpower and is to be limited to direct recruitment personnel. However preference will be given to Affected Families.
Creation of employment facilities	With the commencement of project activities employment avenues will automatically open for locals.
Constant services for affected families	Will be done as per provision of approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act.
Agreement sign in between APGCL & DHAC	Agreed
Contracts & Supply works	Agreed for contract not highly technical. For contract of highly technical nature experience will be taken into account.
E tendering	Matter will be dealt as per existing norms. However possibilities will be explored whether relaxation could be given to local PAF.
Registration for contracts and supply	Matter will be dealt as per existing norms and practice.
Mandatory documents to all contractors and	Matter will be dealt as per existing norms and

Demand of Villages	Response
suppliers	practice.
Documents must be produced for suppliers	As per codal practice.
Mode of payment against works/supplies bill by APGCL	As per codal practice
Disagree directly awarding work order	Contract work will be awarded by inviting bids through wide publicity.
Circulation of NIT	NIT will be published in local Newspapers also will be hanged in project offices and other area around project site as decided.
Tender process	Matter could be decided in due course of time.
Works and supply bill	Bills will be released for payment only on satisfactory execution ,submission of relevant documents and availability of fund
Shifting of APGCL office at project site	Agreed.
Additional planning for irrigation	APGCL would limit its investment to the power project, decision regarding conversion to MP project (with irrigation facility) to be taken by GoA.
Land Extension	There will be no extension of area of submergence than what is given in the DPR.
Permission for entrance into the APGCL complex Longku	To be discussed with PAF representative.
Honorarium Payment	Matter is to be taken up with Govt of Assam.
Including project	He Project is Techno Economically approved by competent authority of Govt of India as Power project. APGCL would limit its investment to the power project. decision regarding conversion to MP project (with irrigation facility) to be taken by GoA.
Providing of office building	Agreed
Power sharing	As per decision of Govt.
Financial Assistance	To be finalized with appropriate authority.
Affected Villages	Villages fully and partially affected were indentified during Joint Survey comprising Revenue officials of District Councils,APGCL.

The Memorandum received from Dima Hasao Rural Development Society is enclosed as Appendix-IV and the reply to the Memorandum is given in Table-3

**Table-3: Point wise reply to Memorandum received from Dima Hasao Rural Development Society**

Demand of Villagers	Reply from APGCL
All environmental norms must be strictly followed, Green Belt Development must be done due to deforestation of Forest area.	Agreed
Adequate Compensation be provided to direct and indirect affected families, Relief &	Compensation will be paid as per provision of the right to Fair Compensation and

<b>Demand of Villagers</b>	<b>Reply from APGCL</b>
Rehabilitation scheme must be implemented for the overall development of PAP. CSR activities must be implemented on need basis of the Project affected and local people.	Transparency in land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.
Project Affected/Local People must be given preference in Job, Employment, Supply, Contract Works as per their capacity.	For employment, job reservation may be as per State Govt. policy subject to availability of qualified manpower and is to be limited to direct recruitment personnel. However, the Project Affected Families will be given preference.
Medical Centre be established at Longku with adequate Doctors, Paramedical staffs etc, along with sufficient medical facilities.	Agreed. This will be done in accordance with public health delivery system under Environmental Management Plan.
Scholarships must be provided to the economically weaker and meritorious students of Project Affected and local people.	Project Authority will take up the matter with the appropriate Authority of Government possibility will be explored whether this can be done as a part of CSR.
Establishments/Construction of Skill Training centre at Longku.	Will be explored for incorporation in CSR.
Project Office should be established at Longku or in Umrangso.	Agreed. Project HQ will be at Longku.
All affected village road must be constructed.	Will be explored for incorporation in CSR as well as Local Area development Plan.
Up gradation of the Co-operative society of the area must be done under CSR activities.	Will be explored for incorporation in CSR.
Weaving Centre with tools be established at Longku area.	Will be explored for incorporation in CSR.
Sports auditorium be constructed at Longku for promotion.	Agreed
All the labourers outside the district should take DAO TAX from N.C. Hills Autonomous Council.	Agreed
5% Free Power share benefit should provide to the NC Hills Autonomous Council.	As per direction of appropriate Authority of the Government.

The Memorandum received from Karbi Student Association is enclosed as Appendix-V and the reply to the Memorandum is given in Table-4

**Table-4: Point wise reply to Memorandum received from Karbi Student Association**

<b>Demand of Villagers</b>	<b>Reply from APGCL</b>
Tripartite Talk between APGCL, NCHAC and KSA.	Date will be fixed up as per convenience of Rural Development society, APGCL, authorized representatives of District councils and administration.
Disbursement of Compensation	Compensation and Premium would be made to the Councils in single installment subject to final handing over the land with required documents to APGCL, no claims will be entertained thereafter. The land documents

Demand of Villagers	Reply from APGCL
	so submitted by the councils should clearly indicate about the nature/type of land and other details.
Proper Rehabilitation and Resettlement and preference shall be given to the villagers for selecting the new site for resettlement.	Agreed
Multipurpose utility hall	A community hall will be constructed in the project site as per approved R&R Plan
Free medical and health facility with Ambulance facilities.	Health facilities have been proposed in the approved R&R Plan
Free education and scholarship	Project Authority will take up the matter with the appropriate Authority of Government
Honorarium payment to Gaon Bura	Matter is to be taken up with state Govt of Assam
Community hall	Agreed
Pucca road including interconnectivity to all affected villages	Will be explored for incorporation in CSR as well as in Local Area Development Plan.
5 point free electrification and supply of safe drinking water	Free electrification may be agreed subject to concurrence from appropriate authority.
Job reservation	For employment, job reservation may be as per State Govt. policy subject to availability of qualified manpower and is to be limited to direct recruitment personnel. However, Project Affected Families will be given preference.
Liaison Officer	Will be decided in due course of time.
Coordination Committee	For effective implementation of RR plan and monitoring there will be representation from PAF.
Establishment of Weaving training center	Will be explored for incorporation in CSR as well as Local Area development Plan.
Financial assistance	Matter will be placed for deliberation in its Board meeting.
Compassionate appointment	Matter will be placed for deliberation in its Board meeting
Schemes/welfare works	Will be addressed in Local Area Development programme.
Control of Pollution/Environment	Will be addressed in Environment Management Plan.
APGCL to construct LKHEPAPA office at Longku	Will be explored for incorporation in CSR as well as in Local Area Development Plan.
Contract/Supply works	Agreed for contract not highly technical. For contract of highly technical nature experience will be taken into account.
Concrete/RCC bridge	There will a provision of Bridge over the Dam.
LKHEPAPA Sole Issuing Authority	Details is required.

<b>Demand of Villagers</b>	<b>Reply from APGCL</b>
Issuance of AK Patta	Matter will be taken up in due course of time.
Cultivation	To be finalized after discussion with Councils.
Sacred community	Matter will be taken up in due course of time with the sacred community.
Main affected Villages	To be discussed with both the councils.
Financial assistance	To be finalized with appropriate authority.
Joint spot verification	To be taken up with councils.

The Addl. District Magistrate, Dima Hasao said that all the grievances raised by the public will be fulfilled by APGCL authority. He also asked APGCL authority to follow all the norms during and after proposed project start. The people supported his suggestion by clapping hands.



**SUBMISSION OF MEMORANDUM**

**BY**

**THE GENERAL SECRETARY & THE PRESIDENT  
LKHEPAPA**

**TO**

**THE RESPECTED MANAGING DIRECTOR (MD)  
ASSAM POWER GENERATION CORPORATION LTD  
(APGCL)**

**BIJULEE BHAWAN 4<sup>th</sup> FLOOR PALTAN BAZAR GHY-01**

**CAMP: - APGCL PROPOSED PROJECT SITE  
AT LONGKU DIMA HASAO DIST.**

**ON**

**"PUBLIC HEARING" DAY DATED: 10<sup>th</sup> JANUARY 2017**

**FOR**

**IMPLEMENTATION**

**OF**

**120MW**

**LOWER KOPILI HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER PROJECT  
AT LONGKU DIMA HASAO DIST. ASSAM**

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
10/01/17  
General Secretary  
LKHEPAPA, Longku Area  
Longku Dima Hasao, Assam

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
10/01/17  
Managing Director  
Assam Power Generation Corporation Ltd  
Bijulee Bhawan, Palatan Bazar, GHY-01

**OFFICE OF THE**

**LOWER KOPILI HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION  
LONGKU AREA UMRONGSO DIMA HASAO DIST. ASSAM-788931**

**Contact: e-mail: p.hojai73@gmail.com +91 9954423978 (M)**

Ref No. LKHEPAPA/ LAU/01/2016-17/ 1194-Dated Longku area Umrangso the 10/01/2017

To,

Managing director (M.D)  
Assam power generation corporation ltd (ASEB)  
4<sup>th</sup> Floor Bijulee bhawan paltan bazaar  
Guwahati- 01 Assam.



Sub: - SUBMISSION OF MEMORANDUM ON GENUINE CERTAIN DEMAND POINTS ON 10<sup>th</sup> JANUARY 2017 AT APGCL PROJECT SITE ON "PUBLIC HEARING" FOR IMMEDIATE IMPLEMENTATION OF LOWER KOPILI HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT AT LONGKU DIMA HASAO, ASSAM

Respected Sir,

It gives us immense pleasure to extend our heartfelt and sincere congratulation to your excellency for holding the "Public Hearing" of APGCL by PCBA at Longku APGCL Project site for implementation of 120 MW Lower Kopili Hydro Electric Power Project under Amri-Mauza 17<sup>th</sup> Garampani MAC Constituency Umrangso Dima Hasao Assam, which will go along away and long term relationship between APGCL & Genuine Affected People of Longku area Umrangso as well district of Dima Hasao and will inspire & in calculate us feeling of true humanitarian, patriotism and love towards our multilingual state as well as the dist. of Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong, Assam.

That Sir, with reference to the above, the undersigned on behalf of local tribal which are likely to be affected by the implementation of 120 MW Lower Kopili H.E Power Project Longku area Dima Hasao wish to put before your good self some of our genuine certain demands points along with our grievances, which we feel genuine needs to your personal consideration lawfully for obtaining our fundamental rights and also for upliftment & development of the area and achievement of new hydro Electric Power Project, which shall be constructed and implemented by the APGCL, It's situated in the remote North-East corner of India in Assam in the district of Dima Hasao (West) and South-East of West Karbi Anglong under Hamren Sub-Division and the population of this area is composed of mainly genuine local tribal people of Dimasa & Karbi tribes as well Bodo Kachari (community) under Amri-Mauza 17<sup>th</sup> Garampani MAC Constituency Umrangso Dima Hasao Assam.

That Sir, An Association of likely to be affected of "120 MW Lower Kopili H.E Power Project" Longku boldly welcomed heartedly on new Year 2017 for Implementation of new hydro electric power project at Longku Dima Hasao & Karbi Anglong simultaneously would like to mention here that the entire land & properties joint spot verification & assessment has been completed as directed by the authorities of districts as well as APGCL, which has made for implementation of new hydro electric project. In this regards, we have been surviving since long years and 2008 to till date continuously like; Assessment of Land acquisition 1386.12 (Hectors) including KRF & DHAC reserve forest at Longku area and total requirement is 1577 (H) including karbi Anglong district and other investigation technically & non-technically has done by the concerning department.

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**And also Association** helped in preliminary infrastructural work at APGCL project site Longku directly & indirectly for implementation of the new power project and till today LKHEPAPA lot of correspondences has been made in written with APGCL, Dima Hasao District authorities as well as State authorities like; Hon'ble MP of 3<sup>rd</sup> ST(H) Diphu Constituency, Hon'ble MIA of 16<sup>th</sup> Haflong ST(H) Assembly Constituency, Chief Minister of Assam, Power Minister to the Govt. of Assam, HAD Minister to the Govt. of Assam, the MD of APGCL, the Chairman of ASEB, the Commissioner & secretary (Power) to the Govt. of Assam, the CGM(Hydro, Generation & Civil)-APGCL, the Chairman DHAC Haflong, the CEM- DHAC Haflong, the E.M i/c, Industries & Commerce DHAC Haflong, the Principal Secretary (N) DHAC Haflong, the Revenue Officer (W) DHAC Haflong etc.

**That Sir,** we would like to remind you once again that by the implementation of Kopili Hydro Electric Project (KHEP) of North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd (Neepeco Ltd) that significant progress has been made at Umrongso area, but the genuine local tribal people (genuine son of soil) did not get any kind of benefits and opportunities from this project in jobs, Contracts & Supply etc. our poor living standard remain in static & abortive, which could have been obtained the opportunities deserved & rights fundamentally and also would like to mention here that Kopili Hydro Electric Project (KHEP) is a maiden project of Neepeco Ltd, which is situated at Umrongso in the district of Dima Hasao of Assam, even though not getting the sustainable opportunities. Now Neepeco Ltd is generating the power 1130 MW i.e. (50% percent power generating comparing to others power projects throughout the N.E Region) but the indigenous people of the area still in vain even though no any domestically power connection has been made to our affected families, not availed even within 1(one) KM Aerial distance from the project area, Now under same constituency again going to be implemented new hydro power project by APGCL at Longku Dima Hasao Assam, Simultaneously existing Cement factories are also depriving and dehumanized to the area people.

**So same events and proceedings should not be reinstated or repeated in near future at coming project which is implementing by APGCL at Longku Dima Hasao dist. as well as Karbi Anglong Dist.**

**Now more rules has been framed by the Govt. of India would like to mention here that:**

**That Sir,** According to the Resolution of Land Reform Division, Department of the Land resources under Ministry of Rural Development (held on 31<sup>st</sup> Oct'2007 at New Delhi under vide ref No. F/26011/4/2007-LRD) have formulated a National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy-2007.

The Government of India desire that provision of public facilities or infrastructure often requires the exercise of legal power by the state under the principal of "Eminent Domain" for acquisition of private land & properties leading to involuntary displacement of people, depriving them of their land livelihood, shelter, restricted their access to traditional resources base and uprooting them from their Socio-Cultural environment.

These have traumatic psychological & Socio-Cultural consequences on the affected population which call for protecting their rights, in particular of the weaker sections of the society including members of the Schedule Caste (SC), Schedule Tribe ST (H), marginal farmer & women's etc.

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As per 4.2.2 of the SIA of the project of NRRP-2007, while understanding a Socio-Impact Assessment & Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) with the consideration the impact that a project will have to be implemented for Rehabilitation & Resettlement on the public and community properties, Assets and infrastructures to the genuine affected families against the land acquisition 1386.13 (Hectors) for establishment of new hydro power project at Longku area by APGCL in the district of Dima Hasao (W) & South-East of West Karbi Anglong within the jurisdiction of 17<sup>th</sup> Garampani MAC Constituency.

UNDER NRRP-2007/INDUSTRIAL ACTS/ COMPANIES ACT-1956, To be implemented by the APGCL's "Requiring Body" for establishment of new hydro power project at Longku Dima Hasao District and to be provided to the genuine affected families are as follows:-

**OUR CERTAIN GENUINE DEMAND POINTS ARE AS FOLLOWS:-**

1. **LEGITIMATE COMENSATION:** The payment of entire legitimate compensation against Land & Properties of the indigenous and the genuine affected families of Longku area as well as district of Dima Hasao its going to be abolished & departed forever by the Implementation of 120MW Lower Koipili H.E Power Project which has bequeaths of our ancestry of 11 centuries, therefore the compensation must be paid at a glance before commencement of the project at latest revised rate as executive Committee Meeting of N.C. Hills Autonomous Council on 25<sup>th</sup> October 2016 to the directly or indirectly affected.
2. **MODE OF PAYMENT IN TRACEABLE :-** The joint bank account shall have to be opened at nearest Nationalized Bank i.e. State Bank of India (SBI) KHEPA Garampani branch and Bank of India (BOI), which are situated at Umrongso under same Constituency from the proposed project and it must be operated by the Revenue Officer(W) DHAC and the M.D APGCL or his authorized person for payment of compensation and the entire compensation amount shall have to be deposited in this joint bank A/C and payment of compensation must be paid through A/C payee cheques or must be submitted the counter foil of banks against cashless transaction for NEFT/RTGS of joint bank account of SBI Khepa Garampani or BOI with full seal & signatures of the authorities at the suitable place either APGCL project site or Umrongso town, it must be in traceable transaction and must be made according to final bill listed of the joint assessment & spot verification by the revenue department DHAC & APGCL against land & properties; it must be paid in presence of the following persons-
  - a) The President, G-Secretary & Cashier of the Association of LKHEPAPA
  - b) The respected Dy. Commissioner, Dima Hasao Dist.
  - c) The Hon'ble Chief Executive Member (CEM) DHAC, Haflong
  - d) The Hon'ble E.M i/c, Revenue DHAC, Haflong
  - e) The Hon'ble Local MAC, 17<sup>th</sup> Garampani Constituency
  - f) The Revenue Officer (W) DHAC Haflong
  - g) The AROs & L. Patowaries, of Garampani circle
  - h) The CGM (Hydro, Generation & Civil) APGCL and Nodal Officer of LKHEP and
  - i) The respective G.B of entire affected villages to the satisfaction of all concerned.

OR

if not convenience the APGCL authority shall have to pay directly to the affected person according to final list against "Land & Properties" in presence of the following persons which has mentioned above.

3. WELFARE SCHEME UNDER CSR-CD IMPOSED BY THE GOVT. OF INDIA IN 2008 TO ANY FLAGSHIP COMPANIES & INDUSTRIES THROUGH OUT THE COUNTRY INCLUDING REHABILITATION & RESETTLEMENT MUST BE PROVIDED 2% (PERCENT) ON PRODUCTION/GENERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT AREA FOR AFFECTED FAMILIES:-
4. Urbanization must be done to the genuine local tribal affected families apart from compensation including free Electricity, Water Supply facility, Road communication, Community Hall, Jobs, Contract & Supply along with auditorium Hall, Mini-Stadium, Education facilities, Medical Health care Centre and Vocational Training Centre etc are as below: -
  - a) *Construction & maintenance of approach roads (Black toping/Concreting) along with drainages & Culverts as required to the affected villages and up to 10<sup>th</sup> Km radius distances around the project area.*
  - b) *Construction & maintenance of water supply facilities at the entire affected villages Longku area (which will be free iron & arsenic).*
  - c) *Free Electricity & Electrification at affected villages and construction & maintenance of street lights along the approach road up to 10<sup>th</sup> Km radius distances around the project area along with installation of 11KV Transformer for affected families/villages each.*
  - d) *Construction & maintenance of School building along with Hostels for Girls & Boys for affected families & villagers around the project area at suitable place.*
  - e) *Free education facilities along with providing of books must be made up to 12(twelve) standard to the affected families.*
  - f) *Scholarship must be provided to the 50% marks securer/obtainers to the affected families.*
  - g) *Construction of at least 20 Bedded Rural Hospital with full bedded and other accessories along with electrification & 24X7 water supply facility & Maintenance of Hospitals along with free medicines & treatment to the affected families. And necessary employees of this Hospital must be trained under Company's expenses apart from Doctors must be engaged from the affected families.*
  - h) *Free medical camp time to time must be held up to 10<sup>th</sup> Km radius distances around the project area.*
  - i) *Construction of hygienic Toilets & sanitary system at the directly/indirectly affected families/villages of the project.*
  - j) *Construction & Maintenance of Community Hall cum auditorium Hall along with electrification, water Supply facility and Toilets.*

- k) *Construction & Maintenance Mini-Stadium along with playground for different games & Sports at suitable place for affected families of Longku area.*
  - l) *Construction & Maintenance for Vocational Training Centre at suitable place for genuine local tribal affected families/people of Longku area and must be trained to the affected families youths under company's expenses like; Welder, Electrician, Fitter, Riggers, Instrumentation etc. requires for the project and after completion of trained they must be appointed with full pledged.*
  - m) *If engaged through out-sources employment (Contractual Basis): Entire "man power" suppliers must be from the affected families (who having an affected certificate and other mandatory documents imposed by the Association)*
  - n) *Construction & Maintenance and also development of Market along with Postal and Bank & ATM Counter facilities must be established for accessible the affected families at Suitable place.*
  - o) *Arrangement for Socio-Cultural Activities and Sustainable Environmental Safeguards, providing of weaving centre and must be facilitated to the women's upliftment.*
5. EMPLOYMENT FACILITY GRADE-III & IV: -100% (percent) Grade-III & Grade-IV job facilities must be provided and appointed directly to the genuine local tribal affected families without taking any interview whose name shall be recommended & forwarded by the G.S & the President of Association with seal & sign and only on HSLC passed aspirant candidatures from genuine affected families must be engaged as trainee for grade III & IV posts and shall have to train up to 12(twelve) months under company's respective officials also urged that during this training period monthly stipend shall have to pay to the candidates @ Rs. 15,000.00 P.m and on successful completion of training period i.e; after 12 months they will have to be appointed as a full pledged posts as on engaged and pay band with grade pay and other allowances shall have to be entailed for admissible under rules.
6. CREATION OF EMPLOYMENT FACILITY: - Creation of employment facilities must be provided and appointed to the genuine local tribal affected families as well as the district genuine local tribal people other than highly technical nature and the Managerial posts for which test/interview shall have to be conducted separately and exclusively for the affected families as well as Dist. Of Dima Hasao. The representative from Dima Hasao Autonomous Council & the President and the G/Secretary of the Association of Lkhepapa be included in the Selection and Interview Board for entire satisfaction of affected families/peoples of the area as well as the dist. And for technical nature of posts if suitable candidates are not found or available then the APGCL authority shall have to train to the genuine local tribal youths from affected families at the company's expenses and make them eligible skilled for technical nature of posts simultaneously would like to mention here that approximately 200 candidates from local youths directly/indirectly affected of Dimasa, Karbi & Bodo Kachari were trained under Ministry of Industries & Commerce Govt. of India & Assam at Govt. registered training institutes like; TRTC Amingaon Ghy & NAC Rajmundri (A.P) in the different streams like; Welder, Electrician, Fitter, Riggers etc. they must be appointed with full pledged.

7. **CONSTANT SERVICES FOR AFFECTED FAMILIES:** Also would like to assert that if the incumbent employees absconded during their services period under any circumstances their family must be replaced without any interview and delay.
8. **AGREEMENT SIGN IN BETWEEN APGCL & DHAC:** An Association (LKHEPAPA) of affected families of the project must be included while an agreement sign between Dima Hasao Autonomous Council (DHAC) and APGCL authority for implementation of 120 MW Lower Kopili H.E Power Project, on any time/day at any place which to be constructed at Longku, Dima Hasao.
9. **CONTRACTS & SUPPLY WORKS:-** Any contract & supply works opportunities must be given as a top most priority to the genuine local tribal affected families/peoples of the project area, Umrongso area as well as the dist. other than the technical nature of works, which shall be constructed for "120 MW Lower Kopili H.E Project" by APGCL at Longku Dima Hasao.
10. **E-TENDERING:** Execution of "E-TENDERING" may be floated by the construction company (APGCL) which can be bided from anywhere through internet by any registered contractor/Suppliers for construction of 120 MW "Lower Kopili H.E Power Project" at Longku in Dima Hasao Dist of Assam. Process of e-tendering shall not be satisfied & sufficient for us therefore MECHANISM must be made for obtaining sustainable contract & supply works; which works value shall be up to 500.00 Lacks in single work order to the affected contractor/suppliers other than highly technical nature of works for the greater benefit and satisfaction of the entire affected people.
11. **REGISTRATION FOR CONTRACTS & SUPPLY:** APGCL must be made agreement & signed in consultation with Affected Peoples' Association for "safe and sound" from depriving & dehumanization to the affected families of the area and to be implemented as mutual understanding for awarding of contract & Supply works for construction of 120MW "Lower Kopili H.E Power Project" at Longku in Dima Hasao District of Assam as below: -
  - i) **The Contractors/Suppliers** must be registered under "corporation Ltd" through the Association for obtaining the contracts & supply works at 120MW "Lower Kopili H.E Power Project" at Longku in Dima Hasao District of Assam.
  - ii) **Either for "Online or Offline tendering"** they must be registered through the LKHEPAPA producing mandatory documents as above stated. Simultaneously requested to the APGCL authority not to register to any contractor & suppliers until be recommended from the Association.
  - iii) **Without registration under corporation Ltd and through Association bidding tender for contract & supply** which to be constructed at Longku shall not be entitled & entertained also they must be recommended & forwarded by the **General Secretary & the President** of the Association LKHEPAPA.

**12. MANDATORY DOCUMENTS TO ALL CONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS:** compulsory documents must be produced by the contractors or Suppliers to obtain the Contract & Supply works under APGCL's new Hydro Power Project "Lower Kopli" at Longku in Dima Hasao District of Assam other than the highly & heavy technical nature of works, which shall have to be forwarded through the General Secretary & the President of the Association of LKHEPAPA to the awarding authority of APGCL/Construction Company. The mandatory documents are: -

- i) Authentication Affected Certificate from LKHEPAPA
- ii) PRC of the district of Dima Hasao from DHAC Haflong (Revenue department)
- iii) Valid Trading License for (Contracts & Supply)
- iv) Valid Professional Tax Clearance Certificate from DHAC Haflong
- v) Caste Certificate of the district authority
- vi) Voter ID
- vii) PAN Card
- viii) Bank Details
- ix) Registration copy of TIN for AVAT
- x) Income Tax exemption Certificate
- xi) Proof of Local MAC voting rights

**13. DOCUMENTS MUST BE PRODUCED FOR SUPPLIERS:-**

MAN-POWER/VEHICLES/BRICKS/ROD (MS/TS)/PIPE (GI-PVC-OFC)/RIVER SAND (Core/Medium & Fine)/BOULDER/CHIPS/ANY OTHER OBJECTS/OFFICIAL ACCESSORIES etc: -

- a) She/he must have registered TIN for AVAT from the Superintendent of Taxes Haflong Dima Hasao
- b) Labour License from Labour department through Dima Hasao district.
- c) Dao Taxes License from tax branch Dima Hasao Autonomous Council Haflong

**14. MODE OF PAYMENT AGAINST WORKS/SUPPLIES BILL BY APGCL:** the APGCL authority must be made especially for genuine local tribal affected contractors/suppliers against any nature of works are as below:-

- a) Advance payment must be made for works mobilization up to 35% from the total works value before starting of the work.
- b) Running bill must be made immediately against executed portion of the works until completion as claims by the contractors/suppliers with measuring by the J.E of the construction company.
- c) The final bill must be cleared within 20 days from the date of completion report submitted in written by the local tribal affected contractors/suppliers.

- 15. DIS-AGREE DIRECTLY AWARDING WORK ORDER:** Directly awarded an order by the APGCL authority to any contractors or suppliers for any nature of works & supply other than highly & heavy technical nature works, which are to be executed for 120 MW "Lower Kopili H.E Power Project" at Longku in Dima Hasao Dist of Assam, without confirmation with the Association for Online or Offline tender it shall not be agreed by the affected people because genuine local tribal affected families of the project area having full rights fundamentally and to get top most priority to prevail any opportunities from the implementing project.
- 16. CIRCULATION OF NIT:** Floating of NIT against any nature of works or supply the details of the works which to be executed for implementation of 120 MW "Lower Kopili H.E Power Project" at Longku in Dima Hasao Dist, a copy of NIT must be circulated to the office of the Association of Lkhepapa addressing to the G/Secretary, through e-mail & fax and NIT copy must be hanged at office's notice board of APGCL proposed project site for entire satisfaction of the affected people of the area.
- 17. TENDER PROCESS:** Floating NIT, the biding and accepting the tenders & process outside of the project site office, an affected people shall not be agreed by any means other than highly technical nature of works/supply which to be executed at APGCL project site Longku Dima Hasao.
- 18. WORKS & SUPPLY BILL:** The final bill against executed; works or supply must be cleared the payment through NEFT/RTGS to the bank account of the works-executors within 20 days from the date of completion of works without any delay & complicacy. And if APGCL's executing authority issued the cheques against contract/supply works bill it must be made at project site.
- 19. SHIFTING OF APGCL OFFICE AT PROJECT SITE:** The APGCL authority must be shifted immediately their full pledged Division & Sub-Division office at proposed project site or nearest township from the proposed project site within the district of Dima Hasao after commencement & before starting of infrastructural works for implementation of 120 MW "Lower Kopili H.E Power Project" at Longku in Dima Hasao Dist of Assam.
- 20. ADDITIONAL PLANNING FOR IRRIGATION:** APGCL shall have to be extended the tail race discharged water from the power house of the project to a certain point in order to facilitate irrigation facilities in Diyungbra area under Diyungbra block for greater benefit of the district.
- 21. LAND EXTENSION:** If submergence area (catchment) of APGCL shall extend th acquisition of land in near future for extension & up-gradation of Power-House for generation of power, the payment of compensation shall have to be made with proper joint spot verification assessment and the billing of the land owners apart from 1386.12 (Hectors) including KRF & Council Reserve forest must be paid to the affected families.

- 22. PERMISSION FOR ENTRANCE IN TO THE APGCL COMPLEX LONGKU:** The APGCL authorities shall have to allow a person who having an original Photo-identity card of the Affected People's Association which card will be sealed with sign of the G.S & the President of LKHEPAPA to enter in to the APGCL complex during construction and even after commissions the project, but the company's custodian have rights to ask the purpose to a person for safety measures. An affected person shall be provided a "PHOTO-IDENTITY CARD" for proof of the affected person.
- 23. Honorarium Payment:** Monthly honorarium payment must be given to the entire respective G.B of affected villages from the Assam Power Generation Corporation Ltd (APGCL)
- 24. INCLUDING PROJECT:** The construction company should be converted in to a multipurpose project and it should be included Fishery, Irrigation and Tourism.
- 25. Controlled of Pollution/Environment:** Though it is not like cement factories but deforestation is very high and the balance of environment is affected due to Hydro Project, so we demanded that the plantation should be made along the project catchment area by the APGCL management so the balance of environment is keep and all type of pollution including sound, Air, Water and other must be well controlled by the APGCL.
- 26. PROVIDING OF OFFICE BUILDING:** The APGCL management should be constructed one Office-Building for LKHEPAPA at suitable place Longku area.
- 27. POWER SHARING:** Also we demand 5% sharing of free power in between APGCL & DHAC.
- 28. FINANACIAL ASSISTANCE:** Cultural fund for financial assistance amounting to Rs.50,000.00 to 1, 50,000.00 should be earmark annually and must be provided to Karbi & Dimasa community of affected villages for cultural & customary practices/activities/festivals/Annually Puja. The appropriate committee shall apply if and when necessary is arises and the matter should be response to consider by the management in time.
- 29. The main affected villages namely:**
- a) Boro-Longku which comprises 46 Houses
  - b) Tortelangso partly affected as Dyke Construction area 4 Houses
  - c) Longku-II 5 Houses
- These must be included in the homestead affected list of assessment.

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**The last but not least**, we would like to mention here once again that an Association on behalf of the affected people is looking forward for immediate implementation of "120 MW Lower Kopili H.E Power Project" by APGCL or any flagship company at Longku Dima Hasao and desire to keep long term relationship with implementation company.

**In conclusion**, once again would like to extend my heartfelt and sincere co-operation to your honor and pray to God so that almighty may grant a long happy and prosperous and hope prolific result will be received by us after this day.

**An Association (Lkhepapa) is always at the service of the genuine proletariat of the nation, State and as well as the district of Dima Hasao.**

Thank you.

Jhutai !

Kardom !

JAI-HIND!

Yours Faithfully,

(P.K HOIAI)

**G.Secretary**, Lkhepapa Longku area  
Umrongso Dima Hasao, Assam

**President**, Lkhepapa Longku area  
Umrongso Dima Hasao, Assam.



2

Attendance of Public Hearing for proposed "Lower Kopili Hydro-Electric Power Project" with capacity 120 MW in Karbi Anglong & Jima Hasao district of Assam. By M/S Assam Power Generation Corporation Ltd., Assam. Venue: At Longkru, APGCL project site, Dist: Jima Hasao Assam. on 10/01/2017 at 11:30 AM.

Sl. No.	NAME	ADDRESS	Signature
1.	Nglang Engli	Vill - Mungkheng	
2.	Gysson Terou	Vill - Borolong (G.P.)	
3.	Boji. doo Thasa	Longkru	
4.	Kennas Doo	Loklang	
5.	pholihal Kompoi	Digombla	
6.	Tharu Kompoi	Digombla	
7.	Kalaneko warida	Digombla	
8.	Kemer	Dima Longkru	
9.	Prem Lama	Krung Longkru (29 km)	
10.	Eliha Chinthang	Umrogo propal	
11.	Hannan Longhang	Loklang	
12.	Lebela phunglo	Dikruem Dita	
13.	Kache teroupi	Bawalangtu	
14.	Lema teroupi	Loklang	
15.	Phemon Kompoi	Danso orso	
16.	Joyang Doo	Umrogo	
17.	Kauna Engli	Mungkele	
18.	Phonaxy Engli	Mungkele	
19.	Kavid Phangcho	Kongkalam Umrogo	
20.	Mendip Longhi	Umrogo Aoi Koo	
21.	Phung Engli	8 Longkru, Borong, Kompoi	
22.	Kur Longpi	vs. Angkhangbo	
23.	Phung Longhi	Longkru	
24.	Puthima Teranga	Boro Longkru	
25.	Phung Teranga	Boro Longkru	
26.	Kone Phungthop	Boro Longkru	
27.	Moima Phungapi	Boro Longkru	

Attendance of Public Hearing of Proposed  
"Lower Kopili Hydro-Electric Power Project"

Sno	Name	Address	Signature
28	Kala Khopi	Boro Longku	L. Khopi
29	Kala Tenangpi	Boro Longku	K. Tenangpi
30	Funari phang chyo	Langku	
31	maloti Tenangpi	Boro Longku	
32	Devin Tenangpi	Boro Longku	
33	Rudiy Tenangpi	Boro Longku	
34	Sara Enghipi	Boro Longku	
35	Kacne Enghipi	Boro Longku	
36	Kanet Tenangpi	Boro Longku	
37	SURU BISOLOZMO	Langku II (G.P)	
38	HEMPTC	Hemprate Kongkhola Village	HEMPTC
	Khasi	Dikran Disa	
	Sang Sing Kangpi	Boro longku	
	Sing Sing		
41	Sarman phang cho	Umronglo	
42	Jay Sing Tenang	B/Langku	
43	Khan Sing Jalon	Donka New Circle, Langku best khabo langku	
44	Phang Pung	do	
45	Jayhad Kengpai	Langpi-II (Dijungla)	Ikupri
46	Sipul Hojai	Dima Langku	360
47	Apelal waria	Dima Langku	A. waria
48	Longbi Pung	40-ARD's office, Donka New Circle, Langku West X/A	
49	Sam Sing Wambi	"	
50	Hual Hojai	Dijungla	
51	Chup Keng	Langku	
52	Biswan Rompha	18km U/S	
53	Pho-Sulla chatic	do	
54	mei Nath Chhri	Langku	

Attendance of Public Hearing of Proposed  
"Lower Kopili Hydro-Electric Power Project"

Sl. no.	Name	Address	Signature
61	Sondekha Hojai	upper disa	
62	Somche Hojai	- do	
63	Puja Phanglo	Dima Longku	P. Phanglo
64	Akhela Naiding	Longku par	
65	Priya Hojai	Dima Longku	P. Hojai
66	Hemaxi Jaton GB	Tortelanga	
67	Sung Engto GB	Chotolanga	
68	Bidyasing Engti	Longku	
69	Nikang Narica	Digram disa	
70	Rib Taron	Bono Longku	R-T
71	Hari Sing Ranghang	Tortelanga	
72	Kolha Naiding	Longkupur	
73	Mondira Kemptrak	Dima Longku	M. K.
74	Mori Warusa	Dima Longku	M. W.
75	Shanfula Naiding	Longku par	
76	Shinliti Kamrai	Digram disa	
77	Sika Patarki	Longku	
18	Misbong Koo		
20	Basap, Kungkhangpi	Longku	
21	Kacha Koo	Longku	
22	Simngpi	Beatalanga	
23	Homa Engtipi	Mongkalan	
24	P. Nitigra Engtipi	Mongkalan	
25	Elvin Engti	Longkhalan, Umrangso	
86	Lakfom Hame	Longkhalan, Umrangso	
87	Nirab Chetry	Kranghang Longku	
89			
89	Sir Robinson Longphar	Chotolanga	
90	Sir Longpi Keli	Chotolanga	
91	Bensang Phanglo	Sara, Langkham	
92	Jasam, Keli	Koumban	
93	Jayling Longhi	Umrangso	
94	Sir. Mohansing Phanglo	Longku	

Attendance of Public Hearing of Proposed  
"Lower Kopile Hydro-Electric Lower Project"

No	Name	Address	Signature
95	Abin Son Tenon	Umbugso	Abin
96	Karbi Students' Assocn in Dima Haso Comm. Unit Umbugso	Umbugso	Karbi 08/11/17
97	BORSING ENGINEER, MSc, M.B.A. LL.B	Borolongklam	Borsing
98	Argentine English Ed. Sarung KSA Dima Haso Div. Comm Unit, Umbugso	Umbugso	Argentine
99	Duenson Engli B.A. (English)	Mungkele	Duenson
100	Amir Pungku	Borolongklam	Amir
101	Loni Pukli	Orlongklam	Loni
102	Sukanta Naingir	Uopa Dka	
103	Laino Naingir	Dima Longku	
104	Harjai Harjai	Dima Longku	
105	Harjai Harjai	Dima Longku	
106	Kalmai Warita	Dima Longku	
107	Sanjita Ritara	Dima Longku	S. Ritara
108	Borita Warisa	Dima Longku	B. Warisa
109	Robita Naingir	Dima Longku	R. Naingir
110	Daido di Thabon	Uapra	
111	Seima Englishi	Boro Longklam	
112	Kar aungpuli	Orlongklam	Kar
113	Rikri Englishi	Loto Longku	
114	Kaidang Englishi	Loto Longku	
115	Karong Rongpi	Loto Longku	
116	Phaima Rongpi	Longku pa	
117	Karong Englishi	Honde	
	Alisha Ronghangpi	Boro Longku	Alisha
	Sorali Ronghangpi	Boro Longku	Sorali

(A)

Attendance of Public Hearing of Proposed  
"Lower Kapiti Hydro Electric Power Project"

SNo	Name	Address	Synonym
120	Ravina Naiding	Digrem Lita	R. Naiding
121	Ringsmai Phonglo	Digrem disa	R. Phonglo
122	Komilo Phonglo	Digrem disa	<del>Phonglo</del>
125	Sapali Hojai	Dima Longku	S. Hojai
123	Nali Naiding	Wapendisa	N. Naiding
124	Nurita Kemprai	Langkuper	N. Kemprai
125	Nokita Kemprai	Digrem disa	N. Kemprai
126	Pulita Langthosa	Digrem disa	P. Langthosa
127	Sonita Naiding	Disabra	S. Naiding
128	Sonai Thovana	Disabra	
129	Rungam Naiding	"	
130	Hambawa Kemprai	"	
131	Piata Kemprai	"	
132	Kaver Eupipi	Chotolayper	
133	Karita Kropi	"	
134	Kadang Teroupi	"	
135	pene Bey pi	"	p. Bey pi
136	Karung Roungupi	D/Loueku	
137	maloti phuchopi	Choto layper	M. phuchopi
138	Karung phuchopi	"	
139	Juli Roungupi	"	
140	Karung Teroupi	"	
141	Karung Eupipi	"	
142	Naline Kemprai	Disabra	N. Kemprai
143	Achma Kemprai	"	A. Kemprai
145	Albira Kemprai	Disabra	A. Kemprai
146	Rashmi Hojai	"	R. Hojai
147	Polbita Kemprai	Disabra	P. Kemprai
148	K' Sarling Terang	Boro Loueku	
149	Beren Ding Eyo	Mungkele	
150	Jeffrey Chuthong	Vo-onplaklangro	J. Chuthong
151	Sajay Terang	kor langrai	S. Terang
152	Hemario Terang	Lorulangro	H. Terang
153	Volhard Hama	Lorulangro	
154	Joyling Jaron	Chotolayper	

Attendance of Public Hearing of Proposed  
Loeser Kopili Hydro-Electric Power Project

No	Name	Address	Signature
55	Adairan Engin	Mungken	[Signature]
56	Erang Teron	Omangso	[Signature]
57	Ati Pangena	B. Longku	[Signature]
58	Sarung Jone	Tortelungso	[Signature]
59	Kloning Terang	B/Longku	[Signature]
60	Sanjit Chetri	Kobindanagar	[Signature]
61	Komal Upadhyay	Amar Tumbung	[Signature]
62	श्रीरवा उपदेशी वरदा	श्रीरवा उपदेशी वरदा	[Signature]
63			
64	Gouri Upadhyay	Loeser Tumbung	[Signature]
65			
66	गुरीरवा उपदेशी वरदा	202020	[Signature]
67	Langki Rongkhang	Langku	[Signature]
68	John Rongkhang	B/Longku	[Signature]
69	Heman English	Mungken	[Signature]
70	Heman English	11	[Signature]
71	Heman English	11	[Signature]
72	Rabin Hojai GS. LKHEPAPA	Longku	[Signature]
73	Arabinda Das, Asst. Engineer	P.C. B. Hojai, substation	[Signature]
74	Nagan Chandra Bar. AG	20	[Signature]
75	Billy Jovan	Asst. Engr. District Damak Cir.	[Signature]
76	KRISHNA PHATOWAN	MD: APGCL	[Signature]
77	Vijal DUDA	OSD ADGCL	[Signature]
78	Prasanta Kharmel	CGM (HQS) APGCL	[Signature]
79	P. D. Karthamias	Chief Engineer, W&E	[Signature]
80	Mina Sarma	Asst. Engr. Damak	[Signature]
81	Antara Balmak	QM(HA), AP GCL	[Signature]
82	Santi Masumdar	Project Director (PMU), NEPC	[Signature]
83	R. C. Talukdar	DGMCO	[Signature]
84	R. Epreh	ARO, NE, NEPC	[Signature]

(2)

Attendance of Public Hearing of Proposed  
Lower Kopili Hydro-Electric Power Project

S.No.	Name	Address	Signature
185	Dipak Jidung, Asst	Asst office, Hflang	[Signature]
186	B. K. Buri	PCDA, 817	[Signature]
187	Pijoy Poudel	Gobinda Nagar, 410	[Signature]
188	Pratap Joshi	Gobinda Nagar, "	[Signature]
189	Hemant Joshi	- Do -	[Signature]
190	Deepak Choudhary	Minglung	[Signature]
191	Pawan Poudel	Gobinda Nagar	[Signature]
192	Chandan Sharma	- Do -	[Signature]
193	Jibon Sharma	"	[Signature]
194	Lalpada Das Gungy	Timpa Pura, Panchajanya Society (100)	[Signature]
195	Devesh K. K. K.	Rongtarone	[Signature]
196	Prasanna Joshi	Gobinda Nagar / 410	[Signature]
197	Madhusudhan	L. Tuning	[Signature]
198	Kishan Gungy	Kopili	[Signature]
199	Gula Poudel	Gobinda Nagar	[Signature]
200	Narayan Poudel	Gobinda Nagar	[Signature]
201	Prem P. Joshi	"	[Signature]
202	Kiran Joshi	"	[Signature]
203	Ahjun Chetri	Minglung	[Signature]
204	Balraj Neupane	L. Tuning	[Signature]
205	Lal P. Joshi	G. Nagar	[Signature]
206	Mahadeb Sharma	G. Nagar	[Signature]
207	S. D. D. Kumar Subba	Rang Abing	[Signature]
208	Chandani Pradhya	Lombu	[Signature]
209	Flora Malak		[Signature]

10/11/17  
G. K. Baruah  
Chief Env Engineer  
Pollution Control Board, Assam  
Bamunialam, Guwahati-21

[Signature]  
C. D. Jidung, Asst  
ADC, Dima Hasao  
Asst. Deputy Commissioner  
Dima Hasao District, Hflang

Annex 3: Gender Consultation Attendance Sheet of Six Villages and Photographs

**Assam Power Sector Investment Programme T-3**  
**Consultation Attendance Sheet**

Date: 04/10/2016 Place: Bimalongka (Gender Group)

Sl no	Name	Profession/Occupation	Signature with Phone No
1.	Kalpona Borja	Housewife, SHG Member	K. Borja
2.	Lolita Waisa	"	L. Waisa
3.	Robitha Naiding	"	R. Naiding
4.	Binni Waisa	"	B. Waisa
5.	Disuidi Hajai	"	D. Hajai
6.	MaSimari Hajai	"	M. Hajai
7.	Kasmai Waisa	"	K. Waisa
8.	Meni Waisa	"	M. Waisa
9.	Leine Naiding	"	L. Naiding
10.	Ponsola Naiding	"	P. Naiding
		"	

Assam Power Sector Investment Programme T-3

Consultation Attendance Sheet

Date: 05/11/2011 Place: Boralongku (GARDER GRAD)

Sl no	Name	Profession/Occupation	Signature with Phone No
1	Manjit Ronghangpi	Housewife & State Member	M. Ronghangpi
2	Sonam Timungpi	"	S.T
3	Kasang Engpi	"	Engpi
4	Basapi Terangpi	"	
5	Kache Patangpi	"	
6	Mekri Engpi	"	
7	Ka-el Terangpi	"	
8	Basapi Phangchopi	"	
9	Junaki Kropi	"	Junaki Kropi
10	Kampi Engpi	"	
11	Bidjo Kropi	Student	B. Kropi
12	Basapi Phangchopi	"	B.P.K

Assam Power Sector Investment Programme T-3

Consultation Attendance Sheet

Date: 15/11/2016 Place: Diphongdise (GENDER GROUP)

Sl no	Name	Profession/Occupation	Signature with Phone No
1.	Nobita Kempai	Housewife	Nobita Kempai
2.	Sarozita - 2017	"	Sarozita Jidung
3.	Sebita Hasnu	"	Sebita Hasnu
4.	Sangita Naidin	"	
5.	<del>Sarozita - 2017</del>	Student	
6.	Hemphula Naidin	"	
7.	Robola Phanglo	Housewife	
8.	Dila Kampran	Student	
9.	Mali Nunisa	Housewife	Mali Nunisa
10.	Archana Hoffangbar	"	Archana Hoffangbar
11.	Joykitha Jidung	"	J. Jidung
12.	Kalita Kempai	Student.	Kalita Nunisa

Assam Power Sector Investment Programme T-3

Consultation Attendance Sheet

(TORTALONGSU)

Date: 26/11/2016 Place

TOTALONGSU

GENDER GROUP

Sl no	Name	Profession/Occupation	Signature with Phone No
13	Demilephonglo	VILLAGE PROXIMATE	[Signature]
14	Srinulokphonglo	"	[Signature]
15	Lingfina's Phonyfo	"	[Signature]
16	Naihangji Watika	"	[Signature]
17	Ring/deta Hlyphila	"	[Signature]
18	Binota Naiding	"	[Signature]
19	Jolai Kathari	"	[Signature]
20	Ranina Naiding	"	[Signature]
21	Runi Doukphu	"	[Signature]

Assam Power Sector Investment Programme T-3

Consultation Attendance Sheet

Date: // // Place: TOTDLANGSHU (GENDER, PGN/CONSULTATION)

Sl no	Name	Profession/Occupation	Signature with Phone No
1	Sai Terom	Housewife	Sai
2	Sany Tiso	"	S. Tiso
3	.Rak Dix Terom	"	Rak
4	Hast Sing Terom	"	H.S. Terom
5	Umair palai	Student	Umair
6	Udel Sen Terom	"	Udel
7	Rabin Sanchiatho	"	Rabin
8	Bimal Sing Terom	"	Bimal
9	Saitong Phangtho	"	Saitong

Assam Power Sector Investment Programme T-3

Consultation Attendance Sheet

Date: 07/11/2010 Place: Krungminglangso (GENDER GROUP)

Sl no	Name	Profession/Occupation	Signature with Phone No
1	Kasang Enghipi	Housewife	
2	Mima Enghipi	Student	mima enghipi
3	Kajite Enghipi	Housewife	
4	Sita Juroopi	Housewife	
5	Kasang Enghipi	Housewife	
6	Kaku Enghipi		
7	Elizabeth Hansapi	Student	E. Hansapi
8	Karee Hansapi	Housewife	

Assam Power Sector Investment Programme T-3

Consultation Attendance Sheet

Date: 06/05/11 no Place: KARBI LANGSA (GANDOL P.O. CONSULTATION)

Sl no	Name	Profession/Occupation	Signature with Phone No
1	Kache Teoni	Student	K. Teoni
2	KASONG TERONGI	Housewife	K. Teoni
3	Omhu Terongi	"	O. Terongi
4	Kadom Kropi	"	
5	Kasamb Phangchop	"	
6	Sioni Terongi	"	
7	Ruplin Kropi	"	
8	Kasong Beyri	"	
9.	Rina Phangchop	"	
10	Babapi Timongpi	"	
11	Kanam Tilopi	"	

## Selected Photographs of Gender Consultations



**Annex 4: Consultations with the Physically Displaced Persons on 06 March 2016  
(Attendance sheet)**

①

**Assam Power Sector Investment Programme T-3  
Consultation Attendance Sheet**

Date: 06/03/2016 Place: DEHA LOAKU (DIMALANKU) - DISPLACED VILLAGE CONSULTATION

Sl no	Name	Profession/Occupation	Signature with Phone No
1	Bidyasingh Jyoti	Contractor	<i>[Signature]</i> 9435631512
2	Hemant Phura	Student	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Lalit Rajbong	Service	<i>[Signature]</i> 09435876953
4	Sondor Toron		<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Swarn Sing Jyoti	Student	<i>[Signature]</i> 9577209006
6	Kamaswen Khamphong	Student	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Jaysing Teng	Restoration	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	matoti Terangpi	student	<i>[Signature]</i>

## Annex 5: Stakeholders Consultation at APGCL Office (March-2018)

### Minutes of Meeting

A meeting was convened by APGCL with NC Hills Autonomous Council, Affected Persons Association of Lower Kopili Hydro Project (LKHEP), Village Head Man of Affected villages in presence of ADB staff consultant in the conference Hall of Bijulee Bhawan at Paltan Bazar in Guwahati on 23th March 2018.

At the outset, **Rupanta Kr. Das**, Project Director of Lower Kopili Hydro Electric Project welcomed the participants and explained the purpose of the meeting. He asserted that the Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) implementation program would be initiated very soon and this meeting was called to have a feed back on the part of all stake holders and to clarify on any issues as addressed by the participants.

**Mr. Pankaj Kr. Hazarika**, Social Safeguard Expert of LKHEP explained that the project has brought many challenges requiring statutory clearances from several Government Agencies and this has somewhat delayed the implementation of several activities including compensation to affected families. This delay has in fact caused apprehensions amongst the affected families and this meeting was an initiative to allay their fears and to assure them that very shortly implementation of R&R will be taken up and the time line for the same is April and May. He appreciated their kind cooperation and requested their continued cooperation in the near future.

**Mr. S. Ardao**, Revenue Secretary, NCHAC informed that genuine land owners will be duly compensated and the revenue department as per Government Procedure will verify the enlisted person by spot verification.

**Mr. Prabin Hojai**, General Secretary LKHEPAPs in his speech thanked APGCL for facilitating the meeting and hoped that affected persons will be updated on the status of the project on a regular basis. Additionally he informed that it was because of the peoples initiative to welcome the project wholeheartedly that Public Hearing by the PCBA was fruitful. The affected people do not have any reservation other than their legitimate compensation which they hoped would be paid expeditiously.

**Mr. S. N. Jena**, safeguard consultant ADB presented his views regarding the implementation of R & R plan and stressed that rightful owners would get their due compensation. Other than the compensation the R & R plan also outlines other benefits as per ADBs policy for project affected persons and which he hoped to share subsequently on 10<sup>th</sup> April'18 and 11th April'18 in Longku. He also pointed out the requirement for formation of a Grievance Redressal Committee GRC to address any grievances of the project affected people. Regarding enhancing of income generating activities he was informed that the local people are adept at handicrafts and other traditional skills and there is a scope to improve this further.

The Project Director then requested the village Headmen to put forth their views.

1. Out of the 14 (fourteen) villages 4(four) nos of villages viz., Borolangku, Digremdisa, Mongkele, and Tortelangso have some problems related to assessment.

2. The compensation package should be paid as a lump sum to the affected person.
3. The headmen showed apprehension with regard to submission of photocopy of the bank passbook. Social Safeguard Expert apprised the headmen it is necessary to submit documents mainly for verification and for official purpose.
4. The Headman of Tortelangso an affected village disclosed that that assessment of houses were carried out for only 4 houses out of the total of 17 houses. The Project Director clarified that no new houses will be taken up for assessment post 2012 (cut-off year as notified by NCHAC)
5. The headmen were apprehensive regarding classification of wet land and dry land. They requested that land categorization should not be changed.

Finally the meeting was concluded by the Revenue Secretary, NCHAC with a vote of thanks for the successful completion of the project.

  
Project Director (PMU)  
Lower Kopili RE Project, APGCL  
Bijules Bhawan, Guwahati-1

### Attendance Sheet

Interactive Meeting with NCHAC officials /village Headmen /LKHEPAP on R&R Implementation

Venue: Bijulee Bhawan ,APGCL H&C ,Paltan Bazar ,Guwahati-1

Date: 23-03-2018

Sl. No	Name	Designation	Phone No & Address	Signature
1	R. K. Das	P. D, APGCL	9435342283	
2	S. Ardas	Srj. Res. NCHAC	9435373609	
3	U. Duha	P.O. PMC	9435047857	
4	Roshan Kumar	Project coordinator	8384071415	
5	S. N. JENA	ADB Consultant Social Safeguards	9818431073	
6	P. Kr. Hazarika	Safeguard Expert	9864172944	
7	Deepak K Baruah	Env. Expert	9435113521	
8	Jayanta Das	Env. Specialist PMC	9435406966	
9	Destimona Borah	AM, APGCL	8447102173	
10	Ngicheng Weingken	JM, APGCL	9957176605	
11	Bidyasing Engli	LKHEPAP Member	9435631512	
12	Sai Terom	Member	940194039	
13	21 son of B. Das			
14	Malal Verma	9854405375	Pigorian	
15	Asyat ch: Khakhar		Sokpuru	

## Attendance Sheet

Interactive Meeting with NCHAC officials /village Headmen /LKHEPAP on R&R Implementation  
Venue: Bijulee Bhawan ,APGCL H&C ,Paltan Bazar ,Guwahati-1

Date: 23-03-2018

Sl. No	Name	Designation	Phone No & Address	Signature
16	Joyson Koo	G.B of Bodo Lompu	Bodo Lompu Dima Hadao.	Joyson
17	Jay Sing Enghi	President. L. KHEPAPA	9401235772 9954044920 Lompu, Dima Hadao	Jay Sing
18	Hemant Sora	G.B	9426335350 Korumbangso	Hemant
19	Maidon Kemprai	G.B. represent	9435122408 Risaba	Maidon
20	Phetbi Lal	Kemprai	Trigambha	Phetbi
21	Prabin Hojai	G.S-LKHEPAPA	9954423928	Prabin
22	Hemant Sora	G.B. Faraklang		Hemant
23	Biren Sing Engh	G.B Mungke	9401146217	Biren
24	Rawal Sora	Bodo Lompu	9401292761	Rawal
25	Hojin Kemprai			Hojin
26	Saurav Saikia	Agm(Civil), LKCD APACL, Lanka	94017-28025	Saurav



**Annex 6: Copy of the CRTDP Leaflet**

# **Leaflet (Combined Resettlement and Tribal Development Plan) for Disclosure**

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March 2018

**India: Assam Power Sector Enhancement  
Investment Program -Tranche 3: Lower Kopili  
Hydroelectric Project**

Prepared by: Assam Power Generation Corporation Limited.

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. This is an information leaflet for combined resettlement and tribal development plan (CRTDP). The CRTDP identifies and records the social, economic, and cultural aspects of the proposed Lower Kopili Hydroelectric Project (LKHP) area and its affected communities, and potential social impacts of LKHP on them. Then it presents a development plan to avoid or at least to minimize potential adverse social impacts of LKHP on them and to ensure that they share its benefits. The executive agency of CRTDP is Assam Power Generation Corporation Ltd. (APGCL). The Government of Assam with partial funding from the ADB will be responsible for the construction and development of the project. Government of Assam through APGCL pays for land acquisition, compensation, relocation, economic rehabilitation of the project-affected persons (APs) and local area development. The sources of CRTDP are field observations, results of socioeconomic surveys conducted in the project area, findings of public consultations, careful examination of Indian and Assam regulatory framework for land acquisition, compensation payment, resettlement and rehabilitation, and the project information that are available in detailed project report (DPR) and related documents.

2. The project will play a significant role in improving the power supply in the State of Assam. This, in turn, will improve the livelihood and living conditions of the people. Industrial development and improvement of social facilities such as schools and hospitals directly benefit the APs. One of the objectives of CRTDP is to ensure that the outcome of such development will reach the APs enabling them to enjoy such benefits with others. The project will improve the road infrastructure in the project area. Improved access and communication will link people in the remote project area with other towns and industrial locations improving their geographical, social and economic mobility. Such benefits will reduce rural poverty and vulnerability of many households in the project area and in its vicinity.

3. The proposed LKHP will be located in the Dima Hasao<sup>43</sup> and the Karbi Anglong autonomous districts<sup>44</sup> in the Assam State of India. The two autonomous districts are the hilliest, remotest, and most undulated districts in Assam. The project will impact 16 villages and the details are given in Table 1.

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<sup>43</sup> Also known as North Cachar Hills Autonomous District (This is the old name of the district).

<sup>44</sup> Both autonomous districts and their councils were constituted under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India. An autonomous council is sometimes referred to as a 'state in miniature' having legislative, executive and judicial powers. It has the autonomy to legislate and administer land, revenue, primary education, irrigation and drainage, and customary laws recognized by the sixth schedule. (See below section IV).

**Table-1: Location and Affected Villages**

District	Block	Village
Dima Hasao	Diyongbra	Degremdesa
		Borolangklam
		Dimalengku (submerged village)
		Sokpuru
		Torte langsu
		Borolangku
		KrungmingLangso
		Rongkhelam
		Chotolangpher
		Chotolangku
		Lorulangso
		Desabra
		Mungele
		Haperdisa
Karbi Anglong	Socheng	Cherimthepe
		Langsomept

## II. PROJECT IMPACTS

4. The project affects 16 villages with 1,831 tribal households. It physically displaces 18 households. The project will acquire 1,577 hectares of land of which about two-thirds are leaseholds and the remaining of land are state forests. The project is in a 'non-cadastral' area, that is, no land or revenue records are available other than the data on the leased land parcels to tribal persons. The total land area to be acquired by the project is 1,577 hectares (**Table 2**). Land acquisition will affect 1,831 households. Of them, 18 households will be physically displaced. In case of other affected households, the project will have impacts on their livelihoods. The scope of land acquisition in terms of type of land by each district is given in **Table 3** and the types of affected households by each district are given in **Table 4**.

**Table 2: Land Area Required for the Project**

Project Component	Area (ha)
Project infrastructure (Powerhouse, dam and key installations)	355
Reservoir	552
Roads, buildings, and project facilities	72
Relocation site for 18 physically displaced HHs and the project township	75
Land for other purposes (recreational facilities, helipad etc)	523
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,577</b>

WAPCOS Ltd, 2015.

**Table 3: The Scope of Land Acquisition for the Project**

District	Forest Land (ha)	Revenue Land (ha)	Total (ha)
Dima Hasao	478	909	1,387
Karbi Anlong	45	145	190
<b>Total</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>1,577</b>

Project files at APGCL.

**Table 4: Number of Households Affected by Land Acquisition for the Project**

District	Economically Displaced	Economically and Physically Displaced	Total
Dima Hasao	1,582	18	1,600
Karbi Anlong	231	00	231
	<b>1,813</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,831</b>

Source: Project files at APGCL (August 2016).

### III. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

5. The Schedule VI of the Constitution of India established several autonomous district councils (ADCs) in the northeast India. An ADC is an administrative entity with a structure to safeguard tribal peoples' rights and interests and their traditional ways of living. It also provides a political framework, guaranteed by the Constitution of India, for tribal peoples to self-govern their affairs. The LKHP lies in the Dima Hasao and the Karbi Anglong autonomous districts of the Assam State in India. The lands that fall within the jurisdiction of the two districts are 'scheduled' or listed tribal land and those who belong to the listed tribes are 'scheduled tribes.'

6. A member of a scheduled tribe can obtain a piece of land on lease with the permission of *gaon bura* (village headman) from an ADC for residence and livelihood. The ADC renews the leasehold periodically on the recommendation of the *gaon bura*. When the State Government acquires such leaseholds for a public purpose, the leaseholders are entitled to land compensation, resettlement assistance, and livelihood restoration and improvement.

7. The Government of Assam through GOI plans to obtain a loan from ADB for the project. The ADB's resettlement and indigenous (tribal) peoples safeguard policies (Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009) therefore apply to the project in addition to the local policy and legal framework and international covenants and declarations. The key national legislation applicable to the project is the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (The Act of 2013). This Act of 2013 with the land acquisition and compensation procedures of Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong ADCs provide a comprehensive legal framework to prepare and implement resettlement plans and tribal development plans. They match most of the involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples safeguard policy requirements of ADB.

### IV. ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

8. The entitlement matrix (**Table 5**) of the CRTDP summarizes the entitlements of the affected persons, households, and communities. It aims not only to compensate land losses and restore livelihoods and sources of income of the affected households but also to improve them. Entitlements fall into several categories. Some entitlements are household-level entitlements while others are community-level entitlements. The key categories of entitlements are cash compensation for land and crops acquired; resettlement of physically displaced households; household income restoration and improvement; infrastructure and other amenities at the resettlement site for the resettlers; and local area development programs. **The cut-off date for assessment of land and Zeerat value has been fixed as 2012.**

**Table 5: Entitlement Matrix**

Category	Type of Impact	Entitlements	Institution (s) Responsible to Deliver	Remarks
<b>Part 1. Compensation for land losses including crops and trees – For all Affected Households</b>				
<b>Patta Land</b> (Registered, long-term leased land)	- Loss of paddy land - Loss of land with valuable spice plants	1. Compensation rates proposed by ADC and agreed with GoA and the leaseholders (APs).  2. <i>Jirat</i> values <sup>45</sup> assigned by ADC to land and agreed by GoA, APGCL, and leaseholders (APs)  3. Fresh land leaseholds in nearby areas on priority basis as per ADC's regulations.	APGCL and ADC  Revenue Officer of ADC	1. Compensation payment by the two ADCs, supervised by a committed comprising representatives of PAPA, APGCL and ADC  2. Payment by online transfer or check written in head of family or leaseholder's name. <sup>46</sup>  3. <i>Gaon bura</i> in each affected community will in consultation with ADC will allocate fresh land on leasehold to those who are fully or partially displaced.
<b>Non-patta land</b> (Non-registered short-term leased land)	- Loss of dry land (highland)	1. Compensation rates proposed by ADC and agreed among ADCs, GoA, and the APs.  2. <i>Jirat</i> value assigned by ADC and agreed by APGCL and leaseholders (APs);	APGCL, and ADC Revenue Officer, ADC	1. Compensation payment by the two ADCs, supervised by a committed comprising representatives of PAPA, APGCL and ADC  2. Payment by online transfer or check written in head of family or leaseholder's name. <sup>47</sup>

<sup>45</sup> Value of the assets attached to land and the cost of land development. The *jirat* was decided by the ADC in consultation with the APs, Revenue Department of GoA and ADCs.

<sup>46</sup> Joint account of husband and wife or check issued in both husband's and wife's names will be encouraged subject to APs willingness and regulatory compliance.

<sup>47</sup> Joint account of husband and wife or check issued in both husband's and wife's names will be encouraged subject to APs willingness and regulatory compliance.

Category	Type of Impact	Entitlements	Institution (s) Responsible to Deliver	Remarks
		3. Fresh land leaseholds in nearby areas on priority basis as per ADC's regulations.		3. <i>Gaon bura</i> in each affected community in consultation with ADC will allocate fresh land on leasehold to those who are fully or partially displaced.
<b>Trees and cultivated crops</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Loss of Trees, and plants</li> <li>- Loss of Paddy cultivation</li> </ul>	Annual average income x the remaining productive years <sup>48</sup>	APGCL, ADC, Department of Agriculture, GOA	Official compensation rates will be established by the Agricultural Department before land acquisition
<b>Part 2. Relocation of Physically Displaced Households and Structures Affected</b>				
<b>Homestead and house</b>	- Loss of residential homestead and dwelling	<p>1. A land parcel of 150sqm per household at the resettlement site will be given free, and it shall be free from all encumbrances. Land tenure security at the site is guaranteed. The resettlement site will have basic amenities and road connectivity with outside.</p> <p>2. A new house as per <i>Indira Awas Yojana</i> specifications will be provided and each physically displaced household will get tenure security.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>3. If the physically displaced household preferred, it could obtain the equivalent replacement cost of the house in lieu of the house. A fully affected house will receive at least Rs150,000 and a partially affected</p>	APGCL, ADC, GOA	<p>1. Agencies work closely with affected households and their PAPA in developing the relocation site.</p> <p>2. House plans and budget are to be agreed to by APGCL, ADC and affected households.</p> <p>3. APGCL and ADCs will coordinate with the <i>Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gamini</i> Program in Assam in choosing the design and construction of houses.</p> <p>4. APGCL will develop the resettlement site with basic amenities such as water, drainage, roads, school, play ground and community hall.</p>

<sup>48</sup> The remaining productive years are determined considering total lease period and continuation of the lease contract. After the leasehold is over, the leaseholder does not have any claim over the land or its products.

Category	Type of Impact	Entitlements	Institution (s) Responsible to Deliver	Remarks
		household will receive at least Rs100,000.		5. APGCL will provide funds to build houses or compensation packages in lieu of houses.
<b>Household Structures</b>	- Loss of livestock sheds/pens and petty shops	Rs25,000 as one-time financial assistance per affected household	APGCL, ADC, GOA	Identification, recording current status, and the value of livestock sheds/pens and petty shops for artisan, and small trading will be ascertained by APGCL prior to land acquisition and compensation payment
<b>Other Household Assets</b>	- Affected private assets such as water pumps	Replacement cost	APGCL, ADC	Identification, recording current status and the value of the items will be estimated prior to land acquisition and compensation payment.
<b>Transportation Assistance</b>	- Shifting of household belongings, salvaged building materials, and animals	Rs 50,000 per physically displaced household	APGCL, ADC, PAPA	No deduction will be made for the salvaged timber and construction material. Sufficient notice regarding free transportation of household goods will be given to each displaced household. Cost will be borne by APGCL. Salvaged items such as timber will also be transported free of charge.
<b>Subsistence Allowance</b>	- Physically displaced households	Monthly subsistence allowance of Rs 3,000 for 12 months	APGCL, ADC	Pay the household chief by a check direct by APGCL
<b>Public Facilities</b>	- Loss of public infrastructure facilities	1. Piped water supply 2. Sanitation and drainage 3. Health care centre 4. Higher secondary school 5. Playground	APGCL, relevant ADC departments	Consult the community on location, type and cost of facility reconstruction APGCL will pay for the construction of the facilities.
<b>Common property</b>	- Loss of common land	1. Community land for public purposes at the relocation site	APGCL, ADC	Consult the affected households and PAPA on the location, type, cost estimates of facilities.

Category	Type of Impact	Entitlements	Institution (s) Responsible to Deliver	Remarks
		2. Grazing rights on nearby land or an allowance to buy fodder in lieu of the lost grazing land. If not provided, 100 days of Minimum Assured Wages (MAW) per year for 05 years as a grant towards the loss of fuel and fodder		
<b>Stamp Duty and Registration</b>		The stamp duty and the other fees payable for land registration for permanent land lots at the resettlement sites and for new leaseholds. The land for houses allotted to physically displaced households will be registered in head of the family's name <sup>49</sup> property.	APGCL, ADCs	APGCL will bear the costs of stamp duty and land registration.
<b>Part 3. Income Restoration and Improvement of Affected Households</b>				
<b>Resettlement Allowance<sup>50</sup></b>	- All affected households	One-time resettlement allowance of Rs 50,000 per physically displaced household	APGCL, ADC, PAPA	Pay the household chief by a check direct
<b>Special subsistence allowance for each affected scheduled tribal household<sup>51</sup></b>	- Additional assistance for scheduled tribal households	Rs50,000 per scheduled tribe household	APGCL, ADC	Pay the household chief by a check direct by APGCL

<sup>49</sup> Registration in both husband's and wife's names will be encouraged subject to APs' willingness and regulatory compliance.

<sup>50</sup> As per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (The Act 2013)

<sup>51</sup> As per the Act 2013.

Category	Type of Impact	Entitlements	Institution (s) Responsible to Deliver	Remarks
<b>Income Restoration and Improvement</b>	- Recovery and improvement of household income	<p>Where jobs are created through the project, after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field, make provisions for employment at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the time being in force, to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required,</p> <p><u>Or</u></p> <p>One-time payment of Rs500,000 per affected household</p> <p><u>Or</u></p> <p>Annuity of Rs2,000 per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for agricultural labourers.</p> <p>Unskilled employment at project sites will be given to the local people including the APs on priority basis.</p>	APGCL, ADC	<p>1. Income generating program will be launched by APGCL well in advance of land acquisition</p> <p>2. APGCL will explain and discuss with APs, PAPA, and ADC the program.</p> <p>3. In case of one-time payment of lump-sum, households will receive money from their ADC before economic or physical displacement.</p> <p>4. Payment by check to each affected household.</p>
<b>Skill Training</b>	- Developing income generation opportunities	<p>Affected persons will be offered necessary skill training for the development of entrepreneurship, technical and professional skills for self-employment; e.g.,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agricultural equipment operation</li> <li>2. Motor mechanics</li> <li>3. Electric equipment repair</li> </ol>	APGCL, ADC, national and state level vocational training institutions	<p>APGCL and ADC will coordinate with national level and state level agencies to enlist the APs in their programs, where possible.</p> <p>APGCL and ADCs will focus on the revival and protection of tribal crafts, weaving of tribal clothes, and tribal</p>

Category	Type of Impact	Entitlements	Institution (s) Responsible to Deliver	Remarks
		4. Driving 5. Sawing 6. Tribal crafts, clothes, and artifacts 7. Cottage industries		artifacts. Suitable marketing facilities will be provide as part of skill training program.
<b>Fishing Rights</b>	-	Each affected household has fishing rights in the reservoir, as determined by the GOA and ADC	APGCL, ADC, GA	APGCL will develop a plan for the allocation of fishing rights in the reservoir among affected households before project construction activities start. Affected households will have priority in receiving fishing permits in the reservoir.
<b>Part 4. Local Area Development</b>				
<b>Educational facilities</b>		1. Five schools with the following facilities at each: building (classrooms 4+office room+1 hall+ white washing and painting; 2. Furniture and fixtures; Equipment for laboratories; 3. Upgrade of school library; 4. Improvement of drinking water facility; 5. Improvement of toilet facilities	APGCL, ADC, GOA	APGCL, ADC and GOA will consult PAPA and affected households in selecting the locations, planning, construction of facilities with PAPA and affected households.

## **V. RELOCATION**

9. The APGCL will provide physically displaced households with adequate and appropriate replacement land, housing, and other amenities in addition to cash land compensation for the lost land and other assets. An affected household will not be physically displaced before providing a permanent dwelling house at the resettlement site. If there is a delay in providing a house, APGCL will rent a house for the displaced household with water supply, sanitation, and other basic facilities. The additional cost of such interim accommodation will be fully borne by APGCL.

10. Each affected household has opted to receive cash compensation for the land they lost to the project. The total estimated cost of the land compensation package for the affected households is Rs843.31 million in the two autonomous districts. Income restoration and improvement will follow the requirements listed in the second schedule of the Act of 2013 which broadly meet the ADB's social safeguard policy standards.

## **VI. INCOME RESTORATION AND IMPROVEMENT**

11. The total estimated cost of income restoration and improvement of the APs is Rs1,082 million. The skill training program, priority employment for the APs at project sites, allocation of small-scale contracts and supplies to PAPA, linkages with regional employment generation programs will help the APs in restoring and improving their livelihoods.

12. APGCL will implement a local development program in consultation with national-level and state-level departments and agencies. The following aspects are covered under the local area development plan: upgrade of the infrastructure of five schools; construction of community toilets as part of the 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' APGCL will finance 10-seater community toilets in 20 villages); and upgrade of health care facilities in the project area. In the long-term, the two ADCs will prepare a strategy to overcome the propensity among tribal households towards *jhum* cultivation and to encourage them to move towards sedentary agricultural practices which would uplift their income levels and social status. This will entail land reforms and agricultural development support to such households. Such costs are not part of the implementation of CRTDP.

## **VII. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION, AND FUTURE CONSULTATIONS**

13. APGCL, ADCs, and GoA in consultation with the APs identified the land area to be acquired for the project, and calculated land compensation and premium rates. In acquiring land from an ADC for a public purpose, the GoA uses a two-tier consent-seeking consultation program. The first-tier is obtaining the project-affected ADC's consent to transfer its tribal land to a non-tribal purpose, for example, to build a hydroelectric project. The second-tier is the agreement among the affected households, APGCL, ADC, and GOA on the rates of compensation, resettlement assistance and income restoration and improvement programs. During the consultations, consultants discussed the applicability of the Act of 2013 with PAPA members and the need for their broad community support to the project. They stated that from the initial phase of land acquisition, that is, when the land was identified for the project, their consent, as indicated in all oral and written submissions, was given for the construction of the project. They also indicated to the project authorities that they expect the project to pay fair compensation directly to them, and provide employment to the APs at project sites, and to invest in local area development. Records of the consultations and discussions among GOA, ADCs, APGCL, and the project-affected peoples associations (PAPA) from 2008 indicate that there has been no coercion or intimidation or bribery or inducement to engage the APs in consent-seeking consultation

meetings. Consultation is a continuous process and will be continued throughout the project period. A stakeholder communication strategy is being prepared for the project.

## VIII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

14. The Department of Energy of GOA coordinates all project activities at the state-level. APGCL is the executive agency (EA) of the project. It will establish a project management unit (PMU) before loan negotiations. The PMU has established a dedicated social and environmental safeguards cell (SESC). It comprises a qualified full-time environment specialist and a qualified full time social safeguard specialist. The SESC facilitates land acquisition and compensation, relocation and resettlement, distribution of resettlement assistance, and supervises income restoration and rehabilitation program of the project. The SESC is also responsible for internal monitoring of resettlement activities, including land acquisition, compensation payment, establishment and operation of GRM, and income restoration and improvement programs. The SESC will work full-time basis during the first two years of the project implementation.

15. The implementing agency (IA) of the project is also APGCL. It will recruit project management consultants (PMCs) to implement the project. APGCL will hire a local NGO to assist SESC in safeguard implementation, especially the implementation of livelihood restoration and improvement programs. The SESC and the NGO will (a) design an environmental and social management system for the implementation of the CRTDP; (b) improve the monitoring framework with accurate monitoring indicators for safeguard performance monitoring; (c) update socioeconomic baseline information; (d) undertake field studies, if required, to fill in gaps in socioeconomic databases; and (e) assist the establishment of the grievance redress mechanism and its operations. Institutional roles and responsibilities are described in **Table 6**.

**Table 6: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Resettlement Activities**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Responsible Agencies</b>
<b>Project Initiation Stage</b>	
Establish SESC	APGCL
Hire Environment and Social safeguards professionals of SESC	APGCL
Hire an NGO to implement CRTDP	APGCL
Hire Project Management Consultants	APGCL
Appoint a Grievance Redress Committee	APGCL/ADCs/ PAPA
Finalize the CRTDP with final budget and timeline	PMU/SESC/NGO
Disclosure CRTDP after further consultations with the APs and ADCs	APGCL/PMU/SESC/NGO
<b>CRTDP Update</b>	
Validate Census and survey findings	PMU/SESC/NGO
Conduct FGDs/consultations and group meetings	SESC/NGO/field level engineers/Contractors
Finalize entitlement matrix with a budget and timeline	APGCL/PMU/SESC/NGO
Disclosure of final entitlements to all APs	PMU/SESC/NGO
<b>CRTDP Implementation Stage</b>	
Payment of compensation	PMU/SESC//District Councils/NGO
Give publicity to compensation payment	PMU/SESC/District Councils/NGO
Consultations with the APs during rehabilitation activities	PMU/SESC//District Councils/NGO
Implementation of income restoration programs	PMU/SESC//District Councils/NGO
Relocation and rehabilitation programs	PMU/SESC//District Councils/NGO

Activities	Responsible Agencies
Implementation of grievances redress mechanism	PMU/SESC//District Councils/NGO
Internal monitoring of social safeguard application	PMU/SESC//District Councils/NGO
External monitoring of social safeguards and Evaluation	PMU/external consultants//international consultants

ADB = Asian Development Bank, AP = affected person, APGCL = Assam Power Company, EA = executing agency, FGD = focus group discussion, GRC = Grievance Redress Committee, PMU = project management unit.

## IX. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

16. The EA will formally establish a transparent and time-bound grievance redress mechanism (GRM) at the project level to receive and resolve the APs' grievances and complaints, if any, on the delivery of their entitlements, in particular, and project impacts on them, in general. The GRM will be established before the physical takeover of the land from the affected households. A three-tier grievance redress mechanism will be established. The first tier is the grass-roots level mechanism. Grievances of the APs are first dealt with by *gaon buras* in consultation with field officials, and the contractors of the project. Complaints that cannot be addressed at the level of *gaon buras* will be forwarded to the project-level grievance redress committee (GRC) which is the second tier. The third tier is the appellate GRC at the state level. APGCL will deal with the complaints and grievances as the appellate GRC. The presence of GRM or seeking relief from GRM is not a bar to take grievances and complaints to national courts for arbitration. Process of GRM is described in **Table 7**.

**Table 7: Grievance Redress Mechanism**

Steps	Process
<b>First-tier GRC</b>	Grievances and complaints that need immediate attention can be directed to the <i>gaon bura</i> or a project officer who is in the area. These on-site personnel are the accessible first level contacts for a grieved party to obtain a prompt resolution to a grievance or a complaint. Contact phone numbers, addresses, and names of the <i>gaon buras</i> and field level project officials, and project contractors will be displayed at all construction site offices and public places in the project area. Registers for recording complaints and grievance will be available with <i>gaon buras</i> and field officials. They will be trained by the SESC on how to record grievances and complaints, and how to arbitrate and solve them. (see annex 6 for a sample template). They are required to resolve an issue within 7 days from the receipt of a complaint or grievance. Records of grievances received at field level will be sent once a month to SESC at PMU enabling the tracking of the progress in grievance redress mechanism.
<b>Second-tier GRC</b>	GRC at the project level will address the APs' complaints and grievances promptly, using a transparent process which is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to all segments of the APs, at no costs and without retribution. It will be chaired by the project director or his/her representative. The safeguard consultants of the SESC, an administrative officer, concerned engineers, contractors, representative from PAPA of Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong districts, at least one women representative, and district officials will also take part in GRC meetings. GRC will have a secretary. It could call land surveyors, <i>gaon buras</i> of the project area, and representatives of project-related agencies to participate in GRC meetings. The Secretary will receive complaints and grievances. A record of each complaint or grievance will be kept at the project office. At this level, each

Steps	Process
	grievance or complaint will be resolved within 15 days from the date of its registration. The decisions of the GRC will be conveyed in writing to the APs who sought relief through <i>gaon Buras</i> .
<b>Third-tier GRC</b>	If the GRC at the project-level considers the grievance or the complaint is beyond its jurisdiction, or it cannot resolve the complaint, PMU will refer it to APGCL, the third tier GRC located in Guwahati for resolution or relief. APGCL will attempt to resolve grievances within 30 days from date of receipt of a complaint or grievance. The Appellate GRC at APGCL will be chaired by the Deputy General Manager (Hydro). The other members of GRC are the representatives of the Revenue Department, ADCs, Survey Department, and PAPA and <i>gaon buras</i> . GRC hear the complaint or the grievance and provides its decision to the aggrieved party in 30 days from the registration of the complaint. The decision of the GRC is communicated in writing through <i>gaon buras</i> .

## X. Other Avenues to Redress Grievances

17. There are three other supplementary avenues that are opened for the APs to resolve their problems, complaints, and grievances with regard to the project and its implementation. Details are given in **Table 8**.

**Table 8: Other Avenue GRM**

Steps	Process
<b>ADB India Resident Mission in New Delhi</b>	An aggrieved party can directly contact ADB's resident mission in New Delhi regarding a grievance or problem that GRM has failed to resolve. The party in writing informs the resident mission and initiates a good faith negotiation to solve the problem by working with the concerned resident mission's specialists and, if necessary, with ADB's South Asia Regional Department in Manila. The aggrieved party can use English or any local language to send the complaint to the resident mission or to the regional department, and the arbitration can be done in the preferred language of the aggrieved party.
<b>ADB Accountability Mechanism<sup>52</sup></b>	The affected party can use the ADB's Accountability Mechanism by writing to the complaint receiving officer at the ADB Headquarters in Manila. The Accountability Mechanism has two arms: the first is the Office of the Special Project Facilitator. The facilitator deals with the complaints with the help of the project personnel and the aggrieved party through a consultative process; the second arm of the Accountability Mechanism deals with the complaints against ADB regarding its failure to abide by its own safeguard policy requirements. Information on the ADB Accountability Mechanism will be included in the project information kit to be distributed among the affected communities as a part of the project GRM.
<b>India's Courts System</b>	If the GRM of the project cannot resolve a grievance or the aggrieved party feels that it has not received a fair hearing or award, the party can access the country's court system for relief at any stage of the deliberations in GRCs. In such an event, the GRC immediately terminates its hearing.

<sup>52</sup> **Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO), Accountability Mechanism**, Asian Development Bank ADB Headquarters, 6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550, Metro Manila, Philippines (+632) 632-4444 loc. 70309 (+632) 636 2086 [amcro@adb.org](mailto:amcro@adb.org) Alternatively, a complaint may be submitted to the India's ADB resident mission, and it will forward the complaint to the CRO in Manila.

## XI. BUDGET, MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATIONS SCHEDULE

18. APGCL ensures that sufficient funds are available at the beginning of the project to meet the listed cost items of CRTDP. All land acquisition, resettlement, administrative, and monitoring costs, and NGO and consultants' fees, and income and livelihood restoration and improvement costs are integral components of the project costs and will be borne by APGCL.

19. CRTDP provides a monitoring framework for social safeguard implementation. The framework includes internal and external monitoring, and key monitoring indicators. The SESC will do internal monitoring of social safeguard application and progress under the supervision of PMU and with the help of the NGO. The external monitoring will be done by hired monitoring specialists. The PMU will submit semi-annual internal safeguard monitoring reports and semi-annual external safeguard monitoring reports to ADB for review. The safeguard monitoring reports will be posted on EA and ADB websites.

20. The EA will ensure that no physical or economic displacement of the affected households will occur until: (i) cash compensation has been paid fully to each affected household in each project component that is ready to be constructed; (ii) other entitlements listed in the CRTDP are provided to the APs; and (iii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by adequate budget is in place to help affected to improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods. Tentative implementation schedule is provided in **Table 9** which is subject to modification.

**Table 9: Implementation Schedule**

<b>Resettlement Activity</b>	<b>Time Schedule</b>	<b>Progress</b>
Screen project areas to identify potential resettlement impacts	June 2008–December 2015	Completed
Determine the scope of resettlement planning and resources required	August 2014–September 2016	Completed
Socioeconomic Survey	December 2015	Completed
Census	June–July 2015	Completed
Declaration of cut-off date	01 June 2014	Completed
Preparation land acquisition plan	August 2015	Completed
Preparation of CRTDP	January to December 2016	Completed
Hiring of an NGO	October 2017	In Progress
Public consultation and disclosure of CRTDP	June 2017	Substantially completed for the preparatory phase
Co-ordination with divisional administration on land acquisition	August 2014 to December 2017	In progress
Approval of CRTDP by ADB	July 2017	In progress
Submission of land acquisition proposals to ministry of land and land development	September 2015	Completed
Compensation award and payment of compensation	Tentatively to start from April 2018	
Payment of resettlement allowances	Tentatively to start from June 2018	
Taking possession of acquired land and structures	July 2018	
Handing over of acquired land to contractors	November 2018	
Notify the date of commencement of construction to the APs	October 2018	

<b>Resettlement Activity</b>	<b>Time Schedule</b>	<b>Progress</b>
Internal monitoring of CRTDP Implementation	June 2018 to December 2024	
External nonitoring and evaluation (M&E), if applicable	June 2018–December 2024	
Project Completion Report	December 2024	

### Appendix 1: List of Recipients of Leaflet

Recipient Names of CRDTP Leaflet as per distribution at Longku Dima Hasao on 21-04-2018

Sl No	Name of the Village	Name	Designation	Phone No	Signature
01	Dima Longku	Thojen Kempri	G.B. Dima Longku	7896269910	
02	Boorolanku.	Josorko	G-B	9435550152	Josorko
03	Wigomdima	phobrol Kempri	G.B. Wigomdima	84730719525	phobrol
04	Hemari Terang K.C.M.O.I. Kongkelon	JCRDg	GB	9476615122	Hemari
05	Chotolany Phaz	Papit Langphaz	GB	926534502	P. Pong Phaz
06	Sisabon	Deborah Kempri	G.B	9476857729	Deborah

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7	Krungmeng- Langbu	Langluk Teron	Asst GB	9401129742	Litson
8	Langat Ludu Langbu	Hemini Dura	GB	9476835356	Bare
9	Sokpua Probo Kosti	Bayal Chi Khatleri	Asst GB	9401128590	Jim
10	Torte Langbu	Sai Teron	Asst GB	9401914039	Jim
11	Mongeli	Hingkre- ng- Soyli	GB	9401146217	Mingheng Enji
12	Boro Lang- Klans	Donsiy Enphi	Asst GB	9435806314	Almafia



17	Kepala Student Association Dima Hasao Dist center	Robinson Tenda	President	7636942977	<u>Penda</u>
20	Gen. Secretary KHEPAPA EX BIA KHEPAPA	M. Tora	Gen. <del>KHEPAPA</del>	8812914703	<u>U2</u>
21	Dimasa Student Union Longso Branch Dima Hasao	B. Hojai	president	9425304415	<u>B. Hojai</u>
22	Disabre	Narif Kemprai	Gen	9365223057	<u>Narif</u>
23	Adviser to LKHEPAPA	Elisha Chinthong		8011526402	<u>Chinthong</u>
24	Member LKHEPAPA	Bidaya sing Engti		9435631512	<u>Bidaya</u>
25	Vice-President LKHEPAPA	Thojen Kemprai		7894269960	<u>Thojen</u>

Gen. Secy LEHEDAPA	Prabin Hoja	General Secy - LEHEDAPA	9354429978	} Prabin
Garampani Constituency	Monsing Rongpi	Aomni Mauza	9435577672	
Karbi Anglong.	Qanadi Eoghi	Mauzadar Chanching K. Anglong	9101894757	} Chithang for 2 mauzadars.
Kala-Nalka village	Bisrou Baramukong	President	7636902217	Graham Daimak
Rono badra Hasoul		President ADSU		} Prabin
	Pogon Naotagajoo	President DSU		

## Annex 7: Minutes of Meetings on Disclosure and List of Participants

### MINUTES OF THE DISCUSSION OF CRTDP AT PROPOSED PROJECT SITE NEW BUILDING OF APGCL LONGKU DIMA HASAO ASSAM

Minutes of discussion for disclosing of CRTDP (Plan) and interaction by the representatives of APGCLs' in the presence of the Project Affected Families (PAF) and other stakeholders for implementation of "120 Mw Lower Kopili Hydro Electric Project" held on 27<sup>th</sup> April'2018 at 11.00 Am at Proposed Project Site new building of APGCL Longku Dima Hasao, Assam for discussion on the disclosure and updation of the CRTDP of certain genuine essential points in the Combined Resettlement Tribal Development Plan (CRTDP) for satisfaction to all concern.

#### REPRESENTATIVES OF APGCL ARE:

1. Sri Pankaj Hazarika ---- Safeguard Expert --LKHEP- APGCL
2. Sri Madhu Sudham Hanumappa ----- Social Development Specialist PMC-LKHEP-APGCL
3. Sri Dibakar Das ----- Dy. Manager (C) LKCD Lanka--APGCL

Portfolio holders of LKHEPAPA with G.Bs of entire 14 (fourteen) affected villages and other Stakeholders' were attended in the discussion.

At the very outset, Sri Prabin Hojai General Secretary of LKHEPAPA has soliloquized & introduced bilaterally the discussion and it was attended with huge Affected Persons (APs) and other stakeholders, the attendance sheets are attached herewith in separate annexure.

Sri Pankaj Hazarika, Safeguard Expert --LKHEP- APGCL and Sri Madhu Sudam Hanumappa, Social Development Specialist PMC-LKHEP-APGCL have explained thoroughly point to points in the disclosure discussion in national & regional languages about CRTDP along with assured to PAF that requisites points can be updated in the CRTDP (Plan) and also assured that project will be implemented according to CRTDP (Plan)

Also respective G.Bs as well APs have raised the questions about the certain points mentioned in the leaflet of Plan and appealed to update, which will be conferred soon to the representatives of APGCL.

And after prolonged argued in between the representatives of APGCL and PAFs & other stakeholders, the representatives has requested to PAFs that some more requisite points can be added & updated in the plan of CRTDP apart from mentioned in the leaflet also assured in the discussion to add the points, which can give by the PAFs and it will disclosed & provided the final copy addressing to the GS-LKHEPAPA through e-mail as well hardcopy and to PAFs after approval from the competent authority.

Before conclusion of the meeting the General Secretary of LKHEPAPA has given deepest thanks heartedly to the representatives of APGCL for bringing transparency mechanism to renovate the plan which combined from different Acts for implementation of new hydro power project simultaneously readout the certain genuine demand points in the disclosing meeting and appealed to the representatives to add in the CRTDP plan which has been demanding through memorandum since initial stage till today, so that PAFs will get the own rights fundamentally & constitutionally.

PAFs has agreed & accepted entitlement matrix mentioned in the leaflet of CRTDP (Plan) but some more requisites & certain genuine demand points raised by the PAF has to be added and modified in the plan of CRTDP, these are given below in details: -

**As per table No. 5, Entitlement Matrix,**

CATEGORY	TYPE OF IMPACT	ENTITLEMENTS	INSTITUTION (S) Responsible to Deliver	Remarks
<b>PART NO. 1 COMPENSATION LAND LOSSES INCLUDING CROPS &amp; TREES—For All Affected Households</b>				
<b>Short Term Land Page No. 7</b>	Affected Land	5.Few villages leftover to assess the Land & Households which are directly affected will be assessed immediately, if under the jurisdiction of affected area according to surveyed map	APGCL, ADC & PAPAs	ADC, APGCL, PAPAs, Gaon Buras of Affected villages & Householders will be presented during assessment
<b>PART NO.2 RELOCATION OF PHYSICALLY DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
<b>Homestead and House Page No. 7-8</b>	Loss of residential homestead and dwelling	They must be relocated at their suitable places in lieu of the home with tenure security; APs shall not be agreed & accepted as per "Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana's specification.	APGCL, GOA & ADC	Agencies will work closely with Affected Households and PAPAs in developing the relocation site And 2-5 are agreeable
<b>Public Facilities Page NO.9</b>	Loss of public infrastructure facilities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Water supply facilities</b> will be provided with hygienic system with providing taps at suitable places for each &amp; every affected villages</li> <li>2. <b>Toilets &amp; sanitary</b> will be provided with hygienic system for each household</li> <li>3. <b>Community Health Centre (CHC)</b> 30 bedded with full facilities; free medicine &amp; treatment, 24X7 water supply, hygienic toilets etc. as per requirement with 2 Nos. Ambulance with Oxygen fitting &amp; fixing also Nurses &amp; other Grade-III &amp; IV will be engaged from affected families.</li> <li>4. <b>Education Institute</b> will be provided with full facilities</li> </ol>		

		<p>from Class-I to XII standard with streams of Arts, Science &amp; Commerce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Class Room 30X30 S.fts Class-I to XII standard</li> <li>b) Full Electrification</li> <li>c) 24X7 water supply with Aqua guard system</li> <li>d) Hygienic Toilets</li> <li>e) Library</li> <li>f) Science Laboratory with full machineries &amp; equipments</li> <li>g) Children's Playground</li> <li>h) Free books up to XII standards</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Scholarship to cutoff 50% Marks Securers</li> <li>j) APGCL will provide the expenses to the desirous excellent students for further studies after XII standards</li> <li>k) Deficit system education will provide to affected families providing CBSE/NCERT</li> </ul> <p><b>5. Public Play ground</b> with mini stadium for different Games &amp; Sports at suitable places location selected by PAPAs</p> <p><b>6. Electrification</b> with installation of 11 KVA Transformer to each affected villages</p> <p><b>7. Construction of motorable road</b> with concreting/Blacktopping up to 10 Km radius distances of the affected villages.</p> <p><b>8. Vocational Training Centre</b> will be provided at suitable place as location selected by PAPAs</p> <p><b>9. Arrangement of Socio-Cultural Activities &amp; sustainable Environmental safeguards</b> providing Weaving Centre and be</p>		
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		facilities to the women's upliftment to PAF at suitable place as selected location by PAPAs.  10.For Urbanization development of Market along with Postal, Banks and ATM counter		
<b>PART NO. 3 INCOME RESTORATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
<b>Household Income Assistance</b>		Honorarium monthly payment to all GBs of Affected villages will be made	APGCL & ADC	APGCL & ADC will be decided
SKILL TRAINING  Page No. 12	DEVELOPING INCOME GENERATION	Affected persons will be offered necessary skill training for the development of Entrepreneurship, Technical and Professional Skills: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Sawing</li> <li>2 Tribal Crafts, Cloths and Artifacts</li> <li>3 Cottage industries</li> </ol> <b>These must be updated:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Welder</li> <li>b) Pitter</li> <li>c) Electrician</li> <li>d) Plumber</li> <li>e) Riggers</li> <li>f) Instrumentation</li> <li>g) Masonry</li> <li>h) Carpenter</li> </ol> And the local tribal youth of PAF will be sent to the Govt. Registered Training Institute to become a skilful under the expenses of APGCL as per selected by the LKHEPAPA. And after completion the skilful tribal youth from affected families will be engaged in this project as per Govt. wages Act.	APGCL, ADC National & State level Vocational Institutes	APGCL & ADC will coordinate with National level and State level Agencies to enlist the APs in their program, where possible training program

Income restoration and improvement	Recovery and improvement of Households' Income	<b>Employment Grade-III &amp; IV</b> will be given to every PAFs without taking interview other than highly technical nature of job and Managerial Posts as a top most priority which will be selected & forwarded by the GS & President of LKHEPAPA and will be monitored by GRC, only up to HSLC & HS Passed, they will be engaged as a trainee under the senior staff up to 12 months during these period they will be given as a stipend up to Rs.25000/- PM and after they will be appointed as a full pledged and pay band with grade pay and other allowances shall be entitles for admissible under rules and other technical & Managerial posts will be as per Govt. rules. For recognition of authenticated affected person certificate must be furnished from PAPAs.		
	CONTRACT & SUPPLY WORKS	Obtainable & Sustainable Contract & Supply works other than highly technical nature of works up to 3.00 crores will be provided as a top most priority to PAF, but recommendation will be required from LKHEPAPA and they must have an affected certificate and be monitored by GRC	APGCL	
<b>PART NO. 4 LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT</b>				
Educational Facilities	We need 1(one) Schools but with full facilities up to 12 standards for Arts, Science and Commerce Streams BUILDING: building will be constructed as per requirement of the Educational Institute like; Class Room will be as per standard sizes from Class-I to XII along with full Furniture & Fixtures, Electrification, and Water-Supply with Aqua-Guard drinking water facilities, Hygienic Toilets, Play-ground, Office Rooms, Library and Science Laboratory Room with full	APGCL, GOA & ADC	APGCL, GOA & ADC will consult with PAPAs and affected households in selecting the location, planning construction of facilities with PAPAs and affected	

	<p>Equipments &amp; Machineries and Swimming facility.</p> <p><b>Requirement will provide with:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Board of Education CBSE/NCERT</li> <li>2. Providing of free Education &amp; books up to XII Standard</li> <li>3. Scholarship must be provided to the students of PAF for 50% marks securers @ Class-X &amp; XII standard</li> <li>4. Moreover, if found excellent students from PAF &amp; desire to go for further higher study, they must be sent and facilitated under the expenses of APGCL.</li> </ol>		households.
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construction of approach road around the affected villages up to 10 Km radius distances from the project.</li> <li>2. Electrification to all affected villages along with installation of 11 KVA Transformer</li> <li>3. Play-Ground with Mini-Stadium as location selected by PAPAs</li> <li>4. Drinking water supply facilities to entire affected villages</li> <li>5. Hygienic Toilets to each household to PAF</li> <li>6. 30 Bedded Rural Hospital as per location selection by PAPAs with full facilities like; water-supply 24x7, Full Electrification, Hygienic Toilets, providing of Beds and other full equipment &amp; machineries along with Ambulance facilities.</li> </ol>	APGCL, GOA & ADC	APGCL, GOA & ADC will consult with PAPAs and affected households in selecting the location, planning construction of facilities with PAPAs and affected households.
<b>SUPPLEMENTARY DEVELOPMENT UNDER CSR-CD</b>	Supplementary development under CSR-CD Schemes will be implemented to Project Affected villages Area at least of 2% from the total Generation of Power by APGCL	APGCL	Through Project Management Unit of APGCL consultation with GRC, PAPAs, NGOs & respective GBs of entire Affected Villages.
	<b>A written notification</b> must be circulated with limited period to the Association addressing to the General Secretary through e-mail or by-post for collection of bank details from PAF before disbursement of the compensation.	APGCL, GOA & ADC	During interaction by the Social Development

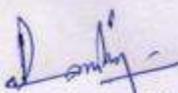
Sri Madhu Sudham Hanumappa, Social Development Specialist PMC-LKHEP-APGCL disclosed in the discussion of CRTDP (Plan) on 27<sup>th</sup> April'2018 at proposed Project site Longku also he proclaimed with giving example of other projects' regarding payment of compensation system and therefore suggested & appealed to PAFs to receive the legitimate compensation through NEFT/RTGS also given assurance that either will misguide, embezzlement or misappropriate, exactly compensation amount will be given to APs and will be paid according to serial number enlisted in the joint assessment list of 2008-2012 (cutoff years), as because of transparency and quick payment and directly to APs bank account. On his suggestions, PAFs will be accepted if comes true and can be paid without any embezzlement directly to APs bank account.

**The joint assessment** list of the PAFs' of 2008 -2012 (cutoff years) must be given to the Association before disbursement of compensation.

**The compensation disbursement ceremony** shall have to be held at proposed project site to disburse the compensation in presence of: -

- i) The MD, CGM (H, G &C) PD-LKHEP, Safeguard Expert, GM, DGM (H, G &C), AGM (LKCD) or any representatives of APGCL.
- ii) The DC/Addl. DC, Dima Hasao Districtor any representative.
- iii) The Hon'ble CEM/Representative NCHAC Haflong
- iv) The Hon'ble EM, i/c Revenue/Representative NCHAC Haflong
- v) The Secretary-i/c, Revenue NCHAC Haflong or any representative
- vi) The Adviser, the General Secretary & the President of LKHEPAPA
- vii) The respective GB of entire Affected villages of Longku area

And other remaining certain genuine points to be added are mentioned clearly in the memorandum of LKHEPAPA submitted during Public Hearing on 10<sup>th</sup> January'2017 at proposed project site Longku Dima Hasao.



(Prabin Hajai)

General Secretary

LKHE-Project Affected Peoples' Association.

LKHEP - ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK DISCLOSURE CONSULTATION  
 VILLAGE - LONGKUI CONSULTATION LOCATION  
 DATE - 27.04.2018 TIME: 11.30 AM

Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Page No: \_\_\_\_\_

No.	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NO.	SIGNATURE
1.	Arabin Ho'jai G. Secy-LKHEPAPA	Longkui	9954423978	[Signature]
2.	Joyking Engh'i President LKHEPAPA	Longkui	9401235772	[Signature]
3.	Elika Chinthang	Umrongro proper	8011526402	Chinthang
4.	Bewel Taron	Losulungso	9401292764	[Signature]
5.	Febanath	Disabza	9976852229	[Signature]
(6)	Loi Gay Taro	LKHEPAPA	9435156822	
(7)	Ngue Te ang	Losulungso		[Signature]
8.	Hislil Hojai	Rabdisa		[Signature]
(9)	Bokim alani	Disabza		
(10)	Ngue Te ang	Disabza		[Signature]
(11)	Sajal Khakhar	Sokpaw		[Signature]
(12)	Nayeb Barumbi	Sokpaw		
(13)	Chantamon Thosar	Disabza		
(14)	Babal Karmiri	Losulungso		[Signature]
(15)	Surthe Engh'i	Losulungso	9401444772	[Signature]
16.	Mon Sing Sing	Mungkele		[Signature]
17.	Hemori Durang			
(18)	Sonjay Balthari	Disabza		[Signature]
(19)	Shri Har Singh Engh'i	Village Mungkele		
20	R Dibi Engh'i			
21.	Sae Phonding Engh'i	Boko/Kangklam	9435952493	[Signature]
22.	Rijay Engh'i	Losulungso	9401026259	[Signature]
23.	Welson Phaycho	Losulungso	9476766007	[Signature]
24.	Phua	Losulungso		[Signature]
25.	Deben Kanglang	"	9365884906	[Signature]
26)	Thong Taron	"		[Signature]
27)	Prabin Chinthang	"		[Signature]
28	Hemori Engh'i	vill - Mungkele		[Signature]
	Di's Jaw Sun J. M.		9906128885	[Signature]

Date

Page No

No	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE No.	SIGNATURE
29	Ramson Teon			
30	Joying Tetan	Bldangku	9401061298	
31	Ringlan Nading	Dima Langku	957932170	
32	Ramping Engki	B/Langku	N/11	
33	Unggensen	Langku II	9435603455	
34	Harbong Tetan	Kruyunglangku	9521118891	
35	Nam Joying	Borodangku	9435876938	
36	Daful Kempri	Pigrandisa	9401403978	
37	Low Sei Chintung	Uluangso		
38	Maudis Xida	Sigungso	9831272582	
39	Wisan Tang	Lanilampa	9435774322	
40	Rison Uko	Borodangku	9435550157	
41	Sujit Langku	Disabra	9401187880	
42	Probit Kempri	Disabra	8474023365	
43	Khawing Enghee	Bldangku	9435806314	
44	Joyit Nading	Dima Langku	9365137442	
45	Khawing Tang	B/Langku	9531348087	
46	Biyamon Thuan	Disabra	700230530	
47	Joyon Phang	Pigrandisa	9401781971	
48	Ajit Phangcho	Boro Langku	9401631065	
49	Rohit Hojai	Disabra	9435096440	
44	Serbong Engki	Koo Langku		
45	Fayding Tang	Borodangku	9581040746	
46	Sikari Langku	Lotus Langku	9476834999	
47	Rojit My	Boro Langku		
48	Uko Sing	Tung		
49	Kamesuan	Borodangku		
50	L.S. Lykas	B/Langku		
51	8266031-6031	RESTORAN		
52	P. Kempri	Umsangso		
52	Maidon Kempri	Disabra		
53	ZI 601 of	Pigrandisa		
54	Kateon Sing Poto			
55	Apalid Waise	Dimalangku		
56	Maitamon Nading	Dima Langku	4.963023786	

	NAME	Address	Phone No	Signature
57	Sri Teson	Tortelangka	9401914039	<i>[Signature]</i>
58	Sari Angkhar	Booro Langklam	9435135188	<i>[Signature]</i>
59	Sri-phabical	Kemprai		<i>[Signature]</i>
60	U. Pong Soff	Langklam	9401221954	<i>[Signature]</i>
61	Siti Phua Emah	Amok Langkam		
62	Hemki Tung	Langklam		
63	Mi Kema/Pitakhan	Langku	9476846034	<i>[Signature]</i>
64	Bipul Hojai	Dima Langku	9435804415	<i>[Signature]</i>
65	Nebandiu renison	"	9401889618	<i>[Signature]</i>
66	Hemari Zoran	Tortelangka B&B		<i>[Signature]</i>
67	Suryant	Chit Langku		<i>[Signature]</i>
68	Fong 125	Langklam		<i>[Signature]</i>
69	Bidyasing hugh	Booro Langkam	9435630512	<i>[Signature]</i>
70	Thajia Kempai	Dima Langku	9101839278	<i>[Signature]</i>
71	Hemari Sari	Larut Langkam	9976835350	
72	Wehon Langpi	Lorut Langkam		
73	Bien Ding off	Mungkece	9401146217	
74	Lisa d'la	Lorut Langkam	9401641507	<i>[Signature]</i>
75	M. Phungbo	"		<i>[Signature]</i>
76	RO mank	Choleraongcu		<i>[Signature]</i>
77	Hassing Jerry	Lorut Langkam		<i>[Signature]</i>
78	Samsing Temu	Tortelangka	9101546839	<i>[Signature]</i>
79	Phanang Langkam	B/Langklam		<i>[Signature]</i>
80	Lang Kam	Chit Langku		
81				
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*[Signature]*

**Annex 8: Copy of Government Order for Appointment of Administrator**

(68)

**KARBI ANGLONG AUTONOMOUS COUNCIL  
DEPARTMENT OF POWER  
KAAC SECRETARIAT  
DIPHU-782460.**

No. KAAC/REV/518/2007/

Dated \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/2017.

**ORDER**

The authority of Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council is pleased to recommend the name of Shri/Smt Richard Rongpi, ACS, Under Secretary, Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council for appointment of "Administrator" for monitoring of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Schemes for Lower Kopili Hydro Electric Project at Longku to be implemented by the Assam Power Generation Co-operation Ltd.

Sd/-  
Principal Secretary  
Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council  
Diphu.

Memo No. KAAC/REV/518/2007/ 933 (A)

Dated 11/11/2017.

Copy to:-

1. The P.A. to the Hon'ble Chief Executive Member, Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council, Diphu for favour of kind appraisal to Hon'ble C.E.M.
2. The Chairman, APGL, Bijulee Bhawan, Paltan Bazar, Guwahati for favour of kind information.
3. The Addl. Chief Secretary, Power Govt. of Assam, Dispu, Guwahati for favour of kind information.
4. The Deputy Commissioner, Karbi Anglong, Diphu/ West Karbi Anglong, Hamren.
5. The Managing Director, Bijulee Bhawan, Paltan Bazar, Guwahati for favour of kind information.
6. The Chief General Manager, Bijulee Bhawan, Paltan Bazar, Guwahati for favour of kind information.
7. Shri/Smt Richard Rongpi, ACS, Under Secretary, KAAC for information and necessary action.
8. Office order file

Principal Secretary  
Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council  
Diphu.

**THE NORTH CACHAR HILLS AUTONOMOUS COUNCIL HAFLONG**  
**LAND AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT**

**ORDER**

The North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council is pleased to recommend the name of Shri Saindesh Ardao, Secretary, Revenue, N.C. Hills Autonomous Council in the equivalent rank of Deputy Collector of Revenue Department for appointment of "Administrator" for monitoring of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Schemes for Lower Kopili Hydro Electric Project at Longku to be implemented by the Assam Power Generation Co-operation Ltd.

Sd/-  
Principal Secretary (N)  
N.C. Hills Autonomous Council  
Haflong

Memo NO.REV/S/34/2017-2018/ 234

Dated Haflong, the 18<sup>th</sup> August 2017.

Copy to:-

1. The P.A. to the Hon'ble Chief Executive Member, N.C. Hills Autonomous Council, Haflong for favour of kind appraisal to Hon'ble C.E.M.
- ✓ 2. The Chairman, APGCL, Bijulee Bhawan, Paltan Bazar, Guwahati for favour of kind information.
3. The Addl. Chief Secretary, Power Govt. of Assam, Dispur, Guwahati for favour of kind information.
4. The Deputy Commissioner, Dima Hasao Haflong for favour of information
5. The Managing Director, Bijulee Bhawan, Paltan Bazar, Guwahati for favour of kind information.
6. The Chief General Manager, Bijulee Bhawan, Paltan Bazar, Guwahati for favour of kind information.
7. Sri. S. Ardao, Secretary, Revenue, N.C. Hills Autonomous Council, Haflong for information and necessary action.
8. Office order file.

Issue No: 642-48

Dated: 18/8/17



Sd/-  
Principal Secretary (N)  
N.C. Hills Autonomous Council  
Haflong

## **Annex 9: A TOR for the NGO to Implement the CRTDP**

### **ASSAM POWER SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAM-TRANCHE 3-LOWER KOPILI HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT**

#### **Assam Power Generation Corporation Ltd (APGCL)**

##### Terms of Reference

##### Resettlement Plan Implementing Support NGO

##### Longku- Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong

## **I.**

### **A. Overview**

1. The Assam Power Sector Investment Program (the Investment Program) is intended to finance a series of investments in the state of Assam, India including generation capacity enhancement to transmission and distribution infrastructure development. The Investment Program will also finance a number of “softer” activities, including improvements of power utility companies in operational and financial capacity, and training. The funding will be extended via a multitranches financing facility (MFF) of Asian Development Bank (ADB). The objectives of the investment will be to achieve increased adequacy and efficiency of power system, including renewable energy in Assam.

2. Providing reliable, adequate, and affordable electricity remains a major challenge. This can be achieved only by expanding the state’s own generation portfolio, improving the efficiency of existing generation plants reducing the transmission and distribution losses, and improving the institutional capacities. The government has prepared a transmission and distribution investment plan for the 12<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan (FYP) for 2012–2017. The government’s power sector roadmap also aims to achieve 100% village electrification by the end of 12<sup>th</sup> FYP, and attend 100% system access by 2020. ADB’s India Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for 2013–2017 continues with the same approach. First, by strengthening transmission and distribution networks to reduce technical and commercial losses and improve the financial health of state utilities; and second, by focusing on capacity issues. The new investment Program is consistent with government’s policies and strategies. It is also consistent with ADB’s ongoing CPS. Additionally, sustained partnerships between ADB and Assam Utilities will help sector reforms to be on track.

3. The activities under tranche 2 will finance the construction of a 120 MW hydropower plant including all associated transmission lines.

### **B. Lower Kopili Hydroelectric Project**

4. The concept of the Kopili River Valley development goes back to the 1980s. Various agencies including the Assam State Electricity Board (ASEB), the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO), and APGCL have contributed to the development of the project plan. ASEB conducted an initial investigation on the suitability of constructing a hydroelectric project on the Lower Kopili river, and prepared a preliminary project plan. In 1996, the Government

of Assam (GoA) handed over the project development to the NEEPCO. It prepared a detailed project report (DPR) revising the previous reports, and obtained clearances from various directorates of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and the Central Water Commission (CWC) for several project components. The GoA in 2006 appointed APGCL to finalize the project plan and to implement it.

5. The Kopili River is a south bank tributary of the Brahmaputra River. It originates in the Meghalaya State's Borail Hill range and drains an area of about 16,421 sq km. Its basin is bound by the Jaintia Hills in the West and South Cachar and Mikir Hills in the East. The catchment of the Kopili River lies on the leeward side of the Borail, Khasi and Jaintia Hills range of the Meghalaya state. The river basin receives a good amount of rainfall which keeps it as a perennial river. The river basin comprises denuded hills, low mounds and narrow valleys that generally slope towards northeast. The highest elevation is 356m just beyond the southern boundary of the proposed reservoir of LKHP. Slopes are gentle and mostly covered with bushes and trees. The soil is cohesive and sporadic rock exposures occur on the banks of the Kopili River and its natural canals.

6. Lower Kopili Hydro Electric Project is one of the proposed multistage development programs on the Kopili River valley. The river already has two hydro electric power projects upstream of the proposed LKHP site, Khandong 75 MW HEP served by the Khandong Reservoir and Kopili 200 MW HEP served by the Umrong Reservoir. The proposed LKHP will generate 110 MW power. It is designed as a storage reservoir scheme. The project is located in the Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao autonomous districts.

7. The water sources of the proposed Lower Kopili Hydro electric project are (a) tailrace releases from the Kopili Power station at Umrong, (b) inflow from intermediate catchment between Khandong and Longku dam sites; and (c) the spill from the Khandong and Umrong Reservoirs. However, the operation of the proposed LKHP will be independent of the operations of the Khandong and Kopili power stations.

8. The dam of LKHP will be constructed in the vicinity of the Longku village in Karbi Anglong autonomous district. The dam will form a reservoir with a gross storage of 106.29 MCM. The concrete gravity dam will be 70.13 m tall and 345.05 m long. The Full Water Supply Level (FSL) of the reservoir will be 229.60 m and the minimum draw down level will be 226.00m. The other project infrastructure components are the intake structure 35 m upstream of the Lower Kopili dam; headrace tunnel of 7.25 m diameter and 3603 m long, surge shaft with a diameter 25 m and at a height of 82.90 m; pressure shaft of 5.2m internal diameter and concrete backfill for a length of 703m; valve house, a surface power house; tail race channel of 52 m length and 26.3 m width ; auxiliary power house; tail race channel of 52 m length and 26.3 m width; auxiliary power house at the dam-toe embedded into the body of the dam.

9. Socioeconomic Impacts. Civil works to be undertaken for construction of the lower Kopili Hydro Electric Project entails acquisition of land belonging both to government and private owners and thereby having an impact on Involuntary Resettlement. As per ADBs requirement and policy of the Government of India, a combined Resettlement and an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) has been prepared for the Lower Kopili Hydro Electric Project for rehabilitating the affected people. Land requirement under the various components are:

<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>
Project infrastructure (Powerhouse, dam and key installations)	355
Reservoir	552
Roads, buildings, and project facilities	72
Relocation site for 18 physically displaced households and the project township	75
Land for other purpose (recreational facilities, helipad etc.)	523
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,577</b>

Land acquired from the two Districts is detailed out as below:

<b>District</b>	<b>Forest land (ha)</b>	<b>Revenue land (ha)</b>	<b>Total (ha)</b>
Dima Hasao	475	909	1,387
Karbi Anglong	45	145	190
<b>Total</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>1,577</b>

Number of households affected by land Acquisition for the project:

<b>District</b>	<b>Economically Displaced</b>	<b>Economically and Physically Displaced</b>	<b>Total</b>
Dima Hasao	1,582	18	1,600
Karbi Anglong	231	00	231
	<b>1,813</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,831</b>

APGCL intends to engage an experienced NGO/agency to assist in the implementation of the resettlement plans (RP) for a period of 48 months from the date of agreement.

### **C. SCOPE OF THE ASSIGNMENT**

10. The general scope of the assignment is as below:
- The NGO will support APGCL for the implementation of the plan.
  - The NGO will assist the revenue authorities in land acquisition by facilitating the issue of LA.
  - Notifications and assisting the landowners to attend the LA enquiry along with APGCL Officials and Experts. Facilitating in opening of bank account and assist landowners to arrange the documents required to avail compensation will be carried out by NGO.
  - The NGO will help APGCL in the process of relocation of APs, disbursement of compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) assistances and shall provide sustainable livelihood opportunities to the affected households (AHs). The NGO will be responsible for disclosure of information and carrying out meaningful Consultations with affected persons (APs). The NGO will also support APGCL in implementation of tranche 2 and 3 gender action plan (GAP).

### **D. DETAILED TASKS**

#### **Dissemination of Information and Consultation.**

11. Disseminate information to the APs on the CRTDP, land acquisition and livelihood restoration and rehabilitation, entitlements, procedure for disbursement of compensation and other assistances, time frame for implementation, roles and responsibilities of various agency and grievance redress mechanism (GRM).

12. Prepare communication materials like posters, banners, pamphlets, leaflets etc. in local language to disseminate information.
13. Carry out ongoing consultation throughout the CRTDP implementation period. Separate consultation will be organized only for women especially female headed households.
14. The entire consultation process will be documented.

### **Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration**

15. Support APs in land acquisition to arrange documents for compensation and assist in opening of bank account to receive compensation.
16. Undertake socio-economic survey including vulnerability assessment:
  - i) Land requirement and impact by specific project elements/components including the number of villages affected and submerged, size and type of land, magnitude of impacts, land holding character and livelihood impact; and
  - ii) Additional socioeconomic data for all (1831) affected households including the number of households below the poverty line; the number of female-headed households without any earning members; the number of households with members with physical disability.
17. Carry out joint verification with Revenue Officers, APGCL and APs and update the database and CRTDP accordingly.
18. Distribute identity cards to all APs with a photograph and keep the record.
19. Assist APGCL in disbursement of compensation and in ensuring all the APs obtain their full entitlements as per the CRTDP.
20. Assist APs to find new land and allocate houses.
21. Carry out a need assessment survey for planning alternate livelihood options and develop a specific training requirement.
22. Prepare detailed livelihood restoration plan, and assist the APs to establish linkages with government departments, district administration, and relevant institutions and agencies.
23. Develop specific measurable indicators for monitoring implementation of livelihood restoration programs.
24. Study ongoing government-sponsored income generation activities and make efforts to get the APs included in the applicable development schemes, such as pension schemes.
25. Assist APGCL to deliver entitlements and information of resettlement and livelihood restoration to APs.

## **Grievance Redressal**

26. Make APs aware of the GRM and assist them in registering complaints.
27. Assist APGCL and ADCs in the GRM process whenever necessary and support record keeping.

## **Coordination between APs, APGCL, and ADCs**

28. Facilitate consultation between the AP, APGCL, and ADCs.
29. Encourage participation of APs in such meetings by discussing their problems regarding land acquisition, resettlement and livelihood restoration.
30. Support APGCL to ensure compliance of social safeguard issues at work place considering labor standards, and health and safety requirement.

## **Support in GAP Implementation:**

31. Conduct public awareness campaigns in the project villages about the project and resettlement and ensure 30% of the participants are women.
32. Organize annual training of PMU and other staff on gender mainstreaming, prevention of sexual harassment at work place, GAP monitoring requirements.
33. Support APGCL to implement GAP.

## **CONDITIONS OF SERVICES**

34. Duration of Services. The time line for complete implementation of the RP from initiation to the submission of final reports will be of 48 months.
35. All documents prepared, generated or collected during the period of contract, in carrying out the services under this assignment will be the property of APGCL. No information gathered or generated during and in carrying out this assignment will be disclosed by the NGO without explicit permission of APGCL.

## **Location of NGO**

36. The NGO will implement the RP and provide the services mentioned in the previous sections for the identified project intervention areas with headquarter at Longku under Dima Hasao District of Assam.

## **Reporting**

37. Reports are to be submitted to APGCL with all supporting documents such as photographs, video graphs, minutes of the meetings/consultations with outcome, primary and secondary information collected, updated census and socioeconomic survey forms, etc. All documents prepared, generated or collected during the period of contract, in carrying out.

**The following deliverables have to be submitted:**

38. Inception Report: The NGO will submit to APGCL an inception report detailing plan of action, manpower deployment, time schedule, and detailed methodology within one month of the commencement of the assignment.

39. Monthly and Quarterly Progress Reports: The NGO will also submit monthly progress note on the activities carried out and proposed activities for the next month. The NGO will also submit quarterly progress report detailing the tasks performed along with physical and financial progress made against the targets. The monthly and Quarterly progress report will include status of update of APs data, progress achieved in land acquisition, disbursement of compensation and assistance, details of training imparted/facilitated etc. The monthly progress report will have to be submitted on or before 7<sup>th</sup> working day of following month and the quarterly progress report on or before 10<sup>th</sup> of the first month in the following quarter.

40. Status Reports: The NGO will prepare and submit the status report in consultation with APGCL as and when required. The NGO will also prepare Power Point presentation on progress made in RP implementation during ADB mission visit in consultation with APGCL as and when required during the entire contract period.

41. Draft Final Report: The NGO will submit a draft completion report at the end of the contract period summarizing the actions taken during the project, achievement of the tasks assigned, the methods used to carry out the assignment, a summary of support, compensation and assistance given to the APs and lessons learnt.

42. Final Report: The NGO will submit a final report complying all the remarks/comments of APGCL on draft final report at the end of the contract period.

43. Participation in Periodic Review Meeting of APGCL, ADCs and PIU: The Team Leader/ NGO representative will participate in the periodic review meetings of APGCL, ADCs and PIU to discuss about the progress of the assigned tasks, issues and constraints in carrying out any specific task, etc.

44. Submission of Meeting Records: Minutes of the meeting will be prepared for all the meetings with APGCL, ADCs, PIU and APs, Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) meetings, various consultations with the APs, consultations with respect to shifting of community assets, joint verification of affected land and structures, etc. will be recorded and submitted to APGCL.

45. Submission of Quarterly Report on GAP Implementation: The NGO will submit quarterly report on activities carried out during the quarter for implementation of activities carried out against GAP in a format to be prescribed by APGCL.

**Support to be Provided by Client**

46. Access to relevant documents like project preparation technical assistance (PPTA) reports; information, maps and data on technical designs, SIA and EIA reports prepared by WAPCOS and other consultants, copies of sample survey records and photographs of affected structures, data on socioeconomic survey of the RCOI, copies of the Resettlement Plans, AHs database, land acquisition details, and any other relevant and available reports/data related to the respective project packages.

47. Facilitate coordination with the ADCs, and PIU by issuing necessary instruction.

### **Team for the Assignment**

48. The NGO will depute a team of professionals to the site. The constitution of the Team with man months, required qualification, experience and responsibility is at Table 1.

Deployment of the personnel providing intermittent inputs will be subject to progress of land acquisition and civil work and as assessed by APGCL

<b>Position</b>	<b>No. of Position</b>	<b>Man Months</b>	<b>Qualification</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Key Expert	1	24	Post-graduate, preferably in social sciences. S/he is preferred of having about three to five years' experience in implementation of resettlement plans, rural development, knowledge of prevailing Social Safeguard policies of GoI & ADB and possesses participatory management skills. Knowledge of local language is desired.	Guide the NGO team in implementing the activities. Coordination with APGCL/PIU/ADCs etc. Review the resettlement framework/plan and relevant acts and policy of GoA, GoI and ADB. Attend quarterly review meeting of APGCL, ADC and PIU. Ensure timely disbursement of compensation and R&R assistances. Prepare format for training need assessment survey; Ensure implementation of GAP. Take responsibility over submission of reports including timeliness and compliance to prescribed formats/templates as may be required.
Communication Specialist	1	24	Graduate, preferably in social sciences. S/he is preferred of having about two to three years' experience in communication and dissemination activities. Knowledge of local language is essential.	Carry out intensive public awareness campaign on project details, mitigation measures, entitlement and procedure for disbursement of compensation and assistances. Guide the team in dissemination of information and consultations. Prepare proposals for livelihood/income restoration. Coordinate with other agencies for training on skill development. Ensure documentation of all consultations, trainings on livelihood with outcome. Guide the NGO team for training need assessment survey. Organization of training on livelihood, skill training, certification and placement as well as employment.
Training cum Livelihood Specialist	1	24	Graduate, preferably in social sciences. S/he is preferred of having about two to three years' experience in training and implementing sustainable livelihood programs including women beneficiaries. Knowledge of local language is essential.	Prepare training plan. Undertake training for income restoration. Organise women APs into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Mahila Samities. Carry out training need assessment. Conduct need based skill

				development. Implement livelihood programs.
Social / R&R Specialists	1	48	Graduate or equivalent in social sciences with at least two to three years field experience. Preferably experience in implementation of resettlement plans and rural development works. Is preferred of having at least two years of experience in community consultation. Knowledge of local language and experience of working in the region essential. At least one female social/R&R specialist is desirable. Understanding of MIS and two to three years of experience in data analysis is desirable.	Organize community for participation in project and RP implementation. Preparation of micro plan. Ensure distribution of identity cards. Prepare plan for relocation and shifting of vulnerable/landless APs and common property resources. Facilitate disbursement of compensation and R&R assistances. Facilitate opening of Bank accounts by APs. Facilitate need assessment survey by NGO team. Address gender and social issues. Holding of awareness camps. Implementation of GAP
<b>Non-Key Expert</b>				
Field Coordinator cum Community Worker	4	192 (48 x 4)	Minimum 12th standard. Experience in conducting survey and working with Community. Minimum 2 years experience in working with NGO. At least two female Field Coordinator cum Community Worker is essential	Conduct training need assessment survey. Opening of bank accounts by affected persons especially vulnerable groups. Ensure smooth payment of compensation and R&R assistances. Organize public consultations, FGDs and Small Group Meetings. Dissemination and disclosure of information. Facilitate RP implementation. Organization of awareness camps. Conduct needs assessment survey. Conduct home visits to vulnerable and landless APs to facilitate RP implementation. Collection of bank account details of the affected persons. Facilitate preparation of documents for claiming compensation and R&R assistances.

## Annex 10: Complaint Form Format

The Lower Kopili Hydroelectric Project welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries and comments regarding project implementation. The project encourages persons with grievances to provide their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch with you for clarification and feedback. If you want to keep your personal information confidential please write CONFIDENTIAL in the letter. Thank you.

Date

Contact Information

Name

Gender \* Male \* Female

Age

Home Address Place Phone no. e-mail

Complaint/Suggestion/Comment/Question: (Please provide the details (who, what, where and how) of your grievance below:

If included as attachment/note/letter, please tick here: Yes/No.

How do you want us to reach you for feedback or update on your comment/grievance?

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY Registered by: (Name of the official registering grievance)

Mode of communication:

1. Note/Letter

2. Date and time

3. By e-mail

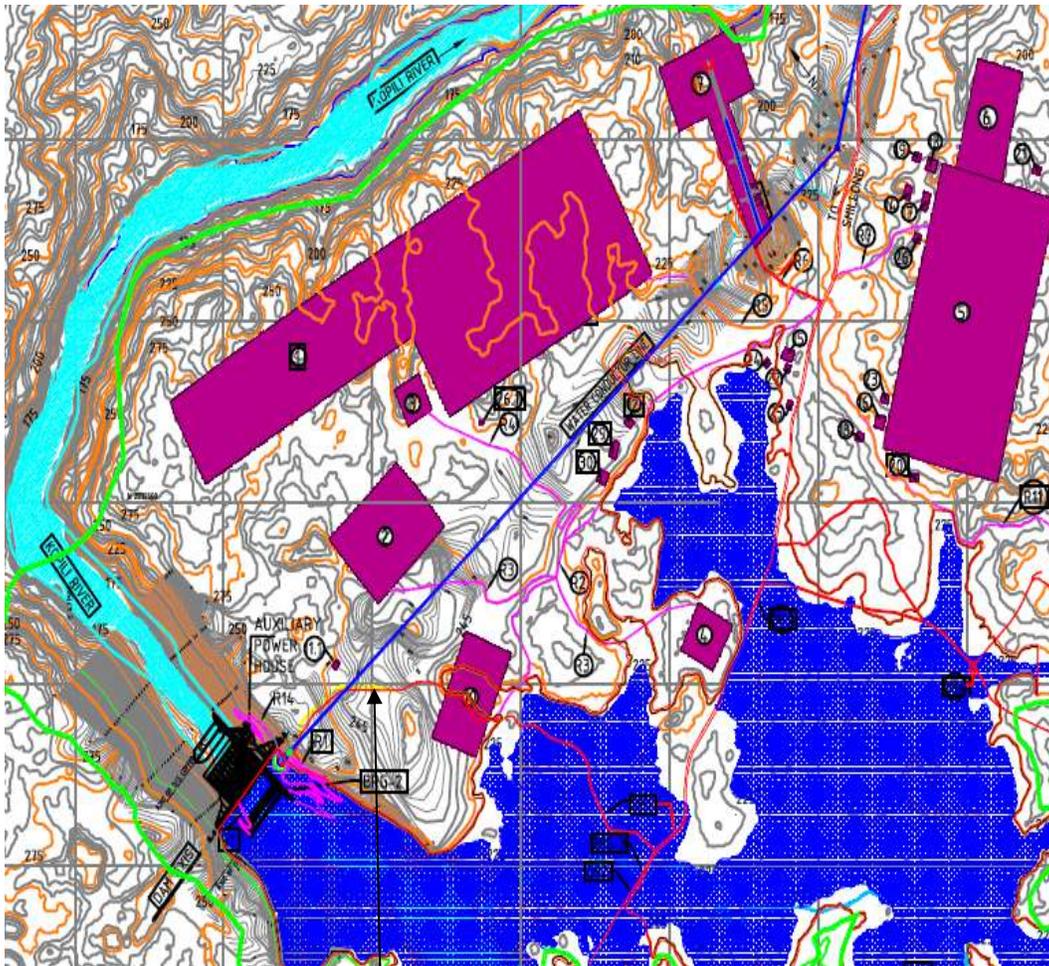
4. Verbal/telephonic call received by (names/positions of official(s))

5. Action taken:

6. Informed the complainant: Yes/No.

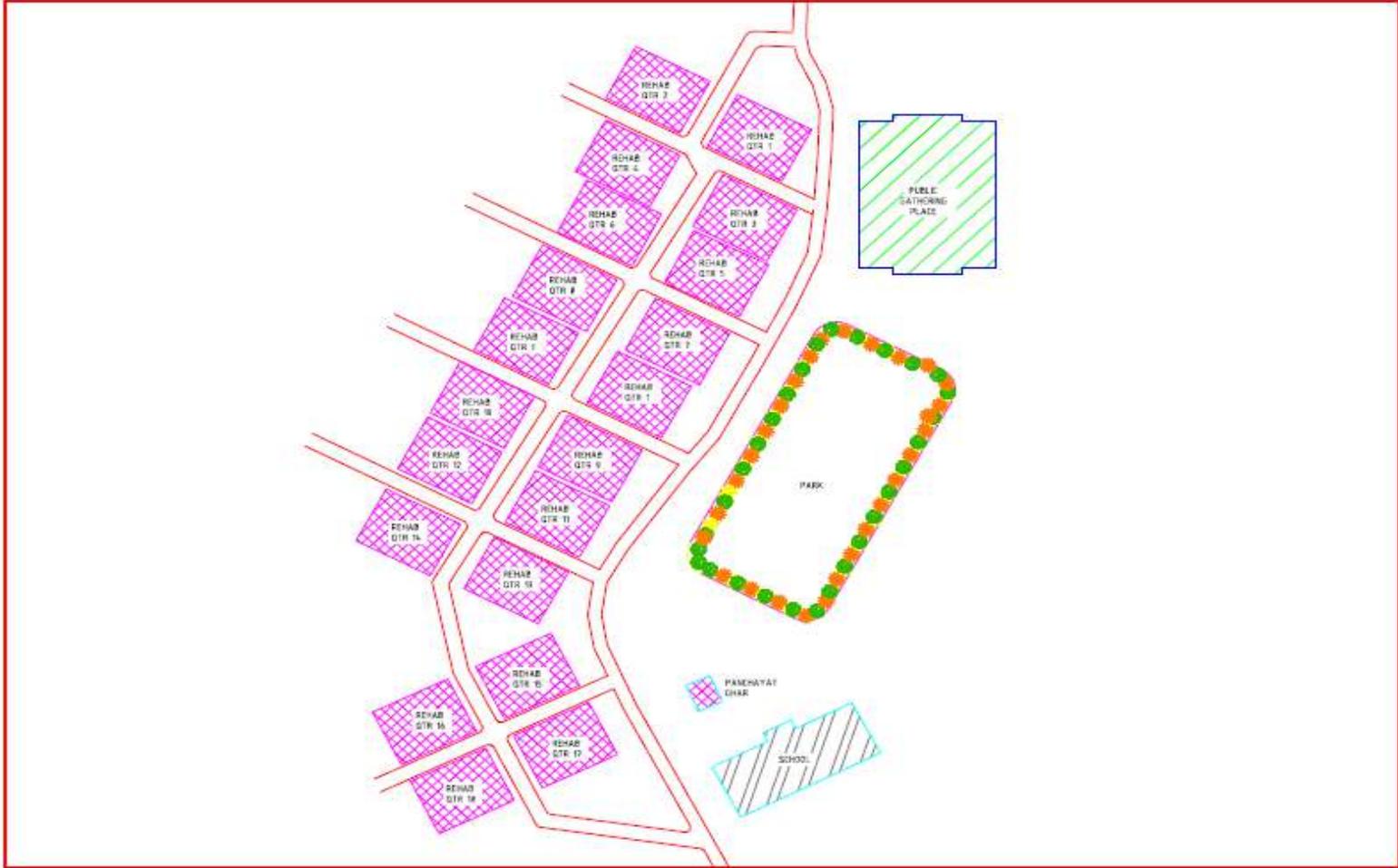
7. If yes: Verbal/written; date

### Annex 11: Location of the Resettlement Site



(D) INFRASTRUCTURE AREA ACQUIRED			
SL. NO.	DESCRIPTION	LEGEND	LAND AREA (in m <sup>2</sup> )
1	STACKING & MUCK DUMPING	①	627000
2	ROCK QUARRY CRUSHING AREA	②	189000
3	MAGAZINE	③	15000
4	HELI PAD	④	20000
5	PERMANENT/TEMPORARY COLONY	⑤	312500
6	STORES	⑥	50000
7	ADIT TUNNEL AREA	⑦	76000
8	DYKE AREA	⑧	47344
9	P.H COLONY TEMP/PERMANENT	⑨	125000
10	REHA AREA (shifted because of submergence)	⑩	50000
TOTAL AREA =			1511844 m <sup>2</sup>

Resettlement Site



**Annex 12: Photographs of Typical Houses in Displaced Village**









### **Annex 13: Sample Monitoring Template**

A semiannual monitoring report will be prepared by PMCs in consultation with the ESSC on the implementation of the TRDP. The report will be submitted to the APGCL and ADB for review. It will include:

- ✓ Details of compensation paid; socioeconomic status and satisfaction levels of the APs with the CRTDP implementation process, compensation and mitigation measures;
- ✓ A list of vulnerable affected persons and additional compensation and/or special protection measures planned/implemented for them (e.g. assistance to obtain project construction related jobs); socioeconomic status and satisfaction levels of affected persons with the CRTDP implementation process, compensation and mitigation measures;
- ✓ A list of roads for closure and actions planned to minimize disturbance;
- ✓ Details of consultations held with the APs (with number of participants by gender, issues raised, conclusion / agreement reached, actions required/taken);
- ✓ Details of grievances registered, redressed, outstanding complaints, minutes of GRM meetings held;
- ✓ Details of information disclosure and awareness generation activities, levels of awareness among target population and behavior change, if any; and
- ✓ Any other relevant information that indicate the progress in implementing the CRTDP.

## Annex 14: ToR for External Monitor

The activities of this position include, but are not limited to the following:

- (i) Review RIPP<sup>53</sup> and all monitoring reports prepared for the project to understand the resettlement and indigenous issues in the project area and mitigation and monitoring requirements of the project.
- (ii) Assess the capacity of EA in implementing of RIPP, Livelihood Restoration and Rehabilitation, and provide necessary guidance.
- (iii) Review compensation and entitlement policy compliance; adequacy of organizational mechanism for implementing the RIPP; settling complaints and grievances; and provisions for adequate budgetary support for implementing the RIPP.
- (iv) Assess whether resettlement objectives, particularly vulnerable group assistance and restoration of livelihoods and living standard of the affected persons have been fulfilled.
- (v) Review the RIPP for inclusion of all site-specific issues and make necessary amendments if any issues are not covered.
- (vi) Assess resettlement efficiency, its effectiveness, impact and sustainability in relation to policy and practices and to suggest any corrective measures.
- (vii) Appraise the accounting documents used in recording the payments of compensation to APs by executing agency (EA).
- (viii) Visit project sites to assess resettlement impacts, mitigation measures, and conduct surveys/interviews/public consultations/focus group discussions with APs including the affected indigenous households to ascertain their views on RIPP implementation.
- (ix) Review the time schedule for impounding, site development, land allocation, compensation, infrastructure development in the resettlement sites and assess whether the schedule is appropriate for effective implementation relocation activities of the affected people and whether it is in compliance with safeguard policies;
- (x) Assess the operation of the grievance redress mechanism for dispute resolution. Review grievance redress mechanism (GRM) consultative notes, decisions and comments to ascertain its adequacy, impartiality, and timeliness.
- (xi) To provide inputs into the RIPP and assist RIPP update, if necessary.
- (xii) Share findings and knowledge with EA and financiers, and contribute to initiate a dialogue amongst project stakeholders on resettlement, socioeconomic development and project impacts on APs including indigenous peoples.

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<sup>53</sup> Social external monitoring is mainly for CRTDP, however, CRIPP can be covered.