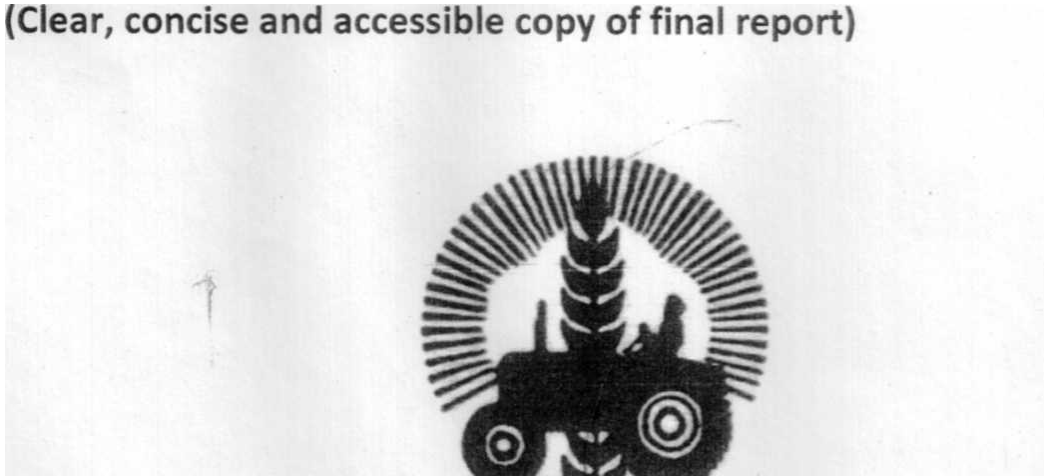


Social Impact Assessment Study for Land Acquisition for Luhri Hydro-Electric Power Project, Stage-1, Bithal, Tehsil Kumarsain, District Shimla

[Under HP Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules -2015]

(Clear, concise and accessible copy of final report)



AFC India Limited

July 2018

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1. Executive Summary

Himachal Pradesh is located in the Himalayan region and blessed with natural sources of water. Rivers like Satluj, Beas, Chenab, Rabi and tributaries of Yamuna, flow through the state. All these rivers are snow-fed and hence perennial. Besides the natural reservoirs and the large drops available in the river courses, provides immense potential for hydel power generation in the state. As per the estimation, the total capacity of this state's hydro-power is 23000 MW¹ of which only 487.4 MW is installed as on 31st March 2015.

In order to harness the potential of the hydel power of the Satluj river, Luhri Hydro-Electric Project (Stage-1) has been designed with a proposed capacity of 210 MW. A total of 50.9712 hectares of private land from Charontha, Rewali, Bhadrash, Naola, Narola, Nirath, revenue villages of Shimla and, Neether and Gadej Revenue villages of Kullu districts will have to be acquired.

The Act 2013 defines eight types of land acquisitions as public purpose, one of which is "Acquisition of land for railways, highways, ports, power and irrigation purposes for use by government or by government controlled corporations" (also known as public sector companies) and the Act using particular phrase 'accruing general benefits to the public', 'public interest' will satisfy even if private industry acquires land for one of the said projects provided general benefits accrue to public.

The land acquisition for this project will be carried out as per the Act 2013 and HP Rules 2015. As per section 4 of the Act 2013, a Social Impact Assessment is required to be carried out before initiating land acquisition notifications under section 11 of the Act. HP SIAU has assigned AFC for conducting the SIA.

The total land needs to be acquired for this project is 149.0716 hectares, close to the National Highway 22 (currently NH 5). Out of this, 50.9712 hectares are private land. The SIA was conducted covering the affected land owners as per the land records of the Revenue department. The land is under individual ownerships and has a spatial spread over six gram panchayats. A Survey Questionnaire was administered for all PAFs, besides conducting PRA with the community members and key persons. The alternative sites for Dam and the Power House was studied. The current Dam site was chosen considering the quality of foundations, abutments, depth of overburden in the river bed. Based on these

¹Brief Facts of Himachal Pradesh 2014-15; Department of Economics and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh

issues, the location 1.5 km downstream of Nirath was ruled out owing to high cost and difficulty in construction of Dam. Site for the Power House was selected on the right bank that has gentle slope and hence a large Power House can be accommodated whereas the left bank can increase the excavation and hence the cost.

Acquisition of land proposed for the hydro-electric project will have a direct impact on employment, income, production, health and well-being, way of life, community, socio-cultural systems, environment, will affect property rights, and will raise fresh fears and aspirations. Development projects affect different groups differently. Some people tend to benefit, others lose. Often, impacts are particularly severe for vulnerable groups: tribal people, women-headed households, elderly persons, landless persons, and the poor. The positive and negative impacts on individual and community are studied in this SIA. Impacts on land and livelihoods, structures and common property resources, environment, community living are included. The impacts in the pre-construction, during and after construction are also elaborated.

The most direct and immediate impacts are those associated with project construction, mainly land acquisition. Mitigation is provided through compensation and assistance to project-affected persons, families, households, and groups. These social units are entitled to compensation and assistance on the basis of this policy framework to be accepted by the Government and adopted by the project.

During the FGD all the land owners were willing to provide their land for the hydro-electric project. Only few were raising reservation on the ground that anticipated compensation would be rather low. Further, proper in-time problem-free compensation to the land owners was demanded which would not make them feel their loss after acquisition of land. There must be a hassle-free payment procedure as they are apprehending that delay would be, faced after the lands are acquired. It is recommended that due compensation should be paid before taking possession of the acquired lands.

Information collected during the survey is based on the interviews of the PAFs and the information provided by them is considered true but it is not the authentic version of ownership entitlement. The total land area belonging to the private comes to 50.9712 hectares for which, on the basis of the computation of compensation formula, the tentative land compensation (excluding compensation for standing crops) works out to Rs. 2347429563.50/- (Rupees two thirty-four crores seventy-four lakhs twenty-nine thousand five sixty-three and fifty paisa only). At 12 percent rate of interest on the compensation of land, an amount of 281691547.62/- (Rupees twenty-eight crores sixteen lakhs

ninety-one thousand five hundred forty-seven and sixty-two paise only) has been estimated for payment as per Section 30(3) of Act 2013.

The compensation for trees is estimated as 37013000/- (Rupees three crores seventy lakhs thirteen thousand only). However, the number of the trees will be enumerated and the actual value will be assessed by the competent authorities.

This estimation of compensation for land acquisition doesn't include compensation for standing crops. The cash compensation against crops will be provided at market cost of mature crops based on the average production.

The entitlements for R&R expenses are totaling to Rs. 42739000/- (Rupees four crores twenty-seven lakhs thirty-nine thousand only). The total for land acquisition including R&R is estimated as Rs. 2979760422.23/- (Rupees two ninety-seven crores ninety-seven lakhs sixty thousand four hundred twenty-two and twenty-three paise only). However, the final compensation amount for the land acquisition and structures will be determined by the Competent Authority as per the Act 2013 and HP Rules 2015.

Details of Total Costs for Land Acquisition and R&R

S.No.	Details of the costs	Amount
1	Compensation for land**	2347429563.50
2	12% interest on the compensation (land) amount	281691547.62
3	Compensation for trees	37013000.00
4	Rehabilitation and Resettlement costs	42739000.00
5	Total Cost	2708873111.12
6	Miscellaneous (10% of the total cost)	270887311.11
	Total (5+6)	2979760422.23

*** The compensation for land acquisition doesn't include compensation for standing crops.*

As in this case, the land proposed to be acquired is more than 100 acres, the government shall constitute a "Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee" under the chairmanship of the Collector. This committee would aim to review the progress of implementation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Schemes or plan and to carry out the post-implementation Social Audit in consultation with the Gram Sabha.

A Monitoring and Evaluation plan needs to be developed to provide feedback to the project authorities. Monitoring and Evaluation of R&R gives an opportunity to reflect on the success of the

R&R objectives, strategies and approaches and to assess the efficiency and efficacy in implementation of R&R activities, their impact and sustainability. Monitoring will give particular attention to the project affected vulnerable families-and. groups such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, BPL families, women headed households, widows, old aged and the physically or mentally challenged persons.

2. Analysis of Costs & Benefits and Recommendations

Having identified the social impacts, the social impact management plan (SIMP) needs to be drawn up which would include the mitigation of the impacts and risks (low, medium, high) thereof and pose the strategies for managing the risks. This enables the requiring body to ensure that mitigation and management strategies are aligned with those impacts upon the PAFs and communities of the eight Revenue Villages. This plan guides the requiring body to restore the income of the PAFs and provide required infrastructure for the communities. The strategies being presented in this chapter are derived basically from public consultations and interaction with key stakeholders. The mitigation and management strategies would also address the cumulative impacts identified during the social impact assessment wherever appropriate and felt necessary.

2.1 Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan

The present hydro-electric project requires procurement of privately owned land and Government (both forest and non-forest) land. The private land has to be acquired from its present owners. The Government can use their rights for compulsory acquisition of properties for public projects which causes economic loss as well as social and psychological disruption for the affected individuals and their families. Naturally, greater the number of people involved, larger is the extent of disruption and losses. A Government's Right to acquire naturally carries with it the responsibilities to ensure that those affected do not bear an unfair share of the costs of a project which will bring benefits to others. In the simplest terms, this responsibility should be to ensure that the standard of living of all affected persons is restored to the level enjoyed before the commencement of the project. To the extent that a Government is successful in restoring those living standards for all affected, the adverse impacts will be possibly avoided or minimized.

There will be occurrence of direct and indirect impacts of the project at various stages of construction and operation on the affected persons, families, households, communities, and other Groups. The most direct and immediate impacts are those associated with project construction, mainly land acquisition. Mitigation is provided through compensation and assistance to project-affected persons, families, households and eligible groups. These social units are entitled for compensation and assistance on the basis of this policy framework to be accepted by the Government and adopted by

the project authorities. The policy provides mitigation for: (i) Loss of assets, including land, house or work place; (ii) Loss of livelihood or income opportunities; (iii) Collective impacts on groups, such as loss of community assets, common property resources, and others. The loss of assets and livelihood are impact categories that represent direct project impacts on an identified population. The people likely to be affected have been surveyed and registered while the Monitoring and Evaluation unit will compare long-term impact against baseline socio-economic data. Collective impacts on groups represent direct and indirect impacts.

There has been demand of employment along with monetary compensation for the loss of land or house or both. But generating large scale employment for all PAFs could be a great challenge for the requiring body who may not find required highly skilful workers at the local level. At the most, they can get absorbed into jobs like housekeeping, security and other support functions in limited numbers in and around the project site. While considering the employment aspects for the PAFs, the project authorities will follow Section No. 4 of the Second Schedule of RTFCTLARR Act 2013. As far as generating alternative livelihoods are concerned, the rehabilitation plan can attempt to get the affected families linked to the National Skill Development Mission, a Govt. of India initiative that plans to get millions of Indian youth skilled over the next few years. This would help solve the problem of unemployment and loss of livelihoods among the project affected families.

The economic impacts of the land acquisition include the loss of houses or businesses, or the loss of business income, be either temporary or permanent in nature. However, the actual valuation of these losses often proves to be a difficult process. The social and psychological impacts costs are more complex. Neighbourhoods will be disrupted and the villagers will be deprived of social cohesion and the informal support system.

However, it is important to distinguish those who were living in the project area prior to project approval from those who have invaded the area simply to benefit from the proposed relocation plan. It is apt to note that the proposed land acquisition for hydro-electric project will affect in the project area the following types of households/ families:

1. Owner: losing house and all land
2. Owner: losing house and some land (land left not viable)
3. Owner: losing house and some land (land left is viable)
4. Owner: losing house but no land use
5. Landless owner: losing house

6. Tenant: losing house
7. Squatter: losing place of stay/ house
8. Owner: losing all land but not house
9. Owner: losing some land (land left not viable), but not house
10. Owner: losing some land (land left viable) but not house
11. Owner: losing home-based business (Compensate for lost income temporary). but not home
12. Owner: losing home-based business and home
13. Street vendor
14. Not losing neither land nor house (some of them may be indirectly affected)
15. Host community/ area.

In view of the above, this section discusses the principles of the mitigation including compensation and management plan and the entitlements of the PAFs based on the type and degree of their losses. The key principles of the project policy on land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement are summarized below.

- I. Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement have been avoided as the selected project design among the proposed alternative will have the least adverse impact on the PAFs and communities in the project area.
- II. Where the households (including communities) are losing assets, livelihoods or resources will be fully compensated and assisted so that they can improve, or at least restore to their former economic and social conditions.
- III. Compensation and rehabilitation support will be provided to the PAFs, that is, any person or household or business which on account of proposed project implementation would have his/ her/ theirs:
 - (a) Standard of living badly affected;
 - (b) Right, title or interest in any house, interest in, or right to use, any land including premises, agricultural and grazing land, commercial properties, tenancy, or right in annual or perennial crops and trees or any other fixed or moveable assets, acquired or possessed, temporarily or permanently;
 - (c) Income earning opportunities, business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected temporarily or permanently; or,

- (d) Social and cultural activities and relationships affected or any other losses that may be identified during the process of resettlement planning.
- IV. All affected people will be eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standard and any such factors that may discriminate against achievement of the objectives outlined above. Lack of legal rights to the assets lost or adversely affected tenure status and social or economic status will not bar the PAFs from entitlements to such compensation, rehabilitation or resettlement measures
- V. All PAFs residing, working, doing business and / or cultivating land within the proposed project impacted areas as of the date of the latest census and inventory of lost assets, are entitled to compensation proportionately for their lost assets (both land and non-land assets) and restoration of income and businesses; and will be provided with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels.
- VI. People temporarily affected and resettlement plans will address the issue of temporary acquisition.
- VII. Where a host community is affected by the development of a resettlement site in that community, the host community shall be involved in any resettlement planning and decision-making. All attempts shall be made to minimize the adverse impacts of resettlement upon host communities.
- VIII. The resettlement plans will be designed in accordance with the RTFCTLARR Act 2013 and the HP Rules 2015. The Resettlement Plan will be translated into Hindi for the reference of PAFs as well as for the sake of other interested groups.
- IX. Payment for land and/or non-land assets will be based on the principles laid in the RTFCTLARR Act 2013. Resettlement assistance will be provided not only for immediate loss, but also for a transition period needed to restore livelihood and standards of living of PAFs. Such support could be in the term of short-term jobs or providing subsistence allowance.
- X. The resettlement plan must consider the needs of those most vulnerable to the adverse impacts of resettlement and ensure they are considered during the resettlement planning and application of mitigation measures. Assistance as admissible under the R & R Policy of the acquiring body should be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
- XI. As part of the SIMP, the PAFs who lose cent per cent of their cultivable land or whose house

is fully affected under the acquisition or PAFs with BPL status, women-headed land losers or physically or mentally challenged, the project authorities must provide employment to one of the members of such a project affected family wherever jobs are created.

- XII. PAFs or the village communities will represent in the process of developing and implementing resettlement plans and proposed mitigation measures for adverse effects.
- XIII. Adequate budgetary support will be fully committed and made available by the project authorities to cover the costs of land acquisition (including compensation and income restoration measures) within the agreed implementation period.
- XIV. Displacement must not occur before making provisions of compensation and of other admissible assistance required for relocation. Sufficient civic infrastructure must be provided in resettlement site prior to relocation. Acquisition of assets, payment of compensation, and the resettlement and start of the livelihood rehabilitation activities of PAFs, will be completed prior to any project construction activities. Livelihood and income restoration measures must also be in place but as these may take time, not necessarily completed prior to construction activities.
- XV. The Project authority must arrange administrative set up for the effective preparation and implementation of the resettlement plan prior to the commencement of the project activities. This means provision for adequate human resources for supervision, consultation, and monitoring of land acquisition and rehabilitation activities should be ensured.
- XVI. Appropriate monitoring and evaluation and grievance redressal mechanisms should be put in place as part of the resettlement management system. An external monitoring group which may include qualified NGOs or Institutions or Universities may be hired by the Project for evaluating the resettlement process and final outcome.

2.2 Entitlement Matrix

An Entitlement Matrix has been developed in compliance with Laws, Rules and Policies framed by the Government of India and Government of Himachal Pradesh. The entitlement matrix summarizes the types of losses and corresponding nature and scope of entitlements.

Table: Entitlement Matrix

S.N.	Impact Category	Unit of Entitlement	Details of Entitlement	Remarks
Loss of Assets - Titleholders				
Loss of Private Agricultural, Homestead and Commercial Land				
1	Private Land	Land owner(s)/ Titleholder	<p>a) Cash compensation for the land at market value, which will be determined as per provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013</p> <p>(b) Amount equivalent to current stamp duty on compensation amount for replacement of lost assets</p> <p>Training Assistance</p> <p>(c) Loss of perennial and non-perennial crops and trees will be compensated in accordance with the provisions of Horticulture and Agriculture Department as applicable.</p> <p>(d) A Grant of Rs 25000 for replacement of cattle shed or petty shops.</p>	Compensation for land includes compensation for all assets attached to the land.
Loss of Private Structures (Residential/Commercial)				
2	Loss of structure (Residential or communication or Res-cum-Commercial)	Land Owner/Titleholder	<p>(a) Cash compensation determined on the basis of current rates as per admissible norms</p> <p>(b) Shifting allowance of Rs 50000 as per provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 for the displaced families</p> <p>(c) Provision of free house as per RFCTLARR Act 2013, for completely displaced residential/commercial or</p> <p>Equivalent cost of the house may be offered in lieu of the constructed house</p>	

			(d) Subsistence allowance of Rs. 36,000 for the displaced families (RFCTLARR Act 2013) (e) Resettlement allowance of Rs. 50,000 for the displaced families (RFCTLARR Act 2013)	
3	Tenants and Lease holders	Tenants and Lease holders	Registered lessees will be entitled to an apportionment of the compensation payable to structure owner as per applicable local laws.	
Loss of Residential and Commercial structures –Non Titleholders				
4	Encroachers	Affected person (Individual/Family)	a) Encroachers shall be given advance notice of 2 months in which to remove assets/crops. b) Right to salvage materials from affected structure.	
Loss of Livelihood-Title and Non- Titleholders				
5	Loss of livelihood – Title holders, Agriculture labour and commercial squatters.	(Individual/ Family)	One time grant of Rs. 25,000 (value prescribed under RFCTLARR Act 2013)	For commercial squatters, the eligibility will become from the date of Census survey.
6.	Foreseeable and unforeseen impacts likely during the construction stage.	Owner, affected person.	Payment of damages if any to structures Temporary access would be provided, wherever necessary	Such as temporary impacts on structures, temporary disruption to access or passage.
7	Temporary loss of income of mobile kiosks, if any	Kiosk owner	Two months advance notice to vacate the area	

8	SC, ST		Assistance to include in government welfare schemes if not included, if eligible as per Government criteria; and Additional benefits to SC and ST as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act 2013 Second Schedule	
9	Unforeseen impacts		Any unforeseen impacts shall be documented and mitigated in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Act.	

2.3 Relocation and resettlement

The main objective of relocation and resettlement are:

- a) Identification of project displaced families (PDFs)
- b) Obtaining their options,
- c) Development of resettlement sites,
- d) Allotment of relocation sites followed by relocation of PAF,
- e) Assist in construction of houses and
- f) Provide the required amenities.

All these activities need coordinated approach by the Requiring body, District administration and the Respective Departments. Various structures (house, huts and cattle sheds) belonging to 91 landowners are getting affected due to acquisition of land for the proposed project. Here to mention that the number of houses getting affected is 54 and many of the cases it can have ownership of multiple landowners. Hence there will be requirement of resettlement plan for PAFs whose houses would be submerged. Simultaneously, affected families will be compensated for the loss of livelihood.

2.4 Conclusions

(a) The Govt. of Himachal Pradesh has allotted the Luhri Hydro Electric Project 210MW to the M/S SJVN Limited (hereinafter Requiring Body) for the construction and operation during 2016. Requiring Body is PUS of Govt. of India, joint venture of GoI and GO HP. After approval of DPR by the GOI for the construction of above project land measuring 50.9712 hectares was identified and proposed for acquisition. Requiring Body being PSU of GoI, proposed land acquisition falls under section I of the RTFCTLARR Act, 2013. Project is a public purpose as notified by the GOI Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, and notification no. F.No. 13/06/2009 INF. dated 27th March 2012 (Copy enclosed for ready reference) to regain scheme so as to exploit maximum energy resources with minimum hazardous and least affecting the social and environment impact in the habitants of the area.

Proposed project is located in Shimla District of Himachal Pradesh with an installed capacity of 210 MW and having design discharge of 644.19 cumecs. This Projects is a Run of the River scheme. Water shall be stored for short duration for peaking purpose only. Moreover, as per guidelines of the GOI Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, water flow of a minimum of 20% in lean season, 30% in monsoon season and 25% in non-lean and non-monsoon season has to be maintained downstream of the Dam. The reservoir shall have dead storage 18.9 million cum and live storage 6.3 million cumecs. The project envisages construction of concrete gravity dam with dam Toe Power House on the right bank of river Satluj to generate 777.40 GWH in 90% dependable year.

The current project design was chosen after a critical consideration of minimum requirement of land acquisition and most viable engineering design. As a result, only 50.9712 hectares of private land is proposed to be acquired from 1003 landowners from eight revenue villages of six gram panchayats. Out of total 1003 land losers, 54 will be displaced which is just 5.4%.

For the aforesaid project 50.9712 hectares of land situated in 6 villages (Bhadresh, Nirath, Narola, Naula, Charonta and Rewali) of Shimla District and 2 villages (Nither and Gadej) of Kullu District is proposed for acquisition from 1003 land owners for which this social impact study is contemplated under Rule 4 of the HP RTFCTLARR (Social Impact Assessment & Consent) Rules 2015. Out of above land measuring 8.3383 hectares is uncultivated and classified as Banjar Kadeem in the revenue records which represent to 16% rest of 84% is irrigated and rain-fed land but not multi-cropped. Main crop of the affected area is paddy, wheat, maize and pulses. Around 85% of households stated that agriculture is their main occupation, followed by 7% households were engaged in government service, another 5.5% in private sector jobs, and another 1.5% was engaged in self-employment ventures. Negligible number of households stated securing income from pension and daily wages.

36 landowners will lose their occupation due to 100% loss of agricultural land another 14 landowners will loss 85% to 99%, and 1 landowner will lose between 70% to 84%. The total number of affected structures is 91, out of which 54 residential and 37 other structures i.e. Kitchen, Bathroom, Cattle sheds.

As stated above, 50.9712 hectares are from eight villages is proposed for acquisition. As per census 2011, population of these eight villages sum up to 6095, and land of 1003 landowners is under acquisition which works out to 16.46% of total population.

Majority of the affected land –owners are supportive and excited about the project initiation, as the project has rejuvenated after a gap of many years. As per the landowners contacted during this study, the people in the affected area are hopeful about the increase in employment opportunities, land price, and scope for small and medium business ventures. They are also expecting better road network, higher frequency and betterquality transportation services.

Most of the landowners are aware about the negative and positive impacts in view of two hydro-project already existing in the nearby area which are also maintained and operated by the requiring body.

The proportion of general category among the project affected households was 85%, the rest 15% comprised of Scheduled Castes with one each from Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (OBC).

Almost 66 of the households are headed by women. As per the last BPL enumeration, close to 45 of the households were designated as Below Poverty Line households. Number of widow/divorcee is 13 in number. There are only 3 respondents with physically/mentally challenged family member. There are 624 landowners fall below the average annual income of 50 thousand rupees, which includes 45 BPL families. Rest of the survey respondents earn more than 50 thousand rupees in a year.

The survey reveals that along with loss of agricultural lands, trees and other farm buildings, access to common property resources, businesses and livelihood opportunities would be affected resulting in decrease in household income of the displaced families. The socio-cultural impacts that would arise due to the project would include break-up of community cohesion, disintegration of social support systems, disruption of women's economic activities, loss of time, common and other cultural property.

Landowners expected negative impacts include loss of land, increase in pollution levels, sudden drop in activities dependent on the private and forest land, influx of outside population and resultant drop

in the safety-security issues, rise in social conflict etc.

It was also observed that some of the major challenges are due to delay in implementation of the project. The acquisition activities started in the year 2008-2009 and effected families were aware about the acquisition of their land for the project from the beginning resulting land owners stopped cultivation since then. In view of the reason, request was to consider their land as cultivated for the purpose of determination of compensation accordingly.

As per the provisions of section 4 (6) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act of 2013 and Sub Rule (4) of Rule 3 of the Himachal Pradesh Rules, 2015, a Mitigation Plan listing the ameliorative measures required to be undertaken for

addressing the impact of the project. After detailed study, consultation and concerns put forwarded by the stakeholders during public hearing, social mitigation plan discussed in Chapter 3 of this brief summary. However, following mitigations are suggested:

Afforestation, Lift irrigation system, safe drinking water Supply, Hospital of appropriate level, Engineering college/DAV College having facility of all streams, Scholarships, ITI, all weather Roads, Free Power Supply to the Project Affected Families, Promotion of sports, Awareness Camps relating to Health, Education and Financial literacy etc. Promotion of Tourism, Forming and Strengthening Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Food Processing Units and Cold Storage, Institutional linkages for income restoration, Project based Employment, Seed banks, Gau-shala and Regulated Mandi.

For the women-headed households and physically/mentally challenged persons, periodical monitoring and linkages with relevant schemes for economic upliftment and betterment of life.

For SC/ST families, special provision provided in the Act 2013 should be implemented strictly.

54 families are losing their house. During consultation it was observed out of the total, 97% families are willing to opt for cash compensation and remaining 3% were uncertain for choice of cash or built up house therefore the site has not been identified for the settlement of 3% of the families.

As a mitigation measure, following are State Govt. policy:

- i. 100 Unit free electricity after commissioning of project for affected families for 10 years.
- ii. As per revised LADA guidelines notified by HP Govt. during construction of the project 1.5% of the cost of the project shall be deposited to Chairman LADA of the concerned district.

With the objective to carry out local area developmental activities (i.e road, water supply, education and health institution internal path, street lighting, sanitation, ropeways, rain water harvesting building , schools, cement concrete link road, primary health centres, bus stand, hospital , college, training institutes etc.) so as to ensure viable additional benefit to local community in the project area.

- iii. After commissioning of the project, families of the project affected area would be provided annuity payment out of revenue generated from the sale of 1% free power provided to the state Govt. by the proposed project during throughout the life. This provision enables to make them feel as a part of the project.

- iv. Requiring Body would not only compensate the affected landowners, but during construction stage, if any damage to the crops would be ascertained due to construction activities, the affected farmers would be compensated as per the crop damage policy of the HP Govt.

Summary of Public Hearing

As per the HP rules 2015, Public Hearing was organized by AFC India Ltd. Through the local administration with the designated government officers, i.e. respective Sub-Divisional Magistrate in all affected panchayats from 30.06.18 to 02.07.18. The maximum number of stakeholders, representatives from requiring body, R&R functionaries, press/media, public representatives, panchayat representative, Mahila Mandal and Yuvak Mandals participated in the public hearings. In the public hearing, most of the concerns and questions raised by the stake holder have already been discussed in the report. The concerns which are not covered in the report are being discussed as under-

- **Nirath:**

- The dam and project is located at Nirath, therefore project name required to be changed to Suryanaryan hydro-electric project, Nirath.
- Nirath village should be adopted as a Model Village.
- Renovation of historical Suryanarayan temple.
- Budget earmarked for CAT plan must be used in the affected area similarly funds earmarked under LADA should also be utilised in the affected area. No fund of LADA be utilized for the non-affected area.
- Gram Panchayat Dehlat may also be declared as affected panchayat.
- Dustbin provided by the SJVN need to be managed regularly.

- **Neether-Dehra:**

- Fair compensation for cash crops and fruits.
- Exclusion of Neether Panchayat due to a clerical mistake which needs to be rectified.
- Making a model panchayat with provision of roads, street lights.
- Provision of small shortterm funds for repair and maintenance works.
- Last ten years' Circle rates should be considered for calculating the compensation.
- Application of a single rate across affected areas.
- Compensation for residential structures should be at least Rs.10.00Lac.
- Suggested mitigation for the loss of cremation ground, foot bridge, road and water sources.
- According to Forest Rights Act, the encroachers should be defined and compensated.

- Local level quota should be provided for employment at SJVN.
- Post acquisition, left out land could be economically unviable. Either the entire land should be acquired or entirely left out.
- 05 Bigha Land should be provided in case of affected residential structures.
- Declare utilization of 1.5% LAD fund allocation.
- Category small/petty tenders should be opened only for local people.

- **Gadej:**

- Construction of four-lane road from Bilaspur to Bayel.
- Monitoring of fund allocation under CAT Plan.
- Awareness generation on forest fire.
- Mitigation measures for pollution arising from mining.
- Non receipt of allocated land to Gujjar people.
- Special care to preserve local culture and security.
- Establishment of hydro-engineering college

- Shamathala (Rewali):**

- Fencing for stray animals
- Testing lab with Mobile Health Van (SanjivaniSewa)
- Mitigation measure to restrict deposition of dust in the adjacent villages
- Establishment of police chowki
- Construction of road connecting Nagraon, Bantipar and Bhallari-Harijan Road.
- Building of linkages between Mahila Mandal and Small & Medium Enterprises Schemes
- Consideration of other panchayats affected even only by pollution
- Provision of oxygen cylinder, facilities to address snake/dog bites for the farmers/workers
- No proper toilet facilities indicates improper management of migrated labourers and gaps in mitigation measures.
- Intangible demands (culture) of the affected people should be adjust- the loss cannot be counted, therefore, prevention is very important.

- Duttnagar:**

- Funds amounting to Rs.3.00 Cr. have not been provided to affected gram panchayat Duttnagar which may be provided, providing of 2-3 dustbins, management of dust during construction time, providing of amenities like playgrounds, convening of meeting of land losers, special attention to BPL families from whom land is acquired and inclusion of land losers in various R&R monitoring committees, providing of 70% employment to the affected families, 24 hours services in Bayal

hospital, Employment generation, development of tourism particularly, water boat in reservoir, name of project renamed as Nirath Dam, renovation of Duttatray temple Duttanagar, plantation of trees in the vacant area of acquired land after the completion of project activities.

2.5 Recommendations

The following are the recommendations of the Social Impact Assessment Study:

- Based on the analysis of field survey findings, FGDs and Public Hearings of the landowners in the affected villages, it is recommended that the compensation for the proposed land should be decided in consultation with the concerned people and in accordance with the rules of the state govt, and Act 2013.
- It is also recommended that the compensations should be provided in full before the project activities are initiated and well in advance, all affected landowners are made aware about the land acquisition process that would be adopted.
- In order to preserve the local culture and its uniqueness, the planning of mitigation measures to combat negative impacts and to enhance the positive impacts, the government and requiring body should take special care.
- Employment is the main concern of the stakeholders. It is recommended that project should explore the possibility of providing employment to each project affected family and if it is not possible provision made in the Act 2013 Schedule 2 Clause 4 (b) need to be strictly adhered to. Establishment of technical institutes and providing of skills training will generate workforce to meet the requirement of Human Resources.
- There would rather be positive impacts such as employment generation during the construction phase. When the project starts, the indirect employment opportunities would be generated i.e Hiring of vehicle from the project affected families, Job with contractors, and awarding of petty contracts to the registered contractors among the project affected families for minimizing the negative impact of joblessness among the affected families. Apart from that organizing of skills development training program for the local youth for helping them to become self-reliant.
- In hilly areas women are the key force and crusader for most of the house hold chores including cattle breeding and other miscellaneous jobs. Therefore women empowerment would be one key area which need to be focused. The project would be taken various activities focused on gender in the area of education, training, employment health care,

income generation camps etc. after consultation with the women in the affected area.

- It is also recommended that over and above the LAD fund, the state government should make provisions of additional funds towards sustainable development. The LAD fund should not be transferred to any other district as well as any other agency.
- Due to influx of population during the construction period of the project, threat to local culture, security of local residents, pollution of local area, scarcity of drinking water cannot be overruled for which the state government and requiring body should take necessary awareness drives and precautionary measures.
- In the awake of many public purpose projects, the requiring body should take an initiative fororganizing Financial Literacy drive for the affected areas. It will be helpful for the landownersto use the liquid assets judicially and to infuse the habit of savings.
- The local MahilaMandals and Youth Clubs should be made aware and encouraged to participate in implementation and monitoring of the R&R plan.
- Community assets such as bridge, roads, cremation site/graveyards and ropeway which is likely to be submerged need to be relocated well in time by the requiring body.
- Monetary Entitlement benefits provided in the Act, 2013 is a minimum. State Govt. shouldconsider this issue and a favorable and acceptable R&R plan may be formulated. Thiswas themain demand of the affected land-losers.
- During the public hearing, some stakeholder demanded compensation of residential structures to be Rs. 10 lakhs. Schedule 2 of the Act 2013 provides that if any family is affected in rural area so prefers, the equivalent cost of the house, the same has to be provided in lieu of the constructed house.
- During public hearing it was stated by one Muslim stakeholder that there are around 50 Muslim families who have constructed residential houses after identification of government land by the revenue department many years ago. But they have not been conferred the title till date. Such families need to be addressed properly by the state govt.

Final Conclusion

In view of above discussion, theSIA study team came to the conclusion that the benefits from the proposed projects shall exceed the social costs and adverse social impacts that are likely to be experienced by the affected families. If all the mitigation measures are considered, suggestions and recommendations are fulfilled well in time, the question of risks- concerning the conditions of affected population to be economically or socially worsen, shall not arise.

3. Social Impact Management Plan

Having identified the social impacts, the Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) needs to be drawn up which would include the mitigation of the impacts and risks (low, medium, high) thereof and contain the strategies for managing the risks. This enables the project authority to ensure that mitigation and management strategies are aligned with those impacts upon the PAFs, communities in eight panchayats and management is governed to restore the income of the PAFs and provide infrastructures for the communities. The strategies being presented in this chapter came out of the public consultations and interaction with key stakeholders. The mitigation and management strategies would also address the cumulative impacts identified during the social impact assessment where appropriate and as necessary. This part of the SIA report has taken into account the inputs from the following parts of the report: Mitigation Plan, Rehabilitation & Resettlement and Entitlement framework. This chapter provides the institutional framework for implementation including Monitoring and Evaluation.

3.1 Development Initiatives under Mitigation Plan

As per the provisions of Section 6 of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act of 2013 and Chapter II point 4 of the Himachal Pradesh Rules, 2015, the statutory requirement is to prepare a Mitigation Plan for the Requiring body to implement for the PAFs where the land acquisition takes place. The eight revenue villages come within the ambit of it. Following are some of the mitigation measures.

1. Afforestation - The area of proposed land acquisition is depleting in terms of its forest cover as the average rain fall has reduced over a period of time. To restore the ecosystem and mitigate the ecological losses, afforestation can be undertaken in the government land. The process should involve the forest department, acquiring body and the community. These efforts will not only help in restoring the losses but also provide employment opportunity to local people.

2. Lift irrigation system - Agriculture is the main occupation of the people from hill top to bottom, which is getting adversely affected in the region as natural source of water are drying,

locals used to use that water for year round agriculture but now due to paucity of natural sources of water, their agriculture income is adversely affected. As per the discussion with the locals, if the natural sources/ channels of water are revived and river water is lifted to the hill top and flown, farmers can make arrangements of cultivation from this water and their income and agriculture can be restored in the long run.

Such technology can be searched out with in the country as well as out of the nation and a pilot aproject can be initiated in the area for which special budget provision can be made by administration, requiring body and concerned department. A separate study can also be conducted to access the viability of such initiatives as well cost and impact of it in the area.

3. Water Supply and its Quality - As per the discussion and observation during the home visits and community meeting in Moin village of Neether Panchayat, the villagers are suffering from tooth disorders due to the excess fluoride in drinking water. Hence this issue should be taken up and arrangements should be made the test the quality of water and if Fluoride is evident in the water concern department must make arrangements for supply of safe drinking water.

4. Hospital - SJVN is running a hospital in the area and also providing free medical camps in thevillages. Apart from that, they can run Ambulance (like NHM) having toll free number specifically for the pregnant ladies and infants/ old age people so that timely referral can be made.The existing hospital at Bayel which can be upgraded to L3 level hospital with HR, equipment etc. in consultation with Health Department and the Requiring Body. Similarly, there is a PHC Neether has one PHC with only basic facilities which can be further upgraded to L2 Level facility having delivery facility and all essential test in consultation Medical and Health Department (NHM).

5. School and Scholarships - SJVN is running a school for better future and quality education ofthe children in the area, children from the PAFs may be considered for admission and fee concession also provide scholarships to students having highest score in the exams.

SJVN can help the students opting for higher education/ professional trades such as engineering, medical, law and CA/CS etc. for which they can share a percentage of fees/accommodation cost

of the student and later absorb them in the organisation as per their skills. This is a long term investment for requiring body as well as great help to the affected families who are making efforts for their children education.

6. Technical Institution - Technical institution can be established in the area or collaborated with existing technical institution, having courses like Food Preservation and Processing, civil construction and electric related course apart from vehicle repair etc. related trades therein. A survey can be done to understand the future needs of the area, available resources and interest of the PAFs before finalising the trades for the technical institution.

7. All weather Roads - As per the observation of the area and demand of the villagers all weather roads must be built and maintained in the area. Gadej Panchayat is very close by the present set up of colony still the approach road to the village is not Pakka whereas this village is a major producer of **Organic Paddy** in the area. Hence, all weather roads connecting to all the affected villages must be ensured; government programmes and departments like PWD should be involved.

8. Free Power Supply to the Project Affected Families - Each PAFs shall be provided with 100 units of free power per month for 10 years after commissioning of the project.

9. Promotion of sports - Youth / Sports person from the PAFs shall be promoted, for that matter, S JVN can sponsor sports competition in the affected Panchayats and provide sports kits to the local sports clubs. Bright athletes can further be promoted and given employment opportunity in the project.

10. Awareness Camps - Empowerment and awareness of the society are the prerequisites for any community to develop various awareness programs related to health, nutrition, social rights, which shall be organised from time to time in the area. As per the observation of the SIA team, smoking and drinking is prevalent in the area, a special awareness drive should be started for the same.

Income Restoration Initiatives under Mitigation Plan.

The hydro-electric project acquisition proposal covers Panchayats predominantly dependent on Horticulture for their livelihoods. This project will cause some positive and adverse impacts on the livelihoods of project affected families. It will have negative impact on the socio-cultural systems of their affected communities. Restoration of pre-project levels of income is an important part of rehabilitating such individuals, households, families, socio-economic and cultural systems in the project affected areas. Thus, the basic objective of income restoration activities is that all PAFs shall enjoy the quality of life as good as they enjoyed before the acquisition.

a) Promotion of Tourism-Here to mention that Shimla is connected to Spiti through National Highway which passes through this project side, if adequate attention is given by the administration, this area can be developed as tourist destination as well as hub for water related activities /sports. River side camps and rafting can be promoted in the PPP mode which would generate regular income for the PAFs.

b) Forming and Strengthening Self-Help Groups (SHGs) - During FGD, PAFs were specifically asked about their preference for rehabilitation in case they are affected or displaced by the proposed project. The Project should provide facilities for women to form SHGs or strengthen existing ones with proper training and processing infrastructure for earning their livelihoods.

c) Food Processing Units and Cold Storage - This area is rich in Apple and plum production and there are presently two private cold storage units established in the area. Possibilities of establishing government cold storage of smaller capacity can be explored by the concerned department and project authorities, which would be beneficial to small and marginal

horticulturist. This would help them in storing the surplus yield at lesser price and some may gain employment as well.

Possibilities of establishing Agro-based Food Processing Unit should also be explored in the area. Fishing and Related Processing Unit can be another area for sustainable income source for the PAFs. All this can be explored in consultation with the concerned departments / district administration and entrepreneurs among the PAFs.

d) Institutional linkages for income restoration - During the survey, it was observed that majority of the eligible families for income restoration had been earning their livelihood through horticulture, petty businesses and livestock. Project can play a proactive role to mobilize PAFs to organize Self Help Groups (SHGs) to get some vocational/ skills training opportunities and also support in establishing forward and backward linkages for raw materials, inputs, besides marketing and credit facility. District administration and other stakeholders in institutional financing and marketing will prepare micro-plans for undertaking such activities. In case of creation of alternative livelihoods schemes, felt needs of the target group population will be studied and prioritized through people's participation. The PAFs will participate in developing feasible long- term income generating programs. Various poverty alleviation and income generation schemes sponsored by Government of Himachal Pradesh and Government of India can be converged for income restoration of PAFs.

e) Project based Employment- PAFs can access to project-related employment opportunities such as work under the project construction and maintenance contractors.

Development of Farmer & Community Oriented Setup -

- Seed banks can also be promoted to safeguard the original/ indigenous seeds of the area and further promoted among farmers.
- Gau-shala can also be planned for the stray cow by the state government/ SJVN, to save guard farmers from loss of crops and plants because of them and promote organic farming (apple and other fruits) using cow dung.
- There is no regulated Mandi (Rural Haat) in the area which can support small, medium as

well as big farmers. This type of initiative can be one of its kind in the apple growing areas.

- There is a need of Financial education for the PAFs, as it had been observed in many land acquisition for development projects- that whenever the bulk money has been disbursed to the families, that money is utilised not so judiciously by the family members and generally spent on the luxuries and not so necessary items and changes the spending patterns and lifestyle of the individuals/families. Sometime this also causes loss of traditional and cultural practices prevailed in the society. Many families are not aware of the financial management as a whole, hence concern here is compensation money will not last for long and ultimately adversely affect the families as well as society in the long run. It is advisable that acquiring authority must organize "**Financial Literacy Camps**" in affected project area with the help of external agency and educate about the Financial Management.

The requiring body should consider preparing a detailed Mitigation Plan in accordance to the above-mentioned suggestions, since it has been drafted from the specific feedback received from the local community and PAFs.

Local Area Development Fund

LADF Contribution is 1.5% and not 1% of the project cost for LADA during construction period of the project. Thereafter commissioning of the project 12% of free power to State Govt., additional 1% shall be earmarked for the LADF to provide a regular stream of income generation and welfare schemes creation of additional infrastructures and common facilities on a sustained and continued basis over the life of the project. The Govt, of HP may also provide matching 1% from its share of 12% free through plan/budgetary provisions to the LADF. This provision need to be given place in SIMP.

3.2 Recommendations for Mitigation of Social Impacts

This SIA report will be beneficial for the implementing agency for undertaking land acquisition process and also to prepare a Plan of Action according to the aspiration conveyed by the PAFs and others during public consultations and surveys. As per the Act 2013, the SIA study is unique in many ways. Pre land acquisition census and public consultation was done

under SIA study. There was a good opportunity for the team to understand through FGD and PRA exercises the perception of the PAFs, the communities and the opinion makers in each village.

Generally, the loss of landed properties which are used for agricultural purpose and residential houses would need appropriate mitigation and compensation. In the light of the findings of the study, the following steps may be taken for successful implementation of the project:

During the FGD all the affected people were willing to provide their land for the hydro-electric project. Only few were raising reservation on the ground that anticipated compensation would be rather low. Further, proper in-time problem-free compensation to the affected people was demanded which would not make them feel their loss after acquisition of land. There must be a hassle-free payment procedure as they are apprehending that delay would be faced after the lands are acquired. It is recommended that due compensation should be paid before taking possession of the acquired lands.

The SLA report identifies vulnerable PAFs like Physically and Mentally Challenged and Women-headed Households who will face adverse impacts due to land acquisition in the hydro-electric power project. It is recommended to provide additional support in terms of skill development and income restoration to at least one member from each vulnerable family.

Table: Key Impacts due to Hydro Electric Project and Suggested Measures for Mitigation

S. No.	Assessed Impact	Suggested Mitigation Measure
1	Loss of Land: 50.9712 hectares of private land in 8 revenue villages	The land acquisition will be undertaken in accordance with the Act 2013, and entitlement framework.

2	Impact on Livelihood income: 36 PAFs will lose their occupation due to 100% loss of agricultural land another 14 PAFs will lose 85% to 99% and 1 PAF will lose between 70% to 84%	Some of the PAFs may be provided with employment as per their skill (one per family). For others self-employment, opportunities may be arranged through skill upgradation as per the Schedule-2 of Act 2013
3	Loss of residential or commercial structures	Due compensation for 54 residential and 37 other affected structures to be provided
4	Loss of assets attached to land/ house	Due compensation to be given to the respective PAFs
5	Loss of common properties	All the cultural properties and common property resources being impacted due to the project should be relocated with prior approval of the concerned community before starting the construction
6	Loss of Public Utilities	All community utilities such as HPSEB structure, electric power supply lines, telephone and television cables are to be identified for relocation
7	Impact on vulnerable group, like women headed etc.: 66 Women headed households: 73 unmarried daughter above age 18 years: and 12 widows	Beside admissible compensation, they may be provided with special assistance
8	Impact on Food Security: Loss of cultivable land are likely to be affected	Agriculture Department may be advised to assist the affected families to undertake intensive cultivation in the remaining land
9	Noise and Air pollution	Development and implementation of a management plan to mitigate the increased levels of noise, traffic, dust may be taken up in consultation with local people, within the permissible limit.

Table: Details of PAFs Loosing Land by Revenue Villages

S.No	Name of Revenue village	No of PAFs loosing 100 % land	No of PAFs loosing 85% to 99% land	No of PAFs loosing 70% to 84% of land
1	Charontha	0	0	0
2	Reewali	2	0	1
3	Bhadrash	7	2	0
4	Gadej	5	2	0
5	Naola	0	0	0
6	Neether	12	3	0
7	Narola	1	0	0
8	Nirath	9	7	0
	Total	36	14	1

3.3 Outlay for SIMP implementation

The entitlement framework and the process of rehabilitation and resettlement have been furnished earlier in the backdrops of the legal provisions applicable for the project affected families. Details of Cost of Resettlement and Rehabilitation has been worked out and given in the following tables:

Table: Details of Compensation on Land

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
S · N o	Panchayat	Land acquired in Sqmt	Cultivated land (Sqmt)	Non Cultivated land (Sqmt)	Circle Rate (4th Category cultivated on national highway/ other road)	Circle Rate (4th Category non-cultivated on national highway/ other road)	Value of cultivated land (4*6)	Value of Non-cultivated land Rupees (5*7)	Total Valuation of land in Rupees (8+9)	Total Compensation for land in Rupees (10*2)
1	Charontha	3485	3372	113	1184	987	3992448	111531	4103979	8207958
2	Rewali	74322	61620	12702	5729	3774	353020980	47937348	400958328	801916656
3	Bhadrash	46396	42250	4146	2750	2292	116187500	9502632	125690132	251380264
4	Gadej	97358	84935	12423	460.5	383.75	39112567.5	4767326.25	43879893.75	87759787.5
5	Naola	13085	8131	4954	502	418	4081762	2070772	6152534	12305068
6	Neether	180998	152390	28608	1150.2	958.5	175278978	27420768	202699746	405399492
7	Narola	4248	2218	2030	2003	1670	4442654	3390100	7832754	15665508
8	Nirath	89820	71413	18407	4408	3673	314788504	67608911	382397415	764794830

Total	509712	426329	83383		1173714782	2347429564
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Table: Details of Compensation on Trees

S. No	Name of Revenue Village	Fruit Trees		Non-Fruit Tree		Total no of trees(2+4)	Total (3+5) Compensation Amount
		No of Fruit Trees	Rate for fruit tree @5000 /tree	No of Non Fruit tree	Rate for non-fruit tree @3000/ tree		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Charontha	4	20000	5	15000	9	35000
2	Reewali	468	2340000	442	1326000	910	3666000
3	Bhadrash	621	3105000	595	1785000	1216	4890000
4	Gadej	508	2540000	489	1467000	997	4007000
5	Naola	478	2390000	445	1335000	923	3725000
6	Neether	1074	5370000	998	2994000	2072	8364000
7	Narola	625	3125000	601	1803000	1226	4928000
8	Nirath	945	4725000	891	2673000	1836	7398000
	Total	4723	23615000	4466	13398000	9189	37013000

Table: Details of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Cost

Families displaced due to loss of housing unit	54 families (including 9 SC/ST families)	Amount
A house will be provided under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY). Each family will only get one house. If not opted for house, equivalent cost of the house would be offered.	Under PMAY 2016 notification of HP government, the allowance for each house would be 1.30 lakhs in hilly states 54 families x 130000 (tentative)= 7020000	7020000
One-time payment of 5 lakhs per PAF or, under annuity policy, 2000/- per month per family for 20 years	54 families x 500000= 27000000	27000000
Subsistent grant of 3000/- for each family for one year In case of SC/ST, additional one-time grant of 50000/-	54 families x 36000= 1944000 9 SC/ST families x 50000= 450000	2394000

One-time shifting cost of 50000/- per family	54 families x 50000= 2700000	2700000
One-time "Resettlement Allowance" of 50000/- per family	54 families x 50000= 2700000	2700000
PAFs with loss of cattle-sheds/ petty shops	91-54=37 families	
One-time grant financial assistance of minimum 25000/- to construct cattle-sheds or petty shops	37 families x 25000= 925000	925000
	Total Estimation	42739000

Table: Details of Total Costs for Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement

S. No.	Details of the costs	Amount
1	Compensation for land**	2347429563.50
2	12% interest on the compensation (land) amount	281691547.62
3	Compensation for trees	37013000.00
4	Rehabilitation and Resettlement costs	42739000.00
5	Total Cost	2708873111.12
6	Miscellaneous (10% of the total cost)	270887311.11
	Total (5+6)	2979760422.23

***The compensation for land acquisition doesn't include compensation for standing crops.*

Information collected during the survey is based on the interviews of the PAFs and the information provided by them is considered true but it is not the authentic version of ownership entitlement. The total land area belonging to the private comes to 50.9712 hectares for which, on the basis of the computation of compensation formula, the tentative land compensation (excluding compensation for standing crops) works out to Rs. 2347429563.50/- (Rupees two thirty-four crores seventy-four lakhs twenty-nine thousand five sixty-three and fifty paisa only). At 12 percent rate of interest on the compensation of land, an amount of 281691547.62/- (Rupees twenty-eight crores sixteen lakhs ninety-one thousand five hundred forty-seven and sixty-two paisa only) has been estimated for payment as per Section 30(3) of Act 2013.

The compensation for trees is estimated as 37013000/- (Rupees three crores seventy lakhs thirteen thousand only). However, the number of the trees will be enumerated and the actual value will be assessed by the competent authorities.

This estimation of compensation for land acquisition doesn't include compensation for standing crops. The cash compensation against crops will be provided at market cost of mature crops based on the average production.

The entitlements for R&R expenses are totalling to Rs. 42739000/- (Rupees four crores twenty-seven lakhs thirty-nine thousand only). The total for land acquisition including R&R is estimated as Rs. 2979760422.23/- (Rupees two ninety-seven crores ninety-seven lakhs sixty thousand four hundred twenty-two and twenty-three paisa only). However, the final compensation amount for the land acquisition and structures will be determined by the Competent Authority as per the Act 2013. The traditional forest-dwellers may also be compensated as per the provision for the Schedule -2 of Act 2013. Further, the cost of the Mitigation Plan has not been included in the said computation.

3.4 Institutional Arrangement Appraisal of Social Impact Assessment Report

Social Impact Assessment report must be evaluated by an independent multi – disciplinary expert group as may be constituted by the government. As per the Act 2013 under sub section (1) section 7, the expert group shall include the following –

- Two Non-official social scientists.
- Two Representatives of Panchayats, Gram Sabha.
- Two Experts on Rehabilitation.
- A technical expert in the subject relating to the project.

The Government may nominate a chairperson from the expert group itself. The expert group has to make a recommendation within two months from the date of its constitution as to whether the project shall be abandoned or be continued.

3.5 Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan/Scheme and Social Audit.

As per the act 2013, where land proposed to be acquired is equal to or more than 100 acres, the government shall constitute a “Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee” under the chairmanship of the Collector. This committee would aim to review the progress of implementation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Schemes or plan and to carry out the post-implementation Social Audit in consultation with the Gram Sabha. The members to be involved in the process of implementation and social audit thereafter, may be as follows:

1. A representative of women residing in the affected area.
2. A Representative each of SC and ST residing in the affected area.
3. A Representative of a voluntary Organization (NGO) working in the area.
4. The Land Acquisition Officer of the Project.
5. The Chairperson of the Panchayat of the affected area or their nominee.
6. Member of Parliament and Member of Legislative assembly of the concerned area or their nominee. (GP Pradhan)
7. A Representative of Requiring Body.
8. Administrator for R&R as the Member – Convenor.

3.6 Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)

Efficient grievance redressal mechanism shall be developed to assist the PAFs to resolve their queries and complaints. Grievances of PAFs shall be first brought into the attention of field level functionaries of the project. Grievances not redressed by then will be brought to the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC). The composition of the proposed GRC may be the same as R&R Committee. This committee may meet on the monthly basis or the case may be defined by the state Government.

The main responsibilities of the GRC may be:

- i. Provide support to PAFs on problems arising from land/ property acquisition;
- ii. Record PAFs grievances, categorize and prioritize grievances and resolve them; and,
- iii. Report to PAFs on developments regarding their grievances and decisions of the GRC.

Other than dispute relating to ownership rights under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, replacement cost and other assistance. When any grievance is brought to the field level functionaries, it should be resolved within 15 days from the date of complaint. The GRC will meet every month (if grievances are brought to the Committee), determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within a month of receiving the complaint – failing which, the grievance will be referred to appropriate Court of Law for redress. Records will be kept of all grievances received including: contact details of complaint, date of the complaint, nature of grievance, corrective actions taken and the date these were effected, and final outcome.

3.7 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation of the SIMP implementation is necessary as activities are to be executed by many agencies in a time bound manner. Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are progressing as per the schedule whereas Evaluation is to assess the performance of the SIMP. For this purpose, a Monitoring and Evaluation plan needs to be developed to provide feedback to the project authorities. Monitoring and Evaluation of R&R gives an opportunity to reflect on the success of the R&R objectives, strategies and approaches and to assess the efficiency and efficacy in implementation of R&R activities, their impact and sustainability. Monitoring will give particular attention to the project affected vulnerable families and groups such as Schedule Castes, Scheduled Tribes, BPL families, women headed households, widows, old aged and the physically or mentally challenged persons. An independent evaluation through third party is also necessary for mid and end term evaluation of SIMP implementation.

Internal monitoring

The internal monitoring for SIMP implementation will be carried out by the project authorities where main objectives will be to report progress against the SIMP schedule; check that agreed entitlements are delivered in full to affected families and people; identify any problems, issues or hardship resulting from the SIMP implementation and to take corrective actions; monitor the effectiveness of the grievance system and measure the satisfaction of PAFs. Internal monitoring will focus on measuring progress against the schedule of actions defined in the SIMP. Activities to be undertaken by the project authorities will include liaison with the Land Acquisition team, construction agencies and project affected communities to review and report progress; verification of land acquisition compensation delivery against entitlements in accordance with the SIMP; verification of implementation of agreed measures to restore income and living standards of PAFs; identification of any problems, issues, or hardship resulting from resettlement process; assess project affected families and peoples' satisfaction with resettlement outcomes; and redress grievances of PAFs to follow up that appropriate corrective actions. Field level officers of SJVN, in charge of SIMP implementation will track the R&R progress. For this purpose, the indicators suggested are as given in table 8.7.1

Table: Indicators for monitoring of SIMP progress

Physical	Extent of land acquired, number of structures dismantled, number of families affected, number of families purchasing land and extend of land purchased, number of PAFs receiving assistance/ compensation, number of PAFs provided transport facilities/ shifting allowance, extent of government land identified for house sites, number of land users and private structure owners paid compensation
Financial	Amount of compensation paid for land/ structure, cash grant for shifting, amount paid for training and capacity building of PAFs.
Social	PAFs knowledge about their entitlements, communal harmony, morbidity and mortality rate, taking care of vulnerable population etc.
Economic	Number of Jobs provided to the entitled families, number of business re-established, utilization of compensation, house sites/ business sites purchased successful implementation of Income Restoration Schemes implemented
Grievance	Number of community level meeting, number of grievance redressal meeting held, number of cases disposed by Project authorities to the satisfaction of PAFs, number of grievances referred and addressed by the concerned Authorities