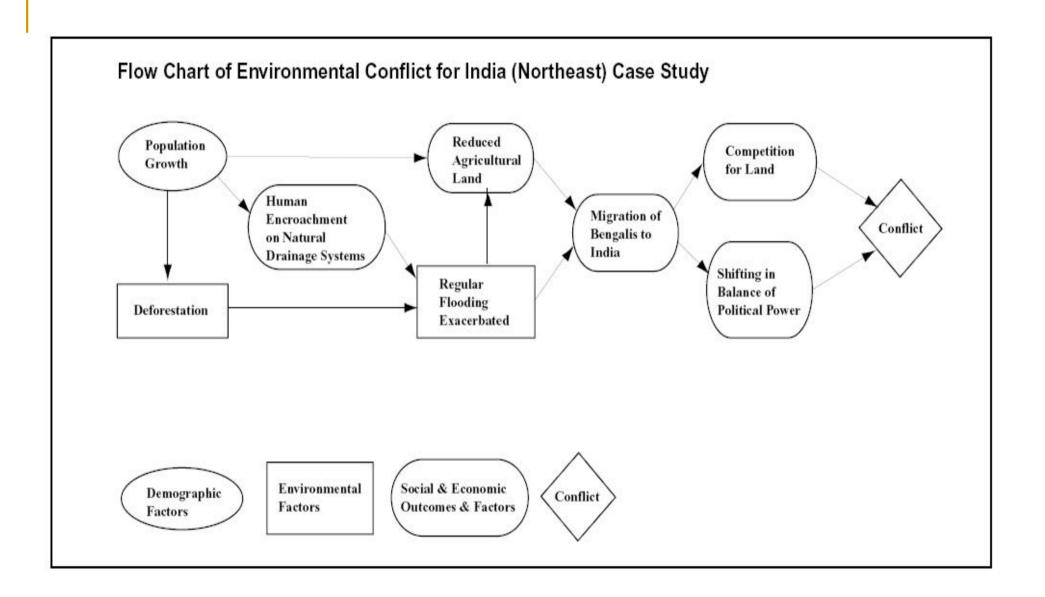
Overview of Water and Water Conflicts in NE India

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Training Programme on Understanding and Resolving Water Conflicts in the Northeast India
23rd-26th January 2012, Guwahati

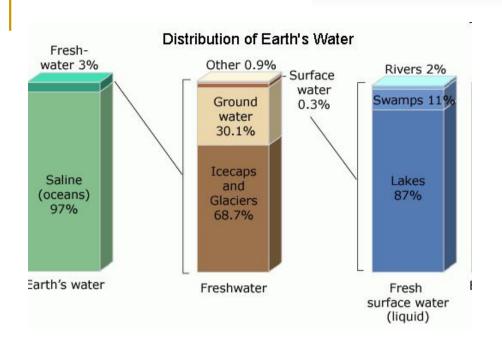
Areas of Major Emerging Conflicts...

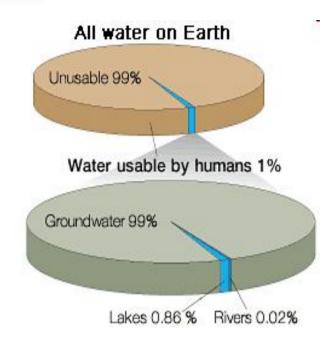
- Hydropower Projects
- Drinking water
- Water Quality and Health
- Floods
- Bank erosion and sedimentation
- Drought
- River Pollution
- Groundwater



Source: UNEP, 1999

EARTH'S WATER





Groundwater provides
22% of all freshwater withdrawals
37% of agricultural use (irrigation)
37% of the public water supply withdrawals
51% of all drinking water for total population

99% of drinking water for rural population



Water quantity +

water quality +

safe sanitation +

effective hygiene

= reduce diarrhoeal disease incidence by two-thirds



Access to safe drinking water

India: 88%

Assam: 77.55% (only 37.88% household has drinking water sources

within their premises)

(Census 2001)

21% of communicable diseases in India are water related

In India, at least about 1.5 million children below the age of five years die every year due to various water borne diseases

(World Bank)







Water and Health



Drinking water



 Water borne diseases massive burden on society

 Most diseases are preventable by consumption of safe water





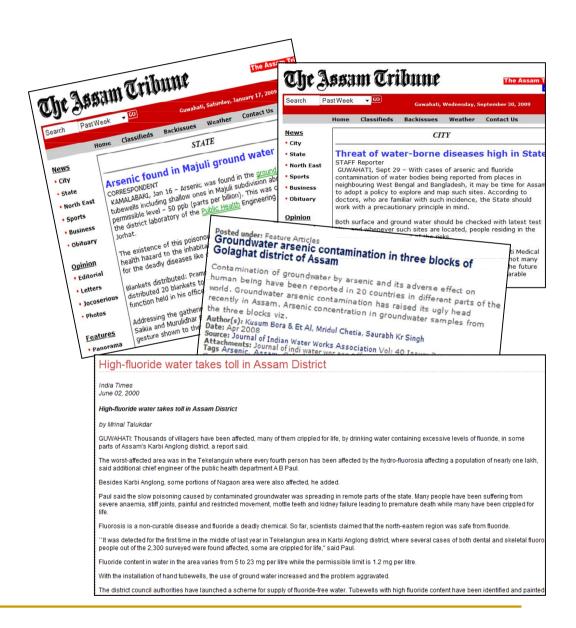


Dental & Skeletal Fluorosis

Arsenicosis and Fluorosis

 Assam is fifth arsenic endemic state

 First case of fluorosis confirmed in May, 1999 in Karbi Anglong district





Fluoride in drinking water, 8.02 mg/l; village Bagpani of Bagpani area, Karbi-Anglong district, Assam

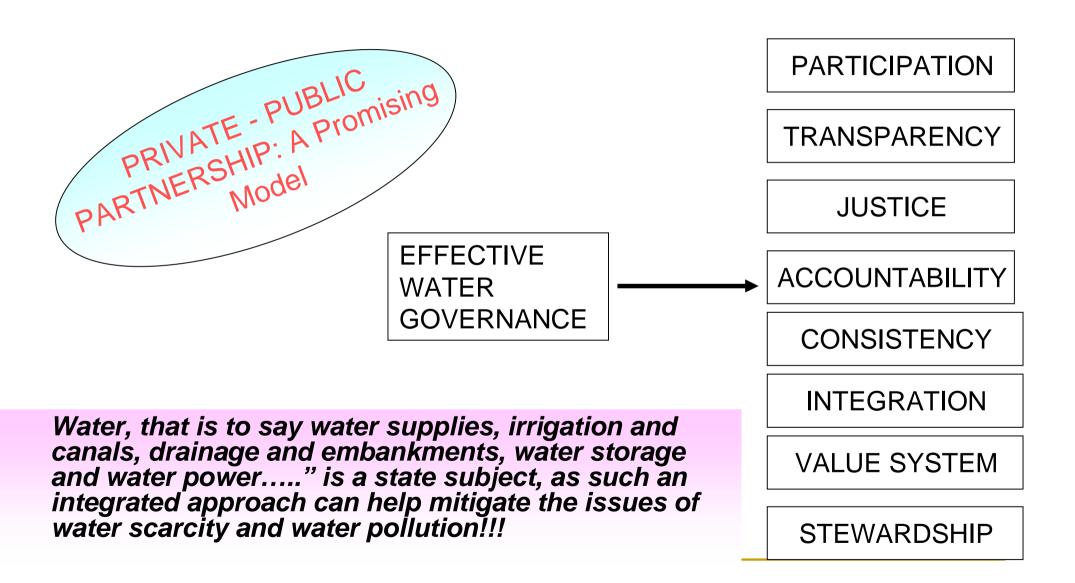


Invalid mother. The girl can not go to the school but looks after the family. All members are fluoride affected.



Skeletal fluorosis; fluoride in drinking water, 14.36 mg/l; village Nopak-Killing of Bagpani areas, Karbi-Anglong district, Assam

MULTIDIMENSIONAL ATTRIBUTES OF WATER GOVERNANCE

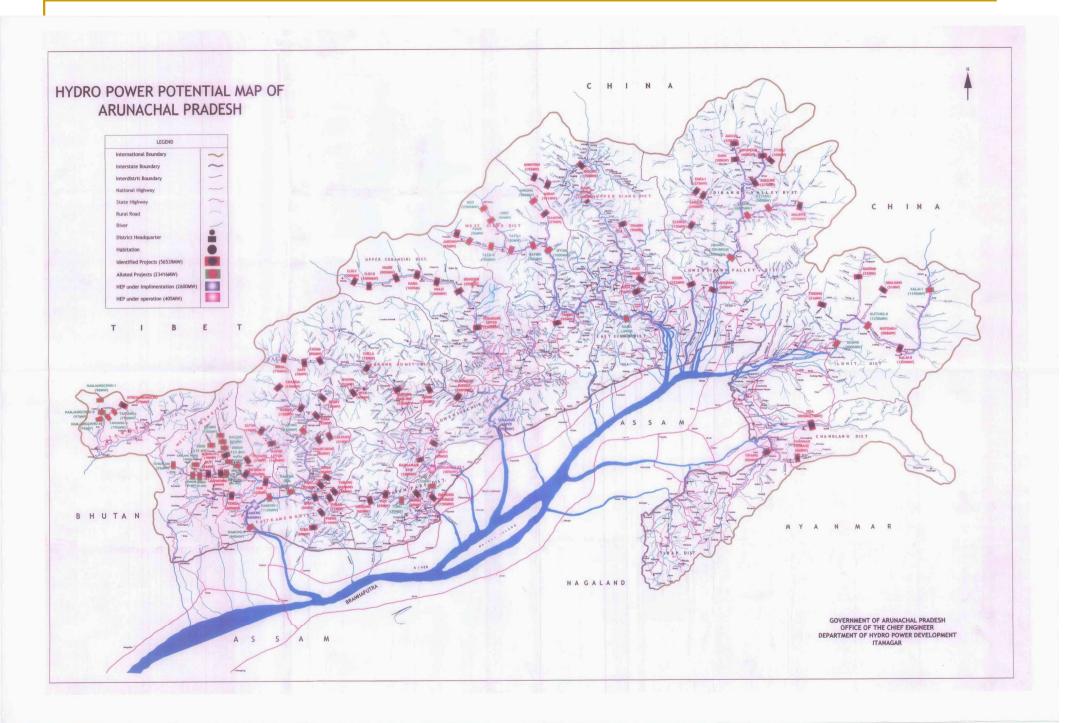


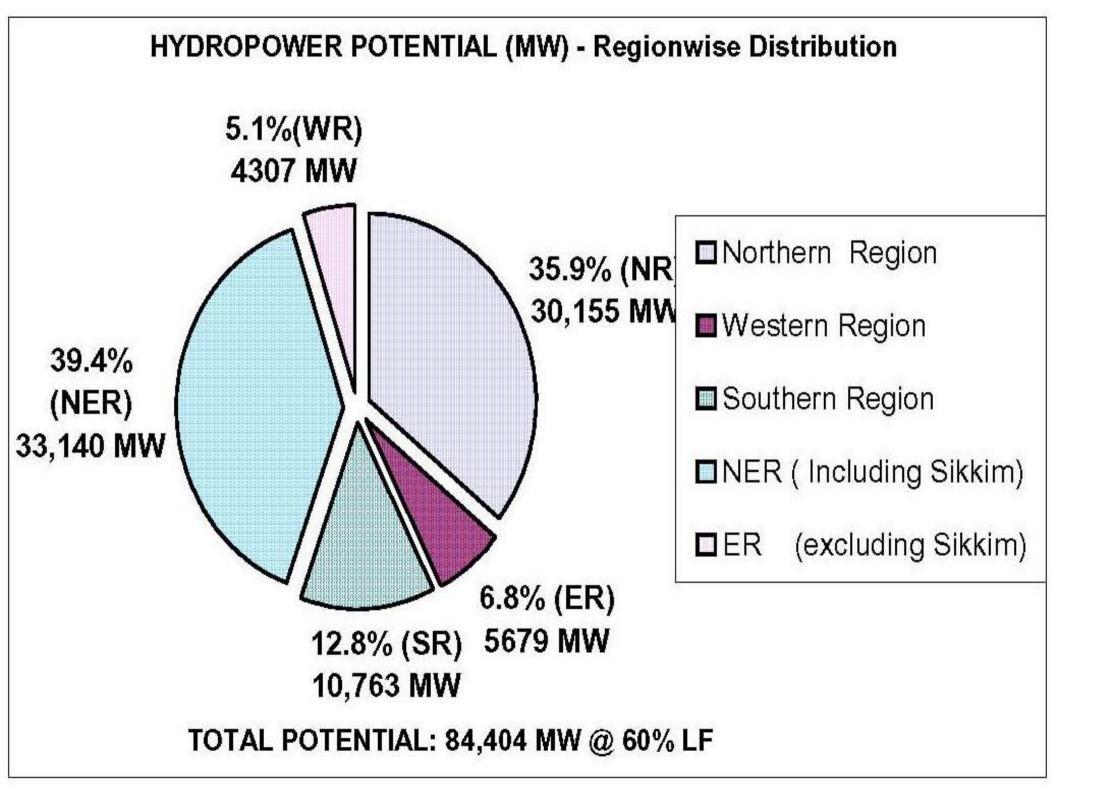


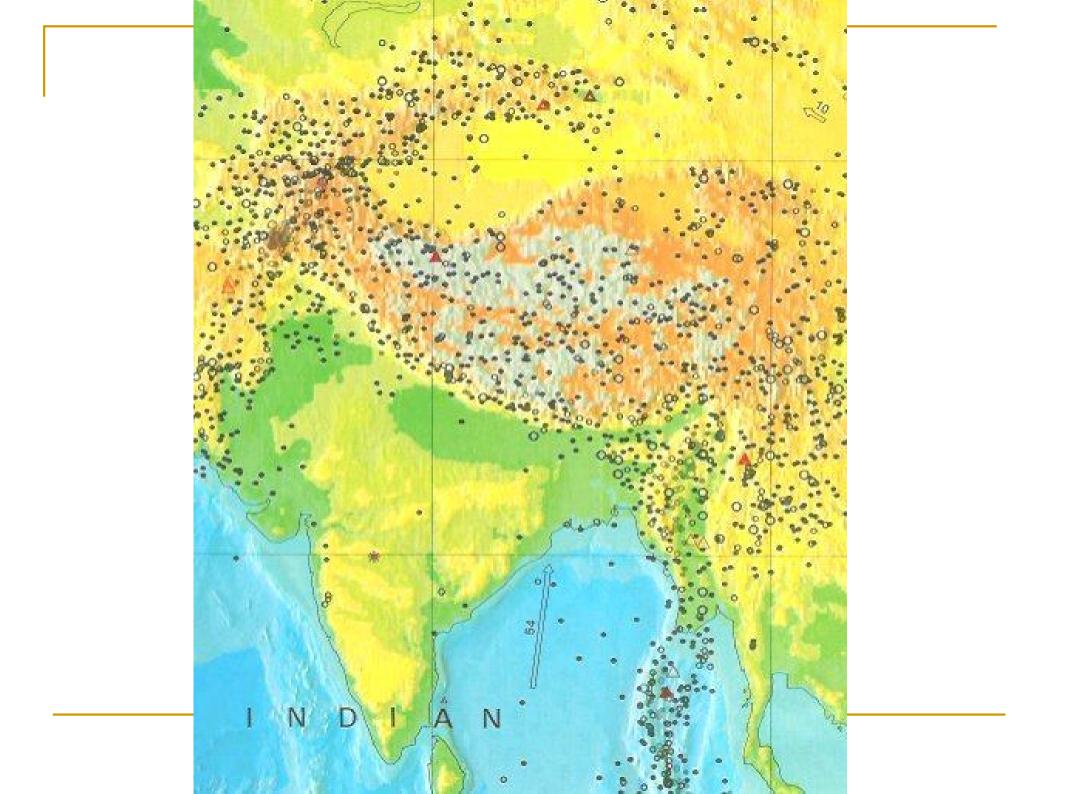
Flood in Assam

Feared outcome of all these is water conflict

- Inequitable benefit
- Displacement of population
- Disruption of community networks
- Loss of cultural heritage
- Difficulty of transition to alternative livelihood
- Loss of unique biodiversity
- Submergence of land
- Loss of livelihood







Key recommendations of WCD to review on-going and planned hydroenergy projects, ensuring that the review:

- uses <u>stakeholder analysis</u> based on <u>recognizing rights and assessing</u> risks;
- enables <u>vulnerable and disadvantaged stakeholder</u> groups to <u>participate in informed manner</u>;
- includes distribution analysis to see <u>who shares costs and benefits</u> of project;
- develops <u>agreed mitigation and resettlement measures</u> to promote development <u>opportunities and benefit sharing for adversely affected</u> people;
- Avoids any <u>severe and irreversible ecosystem impacts</u>;
- provides for <u>environmental flow requirement</u>; mitigates or <u>compensates</u> <u>unavoidable ecosystem impacts</u>; designs and implements recourse and compliance mechanisms

Characteristics of HE Projects of NE

- Incomes, savings, education levels, farming intensity, off-farm opportunities are not reflective of mainland India
- Affected people less wealthy, less educated than national average
- More <u>dependent on farming</u> and government subsidies for livelihoods
- Political and social marginality compounded as vast majority are often very small ethnic minority groups
- Lack reliable access to alternative development models and to decision processes through which large hydro-power projects are legitimized
- Used to surplus water less used to its absence

Characteristics of HE Projects of NE

- Equally important the region is <u>environmentally</u> <u>sensitive</u>
- Biodiversity hot spot—most biologically diverse temperate region of the globe
- Places are <u>fast losing pristine state</u> important repository of <u>cultural diversity</u>
- Tectonic as well as reservoir induced <u>seismicity</u> can be <u>critical</u>; one of the six most seismically active regions of world

Characteristics of HE Projects of NE

- Fragile economy and diverse threatened cultures and species along ecologically sensitive trans-boundary rivers - EIA should be careful and comprehensive, but not so far
- India's policy <u>prevents sharing</u> <u>hydrological</u> <u>data</u> on trans-boundary rivers
- Publicly unavailable data/results <u>fuel concerns</u> and deny <u>alternatives</u>

Protest against hydropower dams in NE India



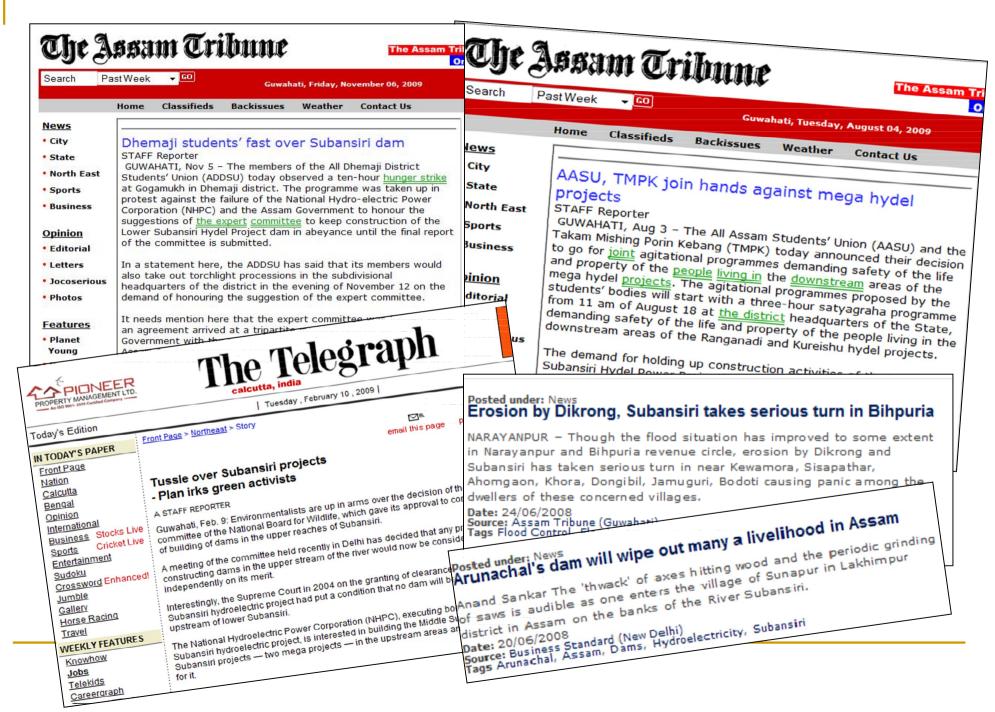




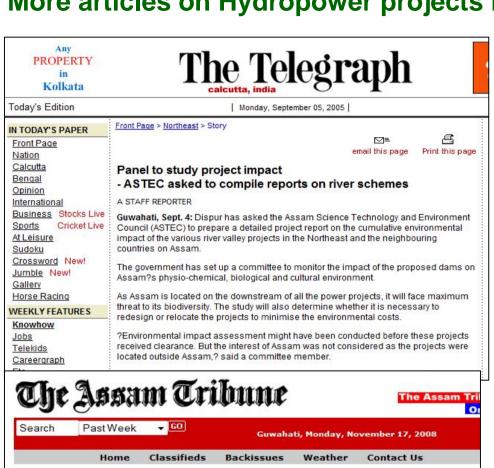




Reports on Subansiri Hydro power project:



More articles on Hydropower projects in NE India:





Editorial

Jocoserious

Letters

• Photos

Features

Panorama

The dam, which is located in Yazali, inside neighbouring Arunachal

Pradesh on the upstream Ranganadi, used to block the natural flow

of the waters of Ranganadi during the dry season in winter in order

to run its turbines to generate power. As there is no rainfall during

downstream area in North Lakhimpur recedes considerably resulting

The blockade of the river waters of Ranganadi on its upstream by

NEEPCO's power plant at Yazali has not only dried the river on its

this time of the year the water level of Ranganadi on its

in complete drying of the river.

HE HINDU Online edition of India's National Newspaper Monday, Jun 18, 2007 ePaper **Front Page** News: ePaper | Front Page | National | Tamil Nadu | Andhra Pradesh | Ads by Google Karnataka | Kerala | New Delhi | Other States | International | Opinion | Business | Sport | Miscellaneous | Advts: Classifieds | Jobs | Obituary | ક્રિકેલિટી થી વિકાસની તક મેળવો हान वेस्ट हरो। Sell, Rent or Lease your property Online Fidelity.co.in/Mutual-Fu Front Page construction Medha Patkar criticises mega dam projects project Thousands of Special Correspondent The Assam Tr Search Past Week Guwahati, Wednesday, September 02, 2009 Classifieds Backissues Weather News STATE City Warning on water release from Ranganadi State plant given: NEEPCO North East CORRESPONDENT Sports LAKHIMPUR, Sept 1 - The North East Electrical Power Corporation (NEEPCO) had warned the Lakhimpur district administration of any Business downstream affect of its dam of Ranganadi Power Plant in Yazali, Arunachal Pradesh two years before its released matters Opinion devastated North Lakhimpur on June 14, 2008. This was stated by Editorial Keshab Kishna Chatradhara, the secretary of the united front of thirty organisations opposing big dams and mega-hydro-electric Letters power plants in the North East. Jocoserious The statement was circulated among the pressman and public in a Photos meeting held at Gogamukh college on August 19 while opposing the dam of Lower Subansiri Hydro-electrical Power Plant by NHPC. The **Features** statement says that the NEEPCO informed the Lakhimpur district administration by a letter on June 2, 2006 about the possible Panorama

disaster that could occur in the downstream areas of Ranganadi

river because of the release of water from the dam is Yazali.

Mosaic

Conferences/ Meetings





What is needed...

- Presumptuous to suggest to restrict economic development aspirations, but efforts to maximize community benefit and minimize conflict mandatory
- Transparency and inclusiveness of decision making
- Environmental and social considerations
- Monitoring of impacts during construction and operation as agreed by stakeholders

Required action towards policy

- Targeted thrust on regional governance, local communities and stakeholders
- Regional cooperation in water/energy/food security
- Increased accountability by different actors
- Decentralization of decision making
- Mechanisms for equitably sharing benefits from water projects
- Focus not only on broad-based, long-term growth, but also on complementary activities that ensure livelihood security at community level
- Incentives and disincentives that encourage initiatives consistent with sound policy objectives; discourage initiatives that direct benefits to a small group while inflicting social and environmental costs to community at large

The way ahead ...

- Documentation and resolution of conflict
- Typological methodology for NE conflicts
- Explore institutional change as a necessary first step
- Seek governance that focuses on equitable benefit sharing, spending of additional revenue on meaningful community development
- Transparency in decision making to increase accountability
- Support meeting challenges of protecting livelihood, cultural, and territorial identity of tribal communities and environment
- Promote long term inter-state or inter community cooperation in interest of mutually beneficial inter-dependencies and trade-offs
- Seek ways to equitably distribute losses and gains, arising from water projects

