

Resettlement Plan (Tranche-4)

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India: Uttarakhand Power Sector Investment Program (UPSIP): PFR-4

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Government of Uttarakhand

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APs	Affected Persons
CEA	Central Electricity Authority
DC	Double Circuit
EA	Executing Agency
ESD	Environment and Social Division
FFA	Framework Financing Agreement
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
GIS	Gas Insulated Switchgear
GOU	Government of Uttarakhand
GOI	Government of India
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IA	Implementing Agency
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPPF	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
Kms	Kilometers
KV	Kilo Volt
KW	Kilo Watt
LAA	Land Acquisition Act 1894, as amended in 1984
MFF	Multi-Tranche Financing Facility
MOP	Ministry of Power
NRRP	National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007
NTPC	National Thermal Power Corporation
PGCIL	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMO	Project Management Office
PTCUL	Power Transmission Corporation of Uttarakhand Limited
RF	Resettlement Framework
RoW	Right of Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
STs	Scheduled Tribes
UED	Uttarakhand state's Energy Department
UJVNL	Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Uttarakhand Power Sector Investment Program (UPSIP) is being implemented under a Multi-Tranche Financing Facility (MFF) of Asian Development Bank (ADB). Tranche 4 investments will include (i) construction of new 400/220 KV GIS Substation at Pipalkoti and (ii) construction of 400 KV Double Circuit Transmission line from Srinagar to Kashipur (153 kilometers). This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for the Tranche 4 subprojects. The Tranche-4 components do not require any permanent land acquisition and hence the subproject is categorized as "B" for the Involuntary Resettlement (IR). The RP contains the extent of temporary impact on crops and spells out provisions for compensation and assistance for the Affected Persons (APs). The impact is temporary in nature.

2. The subproject components will not require any private land acquisition. The proposed substation at Pipalkoti is on government land which is free of any use. A total of 1.60 hectares of land is required for the substation, which is classified as uncultivated barren civil revenue land and was leased to PTCUL for 30 years by the Government of Uttarakhand in 2010. However, construction of 153 kilometers of transmission lines will have some temporary impacts on crops. The transmission line will pass through hilly and forest area avoiding most of the agricultural land. The exact footing of the towers and transmission routes will be identified during the detailed route survey. However, an assessment of crop area has been done based on field visits and consultations with local people as well as with engineering team. Approximately, 175 hectares of land is estimated to be affected for loss of crop for one season. No impacts on indigenous peoples or tribes are foreseen. Hence, the Tranche - 4 is categorized as "C" for the Indigenous Peoples (IP) impact.

3. During the preparatory stages, consultations were carried out with concerned government officials and local communities as part of the social and resettlement study in order to gather their views on the proposed project. The communities generally support the proposed investment program, as better electricity supply is expected to improve and some employment opportunities will be created. The RP will be translated in to local language (Hindi) for disclosure and will be made available in relevant local government offices and in relevant Power Transmission Corporation of Uttarakhand Limited (PTCUL)/Project Management Office (PMO) and site offices. The RP will be endorsed by the Executing Agency (EA) which will be posted on the ADB web site. Information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout Investment Program implementation. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) has been formed to ensure APs grievances are addressed and facilitate timely project implementation.

4. The policy framework and entitlements for the Program are based on national laws: The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA, amended in 1984) and The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 (NRRP); ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement 2009 (SPS) and the Resettlement Framework (RF) prepared for the entire investment program. The core involuntary resettlement principles for the Program to be followed for each sub-project, including tranche 4 sub-projects are: (i) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative sub-project designs; (ii) where unavoidable, time-bound resettlement plans (RPs) will be prepared and APs will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living; (iii) consultation with APs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to APs, and participation of APs in planning and implementing sub-projects will be ensured; (iv) vulnerable groups will be provided special

assistance¹; (v) payment of compensation to APs including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters) for acquired assets at replacement rates; (vi) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities; (vii) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation; and (viii) establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms.

5. APs entitled for compensation or at least rehabilitation provisions under the Project are (i) All APs losing land either covered by legal title/traditional land rights, or without legal status; (ii) Tenants and sharecroppers whether registered or not; (iii) Owners of buildings, crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land; and (iv) APs losing business, income, and salaries. Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off date to be set for the subproject. For the legal title holder, the issuance of Section 4 notification of LA Act will serve as the cut-off-date. For the non-titleholder, the day of the Census Survey will serve as the cut-off-date. APs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. Details of the entitlement are given in Table ES-1.

Table ES-1: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlement	Details
Loss of Government land	Vacant plot, Agricultural land and homestead land	Appropriate government departments	Transfer of land through inter government department Payment of land value by PTCUL to the concerned government and departmental transfer of ownership.
Income from standing crops, rent or sharecropping	Farming households, sharecroppers and tenants	Notice to harvest standing crops Compensation at market value	Compensation at market value for crops Preferential employment in the Project will be provided to vulnerable households.
Income from trees or perennial crops	Affected Households	Compensation at market value	Perennial crops (including fruit bearing trees) will be compensated based on market value to be determined by the Horticulture Department Trees will be compensated at market value determined by the Forest Department for timber species, and by the Horticulture Department for other trees
Temporary loss of land	Farming households, sharecroppers, tenants, non-titled households	Notice to harvest standing crops Compensation at market value Restoration	Provision of rent for period of occupation for legal titleholders. Compensation for assets lost at replacement value, Restoration of land to previous or better quality Additionally, Cash Compensation will be paid for the temporary damage of crop under the RoW during the maintenance and repair after the construction. Also, the AP may be allowed to cultivate their land under the transmission lines (RoW)
Impacts on vulnerable APs	All impacts	Vulnerable APs	An additional allowance of equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage per household will be provided.
Any other loss	-	-	Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be

¹ Vulnerable groups include poor households, households headed by women, the physically handicapped and scheduled tribes

Type of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlement	Details
not identified			documented and mitigated based on the principles of the Resettlement Framework.

6. The subproject will not result in any permanent displacement may it be physical or economic. The total resettlement cost for the Tranche 4 subproject is estimated to be Rs. 32.40 million. PTCUL will ensure the advance release of funds for the resettlement purpose. Uttarakhand state's Energy Department (UED) will function as the EA of the proposed MFF. The transmission company, PTCUL, will be the Implementing Agency (IA) for the proposed investment program. A Project Management Office (PMO) already exists which is functional and is responsible for implementing the Tranches 1, 2 and 3, and is also responsible for the preparatory work for the proposed Tranche-4 sub project. An Environment and Social Division (ESD) consisting of designated officials is already established to look in to safeguards issues. All land acquisition, resettlement, and compensation will be completed before the start of civil works. All land required will be provided free of encumbrances to the contractor prior to handing over of sub-project sites and the start of civil works. Monitoring will be the responsibility of IA (PTCUL) through its PMO/ESD and IA (PTCUL) through it's PIU. The extent of monitoring activities, including their scope and periodicity, will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. PTCUL is required to implement safeguard measures and relevant safeguard plans, as provided in the legal agreements, and to submit periodic monitoring reports on their implementation performance.

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Overview

7. Uttarakhand Power Sector Investment Program (UPSIP) is being implemented under a Multi-Tranche Financing Facility (MFF) of Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Program is strived to conduct low carbon power sector development through (i) sector reforms, (ii) commercialization of hydropower resource (iii) strengthening of the in-state grid. Uttarakhand state's Energy Department (UED) is the Executing Agency (EA), whereas Power Transmission Corporation of Uttarakhand Ltd. (PTCUL) is the Implementing Agency for the transmission component for the MFF. The program is financing for the expansion and upgrade of substations and transmission systems in separate loans (tranches) executed under the MFF. The investments supported by ADB include (i) improve quality and reliability of power; (ii) remove transmission business hurdles; (iii) facilitate in-state and interregional power transfers; (iv) facilitate a reduction in overall system losses; (v) improve energy efficiency and; (vi) improve utility operational and financial performance. The proposed program will also help sustain the reform agenda. A Framework Financing Agreement (FFA) for the Uttarakhand Power Sector Investment Program (UPSIP), a multi-tranche financing facility (MFF, or the Facility), was signed by the ADB and the Government of India (the Government) on 5 December 2005, and approved by ADB's Board of Directors on 30 March 2006. This \$300 million MFF combines physical investments in small hydropower plants and power transmission systems in Uttarakhand with nonphysical interventions in capacity development.

8. This Resettlement Plan² (RP) is prepared for the Tranche 4 subprojects. The Tranche-4 components do not require any permanent land acquisition and hence the subproject is categorized as “B” as far as the Involuntary Resettlement (IR) is concerned. The RP contains the extent of temporary impact on loss of crop during the construction of transmission lines and spells out the provision for compensation and assistance of the Affected Persons (APs). The impact is temporary in nature. The RP is based on the engineering design and is prepared in due consultation with the stakeholders especially the local people. Attempts have been made by the engineering team during the design stage to minimize land acquisition and resettlement by adopting mitigate measures, i.e., selection of adequate site having no settlement or land belonging to government which is free from any use. The aims and objectives of this RP are to mitigate all unavoidable impact on crops and to provide a guideline on implementation of the resettlement issues. The RP is prepared on the basis of field survey and findings of consultation with various stakeholders. The RP complies with ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS). The RP also takes into account the laws and policies of Government of India. The issues identified and addressed in this RP are (i) Impact on land, crops and other assets, (ii) general socio-economic information and profile of the project area, (iii) policy, legal framework, and entitlement matrix, (iv) consultation, information dissemination, disclosure, and grievance redress, (v) institutional arrangements, (vi) resettlement budget, (vii) implementation schedule and (viii) monitoring process.

2. Subproject Component

9. Investments under Tranche 4 will include (i) construction of new 400/220 KV Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) Substation at Pipalkoti and (ii) construction of 400 KV Double Circuit Transmission line Srinagar-Kashipur. Construction of new 400 kV GIS Substation will be at village Naurakh near Pipalkoti in district Chamoli. The proposed 153 km long 400 kV double circuit (D/C) Srinagar substation to Kashipur substation transmission line will pass through approximately 50 km long reserve forests, 75 km civil and soydam forests and 28 km of flat agricultural land. The location maps of tranhe-4 subprojects are shown in Figure 1, 2, 3 and 4. The selected subprojects have been examined by PTCUL for their technical, economic and financial feasibility, Uttarakhand Energy Department (UED), Ministry of Power (MOP) and the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) of the Government of India. ADB’s consultants and appraisal mission also visited the sites, reviewed all available reports, and undertook a comprehensive due diligence assessment including safeguard aspects of the subprojects.

A. 400/220 KV GIS Substation at Pipalkoti

10. The 400/220 KV GIS substation at Pipalkoti, will comprise of 2 Nos. of 315 MVA, 400/220 KV Transformers. Approximately 1200 MW power from various generators in Alakhanda Basin will be injected - 600 MW power from Joshimath substation at 220 KV voltage level and 520 MW power from Tapovan – Vishnugad (NTPC) at 400 KV voltage level. This power will be transmitted at 400 KV through 400 KV D/C Pipalkoti – Karanprayag line (45 km) to 400 KV substation at Karanprayag. The power will be further evacuated to 400/220 KV substation at Srinagar of PTCUL through 400 KV D/C Karanprayag – Srinagar transmission line.

B. 400 KV D/C Srinagar – Kashipur Transmission Line

² Resettlement is insignificant when less than 200 people experience major “impacts” defined as involving AP being physically displaced from housing and/or having 10% or more of their productive, income generating assets lost. Resettlement having insignificant impact is categorized as B which requires a Resettlement Plan

11. This transmission line will be constructed to evacuate power generated by proposed incoming generations of Lata-Tapovan NTPC (171 MW), Vishnugad NTPC (520 MW), Pipalkoti THDC (444 MW), Langrashu UJVNL (141 MW), Rambara (76 MW), Singoli Bhatwari L&T (99 MW), Phatabyung (76 MW), Devsari SJVNL (300 MW) and Srinagar HEP (330 MW) i.e. a total of about 2,157 MW. This power will be accumulated at 400 KV substation Srinagar. The proposed 400 KV D/C Srinagar – Kashipur transmission line can carry about 2,500 MW power. Rest of the power will be evacuated through other lines. Approximately 2500 MW of pooled power from 400 KV substation Kashipur will be evacuated through interstate transmission network of Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL).



Figure 1: Uttarakhand Power Sector Investment Program Tranches 2-4 projects.

Comment [T1]: Replace with the new map

12-2017 AV

Figure 2: Location map of the proposed Tranche 4 Sites

Comment [T2]: remove



Figure 2: Location map of the proposed 400 kV Srinagar – Kashipur line



Figure 3: Location map of the proposed 400 kV GIS Pipalkoti sub-station

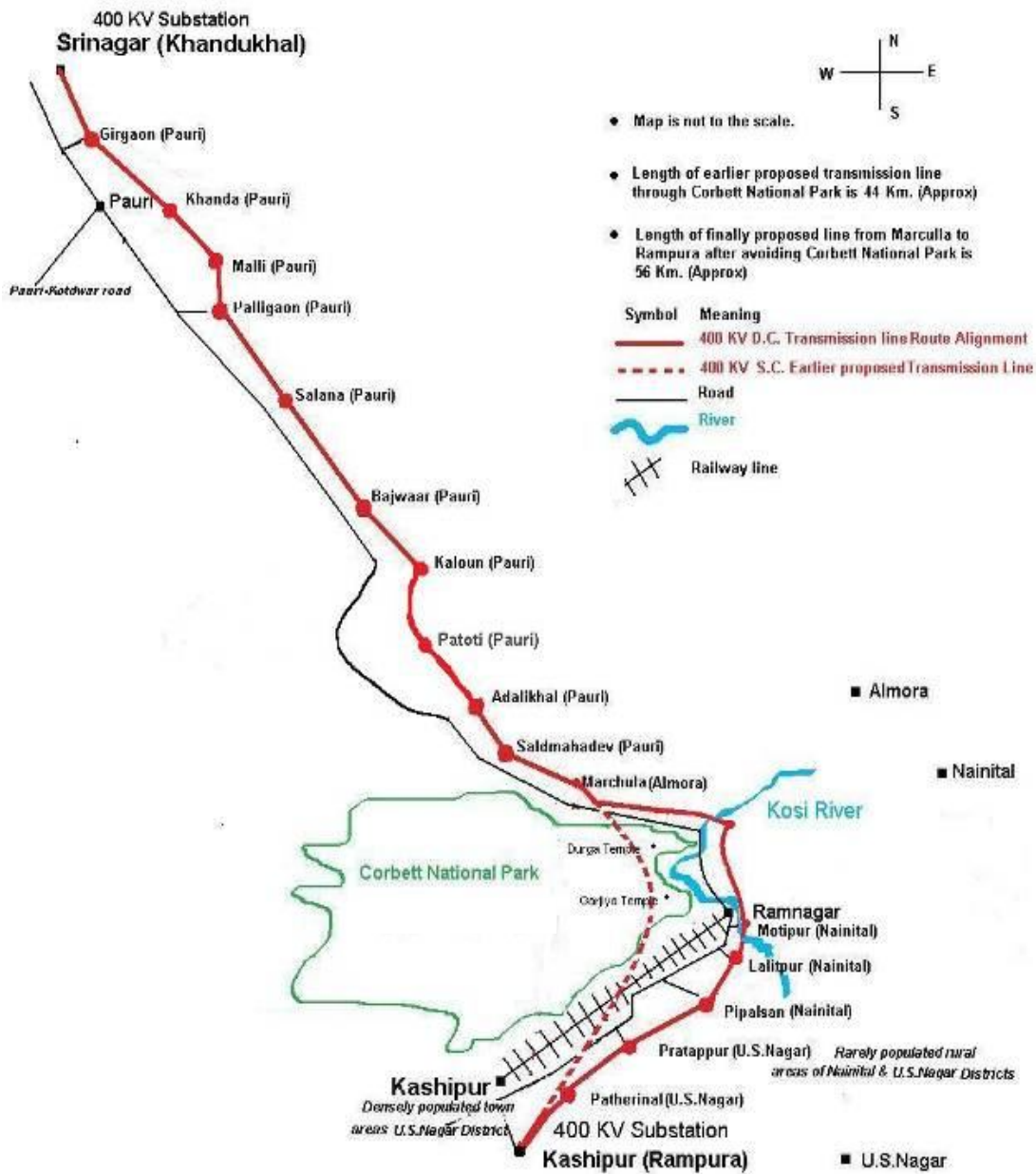


Figure 4: Schematic route Map of 400 kV DC Srinagar - Kashipur transmission line
The final alignment of transmission line is marked in red

C. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

12. Subprojects under Tranche-4 will not require any private land acquisition. The proposed substation at Pipalkoti is on government land and the land is free from any use. A survey was carried out and the site has been verified in the month of May 2012 by the social safeguard team for due diligence and found that no structures or buildings and non-title holders are present in the subproject area. The total land allotment is 1.60 hectares, which is classified as uncultivated barren civil revenue land and was leased to PTCUL³ for 30 years by the Government of Uttarakhand in 2010.

13. The 153 km 400 KV Srinagr – Kashipur transmission line will traverse through highly hilly terrain in the Pauri, Almora, Nainital and Udham Singh Nagar districts. The line passes through mostly civil, reserve forest and agricultural areas between Srinagar and Kashipur. The line alignment is designed to pass at least 500 meter away from populated areas - hence no schools, temples and other places of social and cultural importance will fall within the Right of Way (ROW). The ROW is considered to be 35 meters wide. The transmission lines will have some temporary impacts on loss of crops which is limited to one season. The line will pass mostly through hilly and forest area avoiding the agricultural land. The exact footing of the towers and transmission routes will be identified during the detailed route survey and crop damage will be evaluated during the detailed survey by contractor. However, an assessment of crop area has been done based on field visits and consultations with local people as well as engineering team. It is estimated that approximately 175 hectares of land will be affected for loss of crop for one season.. Details on scope of land acquisition and resettlement of the subprojects are described in Table 1.

Table1: Subproject Impact on land Acquisition, Resettlement and Crop

SI No	Name of the Sub-Project Components	Unit	Quantity	Permanent Impact on land Acquisition	Temporary Impact on Crops ⁴
Substations/Bay					
1	400/220 KV GIS Substation at Pipalkoti	Number	1	Not Required	Nil
Transmission Lines					
1	Srinagar (Khandukhal) to Kashipur (Rampura)	Kilometer	153	Not Required	175 ha of land for crop compensation

D. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

1. General Profile

14. According to the provisional census result of 2011, the total population of Uttarakhand is 10.12 million out of which 50.95% are male and 49.05% are female. The sex ratio is 963 (female per thousand male). The density of population in Uttarakhand is 189 per square kilometer. Total literacy rate is 79.63%. Out of the literate, male literacy is 88.33% and female literacy is 70.70% only. Literacy rate in the rural area is 77.11% compared to the urban area with 85.20%. Uttarakhand is a predominantly agricultural state with 75% of the people deployed in agricultural sector. Uttarakhand has a tremendous potential and advantage in the herbal area and has been declared as a herbal state and a maximum

³ Although, the proposed Pipalkoti GIS substation land belongs to PTCUL, local people have recently filed a public interest litigation to convert the land use to trade fair grounds etc. for which PTCUL has initiated appropriate legal process.

⁴ The calculation to assess the area to be considered for crop loss under transmission lines has been done based on basic assumptions. This may be noted that the detailed route survey will clearly demarcate the tower footings and right of way which is usually done prior to the construction. The ROW has been considered as 35 meters wide and the distance of each transmission lines have been multiplied to the proposed ROW which gives the total area to be covered under the transmission lines. In Uttarakhand, 49% of the land is either forest of government owned. Of the remaining 51%, 64% is used for productive activities (agriculture and pasture). all the calculations of impacts of transmission lines were made based on these assumptions.

number of ayurvedic and homoeopathic medicines are dependent on the plant sources and its biodiversity of Uttarakhand. The State supports about 4.75 million livestock population out of which about 2.13 million are cattle, 1.10 million buffaloes, 0.36 million sheep and 1.097 million goats. Sheep rearing for production of wool and meat, orchard raising, spinning and weaving of wool and other cottage industries etc. are the sources of income. However, such activities have less potential. Horticulture is another source of income which has good potential. Tourism is one of the main sources of income during summer season. Both Rabi (rainy season crop) as well as Kharif (winter season crop) are harvested in the state. The main Kharif crops are paddy, small millets and potato and the chief Rabi crops are wheat and barley. The project site is situated in a hilly region with good climatic condition. There are no air noise, and water and industrial pollution. Health of the local people is generally found to be in good condition as both men and women are hard working and fruits & herbs available locally are the part of their food intakes. No chronic and communicable diseases are found in the subproject area and people are aware about HIV/AIDS

15. More than 37% of the people of Uttarakhand are defined as workers in relation to the rest of the population. There is a percentile increase in the proportion of marginal workers from 6% to 10% from 1991 to 2001 (and decline in the proportion of main workers). Below Poverty Line Population (BPL) in hills is 44% whereas in the plains it is only 19%; thus, making the state average BPL population of 36.5%. This means that, as much as 36.5% of the population of the state lives under the poverty line.

16. The socio-economic profile of the subproject area is quite homogenous. Villagers mostly depend on agriculture and petty business and also to some extent on government jobs. The average land holding size per household is 0.5 hectares. Major crops of the village are potato, rice, wheat, rajma, mandwa, ramdana, and vegetables etc. Only some of the agricultural lands are irrigated. Natural streams and community water supply distribution line are the sources of drinking water in the village areas.... About 80% people depend on agriculture. Grid is the main source of electrification. The average monthly electricity consumption in subproject area is 100 units (kWH) and monthly bills per household is around INR.200. People in the subproject area have expressed their concern with the high voltage transmission lines and advised that such transmission line should be away from the village and the tower should have more height than the normal. The transmission line should be maintained in regular interval. Daily wage laborers should be hired from the village for the construction of the subprojects. Landslides and soil erosion should be prevented that especially happens during the rainy season.

2. Impact on Indigenous People

17. The impact assessment and the public consultations show that there will be no Indigenous People (Scheduled Tribes (ST) in this case) who will be affected or displaced due to land acquisition. The project will have general positive impact on the local people and will not target any specific impact on the IPs/STs. In general, five major tribal groups are found in the state of Uttarakhand. They are the hill tribes. However, they are closely linked with the mainstream society. The five major tribes are Bhotia, Buska, Jannsari, Raji and Tharu. Based on the survey, it is derived that none of these tribal people will be affected.. Since independence in 1947 and the integration of the "tribal" people into the modern state system, the STs are moving towards modernization and the market economy. In Uttarakhand, the STs are largely involved in farming, particularly commercial crops like rice, wheat, ground nut, fruit and vegetables and bring their products to the local markets. The STs, in Uttarakhand are already a part of the mainstream economy and they have fixed assets like houses, land and derive their income from agriculture and small businesses. The STs in Uttarakhand have free social interaction with the mainstream population and they are largely integrated in to the mainstream population. The tribes people share their source of water, folklore, food, infrastructure and other belongings with the outside communities. Moreover, these groups are also open to new ideas like family planning and formal education. Therefore, the project will not have any specific impact on IPs/STs

3. Gender Impact and Mitigation Measures

18. The public consultations process did not find the women headed households to be affected by the subprojects. Women in the project area are largely involved in household work, cultivation and other agricultural activities. Women will not be negatively affected due to the project. Any negative impacts from a subproject to female-headed households will be taken up on a case-to-case basis and assistance to them will be treated on a priority basis. During the disbursement of compensation and provision of assistance, priority will be given to female-headed households. Additionally, women headed households are considered as vulnerable and provision for additional assistance has been made in the entitlement of the RF. Provision for equal wage and health safety facilities during the construction will be ensured by the EA / IA. Therefore, the subproject activities will not have any negative impact on women. Additionally, the project aims at strengthening the transmission system. The power will be directly transmitted on to the national grid, thus, having no direct impact on the women. Therefore, the project is not envisaged to have gender benefits.

E. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

1. Consultation

19. Public participation and community consultation were taken up as an integral part of the social and environmental assessment process for the project. Consultation was used as a tool to inform and educate stakeholders about the proposed project. It assisted in identifying the problems associated with the project as well as the needs of the population for its mitigation that are likely to be impacted. This participatory process helped in reducing the public resistance to change and enabled the participation of the local people in the decision making process. With the objectives of minimising probable adverse impacts of the project, the initial public consultation has been carried out in the subproject areas since 2010. Alternate design solutions, speedy implementation of the project, and bringing awareness among the community on the benefits of the project can help mitigate the adverse impacts from the project. The broad objectives of the consultation were as follows:

- Understand the views of the people likely to be affected, with reference to acquisition of land or loss of property and its due compensation.
- Understand views of people on resettlement options, if any.
- Identify and assess major economic and social characteristics of the project area to enable effective planning and implementation.
- Resolve issues related to impacts on community property and their relocation.
- Examine APs' opinions on health safety issues during the construction and selection garbage materials or the waste materials.
- Identify levels and extent of community participation in project implementation and monitoring.
- To establish an understanding for identification of overall developmental goals and benefits of the project.
- To develop a thorough coordination between all the stakeholders for the successful implementation of the project.

20. During the preparatory stages, consultations were carried out with various concerned government officials (local revenue department, PTCUL) and local communities as part of social and resettlement study in order to gather their views on the proposed program. Focused group discussions were conducted in the area of proposed substation and transmission lines in May 2010 and fresh round of consultations were also carried out among the APs in May 2012. Informal consultations were conducted by the route survey contractor during the route survey all along the transmission lines to get the information from local people about the sensitive area and to avoid any sensitive area. The communities generally supported the proposed investment components, as better electricity supply is expected to improve and some employment opportunities will be created. The consultations

undertaken during field visits for the new substation and transmission lines are summarized in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Summary of Public Consultations

S. No.	Name of the Village	Date	Issues Discussed	Views and Suggestions	Name of Participants
1	Pipal Koti Substation	24-05-2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sitting of the project components to avoid impacts on land acquisition and resettlement • Awareness about the project and social impact • Benefits of the projects • Social and Environmental problems in the region • Presence of environmental sensitive areas in the region • Health and safety issues • Compensation payment mechanism initiatives for minimal environmental/social impacts • Presence of Indigenous People • Likely participation of the people for the future project implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are of the opinion that the proposed land for substation may be shifted as they think that the site can be used for other social activities. However, the land is in the possession of PTCUL. If unavoidable, people • Further consultation is required prior to the start of the work regarding the safety issues. • People have certain objection to the proposed site as they have their own plan for the land • Most of the people are aware about the project since PTCUL has initiated the consultation long back • No environment concern was highlighted by the people; however, they think that the substation may have some health problems and safety issues. PTCUL clarified their concern that the proposed substation will be a GIS substation which will be covered in a building with no adverse impacts on health and safety. • No tribal people live in the area 	Mr. R.L Shah and Mr. P.K. Bisnoi on behalf of Village Community in Pipalkoti
2	Transmission Lines: 1. Sainji village 2. Jiwai village 3. Toliyoun village 4. Kothila village 5. Chulsia village	25-05-2012 to 27-05-2012		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the people are aware about the project • People in the villages are mostly depend on agriculture and daily wage • Drinking water is a problem since most of the people depend on river for the water. • People support the project and they wish that their current unreliable power supply with a minimum of 4 to 5 hours of power cut may be solved. • No tribal people live in the project area • People are of their views that local people should be encouraged to get involved in the project's construction 	1.Sainji village <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pradhan-Smt. Bageswari Devi • Mr. Bikram Kumar • Mr. Shivanand Khandiyal • Mr. Satyabrat a Badoni • Mr. Virender Singh

S. No.	Name of the Village	Date	Issues Discussed	Views and Suggestions	Name of Participants
				<p>activities and the contractor should hire local labor force to provide temporary employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are aware that the transmission lines will usually pass away from their habitats; however they also urge that the design should avoid agricultural land. Since, it is hilly terrain, therefore tower should be designed align through hill top to hill top to avoid any crop damage and loss of access to agricultural land. • If towers are to be placed in the agricultural land, suitable compensations should be given and the concerned farmers and villages should be consulted prior to the placing of towers. • They also suggested that construction activities and its timings may follow the off season period to avoid the loss of standing crops • No environment concern is foreseen however, the line will pass mostly through forest area. • People suggested that the towers should be properly fenced with iron wire so that nobody will be easily having the access to the towers • The foundations of the towers should be strong and the height of the lines should be sufficient enough so that people will not have the fear of having any exposure to high power transmission lines. PTCUL has assured that international design standard will be adopted and any damage in this regard will be addressed suitably. 	<p>Bhandani</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Purshottam Prasad Khagriyal • Mr. Ravesh Singh Sahu • Mr. Kailash <p>2. Jiwai village</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Pradhan- Ms. Manju Rawat • Mr. Kripal Singh • Mr. Yashpal Singh • Mr. Rajesh Singh Bisht <p>3. Toliyoun village</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pradhan- Smt. Rakhi Devi • Mr. Mahendra Singh Rawat • Mr. Prem Singh Rawat • Mr. Ram Singh Rawat <p>4. Kothila village</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Pratibha Bisht • Mr. Brijpal Singh • Mukesh Bisht • Surya Prakash Sajon • Dharendra

S. No.	Name of the Village	Date	Issues Discussed	Views and Suggestions	Name of Participants
					Singh Rawat • Balvir Singh Bhist • Navin Singh Sajwan
					5. Chulsia village Pradhan-Suman Lata Dhyani

2. Disclosure

21. The draft RP will be translated in to local language (Hindi) and will be made available in relevant local government offices and in relevant PTCUL/PMO and site offices before the appraisal so that the APs will have the access to the reports. The summary RP will be made available in Hindi language in the similar fashion. Both draft and final resettlement plans (updated resettlement plan) will be endorsed by the EA and posted on the ADB website. Information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout Investment Program implementation. The disclosure process has been ongoing depending on the progress of each tranches. The Resettlement Framework (RF) and the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) were disclosed in May 2009. The RP for tranche-4 will also be disclosed to the APs in local language which is Hindi. .

3. Continued Consultation and Participation

22. For continued consultations, the following steps are envisaged in the project:

- PTCUL will organize public meetings and will apprise the communities about the progress in the implementation of resettlement, social and environmental activities.
- PTCUL will organize public meetings to inform the community about the compensation and assistance to be paid. Regular update of the progress of the resettlement component of the project will be placed for public display at the PMO and PIU offices.
- All monitoring reports of the resettlement components of the project will be disclosed in the same manner as that of the RP.
- Key features of the entitlements will be displayed along the project corridor.
- Attempts will be made to ensure that vulnerable groups understand the process and to take their specific needs into account
- PTCUL will notify the APs about the project's implementation schedule.

F. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

23. Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) would provide an effective approach for resolution of complaints and issues of the affected community. PMO shall formulate procedures for implementing the GRM. The PIU shall undertake GRM's initiatives that include procedures of taking / recording complaints, handling of on-the-spot resolution of minor problems, taking care of complainants and provisions of responses to distressed stakeholders etc. paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups. The GRM would address affected persons' concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to the affected persons. The information should include procedures of

taking/ recording complaints, handling of on-the-spot resolution of minor problems, taking care of complainants and provisions of responses to distressed stakeholders. Grievances not settled as per the above standard mechanism will be brought to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). This GRM consists of a Grievance Redressal Committee consists of the following persons as listed in Table 3 below:

Table 3: Constitution of Grievance Redressal Committee

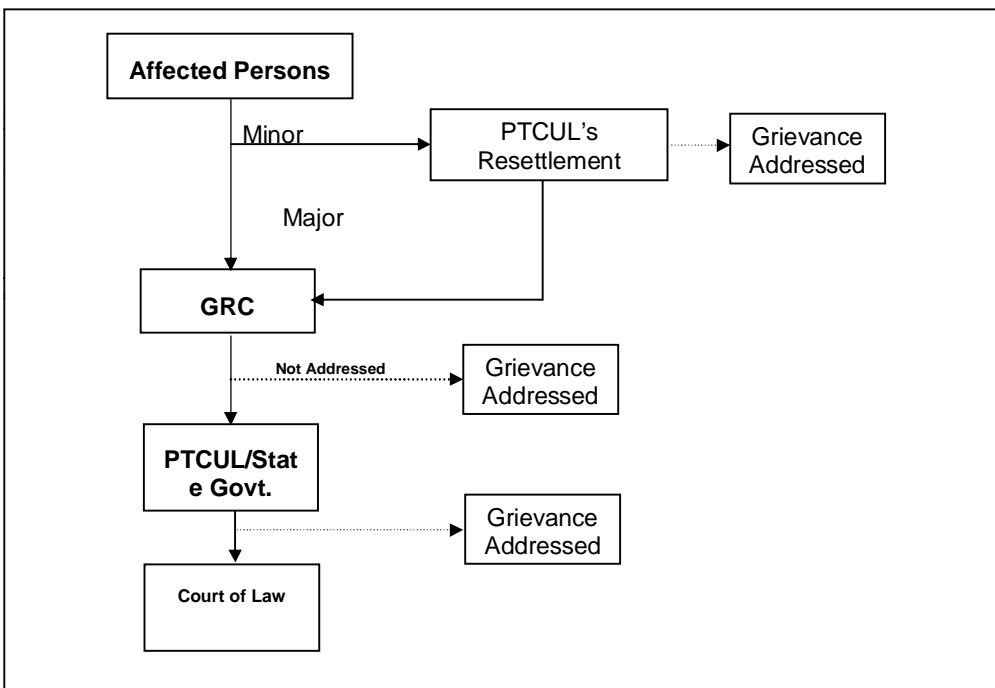
1	Superintending Engineer (FRC)	Chairman
2	Superintending Engineer (PI) concerned/Project Head	Member Secretary
3	Executive Engineer (PI)	Member
4	Executive Engineer (FRC)	Member
5	Local representative from Revenue Department	Member
6	Representative of contractor	Member

24. The main responsibilities of the GRC will be to: (i) provide support to Affected Persons (APs) on problems arising from right of way issues such as crop compensation and/or land/property acquisition; (ii) record AP grievances, categorize, and prioritize grievances and resolve them; (iii) immediately inform the EA/IA of serious cases; and (iv) report to APs on developments regarding their grievances and the decisions of the GRC and the PIU.

25. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, replacement cost and other assistance. Periodic meetings of GRC can be conducted by the PIU so that all the problems and responses received by individuals in the GRC. The GRC will meet every month if grievances are brought to the Committee to determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within a month of receiving the complaint. APs will have the right to access appropriate legal system such as court of law if they wish for redressal of any grievance which may go parallel to GRM. Records will be kept for all grievances received, including: contact details of the complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected, as well as the final outcome.

26. The GRC will continue to function during the life of the project loan including the defects liability period. Environmental and social grievances will be handled in accordance to the project's GRM. Open and transparent dialogue will be maintained with project affected persons as and when needed, in compliance with ADB safeguard policy requirements. The GRM for the project provides an effective approach for complaints and resolution of issues made by the affected community in reliable way. This mechanism will remain active throughout the life cycle of the project. GRM procedure is shown in Figure 7.

Figure 3: Process of Grievance Redressal Mechanism



reference for the transmission components. The salient features of Government and ADB policies are summarized below. Although, no land acquisition is required for tranche-4 components, however, the reference of applicable laws and policies are described briefly below.

1. The National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (NRRP), 2007

28. The NRRP 2007 was adopted by the Government of India on 31 October 2007 to address development-induced resettlement issues. The NRRP stipulates the minimum facilities to be ensured for persons displaced due to the acquisition of land for public purposes and to provide for the basic minimum requirements. All projects leading to involuntary displacement of people must comprehensively address the rehabilitation and resettlement issues. The State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings or agencies, and other requiring bodies shall be at liberty to put in place greater benefit levels than those prescribed in the NRRP. The principles of this policy may also apply to the rehabilitation and resettlement of persons involuntarily displaced permanently due to any other reason. The objectives of the Policy are:

- (i) to minimize displacement and to promote, as far as possible, non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives;
- (ii) to ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of the affected families;
- (iii) to ensure that special care is taken for protecting the rights of the weaker sections of society, especially members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and to create obligations on the State for their treatment with concern and sensitivity;
- (iv) to provide a better standard of living, making concerted efforts for providing sustainable income to the affected families;
- (v) to integrate rehabilitation concerns into the development planning and implementation process; and
- (vi) to facilitate for harmonious relationship between the requiring body and affected families through mutual cooperation where displacement is on account of land acquisition.

29. The NRRP is applicable for projects where over 400 families in the plains or 200 families in hilly or tribal or Desert Development Program (DDP) areas are displaced. However, the basic principles can be applied to resettling and rehabilitating regardless of the numbers affected. NRRP's provisions are intended to mitigate adverse impacts on Project Affected Families (PAFs). The NRRP comprehensively deals with all the issues and provides wide range of eligibility to the affected persons and meets most of the requirement of ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (1995). The non title holders, under NRRP, are recognized as the people living in the affected area not less than three years after the declaration of the area as affected area. The NRRP addresses the vulnerable families with adequate entitlements and provides special provisions for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) Families. The NRRP takes in to account all the transparency as far

a telegraph established or maintained by the Central Government, or to be so established or maintained. The Central Government shall not acquire any right other than that of user only in the property under, over, along, across, in or upon which the telegraph authority places any telegraph line or posts. The telegraph authority shall not exercise those powers in respect of any property vested in or under the control or management of any local authority, without the permission of that authority. The telegraph authority shall do as little damage as possible, and, when it has exercised those powers in respect of any property other than that referred to, shall pay full compensation to all persons interested for any damage sustained by them by reason of the exercise of those powers. In case of property and dispute other than that of a local authority where the power is to be exercised, the District Magistrate may, in his discretion, order that the telegraph authority shall be permitted to exercise them.

as consultation, dissemination of information, disclosure and grievance is concerned. However, the law relating to the acquisition of privately owned immovable property is the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (LAA, amended 1984) which is discussed in the following section.

2. Land Acquisition Act, 1894 amended 1984

30. The LAA provides a framework for facilitating land acquisition in India. LAA enables the State Government to acquire private land for public purposes. LAA ensures that no person is deprived of land except under LAA and entitles APs to a hearing before acquisition. The main elements of LAA are:

- (i) Land identified for the purpose of a project is placed under Section 4 of the LAA. This constitutes notification. Objections must be made within 50 days to the District Collector (DC, the highest administrative officer of the concerned District).
- (ii) The land is then placed under Section 6 of the LAA. This is a declaration that the Government intends to acquire the land. The DC is directed to take steps for the acquisition, and the land is placed under Section 9. Interested parties are then invited to state their interest in the land and the price. Under Section 11, the DC will make an award within one year of the date of publication of the declarations. Otherwise, the acquisition proceedings shall lapse.
- (iii) In case of disagreement on the price awarded, within 6 weeks of the award, the parties (under Section 18) can request the District Collector (DC) to refer the matter to the Courts to make a final ruling on the amount of compensation.
- (iv) Once the land has been placed under Section 4, no further sale or transfer is allowed.
- (v) Compensation for land and improvements (such as houses, wells, trees, etc.) is paid in cash by the project authorities to the State Government, which in turn compensates landowners.
- (vi) The price to be paid for the acquisition of agricultural land is based on sale prices recorded in the District Registrar's office averaged over the three years preceding notification under Section 4. The compensation is paid after the area is acquired, with actual payment by the State taking about two or three years. An additional 30 percent is added to the award as well as an escalation of 12 percent per year from the date of notification to the final placement under Section 9. For delayed payments, after placement under Section 9, an additional 9 percent per annum is paid for the first year and 15 percent for subsequent years.

3. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS)

31. ADB has adopted Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) in 2009 including safeguard requirements for environment, involuntary resettlement and indigenous people. The objectives of the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard policy is to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

32. The involuntary resettlement safeguards covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary

restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary. The main policy principles of the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard are:

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.

- (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

4. IR Principles Adopted for the Project

33. The NRRP represents a significant milestone in the development of a systematic approach to address resettlement issues in India. LAA 1894 however gives directives for acquisition of land in public interest and provides benefits only to title holders. The core and broad involuntary resettlement principles for the Program to be followed for each subproject, including tranche 4 subprojects are: (i) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative subproject designs; (ii) where unavoidable, time-bound resettlement plans (RPs) will be prepared and APs will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living; (iii) consultation with APs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to APs, and participation of APs in planning and implementing sub-projects will be ensured; (iv) vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance⁶; (v) payment of compensation to APs including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates; (vi) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities; (vii) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation; and (viii) establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms.

H. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

1. Eligibility

34. APs entitled for compensation and assistance provisions under the Project are (i) all APs losing land either covered by legal title/traditional land rights, or without legal status; (ii) tenants and sharecroppers whether registered or not; (iii) owners of buildings, crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land; and (iv) APs losing business, income, and salaries. Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off date to be set for the subproject. For the legal title holder, the issuance of section 4 notification of LA Act will serve as the cut-off-date. For the non-title holder, the day of the Census Survey will serve as the cut-off-date. APs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation.

2. Entitlement

35. Based on the above broad principles, a detailed description of each compensation measure and assistance for the tranche 4 components is provided in the entitlement matrix. APs will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance, depending on the nature of ownership rights of lost assets and scope of the impact, including social and economic vulnerability of the APs. The loss of crop and agriculture during the construction of the transmission lines will be paid as instant cash

⁶Vulnerable groups include poor households, households headed by women, the physically handicapped and scheduled tribes.

compensation for the damaged period. Although, the Right of Way is reserved for future activities, i.e., repair etc by the EA/IA, but in practice, people will be allowed to use the land below the lines after the construction. The EA/IA will provide cash compensation to the APs for the temporary loss of crop, if occurred, during the time of maintenance and repair. Details of the entitlement are given in Table 4.

Table 4: Entitlement Matrix

S No	Type of Loss	Definition of Entitled Person	Entitlement	Details
1	Loss of Government land	Vacant plot, Agricultural land and homestead land	Appropriate government departments	Transfer of land through inter government department Payment of land value by PTCUL to the concerned government and departmental transfer of ownership.
2	Income from standing crops, rent or sharecropping	Farming households, sharecroppers and tenants	Notice to harvest standing crops Compensation at market value	Compensation at market value for crops Preferential employment in the Project will be provided to vulnerable households.
3	Income from trees or perennial crops	Affected Households	Compensation at market value	Perennial crops (including fruit bearing trees) will be compensated based on market value to be determined by the Horticulture Department Trees will be compensated at market value determined by the Forest Department for timber species, and by the Horticulture Department for other trees
4	Temporary loss of land	Farming households, sharecroppers, tenants, non-titled households	Notice to harvest standing crops Compensation at market value Restoration	Provision of rent for period of occupation for legal titleholders. Compensation for assets lost at replacement value, Restoration of land to previous or better quality Additionally, Cash Compensation will be paid for the temporary damage of crop under the RoW during the maintenance and repair after the construction. Also, the AP may be allowed to cultivate their land under the transmission lines (RoW)
5	Impacts on vulnerable APs	All impacts	Vulnerable APs	An additional allowance of equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage per household will be provided.
6	Any other loss not identified	-	-	Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles of the Resettlement Framework.

I. INCOME RESTORATION AND RELOCATION

36. The subproject will not result in any permanent displacement - physical or economic. Temporary impacts on crops are foreseen for which provisions for adequate compensation is made in the entitlement matrix which will be as per the current market. Also, vulnerable households will be paid an additional assistance up to 3 months of minimum wage. PTCUL will ensure that advance notice be issued to the APs prior to the start of the work and all the compensation will be paid prior to the start of the compensation. The subproject does not entail any land acquisition; hence, the impacts are temporary in nature. Therefore, relocation of APs is not applicable. APs will also be allowed to cultivate under the transmission line (under the RoW) after the completion of the work. In case of any maintenance work in the future, PTCUL will pay the APs for any loss of crop due to the work.

1. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

37. The resettlement cost in the RP is indicative and tentative only, which may be updated based on final design and on actual impacts. The resettlement cost estimate for tranche-4 components includes eligible compensation for loss of crop, and support cost for RP implementation. These are part of the overall project cost. The unit cost for loss of crop has been derived through rapid field appraisal, consultation with APs and relevant government departments. PTCUL will arrange in advance in its budget to meet the requirement compensation and resettlement cost. The unit cost for the crop will be INR. 150,000/- per hectare. This has been assessed during the consultation and feedback received from PTCUL's earlier experiences. The unit cost for the resettlement specialist in PMO/PIU has been calculated to be INR50, 000- for 2 years. Additionally, a lumps sum amount of INR 2,000,000/- has been kept for the overall administrative support cost which includes carrying out future consultations, grievance redress etc. A contingency of 10% additional costs has been kept as a provision to meet any variation in the cost during the implementation. Based on the above parameters the resettlement budget has been calculated. The total resettlement cost for the Tranche 4 subproject is estimated to be INRs32.42 million. The details are given in Table 4.

Table 4: Resettlement Budget

Item	Unit	Unit Rates INR	Quantity	Total Cost (INR)	
A: Compensation for Crop					
A-1	Temporary Loss of agricultural Land for crop compensation for Transmission Lines	Hectare	1,50,000	175	2,62,50,000
Subtotal: A				2,62,50,000	
B: Support Cost for Implementation of RP					
B-1	Resettlement Specialist in PMO	Person month	50,000	24	12,00,000
B-2	Administrative Cost including monitoring	Lump Sum			20,00,000
Sub-Total C				32,00,000	
TOTAL (A+B+C)				2,94,50,000	
Contingency (10%)				29,45,000	
Grand Total				3,23,95,000	
Grand Total in Million INR				32.40	

J. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

38. Uttarakhand state's Energy Department (UED) will function as the EA of the proposed MFF. The transmission company, PTCUL will be the IAs for the proposed investment program. A PMO already exists which is functional and is responsible for implementing the ADB Phase-1,2 and 3 loans and the PMO is also responsible for the preparatory work for the proposed Tranche - 4 subproject. An Environment and Social Division (ESD) has already been set up with designated officials who is responsible for the overall coordination of land acquisition and resettlement issues and also responsible for the implementation of tranches 1, 2 and 3 resettlement activities. The ESD is assisted by designated site engineers/resettlement specialist at PIU who will be responsible for the field activities. For the RP of the Tranche - 4, PMO will do the overall coordination, preparation, planning, implementation, and financing. The EA and IA will ensure that key institutions including local governments are involved in RP preparation, updating and implementation. Further details on agencies responsible for RP activities are in Table 5.

Table 5: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Resettlement activities

Activity	Responsible Agency
Sub-project Initiation Stage	
Setting up of PMO/ ESD and staff	UED (EA)
Finalization of sites for sub-projects	IA (PTCUL) through its PIU
RP Preparation and Updating Stage	
Conducting Census of all APs	ESD/IA (PTCUL)/PIU
Conducting Consultations	ESD/IA (PTCUL)/PIU
Preparation of RP	PMO/ESD/PIU
Approval of RP	PTCUL/ADB
Disclosure of RP	PMO/ESD/PIU/ADB
RP Implementation Stage	
Fixing the compensation value	PMO/ESD/PIU//Appropriate Government/
Payment of compensation and Assistance	PMO/ESD/PIU
Taking possession of land	EA/IA
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	PMO/ESD/PIU
Grievances redressal	PMO/ESD/GRC/PIU
Monitoring	PMO/ESD/PIU/ADB

ADB=Asian Development Bank, Uttarakhand state's Energy Department (UED), Power Transmission Corporation of Uttarakhand Ltd. (PTCUL), AP=affected person, EA=Executing Agency, ESD=Environment and Social Division, GRC=Grievance Redress Committee, IA=Implementing Agency, PIU= project Implementation Unit, PMO=Project Management Office, RP=Resettlement Plan

K. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

39. All land acquisition, resettlement, and compensation will be completed before the start of civil works. All land required will be provided free of encumbrances to the contractor prior to handing over of sub-project sites and the start of civil works. However, public consultation and monitoring will be continued in an intermittent basis for the entire duration of project. Implementation schedule for R&R activities in the subproject including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in Table 6.

Table 6: Implementation Schedule

Subproject R&R Component/Activities	Months											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Identification of sub project and notification	★											
Community Consultation	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Census and Field Survey				★	★							
Submission of RP for ADB Approval						★						
Disclosure of RP							★					
Issue compensation to APs								★	★	★	★	
Payment of all eligible assistance								★	★	★	★	
Initiation of Rehabilitation Measures										★	★	
Schedule for Civil Work												★
Internal Monitoring by PMO and PIU						★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Grievance Redress						★	★	★	★	★	★	
Start of Civil Work												★

L. MONITORING AND REPORTING

40. Monitoring will be the responsibility of the EA (UED) through its PMO/ESD and IA (PTCUL) through its PIU. The extent of monitoring activities, including their scope and periodicity, will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. PTCUL is required to implement safeguard measures and relevant safeguard plans, as provided in the legal agreements, and to submit periodic monitoring reports on their implementation performance. ADB will require PTCUL to:

- establish and maintain procedures to monitor the progress of implementation of safeguard plans,
- verify the compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes,
- document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports,
- follow up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes,(v) retain qualified and experienced external expert to verify monitoring information for projects with significant impacts and risks,
- Submit periodic monitoring reports on safeguard measures as agreed with ADB.

41. The PMO monitoring will include daily planning, implementation, feedback and trouble shooting, individual DP/AP file maintenance, community relationships, dates for consultations, number of appeals placed and progress reports. The PIU will provide quarterly monitoring report to the PMO and the PMO will compile the PIU report and will submit to ADB on a semiannual basis. Monitoring reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and RP completion reports will be provided by the PMO to ADB for review. Additionally, ADB will monitor projects on an ongoing basis until a project completion report is issued.