

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- E.1 Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVNL), a joint venture of Govt. of India (GOI) and Govt. of Himachal Pradesh (GOHP) has planned for construction of 412 MW Hydroelectric Project on river Satluj in Himachal Pradesh. The project called Rampur Hydro Electric Project (RHEP) is conceived as tailrace development from 1500 MW Nathpa Jhakri Hydro Electric Project (NJHEP) to tap the hydropower potential of river Satluj between Jhakri and Bayal village. The surface powerhouse will be constructed on the right bank of river Satluj at village Bayal, which is about 15 km downstream of Rampur town.
- E.2 The project would affect 4 villages, of which 3 villages are in Nirmand Tehsil of Kullu District and one village in Rampur Tehsil of Shimla District.
- E.3 The project affected families include 69% general category families, 30% scheduled caste families and 1% tribal family. The average land holding of project affected families works out to be 0.70 hectare (8.13 Bigha – local unit). Literacy rate of project affected population is as high as 83.01 per cent. Average family size of project affected families is 5.04 and average number of earning person per family works out to be 1.45. Further, the average annual income of project affected families works out to be Rs. 1, 20,648/-.
- E.4 Estimated land acquisition for the project works out to be 78.254 hectare. Of which about 48.966 hectare of government forestland has already been transferred to RHEP and acquisition of 29.287 hectare of private land is being acquired under LA Act of 1894 modified in 1984. The properties acquired from the affected families have been be compensated under Land Acquisition Act of 1894. The compensation were assessed by a special committee to finalize the compensation based on various parameters such a recent sale transactions, recent court order on enhanced compensation in the near by projects, land rates paid for some private hydro projects, etc.
- E.5 Acquisition of private land would affect 141 families comprising 167 land owners from 4 villages of which 29 families would be displaced by the project. Fatti Bayal is the most affected village which alone accounts for 20 displaced families. The project affected families for R&R purpose is 133 title holders as 8 households were found locked. The project affected families include SC (40 families), ST (2 families) and others. Livelihood of majority of families would be affected to some extent because of land acquisition.
- E.6 Efforts have been made to minimize the adverse impact of the project by identifying the maximum government land and selecting less inhabited site.

- E.7 Group consultations (No. 7) were held with affected persons, displaced persons, community leaders and village heads to know their views about the project, their opinion with regard to relocation, compensation and other issues. Some of the views expressed by project affected families such as compensation for land close to replacement cost, resettlement site selection, awarding of petty contracts, etc have been incorporated in the Resettlement Action Plan.
- E.8 The Resettlement Action Plan has been prepared keeping in view the key objective that the affected/displaced persons are not worse off than the pre-project level if not, better off. The RAP has been prepared based on R&R Policy of SJVNL, National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation 2003 and Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 of World Bank. The SJVNL has prepared the Entitlement Framework for PAFs. It also provides assistance for restoring the livelihood to the eligible families with additional Resettlement Grant support. The Policy also provides several other opportunities like Employment, support for Income Generation Scheme, Merit Scholarship Scheme for the wards of PAFs, Awards of petty contracts to PAFs, Jobs with Contractors etc to PAFs.
- E.9 During project implementation, the resettlement programme will be coordinated with likely timing of civil works. The project will provide adequate notification and assistance to the affected families so that they are able to move and take away their assets without undue hardship before the start of the civil works.
- E.10 Various infrastructural work and community development programmes such as mobile health van, bus stand, drinking water supply, sports activity etc shall be undertaken by the RHEP in the project area as part of R&R activities.
- E.11 The Resettlement Action Plan contains indicators for achievement of the objectives under the resettlement programme wherein internal monitoring and external evaluation has been suggested in the RAP document.
- E.12 Budget estimated for R&R activities is Rs. **537.403 Millions**.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVNL), a joint venture of Govt. of India (GOI) and Govt. of Himachal Pradesh (GOHP) has planned for construction of 412 MW Hydroelectric Project on river Satluj in Himachal Pradesh. The proposed Rampur Hydro Electric Project (RHEP) is conceived as tailrace development from 1500 MW Nathpa Jhakri Hydro Electric Project (NJHEP) to tap the hydropower potential of river Satluj between Jhakri and Bayal village. The surface powerhouse will be constructed on the right bank of river Satluj at village Bayal, which is about 15 km downstream of Rampur town (see **location map**).

1.2 The intake of the project is located at the outfall of Nathpa Jhakri Project at Jhakri. The project area falls under seven panchayats namely Gadej, Bahawa, Bari, Tunan, Poshana, Kharga and Kushawa covering revenue villages of Fatti Kushwa , Fatti Bayal , Fatti Tunan ,Fatti Nirmand , Gadej (Koyal) situated on the right bank of river Satluj under Tehsil Nirmand in District Kullu and Dutt Nagar on the left bank of river Satluj in District Shimla. The project site is about 130 km away from Shimla on NH 22. Township area of the project is proposed to be developed at Dutt Nagar and Bayal.

1.3 For Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) purpose, project affected area includes the area from where land is to be acquired for the construction for any component of the project, or situated over the alignment of the proposed tunnel of RHEP. Accordingly panchayats named Gadej, Bawaha, Tunan, Bari, Poshana, Kharga, Kushawa of Tehsil Nirmand and Dutt Nagar and Jhakri of Tehsil Rampur Bushahar fall under the area affected by RHEP.

FINDINGS OF SOCIAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

1.4 In Project affected area all villages have Post Office and Telephone facility, health facility is available within 1 to 15 km radius from the villages, veterinary services are available within 1 to 12 km radius, the nearest market from the villages is Rampur Tehsil which is 5 to 13 km away from the villages, Primary schools are available in all schools whereas schools for secondary / senior secondary education is available within 12 to 18 km, all villages have electricity connection, al villages have water availability either through natural water sources or through tap water provided by HP IPH.

The average family size in the villages is 5 and average number of children per family is 2. The literacy rate in the villages for male is from 74.87% to 89.14 % and for female is from 54.58% to 73.28%. Except for village Bayal the number of male workers are higher than woman workers. The main occupation of the villagers is agriculture.

There are 122 tribal families living in the Project Affected Area which have migrated from neighboring District Kinnaur. They accept their tribal origin but do not identify themselves as

a distinct community. They have merged with the local society. Their features are summarized as:

- a) They don't have collective attachment to land and natural resources.
- b) They don't follow such customary, cultural, economic, social or political institutions which separate from those of the local society; and
- c) They speak the same language as of local residents.

To create awareness among the stakeholders and potential beneficiaries about the Project benefits resulting from the Rampur Hydro Power Project, appropriate steps should be taken to install hoarding / boards in prominent places depicting the likely project benefits so that they attract the attention of the people at the large.

Expansion of existing schools buildings may be taken up to facilitate education to larger population.

For Women Empowerment, women Animators may be trained in each villages. They may be trained in batches of 12 to 15. Each batch should consist of Animators from different villages so that they can interact with each other. The content of the training course should be carefully worked out and should include health care, pregnancy and childcare. These Animators will create conducive condition for Women Empowerment.

Monitoring Committee be constituted for various Social Development Programmes such as Infra Developmental Works, Technical Education Scheme for Local Youth, Awarding of Petty Contracts to the Local Persons etc. In case there is delay, the reasons for the delay need to be identified, and suggestions should be made for their removal.

The Social Development interventions as opined by the local residents are as under.

- i) Education and Learning.
- ii) Employment and Income
- iii) Community and Health Services
- iv) Housing and Shelter
- v) Safe Environment.
- vi) Information and Awareness
- vii) Strategy for removing the obstacles in participation of the stakeholders.

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

1.5 SJVNL will acquire 78.254 Hectare (ha) of land to create its facilities and infrastructure and other activities which includes about 48.966 ha of government forestland and 29.287 ha of private land. Acquisition of private land would affect 141 families from 6 villages. The village wise details of land to be acquired for the project are given as **Annexure 1**.

Measures Adopted for Minimizing Impacts

1.6 Efforts were made to minimize the adverse impact of the project. Measures adopted for minimizing the adverse impact are as under:

- Site selection for constructing infrastructure and other facilities were done in such manner which involved minimal acquisition of private land (38 %).
- During design stage extra care was taken to avoid affecting religious structures/ public property.
- Efforts were made to avoid affecting major settlements. As a result only 29 families will be displaced and 141 families affected.

Objectives of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

1.7 The objective of the Resettlement Action Plan is to assist the project affected persons to enable them to improve or restore their living standards. In order to achieve this objective, the following key tasks will be performed.

- (a) Ensure timely payment of compensation for loss of land, structure and assets prior to taking over the possession;
- (b) provide assistance and support during the transition period for which they are entitled, and
- (c) Conduct meaningful consultations with displaced and affected families in particular and local community in general and also provide opportunities for participation in planning and implementation of RAP.

1.8 This RAP has been prepared based on the provisions outlined in the MoU between SJVNL and GoHP, National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation (NPRR) 2003 and World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement.

Approach and Methodology

1.9 The key methods used while preparing this RAP include:

- (a) Primary household survey among the project affected families carried out by Himachal Pradesh University;
- (b) Consultations with project affected people, Project officials, state government officials and other stakeholders;
- (c) Reconnaissance Survey;
- (d) File visit observation; and,
- (e) Collection of secondary information related to land acquisition and other project related information

Resettlement Planning

1.10 The RAP is based on the principle that the population affected by the project will be assisted to improve their former living standards. Further, it also takes into account ways of avoiding or minimizing the impacts wherever possible by exploring other alternative project designs. Where displacement is unavoidable, people losing assets, livelihood or other resources, assistance is proposed for improving their former living standards.

1.11 The rationale behind preparing comprehensive RAP is not only to restore and improve the standard of living of PAPs but also bring qualitative change in life. Considering that the ultimate aim of RAP is to improve quality of life of the affected persons, it's important to assess the changes brought about by the project.

II. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.1 At the time of signing the MoU with Government of Himachal Pradesh, for taking up of Rampur Project, the resettlement provisions for project affected people were agreed upon and included as part of MoU. Since the project is subjected to MoEF clearance, the conditions stipulated by MoEF on application of provisions of NPRR 2003 for project affected people were also taken into consideration. Similarly, since the project is financed by World Bank, the operational directives on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) were also taken into consideration. This chapter briefly outlines the provisions of these policy provisions and also describes other applicable legal frameworks.

Resettlement Provisions under MOU between SJVNL and GoHP

2.2 The main objective of this policy framework is to clarify the definition of family and other types of affected persons for the purpose of various benefits, propose the administrators for supervising the resettlement implementation and provides the details of various proposed benefits to the affected persons in addition to the compensation under LA Act. The key provisions of this framework include resettlement grant for those families becoming land less and provision of house building assistance and opportunities for award of petty contracts to PAPs. The policy also incorporates several provisions for taking up community development works including operation of mobile health unit, merit scholarships, assistance for self employment and employment to one person from each landless family subject to suitability and availability as and when the new recruitment is made. The R&R policy framework is provided in **Annexure 2 (A)**.

The World Bank's Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

2.3 The key provisions of this policy were taken into consideration for preparing the RAP. The key policy provisions were compared with the provisions available in the MoU and identified the following gaps. These include: non-inclusion of assistance for non-title holders as PAPs, mitigation of impacts due to ancillary activities such as transmission lines, access roads, borrow areas, dump sites, etc. Cut-off-date for eligibility of benefits as on the date of survey or land acquisition notification, developmental approach for income restoration or improvements, entitlement livelihood restoration mechanisms, valuation of assets based on scheduled rates and disclosure procedures. These were taken into consideration while finalizing the Plan.

NPRR for Project Affected Families 2003

2.4 As far as the policy matter is concerned, some states and central ministries / departments have their own policies and guidelines for resettlement and rehabilitation. However, a National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy for Project Affected Families (PAFs) 2003 have been prepared by the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources). The policy basically addresses the need to provide succor to the asset less rural poor, support the rehabilitation efforts of the resource poor sections namely small

and marginal farmers, SCs / STs and women who have been displaced. This policy will be in the form of broad guidelines and executive instructions for guidance of all concerned and will be applicable to projects displacing 500 families or more enmasse in plain areas 250 families enmasse in hilly area, Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks, area mentioned in Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Constitution of India.

Provisions of R & R Benefits for Project Affected Families as per NPRR-2003

2.5 In this policy, proposed rehabilitation grants and other monetary benefits would be minimum and applicable to all Project Affected Families (PAFs).

- PAFs losing their own house will get not more than 150 sq. m. of land in rural area and 75 sq. m. of land in urban areas.
- Each PAFs belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) category will get one time financial assistance of Rs. 25000/- for house construction.
- PAFs losing their agriculture may be allotted agriculture land or cultivable waste land to the extent of actual land loss subject to a maximum of one hectare of irrigated land or two hectares of un-irrigated land/cultivable waste land subject to availability of government land in the districts.
- In case of allotment of wasteland/degraded land in lieu of acquired land, each PAFs shall get financial assistance of Rs. 10000/- per hectare of land development.
- In case of allotment of agriculture land, a one time financial assistance of Rs. 5000/- per PAF for agriculture production shall be given.
- Each PAFs having cattle shall get financial assistance of Rs. 3000/- for construction of cattle shed.
- Each PAFs shall get financial assistance of Rs. 5000/- for shifting allowances.
- Each PAFs comprising self employed shall get one time financial assistance of Rs. 10000/- for construction of working shed/shop.
- Each PAFs losing entire agriculture land shall get one time financial assistance equivalent to 750 days minimum agriculture wages for 'loss of livelihood' where neither agriculture land nor regular employment to one member of the PAF has been provided.
- Each PAF owning agricultural land in the affected zone and whose entire land has not been acquired and consequently he becomes a marginal farmer shall get one time financial assistance equivalent to 500 days minimum agricultural wages.
- Each PAF owning agriculture land in the affected zone and who consequently becomes a small farmer shall get one time financial assistance equivalent to 375 days minimum agricultural wages.
- Each PAF belonging to the category of 'agricultural labourer', or 'non-agricultural labourer' shall be provided a one time financial assistance equivalent to 625 days of the minimum agricultural wages.
- Each displaced PAF shall get a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to 20 days of minimum agricultural wages per month for a period of one-year upto 250 days.
- In the case of acquisition of land in emergent situation such as under Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 or similar provision of other Act in force, each PAF shall be

provided with transit accommodation, pending resettlement and rehabilitation scheme. Such families shall also get R&R benefits under this Policy.

- Acquisition of Long Stretches of Land: In case of projects relating to Railway Lines, Highways, Transmission Lines and laying pipelines wherein only a narrow stretch of land extending over several kilometers is being acquired, the Project Affected Families will be offered an ex-gratia amount of Rs. 10,000/- per family, and no other Resettlement & Rehabilitation benefits shall be available to them.
- Project Affected Families shall be provided necessary training facilities for development of entrepreneurship to take up self-employment projects at the resettlement zone as part of R&R benefits.
- Project Affected Families who were in possession of forestlands prior to 25th October 1980 shall get all the R & R benefits.
- PAFs of Scheduled Caste category enjoying reservation benefits in the affected zone shall be entitled to get the reservation benefits at the resettlement zone.
- Each Project Affected Family of ST category shall be given preference in allotment of land.
- Each Tribal PAF shall be entitled to get R&R benefits under this Policy.
- Each Tribal PAF shall get additional financial assistance equivalent to 500 days minimum agriculture wages for loss of customary rights/usages of forest produce.
- Tribal PAFs will be re-settled close to their natural habitat in a compact block so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity.
- Tribal PAFs shall get land free of cost for community & religious gathering.
- Tribal PAFs resettled out of the district/taluka will get 25% higher R&R benefits in monetary terms.
- The Tribal Land alienated in violation of the laws and regulations in force on the subject would be treated as null and void and the R&R benefits would be available only to the original tribal landowner.
- The Tribals families residing in the Project Affected Areas having fishing rights in the river/pond/dam shall be given fishing rights in the reservoir area.
- Tribal PAFs enjoying reservation benefits in the affected zone shall be entitled to get the reservation benefits at the resettlement zone.

Basic Amenities to be provided at Resettlement Zone

2.6 While shifting the population of the Affected Zone to the Resettlement Zone, the Administrator for R&R may as far as possible, ensure that:

- a) In case the entire population of the village/area to be shifted belongs to a particular community, such population/families may be resettled enmasse in a compact area so that socio-cultural relations (social harmony) amongst shifted families are not disturbed.
- b) In case of resettlement of Scheduled Castes PAFs, it may be ensured that they are resettled in sites close to the villages.

2.7 The Project Affected Families shall be provided the basic amenities and infrastructure facilities at the resettlement site as per norms specified by the Appropriate

Govt. It is desirable that provision of drinking water, electricity, schools, dispensaries and access to the resettlement sites amongst others be included in the resettlement plan formulated by the Administrator for R&R.

2.8 All states are *free to adopt* their own resettlement and rehabilitation packages in case of higher than the National R & R Policy.

2.9 The benefits provided in the NPRR for PAFs are also covered in the proposed plan. The key policy provisions of NPRR were compared with the provisions available in SJVNL policy. Following points are not addressed in the SJVNL policy.

- Vulnerable Groups such as SCs/STs and BPL Families are not covered in SJVNL Policy.
- PAFs belonging to agricultural labourer or non-agricultural labourer category are not covered for financial assistance under SJVNL.

Legal Framework for Land Acquisition

2.10 Land needed for the project will be acquired under the LA Act of 1894. The Act was amended in 1984 and some of its norms related to the time/amount and procedures of compensation were liberalized. However, the Act in essence remains unchanged and is applicable to the whole country except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The main features of the LA Act of 1894 are as under:

- The Act only deals with compensation and not rehabilitation of people whose lands have been acquired;
- The Act only considers payment of compensation to those individuals who have legal ownership rights;
- Under the Act, no compensation is payable to landless labourers, forest-land cultivators, forest produce collectors, artisans and shifting cultivators because they do not have any land record in the record of rights.

2.11 Land Acquisition Act, 1894: The salient features of the Act have been presented in

Table 1.

Table 1 - Salient Features LA Act

Sections	Description
3	Definition
4	Publication of preliminary notification and powers of officers to enter for survey
5	Payment for damage
5A	Hearing of Objections
6	Declaration that land is required for a public purpose

Sections	Description
7	After declaration, Collector to take order for acquisition
8	Land to be marked out, measured and planned
9	Notice to persons interested
10	Powers to require and enforce the making of statements as to names and interests
11	Enquiry into measurements, value and claims and award by Collector
12	Award of Collector when to be final
13A	Correction of Clerical Errors, etc.
16	Power to take possession
17	Special powers in cases of urgency (Not applied in this project)
18	Reference to court
23	Matters to be considered in determining compensation
24	Matters to be neglected in determining compensation

Other Applicable Laws and Provisions Prevailing in Himachal Pradesh

2.12 Some amendment was enacted in the LA Act of 1984 by the Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh and the Act is called the Land Acquisition Act (Himachal Pradesh) Act, 1986. The main features of amendment are as follows:

Amendment of Section 18

2.13 The Collector may entertain an application under this section; after the expiry of the six weeks but within the period of six months, if he is satisfied that the application was prevented by sufficient cause from making the application in time.

Definitions

2.14 In order to administer the resettlement policy provisions, it is essential to define the key parameters involved in the R&R policy. The following definitions will be used for administering the eligible entitlements.

2.15 **Project Affected Area/Zone:** Project affected Area /Zones means area as notified by the project authority or where land is acquired for construction for any component of project, infrastructure, township, offices, construction facilities welfare facilities etc. Unit for declaring Project Affected Area would be Panchayat /Revenue village.

2.16 **Title Holders:** Are those who have legal title to land, structure and other assets.

2.17 **Squatters:** Are those who have illegally occupied government lands for residential, business and or other purposes. They are not eligible for compensation but would qualify for assistance and targeted support if they are below poverty line.

2.18 **Encroachers:** Encroachers are persons who have extended their building, agricultural lands, business premises or work places into government lands. As a rule, they are not eligible for either compensation or assistance. The assistance to these persons will be on case to case basis provided that they are below the poverty line.

2.19 **Tenants:** Tenants are those persons having bona fide tenancy agreements, written or unwritten, with a private property owner with clear property titles, to occupy a structure or land for residence, business or other purposes. They are eligible for shifting allowance and two months rents. Two months notice will be given to prior evacuation.

2.20 **Vulnerable Groups:** are those groups such as women-headed households, handicapped/disabled and SC/ST who will be dealt with on a case to case basis.

2.21 SJVNL has categories three major units entitled for compensation and assistance include (i) Family (ii) Project Affected Families (PAFs);

2.22 **Family:** Family means husband / wife who is entered as owner / co-owner of the land in the revenue record, their children including step or adopted children, grand children and includes his and her parents and those brothers and sisters who are living jointly with him / her as per entries of Panchayat Pariwar Register as on date of notification under section 4 A of Land Acquisition Act 1984.

2.23 **Project Affected Family (PAF):** Project Affected Family means a family /person whose place of residence or other properties or source of livelihood are substantially affected by the acquisition of land for the project and who has been residing continuously for a period not less than three years preceding the date of declaration of the project affected area or affected zone or practicing any trade , occupation or vocations continuously for a period not less than three years preceding the date of declaration of the project affected area or affected zone preceding the date of declaration of the affected zone.

2.24 **Project Affected Person (PAP):** A person whose name appears in the Award for acquisition of land and has been paid compensation for the land acquired and possession thereof taken by SJVNL).

2.25 **Rendered Houseless Family:** Each project affected family which is rendered houseless (both) or houseless means the family whose dwelling house is acquired by the Project. .This will be certified by the Deputy Commissioner concerned.

2.26 **Cut-off-Date:** The date of Notification under Section 4 (1) will be the cut-off date where land acquisition will be required. In the case of squatters and encroachers and unauthorized occupants the date of the Project Co-coordinating Consultants socio-economic survey will be considered as the cut-off date for entitlements under the project. For the purpose of recognizing adults (above 18 years) for economic rehabilitation, the date of

extending assistance or payment of compensation will be used for determining economic rehabilitation. This applies in case the payment of compensation or relocation is delayed beyond two years. For the purpose of identifying below poverty line families, the cut off date is the date of census survey.

2.27 Based on the provisions of applicable R&R policies, an entitlements matrix for different type of impacts has been adopted for preparing RAP for this project, which is summarized in **Table 2**.

Table 2 - Entitlement Matrix

Impact Category	R&R Provision under MOU	OP 4.12 of Involuntary resettlement	NPRR 2003	Provision adopted for Rampur Project
Loss of Land	Compensation will be made as per Land Acquisition Act 1894. The compensation for land includes 30 % solatium and interest @ of 12 %.	Replacement cost to PAF to enable them to purchase land of similar unit. The compensation should be paid prior to shifting	Compensation will be made as per LA Act 1894. Allotment of agricultural land subject to availability (upto 1 hectare of irrigated or 2 hectare of unirrigated land), Financial assistance for land development (in case of waste land or degraded land) and agricultural production	Compensation will be made as per LA Act 1894 Special committee constituted to determine the compensation rate of land close to market rate
Loss of House	Compensation will be made as per Himachal Pradesh Schedule Rate	Replacement cost for loss of houses and support for reestablishing the houses	Compensation will be made as per Basic Schedule Rate	Compensation will be made as per Himachal Pradesh Schedule Rate for current year
	Project Affected Family rendered landless, houseless or both entitled for independent house or plot plus cash or cash as per the choice of the displaced family		Project Affected Family may be allotted free of cost house site Project Affected Family of Below Poverty Line category to get financial assistance for house construction; transportation allowance	Project Affected Family rendered landless, houseless or both entitled for independent house or plot plus cash or cash as per the choice of the displaced family.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for RHEP, SJVNL

Impact Category	R&R Provision under MOU	OP 4.12 of Involuntary resettlement	NPRR 2003	Provision adopted for Rampur Project
	18 months transitional allowance and one time shifting allowance			18 months transitional allowance and shifting allowance.
Loss of Source of Income	Resettlement Grant is given to all rendered landless families and Other livelihood support i.e., Income generation scheme, award of petty contracts, hiring of vehicles, and jobs with contractors.	Assistance for restoring income	One time Financial assistance 1- PAFs losing entire agriculture = assistance equivalent to 750 days, 2 - Marginal farmer = assistance equivalent to 500 days, 3-small farmer =assistance equivalent to 375 days, minimum agricultural wages After acquiring; Financial assistance to rural artisan,/small trader or self employed person	Resettlement Grant is given to all rendered landless families duly certified by the Dy. Commissioner concerned and Other livelihood support i.e., Income generation scheme, award of petty contracts, hiring of vehicles, and jobs with contractors.
Impacts on Non Titleholders	No Provision	Replacement cost for affected structures and other immovable assets except land and assistance for reestablishing their livelihoods	No explicit provisions**	Two times Shifting Allowance and 12 months rental allowance @ Rs. 2000/- pm.
Tenants	No provision	Support for reestablishing their living	No explicit provision	3 months rental allowance @ Rs. 2000/- and shifting allowance.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for RHEP, SJVNL

Impact Category	R&R Provision under MOU	OP 4.12 of Involuntary resettlement	NPRR 2003	Provision adopted for Rampur Project
		standards		
Loss of Community Assets	Protection and promotion of cultural heritage and old monumental properties in project vicinity	Protection, relocation and replacement	No explicit provision	Protection and promotion of cultural heritage and old monumental properties in project vicinity. The affected community assets will be reconstructed where necessary

Impacts and Entitlements

2.28 The policy addresses direct and indirect impacts of project construction and operation on affected persons, families, households and communities. The direct and immediate impacts are those associated with project construction, mainly land acquisition. Other impacts include loss of shelter and impact on other assets. Mitigation is provided through compensation and assistance to project-affected persons, families and households. These social units are entitled to compensation and assistance on the basis of the policy framework adopted by the project. The policy provides mitigation for:

- Loss of land, house, other assets and work place;
- Loss of livelihood or income opportunities; and others

2.29 Loss of assets and livelihood are impact categories that represent direct project impacts on an identified population. The people likely to be affected were surveyed for baseline information. Under the project evaluation will be carried out to assess the changes because of the project against the baseline socio-economic data.

2.30 **Eligibility:** Project Affected Family /Person include owners who will lose land, house, land and house and other assets either partially or fully because of the project.

2.31 **Criteria of eligibility:** Each project affected family rendered houseless, rendered landless and displaced shopkeepers are eligible for getting the benefits under R&R Plan approved by H.P. Govt. as well as SJVNL.

2.32 **Eligibility of houseless family:** Each Project affected family which is rendered landless as well as houseless (both) or houseless will be provided an independent house with a built up plinth area of 60 sq mtr. Alternatively PAF can also be offered a plot of size which allows construction of built up house of 60 sq mtr. Plinth area plus construction cost of the houses @Rs. 3000/-per sq mtr.

2.33 A family which does not opt for house/ plot but constructs his house at his own cost with a plinth area of 60 sq. mtr. Or more (upto 50%) shall be paid the construction cost of the house @ 3500/ - per sq. mtr and options from such families will be asked at an appropriate time.(i.e. after issuance of section 6&7. In case any such families constructs house of less than 60 sq. mtr. Plinth area on his own plot or plot offered by the Nigam then amount to be given will be worked out on prorata basis.

2.34 **Eligibility of landless family:** Eligibility of the landless family may be decided on the following criteria

- Family whose land before acquisition was more than 5 bighas and is left with 1 biswa or no agricultural land after acquisition Rs.65000/-

- Family whose land before acquisition was less than 5 bighas and is left with 1 biswa or no agricultural land after acquisition. Rs.55000
- Family whose land holding is left with more than 1 biswa and less than 5 bighas of land after acquisition Rs.45000/-
 - Family whose cattle shed is acquired in the project area, shall get one time financial assistance of Rs. 5000/- in no case the grant shall exceed Rs. 5000/- per family

2.35 **Displaced shopkeepers:** Shops will be allotted in the market complex of Project Township. Displacement grants of Rs.10, 000/- (one time) in case SJVNL is unable to allot shops then financial assistance of Rs.40, 000/- will be provided to displaced shopkeepers.

III. LAND ACQUISITION

3.1 The total land required for the project activities such as power house, roads, dumping area, quarry, dumping site, crusher, job facilities, office complex, etc as estimated/provided by SJVNL is 78.254 hectares. Out of this, 49 hectares is government forest land which has already been transferred. The remaining 29 hectares are private land belonging to 141 families comprising 167 land owners. This includes acquisition of 29 houses which will become houseless. The lands are acquired in six (6) revenue villages to create various infrastructure and other facilities related to the project.

Land Acquisition Process

3.2 Land surveys for payment of compensation shall be done on the basis of updated official records and ground facts. The land record shall be updated relating to title/ classification/current use of land for ensuring adequate land acquisition. For determining classification current use of land records as they are on the cut off date (date of notification 4A) shall be taken under consideration. The value added for land improvement is calculated at 30% solatium and 12% interest after notification of Section 4A. The valuation for trees will be based as per the rates decided by the competent authority in consultation with Department of Agriculture, Forest, Horticulture, and Sericulture etc. The value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined for the purpose of payment of compensation as per the latest Himachal Pradesh Schedule of Rates (HPSR). Status of land acquisition as on 27.9.06 is given in **Annexure 2 (B)**. Current status of land acquisition is given in **Table 3**.

Table 3 - Current status of land acquisition

S. No.	Name of work	Location of land		Private land Area required		No. of Title Holders	Remarks	Probable date of award
		Tehsil	Mohal / Up Mohal	In Bighas	In Hect.			
1.	Road Power House site & site Office	Nirmand	Fatti Bayal	65-01	05-26-12	73	Award announced on 23.09.2006 and accordingly compensation has been disbursed to the affected families	-
2.	Road Power House	Nirmand	Fatti Bayal	3-19	00-25-82	7	Award announced on 23.09.06	-

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	site & site Office						and accordingly compensation has been disbursed to the affected families.	
3.	Dumping Area	Nirmand	Fatti Nirmand	48-00	03-84-46	43	Award announced on 23.09.06 and accordingly compensation has been disbursed to the affected families	-
4.	Quarry, Road, Crusher & Job facilities.	Nirmand	Gadej (Koel)	48-12	03-93-32	51	Award announced on 30.10.2006	-
5.	Office complex, components of Power House etc.	Nirmand	Fatti Bayal	13-11	01-09-66	8	Award announced on 30.10.2006	-
Sub Total				179.03	14.39.38	182		
6.	Residential, Non Residential Accommodation	Rampur	Dutt Nagar	195-10	14-71-10	14	Section VI and VII issued on 23.03.06. Proceeding under section – VIII and XI is in progress.	May. 2007
Total				374-13	29-10-48	196		

3.3 Since the people have expressed displeasure over the compensation rates, SJVNL has constituted a separate committee consisting of Deputy Commissioner, District Kullu as Chairman and Superintending Engineer (PWD), District Horticulture Officer, Tehsildar, and

representative of Forest Department as its members for evaluating the land prices. This committee has taken into account of consultations with the affected persons, project officials, recent transactions, compensation paid through private negotiations for a nearby private hydropower project, and compensation enhanced by courts for Parvathi hydropower project for finalizing the land prices. The committee decided the rate as @ Rs 4, 47242 lacs per bigha for Bayal, Rs, 4, 49,874 per bigha for Fatti Nirmand and 4, 41,172 per bigha for fatti Gadej. Accordingly, compensation rates as decided by the committee have been announced by the LAO. Over and above 30% solatium and 12 % interest have also been added in the compensation amount from the date of sec. 4.

Displaced families demanded for the evaluation of the house structures through third party. Accordingly many Govt agencies like HPPWD, CPWD. Housing Board etc were got contacted to evaluate the compensation of the house structures but they refused to takeup the job. As such in line with the opinion of displaced families compensation of the structures have been got evaluated through a registered evaluator (third party). The evaluator employed 'item rate method' and the rate of HPPWD schedule of rate 1999 plus prevailing market premium of these rates.

Impact of Land Acquisition

3.4 The amount of land to be acquired by the project is the major indication of impact on social environment. The impact of land acquisition would lead to loss of livelihood, agricultural land, structures and other assets. As a result of land acquisition, 141 families will be affected. Details of private land to be acquired for RHEP are given in **Annexure 3**.

IV. BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES

4.1 This chapter presents the analysis of baseline socio-economic characteristics of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs). Apart from providing the socio-economic background for the project, the baseline characteristics provide an insight on developing indicators for monitoring and evaluation of the R&R measures and actions to be taken up

4.2 The socio-economic baseline survey was carried out in the month of April 2005 by Agro-Economic Research Centre, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla. Household Survey Questionnaire used for data collection is provided as **Annexure 4**. The objective of the baseline study was to estimate the socio-economic condition of the affected people and to assess impacts of the project, their views about the project and availability of resettlement and rehabilitation options. This helped in establishing the monitoring parameters, which would be used to study the project impact on the socio-economic condition of the people.

4.3 A detailed questionnaire was used to collect information on (i) demographic details of affected family (ii) ownership of land and structure affected (iii) their income level and expenditure pattern (iv) health conditions (v) livestock profile (vi) source of earning (vii) ownership of other assets, etc.

4.4 All the 167 land owners are living in 141 families. A full census survey has been undertaken to carry out the household survey in 2005. The list of the household with landowners' names is given in **Annexure 5**.

Project Affected Families – Titleholder (TH) & Non Titleholder (NTH)

4.5 For effective planning and implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation activities in the project area, it is imperative to analyze and understand the socio-economic profile of the area and livelihood pattern of the project affected families.

4.6 Project Affected Families mainly belong to two broad categories, viz, Titleholders and Non Titleholders. Titleholders are the ones who have legal papers for property units in their name, whereas Non Titleholders include encroachers and squatters. In addition, there are tenants who form a very small category of affected families.

4.7 The socio economic study reveals total number of project affected households as 141 of which 8 households were found locked. For these 8 households details are not available. The list of project affected households not available is given in **Annexure 6**. Thus the Project Affected Families for R&R purpose works out to be 133. Two tenants have been found in Fatti Bayal village. The list of tenants is provided in **Annexure 7**. Breakup of TH & NTH households has been provided in **Table 4**.

Table 4 - Status of Project Affected Households

Village	No. of PAH	PAH found locked	NTH	NTH	Tenant
Dattnagar	10	1	10	0	
Fati Nirmand	15	4	15	0	
Fatti Bayal	69	1	69	0	2
Gadej (Koyal)	39	3	39	0	
Total	133	9	133	0	2

Project Affected and Displaced Families

4.8 The project displaced families account for 21.05 per cent of the total affected families (133). Out of total 29 project displaced households, 20 households would be displaced from Fatti Bayal village alone. Balance 8 households would be displaced Dutt Nagar and Fatti Nirmand. No household would be displaced from village Gadej. The details of affected structure with valuation is given in **Annexure 8 (A)**. The present condition of affected structures has been captured in still photographs which have been given in **Annexure 8 (B)**. List of project displaced households is given in **Annexure 9**.

Vulnerable Families

4.9 The vulnerable families {SC/ST, Women Headed Household (WHH)} constitute 34.59 per cent (46) of the total project affected families. The list of vulnerable families is given in **Annexure 10**.

Type of Loss

Loss of Land

4.10 Out of 133 project affected families, 105 families would be losing their private land whereas 29 families would be losing land as well as house.

Rendered Landless Families

4.11 Out of 141 families, 55 families have been rendered landless. Eligibility for resettlement grant of families rendered landless is as under:

- 29 families (20.42 per cent) after land acquisition are left with more than 1 biswa but less than 5 bighas of land – Rs. 45000/-
- 24 families (16.90 percent) are left with 1 biswa or no agriculture land after acquisition. Land holdings of these families before land acquisition was less than 5 bighas – Rs. 55000/-

- 2 families (1.41 per cent) are left with 1 biswa or no agriculture land after acquisition. Land holdings of these families before land acquisition was more than 5 bighas – Rs. 65000/-

Note: The finalist of landless families however will be certified by concerned Deputy Commissioner.

4.12 List of rendered landless families eligible for resettlement grant is given in **Annexure 11**.

Loss of Livelihood

4.13 Restoring livelihood of affected persons to at least pre project level if not better off is an important task of RAP. Almost all 133 project affected households/families would face loss of livelihood to some extent because of loss of agricultural land.

Rendered Houseless Families

4.14 29 families would be rendered houseless due to acquisition of land and house. Fatti Bayal is the most affected village where 20 families would be rendered houseless and 6 families in Fatti Nirmand and 2 families in Dutt Nagar.

Note: The final list of houseless families however will be certified by Deputy Commissioner, Kullu.

Income Status

4.15 As per the average annual income data collected from household survey, affected families have been categorized into income categories of Rs. < 20000/- (**see explanation**); Rs. 20000/- to 50000/-; Rs. 50000/- to 100000/-; and > Rs. 100000/-. It has been observed that about 37 per cent of the families (49) fall in the income category of > Rs. 100000/- followed by families (47) having average annual income in the range of Rs. 50000/- to 100000/-.

Explanation - The Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development conducts BPL Census at the beginning of each Five Year Plan. The basic objective of the Census is to identify the households living Below Poverty line, who could be assisted under various anti-poverty programmes implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India. The Planning Commission, Govt. of India adopted consumption expenditure as the basis for the determination of families Below Poverty Line for 9th Plan (2002-2007). The criteria for the identification of BPL are as under:

1. Upto Rs. 20000/- per annum.
2. The families having more than 2 hectare of land/pucca houses/annual income exceeding Rs. 20000/-/T. V./Refrigerator/Ceiling fan/motor cycle/scooter/three wheeler were not considered to be BPL family.

No affected families have been found living below poverty line.

Rehabilitation Measures

4.16 Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited is well established corporation of Govt. of India. Because of very limited requirement of manpower in Hydro- Power Project, employment in SJVNL has also been kept as rehabilitation option. However, some other option has also been kept as rehabilitation measures i.e. Income Generation Scheme, Merit Scholarship Scheme for the wards of PAFs, Awards of Petty Contracts to PAFs, jobs with contractors etc.

Key Socio-economic Baseline Characteristics

4.17 This section of the report mainly deals with demographic and social characteristics of project affected persons viz., demographic (average family size, literacy, male-female breakup, age group classification, social stratification), economic, land holding before land acquisition, vehicle for personal and commercial use, occupation, house type, etc are given in **Table 5**. Village wise socio-economic profile of PAFs is given in **Annexure 12**.

Table -5
A. Key Socio Economic Indicators (N=133)

S. No	Indicator	Unit	Value/ Figure
1	<i>Demographic Characteristics</i>		
	Average Family	Average	5.04
	Literacy(PAFs)		
	<i>Literate</i>	%	83.01
	<i>Sex (PAFs)</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	%	49.48
	<i>Female</i>	%	50.52
	<i>Age Group (% PAFs)</i>		
	<i>0 to 6 yrs</i>	%	9.54
	<i>60 and above</i>	%	6.56
	<i>Social Stratification (no.& % of PAFs)</i>		
	SC	%	30.08
	ST	%	0.75
	<i>Other</i>	%	69.17
2	<i>Economic</i>		
	Annual Income (in Rs.)	Average	120973.77
	Earned person per Family	Average	1.45
	Family under debt (4 No.)	%	3

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S. No	Indicator	Unit	Value/ Figure
	Family under debt (in Rs.)	Average	100000.00
3	<i>Land holding before land acquisition</i>		
	Land holding per PAFs (in Hectare)	Average	0.657
	Less than 5 Bighas (0.404 Hectare)	%	41.87
	More than 5 Bighas (0404 Hectare)	%	52.13
	Rice/Acre (in 100 Kg.)	Average	32
	Wheat/Acre (in 100 Kg.)	Average	30.43
	Maize/Acre (in 100 Kg.)	Average	2.32
	Livestock (Draught animal, milk animal, young stocks, sheep, goats, etc) per family/HH	Average	2.36
4	<i>Vehicles for personal use</i>		
	Two Wheeler	No	8
	Four Wheeler	No	16
5	<i>Vehicle for commercial use</i>	No	9
6	<i>Occupation</i>		
	<i>Cultivators</i>	%	37.41
	Agriculture labour	%	1.49
	Wage labour	%	2.53
	Business	%	3.13
	<i>Service</i>	%	8.94
8	<i>House Type</i>		
	Katcha	%	44.36
	Semi Pucca	%	21.05
	Pucca	%	34.58
	Separate Kitchen	%	81.2
	Separate Toilet	%	69.17
	Rooms	Average	3.98
	Size of House (Sq. ft.)	Average	587
9	<i>Material Assets</i>		
	T.V. (No. 97)	%	72.93
	Refrigerator (No. 62)	%	46.62
	LPG (No. 106)	%	79.70
10	<i>Health Related</i>		
	Major Disease if any (Heart, Asthama, Gastric – 5 families)	%	3.75
	Families hospitalized	No	Nil

B. Key Socio Economic Indicators in respect of 29 nos. of houseless families

S. No	Indicator	Unit	Value/ Figure
1	<i>Demographic Characteristics</i>		
	Average Family	Average	5.14
	Literacy	%	75.69
	<i>Social Stratification (no.& % of PAFs)</i>		
	SC	%	44.83
	ST	%	0
	Other	%	55.17
2	<i>Economic</i>		
	Annual Income (in Rs.)	Average	79807.14
3	<i>Land holding before land acquisition</i>		
	Land holding per PAFs (in Hectare)	Average	11 bigha
	Livestock (Draught animal, milk animal, young stocks, sheep, goats, etc) per family/HH	Average	2.00
4	<i>Occupation</i>		
	<i>Cultivators</i>	%	29.86
	Agriculture labour	%	2.78
	Wage labour	%	6.94
	Business	%	2.06
	<i>Service</i>	%	9.03
5	<i>House Type</i>		
	Katcha	%	51.72
	Semi Pucca	%	13.79
	Pucca	%	20.69
	Separate Kitchen	%	79.31
	Separate Toilet	%	62.07
	Rooms	Average	3.75
	Size of House (Sq. ft.)	Average	532.50
6	<i>Material Assets</i>		
	T.V. (No. 17)	%	58.62
	Refrigerator (No. 9)	%	31.03
	LPG (No. 18)	%	62.07

Impact on Tribal Population

4.18 Only one ST families will be affected by the project. Therefore, preparation of Indigenous People Development Plan (IPDP) is not required.

Consultations

4.19 Group consultations with the displaced persons, individual consultations with community leaders, village heads were carried out to know their opinion as regards to relocation, compensation and other issues in order to understand their concern and requirements.



4.20 During the public consultation process majority of those participated seemed to be aware of the project. But at the same time, they were bothered about the relocation and livelihood issues. Discussions were also held with Panchayat Pradhans and community leaders to know their views. They opined that that project should be implemented, but at the same time, public opinions should be taken care off in terms of relocation and livelihood measures.

4.21 Information provided in these consultations was well received. The consultations provided an opportunity to inform stakeholders of the nature of the project, and to clarify certain issues of concern at this early stage. Details of public consultation are given in **Table- 6.**

Table 6 - Summary of issues raised during consultations

Date	Venue	No. of participants	Target Group	Issues raised	How these are incorporated in RAP
Oct 26, 2005	Near Kunni Khad bridge in village Fatti Nirmand	16	PAFs, Representatives of HPSEB & PCB and general public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for land at market rate • Employment opportunity • Resettlement site • Mobile health van • Petty contract works • Merit scholarship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special committee has been constituted by HP Govt. to determine the market rate of land for compensation purpose. • One member of rendered landless family would be provided employment subject to fulfilling the requisite criteria as and when recruitment is done. • Project Displaced Families will be consulted for finalization of resettlement sites in nearby village/panchayat. • Mobile health van is already in operation. • Petty contracts would be given to the co-operatives of eligible families/ PAFs. • Merit scholarship will be given to wards of PAFs.
May 24, 2006	Bayal Village	26	Project Affected Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunities for PAFs • Cooperative society to work on the employment opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One member of rendered landless family would be provided employment subject to fulfilling the requisite criteria as and when recruitment is done. • Petty contracts would be given to the co-operatives of eligible families/ PAFs.

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Date	Venue	No. of participants	Target Group	Issues raised	How these are incorporated in RAP
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of resettlement sites • Deployment of hiring of vehicles from PAFs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Displaced Families will be consulted for finalization of resettlement sites in nearby village/panchayat. • Vehicles have been/ will be hired for the project as per the project requirement.
May 29, 2006	Conference Hall, Jhakri	25	Families rendered houseless	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement options for houseless families. • Construction of houses as per Project Displaced Families requirement. • Displaced families demanded plot size of 10 Biswa. • Allotment of plot location through lottery system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Affected Family rendered landless, houseless or both entitled for independent house or plot plus cash or cash as per the choice of the displaced family. • Displaced families can opt for plot plus cash and construct house as per their requirements. • Built up house of plinth area of 60 Sqm or a plot of size upto 60 sqm plinth area plus construction cost of the house i.e., Rs. 180000/-. • Lottery system will be followed for allotment of plot/constructed house.

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Date	Venue	No. of participants	Target Group	Issues raised	How these are incorporated in RAP
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transit plan details 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transit Plan for resettlement includes rent allowance upto 18 months or till the construction of house and shifting allowance.
June 6, 2006	Bayal Village	15	Project Displaced Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation rate • Awareness camps for proper utilization of compensation amount. • Employment issues • Technical education scheme for local youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special committee has been constituted by HP Govt. to determine the market rate of land for compensation purpose. • Awareness camps will be organized by SJVNL. • One member of rendered landless family would be provided employment subject to fulfilling the requisite criteria as and when recruitment is done. • Technical education (ITI) for local youth will be given to wards of PAFs since 2006 (35 Nos. including 5 girls).
July 22, 2006	Bayal Village	19	Project Displaced Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of site for resettlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement site selection would be finalized in consultation with project displaced families • Area to be allotted is 60 sqm plus

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Date	Venue	No. of participants	Target Group	Issues raised	How these are incorporated in RAP
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of land to be allotted • Basic amenities at resettlement colony 	<p>construction cost</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic amenities like approach path, street light, drinking water, sewerage facility etc would be provided.
August 8, 2006	Bayal Village	16	Project Displaced Families, Member zila Parishad and other residents of Bayal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of site for resettlement • Area of land to be allotted • Basic amenities at resettlement colony 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement site selection would be finalized in consultation with project displaced families • Area to be allotted is 60 sqm plus construction cost • Basic amenities like approach path, street light, drinking water, sewerage facility etc would be provided.

The photograph and attendance of participants is provided in **Annexure 13** and original minutes and signatures are available in Project Register.

V. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

5.1 Implementation procedures for resettlement and rehabilitation entails the income restoration activities, institutional arrangements, implementation schedule, resettlement sites, grievance redressal mechanism, costs and budget and monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement components.

Implementation Issues

5.2 There are several implementation issues, which needs to be addressed during the implementation stage, which has been detailed as under:

- Preparation and implementation of Land Acquisition Plan;
- Income restoration plan will be developed on the basis of gathered information during the survey done by HP Agro Economic Research Centre, HP University.
- Identification of relocation site for displaced persons.
- Preparation of relocation and rehabilitation and disbursement of assistances.
- Formation of GRC, etc.

Institutional Arrangements

5.3 The organogram of SJVNL is depicted in **Figure 1**. SJVNL is headed by the Director Personnel at Shimla. Director Personnel is assisted by one General Manager (Project) and one Assistant General Manager. Further, General Manager (Project) is assisted by Head, R&R. The Corporate Office at Shimla is responsible for overall policy guidance, planning and monitoring of R&R activities. Implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation component at field level is the responsibility of R&R at Rampur. The responsibility includes implementation, monitoring, contingency planning; R&R related programme and reporting during RAP implementation. HOD, R&R will provide all information, progress report and other matters related to R&R activities to the General Manager of RHEP.

5.4 HOD of R&R at Rampur and other field officers will coordinate with various government departments like revenue, forest, and other administrative units at various levels to facilitate smooth implementation of RAP.

Standing Committee on Resettlement & Rehabilitation

5.5 A standing committee is an internal committee comprising following members will be constituted to oversee resettlement and rehabilitation.

- i) Director (Personnel)-Chairman (He can also nominate his representative to the Committee)
- ii) General Manager, Project, or his representative.
- iii) Head of E/R&R Deptt. Member Secretary.
- iv) Head of Corporate Planning
- v) A representative from Corporate Finance Deptt. not less than E-6 level.
- vi) A representative from Corporate R&R Deptt.

5.6 The Standing Committee is responsible and fully empowered for approval of financial matters and re-appropriation of funds available in RAP for overall development of project vicinity and proper utilization of funds. The committee will normally meet once in three months or earlier, if necessary.

Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation

5.7 The Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation appointed by State Government for supervising the relief and rehabilitation works of the various projects in Himachal Pradesh would also be the Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation under the scheme. The Resettlement and Rehabilitation works shall be carried out under his directions and guidance.

5.8 The roles and responsibilities of the Commissioner are as under:

- a) Oversee overall implementation of progress of R&R works.
- b) Provide guidelines on un-resolved issues /problems to ensure timely implementation.
- c) Hold periodical meetings with Administrator and Project Authorities.
- d) Any other aspects related impacts R&R /Community Development progress.

Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation

5.9 Deputy Commissioner, Shimla and Deputy Commissioner, Kullu, or their nominees as R&R Officer in whose jurisdiction the affected area falls, will be the Administrators for Resettlement and Rehabilitation work in their respective areas. The relief and rehabilitation work would be carried out and controlled under their supervision for areas falling within their respective jurisdictions.

5.10 The roles and responsibilities of the Administrator are as under:

- a) Approval of award passed by LAO.
- b) Oversee the disbursement of Land Acquisition compensation.
- c) Verification and approval of PAFs eligible list for various R&R benefits.
- d) Issuance of individual certificates to the landless people and those losing houses.
- a. Review of the implementation of R&R scheme and community development activities.
- e) Any other aspects related implementation of R&R and Community Development Programmes.
- f) Disbursement of R&R benefits to the Project Affected Families and landless families as per their entitlements.

Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)

5.11 GRC will be constituted under the RHEP in order to settle as many disputes as possible through consultations. Formation of Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) is very important as it is expected that most cases, if not all would be resolved by the GRC. The committee will hear complaints and facilitate solutions; and the process, as a whole, will promote dispute settlement through mediation to reduce litigation.

5.12 Two numbers of GRCs are under constitution, each for District Shimla and District Kullu. SDM of the concerned area shall be Chairman and BDO of the concerned area shall be Member Secretary. The members shall be representatives of PAFs from local panchayats and women institutions. The GRC will normally meet on quarterly basis The decision of the GRC will not be binding for PAFs to take recourse to the civil court if he/she so desires. Broad functions of GRC are as under:

- Record the grievances of PAFs, categorize and prioritize them and provide solution to their grievances arising out of land and property acquisition and eligibility for resettlement and rehabilitation.
- The GRC may undertake site visit and ask for relevant information from RHEP in order to perform its functions.
- Fix a time frame for resolving the grievance subject to a maximum of 45 days.
- Inform aggrieved parties directly or through R&R about the status/development of their case.
- Inform in writing their decision to the RHEP and aggrieved party.

Monitoring Committee for R&R

5.13 A Monitoring committee comprising following members will be constituted to monitor the progress of resettlement and rehabilitation activities.

- i) Head of R&R Deptt (Corporate Office) Chairman
- ii) Head of R&R Deptt (Rampur Proejct). Member Secretary.
- iii) Block Development Officer
- iv) Representative of Pradhans of project affected panchayats
- v) Women PAP i.e. Chairperson of Block Development Committee (BDC)

5.14 The committee will monitor the progress of the R&R Deptt. and would ensure timely implementation of R&R activities and compliance with the deadlines fixed for land acquisition, disbursement of compensation, assistance etc to PAFs.

The TOR of the committee will be as follows:-

- Will meet once in four months or any interval as necessary.
- Review progress and provide guidance to R&R Deptt.
- Technical audit would be carried on yearly basis.

Monitoring Consultant

5.15 The Project Authority shall appoint a local Monitoring Consultant preferably a Consultant from Social Scientist / Civil Engineering background from Govt. agency for concurrent monitoring for the period of two years. The consultant shall carry out monitoring on quarterly basis for first year and on half yearly basis for second year. The monitoring consultant would:

- Verify the delivery of entitlements based on field visits
- Undertake consultations with PAFs
- Review monthly progress and verify the implementation progress made by the R&R Department
- Maintain close interaction with R&R Department and PAFs, and
- Submit a quarterly / half yearly progress report.

Draft TOR for Monitoring Consultant is furnished as under:

1. Objective:

- The objectives of the monitoring shall be ensuring timely extension of entitlements to the affected families as per their eligibility.
- To provide necessary feedback to the project authority for taking remedies in action for extension of the R&R entitlements to the families.

2. Scope of work:

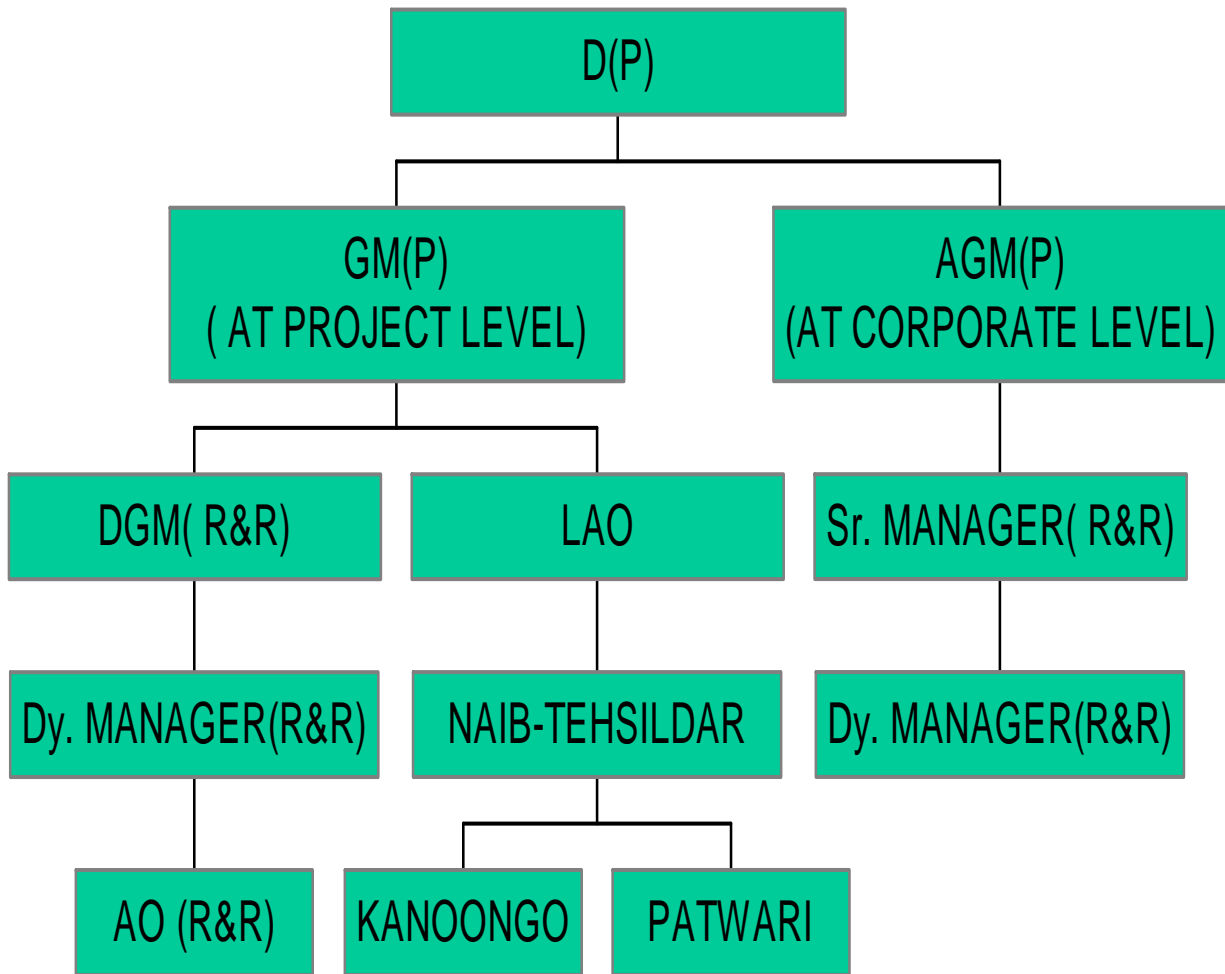
- To contact all the affected families and check the entitlements provided them vis avis R&R Action Plan of the project.
- To prepare the reports as per proforma provided by the project ,this has already been prepared and incorporated in RAP.
- To submit monthly report to the project authority with specific feedback.

3. Methodology:

The Monitoring shall be done through consultation by household visits with the affected families and the community.

Note: TOR may be revised as per requirement. .

The Organizational Set up for RAP implementation of RHEP.



RAP implementation shall be taken up at Project level as well as corporate level.

Corporate level: At Corporate level the RAP implementation shall be headed by AGM (P) assisted by one number of Sr. Manager (R&R) and one Number of Dy. Manager of R&R. The Head of R&R Cell shall report to Director (P). The main function of R&R Cell be formulation of plan, policy and schemes for R&R works, liaison with local Govt. etc.

Project level: At Project level the implementation shall be headed by DGM (R&R) assisted by Dy. Manager (R&R), AO (R&R) & Land Acquisition Officer. The main function of the R&R cell shall be implementation of the R&R Plan and various schemes in close association with affected families and local bodies.

Roles and Responsibilities

5.16 **Table 7** provides a brief description of the roles and responsibilities assigned to the different key players for efficient and timely implementation of RAP.

Table 7 - Roles and Responsibility

Personnel	Roles and Responsibility
Corporate Level	
Director Personnel, Shimla	Overall responsible for all project activities, land acquisition, pre-construction activities and implementation of R&R activities.
At Project Level- RHEP	
General Manager (Project), Shimla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall responsible for implementation of R&R activities; • Responsible for land acquisition; • Ensure availability of budget for R&R activities; • Liaison with various administrative departments at state level, etc.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To plan and execute all activities related to environment management and resettlement and rehabilitation • To implement the RHEP rehabilitation package and RAP • To liaise with concerned GOHP and GOI Departments, national or international funding agencies for infrastructure development and training programme. • To monitor the PIC • To monitor RAP • To monitor the development of resettlement site • Will report to General Manager (Project) • To keep management informed on progress and problems of RAP implementation; • Prepare quarterly progress report in the standard format.
Dy. Manager R&R, RHEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop personal rapport with PAFs; • Distribute policy document and other related documents to PAFs; • Conduct consultations with affected families and local community with regard to RAP implementation at regular interval; • Prepare minutes of consultations; • Prepare and distribute identity card to PAFs; • Ensure the PAFs have received their entitlements; • Ensure transparency in the disbursement of entitlement;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable the PAFs to identify the alternate site for residential plots; • Ensure the development of resettlement site; • To monitor physical and financial progress of land acquisition & R&R activities; • Maintain and upgrade the computerized data base; • Participate in meetings arranged with concerned departments for smooth implementation of RAP; • Ensure the progress on infrastructure and community development activities; • Monitor of valuation of properties and assets; • Generate awareness about the alternative economic livelihood and enable the PAFs to make informed choice; • Organise awareness camps for health and hygiene and support services for horticultural/agricultural/veterinary activities. • Submit monthly progress report to Head R&R. •
LAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carryout activities related to land acquisition; • Liaise with GOHP on land matters; • Provide support to RHEP in court cases relating to land acquisition, if any; • Work in co-ordination with R&R Officer and report to Head, R&R.

Project Information Centre

5.17 In order to bridge the communication Gap and distance between the local people/ PAPs and the project Authorities and with a view to establish a regular dialogue between the Project and the affected Families / local population, the project has developed a formal mechanism of sharing information with the public in the form of PIC. A detail of PIC is described as under:

Objective

1. To initiate formal open dialogue with the local population, particularly PAPs
2. To share the relevant information, reports, plans and other documents related to R&R with the publicized Merit Scholarship scheme for the wards of PAFs, ITI Scheme Etc.
3. To address the representations, complaints, grievances and suggestions of the public quickly.
4. To be easily accessible to the public.

Location

5.18 Keeping in view of one of the objective i.e. easily accessible to the public. PIC has been opened / located at the site in the affected village at Bayal from 19. 12. 05.

RAP Implementation

5.19 Properties likely to be affected by the project shall involve identification and verification by the R&R. The verification procedure includes checking of recorded addresses, type of property with their survey identification number, type of structure and estimation of losses. This stage also involves consultations, explaining the entitlement framework, process of payment of compensation and assistance, notice to vacate land and house/shop, grievance procedures, involvement in implementation, etc. This would be carried out by the R&R of RHEP.

Distribution of Identity Card

5.20 All affected families will be given an Identity Card by the R&R, RHEP. The Identity Card format is given in **Annexure 14**. The identity card will be given prior to acquisition of properties and properly acknowledged. Along with the ID card, booklet carrying information related to the project and salient features of R&R policy will be distributed. The format for Entitlement and Payment Sheet is given in **Annexure 15**.

Data Base Management

5.21 The software supported database will be maintained at the project site for close monitoring of PAFs profiles, delivery of entitlements, implementation resettlement progress, expenditures, etc. A software development agency will be hired or IT Department of SJVNL would be associated for the development of software for data base management by May 2007. The software would be in place by July 2007. Training on the operational part of the software would be provided by the agency to the R&R Department.

Resettlement of Displaced Families

5.22 According to the R&R policy, resettlement sites will be developed for the families who are getting displaced. The choice of resettlement sites would be determined by mutual consent between the RHEP and displaced families. It is expected that all displaced households would like to resettle at a place which is near to their original house or near to school. RHEP has provision in the budget for the cost of land including its development and built up houses for the displaced families, construction of approach road and other infrastructure facilities for the resettlement colony.

Resettlement Site Selection and Suitability Studies

5.23 The selection of resettlement sites and the feasibility of the proposed actions and economic packages constitute important steps for successful implementation. These steps ensure that resettlement sites have been selected properly. These include;

Site Selection

5.24 Site selection for resettlement would be carried out by R&R in consultation with project displaced families or their representatives to avoid their non-acceptance at a later stage. Final agreement on site selection will be obtained in writing from majority of project displaced families. Afterwards a model layout plan for house shall be prepared for the benefit of project displaced families.

Resettling PAFs

5.25 Housing for PAFs and provision of basic infrastructure facilities are pre-requisites to the movement of PAFs. The proposed house plan is given in **Annexure 16**. Resettling of PAFs will start only when the resettlement site is fully ready for resettlement.

Infrastructure Facilities at Resettlement Colony

5.26 The basic infrastructure facilities for the resettlement colony will be provided by the RHEP, SJVNL. The exact quantum of work involved and the time period/duration required for each item will be worked out at the time of preparing the layout details.

- i) Main road would be constructed connecting the resettlement colony.
- ii) Internal roads/paths linking all the dwelling units.
- iii) Sewerage and Drainage facilities will be provided.
- iv) Drinking water facility for the occupants of the resettlement colony.

Community Participation

5.27 The R&R team would motivate and encourage affected families to take an active part in the RAP implementation.

Transit Arrangements for Resettlement of the Displaced/Houseless Families

5.28 The Transit Plan/Scheme is to provide temporary arrangement for the displaced/houseless families during the transition period of resettlement. This plan is to reduce trauma of being a displaced family and provide temporary shelter/ financial assistance for 18 months or till the allotment of constructed houses in resettlement colony. Displaced families will be paid their compensation before they vacate their present place of living. During the transition period, the displaced families would either make their own arrangement or may opt for the temporary arrangement offered by the project authority. The transit plan includes shifting allowance and rental allowance.

Eligibility of Displaced/Houseless Family in R&R Plan

5.29 Each project affected family which is rendered landless as well as houseless (both) or houseless will be provided an independent house with a built up plinth area of 60 sq mtr. Alternatively PAF can also be offered a plot of size which allows construction of built up house of 60 sq mtr. Plinth area plus construction cost of the houses @ Rs. 3000/-per sq mtr.

5.30 A family which does not opt for house/ plot but constructs his house at his own cost with a plinth area of 60 sq. mtr. Or more (upto 50%) shall be paid the construction cost of the house @ 3500/ - per sq. mtr and options from such families will be asked at an appropriate time. In case any such families constructs house of less than 60 sq. mtr. plinth area on his own plot or plot offered by the Nigam then amount to be given will be worked out on prorata basis.

Eligibility Criteria

5.31 Each project affected family rendered houseless is eligible for getting the benefits under R&R Plan approved by H.P. Govt. as well as SJVNL.

Definition

5.32 Each project affected family which is rendered houseless (both) or houseless means the family whose dwelling house is acquired by the Project. .This will be certified by the Deputy Commissioner concerned.

Temporary Arrangement / Financial Assistance to be Provided to Houseless Families

5.33 Following two provisions have been kept under this temporary arrangement for houseless families

1. To provide financial assistance i. e 2000/- per month for 18 months or till the allotment of constructed houses in resettlement colony for arranging the temporary houses by the houseless families on their own.

Or

2. To provide leased accommodation two room set (area upto 60 Sq. mtr.) by SJVN to houseless families till the allotment of constructed houses in resettlement colony.

5.34 This financial assistance or leased accommodation will be provided by SJVNL to the head of the houseless family till the allotment of constructed house in resettlement colony. After the allotment of the constructed house the leased accommodation would be vacated by the occupant and would shift to newly constructed house in resettlement colony within a week. Transportation cost would be borne by RHEP/ SJVNL.

Transportation Charge (Shifting Allowance)

5.35 Transportation at the project cost will be provided for physical mobilization of all the houseless PAFs or a sum of Rs. 5000/. In lump sum will be provided by the SJVN. Option will be invited from the affected families in due course of time.

Explanation

5.36 This transportation cost will be provided by SJVN to houseless family for physical mobilization to leased accommodation (if opted). And after allotment of constructed houses in resettlement colony transportation cost will also be provided by SJVN. .

Economic Rehabilitation and Income Restoration

5.37 The basic objective of income restoration (IR) activities is that no project-affected families shall be worse off than the pre project level if not, better off. Thus restoration of income to at least pre-project level is an important task of RAP. Income restoration schemes have been designed by RHEP, SJVNL to help and assist project affected families.

Livelihood Support

- *Petty Contracts & Jobs*

5.38 The project authorities will also be consider to award petty contract to the cooperatives of the eligible families or PAPs on preferential basis so that some may be engaged in such jobs. Class-D contracts of value as determined by HP Govt.

- *Jobs with Contractors*

5.39 Contractors will be persuaded to give unskilled jobs wherever possible to PAFs on preferential basis. This can provide employment to PAPs to a considerable extent before the implementation of Income Generation Scheme.

- *Hiring of Light Vehicles*

5.40 Hiring of light vehicles is one of the employment opportunities for the PAFs. Light vehicles are to be hired from the PAPs on preferential basis.

▪ *Support Services for Horticultural/Agricultural/Veterinary*

5.41 Support services for horticultural/agricultural/veterinary activities will be provided to PAFs through training programme. Training programmes will be organized to make the PAFs aware of the present situation to know the technical know-how to improve the quality of fruit/crops and breeds/health of their cattle. In these programmes the participant will also be motivated to new practices by the expertise of these fields. Some incentives will also be provided to the participants related to the horticultural/agricultural activities during training programme.

Merit Scholarship Scheme for the Wards of Project Affected Families

5.42 SJVNL will encourage the wards of the PAFs who qualify to go for vocational training courses. SJVNL will pay scholarship for studying the vocational courses. If the wards from PAFs are not available only then this scheme would be extended to the wards of permanent residents of the affected panchayats declared by the project. Where as no job commitment will be given to the trained wards of PAFs/ permanent residents of the affected panchayats. They will be given preference in SJVNL as per job requirements. These measures are expected to yield good results in a meaningful rehabilitation of displaced persons who has minimum educational qualification for such training. The merit scholarship scheme is given in **Annexure 17**.

Assistance to Vulnerable Group

5.43 In view of the poor social and economic condition of the vulnerable group an Economic Rehabilitation Grant equivalent to 6 months of average wage rate of unskilled labour (calculated for 30 days in a month) prevalent in Himachal Pradesh shall be paid towards re-establishing livelihood.

Coordination between Resettlement Implementation and Commencement of Civil Works

5.42 There is a strong coordination between resettlement implementation and commencement of the civil work. The displaced families will be resettled and rehabilitated as outlined in the RAP. The detail coordination between resettlement implementation and commencement of the civil work is given in **Table 8**.

Table 8 - Coordination between Resettlement Implementation and commencement of civil works

Sl. No	Contract	Date of Commencement of works	Contract	Likely date of award	Land / R&R	No. of family affected	No. of families from whom house to be acquired	Status of R&R
1	Package 1	19 th Feb 2007	Package 1	Sept2006	Fatti Kushwa 0-88-62ha (Forest land) Fatti Tunan 10-46-82ha (Forest land) Fatti Poshana 01-45-67ha (Forest land)	Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil	No families are going to be affected as well as displaced due to diversion of forest land
2	Package 2	19 th Feb 2007	Package 2	Sept 2006	FattiBayal 6-79-90 ha (Private land) FattiNirmand 3-84-46ha (Private land) Fatti Gadej 3-93-32 ha (Private land) FattiNirmand 6-03-33ha (Forest land) Fatti Gadej 30-12-18ha (Forest land)	70 14 - 39 -	20 5 Nil - 1	The affected families have already been paid compensation as pronounced by LAO and resettlement of the 25 nos. of families to be displaced has already been started prior to commencement date of the works under package 2. The families shall be allotted house plots shortly as per their option and only after that they shall be displaced from their houses.
3	Residential colony works	Yet to be commenced	Residential colony works	July 2007	Dutt Nagar 14-71-10ha	10	3	3 displaced families would be resettled as per the scheme approved by the Govt. of H.P. as well as SJVNL.

Forest land already stands diverted to SJVN by MOEF Govt. of India vide their letter no. 8-114/ 05 FC & dated 7.April .06

Consultation and Participation during Implementation

5.43 Experiences indicate that resettlement and rehabilitation programmes generally give rise to problems to the affected population if not consulted during RAP implementation. Therefore appropriate consultation on the implementation plan and participation of affected population in decision making will improve the understanding of their needs, resources and preferences. This will help reducing the reluctance and thereby increase the acceptance of the programme.

5.44 Consultations have been held at the time of carrying out the socio-economic survey and opinions were taken in terms of their preferences for compensation, relocation and livelihood measures. During implementation periodical consultations will be held in obtaining their preferences for income generation activities, type of training required, identification of relocation sites, and timely disbursement of resettlement and rehabilitation measures. As a first step towards implementation of RAP, distribution of policy provisions must be made available to the project affected families so as to make them aware of their entitlements. This would be followed by organizing discussions with affected families and villagers in order to clear any queries and clarifications of the affected families by the R&R. Further, discussions/meetings with the stakeholders at regular interval would be conducted during the implementation of RAP to incorporate suitable measures, if required to overcome operational difficulties.

Implementation Schedule

5.45 During project implementation, the resettlement program will be coordinated with the timing of civil works. The required coordination has contractual implications, and will be considered in procurement and bidding schedules and award of contracts. The project will provide adequate notification, counseling and assistance to affected people so that they are able to move or take away their assets without undue hardship before commencement of civil works. The implementation schedule for R&R activities is given in **Table 9**.

Table 9 - Implementation Schedule for Resettlement Action Plan

S. No.	Activity	Starting time	Completion time
1	Disbursement of the resettlement grants of the eligible families		
	Receipt of list the eligible landless families from DC Kullu	Oct 1, 2006	30 April, 2007
	Scrutiny of the list	1 st May 2007	30 th May 2007
	Approval for providing of resettlement grant/ preparation of the cheques	1 st June 2007	15 th June 2007
	Disbursement of the cheques	16 th June 2007	30 th June 2007
2	Benefits to be provided to the eligible houseless families		

S. No.	Activity	Starting time	Completion time
	Receipt of the eligible houseless families from D.C. Kullu	1 st Oct. 2006	15 th April 2007
	Formal Options from houseless families would be invited for permanent resettlement	Option invited	
	Identification and Development of plots	30 th March 2007	15 th April 2007
	Allotment of plot (if opted for the plots)	15 th May 2007	30 th May 2007
	Allotment of built up houses	-	-
3	Other benefits would be provided by RHEP		
	Merit Scholarship scheme	July 2007	Aug. 2011
	Income generation Scheme	May 2007	Aug., 2011
	Technical education of the scheme	Sept., 2006	March 2011
	Award of petty contracts	Nov., 2006	2011
	Hiring of vehicles	April 2006	2011

Resettlement Disbursement Mechanism

Compensation

5.46 After the announcement of the award, SJVNL will deposit the compensation amount in the account of the Land Acquisition Collector for disbursing of the same to the eligible land owners / title holders. Compensation would be disbursed by Land Acquisition Collector. RHEP will assist PAFs to collect the compensation in time.

Resettlement Grants

5.47 After receiving the list of eligible landless families, duly certified from Deputy Commissioner concerned or R&R Administrator. Cheques would be prepared by RHEP and the same would be disbursed to the eligible landless families by RHEP in the presence of SDM or his representative, if available. The information would be given by RHEP to the eligible families in advance to collect the cheques on prefixed date and venue.

Allotment of Plot/Constructed Independent House

5.48 After receipt of the list of eligible houseless families duly certified from DC concerned formal options would be invited from the eligible houseless families for getting the benefits under this category. SJVNL will provide developed plots /constructed houses with basic amenities as per the choice of displaced families in the presence of SDM or his representative, if available.

Cash Assistance

5.49 Cash assistance would be provided to those displaced families who opt for plot or cash assistance as per their choice. Cheque will be prepared by RHEP and the same will be disbursed in the presence of SDM or his representative, if available. The information would be given by RHEP to the displaced families in advance to collect the cheques.

Shifting Allowance

5.50 One time shifting allowance for transition will be given to displaced families at least 15 days in advance before they are asked to vacate the house.

Transitional Allowance/ Rental Allowance

5.51 Rental allowance will be paid by the project authority to displaced families by transferring the amount in their bank account by the 7th of every month.

Assistance for vulnerable families

5.52 Cash assistance would be provided to vulnerable families. Cheque will be prepared and disbursed by RHEP in the presence of SDM or his representative, if available. The information would be given by RHEP to the vulnerable families in advance to collect the cheques.

Budget and Costs

5.53 Estimated cost and budget required for implementation of RAP is presented in **Table 10**. It includes compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation grant, assistance etc. The detailed budget is given in **Annexure 18A**.

Table 10 - Budget Estimate for RAP**Budget Estimate for R&R Activities**

S.No.	Activity/ Description	Estimated Cost (Rs. in lacs)
A	Cost of Land	
1.	Cost of private land required to be acquired	1200.00
2.	Acquisition of houses	200.00
3.	Cost of fruit & non fruit trees	30.00
4.	Compensation of standing crops	125.00
5	Fencing of land acquired	30.00
6.	Cost of forest trees in forest / Govt. land	20.00
7.	Cost of felling of forest trees through State Forest Deptt.	720.00

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for RHEP, SJVNL

S.No.	Activity/ Description	Estimated Cost (Rs. in lacs)
8.	Legal Charges	10.00
9.	Solatium charges	177.00
10.	Establishment charges	72.00
	Sub Total	2584.00
B.	Resettlement Cost	
1.	Resettlement Grant to 100 landless	45.95
2.	Built-up houses to 20* houseless PAFs	76.00
3.	Transportation/Physical mobilization/stamp duty	5.00
4.	Financial assistance for cattle shed acquired	1.00
5.	Transit plan for resettlement of the houseless families	9.00
	Sub Total	136.95
	Sub Total (A+B)	2720.95
C	Sustainable Community Development Programme	
C-1	Rehabilitation Cost	
1.	Income Generation Scheme	6.75*
2.	Merit Scholarship Scheme for the wards of PAFs	51.60
3.	Technical education scheme for local youths of project area(as per scheme to be designed separately)	100.00
4.	Infrastructure and other aids to school	100.00
5.	Support Services for Horticultural /Agricultural Activity	15.00
	Sub Total	273.35
C-2	Estimated cost of Area Development/Community Development	
1.	Mobile Health Van	48.00
2.	Misc. Infrastructural Development/ improvement works such as approach roads, village paths internal links roads, construction of cool/ canal, construction of playgrounds augmentation of schools, sanitation and drainage facilities, street lighting bus-stand/rain shelters/hospitals, dispensaries, construction of community welfare centres. construction of cremation centre etc.	1250.00
3	Infrastructure in the villages @ Rs. 75 lacs per annum after construction of the project	—
4.	Drinking water supply schemes/Restoration of dried up water resources	500.00
	Compensation in view of likely damages to private property due to blasting during construction of the project	500.00
5.	Promoting/Protecting of cultural heritage & Melas and old monumental property in project vicinity	35.00
6.	Promoting of sports activity i.e. organizing of	5.00

S.No.	Activity/ Description	Estimated Cost (Rs. in lacs)
	tournaments in various Panchayats including distribution of sports kits etc.	
7.	Awareness Programmes /Camps/field visits to be organized for the affected families	15.00
	Sub Total	2353.00
	Total C (C1 + C2)	2626.35
	Sub Total =(A+B+C)	5347.3
	* Contingency @ 0.5% (A+B+C) for Economic grant / social studies etc.	26.73*
	Grand Total	5374.03

* Provision for contingency sub head shall be put up separately to SJVN for approval.

- *Village Bayal – Rs. 447242/-, Village Nirmand – Rs. 449874/-, Village Gadej – Rs. 441172/- per 0.080929 Ha respectively (per bigha – local unit).*

Disclosure

5.54 The draft RAP will be disclosed to the public (all stakeholders) for review and comments on various mechanism and entitlement suggested for implementation of RAP. Intention of this procedure is to receive comments from the project affected families in particular such that the appropriate and considerate suggestion can be incorporated in the Final RAP and also at later stages of implementation. The draft RAP will be translated in the Hindi language and will be placed at PIC, Panchayat Offices, website of SJVNL, Office of Deputy Commissioner of concerned districts, Corporate and site offices of RHEP.

Monitoring and Evaluation

5.55 Monitoring and Evaluation are critical activities in assessing the extent of achievements of resettlement objectives. Monitoring involves periodical checking of planned activities and provides midway inputs, facilitates changes if necessary and provides feedback for project management to keep the programme on schedule. Evaluation on the other hand assesses the resettlement effectiveness, impact and sustainability of R&R programme.

5.56 Monitoring and Evaluation are key components of RAP implementation and as such are part of the whole programme under SJVNL responsibility and obligations. Monitoring starts at the beginning of implementation of the RAP and continues till the end of the implementation.

5.57 The monitoring would be done at two levels:

1. Internal Monitoring
2. External Monitoring

Internal Monitoring

5.58 The RAP implementation would be internally monitored by the internal monitoring committee. HOD R&R will be responsible for monitoring and evaluation of performance as well as impact of the work done under R&R Plan. The internal monitoring process would provide vital inputs to undertake appropriate actions for better performance of R&R activities.

5.59 The monitoring committee would ensure timely implementation of R&R activities and compliance with the deadlines fixed for land acquisition, disbursement of compensation, assistance etc to PAFs.

5.60 The R&R implementation plan will be monitored through monthly / Quarterly progress reports which will be sent to Corporate R&R cell .The sample format for monthly monitoring of activities related to RAP implementation has been provided as **Annexure 18 B**.

5.61 The R&R implementation plan will be monitored through quarterly progress reports also which will be sent to Corporate R&R cell and concerned deptt. The sample format for quarterly monitoring of activities related to RAP implementation has been provided as **Annexure 19**.

5.62 The overall monitoring of R&R components would be carried out against the indicators provided in Table 12. Monitoring of these indicators would enable the project authority to assess the progress of the project, understand problems and issues in the implementation of RAP and make mid term alterations, if necessary as and when required. The performance indicators identified for monitoring the implementation are given in Table **11**.

Table 11 - Performance indicators identified for monitoring the RAP implementation

PDO	Project Outcome Indicators		Use of Project Outcome Information	
The development objective of the project is (a) to improve the reliability of India's Northern (electricity) Grid / network through the addition of renewable, low carbon energy from the Rampur Hydro Power Project and (b) to improve the effectiveness of Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited (SJVN) with respect to the preparation and safe implementation of economically, environmentally and socially sustainable hydropower project.	R&R At least 80%of the Project Affected People should have improved or retained their living standards in terms of incomes, employment, assets and housing conditions.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent Impact Assessment Study. • Independent Concurrent Monitoring Reports. 	
Intermediate outcomes	Intermediate Outcome Indicators		Use of Intermediate Outcome Monitoring	
Construction milestones Tunnel completed Power house ready for operation				
Environmental and social milestones Resettlement compensation paid Income replacement schemes started	SI. No.	LA, Resettlement and Community Development	Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quarterly Progress Reports ▪ Independent Concurrent Monitoring Reports.
	1	Private Land Acquisition (Hac.)		-
	2	No. of land owners received compensation.		-
	3	No. of PAFs received Resettlement Grant		
	4	No. of PAFs received house / house plots		

PDO	Project Outcome Indicators		Use of Project Outcome Information	
	5	No. of people assisted for Income Generation Activities		
	6	No. of students sponsored for acquiring technical education.		
	7	No. students received scholarship		
	8	No. of people offered regular employment in the project. (subject to availability and suitability)		
	9	No. of vehicle month hired from PAPs / local people.		
	10	Amount of petty contracts awarded to PAP / local people		
	11	Value of small infrastructure facilities created / upgraded in the project area		
	12	No. of patients treated in the project area through Mobile Health Van.		
	13	No. of schools provided infrastructural facilities / aids.		

External Monitoring and Evaluation for Impact assessment

5.63 The external monitoring and evaluation would be carried out by the external agency preferably by Govt. Agency. A mid term evaluation shall be carried out in the year 2009 and a final evaluation shall be carried out in the year 2011 to review the implementation progress and undertake verification and consultation with affected people and submit the evaluation report. The evaluation report would provide a comprehensive assessment, whether the project objectives are being achieved. One of the key objectives of the project is restoration or improvement of economic condition of the affected/displaced families. An illustrative list of indicators is given in **Table 12** which would be measured against the baseline data collected for the preparation of RAP.

Table 12 - Impact Indicators

S. No	Indicator	Unit	Pre Project Status	After Project Implementation
1	Literacy (PAPs)	%	83.01	
2	Economic			
	Annual Income (in Rs.)	Average	120973.77	
	Earning person per family	Average	1.45	
	Family under debt (4 No.)	%	3	
	Family under debt (in Rs.)	Average	100000.00	
	Families living Below Poverty Line (BPL)	No.	Nil	
3	Land holding before land acquisition			
	Land holding size (in Ha.)	Average	0.657	
4	Productivity			
	Rice/Acre (in 100 Kg.)	Average	32	
	Wheat/Acre (in 100 Kg.)	Average	30.43	
	Maize/Acre (in 100 Kg.)	Average	2.32	
5	Animal Stock			
	No. of livestock (Draught animal, milk animal, young stocks, sheep, goats, etc)	Average	2.36	
6	Vehicles for personal use			
	Two Wheeler	No.	8	
	Four Wheeler	No.	16	
7	Vehicle for commercial use			
		No.	9	
8	Occupation			
	Cultivators	%	37.41	
	Agriculture labour	%	1.49	
	Wage Labour	%	2.53	
	Business	%	3.13	
	Service	%	8.94	
9	House Type			
	Katcha	%	44.36	
	Semi Pucca	%	21.05	
	Pucca	%	34.58	
	Separate Kitchen	%	81.2	
	Separate Toilet	%	69.17	
	Rooms	Average	3.98	
	Size of House (Sq. ft.)	Average	587	
10	Material Assets			
	T.V. (No. 97)	%	72.93	
	Refrigerator (No. 62)	%	46.62	
	LPG (No. 106)	%	79.70	

S. No	Indicator	Unit	Pre Project Status	After Project Implementation
11	Health Related			
	Major Disease if any (Heart, Asthma, Gastric – 5 families)	%	3.75	
	Families hospitalized	No	Nil	
	Expenditure on health	Average	-	

Note - The survey may be conducted after 3 years of implementation of RAP.

Resettlement Implementation Completion

5.64 The civil works of the project would start after the disbursement of following benefits to the eligible families:

- Compensation offered to eligible families;
- Disbursement of resettlement grant to the landless families;
- Benefits provided to the houseless families (independent house/cash plus plot/cash only as per their choice);
- Transitional allowance disbursed;
- Shifting allowance disbursed; etc.

5.65 Year wise details of the resettlement completion are furnished in **Table 13**.

Table 13 - Year wise details of resettlement completion

Year	S. No.	Activities
2006-07	1	Disbursement of the resettlement grants to the eligible families of Bayal and Fatti Nirmand and Gadej
	2	Disbursement of the cash assistance to the houseless families of Fatti Bayal and Fatti Nirmand from whom cattle shed to be acquired
	3	Disbursement of the cash assistance to the eligible houseless families (if they opted for the cash option)
	4	Disbursement of the cookers to the eligible affected families
	5	Hiring of the vehicles from affected families
2007-08	1	Allotment of developed plots and cash assistance to the eligible houseless families of Bayal and Fatti Nirmand
	2	Disbursement of the cash assistance of the landless families of Dutt Nagar
	3	Disbursement of the cash assistance to the houseless families of village Dutt Nagar (if they opted for cash assistance)
	4	Hiring of the light vehicles from the affected families
	5	Income generation Scheme
	6	Awarding of petty contracts

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for RHEP, SJVNL

Year	S. No.	Activities
2008-09	1	Allotment of built up houses to the eligible houseless families of the Bayal and Fatti Nirmand (if they opted for the built up houses)

Note - *Resettlement Action Plan would be considered completed if 75 per cent of the activities other than those mentioned at serial no. 5.64 are achieved.*