

Resettlement Plan

Project Number: 41614
August 2014

IND: Assam Power Sector Enhancement Investment Program – Tranche 4

Prepared by:
Assam Power Distribution Company Limited
Government of Assam

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List of Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APDCL	Assam Power Distribution Company Ltd
APs	Affected Persons
ASEB	Assam State Electricity Board
DP	Displaced Persons
EA	Executing Agency
ESMU	Environment and Social Management Unit
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
GOA	Government of Assam
GOI	Government of India
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
Ha	Hectare
IA	Implementing Agency
IP	Indigenous People
IPPF	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
Kms	Kilometres
LAO	Land Acquisition Officer
MFF	Multi-Tranche Financing Facility
PMU	Project Management Unit
RF	Resettlement Framework
RFCLARRA	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
RP	Resettlement Plan
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
SC	Scheduled Caste
STs	Scheduled Tribes

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- i. The Assam Power Sector Enhancement Investment Program” (The Program) is being funded under Multi-Tranche Financing Facility (MFF) lending approach of Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared for the Tranche-4 components (Distribution components) of the program. Tranche-4 will have 20 new 33/11kv substations and will consist of approximately 1240 kilometers (kms) of 33 kV and 11 kV lines. Tranche-4 subprojects will cover various zones of Assam such as Lower Assam, Central Assam and upper Assam. The RP is based on Detailed Project Report (DPR). Tranche-4 components is categorized as ‘B’ for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impact according to ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS).
- ii. Land acquisition is minimal in tranche-4 components. Total land required for proposed 20 new 33/11kV substations is 4.68 hectares (Ha) out of which 1.10 Ha is government land, 2.30 Ha of land is tea estate land and 1.28 Ha of land is private land. Twenty-three (23) trees will be affected and no structures will be affected. The total numbers of affected households (AH) are 6 who are considered to be economically displaced families and will be losing small portion of land. Three (3) households will be losing more than 10% of their total land holding. The total numbers of affected persons are 33. There is only 1 vulnerable household (one Scheduled Tribe). Temporary loss on crops is expected at some places during the construction. However, the construction of distribution lines is usually pole based and the Right of Way is minimum. Construction schedule is usually done during the off season and hence disruption of crops is minimized
- iii. During the preparatory stages, consultations have been carried out with various concerned government officials (district revenue department and the EA) and local communities for Tranche 4 subproject as part of the social due diligence work. All the affected households were also consulted on a one to one basis through questionnaire surveys. Focused Group Discussions (FGD) were conducted with the local community at 20 locations especially in the proposed new 33/11 kV substations sites and its associated lines in different project locations having a total of 152 participants. Additionally, FGDs were also conducted separately among the women group. Local communities generally support the proposed investment components, as better electricity supply is expected to improve. The draft RP will be made available in relevant local government agencies and in APDCL/PMU and site offices. Summary RP will be made available in Assamese language. Final RP will be disclosed in ADB’s website; and information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout Investment Program implementation.
- iv. Grievances of APs will first be brought to the attention to the site office level of the IA which is APDCL. Grievances not redressed by the IA staff (field level) will be brought to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The GRC has representatives from APs, PMU, IA, Environment and Social Management Unit (ESMU), field level staff, district magistrate/commissioner, local administration, revenue authority and local community. The main responsibilities of the GRC are to: (i) provide support to APs on problems arising from land/property acquisition; (ii) record AP grievances, categorize, and prioritize grievances and resolve them; (iii) immediately inform the PMU of serious cases; and (iv) report to APs on developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC and the PMU. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, replacement cost and other

assistance. The GRC will meet every month (if grievances are brought to the Committee). APs can approach the court of law at any time during the Grievance redress

v. The resettlement principles adopted for this tranche recognize the entitlement benefits as listed in Government of India's (GOI) the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCLARRA) and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS). The resettlement principles adopted for the project shall comply with the SPS, 2009. APs entitled for compensation or at least rehabilitation provisions under the Project are (i) All APs losing land either covered by legal title/traditional land rights, or without legal status; (ii) Tenants and sharecroppers whether registered or not; (iii) Owners of buildings, crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land; and (iv) APs losing business, income, and salaries.

vi. Tranche-4 subproject will not result in any physical displacement except minor land acquisition and temporary impacts on loss of crops at few places during the construction. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation. These are part of the overall project cost. The total land acquisition and resettlement cost for the Tranche 4 subproject is estimated to be Rs. 35.39 million equivalents to USD 0.60 million. APDCL will arrange in advance in its budget to meet the requirement of land acquisition and resettlement cost

vii. The distribution company, Assam Power Distribution Company Limited (APDCL) will act as the Executing Agency (EAs) for tranche-4 and will be responsible for implementing the tranche-4 subprojects. There is already an existing PMU which is functional and is responsible for implementing the ADB tranche-1, 2 and 3 loans and are also responsible for the preparatory work for the proposed Tranche-4 sub project. All land acquisition, resettlement, and compensation will be completed before the start of civil works. All land required will be provided free of encumbrances to the contractor prior to handing over of sub-project sites and the start of civil works. However, public consultation and internal monitoring will be continued in an intermittent basis for the entire duration of the project.

viii. Monitoring will be the responsibility of APDCL through its PMU/ESMU. The extent of monitoring activities, including their scope and periodicity, will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. APDCL is required to implement safeguard measures and relevant safeguard plans, as provided in the legal agreements, and to submit periodic monitoring reports on their implementation performance. Monitoring reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and RP completion reports will be provided by the PMU to ADB bi-annually for review.

I. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Overview

1. Government of Assam (GOA) through Government of India (GOI) has requested the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to partly fund the power sector investment program in the state of Assam. The investment program will cover physical investments in transmission, distribution, energy efficiency, and non-physical investments in management information system. Assam Power Sector Enhancement Investment Program (The Program) is being funded under a Multi-Tranche Financing Facility (MFF) lending approach of ADB which was approved on 18 November 2009. The Program is an endeavor to conduct low carbon power sector development, among others, through (i) reducing technical loss and enhancing physical capacity of transmission and distribution network, and (ii) promoting Demand Side Management (DSM) in tandem with increase of power generation capacities mainly by other agencies. Assam Power Distribution Company Limited (APDCL) will act as the Executing Agency (EA) for the tranche-4 project and will be responsible for day-to-day implementation. A Project Management Unit (PMU) has already been established in the former Assam State Electricity Board (ASEB)¹ which will coordinate the overall project implementation. This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for the Tranche-4 components under the MFF.

2. APDCL will be the Executing Agency (EA) responsible for Tranche 4. APDCL proposes to include the following capacity addition sub-projects with an intention to utilizing the surplus funds of \$50 million available under the present loan agreement. These subproject components would include:

- a. Physical works in the sub-transmission and distribution system such as additional 33/11 kV lines and substations to ensure that the system is adequate and reliable to meet the growth demand and the energy requirement.
 - Energy efficiency measures and loss reduction measures to be undertaken for reduction of both commercial as well as technical losses mainly at LT level. Also, reduction of length of 11 kV lines which are the primary cause of technical losses.
 - For loss reduction, improvement in quality of power & stability of distribution grid of APDCL by providing segregated feeders to Tea Estates (T.E) for maximum revenue generation.
- b. Introduction of Quick Response Operation and maintenance (O & M) System in all Electrical Divisions and sub divisions of APDCL to ensure reliability and quality power with a view to increase revenue.
- c. Implementation of IT Modules to cover part of the high value consumers of major towns of Assam to improve revenue by reduction in commercial loss.
- d. Setting up of Independent Meter Testing Laboratory at Jorhat Engineering College.

3. The sub-transmission and distribution losses of APDCL were 27.4% & 27.04% for the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. This is quite high and measures for loss reduction have

¹ The ASEB was legally dissolved in 2013 as part of the power sector reforms program initiated pursuant to the Electricity Act of 2003.

to be taken up in right earnest. Computerized load flow studies indicate that to meet the load growth, an additional transformation capacity of 989.78 MVA at 33/11 kV level will be required to meet the requirement by the year 2013-14. However, this DPR considers a capacity addition of 221.1 MVA only in addition to 338 MVA considered in the Tranche-3 DPR which is about 56.5% only. As of today Automatic Meter Reading (AMR) system covers 3367 number of HT consumers in 67 project areas out of a total of approximately 12,000 HT consumers of APDCL. The HT consumer revenue adds up to 52% of the total APDCL revenue. Hence to maximize the revenue collection it is suggested to cover additional 8500 Numbers of HT consumers of APDCL through the above IT system for healthy and stable revenue of APDCL.

4. A computerized load flow study up to the 11 kV bus of 33/11 kV Sub-Stations has been carried out to optimize the system and to estimate the technical losses down to the 11 kV buses of 33/11 kV substation. The studies indicate a loss reduction of about 5.34% up to the level of 11kV bus on the implementation of the total requirements by the year 2013-14. In addition to the above, substantial benefits due to reduction of losses in 11 kV feeders and LT networks due to construction of new 33/11 kV and 11/.4 kV substations are expected. The loss reduction will mainly take place due to reorientation or shortening of 11kV and LT feeders as well as reduction of line loss in existing feeders due to construction of new substation. Benefits from the project are highlighted below

- *Required Enhancement of 33/11 kV transformation capacity by 2013-14 = 1212.10 MVA*
- *Peak power loss without the new proposals (in 2013-14) = 90 MW*
- *Peak power loss after implementation of complete project (in 2013-14) = 51 MW*
- *Reduction in Peak power loss after implementation of the project in 2013-14) = 39 MW*
- *Energy loss reduction per annum (in 2013-14) = 53.39 MU*
- *Present Percentage loss without the new proposals = 20 %*
- *Percentage loss with new proposals (in 2013-14) = 18 %*

B. Subproject Components (Distribution)

5. The Tranche 4 subprojects incorporate physical components in all the three Zones (incorporated in the DPR document). The Project adds capacity at Sub-transmission, distribution, metering, O&M and IT modules: Following are the subproject components (presented here as Outputs, consistent with the Design and Monitoring Framework). **Annexure 1** gives additional details.

Output 1: Enhanced capacity of sub-transmission system includes:

- (a) augmentation of 6 transformers with addition of total capacity of 22.1 MVA;
- (b) construction of 477 km of 33 kV lines (378.2 km for connecting new substations and 98.8 km for system strengthening), and
- (c) construction of 33 kV railway/river crossing and 33 kV terminal bays.

Output 2: Enhanced capacity of distribution system includes:

- (a) construction of twenty (20) new 33/11kV substations of total capacity of 200 MVA (see **Table 1** for details);
- (b) construction of 729.6 km of 11 kV lines and construction of 11 kV railway crossings;
- (c) 31 km 11kV aerial bunch conductors (ABC) installed in high revenue urban sections to reduce commercial losses and improve safety.

Output 3: Modernization of operation and maintenance (O&M) system including automated metering includes:

- (a) introduction of quick response operation and maintenance (O&M) system by procuring well equipped maintenance and testing vehicles as well as the mobile emergency restoration units, and;
- (b) Installation of Information Technology Modules for High Tension consumers.

6. The proposed sub-projects are located in different parts of Assam. **Table 2** indicates details of the proposed sub-project locations.

Table 1: Description of Segregated feeders & 33 kV substations for Tea Estates

SNo	Name of the Electrical Circle	Name of the 33/11 KV Sub Station & Capacity	Length of 33 KV Line proposed	Length of 11 KV Line proposed	No. of Tea Estates to be covered.	Remarks
1	Tezpur	Borjuli, 2 x 5 MVA	20 Km	42 Km	6 Nos.	
2	Tezpur	Bindukuri, 2 x 2.5 MVA	16 Km	21 Km	3 Nos.	
3	Tezpur	Rakyshmari, 2x5 MVA	35 Km	15 Km	3 Nos.	
4	Tezpur	Borsola, 2X5 MVA	40 Km	20 Km	1 No.	Substation is proposed for other major load also.
5	Tezpur	Bedeti, 2X5 MVA	16 Km	15 Km	1 No. & 3 Nos Tea Factories	
6	Tezpur	Singri, 2X5 MVA	24 Km	10 Km	3 Nos.	Part of the town
7	Dibrugarh	Gharamara, 2X5 MVA	25 Km	15 Km	1 No	Substation is proposed for other major load also.
8	Dibrugarh	Namsung, 2X5 MVA	---	7 Km	4 Nos	
9	Sivasagar	Borhat, 2X5 MVA	15 Km	18.6 Km	7 Nos.	
10	Sivasaga	Napuk, 2X5 MVA	3 Km	16.5 Km	5 Nos.	
11	Golaghat	Dayang, 2X5 MVA	25 Km	25 Km	8 Nos.	
12	Golaghat	Naharbari, 2X5 MVA	25 Km	26 Km	7 Nos.	
13	Golaghat	Radhabari, 2X5MVA	26 Km	25 Km	2 Nos	7 Nos Industrial consumer
14	Tinsukia	Baghjan, 2X5 MVA	26 Km	15 Km	6 Nos	
15	Tinsukia	Gangabari, 2X5 MVA	12 Km	8 Km	12 Nos	
16	Tinsukia	Gelapukhuri, 2X5 MVA	10 Km	7 Km	2 Nos	
17	Tinsukia	Mahakali, 2X5 MVA	10 Km	7 Km	4 Nos	
18	Tinsukia	PAWOI, 2X5 MVA	4 Km	8 Km	2 Nos	
19	Tinsukia	Philobari, 2X5 MVA	25 Km	8 Km	3 Nos	
20	Tinsukia	Dhola, 2X5 MVA	21.35 Km	8 Km	4 Nos	

Source: APDCL

Table 2: Different Locations of Proposed Substation Subprojects

	Sub-project	Village/Tehsil	District	Region	Area
1	33/11kV Bindukuri	Tezpur & Ghara TE/Tezpur	Sonitpur	CAR	0.2 ha
2	33/11kV Borjuli	Borjuli/Chariduwar	Sonitpur	CAR	0.134 ha
3	33/11kV Bedeti	Bihali TE/Bihali	Sonitpur	CAR	0.3 ha
4	33/11kV Singri	Singri/Borsola	Sonitpur	CAR	0.268 ha
5	33/11kV Rakhysmari	Rakhysmari/Dhekiajuli	Sonitpur	CAR	0.268 ha
6	33/11kV Borsola	Doom Dooma/Borsola	Sonitpur	CAR	0.268 ha
7	33/11kV Baghjan	Baghjan TE/Doom Dooma	Tinsukia	UAR	0.268 ha
8	33/11kV Gangabari	1 No. Chottahapjan/1 No Chottahapjan	Tinsukia	UAR	0.450 ha
9	33/11kV Mahakali	Borjan/Borjan	Tinsukia	UAR	0.134 ha
10	33/11kV Dholla	Dholla TE/Doom Dooma	Tinsukia	UAR	0.268 ha
11	33/11kV Gelapukhuri	Gellepukhuri/Gellapukhuri	Tinsukia	UAR	0.134 ha
12	33/11kV Philobari	Philobari TE/Doom Dooma	Tinsukia	UAR	0.268 ha
13	33/11kV Pawoi	Pawoi TE/Margherita	Tinsukia	UAR	0.132 ha
14	33/11kV Borhat	Borhat/Borhat	Shivsagar	UAR	0.162 ha
15	33/11 kV Napuk	Mazgaon	Shivsagar	UAR	0.159 ha
16	33/11kV Gharamara	Somuguri/Rajgarh Rangali	Dibrugarh	UAR	0.201 ha
17	33/11 kV Namsung	Namsung	Dibrugarh	UAR	0.201 ha
18	33/11kV Radhabari	Radhabari TE//Bokakhat	Golaghat	UAR	0.258 ha
19	33/11kV Nahorbari	Naharbari TE/Kowani	Golaghat	UAR	0.408 ha
20	33/11kV Dayang	Dayang TE	Golaghat	UAR	0.194 ha

UAR: Upper Assam Region, CAR: Central Assam Region

Source: APDCL

7. Summary index of various subproject location is given in **Table 3**. **Figure 1** provides general location map for all sub-projects. **Figures 2 through 5** provides location maps that show the proposed distribution substation and line routes for the following sub-projects:

Table 3: Location Maps of Subprojects

Sub-Project	Figure
Power Map of Assam	Figure 1
Location of sub-projects in Tezpur Electrical Circle	Figure 2
Location of sub-projects in Tinsukhia and Dibrugarh Electrical Circle	Figure 3
Location of sub-projects in Golaghat Electrical Circle	Figure 4
Location of sub-projects in Shivsagar Electrical Circle	Figure 5

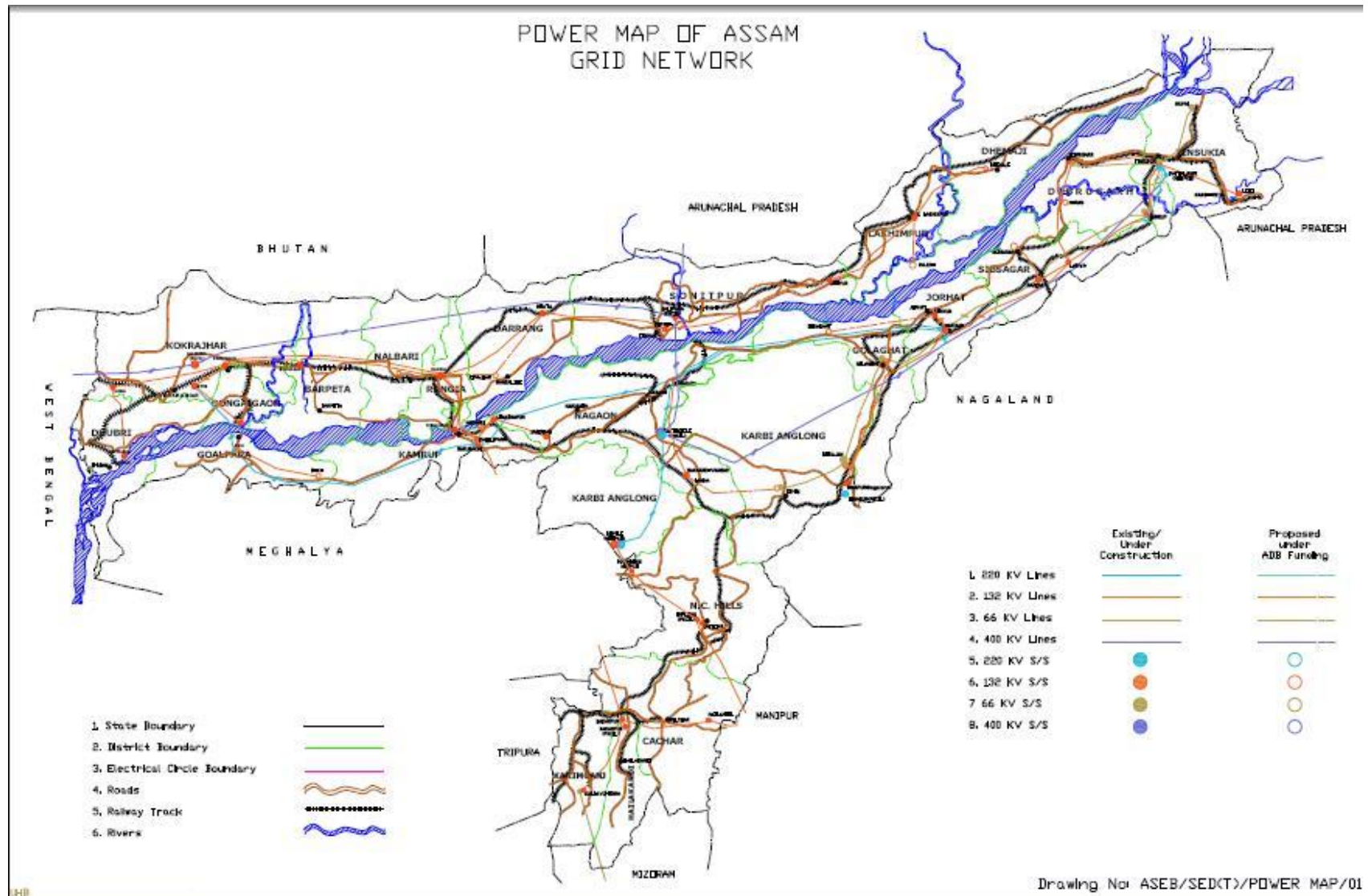


Figure 1: Map of Assam showing details of various projects

LEGEND: Tezpur Electrical Circle

Borjuli S/s	BRJ
Bindukuri S/s	BDK
Rakyshmari S/s	RKY
Borsola S/s	BOR
Bedeti S/s	BDT
Singri S/s	SGR

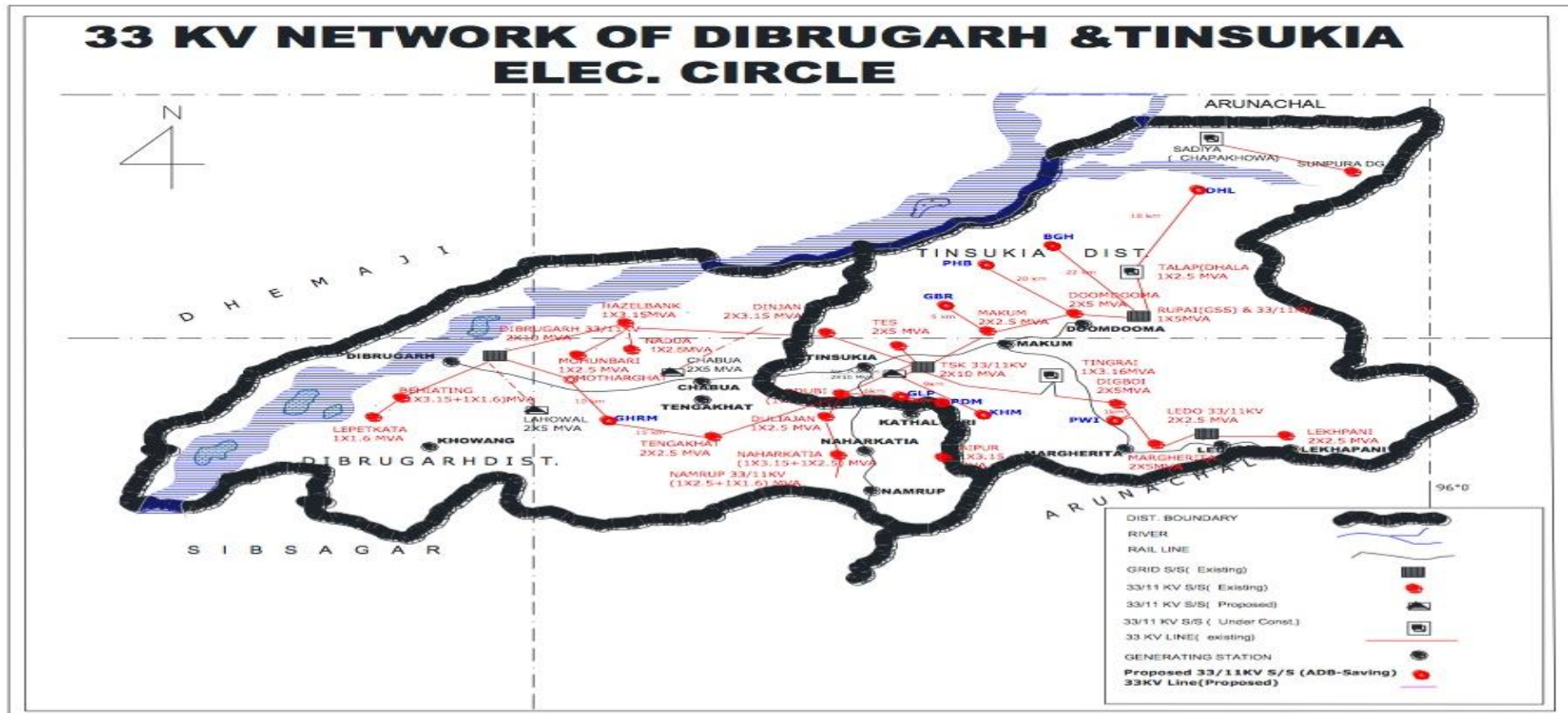


Figure 3: Location of sub-projects in Tinsukhia and Dibrugarh Electrical Circle

LEGEND:	Tinsukia Electrical Circle	Baghjan S/s	BGH
		Gangabari S/s	GBR
		Gelapukhuri S/s	GLP
		Mahakali S/s	MHK
		Pawoi S/s	PWI
		Philobari S/s	PHB
		Dhola S/s	DHL
	Dibrugarh Electrical Circle	Gharamara S/s	GHRM
		(Namsung) Padumoni S/s	PDM

LEGEND: Golaghat Electrical Circle

Dayang (Doloujan S/s)	DLJ
Nahorbari (Pholongoni S/s)	PHG
Radhabari T .E. S/s	RDB

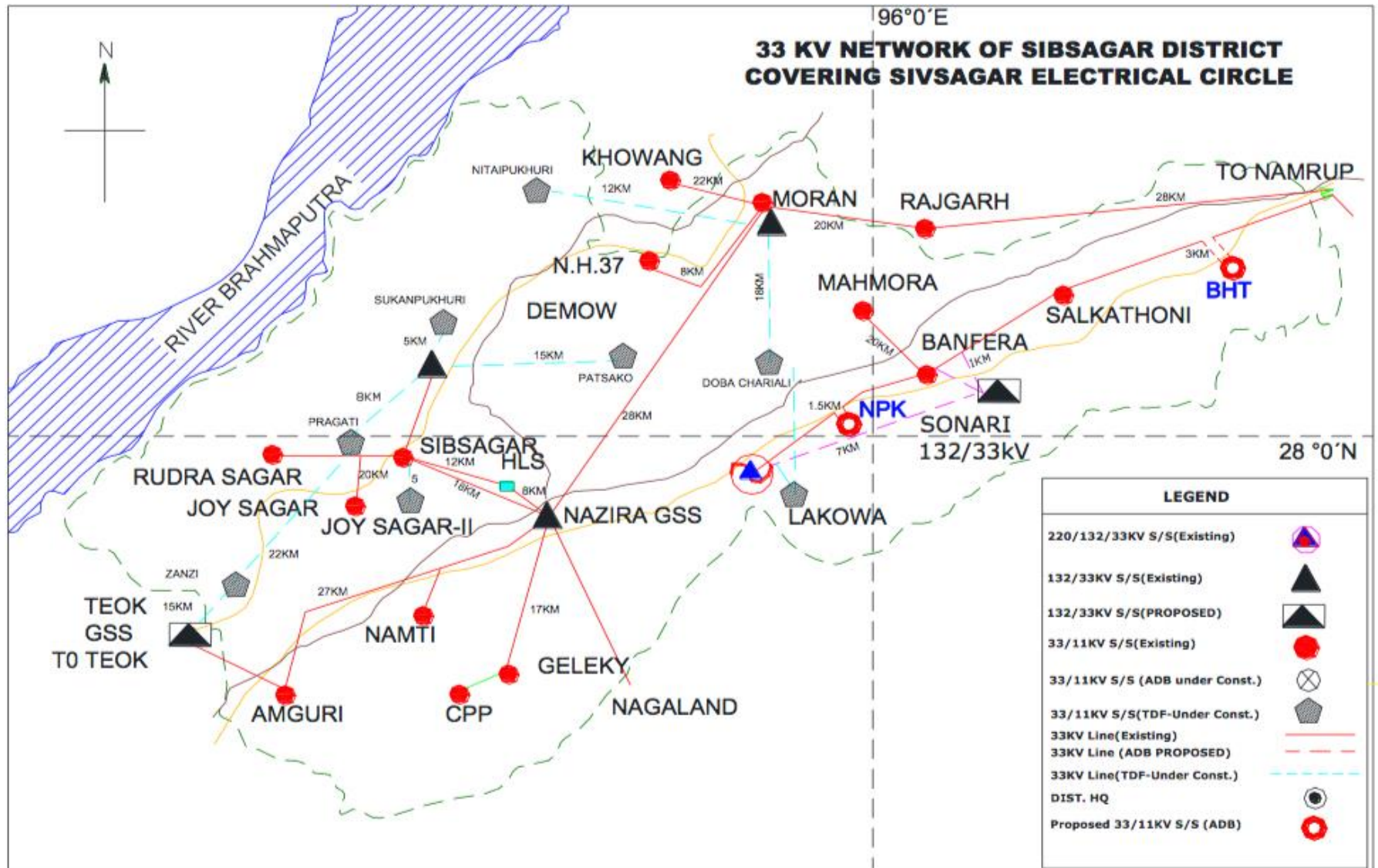


Figure 5: Location of sub-projects in Shivsagar Electrical Circle

LEGEND: Shivsagar Electrical Circle

Borhat S/s
Napuk S/s

BHT
NPK

C. Scope and Limitation of RP

8. The Resettlement Plan (RP)² has been prepared for Tranche-4 components (Distribution System Improvement) of the program. The RP is based on Detailed Project Report (DPR). Tranche-4 components is categorized as 'B'3 for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impact according to ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS). The RP contains the extent of IR impact and spells out various provisions of compensation and assistance to the Affected Persons (APs). The RP is based on the engineering design and is prepared in due consultation with stakeholders. Attempts have been made by the engineering team during the design stage to minimize land acquisition and resettlement by adopting various mitigation measures, i.e., selection of 33/11kv substations site at government land having no settlement, choosing barren tea estate land having no tea plants and scheduling the construction of lines during off the crop season. However, minor land acquisition is required for which compensation will be provided to the APs.

9. This RP is in draft form and has been prepared for the distribution components of APDCL. The draft RP has been prepared in accordance with the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009, and its safeguard requirement related to involuntary resettlement. The RP also complies with national and state laws and regulation and the agreed Resettlement Framework (RF) prepared for the MFF. This RP assesses the resettlement impacts associated with the construction and operation of the distribution substations and lines. Impacts are limited to economic displacement, in this case, caused due to minor land acquisition for 33/11 kV substations. No physical displacement is foreseen or envisaged for the distribution components. The RP is based on preliminary assessment as far as line alignments are concerned; however, all the sites for proposed 33/kv s/s have been assessed except for one substation at Napuk. Exact route alignments for distribution lines including footings for the poles are not known. This will be done during the final design by the construction contractor. Therefore, assessment has been done based preliminary assumptions for lines. APDCL will be responsible for finalizing the route alignment and accordingly, this draft RP will be finalized and updated prior to the implementation and construction. Sites for 19 distribution s/s been finalized and a census of all affected persons has been carried out for the private land. In case of any change in the location of 33/kv s/s, the same needs to be updated and accordingly, the RP will be finalized and updated.

D. Impact and Benefits of the Project

10. The project will ensure several direct and indirect benefits to targeted communities in the form of enhancing the reliability of power supply. Project beneficiaries are those that will directly benefit from an increased supply and access to electricity. The primary beneficiaries are the existing electricity consumers in project areas. Other benefits include short term employment opportunities during construction, operation and maintenance of the project. The projects will bring direct and indirect positive social impacts. This will specifically benefit the people living in

² The RP is prepared for the distribution improvement component which does not entail major land acquisition and resettlement issues. Most of the 33/11kv substations will be built on the government land or in tea estate land. The temporary impacts are also minimized to the best extent possible. Minor loss of crop during construction is anticipated as the Right of Way for construction of distribution lines is narrow and pole based. The loss of crop during construction, as mentioned in the RP, is based on assumptions for 33/ 11 kv distribution lines.

³ A proposed project is classified as category B if it includes involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant which means less than 200 or persons will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating). The level of detail and comprehensiveness of the resettlement plan are commensurate with the significance of the potential impacts and risks. A resettlement plan is required for category B project

the remote areas through improved frequency and voltage levels for various uses which will ultimately result in socio-economic growth including possible job opportunities or employment for skilled and unskilled labor during the construction. The benefits of improving the power sector are manifold. Improved power supply and reliability contributes to improved social services, as hospitals, schools and other social utilities are often hardest hit by inadequate power supply, load shedding, and poor power quality. Reliable power supply will boost the production and working conditions of tea estates which is one of the pre dominant economic activities in the subproject areas.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. GENERAL

11. Impacts on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are categorized as permanent impacts and temporary impacts. Permanent impacts include land acquisition for distribution substation. Distribution towers are pole based, thus, will not have any permanent impact. Small portion of land required for each distribution S/S (20 numbers) have been finalized except for one substation at Napuk. There will be no physical displacement. Temporary impacts include loss of crops, trees etc. along the Right of Way (RoW) of distribution lines. For the distribution lines especially for 33 kV lines and 11 kv lines, some rough assessments have been done. Additionally, socio-economic surveys were carried out on a sample basis in the subproject areas to assess the socio-economic profile of the subproject areas.

B. Impact on Permanent Land Acquisition (New 33/11kV Substations)

12. There are 20 proposed new 33/11kv distribution substations which will require a total of 4.68 hectare of land. Land acquisition is minimal in Tranche-4 components. Small portion of land is usually required for construction of new 33/11kV substations. However, in most of the cases, the land is available and the substations are proposed either on government land and or on tea estate land. Of the 20 substations, 6 substations are proposed on private land belong to various individual owner/household which will be acquired through mutual negotiation. These substations are Gangabari, Mahakali, Gelapukhuri, Napuk, Gharamara and Namsung. There are 9 substations (Bindukuri, Bedeti, Baghjan, Dholla, Philobari, Pawoi, Radhabari, Nahorbari and Dayang) which are proposed on tea estate land and the no objections from teas estate owner will be availed. The remaining 5 substations (Borjuli, Singri, Rakhyshmari, Borsola and Borhat) are proposed on government land.

13. Total land required for proposed 20 new 33/11kV substations is 4.68 hectares (Ha) out of which 1.10 Ha is government land, 2.30 Ha of land is tea estate land and 1.28 Ha of land is private land. Land proposed in the tea estate is usually barren land without any tea plantation. Tea estate owners are usually favors sharing the land for the proposed s/s through mutual consent. Substations proposed in the government land are in barren land and free from encroachments and squatters. No physical displacement will occur due to minor land acquisition. Details on the land acquisition and ownership are given in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Details on Land Requirements and Ownership for 33/11 kV Substation

SI No	Sub-project (33/11 kV substation)	Area (Ha)	Ownership	Name of the Owner
1	33/11kV Bindukuri	0.2	Tea Estate Land	Tezpur & Ghara TE
2	33/11kV Borjuli	0.134	Government Land	Not Applicable
3	33/11kV Bedeti	0.3	Tea Estate Land	Bihali TE
4	33/11kV Singri	0.268	Government Land	Not Applicable
5	33/11kV Rakhyshmari	0.268	Government Land	Not Applicable
6	33/11kV Borsola	0.268	Government Land	Not Applicable
7	33/11kV Baghjan	0.268	Tea Estate Land	Baghjan TE
8	33/11kV Gangabari	0.45	Private Land	Md. Samad Ali
9	33/11kV Mahakali	0.134	Private Land	Chandradhar Malakar
10	33/11kV Dholla	0.268	Tea Estate Land	Dholla TE

SI No	Sub-project (33/11 kV substation)	Area (Ha)	Ownership	Name of the Owner
11	33/11kV Gelapukhuri	0.134	Private Land	Mr. Mrinal Dohutia
12	33/11kV Philobari	0.268	Tea Estate Land	Philobari TE
13	33/11kV Pawoi	0.132	Tea Estate Land	Pawoi TE
14	33/11kV Borhat	0.162	Government Land	APDCL
15	33//11 kV Napuk	0.159	Private Land	Md. Asfik Ali [to be confirmed]
16	33/11kV Gharamara	0.201	Private Land	Naresh Chandra Dev
17	33/11 kV Namsung	0.201	Private Land	Jagat Ray Ghatwar
18	33/11kV Radhabari	0.258	Tea Estate Land	Radhabari TE
19	33/11kV Nahorbari	0.408	Tea Estate Land	Naharbari TE
20	33/11kV Dayang	0.194	Tea Estate Land	Dayang TE

Source: APDCL

C. Findings of census Surveys

14. Census survey was conducted for the affected households who will be losing small portion of their private agricultural land. There are 6 substations which are proposed on private land out of which land details and ownerships of 5 substations were available. Information on 1 substation (Napuk)⁴ is not available though it will be on private land. Therefore, total number of affected households are 5 (33 affected persons). Total of 23 trees (10 fruit trees and 13 non fruit/timber) will be affected. Out of 5 affected household, only 1 household belongs to scheduled tribe (ST) which is considered to be vulnerable household. The owner has been consulted and showed his willingness to sell the land. Out of the 5 affected households, 3 are losing more than 10% of their land holding. No physical displacement will occur. Details on the findings of census survey is described in **Table 5** and details on the list of affected households and list of affected persons are given in **Annexure 2**.

Table 5: Findings of Census Surveys

Particulars	Substations on Private Land					
	Gangabari	Mahakali	Gelapukhuri	Napuk	Gharamara	Namsung
Area (Ha)	0.45	0.134	0.134	0.159	0.201	0.201
Number of household	1	1	1	Not known	1	1
Name of the Owner	Md. Samad Ali	Mr. Chandradhar Malakar	Mr. Mrinal Dohutia	Mr. Asfik Ali	Mr. Naresh Chandra Dev	Mr. Jagat Ray Ghatwar
Plot Identification Number	Dag No- 85/ PP no-12	Dag No- 273	Dag No- 254/Patta No- 34	Dag. No- 230 / Patta No-78	Dag No-19/ patta No-48	
Type of Land	Non-irrigated	Non-irrigated	Non-irrigated	Non-irrigated	Non-irrigated	Non-irrigated
Total Land Holding (bigha)	7	12	12	1	8	7

⁴ Though the exact land plot was identified/finalized, however, the area in general has been identified. A consultation was conducted in general among the village community to discuss about the proposed substation. The information shown in Table 5 for Napuk is to be reconfirmed.

Particulars	Substations on Private Land					
	Gangabari	Mahakali	Gelapukhuri	Napuk	Gharamara	Namsung
Total Land Holding (ha)	0.93	1.6	1.6	0.133	1.1	0.9
% of Loss to total land holding	48.21	8.38	8.38	0	18.84	21.54
Market Rate (laks/per bigha)	14	3	14	10	3	3
Number of Trees	0	0	1	10	0	22
Fruit Trees	0	0	0	3	0	10
Non fruit/Timber	0	0	1	7	0	12
Structure on the land	0	0	0	3	0	0
Social Category	OBC	SC	OBC	General	OBC	Scheduled Tribe
Women Headed	No	No	No	No	No	No
Below Poverty Line	No	No	No	No	No	No
Physically Handicapped	No	No	No	No	No	No
Main Occupation	Service	Private Job	Business	Agriculture	Agriculture	Job
Annual Income (INR)	72,000	300,000	2,000,000	300,000	60,000	84,000
Desired Compensation	Cash	cash	Cash	Cash	Cash	Cash
Number of APs	7	4	9	8	5	8

Source: census Surveys, 2014

D. Temporary Impacts (Loss of Crops for Lines)

15. Temporary loss on crops is expected at some places during the construction. However, construction of distribution lines is usually pole based and the Right of Way (RoW) is minimum. The construction schedule is usually done during the off season and hence disruption of crops is minimized. In case of unavoidable impacts, compensation for crop damage will be provided. An assumption has been made in the RP to calculate the temporary loss on crops which shows that approximately 205 Ha⁵ of agricultural land may be considered for temporary impact on crop compensation during construction if it is unavoidable. This assessment has been done to calculate a possible budget requirement for the temporary impact on crops during construction which may not be required as most of the impacts will be mitigated through suitable scheduling of the construction.

⁵ Total length of distribution line is 1240 kms which is multiplied to the right of way equivalent to 5 meter and is divided by the percentage of agricultural land in Assam which is 33.11%)

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Approach and Methodology

16. A social analysis was carried out in the subproject area through a sample socio-economic baseline household survey. This survey is general in nature which includes households near to the subproject areas especially near the proposed substations and its associated lines, however all these households are not necessarily being affected by the subprojects. Approximately 300 sample households were surveyed covering various subprojects. Survey was carried out using a structured questionnaire. The objective of the social analysis was to assess the general socio-economic profile of the population living in the subproject areas. A baseline study was conducted to ascertain socio-economic and demographic profiles of the villages, in terms of their population, access to basic service, occupation, income and pattern of expenditures, health, issues related to women, migration, structures and energy usages at home. Impacts on Indigenous peoples are also assessed through the social analysis. All the filled in questionnaires collected from the field was scrutinized by trained professionals and analysis was done accordingly. The findings are as discussed in the following paragraphs and the details on socio-economic profile are given in **Annexure-3**.

B. Socio Economic Profile of Subproject Area

1. Demography

17. Average family size is 5.06 in the subproject areas. The sex ratio of the subproject area is 1000 males: 865 females, this very low in comparison to whole of Assam 1000 males: 958 females (census 2011). About 57 % of the families are nuclear and the rest are Joint families. Among the sampled households, majority (49 %) belong to other backward castes and 34 % of the families belong to general castes and the rest 10 % are schedule caste households. Scheduled tribe castes comprises of only 7 % of the total households surveyed.

2. Literacy

18. In the subproject area, the literacy rate is 89 % which is higher when compared to Assam's overall literacy rate of 72% (census 2011). Among the sexes, the male literacy rate is about 93 % as reported from the sampled households and among the females the literacy rate is 84 %. All the villages have primary school located in the village. Majority of the villages reported a middle or high school within the village while in some villages these schools are located in a radius of 1 to 4 kilometer. None of the villages have colleges located nearby for higher education. Some of the colleges are located within a radius of 5 to 10 kilometer distance such as college in Tinsukia, and Graduation College in Borgang. For majority of the villages, the colleges are located at a distance of more than 10 kilometer i.e. Graduation College-Namrup, Doom Duma college, and college at Dhekiajuli. Students mainly use the private transport for commuting to these colleges as public transport facilities are very limited in rural areas. The villages located near to National Highway have the access to public transport facilities.

3. Access to Basic Services

19. The main sources of drinking water in these villages are hand pump and water supply through PHE department. In majority of the villages, people obtain drinking water from the hand pumps. There are a sizeable number of villages in which water supply system is available and people collect the drinking water from the public stand post. In few villages, some households have house connection. The other sources of drinking water are ring well and bore well but these are few in number. Drinking water is available throughout the year in most of the villages as the water table remains high due to a number of rivers such Brahmaputra and small rivers such as Naga Nadi, Buddhi Dihing River, Bedeti River flows near to the village. However, in few villages people complained about the taste of the drinking water due to high iron content in the water. As per the survey, it is revealed that about 90 % depends on hand pump and 7% depend on the wells for getting drinking water. Majority about 51 % of the households use flush toilets and about 46 % use the traditional latrines. Only about 3 % of the households do not have a toilet facility at their respective households. For household cooking, wood (57%) and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) (41%) are mostly used.

4. Economy and Livelihood

20. In general, the main livelihood options for most of the workforce in these villages are agricultural activities and Tea Estate labor work. Therefore, most of the villagers are engaged in farming activity, work as agricultural labor and Tea garden labor. There are a sizeable proportion of HHs who engaged in own farm activities. In some villages, very few people are in government services such as in teaching job, Anganwadi worker, ASHA etc. Some of the HHs reported that they have small tea business as well. Some of the villagers also work in the nearby tea processing units, plywood and flour mills as laborer. The survey revealed that, the households in the subproject area practice various economic activities. Most important economic activities of the households are agriculture (45%), earning from government and private jobs (32%) especially in the tea garden, business and trading (29%), daily wages (27%) and small enterprises (22%). About 56 % of the households in the subproject area possess land and majority about 93 % possessed cultivable land and the average possession is 8.37 bigha. Rice (43%), fruits (24%) are the important agricultural and horticultural production of the sampled households. Besides these two items tea cultivation is also reported by one tenth of the households.

21. Income from agriculture is reported from majority (53%) of the households. The annual Income from service is reported by 36% of the sampled households and the average income is INR 159,673/-, which is highest among all the sources of income. The average annual income from agriculture is INR 81,615/-. Similarly income from business is reported by 42% of the households and the average annual earning is INR 126,846/-. Income from labor is reported by 34% of the households and the average annual income is INR 89,029/-. The total average annual income of the households in the sub project area is INR 2, 02,388/-. The total annual average expenditure per household is INR. 125,89 out of which the major expenditure is incurred on food (44%) followed by expenditure on transportation (12%), education (12%), clothing (7%), agriculture (7%), and communication (6%). Among the households in the sub project area the commonly possessed durable goods are bicycle, television and LPG gas. Two wheelers for transportation are possessed by one third of the households. Some of the items like refrigerators and computers are present with less percentage of the households.

22. About 14% of the households have reported that they have taken loan. Bank is the best source of getting loans for all the households. About 11% of the households in the project affected area, also availed benefits from different government schemes. In the project influence

zone about 10 % of the household reported of migration of the household members for undertaking economic activities. Most of the migrated members go outside of the state. The employment opportunities for the locals are mainly labor work in Tea Estates and engagement in small tea business. Few youths reported to be engaged in government services such as in teaching and local health workers. In some villages, it was reported that youths having good technical education do not have any scope for local employment. Only some of them were found to be working as skilled carpenter. Some of the youths in villages are engaged in dairy farming, and poultry farming business. There are a large number of Tea processing units located nearby to these villages. In addition, there are few plywood factories, flour mills and rice mills operating at a small distance. In some villages a number of brick kilns were also found. These factories and small commercial ventures offer income avenues for the nearby villagers.

5. Health Status

23. In the sub project area, nearly one fifth of the surveyed households stated that their household member experienced major illness during the last one year. The types of illness reported are like asthma, diabetes, blood pressure, gastro intestinal disorders, and heart problems, etc. Most importantly, all the household members preferred allopathic treatment. In all the villages, there are anganwadi centers exist. In small villages, one to two centers are functional while in big villages, the number of anganwadi centers is more. In addition to the provision of ICDS services, child immunization camps are conducted by the ANMs in these centers. Apart from the AWCs, in majority of the villages, health facilities such as sub-centers and mini-PHCs exist. The PHCs are located at a distance from the village. There is Tea Estate Hospital established by company and the services in this hospital are better than public health facilities. There are civil hospitals which are located far from the village. In complex cases, people visit these civil hospitals.

6. Built environment

24. Low cost building is one of the major housing patterns seen in the sub project area. It is common phenomena to see houses made of mud and bricks in most part of rural India. About 91 % of the structures in the sub project area are either made of mud (46%) or bricks (45%). Only 6 % are cemented houses. Most of the houses as the households believe are permanent in nature and are residential in nature. Only 8 % of the houses are used also for commercial purpose. The average age of the houses is 25 years. The average number of rooms per structure is 3.94 and the average lighted room is 3.86.

7. Energy Use Pattern

25. About 89% of the households in the sub project area are electrified. The main source of electrification is government and usually supplied from the government grid. The average years of electrification are 11 years. Regular available of electricity is a problem in the sub project area. The average hours of availability of electricity and the supply are only 8.2 hours. The main purpose of electricity use is lighting where almost all the households those possess electricity use it as the prime purpose. The average hours of consumption of electricity for lighting are 2.5 hours. Similarly 73 % of the households use electricity for running television and the average consumption is 3.5 hours. One third of the households use electricity for running business and average consumption is 6.14 hours. For pumping water about 22 % of the households use electricity.

26. Almost all the electrified households (98%) use electric lamps in the sub project area. The average number of electric lamps per households is 5.04. Similarly television is possessed

by 81 % of the households and each has at least one television set. About 89 % of the households have fans and the average possession is 2.66 per household. Among all the electrified households about 83 % have electricity meters.

27. The average expenditure on electricity by the 268 households is INR 271 per month. About 90 % of the households stated that there is no case of electricity theft and the maintenance lies with the power and electricity department. About 97 % of the households opined that they are not satisfied with the current status on electricity supply to their locality. All the people perceive that the project will help the households and the standard of living will increase with adequate supply of electricity.

28. On the supply of power as stated 97 % of the households are not satisfied. The households demands that power should be provided at least 12 to 15 hours which is a very straightforward demand. Power cut and low voltage is the major trouble and the household wish that the steady supply of power will help the new generation, like the children who can study during the evening time. There should not be random power cuts, people should be informed about the timing of the load shedding. Some of the households complained about unavailability of poles and transmission wire with the government for which they are unable to get power. Looking at the problem in terms of electricity and its duration of availability, a step for making this available for the household would definitely bring prosperity and happiness to the families of the households surveyed the sub project area.

C. Impact on Gender

29. The predominant activity of women is household work where they spend most of their time. Besides household activities, about 39 % of the households reported women are engaged in either agriculture or allied activities such as tea estate laborer. About 8 % of the households reported that the annual contribution of the women to the family is Rs.46,496. Women in the subproject area are actively involved in the household decision making. All the households give importance to women in decision making related to family matters. Women are actively involved in day to day activities of the households as reported by all the households. Similarly the women have greater role on the health care issues of the children. On all other matter related finance, education of the child and marriages the women of the households have active participation.

30. Women members spend a considerable amount of time in the household activities such as cleaning the house, cooking, washing the cloth, fetching the water from river and stream, and taking care of the small children and aged. Some women also reported that they go to the nearby market to bring essential household items. In addition to these daily household chores, women go to the tea garden for labor work. Some women also engaged in the agricultural activities especially during the harvesting season. Almost all the women were of the view that they always remain busy in some activities or other, i.e. either in the Tea field or in the household work. The women expressed that they hardly got any leisure time.

31. Majority of the people across the communities were reported to be literate. However, the proportion of literate is higher among the male as compared to the percentage among the female. Another pattern emerged during the discussion was that literacy rate was higher among the younger generation when compared to the literacy among old people. Those who were literate, most of them were educated till 7th grade or matriculation. The proportion of literate having higher secondary or graduation was less. There were few villages where more than four-fifth of the people were found to be literate.

32. There is hardly having any traditional or specific skills among women and girls in their communities. Most of the women remained as housewives and work in the tea garden as labor.

In few communities some women were found to be having skills in weaving, sewing and pickle making. Few girls and women also have good athletic skills in sports such as hockey and football. In most of the villages, there are no vocational courses facilities. There is hardly any government institute who provide free vocational courses. Majority reported that they do not have money to send the girls to other towns to do training. In one village it was reported that there is a private sewing center and the fee is Rs.200 for one month. Apart from money another barrier reported is the lack of proper transport facilities. The government bus ply in the morning and evening only, and private transport is available till 5 pm in the evening. In all the communities it was reported that women feel safe in going outside in neighborhood during day and night time. They never perceived any problem and fear for their movements around the village as people are known to each other. However, the women did not prefer to go outside the village at night time. Domestic violence at home is mainly non-existent in almost all the communities. However, there were cases of domestic violence reported In tea garden area, in which case there were incidences of domestic abuse by the husband after drinking alcohol.

33. Women will not be affected negatively due to the project. Any negative impacts of a sub-project on female-headed families will be taken up on a case-to-case basis and assistance to these families will be treated on a priority basis. During disbursement of compensation and provision of assistance, priority will be given to female-headed families if found. Additionally, women headed families are considered as vulnerable and provision for additional assistance has been made in the entitlement of the RP as well as in the RF. Provision for equal wage and health safety facilities during the construction will be ensured by the EA. Therefore, the sub project activities will not have any negative impact on women. Special consultations were also conducted among women group to seek their views and to integrate them into the project during the due-diligence work and social assessment under the preparatory work of Tranche-4. The same will be continued during the implementation also.

D. Impact on Indigenous Peoples

34. According to the Census of India 2011, 8.61 percent of the Indian population is classified as Scheduled Tribe (ST). In comparison to the national figure, Assam has 12.45 percent of its populations classified as ST. According to census survey of India, 2011, The STs in Assam comprised 3.88 million of the total State population of 31.21 million. The major tribes of Assam are (i) The Bodo Kachari Tribes, (ii) The Mishng Tribe, (iii) The Deori Tribes, (iv) The Rabha Tribes, (v) The Tiwa or Lalung Tribes, (vi) The khamti Tribe, (vii) The Sonowal Kachari Tribes, (viii) The Tai_Phake or Phakial Tribes, (ix) The Dimasa Kachari Tribes, (x) The Karbi Tribes, (xi) The Barmans of Cachar, (xii) The Hmar Tribe, (xiii) The Kuki Tribe, (xiv) The Rengma Naga Tribes, (xv) Zeme Nagas, (xvi) The Hajong Tribe, (xvii) The Garo Tribe, (xviii) The Khasi Tribe, (xix) The Jaintia Tribe and (xv) The Mech Tribe. Summary profile of ST population in comparison to total population in Assam is described in **Table-6**. This a general analysis for the state of Assam which includes the profile of Tranche-4 districts as well.

Table 6: Details of Scheduled Tribes' Population in India and Assam

Name	Total Household (Million)	Total Population (Million)	Total Male (Million)	Total Female (Million)	Total ST Population (Million)	Male ST Population (Million)	Female ST Population (Million)	Percentage of ST Population compared to Total Population
India	249.45	1210.57	623.12	587.45	104.28	52.41	51.87	8.61
Assam	6.41	31.21	15.94	15.27	3.88	1.96	1.93	12.45
Names of Districts in Assam								
Kokrajhar	0.18	0.89	0.45	0.43	0.28	0.14	0.14	31.41

Name	Total Household (Million)	Total Population (Million)	Total Male (Million)	Total Female (Million)	Total ST Population (Million)	Male ST Population (Million)	Female ST Population (Million)	Percentage of ST Population compared to Total Population
Dhubri	0.41	1.95	1.00	0.95	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.32
Goalpara	0.20	1.01	0.51	0.49	0.23	0.12	0.12	22.97
Barpeta	0.34	1.69	0.87	0.83	0.03	0.01	0.01	1.61
Morigaon	0.18	0.96	0.49	0.47	0.14	0.07	0.07	14.29
Nagaon	0.56	2.82	1.44	1.38	0.12	0.06	0.06	4.08
Sonitpur	0.39	1.92	0.98	0.94	0.23	0.12	0.11	12.07
Lakhimpur	0.20	1.04	0.53	0.51	0.25	0.13	0.12	23.93
Dhemaji	0.13	0.69	0.35	0.33	0.33	0.17	0.16	47.45
Tinsukia	0.27	1.33	0.68	0.65	0.08	0.04	0.04	6.18
Dibrugarh	0.28	1.33	0.68	0.65	0.10	0.05	0.05	7.76
Sivasagar	0.25	1.15	0.59	0.56	0.05	0.02	0.02	4.26
Jorhat	0.24	1.09	0.56	0.54	0.14	0.07	0.07	12.81
Golaghat	0.23	1.07	0.54	0.52	0.11	0.06	0.06	10.48
Karbi Anglong	0.18	0.96	0.49	0.47	0.54	0.27	0.27	56.33
Dima Hasao	0.04	0.21	0.11	0.10	0.15	0.08	0.08	70.92
Cachar	0.38	1.74	0.89	0.85	0.02	0.01	0.01	1.01
Karimganj	0.25	1.23	0.63	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16
Hailakandi	0.14	0.66	0.34	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
Bongaigaon	0.15	0.74	0.38	0.36	0.02	0.01	0.01	2.55
Chirang	0.10	0.48	0.24	0.24	0.18	0.09	0.09	37.06
Kamrup	0.31	1.52	0.78	0.74	0.18	0.09	0.09	12.00
Kamrup Metropolitan	0.29	1.25	0.65	0.61	0.08	0.04	0.04	5.99
Nalbari	0.16	0.77	0.40	0.38	0.02	0.01	0.01	3.03
Baksa	0.19	0.95	0.48	0.47	0.33	0.17	0.17	34.84
Darrang	0.19	0.93	0.48	0.45	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.91
Udalguri	0.17	0.83	0.42	0.41	0.27	0.13	0.13	32.15

Source: Census of India, Government of India, -2011

35. Potential impact on IPs of the Investment Program's Tranche 4 sub-project was evaluated. There will be no impact on Indigenous peoples except one scheduled tribe household losing small portion of land for proposed 33/11kV substation. Construction activities will not have any impact on Indigenous Peoples or Scheduled Tribes of that area. Therefore, Tranche-4 is categorized as 'C' for indigenous peoples. Distribution components always have insignificant impacts due to its nature of construction. Land acquisition is minimal for 33/11Kv substations. Only one tribal household will be affected due to small scale land acquisition in one of the proposed substations and the household has been surveyed and found that he agreed to sell the land and is not considered as indigenous due to his income, economic activities and education etc. Temporary impacts are foreseen on a minimum extent on crop damage during the construction of distribution lines which will be compensated in cash during the time of implementation and prior to start of the construction. However, it is apparent that distribution lines are pole based lines which have insignificant impact. Tranche-4 components will aim at improving the existing distribution system through new substations and lines. This will impact

positively in the reliability of electricity supply to existing customers in general. Also, due diligence on the impact on IP has been carried out in the project area which found that no IPs are to be impacted. The project will have general positive impact on the local people and will not target any specific impact on the IPs/STs

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

A. Consultations

36. Public participation and community consultation has been taken up as an integral part of social and environmental assessment process of the project. Consultation was used as a tool to inform the people about the project. Public consultations were carried out in various locations of subproject areas with the objectives of making the people aware about the project and to involve them as stakeholders in project planning and further during implementation. It was also meant to minimize probable adverse impacts of the project by accommodating suggestions of local people which plays key factors in speedy implementation of the project. During Project preparation, consultations have been held with the concerned government officials such as APDCL and concerned revenue officials. Consultations were also carried out with the affected persons (APs) in the project area and with local community. Focused Group Discussions (FGD) were conducted with the local community at 20 locations especially in the proposed new 33/11 kV substations sites and its associated lines in different project locations having a total of 152 participants. Additionally, FGDs were also conducted separately among the women group. Local communities generally support the proposed investment components, as better electricity supply is expected to improve. They also expect that employment opportunities will be created. The consultations and its findings undertaken during field visits are summarized in **Table 7** and the detailed consultation matrix along with list of participants and photographs is presented in **Annexure-4**.

Table 7: Summary of Public Consultations

Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
General Perception about Project	Across the communities majority were aware of the proposed distribution line passing through their areas. Some communities were not aware about it before and came to know about the project during the consultation. Some others have heard it but not sure about the details of the project components. Almost all the people were positive and supportive towards the proposed project.
Support of local people for proposed project	All people across communities expressed their full support during implementation of the project as the project has been perceived to be great potential for the people of the area. People also hoped that the project will help to address their electricity problem such as low voltage and irregular power supply. They believed that such projects would contribute to government of India's effort towards rural electrification. They also hoped that the new projects will contribute to provide employment to local unemployed youth. Most of the communities expressed that there should be no adverse impact due to the project on their cultivations, and safety.
Critical issue and concern by the local people for the project	Most of the communities expressed that there were no critical issues regarding the project. However, few people raised issues/concerns that included (a) fear of losing the stadium land for construction of sub-station; (b) fear of not receiving reasonable compensation for the affected assets like agricultural land (d) apprehension that they will lose portion of agricultural land as the land size is very small. Therefore, they shared that all these concerned should be taken care of by the engineering team while finalizing the design.

Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
Criteria liked to see during project design, operation stage and construction	Most of the community held the view that the projects should avoid/minimize harm to residences, plantations, cultivations, religious and other places of community importance such as schools play grounds, community gathering places etc. Some of them suggested that line alignment should not be over the stadium or playground. Few felt that sub-stations should be located at community land or Gram Panchayat land instead of individual land. Necessary precautions must be taken to ensure safety of people during project construction.
Employment potential in the project	Across the communities majority felt that the project will provide employment opportunities to local unemployed people. Some of them requested that they should be involved not only in unskilled labour job but also in the supervisory work. They complained that the construction work is generally handed over to contractors who would bring their own labour force from outside. They hoped that instead of hiring people from outside the local people should be given employment. Some others felt that better distribution under the project will ensure proper and regular power and as a result small and medium scale business can be started in the area.
Socio economic standing: land use, cropping pattern	The major sources of livelihood for the communities were agriculture, wage labour in the tea garden, and small tea business. Most of the communities practised one times cropping in a year, mainly paddy and vegetable cultivation. The average land holding size was reported to be between 5 to 10 bigha.
Source of drinking water	The main sources of drinking water were hand pump and water supply through PHE department. In some villages the water supply was also available to individual households. The other sources of drinking water were ring well and bore well but these were few in number.
Shortage of water	Some of the households reported that they experience shortage of water during the summer season for drinking purposes and other human consumption. In other times availability of water was good as the water table remained high due to the effect of a number of rivers that pass near to the area. However, in few villages people complained about the taste of the drinking water due to high iron content in the water.
Negative impact on food grain, availability /land use	In general, the communities did not see any adverse impact on food/grain availability. However, there was apprehension that if electricity polls/towers are installed in between the paddy fields or other cultivable land, it would reduce the cultivable area of the farmers.
Will project cause widespread imbalance by cutting fruit and commercial trees in the locality	Communities were not able to give a precise answer to this question as they did not visualize the exact extent to which the trees would be cut-down. Almost all of them did not foresee any imbalance coming out of the project. However, they held that if valuable commercial trees e.g. fruit trees, timber trees will be uprooted in significant numbers it would drastically affect the livelihoods of families who are dependent on those trees.
Will project cause health and safety issues	Most of the communities did not foresee any health or safety issues from the distribution line. Very few communities expressed their fears of increasing risks to their lives from lightening when they have to live closer to electricity lines. Few had the apprehension that installing towers in the stadium land would raise safety issues particularly for people who come to play in the stadium.
Protected areas	No protected areas were observed within the communities consulted. However, there were reserved forests, and protected forests at a distance of more than 3 kilometres of the habitation. There was a historical Shiv Temple located inside the Tea Estate.

Issues Discussed	People's views and perceptions
Health status	In majority of the villages public health facilities such as sub-centres and mini-primary health centre (PHC) existed. The PHCs and Community Health Centres were located within 5 to 15 kilometer of radius. However, these facilities were not equipped for the treatment of chronic and more complex diseases. People had to visit civil hospitals which were located far from their habitations.
Will project setting change migration pattern of animals	None of the communities consulted were conscious of the presence of any migrant birds or animals in their localities. They therefore did not foresee any impacts on animals, birds or their habitats.
Migration pattern	Majority of the villages reported outward migration to big cities in search of work. The popular destinations of migration were Bangalore for security guard and helper jobs and Gujarat, Maharashtra, Hyderabad for factory jobs. In some villages it was observed that mainly the young generation especially the boys have migrated to big cities for work opportunities. In few villages there was migration to Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh.
Type of compensation expected	Majority of the communities did not foresee and compensation as there was hardly any loss of agricultural land or any losses to their houses. However some people requested that prospective income losses from cultivations and trees should be considered.
Perceived benefits from project	Across the communities majority of them viewed that the proposed project would benefit the country as a whole. Some people believed that the upcoming project would contribute to minimize the prevailing energy crisis such as load shedding, and low voltage in the region. For some it will increase the rate of rural electrification and provide impetus to open small and medium business units in the area. At community level, the people hoped that project will address the problems of low voltage, and irregular power supply to the households.
Perceived loss	It is temporary in nature due to loss of crops and trees and can be compensated by APDCL.

B. Information Disclosure

37. The draft RP will be made available in relevant local government agencies and in APDCL/PMU/PIU and site offices before the appraisal. The summary RP will be made available in Assamese language and will be kept in adequate place which will be easily accessible to APs. Finalized RP will be disclosed in ADB's website; and information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout Investment Program implementation. The disclosure process has been ongoing depending on the progress of each tranches. The Resettlement Framework (RF) and the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) were disclosed in May 2009 in the local language. The Resettlement Framework has been revised and updated because of the change in country's laws related to land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement. Therefore, the updated RF will also be disclosed.

C. Future Consultation and Participation

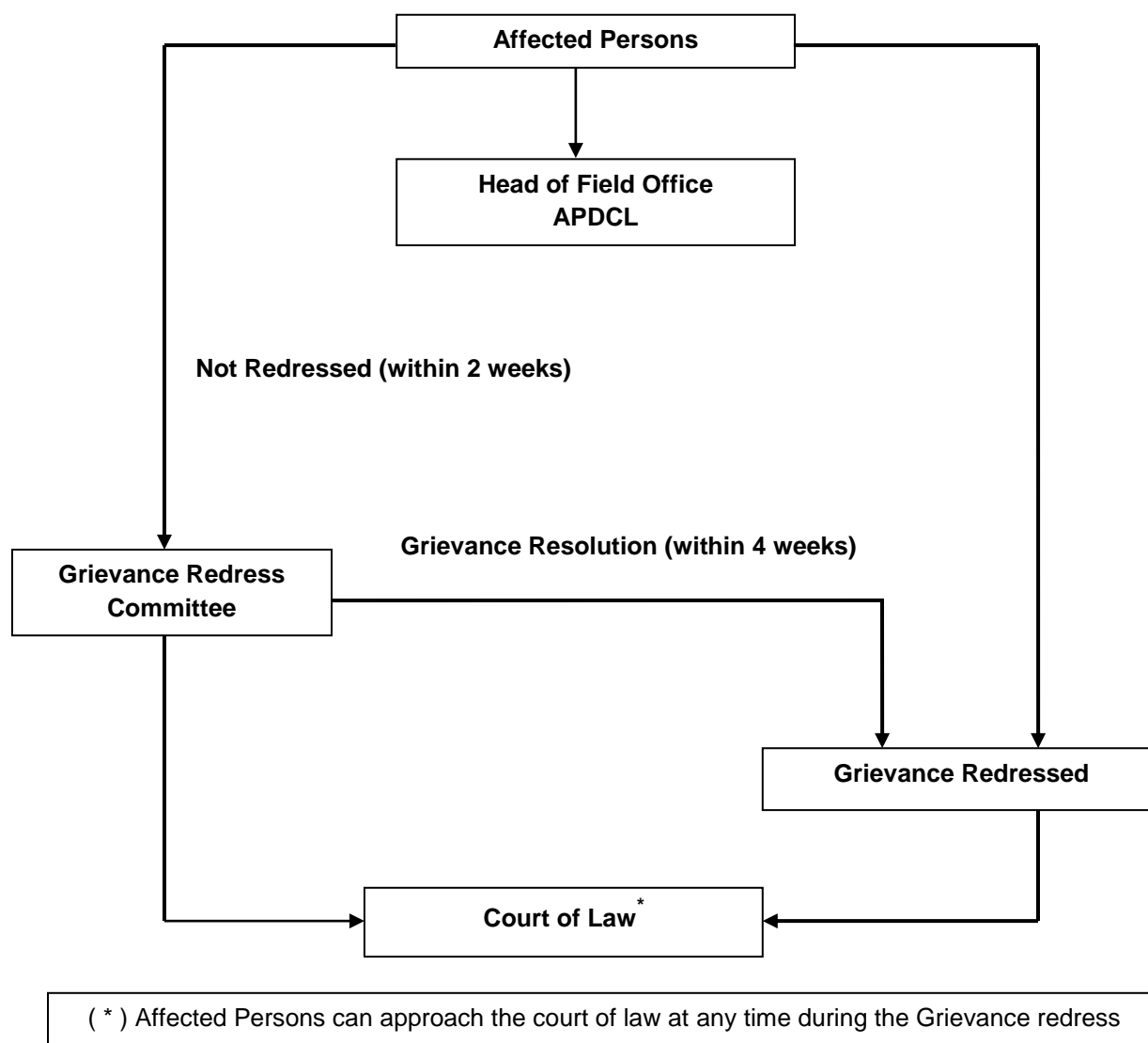
38. Consultation process will be carried out throughout the project cycle. Various consultation measures are envisaged for the project such as; (i) APDCL will inform through the help of contractor and official about the construction schedule to minimize the temporary impact, (ii) APDCL will inform the communities about progress made in the implementation of resettlement, social and environmental activities, (iii) APDCL will inform the APs on compensation and assistance to be paid for the temporary loss of crop and trees, (iv) all

monitoring reports will be disclosed in the same manner as the RP and (v) attempts will be made to ensure that vulnerable groups understand the process and that their specific needs are taken into account. The consultations will be recorded and will also address issues related to complaints and grievances by the APs. Consultations during implementation will be focusing more on to the compensation, assistance and other restoration measures etc. Therefore, future consultations will record details on complaints and grievances of APS and its due solution by the contractor and APDCL.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

39. Efficient Grievance redress mechanism has been developed to assist the APs resolve their queries and complaints. Grievances of APs will first be brought to the attention to the site office level of the IA which is APDCL which shall be redressed within 2 week of time. Grievances not redressed by the IA staff (field level) will be brought to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) which shall be redressed within 4 weeks. The GRC has representatives from APs, PMU, IA, Environment and Social Management Unit (ESMU), field level staff, representative from district magistrate/commissioner, local administration, and local community. The main responsibilities of the GRC are to: (i) provide support to APs on problems arising from land/property acquisition; (ii) record AP grievances, categorize, and prioritize grievances and resolve them; (iii) immediately inform the PMU of serious cases; and (iv) report to APs on developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC and the PMU. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, replacement cost and other assistance. The GRC will meet every month (if grievances are brought to the Committee), determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within a month of receiving the complaint.

40. The proposed mechanism does not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. The AP has the right to refer the grievances to appropriate courts of law if not satisfied with the redress at any stage of the process. Records will be kept of all grievances received including: contact details of complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected, and final outcome. The GRCs will continue to function during the life of the Project including the defects liability period. The flow chart showing Grievance Redress Mechanism is presented in **Figure 6**.

Figure 6: Flow chart showing Grievance Redress Mechanism

VI. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

41. The resettlement principles adopted for this tranche recognize the entitlement benefits as listed in Government of India's (GOI) the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCLARRA) and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS). The resettlement principles adopted for the project shall comply with the SPS, 2009. The GOI's new Act aims to minimize displacement and promote, as far as possible, non-displacing or least displacing alternatives and also aims to ensure adequate compensation including rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of those affected. The Act also recognizes the need for protecting the weaker sections of the society especially members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The policy framework and entitlements for the Program are based on national laws: Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCT in LARR), 2013 and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. Also, The salient features of Government and ADB policies are summarized below.

A. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCT in LARR), 2013

42. This RFCT in LARR, 2013 repeals the Land Acquisition Act, 1984 and is applicable to all states in India (Except the state of Jammu and Kashmir). RFCT in LARR, 2013 is a first national/central law that addresses land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement collectively. Establishing of a completely new Act, which was due from a long time, is a pioneering step taken by the Government of India (GOI) in providing a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for permanent/temporary land acquisition in the public interest. The Act lays down procedures for estimating fair compensation of the affected families (and not just the titleholders) due to land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement. The Act prohibits acquisition of multi-cropped irrigated land as a special provision to safeguard food security, unless in exceptional circumstances as a demonstrable last resort⁶. Step wise salient features of LARR, 2013 are furnished below.

- (i) Preliminary Investigations/Preparation of SIA/SIMP: It is mandatory under the Act to conduct a time bound Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and prepare Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)⁷. No land acquisition shall be initiated unless SIA/SIMP is approved by the Expert Group. SIA shall also be conducted in a participatory manner and with all necessary public hearings, dissemination etc. duly followed.

⁶ Wherever such land is acquired, an equivalent area of cultivable wasteland shall be developed for agricultural purposes or an amount equivalent to the value of land acquired shall be deposited with the appropriate Government for investment in agriculture for enhancing food-security. This condition has been included in the entitlement matrix. These provisions however do not apply in case of projects that are linear in nature such as railways, highways, other roads, canals, power lines etc.

⁷ SIA shall confirm: (i) the proposed acquisition is for the public purpose and extent of land proposed is the absolute bare minimum extent needed for the project; (ii) number of affected families, displaced families; details of extent of loss and other associated social impacts; and (iii) costing for addressing estimated losses and social impacts. The SIMP shall form a part of SIA and include each component wise ameliorative measures to address land acquisition and social impacts. SIA/SIMP shall be evaluated by independent multi-disciplinary Expert Group who reserves the right to approve it.

- (ii) Preliminary Notification, Objections and Hearing: Under the Act, Preliminary Notification⁸ shall be issued only after the approval of SIA and within 12 months from the date of SIA approval, failing which a fresh SIA/SIMP will be prepared. Preliminary Notification shall allow appropriate Government to undertake various surveys and update records, which needs to be compulsorily completed within two months. Within this period (60 days), all affected landowners/families shall be given right to raise objections in writing to the District Collector (DC) and shall get a chance to be heard in person.
- (iii) Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme and its Declaration. Following Preliminary Notification, Administrator appointed for rehabilitation and resettlement shall conduct a survey, census of the affected families and prepare a draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme (RRS)⁹. Administrator first submits RSS to the DC and DC then to the Commissioner-Rehabilitation and Resettlement who approves the RSS in the last. The DC shall publish a summary of RSS along with Declaration under the hand and seal of Secretary to such Government or any other official duly authorized¹⁰. Declaration shall be published only after the Requiring Body deposits amount towards the cost of land acquisition¹¹. RSS summary and Declaration shall be compulsorily made within the twelve months after the issue of Preliminary Notification. If not complied, such notification shall be considered rescinded unless land acquisition was held up on account of any stay or injunction by the order of Court.
- (iv) Public Notice and Award: Following Declaration and Requiring Body deposits amount towards the cost of land acquisition; the DC shall issue a public notice and hear objections (if any) within six months from the date of its issue. The DC shall make an award within a period of twelve months from the date of publication of the Declaration and if award is not made within that period, the entire proceedings of the acquisition of the land shall lapse.

43. The objectives of Act are as follows:

- (i) to minimize displacement and to promote, as far as possible, non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives;
- (ii) to ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of the affected families;
- (iii) to ensure that special care is taken especially for protecting the rights of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and to create obligations on the State for their treatment with concern and sensitivity;
- (iv) to provide a better standard of living, making concerted efforts for providing

⁸ The preliminary notification shall include: (i) statement on project/ public purpose; (ii) reasons necessitating the land acquisition; (iii) summary of SIA; and (iv) particulars of the Administrator appointed for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement.

⁹ Draft RSS shall include: (i) particulars of land and immovable property to be acquired of each affected family; (ii) livelihood losses of landowners as well as dependent landless families; (iii) list of government/public buildings and details of utilities and/or infrastructure facilities where resettlement of affected families is involved; (iv) details of common property resources being acquired; and (v) particulars of the rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements of each affected landowner and landless family and list/details of government buildings, utilities, infrastructure facilities to be provided in the area. The Administrator shall also set implementation timeline in draft RSS.

¹⁰ Summary RSS shall not be published unless it is published along with Declaration.

¹¹ In full or part, as prescribed by the appropriate Government

- (v) sustainable income to the affected families;
- (v) to integrate rehabilitation concerns into the development planning and implementation process; and
- (vi) Where displacement is on account of land acquisition, to facilitate harmonious relationship between the requiring body and affected families through mutual cooperation.

44. Salient features of the LARR Act, 2013 are listed below:

- (i) The Act provides for land acquisition as well as rehabilitation and resettlement. It replaces the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007.
- (ii) The provisions of this Act shall not apply to land acquisition under 13 existing laws; These include: The Land Acquisition (Mines) Act, 1885, The Indian Tramways Act, 1886, The Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948, The Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Act, 1948, The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952, the National Highways Act, 1956, The Coal Bearing Areas Acquisition and Development Act, 1957, The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, The Atomic Energy Act, 1962, The Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, The Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Act, 1978 , The Railways Act, 1989 and The Electricity Act, 2003;
- (iii) Multi-cropped, irrigated land cannot be acquired unless it is for defence or emergency caused by natural calamity;
- (iv) The act provides for the baseline for compensation and has devised a sliding scale which allows States to fix the multiplier (which will determine the final award) depending on distance from urban centres;
- (v) Under the new Act, no project involving displacement of families beyond defined thresholds can be undertaken without a detailed Social Impact Assessment, which among other things, shall also take into account the impact that the project will have on public and community properties, assets and infrastructure; and the concerned Government shall have to specify that the ameliorative measures for addressing the said impact, may not be less than what is provided under any scheme or program of the Central or State Government in operation in the area. The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) report shall be examined by an independent multi-disciplinary expert group, which will also include social science and rehabilitation experts;
- (vi) The affected communities shall be duly informed and consulted at each stage, including public hearings in the affected areas for social impact assessment, wide dissemination of the details of the survey to be conducted for R&R plan or scheme, consultations with the Gram Sabhas and public hearings in areas not having Gram Sabhas, consultations with the affected families including women, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), Panchayats, and local elected representatives, among others with a view to obtaining mandatory consent both for the land acquisition as well as the compensation package;

- (vii) Compensation in rural areas would be calculated by multiplying market value by up to two and adding assets attached to the land or building and adding a solatium. In urban areas it would be market value plus assets attached to the land and solatium;
 - (viii) The Collector shall take possession of land only 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 commencing from the date of the award. However, families will not be displaced from this land till their alternative R&R sites are ready for occupation;
 - (ix) The benefits to be offered to the affected families include; land-for-land, to the extent Government land would be available in the resettlement areas; preference for employment in the project to at least one person from each nuclear family subject to the availability of vacancies and suitability of the affected person; training and capacity building for taking up suitable jobs and for self-employment;; preference to groups of cooperatives of the affected persons in the allotment of other economic opportunities in or around the project site; wage employment to the willing affected persons in the construction work in the project; housing benefits including houses to the landless affected families in both rural and urban areas; and other benefits;
 - (x) Financial support to the affected families for construction of cattle sheds, shops, and working sheds; transportation costs, temporary and transitional accommodation, and comprehensive infrastructural facilities and amenities in the resettlement area including education, health care, drinking water, roads, electricity, sanitation, religious activities, cattle grazing, and other community resources, etc.;
 - (xi) Special provision for the STs and SCs include preference in land-for-land; a Tribal Development Plan (TDP) for settling land rights due, but not settled and restoring titles of the Scheduled Tribes as well as the Scheduled Castes on the alienated land by undertaking a special drive together with land acquisition which will also include a program for development for alternate fuel and non-timber forest produce resources on non-forest lands within a period of five years, sufficient to meet the requirements of tribal communities as well as the Scheduled Castes, consultations with Gram Sabhas and Tribal Advisory Councils, protection of fishing rights , land free-of-cost for community and religious gatherings, continuation of reservation benefits in resettlement areas, etc. at least one-third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families initially as first instalment and the rest shall be paid after taking over of possession of the land. If relocated outside of the district then they shall be paid an additional twenty-five percent. Rehabilitation and resettlement benefits to which they are entitled in monetary terms along with a one-time entitlement of fifty thousand rupees;
 - (xii) A strong grievance redressal mechanism has been prescribed, Establishment of Land Acquisition. Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority. The R&R Committees shall have representatives from the affected families including
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women, voluntary organizations, Panchayats, local elected representatives, etc. Provision has also been made for post-implementation social audits of the rehabilitation and resettlement schemes and plans;

- (xiii) For effective monitoring of the progress of implementation of R&R plans, provisions have been made for a National Monitoring Committee at the Centre level, State LA&RR Authority, Committee constituted by appropriate government and State Commissioner RR at the State level, District Collector, Administrator RR and RR Committee at the Project level;
- (xiv) For ensuring transparency, provision has been made for mandatory dissemination of information on displacement, rehabilitation and resettlement, with names of the affected persons and details of the rehabilitation packages. Such information shall be placed in the public domain on the Internet as well as shared with the concerned Gram Sabhas and Panchayats, etc. by the project authorities;
- (xv) A Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority shall be set up by the Central Government, which will be duly empowered to exercise independent oversight over the rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families;
- (xvi) The Act also provides that land acquired for a public purpose cannot be transferred to any other purpose but a public purpose, and that too, only with prior approval of the Government. If land acquired for a public purpose remains un-utilized for 10 years from the date of possession shall be returned to the Land Bank of the government;
- (xvii) If any unused acquired land is sold to a third party for a consideration, 40% of the appreciated land value (or profit) will be shared amongst the persons from whom the lands were acquired or their heirs in proportion to the value at which the lands were acquired within a period of five years from the date of acquisition transferred to another individual, 40 per cent of the appreciated land value shall have to be shared amongst the original land owners;
- (xviii) If any land has been purchased through private negotiations by a person on or after the 5th day of September 2011 which is more than such limits referred to in sub-section (1) and if the same land is acquired within three years from the date of commencement of this Act then, 40% of the compensation paid for such land acquired shall be shared with the original land owners;
- (xix) The Act also proposes amenities like schools, health centres and civic infrastructure etc. in places where project-affected people are resettled;
- (xx) In case of acquisition of more than 100 acres, an R&R Committee shall be established to monitor the implementation of the scheme at the project level;
- (xxi) No income tax shall be levied and no stamp duty shall be charged on any amount that accrues to an individual as a result of the provisions of the new law;

- (xxii) The final award has to include damage to any standing crops and trees which might have been harmed due to the process of acquisition (including the preliminary inspection).

B. ADB'S Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009

45. ADB has adopted Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) in 2009 including safeguard requirements for environment, involuntary resettlement and indigenous people. The objectives of the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard policy is to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

46. The involuntary resettlement safeguards covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary. The three important elements of ADB's SPS (2009) are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. The SPS gives special attention to poor and vulnerable households to ensure their improved well-being as a result of project interventions. Followings are the basic policy principle of ADB's SPS,2009:

- (i) Identification of past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks and determination of the scope of resettlement planning.
 - (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations.
 - (iii) Improvement or at least restoration of the livelihoods of all displaced persons,
 - (iv) Ensure physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance.
 - (v) Improvement of the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.
 - (vi) Development of procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement,
 - (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
 - (viii) Preparation of a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
 - (ix) Disclosure of resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner to affected persons and other stakeholders.
 - (x) Execution of involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program.
 - (xi) Payment of compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.
 - (xii) Monitoring and assessment of resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons
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C. Other Indian Acts related to Power (The Electricity Act-2003 as amended in 2007 and Indian Telegraph Act-1895)

1. The Electricity Act, 2003, Part-VIII, Section 67 & 68 Section 67 (3-5):

Quote:

(3) A licensee shall, in exercise of any of the powers conferred by or under this section and the rules made thereunder, cause as little damage, detriment and inconvenience as may be, and shall make full compensation for any damage, detriment or inconvenience caused by him or by any one employed by him.

(4) Where any difference or dispute [including amount of compensation under sub-section (3)] arises under this section, the matter shall be determined by the Appropriate Commission.

(5) The Appropriate Commission, while determining any difference or dispute arising under this section in addition to any compensation under sub-section (3), may impose a penalty not exceeding the amount of compensation payable under that sub-section.

Section 68 (5 & 6):

(5) Where any tree standing or lying near an overhead line or where any structure or other object which has been placed or has fallen near an overhead line subsequent to the placing of such line, interrupts or interferes with, or is likely to interrupt or interfere with, the conveyance or transmission of electricity or the 36 to interrupt or interfere with, the conveyance or transmission of electricity or the accessibility of any works, an Executive Magistrate or authority specified by the Appropriate Government may, on the application of the licensee, cause the tree, structure or object to be removed or otherwise dealt with as he or it thinks fit.

(6) When disposing of an application under sub-section (5), an Executive Magistrate or authority specified under that sub-section shall, in the case of any tree in existence before the placing of the overhead line, award to the person interested in the tree such compensation as he thinks reasonable, and such person may recover the same from the licensee.

2. The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, Part-III, Section 10:

47. Indian Telegraph Act (1885) has also been taken in to consideration for its relevant applicability. Indian Telegraph Act does not have any provision for permanent land acquisition except for payment of compensation for construction of lines and towers as temporary impacts. However, in Assam, land is usually bought or acquired, as a good practice for any permanent impact including the transmission lines towers. The Indian telegraph Act, 1885 is usually followed which does not have any provision of land acquisition for construction of transmission pillars and lines. The act exercises the power to remove any trees interrupting the transmission lines, however, subsection of section 18 of the Act provides the opportunity for compensation for

cutting the trees if the tree is in existence before the telegraph line was placed. The telegraph authority may, from time to time place and maintain a telegraphic line under, over, along or across, and post in or upon, any immovable property provided that telegraph authority shall not exercise the powers conferred by this section except for the purpose of a telegraph established or maintained by the Central Government, or to be so established or maintained. The Central Government shall not acquire any right other than that of user only in the property under, over, along, across, in or upon which the telegraph authority places any telegraph line or posts. The telegraph authority shall not exercise those powers in respect of any property vested in or under the control or management of any local authority, without the permission of that authority. The telegraph authority shall do as little damage as possible, and, when it has exercised those powers in respect of any property other than that referred to, shall pay full compensation to all persons interested for any damage sustained by them by reason of the exercise of those powers. In case of property and dispute other than that of a local authority where the power is to be exercised, the District Magistrate may, in his discretion, order that the telegraph authority shall be permitted to exercise them.

48. Power for telegraph authority to place and maintain telegraph lines and posts – The telegraph authority may, from time to time, place and maintain a telegraph line under, over, along, or across, and posts in or upon any immovable property:

Provided that –

(a) the telegraph authority shall not exercise the powers conferred by this section except for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by the [Central Government], or to be so established or maintained;

b) the [Central Government] shall not acquire any right other than that of user only in the property under, over, along, across in or upon which the telegraph authority places any telegraph line or post; and

c) except as hereinafter provided, the telegraph authority shall not exercise those powers in respect of any property vested in or under the control or management of any local authority, without the permission of that authority; and

d) in the exercise of the powers conferred by this section, the telegraph authority shall do as little damage as possible, and, when it has exercised those powers in respect of any property other than that referred to in clause (c), shall pay full compensation to all persons interested for any damage sustained by them by reason of the exercise of those powers.

49. The local authorities / District Magistrate have been provided with absolute powers to fix the compensation and even adjudicate during the dispute for compensation in section 16 of the Indian telegraph Act.

D. Comparison of National Policy with ADB

50. The Right to Fair Compensation in Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013' (RFCT in LARR, 2013) effective from 1st January 2014 represents a significant milestone in the development of systematic approach to address land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement collectively in India. The RFCT in LARR, 2013 has also laid down

similar principles like ADB's SPS 2009 and focus on avoiding or minimizing involuntary impacts, if not restoring and enhancing the quality of life of affected families irrespective of title to the land.

51. The RFCT in LARR, 2013 now significantly bridges the gaps between the GoI policy and ADB's SPS, 2009. In particular, the Act requires social impact assessments for projects involving land acquisition, although it would set minimum threshold of people affected for this provision to apply, while the ADB does not so require. The Act also expands compensation coverage of the principal act by requiring that the value of trees, plants, or standing crops damaged must also be included and solatium being 100 percent of the all amounts inclusive. The Act furthermore would match ADB requirements for all compensation to be paid prior to project taking possession of any land.

52. The outstanding differences between the government and ADB policy are recognition of non-titleholders and establishment of cut-off date. The RFCT in LARR, 2013 specifies that the non-titleholders residing on any land for preceding three years or more and whose primary source of livelihoods for three years prior to the acquisition is affected will be entitled for compensation and assistance as per this Act. To bring this RF in accord with ADB requirements, this RF mandates that in the case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under Section 4(1) of the RFCT in LARR, 2013 will be treated as the cut-off date for title holders, and for non-titleholders such as squatters the cut-off date will be the start date of the project census survey. A comparison of Government policies (RFCT in LARR, 2013) with ADB's involuntary resettlement policy is presented in **Annexure 5**.

E. Core Involuntary Resettlement Principles

53. Based on the Government's laws, RFCT in LARR, 2013, and ADB's *Safeguard Policy Statement*, 2009, core involuntary resettlement principles for the Program to be followed for each sub-project in each tranche, are: (i) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative sub-project designs; (ii) where unavoidable, time-bound resettlement plans (RPs) will be prepared and APs will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living; (iii) consultation with APs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to APs, and participation of APs in planning and implementing sub-projects will be ensured; (iv) vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance¹²; (v) payment of compensation to APs including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates; (vi) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities; (vii) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation; and (viii) establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms.

54. The Program's sub-projects will broadly have three types of potential impacts that will require mitigation measures. The types of impacts are (i) loss of assets, including land and structures; (ii) loss of income or livelihood; and, (iii) collective impacts on groups, such as loss of common property resources and loss of access or limited access to such resources. Every effort will be made during the preparation of detailed design to minimize acquisition of land and other assets and to reduce any involuntary resettlement impacts. Unforeseen impacts will also be compensated in accordance with the principles of this RF.

¹² Vulnerable groups include poor households, households headed by women, scheduled tribes and scheduled caste.

55. Additionally, the issues related to the Right of Way (RoW) for the transmission lines will be dealt with proper care especially for the temporary loss. The loss of crop and agriculture during the construction of the transmission lines will be paid as instant cash compensation for the damaged period. Although, the Right of Way is reserved for future activities, i.e., repair etc. by the EA, but in practice, people will be allowed to use the land below the lines after the construction. The EA will provide cash compensation to the APs for the temporary loss of crop, if occurred, during the time of maintenance and repair.

F. Cut-off- Date

56. The cut-off-date for non-titleholders' eligibility for compensation/assistance as per RFCT in LARR Act, 2013, is a minimum threshold of 3 years of prior presence in the project area. It specifies that the non-titleholders residing on any land for preceding three years or more and whose primary source of livelihoods for three years prior to the acquisition is affected, will be entitled for compensation and assistance as per this Act. To bring this RP in accord with ADB requirements, this RF mandates that in the case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under Section 4(1) of the RFCT in LARR Act, 2013, will be treated as the cut-off date for title holders, and for non-titleholders such as squatters, the cut-off date will be the start date of the project census survey as per the final detailed design.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

57. APs entitled for compensation or at least rehabilitation provisions under the Project are (i) All APs losing land either covered by legal title/traditional land rights, or without legal status; (ii) Tenants and sharecroppers whether registered or not; (iii) Owners of buildings, crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land; and (iv) APs losing business, income, and salaries. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date to be set for the subproject. APs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation if any such cases occur. An entitlement matrix is described in **Table 8**. The entitlement matrix is broad which at this moment because some of the impacts are unforeseen and it may happen that some of the impacts may not arise. However, in order to cover all the unanticipated impacts, the broad entitlement matrix is presented.

Table 8: Entitlement Matrix

S no	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlement
1	Loss of private land	Agricultural land, homestead land or vacant plot	Legal titleholders/ APs with customary land right/APs with Permit from local authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at replacement value¹³ or land-for-land¹⁴ where feasible. • One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family • One time assistance option from: (i) Job for at least one member of the displaced family¹⁵ in project which has created impact or in similar such other project; or (ii) One-time payment of Rs. 500,000 per f displaced family. • All displaced families will receive (i) monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award, and (ii) SC/ST households will receive additional onetime payment of Rs. 50,000 . • 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops prior to damage.. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. • Exemption from fees and taxes related to compensation
			Tenants and leaseholders (whether having written tenancy/lease documents or not)/share cropper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease. • Share of the crop loss between owners and sharecroppers/tenants/lease holders as per the agreement (50% of crop) • All displaced families will receive (i) monthly subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award, and (ii) SC/ST households will receive additional onetime payment of Rs. 50,000. • 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops prior to damage.. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. • Exemption from fees and taxes related to compensation
2	Loss of Government land	Vacant plot, Agricultural land and homestead land	Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reimbursement of unexpired lease. • All displaced families will receive (i) monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award, and (ii) SC/ST households will receive additional onetime payment of Rs. 50,000. • 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops prior to damage . If notice cannot be given,

¹³ Compensation at 1 to 2 times the market value of the land, including all assets attached to the land. Market value to be multiplied by factor: "1" for land in urban area, "1" to "2" for land in rural area depending on distance from urban area. An additional "Solatium" equal to the amount of compensation (100%) for land including all attached assets.

¹⁴ If land for land is offered, titles will be in the names of original landowners. Joint titles in the name of husband and wife will be offered in case of married APs. Re-titling of the remaining land will be the responsibility of the EA and will occur following land acquisition, within six months of time and incase of delay, the EA will issue interim certificate/provisional proof of the titling for the delayed period..
¹⁵ displaced family" means any family, who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from the affected area to the resettlement area

S no	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlement
				compensation for share of crops will be provided. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. • Exemption from fees and taxes related to compensation
			Encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice to shift from encroached land. • Notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households.
			Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice to shift from occupied land. • 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops prior to damage. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. • All displaced families will receive (i) monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award, and (ii) SC/ST households will receive additional onetime payment of Rs. 50,000. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households.
			Government land without being used by anybody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of land through inter government department • Payment of land value by the EA to the concerned government departmental for transfer of ownership. • Further development/construction activities on government land shall comply with ADB's SPS.
3	Loss of residential structure	Residential structure and other assets ¹⁶	Legal titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement value of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable). Compensated will be at replacement value excluding depreciation • If house lost in rural areas, constructed house as per Indira Awas Yojana specifications. If in urban area, house of minimum 50 sq. m. plinth area. This benefit should be extended irrespective of title if the affected family is residing in affected area for continuously at least for three years prior to issue of notification. In urban area if family is not willing to accept the constructed house then shall get one time financial assistance of at least Rs. 150,000. In rural areas, the actual cost of house construction shall be offered in such cases. • One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected household • All physically displaced families will receive both: (i) One time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.; and (ii) monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award, and (iii) SC/ST households will receive additional onetime payment of Rs. 50,000. • Each affected family having cattle shed shall get one

¹⁶ Other assets include, but is not limited to walls, fences, sheds, wells, etc.

S no	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlement
				<p>time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of Rs. 25,000 for construction of cattle shed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. • Exemption from fees and taxes related to compensation
			Tenants and leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement value of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable) constructed by the AP. Compensated will be at replacement value excluding depreciation • Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease. • Right to salvage materials (of the portion constructed by tenants or leaseholders) from structure and other assets • One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family • All displaced families will receive both: (i) One time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.; and (ii) monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award, (iii) SC/ST households will receive additional onetime payment of Rs. 50,000 • Each affected family having cattle shed shall get one time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of Rs. 25,000 for construction of cattle shed • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. • Exemption from fees and taxes related to compensation.
			Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of structure constructed by the squatter. Compensated will be at replacement value excluding depreciation • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets • One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family • All displaced families will receive both: (i) One time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.; and (ii) monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award. SC/ST households will receive additional onetime payment of Rs. 50,000 • Each affected family having cattle shed shall get one time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of Rs. 25,000 for construction of cattle shed

S no	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlement
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets • Additional compensation for vulnerable households.
			Encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice to shift from encroached structure. • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets • Additional compensation for vulnerable households.
4	Loss of commercial structure	Commercial structure and other assets	Legal titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of the structure and other assets (or part of the structure and other assets, if remainder is viable). Compensated will be at replacement value excluding depreciation • One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected household • All physically displaced families will receive both: (i) One time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.; and (ii) monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award, and (iii) SC/ST households will receive additional onetime payment of Rs. 50,000. • Each affected family having petty shop shall get one time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of Rs. 25,000 for construction of petty shop • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. • Exemption from fees and taxes related to compensation
			Tenants and leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of part/whole of structure constructed by the tenant/leaseholder, and this will be deducted from the compensation amount of the total structure. Compensated will be at replacement value excluding depreciation. • Compensation for rental deposit or unexpired lease. • One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family • All displaced families will receive both: (i) One time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.; and (ii) monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award, (iii) SC/ST households will receive additional onetime payment of Rs. 50,000 • Each affected family having petty shop shall get one time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of Rs. 25,000 for construction of petty shop • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value.

S no	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlement
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. • Exemption from fees and taxes related to compensation
			Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of structure constructed by the squatter. Compensated will be at replacement value excluding depreciation • One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family • All displaced families will receive both: (i) One time Shifting assistance of Rs. 50,000 towards transport costs etc.; and (ii) monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year from the date of award. SC/ST households will receive additional onetime payment of Rs. 50,000 • Each affected family having petty shop shall get one time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of Rs. 25,000 for construction of petty shop • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets. • Additional compensation for vulnerable households.
			Encroachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice to shift from encroached structure. • Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets • Additional compensation for vulnerable households.
5	Loss of livelihood	Livelihood	Legal titleholder/tenant/leaseholder/non-titled/employee of commercial structure, farmer/agricultural worker/artisan/small trader/self employed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One time financial assistance of minimum Rs. 25,000 or as decided by the appropriate government, whichever is higher. • Income restoration and training to eligible APs • Additional compensation for vulnerable households. • Consideration for project employment.
6	Loss of trees and crops	Standing trees and crops	Legal titleholder/tenant/leaseholder/sharecropper/non-titled AP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 days advance notice to harvest standing seasonal crops prior to damage, fruits, and timber. • Compensation for standing crops based on an annual crop cycle at market value • Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price, and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees at annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years; to be determined in consultation with the Forest Department for timber trees and the Horticulture Department for other trees/crops.

S no	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlement
7	Impacts on vulnerable APs	All impacts	Vulnerable APs ¹⁷	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One time lump sum assistance of Rs. 25,000 to vulnerable households. This will be paid above and over the other assistance. • Vulnerable APs will receive preferential income restoration training program under the Project. • Consideration for project employment.
8	Temporary loss of land	Land temporarily required for sub-project construction	Legal titleholders, non-titled APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of rent for period of occupation for legal titleholders • compensation for assets lost at replacement value. • Restoration of land to previous or better quality • Additionally, Cash Compensation will be paid for the temporary damage of crop under the RoW during the maintenance and repair after the construction. In case there is a need for repair or maintenance of the transmission lines in the future, the project authorities would reach agreement with the land owners for access to the land for maintenance and repairs, when necessary, and that the land owners would continue to use the land for farming activities.
		Temporary Occupation of waste or arable land	Title holder/government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The appropriate government may direct the collector to procure the occupation and use of waste/arable land for such terms it shall think fit, not exceeding 3 years from commencement of such occupation. • compensation either in gross sum of money or by monthly or other periodical payments, as shall be agreed in writing between collector and the user/contractor. • in case of non-agreement on compensation and difference amount, the collector shall refer such difference to the decision of the authority. • on the expiration of the term, the land will be re assessed to see the damage and will either be restored or be compensated further for the damage • In case of full damage and non-use of the land post the temporary occupation/use period, the land will be permanently acquired as per the standard

¹⁷ Vulnerable groups include poor households, households headed by women, scheduled tribes and scheduled caste. Poor households will be identified as per the BPL card issued by the government. In addition international standard of poverty level will also be taken in to consideration for defining poverty level especially the income level. (approximately US dollar 2 per day per person as a bench mark)

S no	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlement
				norm.
9	Loss of common resources	Common resources	Communities	Replacement or restoration of the affected community facilities – including public water stand posts, public utility posts, temples, shrines, etc. All community facility and utility replacement is compensated and also re-built following SPS principles and this RF.
10	Any other loss not identified	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles of the Resettlement Framework.

VIII. RELOCATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

58. The tranche-4 subproject will not result in any physical displacement except minor land acquisition and temporary impacts on loss of crops at few places during the construction. Compensation will be paid by APDCL as per the entitlement matrix and based on market value. Transitional allowance based on three months minimum wage rates will be paid to the affected households due to land acquisition. Additionally, vulnerable households will be given priority for employment during construction wherever feasible. APDCL and contractor will ensure that advance notice is issued to the APs prior to the start of construction works and that compensation is also completed before then. In case of any maintenance work in the future, APDCL and contractor will pay the APs for any loss of crop due to the work. Compensation and assistance to affected persons must be made prior to possession of land/assets and prior to the start of construction.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

59. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation. These are part of the overall project cost. This is a tentative budget. The unit cost for land and other assets in this budget has been derived through rapid field appraisal, consultation with affected households and relevant government authorities. Contingency provision equivalent to 10% of the total cost has also been made to accommodate any variations from this estimate. The components of the resettlement cost include various features such as, compensation for land; compensation for crops, cost for documentation, assistance for transitional allowance, allowances for vulnerable groups and cost for implementation of RP. APDCL will arrange in advance in its budget to meet the requirement of land acquisition and resettlement cost.

A. Compensation

60. The unit rate for agricultural land has been assessed as Rs 9,000,000 Hectare. This has been determined keeping in view the market value and as decided with due consultation with APs and the local revenue officer (@ Rs. 3 lakhs per bigha and 1 Ha is 7.5 Bigha). As per the new LARR, 2013, this is multiplied in to 2 factors for rural land and subsequently a 100% is added to the base price as solatium which will turn to be replacement cost. Private Tea Estate Land is basically the abandoned Tea Estate land and the value has been assessed as Rs. 1,000,000 per hectare and the same is multiplied in to 2 factor for rural land and is again added by 100% solatium which turns out to be 4,000,000. Unit cost for the crop is Rs. 25,000/- per Hectare. This has been assessed as per the yielding of the land and as revealed by the APs during the consultation.

B. Assistance

61. Documentation fees have been calculated on a lump sum basis which is Rs. 10,000 per household losing the land for substation (title holders). One time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 per affected family as per new LARR, 2013. Vulnerable Allowance has been calculated on a lump sum basis which is Rs.25,000/- per affected vulnerable household as per new LARR, 2013.

C. RP Implementation and Support Cost

62. Resettlement Specialist/Consultants at ESMU/PMU: One environment cum resettlement specialist will be involved for a period of 24 person months .The unit cost of the Resettlement Specialist per person-month has been assessed as Rs 150,000. Cost for the monitoring and other administrative cost have been considered on a lump sum basis which is Rs. 1,500,000 and Rs. 500,000 respectively.

63. Based on the above parameters the resettlement budget has been calculated. The total land acquisition and resettlement cost for the Tranche 4 subproject is estimated to be Rs. 35.39 million equivalents to USD 0.60 million. Details are given in **Table 9**.

Table 9: Tentative Resettlement Budget

Item		Unit	Unit Rates (INR)	Quantity	Total Cost (INR)
A: Compensation for Acquisition of Private Land					
A1	Agriculture Land (Private) for Permanent Acquisition	Ha	9,000,000	1.28	11,520,000
A2	Tea Estate Land	Ha	4,000,000	2.3	9,200,000
A3	Trees	Number	10,000	23	230,000
A4	Temporary Loss of agricultural Land for crop compensation for Distribution Lines	Ha	25,000	205	5,125,000
SubTotal: A					26,075,000
B: Assistance					
B1	Documentation fees	Lump Sum	10,000	15	150,000
B2	One time Resettlement allowance	Lump Sum	50,000	6	300,000
B3	Allowances for Vulnerable Households	Lump Sum	25,000	2	50,000
Sub Total: B					500,000
C: Support Implementation of RP					
C1	Resettlement Specialist in PMU	Person month	150,000	24	3,600,000
C2	Monitoring	Lump Sum			1,500,000
C-3	Other administrative cost including consultations and grievance redress etc				500,000
Sub-Total C					5,600,000
TOTAL					32,175,000
Contingency (10%)					3,217,500
Grand Total					35,392,500
Grand Total in Million Rupees					35.39
Grand Total in Million USD (Approximate)					0.60

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

64. APDCL will function as the Executing Agency (EA) for the tranche-4 project. There is already an existing PMU which is functional and is responsible for implementing the ADB tranches 1, 2, and 3 loans and will be responsible for the preparatory and implementation work for the proposed Tranche-4 project.

65. Keeping in view the capacity of APDCL and existing PMU, it was proposed that an Environment and Social Management Unit (ESMU) would be set up within the PMU along with other engineering units to address environmental and social issues of the program, and will be headed by Environmental cum Resettlement Specialist. The ESMU has already been set up who is responsible for the overall coordination of land acquisition and resettlement issues and also responsible for the implementation of tranche- 1, 2 and 3 resettlement activities. The PMU is assisted by Design and Supervision Consultant. The ESMU is assisted by designated site engineers of APDCL who will be responsible for the field activities. For Tranche-4 RP, PMU will do the overall coordination, preparation, planning, implementation, and financing. The EA will ensure that key institutions including local governments are involved in RP preparation, updating (if necessary due to change in design in the future) and implementation. Further details on agencies responsible for RP activities are in **Table 10**.

Table 10: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Resettlement activities

Activity	Responsible Agency
Sub-project Initiation Stage	
Setting up of ESMU and staff	PMU
Finalization of sites for sub-projects	APDCL/PMUL
Disclosure of proposed land acquisition and sub-project details by issuing Public Notice	APDCL/ PMU/ESMU
Meetings at community/household level with APs	APDCL/ /PMU/ ESMU
RP Preparation and Updating Stage	
Conducting Census of all APs	APDCL/ /PMU/ ESMU
Conducting FGDs/meetings/	PMU/ESMU
Computation of replacement values of land/properties proposed for acquisition and for associated assets	APDCL/PMU/ESMU/Collector
Categorization of APs for finalizing entitlements	APDCL/ PMU/ESMU/Collector
Formulating compensation and rehabilitation measures	APDCL/ PMU/ESMU/Collector
Conducting discussions/meetings/consultation with APs and other stakeholders	APDCL/ PMU/ESMU
Fixing compensation for land/property with titleholders	APDCL/ PMU//ESMU/Collector
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages	APDCL/ PMU/ESMU/Collector
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	APDCL/ PMU/ESMU
Approval of RP	APDCL/PMU/ADB
RP Implementation Stage	
Sale deed execution and payment	APDCL/PMU /ESMU/LAO/Appropriate Government/
Taking possession of land	APDCL/PMU

Activity	Responsible Agency
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	APDCL/PMU/ESMU
Consultations with APs during rehabilitation activities	APDCL/PMU/ESMU
Grievances redressal	APDCL/PMU/ESMU/GRC
Monitoring and Reporting	APDCL/PMU/ ESMU/Monitoring
	Consultant

ADB=Asian Development Bank, APDCL=Assam Power Distribution Company Limited, AP=affected person, EA=Executing Agency, ESMU=Environment and Social Management Unit, FGD=focus group discussion, GRC=Grievance Redress Committee, IA=Implementing Agency, LAO=Land Acquisition Officer, PMU=Project Management Unit, RP=Resettlement Plan

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

66. All land acquisition, resettlement, and compensation will be completed before the start of civil works. All land required will be provided free of encumbrances to the contractor prior to handing over of sub-project sites and the start of civil works. However, public consultation and internal monitoring will be continued in an intermittent basis for the entire duration of project. Disbursement of compensation and assistance of APs cannot commence until the RP has been cleared by ADB. Phase wise /Section wise implementation arrangements can be adopted in this case. Commencement of construction can be possible in those sections where compensation is paid. Tentative implementation schedule for R&R activities in the subproject including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in **Table 11**.

Table 11: Tentative Implementation Schedule

Subproject R&R Component/Activities	Months											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Identification of sub project and notification	★											
Community Consultation	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Identification of land and Census Survey		★	★									
Submission of RP for ADB Approval				★								
Disclosure of RP					★							
Establishment of PMU and PIU	★											
Establishment of ESMU	★											
Establishment of GRC	★											
Updation of RP (in case of change in design and disclosure of updated RP						★						
Issue compensation to APs						★	★	★				
Payment of all eligible assistance								★	★	★		
Schedule for Civil Work												★
Monitoring						★	★	★	★	★	★	★

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

67. Monitoring will be the responsibility of APDCL through its PMU/ESMU. The extent of monitoring activities, including their scope and periodicity, will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. APDCL is required to implement safeguard measures and relevant safeguard plans, as provided in the legal agreements, and to submit periodic monitoring reports on their implementation performance. ADB will require APDCL and PMU to:

- establish and maintain procedures to monitor the progress of implementation of safeguard plans,
- verify the compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes,
- document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports,
- follow up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes
- submit periodic monitoring reports (bi-annual) on safeguard measures as agreed with ADB.

68. APDCL/PMU monitoring will include daily planning, implementation, feedback and trouble shooting, individual AP file maintenance, community relationships, dates for consultations, number of appeals placed and progress reports. Monitoring reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and RP completion reports will be provided by the PMU to ADB bi- annually for review. Additionally, ADB will monitor projects on an ongoing basis until a project completion report is issued. A sample monitoring format is attached in **Annexure 6**.

ANNEXURE 1: SUBPROJECT DETAILS¹⁸

Component A: Segregated Feeders & Sub-Stations For Tea Estates.

Component B: Augmentations Of Existing Substation

B.1 A capacity augmentation of 22.10 MVA has been proposed in addition to the 20 new Substations .

B.2 Proposals under LOWER ASSAM ZONE

Rangia Electrical Circle

1. Kamalpur 33/11 kV Substation from 2x2.5MVA to 2x5MVA: Existing 2x2.5MVA Transformers are to be replaced with new 2x5MVA Transformers.

B.3 Proposals under CENTRAL ASSAM ZONE

Tezpur Electrical Circle

1. Jamuguri 33/11 kV Substation from 2x3.15MVA to 2x5MVA: Existing 2x3.15MVA

North Lakhimpur Electrical Circle

1. Chilapathar 33/11 kV Substation from 1x2.5MVA to 1x5MVA: Existing 1x2.5MVA Transformer is to be replaced with 1x5MVA Transformer.

B.4 Proposals under UPPER ASSAM ZONE

Sivasagar Electrical Circle

1. Galeky 33/11 kV Substation from 2x2.5MVA to 2x5MVA: Existing 2x2.5MVA Transformers are to be replaced with 2x5MVA Transformers.

2. Namti 33/11 kV Substation from 1x2.5 + 1x1.6 MVA to 1x 2.5 MVA + 1x5 MVA: Existing 1x2.5 MVA + 1x1.6 MVA Transformers are to be replaced with to 1x 2.5 MVA + 1x5 MVA Transformers.

Dibrugarh Electrical circle

1. Rajgarh 33/11 KV Substation from 1X2.5 MVA + 1 X 5MVA to 2 X 5 MVA with provision for terminal equipment of Namrup - Rajgarh Line

Component C: 33 Kv Lines For System Strengthening

C.1 Proposals under LOWER ASSAM ZONE

1. New 33 kV lines required: 33.8 Km

Mangoldoi Electrical Circle

i) Renovation of Rowta GSS - Kasubil 33 kV line from Mohanpur Village to Ambagaon Chowk of Rowta GSS to Ksubil. Length is 9.4 Km

ii) Renovation of Udalguri - Kasubil 33 kV line from Gulma to Kasubil S/S . Length is 24 Km

iii) Construction of 33 kV interconnection line between 33 kV Rowta - Kasubill line and 33 kV Udalguri - Kasubill line with of AAC wolf(40 Mtr span) 25 Km 33 kV line with PSC pole with GI

¹⁸ The Periodic Financing request and Project Administration Manual present project components in terms of Outputs, which is a requirement for the ADB project design and monitoring framework. This annexure presents the same proposed physical investments in terms of components as described in the Detailed Project Report.

channel, cross arms, bracing angles etc. Length is 0.4 Km

33 kV Railway Crossings and River Crossings

- i) Strengthening of river crossing span at Ghola river in between line at 33 kV Rowta - Kasubill line with rail pole.

C.2 Proposals under CENTRAL ASSAM ZONE

1. Additional New 33 kV lines required: 20km

- i) New 20 Km 33 kV feeder from B. Chariali 132/33 kV Grid Substation to Monabari 33/11 kV Substation without river crossing.

C.3 Proposals under UPPER ASSAM ZONE

1. New 33 kV lines required: 45 Km

Dibrugarh Electrical Circle

- i) 33 kV S/C feeder from Namrup to Rajgarh.

33 kV Railway Crossings and River Crossings

$\frac{3}{4}$ Sibsagar Electrical Circle

- i) Construction of one Railway Track Crossing for 33 KV S/C Line from 132/33 KV Gargaon GSS to New 33/11 KV Bihubar Substation

Golghat Electrical Circle:

- ii) Construction of one 33 kV Railway track crossing in the 33 kV line from Golaghat(Tetelitol) GSS to Doloujan 2X5 MVA, 33/11 kV Sub Station
- iii) Construction of one 33 kV D/C River crossing with High Rise Pole (24.1 M) at Dhansiri river in the 33 kV line from Golaghat(Tetelitol) GSS to Doloujan 33/11 kV Substation.

Tinsukia Electrical Circle:

- iv) Construction of one 33 kV Railway track crossing in the 33 kV line from 66/33 kV, Rupai GSS to Baghjan 2x5 MVA, 33/11 kV Substation.

Component C:NEW DISTRIBUTION LINES FOR SYSTEM STRENGTHENING

C.1 For normal development 411.5 Km of 11 kV lines have been proposed. As per the preliminary survey from the field sub divisions, no right of way issue or forest clearance issue is likely to be involved in the routes.

C.2 Proposals under LOWER ASSAM ZONE

The following new 11 kV lines are required.

1. New 11 kV lines: 25 Km

Bongaigaon Electrical Circle: 4 Km

- i) New 1 Km 11 kV line at Bongaigaon town from Birjhora 33/11 kV Substation.
- ii) New 1 Km 11 kV line from Chapraguri to Dhaligaon.
- iii) New 1 Km 11 kV feeder for Bongaigaon Industrial Estate (New Bongaigaon).
- iv) New 1 Km 11 kV line at Chitka – Rabhapara.

Barpeta Electrical Circle: 21 Km

- v) New 11 Km 11 kV line along with terminal equipment at 33/11 kV Bhakatpara Substation.
- vi) New 5 Km 11 kV line along with terminal equipment at 33/11 kV Barpeta Road Substation to Barpeta Road Bazar.
- vii) New 5 Km 11 kV line from Howly Substation to Howly Bazar.

C.3 Proposals under CENTRAL ASSAM ZONE

The following new 11 kV lines are required.

1. New 11 kV lines: 26 Km

Tezpur Electrical Circle:

- i) New 13 Km 11 kV feeder from Bargang Substation to Bedeti (For separation of Tea Industry from RGGVY feeder).
- ii) New 5 Km 11 kV feeder from Circuit House Tiniali to Panibharal (For separation of town feeder from RGGVY feeder).
- iii) New 8 Km 11 kV feeder from Sootea 33/11 kV Substation to Monai (For separation of Tea Industry).

C.4 Proposals under UPPER ASSAM ZONE

The following new 11 kV lines are required.

1. New 11 kV lines: 360.5 Km

Sivasagar Electrical Circle:

- i) New 2.5 Km Mathura Tea feeder from New 33/11 kV Maibela Substation.
- ii) New 14 Km Lakuwa Tea feeder from New 33/11 kV Maibela Substation.
- iii) New 4 Km Galeky to Sivbari TE Feeder feeding 3 tea Estates from Galekay Substation
- iv) New 10 Km Maduri Tea Feeder from 33/11 kV Namti Substation

Golaghat Electrical Circle:

- v) New 19 Km Tea feeder from Leteku 33/11 kV Sub Station to Bukial, Bijulee & RTS T.E.
 - vi) New 20 Km 11 kV Tea feeder from Leteku 33/11 kV Sub Station to Letekujan, Morongi, Dhanshree, NR Tea & Tanay Tea T.E.
 - vii) New 20 Km Tea feeder from Leteku 33/11 kV Sub Station to Dholaguri T.E., Sanjeev Tea Factory & Luhit Tea Factory.
 - viii) New 24 Km Tea feeder from Kamarbandha 33/11 kV Sub Station to Maheema, Borjan & Chakiting T.E.
 - ix) New 28 Km Tea feeder from Barpathar 33/11 kV Sub Station to Pavajan, Bhagawan, Digholihola, Rengma, Tsangpul & Dhanshree T.E.
 - x) New 12 Km Tea feeder from Bokakhat 33/11 kV Sub Station to Difoloo & Naharjan T.E.
 - xi) New 11 Km Tea feeder from Kohora 33/11 kV Sub Station to Methoni & Hatikhuli T.E.
 - xii) New 5kms Tea Feeder from Usha 33/11 kV Sub Station to Usha T.E.
 - xiii) New 15 Km Tea feeders to Halmira, North Goronga & Hautely T.E. from Golaghat -II, 2X 5 MVA, 33/11 kV substation (proposed under ADB, Tranche -3).
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Dibrugarh Electrical Circle:

- xiv) New 30 Km feeders (2 feeders of 15 Km each) for 17 Tea Estates under Rajgarh Substation.
- xv) New 14 Km feeders (2 feeders of 7 Km each) for 4 Tea Estates under Hazelbank Substation.
- xvi) New 10 Km feeder for 5 Tea Estates under Beheating Substation.

Jorhat Electrical Circle:

- xvii) New 3 Km feeder from 33/11 kV Gatanga S/S to Gatanga Tea Estate. xviii) New 10 Km feeder from 33/11 kV Gatanga S/S to Sangsowa Tea Estate. xix) New 12 Km feeder from 33/11 kV Gatanga S/S to Panbari Tea Estate.
- xx) New 5 Km feeder from 33/11 kV Pulibor S/S to Lahpohia Tea Estate. xxi) New 7 Km feeder from 33/11 kV Pulibor S/S to Indo Assam Tea Estate. xxii) New 6 Km feeder from 33/11 kV Pulibor S/S to Purnimati Tea Estate. xxiii) New 5 Km feeder from 33/11 kV Pulibor S/S to Soruchorai Tea Estate. xxiv) New 4 Km feeder from 33/11 kV Borholla S/S to Borholla Tea Estate.
- xxv) New 7 Km feeder for Dholi Tea Estate and Bokaholla Tea Estate including 0.6 Km composite line from 33/11 kV Titabor S/S.
- xxvi) New 12 Km feeder from 33/11 kV Nakachari S/S to Kakajan Tea Estate.

Tinsukia Electrical Circle:

- xxvii) New 19 Km feeder from Tengpani 33/11 kV S/S to feed 4 Nos Tea Estate. xxviii) New 6 Km feeder from Makum 33/11 kV S/S to feed 4 Nos Tea Estate.
- xxix) New 8 Km feeder from Makum 33/11 kV S/S to Tila to feed 5 Nos Tea Estate. xxx) New 12 Km feeder from Chabua 33/11 kV S/S to feed 2 Nos Tea Estate
- xxxi) New 6 Km feeder from Lidu 33/11 kV S/S to Tirap feed to feed Coal India Ltd 2 Nos Tea Estate

2. 11 kV Railway Crossings

Sivasagar Electrical Circle:

- i) Railway Track Crossing for 11 kV Lakuwa Tea Feeder from New 33/11 kV Maibela Substation.
- ii) Railway Track Crossing for 11 kV Muktabari Tea feeder from New 33/11 kV Borhat Substation.
- iii) Railway Track Crossing for 11 kV Poitakhat - Sundar Feeder from 33/11 kV Borhat Substation.

Golaghat Electrical Circle:

- iv) 3 Nos. 11 kV Railway track crossing in the 3 Nos. 11 kV line from Doloujan 2X5 MVA, 33/11 kV Substation.
- v) One No. of 11 kV Railway track crossing in the Doria T.E. 11 kV feeder from Radhabari T.E 2X5 MVA, 33/11 kV Substation.

Tinsukia Electrical Circle

- vi) One No. 11 kV Railway track crossing in the 11 kV feeder from Gangabari 2X5 MVA, 33/11 kV Sub Station

- vii) One No. 11 kV Railway track crossing in the 11 kV feeder from Mahakali 2X5 MVA, 33/11 kV Sub Station
- viii) One No. 11 kV Railway track crossing in the 11 kV feeder from Pawoi 2X5 MVA, 33/11 kV Sub Station

Component C.5 Improvement of 33/11 kV Substation and 33 kV lines.

The following Substations have been taken up for improvement/renovation works, as per the requisition of the sub divisions.

Proposals under LOWER ASSAM ZONE

Kokrajhar Electrical Circle: Civil Works:

- i) Repairing of Control Room Building including footpath at Basugaon 33/11 kV Substation.
- ii) Raising of low site by earthfilling at back site of Control Room Building at Basugaon 33/11 kV Substation.
- iii) Switchyard fencing by PCC wall (below G.L) due to raising of height at Ambagan 33/11 kV Substation complex at Dhubri.
- iv) Construction of boundary wall (damage portion) including earth filling at West side of Control Room Building at Gauripur 33/11 kV Substation.
- v) Construction of boundary wall at South side of Ambagan 33/11 kV Substation, APDCL Dhubri.
- vi) Supply & Spreading of 32 mm river gravel at 33/11 kV switchyard area at Ambagan, Dhubri.
- vii) Raising of low structure foundation by brick due to earth filling inside switchyard at Ambagan 33/11 kV Substation complex at Dhubri.
- viii) Construction of Ramp (side and back) of switchyard fencing at Ambagan 33/11 kV Substation complex at Dhubri.
- ix) Construction of steel gates (front & back) of switchyard fencing at Ambagan 33/11 kV Substation complex at Dhubri.
- x) Raising of low side by earth filling inside switchyard area at Ambagan.
- xi) Construction of outlet new drain in front and south side of CB at Ambagan 33/11 kV Substation complex, APDCL Dhubri.
- xii) Reconstruction of the damage boundary wall of 33/11 kV Substation at Agomani. xiii) Reconstruction of damage boundary wall at 33/11 kV Substation at Bilasipara. xiv) Painting of switchyard fencing at Dhubri

Bongaigoan Electrical Circle: Civil Works:

- i) Providing internal and external water supply, Deep tube well at Bhalukdubi 33/11 kV Substation.
- ii) Providing internal and external water supply, Deep tube well at Mornoi 33/11 kV Substation.
- iii) Repairing of Control Room Building including electrification work at Balijana 33/11 kV Substation.
- iv) Civil works of Bhalukdubi 33/11 kV Substation including internal electrification.

Mangaldoi Electrical Circle: Electrical Works:

- i) 9-unit 11 kV indoor VCB at Kharupetia 33/11 kV Substation.
 - ii) Construction of Switching facility for interconnection of Rowta - Kasubill line and Udalguri -
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Kasubil Line

Guwahati Electrical Circle I: Civil Works:

- i) Construction of Internal Boundary Wall at Zoo Road 33/11 kV Substation.
- ii) Construction of PCC base on stone soiling at Zoo Road 33/11 kV Substation.
- iii) Construction of Boundary Wall in the western side of Zoo Road 33/11 kV Substation. iv) Renovation of Control Room Building at Sonapur 33/11 kV Substation.
- v) Providing boundary wall and gate at Garbhanga 33/11 kV Substation.
- vi) Construction of approach road with repairing & renovation of Control Room Building at Paltan Bazar 33/11 kV Substation.
- vii) Construction of boundary wall including repairing & renovation of old damaged wall around Paltan Bazar 33/11 kV Substation Switchyard.

Proposals under CENTRAL ASSAM ZONE

Tezpur Electrical Circle: Civil Works:

- i) Construction of well foundation with hum pipe for 33 kV Bargang-Monabari feeder river crossing.
- ii) Construction of boundary wall at Bargang 33/11 kV Substation.
- iii) Construction of boundary wall at Pavoi 33/11 kV Substation.
- iv) Construction of boundary wall at Chariali 33/11 kV Substation.

Nagaon Electrical Circle: Electrical Works:

- i) R&M of Kathiatoli 33/11 kV Substation under Hojai Electrical Division. ii) R&M of Kampur 33/11 kV Substation under Hojai Electrical Division.
- iii) R&M of Burapahar 33/11 kV Substation under Nagaon Electrical Division. iv) R&M of Moloibari 33/11 kV Substation under Morigaon Electrical Division.

N Lakhimpur Electrical Circle: Civil Works:

- i) Water supply and construction of water filter for Narayanpur 33/11 kV Substation. ii) Water supply and construction of water filter for Jonai 33/11 kV Substation.

Cachar Electrical Circle: Civil Works:

- i) Construction of (Remaining portion) of retaining wall along with boundary fencing by the West, South & North side of Malini Beel 33/11 kV Substation.
- ii) Earth filling (Remaining portion) within Malini Beel 33/11 kV Substation.
- iii) Construction of approach road and cement concreting over the open space of switchyard for easy movement of machinery at Malini beel 33/11 kV Substation.
- iv) Construction of heavy duty iron gate of Malini Beel 33/11 kV Substation. v) Construction of boundary wall around the Srikona 33/11 kV Substation.
- vi) Renovation of boundary wall of divisional store as well as boundary fencing of switchyard of Meharpur 33/11 kV Substation.
- vii) Repairing of CC road and WBM road of Udharbond 33/11 kV Substation.
- viii) Repairing of Control Room Building of Udharbond 33/11 kV Substation.
- ix) Construction of approach road from PWD road to switchyard of Kalain 33/11 kV Substation.
- x) Construction of approach road of Katigora 33/11 kV Substation. xi) Switchyard gravelling of Katigora 33/11 kV Substation.

- xii) Earth work in switchyard of Katigorah 33/11 kV Substation.
- xiii) Construction of boundary wall of Katigorah 33/11 kV Substation.
- xiv) Construction of approach road to Control Room Building at Katigarha 33/11 kV Substation.
- xv) Earth filling at Katigarh 33/11 kV Substation area.

Electrical Works

- i) Replacement of cable of Pailapool 33/11 kV Substation.

Proposals under UPPER ASSAM ZONE

Dibrugarh Electrical Circle:

Civil Works:

- i) Construction of approach road to the newly upgraded Bordubi 33/11 kV Substation.
- ii) Construction of boundary wall for upgraded Bordubi 33/11 kV Substation.
- iii) Renovation/repairing of old Control Room Building at Bordubi 33/11 kV Substation.
- iv) Earth filling for upgrade Tengakhat 33/11 kV Substation under Dibrugarh Electrical Circle.

Tinsukia Electrical Circle: Civil Works:

- i) Repairing of Control Room Building at Makum 33/11 kV Substation.
- ii) Construction of boundary wall for upgraded Makum 33/11 kV Substation.
- iii) Construction of approach road to the newly upgraded Makum 33/11 kV Substation.
- iv) Repairing of Control Room Building at Chabua 33/11 kV Substation.
- v) Construction of approach road to the newly upgraded Chabua 33/11 kV Substation.
- vi) Construction of boundary wall for upgraded Dinjan 33/11 kV Substation.
- vii) Construction of boundary wall for upgraded Magherita 33/11 kV Substation.
- viii) Construction of boundary wall for upgraded Doomdooma 33/11 kV Substation.
- ix) Construction of approach road to the newly upgraded Tinsukia 33/11 kV Substation.
- x) Construction of approach road to the newly upgraded Digboi 33/11 kV Substation.

Electrical Works:

- i) 33 kV Outdoor VCB for Transformer at Parbotria, Borguri, Chabua and Dinjan 33/11 kV Substation.
- ii) Battery Charger with Battery Bank at Chabua and Borsola 33/11 kV Substation.

Jorhat Electrical Circle: Civil Works:

- i) Repairing of Control Room Building at Bokakhat 33/11 kV Substation. ii) Construction of boundary wall at Kamarbandha 33/11 kV Substation. iii) Construction of security fencing at Kamarbandha 33/11 kV Substation.

Sivasagar Electrical Circle: Civil Works:

- i) Construction of boundary wall at Dimow 33/11 kV Substation. ii) Construction of boundary wall at Geleki 33/11 kV Substation. iii) Construction of approach road to Geleki 33/11 kV Substation. iv) Construction of boundary wall at Sonari 33/11 kV Substation. v) Construction of approach road to Sonari 33/11 kV Substation. vi) Construction of boundary wall at Phukan Nagar 33/11 kV Substation. vii) Construction of
-

approach road to Phukan nagar 33/11 kV Substation.

Electrical

- i) Replacement of Transformer Breaker at Namti Chari Ali 33/11 kV Substation.
- ii) Replacement of Gaurisagar 33 kV feeder Breaker under Phukon Nagar 33/11 kV Substation.
- iii) For commissioning of 33 kV Transformer Bay under Geleky 33/11 kV Substation.
- iv) For replacement of 33 kV PT under Salkathoni 33/11 kV Substation.
- v) For commissioning of Transformer Bay under Nazira 33/11 kV Substation.
- vi) Existing 2 Km line upgrade required for LTPS-Sonari line.
- vii) Existing 2 Km line upgrade required for LTPS-Salkatoni line

Dibrugarh Electrical Circle: Electrical

- viii) Equipment required at 33/11 kV Hazelbank Substation.
- ix) Equipment required at 33/11 kV Beheating Substation.

Component D: Facilities To Support Smooth Operation Of The System

Component D.1: Construction Of New 11 Kv Line With ABC

It is proposed to construct 26 Km of new 11 kV ABC in the Upper Assam zone in the following locations

- i) New 5km of AB Cable on the 11 KV line (Total 9 Km) from Galeky to Sivbari TE feeder for feeding 3 Tea Estates.
- ii) New 5km of AB Cable on the 11 KV line (Total 15 Km) Maduri Tea Feeder from 33/11 KV Namti Substation.
- iii) New 6km 11 kV lines with AB Cable in the alignment of 3 Nos. 11 kV feeders from Dayang, 2X5 MVA, 33/11 kV Sub Station.
- iv) New 6km 11 kV lines with AB Cable in the alignment of 3 Nos 11 kV feeders from Nahorbari, 2X5 MVA, 33/11 kV Sub Station.
- v) New 4km 11 kV lines with AB Cable in the alignment of 4 Nos 11 kV feeders from Radhabari T.E., 2X5 MVA, 33/11 kV Sub Station.

Component D.2: CONVERSION OF EXISTING 11 kV LINES TO 11 kV ABC

G.1 It is proposed to convert existing 4.95 Km of overhead 11 kV lines to 11 kV ABC in Guwahati-1 circle.

- i) Conversion of 2.75 Km 11 kV line with AB Cable from Lalungaon Chowk to Katakipara.
- ii) Conversion of 2.2 Km 11 kV line with AB Cable at Jowaharnagar to Patharkuchi.

Component D.3: QUICK RESPONSE OPERATION & MAINTENANCE SYSTEM

The Electrical Subdivisions of APDCL has to cover a vast geographical area consisting of difficult terrain and far flung rural areas and average sq. Km. covered by a sub-division in non-metro areas is around 400 - 500 Sq. Km. Moreover, Assam has normally a long spell of monsoon causing regular line faults in its distribution system. To rectify the line faults of the system, the maintenance force of the subdivisions with limited resources has to face a daunting task to maintain un-interrupted power supply to its valued consumers. Majority of the subdivisions do not have any modern gadgets as well as vehicle to make a quick response for rectification of these faults.

The down time in interior areas normally exceeds 4 to 5 hours. To increase the reliability of the system as well as to reduce the down time to less than one hour, it is proposed to provide state of the art, well equipped maintenance vehicles for all 157 nos. of Subdivisions and 4 Divisions, under APDCL for round the clock operation and maintenance of the sub transmission and distribution network of the entire state of Assam.

The maintenance vehicle proposed shall be of two type viz., a) Pick up Van b) Mini Truck

a) The Pick Up Van will be of closed type and shall be fully equipped with Megger, Oil Testing kit, Portable Filter Machine, Generator, a Tong Tester, Flood Lights, a mobile set for communication, tools, general spares and consumables. The vehicle will be utilized as a testing van also and will be provided against the Division, so as to take care of multiple subdivisions under its administrative control.

b) The Mini Truck shall be fully equipped with a Telescopic Ladder, Power Saw, primary tool kits, general spares (insulators, power conductors, fuses, nuts & bolts etc.), mobile set for communication, tools and consumables. Each Sub-division will be provided with two trucks each for round the clock O&M work for quick response for fault rectification and restoration.

The requirement of vehicle for this purpose is as under.

Region	Quick response for testing & restoration	Quick response for fault detection & restoration & DTR repairs
Lower Assam	17	122
Central Assam	17	120
Upper Assam	11	72

Component E: It Modules to Cover HT Consumers of APDCL (8500 Consumers)

RAPDRP (Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme) has been taken up by GOI through Power Finance Corporation all across India. Financial assistance under this project is provided to all Govt. power distribution utilities/power departments. State of Assam is also a part of this project with a total of 67 towns eligible for financial assistance.

The new IT system which is under implementation shall cover the following functionalities:

- a) Energy Accounting / Auditing and establishment of Customer care
 - b) Meter Data Acquisition (MDAS) (Automatic Meter Reading (AMR) Systems)
 - c) Energy Audit
 - d) New Connection
 - e) Disconnection & Dismantling
 - f) GIS based customer indexing and asset mapping
 - g) GIS based integrated network analysis module
 - h) Centralized Customer Care Services
 - i) Management Information System (MIS)
 - j) Web Self Service
 - k) Identity and Access Management system
 - l) Asset Management and Maintenance Management
 - m) Metering, Billing and Collections (MBC)
-

AMR system shall cover 8500 nos. of HT consumers in 67 project areas out of a total of approximately 12,000 HT consumers of APDCL

The advantage and benefits of AMR system:

- i) Meter readings are collected automatically without any human intervention and hence human error is completely eliminated.
- ii) Meter Readings are automatically entered in the billing software to generate bills.
- iii) Quick collection of meter reading resulting in timely billing of consumers.
- iv) Monitoring of the meter status is possible at various locations.
- v) All historical, tamper data is available for study at various locations.
- vi) Meter data can be polled on a half hourly basis when required.
- vii) Savings due to the reduction in the number of officials involved for collection of meter reading.
- viii) Faulty metering equipment can be detected and rectified quickly.
- ix) Any tamper attempt of meters can be detected from remote site quickly from the meter data available.
- x) Implementation of AMR system would enable APDCL accurate billing of HT consumers.
- xi) Overall revenue would increase and tampering of meters can be restricted /prevented by remotely monitoring the meters.
- xii) HT consumer revenue is about 50 % of the total APDCL's revenue collection and hence there would be a significant improvement in revenue collection after implementation of the AMR system.
- xiii) Since Metering Billing Collection (MBC) system and other billing infrastructure is available in HT Consumer billing office under the RAPDRP Projects no further investment is required for infrastructure enhancement in these offices.

Summary Details of Some Distribution Lines

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub-Project Components (33 kv Lines_From - To)	Line Length (Km)- 33kV	Right of Way (meters)- 33 kv	Approximate Number of Poles/Towers (33 kv)	Approximate Area of each Tower/pole- 33 kv (square meter)	Number of Villages Covered	Names of the Villages Covered	Number of Tehasils Covered	Number of Districts Covered	Names of Districts Covered	General Profile of the line (Cropping pattern/Tea Estate/Forest etc)	Whether Alignment is Final or Not	Remarks
TEZPUR ELECTRICAL CIRCLE DISTRICT: SONITPUR													
1	Rowta Grid S/S to Proposed Rakhysmari 33/11 KV S/S via Mijibari 33/11 KV S/S	34	34000	480	1Sq M	58	Sopai baligaon, Hugrajuli, No.3 Rowmari Gaon, No.2 Sopai nalbari, No. 1 Shyamaguri Bagan, No.2 Shyamaguri Bagan, No.1 Dibrudarrang, N.1 Panbari, Mazgaon pathar, Ashunmoni Pather, Rakyashmari, Bholaguri Pather, Prajabari gaon, Hugrajuli gaon, Narengkhaiti Bangali, Narengkhaiti Kachari, No.3 Hugrajuli Bagan, Oshumari, No.1 Chariali, No. 2 Chariali, No.1 Chapoi bagan, No.1 tinkhoria bagan, etc etc.	1	2	Sonitpur & Udalguri(BTAD)	TE & Agricultural	Not Final	
2	Tapping from proposed 33 kV Rakhysmari line at Mijibari to Borchola	15	15000	210	1Sq M	36	Palash Pather Gaon, Bhalukdhara, Ratanjuli, Bogoribari Gaon, Chirajuli, Bandoijaroni, Chirajuli pathar, Rangagara No. 1 & 2 Natun Chirajuli No.1 & 2, Nambogoribari, Pirakata, Pirakata No.2, Lulukai, Ghoramara, Pirakata Kchari, No. 1 Chitalmari, Singri Bengali, Singri Nepali, etc etc.	1	2	Sonitpur	TE & Agricultural	Not Final	
3	Borsola to Singri	20	20000	250	1 Sq M	45	Palash Pather Gaon, Bhalukdhara, Ratanjuli, Bogoribari Gaon, Chirajuli, Bandoijaroni, Chirajuli pathar, Rangagara No. 1 & 2 Natun Chirajuli No. 1 & 2 Nambogoribari, Pirakata, Pirakata No.2, Lulukai, Ghoramara, Pirakata Kchari, No. 1 Chitalmari, Singri etc etc	1	2	Sonitpur	TE & Agricultural	Not Final	

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub-Project Components (33 kv Lines_From - To)	Line Length (Km)- 33kV	Right of Way (meters)- 33 kv	Approximate Number of Poles/Towers (33 kv)	Approximate Area of each Tower/pole- 33 kv (square meter)	Number of Villages Covered	Names of the Villages Covered	Number of Tehasils Covered	Number of Districts Covered	Names of Districts Covered	General Profile of the line (Cropping pattern/Tea Estate/Forest etc)	Whether Alignment is Final or Not	Remarks
4	33 KV line from N.H 52 (Near Goroimari to proposed S/S	2.5	nil	35 Nos Steel Tubular pole	1 Sq M	1	Sitabasti	1	1	Sonitpur	TE	Final	
5	33 KV Missamari forest feeder to proposed 33/11 KV S/S Borjuli	8	2.5	160	1 Sq M	15	Borjuli, Phulguri, Bahumari, Gorokhia etc etc.	3	1	Sonitpur	TE	Final	
6	Gohpur Borgang feeder	1.8	NA	32	1Sq M	16	1. Nasbar,2. Buroighat,3. Lal pukhuri,4. Bihmari I,Bihmari II,Bihmari III,5. Bongaon f.c I,Bongaon F.c II,6. Kulaguri,7. Sialmari,8. Modhupur,9. Boralimara I, Boralimara II 10. Hatimara, 11. Sereliapothar, 12. Serelia, 13. Urang bosti.	1	1	Sonitpur	TE & Agricultural	Final	
TINSUKIA ELECTRICAL CIRCLE DISTRICT: TINSUKIA													
1	33/11 KV Makum S/S to Proposed 33/11 KV Gangabari S/S	12.00	5.5 M	360	1 Sq. Mtr	5	Betjan, Berekuri,Choto Hapjan TE, Hapjan Vill, Gangabari	1	1	Tinsukia	TE	Initial Stage	
2	33/11 KV Borguri S/S to Proposed 33/11 KV Gellapukhuri S/S	10.00	5.5 M	300	1 Sq. Mtr	7	Balupara, Gelapukhuri, Gelapukhuri TE, Nakharai,Simaltal, Borguri, Janamukh	1	1	Tinsukia	TE	Initial Stage	
3	33/11 KV Naupukhuri S/S to Proposed 33/11 KV Mohakali S/S	10.00	5.5 M	300	1 Sq. Mtr	5	Zinja Basti,Chottotingrai TE,Bahadur Chariali,Mohakali Granth,Borjan	1	1	Tinsukia	TE	Initial Stage	

SI No	Sub-project (33/11 kV SS)	Affected Area (Ha)	Name of the Owner	Plot Identification Number	Number of Trees	Fruit Trees	Non fruit/Timber	Social Category	Vulnerability	Number of APs	Male APs	Female APs	Names of Family Members
5	Gharamara	0.201	Mr. Naresh Chandra Dev	Dag No-19/ patta No-48	0	0	0	OBC	No	6	3	3	1. Naresh Chandra Dev (Male/Owner) 2. Surjawala Dev (Female) 3. Bivash Dev (Male) 4. Gauri Dev(Female) 5.Debojani Dev (Female) 6. Debojit Dev (Male)
6	Namsung	0.201	Mr. Jagat Ray Ghatwar		22	10	12	ST	Yes	8	6	2	1. Jagat Ray Ghatwar (Male/Owner) 2. Deven Ghatwar (Male) 3. Rohini Ray Ghatwar (Female) 4. Moon Ray Ghatwar (Female) 5.Nikhil Ray Ghatwar (Male) 6. Yashik Ray Ghatwar (Male) 7. Neem Ray Ghatwar (Male) 8. Nimisha Ray Ghatwar (Female)

ANNEXURE 3: SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

1. General

1. Socio economic details of the affected households were collected based on a sample survey. In addition to the demographic and social data collected during census survey, socio economic information was collected through a structured socio-economic questionnaire in the subproject areas. This socio-economic questionnaire was administered in the subproject area covering a total of 300 sample households. Following section deals with various socio economic profiles of the households.

2. Type of Settlement

2. The sub project areas belong to the rural area which shows that all the 300 households reside in rural areas. Various types of settlements covered during the survey is given in Table 1.

Table 1 Type of Settlement

SI No	Type of Settlement	Total No. of Households	% Age
1	Rural	300	100.00
2	Semi Urban	0	0.00
3	Urban	0	0.00
	Total	300	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

3. Demographic Features of APs

3. The total households covered during the socio economic sample survey are 300 and the average family size 5.06. The sex ratio of the project area is 1000 males: 865 females. Details are given in Table 2

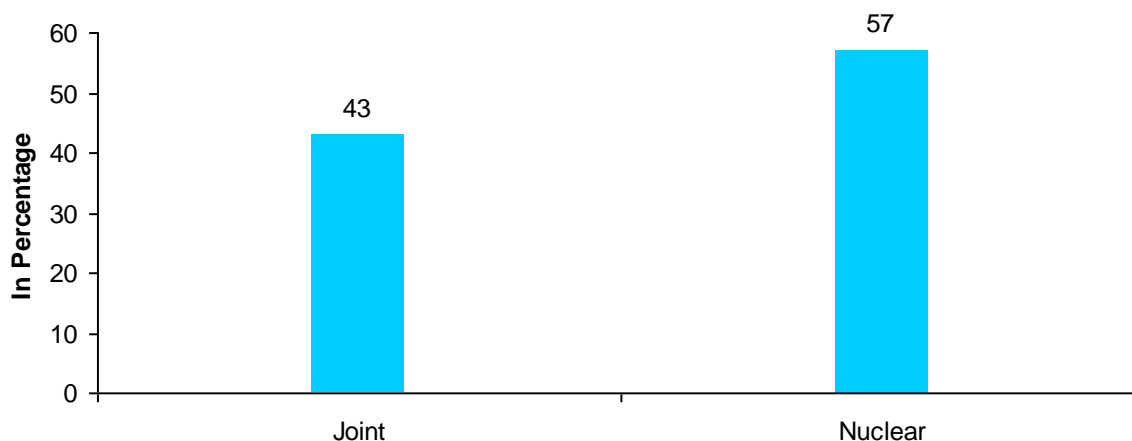
Table 2: Demographic Feature of APs

SI No	Particulars	Number/% Age
1	Total Household	300
2	Sex Ratio	865
3	Average Household Size	5.06

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

4. Type of Family

4. Most of the families are nuclear in nature. In the sub project area, 57 % of the surveyed households are having nuclear families and the rest nearly 43 % are joint families. Details are given in figure1.

Figure 1: Type of Family (N=300)

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

5. Social Category of Households

5. The survey result reveals that 68% of the families belong to general castes and the rest 32 % are schedule tribes. Details are given in Table 3.

Table 3: Social Category

SI No	Particulars	No. of Households	%Age
1	General	101	33.67
2	SC	30	10.00
3	ST	22	7.33
4	OBC	147	49.00
	Total	300	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

6. Major Economic Activities

6. The households in the subproject area practice various economic activities. Most important economic activities of the households are agriculture (45 %) and earning from government and private jobs (32 %). Besides these two economic activities the households of the sub project area also earn from business and trading which is reported by about 30 % of the households. Earning from daily wages is reported by about 27 % of the households and about 22 % also earn from small enterprises. Very few households are work for other farmers. The details are given in Table 4.

Table 4: Major Economic Activities of the Households

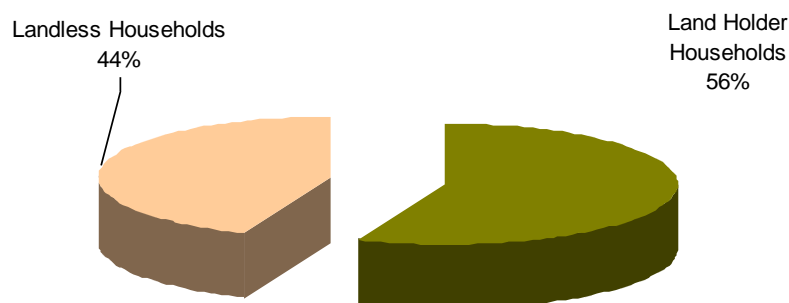
SI No	Particulars	No. of Households	%Age
1	Agriculture	136	45.33
2	Working for other farmers	25	8.33
3	Small enterprise	65	21.67
4	Government / Pvt Jobs	95	31.67
5	Business and trading	88	29.33
6	Hunting or gathering	4	1.33
7	Daily Wage	80	26.67
8	Others	2	0.67
	Total	300	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

7. Landholding Status

7. About 56 % of the households in the subproject area possess land. Details are given in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Landholding Status (N=300)



Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

8. Type of Landholding

8. Among the 168 households those have agricultural land the total average possession is 8.18 bigha (one bigha is equivalent to 760 square meters). Among the land holders about 93 % possess cultivable land and the average cultivable land holding is 8.37 bigha. Similarly the average uncultivable land holding is 3.05 bigha reported by about 12% of the households. Details are given in Table 5.

Table 5: Type of Landholding

SI No		No of HH	% of HH	Average land in Bigha
1	Cultivable Land	157	93.45	8.37
2	Non Cultivable Land	20	11.9	3.05
3	Total N= total land holders	168	100	8.18

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

9. Major Cropping Pattern

9. Rice, horticulture and tea garden are the major agricultural practices in the sub project area. Rice is cultivated by 43 % of the households and fruits are cultivated by nearly one fourth of the total sampled households covered during the socio-economic survey. Nearly one tenth of the households have tea gardens and only 6 % of the households grow vegetables. Details are given in Table 6.

Table 6: Major Cropping Pattern

SI No	Type of Crop	Number of Households	%Age
1	Wheat	1	0.33
2	Dal	2	0.67
3	Rice	128	42.67

4	Maize	1	0.33
5	Vegetables	18	6.00
6	Fruits	73	24.33
7	Tea	29	9.67
8	Total N= land holders	300	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

10. As very less number of households cultivates dal (Pulses), maize and wheat thus the average yield and price per quintals is not necessary to analyse. However in the subproject area the average yield of rice is 30.37 quintals as reported by the rice growers and average price per quintal is Rs.1000/- only. The households could not able to provide the details on average yields they get from fruits, vegetables and tea gardens. On these items the annual income details are provided by the households. The average annual income from vegetables reported by 18 households is Rs. 19369. Similarly from fruits the average annual income is Rs. 2020 and the average annual income from tea garden is Rs. 103,931. Details are given in Table 7.

Table 7: Average Yield of Different Crops

SI No	Type of Crop	Average Yield in Quintals	Price per Quintals
1	Wheat	10	1000
2	Dal	2	400
3	Rice	30.37	1325
4	Maize	20	1200
6	Vegetables*	-	19369
7	Fruits*	-	2020 (mean) 1200 (median)
8	Tea Garden*	-	103931 (mean) 50000 (median)

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

*total income of the specified item growers

11. Average Annual Income

11. Income from agriculture is reported from majority (53%) of the households. The average annual income from agriculture is INR 81615/-. The annual Income from service is reported by 36 % of the sampled households and the average income is INR 159,673/-, which is highest among all the sources of income. Similarly income from business is reported by 42 % of the households and the average annual earning is INR 126,846/-. Income from labour is reported by 34 % of the households and the average annual income is INR 89,029/-. The total average annual income of the household along the project area is INR 2, 02,388/-. Details are given in Table 8.

Table 8: Average Annual Income

SI No	Source of Income	No. of HH	% of HH	Average Annual Income in Rs	Median Income in Rs
1	Agriculture	158	52.67	81615	40000
2	Service	107	35.67	159673	120000
3	Business	125	41.67	126846	108000
4	Labour	103	34.33	89029	60000
5	Professional	17	5.67	97824	96000
6	Any other	7	2.33	68571	60000
7	Total Average	300	100.00	202388	140000

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

12. Average Annual Expenditure

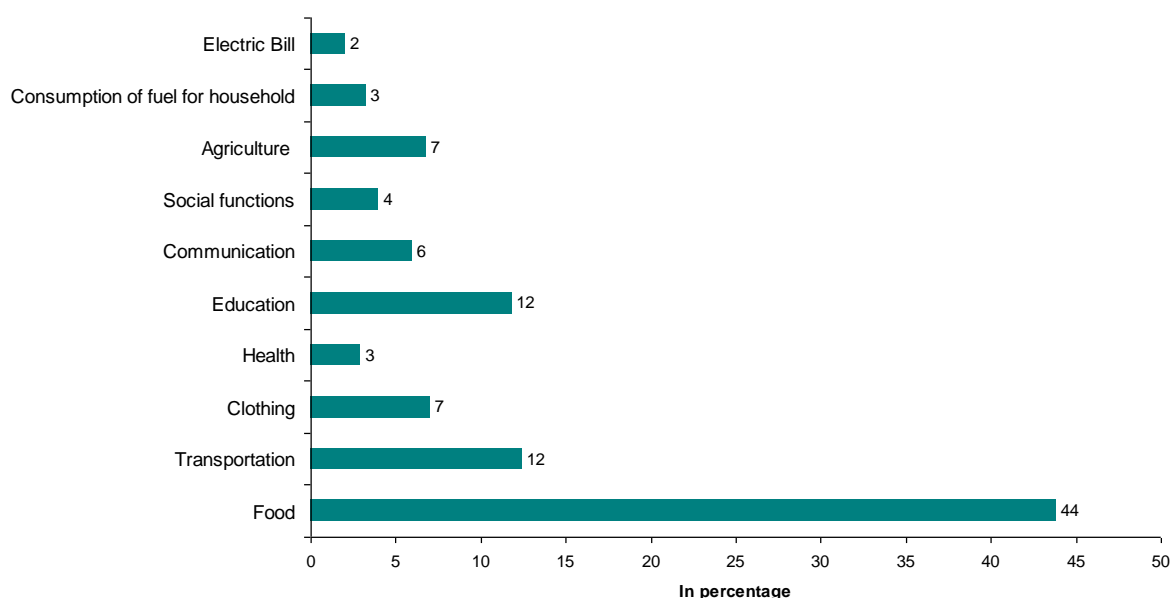
12. The total annual average expenditure per household is INR. 125,89 out of which the major expenditure is incurred on food (44 %) followed by expenditure on transportation (12%), education (12%), clothing (7%), agriculture (7%), and communication (6%). On health only 3 % of the total expenditure is spend. Details about the expenditure are described in Table 9. For the percentage of annual expenditure incurred on different items refer figure 3.

Table 9 Average Annual Expenditure

SI No	Type of expenditure	Average Annual Expenditure (Rs.)
1	Food	54953
2	Transportation	15568
3	Clothing	8797
4	Health	3652
5	Education	14848
6	Communication	7487
7	Social functions	4982
8	Agriculture	8483
9	Consumption of fuel for household	4066
10	Electric Bill	2556
11	Total Average	125389

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

Figure 3 Percentage of average annual expenditure on different items



13. Possession of Durable Goods

13. Among the households in the sub project area the commonly possessed durable goods are bicycle, television and LPG gas. A two wheeler for transportation is possessed by one third of the households. Some of the items like refrigerators and computers are present

with less percentage of the households. About 19 % of the households possess a refrigerator and 14 % have a computer as durable goods. Four wheelers like cars, etc are present with 9 % of the households. Details are given in Table 10.

Table 10: Possession of Durable Goods

Sl. No.	Items	Number of Households	%Age
1	Radio	45	15.00
2	Bicycle	256	85.33
3	Television	230	76.67
4	L.P.G Connection/ Gas Cylinder	181	60.33
5	Computer	43	14.33
6	Refrigerator	56	18.67
7	Washing Machine	19	6.33
8	Motor cycle/Scooter	101	33.67
9	Car	26	8.67
10	Air Conditioner	5	1.67
11	Total	300	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

14. Loans

14. Among the households in the project affected area, about 14% of the households have reported that they have taken loan. Details are given in Table 11a.

Table 11a: Taken any loans

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	%Age
1	Yes	43	14.33
2	No	257	85.67
3	Total	300	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

15. Among the 43 households those have taken a loan all of them except one household have taken the loan from banks. The average loan amount is INR 116,952. The interest rate varies from 0 to 15 % and the average interest rate is 7.82%. Details are given in Table 11b.

Table 11b: Average amount taken from different sources and interest rate

SI No	Source	%age Households	Average Amount taken	Average Interest Rate (range)
1	Bank	97.67	116,952	7.82 (0-15)
2	Relatives	1	10000	Nil
3	Total N	43	114,465	

15. Benefits from schemes

16. About 11% of the households in the project affected area, also availed benefits from different government schemes. Details are given in Table 12.

Table 12: Benefits from Schemes

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	%Age
1	Yes	33	11.00
2	No	267	89.00

3	Total	300	100
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Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

16. Kind of Schemes

17. Among the 33 households those received benefits about 36 % received benefit from KCC and 33 % of the households are benefited from Indira Awas Yojana (IAY). Nearly 61 % of the households received loans and the rest received grants which are free of interest. The average amount of loan received by the 20 households is INR 64,657/-. Details are given in Table 13.

Table 13: Kind of Schemes

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	%Age
1	Loan	20	60.61
2	Grant	13	39.39
3	Total	33	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

17. Major Illness

18. In the sub project area nearly one fifth of the surveyed households stated that their household member experienced major illness during the last one year. The types of illness reported are like asthma, diabetes, blood pressure, gastro intestinal disorders, and heart problems, etc. Most importantly all the household members preferred allopathic treatment. Details are given in Table 14.

Table 14: Major Illness in the Family

SI No	Major illness	Number of Households	%Age
1	Yes	59	19.67
2	No	241	80.33
3	Total	300	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

18. Migration Pattern

19. In the project influence zone about 10 % of the household reported of migration. Details are given in **Table 15**.

Table 15: Migration Pattern

SI No	Migration	Number of Households	%Age
1	Yes	30	10.00
2	No	270	90.00
3	Total	300	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

20. Both short term and long term migration is evident in the sub project area. Among the 30 households those reported of migration about 47 % of the households reported the migration period is in the range of 5 to 6 months. Only 5 households reported that the migration period of the household members is for more than 6 months. Details are given in **Table 16**.

Table 16: Period of migration in months

SI No	Migration	Number of Households	%Age
1	1 - 2 months	5	16.67
2	3 - 4 months	6	20.00
3	5-6 months	14	46.67
4	More than 6 months	5	16.67
5	Total	30	100.00
	Average in months	5.4	

21. Majority about 67 % have migrated outside of the state and the rest outside of the district. Details are given in **Table 17**.

Table 17: Place of migration

SI No	Migration	Number of Households	%Age
1	Outside the District	9	30.00
2	Outside the State	20	66.67
3	Others	1	3.33
4	Total	30	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

22. More than half of the migrated members (53%) is either working in government or private sectors. Another 40% of the migrated members perform non-agricultural labor. The average monthly income of the migrated members is Rs. 17,276/-. Details are given in **Table 18**.

Table 18: Type of work of the migrated members

SI No	Migration	Number of Households	%Age
1	Agricultural Labour	2	6.67
2	Non Agricultural Labour	12	40.00
3	Govt / pvt job	16	53.33
4	Total	30	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

19. Women's Activities

23. The predominant activity of women is household work where they spend most of their time. Besides household activities about 39 % of the households reported women are engaged in agriculture. Women of the households also work as agricultural laborers (13%) and are also engaged in business and trading (5%). Details of the activities of women are given in Table 21. Of all the 300 households covered around 25 households (8 %), reported that the annual contribution of the women to the family is Rs.46,496/-. Details are given in **Table 19**.

Table 19: Type of Activities for Women

SI No	Activities	Number of Households	%Age
1	Cultivation	119	39.67
2	Allied Activities	118	39.33
3	Collection & Sale of forest products	2	0.67
4	Trade & Business	16	5.33
5	Agricultural Labour	39	13.00
6	Non Agricultural Labour	10	3.33
7	HH Industries	3	1.00
8	Service	11	3.67
9	Households Work	294	98.00
10	Social work	1	0.33
11	Gram Panchayat President	1	0.33
11	Total	300	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

20. Women's Say in Decision Making

24. Women do take part in the decision making process of the family. It shows that majority of the households give importance to women in decision making related to family matters. About 85 % of the households stated that women do have say in the household matters. Details are given in Table 20.

Table 20: Women's Say in Decision Making

SI No	Issues	Number of Households	% Age
1	Yes	300	100.00
2	No	0	0
3	Total	300	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

25. Women are actively involved in day to day activities of the households as reported by all the households. Similarly the women have greater role on the health care issues of the children. On all other matter the women of the households have active participation. Details are given in Table 21.

Table 21: Women's Participation in Decision Making

SI No	Issues	Number of Households	% Age
1	Financial matters	300	100.00
2	Education of child	300	100.00
3	Health care of child	299	99.67
4	Purchase of assets	299	99.67
5	Day to day activities	298	99.33
6	On social functions and marriages	298	99.33
7	Total	300	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

21. Literacy

26. In the project affected area, the literacy rate is 77 % and among the males this is about 82 % and among the females the literacy rate is 73 %. Details are given in Table 22.

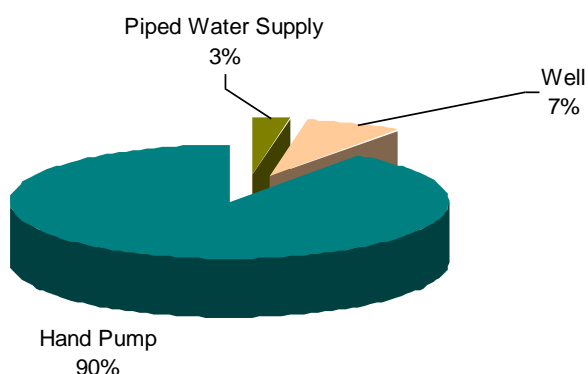
Table 22: Literacy Status

SI No	Particulars	Total Male	% Male	Total Female	% Female	Total Members	Total %
1	Literate	757	92.88	590	83.69	1347	88.62
2	Illiterate	58	7.12	115	16.31	173	11.38
3	Total	815	100.00	705	100.00	1520	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

22. Source of Drinking Water

27. Ground water is the major source of drinking water for almost all the households in the subproject area. For drinking water about 90 % depends on hand pump and 7% depend on the wells. Details are given in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Source of Drinking Water

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

23. Sanitation Facilities

28. Toilets are available with 97 % of the households in the sub project area. Majority about 51 % of the households use the flush toilets and 46 % of households are having simple latrines. Only 3 % of the households do not have any toilet facility at their households. Details are given in Table 23.

Table 23: Type of Sanitation Facilities

SI No	Type of Toilet	Number of Households	%Age
1	Flush Toilet	152	50.67
2	Latrine	138	46.00
3	No Toilet	10	3.33
4	Total	300	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

24. Usage Pattern of Fuel for Cooking

29. Wood and LPG are the major source of fuel being used by the households. About 57% use wood and 41 % use LPG for cooking purpose. Details are given in **Table 24**.

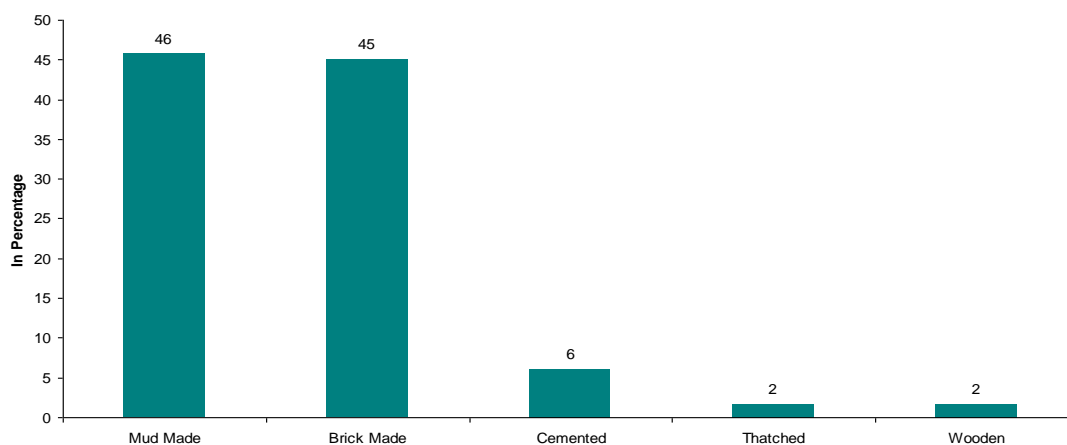
Table 24: Type of Fuel Use for cooking

SI No	Sources	Number of Households	%Age
1	Electricity	3	1.00
2	Wood	171	57.00
3	Gas	124	41.33
4	Diesel/Kerosene	1	0.33
5	Solar	1	0.33
6	Total	300	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

25. Type of Construction of Structure

30. About 91 % of the structures in the sub project area are either made of mud (46%) or bricks (45%). Only 6 % are cemented houses. Details are given in **Figure 5**.

Figure 5: Type of Construction (N=300)

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

26. Nature of Structure/Buildings

31. Most of the houses are permanent in nature which is almost 93 % of the total households. Only 7 of the households is semi-permanent in nature. These buildings are not to be affected. Details are given in Table 25.

Table 25: Nature of Structure

SI No	Sources	Number of Households	%Age
1	Temporary	2	0.67
2	Semi-permanent	20	6.67
3	Permanent	278	92.67
4	Total	300	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

27. Use of Structure

32. Most of the houses are residential (92 %) in nature. About 8 % are commercial buildings or used as booth commercial and residential. The average age of the structures is 25 years. Details are given in Table 26.

Table 26: Type of Structure

SI No	Sources	Number of Households	%Age
1	Residential	276	92.00
2	Commercial	10	3.33
3	Resident cum commercial	14	4.67
4	Total	300	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

28. Interior Details of Structure

33. The average number of rooms per structure, according to the survey, is 3.94 and the average lighted rooms is 3.86. Details are given in Table 27.

Table 27: Interior Details of Structures

SI No	Particulars	Total
1	Average Number of rooms in House/Structure	3.94
2	Average Lighted Rooms	3.86
3	Average Heated Rooms	-

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

29. Status on Electrification

34. About 89 % of the households are electrified in the sub project area. Details are given in Table 28.

Table 28: Status on Electrification

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	% Age
1	Electrified Houses	268	89.33
2	Non-Electrified Houses	32	10.67
3	Total	300	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

30. Source of Electrification

35. The main source of electrification is government and usually supplied from the government grid. Details are given in Table 29.

Table 29: Source of Electrification

SI No	Source of Electrification	Number of Households	%Age
1	Govt. Grid	268	100.00
2	Micro hydro Power	0	0
3	Generator	0	0
4	Solar	0	0
5	Bio-Gas	0	0
6	Other	0	0
7	Total	268	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

31. Average Usage Pattern

36. According to the findings of the survey, it is found that the average years since the area has been electrified are 11 years. The availability of electricity is a major problems as the average hours of availability of electricity is only 8.2 hours. Details are given in Table 30.

Table 30: Average Usage Pattern of Electricity

SI No	Particulars	Numbers
1	Average Years of Electrification	11.15
2	Average Hours of availability of electricity per day	8.2

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

32. Purpose of Electricity Use

37. The main purpose of electricity use is lighting where almost all the households those possess electricity use it as the prime purpose. The average hours of consumption of electricity for lighting are 2.49 hours. Similarly 73 % of the households use electricity for running Television and music system and the average consumption is 3.5 hours. About 83 % of the households also use electricity for heating and cooling and the average hours of consumption is 5.9 hours. More than one fifth of the households (22%) use electricity for pumping water and the average use is 2.14 hours. One third of the households use electricity for running their business and the average use is 6.14 hours. Computers are also run by 16% of the households and the average consumption is 2.14 hours. Details are given in Table 31.

Table 31: Purpose of Electricity Use

SI No	Purpose	Number of Households	%Age	Average hrs of consumption
1	Lighting	267	99.62	2.49
2	Cooking	8	2.98	1.75
3	Pumping water	59	22.01	2.64
4	TV and Type Recorder	197	73.50	3.50
5	Computer	42	15.67	2.14
6	Business	89	33.20	6.14
7	Others	4	1.49	5.5
8	Total	268		

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

33. Average Number of Assets for Electricity Use

38. Almost all the electrified households (98%) use electric lamps in the sub project area. The average number of electric lamps per households is 5.04. Similarly television is possessed by 81 % of the households and each have at least one television set. About 89 % of the households have fans and the average possession is 2.66 per household. Water pumps are possessed by 22% of the households and the average possession is 1.14. a little less than one fifth of the households possess at least one washing machine. Details are given in Table 32.

Table 32: Average Number of Assets for Electric Use

SI No	Particulars	Number of households	%age households	Average Number
1	Lamps	262	97.76	5.04
2	Heater	4	1.49	1.25
3	Fans	239	89.18	2.66
4	Television	217	80.97	1.08
5	Washing Machines	19	7.09	1
6	Water Pumps	59	22.01	1.14
7	Others electrical appliances	11	4.10	1.82

8	Total	268	100.00	
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Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

34. Status on Meter System

39. The survey's findings reveal that about 83% of the households have electric meter in their households those have electricity. Those do not have a electric meter they pay a fixed amount to the electricity authority. Details are given in Table 33.

Table 33: Status on Meter System

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	%Age
1	Yes	223	83.21
2	No	45	16.79
3	Total	268	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

35. Monthly consumption

40. The average expenditure on electricity by the 268 households is INR 271 per month. All the households stated that they usually pay the electricity bills at the electricity office. About 90% of the households stated that there is no case of electricity theft and the maintenance lies with the power and electricity department. Details are given in Table 34.

Table 34: Average expenditure on electricity

SI No	Particulars	In Rupees
1	Unit rate of electricity	Unable to report
2	Average expenditure on electricity bill	271 per month

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

36. Views on Electricity Status

41. About 97 % of the households opined that they are not satisfied with the current status on electricity supply to their locality. However about 84 % of the households opined that they are willing to pay 5 to 10 % more on electricity bills. On the other hand about 70 % oif the households stated that they require about double the quantity of power that they are getting during the survey. Details are given in Table 35.

Table 35: Perceive satisfaction

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	%Age
1	Satisfied	9	3.00
2	Not Satisfied	291	97.00
3	Total	300	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

37. Peoples' perception on the need of the project

42. All the people perceive that the project will help the households and the standard of living will increase with adequate supply of electricity. Details in Table 36.

Table 36: Peoples' perception on the need of the Project

SI No	Particulars	Number of Households	% Age
1	Yes	300	100.00

2	No	0	0
3	Total	300	100.00

Source: Socio Economic Survey, 2014

ANNEXURE-4: DETAILS ON THE PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

Village/Subproject Sites	Issues and Public Perceptions
Bindukuri Sub-Station/Tezpur & Gogra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers are not aware about project and project components. Official from APDCL contacted with Tea Bagan/tea estate manager and not with local people • There will be full support to the project as villagers are want proper voltage and regular power supply. • People do not have any major concern about the project • There are 297 HHs in the village. There are 4 Daily need shops. • Around the village there is 1 Tea Processing Unit and 5 Rice and Flour Mills. • Main economic activity in the village is labour in Tea Estate. Main Land use is Paddy cultivation. The cropping pattern is one time Paddy crop in a year. Average Land Holding Size- Under ceiling act, 2-5 Bigha distributed among 100 families. • No facility of irrigation and farmers fully depend on rain water. • Villagers are getting power supply from Government Grid. The average expenditure for electricity per household is around Rs 150 – 200 per month. • Hand pump is main source of drinking water. Quality of water is not good as iron content in water is high. • There is no loss of residential/commercial structures due to the project as well as no effect on community life like any market places or community activities • There is shortage of water for irrigation. • There will be no resettlement and land acquisition due to the project activities. • There is Nameri Tiger Project at a distance of 60 Km and Protected Forest at a distance of 15 Km. Haleswar Temple is located at a distance of 4 Km. • There is one sub-centre near to village, and no chronic disease reported in the area. People are aware about HIV/AIDS and STD. • There are 18 HHs in the village belong to BPL category. About 40% of the villagers are unemployed and in lean season there is outward migration. • There is one primary school and one middle school. • No issue of compensation is involved for the project. Villagers do not perceive lose of own land. • There is one Self Help Group (Brahmaputra) in the village. All decisions are taken by the elected Gram Panchayat members, with Sarpanch as head. • People of the village feel the consultation was very useful and will help the project in all possible ways.
Rakhyasmari Sub-Station/Rakhyasmari	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers are aware about project and project components. Villagers provided assurance to support the project. • People do not have any major concern about the project • There are 800-900 HHs in the village. There are about 200 -250 shops. • There are 10 Tea Estates in and around the village. • Main economic activity in the village is agriculture. Few households engaged in business. Main Land use is Paddy cultivation, vegetable cultivation and tea. The cropping pattern is one time crop in a year. The average Land Holding Size -5-10 Bigha. • No facility of irrigation and farmers fully depend on rain water. • Average rate for land is 1 Lakh Per Bigha for private land. • Villagers are getting power supply from Government Grid. The average expenditure for electricity per household is around Rs 100 – 150 per month. • The main source of drinking water is piped water supply to Public post through PHE. • There is no loss of residential/commercial structures due to the project as well as no effect on community life like any market places or community activities

Village/Subproject Sites	Issues and Public Perceptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is shortage of water for irrigation. • There will be no resettlement and land acquisition due to the project activities. • There is Orang National Park at a distance of 50 Km and Protected Forest Sonai Rupai at a distance of 15 Km. • There is one sub-centre in the village, and no chronic disease reported in the area. People are aware about HIV/AIDS and STD. • Around half of the HHs in the village belongs to BPL category. About 40% of the villagers are unemployed and in lean season there is outward migration. • No issue of compensation is involved for the project. Villagers do not perceive loss of own land. • There are no social organizations (NGOs/CBOs/Civil Society) present in village. All decisions are taken by the elected Gram Panchayat members, with Sarpanch as head. • People of the village feel the consultation was very useful and will help the project in all possible ways.
Singri/Nutun Singri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers are aware about project and project components. Villagers provided assurance to support the project. • People want that stadium land should not be taken for sub-station construction • There are 500 HHs in the village. There are about 10 small shops. • There are few tea processing units in and around the village. • Main economic activity in the village is agriculture. Few households engaged in business. Main crops are Paddy cultivation, Mustard, Maize, and Vegetable. The cropping pattern is one time crop in a year. The average Land Holding Size -5-10 Bigha. • No facility of irrigation and farmers fully depend on rain water. • Average rate for land is Rs. 50000/ Per Bigha for private land. • Villagers are getting power supply from Government Grid. The average expenditure for electricity per household is around Rs 300 – 400 per month. • The main source of drinking water is piped water supply to Public post through PHE, hand pump and ring well. • There is no loss of residential/commercial structures due to the project as well as no effect on community life like any market places or community activities • There is shortage of water for irrigation. • There will be no resettlement and land acquisition due to the project activities. • There is Orang National Park at a distance of 25 Km and Protected Forest Singrii at a distance of 15 Km. There is Gupteswar Temple at a distance of 4 Km • There is one sub-centre in the village, and one PHC is located at a distance of 7 Km at Dhekiajuli. There is no chronic disease reported in the area. People are aware about HIV/AIDS and STD. • Majority of the HHs in the village belongs to BPL category. • No issue of compensation is involved for the project. Villagers do not perceive loss of own land. • There are no social organizations (NGOs/CBOs/Civil Society) present in village. All decisions are taken by the elected Gram Panchayat members, with Sarpanch as head. • People of the village feel the consultation was very useful and will help the project in all possible ways.
Borsola/DumDooma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers are aware about project and project components. Villagers provided assurance to support the project. • People do not have any major concern about the project. • There are 300 HHs in the village. There are about 30 shops in the village. • There are few tea processing units in and around the village. • Main economic activity in the village is agriculture. The cropping pattern is one time crop in a year. The average yield is 6 quintal per Bigha.

Village/Subproject Sites	Issues and Public Perceptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No facility of irrigation and farmers fully depend on rain water. Few farmers have diesel pump sets for irrigation purposes. • Private rate for land is Rs. 70000/ Per Bigha on an average and govt. Rate is Rs. 50000 per Bigha. • Villagers are getting power supply from Government Grid. The average expenditure for electricity per household is around Rs 200 – 250 per month. • The main source of drinking water is piped water supply to Public post through PHE, hand pump and ring well. • There is no loss of residential/commercial structures due to the project as well as no effect on community life like any market places or community activities • There is shortage of water for irrigation. • There will be no resettlement and land acquisition due to the project activities. • There is Orang National Park at a distance of 40 Km and Protected Forest Borsola at a distance of 7 Km. There is Bhangr Temple at a distance of 3Km. • There is a new PHC in the village. There is no chronic disease reported in the area. People are aware about HIV/AIDS and STD. • One-third of the HHs in the village belongs to BPL category. Some People reported outward migration to Bangalore for security guard and helper jobs. • No issue of compensation is involved for the project. Villagers do not perceive loss of own land. • There is Evergreen NGO who works on Health and other Social issues in the village. • People of the village feel the consultation was very useful and will help the project in all possible ways.
Bedeti/ Boralimara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers are not aware about project and project components. • People want that stadium land should not be taken for sub-station construction • There are 800 HHs in the village. There are about 50 shops in the village. • There are 6 rice mills and 20 brick kilns. • Main economic activity in the village is agriculture and labor work in tea garden. The cropping pattern is one time crop in a year. The average land holding size is 5 bigha per household. • No facility of irrigation and farmers fully depend on rain water. • Private rate for land is Rs. 150000/ Per Bigha on an average and govt. Rate is Rs. 60000 per Bigha. • Villagers are getting power supply from Government Grid. The average expenditure for electricity per household is around Rs 250 – 300 per month. • The main source of drinking water is piped water supply to Public post through PHE, hand pump and ring well. • There is no loss of residential/commercial structures due to the project as well as no effect on community life like any market places or community activities • There is shortage of water for irrigation. • There will be no resettlement and land acquisition due to the project activities. • There is Protected Forest Behali at a distance of 8 Km. • There is a PHC located at Bedeti. There is no chronic disease reported in the area. People are aware about HIV/AIDS and STD. • Half of the HHs in the village belongs to BPL category. Some People reported outward migration to Bangalore, Gujarat, and Maharashtra for factory work. • No issue of compensation is involved for the project. Villagers do not perceive loss of own land.

Village/Subproject Sites	Issues and Public Perceptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is Natures Vanya Pran who works on environment issues and Udiptta Chora Kala Sanskriti Munch. • People of the village feel the consultation was very useful and will help the project in all possible ways.
Borjuli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers are aware about project and project components. Villagers provided assurance to support the project. • People do not have any major concern about the project. • There are 500 HHs in the village. There are about 5 shops in the village. • There is one tea processing unit and 5 brick kilns. • Main economic activity in the village is agriculture and labor work in tea garden. The cropping pattern is one time crop in a year. The average land holding size is 5 bigha per household. • No facility of irrigation and farmers fully depend on rain water. • Villagers are getting power supply from Government Grid. The average expenditure for electricity per household is around Rs 200 – 250 per month. • The main source of drinking water is hand pump and ring well. • There is no loss of residential/commercial structures due to the project as well as no effect on community life like any market places or community activities • There is shortage of water for irrigation. • There will be no resettlement and land acquisition due to the project activities. • There is Protected Forest at a distance of 40 Km and National Park Nameri at 60 KM of distance. • There is a sub-centre in the village and the PHC is located at a distance of 5KM. There is no chronic disease reported in the area. People are aware about HIV/AIDS and STD. • About 20% of the HHs in the village belongs to BPL category. Some People reported outward migration to Manipur for construction work. • No issue of compensation is involved for the project. Villagers do not perceive loss of own land. • People of the village feel the consultation was very useful and will help the project in all possible ways.
Napuk/Majgaon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers are not aware about project and project components. • No such critical issue for the project. • There are 400 HHs in the village. There are about 20 shops in the village. • Main economic activity in the village is agriculture and small business. The cropping pattern is one time crop in a year. The average land holding size is 5 bigha per household. • No facility of irrigation and farmers fully depend on rain water. • Private rate for land is Rs. 125000/ Per katha on an average. • Villagers are getting power supply from Government Grid. The average expenditure for electricity per household is around Rs 300 – 350 per month. • The main source of drinking water is piped water supply to Public post through PHE, and hand pump. • There is no loss of residential/commercial structures due to the project as well as no effect on community life like any market places or community activities • There is shortage of water for irrigation. • There will be no resettlement and land acquisition due to the project activities. • There is Protected Forest in Singlo, Abhaypur at a distance of 5 Km. • There is a PHC located at a distance of 2 KM from the village. There is no chronic

Village/Subproject Sites	Issues and Public Perceptions
	<p>disease reported in the area. People are aware about HIV/AIDS and STD.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Around 15% HHs in the village belongs to BPL category. There is no outward migration. • No issue of compensation is involved for the project. Villagers do not perceive loss of own land. • There is no NGOs or CBOs working in this village. • People of the village feel the consultation was very useful and will help the project in all possible ways.
Borhat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers are aware about project and project components. They want to support the project. • People do not have any major concern about the project • There are 800 HHs in the village. There are 50 shops, 14 tea processing units and 10 rice mills. • Main economic activity in the village is agriculture and small tea business. The cropping pattern is one time crop in a year. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No facility of irrigation and farmers fully depend on rain water. • Private rate for agricultural land is Rs. 50000/ per bigha on an average. • Villagers are getting power supply from Government Grid. The average expenditure for electricity per household is around Rs 150 – 250 per month. • The main source of drinking water is piped water supply to Public post through PHE, and hand pump. • There is no loss of residential/commercial structures due to the project as well as no effect on community life like any market places or community activities • There is shortage of water for irrigation. • There will be no resettlement and land acquisition due to the project activities. • There is Protected Forest in Dilli at a distance of 8 km and a Historical Site at Ladoi Garh. • There is a mini-PHC located nearby to the village. There is no chronic disease reported in the area. People are aware about HIV/AIDS and STD. • Around one-fourth HHs in the village belongs to BPL category. Some youths go for outward migration for work. • No issue of compensation is involved for the project. Villagers do not perceive loss of own land. • There is no NGOs or CBOs working in this village. • People of the village feel the consultation was very useful and will help the project in all possible ways.
Gharamara/Samoguri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers are aware about project and project components. They want to support the project. • No such critical issue for the project. • There are 350 HHs in the village. There are about 15 shops in the village and 10 rice mills and tea processing units. • Main economic activity in the village is agriculture, small business and working in tea estate as labor. The cropping pattern is one time crop in a year. The average land holding size is 6 bigha per household. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No facility of irrigation and farmers fully depend on rain water. • Private rate for roadside agricultural land is Rs. 350000 Per bigha on an average. • Villagers are getting power supply from Government Grid. The average expenditure for electricity per household is around Rs 250 – 350 per month.

Village/Subproject Sites	Issues and Public Perceptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main source of drinking water hand pump and tube well. • There is no loss of residential/commercial structures due to the project as well as no effect on community life like any market places or community activities • There is shortage of water for irrigation. • There will be no resettlement and land acquisition due to the project activities. • There is Reserve Forest in Digboi, at a distance of 35 Km and one historical site in Jaypur at a distance of 25 Km. • There is a sub-center in the village. There is no chronic disease reported in the area. People are aware about HIV/AIDS and STD. • Around 20% HHs in the village belongs to BPL category. There is outward migration for places such as Chennai, Kerala, and Bangalore by some people. • No issue of compensation is involved for the project. Villagers do not perceive loss of own land. • There is no NGOs or CBOs working in this village. • People of the village feel the consultation was very useful and will help the project in all possible ways.
Namsung/Puberun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers are not aware about project and project components. However, they want to support the project. • No such critical issue for the project. • There are 300 HHs in the village. There are about 10 shops in the village. • Main economic activity in the village is agriculture, small business and working in tea garden as labor. The cropping pattern is one time crop in a year. • No facility of irrigation and farmers fully depend on rain water. • Villagers are getting power supply from Government Grid. The average expenditure for electricity per household is around Rs 150 – 250 per month. • The main source of drinking water hand pump and ring well. • There is no loss of residential/commercial structures due to the project as well as no effect on community life like any market places or community activities • There is shortage of water for irrigation. • There will be no resettlement and land acquisition due to the project activities. • No protected area or religious site near by • There is a sub-center in the village. There is no chronic disease reported in the area. People are aware about HIV/AIDS and STD. • Half of HHs in the village belongs to BPL category. There is outward migration for places such as Arunachal Pradesh by some people. • No issue of compensation is involved for the project. Villagers do not perceive loss of own land. • There is no NGOs or CBOs working in this village. • People of the village feel the consultation was very useful and will help the project in all possible ways.
Powai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers are not aware about project and project components. However, they want to support the project. • No such critical issue for the project. • There are 350 HHs in the village. There are about 15 rice mills in the village. • Main economic activity in the village is agriculture, small business and working in tea garden as labor. The cropping pattern is one time crop in a year. The average land holding size is 3 to 5 bigha per household. • No facility of irrigation and farmers fully depend on rain water. • Private rate for agricultural land is Rs. 35000 Per bigha on an average.

Village/Subproject Sites	Issues and Public Perceptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers are getting power supply from Government Grid. The average expenditure for electricity per household is around Rs 250 – 350 per month. • The main sources of drinking water are water supply through PHE and hand pump. • There is no loss of residential/commercial structures due to the project as well as no effect on community life like any market places or community activities • There is shortage of water for irrigation. • There will be no resettlement and land acquisition due to the project activities. • There is Reserve forest at Powei with distance of 4 Km • There is a sub-center in the village. There is no chronic disease reported in the area. People are aware about HIV/AIDS and STD. • Majority of HHs in the village belongs to BPL category. There is no outward migration reported. • No issue of compensation is involved for the project. Villagers do not perceive loss of own land. • There is no NGOs or CBOs working in this village. • People of the village feel the consultation was very useful and will help the project in all possible ways.
Philobari/Gutibari	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers are not aware about project and project components. However, they want to support the project. • No such critical issue for the project. • There are 200 HHs in the village. There are about 7 rice mills and 7 flour mills in the village. • Main economic activity in the village is agriculture, small business and working in tea garden as labor. The cropping pattern is one time crop in a year. The average land holding size is 5 bigha per household. • No facility of irrigation and farmers fully depend on rain water. • Private rate for agricultural land is Rs. 2 lakh Per bigha on an average. • Villagers are getting power supply from Government Grid. The average expenditure for electricity per household is around Rs 150 – 250 per month. • The main sources of drinking water are tube well and hand pump. • There is no loss of residential/commercial structures due to the project as well as no effect on community life like any market places or community activities • There is shortage of water for irrigation. • There will be no resettlement and land acquisition due to the project activities. • There is Reserve forest at a distance of 2 Km • There is a sub-center in the village. There is no chronic disease reported in the area. People are aware about HIV/AIDS and STD. • Majority of HHs in the village belongs to BPL category. There is outward migration to cities such as Bombay, Hyderabad, and Bangalore. • No issue of compensation is involved for the project. Villagers do not perceive loss of own land. • There is no NGOs or CBOs working in this village. • People of the village feel the consultation was very useful and will help the project in all possible ways.
Gelapukhari	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers are aware about project and project components. They want to support the project. • No such critical issue for the project. • There are 90 HHs in the village. There are about 10 shops and 5 tea processing units. • Main economic activity in the village is agriculture, small business and working in tea

Village/Subproject Sites	Issues and Public Perceptions
	<p>garden as labor. The cropping pattern is one time crop in a year. The average land holding size is 3 to 5 to 10 bigha per household.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No facility of irrigation and farmers fully depend on rain water. • Private rate for residential land is Rs. 9 lakh Per bigha on an average. • Villagers are getting power supply from Government Grid. The average expenditure for electricity per household is around Rs 250 – 350 per month. • The main source of drinking water is hand pump. Water supply facility is being constructed. • There is no loss of residential/commercial structures due to the project as well as no effect on community life like any market places or community activities • There is shortage of water for irrigation. • There will be no resettlement and land acquisition due to the project activities. • There is protected forest at Dhelakhat with distance of 4 Km. • There is a sub-center in the village. There is no chronic disease reported in the area. People are aware about HIV/AIDS and STD. • One-third of HHs in the village belongs to BPL category. There is no outward migration reported. • No issue of compensation is involved for the project. Villagers do not perceive loss of own land. • There is one NGO Bandhan working in the village. • People of the village feel the consultation was very useful and will help the project in all possible ways.
Dholla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers are aware about project and project components. They want to support the project. • No such critical issue for the project. • There are 500 HHs in the village. There are rice mills, flour mills and tea processing units in the village. • Main economic activity in the village is agriculture, small business and working in tea garden as labor. The cropping pattern is one time crop in a year. The average land holding size is 5 bigha per household. • No facility of irrigation and farmers fully depend on rain water. • Private rate for agricultural land is Rs. 50000 Per bigha on an average. • Villagers are getting power supply from Government Grid. The average expenditure for electricity per household is around Rs 250 – 350 per month. • The main sources of drinking water are water supply through PHE and hand pump. • There is no loss of residential/commercial structures due to the project as well as no effect on community life like any market places or community activities • There is shortage of water for irrigation. • There will be no resettlement and land acquisition due to the project activities. • There is National park Dibru Saikhowa at a distance of 5 Km • There is a PHC in the village. There is no chronic disease reported in the area. People are aware about HIV/AIDS and STD. • About 40% of HHs in the village belongs to BPL category. There is no outward migration reported. • No issue of compensation is involved for the project. Villagers do not perceive loss of own land. • There is no NGOs or CBOs working in this village. • People of the village feel the consultation was very useful and will help the project in all

Village/Subproject Sites	Issues and Public Perceptions
Mahakali/Barjan	<p>possible ways.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers are not aware about project and project components. However, they want to support the project. • No such critical issue for the project. • There are 300 HHs in the village. There are about 20 shops and few tea processing units in the village. • Main economic activity in the village is agriculture, small business and working in tea garden as labor. The cropping pattern is one time crop in a year. The average land holding size is 6 to 10 bigha per household. • No facility of irrigation and farmers fully depend on rain water. • Private rate for residential land is Rs. 5 lakhs Per bigha on an average. • Villagers are getting power supply from Government Grid. The average expenditure for electricity per household is around Rs 150 – 250 per month. • The main sources of drinking water are water supply through PHE and hand pump. • There is no loss of residential/commercial structures due to the project as well as no effect on community life like any market places or community activities • There is shortage of water for irrigation. • There will be no resettlement and land acquisition due to the project activities. • There is Reserve forest at Mahakali with distance of 3 Km • There is a PHC in the village. There is no chronic disease reported in the area. People are aware about HIV/AIDS and STD. • Half of HHs in the village belongs to BPL category. There is outward migration to Chennai for wage labor and Arunachal Pradesh to work in tea plantation. • No issue of compensation is involved for the project. Villagers do not perceive loss of own land. • There is no NGOs or CBO working in this village. • People of the village feel the consultation was very useful and will help the project in all possible ways.
Baghjan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers are not aware about project and project components. However, they want to support the project. • No such critical issue for the project. • There is 1000 HHs in the village. There are about 25 shops and 5 tea processing units in the village. • Main economic activity in the village is agriculture, small business and working in tea garden as labor. The cropping pattern is one time crop in a year. The average land holding size is 5 bigha per household. • No facility of irrigation and farmers fully depend on rain water. • Private rate for residential land is Rs. 5 lakhs Per bigha on an average. • Villagers are getting power supply from Government Grid. The average expenditure for electricity per household is around Rs 250 – 300 per month. • The main source of drinking water is hand pump. • There is no loss of residential/commercial structures due to the project as well as no effect on community life like any market places or community activities • There is shortage of water for irrigation. • There will be no resettlement and land acquisition due to the project activities. • There is a Shiv Temple inside the Tea Estate. • There is a min-PHC in the village. There is no chronic disease reported in the area. People are aware about HIV/AIDS and STD. • One-third of HHs in the village belongs to BPL category. There is no outward migration reported.

Village/Subproject Sites	Issues and Public Perceptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No issue of compensation is involved for the project. Villagers do not perceive loss of own land. • There is no NGOs or CBOs working in this village. • People of the village feel the consultation was very useful and will help the project in all possible ways.
Gangawari/Chota Hapjan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers are aware about project and project components. They want to support the project. • No such critical issue for the project. • There are 1000 HHs in the village. There are shops, tea processing units, flour mills and rice mills in the village. • Main economic activity in the village is agriculture, small business and working in tea garden as labor. The cropping pattern is one time crop in a year. • No facility of irrigation and farmers fully depend on rain water. • Private rate for residential land is Rs. 15 lakhs Per bigha on an average. • Villagers are getting power supply from Government Grid. The average expenditure for electricity per household is around Rs 200 – 300 per month. • The main source of drinking water is hand pump. • There is no loss of residential/commercial structures due to the project as well as no effect on community life like any market places or community activities • There is shortage of water for irrigation. • There will be no resettlement and land acquisition due to the project activities. • There is no protected forest nearby. • There is a sub-center in the village. There is no chronic disease reported in the area. People are aware about HIV/AIDS and STD. • One-third of HHs in the village belongs to BPL category. There is no outward migration reported. • No issue of compensation is involved for the project. Villagers do not perceive loss of own land. • There is no NGOs or CBOs working in this village. • People of the village feel the consultation was very useful and will help the project in all possible ways.
Radhawari	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers are aware about project and project components. They want to support the project. • No such critical issue for the project. • There are 500 HHs in the village. There are shops and tea processing units in the village. • Main economic activity in the village is agriculture, small business and working in tea garden as labor. The cropping pattern is one time crop in a year. The average land holding size is 2 to 3 bigha per household. • No facility of irrigation and farmers fully depend on rain water. • Private rate for residential land is Rs. 15 lakhs Per bigha on an average. • Villagers are getting power supply from Government Grid. The average expenditure for electricity per household is around Rs 250 – 300 per month. • The main source of drinking water is tube well and hand pump. • There is no loss of residential/commercial structures due to the project as well as no effect on community life like any market places or community activities • There is shortage of water for irrigation. • There will be no resettlement and land acquisition due to the project activities. • There is no protected forest nearby. • There is a sub-center in the village. There is no chronic disease reported in the area. People are aware about HIV/AIDS and STD.

Village/Subproject Sites	Issues and Public Perceptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Few HHs in the village belongs to BPL category. There is no outward migration reported.• No issue of compensation is involved for the project. Villagers do not perceive loss of own land.• There is no NGO or CBO working in this village area.• People of the village feel the consultation was very useful and will help the project in all possible ways.

DETAILS OF GENDER CONSULTATIONS AND FINDINGS

SI No	Issues Discussed	Women's views and Perception
	General	
1	"Where do you live and how long have you lived there?"	Most of the women reported that they have been living in their respective villages since long time. However, there were women who have been residing at the current place of residence after their marriages.
2	"What do you like most about living in this area?"	<p>Most of the women felt that village life is better and peaceful compared to the busy town life. They also reported that In the villages people are very cooperative and supportive and there is cleaner environment in the villages as compared to the pollution in the towns.</p> <p>Some of the women also expressed that there is no caste based discrimination in the villages. The village people respect the women and give autonomy to the women for participating in income generation activities.</p>
3	Their primary occupations?	Almost all the women is mainly engaged in daily household chores. In addition to this, working in the Tea garden as labour was reported to be the main occupation for the women. Some women also reported that they engage seasonally in the agriculture activities. There were very few women who reported working as Aganwadi worker or Asha worker.
4	How you spend your time (daily routine)? (Try to probe whether they get leisure time and what are the activities they usually do during the leisure hours.	<p>Across the communities, women members spend a considerable amount of in the household activities such as cleaning the house, cooking, washing the cloth, fetching the water from river and stream, and taking care of the small children and aged. Some women also reported that they go to the nearby market to bring essential household items. In addition to these daily household chores, women go to the Tea garden for labour work. Some women also engaged in the agricultural activities especially during the harvesting season.</p> <p>Almost all the women was of the view that they always remain busy in some activities or other, i.e. either in the Tea field or in the household work. The women expressed that they hardly got any leisure time.</p>
	Education:	
5	Opinion on the importance of education for the people and specifically of the girls and women in your area.	<p>Women across all the communities recognized the importance of providing education not only for the boys but also for the girls. They believed that attaining higher education helps them by which they could marry a girl in good family.</p> <p>Some of the women felt that education to girls open the job avenues and empower them economically. Some women also believed that educated women get more respect not only in the house but also in the community. It was also expressed by the women members during the discussion that education provide them social empowerment in various forms such as gaining a better understanding of the affairs of the society; establishing her social esteem and recognition; managing the household matters better; and bringing up own children.</p>

Sl No	Issues Discussed	Women's views and Perception
6	Educational level of community people in your locality/area.	Majority of the people across the communities were reported to be literate. However, the proportion of literate is higher among the male as compared to the percentage among the female. Another pattern emerged during the discussion was that literacy rate was higher among the younger generation when compared to the literacy among old people. Those who were literate, most of them were educated till 7 th grade or matriculation. The proportion of literate having higher secondary or graduation was less. There were few villages where more than four-fifth of the people were found to be literate.
7	Types of education facilities (formal and non-formal education, its distance) available in the village / neighbourhood and parent's perception on quality of education (pre-school, primary, elementary and secondary/higher secondary). Try to know access and services to the girls.	In general, all the villages had primary school located inside the village. Majority of the villages reported a middle or high school within the village while in some villages these schools were located in a radius of 1 to 4 kilometres. None of the villages had colleges located nearby for higher education. Some of the colleges are located within a radius of 5 to 10 kilometre distance such as college in Tinsukia, and Graduation College in Borgang. While for majority of the villages the colleges are located at a distance of more than 10 kilometre i.e. Graduation College-Namrup, Doom Duma college, and college at Dhekiajuli. There is no gender based discrimination reported in access to education. However, some people felt that the quality of education in schools and colleges need to be improved.
8	Reasons for non-enrolment and dropout amongst children & youth. (Male & Female)	Non- enrolment of children in schools and dropout rate of children are high mainly in tea garden labourer family. This is primarily due to the worse financial condition of the family who work in the tea garden. Due to low daily wages it is not possible for those families to buy books and school dress, especially for the girls. Overall the dropout rate from schools is higher for the girls when compared to boys as parents from poor families believe that the girl will eventually marry after finishing the education.
9	Type of engagement of children in household activities (try to know about the girls) for the (type) and extent to which they directly contribute to the earning of the household (type of occupations engaged in).	Across the communities it was reported that girls engage in household chores when their parents go to work in Tea Estate. The girls perform household activities such as taking care of siblings, involvement in cleaning of the house, fetching water for cooking and drinking purposes, and other household activities. The relatively older boys help the parents in agricultural activities such as harvesting of the paddy. Some of them were also help the parents in small shops.
10	Vocational Education: Existing skills and traditional skills amongst the adolescent girls and women that must be revived /encouraged. (Try to probe the skills those are economically productive for the women).	There is hardly having any traditional or specific skills among women and girls in their communities. Most of the women remained as housewives and work in the tea garden as labour. In few communities some women were found to be having skills in weaving, sewing and pickle making. Few girls and women also had good athletic skills in sports such as Hockey and Football.

Sl No	Issues Discussed	Women's views and Perception
11	What are the barriers in terms of resources, availability, transport, locations of trainings if any, for pursuing vocational courses by women of your community? Also probe for the barriers from the family side, (like lack of time, etc)	In most of the villages there are no vocational courses facilities. There is hardly any government institute who provide free vocational courses. Majority reported that they do not have money to send the girls to other towns to do training. In one village it was reported that there is a private sewing Centre and the fee is Rs.200 for one month. Apart from money another barrier reported is the lack of proper transport facilities. The government bus ply in the morning and evening only, and private transport is available till 5 pm in the evening.
12	Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area. (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities). Economic Activities:	Almost all the communities reported that there is no organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area. Only in few villages there are SHGs. These groups give the trainings to members only on pig farming, and poultry farming etc.
13	Do the women of the households in the community have ownerships of the property in the community, like houses, land, and etc. probe for the reasons for having or not having ownership rights.	In almost all the villages, traditionally the ownership of the physical assets of the generation such as land, houses etc. are in the name of men. However, if a woman had inherited property from her parents or given away as part of her dowry, ownership of such property remained with women. In one village it was reported that there is no question of ownership as they all are living in Tea Estate labour quarter.
14	Please tell us what is the nature of jobs mainly performed by the women of your community? (Try to probe for besides household work their engagement in government / private sectors, small scale business, agriculture, animal husbandry).	Across the communities most of the women is mainly engaged in daily household chores. In addition to this, most women reported working in the Tea garden as labour. Some women also reported that they engage seasonally in the agriculture activities. There were very few women who reported working as Aganwadi worker or Asha worker. Few others reported doing weaving at home, teaching, Pig farming, and Poultry Farming.
15	Referring to the group ask if there is any form of inequality in the receipt of wages, payments, rewards, etc for the work that the women perform. (Try to understand the nature of inequalities prevailing). What are the underlying factors for this prevalence of inequalities?	Across the communities it was reported that there is no inequality in the receipt of wages, payments for the work that the women perform. Most of the respondents are of the view that in the tea garden labour work there is no difference in the wage rate between male and female. Both male and female gets Rs. 90/ for 8 hrs in a day. However, some people revealed that in other daily wage works there is difference in the wage rates on gender line. While a female gets the wage of Rs. 80 to 90, for the same nature of work a male person gets Rs. 100 to 120 per day.

Sl No	Issues Discussed	Women's views and Perception
16	Are the woman who are working and earning have the ultimate decision on the use of their money? (Try to probe the pattern of using the money earned, part saved, used for them, etc.)	Most of the women across the communities reported that any kind of decision regarding use of money is taken after discussion among the family members. Some of them held the view that though they can spend the earned money as per their choice and need but the compulsions and requirement of the family compelled them to spend the money after discussion with husband and other family members.
	Decision Making & community Participation	
17	What role do the women of the household have in the decision making process of the household? Do you feel you have equal share along with the male counterpart any household decisions? Does it vary among the earning and non earning women? (How).	Most of the women felt that decisions relating to household matters are taken after discussion amongst the family members. However, women made decisions with regard to children's health seeking behaviour and education more actively than the male counterpart. In situations where husbands were frequent alcohol users, women take more interest for decision making regarding the education of the children and managing the household needs.
18	Is there any community based organization (like NGO's, CBOs, etc) for the women of your community? If yes, probe what are the activities those organizations are performing, what is the role of the women, is there any positions that they possess, like president, secretary, etc).	In majority of the communities there is no community based organizations. However, in some villages Self Help Groups are reported to be functioning. Some of these SHGs were comprised of women members only. The women members collect and deposit the money monthly in the SHG account and provide short term lending to the members only in case of any need. The women members with the help of SHG also started small income generating activities such as Dairy farming, pig farming, and poultry farming.
19	Do the women of your community are members of any political bodies, like VDC and other political parties, parliament etc. what role actually played by them in terms of their involvement and participation. Also probe what prevent women from engaging in political process.	Across the villages it was found that there is representation of female members in the Gram Panchayat. There is 33% reservation for women in the local bodies. In few villages the number of female ward members is more than the male ward members. However, in reality there is hardly any role played by the women members in term of their involvement and participation. In most cases it is their husbands who play an active role in the Gram panchayat meetings and other decisions of the Panchayat.
	Health	
20	General health facilities available and the perceived satisfaction on the quality of services (government and private) & affordability	It was reported that there is hospital facilities in the Tea Garden area and people are also satisfied with the quality of services. In majority of the villages health facilities such as sub-centres and mini-PHCs exist. While some of the sub-centres do not function properly the quality of services in mini-PHCs is not good with medicines of expired date are sometimes given to patients. The PHCs are located at a distance from the village. There is a

Sl No	Issues Discussed	Women's views and Perception
		Government Civil Hospital in Digboi and another Civil hospital is in Tinsukia. Some reported that they found it difficult to visit the civil hospital because of long distance and non-availability of public transport.
21	Types of commonly prevalent diseases among the community, is there any specific ailments affecting the women of your community? Probe for the problems and the facilities available for the treatment. Social and Physical Security	Across the communities fever, diarrhoea, typhoid, and pneumonia are the prevalent diseases.
22	Do the women feel safe in going outside in the neighbourhood during day time? Also probe for the situation during the night time? What are the problems or fears they perceived for their movements?	In all the communities it was reported that women feel safe in going outside in neighbourhood during day and night time. They never perceived any problem and fear for their movements around the village as people are known to each other. However, the women did not prefer to go outside the village at night time.
23	Do the women in the community face any kind of domestic violence at their home? If yes probe for the reasons.	Domestic violence at home is mainly non-existent in almost all the communities. However, there were cases of domestic violence reported In tea garden area, in which case there were incidences of domestic abuse by the husband after drinking alcohol.
24	Is the system of dowry is prevalent among your community. Do the women of your community feel insecure for getting their girls married due to the reasons of dowry? What are the problems and challenges they perceive for this system?	In most of the communities the dowry system is not prevalent. .

VILLAGE WISE LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

SNo	Name of the Participants	Occupation
1	Substaton Name:	Mahakali
	Name of the Village:	Borjaan
	Name of the District:	Tinsukhia
	Number of Participants:	8
1	Naresh Gwala	Retired
2	Sarat Tanti	Labor
3	Mangaloo Tanti	Labor
4	Ganga ram	Labor
5	Praveen Muora	Labor
6	Babita Majhi	Housewife
7	Astami Majhi	Housewife
8	Aditya Panika	Plumber
2	Substaton Name:	Borsola
	Name of the Village:	Dum Dooma
	Name of the District:	Sonitpur
	Number of Participants:	8
1	Konika Das	Housewife
2	Sheela Saikia	Housewife
3	Jaymati Saikia	Housewife
4	Jagdish Saikia	Teacher
5	Bharat Haloi	Business
6	Elima Das	Housewife
7	Kuldeep Kakti	Service
8	Pranjal Das	Student
3	Substaton Name:	Borjoli
	Name of the Village:	Borjoli
	Name of the District:	Sonitpur
	Number of Participants:	10
1	Sukara Karmakar	President ACMS
2	Amar Kerketta	Sardar / Garden
3	Amit Tanti	Service T.G.
4	Deepak Bighal	Service T.G.
5	Elena Runda	Housewife
6	Kamla Tanti	Tea Garden Labour
7	Lalita Dighal	Tea Garden Labour
8	Alisa Tanti	Tea Garden Labour
9	Pinki Degal	Tea Garden Labour
10	Sushela Singh	Tea Garden Labour
4	Substaton Name:	Dholla
	Name of the Village:	Dholla TE
	Name of the District:	Tinsukhia
	Number of Participants:	8
1	Apurba Deka	Business
2	Pankaj Agarwal	Business
3	Arun Modi	Business
4	Gini Modi	Housewife
5	Ranjeet Sanohtal	Business

SNo	Name of the Participants	Occupation
6	Bihil Gohain	Worker
7	Alka Singh	Housewife
8	Biraj samal	Business

5	Substaton Name:	Gelapukhuri
	Name of the Village:	Gelapukhuri
	Name of the District:	Tinsukhia
	Number of Participants:	3
1	Anil Rajkhowa	Government service
2	Rashel Gohain	Business
3	Duler Rajwanshi	Labor

6	Substaton Name:	Singri
	Name of the Village:	Nutun Singri
	Name of the District:	Sonitpur
	Number of Participants:	7
1	Ganesh Newar	Agriculture
2	Damwar acharya	Agriculture
3	Manchandra Das	Agriculture
4	Charilal Sapkata	Service
5	Dilip Das	Agriculture
6	Purna Singh Das	GP member
7	Tika Chetri	Aganwadi Worker

7	Substaton Name:	Philobari
	Name of the Village:	Doom Duma.
	Name of the District:	Tinsukhia
	Number of Participants:	7
1	Kongkonj Goswami	Cultivator
2	Rubul Borah	Business
3	Rajesh sahu	Cultivator
4	Kuleswar Phukan	Business
5	Jyotismita Gayan	Housewife
6	Bonita Gogoi	House wife
7	Ele Boruah	Housewife

8	Substaton Name:	Napuk
	Name of the Village:	Majgaon
	Name of the District:	Shivsagar
	Number of Participants:	10
1	Syam Kumar Yadav	Member Gram Panchyat
2	Llyakat Ali	Service
3	Dandi Gogoi	Gram Buddha
4	Munim Gogoi	Business
5	Rosy Hazarika	Teacher
6	Tajmin Rehman	Housewife
7	Poresh Gogoi	Service
8	Arfan Ali	Business
9	Praveen Naik	Ward Member
10	Atizul Islam	Business

SNo	Name of the Participants	Occupation
9	Substaton Name:	Pawoi
	Name of the Village:	Margherita
	Name of the District:	Tinsukhia
	Number of Participants:	6
	1 Umashankar Tanti	President GP
	2 Rohit Deep	Student
3	Lumgnous Ekka	Service
4	Bulan Sungmai	Service
5	Govbin Tanti	Student
6	Monohar Deep	Student
10	Substaton Name:	Radhabari
	Name of the Village:	Bokakhat
	Name of the District:	Golaghat
	Number of Participants:	11
	1 Deepak orang	Secretary ACMS
	2 Rajkumar Turi	Worker
3	Achintya Saikia	Manager T.E.
4	Arup Dutta	Asst. M.D.
5	Mohesh Rajput	Head Assistant
6	Jitendra Gwala	President ACMS
7	Rakhi Karmakar	T.E. worker
8	Anita Bhuiyan	T.E. worker
9	Arunawati Turi	T.E. worker
10	Deepali Gwala	T.E. worker
11	Sumitra Turi	T.E. worker
11	Substaton Name:	Gharamara
	Name of the Village:	Somugarh/Rajgarh/Rangali
	Name of the District:	Dibrugarh
	Number of Participants:	6
	1 Tapan Saikia	Agriculture
	2 Ashish Bokatial	Bagan
3	Suwala Bokatial	Housewife
4	Hari priya Bokatial	Housewife
5	Ruman Phukan	Service
6	Pallav Bokatial	Business
12	Substaton Name:	Rakhyshmari
	Name of the Village:	Dhekiajuli
	Name of the District:	Sonitpur
	Number of Participants:	7
	1 Bibha Singh	Housewife
	2 Geeta Sah	Housewife
3	Jatin gill	Agriculture
4	Jogeshwar Saikia	Business
5	Pratap Rajput	Agriculture
6	Abdul Salem	Agriculture
7	Pranjal Deha	Agriculture
13	Substaton Name:	Bindukuri

SNo	Name of the Participants	Occupation
	Name of the Village: Tejpur and Gogra TE	
	Name of the District: Sonitpur	
	Number of Participants: 7	
1	Padmakant Bakti	President Labor Union
2	Gunadhar Ghatwar	GP Member
3	Soma Mallar	Tea Estate worker
4	Kalesh Bhengra	Labor
5	Babloo Bakti	Labor
6	Ravi Bhakti	Worker
7	Bal Ram Bhakti	Labor
	Substaton Name: Gangabari	
	Name of the Village: Chottahapjan	
	Name of the District: Tinsukhia	
14	Number of Participants: 1	
1.	Md. Samad Ali	Service
	Substaton Name: Namsung	
	Name of the Village: Puberun	
	Name of the District: Dibrugarh	
15	Number of Participants: 8	
1.	Manohar lal Mirdha	Vice President GP
2.	Deven Ray Ghatwar	Labor
3	Agrashen Chik	Labor
4	Balveer Singh	Labor
5	Ramesh Keot	Labor
6	Ranjeet Naik	Labor
7	Ramu Gwala	R.K. mission
8	Balram Gorah	Labor
	Substaton Name: Borhat	
	Name of the Village: Borhat Habi Gaon	
	Name of the District: Shivsagar	
16	Number of Participants: 8	
1	Biraj Gogoi	Social Worker
2	Govind Gogoi	Gram Buddha
3	Debojit Gogoi	Teacher
4	Rajan Bora	Teacher
5	Sekharjit Gogoi	Social worker
6	Udayan Baruh	Business
7	Muna Dev	Worker
8	Rajiv Gogoi	Worker
	Substaton Name: Bagjaan	
	Name of the Village: Bagjaan TE	
	Name of the District: Tinsukhia	
17	Number of Participants: 10	
1	Darshan Tandiya	Contractor
2	Adhir Dey	Service
3	Arun Sonar	T.E. worker
4	Ramesh Nag	Ward Member

SNo	Name of the Participants	Occupation
5	Himachal mahanand	Unemployed
6	Kranti Bagh	Anganwadi worker
7	Reena Bagh	Ward Member
8	Deepak Bagh	Unemployed
9	Danish Wahlong	Service
10	Diganta Gogoi	Employee

Substation Name: Nahorbari		
Name of the Village: Nahorbari TE		
Name of the District: Golaghat		
18	Number of Participants: 8	

1	Shakeel Rafique	Manager
2	C.P. Borah	JM APDCL
3	K. Borah	SDO APDCL
4	Surjeet Mirdha	Tea Garden Labor
5	Sibakant Keot	Tea Garden Labor
6	Deepu Keot	Tea Garden Labor
7	Gajan Mura	Tea Garden Labor
8	Ganesh Senapati	Tea Garden Labor

Substation Name: Doyang		
Name of the Village: Doyang TE		
Name of the District: Golaghat		
19	Number of Participants: 10	

1	Naveen Sawra	Business
2	Ambeswar Borah	Agriculture
3	Papul Borah	Agriculture
4	Mridul Phukan	Service
5	Shivasis Phukan	Student
6	Shailendra Dutta	Business
7	Manju Dutta	Business
8	Aroop Das	Business
9	Vidhyut Das	Hotel
10	Braham Pujar	Tea Garden Labor

Substation Name: Bedeti		
Name of the Village: Bourlimara		
Name of the District: Sonitpur		
20	Number of Participants: 9	

1	Kishore Dutta Ray	Business
2	Jiten Bora	Business
3	Pyara Singh	Tea Garden service
4	Bikas Barua	Tea Garden service
5	L. Kurmi	Tea Garden service
6	Deepak Sharma	Social worker
7	Sulav Hazarika	Business
8	Ratan Barua	Teacher
9	Dilip Barua	Business

PHOTOGRAPHS (CONSULTATIONS)



Consultation at Bedeti



Consultation at Boghjan



Consultation at Bohrat



Consultation at Borjaan Village



Consultation at Boujoli



Consultation at Boujoli-2



Consultation at Dohlaa Tea



Consultation at Dumduma



Consultation at Gela Pokhari



Consultation at Golaghat



Consultation at Hapjaan Gaon



Consultation at Mezgaon



Consultation at Philobari



Consultation at Powai



Consultation at Rakshhari



Consultation at Tejpur



Consultation at Binduguri



Consultation at Radhabari

ANNEXURE 5: COMPARISON BETWEEN NATIONAL POLICY AND ADB'S SPS, 2009

SNo	ADB Safeguard Requirement as SPS, 2009	RFCT in LARR Act, 2013 and its Compliance with ADB's SPS,2009	Remarks, and provisions in RFCT in LARR Act, 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap
1	Avoid involuntary resettlement wherever feasible	Complied		-
2	If unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives	Complied		-
3	To enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels	Complied		-
4	To improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.	Complied		-
5	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.	Complied	While the policy does not specify any requirement for screening of the project at an early stage for resettlement impacts and risks, it requires carrying out social impact assessment before any proposal for land acquisition (section-16).	Screening of all sub-projects in line with the IR checklist of ADB, towards enabling identification of the potential resettlement impacts and associated risks.
6	Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks	Complied	Carry out census of affected people and their assets to be affected, livelihood loss and common property to be affected; R&R scheme including time line for implementation. (Section: 16. (1) and (2)).	-
7	Carryout consultations with displaced persons, host communities and concerned NGOs. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options	Complied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with Panchayat, Municipality, to carry out SIA. (Section: 4. (1)) • Public hearing for Social Impact Assessment. Section: 5. • Discussion on and Public hearing for Draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme Section: 16. (4). and (5). 	

SNo	ADB Safeguard Requirement as SPS, 2009	RFCT in LARR Act, 2013 and its Compliance with ADB's SPS,2009	Remarks, and provisions in RFCT in LARR Act, 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap
8	Establish grievance redressal mechanism	Complied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority for disposal of disputes relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement. <i>Section: 51. (1). and Section: 64.</i> The Requiring Body or any person aggrieved by the Award passed by an Authority under section 69 may file an appeal to the High Court within sixty days from the date of award. <i>Section: 74. (1). and (2).</i> 	Given that the Resettlement Impacts are not envisaged to be significant, a project level GRM is included in the RP.
9	Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.	Complied	Social Impact Assessment is must before taking final decision on acquisition of land followed by preparation of R&R Scheme	Social Impact Assessment, awareness campaigns, and social preparation phase will be done for any projects with significant impacts.
10	Improve or restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies (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 revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.	Complied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land in case of irrigation projects to the land owners losing agricultural land. Land for land in every project to land owners belongs to SC and ST community up to 2.5 acres of land. <i>Section: 31 and The Second Schedule</i> Provision of housing units in case of displacement. Offer for developed land. <i>Section: 31 and The Second Schedule</i> Recognizes 3 methods and whichever is higher will be considered which will be multiplied by a 	Structure to be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation

SNo	ADB Safeguard Requirement as SPS, 2009	RFCT in LARR Act, 2013 and its Compliance with ADB's SPS,2009	Remarks, and provisions in RFCT in LARR Act, 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap
			factor given in The First Schedule. Compensation given earlier will not be considered; If rates not available floor price can be set; Steps to be taken to update the market value. (Section 26 and The First Schedule)Provision for employment, fishing rights, annuity policy etc. (Section: 31 and The Second Schedule)	
11	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; provide transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.	Complied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A family as a unit will receive R&R grant over and above the compensation and those who are not entitled to compensation. Section: 31 • Homeless entitled to constructed house, land for land in irrigation projects in lieu of compensation, in case of acquisition for urbanization 20% of developed land reserved for owners at a prices equal to compensation' jobs or onetime payment or annuity for 20 years' subsistence grant, transportation, land and house registered on joint name husband and wife, etc. Second Schedule • Provision for infrastructural amenities in resettlement areas. Section: 32 and Third Schedule 	Not envisaged under the proposed project. Therefore, the provision of alternative resettlement sites is not provided for in the framework.

SNo	ADB Safeguard Requirement as SPS, 2009	RFCT in LARR Act, 2013 and its Compliance with ADB's SPS,2009	Remarks, and provisions in RFCT in LARR Act, 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap
12	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards	Complied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landless people are considered and eligible for R&R grants. <i>Section: 16. (2).</i> Widows, divorcees, abandoned women will be considered as separate family and entitled to R&R provisions <i>Section: 3. (m)</i> Homeless entitled to constructed house and landless entitled to land in irrigation project. <i>Second Schedule</i> Special provision for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe; <i>Section: 41.</i> Additional provisions for SC&ST for land for land in irrigation projects, additional sum over and above the subsistence grant. <i>Second Schedule</i> 	
13	If land acquisition is through negotiated settlement, ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status	Complied	R&R entitlements apply in case of land acquired/purchased for PPP projects and for Private Companies. <i>Section: 2. (2), and 46.</i>	Not envisaged
14	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	Partially Complied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act recognises: <i>Section: 3. (c)</i> a family which does not own any land but belong to the family of an agricultural labourer, tenant, share-croppers, or artisans or working in affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dweller who have lost any of their 	RF mandates that in the case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under Section 4.1 of the LAA will be treated as the cut-off date for title holders, and for non-titleholders such as squatters the start date of the project census survey.

SNo	ADB Safeguard Requirement as SPS, 2009	RFCT in LARR Act, 2013 and its Compliance with ADB's SPS,2009	Remarks, and provisions in RFCT in LARR Act, 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap
			forest rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • family whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is dependent on forests or water bodies and includes gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk and boatmen • a family residing or earning livelihoods on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land 	
15	Prepare a resettlement plan / indigenous peoples plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	Complied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme including time line for implementation. <i>Section: 16. (1) and (2).</i> • Separate development plans to be prepared. <i>Section 41</i> 	-
16	Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders	Complied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme prepared shall be made known locally by wide publicity in the affected area and discussed in the concerned Gram Sabhas or Municipalities and in website. <i>Section: 16. (4)</i> • The approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation and in website. <i>Section: 18.</i> 	In addition to the publishing of the approved resettlement plan, the RF includes provision for disclosure of the various documents pertaining to RP implementation.

SNo	ADB Safeguard Requirement as SPS, 2009	RFCT in LARR Act, 2013 and its Compliance with ADB's SPS,2009	Remarks, and provisions in RFCT in LARR Act, 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap
			•	
17	Include the full costs of measures proposed in the resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan as part of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts and / or indigenous peoples plan, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	Complied	The requiring body shall bear the cost of acquisition covering compensation and R&R cost. <i>Section: 19. (2) and Section 95. (1)</i>	-
18	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	Complied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Collector shall take possession of land after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid within three months for the compensation and a period of six months for the monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements. <i>Section: 38. (1)</i> The Collector shall be responsible for ensuring that the rehabilitation and resettlement process is completed in all its aspects before displacing the affected families. <i>Section: 38. (2)</i> 	
19	Monitor and assess 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.	Complied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee, to monitor and review the progress of implementation of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement scheme and to carry out post-implementation social audits in consultation with the Gram Sabha 	

SNo	ADB Safeguard Requirement as SPS, 2009	RFCT in LARR Act, 2013 and its Compliance with ADB's SPS,2009	Remarks, and provisions in RFCT in LARR Act, 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap
			<p>in rural areas and municipality in urban areas. <i>Section: 45. (1)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up National and State level Monitoring Committee to review and monitor progress. <i>Section 48-50</i> 	

ANNEXURE-6: SAMPLE SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS MONITORING CHECKLIST

A. PROJECT INFORMATION

A-1: General

I	Name of Project	
II	Loan Number	
II	Name of Monitoring/Reporting Agency and address	
III	Monitoring Period (Season/month)	
IV	Report No.	
V	Report for the period	
VI	Date of reporting	
VII	Type of Contract	

A-2: Subproject Details

S No	List of sub-projects	Name of the PIU
I		
II		
III		
IV		
V		
VI		

A-3: Overall Project Progress, Agreed Milestones and Implementation Schedules

S No	Name of Subprojects	Progress as on date of Report	Implementation Schedule

B. CATEGORIZATION OF PROJECT

Social Safeguards Categorization	A	B	C
Involuntary Resettlement			
Indigenous Peoples			

C. DESIGN AND ENGINEERING STATUS

Item	Status (Y/N)	Follow up Required (Y/N)	Type of Required Action
Final detailed engineering design of the subproject completed			<input type="checkbox"/> Updated draft IR/IP <input type="checkbox"/> New RP/ IPP preparation
Changes in project design / scope (Occurred or envisaged)			<input type="checkbox"/> Project re-categorization (IR/IP) <input type="checkbox"/> IR/IP impact assessment <input type="checkbox"/> New RP/IPP preparation

D. INSTITUTIONAL STATUS READINESS

No.	Item	Status (Ready/ Not Ready/ NA)	Follow up Required (Y/N)	Completion Deadline
1	Mobilization of civil works contractor			
2	Mobilization of Project Supervision Consultant (if applicable)			
3	EA's Safeguards Unit with designates staff			
4	Recruitment of External Monitoring Agency (if required)			

E. SAFEGUARDS REQUIREMENTS

No.	Item	Status (Ready/ Not Ready/ NA)	Follow up Required (Y/N)	Completion Deadline
1	Safeguards monitoring included in the project progress report			
2	Final / updated RP/IPP prepared and submitted			
3	Project's Grievance Redress Mechanism established			

F. RP MONITORING CHECKLIST

Item No.	Safeguards Related Requirements	Status (Ready/ Not Ready/ NA)	Completion Deadline	Process to Date/ Remarks
1	MANAGEMENT			
Institutional and Financing Arrangements				
1.1	Financing and budget: (i) Safeguard office and staff; (ii) RP cost			
1.2	Establish Safeguard Unit (i) Resettlement offices (ii) resettlement staff as in RP			

	(iii) Safeguard's database facilities (iv) safeguards training			
Updating of DD/RP/IPP based on Detailed Design				
1.3	Update of RP: Revise based on DMS (II) Revise implementation Schedule (iii) revise budget.			
1.4	Compensation rates: (i) approved by the Government; (ii) Adequate as per RP; (iii) APs informed.			
Disclosure and Grievance Redress Arrangements				
1.5	Disclose final / updated RP (i) to the APs in local language; (ii) in ADB website; (iii) in EA's website			
1.6	Disclose project activities to affected communities: (i) put up a project signboards; (ii) Distribution of project leaflets and GRM to affected communities			
1.7	Grievance redress communities: (i) clear terms of reference; (ii) appointment decree; (iii) Publicly disclosed among APs.			
1.8	Grievance redress records: (i) list and numbers of grievances received; (ii) numbers of resolved issues; (iii) Numbers of cases under GRC review; (iv) outstanding cases (filed to court)			
Monitoring and Reporting Arrangements				
1.9	Set up internal monitoring system: (i) assessment on capacity and staff requirement; (ii) criteria of safeguards assessment; (iii) reporting mechanism			
1.10	Appoint external monitoring agency (as relevant): (i) recruitment schedule; (ii) TOR; (iii) baseline survey (iv) reporting mechanism (v) action taken by management on reports.			
1.11	Reporting: (i) Frequency; (ii) timelines; (iii) identified issues; (iv) action taken and /recommendation.			
2.	PR IMPLEMENTATION			
Consultation				

2.1	Consultation: (i) responsibility; (ii) stakeholders identified; (iii) consultation and process; (iv) documentation			
Mapping and Assets Inventory				
2.2	AP Identity cards and affected assets records: (i) issuance and distribution of AP ID cards, (ii) detail measurements survey of affected assets and documentation			
2.3	Common property/ public assets: (i) final inventory; (ii) restoration plan and schedule; (iii) funding sources			
Compensation, Relocation and Rehabilitation				
2.4	Payment of compensation and entitlements (as stated in the RP): (i) schedule of payment; (ii) records / receipts of payment			
2.5	Relocation of process (relocation site readiness): (i) housing and associated facilities established; (ii) transfer of new land/ plot/ house ownerships completed.			
2.6	Provision of additional assistance for vulnerable APs: (i) per type of activities; (ii) schedule of implementation			
Monitoring and Reporting				
2.7	Submission of the reports: (i) semi-annual monitoring reports; (ii) external monitoring and evaluation reports (as required); (iii) completion report			
2.8	Transfer of acquired assets to the acquiring agency			

G. SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS LOAN COVENANTS

Item No.	Covenant	Status of Compliance
List Relevant Schedule (#, para #.)	(List of Relevant Covenants)	(Briefly describe status of compliance)
Involuntary Resettlement		
Indigenous People		
Human and Financial		

Resources to Implement Safeguards Requirements		
Safeguards and other Provisions in Bidding Documents and Works Contracts.		
Safeguards Monitoring and Reporting		
Prohibited List of Investments		
Labor Standards		
Gender and Development		

Overall Status of Compliance		
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Not complied</u> – Redressed action & monitoring required	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Complied</u> with further monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Fully complied</u> – No further action