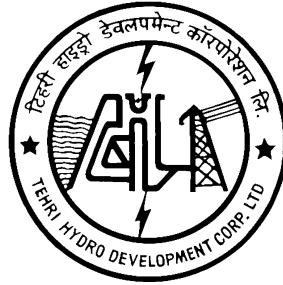


Rehabilitation Action Plan

For 444 MW

Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project



TEHRI HYDRO DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

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CHAPTER -1

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

1.1 BACKGROUND

Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Limited (THDC) has been given the responsibility by the Government of Uttarakhand (GOU) to develop, commission and operate Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project (VPHEP) in the district Chamoli, Uttarakhand. The project aims at diverting the water of river Alaknanda through a water conductor system to an underground powerhouse located near village Haat and proposes to generate 444 MW of hydropower. The project envisages construction of a concrete diversion dam resulting in submergence area (area within the high flood level of the water spread area), and affected area within 7 km of the periphery of water-spread area and other appurtenances of the project and catchments area (of directly draining streams). The project is proposed for the World Bank assistance.

The project involves acquisition of public (government and forest land) and private land from titleholders located in 19 villages. The acquisition of land and consequent displacement will have potential impacts on the social, economic, cultural and environmental attributes of the affected population with specific impacts on their productive assets, sources of income, habitat, community structure, social relations, cultural identity, traditional authority and also their potential for mutual help.

The present report comprises the findings of the Social Impact Assessment and presents a Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) for the affected and displaced population prepared in conformity with the provisions of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy of the VPHEP and the requirements of World Bank operational policy (OP 4.12). THDC will implement the RAP through non-governmental agency (NGO) and in coordination with various line departments.

1.2 VISHNUGAD PIPALKOTI HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT

The project is situated on river Alaknanda in the district of Chamoli about 225 kms from the nearest railhead Rishikesh. The catchment of river Alaknanda extends from latitude $30^{\circ} 15' 00''$ N to $31^{\circ} 07' 00''$ N and longitude $79^{\circ} 15' 00''$ E to $80^{\circ} 15' 00''$ E. It is completely mountainous, significant part of which is covered by snow (2700 Sq. km). The project is located in District Chamoli on the downstream of Vishnu-Prayag and Tapovan-Vishnugad Hydro Electric projects. Access to the main project components of the present hydro-electric development over Alaknanda is from left side of National Highway No. 58 serving Srinagar – Pipalkoti – Joshimath. Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project (VHEP) aims to harness the energy of the river Alaknanda for generation of hydroelectric power. The primary features of VPHEP include the following.

- Project is a run of the river scheme with construction of a 65 m high gravity concrete diversion dam on river Alaknanda to provide a live storage of 2.47M CM

- Project annual energy generation - 1813 MU (90% dependable year)
- Water conductor systems comprising power intakes and underground de-siltation chambers (3 nos)
- 13.4 km long horse shoe shaped Head Race Tunnel (HRT) of 8.8 m dia
- 130 m high restricted orifice type up stream surge shaft of 22/15 m dia
- Underground powerhouse having 4 Turbine Generating Units of 111 MW each
- Underground Transformer Cavern and 420 KV GIS Switch yard
- 3.07 km long horse shoe shaped Tail Race Tunnel (TRT) of 8.8 m dia to discharge the water back to river Alaknanda

1.3 LAND REQUIREMENT – DISPLACEMENT – SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project as envisaged is purely a run of the river scheme without having any storage except upstream pondage up to EL 1267 m to facilitate diversion of water into the water conveyance system. Thus the land requirement for the project is primarily for accommodating different project components and other allied works. The estimated land requirement for different project components is presented in Table 1.1.

Sl. No.	Type of Activity	Area to be Acquired (Ha.)	% to Total Area
1	Dam Area	9.722	6.87
2	Approach Area	31.192	22.04
3	Quarry Area	11.712	8.27
4	Dumping Area	5.037	3.56
5	Colony Area	8.836	6.24
6	Power House Area	27.35	19.32
7	Reservoir Area	20.231	14.29
8	Underground works	23.13	16.34
9	Electrical works	4.3435	3.07
Total		141.5535	100.00

A total of 141.55 hectares (ha) of land is required to create the necessary facilities and infrastructure and other activities under VPHEP. Of the total land required 31.621 ha of private land will be acquired from 542 titleholders located in 7 villages, 9.54 ha will be transferred from Public Works Department and about 77 ha of government / van panchayat land will transferred to THDC (excluding 23.13 Hac land for underground works). In addition 60 numbers of non-titleholders are also affected due to the transfer of PWD / government / Van panchayat land/Government land.

1.4 MEASURES TAKEN FOR MINIMIZING IMPACTS

Efforts were made to minimize the adverse impacts of the project. Measures adopted for minimizing included the following:

- 1) Site selection for construction of infrastructure and other facilities were done in such a manner which involved minimal land acquisition of private land (16.46%)
- 2) During the design stage additional care is taken to avoid cultural and religious properties and public property
- 3) Efforts are made to avoid displacement of habitation/settlements centers and the project activities are planned in such a way that they do not disturb the main habitation.
- 4) The project infrastructure locations are planned in such a way that the existing approach roads are used and laying of new approach roads is kept bare minimum to avoid private land acquisition.

1.5 SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The loss of private assets resulting in loss of income and displacement has made social impact assessment an important input into the project design while initiating and implementing developmental interventions. An understanding of the issues related to social, economic and cultural factors of the affected people is critical in the formulation of an appropriate rehabilitation plan. A detailed social impact assessment (SIA) therefore was carried out incorporating social analyses and participatory processes into project design and implementation to make it responsive to social development concerns. SIA also helped in enhancing the project benefits to poor and vulnerable people while minimizing or mitigating concerns, risks and adverse impacts. Further as the project implementation entails a large number other social issues such as influx of labour during construction and others, a systematic assessment provided the basis to prepare a Social Management Plan.

1.6 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objective of the study is to ensure that the project addresses the adverse impacts on the livelihood of the people and that nobody is left worse off after implementing RAP and those affected have access to project benefits, both during project construction as well as operation. In specific, the objectives of the study are:

- To carry out a socio-economic, cultural and political/institutional analysis to identify the project stakeholders and social issues associated with the project;
- To assess the extent of land acquisition/appropriation and other losses and undertake the census of potential project affected people;
- To develop a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in consultation with the affected people and project authorities;
- To identify likely occurrence of HIV/AIDS resulting from the influx of outside labourers and others and develop a strategy to reduce their incidence; and
- To develop a consultation framework for participatory planning and implementation of proposed mitigation plan.

1.7 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study began with the identification of social issues and stakeholders and communities, including socially and economically disadvantaged communities. The focus of SIA was on identifying local population likely to be affected by the project either directly or indirectly and undertake census survey. The scope of the study in particular included the following:

- a) Identifying key social issues associated with the proposed project and specify the project's social development outcomes;
- b) Assessing potential social and economic impacts both during the construction phase and in the operation phase;
- c) Reviewing policies, regulations and other provisions that related to land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected people and other social issues;
- d) Social screening of various project components and likely impacts in terms of land acquisition (loss of land, houses, livelihood, etc.), and resultant involuntary resettlement and provide inputs (in terms of magnitude of impacts and likely costs for mitigation) in preparing appropriate mitigation plans;
- e) Screen the social development issues in the project area and its vicinity and design the social services that may be provided by the project in order to improve the quality of life and achieve the projects economic and social goals;
- f) Update the profile of the population and available infrastructure facilities for services in the project affected area;
- g) Based on the assessment of potential social and economic impacts establish criteria that will assist in the formulation of strategies; to the extent possible maximize project benefits to the local population and minimize adverse impacts of the project interventions on the affected communities;
- h) Inform, consult and carry out dialogues with the project stakeholders on matters relating to project design, objectives, and implementation and provide specific recommendations to avoid/minimize high social risks;
- i) Screen the social development issues in the project area and its vicinity and accordingly design the social services that my have to be provided by the project in order to improve the quality of life;
- j) Identify likely loss of community assets (e.g. school, panchayat building) including the religious structures and common property resources (e.g. forest, grazing land) the impacts of their loss on the local population;
- k) Assess the impact of influx of construction workers and others (both during civil works and operation of the project) on the incidence of HIV/AIDS and other diseases and develop a strategy to control them;
- l) Assess the capacity institutions and mechanisms for implementing social development aspects of the project implementation including the social safeguard plans and recommend capacity building measures; and,
- m) Develop monitoring and evaluation mechanism to assess the social development outcomes;

1.8 FOCUS AREAS OF THE STUDY

The study specifically focused on the following:

Stakeholders analysis - (i) identifying key stakeholders – project decision makers, beneficiaries, affected community, project influencers (e.g. NGOs / civil society), project implementers (project functionaries), project facilitators (other agencies) and identifying their stakes in the project; (ii) identifying key formal and informal institutions operating at village and sub-regional levels and assessing their role in community decision making processes; and (iii) assessing local capacities in terms of participation in planning, implementation, supervision and monitoring.

Review of relevant national and state legislations and regulations pertinent to the land acquisition, resettlement and involvement of project stakeholders. Attention was paid (i) to the laws and regulations governing the social safeguards and project implementation, (ii) on the access to and exclusion of groups to the services and opportunities provided by the project.

The living patterns of vulnerable population (including tribes, scheduled castes, women, landless, etc.) in the project area and assess whether they are involved in community decision-making process.

1.9 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

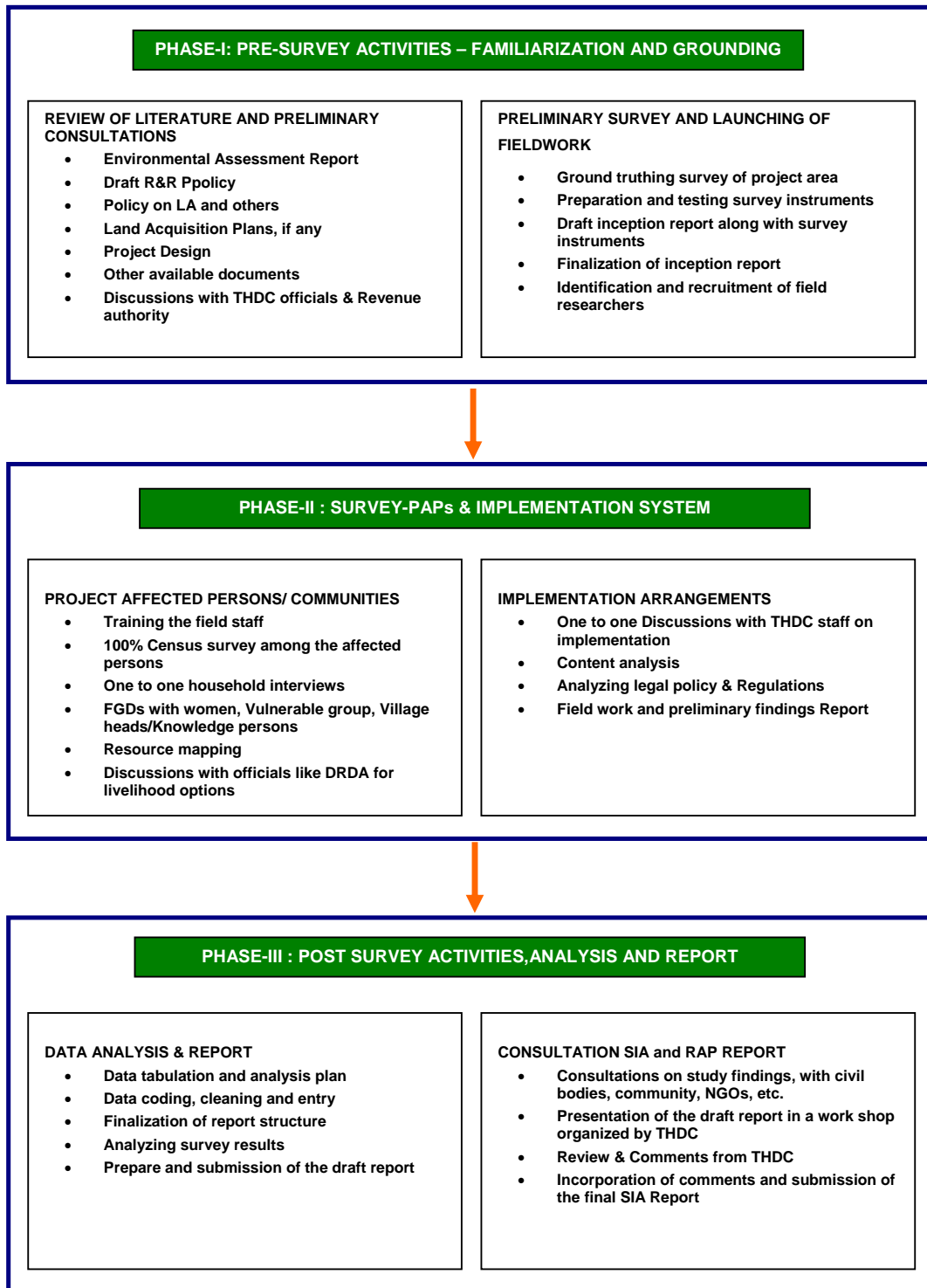
Approach and methodology mainly consist of quantitative and qualitative tools and techniques. The study was conducted in three phases. The process flow chart indicating the sequential flow of activities is given in **Figure 1**.

1.10 PHASE – I: PRE SURVEY ACTIVITIES

1.10.1 Collection and review of project literature

This phase intends to familiarize with the concerned and important stakeholders to identify and collect the available literature and to scope the activities. This involved two pronged approach (a) discussions with Project Implementing authorities and other concerned, b) collection of available Project Affected Persons database and other relevant project literature. Consultations were held with concerned village revenue officials to update the ownership of land and its utilization pattern by referring to Records of Right (ROR) or *Jamabandi* Registers. Literature review and consultations formed the basis for identification of key stakeholders.

Fig 1: PROCESS FLOW CHART FOR SOCIAL ASSESSMENT FOR VPHEP



1.10.2 Rapid reconnaissance survey to familiarize field activities

Following to the review and consultations, rapid preliminary field visits were conducted as part of ground truthing exercise. This is primarily observatory exercise and entails briefings by the concerned. This enabled to cross verify the issues identified in the chapter on social impact assessment in Environmental Assessment report prepared by WAPCOS. This has provided the basis for field research preparation and helped in testing the questionnaires and checklists.

1.10.3 Scoping and other Pre survey activities

Both the review and rapid reconnaissance survey helped in finalizing the study instruments and inception report detailing the final methodology and work plan.

1.11 PHASE II: SURVEY ACTIVITIES

1.11.1 Census and socio-economic household survey for all affected persons

The census survey of all the project-affected persons available was conducted in the second phase. The survey, *inter alia*, has assessed the impacts of the project, the socio-economic conditions, and living standards of affected persons due to the project implementation. The following were collected during the survey:

- Socio economic conditions of the affected persons
- Family structure and number of family members
- Literacy levels
- Occupation type and income levels
- Inventory of household assets
- Loss of immovable assets due to the project by type and degree of loss
- Accessibility to the community resources
- Perceptions on the resettlement and rehabilitation measures
- Perceived income restoration measures
- Grievances of affected persons and its redressal
- Awareness and knowledge levels on HIV/AIDS
- Willingness to participate in the project

1.11.2 Qualitative survey

Quantitative surveys may not always reveal the facts. This is particularly true when assessed for poor and vulnerable sections and their dependence on community resources especially on *Van Panchayat*. Qualitative surveys were conducted for evaluation of both affected population and implementation capacities. The qualitative survey included focus group discussions and in depth interviews with various sections of people such as women, knowledgeable persons and community leaders to elicit their expectations and suggestions, which will support and provide additional information collected through quantitative survey.

1.11.3 Assessment of livelihood losses

The study made an attempt to identify people losing their livelihood directly or indirectly. Also through consultations the rehabilitation strategies for those losses by way of training

requirements for income generation and other remedial and restoration measures were identified. For this the consultations were conducted among:

- People losing properties/resources
- Village community (where only government / van panchayat land is being taken)
- Knowledgeable persons / opinion leaders in the village
- Village heads

1.11.4 Review of legal policy provisions and implementation capacity

Relevant national and state legislations and regulations pertinent to the land acquisition and resettlement were reviewed. To study implementation arrangements and its capacity in delivering the R&R services verification of these arrangements and in-depth interviews with authorities both at head office and field level were conducted.

1.12 PHASE III: POST SURVEY ACTIVITIES – ANALYSIS AND REPORTS

1.12.1 Analysis of data

The information collected through primary survey through questionnaires has been systematically coded, validated, analyzed and tabulated. Wherever required, the observations are supported by the information collected through desk research / document review.

1.12.2 Preparation of Social Impact Assessment Report

This is the outcome of all the above activities and also results in the preparation of social impact assessment and RAP, which provide the socio economic risks involved and strategy to minimize the risks of the programme particularly on the vulnerable, and develop participative monitoring mechanism.

1.13 RESEARCH TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS

Various social research tools are employed to ensure that, all issues related to the study are adequately addressed so that a meaningful package of deliverables is developed. The entire exercise is carried out through an appropriate mix of social research techniques including desk research through review of information available with THDC, concerned other government departments and project authorities. Structured and semi-structured interviews, group discussions with the affected people and relevant government agencies and community were undertaken.

The study used various instruments to collect information for the different stakeholders involved under the project. The Questionnaires and Checklist for FGDs are presented in the **Annexure-1**.

1.14 LAYOUT OF THE REPORT

The layout of this report on Social Impact Assessment and Rehabilitation Action Plan constitute the following sections.

CHAPTER -2

PROFILE OF PROJECT AREA AND PROJECT AFFECTED POPULATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project (VPHEP) is situated on river Alaknanda in the district Chamoli of Uttarakhand state, about 225 kms from the nearest railhead Rishikesh. Access to the main project components of the present hydro-electric development over Alaknanda is on the left side of National Highway No. 58 serving Srinagar – Pipalkoti – Joshimath and connected by various project roads. The present chapter deals with the profile of the project state and the socio economic profile of the project affected persons (PAPs).

2.2 PROJECT STATE - UTTARAKHAND

Uttarakhand, the newly created state in the year 2000 is one of the most beautiful and the richest state in terms of natural beauty, abundant hydro power potential and the cultural heritage in North India. The state lies between Longitude $77^{\circ} 34' 27''$ to $81^{\circ} 02' 22''$ E and Latitude $28^{\circ} 53' 24''$ to $31^{\circ} 27' 50''$ N. The state shares international boundaries with Nepal and China in the north and has state boundaries with Uttar Pradesh in the east, Himachal Pradesh in the west and Haryana in the south. Uttarakhand has total area of about 53483 Sq. km. which is about 17.3 per cent of the India's total land area. It has population of about 8.48 million. Two of the most important rivers of the country viz., Ganga and Yamuna, originate from the glaciers of Uttarakhand. These two great rivers flow through the states in the North and West. The region has forest cover of about 63 per cent and numerous turbulent streams, roaring rivers, deep gorges, lofty mountains, snow clad peaks and rich diversity of flora and fauna which characterize the landscape. The climate varies from sub-tropical to temperate and alpine with large areas experiencing snowfalls during winter.

Varied eco-systems, which form the habitat of diverse plant wealth and wild life, exist in the State. Due to its high species diversity, the region has been identified as a hot spot for bio-diversity conservation. The predominant forest types occurring in the state are Tropical Semi Evergreen, Tropical Wet Evergreen, Sub-tropical, Pine, Temperate and Sub-Alpine/ Alpine Forests. There are few degraded forests and grass lands also.

The need of the socio-economic development can be gauged from the fact that the average per capita consumption of electricity in the state is 245.57 kWh.

2.3 THE RIVER SYSTEM

The catchment of river Alaknanda extends from latitude $30^{\circ} 15' 00''$ N to $31^{\circ} 07' 00''$ N and longitude $79^{\circ} 15' 00''$ E to $80^{\circ} 15' 00''$ E. It is completely mountainous, significant part

of which is covered by snow (2700 Sq. km). The Alaknanda valley in Uttarakhand has a vast potential for water resources development, substantial of which is yet to be harnessed. The pilgrim route to Holy Badrinath passes along the Alaknanda valley. The valley is rich in forest wealth, herbal plants, magnesite, dolomite, talc etc. The river Alaknanda, a major tributary of Ganga, originates from KAMET Glacier above Badrinath at an elevation of about 7800m. It generally flows in the North to South direction and is met by a number of tributaries, all from the Indian side. These tributaries are Saraswati, Dhauli Ganga, Nandakini, Pindar and Mandakini river. At Deoprayag it joins with river Bhagirathi and moves downstream by the name 'Ganga'.

Alaknanda valley in the Himalayas has steep slopes which are quite suitable for harnessing the hydro-power potential by way of constructing run-off-the-river or storage schemes depending upon the geographical conditions. Accordingly, a number of hydro-power schemes have been envisaged on river Alaknanda and its tributaries, many of which are in different stages of construction / investigations. The average bed slope of Alaknanda river is 12.50m/km. and the actual slope in many of the smaller stretches is much more. The river in general can be termed as a very fast flowing and ferocious one.

The river valley is located in high mountain ranges, which rises to more than 1000m on both the banks over most of its stretch. The Dhauliganga river which joins the river Alaknanda near Joshimath is the major tributary of Alaknanda river. The total catchment area of Alaknanda at its confluence with Dhauliganga river near Joshimath, is 4508 Sq. Km. out of which 2700 Sq. Km. is snow bound.

The entire river catchment is located on the Himalayan mountain ranges. The catchment area is sparsely populated because of snowing conditions, steeply sloping mountain ranges, remote location and inaccessibility.

2.4 PROFILE OF PROJECT DISTRICT CHAMOLI

The project affected villages fall under two blocks of Chamoli District namely Dasholi Block (Chamoli Tehsil) and Joshimath Block (Joshimath Tehsil). The socio-economic and demographic features of the project area are presented at the block level and also at the district level. The District Map of Chamoli is presented as Figure 2.1. The project location is identified by way of circling the location on the map.

Fig 2.1 District Map of Chamoli



2.4.1 Demography

As per the 2001 census the total population of the project district of Chamoli is 370,359 and the density of population is 45.85 persons per square kilometer. Out of the total population, males are 183,745 (49.61%) and female population is 186,614 (50.39%). The proportion of SC/ST population to total population is 20.90%. (Table 2.1)

Sl. No	Item	Block		Chamoli District
		Dasholi	Joshimath	
1	Area (Sq Km)	851	3883	8030
2	Households	7705	5402	77381
3	Total Population	36826	24869	370359
4	Total Male Population	18219	13120	183745
5	Total Female Population	18607	11749	186614
6	Total SC Population	9106	3700	67539
7	Total ST Population	1966	4428	10484
8	Population Density (Per Sq Km)	46.32	6.84	45.85
9	% of SC/ST to total population	30.07	32.68	20.90

Source: District Statistical Hand book, 2006

2.4.2 Literacy

As per the table 2.2, the literacy rate for the project district is 75.43%. However, there is a significant gap between male (90%) and female (62%) literacy rate.

Sl. No	Item	Block		Chamoli District
		Dasholi	Joshimath	
1	Total No. of Literates	23861	15685	237354
2	No. of Male Literates	13868	9803	138934
3	No. of Female Literates	9993	5882	98420
4	Total Literacy Rate (%)	75.91	73.80	75.43
5	Male Literacy Rate (%)	90.25	86.78	89.66
6	Female Literacy Rate (%)	62.20	59.07	61.63

Source: District Statistical Hand book, 2006

2.4.3 Work participation

From Table 2.3 on work participation in project district it is seen that only 25.18% of the total population constitutes main workers and rest are marginal workers. Out of the main workers over three fifths are engaged in agriculture and other allied activities. The proportion of artisans and people into household activities is very less as less than 3% of the total workers is into these activities.

Sl No	Item	Block		Chamoli District
		Dasholi	Joshimath	
1	Main Workers	6303	7535	96900
2	Cultivators	3225	4202	58773
3	Agricultural Labour	10	33	492
4	HH Industry/Artisans	538	580	2434
5	Others	2530	2720	35201
6	Marginal Workers	10116	4407	67829
7	Total Workers	16419	11942	164729
8	% of Main workers to total population	17.12	30.30	25.18
9	% of Cultivators/Ag. labour to main workers	51.32	56.2	61.16
10	% of artisans to main workers	8.54	7.70	2.59

2.4.4 Land Use Pattern

The land use pattern for project affected blocks and project affected district is presented in table 2.4. As per the records for year 2002-2003 close to three fifths of the total area of the state is under forest cover, followed by uncultivable waste land (19%). The net crop area is only 3.73% of the total area. For more details refer table 2.4.

Sl. No	Type of use	Block		Chamoli District	
		Dasholi	Joshimath	No	%
1	Forest Land	19362.00	45855.00	506100.00	59.71
2	Cultivable waste land	4753.00	30769.00	48316.00	5.70
3	Present Barren Land	117.00	134.00	955.00	0.11
4	Other Barren Land	223.00	338.00	1641.00	0.19
5	Uncultivable/Waste Land	2887.00	133553.00	159050.00	18.77
6	Land used for other than Agri.	366.00	4162.00	8232.00	0.97
7	Grazing Land	6880.00	18030.00	50199.00	5.92
8	Horticultural Land	3785.00	18075.00	41534.00	4.90
9	Net Crop Area	4972.00	2095.00	31553.00	3.72
	Total Area	43345.00	253011.00	847580.00	100.00

Source: District Statistical handbook, 2006

2.4.5 Land Holding Pattern

The land holding pattern for the people of the project District is presented Table 2.5. As per the records for year 2000-2001 approximately 48% of the total land owners are marginal farmers owning less than 0.5 ha of land and another two fifths are small farmers owning more than 0.5 ha but less than 2 ha of land.

Sl. No	Land holding (Ha)	Joshimath Block		Dasholi Block		Chamoli District	
		No. of Persons	%	No. of Persons	%	No. of Persons	%
1	<0.5	1975	47.94	2023	42.64	18503	47.83
2	0.5 to 1	747	18.13	1040	21.92	7896	20.41
3	1 to 2	807	19.59	1001	21.10	7607	19.66
4	2 to 4	462	11.21	585	12.33	3848	9.95
5	4 to 10	127	3.08	95	2.00	810	2.09
6	>=10	2	0.05	---	---	19	0.05
	Total	4120	100.00	4744	100.00	38683	100.00

Source: District Statistical handbook, 2006

2.4.6 The Impact

Since the VPHEP is a run-of-river project, it has comparatively limited land acquisition impacts which affect 19 villages. A total of 103.93 ha of land were initially assessed to be

required for the necessary facilities and infrastructure under the project. This included acquisition of 17.13 ha of private land (44.8% of which is barren). The remaining land consisted of 76.5 ha of government land (including forest/grazing land and 9.54 ha of state land owned by the Public Works Department), and 10.3 ha of community held grazing and forest land (*Van Panchayat* land). Of the 19 villages, acquisition of private land affects 7; and the remaining 12 villages only loose access to government forest/grazing and/or *Van Panchayat* land.

However, the inhabitants of Haat – the village most affected by land acquisition for the powerhouse, a surge shaft and access roads – demanded relocation and rehabilitation of the entire village citing continuous disturbance and pollution during construction stage as the reason. In November 2007, THDC agreed to purchase all private land in and around the village on a willing-seller-willing-buyer basis supplemented by the provisions of THDC’s Resettlement Policy. This would have increased the amount of private land obtained in Haat from 5.77 ha till 29.48 ha, and have affected 306 families of whom 130 would have had to relocate. The balance had already migrated elsewhere over the years.¹ Between November 2007 and early December 2008, a series of negotiations between THDC and the Haat villagers failed to reach an agreement on the modalities of the relocation. The villagers kept increasing their demands for asset compensation and resettlement assistance while remaining divided on the specifics of these.

In June 2009, THDC reached to an agreement with two main hamlets of Haat village. In view of the settlement with the two hamlets and availability of alternative land thereof, It was decided to move Switch yard from Harsari to the alternative land available.

With the relocation of two hamlets of village Haat, the extent of private land to be acquired has gone up to 31.621 ha from 17.51 ha. The private land will be acquired from 542 titleholders located in 7 villages. Now a total of **1223²** households (5159 project affected persons) will be affected by the project. Out of the total affected households, 515 will be directly affected due to the acquisition of private land and rest will be indirectly affected due to the loss of grazing and van panchayat land. As per the definition of project affected family, a total of 769 families will be directly affected.

Sl No	Name of the Project affected Village³	Block/Tehsil	Project component	Total Households	Total PAPs
1	Haat	Dasholi/Chamoli	Power House	144	619
2	Jaisaal	Dasholi/Chamoli	Colony Area	45	264

¹ Such out-migration due to pressure on land has been characteristic of the area for at least a century (Gazetteer of Garhwal Himalaya, Government Press, Allahabad 1910, p. 74). Since there is no functioning land market in the area (except along the highway), those who had migrated from Haat had a strong interest in having THDC acquire as much land as possible from the village.

² The project will be directly affecting only 515 households. Since in other 12 villages van panchayat and grazing land will be transferred to THDC, the community demanded that even they should be considered as project affected household. Considering the community’s demand THDC agreed to pay 100 days of MAW every year for a period of 5 years to every household of these 19 villages as compensation for loss of common property resources. Hence number of project affected household has gone up to 1223.

³ Private land will be acquired from Haat, Batula, Jaisal, Naurakh, Guniyala, Gulabkoti, and Tenduli Chak Haat.

Table 2.6: List of Project Affected Villages; Households and Population					
Sl No	Name of the Project affected Village³	Block/Tehsil	Project component	Total Households	Total PAPs
3	Batula	Dasholi/Chamoli	Approach road	91	493
4	Naurakh	Dasholi/Chamoli	Approach road	90	504
5	Tundli Chak Haat	Dasholi/Chamoli	Approach road	03	18
6	Guniyala	Dasholi/Chamoli	Approach road	16	97
7	Math Jadetha	Dasholi/Chamoli	Approach road	35	246
8	Baula (Durgapur)	Dasholi/Chamoli	Outlet for TRT	31	179
9	Gadi	Dasholi/Chamoli	Quarry area	46	251
10	Gulabkoti	Joshimath	Dumping area	77	365
11	Langsi	Joshimath	Approach road	90	365
12	Tapoan	Joshimath	Approach road	37	102
13	Dwing	Joshimath	Approach road and Adit	35	158
14	Nauligwad	Joshimath	Quarry area	15	55
15	Palla	Joshimath	Dam area	72	410
16	Helong	Joshimath	Dam site and reservoir area	77	383
17	Paini	Joshimath	Reservoir area	128	584
18	Thaing	Joshimath	Reservoir area	158	731
19	Salna	Joshimath	Reservoir area	33	127

The socio-economic profile of the villages coming under respective Tehsil under Chamoli District is presented as Annexure-2.

2.5 SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED POPULATION

The objectives of the socio-economic survey were:

- To attach actual values to key indicators of the PAPs social and economic status and their vulnerability to socio-economic change due to the project.
- To assess use/dependence on common property resource
- To provide a benchmark for any further information needed to monitor and evaluate EPs in the future; and
- To provide further inputs in preparation of RAP

A detailed socio-economic survey was conducted in conjunction with the census and verification of the affected persons to profile the impacted project area and provide a baseline against which mitigation measures and support will be measured. For this purpose, comprehensive information related to PAP's assets, income, socio-cultural and demographic indicators and other sources of support such as common property resources were collected. The detail land ownership records were collected for the land proposed for acquisition from the concerned revenue. Then accordingly verification was conducted in the affected villages where in the details of the affected land along with ownership, usage

of the land, structures affected and structure particulars, number of titleholders, non-titleholders, place of residence, dependents on the land and others was taken.

2.5.1 Coverage of the Socio-Economic Survey

The proposed project will either directly or indirectly affect a total of 5951 persons distributed across 1223 households. Out of these 1223 households, 515 will be directly affected due to loss of immovable assets and rest will be indirectly affected due to loss of grazing and *van panchayat* land or loss of access to grazing and *van panchayat* land.

Type of Impact	Households			PAFs			PAPs		Total
	TH	NTH	Total	TH	NTH	Total	TH	NTH	
Land	310	56	366	542	60	602	1303	186	1816
Structure	144	3	147	158	6	164	603	23	626
Others	2		2	3	0	3	13		13
Total	456	59	515	703	66	769	1919	209	2128

Type of Impact	HHs	% to total	Families ⁴	% to total	Persons	% to total
Land	307	59.61	504	65.54	1525	71.66
Land and structure	59	11.46	98	12.74	291	13.67
Structure	147	28.54	164	21.33	626	29.42
Others	2	0.39	3	0.39	13	0.61
Total	515	100.00	769	100.00	2128	100.00
Displaced	144		265		706	
% to total	27.96		34.46		33.18	

Name of the Villages	Households	Families	Persons
Haat	136	242	622
Jaisal	5	18	66
Batula	3	5	18
Total	144	265	706

As the table 2.7B above shows, out of 515 directly affected households, 144 will be displaced which is approximately 28% of the total households.

⁴ The number of families under (i) land and (ii) land and structure has been clubbed to avoid duplication of PAFs. All families losing both land and structure have been counted under land for the purpose of R&R assistance.

As per the definition of family in R&R policy, 769 families resulting in 2128 persons will be directly affected due to the project. Out of the total 769 families, 602 are landowners, of which 542 are titleholders (*Khatedars*) and 60 are non title holders. However, in the socio-economic survey out of 515 directly affected households, only 361 were covered as 141 are non residents, 2 refused to give any information and 11 were not available even after repeated visits. The details presented in the sections below pertain to 361 households who are directly affected by the project due to loss of private land. As part of the survey a Household is considered as a unit which includes the affected land owner along with his / her dependents and having a separate kitchen. In some households it was observed that more than one affected land owners were living together with their dependents. However, census data has been collected for all the affected households.

2.5.2 Socio-Demographic Profile of the Affected Population

2.5.2.1 Demography

The total population of the surveyed 361 households is 1739 comprising 57 per cent of males and 43 per cent of females. The sex ratio (female to male per 1000) of the affected population is 968 higher than the state figure (962) but less than the district's figure of 1016. The average household size is 4.8 persons.. Of the total affected population about 12 per cent are non-residents.

SI No	Item	No of HH	% to total
1	Number of affected households surveyed	361	--
2	Total population affected	1739	--
3	Males	992	56.93
4	Females	749	43.
5	Resident Population	1739	88.63
6	Non-resident Population	223	11.37
7	Sex ratio (female to male)	968	--
8	Average household size (per HH)	4.8	--
9	Children up to 5 years	107	6.15
10	Children below 18 years	364	20.93
11	Adults 18 years and above	1268	72.92
12	Women headed affected households	19	10.41

2.5.3.2 Age profile

As per R&R policy, all males above the age of 18 years, irrespective of marital status will be considered as separate family. Age group classification also helps in assessing economically dependent and independent population.

Sl.No	Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	0-5 Years	85	8.54	48	6.47	131	7.52
2	6-14 Years	179	18.03	142	19.02	322	18.51
3	15-18 Years	104	10.44	82	10.98	186	10.7
4	19-25 Years	151	15.18	114	15.29	265	15.24
5	26-35 Years	183	18.41	117	15.69	297	17.07

6	36-59 Years	222	22.58	182	24.31	407	23.43
7	60 and above	68	6.83	62	8.24	131	7.52
	Total	992	100	747	100	1739	100

The PAPs were distributed in 7 age group categories. As the table 2.9 above shows that a large section of the population (56 per cent) is in the working age group – 19 to 59 years. The old age population is 8 per cent and children below 14 years constitute 26 per cent of the total population. The age profile between male and female found to be the same except in the age groups of 36-59 and more than 60 years. The percentages of females are higher in these groups compared to those of males.

2.5.3.3 Social Group

All the households surveyed follow Hinduism. Hindus in the project area as elsewhere, is based on the traditional four-fold caste system of Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishyas and Shudras. The first three categories belong to higher caste where as the last category generally belongs to scheduled population. In order to identify vulnerable groups, it is important to record the social group affiliation of the PAP. As the survey results show, majority of the households belong to general castes (61.5%) followed by the Scheduled Caste (34.06%). The Scheduled tribes (STs) constitute only 3.84 per cent of the total population. All these tribal households live in the village Haat who migrated from the upper reaches of the river Alaknanda approximately 15 years ago and settled in the village. While some have acquired marginal landholdings, they do not have a historically based collective attachment to this land or any customary rights to forest and grazing land. Nor do they speak a separate language or have political institutions that separate them from the majority population.

Sl No	Item	Description	Number	% to totals
1	Religious Group	Hindus	361	100
2	Social group (Caste)	SC	123	34.06
		ST	14	3.84
		OBC	2	0.55
		Gen	222	61.54
		Total	361	100
3	Family type	Joint	103	28.57
		Nuclear	252	69.78
		Individual	6	1.65
Total			361	100

The institution of joint family, which has been a characteristic feature of Hindu society from ancient times, is breaking down owing to various economic and social factors. Situation is somewhat similar in the project area where nuclear families were more dominating than any other family system.

2.5.3.4 Literacy

As table 2.11 below shows, approximately 92% of the total population surveyed was found to be literate which is much higher than the state figure of 72.28 per cent and district figure of 76.23 per cent. Among the literates, majority (63%) are literate up to high school. But sizeable number of literates (29%) have pursued senior secondary/ intermediate and above. Post graduate and technical literate constitute just 6.15 per cent of the total population. The literacy among male is higher (97%) as compared to female (86%). The female literacy in the project affected area is higher than the state figure of 60.26 per cent and also of district 63 per cent. (Table 2.11)

Sl. No	Literacy level	Male		Female		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Illiterate	28	3.11	95	13.63	134	8.34
2	Literate but no formal education	15	1.66	41	5.87	60	3.75
3	Primary School	139	15.35	181	25.79	330	20.54
4	Middle School	194	21.37	122	17.4	312	19.4
5	High School	230	25.31	92	13.21	310	19.29
6	Senior secondary/intermediate	128	14.11	86	12.37	212	13.24
7	Graduate	102	11.2	51	7.34	149	9.28
8	Post Graduate	47	5.19	28	3.98	74	4.59
9	Technical	24	2.7	3	0.42	25	1.56
	Total	907	100	699	100	1606	100

Micro Plans (detail of losses) of individual households is attached in Annexure 3.

2.5.3 ECONOMIC PROFILE

2.5.3.1 Occupation

Since the definition of child labour restricts the age of child labour at 14 years, all those above the age of 14 and below the age of 60 has been considered under the category of “economically independent group” or “worker’s group”. The occupational pattern of the affected population of 15 years and above (767) shows that about 41 per cent of the total affected are pursuing some kind of economic activity. Of the remaining 59 per cent, the unemployed are only 5.4 per cent and the balance are either household workers; students; or comes under old age group (Table-2.12). Only one case of child labour was observed during the survey. Rest all in the age group of 6 to 14 years are reportedly students.

Sl. No	Occupation	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
1	Agriculture	215	29.5	293	52.6	531	40.9
2	Agricultural labour	13	1.8	31	5.52	46	3.6
3	Non agricultural labour	52	7.2	28	4.7	80	5.9
4	HH Industries/Artisan	17	2.3	3	0.52	18	1.4

	activity						
5	Government service	92	12.6	8	1.5	91	7.1
6	Private service	63	8.7	0	0	57	4.4
7	Trade & Business	50	6.9	4	0.7	50	3.9
8	Self employed	23	3.1	0	0	19	1.5
Non workers above 15 years							
9	Unemployed	28	3.8	40	7.1	69	5.4
10	Household work	0	0	38	6.8	42	3.3
11	Student	143	19.6	89	16	229	17.8
12	Old/retired	29	4	23	4.1	53	4.1
	Total	728	100	557	100	1285	100

2.5.3.2 Land holding

The table 2.13 below on details of land holding shows that out of the total 298 land owners, 96% are marginal farmers (up to one ha of land holding) which is much higher than the district figure of 68.24 %. This is due to a considerable number of people from Scheduled Caste group with small holdings from the villages of Gulabkoti and Haat. Little over 3% are small farmers and less than 0.5% are either medium or large farmers. Over 98 percent of the total land holding is un-irrigated.

Sl. No	Name of the Village	Land holding (Ha)								Total	
		<0.5		0.5 to 1		1 to 2		> 2			
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Haat	89	83.18	16	14.81	3	2.78	0	0.00	108	100.00
2	Jaisaal	52	77.61	10	14.93	4	5.97	1	1.49	67	100.00
3	Batula	23	74.19	7	22.58	1	3.23	0	0.00	31	100.00
4	Tundli Chak Haat	4	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	100.00
5	Naurakh	19	95.00	1	5.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	20	100.00
6	Guniyala	16	72.73	4	18.18	2	9.09	0	0.00	22	100.00
7	Gulabkoti	41	89.13	5	10.87	0	0.00	0	0.00	46	100.00
	Total	244	81.88	43	14.43	10	3.36	1	0.34	298	100.00

2.5.3.3 Asset Ownership

Any development project brings about a change in the life style and the standard of living of the PAPs. Apart from immovable properties such as land and house, it also has an impact on movable properties. Any improvement in the economic conditions of the families is usually reflected in acquisition of these assets and similarly any adverse economic situation results in selling of these assets. The asset structure is an indicator of the economic strength of a particular family and its capacity to sustain the impact.

The table 2.14 below shows that almost all the households had their own houses and two of the households surveyed were found to be tenants. Three fifths (218) of the total houses surveyed were found to be pucca (permanent) houses, 36 per cent were semi pucca structures and only 3 per cent were kucha (temporary) houses. Over 81% of the

households are electrified but approximately two third are dependent on fuel wood for cooking. Natural streams or nalas are the major source for drinking water for about 66% of the total households. Little less than 50 per cent of the households have domestic durable assets like television, phone, fan etc. Of the total surveyed households 353 households (98%) have ration card. Of the 353 households, 54.5 per cent are holding BPL (poor)/Antyodaya (destitute) cards and the remaining hold APL cards.

Sl. No	Item	Description	No of HH	% to total
1	Type of house	Pucca	218	60.44
		Semi pucca	131	36.26
		Kutchha	12	3.3
		Total	361	100
2	Electricity connection	Yes	294	81.32
		No	67	18.68
		Total	361	100
3	Cooking facility	LPG	121	33.52
		Kerosene	8	2.2
		Fuel wood	232	64.29
		Total	361	100
4	Dirking water facility	Piped water supply	10	2.75
		Public tap	109	30.22
		Streams/nala	238	65.93
		Natural spring	4	1.1
		Total	361	100
5	Ration card	Yes	353	97.8
		No	8	2.2
		Total	361	100
		BPL	158	43.82
		APL	164	45.51
		RED (Anthoyadaya)	39	10.67
		Total	361	100

Table 2.15 presents the details of the domestic durable asset ownership of the affected households.

Sl. No	Asset	No. of HH	%
1	Kerosene stove	113	31.32
2	LPG Stove	149	41.21
3	Electric fan	141	39.01

4	Furniture	167	46.15
5	Radio/Transistor	137	37.91
6	Television	165	45.6
7	Telephone/Cell phone	151	41.76
8	Bicycle	12	3.3
9	Refrigerator	38	10.44
10	Washing machine	16	4.4
11	Air cooler	10	2.75
12	Scooter / motor bike	10	2.75
13	Car	12	3.3
14	Plough	309	85.71
15	Chaff cutter	0	0
16	Thresher	2	0.55
18	Sickle	337	93.41
Total house holds		361	

2.5.3.4 Livestock Ownership

As the table 2.16 below shows cows, bullocks, buffaloes are the major livestock that a household possess in the affected area. About 80 per cent of the households own cows, 57 per cent own bullocks and 22 per cent own buffaloes. Very few households have other animals such as goat, sheep, pigs and poultry birds.

Sl. No	Category	No owned	No. of HHs	%
1	Cows	1	62	21.09
		2	103	35.37
		3	68	23.13
		4	24	8.16
		5	16	5.44
		6	12	4.08
		7	4	1.36
		11	2	0.68
		12	2	0.68
		Total	292	100
2	Cow calf	1	121	49.19
		2	77	31.45
		3	16	6.45

		4	22	8.87
		5	6	2.42
		6	4	1.61
		Total	246	100
3	Bullock	1	12	5.71
		2	186	89.52
		3	4	1.9
		4	6	2.86
		Total	208	100
4	Buffalo	1	38	47.5
		2	30	37.5
		3	4	5
		4	8	10
		Total	79	100
5	Buffalo calf	1	22	84.62
		2	4	15.38
		Total	26	100
6	Goat	1	4	25
		2	2	12.5
		4	2	12.5
		6	2	12.5
		7	2	12.5
		20	2	12.5
		105	2	12.5
		Total	16	100
7	Sheep	2	2	50
		10	2	50
		Total	4	100
8	Pigs	2	2	100
		Total	2	100
9	Poultry	2	12	60
		3	2	10
		4	2	10
		5	2	10
		8	2	10
		Total	20	100

2.5.3.5 Income levels

Annual income helps in identifying families below poverty line. During the survey income of a household through all possible sources was recorded. Agriculture and allied activities (94.35%) was reported to be the major source of income followed by non-farm wage labour (21.47%), business (18.08%), Government service (17.51%) and Private Service (13%). The other important sources of income include Government Pension (13%) and income from selling of fodder (7.91%).

Sl. No	Source	Number	%	Total annual income (Rs)	% to total income	Average per HH (Rs)
1	Agriculture	341	94.35	10029870	49.91	60059
2	Animal husbandry	63	17.51	275500	1.37	8887
3	Farm wage labour	10	2.82	78000	0.39	15600
4	Non- farm wage/casual labour	78	21.47	769200	3.83	20242
5	HH Industries	4	1.13	23000	0.11	11500
6	Artisan Activity (carpenter/gold smith etc)	12	3.39	220500	1.1	36750
7	Shop keeping/ Trade / Business	65	18.08	2193600	10.92	68550
8	Professional activities	16	4.52	266000	1.32	33250
9	Government service	63	17.51	3762000	18.72	121355
10	Private service	47	12.99	1382600	6.88	60113
11	Contractor	4	1.13	130000	0.65	65000
12	Remittance/rent/lease etc	6	1.69	88400	0.44	29467
13	Fodder selling	29	7.91	90000	0.45	6429
14	Fruits selling	6	1.69	12300	0.06	4100
15	Pensioners	47	12.99	773600	3.85	33635
Total				20094570	100	

As the affected people were unable to tell the income from agriculture as over four fifth of the produce is for household consumption, income from agriculture is computed based on the area cultivated, yield and the local rate for the crop. From this 30% is deducted towards the agricultural inputs. Although the individual land holdings are less, some of them cultivate lands leased from non-resident land owners and other large landowners, though no formal lease/rental agreements are made. Another important reason for the high income from agriculture is due to the two crops cultivation and cultivation of high value crops including pulses such as *Rajma*, *Tur Dal*, *Mandwa*, apart from Wheat and Paddy.

The number of working population per household is also needs to be considered where in 26.55 % of households has 3 to 4 working members and in about 15% of households it is 5 to 6. About 30% of the households, which are joint family even have more than 7 working members. The average annual household income comes to Rs.103, 305. This is primarily because of approximately 4% of the households having annual income more than Rs

400,000 and another 9% of the total households having annual income between Rs 200,000 to 400,000. These households have members working in cities either in government or private service or running commercial establishments. Over 50% of the households earn less than Rs. 75,000 per annum. As per the Government issued ration card the number of BPL households is more (55%). This categorization is based on land the holdings and social group. A majority of the identified BPL families get income from other sources such as agriculture labour, government services and also undertake private services such as Drivers, Contractors etc.

Sl.No	Category (Rs/annum)	No of HH	%
1	Up to 15,000	24	6.78
2	15000 to 25,000	20	5.65
3	25000 to 40,000	51	14.12
4	40000 to 75000	94	25.99
5	75000 to 100000	26	7.34
6	100000 to 200000	98	27.12
7	200000 to 400000	33	9.04
8	Above 400000	14	3.95
9	Average household income (Rs)	103305	

2.5.3. 6 Savings and Indebtedness

The survey results show that that 30 % of the total households have savings accounts and 2 households also have fixed deposits. Another important indicator for the economic status is the level of indebtedness of a family. As table 2.22 below shows that out of total 182 households surveyed little above 40 per cent have taken loans from various sources. Majority of the households (95%) have taken loan from institutions such as banks, finance companies and cooperatives.

Sl.No	Savings	HHs (No)	%
1	Up to 5000	66	61.11
2	5000 to 10000	12	11.11
3	10000 to 15000	12	11.11
4	15000 Above	18	16.67
Total		108	100

Table-2.20: Indebtedness of Affected Households

Sl.No	Category	Description	No. of HH	%
1	Debt taken	Yes	151	41.76
		No	210	58.24
		Total	361	100
2	Source	Bank	125	75.9
		Money lenders	2	1.2
		Finance company	20	12.05
		Cooperative	12	7.23
		Friends/Relations	6	3.61
		Total	165	100
3	Amount Taken Rs.	7819500		
4	Amount repaid	2998000		38
5	Balance	4821500		62

The table 2.21 on occupation wise indebtedness shows that over 50% of the total indebted households are cultivators, followed by households in government services (13%) and business community (10%). A majority of the cultivators have taken loan to meet unforeseen health expenditure.

Sl. No	Occupation	No of HH	%
1	Agriculture	79	52.63
2	Business	16	10.53
3	Govt service	20	13.16
4	Non-Agricultural Labour	10	6.58
5	Pensioner	10	6.58
6	PVT Service	16	10.53
	Total	151	100

2.5.3.7 Expenditure Patterns

The average annual household expenditure is more or less same as average annual income. As the table-2.22 shows that approximately 50% of the total expenditure is on food, followed by education and clothing (11% each). The high expenditure towards food is primarily due to the subsistence form of cultivation. As most of them use the agriculture produce for self-consumption and do not sell in the open market it is not converted into other material assets. Expenditure on health and social functions is about 7%. The expenses indicated by others include expenses to pay tax, insurance and loans. The average expenditure per annum is Rs. 68,246.

Sl. No	Expenditure	Amount (Rs)	%
1	Food	929127	49.56
2	Clothing	212409	11.33
3	Health	130858	6.98
4	Education	211284	11.27
5	Social functions	129920	6.93
6	Agriculture/Animal husbandry	140419	7.49
7	Others	120734	6.44
Total		1874751	100

2.6 HEALTH ISSUES OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

Just 40 out of total affected persons reportedly suffer from some kind of health ailments. Of these 40 PAPs, 38 of them have visited health facilities for treatment. Tuberculosis, blood pressure and gastroenteritis are reported to be the major health issues. As said earlier most of them have taken loans to meet the unforeseen health expenses.

Sl. No	Type of Illness/Disease	No. of PAPs Suffered	Treatment taken (Number)	Avg. Exp incurred so far (Rs/PAP)
1	Appendicitis	1	1	24000
2	Gall bladder problem	1	1	50000
3	Cancer	2	2	55000
4	Blood Pressure	8	7	20083
5	Eye problem	2	1	10000
6	Fever	1	1	2000
7	Jaundice	2	2	17500
8	Kidney Problem	2	2	115000
9	Nuemonia	1	1	42000
10	Psychiatric problems	2	2	5150
11	Spinal related problem	1	1	24000
12	Gastroenteritis	8	8	37457
13	Sugar	2	2	125000
14	TB	5	5	26600
15	Urinal infection	1	1	60000
16	Uterus problem	1	1	50000
Total		40	38	

2.7 AWARENESS ON HIV

As per the recent estimates of third National Family Health Survey (2005-06) on the prevalence of HIV among 15-49 years age group, shows that it is 0.28 per cent at country level and 0.12 per cent in the state Uttarakhand. When enquired on the awareness levels on the HIV among the affected households, little above 50 per cent had some knowledge on HIV. Majority of them got to know about HIV/AIDS through the local health worker (40%) followed by newspaper (25%) and television (20%). About 74 per cent among the PAPs who were aware said that HIV spreads through unsafe sex.

Table-2.24: Awareness Levels on HIV/AIDS			
Are you aware of HIV/AIDS			
Sl.No		No of HH	%
1	Yes	188	52.2
2	No	173	47.8
3	Total	361	100
Source of information on HIV/AIDS			
4	Health worker	75	40
5	News paper	47	25.26
6	Television	38	20
7	Radio	8	4.21
8	NGO activist	10	5.26
9	Friends and neighbors	10	5.26
10	Total	188	100
11	Spreads through unsafe sex	140	74.74

2.8 Usage of Vanpanchayat Land

The survey results as presented in table 2.25 below shows that 92 per cent of the households reportedly depend on *Van panchayat* (Community Forest land). The dependency on the *van panchayat* is primarily for fuel wood (87%), followed by fodder (83%); and timber (56%). Approximately 70% of the households reportedly use *van panchayat* on daily basis for fuel wood and fodder. The loss of income from the loss of *Van panchayat* land is discussed in the chapter on land acquisition and impact of the project

Table-2.25: Usage of the Vanpanchayat (Panchayati Forest) Land by the Project Affected Households			
Usage			
Sl. No	Description	No of HH	%
1	Yes	331	91.76
2	No	30	8.24
	Total	361	100
Type of Usage			
Sl. No	Type of usage	Number of HHs	

1	Fodder	300
2	Fuel wood	315
3	Timber	202
4	For herbs/medicinal plants	12
5	Others	4
Frequency of Usage of Panchayati Forest Land		
Type	Frequency	Number of HHs
Fodder	Daily	276
	Thrice in a week	6
	Twice a week	6
	Once a week	4
	Others	8
Fuel wood	Daily	246
	Thrice a week	24
	Twice a week	16
	Once a week	22
	Others	8
Timber	Once in a year	16
	Once in 3 years	133
	Others	54
Herbs/medicinal plants	Monthly	2
	Seasonally	10
	Others	4

2.9 Need for data Verification / update and Mechanism to conduct update

RAP implementation starts after a gap. In case of delay, it is suggested that partnering NGOs entrusted with the responsibility of RAP implementation along with THDC, should conduct a Core Rapid Appraisal and verify / update the database.

Manager (Social) from THDC's project office will supervise the entire exercise and this document would serve as revised baseline information for the PAPs finally getting affected by the project. The mechanism to conduct update is given in table 2.26 below:

Table 2.26: Core Rapid Appraisal Mechanism

Sl. No	Technique	Method	Group Size	Staff Required	Time
1	Key Informant	Interview selected	10-25 per	Interviewer	Selection

Sl. No	Technique	Method	Group Size	Staff Required	Time
	interview	local with special knowledge or experience	group	observer & moderator	plus 3 hours interview per village
2	Focus group	Specific topic discussed in open-ended group sessions	8-12 per group	Interviewer observer & moderator	2 hours per group per village
3	Community Interview	Open public meeting with prepared questionnaire	Large number (more than 20)	At least 2 interviewer	1 day per village
4	Structured direct observation	Observation of people and things plus individual or group interviews if desired	Large or small numbers	Team of 4 or 5	Several days
5	Informal surveys	Non probability sampling with open ended questionnaires	Sample size of 40-50 respondents	Team of 4 or 5 surveyors	One day per village

CHAPTER -3
LAND ACQUISITION AND IMPACTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The VPHEP involves acquisition of public and private land from titleholders located in 19 villages. The acquisition of land and consequent displacement will have adverse impacts on the social, economic and cultural attributes of the affected population with specific impacts on their productive assets, sources of income, habitat, community structure, social relations, cultural identity and traditional lifestyle. An attempt has been made in this chapter to assess the impact of land acquisition and other assets on Project Affected Persons / Families.

3.2 ACQUISITION OF LAND AND OTHER ASSETS

3.2.1 Loss of Land

A total of 141.55 hectares (ha) of land is required to create the necessary facilities and infrastructure and other activities under VPHEP. Of the total land required 31.621 ha of private land will be acquired from 542 titleholders located in 7 villages, 9.54 ha will be transferred from Public Works Department and about 77 ha of government / van panchayat land (excluding 23.130 Hac of land for underground works) will transferred to THDC. In addition 60 numbers of non-titleholders are also affected due to the transfer of PWD / government / *Van panchayat* land. The details of total land under each village under both private land and government land and land under acquisition under the project is presented in table 3.1.

Sl. No.	Name of the Tehsil	Name of the Village	Private Land			Government Land			Total Land (Ha)		
			Total Land (Ha.)	Land under Acquisition (Ha.)	% of Land under Acquisition	Total Land (Ha.)	Land under Acquisition (Ha.)	% of Land under Acquisition	Total land (Ha)	Land under Acquisition (Ha.)	% of Land under Acquisition
1	Chamoli	Haat	29.484	20.271	68.75	126.141	6.671	5.29	155.63	26.942	17.31
2		Jaisaal	31.919	6.889	21.58	120.287	5.407	4.50	152.21	12.30	8.08
3		Batula	98.857	0.542	0.55	125.449	1.788	1.43	224.31	2.33	1.04
4		Naurakh	50.110	0.121	0.24	278.125	2.393	0.86	328.24	2.51	0.77
5		Tenduli Chak									
		Haat	1.849	0.173	9.36	9.229	0.222	2.41	11.08	0.40	3.57
6		Math Jhadetha	47.588	0.000	0.00	223.822	1.376	0.61	271.41	1.38	0.51
7		Guniyala	8.357	0.231	2.76	47.822	3.222	6.74	56.18	3.45	6.15
8		Baula (Durgapur)	39.041	0.000	0.00	120.247	3.623	3.01	159.29	3.62	2.27
9		Gadi	52.833	0.000	0.00	158.82	5.668	3.57	211.65	5.67	2.68
10	Joshimath	Langsi	41.687	0.000	0.00	116.276	0.000	0.00	157.96	0.00	0.00
11		Tapoan	17.319	0.000	0.00	92.886	2.550	2.75	110.21	2.55	2.31
12		Dwing	10.303	0.000	0.00	74.962	0.950	1.27	85.27	0.95	1.11
13		Nauligwad	5.193	0.000	0.00	112.838	6.044	5.36	118.03	6.04	5.12
14		Gulabkoti	32.524	3.394	10.44	114.66	3.130	2.73	147.18	6.52	4.43
15		Palla	46.040	0.000	0.00	206.840	3.975	1.92	252.88	3.98	1.57
16		Salna	13.421	0.000	0.00	43.159	5.080	11.77	56.58	5.08	8.98

Sl. No.	Name of the Tehsil	Name of the Village	Private Land			Government Land			Total Land (Ha)		
			Total Land (Ha.)	Land under Acquisition (Ha.)	% of Land under Acquisition	Total Land (Ha.)	Land under Acquisition (Ha.)	% of Land under Acquisition	Total land (Ha)	Land under Acquisition (Ha.)	% of Land under Acquisition
17		Thaing	106.663	0.000	0.00	434.387	1.600	0.37	541.05	1.60	0.30
18		Paini	55.463	0.000	0.00	215.040	6.975	3.24	270.50	6.98	2.58
19		Helang	17.385	0.000	0.00	104.513	16.586	15.87	121.90	16.59	13.61
Total			706.036	31.621	4.478	2725.5	77.260	2.83	3431.54	108.881	3.17

Note: In addition to the above mentioned Govt. Land (to be transferred) around 5.927 Ha. under Langsi and 3.612 Ha. under Hat, Jaisaal and Baula villages belonging to PWD will be transferred to the project. For underground works , 23.130 Hectare is to be acquired from Govt Land.

As shown in table 3.1, out of the total 706.036 ha of private land available, only 31.621 ha will be acquired which is just 4.48 % of the total private land available. Similarly out of the total 3431.54 ha of Government/forest land available the land to be transferred is 94.30 ha which is less than 3% of the total land. The local unit of measurement for land is Naali (1/50th of Ha). As per clause 2.3.1 of R&R Policy of VPHEP, the “Land for land” option is applicable to PAF “owning agricultural land in the affected zone, whose entire land has been acquired or has been reduced to status of marginal as a consequence of the acquisition” subject to a maximum of one Ha of irrigated land or two Ha of un irrigated/ cultivable wasteland preferably in the command area subject to availability of Government land in the district. As per the policy, land availability for allotment for this purpose has to be explored by the State Government. Since government land was not made available, THDC through NGO will facilitate purchase of private land for the land losing PAFs on a “willing buyer-willing seller” basis.

3.2.2 Usage of Private Land under Acquisition

The type of usage of the total of 31.621 ha of private land under acquisition from 7 villages of the total 19 project villages is presented in table 3.2. As per the survey results, 31% of the affected land is barren and only 45% of the total affected land is under cultivation.

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Type of Usage (ha)				
		Agriculture	Agri / Res	Res	Barren	Others
1	Haat	12.670	01.350	01.655	02.220	02.411
2	Jaisal	0.541	0	0.015	4.264	2.109
3	Batula	0.542	0	0	0	0
4	Naurakh	0	0	0	0	0.121
5	Tenduli Chak Haat	0.173	0	0	0	0
6	Guniyala	0.231	0	0	0	0
7	Gulabkoti	0	0	0	3.394	0
Total		14.157	1.35	1.67	9.878	4.641
% to Total		44.66	4.26	5.27	31.16	14.64

Others include Cattle shed, Dilapidated structures etc.

A detail of affected persons according to the affected plots and their respective share in the affected plots as per the *Khasra* and *Khatauni* (record of rights maintained by Revenue Department) is presented as Annexure-5.

3.2.3 Usage of Government Land under Acquisition

Out of the total Government land to be transferred from 19 villages, 70% is covered by rocks, *nalas/gads* (natural mountain drainage), and village boundary and river bed. Of the remaining a considerable amount of land 16.611 ha (22%) is grazing land. Moreover part of the grazing Land also comes under *van panchayat*. The details of village wise total grazing and *van panchayat* land and land under transfer is presented in table 3.3 below.

Sl. No	Type of use	Area (ha)	% to total area
1	Barren (<i>Banjar</i>)	8.698	11.258
2	Grazing Land	16.611	21.500
4	Private occupation	0.229	0.296
5	River	11.187	14.480
6	Reserve Forest land	6.680	8.646
7	Others	33.855	43.820
	Total	77.260	100.000
Others include Rocks, Nala, Village Boundary etc (<i>Rauli, Bheeta, Ragad</i>)			

3.2.4 Loss of Structures

Table 3.4 presents structures to be lost and their usage. There are 139 private structures and 31 community properties that will be affected due to the project. Of the 139 private structures, 99 (71%) are residential, 3(2%) are commercial and 5(4%) are residence cum commercial structures. The remaining 32 (23%) are other structures which includes cattle shed and dilapidated abandoned structures. The construction typology of the structures shows that nearly half of the structures are permanent and about two fifths are temporary. Just 10 structures are semi-permanent in nature.

Sl. No	Name of the Village	Private Structures									Common property resources %
		Usage of the structure					Type of Structure				
		Res	Com	Res+Comm	Others#	Total	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutch	Total	
1	Haat	91	0	3	22	116*	63		53	116	31
2	Jaisal	5	0	1	7	13	4	7	2	13	0
3	Batula	3	1	1	3	8	3	1	4	8	0
4	Naurakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	<i>Tenduli Chak</i> Haat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Guniyala	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
7	Gulabkoti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	99	3	5	32	139	70	10	55	139	31
# Cattle shed, Basements, Dilapidated structures (Khandar)											
* Exclusive of cattle sheds											
% Sericulture office, Water department office, community toilet, School (planned for saving) etc											

Type of Structures	Area (Sq.m)	% to total
Pucca	6726.744	73.6
Semi Pucca	1356.99	14.85
Kutchra	1055.199	11.55
Total	9138.933	100.00

The total area affected by displacement of the above-discussed structures is about 9138.933 square meters. A majority of this is pucca (73.6%). For details refer Table 3.5.

All homestead oustees have agreed to move out on their own. Most of the households of Haat village (except for 29 scheduled caste families), own another house/land either in Maina, Daswana or Mayapur village which are adjacent to Haat. Most of the scheduled caste families from Haaat village own *patta* land in Daswana village. Due to non availability of Govt. Land, as per clause 2.4.2, THDC proposes to provide Jeepable connectivity to new site of voluntary settlement as preferred by the villagers at Daswana. As the resident HSO's shall be resettling to new resettlement places of their choices at their own, THDC shall provide Rs 1.00 million to each resident HSO for self resettlement and loss of common facilities enjoyed by the community due to relocation of their village. An agreement has already been signed by THDC and residents of village Hat to this effect. The resident HSO's list shall be provided by village Pradhan and verified by Revenue Department of State Government.

The displaced families of Jaisal (5 households) and Batula (3 households) have also agreed to relocate on their own. All these 8 households will construct new houses in their own village. All the 5 households of Jaisal have land in their village; whereas all the 3 households of Batula have made arrangements for land in their own village. One household in Batula has already started the construction.

3.2.5 Loss of trees

The acquisition of private land and transfer of government land for the project will also result in loss of trees. The total number trees lost in the project affected villages are approximately 6153 of which 4672 are private owned and 1481 are government owned. The different species of trees lost which includes fruit bearing, fodder based and timber based is given in Table 3.6.

Name of the tree	Private	Government	Name of the tree	Private	Government
Anar	55	1	Kurimal	4	0
Adu	84	11	Lohakat	8	0
Akhrut	85	2	Mahuva	0	33
Amda	101	17	Makyali	0	4
Amrud	953	0	Malta	2	0
Arbari	6	0	Mango	223	5
Awla	115	52	Mehal	4	1
Badam	5	0	Nailgwand	0	0
Bakine	14	87	Nashapathi	2	0
Banj	5	3	Nimbu	205	13
Baudu	1	0	Padam	2	3
Bedu	6	0	Palla	0	0
Belpatri	23	0	Pamghar	0	1
Bemal	12	0	Papitha	8	0
Bimal	29	5	Pipal	6	2
Chachari	0	2	Polam	8	0
Chid	943	498	Querral	1	6
Chulu	0	1	Rita	35	1
Cymal	7	0	Rohani	2	6

Table 3.6 Loss of trees under project					
Name of the tree	Private	Government	Name of the tree	Private	Government
Denkan	11	3	Rohini	0	5
Devdar	0	4	Rouniya	0	24
Dwing	0	0	Sagoun	1	0
Eucalyptus	2	0	Sanan	0	8
Geti	3	0	Sandan	2	0
Gouti	11	38	Santra	16	0
Gulab koti	0	0	Semal	4	1
Hardu	1	0	Sehtut	51	0
Jaikarinda	0	39	Shisham	11	0
Jamun	16	0	Siras	0	23
Kachnar	0	6	Slibrouk	3	15
Kakda	0	5	Somal	0	10
Kaksa	0	7	Sukha	2	0
Kathal	1	0	Surai	2	114
Kaviral	147	0	Tejpath	1	0
Khadik	475	7	Thain	0	0
khail	0	61	Timla	157	7
Kika	3	0	Tun	291	81
Kukar	0	104	Uthis	0	100
Kukat	340	65	Vati	84	0
Others			Vimal	83	
Total Private trees lost= 4672					
Total Government trees lost=1481					
Source: As per verification by project land acquisition group under THDC. For some of the village data not available)					

3.3 LAND OWNERS, HOUSEHOLDS, FAMILIES and POPULATION IMPACTED BY ACQUISITION

3.3.1 Land Owners Affected

As per the Table 3.7 below the total number of land owners affected are 602. Out of these 542 are titleholders and 60 are non-titleholders. The affected land owners include both resident and non-resident land owners.

Table 3.7: Number of Land Affected Families				
Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Land Affected Families		
		THs	NTHs	Total
1	Haat	271	06	276
2	Jaisaal*	77	0	77
3	Batula	73	8	81
4	Tenduli Chak Haat	4	0	4
5	Naurakh	49	0	49
6	Guniyala	22	0	22
7	Gulabkoti	46	0	46
8	Langsi	0	46	46
Total		542	60	602

3.3.2 Land Holdings before and after proposed Land Acquisition

The analysis of the data collected on affected land holding (table 3.8) shows that six household will become landless after land acquisition, where as number of marginal farmers will come down to 525 from 532. Similarly, post acquisition number of small farmers will come down to 5 from 9.

Name of the Village	Status of land holdings	Land holding (Ha)								Total	
		Land less		Marginal farmer (up to 1 ha)		Small farmer (up to 2 ha)		> 2 ha			
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Haat	Before acq.	0	0.00	269	99.26	2	0.74	0	0.00	271	100.00
	After acq.	5	1.8	264	97.42	2	0.74	0	0.00	271	100.00
Jaisaal	Before acq.	0	0.00	72	93.5	4	5.19	1	1.29	77	100.00
	After acq.	1	1.49	70	90.9	0	0.00	1	1.49	77	100.00
Batula	Before acq.	0	0.00	72	98.63	1	1.37	0	0.00	73	100.00
	After acq.	0	0.00	72	98.63	1	1.37	0	0.00	73	100.00
Tenduli Chak Haat	Before acq.	0	0.00	4	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	100.00
	After acq.	0	0.00	4	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	100.00
Naurakh	Before acq.	0	0.00	49	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	49	100.00
	After acq.	0	0.00	49	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	49	100.00
Guniyala	Before acq.	0	0.00	20	90.91	2	9.09	0	0.00	22	100.00
	After acq.	0	0.00	20	90.91	2	9.09	0	0.00	22	100.00
Gulabkoti	Before acq.	0	0.00	46	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	46	100.00
	After acq.	0	0.00	46	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	46	100.00
Total	Before acq.	0	0.00	532	98.15	9	1.67	1	0.18	542	100.00
	After acq.	6	1.1	525	96.86	5	0.9	1	0.18	542	100.00

3.3.3 Percentage of Loss of Land

Further analysis of land holding shows that little over 50 % of the total affected titleholders will lose more than 50% of their total land holdings. As per the R&R Policy of the Project these people are not considered as total land oustee but all the affected families coming under this category will get an additional benefit of House Construction allowance of Rs 30,000 provided they do not loose their house. Nearly one third of the total titleholders are losing less than 10 percent of their total holding. The local unit for land is nali which measures to 200sq m.

Apart from these titleholders, 60 non-titleholders will also be affected due to the project. Among these 60 families, 46 are agricultural encroachers on PWD land in Langsi village. The rest 14 are landless families from Haat and Batula.

Sl. No	Percentage of land lost to total land	Name of the Village (No)							Total	
		Haat	Jaisaal	Batula	Naurakh	Tenduli Chak Haat	Guniyala	Gulabkoti	No	%
1	< 5	2(0.74)	25(32.47)	59(80.82)	34(69.39)	0	18(81.82)	0	138	25.46
2	5 to 10	0	15(19.48)	7(9.59)	14(28.57)	0	0	0	36	6.64

3	10 to 25	5 (1.85)	30 (38.96)	7(9.59)	1(2.04)	4(100.00)	1 (4.55)	12 (26.09)	60	11.07
4	25 to 50	0	6 ((7.79)	0	0	0	3 (13.63)	26 (56.52)	35	6.46
5	50 to 75	0	1 (1.30)	0	0	0	0	8 (17.39)	9	1.66
6	>75	264 (97.42) *	0	0	0	0	0	0	264	48.7
Total		271(100.00)	77 (100.00)	73 (100.00)	49 (100.00)	4 (100.000)	22 (100.00)	46 (100.00)	542	100.00

*in Haat village, except for 6 TH, most of them of SC Families have “Patta Land” and / or land in other villages. Figure in parenthesis are percentage to total

3.3.4 Total Affected Households and Population

Sl. No	Name of the Village	Block/Tehasil	Total Number of Households	Total Affected Persons
1	Haat	Dasholi/Chamoli	144	619
2	Jaisaal	Dasholi/Chamoli	45	264
3	Batula	Dasholi/Chamoli	91	493
4	Naurakh	Dasholi/Chamoli	90	504
5	Tenduli Chak Haat	Dasholi/Chamoli	03	18
6	Guniyala	Dasholi/Chamoli	16	97
7	Math	Dasholi/Chamoli	35	246
8	Baula (Durgapur)	Dasholi/Chamoli	31	179
9	Gadi	Dasholi/Chamoli	46	251
10	Gulabkoti	Joshimath	77	365
11	Langsi	Joshimath	90	365
12	Tapoan	Joshimath	37	102
13	Dwing	Joshimath	35	158
14	Nauligwad	Joshimath	15	55
15	Palla	Joshimath	72	410
16	Helang	Joshimath	77	383
17	Paini	Joshimath	128	584
18	Thaing	Joshimath	158	731
19	Salna	Joshimath	33	127
TOTAL			1223	5951

The acquisition of land and other assets will impact a total of 1223 households. This number is inclusive of both directly and indirectly affected households. Village wise details are given in Table 3.10. Of the total affected the number of displaced households who are also Homestead Oustees is 144 which is about 12% of the total affected households. Out of the total 144 displaced households 9 are non-title holders of which 6 are from Haat and 3 from Batula

3.3.5 Project Affected Family and Population

The definition of Project Affected Family (PAF) as per the R&R Policy is very broad and considers the following as a separate family.

- Affected person (*khatedar*)/Head of the household, his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, unmarried sisters of the family;

- b) All major sons of affected person (above the age of 18) immaterial of marital status in the family;
- c) Widow/Divorced women in the family;
- d) Aged Parents (60 or above years) in the family;

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	PAFs				PAPs			
		Residents and covered	Non-Residents and others Estimated	Total Affected	Displaced	Residents and covered	Non-Residents and others Estimated	Total	Displaced
1	Haat	163	90	253	242	446	200	646	622
2	Jaisaal	125	03	128	18	334	03	337	66
3	Batula	134	00	134	5	379	00	379	18
4	<i>Tenduli</i> Chak Haat	07	2	09	0	21	05	26	0
5	Naurakh	84	05	89	0	204	05	209	0
6	Guniyala	35	00	35	0	96	00	96	0
7	Gulabkoti	73	02	4	0	239	10	249	0
8	Langsi	46	000	46	0	102	00	186	0
Total		667	102	769	265	1821	223	2128	706

Table 3.11 gives the details of the number of project affected families as per the R&R Policy where a total of **769** are **affected families** of which about **265** are **displaced**/Homestead Oustee (HSO) PAFs across the project-affected villages. The total population affected including both resident and non-resident households is 2128, of which 706 will be displaced.

3.3.6 PAFs Across various Categories of Impact

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Category of PAFs							Total	Displaced
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G		
		Land less	Marginal Farmer	Small farmer	Other than Marginal or small farmer	Enc and Sqa (Agri Labour)	Enc and Sqa (Non-Agri Labour)	Partial Loss-Approach roads		
1	Haat	6	228	8	0	10	1	0	253	242
2	Jaisaal		126	0	2	0	0	0	128	18

3	Batula	0	0	0	0	7	3	124	134	5
4	Tenduli Chak Haat	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0
5	Naurakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	89	0
6	Guniyala	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35	0
7	Gulabkoti	0	73	2	0	0	0	0	75	0
	Langsi	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	46	
Total		6	427	10	2	63	4	257	769	265
% to the total		0.78	55.53	1.30	0.26	8.19	0.52	33.42	100.00	34.46

Table 3.12 on the analysis of the PAFs across various impact categories shows that a majority 427(55.53%) come under the marginal farmer category. However it is to be noted that most of these affected persons are marginal farmers even before the proposed land acquisition.

3.4 IMPACT ON PANCHAYATI FOREST LAND (VAN PANCHAYAT LAND)

3.4.1 Van panchayats in Uttaranchal

Van panchayats in Uttaranchal were born out of conflicts and compromises that followed the settlements and reservations of forests in the hills at turn of the last century. The first government approved *Van panchayat* was thus formed in 1921. According to recent estimates, there are 6,069 *Van panchayats* managing 405,426 hectares of forests (13.63% of total forest area) in the state. Most of these have been carved out of civil (protected) forests under the jurisdiction of the Revenue Department. The area under each *Van panchayat* ranges from a fraction of a hectare up to over 2,000 hectares. This land mostly is allotted to a certain users (called self help groups) generally to the landless people to protect and develop the forest land and use forest produce for the benefit of the identified users. However with time the land is being used by the total village community both land holders and land less. This land is earmarked and allotted by the Forest Department and is managed by the Management Committee elected by the General Body (Forest Users Group). The Committee is headed by the Sarpanch (elected village President). The details of duties and functions of the committee and others are provided in Annexure-6.

The VPHEP besides affecting the people directly through acquisition of private properties also affect the people indirectly by acquiring government land which comes under community forest (*Van panchayat* land) and land earmarked for grazing coming under Forest Land. As per the revenue record an analysis is undertaken with respect to the land identified for acquisition under the project and its status of usage. Based on this the following Table 3.13 presents the total land and land proposed for acquisition under each category for the affected villages.

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Grazing Land (Ha)			Van panchayat Land (Ha)		
		Total	Affected	% Lost	Total	Affected	% Lost
1	Haat	50.120	4.201	8.4	43.370	0.130	0.3
2	Batula	7.639	0.502	6.6	44.010	00	00
3	Naurakh	81.275	2.098	2.6	74.782	0.000	0.0
4	Tenduli Chak Haat	7.648	0.119	1.6	0.000	0.000	0.0
5	Jaisaal	0.981	0.000	0.0	86.400	00	00
6	Guniyala	0.000	0.000	0.0	35.260	1.737	4.9
7	Math Jadetha	63.375	1.253	2.0	120.637	0.000	0.0
8	Baula (Durgapur)	90.700	2.351	2.6	112.000	00	00

9	Gadi	109.500	1.851	1.7	120.360	1.851	1.5
10	Lungsi	30.660	0.000	0.0	43.323	0.000	0.0
11	Tapoan	35.562	2.100	5.9	58.150	0.375	0.6
12	Dwing	34.640	0.950	2.7	21.642	0.95	4.4
13	Nauligwad	0.000	0.000	0.0	84.880	4.516	5.3
14	Gulabkoti	52.982	0.000	0.0	58.850	0.747	1.3
15	Palla	13.000	0.000	0.0	92.419	00	00
16	Salna	0.979	0.000	0.0	No van panchayat land	0.000	0.0
17	Thaing	1.284	0.000	0.0	0.702	0.000	0.0
18	Paini	91.440	1.186	1.3	149.19	00	00
19	Helang	0.000	0.000	0.0	No van panchayat land	00	00
Total		671.785	16.611	2.5	1145.975	10.306	0.90
Note: NA- Not Available -As per record the data is not available for some of the villages either with the concerned authorities at Tehsil, Patwari and Vanpanchyat Supervisor/Sarpanch							
In Salna and Thaing villages total land to be acquired is coming under Orgam Reserve Forest so no Vanpanchyat or Grazing land is affected							
In Nauligwad the Vanpanchyat affected is coming under river bed and it is barren (<i>banjar</i>) and not used for grazing and they are dependent on Ganai Van panchayat Land							
In Case of Tapon and Gadi the affected grazing land and Vanpanchyat land are same							
In Case of Batula as per the consultations with Vanpanchyat Sarpanch the Vanpanchyat is not affected							
Out of the total 16.586 ha acquired under Helong 13.66 ha is covered by rocks and river and no area is earmarked as grazing land under this village							
In Palla village the total 3.975 ha of Government land acquired is Rock.							

As table 3.13 above shows, that from the total 671.785 ha of grazing land, only 16.611 ha (2.5%) will be acquired. Similarly, out of total 1145.975 ha of *Van panchayat* land, only 10.306 ha is being proposed for acquisition which is less than 1% of the total available *Van panchayat* land. As per the records some of the villages namely Guniyala, Nauligwad and Helang do not have any land earmarked for grazing purpose. As can be seen from the table 3.13 above loss of grazing land is more in village Haat (8.4% of total grazing land) followed by Batula (6.6%) and Tapon (5.9%). For the rest it is less than 3 percent of the total land.

3.4.2 Loss of Income from *Van panchayat* and Grazing Land

An assessment of loss of income for the affected villages from acquisition of Grazing land and *Van panchayat* Land used for grazing, collection of fodder and fuel wood and collection of timber. The usage and collection of fodder and fuel wood is done by all the villagers mostly daily. For timber purpose it used on a rotation basis depending upon the necessity and requirements with the prior permission from concerned authorities.

3.4.2.1 Loss of income due to loss of Fodder

The loss of income from fodder is calculated based on the yield and cost incurred if purchased in the market. These estimates are arrived at from the consultations with the Vanpanchyat Sarpanch and local villagers. As per the estimates the total yield per *Naali of land* (1/50th of a ha) per week is 2 *Bohj* (the weight which one woman can lift on her back which is approximately 35 to 40 kgs). Most of them do not purchase the fodder except in the months of November and December when there is acute shortage of fodder. During this time the cost of fodder is around 125 to 150 Rupees for each *Bohj* of grass i.e 35 to 40 kgs.

Sl. No	Name of the Village	No of HHs in Village	Affected Area (Ha)	Loss of income as per loss of area				
				Affected Area (Naali)	Loss of Fodder from affected area (no of <i>Bojh</i>)	Loss of income (135 per <i>Bojh</i> as per area) (Rs)	25% dependency to total available area (Rs)	Loss per Household per annum (Rs)
1	Haat	144	4.331	216.55	19056	2572614	643154	7567
2	Batula	159	0.502	25.1	2209	298188	74547	469
3	Naurakh	212	2.098	104.9	9231	1246212	311553	1470
4	<i>Tenduli Chak</i> Haat	4	0.119	5.95	524	70686	17672	4418
5	Jaisaal	45	0.000	0	0	0	0	
6	Guniyala	29	1.737	86.85	7643	1031778	257945	8895
7	Math Jadetha	103	1.253	62.65	5513	744282	186071	1807
8	Baula (Durgapur)	37	2.351	117.55	10344	1396494	349124	9436
9	Gadi	75	1.851	92.55	8144	1099494	274874	3665
10	Tapoan	25	2.475	123.75	10890	1470150	367538	14702
11	Dwing	28	1.900	95	8360	1128600	282150	10077
12	Gulabkoti	75	0.747	37.35	3287	443718	110930	1479
13	Paini	85	1.186	59.3	5218	704484	176121	2072
14	Helang	112	0.000	0	0	0	0	0
Total		1074	20.550	1027.5	90420	12206700	3051675	2841

- Loss has not been calculated for the villages where *van panchayat* land is not available as per the revenue records

The loss of income due to loss of fodder is calculated by two ways i.e loss of income at the rate of 25% dependency on the affected grazing area and loss of income at the rate of 25% requirement of fodder for the total livestock in the village. Table 3.14 presents the details of loss of income per household as per the 25% dependency on the affected area. As per the analysis on an average each household will lose about Rs 2841 per annum on loss of the acquired grazing land.

Table 3.15 presents the analysis of loss of income at a household level at rate of the 25% requirement for the total livestock in the village. As per the Table on an average each household will need about Rs 5849 per annum to meet the fodder requirements.

Sl. No	Name of the Village	No of HHs in Village	No of Livestock Cows and Buffaloes*	Total fodder required for livestock (No of <i>Bojh</i>)	Cost of fodder requirement as per livestock (Rs)	25% requirement for total livestock(Rs)	Requirement per Household per annum (Rs)
1	Haat	144	212	8598	1160700	290175	3414
2	Batula	159	312	12653	1708200	427050	2686
3	Naurakh	212	877	35567	4801575	1200394	5662
4	<i>Tenduli Chak</i> Haat	4	14	568	76650	19163	4791
5	Jaisaal	45	181	7341	990975	247744	5505
6	Guniyala	29	258	10463	1412550	353138	12177
7	Math Jadetha	103	434	17601	2376150	594038	5767

8	Baula (Durgapur)	37	416	16871	2277600	569400	15389
9	Gadi	75	401	16263	2195475	548869	7318
10	Tapoan	25	92	3731	503700	125925	5037
11	Dwing	28	148	6002	810300	202575	7235
12	Gulabkoti	75	260	10544	1423500	355875	4745
13	Paini	85	262	10626	1434450	358613	4219
14	Helang	112	267	10828	1461825	365456	3263
Total		1074	4134	167657	22633650	5658413	5849

**As per Livestock 18th Census, 2007 conducted by Animal Husbandry department, Chamoli. Loss has not been calculated for the villages where van panchayat land is not available as per the revenue records*

3.4.2.2 Loss of income due to loss of Fuel wood

The loss of income from fuel wood is calculated based on the amount of fuel wood collected per month from one *naali* (1/50th of Ha) which is about 4 *Bojh*. Each *Bojh* weighs about 60 Kgs. The cost of 1 Quintal of fuel wood is about Rs 200. The total loss of fuel wood from the proposed acquisition of Government land used for fuel wood collection is estimated and at the rate of 25 % dependency is distributed across the total number of households in the village. As per Table 3.16 an average of Rs 1643 per annum per household is lost by the proposed acquisition.

Table 3.16 Loss of income due to loss of fuel wood from Government Land proposed for acquisition (Grazing/Vanpanchayat land)

Sl. No	Name of the Village	No of Households in Village	Affected land (Ha)	Affected land (Naali)	Loss of Fuel wood per area (no of Kgs per month)	Loss of Fuel wood per area (no of Quintals per year)	Cost (Rs 200 per 100 Kg)	25% dependency on affected area	Loss per Household per annum
1	Haat	144	4.331	216.55	51972	6236.64	1247328	311832	3669
2	Batula	159	0.502	25.1	6024	722.88	144576	36144	227
3	Naurakh	212	2.098	104.9	25176	3021.12	604224	151056	713
4	Tenduli Chak Haat	4	0.119	5.95	1428	171.36	34272	8568	2142
5	Guniyala	29	1.737	86.85	20844	2501.28	500256	125064	4313
6	Math Jadetha	103	1.253	62.65	15036	1804.32	360864	90216	876
7	Baula (Durgapur)	37	2.351	117.55	28212	3385.44	677088	169272	4575
8	Gadi	75	1.851	92.55	22212	2665.44	533088	133272	1777
9	Tapoan	25	2.475	123.75	29700	3564	712800	178200	7128
10	Dwing	28	1.900	95	22800	2736	547200	136800	4886
11	Gulabkoti	75	0.747	37.35	8964	1075.68	215136	53784	717
12	Paini	85	1.186	59.3	14232	1707.84	341568	85392	1005
13	Helang	112	2.926	146.3	35112	4213.44	842688	210672	1881
Total		1029	23.476	1173.8	281712	33805.44	6761088	1690272	1643

Out of the total 16.586 ha acquired under Helang 13.66 ha is covered by rocks, river. *Loss has not been calculated for the villages where van panchayat land is not available as per the revenue records*

In Jaisaal the affected areas are not used for fuel wood collection as 90 % of population lives away from the affected areas.

3.4.2.3 Loss of income due to loss of Timber

The usage of the *Van panchayat* Land for Timber requirements is once in 5 to 10 years on a rotation basis based upon requirement with prior permission from District Administration. As usage is very rare and the yield and others are also difficult to measure and in light of the negligible amount of land (0.90%) of the total land available is lost an analysis for this could not be presented.

3.4.2.4 Accessibility and availability of remaining land

As regards the availability and accessibility of the remaining area under the respective *Van panchayats* of the affected villages except for village Haat for the rest other village the accessibility and availability is easy. In case of Haat village the locals will have to climb the hill for collecting the fodder and may have to spend an additional 2 hours for the same. In case of Batula also there will be temporary inconvenience in accessibility of the grazing land.

3.4.3 Measures to mitigate the impact from *Van panchayat* Land

In the consultations with the concerned Forest Officials for the project areas it was noted that to mitigate these kind of losses the Forest Department in co-ordination with the local *Van panchayats* can undertake fodder and tree plantation in the vacant area available in respective *Van panchayat* of the affected village. In consultation with the *Van panchayat* Committees the same opinion was observed but the *Van panchayat* Committee also demanded that the total amount allocated for these purpose should be used only for the said purpose in the affected village and not used for any other purpose nor any deduction in the amounts allocated for this purpose.

As per the Draft R&R Policy of the project to mitigate the impacts a special provision by way of income restoration training is made for vulnerable families affected due to acquisition of *Van panchayat* Land. The project will also pay 100 days of minimum agriculture wages (MAW) to all the households of 19 project affected villages.

3.5 INCOME RESTORATION

Basic information on IR activities of PAPs will be available from the census and socio-economic surveys. Information from base line surveys will be available on features of economic activities of PAPs under three categories, viz.

- Land based economic activities
- Non-land economic activities
- Total income of PAPs from various sources

Project induced displacement may lead to loss or diminished income for Project Affected Person (PAPs). The main categories of impacts are as follows:

- Loss of agriculture land in part or full
- Loss of commercial establishments (permanent)
- Loss of livelihood (Commercial tenants or helping hands, agriculture labours)

As per the R&R Policy of the project capacity-building efforts will be made for PAFs, which aim at skill up gradation through various income generation training programmes and schemes. These will be decided upon the local need and will be finalized in VDAC. A tentative list of various programmes is provided as Annexure-10. In addition the identified vulnerable groups affected due to acquisition of *Van panchayat* Land are also provided with income restoration and training in the trade of their choice. One person per affected land owner is selected for this income generation training. For this an amount of Rs 10,000 per person is allocated. The same amount is also

considered for the vulnerable persons. This amount is based on the amount utilized for the training under Uttaranchal Grameen Swarozgar Yojana.

The R&R policy has the provision of mitigating loss of income through cash compensation and though extremely limited, other economic opportunities includes allotment of shops and other self-employment options, award of petty contracts and jobs with contracting agencies. THDC Project will reserve 40% of the shops and 80% of the kiosks for the allotment to PAFs / Land oustees.

For income restoration, the NGO contracted for RAP implementation along with the Environmental and Social Cell of THDC has undertaken need assessment survey to identify trades and have also identified master trainers for training. The activities that needs to carried out includes

- (i) to establish backward and forward linkages for each of the trade selected;
- (ii) arrange for training logistics.
- (iii) monitor each PAP and document the progress.

The external agency that will be hired for mid and end term evaluation of RAP implementation will also evaluate the implementation of income restoration schemes.

The NGO as part of income restoration evaluated all the existing 8 self help groups (SHGs) and were also consulted for probable income generating activities which are possible in the area. These groups are already involved in certain activities such as horticulture, weaving and knitting, poly house, vermi compost and napier grass cultivation. All these groups are non functional now. The NGO has conducted several round of consultation on the functioning of SHGs. External resource persons were invited during the consultation.

In consultation with the existing SHGs, following **viable income generating activities** have been identified:

1. Dairy (64.29%)
2. Poultry Farming (21.43%)
3. Vegetable cultivation (7.14%)
4. Weaving and Knitting (7.14%)

Figures in parenthesis indicate number of group members responding.

CHAPTER - 4 IMPACT ON VULNERABLE GROUPS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

As per the Draft R&R Policy the vulnerable persons under the project include the disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women and persons above 50 years of age who are not provided or cannot be immediately provided with alternative livelihood and who are not otherwise covered as part of the family and also families below poverty line. This section identifies the number of vulnerable persons under the project and also discusses in detail the socio-demographic features of some of these groups mainly women, SCs, STs and suggests for special measures for these groups.

4.2 IMPACT OF DISPLACEMENT ON VULNERABLE

Development induced displacement has lot of consequential impact and bring changes in the lives of PAPs. These changes are economic, social and cultural in nature. The adverse changes will negatively affect the certain vulnerable sections of the society like women, children, tribal, poor, etc.. While social and cultural impacts are the results of the societies and communities within it due to relocation and resettlement arrangement, the economic effects are the outcome of the changes in the production system. Therefore it is imperative to study the socio-cultural and economic aspects of such underprivileged sections of the society, among the affected community particularly in the light of their vulnerability to changed situation. Past experience shows that vulnerable section of the affected community is generally not aware of their rights and privileges or even of their entitlements.

4.3 VULNERABLE PERSONS FROM PROJECT

Table 4.1 on vulnerable section shows that a total of 444 vulnerable persons were covered in the survey of which 189 comes under old age (above 50 years of age);77 are widows and 87 are unmarried girls. This also includes 76 households below poverty line.

Table 4.1 Details of village wise number of affected vulnerable persons / households								
Vulnerable Persons	Haat	Batula	Naurak	Guniyala	Jaisaal	Gulabkoti	Tenduli Chak Haat	Total
Disabled	2	4	0	3	6	0	0	15
Widows	17	17	9	4	22	7	1	77
Unmarried girls	26	17	5	4	23	11	1	87
>50 Years	36	59	13	8	56	16	1	189
BPL (HHs) ¹	24	10	2	0	16	22	2	76
Total	105	107	29	19	123	56	5	444

¹ Head of the household has been considered here.

4.4 IMPACT FROM THE PROJECT ON VULNERABLE GROUPS

The consultations carried out with the women groups revealed that women members of the community would experience adverse socio-economic impacts in terms of either loss of or access to common property resources. During the consultations women members also raised the issue of their safety and security during the construction phase when there will be influx of outside construction workers. Similarly the other backward and vulnerable sections of society such as scheduled caste and tribes will also be adversely affected as most of them landless and would require additional assistance. As a majority (90%) of the identified BPL families is represented by women headed households (widows), SCs and STs a separate analysis for the BPL households is not given and that group is also covered as part of the following analysis.

As the table 4.2 below shows that out of total 142 households, largest group is of scheduled caste (100) followed by 33 Women Headed Households (WHH) ; and 9 Scheduled Tribe households. As per the definition of a family in the R&R Policy a total of 222 families are vulnerable.

Name of the village	Women			SC			ST			Total		
	HH	PAF	PAPs	HH	PAF	PAPs	HH	PAF	PAPs	HH	PAF	PAPs
Haat	7	12	131	29	51	154	8	11	30	44	74	315
Batula	4	4	16	19	28	87	1	2	3	24	34	106
Naurakh	8	16	35	7	11	27	0	0	0	15	27	62
Guniyala	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
Jaisaal	6	16	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	16	28
Gulabkoti	4	7	14	42	53	239	0	0	0	46	60	253
Tenduli chak haat	1	1	1	3	7	18	0	0	0	4	8	19
Total	33	59	228	100	150	525	9	13	33	142	222	786

While women constitute almost half of the affected population in the project area, they are neglected from the socio-economic development point of view. Socio economic parameters like illiteracy, work force participation rate, general health conditions etc. reveals that social status of women is very backward in the project area and there by brought forward the scope of considering the households headed by women as vulnerable.

4.5 SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND OTHER KEY CHARACTERISTIC OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

Under socio-demographic characteristics, data collected includes age group classification, literacy, marital status, caste, and family type.

Table 4.3: Socio-demographic features of vulnerable groups				
Item	Women HH		SC and ST	
	Total HH	%	Total HH	%
Population				
Male	19	31.67	190	50.54
Female	41	68.33	186	49.46
Total	60	100.00	376	100
Family Type				
Nuclear	17	70.83	54	78.87
Joint	3	12.5	15	21.13
Individual	4	16.67	0	0.00
Total	24	100.00	69	100.00
Religious group				
Hindu	24	100.00	69	100.00
Total	24	100.00	69	100.00
Social stratification				
SC	8	33.33	58	84.05
ST	1	4.17	11	15.95
Gen	15	62.5	0	0.00
Total	24	100.00	69	100.00

As the table 4.3 above shows that majority of the women headed households as well as scheduled caste and tribe families are nuclear in nature. Out of 24 women headed households, 8 are scheduled caste and hence are also socially vulnerable.

Literacy levels are high among both women headed (78%) and SC&ST (88%) households.

Table 4.4 Marital Status, Literacy and Age group classification of vulnerable population				
Item	Women HH		SC and ST	
	Total Population	%	Total Population	%
Marital Status				
Married	12	20.00	155	41.22
Unmarried	30	50.00	198	52.66
Separated	0	0.00	0	0.00
Widow	18	30.00	23	6.12
Total	60	100.00	376	100.00
Age Group				
0 to 5 years	6	10.00	31	8.24
6 to 14 years	7	11.67	74	19.68
15-18	10	16.67	46	12.23
19-25	9	15.00	59	15.69
26-35	9	15.00	67	17.82
36-59	11	18.33	81	21.54
60 and above	8	13.33	18	4.79
Total	60	100.00	376	100.00
Literacy level Above 5 yrs				
Illiterate	12	22.22	41	11.88
Literate but no formal education	2	3.70	18	5.22
Primary School	8	14.81	77	22.32

Item	Women HH		SC and ST	
	Total Population	%	Total Population	%
Middle School	10	18.52	89	25.80
High School	9	16.67	65	18.84
Senior secondary	6	11.11	25	7.25
Graduate	5	9.26	20	5.80
Post Graduate	2	3.70	7	2.03
Technical	0	0.00	2	0.58
Others	0	0.00	1	0.29
Total	54	100.00	345	100.00

The survey analysis for vulnerable sections for usual activity and occupation are presented in Table 4.5. The percentage of workers among both WHH and scheduled population is as high as 43% followed by students (30% and 37% respectively). As the table 4.5 below shows, cultivation or agriculture as occupation is followed by the majority of the WHH (63%) as well as scheduled households (67%). A Service (both private as well as government) is the second largest occupation followed by the WHH where as non-agriculture labour is the second largest occupation type for scheduled households.

Item	Women HH		SC and ST	
	Total Population	%	Total Population	%
Usual activity				
Worker	24	41.38	162	43.09
Non - worker	4	6.90	26	6.91
House hold work	5	8.62	27	7.18
Student	17	29.31	137	36.44
Old/retired	4	6.90	3	0.79
Non school going age	6	6.90	20	5.32
Others	0	0.00	1	0.27
Total	60	100.00	376	100.00
Occupation				
Agriculture	15	62.50	106	65.43
Agricultural labours	1	4.17	11	6.79
Non agricultural labours	0	0.00	24	14.81
HH Industries/Artisan activity	0	0.00	1	0.62
Govt service	4	16.67	9	5.56
PVT service	3	12.50	4	2.47
Self employed	1	4.17	7	4.32
Total	24	100.00	162	100.00

4.6 Affected Scheduled Tribes (STs)

There are 9 tribal household affected under the project. Out of which 8 are from Haat village and 1 from Batula. The STs living in Haat village migrated from Malari

near Badrinath some 15 years back as they lost their habitation due to glacier slide. They now rarely visit their native places.

This small group of 9 households is from Bhotiya tribe. They accept their tribal origin but do not identify themselves as different from others and a distinct community. Over a period of time they have integrated with the local community by way participating in local decision making process. Some of them are into government service. Over a period of time they have constructed their own houses and some have marginal land holdings. They are also cultivating the lands leased from the locals.

They neither have any collective attachment to the land and natural resources nor have any customary rights over the forestlands. They however organize and participate in the local functions and celebrations. The dress habits of old women differ from non-tribal people. They are equal participants in government sponsored programmes for employment such National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREG) and other development programmes. They do not have any political institutions which separate them from local community and speak the same language as local residents. Although they do not marry people from other community over a period of time they have developed close relations with the local people and even the local people also do not consider them as a different group. The 8 tribal households from Haat village are homestead oustees (displaced households). They want to be relocated at one location along with their peers. They demanded all the benefits that others are entitled to as part of the resettlement and rehabilitation measures. As discussed above, over a period of time these tribal families have mainstreamed with the general population and therefore no Indigenous Peoples Development Plan is required for the project.

4.7 WOMEN'S ROLE IN HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

As per UN Human Development Report 2006, India ranks 96 out of 136 countries in the gender development index (GDI) that reveals the reality of insufficient level of development of women as compared to men in this country. The economic condition of women headed households varies considerably depending upon factors such as marital status, social context of female leadership and decision making, access to facilities and productive resources, income and composition of the household. These conditions form the basis for defining indicators to assess the vulnerability of such households.

While women constitute about 49% the affected population in the project, their issues and interest are not addressed adequately. Socio economic parameters like literacy, work force participation rate, general health conditions etc. reveals that social status of women is very backward in the project area and thereby brought forward the scope of considering the households headed by women as vulnerable. In this section an attempt has been made to study women's role in the economy of the household and their daily routine. A separate survey was conducted among women members in the affected villages to get the necessary information and data on these parameters. A total of 93 interviews were conducted using a separate instrument and participants included both affected and non-affected persons under the project.

4.6 Women's participation in different activities		
Activities	No of respondents	Average no of days work in a month
Cultivation	84	28
Agricultural labours	17	11
HH industries	5	19
Service(Govt/PVT)	5	22
Animal husbandry	84	29
No economic activity	9	

The study revealed that women participation in economic activities is high. A majority of these are engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry related activities for about 28 and 29 days respectively in a month. The number of women members engaged in services is very low. Some of them undertake activity related to household industry and work as agricultural labour. All these women are also engaged in household work ranging from collecting potable water, cooking and child rearing to helping the male members.

4.8 TIME DISPOSITION

Table 4.7 highlights women's involvement in various activities throughout the day. In the study area, a women member devotes maximum time in collection of fodder and fuel wood (3.82 hrs) followed by cattle rearing (2.79 hrs) and cooking (2.41 hrs) and over 4 hours for activities such as washing, collection of drinking water, and cleaning of house. Women those who help family members in cultivation or wage earning, on an average devotes over 5 hours in a day for this purpose. Certain activities such as time for relaxing and child rearing have not been considered here as respondents were of the opinion that there is no fixed time for such activities.

Table 4.7 Time disposition for various activities			
Sl. No	Activity	No of people	Avg hours spent per day
1	Cooking	93	2.41
2	Washing	92	1.70
3	Collection of drinking water	93	1.61
4	Cleaning of house	92	1.15
5	Cattle rearing	85	2.79
6	Collection of fodder/fuel	89	3.82
7	Cultivation / wage earning	101	5

4.9 WOMEN ROLE IN DECISION-MAKING

Table 4.8 presents the women's role in decision-making in the family on various issues such as the financial matters, education of children, health care, social functions and others. The analysis shows that a majority of them participate in all matters of importance. However, the rate of participation is low in financial matters.

Table 4.8 Decision making in the family				
SI.No	Activities	Number of respondents	Participation (%)	
			Yes Participate	No do not participate
1	Financial matter	93	65.00	28.00
2	Child's education	93	89.00	4.00
3	Healthcare	93	90.00	3.00
4	Day-to-day activities	93	90.00	3.00
5	Social functions	93	91.00	2.00
6	Others	8	8.00	0.00

4.10 PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN THE PROJECT

As per the R&R Policy, women are required to be involved in the process of sustainable development. They have to be integrated in the project and are required to participate in all the stages of the project starting from planning through implementation and even in the post-project stages.

- In the pre-planning and planning stages, women members can take part in the consultation process. This is ensured by way of VDACs which will have at least one women representative in the committee. NGOs responsible for implementation of RAP shall include at least-one women investigator/facilitator.
- Women are consulted and invited to participate in group-based activities, to gain access and control over the resource as a part of the RAP implementation. This can be ensured by forming self-help groups in each of the villages. A minimum of two to three groups can be formed and assistances such as training in vocational and income generation activities can be undertaken. These groups can also be linked to special development schemes of the government, like DWCRA. Based on the market availability, the NGOs will list out the livelihood schemes, and based on felt needs of the target group population these activities will be prioritized as part of either community development works or income restoration activities.
- The NGOs should ensure that women are actually taking part in various R&R activities such as issuance of identify cards, opening of joint accounts in the bank, receiving compensation amounts through cheque, etc..
- Monitoring of project inputs concerning benefit to women should invite their participation. Women representative who are part of the VDACs should be encouraged to evaluate the project outputs from their point of view and their useful suggestions should be considered for further modifications in the project creating better and congenial situation for increasing participation of women.
- In addition to project-sponsored programs, the implementing NGO will play a proactive role in dovetailing various government schemes and ensure their accessibility and benefits to the PAPs found eligible,

particularly vulnerable groups. The NGOs should coordinate with local panchayat for dovetailing poverty alleviation programs funded by the central and state governments.

4.11 Specific provisions in the construction camp for women

The provisions mentioned under this section will specifically help all the women and children living in the construction camp.

Temporary Housing

During the construction the families of labourers/workers should be provided with residential accommodation suitable to nuclear families.

Health Centre

Health problems of the workers should be taken care of by providing basic health care facilities through health centres temporarily set up for the construction camp. The health centre should have at least a doctor, nurses, general duty staff, medicines and minimum medical facilities to tackle first-aid requirements or minor accidental cases, linkage with nearest higher order hospital to refer patients of major illnesses or critical cases.

The health centre should have MCW (Mother and Child Welfare) units for treating mothers and children in the camp. Apart from this, the health centre should provide with regular vaccinations required for children.

Day Crèche Facilities

It is expected that among the women workers there will be mothers with infants and small children. Provision of a day crèche may solve the problems of such women who can leave behind their children in such a crèche and work for the day in the construction activities.

The crèche should be provided with at least a trained ICDS (Integrated Child Development Scheme) worker with 'ayahs' to look after the children. The ICDS worker, preferably women, may take care of the children in a better way and can manage to provide nutritional food (as prescribed in ICDS and provided free of cost by the government) to them. In cases of emergency she, being trained, can tackle the health problems of the children and can organise treatment linking the nearest health centre.

Proper Scheduling Of Construction Works

Owing to the demand of a fast construction work it is expected that a 24 hours-long work-schedule would be in operation. Women, especially the mothers with infants should to be exempted from night shifts as far as possible. If unavoidable, crèche facilities in the construction camps must be extended to them in the night shifts too.

Control on Child Labour

Minors i.e., persons below the age of 14 years should be restricted from getting involved in the constructional activities. It will be the responsibility of

Manager Social and the NGO to ensure that no child labourer is engaged in the activities. The cell would require cooperation of Construction Supervision Consultants for effective monitoring for control on child labour.

Exploitation of young unmarried women is very common in such camps. A strong vigilance mechanism will ensure ceasing of such exploitation.

Project In-charge on receipt of complaint from Manager Social or NGO and valid proof may take necessary action as per the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986.

Special Measures for Controlling STD, AIDS

Solitary adult males usually dominate the labour force of construction camps. They play a significant role in spreading sexually transmitted diseases. In the construction camps as well as in the neighbouring areas they are found to indulge in physical relations with different women. This unhealthy sexual behaviour gives rise to STDs and AIDS.

While it is difficult to stop such activities, it is wiser to make provisions for means of controlling the spread of such diseases. Awareness camps for the target audiences, both in the construction camp and neighbouring villages. Free supply of condoms or at concessional rate to the male workers may help to large extent in this respect.

CHAPTER -5

RESETTLEMENT POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This section presents the legal framework for the land acquisition process and the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy which also includes the entitlements for affected eligible families. THDC has developed Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy based on the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007; World Bank’s OP 4.12 and R&R Policy of Tehri Hydro Project. The policy recognizes the need to support restoration of livelihoods of adversely affected people and lays down norms for rehabilitating the affected people and broadly outlines an approach and institutional framework to achieve its objectives.

5.2 LEGAL PROCESS OF LAND ACQUISITION

For acquiring private land, THDC will follow the procedures laid down under the the Land Acquisition Act – 1894 (amended 1984). Acquisition under this law is a comprehensive process and involves issuance of various notification informing affected persons as well as general public regarding impending acquisition of private land/assets etc. for public purpose.

The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 is commonly used for acquisition of land for any public purpose. It is used at the individual state level with state amendments made to suit local requirements. In addition to the Land Acquisition Act is other state legislation for land acquisition. A brief summary of some of this is given in Table 2.

Table 5.1 Summary of Individual State Legislation

Legislation	Description
Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code (promulgated in 1959 and amended in 1989)	Under section 247, both tenancy and government land can be acquired. The district collector is empowered to issue notices to tenants, organize public consulting, and order acquisition/transfer and payment of compensation
West Bengal Land (Requisition and Acquisition) Act (1948)	Acquisition of land for industrial purposes
Orissa Government Land Settlement Act (promulgated in 1962; Orissa Government Land Settlement Rules were established in 1983)	The state is empowered to acquire any land, contrary to any law in any custom, for a purpose deemed necessary by the state. The state can pay a premium for settlement of such land and can charge rent for land so settled (and charge fees for application of settlement).
Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (promulgated in 1966 and amended in 1985)	Section 48(2) provides for right of access to land, and the right to occupy such other land as may be necessary for purposes subsidiary thereto.

Source: Compiled from Fernandes Walter & Paranjpye Vijay (1997) and Operations Research Group (1999): Study of Good Practices in R&R. Unpublished report submitted to Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment, Government of India and World Bank

Expropriation of and compensation for land, houses, and other immovable assets are carried out under the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1984. The Act deals with compulsory acquisition of private land for public purpose. The procedures set out include:

- (i) Preliminary notification (Section 4);
- (ii) Declaration of Notification (Section 6);
- (iii) Notice to persons interested (Section 9);
- (iv) Enquiry and award (Section 11);
- (v) Possession (Section 16) and
- (vi) Emergency clause (Section 17)

Under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, before amendment, compensation for land and houses was paid at the market value of the assets on the date of preliminary notification. The valuation was based on a detailed examination of land and structures. An additional 15% of the determined market value was paid as solatium, to account for the compulsory nature of acquisition. Interest in case of delayed compensation was paid at a rate of 5% per year from the date of dispossession. The amount of the award was determined by a land acquisition officer, but could be appealed to a civil court.

The 1984 amendment to the Land Acquisition Act addressed the matter of compensation and delays in payment. As regards, the level of compensation, the rate of solatium was increased from 15% to 30%. For delays, the amendment requires that:

- (i) A time of 1 year was fixed for completing all formalities between the issuance of Section 4 and Section 6; and
- (ii) The compensation award must be determined within 2 years of the issuing of section 6 notification. Interest is payable at a rate of 12% per year from the date of preliminary notification to the date of dispossession. These changes apply to cases before the civil courts even for awards made before the enactment of the amendments.

Table 5.2: Land Acquisition Process as per the 1894 Land Acquisition Act

Legal Provision	Actions
Section 4	<p>The requiring agency prepares draft, Ministry of Law verifies it, then it is printed and proofread. Published in official gazette and two local newspapers; notice is posted in the locality concerned.</p> <p>No further land sales, transfers, or subdivisions after notice are allowed.</p> <p>A land acquisition officer (LAO) is appointed to survey the land.</p> <p>Notices under Section 4(1) are issued to individual owners and interested parties (1 month).</p>
Declaration of Public Purpose	<p>Government certifies that land is required for a public purpose.</p> <p>Declaration is published.</p> <p>Collector/Deputy Commissioner receives order from Revenue Department, state government.</p> <p>Land appraisal begins (2 weeks to 1 month).</p>
Section 5(a), Enquiry	<p>Enquire objections to land acquisition.</p> <p>Landowners and interested parties appear before LAO.</p> <p>Revenue commissioner calls for comments of acquiring agency if objections are raised (1–3 months).</p>
Section 6	<p>State government issues notices.</p> <p>LAO serves individual notice on all interested parties of government's intention to take possession of land.</p> <p>Time and place set for claims to LAO.</p> <p>Public notice given.</p> <p>Collector or LAO investigates claims (12 months).</p>
Section 9	<p>LAO conducts on-site inquiry regarding area of land acquisition and compensation payable.</p> <p>LAO determines compensation (12 months).</p>
Sections 11 and 12	<p>Declaration of final award by collector/commissioner/state government after inquiry of total valuation.</p> <p>Notice of awards given to interested parties for payment of compensation.</p> <p>Government can take possession of land and hand over to implementing agency (14 months).</p>

Limitations of the Land Acquisition Act

The Land Acquisition Act as amended does not contain any provision specifically dealing with resettlement (including that related to income restoration aspects).

- (i) It does not allow for compensation (except for houses) for landless laborers, artisans, and those sharing the use of land but without legal rights to it;
- (ii) The method of valuation of land considers only the market price of land at the date of notification under Section 4(1) but ignores any increase in the value of land at a subsequent date. Compensating for actual market value of land, which will entitle the owner to buy similar replacement land in adjacent areas, is not practicable under the framework of the Land Acquisition Act;
- (iii) The Act computes the value of land through the sales statistics method, leading to undervaluation of land. Buyers deliberately undervalue their land in sales transactions to reduce registration fees. This leads to a large number of court cases resulting in further delays and harassment both to landowners and the LAO/project authority (PA);
- (iv) The Act does not specify any compensation for deprivation of common property resources, especially loss of customary rights to land and forests, which forms an integral part of tribal livelihoods; and
- (v) The acquisition process takes too long and is incompatible with infrastructure project construction schedules.

5.3 NATIONAL REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT POLICY, 2007

The NRRP represents a significant milestone in the development of a systematic approach to addressing resettlement. The policy establishes a framework for extending additional assistance to project-affected families, over and above the compensation for affected assets provided under the Land Acquisition Act. While the policy has a number of useful features based on established good practice, some key gaps remain between the NRRP and the World Bank approaches and standards for involuntary resettlement.

The key point of divergence between the national policy and the World Bank approach to resettlement issues is a government focus on compensation versus donor concerns for sustainable restoration of incomes of PAPs, (or in the case of the very poor, improvement of incomes). The NRRP is using a legal framework driven by a concern to compensate for lost assets while the two funding agencies, as development institutions, approach resettlement as a development matter, and strive to reinstate or improve the income base of PAPs.

One way of rectifying this fundamental divergence is to supplement compensation for lost assets with existing government development programs or projects to improve income and living standards for all categories (owners, squatters, tenants, etc.), of project-affected people as is being followed in the project.

Key Strengths of National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation

The NRRP contains a number of provisions that will help improve planning, implementation, and monitoring of involuntary resettlement in development projects. Key strengths of the policy include:

- (i) Sound provisions related to consultations with APs and disclosure of relevant information to them at various stages of resettlement planning;
- (ii) Recognition, in the preamble to the policy, that APs without legal rights also need to be assisted, although detailed provisions on how this would be put into practice are absent;
- (iii) Treatment of adult sons and daughters as separate families (and therefore, eligible for economic rehabilitation), which is a significantly higher standard than donor resettlement policy requirements;
- (iv) Provisions allowing for purchase of privately owned land through open-market transactions for the resettlement of project-affected people;
- (v) Provisions clarifying that the cost of resettlement needs to be included in the project cost;
- (vi) Recognition of the need to prepare resettlement plans that are disclosed to the APs in draft form, and reviewed and approved by competent authorities; and
- (vii) An attempt to define and set up an institutional framework, at the central and the state level, for planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement.

5.4 WORLD BANK OPERATIONAL POLICY ON INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

The World Bank's Operational policy (OP) and Bank Procedure (BP) 4.12 (December 2001) is also applicable for the project. The objectives of the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement are as follows:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs. Providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits.
- Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation whichever is higher

The policy provisions as per the Draft R&R Policy of VPHEP mostly meet the requirements of the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement.

5.5 RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION POLICY OF VPHEP

The THDC's Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy for VPHEP is in accordance with The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007 and the World Bank Guidelines on involuntary resettlement. The action plan is prepared based on the broad outlines laid down in the policy. A brief summary of the policy

and the entitlement framework in brief has been presented in this section and a copy of the R&R Policy for VPHEP is presented as Annexure-13.

5.5.1 Objectives of the Policy

The main objectives of the R&R Policy for VPHEP are as follows.

- a) To minimize displacement and to identify non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives;
- b) To plan the resettlement and rehabilitation of Project Affected Families, (PAFs) including special needs of Tribal and vulnerable sections;
- c) To provide better standard of living to PAFs; and
- d) To facilitate harmonious relationship between the THDC and PAFs through mutual cooperation and consultation
- e) To ensure that the affected persons are meaningfully consulted and provided opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation process of the resettlement program in order to suitably accommodate their inputs and make the policy more participatory in nature and broad based in its scope

5.5.2 Entitlement Groups

Four primary categories have been identified for entitlement of compensation and assistance under Draft R&R Policy of VPHEP.

- Project Affected Family (PAFs)
- Project Affected Persons/Individuals
- Vulnerable Persons
- Homestead Oustees (HSOs)
- Project Affected Groups (PAGs)

5.5.2.1 Project Affected Family (PAF)

The families getting affected due to the project are the one whose place of residence or other properties or source of livelihood are substantially affected by the process of acquisition of land for the project.

In order to extend R&R Entitlements, the following will be considered as separate families.

- a) Affected person (*Khatedar*)/Head of the household, his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, unmarried sisters of the family;
- b) All major sons (above the age of 18) immaterial of marital status in the family;

5.5.2.2 Project Affected Person/ Individual (PAP)

The persons who are member of the project affected family whose place of residence or other properties or source of livelihood are affected by the process of acquisition of land under the project.

5.5.2.3 Homestead Oustees (HSOs)

An affected family whose homestead has been acquired by the process of law, and who is displaced and has to be relocated is considered a Homestead Oustee.

5.5.2.4 Vulnerable persons (VPs)

Persons such as the disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, abandoned women, persons above 50 years of age who are not provided or cannot be immediately provided with alternative livelihood and who are not otherwise covered as part of family and families below poverty line.

5.5.2.5 Project Affected Groups (PAGs)

Project affected groups are those who are not directly affected by the process of land acquisition but affected by the acquisition of common property resources such as grazing land, forest land, religious properties etc.

5.5.3 Categories of PAFs

The R&R Policy for Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project offers two options for the PAFs. The option 1 is based on NRRP 2007 where as option 2 is based on negotiated settlement. Summary of both the options has been presented in this section.

Options 1: The salient features of option 1 include:

1. The “Land for land” option for PAF owning agricultural land in the affected zone, whose entire land has been acquired or has been reduced to status of marginal as a consequence of the acquisition or loss of land may be allotted agricultural land or cultivated land to the extent of actual loss of land subject to a maximum of one Ha of irrigated land or two Ha of un irrigated/ cultivable wasteland preferably in the command area subject to availability of Government land in the district. In addition, PAF will also be entitled for land development amount @ Rs. 10,000/- (Rs. ten thousand) per acre.
2. As per the category of affected families (refer table 5.3 below), eligible families are entitled for Rehabilitation grant ranging from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 100,000.

Based on the severity of loss the Table 5.3 presents the different categories of PAFs as per the Draft R&R policy.

Table 5.3: Categories of PAFs based on the severity of loss

PAF Category	Severity of loss/impact
A	PAFs owning agricultural land and whose entire land has been acquired.
B	PAFs owning agricultural land losing partial land and becoming marginal farmer (left with un irrigated land holding up to 1 Ha or ½ Ha. Irrigated land).
C	PAFs owning agricultural land losing partial land and becoming small farmer (left with un irrigated land holding up to 2 Ha. or irrigated holding up to 1 Ha.).
D	PAFs owning agricultural land and losing partial land but not covered in either category B or C.
E	Agricultural laborer PAF including squatters and encroachers who does not own land in the acquired area but who earns his/her livelihood principally by manual labor & have been deprived of his /her livelihood due to acquisition.
F	Non agricultural laborers PAF including squatters and encroachers who is not an agricultural labour PAF, who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour or as a rural artisan or having any client relationship with PAF community, immediately before acquisition and has been deprived of his/her such livelihood due to acquisition.
G	PAFs losing partial land in case of projects/schemes related, connecting approach roads & bridges outside the project and its associated area etc., wherein only a narrow stretch of land extending several kilometers is being acquired.
H	Occupiers i.e. PAFs of STs in possession of forest land since 13 th December, 2005.
I	PAFs who are Homestead Oustees (HSO) or totally displaced and whose house has been acquired.

3. The policy also includes subsistence grant of 25 days of minimum agriculture wages per month for a period of one year; self resettlement grant for house ranging from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 100,000; shifting allowance of Rs. 20,000 and resettlement grant of Rs. 40,000 inclusive of cattle shed.
4. The policy also has the provision of mitigating loss of van panchayat land at an individual level. THDC will pay minimum agriculture wages for 100 days per year for a period of 5 years.
5. Policy has additional provisions for tribal families which includes (i) preference in allotment of land for land option; additional financial assistance equivalent to 500 days MAW for loss of customary rights/usages of forest produce in case the acquisition has affected their such rights; (iii) tribal PAFs resettled out of the District/Taluk will get 25% higher R&R benefits in monetary terms (iv) if any reservoir is constructed and owned by THDC as a result of its construction of any hydro electric project, the tribal PAFs of the affected area having fishing rights in the river/ ponds/dam will be given the fishing rights in the reservoir area and (v) in case, land being acquired from ST, at least 1/3 of compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families at the outset as first installment and rest at the time of taking over possession of land

Option 2: This option as said above will be based on negotiated settlement. The salient features of this option include:

1. THDC will approach the affected community for a negotiated settlement. The unit of negotiation would be per nali (one fiftieth of a hectare or a land parcel

of 200 sq. m). The negotiated amount would include the compensation amount, solatium (30% of the compensation amount), interest (12% from the date of award) and R&R assistance. The negotiated amount would be the prevailing market rate and will also consider the post project value of the land.

2. The compensation amount including solatium and interest (if payable) will be disbursed by the competent authority and balance amount will be paid by THDC as R&R assistance. Even if any PAP has a landholding of less than a nali or is a landless, he / she will be entitled for an R&R package of at least one and half nali.

3. THDC will pay the replacement value of the structure based on concerned PWD's latest schedule of rates (SOR). The compensation of the land will be calculated as per the process followed for agriculture land. The minimum compensation for homestead land will be of 300 sq. m even if the PAP holds less than 300 sq. m of homestead.

4. In case entire village is displaced, THDC will in consultation with the PAPs construct a new resettlement colony which will include (i) individual developed plots of 250 sq. m; (ii) basic amenities such as roads (access and internal), electricity, storm water drains, drinking water and sanitation facilities.

5. All PAPs losing agriculture land or getting displaced (whether en-mass or individually) or losing livelihood will be supported by THDC for restoration of income. For income restoration, the NGO contracted for RAP implementation along with the Environmental and Social Cell of THDC will take following steps: (i) conduct need assessment survey to identify trades; (ii) would identify master trainers for training; (iii) would establish backward and forward linkages for each of the trade selected; (iv) would arrange for training logistics. The NGO would also monitor each PAP and would document the progress. The external agency that will be hired for mid and end term evaluation of RAP implementation will also evaluate the implementation of income restoration schemes.

6. Any community property that will be affected by the project will be replaced by THDC before the demolition or acquisition of such properties. In case of grazing land and van panchayat land, THDC will provide access roads to the residual van panchayat and / or grazing land. In addition each affected family will be paid 100 days of MAW per year for a period of 5 years. The amount will be paid as a grant towards the loss of fuel and fodder.

Periphery Development:

THDC shall contribute to the socio-economic development of the area contiguous to its area of operation the district administration. The local area development plan will be prepared in consultation with VDAC/SHIST MANDAL and district administration.

100 units of free electricity to be provided to each affected house hold per month for a period of 10 years from the date of commissioning.

One percent contribution towards local area development fund as contributed by the State Govt.

THDC will insure all the residential structures falling “along the alignment” of tunnels and adits.

5.6 A COMPARATIVE REVIEW OF THE BENEFITS UNDER NRRP, 2007 AND R&R POLICY OF VPHEP

A comparative analysis is presented in the following Table 5.4 on the benefits listed under National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 and Draft R&R Policy of VPHEP. The comparison shows that the provisions made under the R&R Policy of VPHEP exceeds the provision under NPRR.

Table 5.4 Comparative analysis of the R&R Benefits under NRRP, 2007 and R&R Policy for VPHEP

SI.No	Category /Target group	Type of Impact/Details	Entitlements as per NRRP,2007	Entitlements as per R&R Policy of VPHEP	Remarks
A	Homestead Affected- (Loss of Structure- Residential/Commercial)				
1	Each Affected Family	Owning house and whose house is being acquired	Free of cost house site to the extent of actual loss of area of the acquired house but not more than 250 sq. m in rural areas and 150 sq.m in urban areas. Or In Urban areas, a house of up to 100 sq. m carpet area in a multi-storied complex.	1. Self Resettlement Grant @ 5 times of the basic compensation payable for house excluding solatium and interest under LA Act with a minimum of Rs 50,000 and maximum of Rs 100000. Or In Resettlement Colony developed by THDC will be provided a plot of 250 sq. m in rural areas and 150 sq.m in urban areas. 1. A fixed Resettlement Grant of Rs 40,000 Or Negotiated settlement with a compensation value of 1,5 nali even if homestead is less than 1.5 nali.	The VPHEP Policy does not consider differently for the BPL families and extends the Resettlement Grant which is equivalent to the House Construction assistance given for BPL families under NRRP,2007 for all the affected families.
2	Each Affected BPL family	Affected family without homestead land and which has been residing in the affected area continuously for a period of 3 years preceding the date of declaration of the affected areas	In house of minimum 100 sq. m carpet area in rural areas or 50 sq. m in urban area may be offered in a multi-storied complex as the case may be in a resettlement area. Or One time financial assistance for house construction not less than equivalent to amount given under any		

Table 5.4 Comparative analysis of the R&R Benefits under NRRP, 2007 and R&R Policy for VPHEP

Sl.No	Category /Target group	Type of Impact/Details	Entitlements as per NRRP,2007	Entitlements as per R&R Policy of VPHEP	Remarks
			programme of house construction by the Government of India (Indira Awas Yojana-Rs 25,000/-)		
B	Loss of land (Agricultural land/ Non-agricultural land with valid title, or customary or usufruct rights)				
1	Each Affected Family	Affected Families owning agricultural land and whose entire land has been acquired or losing partial land and becoming marginal farmer (left with un irrigated land holding up to 1 Ha or ½ Ha. of irrigated land).	Agricultural land or cultivable waste land to the extent of actual loss subject to a maximum of 1 Ha of irrigated land or 2 Ha of un irrigated land. Or Rehabilitation Grant @ 750 days of Minimum Agricultural Wage	Negotiated settlement with compensation for atleast 1.5 nali even if landholding affected is less than 1,5 nali. Or Land for Land of equivalent area or a maximum of one Ha of irrigated land or two Ha of un irrigated/ cultivable wasteland subject to availability of Government land in the district. Or Rehabilitation Grant @ 1000 days of Minimum Agricultural Wage	The VPHEP Policy has extended more benefit to the affected families by way of providing 250 days of MAW more than the NRRP, 2007.
2	Each Affected Family	Affected Families owning agricultural land and whose 50% of land is acquired but house is not acquired	No such classification under this policy.	House construction assistance of Rs 30,000 if 50% and more of land is acquired and house is not acquired	This is an additional provision for all the affected families coming under this category not provided in NRRP, 2007.
3	Each	Affected families	A provision is made for	Rehabilitation Grant @ 500 days of	The provision under

Table 5.4 Comparative analysis of the R&R Benefits under NRRP, 2007 and R&R Policy for VPHEP

Sl.No	Category /Target group	Type of Impact/Details	Entitlements as per NRRP,2007	Entitlements as per R&R Policy of VPHEP	Remarks
	Affected family	loosing partial land which is less than 25% of their land holding mostly for approach roads under the project where a narrow strip of land is acquired	affected families as part projects involving linear acquisitions and a provision of ex-gratia payment as decided by appropriate Government but not less than Rs 20000	Minimum Agricultural Wage	VPHEP is more and is almost double the amount to NRRP, 2007 provision.(MAW for Uttarakhand is Rs 73 per Day)
C	Land Development and Agriculture production assistance				
1	Each Affected family	In case of allotment of wasteland or degraded land in lieu of the acquired land	One –time financial assistance of such amount as decided by appropriate Government but not less than Rs15000 per hectare	Irrespective of type of land allotted all Affected Families will get Rs 10,000 per acre for towards land development charges	This provision is equivalent to NRRP, 2007 as the amount is same Rs 25000 per hectare. Moreover it is beneficial as it is given to families irrespective of type of land allotted.
2	Each Affected family	In case of allotment of agricultural land in lieu of the acquired land	One –time financial assistance of such amount as decided by appropriate Government but not less than Rs10000 for agriculture production		
D	Construction of Cattle shed				
1	Each Affected family	Loss of cattle shed	One –time financial assistance of such amount as decided by appropriate Government but not Rs 15,000.	One-time financial assistance of Rs 15,000	Both policies have same provisions.
E	Construction of working shed or shop				
1	Each Affected	Displaced family belonging to	One –time financial assistance of such amount as decided by	One –time financial assistance of Rs 25,000	Both policies have same provisions.

Table 5.4 Comparative analysis of the R&R Benefits under NRRP, 2007 and R&R Policy for VPHEP

SI.No	Category /Target group	Type of Impact/Details	Entitlements as per NRRP,2007	Entitlements as per R&R Policy of VPHEP	Remarks
	Family	artisan/trade etc	appropriate Government but not Rs 25,000		
F	Subsistence allowance				
1	Each Affected family	All affected families	One-time financial assistance @ of 25 days of MAW for one year	One-time financial assistance @ of 25 days of MAW for one year	Both policies have same provisions.
G	Employment Assistance/Economic opportunities				
1	One person from affected family		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The requiring body will give preference in providing employment in the project, subject to availability of vacancies and suitability of the affected person for employment 2. Arrange for suitable training of the affected persons so as to enable such persons to take on suitable jobs 3. Offer scholarships and other skill development opportunities to the eligible persons from the affected families 4. Give preference to the affected persons or their groups or cooperatives in the allotment of outsourced contracts, shops or other economic opportunities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment opportunity, if any, 100% recruitment at the level of Workmen (Including technical & ministerial) required to be done will be done first from the land oustees & in case of non availability of suitable candidate among the land oustees, the recruitment will be done from other residents of Uttarakhand state 2. The economic opportunities include for affected families / Land oustees in the project include the following areas, subject to suitability. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment with contracting agencies • Award of petty contracts preferably to cooperative of the affected families • Vehicle Hiring • Allotment of shops / Kiosk • Newspaper Vending 	Both policies have same provisions.

Table 5.4 Comparative analysis of the R&R Benefits under NRRP, 2007 and R&R Policy for VPHEP

SI.No	Category /Target group	Type of Impact/Details	Entitlements as per NRRP,2007	Entitlements as per R&R Policy of VPHEP	Remarks
			<p>coming in or around the project sites</p> <p>5. Give preference to the land less laborers and unemployed affected persons while engaging labour in the project during the construction phase</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any other opportunity deemed fit by the project <p>3. Skill up-gradation through various training schemes and scholarship and/ or reimbursement of tuition fees to a affected families and their dependents not more than one per family for promoting educational and technical training to enable such persons to take on suitable jobs</p>	
H	Assistance to vulnerable persons				
1	Vulnerable persons	Persons in affected family such as disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, persons above 50 years etc	Project authorities shall at their cost arrange for annuity policies that will pay a pension for life to the vulnerable persons as decided by appropriate Government but not less than Rs 500 per month.	The policy recognizes the vulnerable persons but did not specify any special provision for the same.	The policy need to specify concrete measures for these people.
I	Assistance to agricultural labour and Non-agricultural labour				
1	Each Affected families who are	Agricultural/non-agricultural labour (Including encroachers and squatters) for Loss of livelihood due to acquisition	No such classification and no provision under this policy.	Rehabilitation Grant @ 750 days of Minimum Agricultural Wage	This is an additional provision for all the affected families coming under this category not provided in NRRP, 2007.
J	Additional Benefits to ST Affected Families				

Table 5.4 Comparative analysis of the R&R Benefits under NRRP, 2007 and R&R Policy for VPHEP

SI.No	Category /Target group	Type of Impact/Details	Entitlements as per NRRP,2007	Entitlements as per R&R Policy of VPHEP	Remarks
1	Each affected family	For loss of customary rights/usages of forest produce	Financial assistance of 500 days of MAW. Affected families resettled out of the district will get 25% higher all R&R Benefits in monetary terms	Financial assistance of 500 days of MAW. Affected families resettled out of the district will get 25% higher all R&R Benefits in monetary terms	Both policies have same provisions
K	Restoration of Common property resources				
1	Community	For loss of common property resources such as grazing lands, cremation, religious structure/place, and other utilities	The policy specifies the provision and of these facilities at the resettlement areas but is silent on restoration of the affected facilities	Affected common properties such as cremation, grazing lands, roads, water supply lines etc will be augmented and remedial measures will be taken. Replacement/access to equivalent amenities/services and creating new services	The VPHEP policy specifies concrete measures for restoration.
2	Each Affected family	Vulnerable family affected due to acquisition of Vanpanchayat land	-----	Will receive income restoration training in the trade of their choice	This is an additional benefit to all the local community who are indirectly affected from land acquisition.
L	Other welfare measures				
1	Affected Family		----	Incentive for adopting a small family.	This is an additional benefit to all the affected community who adopt a small family.
2	Local Community		Development of a defined geographic area on the periphery of the project site to contribute to the socio-	As part of the periphery development augmenting of basic minimum facilities and infrastructure facilities based on local	Both the policies have same provisions

Table 5.4 Comparative analysis of the R&R Benefits under NRRP, 2007 and R&R Policy for VPHEP

SI.No	Category /Target group	Type of Impact/Details	Entitlements as per NRRP,2007	Entitlements as per R&R Policy of VPHEP	Remarks
			economic development of the areas contiguous to its area of operation	requirement such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal approach roads with proper drainage. • Safe drinking water • Tree plantation including fruit trees. • Community Halls/ Panchayat Ghar. • Primary education facilities. • Primary health facilities. • Street lighting. • Public cremation ground Any community property that will be affected by the project will be replaced by THDC before the demolition or acquisition of such properties. In case of grazing land and van panchayat land, THDC will provide access roads to the residual van panchayat and / or grazing land. In addition each affected family will be paid 100 days of MAW per year for a period of 5 years. The amount will be paid as a grant towards the loss of fuel and fodder.	

CHAPTER -6

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATIONS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Participation is a process, through which stakeholder influence and share control over development initiatives and the decisions and the resources, which affects them, is identified. The effectiveness of R&R programme is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the project. Comprehensive planning is required to assure that local government, NGOs, host population and project staff interacts regularly, frequently and purposefully throughout all stages of the project. This chapter presents the consultative and participatory mechanisms adopted and the outputs of these consultations.

6.2 CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

Through consultation people are properly informed and consulted about the project, their issues and preferences, and allowed to make meaningful choices. This serves to reduce the insecurity and opposition to the project which otherwise are likely to occur. The project has therefore ensured that the affected population and other stake-holders are informed, consulted, and allowed to participate actively in the development process. This process of consultation initiated during the preparation stage will be carried out even during the implementation, and monitoring of project results and impacts.

The consultation process established during preparation stage of the project uses different types of consultation such as in-depth interviews with key informants, focus group discussions including those who are not directly affected and individual consultations during social impact assessment. As part of the consultation process, women were given the opportunity to voice their views. The consultation program included the following:

- Heads of households likely to be impacted: These were identified based on the verification exercise conducting in identifying the affected persons.
- Household members: These are part of the affected households and include the affected land owners both titleholders and non-titleholders and their family members.
- Clusters of PAPs: These are identified based on the Social Group, type of loss such as only land affected or homestead affected, place of residence etc. The participants in these consultations also included indirectly affected persons such as those affected due to loss of van panchayat land.
- Villagers: These were consulted by way of public meetings and small group meetings and included the directly and indirectly affected persons.

- Village panchayats: These were consulted through public meetings as well as in small group meetings.
- Local NGOs or voluntary organizations: A list of these organizations was collected from the District administration and subject to the availability and accessibility some of these organizations were consulted.
- Government Agencies and Departments: A number of Government agencies and other line departments were contacted as part of the study requirements. Some of these include Agriculture Department, Rural Development Department, Horticulture department, District Hospital, District Statistical Department, Public Works department and agencies such as District Industrial Centre, Nehru Yuva Kendra, Khadi and Village Industries Board etc. These were consulted to identify and list the income generating opportunities, training opportunities and others. A List of agencies and the officials contacted is provided in Annexure-7.

6.3 LOCAL LEVEL CONSULTATIONS

The study team has carried out local level consultations in the project affected villages. In order to get representation of all the segments of affected population more than one-group consultations were held in every village. The number of participants varied from 25 to 40 people. Separate group meetings were held for women.

The objectives of local level consultations were to inform the affected persons about the project, to know their perception on the project in terms of both negative and positive impacts, draft R&R policy, to incorporate their views on the policy in RAP and mitigation measures as suggested by them. Apart from Consultants in most of the village level consultations the representatives of the THDC (Officers of the level of Manager/Assistant Manager) also participated. Data was also collected through social and resource mapping and group discussions. The social maps helped PAPs to identify the project component in their village.

6.4 KEY ISSUES RAISED DURING LOCAL LEVEL CONSULTATIONS

- A majority of the local people in the affected villages were not aware of the various components of the project. Few people have attended the environmental public hearings under the project. Two Public Information Centers (PICs) are set up one at Haat and other at Project Office at Pipalkoti but most of the participants observed that the level and kind of information available at these centers is not adequate and satisfactory. Based on the feedback of the community, PICs now have been updated with every possible details of the project.
- People across the affected villages objected to the project name and expressed their displeasure on project being named after Vishnugad-Pipalkoti and suggest it to be Alaknanda-Haat or Helang-Haat Hydro Power Project. Their opinion is based on the main components under the project that are being planned in these villages.
- An important area of concern for all the villagers is the impact of blasting leading to development of cracks in their houses. They consider it to be

unsafe and demand for complete relocation of their villages. To allay such fears, THDC has made the provision of insuring all structures in the habitations that are over the alignment of tunnels and adits.

- Another major impact perceived from blasting is the loss of natural water springs (*Sroth*) due to blasting and construction of roads and others structures. In Haat village some observed a drop in the water levels due to the blasting activities as part of the testing activities under the project. They also observed that blasting will disturb the layers of water and result in loss of moisture in the soil and affect their agriculture production. In order to establish baseline data on natural sources of water, the NGO contracted for implementation of RAP, has recorded and visually captured all such water sources in the affected zone. THDC will provide alternative water sources if any of the recorded natural water sources dries up during the implementation of the project.
- Loss of grazing land is another common concern expressed by most of the stakeholders. As there will be scarcity of fodder in the months of November and December they see a shortage of fodder due to land acquisition of government and forest panchayat land. Most of them were not aware of the extent of loss of these resources and their opinion is based on the general perception of others. They were explained about the extent of loss upon which the level of concern expressed was minimized. THDC has made provision in the R&R Policy to compensate each household affected by loss of van panchayat land in the affected villages.
- Some of the participants were apprehensive about the loss of access and restriction to forest panchayat during and after construction activities. They observe that particularly women will not be able to access these areas due to the presence of construction labour. They are also apprehensive about the safety of the women. THDC in response to their concern promised to provide alternative routes by way of developing pathways to the van panchayat land.
- Noise and dust pollution during construction activity is also one of the impacts identified by the local people. In addition health and hygiene and spread of various diseases due to lack of sanitation facilities for construction labour is also seen as a problem area.
- Increase in landslides due to blasting and construction activities is another area of concern for the affected people. As their region comes under seismic zone –5 they observed that the blasting and other activities lead to massive landslides and loss of land. THDC conducted an independent study to assess the likely chances of landslides and results of the study were disseminated to the community.
- Non-availability of sufficient water in the river for performing last rites of their dead is a major impact identified by the stakeholders. Loss of cremation place for the villages coming under submergence area. The THDC is in the process of conducting an independent study on “minimum water flow”. The recommendations made by the study will be implemented by THDC.

- Loss of access to river side quarry material and sand for house construction is observed by few people of some villages like Helang and Nawligwad. They demanded for alternative sites for getting these materials.
- People also demanded a benefit share of 2.5 percent of the total revenue to be given to villagers to develop infrastructure facilities in the village. THDC as per the provision of peripheral development in the R&R Policy will provide 1% of their revenue for local area development. Apart from this, during the construction stage THDC has earmarked INR 9 crore towards local area development to be utilized by the affected villages as per the Corporate Social Responsibility framework.
- The provisions for affected families under R&R Policy of the project are considered some what satisfactory but not adequate to improve the standard of living. PAPs demanded for assured employment for one person per family and create employment opportunities for youths. PAPs demanded rehabilitation assistance to all eligible male members above 18 years of age. Special provisions for SC families were also demanded but not specified. The R&R Policy considers all male members above the age of 18 years irrespective of their marital status as separate family. The policy has additional provisions for all vulnerable families including scheduled castes. There are provisions for self employment in the project.
- Most people preferred good and market value compensation for their lost assets. Land for land option is demanded by some PAPs but is acceptable only if the alternative lands are given at Dehradun or Rishikesh. If land is acquired through negotiated settlement, THDC has offered Rs. 100,000 per nali and minimum compensation would be of Rs. 150,000 even if PAP owns less than 1.5 nali.
- Project displaced people wish to relocate themselves into a resettlement colony preferably at places such as Dehradun and Rishikesh.
- Some of the PAPs from Haat and Gulabkoti have demanded for acquisition of their left out land as they consider it unviable. Given the size of land holdings and location of these left of land their concern is observed to be genuine. THDC agreed to relocate the entire village of Haat. However, one hamlet, Hatsari has refused to move out forcing THDC to shift the location of switchyard from Hatsari to transferred forest land.
- Some of the benefits people expect from project is in terms of compensation, and assistance and other community based development activity such as school facility, health facility, economic opportunities, employment opportunities for the villagers, petty contracts in the project etc
- Training and income generation programmes for educated youth and women is also demanded by the local people.
- The local community appreciated the formation of Village Development Advisory Committees (VDACs) under the project. The community demanded written agreement between the project officials and the VDACs.
- The locals expressed their lack of confidence in the implementation of the community development activities and demanded for a role in monitoring of the implementation process. THDC has now sanctioned community

development works worth Rs. 50, 000, 00 (INR 5 million) under CSR. Tenders have been invited for some of the activities sanctioned.

Table 6.1 presents the issues raised, suggestions of different stake holders and corresponding mitigation efforts.

Table 6.1 Summary of Consultations held in the project

STATUTORY PUBLIC HEARING:

Date & Venue	Participants	Issues Raised/Discussed	Mitigation Measures/ Reponses
17.11.2006	District Administration, Forest Dept. officials, THDC, Gram Pradhans, two CBOs ¹ and one NGO ² , representatives of other NGOs working with the abovementioned CBOs, community members from several project affected villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-sharing of information related to the project and the EIA with the to-be-affected community members • Alleged poor quality of EIA study as the names of other projects (Vishnugad Tapovan and Teesta hydroelectric projects) cropped up in the place of the name of the project under study giving credibility to allegations of it being a “cut & paste” job • Alleged carrying of work by the project without obtaining requisite permissions and thus unable to address the social and environmental concerns/problems arising from these activities (blasting of a tunnel) • Issue of the dam being in seismic zone of Category 5 not addressed as allegedly data or amelioration measures not given in the EIA • Confusing information provided on the total area of private land to be acquired and also lack of details on exactly which pieces of land would be acquired • No clear resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) policy enunciated by the project and lack of clarity on who qualifies to be a project affected person and the compensation details • No clear management plan on R&R • The security of local women would be jeopardized with the arrival of hundreds of workers from outside • Damage to the crops from the dust arising from 	[to be updated] [First public hearing adjourned without being completed; completed at second public hearing on 9 January 2007]

¹ Laxminarayan Jan Kalyan Samiti of Haat Village, Vishnugad Baandh Prabhavit Sangarsh Samiti

² Matu Jan Sangathan (offices in Tehri, Uttaranchal and Delhi)

		<p>construction activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submergence of a critical bridge (built recently following a long agitation by the village community) near Village Helang • Silence on the issue of whether the blasts associated with the building of the tunnel and powerhouse would lead to permanent displacement, especially from the Haat village • Issues related to sound and air (dust resulting from construction) pollution allegedly not adequately addressed 	
		<p><u>Shri Sharad Gairola (Haat)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIA Report was incomplete and complete information was not given • Village affected by the project be relocated • The activities of Stage-I has been started without obtaining environmental clearance. • Water sources in the project are have dried up due to tunnel construction • Project name should be Haat- Heleng 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIA/EMP report was translated in Hindi one month before the Public Hearing. This includes the social, economic and environmental aspects. The report does not include the complicated technical part. • No House/Village had come in the submerge area due to project activities. Approximately 346 HH are supposed to be affected. The affected persons will be compensated as per NPRR. • The activities of Stage-I has been started only after obtaining clearance from Ministry of Environment vide 12011/11/2003-1A dated 28.07.2003 • Water sources being dried up due to investigation works of the project is irrational • The project was initiated with this name and it has been recorded officially in this name.

STATUTORY PUBLIC HEARING:

Date & Venue	Participants	Issues Raised/Discussed	Mitigation Measures/ Reponses
<p>09.01.07</p> <p>PUBLIC HEARING</p> <p>Pipalkoti</p>	<p>Affected villages</p>	<p><u>Shri Sharad Gairola (Haat) Contd.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those resettled be kept under OBC Category • Employment/Contracts be given by relaxation in the rules <p><u>Shri. Jagdish Singh Negi (Secretary, Bemru Syun Bachao Sangharsh Samiti)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guniyala, Bemru, Surenda, Math, Jhadetha, Kajni, Kanda, Kuniyat, Haat, Ladayu Syun, Majon, Gwar Villages may be resettled under affected areas. • Proposed roads for the project should connect maximum villages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Categorizing the resettled person under OBC is not in the activities of the project. • Contracts in the project are possible only by the terms and conditions of the Corporation. For employment, as per implementation agreement with the state, 100 % employment in the workmen level will be taken from the affected families. • The listed villages are located quite a distance from the HRT, therefore these villages cannot be all considered affected. Those affected due to acquisition of land will be compensated as per NPRR. • Proposed road for the project are for approach to Maina River where the Adits are there. If these roads are align to reach the villages at higher altitude it will not be possible for the heavy vehicles. Even that implies to acquiring more land and time taking and more financial impact and will be a loss for the project.
		<p><u>Shri. Jagdish Singh Negi (Secretary, Bemru Syun Bachao Sangharsh Samiti) Contd.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment will increase due to acquisition of forest land; therefore employment should be given to the affected families. • Construction of Check Dams, <i>Nullah</i>, Tree Plantation be done through Sangharsh Samiti. All affected by project should be given an opportunity in contracts. • The problems related to water sources, cemetery, drinking water, schools, temples etc. should be solved by the company. • Gelatin should be utilized in the construction of Tunnel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per implementation agreement with the State Govt., 100 % employment in the workmen level will be taken from the affected families. • Opportunities will be definitely given to the project affected areas, however the rules and regulation atleast to the minimum has to abide by. • If any community structures are affected due to project activities, the same will be provided. • Tunnel Construction will be done by other expert modern construction body; hence there should not be apprehensions about it.

		<p><u>Inder Singh Negi, Guniyala</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project areas should be given employment as per their eligibility. Reasonable compensation be paid for the loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per implementation agreement with the State Govt., 100 % employment in the workmen level will be taken from the affected families
		<p><u>Shri. Bhupal Ram (Vishnugad Bandh Prabhavit Punarwas Sangharsh Samiti)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to conducting of Public Hearing, a meeting be called regarding the affected villages. EIA Report should be made available in Hindi. What will be the share of the local population and how many Dalits will be taken for employment? <p><u>Shri Bhawan Singh Chauhan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gulabkoti, Langsi, Heleng, Palla etc. are affected villages. Unless the families are resettled the people will continue to stop the work of the project. No environment impact should occur due to project construction. Prior environmental clearance should be obtained from the authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public meetings have been conducted in each affected village prior to the Public Hearing by THDC Officers. Summary of EIA Report has been made available in Hindi and had been given to each Gram Pradhan and Gram Panchayat member. The share of the locals is not in the activities of the project. The names of villages listed have no Home Stead Outsees, The forest land has to be acquired and as per the R&R Policy, compensation will be paid.
		<p><u>Shri Bhawan Singh Chauhan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No impact on the soil should happen due to the project works Minimum water level in Alaknanda be maintained so that it does not impact the fishes and the creatures. Primary preference for employment be given to the locals The affected persons should be reasonably rehabilitated and timely rehabilitated. The use of blasting for construction activities should be minimize to the maximum possible. Community Development Works in the areas nearby 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact assessment study will be undertaken by IIT, Roorkee. 3 Cumecs water is to be released in the river to reduce impact. In case of requirement, more can be thought of in future. Jobs as required will be provided and as per MoU with the State Govt., 100 % appointment has to be done for clerical grade and workmen level from affected villages. The affected persons will be rehabilitated as per the proposed R&R Policy of VPHEP. For all project construction activities, controlled blasting will be utilized. Community Development Works is also an

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster Management Plan be prepared Immunization should be done for the labourers and families coming from outside. The religious places beside the river and the cemetery should be developed by THDC. 	<p>important goal of R&R Policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A disaster management Plan will be prepared. Feasible immunization will be done for the labourers and families. If any religious place/cemetery are affected due to project activities, the same will be taken care as per the Policy.
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VILLAGE-LEVEL CONSULTATIONS

Date & Venue	Participants	Issues Raised/Discussed	Mitigation Measures/ Responses
05.01.07 BATULA	Pradhan & other 12 Villagers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment to each Household of the village Land @ 3 Lacs per Naali Relocation the village at one place Hiring of vehicle from affected villages Company decision should be based on agreed points with the villagers Water, roads, electricity and basic amenities at the relocation site. Reasonable compensation for agricultural land, trees and fruit bearing trees Compensation for harm caused due to tunnel The compensation for forest land be paid directly to the Gram Sabha 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment will be given as per vacancy and preference will be given to those who are losing private land. Land rates will be finalized with the representatives of the village for those villages losing private land. Total relocation of the village is not possible. Vehicle as required will be hired from affected families and preference will be given to those losing private land. THDC will form VDACS in each village though which consultation will be done. Compensation & Grants will be paid as per the Policy which is drafted based on NPRR 2007. Videography will be done, and if any harm is caused due to project activities, compensation as per the norms will be paid. Compensation for forest being paid to Van Panchayat is as per the norms of the Govt.

Date & Venue	Participants	Issues Raised/Discussed	Mitigation Measures/ Reponses
03.08.07 Pipalkoti RR POLICY DISCLOSURE	Pradhan from Haat, Jaisaal, Batula, Durgapur, Guniyala, Naurakh, Tenduli Chak Haat and other villagers	<p><u>Pradhan, Batula</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What will be the daily wage for labour? <p><u>Shri Ghirdhari Lal (Haat)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the facilities provided for Schedule Castes? <p><u>Shri Nawal Gairola (Haat)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As decided on 9th January 2007, RR Policy will be disseminated to each affected village and what activities will be undertaken in each village should be clearly disseminated. <p><u>Shri Subodh (Haat)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If no land has been acquired, what are the provisions for that person? <p><u>Shri Bisht (Pramukh)</u> As decided on 9th January 2007, RR Policy will be disseminated to each affected village .</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rs. 100 per day • The provisions are made clearly in the RR Policy and various categories are identified as per the loss. • The policy have not been approved by the Govt., hence this has not been disseminated till date • The possible benefits will also be given to them. • The policy have not been approved by the Govt., hence this has not been disseminated till date.
Date & Venue	Participants	Issues Raised/Discussed	Mitigation Measures/ Reponses
03.08.07 Pipalkoti RR POLICY	Pradhan from Haat, Jaisaal, Batula, Durgapur, Guniyala, Naurakh, Tenduli	<p><u>Shri Kedar Singh Phonia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project is for the country and this will make a name in the world. However, the loss of house and land should be compensated reasonably. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation to the affected person will be

DISCLOSURE	Chak Haat and other villagers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The compensation of land should not be less than NTPC Rates. Land demarcation should also be done. 70% non technical jobs be given to the locals and 10-15% educated clerical jobs be provided. Compensation should be paid as per RR Policy however primarily preferences be given to landless and SC/ST Families. THDC must go from village to village to disseminate about the project. <p><u>Shri Sharad Gairola (Haat)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand for implementation of Tehri RR Policy Demand for land rates of Dehradun, Total relocation of Haat. Similarly like Tehri, 18 years and above be given a special package. 	paid as per the R&R Policy of VPHEP.
Date & Venue	Participants	Issues Raised/Discussed	Mitigation Measures/ Responses
04.08.07 Pipalkoti RR POLICY DISCLOSURE	Pradhan from Paini, Heleng, Langsi, Gulabkoti, Salna, Palla, Tapoan and other villagers	<p><u>Shri Kedar Singh Phonia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> THDC is contributing towards the development of the area; hence we all should be cooperating. <p><u>Shri Dharm Lal</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasonable rates of land if being given, public will not oppose the work of the project. <p><u>Shri. Durga Prasad</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information regarding the Project should be disseminated. <p><u>Shri. Atula Sati, Sangharsh Samiti</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water should not dried up in the river for the ritual ceremony. <p><u>Shri. Bhagat Singh, Langsi</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The place where Dam is constructed, it is a 	3 Cumecs water will be released after the construction.

		land sliding zone. What is THDC doing for this?	Geologist study will be taken as per the suggestion actions will be taken accordingly.
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Date & Venue	Participants	Issues Raised/Discussed	Mitigation Measures/ Reponses
16 th Feb 2008 Haat	Men and Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non formation of VDAC in protest of THDC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explained the importance of the representative to bring and discussed their issues with THDC
27 th Feb 2008	Jaisaal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment for one member of each affected household • Land rate should be 3 lakhs per naali • Payment for the acquired be released soon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment will be given as per vacancy and preference will be given to those who are losing private land. • Land rates will be discussed and negotiated. • Payment by SLAO will be process as soon as Section-VI is completed
28 th and 29 th March 2008 Naurakh	Affected Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of awareness of the area of land being acquired. • Road construction has been started but no idea of how the compensation would be made. • The lands below the roads that are not acquired are filled with stones and silts from the upper roads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact data was disseminated • Mode of compensation was explained to them that SLAO will make the payments for land and THDC will make payments for the Grants. • Compensation will be paid for removing the silts and plants/trees that are destroyed by project activities.
31.03.2008 Tenduli Chak Haat	3 Affected Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blasting of the rock will damage the fields at the lower level. • Proposed for drinking water facilities through a connecting pipe across the bridge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation will be paid for the damage cause due to activities of the project. Prior videography will be done. • Activities will be taken up in CSR
Date & Venue	Participants	Issues Raised/Discussed	Mitigation Measures/ Reponses
29 th May 2008 Math	15 Women and 5 Men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed road should be diverted passing through the village. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversion of road is not possible. However connecting roads can be considered for

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete relocation as the tunnel passing below will be risk for the villagers 	<p>discussion with Administration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As no private land is acquired, total relocation of the village is not possible. • Geologist will undertake the study and accordingly action will be taken.
16 th June 2008 Durgapur	Villagers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total resettlement of the village as it will be dangerous • Villagers feel that the tunnel construction will impact structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The impact of the project and the details has been explained to them. Also provided detail information about the safety measures taken by the project. ❖ Project layout map was shown and explained ❖ Videography of complete structure as a baseline data. ❖ Compensation against any loss of structure due to project activities ❖ Geologist will do the study
5 th July 2008 MATH	23 Mahila Mandal members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Resettlement of the Village. If their demands are not met, they will not allow the work of THDC to proceed. • Refused for conducting of geological survey or any other survey. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As no private land is acquired, total relocation of the village is not possible • Geological study of the area is important and they can suggest geologist of their choice. But the villagers refused for that as well

Date & Venue	Participants	Issues Raised/Discussed	Mitigation Measures/ Reponses
9 th July '08 Tenduli Chak Haat	Affected Families (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for clearance of debris that will be falling from blasting work in the low lying fertile land • Proposal for small bridge construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Videography of the low lying field as a baseline data. • Compensation against any loss of due to project activities will be paid • Previous proposal for pipeline is removed and construction of bridge and pathway will be considered.
10 th July '08 Guniyala	Pradhan and 15 villagers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on village structure due to Adit construction • Approach road not passing within the village, hence it will not be beneficial to the village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Videography of complete structure as a baseline data. ❖ Compensation against any loss of structure due to project ❖ Approach road is constructed for the purpose of the project. However it is also sufficient that motorable road is reaching the village. The roads to the village may be proposed under CSR/ Administration.
14 th July '08 Durgapur	SDM, Chamoli, AGM(I), and the villagers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on structures due TRT out construction • Demand for complete resettlement of village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Videography of complete structure as a baseline data. • Compensation against any loss of structure due to project activities
16 th July 2008 Helong	12 Youths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contracts be given to the locals. • EPF should not be mandatory condition for local contractors affected by the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contracts/EPF is as per the Central Govt. norms and THDC adheres by it. However, sub-contracts can be given to affected families.
Date & Venue	Participants	Issues Raised/Discussed	Mitigation Measures/ Reponses
Nawligwad (August 3, 2007)	Village representatives No of participants:3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited awareness about the project • Loss forest Panchayat land i.e which is at the river bank used for quarry purpose for the project. • Presently no body is quarrying or using the sand, stone for commercial purpose. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Village Development Advisory Committee (VDAC) will be formed to coordinate the project activities • While quarrying for the project the local community will be allowed to carry <i>retha</i> and stone for house construction.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The villagers after taking permission from Vanpanchayat make sand bricks and carry stones for house construction. • Community development of the village in form of approach road, hospital, employment for the unemployed etc. • All the institutions of the village have to be considered in the decision making process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community development works will be finalized in VDAC meetings
(August 7, 2007) Haat	Village representatives, villagers, PAs, and Women No of Participants:60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited and no proper information about the project details and its various components. • Lack of information with Public Information Centre (PIC). • Project being named Alaknanda-Haat Project, as most of the land is going to be acquired in Haat village. • Public hearing conducted under the project was unsatisfactory • Impact due to the blasting activities leading to development of cracks in houses • Loss of natural springs (Sroth) due to blasting and construction of roads and others structures. • Loss of moisture in the soil and affecting their agriculture • Loss of grazing land • Loss of forest panchayat land • Some observed a drop in the water levels due to the blasting activities as part of the testing activities under the project. • Dust and sound pollution during construction activity • Loss of access to vanpanchayat land, after construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All information related to the project details and its various components will be provided at the PIC. • Usage of various controlled blasting technologies their by reducing the impact from blasting • Videography of the water resources and house and other structures for baseline data to compare and compensate for losses due to blasting activities if any • Project areas away from main habitation center their by reducing the impact on house structures and water resources • Tree plantation to supplement the fodder loss • Construction camps to be setup away from the habitation center to stop the interference of the outsiders • Proper sewerage and sanitation facilities for construction labour in labour camps • Release of minimum of 3 cu mecs of water in the river. • Setting up of check posts and guard facility to monitor the movements of the construction labour and activities

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land slides due to blasting • Safety of women during construction activities • Health and hygiene and spread of various diseases due to lack of sanitation facilities for construction labour • Non- availability of sufficient water in the river for cremation and performing last rites of the dead. • Negative impact on health due to sleeplessness caused by blasting activity in the nights. • Compensation for the people who lost their property during blasting under testing activities for the project • Lack of safety for women during construction activity and social disturbance to the local people by construction labour • Influence of other culture on local people. • Impact on livestock due to blasting. • If R&R policy of NTPC is taken into consideration by THDC then we will agree with the proposal. • Benefit share of 2.5 percent of the total revenue should be given to villagers to develop infrastructure facilities in the village. • R&R package, on par with package given to the affected people under Tehri project. • Based upon the negative impacts relocation of the entire village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental safeguard measures to reduce the dust and sound pollution • Petty contracts and employment opportunities under the project • Community development activities to improve the access to basic infrastructure facility and overall standard of living of the villagers • Training and income generation activities for youth and women
August 8, 2007 Haat	SC Women No of participants: 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No proper information about the various project components • Loss of water resources due to blasting activity under the testing works • Non-availability of water in the river to perform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usage of various controlled blasting technologies their by reducing the impact from blasting • Release of minimum of 3 cu mecs of water in the river.

		<p>the last rites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of fodder for the livestock • Land for land loss • Relocation of entire village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensatory fodder and tree plantation to supplement the fodder loss • Land for land option is provided for people who lose their complete land or become marginal farmers after acquisition under the Draft R&R Policy • Training and income generation activities for women
August 9, 2007 Jaisal	Village representatives, villagers and PAPs No of participants:25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited awareness and information on project components • As the Tail Raise Tunnel of the project is passing under the village habitation area the blasting activity will disturb the village habitation in terms of damage to the houses. • Loss of grazing land and no loss of van panchyat land. • Compensation to the villagers for the loss of Gram panchyat (Panj sanjayat) land owned by the villagers en mass. • Benefits from project in terms of compensation, and assistance, school facility, health facility. • Employment opportunities for the villagers • Some of them have constructed houses in the Govt land. • Community development activity approach road to the village, approach road to the Shiva Temple and the beautification of Ghat for the last rites. Developing the temple. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All information related to the project details and its various components will be provided at the PIC. • Usage of various controlled blasting technologies their by reducing the impact from blasting. Sufficient distance will be maintained between the habitation and TRT location as per technical requirements. • Compensation and assistance will be paid as per the R&R Policy • Economic opportunities in terms of, contracting facility, milk and vegetables can be sold etc • Petty contracts to the villagers • Facility provided in the project staff colony will be made accessible to the village locals • Community development activities will be finalized in Village Development Advisory Committee (VDAC) meetings
August 9, 2007 Jaisal	Women No of participants: 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of awareness on project components • No invitation to the villagers except the village representatives • Project staff do not visit the village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VDAC will coordinate with the villagers and project staff on implementation of the development activities • As per the R&R Policy employment will be

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunity for unemployed youth according to eligibility • Access to all facility provided in the Project Staff colony • Written assurance on the development demands of the villagers 	<p>provided on priority basis to the affected families under the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will have access to all facilities created in the staff colony • Income generation activities and employment opportunities for women will be provided
August 10, 2007 Haat	PAPs including SCs and STs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No proper information about the project components. • Loss of agricultural land and homestead oustees/displaced families • Acquisition of the left out land • Rehabilitation assistance to all eligible male members above 18 years of age • Relocation into a resettlement colony • Special provision for SC families • Employment opportunities for all the affected families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All information related to the project details and its various components will be provided at the PIC. • As part of minimization of impact private land is acquired to the extent required, however if the remaining land becomes unviable it may be taken on case to case basis • Based on the preference of the affected family as per the Draft R&R policy relocation site is considered but only in case of project resulting in 100 Homestead oustees • Rehabilitation assistance will be provided as per R&R Policy, which has the provision of assistance for all male members above 18 years age. • As per the R&R Policy priority will be given to PAFs in employment opportunities with contracting agencies • Preference for the displaced families in allotment of shops and other commercial establishments constructed under the project
Batula/Mayapur (August 13 and 16, 2007)	Village representatives, Villagers and PAPs No of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Induced impact in terms of debris from the road construction falling into the adjacent land. • Loss of grazing land • Security from the construction labour to the local women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The debris will be lifted and thrown at dumping yards • Construction of breast wall and retaining wall across the roads to protect the adjacent fields. • Development of Government land for fodder

	Participants:10/ 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marginal loss of forest panchayat land. • Plantation of grass and other activities such as training in Stitching for Women. • May affect on the village water resources by way of blocking the natural source. • Community development activity of modernization of agriculture and dairy farming (Scientific cattle shed) • Irrigation facility for fields by way of lifting water from Alaknanda. • Benefit sharing of the revenue from the royalty for the development of the village • Electricity for the village at 50% subsidy • Training for youth in technical education 	<p>cultivation and social farm forestry with plantation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income generation activities and Training for local youth and women • Community development activities will be finalized in VDAC meetings
Tundli Chak Haat (August 17, 2007)	Village representatives, PAPs and Women No of participants:10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited awareness • Impact in terms of noise and dust pollution during construction of the road • Unsafe for cattle during the blasting activity. • Debris from road falling into field located in low lying areas • BT road at the habitation location to avoid the dust pollution. • Community activity of approach road to Shamsan Ghat and construction of Chak dam to protect the land slides and cutting of fields. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All safeguards pertaining to noise and dust pollution will be taken through EMPs • Proper monitoring and information about the construction activities • Laying of BT road adjacent to the habitation area can be considered a part of the community development activity • Other community development activity will be finalized in VDAC meetings • Priority in employment opportunities such as petty contracting, supervisory and security related.
Tapon (August 19, 2007)	Villager representatives, villagers, women and youth No of participants:50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited awareness on project • Location of village near to a stream (<i>Gadera</i>) and is very unsafe resulting in frequent land slides. • Construction of Head Raise Tunnel (HRT) at about 400 mts away from habitation is considered a major threat for the village. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All information related to the project details and its various components will be provided at the PIC. • Photography and Videography of all the water resources for baseline data to provide alternative source in case of any impact on them.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance to water resources by HRT construction • Loss of small number of trees and no loss of vanpanchayat land • Apprehension for theft of vanpanchayat resources such as Timber, fodder etc • Community development activity of fencing or provision of security guard facility, approach road to the shamshan ghat, renovation of cave temple. • Tree compensation to be given to the Vanpanchayat • Employment opportunities for eligible youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Videography of structures for baseline data and to take compensatory measures in case of any damage due to project activities • Plantation activity for fodder. • Employment and training opportunity for youth • Community development activity will be finalized in VDAC meetings.
Tapon (August 19, 2007)	Women No of Participants:15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No awareness on project activities • Construction of HRT may lead to breakage of the hillock and damage of their habitation • Project authorities will be responsible for any damage to us property • Theft of fodder and firewood by neighboring villages • Written assurance of no damage due to construction activities by project authorities • Renovation of schools, health center, employment for educated youth both men and women and more importantly a community bathing facility for women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective monitoring of construction activities and timely action in case of any un expected impact • All issues will be discussed in VDAC meetings and appropriate actions taken regularly • Fencing and guard to monitor the movements of people near forest Panchayat under community development activity • Community development activities will be finalized in VDAC meetings
Guniyala (August 21, 2007)	Village representatives, Villagers, PAPs, Women, Youth No of Participants:40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of them are losing partial agricultural land. • Loss of forest Panchayat land. • Landslides due to blasting • Approach road under the project useful for access the forest panchayat land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation and assistance to the affected persons as per the R&R Policy. • Controlled blasting technologies will be used and construction of retaining and breast walls to protect the soil erosion • Priority in employment opportunities as per the

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connecting road from village to the project road. • Employment opportunities for affected families • Improvement in infrastructure facilities in village. • Net Present Value (NPV) of the loss of forest panchayat should be given directly to the Forest Panchayat instead of forest department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eligibility to the affected families. • Connecting road to the project road under community development activities to be finalized in VDAC meetings
Math Jadetha August 21, 2007	Village representatives, women, Youth, villagers. No of participants:60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited awareness on the project • PWD road is sanctioned for the village but is pending for along time so the approach road should be taken from the village so that it can improve the accessibility. • No use of the project approach road to the adit • Construction of HRT will lead to depletion of the water resources for the village both for drinking water and irrigation purpose. • Location of the approach road is slide prone and will lead to slide of agricultural lands. • Lack of water in river to perform last rites for the dead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All information related to the project will be provided at the PIC. • Construction of breast and retaining wall to protect land slides • A detailed land slide study for suggesting effective measures • Videography of water resources and house structures for baseline and compensatory measures in case of damage due to construction activity • A minimum of 3 cusecs of water will be released continuously in the river • Connecting roads from habitation to the project road under community development programmes to be finalized in VDAC meetings
Gulabkoti (August 23, 2007)	Village representatives, Villagers, PAFs and Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited awareness about the project components. • Acquisition of the entire land instead of partial acquisition • The land price should be 3 lakhs per Naali. • Stopped cultivating the land since 3 years after knowing about the proposed land acquisition under the project • Additional benefits to SC families as a good 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All information related to the project details and its various components will be provided at the PIC at Pipalkoti. • Compensation for land to be paid as per the land acquisition act 1894 • Acquisition of left out land of the PAFs considered on case to case basis subject to minimum economic holding • Priority in employment opportunities with

		<p>number of people are affected from this category</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunities for locals • 3 cumecs of water is given to the river. New bridge will be constructed at orgam valley. • Scarcity of water in the river and lack of water to perform the last rites for dead • Training programm in Stitching, knitting, poultry farming, napier grass for women as apart of income generation activities • Women of the village face a lot of problems during delivery time and travel 10-20 km far availing the facility. 	<p>contracting agencies under the project for affected families</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for youth and women in income generation programmes • Provision of Setting up of a health center for women under community development activity to be finalized in VDAC meetings
Durgapur/Bawla (August 25, 2007)	Village representatives, Villagers, Women No of Participants:35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited awareness on project • Outlet of the Tail Raise Tunnel (TRT) is planned vertically below the habitation at a distance of 300 mts and people feel insecure for residing here as they are apprehensive about the land slides after the construction of tunnel • Loss of moisture and impact on our agricultural lands considered one of the prime problems. • Under community development works they need the basic amenities like education facility, health facility, communication and transportation • Compensation for trees loss. • Compensation amount may directly go to van vibhag (Forest division) then after it may be released (Remitted) to van panchayat • Loss of grazing land • Panchayat office and school come under disturbance zone (after testing, blasting) then it must be shifted newly built buildings nearly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All information related to the project will be provided at the PIC • Videography of the water resources for baseline data and provide alternative resources in case of loss of any source • Water harvesting measures under community development activity • Plantation of fodder to supplement the fodder loss. • Effective monitoring of construction activities by project staff and VDAC and timely action in case of any un certain impact • Community development activities will be finalized in VDAC meetings • As per the R&R Policy employment opportunities with contracting agencies and training for youth for income generation

		<p>our village.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good school facility other high quality educational center should be setup. • Labor room (health related, health care facility Centre) • Creation of job opportunities according to our educational qualification 	
Langsi (August 29,2007)	Village representatives, Villagers, village development officers, Women No of Participants:35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of awareness and information on project • As 12 ft road is to be built and if the existing road is widened then private land is to be acquired • In 1962 -1970 the defense personnel widened the road and did not pay any compensation for loss of private land • No objection if existing 12ft of road of PWD is used for the project approach. • Dam safety in case of natural disaster as 2 big rocks at Helong adjacent to dam site • Lack of water in the river to perform the last rites of the dead people • Training in nursery raising for women and SHGs • Employment for locals • Engage the local vehicles for the project • Usage of low intensity explosives for blasting • Community development activity of renovation of primary school, development of cremation place,, community toilet facility, checkdams and strengthening of road etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All information related to the project details and its various components will be provided at the PIC. • Construction of breast wall and retaining wall across the road to contain any land slide. • Disposal of debris to the dumping yard • All safety measures to dam such as stitching of rocks adjacent to dam site will be taken • A minimum of 3 cumecs of water will be released into the river continuously • Training to youth and women for income generation activities • Community development programme will be finalized in VDAC meetings
Helong (August 31, 2007)	Village representatives, Villagers,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness on project is limited • Loss of forest Panchayat land • Loss of cremation place (<i>Shamshan ghat</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All information related to the project details and its various components will be provided in PIC at Pipalkoti.

	<p>Women No of participants:40</p>	<p>which is used by 5 villages Salur dungra, Dungri, Basori and Helong</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of access to sand (<i>Retha</i>) at river banks in the submergence area used for constructing the houses • Submergence of bridge resulting loss of access to orgum valley • We want a written agreement for all the promises by the THDC • Loss of vanpanchayat land in terms of trees and grazing land. • The forest department takes 30 percent of the NPV and after cutting 20 percent for cutting charges and afforestation vanpanchayat is given only 30 percent, but this money should directly come to the vanpanchatyat for preparing micro plans for development of forest Panchayat. • Development of tourism and vehicle parking facility at the reservoir area. • Women empowerment activities such as potato ships manufacturing as potatoes are grown in large quantity, jam making units (Snatra) • For all community development activity in the villages only villagers should be given the contracts. • Security measures at the work place and details of the labour displayed at the work site. Registration of labour etc. • Tapping of fisheries if feasible in reservoir area. • Shifting of employees from Pipalkoti and Helong (Service/jeep etc in shift system) and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of remedial measures a newly constructed Shamshan ghat facility at a suitable place finalized in VDAC meetings • Construction of a new bridge and access road to Orgam valley • Safety measures by way of retaining wall provision to the adjoining land to the submergence area. • Providing access for collection of sand at new location. • Employment opportunities for the locals with contracting agencies as per the R&R Policy • Community development activities to be finalized in VDAC meetings
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		<p>not employ only people from one place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunities for unemployed youths of the village. • 	
Paini (September 3, 2007)	Village representatives No of participants:5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No awareness on the project • Loss of 7 ha of Vanpanchayat land under submergence. • The village has already lost 8 ha in NTPC project. • Forest department gave money for Jal Samit Upchar (Regeneration and recharge of depleted water resources such as <i>Sroth</i>). • Works undertaken include Plantations, checkdam, veterinary vaccination, water ponds for animals etc. • Skill training programmes were conducted in areas such as Vermi compost, chips making etc. • NGO's have facilitated the training HIMPAS-Juice making at Langasu. • The forest department takes some percentage as it incurs expenditure for cutting the trees and selling of the trees. • If money is provided under VPHEP it will be spent on Construction of new tanks and renovation of old tanks • Community development activity of construction of nala, Shamshan ghat renovation of the approach road. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All information related to the project details and its various components will be provided at the PIC. • Compensatory tree and fodder plantation • Training programmes for income generation for youth and women • Community development activity to be finalized in VDAC meetings
Naurakh (September 4, 2007)	Village representatives, villagers, women and youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited awareness about the project • Safety for women and cattle during construction activity. • Employment for affected families according to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All information related to the project will be provided at the PIC. • Monitoring and safety measures during construction period.

	No of Participants:30	<p>skill and education.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the grazing land is affected the businesses at Pipalkoti are affected in terms of non-availability of fodder for buffaloes and reduction in milk production. • Pilgrimage traffic is affected by the movement of the vehicles for the construction activities. So construction activity can be taken up in off-season. • Benefit sharing from the revenue from the project to the village development and livelihood support schemes. • Community development activities such as primary School, Community toilet facility, Inter college • Skill training in computer, spoken English etc for youth • Parking facility for the Pipalokoti and facility for dumping of the garbage. • Sewerage is a problem so sewerage line can be taken up. • Income generation programmes for women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of breast walls and retaining walls for the approach roads to contain the land slides and damage to the adjacent fields. • Training for youth and women for income generation activities. • R&R Assistance for economic rehabilitation for affected families • Community development activities will be finalized in VDAC meetings.
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01.10.2008 Haat Village	25 women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No works even testing work will be allowed till THDC met their demands • Demands for land rates @ 1.65 Lac per Naali + Grants. Type –IV houses and 10 Naali per PAF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The women wee told that the discussion & negotiation regarding package is going on with the representatives- Shisht Mandal and meeting with Administration needs to be conducted in regard to finalization of package.
03.10.08 - 06.10.08 Haat Village	House to House (All HHs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of RR Policy of THDC, VPHEP. • This is too less for us to resettled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The team disseminated the RR Policy and explained the comparative analysis of the policy and NPRR 2007.
16.10.2008 Haat Village	Pradhan and 3 Shisht Mandal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their demands and the RR Policy of THDC. • The RR Policy of VPHEP will not be enough 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparative analysis of THDC R&R Policy and NPRR 2007 was explained to them.

	Representatives	<p>for a resettlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues regarding those who are not to wanting to be resettled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They were intimated that if the villagers decided not to shift out, infrastructure development will be provided and it will also be important to see the actual number of people who are not willing to shift from the village.
19.10.2008 Gulab Koti Village		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tunnel proposed to be constructed will pass below the village which may cause damage to the structures in future. • Permanent employment for each unemployed person of the village • Contract work should be given to local contractors • Prior information to the villagers before starting any work near the village. • Open a PIC for information dissemination in their village, one person from the village be employed in the PIC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

Date & Venue	Participants	Issues Raised/Discussed	Mitigation Measures/ Reponses
25.10.2008 Batula Village	20 Youths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increment in land rate • One time payment • Jobs for unemployed persons of the village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land rates are considered based on the rates of Govt. circle rates and therefore a reasonable offer has being given
27.10.2008 Batula Village	Gram Pradhan and 20-25 Villagers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land rate should not be less than Rs. 1.8 Lacs /Naali. • Jobs for unemployed youths of the village. • Hiring of vehicles and lodge should be done from affected village. • Other demands related to development work like establishing a school, health care centre, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land rates are considered based on the rates of Govt. circle rates and therefore a reasonable offer has being given • Jobs as required will be provided and as per MoU with the State Govt., 100 % appointment has to be done for clerical grade and workmen level from affected villages.

		playground for children, construction of toilets for each household in the village, water supply etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hiring of Lodge for office and staffs, on has to also considered the facilities available in and around for proper office functioning. Developmental works will be carried out under CSR budget as per budget provision. For this year a budget of Rs. 70,000/- is available.
2.11.08 Batula	Pradhan few villagers Social Worker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land rate @ 1.8 lac One time payment by SLAO and THDC Compensation as policy to landowners losing less than one Naali of land Payment against raw material like rock, soil taken from Gram Sabha area should be given to Gram Sabha land Development works in the village like toilet construction for each house, Check Dam construction, school and playground for children etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreed to compensate as per policy (option-I) to landowners losing less than one naali land. Land rate for landowners losing more than one naali land will be negotiated. Payment for raw material taken from Gram Sabha is a matter of revenue department Developmental works will be carried out under CSR budget as per budget provision. Presently proposal given by VDAC for repairing pipeline for drinking water is considered.

Date & Venue	Participants	Issues Raised/Discussed	Mitigation Measures/ Responses
3.11.08 Batula	villagers Manager (social) Tehsildaar Patwaari	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A written assurance against demands be given by THDC before starting the work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presently only road cleaning work on PWD area will be done. Construction on the private land will after payment SLAO.
01.12.2008 Math Village	12 member of Mahila Mandal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unless THDC met their demands, no staffs will be allowed to go ahead to Guniyala. The written reply provided by THDC was not understood by the villagers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After consultation, they allow the team to go ahead to Guniyala. A meeting was fixed on the 15th Dec '08 to

			explain the written reply of their demands.
01.12.2008 Guniyala Village (Photo Attached)	15 Affected House hold Heads and Pradhan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To meet SLAO in regard to the circle rates of land. Demand for Land Rates as per Naurakh. Utilization of CSR Fund – Villagers demanded for 100 plastic chairs, 2 tables and 1 Generator. Demand for permanent employment for unemployed youth of the village. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A letter to SLAO has been written to request them to visit Guniyala. The land rates are that of Govt. who decide the circle rates, the policy and the entitlements were told in regard to the affected families. Proposal will be put up to the committee. Employment will be given to the affected families as and when required.
02.12.2008 Batula Village	03 HSOs and 5 other affected villagers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agenda- Dissemination of the total entitlements that are to be paid by THDC. Permanent employment for unemployed youths. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entitlements are disseminated as per the policy
02.12.2008 Jaisaal Village	15 men and 12 women of the village, SLAO representative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payment will be accepted only after the finalization of the Gram Panchayat land Some participants raised their non acceptance of rates of 1 Lac per Naali and are demanding 3 lacs per Naali 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They were told that they had to request the Tehsildaar to give the details of the owners of the Gram Panchayat land. They were also assured that assistance by THDC will be provided. The other participants however told that each are aware about the rates long before. And that we must take the payment.

Date & Venue	Participants	Issues Raised/Discussed	Mitigation Measures/ Reponses
05.12.2008 AGM (I) Office	Pradhan Guniyala, 3 representatives of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilization of CSR Fund – Villagers demanded for 100 plastic chairs, 2 tables and 1 Generator. Demand for permanent employment for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposal will be put up to the committee.

	the village in AGM(I) Office, VPHEP	<p>unemployed youth of the village.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Option- 1 and Option-2 of VPHEP R&R Policy. The Pradhan feels that the affected landowners will be asked and finalize. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment will be given to the affected families as and when required.
23.12.2008 Langsi Village	Pradhan, 4 Village representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regarding the status of encroachments Demand for land rates Community Infrastructure Development Work – Construction of Pathway, Repair of School Building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was clarified that the land is in the possession of PWD and has been transferred to THDC. Since it is an encroachment, compensation for land cannot be paid. Works related to community development are agreed upon after feasibility report.
25.12.2008 Batula Village	12 Youths, Pradhan, Kotwal-Chamoli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cancel the already awarded work and transfer to Gram Sabha. Employment for all unemployed youths of Batula Village. Community Infrastructure Development Work – Drinking water scheme, Construction of Park & Construction of Public Toilets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The already awarded work cannot be cancelled. However eligible and interested youths may be engaged by the contractor. Drinking water scheme has to be constructed through Jal Nigam. For Park and Public toilet, it will be proposed to the o be given to Gram Sabha through the Administration.
28.12.2008 Batula Village	25-30 Men and Youth, Gram Pradhan, Tehsildaar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will not allow ay work till the contract of road work is cancelled. Not willing to work as sub contractors/ petty works. Direct contract be given 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contracts are given through a process of tendering. And everyone has been invited for the same. EPF is a basic requirement for contracts. The works agreed under CSR will be from 40-50 Lacs and youths can be engaged in that. VPHEP has to adhere to the Corporation & Central norms.
Date & Venue of Meeting	Participants	Issues raised and discussed	Mitigation Measures
16.05.2009 Haat	Gram Pradhan, Gram Sarpanch, 50 villagers, GM (Project), Sr. Manager (S&I), Sr. Manager	PH location in Haat	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

	(S&E), Manager (Social), Social Worker, SBMA team members		
25.05.2009 Dhobi Ghat, Haat	GM (VPHEP), Sr. Manager (S&E), Household Heads of Dhobi Ghat, Haat	Compensation for 'Patta' and encroached land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • THDC agreed to pay compensation for Patta land.
29.05.2009 Gulabkoti	Representatives of THDC, Gram Pradhan, Sarpanch, Youths (20-25), Team Leader (SBMA), MSW and Jan Sikshan Sansthan	<p>Permanent employment for all unemployed youths of the village</p> <p>Capacity building & training including ITI</p> <p>Community Infrastructure Development works under CSR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • THDC's R&R Policy has provision for skill enhancement and self employment • THDC management has already sanctioned Rs. 5 million towards CSR activities. Tenders have been invited for construction of roads.

6.5 CONTINUATION OF CONSULTATION PROCESS

The NGO during RAP implementation will continue the consultation process and at this stage will involve agreements on compensation, assistance options, and entitlement package, income restoration and community development activities.

6.6 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

For the benefit of the community in general and PAPs in particular, the information regarding social issues will be made available to the affected persons and also to the general public for information. The process of disclosure is presented in Table 6.2.

Documents to be disclosed	Frequency	Media
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	Once in entire project cycle. But to remain on the website and other locations throughout the project period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Information Centre (PIC) • World Bank's Info shop. • THDC website. • SDM office. • Panchyat offices.
R&R Policy translated in Hindi	Once in entire project cycle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distributed among the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) by NGOs
Information regarding impacts and their entitlements	Once at start of the project and as and when demanded by the PAP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed with the PAPs by NGOs

6.7 PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTRE

Public Information Centers will provide actual information about policies and social issues to the people in a regular manner. For continued consultations, the steps envisaged through co-ordination between NGOs, VDACS and PIC are as follows.

- The NGOs involved in the implementation of RAP will organize meetings with VDACS and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of the project works
- The NGO will organize meetings with VDACS to inform about the disbursement of assistance to the community
- The community development works at village level will be finalized in the consultation meetings with VDACS and other communities
- The details of all the consultations/public meetings will be available in the PICs.
- All monitoring and evaluation of the R&R program will be undertaken in close co-ordination with VDACS and reports are shared with VDACS

For effective implementation of the RAP the mechanism of involving PAPs, NGOs, host populations, project and local officials is suggested in the Table 6.3.

Table 6.3: Mechanism for continued consultation and participation				
Project Stage	PAPs	NGO	Local Community	Project Officials
Stage-I Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in public meetings • Identify alternatives to avoid or minimize displacement • Participate in baseline survey • Provide inputs to entitlement provision • Assist in preparation of action plan • Suggest mechanism for co-ordination and grievance redress • Participate in coordination committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in verification and census and socio-economic survey • Participate in coordination committee • Participate in group meetings • Design and implement information campaigns • Support group formation, problem identification and planning for PAPs and hosts, • Suggest mechanism for grievance redress and conflict resolution • Assist in preparation of action plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in public meetings • Assist in identification and selection of the community development activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in public meetings • Facilitate and coordinate the activities by other stakeholders
Stage-II Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in implementation support activities • Participation in local decision making activities • Decide on management of common properties • Participate in grievance redress processes • Monitor provision of entitlement • Management of income generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide ongoing information for PAPs and hosts • Support in group activities • Monitor provision of entitlements • Implement the training programmes to the identified PAPs • Support to the PAPs in income restoration programmes • Evaluation of community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist PAPs in relocation • Manage the common property resources • Participate and monitor the implementation of community development activities • Assist PAPs in integration with hosts. • Assist PAPs in use of new production systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in process of approval of income generation programmes and youth programmes. • Participate in grievance redress mechanism. • Provide assistance for local schemes • Participate a member of implementation committee

Table 6.3: Mechanism for continued consultation and participation				
Project Stage	PAPs	NGO	Local Community	Project Officials
	programmes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represent the implementation committee 	participation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan an advisory role to grievance redress mechanism 		
Stage-III Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in grievance committees • Monitor and report the progress of implementation of income generation programmes • Monitor and report on quality of service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to project staff and local communities • Assist as a monitoring and evaluation agency for the project • Act as external monitors for project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide inputs to monitoring and evaluation study for R&R 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in interaction with PAPs to identify the problems involved in implementation of RAP • Participate in correctional strategies.

CHAPTER -7

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

Timely establishment and involvement of appropriate institutions would significantly facilitate achievement of the objectives of the R & R programme. This chapter presents the institutional arrangements and reflects the implementation procedures for R&R and also discusses areas for capacity building and training to co-ordinate with the project implementation to ensure availability of skilled staff to oversee the implementation of the RAP. The main R&R institutions would discussed include the following.

- Land Acquisition Group
- Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation
- Corporate Environment and Social group
- Project Social Group
- Village Developing Advisory Committee
- Public Information Centre
- Non-Governmental Organizations

7.2 LAND ACQUISITION GROUP

For land acquisition under the project a Land Acquisition Group was established at project office before initiating notification under section 4 of LA Act and will continue till the land acquisition process is completed and land mutated/ leased in the name of THDC. This group has THDC staff at a level of Manager/Assistant Manager and is working at the project office at Pipalkoti. This group has undertaken all the necessary survey and identified the project locations and prepared the land plan schedules. They work under the Senior Manager and also report to the Assistant General Manager at the project office. They interact with the State Government for all matters regarding land acquisition. Further, this group will be responsible for mutation of the acquired land as well as ensure vacation/physical possession of the entire acquired land.

7.3 ADMINISTRATOR FOR RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION

As per the R&R Policy of the project, state government has appointed the District Magistrate of Chamoli district stationed at Joshimath as Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation for the project. The resettlement and rehabilitation works are carried out under his directions and guidance. He will be assisted by officers and employees as the appropriate government may provide. The roles and responsibilities of the Administrator include the following.

- a) Approval of award passed by Land Acquisition officer
- b) Oversee the disbursement of compensation for land acquired
- c) Formulation of Resettlement and Rehabilitation plans/schemes
- d) Minimize displacement of persons and identify non-displacing or least displacing alternatives in consultation with the project authorities
- e) Hold consultation with the PAPs and ensure the interest of adversely affected PAFs of STs and weaker sections
- f) Verification and approval of PAFs eligible for various entitlements
- g) Issuance of individual certificates to the land less people and those losing houses
- h) Review the implementation of RAP and community development works

The state government has also appointed the Commissioner – Tehri as Commissioner for R&R activities as per the National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation – 2007.

7.4 CORPORATE ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL GROUP

The Corporate Environment and Social Group (CESG) at the Corporate Office Center is headed by a General Manger (Social and Environment) and supported by a Senior Manger and a Manager. The responsibilities of this group include the following:

- a) Formulation and approval of policy matters on social issues;
- b) Providing guidance on resettlement and rehabilitation matters;
- c) Assist in approval of Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) of the project;
- d) Coordinate with the external agencies on R&R issues;
- e) Coordinate the implementation of RAP with Monitoring and Project Planning Services (MPS) for regular monitoring through review meetings.

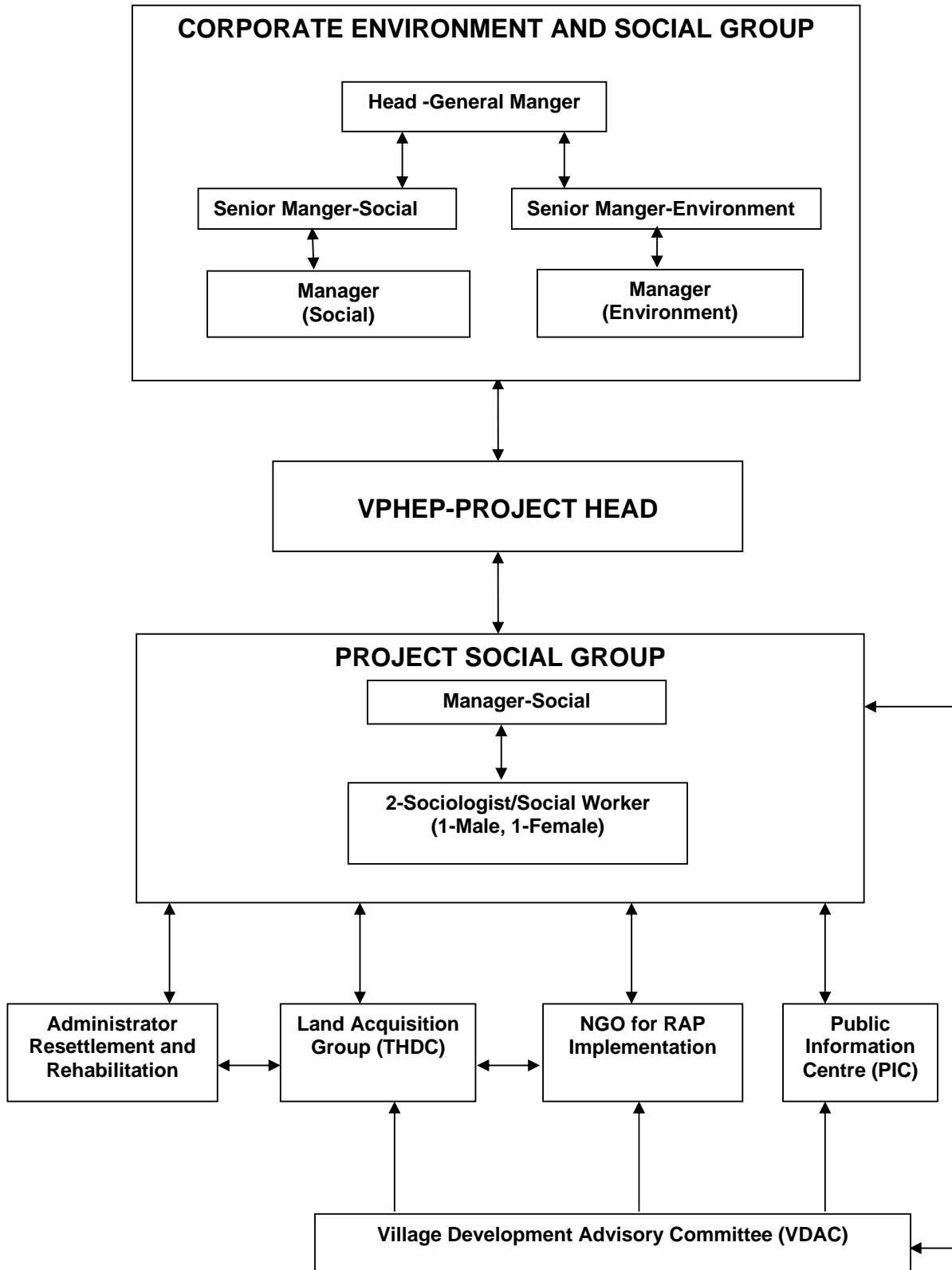
7.5 PROJECT SOCIAL GROUP

At the project level a Project Social Group (PSG) will be setup at project site. This Group works under the VPHEP Project Head and the Group is headed by a Manager and is supported by two social workers. The social workers coordinate with the NGO engaged for RAP implementation and report to the head of the group on a day to day basis on the progress of the RAP implementation. The broad functions and duties of this group include the following:

- a) Coordinate the implementation process with the assistance of NGO
- b) Coordination and close interaction with the state authorities during the preparation and implementation of the RAP.
- c) Conduct constant dialogue and regular meetings with the concerned State Authorities during the implementation
- d) Participate in issues concerning with PAFs
- e) Coordinate the RAP implementation with the Village Developing Advisory Committee (VDACs)
- f) Monthly review and Monitoring of the implementation process and incorporation of corrective measures if required

- g) Function till the completion of implementation of RAP, preparation and submission of ICR and evaluation of the completed RAP.

Fig 7.1 Organizational Chart for R&R Implementation



7.6 VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE (VDAC)

To ensure that the affected persons are meaningfully consulted and provided opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation process of the rehabilitation program and in order to suitably accommodate their inputs and make the project more participatory in nature and broad based in its scope a village level institutional setup is provided as per the R&R Policy. As part of this a Village Development Advisory Committee (*Shist Mandal*) is constituted after initiating the land acquisition process through notification under section 4 of Land Acquisition Act. This Committee has around 8 to 23 members depending upon the total population of the village. The committee represents all social groups in the village and is headed by the Chairman elected by the members. The members of the committee are nominated by the different social groups including women. The committee can also have the representatives from the local NGOs and other state government line departments such as agriculture; horticulture; education, etc.

Some of the roles and responsibilities of this committee include:

- a) Represent the village in consultation and participation process
- b) Identify the development activities to be taken up for the village in terms of improving the accessibility and availability of basic infrastructure facilities for the village such as roads, drinking water, health, education, sanitation etc.
- c) Coordinate the implementation of identified community development programmes
- d) Coordinate with the NGO and participate in the verification and up-gradation of the rehabilitation action plan
- e) Coordinate with the NGO for identification of income generation schemes for the PAFs,
- f) Monitor the disbursement and utilization of the of the R&R assistances
- g) Coordinate and assist the NGO in identification and relocation of common property resources
- h) Represent the grievances of the PAFs to the appropriate body for suitable remedial measures
- i) Conduct monthly review meetings on the progress of RAP implementation

This Committee will be supported by the NGOs and also the Social Workers engaged under the Project Social Group by way of giving them guidance in preparation of their development plans and others. For conducting their duties the VDACS will be provided with some financial assistance and the records for the same will be maintained by the Village President.

7.7 NGOs

For the implementation of the RAP a local Non Government Organization (NGO) has been engaged. The NGO is in the process of implementing the RAP in coordination with the project Social Group and VDACS. The NGO has already completed one round of consultation with the affected community; verification of affected families and has also prepared the micro plans. The other activities to be carried out by the NGO includes preparation and distribution of identify cards for

every individual PAF, opening of joint bank accounts, disbursement of compensation and assistance, counsel for the productive use of compensation and assistance amounts, monitor the use of compensation and assistance amounts etc.

The role of NGO in resettlement and rehabilitation relates to human aspects and economic rehabilitation requires human resources development consisting of education, training, awareness creation, co-ordinating between implementing agencies etc. specifically, the tasks of the NGO will be to:

- Develop rapport with PAFs and between PAFs and THDC
- Verification of PAFs
- Consultations with the VDAC and local community during the implementation of the RAP
- Preparation of micro plans and assist the PAFs in receiving the rehabilitation assistance
- Motivate and guide PAF for productive utilization of the compensation and assistance amounts
- Assist the PAFs in getting benefits from the appropriate local development schemes
- Forward the grievances of the PAFs to the grievance redressal mechanism
- Assist the PAFs in usage of modern techniques in agriculture and animal husbandry
- Assess the level of skills and efficiency in pursuing economic activities, identify needs for training and organize training programmes
- Participate in the monthly review meetings with the Project Social Group and VDACs
- Carry out other responsibilities as required from time to time

7.9 TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

For effective implementation of the project, timely completion of R&R Works is essential. Though land will be acquired by the revenue department, the preparation of land acquisition plans is undertaken by the land acquisition group and it requires a constant follow up on various issues. In addition for other necessary requirements like the identification and verification of PAFs, issuing of Identity cards, development of resettlement sites if any, the THDC staff will be responsible. Therefore it is imperative to build capacity of the project staff to handle R&R activities and for timely delivery of the outputs. To enhance the capacity of the THDC staff, the corporate and project social group members can be sent on exposure visits to other projects as well as training workshops in Resettlement and Rehabilitation.

The some of the projects the staff can visit as part of the exposure trips include the following:

- a) Rampur Hydro Electric Project implemented by Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam limited, Himachal Pradesh
- b) Nathpa Jhakri Hydro Electric Project implemented by Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam limited, Himachal Pradesh

The some of the institutes that provide training in Resettlement and Rehabilitation Issues include the following:

Table 7.1 Details of Agencies and training programmes		
Sl. No	Name of the Institute /Agency	Training Areas/Courses
1	Indira Gandhi National Open University	Post Graduate Diploma in Participatory Management of Displacement, Resettlement and Rehabilitation
2	ADVANTAGE INDIA C-17, 2ndFloor, Green Park Extension, New Delhi – 110016 INDIA.	Training of researchers in sampling and conducting surveys, training for monitoring & evaluation, facilitating workshops, functionaries, community members and other stakeholders of development programmes and capacity building in the production of communication tools.
3	Association for Stimulating Know How V-30/3 DLFPhaseIII Gurgaon,Haryana-122002 India.	Capacity Building for R&R (Participatory development in R&R, Community Participation, Planning and Development in R&R)
4	Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) Begumpet, Hyderabad - 500016, A.P.,INDIA.	Resettlement and Rehabilitation in Development Projects
5	Administrative Staff College of India, Bella Vista, Raj Bhavan Road, Khairatabad, Hyderabad - 500 082 India.	Resettlement and Rehabilitation in Development Projects

The training calendar will be prepared by the Corporate Social And Environmental Group and all the staff at CSEG, PSG, NGOs, Land Acquisition Group under the project and a representative from VDAC will participate in these training programmes. The training programmes can be conducted once in initial phase and once during the implementation of the RAP. The details of some of the training modules are provided in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2 Training modules		
Sl. No	Training Module	Training frequency
1	<i>Overview of social issues in VPHEP:</i> Social Issues, methodology followed for SIA. Entitlement matrix and detailed R&R policy.	One time training
2	<i>Land Acquisition:</i> Legal and operational issues and LA Act-1894	One time training
3	<i>Social Impact Assessment:</i> Definitions; steps involved; output; necessary surveys; screening; census; socio-economic; verification etc and issues to look at for preparation of entitlement framework; institutional capacity etc.	One time training
4	<i>Public consultations:</i> Issues to be discussed during various stages of project such as preparation, implementation and post implementation; project delivery and techniques of	Concurrent training

	public consultation.	
5	<i>Rehabilitation:</i> Issues in economic rehabilitation; factors necessary for identification and finalization of alternative economic rehabilitation schemes; training needs and assessment.	Concurrent training
6	<i>Resettlement:</i> Issues concerning to planning and preparation for relocation; implementation issues; factors necessary for identification and finalization of resettlement areas	Concurrent training
7	Monitoring and Evaluation : Monitoring of the implementation process and physical and financial progress	Concurrent training

CHAPTER -8

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

8.1 INTRODUCTION

For redress of grievances of affected persons in all respects to Land Acquisition (LA) and payment of compensation various provisions under LA act enable to represent their cases to Land Acquisition Officer or even refer to court for redress and seek higher compensation. However, as this process is time consuming and does not cover the issues related to rehabilitation assistance, which result in delay of implementation of projects. This section present the details of grievance redress system adopted to address the grievances of the PAPs under the project.

8.2 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL SYSTEM

The R&R policy of THDC lays down following steps for grievance redressal:

1. Any PAF, if aggrieved for not being offered the admissible benefit may move for redressal of its grievance to the VDAC/SHIST MANDAL.
2. In case the aggrieved PAF is not satisfied by the action taken by the VDAC/SHIST MANDAL he may prefer an application to the Head of the Project.
3. In case the aggrieved PAF is still not satisfied by the action taken by the Head of the project he/she may appeal to the Director of the region, whose decision, however shall be final and binding.

Alternatively, THDC has set up a Grievance Redress Cell (GRC) at the project level. The cell is headed by a retired Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parishad with a legal background. The other members of the cell are representative of PAPs (one from each directly affected village), Head of Project level Social Department THDC as member secretary, and representative of NGO.

As per the bye laws of the GRC, the functions of the GRC are as follows:

- To redress grievances of project affected persons (PAPs) in all respects to
- Rehabilitation & Resettlement assistance and related activities.
- GRC will only deal/hear the issues related to R&R and individual grievances.
- GRC will give its decision/verdict within 15 days after hearing the aggrieved PAPs.
- Final verdict of the GRC will be given by Chairman/Head of GRC in consultation with other members of the GRC and will be binding to all other members.

Meetings of the GRC:

- GRC would try to meet at least once a month as per the provision of VPHEP R&R Policy. However, gap between two GRC meetings should not be more than three months.

- All meetings of GRC will be called by notice in writing by the Member Secretary. Every notice calling of meeting of GRC shall state the date, time and venue of meeting and shall be served upon every member of the GRC.
- Minutes of the GRC meetings will be prepared by the Member Secretary and will be approved by the Chairman/Head, GRC. The copy minute will be circulated to every member of the cell and one copy will also be given to the aggrieved PAP.

Quorum

- The presence of Chairman/Head is mandatory in every meeting of GRC.
- At least 50 % of the PAP representatives shall be present to from the quorum at any meeting of the GRC apart from other three office bearers.

Rights of a substituted member

Should any member of the GRC, except the Chairman/Head, be unable to attend the meeting of GRC, the member may nominate any person as substitute to take his/her place at that meeting of the GRC. Such nominees shall have the rights and privileges of a member of GRC for that meeting only.

Bye laws may undergo change/amendment as and when required. The changes made will be made known to the members in writing.

If a PAP approaches, GRC with a grievance, GRC should take a decision within 15 days after hearing the aggrieved party. If PAP is not satisfied with the decision of GRC, he or she may approach the Commissioner R&R. In case the decision of Commissioner R&R is not to the satisfaction of the PAP, he or she can approach the grievance Ombudsman. The decision of Ombudsman will be final and binding on the PAP and other parties.

THDC has approached state government to appoint an Ombudsman. The Ombudsman will be a retired judge.

CHAPTER -9

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

9.1 INTRODUCTION

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are critical activities in involuntary resettlement. Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are going according to the plan. It provides the feed back necessary for project management to keep the programmes on schedule. By contrast, evaluation is essentially a summing up, the end of the project assessment of whether those activities actually achieved their intended aims. As per World Banks' OP/BP 4.12 "Monitoring provides both working system for project managers and a channel for the resettles to make known their needs and their reactions to resettlement execution". Monitoring exercise will be undertaken both internally and externally. While the corporate and project environment and social group will carry out the project's internal monitoring on daily and monthly basis respectively, an external agency will be appointed for third party evaluation at mid term and end term of the RAP implementation.

Monitoring of involuntary resettlement operations require in essence, an application of general project monitoring procedures and methods to the process accruing in resettlement but with particular attention to the specific high risks intrinsic in such operations. This means monitoring of R&R requires certain specialised skills. Therefore a project review team will be constituted within the corporate environment and social group to carry out monitoring.

The internal monitoring is a conventional monitoring of government related to physical factors such as, number of families affected, resettled, assistance extended infrastructure facilities provided, etc. and other financial aspects, such as compensation paid, grant extended, etc. The internal M&E must be simultaneous with the implementation of the Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP).

9.2 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR INTERNAL MONITORING

Project Environment & Social Group

The Environment & Social (E&S) group at site will work closely with the state authorities and the NGO contracted for RAP implementation of RAP. Although THDC will develop the plots and Infrastructure facilities in the resettling colony and actively implement the R&R Plan, assistance of the state authorities will be taken for the administrative services like allotment of plots etc. Constant dialogue and regular meetings with the concerned State Authorities will be maintained. Implementation will be planned, monitored and corrective measure, if required, will

be incorporated in the plan. Involvement of Environment & Social group at site will continue till the completion of implementation of RAP, preparation and submission of ICR and evaluation of the completed RAP implementation.

Corporate Environment & Social Group

Environment & Social Cell shall be set up at Corporate Office headed by a General Manager and supported by two social managers. The corporate group will establish a project review team (PRT) for regular monitoring of the RAP implementation.

EXTERNAL EVALUATION

The RAP implementation will be monitored and evaluated periodically by the Corporate Environment & Social Cell. The E&S Cell will internally monitor the RAP implementation which would include both physical and financial progress. An audit of the RAP plan shall be conducted by the Project in the form of a Social Impact Evaluation (SIE) study /survey during the mid term and on the completion of the plan implementation in consultation with corporate Environment & Social group. Evaluation could be done through the development of a standard of living index (SOLI) and the same will be evaluated pre & post acquisition of affected vs. unaffected villages.

An external agency will be hired for the purpose. Audit will also evaluate whether all activities identified in the RAP have been completed satisfactorily and will give recommendations for the necessary modification /corrective measures if any, for the future projects. Individual PAF –wise data will also be compiled for comparison of his pre & post acquisition status and restoration of livelihood.

9.4 INDICATORS AND PROCESS FOR MONITORING

Project monitoring will be the responsibility of the PSG who will prepare monthly progress reports. The reports will compare the progress of the project to targets set up at the commencement of the project. The list of impact performance indicators will be used to monitor project objectives. The socio-economic survey conducted will provide the benchmarks for comparison.

Progress	Assessment Methodology	Expected Output
Implementation Process		
Notices under land acquisition process	Structured Schedule, informal and formal discussion	Timely notices to the affected families
Dissemination of information on project and social issues	Check the registers with the PIC for queries	Adequate knowledge on project and its various components
Consultations conducted under the project with VDAC and others	Check the minutes of meetings registers with the VDAC. Verify copies on	Awareness and information on the project and participation in the project.

Table 9.1: Monitoring Project Implementation Process, Input and Output		
Progress	Assessment Methodology	Expected Output
	agreements made on issues raised and discussed.	
Consultations on R&R Policy and distribution of R&R Policy of the project	Check the registers with the VDAC. Verify copies on agreements made on issues raised and discussed.	Awareness on R&R Benefits
Information on modes of valuation of assets, payment schedules and disbursement modes	Check the registers with the VDAC. Structured Schedule, informal and formal discussion	Awareness on methods of valuation, satisfaction with the payment schedules, disbursement modes
Needs assessment and training programmes for income generation	Structured Schedule, informal and formal discussion	Awareness and satisfaction with the training programmes for income restoration
Functioning of the VDAC	Structured Schedule, informal and formal discussion	Proper coordination between all the village representatives and others and Government agencies
Services of the NGO	Structured Schedule, informal and formal discussion	Proper knowledge, guidance and assistance in rehabilitation and resettlement
Functioning of the Grievance redressal mechanism	Check the records of the VDAC and PSG for the complaints registered	Appropriate and timely action on the grievances of the affected people
Consultations for the identification of the Community Development Works	Check the minutes of meetings registers with the VDAC. Verify copies on agreements made on issues raised and discussed.	Participation in decision making process and satisfaction with the identified areas of development
Financial progress		
Amount disbursed for acquisition of land, structure, trees, etc.	Structured Schedule, informal and formal discussion	PAPs purchased land equivalent or more than land loss of same quality
Amount disbursed for house construction grant, rehabilitation grant, subsistence allowance, resettlement grant, self-resettlement grant, shifting assistance.	Structured Schedule, informal and formal discussion	New house constructed, new land purchased, new productive assets purchased, created some income source to offset the loss of income
Amount disbursed for training for income generation	Structured Schedule, informal and formal discussion	New income generation activities taken up, change in the income levels, reduction in drudgery for women
Amount disbursed for restoration and building of new community infrastructure such as school, health centre, roads etc.	Structured Schedule, informal and formal discussion	Community infrastructure built and restoration, benefits to the local population from the new infrastructure in terms of improvement in accessibility and availability, usage of the created new infrastructure
Amount disbursed for extension of development programmes, training and capacity building.	Structured Schedule, informal and formal discussion	Alternative income restoration programmes initiated and lost income restored.
Fees paid to NGO for implementation of RAP and consultants for M&E activities	Structured Schedule, informal and formal discussion	Timely implementation
Amount disbursed for training of implementation staff of THDC	Formal Discussion with concerned officials	Better implementation and coordination

Table 9.1: Monitoring Project Implementation Process, Input and Output		
Progress	Assessment Methodology	Expected Output
Physical progress		
Total land Acquired	Structured Schedule	Progress of land acquisition
Number of PAFs who are Homestead Oustees	Structured Schedule	Progress of resettlement
Number of PAFs received rehabilitation grant, and subsistence grant, house construction allowance, income generation training	Structured Schedule	Progress on Economic Rehabilitation
Number of PAFs received resettlement grant, self-resettlement grant, subsistence allowance, shifting and other allowances	Structured Schedule	Progress on Resettlement and Assistance
Social well being		
Area and type of house and facility	Core Rapid Appraisal	Resettlement
Health conditions, morbidity and mortality rates	Structured Schedule	Social well being
Communal harmony	Cost Rapid Appraisal	Resettlement
Women time disposition and decision making power	Participatory Appraisal	Women Empowerment
Literacy level, drinking water, schools, health facilities, and other community infrastructures	Structured Schedule	Social well and improved social status.
Economic improvement		
Annual Household income and Expenditure	Structured Schedule	Improved income Economic Status

CHAPTER -10

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

10.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the implementation process and the time schedule required to complete the various activities under the RAP. The RAP will be implemented with the assistance of NGO and other identified institutional setup as discussed in previous chapters.

10.2 STATUS OF LAND ACQUISITION

The cases for the proposed land identified for acquisition is completed and submitted to the concerned revenue authorities and forest department authorities. The status of land acquisition process from Table 10.1 shows that out of the total land private land required (31.608 hectare), the notification process under Section 4 and Section 6 is completed for about 12.967 ha. For the rest of the land in Haat village (18.641 ha), section -4 is under process. The land transfer cases are also completed however mutation of the land transferred is yet to be initiated. SLAO's Camp for obtaining acceptances from PAFs was organized between May 29th to June 1st , 2009 in Jaisal, Batula and Naurakh. A total of 52 PAFs accepted the award declared by SLAO.

(A). STAGE-II						
	Description	Location	Area (Ha)	Status (Naap Land)		Status
				Section - 4	Section - 6	(Forest Land)
Government Land						
1	For construction of road from NH-58 to Tunli Bridge	Naurakh	2.393	-NA-	NA-	Possession
2	For construction of road from NH-58 to Dam	Helong	3.625	-NA-	NA-	Possession
		Gulabkoti	0.9	-NA-	NA-	Possession
		Palla	1.225	-NA-	NA-	Possession
3	Land for Colony	Siasain (Jaisaal)	1.958	-NA-	NA-	Possession
4	Construction of road from Colony to Surge Shaft	Haat	3.174	-NA-	NA-	Possession
	Construction of road from Haat bridge to Power House site					
5	For construction of road from NH-58 to Haat Bridge	Batula	1.788	-NA-	NA-	Possession
			15.063			
Naap Land						
1	For construction of road from NH-58 to Tunli Bridge	Naurakh	0.107	03.11.06	31.10.07	
2	Dumpyard at Gulabkoti	Gulabkoti	1.025			

3	For colony area	Siasain (Jaisaal)	2.597	09.11.06	08.11.07	
4	Construction of road from Colony to Surge Shaft Construction of road from Haat bridge to Power House site	Haat	1.665	15.12.06	14.11.07	
5	For construction of road from NH-58 to Haat Bridge	Batula	0.542	23.02.07	21.11.07	
			5.936			
	Total Land in Stage-II		20.999			
(B). STAGE-III						
Government Land						
1	Power House working area, surge shaft & adit, Switch Yard, MAT	Haat	3.497	-NA-	NA-	Under Process
2	For construction of road form Colony to TRT	Jaisaal	3.449	-NA-	NA-	Under Process
3	For construction of road from Colony to TRT and working area of TRT outlet	Baula	3.623	-NA-	NA-	Under Process
4	For construction of road from Tunli Bridge to Adit-III (Maina river)	Tundli & Guniyala	4.82	-NA-	NA-	Under Process
5	Dam working area	Dam Site Area	8.247	-NA-	NA-	Under Process
6	For dumping yard & road from Dam to Dump yard	Gulabkoti	1.643	-NA-	NA-	Under Process
7	For Quarry	Nauligwad	6.044	-NA-	NA-	Under Process
8	For road construction and other Dam associated work	Palla	1.475	-NA-	NA-	Under Process
9	For Adit-II and road construction	Dwing	0.95	-NA-	NA-	Under Process
10	For construction of road from Lungsi bridge to Adit-II	Tapon	2.55	-NA-	NA-	Under Process
11	For reservoir	Helong, Paini, Thaing, Salna	20.231	-NA-	NA-	Under Process
12	Quarry Area	Village Gadi near Birahi Ganga	5.668	-NA-	NA-	Under Process
13	Under Ground Works		23.13	-NA-	NA-	Under Process
			85.327			
Naap Land						
1	Power House working area, Surge Shaft & Adit, Switch Yard, MAT	Haat	18.641	Under Process	Under process	
2	For office premises &	Jaisaal	4.281	10.09.08		

	colony				30.06.2009	
3	For construction of road from Tunli Bridge to Adit-III (Maina river)	Teduli Chak Haat	0.17	10.09.08	30.06.09	
		Guniyala	0.197	10.09.08	20.06.09	
4	Construction of road from NH-58 to Tundli Bridge	Naurakh	0.014	10.09.08	30.06.09	
5	For Dumping yard	Gulabkoti	2.369	10.09.08	30.06.09	
			25.6720			
	Total Land in Stage-III		110.999			
	Total Land Requirement		141.998 Ha (inclusive of 9.54 ha of PWD land)			

10.3 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The implementation of the RAP and its activities will be synchronized with the timing of civil works. The implementation process will involve providing adequate advance notices, counseling and assistance to affected people so that they are able to rehabilitate themselves with little hardship. The implementation schedule for R&R Activities is presented below in Table 10.2. The given schedule is tentative and subject to change with the change in time required for the land acquisition.

Sl. No	Activity details	Starting Date	Completion Date
1	Land acquisition		
a	Notification under Section 4 and Section 6 of LA Act 1894 (dates vary as each case has been presented stage wise)	November, 2006 December 2008 July, 2009	October, 2008 July, 2009 May, 2010
b	Public Notice and individual notices to persons	1 st June, 2008	31 st August, 2008
2	Verification Exercise		
a	Verification of the affected persons	1 st September, 2008	30 th December 2008,
b	Verification of the affected assets		
c	Valuation of the assets lost	1 st October, 2008	31 st October, 2008
d	Updating census data		
3	Consultations and awareness		
a	Consultations on R&R Policy	1 st November, 2008	31 st November, 2008
b	Distribution of R&R Policy		
c	Consultations with VDAC for CPRs augmentation	15th March, 2009	31 st May, 2009
d	Consultations for VDAC for Community Development Programmes	1 st December, 2008	31 st May, 2009

Table 10.2 Implementation schedule			
Sl. No	Activity details	Starting Date	Completion Date
4a	Disbursement of land compensation by SLAO	01.12.2008	31.01.2010
4	Preparation and submission of Micro Plans for Affected Families		
a	Preparation of a micro plan for the each affected person along with details of the family, land/assets lost, R&R benefits	1 st January,2009	31 st March,2009
5	Approval of Micro Plans for PAFs	1 st April, 2009	15 th November 2012
6	Preparation and submission of Village Development Plan		
a	Identification of areas of improvement in the infrastructure facility in the project affected village, estimation of budgets their off and implementation plans	1 st March, 2009	31 st March 2009
	Certification of List of PAFs by DM		
a	Sending the List of PAFs for certification	1 st March, 2009	31 st March, 2010
b	Approval by DM	1 st April, 2009	30 th June 2010
7	Approval of Village Development Plans	1 st April, 2009	30 th April 2010
8	Preparation and Distribution of Passbook		
a	Distribution of passbooks for each PAF with details on name, address, photograph, family particulars, land/assets lost, compensation paid and the applicable entitlements as per the R&R Policy	1 st July,2009	31 st July,2010
9	Opening of Bank Accounts		
a	Bank accounts in joint names of PAF head and his/her spouse	1 st July,2009	31 st July,2010
10	Signing of agreement with PAFs		
a	Agreements on acceptance of R&R option as provided in the RAP as full and final settlement of all R&R obligations	1 st July, 2009	31 st July, 2010
11	Disbursement of R&R grants (2 Phase)		
a	Disbursement of Rehabilitation Grant		
b	Disbursement of Subsistence Grant		
c	Disbursement of self-resettlement Grant	15 th July,2009	31 st August, 2009
d	Disbursement of shifting allowance		
e	Disbursement of House construction assistance	1 st November, 2009	31 st December, 2010
f	Disbursement of allowance for trade/artisan		
g	Disbursement of compensation for fodder and fuel wood (up to five years)	1 st November, 2009	31 st December 2014
12	Income restoration and training for up gradation of skills		
a	Need assessment and skill mapping for income generation programmes among PAFs, vulnerable persons and vulnerable families and others	1 st March,2009	31 st November ,2009
b	Identification of training institutes/agency		
c	Conducting training programmes	15 th September, 2009	30 th December, 2010
13	Other benefits provided under VPHEP		
a	Identify persons among PAFs and other than PAFs in the affected village for Scholarship/reimbursement of tuition fees	1 st August,2009	31 st August, 2012
b	Disburse the scholarship amounts for		

Table 10.2 Implementation schedule			
Sl. No	Activity details	Starting Date	Completion Date
	three years		
c	Employment with contracting agencies	November,2006	November 2012
14	Community Development Activity		
a	The construction of infrastructure facility approved as part of the village development Plans	1 st May,2009	May 2012
b	Income restoration schemes at village level	1 st May,2009	May 2012
15	Augmentation of existing CPRs and relocation of the affected CPRs		
a	Tree plantation and other activity	1 st May,2009	May 2012
b	Construction and renovation of cremation ground, temples etc	1 st May,2009	May 2012
16	AIDS awareness campaign		
a	1 st Phase of campaign	1 st Sepetmber,2009	15 th September,2009
b	2 nd Phase of campaign	1 st January, 2010	15 th January,2010
17	Other activity for RAP implementation		
a	Grievance redressal of the affected families	1 st September, 2008	2012
b	Monthly and quarterly monitoring of implementation physical and financial progress	1 st September, 2008	2012
18	Evaluation of RAP Implementation		
a	Mid Term evaluation	December ,2009	Februray,2011
b	End Term evaluation	December ,2011	Februray,2013

10.4 IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITY

The details of the various activities to be undertaken as part of the implementation of the RAP and the respective time lines for the same are discussed above. The following Table10.3 provides a brief description on various identified players or partners for implementing the RAP and their respective roles and responsibility in fulfilling the activities identified above.

Table 10.3 Roles and responsibilities of identified for RAP Implementation		
Sl. No	Name of the Agency/Personnel	Roles and Responsibilities
1	Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation (District Administration)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participate in the enquiry and approval of award passed by Land Acquisition officer ▪ Oversee the disbursement of compensation for land acquired ▪ Approve the list of PAFs and the Micro Plan for various R&R benefits ▪ Approve the Village Development Plans aiming for over all community development programmes. ▪ Issuance of individual certificates to the land less people and those losing houses ▪ Review the disbursement of R&R benefits as per the Micro plans approved. ▪ Coordinate and review the implementation of RAP and community development works with the Project Social group under the project
2	Executive Director Of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overall responsible for all project activities, pre-and

Table 10.3 Roles and responsibilities of identified for RAP Implementation		
Sl. No	Name of the Agency/Personnel	Roles and Responsibilities
	the Region (THDC)	post construction activities and implementation of R&R works <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate the RAP implementation with the PSG ▪ Act as final arbitrator for any grievances by the PAFs under the grievance redressal system for the project
3	Corporate Environment and Social Group (THDC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overall responsible for implementation of R&R activities ▪ Responsible for formulation and approval of policy matters on R&R issues; ▪ Provide guidance on resettlement and rehabilitation matters to the VPHEP Project Head and Project Social Group; ▪ Assist in approval of Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) of the project; ▪ Prepare the training calendar for the training on R&R to staff at different levels ▪ Coordinate with the external agencies on R&R issues; ▪ Coordinate with the implementation of RAP with Monitoring and Project Planning Services for regular monitoring through review meetings.
4	VPHEP Project Head (THDC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Over all responsible for the project activities including, land acquisition , construction, and R&R activities ▪ Ensure availability of budget for R&R activities ▪ Guide the PSG in undertaking the RAP implementation works ▪ Participate in the regular review meetings conducted by the Administrator for R&R ▪ Periodically report to the CSEG on the progress of the RAP implementation ▪ Act as a arbitrator for addressing the grievances of the PAFs
5	Project Social Group (THDC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overall responsibility to plan and execute all activities related to RAP implementation with the assistance of NGO ▪ To coordinate with the State authorities for timely implementation of the RAP. ▪ To monitor the functioning of the PICs ▪ To participate in the training programmes for capacity building ▪ Participate in issues concerning with PAFs and to develop personnel rapport with PAFs ▪ Conduct constant dialogue and regular meetings with the concerned State Authorities during the RAP implementation ▪ Guide NGO in census and socio-economic surveys, information dissemination, consultations ▪ Participate in the verification process of the lost assets and affected families ▪ Oversee the distribution of compensation to the PAFs ▪ Head of the group will be a joint signatory for the agreements with the PAFs ▪ Participate in the distribution of Pass Books ▪ Monitor the disbursement of R&R Grants and ensure transparency in disbursement ▪ Examine the Village Development Plans prepared

Table 10.3 Roles and responsibilities of identified for RAP Implementation		
Sl. No	Name of the Agency/Personnel	Roles and Responsibilities
		<p>under community development programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Verify the Micro Plans prepared for the PAFs ▪ Examine feasibility of training and income generation programmes identified by the NGOs and discuss with PAFs ▪ Process income generation proposals and participate in grievance redress ▪ Coordinate the RAP implementation with the Village Developing Advisory Committee (VDACs) ▪ Conduct monthly review and monitoring of the implementation process with VDACs and incorporation of corrective measures if required ▪ Ensure quality and timely progress in construction of infrastructure and community development activities ▪ Prepare quarterly progress reports on RAP Implementation ▪ Function till the completion of implementation of RAP, preparation and submission of ICR and evaluation of the completed RAP.
6	Land Acquisition Group under the Project (THDC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Carry out activities related to land acquisition survey and identify the project locations and prepare land plan schedules ▪ Liaison with Government of Uttarakhand on land related matters ▪ Provide support to THDC in court cases if any relating to land acquisition if any; ▪ Work in coordination with Project Social Group under the project and report to the head of the PSG. ▪ Responsible for mutation of the acquired land as well as ensure vacation/physical possession of the entire acquired land.
7	Non Government Organization engaged for RAP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct the verification for the affected families and update the census and socio-economic data ▪ Develop rapport with PAFs and between PAFs and THDC ▪ Design and carry out information campaign and consultations with the VDAC and local community during the implementation of the RAP ▪ Provide on-going information for PAFs and local community and conduct awareness on R&R Policy and distribute the policy to the affected families ▪ Prepare and submit the micro plans for the PAFs ▪ Assist the VDACs in preparing the village Development Plans ▪ Assist the PAFs in receiving the compensation and rehabilitation assistance ▪ Prepare and distribute the Pass books and identity cards for the PAFs ▪ Assist the PAFs in opening of Bank accounts ▪ Disbursement of the R&R Grants ▪ Motivate and guide PAP for productive utilization of the compensation and assistance amounts ▪ Assess the level of skills and efficiency in pursuing economic activities, identify needs for training and organize training programmes ▪ Coordinate with the local government agencies and provide assistance to the PAFs in usage of modern

Table 10.3 Roles and responsibilities of identified for RAP Implementation		
Sl. No	Name of the Agency/Personnel	Roles and Responsibilities
		<p>techniques in agriculture and animal husbandry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forward the grievances of the PAFs to the grievance redressal mechanism ▪ Facilitate PAP inter group meetings and support in group management ▪ Provide information to project staff on vulnerable groups for special assistance ▪ Assist the PAFs in getting benefits from the appropriate local development schemes ▪ Assist the VDAC in restoration of the CPRs ▪ Prepare monthly progress reports and participate in monthly review meetings with the Project Social Group and VDACs ▪ Participate in the training programmes for capacity building ▪ Carry out other responsibilities as required from time to time
8	Village Development Advisory Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Represent the village in consultation and participation process ▪ Identify the development activities to be taken up for the village in terms of improving the accessibility and availability of basic infrastructure facilities for the village such as roads, drinking water, health, education, sanitation and prepare a village development plan with the assistance of NGOs etc. ▪ Coordinate the implementation of identified community development programmes ▪ Coordinate with the NGO and participate in the verification and up-gradation of the rehabilitation action plan ▪ Coordinate with the NGO for identification of income generation schemes for the PAFs, ▪ Monitor the disbursement and utilization of the of the R&R assistances ▪ Coordinate and assist the NGO in identification and relocation of common property resources ▪ Represent the grievances of the PAFs to the appropriate body for suitable remedial measures ▪ Maintain the records for the agreements made and minutes of meetings of all consultations conducted under the project. ▪ Conduct monthly review meetings on the progress of RAP implementation ▪ Participate in the evaluation of the RAP implementation and give suggestions for improvements
9	Project Affected families and local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participate in the verification and receive information on project impacts ▪ Participate in census surveys and consultations for the ▪ Participate in the preparation of the village development plans ▪ Guide the NGOs and VDACs in selection of appropriate income restoration programmes ▪ Approach the PIC and NGO for any help represent

Table 10.3 Roles and responsibilities of identified for RAP Implementation		
Sl. No	Name of the Agency/Personnel	Roles and Responsibilities
		<p>their grievance to appropriate forum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participate in development credit and other group scheme management under the community development programmes ▪ Participate in relocation and management of common property resources ▪ Monitor the quality of the construction of the community infrastructure and report for any corrections ▪ Participate in the evaluation of implementation and provide suggestion for improvements

CHAPTER -11

COSTS AND BUDGET

11.1 INTRODUCTION

This section presents the cost and budget, which is indicative with outlays for the different expenditure categories. The costs used for the budget are based on information collected during census and socioeconomic surveys, revenue department and PWD. It is suggested that during land acquisition, during implementation, an independent assessment should determine the cost and accordingly the budget will be modified.

11.2 COMPENSATION MEASURES

11.2.1 The Land Value

The land value is taken as per the Tehsil wise land rates in Chamoli District for various types of land which includes irrigated and unirrigated, urban, semi-urban and rural applicable for two years 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 issued through a G.O by Government of Uttaranchal, Finance Division –9, Dehradun No: 230/27 (9)/Stamp/2007 Dated 18- 10-2007 and Stamp Guidelines (Asset Valuation-1997). A copy of the order is attached as Annexure-08. Based on the said G.O the land values applied for the project-affected villages is given in Table 11.1.

Table 11.1: Land Value in Project Area				
Name of the Village	Tehsil	Nature of land	Within 50 Mts from NH-58	Land Value per Naali
Haat	Chamoli	Un-irrigated	No	20000
Jaisaal	Chamoli	Un-irrigated	No	20000
Batula	Chamoli	Un-irrigated	No	78788.08
Naurakh	Chamoli	Un-irrigated	Yes	146372.5
Tenduli Chak Haat	Chamoli	Un-irrigated	No	20000
Guniyala	Chamoli	Un-irrigated	No	22963
Gulabkoti	Joshimath	Un-irrigated	No	8000
*One Naali is equivalent to 1/50 th of an hectare				

The compensation paid by the revenue department is always lower than the market value because of low registration value in order to avoid stamp duty. This eventually leads to court cases and delays the main investment project. However, the Solatium of 30 percent and annual interest of 12 percent are added to that figure. The difference between the compensation and the replacement value is assistance. The government will pay the compensation where as assistance will come from the World Bank.

11.2.2 The value of buildings

As discussed in the Section 3 on impacts under the project the project is going to affected few structures both used for residential, very few commercial and others such as cattle shed, some dilapidated structures. The basis of valuation for these structures is plinth area rates issues for both residential and non-residential buildings by Chief Engineer- Level-I, PWD, Dehradun vide circular no. 3047/55 Bhawan 2005 dated 12/12/05. As per the circular in addition to the plinth area rates appropriate height and distance indices have been added to arrive at final plinth area rates. The cost of construction varies as per the type of construction. However only two categories are used Pucca and Kutcha type of construction and the area identified under Semi Pucca will be considered as part of Pucca category. As per the valuation the final plinth area values considered are presented below.

Sl. no	Type category	Type details	Rate /Square meter (Rs)
1	Pucca	RCC roof, tiled/stone/asbestos roof , concrete floor and brick masonry	7514/-
3	Kutcha	Mud mortar house with thatched roof	6735/-

11.2.3 MINIMUM WAGE

As part of the rehabilitation measures for the land-affected persons the rehabilitation grant for the loss of land across different categories of PAFs is given as per the minimum agricultural wages in Uttarakhand. As per the Government Order No 182/8-2/Stamp/NREGS/2008-2009 issued on 28th November, 2008 by the Secretary, Government of Uttarakhand the minimum wage rate applicable for unskilled agricultural labour is Rs 100/- per day. A copy of the letter issued by the Agriculture and Extension Department, Government of Uttarakhand is provided as **Annexure-09**.

11.3 REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE MEASURES

11.3.1 Rehabilitation Grant

In addition to the compensation measures for the loss of agriculture land the affected families are assisted with economic rehabilitation grant based on the severity of losses. Based on the severity of losses as per the R&R Policy's of VPHEP the PAFs are distributed into following categories for rehabilitation grant given in Table 11.3.

Table 11.3: Rehabilitation Grant according to severity of agricultural land loss			
PAF Category	Severity of loss	Rehabilitation Grant	Amount (Rs) per PAF (MAW @ Rs 100 per day)
A	PAFs owning agricultural land and whose entire land has been acquired.	1000 days of Minimum Agricultural Wages	100000
B	PAFs owning agricultural land losing partial land and becoming marginal farmer (left with un irrigated land holding up to 1 Ha or ½ Ha. Irrigated land).	750 days of Minimum Agricultural wages	75000
C	PAFs owning agricultural land losing partial land and becoming small farmer (left with un irrigated land holding up to 2 Ha. or irrigated holding up to 1 Ha.).	750 days of Minimum Agricultural wages	75000
D	PAFs owning agricultural land and losing partial land but not covered in either category B or C.	750 days of Minimum Agricultural wages	75000
E	Agricultural laborer PAF including squatters and encroachers who does not own land in the acquired area but who earns his/her livelihood principally by manual labor & have been deprived of his /her livelihood due to acquisition.	750 days of Minimum Agricultural wages	75000
F	Non agricultural laborers PAF including squatters and encroachers who is not an agricultural labour PAF, who earns his livelihood principally by manual labour or as a rural artisan or having any client relationship with PAF community, immediately before acquisition and has been deprived of his/her such livelihood due to acquisition.	750 days of Minimum Agricultural wages	75000
G	PAFs losing partial land in case of projects/schemes related, connecting approach roads & bridges outside the project and its associated area etc., wherein only a narrow stretch of land extending several kilometers is being acquired.	500 days of Minimum Agricultural wages	50000
H	Occupiers i.e. PAFs of STs in possession of forest land since 25 th Oct 1980.	500 days of Minimum Agricultural wages	50000

Additional Grant for Village Haat residents: An additional grant of Rs. 1 million per actual resident households for village Haat in lieu of basic amenities in the village and common property resources.

11.3.2 Subsistence Grant

All PAFs will be provided a Subsistence Grant to address the basic needs in the transition period for losing agriculture land, non-agriculture land and assets and has been calculated for 25 days of MAW per month for a period of one year or 300 days of MAW i.e. Rs 30000.

11.3.3 House construction Assistance

PAFs whose 50% or more land has been acquired but the house has not been acquired shall be given house construction assistance of Rs 30,000/- in addition to the other rehabilitation benefits.

11.4 RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE MEASURES

11.4.1 Self-Resettlement Grant for House

All Homestead Oustee PAFs willing to resettle on their own or shift to some alternate location will be provided a financial assistance for self-resettlement at the rate of 5(Five) times of the basic compensation payable for the house, excluding solatium and interest, under Land Acquisition Act subject to a minimum of Rs.50,000/- and maximum of Rs 1,00,000 in each case. (Based on Consumer Price Index (CPI) as on 31.12.06 subject to upward revision).

THDC is offering additional Rs. 1 million to the displaced households (those who are permanent resident of the village) which is over and above the other R&R assistance. This assistance will be payable to 95 such resident households of Haat and 8 households of Jaisal and Batula.

11.4.2 Resettlement Grant

All Homestead Oustee PAFs will get a onetime fixed Resettlement Grant of Rs 40,000/- in addition to the self-resettlement grant. This is inclusive of Rs 15,000/- towards assistance for construction of cattle shed, if any.

11.4.3 Shifting Grant

A lump sum grant of Rs.20,000 will be paid to each PAF for shifting of assets for self transportation/shifting. This is inclusive of transportation of man, material, a reusable goods, wood, cattle etc, if any.

11.4.4 Grant for small trader/artisan

A onetime grant of Rs 25,000 for PAFs who are losing their small time business/artisan activity to assist them in transition period is provided.

The impact of the project and the rehabilitation plan for the resident and surveyed affected persons and non-resident and unavailable affected persons according to their eligible entitlements as per the R&R Policy of VPHEP are presented as Appendix 1 to 4 respectively.

11.4.5 Resettlement sites

As per the R&R Policy of VPHEP the resettlement colony will be considered where the Homestead Oustee PAFs do not opt for self-resettlement and are 100 (hundred) or more in number.

11.5 LOSS OF COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES

The loss of common property resources like grazing lands, cremation place, water supply, road, electricity, communication system, path etc. will be restored and the cost for these is presented as part of Community Development Activity for the

affected villages. The extent of these measures will be finalized in consultation with the VDAC and local stakeholders.

11.6 INCOME GENERATION PROGRAM AND TRAINING

As per the R&R Policy of the project capacity-building efforts will be made for PAFs, which aim at skill up gradation through various income generation training programmes and schemes. These will be decided upon the local need and will be finalized in VDAC. A tentative list of various programmes is provided as Annexure-10. In addition the identified vulnerable groups affected due to acquisition of *Van panchayat* Land are also provided with income restoration and training in the trade of their choice. One person per affected land owner is selected for this income generation training. For this an amount of Rs 10,000 per person is allocated. The same amount is also considered for the vulnerable persons. This amount is based on the amount utilized for the training under Uttaranchal *Grameen Swarozgar Yojana*.

11.7 SCHOLARSHIP/REIMBURSEMENT OF TUITION FEES

In addition to the training programmes the project will grant scholarship and/ or reimbursement of tuition fees to a limited number of PAFs and their dependents not more than one per affected land owner for promoting educational and technical training. Cost for this item is calculated at the rate of Rs 5000 per person for 3 years i.e Rs 15,000 per person.

11.8 OTHER ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR PAFs

There are certain economic opportunities arising out of need for goods and services by the project and its township which are limited and could be extended to the project affected families /persons as additional facilities over and above the entitlements. Nonetheless these opportunities need to be extended to the PAFs / Land oustees to the extent possible and continued after the completion and closure of RAP. The economic opportunities include preference to PAFs in the project and its township in following areas, subject to suitability.

- i) Employment with contracting agencies
- ii) Allotment of shops / Kiosk
- iii) Award of petty contracts
- iv) Vehicle Hiring
- v) PCO/Internet Kiosk
- vi) Newspaper Vending
- vii) Any other opportunity deemed fit by the project

However, the PAFs would be entitled for only one additional opportunity subject to suitability and availability and to the extent possible. For detailed guidelines for implementation of these provisions refer R&R Policy of VPHEP provided as Annexure-12.

11.9 AREA/COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

In addition to the activities outlined above for the PAFs, activities will also be undertaken for socio economic upliftment for the affected population. This includes infrastructure development works such as roads, sewage and sanitation facilities, street lighting, hospitals/health centers, community welfare centers, cremation places, grazing lands, drinking water programmes, and cultural activities. This may include special efforts for education like providing scholarships, educational facilities for girls child, rural sports, medical camps, other medical benefits as applicable. Such activities will be finalized in consultation and participation of the PAFs/ VDAC and will also be included in the RAP. For budgetary purposes an estimated amount is allocated for these activities.

11.10 BUDGET AND COSTS

The total estimated cost for implementation of RAP is about is Rs 614.41 million. The details are presented in Table 11.4. The total cost includes the cost of compensation for land, assets, rehabilitation and resettlement benefits as per the R&R Policy, community development activities and other support for RAP implementation.

Table 11.4 : ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION FOR VPHEP					
Sl. No.	ITEMS	Unit	Quantity	Cost/ unit (In Rs.)	Total Amount (In Million Rs)
A	Compensation for villages choosing Option-2				
	Jaisaal	Naali	343.9	100000	34.39
	Tenduli Chak Haat	Naali	8.5	100000	0.85
	Gulabkoti	Naali	169.7	100000	16.97
	Haat	Naali	1013.55	100000	101.36
	Guniyala (for 3 PAFs)	Naali	3.34	100000	0.34
	Sub Total				153.91
B	Compensation for villages choosing Option-1				
B.1	LAND COMPENSATION				
	Compensation for Land in Batula	Naali	27.1	78788.08	2.14
	Compensation for Land in Naurakh	Naali	6.05	146372.5	0.89
	Compensation for Land in Guniyala	Naali	6.51	22963	0.149
	Sub Total				3.179
B.2	Rehabilitation GRANTS (All in B.1 falls in G Category)				
	Rehabilitation Grants for G Category	Family	232	50000	11.6
	Rehabilitation Grants for E Category	Family	73	75000	5.48
	Subsistence Grants	Family	305	30000	9.15
					26.23
C	Structure compensation (TH and NTH)				
	Acquisition of structure Pucca	Sq mts	6726.744	7514	50.54

	Acquisition of structure Kutchra	Sq mts	2326.225	6735	15.67
	Sub Total				66.21
Solatum & Interest for compensation					
	Interest & Solatium for compensation @ 42%	Rs			24.654
	Sub Total				24.654
D	Resettlement Assistance				
	Special assistance to HSOs in Haat inclusive of all Grants	Household	95	1000000	95
	Self-Resettlement Grant for House	Family	5	100000	0.5
	Resettlement Grant	Family	5	40000	0.2
	Only Cattle shed/other structure affected	Family	4	15000	0.06
	Shifting Grant	Family	5	20000	0.1
	Grant for small trader/artisan	Family	5	25000	0.125
	House construction assistance (For 50% more land lost but house not affected)	Family	8	30000	0.24
	Sub Total				96.225
E	Other income generation and rehabilitation assistances for PAFs				
	Income generation and Training for affected persons	Person	372	10000	3.72
	Scholarship/tuition fees for affected persons	Person	372	15000	5.58
	Income generation and Training for vulnerable persons	Person	444	10000	4.44
	Income generation and Training for vulnerable households (Van panchyat land)	Family	851	10000	8.51
	Sub Total				22.25
F	Compensation for fodder and fuel due to loss of Van Panchayat				
	Compensation for fodder and fuel due to loss of Van Panchayat	Household	1223	50000	61.15
	Sub Total				61.15
Area/Community Development Activities					
	Community Development Schemes	Lump sum			15
	Connecting roads for affected villages	Lump sum			52.7
	Up gradation of educational facilities in 7 affected villages	Lump sum			7

	Up gradation of community centre facilities in 7 affected villages	Lump sum				7
	Up gradation of pipe water supply facilities in 7 affected villages	Lump sum				5.25
	Up gradation of sanitation facilities in 7 affected villages	Lump sum				5.25
	One time training facility	Lump sum				2.08
	Scholarship to students	Lump sum				2.16
	Sub Total					96.44
H	Training and Awareness					
	Training of Project and NGO staff	Lump sum				0.5
	Preventive measures for HIV/AIDS	Lump sum				0.3
	Sub total					0.8
	Support for RAP Implementation					
	Fee for M&E (External Agency)	Lump sum				2
	Cost of M&E (THDC)	Lump sum				0.5
	NGO Cost for RAP Implementation	Lump sum				4.8
	Printing of I-card, policy and photographs	Lump sum				0.2
I	Sub total					7.5
	Total					
J	A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H+I					566.55
	Sub Total					558.55
	Contingency					
	Contingency amount @ 10 % of total amount					55.86
K	Sub Total					55.86
	Grand Total (J+K)					
						614.41