

CHAPTER 14

RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION PLAN

14.1 EXISTING GUIDELINES FOR RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMME IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH

As per the Memorandum of Agreement between NHPC and Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R & R) of project affected families is to be implemented on the basis of **National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation (NPRR) 2003**. Government of India has subsequently revised this policy on 31st October 2007 and came up with **National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP) 2007**. However, this policy does not seem adequate to fulfill the aspirations of people due to different cultures, traditions, languages and different climatic conditions, in different states of the Indian union. As a result, some states have come up with their own Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policies, which not only provides a better relief package but takes care of the regional issues and aspirations.

Arunachal Pradesh being a mountainous State, heavily forested and drained by numerous rivers and streams, availability of cultivable land is less. So, suitable agricultural land is a scarce resource. This coupled with the fact that the economy of the State is largely dependent on agriculture and forests; diversion of any piece of cultivable land for a project is bound to have more adverse effect upon tribal community of Arunachal Pradesh than that envisaged in the NRRP-2007. As a result, Government of Arunachal Pradesh decided to come up with its **State Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2008** which would cater to loss of rights over Unclassed State Forests and other privileges of the tribal community. The Policy is although based on NRRP-2007, certain definitions viz. 'community', 'Affected area' and 'Jhum' and benefits have been included to recognize various customary and cultural rights of the tribal population. R & R policy of Arunachal Pradesh also has special provisions with respect to community and jhum land. The R & R Plan

for Dibang Multipurpose project is prepared in line with State Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2008 of Arunachal Pradesh.

14.2 OBJECTIVES OF R & R PLAN

The successful implementation and running of a mega project would depend on addressing the grievances of the local people which might emerge out of the setting up of the project and involving the local people into the project in different capacities in the spirit of participatory development. All affected landowners will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance, depending upon the nature of ownership of their land and the scope of impacts, including socio-economic vulnerability of the affected persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged.

The objectives of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan envisaged for Dibang Multipurpose project are to,

- provide assistance and other support to the PAFs so that they regain their previous standard of living; even improve if possible, within a reasonable transition period.
- pay compensation for the loss of land, houses and all other immovable properties to the PAFs as per the State Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2008 of Arunachal Pradesh and Land Acquisition Act (LAA) 1894.
- improve the overall quality of life of affected population through better infrastructure medical and educational facilities, etc.
- assist PAFs in regaining their economic status in the initial stages in such a way that they can sustain on their own and do not have to depend on the project authorities for long. The project authorities can slowly phase-out their assistance and leave the PAFs to depend on their own economic activities and social lifestyle.
- provide adequate compensation to the project affected tribal community for extension of tradition right and privilege of USF land use and collection of forest produce.

The Rehabilitation component primarily means to assist the affected population so that every individual could regain or improve lifestyle and socio-economic condition. This is done primarily by imparting skills and/or vocational training to the PAPs. Resettlement on the other hand, primarily involves the physical relocation of the affected population to new residential sites. The Rehabilitation package is conceptualized around a development strategy to bring about a positive socio-economic transformation of the PAFs, so as to improve the quality of their life and also to facilitate harmonious relationship between the project proponent and project affected people.

R & R benefits for Dibang Multipurpose Project are primarily based on the State Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2008 of Arunachal Pradesh.

14.3 Definitions

The various terms which are relevant to the proposed project are described in following paragraphs. The definition of the various expressions used in this policy is the same as defined under State R&R Policy 2008 of Arunachal Pradesh.

(a) Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement

It means an officer not below the rank of District Collector or commissioner in a State appointed for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement of affected persons.

(b) Affected family

- (i) is a family whose primary place of residence or other property or source of livelihood is adversely affected by the acquisition of land for a project or involuntary displacement for any other reason or
- (ii) any tenure holder, tenant, lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of land (including plot in the *abadi* or other property) in the affected area or otherwise, has been involuntarily displaced from such land or other property; or
- (iii) any agricultural or non-agricultural labourer, landless person (not having homestead land, agricultural land, or either homestead or agricultural land), rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person; who has been residing or engaged in any trade, business,

occupation or vocation continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of declaration of the affected area, and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood or alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of his trade, business, occupation or vocation because of the acquisition of land in the affected area or being involuntarily displaced for any other reason.

(c) *Affected area*

It means area of village or locality notified by the state government under paragraph 7.1.2 of State R & R Policy.

(d) *Agricultural labourer*

Primarily a resident of the affected area for a period of not less than three years immediately before the declaration of the affected area who does not hold any land in the affected area but who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour on agricultural land therein immediately before such declaration and who has been deprived of his livelihood.

(e) *Agricultural land*

It includes land being used for the purpose of

- (i) agriculture or horticulture;
- (ii) dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, breeding of livestock or nursery growing medicinal herbs;
- (iii) raising of crops, grass or garden produce; and
- (iv) land used by an agriculturist for the grazing of cattle, but does not include land used for cutting of wood only;

(f) *Appropriate Government*

- (i) in relation to the acquisition of land for the purposes of the Union, the Central Government;
- (ii) in relation to a project which is executed by the Central Government agency or undertaking or by any other agency on the orders or directions of the Central Government, the Central Government;
- (iii) in relation to the acquisition of land for purposes other than (i) and (ii) above, the State Government; and

(iv) in relation to the rehabilitation and resettlement of persons involuntarily displaced due to any other reason, the State Government;

(g) BPL family

The below poverty line (BPL) families shall be those as defined by the Planning Commission of India from time to time and included in a BPL list for the time being in force.

(h) Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement

It means the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement appointed by the State Government not below the rank of Commissioner' or of equivalent rank of that Government.

(i) Family

It includes a person, his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers, unmarried sisters, father, mother and other relatives residing with him or her and dependent on him or her for their livelihood; and includes "nuclear family" consisting of a person, his or her spouse and minor children.

(j) Holding

It means the total land held by a person as an occupant or tenant or as both.

(k) Land acquisition or acquisition of land

It means acquisition of land under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894), as amended from time to time, or any other law of the Union or a State for the time being in force.

(l) Notification

It means a notification published in the Gazette of India or, as the case may be the Gazette of a State.

(m) Project

It means a project involving involuntary displacement of people, irrespective of the number of persons affected;

(n) Requiring body

It means a company, a body corporate, an institution, or any other organisation for whom land is to be acquired by the appropriate Government, and includes the appropriate Government if the

acquisition of land is for such Government either for its own use or for subsequent transfer of such land in public interest to a company, a body corporate, an institution, or any other organization, as the case may be, under lease, license or through any other system of transfer of land;

(o) Community

It means the residents of a village as a whole, clan, sub-clan or kindred.

(p) Jhum Land

It means jhum land as defined in Section 2(b) of the Balipara/Tirap/Sadiya Frontier Tract Jhum Land Regulation, 1947.

14.4 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION GRANTS

14.4.1 Compensation for land along with rights and privileges: The process of land acquisition will be dealt by NHPC alongwith PAFs and Government of Arunachal Pradesh. Land for various components involves Unclassed State Forest (USF), community land without forest cover and land under wet rice cultivation (WRC). PAFs shall be compensated as per the norms of State Government for the community land. The community shall be compensated @ **Rs 1.56 lakhs/ ha** for loss of customary rights and privileges of tribal people to collect and use forest produce (traditional land use) from USF. In addition to this, the community will be paid a sum equivalent to **25 %** of Net Present Value (Rs 42980.25 lakhs @ Rs 8.5 lakhs/ha for 5056.5 ha) of the USF. Community land without forest cover and land under WRC will be paid @ Rs 1.75 lakhs/ha. Compensation for crops will be paid @ Rs 1.25 lakhs/ha for land under jhum cultivation and Rs 1.5 lakhs/ha for land under WRC. Detailed financial outlay is provided in the following table:

Table 14.1: Detailed financial outlay for land compensation along with rights & privileges

Land	Quantity of land (in ha)	Rate per ha	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	25% of NPV	Solatium (30% of land value/ha)	Cost of crops/ha	Total (Rs in lakhs)
USF	5056.5	1.56	7888.14	10745.10	--	--	18633.24
Community land without forest cover	701.3	1.75	1227.28	--	368.18	876.63 (@ Rs 1.25 lakhs/ha)	2472.09
Land under WRC	70.0	1.75	122.50	--	36.75	105 (@ Rs 1.50 lakhs/ha)	264.25
Total	5827.8	--	9237.92	10745.1	404.93	981.63	21369.58

Note:

1. The property value above is calculated based on land compensation only. In case of USF/Community Forest land 25 % NPV and in case of Community Jhum Land/Community agricultural Land, 30 % Solatium of land value would be paid additionally.
2. The cost arrived is based on the socio economic survey, however, the final actual compensation shall be paid as per the actual property survey to be conducted by the State Government which may increase/decrease the cost arrived at as referred above..
3. Compensation for trees and cost of Crops standing on the acquired agricultural land would be payable to the entitled land owner families as per the valuation by the State Government. DC/Administrator (R&R) is to constitute a committee for the same so that the compensation payable to PAFs is worked out.
4. The cost of NPV for the USF/ community land may undergo a change as per the Forest Proposal, which is still under approval at the level of MoEF, Gol.
5. Cost of the properties standing on the land and cost of Govt. Properties & communities assets is still to be firmed up by the District Authority /Administrator (R&R).

14.4.2 Housing benefit and compensation: Each family who is fully affected and losing house shall be allotted free of cost house and a plot for the house site to the extent of actual loss of area of the acquired house but not more than 250 sq m (0.025 ha) of land. The size and design of house will be decided by the State Authority in consultation with the project affected community and project authority. 115 families, getting affected in 5 fully affected villages, are eligible for this benefit

14.4.3 Land allotment and compensation: Each affected family owning agriculture land in the affected area and whose entire land has been acquired or lost shall be allotted agricultural land or cultivable waste land to the extent of actual land lost in the name of the adult member of the subject to a maximum of 1 ha of irrigated land or 2 ha of cultivable un irrigated land subject to the availability of government land in or near the resettlement area. In case land for land is not possible, cost of land @ Rs 1.75 lakhs /ha shall be paid to each fully affected family. 115 families are eligible for this benefit.

14.4.4 Ex Gratia for the landless: Each affected family who is rendered landless shall be provided an ex gratia grant of Rs 50,000/-. This benefit shall be extended to 115 fully affected families.

14.4.5 Ex gratia for those affected families who are left with less than 1 ha of land: Each of the affected families who are left with less than 1 ha of land after acquisition shall be provided an ex gratia grant of Rs 40,000.

14.4.6 Land Development Assistance: In case of allotment of wasteland or degraded land in lieu of acquired land, the senior most adult member in the affected household shall get one time financial assistance of Rs 25000/ha for land development. This benefit shall be extended to 115 fully affected families.

14.4.7 Livelihood grant for landless: An amount equivalent to 1000 days Minimum Agricultural Wages (MAW) @ Rs 100/day shall be paid to each displaced PAF for losing his agricultural land. Each PAF would be given the

option for taking up to 20% of his livelihood grant amount in the form of shares & debentures. This benefit shall be extended to 115 fully affected families.

14.4.8 Livelihood grant for those who have been left with less than 1 ha of land: An amount equivalent to 750 days Minimum Agricultural Wages (MAW) @ Rs 100/day shall be paid to each displaced PAF.

14.4.9 Financial Assistance for self employed: Each affected person who is a rural artisan, a small trader or self employed person and who has been displaced shall get a one time financial assistance of Rs 25000 for construction of working shed or shop.

14.4.10 Transportation grant: Each affected family that is displaced shall get financial assistance of Rs 20,000 for transportation of their household goods, cattle, etc to the resettlement site. This benefit shall be extended to 115 fully affected families.

14.4.11 Assistance for construction of cattle shed: Each affected family that is displaced and has cattle shall get financial assistance of Rs 15000 for construction of cattle shed. This benefit shall be extended to 115 fully affected families.

14.4.12 Subsistence allowance: Each affected family that is displaced will be given monthly allowance equivalent to 25 days MAW for a period of 1 year from the date of displacement. This benefit shall be extended to 115 fully affected families.

14.4.13 Pension for life for vulnerable affected persons: The project authorities shall, at their cost, arrange for annuity policies that will pay a pension of Rs. 500/- per month for life to the vulnerable affected persons as indicated at paragraph 7.1.6 (iv) of State R&R Policy 2008 of Arunachal Pradesh This provision will be applicable for those who will be identified by the District Administration during final survey.

14.4.14 Scheduled tribe family grant: Each Scheduled Tribe affected family shall get an additional one-time financial assistance equivalent to 500 days MAW for loss of customary rights or usages of forest produce or **Rs. 50,000/-** whichever is higher. This will be applicable for 859 affected families.

14.4.15 Free electricity: The project developers will provide to each of the project affected family the benefit of 100 units of electricity per month free of charge for a period of 10 years from the date of commissioning of the project. In case the affected family does not consume 100 units of electricity in a month, the cost of balance unused units shall be made available to the family in cash.

14.5 Financial Outlay for R & R Benefits: The budgetary provision of R & R benefits is presented in the following Table 14.2:

Table 14.2: R & R Benefits with budget

S. No.	Benefits	Criteria	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Homestead land	Max. 0.025 ha @ Rs 1.75 lakhs /ha for 115 PAFs	5.00
2.	House construction grant	2 lakhs/PAF for 115 PAFs	230.00
3.	Compensation for land	Rs. 1.75 lakhs/ha for 2 ha for 115 PAFs	402.50
4.	Ex-gratia payment for landless	Rs 50,000/PAF for 115PAFs	57.50
5.	Ex gratia payment for those who are left with less than 1 ha of land	Rs. 40000/PAF for 744 PAFs*	297.60
6.	Land development assistance	Rs. 25,000/PAF for 115 PAFs	28.75
7.	Livelihood grant for landless	1000 days MAW @ Rs 100/day for 115 PAFs	115.00
8.	Livelihood grant for those who are left with less than 1 ha of land	750 days MAW @ Rs 100/day for 744 PAFs*	558.00
9.	Financial assistance for self employed persons	Lump sum	20.00
10.	Transportation grant	Rs. 20000/PAF for 115 PAFs	23.00
11.	Assistance for construction of cattle shed	Rs. 15000/PAF for 115 PAFs	17.25

S. No.	Benefits	Criteria	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
12.	Subsistence allowance	25 days MAW for 12 months for 115 PAFs	34.50
13.	Scheduled Tribe Family Grant	Rs 50,000/PAF for 859 PAFs	429.50
14.	Provision of annuity policies for pension for life to vulnerable affected persons @ Rs. 500/month	Lump sum	30.00
15.	Free electricity @ 100 units per PAF per month	Lump sum	50.00
	Total		2298.60

**Exact number of PAFs left with less than 1 ha of land would be identified by District Administration during implementation of R&R Plan.*

14.6 Application for Grant and Grant Distribution

The Commissioner / District Magistrate or his/her representative not below the rank of ADM/ SDM from Dibang and Lower Dibang Valley District will be the sanctioning authority for the rehabilitation grant, which shall be provided by the project authorities. Affected family/ person will apply on a general prescribed form, which will furnish the information of the village, details of his/her land acquired, family status, etc. The form will be submitted to the project office and evaluated by Land Acquisition Officer and General Manager of NHPC Ltd. After receiving the list of PAFs by District Magistrate, the options will be invited from head of affected family on stamp paper and this will be routed through SDM concerned. District Magistrate shall be the final authority to sort out the disputes between affected families and the project authorities. All stamp duty and fees of registration shall be borne by the project developers. After submitting all the necessary documents, R&R cell would disburse the compensatory amount to the affected person. If there is any dispute between affected person and the project, Commissioner / DM can interfere to sort out the disputes. Alternatively, if GoAP directs NHPC for distribution of grant then the R&R cell of NHPC would distribute the grants by any other means as agreed upon by the Administrator (R&R).

14.7 Infrastructure Facility at Resettlement Site / Colony

Project Affected Families will be resettled to a new location. New Resettlement sites shall be finalized by the Administrator (R&R) in consultation with PAFs and it will be developed with all the basic infrastructural facilities well before the filling of reservoir. Fully affected families shall be resettled in a group to maintain their socio-cultural compatibility. The basic amenities to be provided in the resettlement colonies are given as below:

- Access roads, passages and easement rights, proper drainage and sanitation facilities;
- Assured water supply capable of yielding enough water to meet the demand of at least sixty litre per capita per day (lpcd);
- Building for Panchayat Ghar and Community Hall;
- Building for a Village level Post Office;
- Building for setting up an appropriate seed-cum-fertilizer store as per requirement;
- Primary health facilities;
- Primary education facilities;
- Promotion of institutional arrangements for availing of financial assistance under the Central/State Government's schemes/Bank schemes;
- Electricity connections, if possible. The payment to the concerned electricity supply agency in respect of electricity to be consumed shall be the responsibility of the PAFs;
- Place of worship;
- Public cremation ground/burial ground;
- Separate land earmarked for traditional tribal institutions;
- Any other additional facility extended by NHPC as and when considered necessary;
- Produces and common property resources, if available in the vicinity of the new place of settlement.

14.7.1 Financial Outlay for Infrastructural Facilities: The budgetary provision earmarked for providing various infrastructural facilities are presented in the table below:

Table 14.3: Financial Outlay for providing infrastructural facilities

S. No.	Parameter	Criteria	Total Cost (Rs. lakhs.)
1	Water supply	Lump sum	60.00
2	Community toilets	Lump sum	30.00
3	Development of sewage treatment system including drainage system	Lump sum	60.00
4	Electrification and Street lights	Lump sum	100.00
6	Construction of shopping complex	Lump sum	30.00
7	Construction of community centre	Lump sum	100.00
8	Construction of vocational activity centre	Lump sum	60.00
9	Children's park	Lump sum	40.00
10	Avenue plantation & block plantation	Lump sum	20.00
11	Internal roads in the resettlement colony	Lump sum	250.00
12	Link roads to the resettlement colony	Lump sum	4000.00
13	Irrigation facilities to PAFs	Lump sum	175.00
14	Construction of Hospital Building	Lump sum	150.00
15	School Complex including play ground	Lump sum	150.00
18	Miscellaneous	Lump sum	100.00
Total			5325.00

The above-mentioned facilities will also be available to the host population and the neighboring community in the Resettlement colonies/sites. The responsibility of project authority shall be limited to incurring one-time capital cost for creation of these facilities. Efforts will be made to involve

PAPs in creation of these infrastructure facilities by giving contracts to their co-operative societies or otherwise for construction works to the extent possible. This will also help in developing a sense of ownership among the PAPs regarding these facilities.

14.8 Lump Sum Cash Assistance

All the affected families shall be given an option to take a lump sum cash amount in lieu of one or more the benefits specified in the R&R package, depending upon their entitlement.

14.9 Community and Social Development Plan (CSDP)

Community and Social Development Plan (CSDP) will be taken up by the project for social and community development activities in and around project affected areas including vocational training for self employment, infrastructure development in affected area including approach roads, community buildings, health and hygiene facilities, water supply, programmes to encourage students/entrepreneurship etc. CSDP has been framed based on the inputs received from PAFs, senior citizens, Panchayat leaders and *Gram Budha* of the local area. A provision of Rs. 4500 lakhs have been proposed for CSDP.

14.9.1 Aim of CSDP

- CSDP will aim principally to support and facilitate training programmes to create self-employment amongst the communities in the affected zone viz. in computer application, poultry farming, animal husbandry, dairy, handicrafts, knitting, tailoring, etc.
- Vocational trainings would be imparted based on literacy, basic aptitude and skill level of the affected PAPs, local products available and scope for developing a sustainable market. The selection of candidates for various training and the associated procedures will be decided by the CSDP execution committee which will include

representatives of district administration, elected members, project authority, panchayat members etc.

14.9.2 Objectives of CSDP

The objective of CSDP is to enable affected population as well as population of local area to have a wider range of choices and opportunities in the economic, social and political spheres so they can improve their own well-being and that of their households. A list of objectives are given below:

- Programmes to support and strengthen Self Help Groups will be taken up which would provide them with access to financial services, fostering linkages with banks and supporting microfinance institutions.
- It will evolve strategies based on participatory approaches for community development
- Its strategies will supplement state development projects and schemes at the local and state level and it will address capacity building of PAFs and host community.
- It will aim to diffuse competition for resources among PAFs, neighbouring communities and host population.
- It will plan sensitization and capacity building of concerned NHPC officers at the project office level towards identifying and facilitating need based and resource sensitive community based interventions and support for PAFs and neighbouring communities and host populations.

14.10 PLAN FOR PROTECTION OF CULTURAL IDENTITY

NHPC Ltd. has decided to frame a policy / guidelines for the preservation cultural identity of the local tribal with the following objectives in view:

14.10.1 Objectives

- To preserve the cultural identity of the local tribal outside the project area from interaction and contact with the labourers/ staff of NHPC as well as contractors while they are not socially and culturally prepared for such interface;

- To preserve the social organization, mode of subsistence and cultural identity of the Indigenous people community outside the project area from impact of different culture and unacceptable demographic sift;
- To conserve the tradition and culture of the indigenous community outside the project area and strengthen support systems in order to enable the indigenous people pursue their traditional modes of subsistence and way of life;
- To sensitise the officials and staff of NHPC as well as contractors for the protection and preservation of tradition and culture of the local tribal community outside the project; and
- To educate the officials and staff of NHPC as well as contractors about the need to preserve this ancient tradition and culture of the indigenous community and to value their unique culture and lifestyles.

14.10.2 Strategies/Guidelines

The NHPC Ltd., with the above objectives in view, have framed the following strategies / guidelines for the preservation of the cultural identity of the indigenous people outside the project area from any adverse effects of intervention and contact with the labourers/ staff of NHPC as well as contractors.

14.10.3 Protection of cultural identity of local tribal

- a) The way of life of the indigenous people outside the project area shall be considered and treated as a unique cultural heritage.
- b) An approach of only essential interaction with the indigenous people outside the project area shall be adopted by the NHPC Ltd. so that there shall be no impact of different culture and people in social and cultural life of the indigenous people.

- c) The requisite interaction with indigenous people will be managed with care and sensitivity through local personnel, in consultation with Gaon Burah (traditional headman of the village).

14.10.4 Protection of the Natural Habitat of local tribal

- a) No exploitation of natural resources in and around the project area by the labourers / staff of NHPC as well as of contractors will be allowed by the project authority.
- b) Necessary measures shall be initiated to curb any form of extraction of resources from the village outside the project area by the labourers / staff of NHPC as well as of contractors.
- c) The project area shall be fully and effectively demarcated and fenced.
- d) Necessary arrangements to ensure that any form of intervention does not take place in indigenous community will also be made.
- e) It shall be ensured that no labourer other than people from indigenous community is allowed to enter the village outside the project area by any means unless he/she is permitted by the competent authority designated by the project for this purpose.
- f) No such permission shall be granted unless the person is proceeding on bonafide work relating to the project activities.
- g) The project will not allow any visitor to visit / interact with the indigenous people outside the project area so that curious intrusions are avoided.

14.10.5 Regulation of traffic on Road

- a) Traffic on road will be regulated strictly by limiting the traffic to the project works and to ensure that that no intervention take place in indigenous community.
- b) Vehicles on road will be allowed to move under notified speed limit to avert possible road accidents.
- c) The traffic on road will be strictly monitored to ensure that there is no interaction between the indigenous people and the labourers/ staff of NHPC as well as contractors. Check gates at different locations shall be installed.

14.10.6 Institutional arrangements

- a) The project authority shall be responsible for the implementation of the aforesaid policy. It shall lay down detailed tasks for each unit of the project in connection with preservation of the indigenous community.
- b) The project authority assisted by local administration having knowledge and experience in indigenous community affairs will enforce and monitor implementation of the policy.
- c) Essential interaction with the indigenous people will take place with the consultation of local administration, Gaon Burhas, panchayat leaders and prominent citizens etc.
- d) The project authority shall be responsible for taking up all necessary efforts in consultation with local administration, Gaon Burhas, panchayat leaders and prominent citizens to ensure that the tradition and culture identity of the indigenous people is maintained.
- e) Periodic review of this policy will be done so that the policy is dynamic and takes into account changing needs and circumstances.

14.10.7 Action plan

All efforts would be made by NHPC in consultation with the State Govt. and local public representatives to maintain the cultural identity of the people. The requirement of labourers will be in a phased manner. All efforts would be made to keep the labour population to the minimum. Maximum deployment would be only during peak construction period. All statutory guidelines will be followed during influx of labour population. Further, Project area of Dibang Multipurpose project is isolated from local inhabitants. Nearest village / town is about 25 km from the dam site. All precautionary measures shall be taken by the project with the help of District Administration to avoid demographic changes. Also, the labour colonies will be constructed separately.

The project area of Dibang Multipurpose Project is situated in Lower Dibang Valley District of Arunachal Pradesh. The spread and lay out of the project is such that the project area can be enclosed with the barbed wire fencing or other suitable boundary. Following action will be implemented to check and preserve the cultural identity of the local.

- The project area shall be fenced to prevent unauthorized trespassing.
- Limited number of opening / check post shall be installed to guard the unauthorized entry/exist from the project area.
- All workers / officers shall be provided with the identity card.
- No worker shall be allowed to leave the project without any specific and genuine reason and permission.
- Specific pass shall be issued to the worker leaving the project area.
- Strict action shall be taken against the worker/officials not adhering the norms and regulations.
- A committee with participant of local leaders/prominent person shall be constituted to deal with the problems arising due to any illegal activities by the workers.

14.11 Evaluation and Monitoring:

Six monthly progress report of implementation of R & R plan will be sent to Corporate R & R cell, NHPC Ltd which will be monitored by the Executive Director (Planning). The committee to oversee this will have the following members.

a) Executive Director (Planning)	Chairman
b) General Manager (Project), NHPC Ltd.	Member
c) Head of R & R Cell, NHPC Ltd.	Member Secretary
d) A representative from Corporate Finance Division	Member

In addition to an internal committee as above, it is suggested to constitute another committee in order to avoid any dispute between project authorities and the affected persons. The committee will include representatives of District Administration, elected members, project authority, panchayat, member, etc. The committee shall comprise the following members:

a)	District Magistrate, or his/her representative	Chairman
b)	SDM(s), concerned	Member
c)	Panchayat members of affected villages	Member
d)	Woman (social worker) from the affected area	Member
e)	Representative of well known NGO in the area	Member
f)	General Manager (Project), NHPC Ltd.	Member Secretary
g)	Head of the R & R Cell, NHPC Ltd.	Member
h)	Land Acquisition Officer of the project	Member

The financial budget for the day to day expenditure of the committee would be Rs. 50.00 lakhs only.

14.12 Budgetary Provision

Total financial package for R & R Plan would be Rs. 33543.18 lakhs. It includes R & R benefits amounting to Rs. 2298.60 lakhs, Rs.21369.58 lakhs towards the compensation of land and rights and privileges against loss of unclassified forests and community land and Rs.5325 lakhs for providing infrastructural facilities in the resettlement colony, Rs 4500 lakhs for community and social development plan (CSDP) and Rs 50 lakhs for monitoring and evaluation.

Table 14.4: Summary of Budget for Resettlement & Rehabilitation Plan

S. No.	Parameters	Total Cost (Rs. lakhs.)
I.	R & R Plan	
	(i) R&R Benefits	2298.60
	(ii) Community and social development	4500.00
	(iii) Infrastructural facilities in the resettlement colony	5325.00
	(iv) Monitoring and Evaluation	50.00
	Total	12173.60
II.	Compensation of land and rights and privileges (including 25% of NPV)	21369.58

**Cost of Govt./Community properties is not included which is pending with District Administrations.*