

RIHAND -II

REHABILITATION ACTION PLAN - MAY 1993

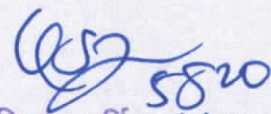
1.0 OBJECTIVES OF REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT (R&R)

1.1 NTPC stations are generally located in remote areas and a considerable portion of population belong to under privileged sections of the society. Their exposure to modern amenities is limited. With the implementation of mega projects and provision of facilities like potable water, sanitation, transport and schools, they get an opportunity not only to have an improved quality of life but the school education entitles them to various Govt. programmes for the upliftment of such under-privileged people. Opportunity of education for children and subsequent job opportunities will in due course bring them into the main stream of the Indian society.

1.2 Together with provision for such developmental activities in rural areas, a comprehensive R&R policy for project affected persons, has been formulated and is in the process of being approved by the NTPC board and Ministry of Power. Appreciating the importance of proper rehabilitation measures, the policy has been formulated bringing forth different rehabilitation options for PAPs to choose from so that, after a reasonable transition period, the affected persons improve or at least regain their existing standard of living earning capacity and production levels. The R&R Policy is enclosed at Annexure-I. Its provisions are reflected in this Rehabilitation Action Plan(RAP).

1.3 * Persons losing their homestead, and the major (s) members have been/are being allotted alternate house site in the resettlement colony

* However, in case of wife, who would be dependent on her husband will be treated as a separate PAP for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement as per the agreed R&R policy.

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(Punarwas-II) where extensive infrastructural facilities are provided. Persons, though not owning land but deriving their livelihood from the land become eligible for rehabilitation measures under the R&R policy.

2.0

LEGAL INSTRUMENT AND REGULATION

2.1

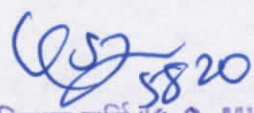
Land required for the Rihand Stage II has been acquired through the State Government of Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) as per the Land Acquisition Act 1894 and its subsequent amendments. The compensation rates for the land and other properties acquired for the project were fixed by the State Government based on market rate. Apart from the cost of the land, an additional 30% of the amount was fixed as solacium. For delayed payments of compensation amounts interest at the rate of 12% per annum is also payable. Special Land Acquisition Officers (SLAO) of the rank of Deputy Collector with supporting staff and facilities under the administrative control of the U.P. State are entrusted with the responsibility of acquisition of land and assets as per the provision of the Act. Notification under the provisions of the Section-4 of the Land Acquisition Act was published on 16th & 17th Sept.'89 in the newspapers, of which one was local. The notification covered the intent of the State Government to acquire land, and the purpose of utilising the land for implementation of the power project. No further land transactions were admissible after the date of notification. The owners of the land had a right to file objections before the Special Land Acquisition Officer by 7th Nov.'89. The SLAO has the responsibility of settling the disputes/objections received. The compensation amount for both, land and homestead as decided by the State Government was deposited with the District Magistrate of Mirzapur well before the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) needed to surrender their land.

A sizable area of land for which acquisition proposals in Mitihini and Kheri were made, belonged to U.P. Forest department as notified under section-4 of the Indian Forest Act but which was encroached upon by villagers. Although NTPC required possession over this land, the


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same was not taken since ownership related matter was already pending in the Supreme Court. As per the Supreme Court order, the ownership of hitherto classified as section-4 forest land, was settled in favour of the occupants thereon. The other salient features of the order are as follows :

- a) NTPC to provide one plot of land measuring 60' X 40' to each of the evictee-families be distributed for housing purposes through the district administration.
- b) Shifting allowance of Rs.1500/- and in addition a lumpsum rent of Rs.3000/- towards housing be given to each of the evictee families.
- c) Free transportation shall be provided for shifting.
- d) Subject to the suitability and eligibility of the oustees preference be given to them in employment in Class III & IV posts under the administration.
- e) NTPC shall operate for the benefit of the evictees self-generating employment schemes such as Carpentry training (free tools to be provided after completion of training), Carpet weaving training, sericulture, masonry training, dairy farming, poultry farming and basket weaving training etc.
- f) NTPC shall provide facilities in the rehabilitation area such as pucca roads, pucca drainage system, hand pumps, wells, portable water supply, primary school, health centre, Panchayat bhavan, Bank and Sulabh Sauchalaya complex etc.
- g) NTPC shall also provide hospitals, schools adult education classes and sports centres for the evictees.


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In addition court cases over the dispute of the land title between absentee land owners and occupiers over private land in Mitihini before Record Officer, Obra and for determination of amount of compensation to be paid for forest section-4 land and properties are pending in the court of District Judge, Sonebhadra. Unless the court decides the above cases, the exact number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and the amount of compensation can not be frozen.

- 2.2 NTPC's Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy provides the frame work for the Resettlement Plan for Rihand STPP. Wherever a Court Order stipulates certain package of benefits the Court Order prevails. In case of benefits that are common to NTPC Policy as well as covered under the Court Order, the affected party/concerned party will be covered by the Court Order.

For example a person loses homestead will be provided with only one plot as stipulated under the Court Order, although, Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) also provides similar provision. Similarly shifting allowances and lumpsum rent to cover the transition requirements will be provided only under the provisions of Court Order.

- 2.3 The private land required for ash pond stage II of Rihand totaling to 232.19 acres in Mitihini and 76.335 acres in Khairi have already been acquired by the U.P.State Govt. A total amount of Rs.47,01 lacs has already been deposited with District Administration as compensation payable to the Project Affected Persons(PAPs) for their land and assets, as per following details :

Village	Pvt. land (Acres)	Forest Sec.4 land (Acres)#	Total (Acres) ##
Mitihini	157.74	74.45	232.19
Khairi	0.125	76.21	76.335
Total	157.865	150.66	308.525

As per ruling of the Supreme Court such of the Forest section-4 land which was under occupancy of people has been declared as private land of the persons occupying it and they have been given Bhumidhary rights of the same.

The compensation rate as determined by the State Authorities varies from Rs.7700 to Rs.13000 per acre for agricultural land and for the houses it varies from Rs.1000 to Rs.20,000 depending upon the size of hut/house, quality of construction etc. On an average an homestead oustee has received a compensation of Rs.10,000/- for a house.

SECTION-4 : INDIAN FOREST ACT 1927
NOTIFICATION BY STATE GOVERNMENT

1. Whenever it has been decided to constitute any land a reserved forest, the State Govt. shall issue a notification in the official gazette -
- a) declaring that it has been decided to constitute such land a reserved forest;
 - b) Specifying, as nearly as possible, the situation and limit of such land; and
 - c) appointing an officer (hereinafter called "the Forest Settlement Officer") to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over any land comprised within such limits, or in or over any forest produce, and to deal with the same as provided in this chapter.

Explanation

For the purpose of clause (b), it shall be sufficient to describe the limits of the forest by roads, rivers, ridges or other well known or readily intelligible boundaries.

2. *The Officer appointed under clause (c) of sub-section (1) shall ordinarily be a person not holding any forest office except that of a Forest Settlement Officer.*

3. *Nothing in this section shall prevent the State Govt. from appointing any number of Officers not exceeding three, not more than one of whom shall be a person holding any forest office except as aforesaid, to perform the duties of a Forest Settlement Officer under this Act.*

3.0 MAP SHOWING AREAS OF LAND/VILLAGES TO BE ACQUIRED

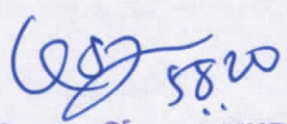
The relevant maps, alongwith the layout maps of the resettlement colony is enclosed at Annexure-II(a, b, c & d).

4.0 BASE LINE INFORMATION

A Demographic and socio-economic study of the families affected due to land acquisition for Stage II ash pond was conducted in 1992 by a Delhi based research agency MODE. A copy of the survey report has already been submitted to the World Bank with the Environmental Action Plan.

The data on affected persons as per the survey report is summarized below:

i)	Name of affected villages	Mitihini	Khairi
		(Uttar Pradesh)	
ii)	Private land acquired (in acres)	157.74	0.125
		(Presently used for agriculture)	
iii)	Forest land (Sec 4) (in acres)	74.45	76.21


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	Mitihini	Khairi	Total
iv) Total population of the area affected	325	101	426
v) Total no. of persons whose entire land has been acquired.	54	10	64
vi) Number of landless persons	27	01	28
vii) Number of persons whose homestead is acquired	81	11	92
viii) Major female members of PAPs who have a share	61	07	68
ix) Number of shops in the acquired area.	01	Nil	1
x) Women (working age)	58	19	77
xi) Elderly (Male & Female)	19	06	25
xii) Disabled	Nil	Nil	-
xiii) Number of children	138	46	184
xiv) Orphan/Destitute children	Nil	Nil	-

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xv) Current levels of income

Income (in Rs. per annum)	No. of PAPs	
	Mitihini	Khairi
< 500	25	-
501 - 1500	2	1
1501 - 2500	2	1
2501 - 3500	7	1
3501 - 5000	6	1
> 5000	39	8

All sources of income including value of their produce at current market rate have been considered while calculating standard of income. Most persons deriving their livelihood from land, have been able to meet their basic need.

xvi) Common property in the village

	Mitihini	Khairi
a) Hand pump/wells/pond	54	13
b) School	1	Nil
c) Health centre	Nil	Nil

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d)	Road	Kuchha road - One (between both villages)	
e)	Grass land	NIL	Nil
f)	Place of worship	NIL	Nil
g)	Graveyards/cemetery	NIL	Nil

xvii) Statement of Compensation

a) Rate of land compensation: Rs.7700 to 13000 per
ac including solacium.

b) Range of compensation for Homesteads

Compensation Range(in Rs.)	No. of PAPs	
	Mitihini	Khairi
< 1000	Nil	Nil
1001 - 5000	5	Nil
5001 - 10000	9	1
10001 - 15000	3	1
15001 - 20000	3	1
> 20000	4	1
Total :	24	4


xviii) Age group of villagers

(As per Demographic survey conducted by site in Feb.'93)

Age group (in Years)	Population	
	Mitihini	Khairi
< 12	138	46
12 - 18	31	13
18 & above	180	57
Total :	349	160

5.0 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND INTEGRATION WITH HOST POPULATION

5.1 The PAPs losing their homestead will be provided house sites in a resettlement colony specially developed by NTPC for their resettlement alongwith the PAPs of stage I of the Rihand project. This has been considered desirable as it would minimise the burden on the host population and the civic amenities available in the nearby villages. Unlike displacements occurring in Hydro-projects, where movement is over longer distance on account of catchment areas, the movement of villagers from the site of ash dyke to the resettlement colony is only approx. 2 Kms. This would enable the PAPs to maintain their existing associations and family ties with people living in other nearby villages. However, some PAPs may like to reside in areas of their choice other than the Punarwas (resettlement) area. Since such PAPs are expected to be few, they are likely to integrate easily with the host population.


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6.0 **MECHANISM TO SELECT ALTERNATE SITES, EVALUATE LOSSES AND ALLOCATE COMPENSATION**

6.1 The alternate site for resettlement is selected with a view to minimise the disturbance to the social life of the PAPs. The resettlement colonies have been located in the vicinity of their original residence and it is adjacent to the project area. Such location would make them accessible to large labour market and various facilities created by NTPC.

6.2 The valuation of the land and homestead acquired for the construction of the Ash pond was done by the Special Land Acquisition Officer (SLAO). The SLAO also evaluated the compensation for wells, trees and other properties as per the specified norms of the State Government. Before the award value is finalised, NTPC deposited the anticipated amount of compensation to the U.P. Government. The SLAO has disbursed an amount of Rs.21.73 Lacs. to the individual PAPs after establishing the bonafides of claimants out of the total established compensation of Rs.39.2 lacs.

7.0 **PLAN FOR R&R**

7.1 The project affected persons deriving income either directly or indirectly, will be rehabilitated through one of the options covered in the NTPC R&R Policy. NTPC will take all actions for implementation of the rehabilitation options before taking physical possession of the land. The PAPs have been informed about the Rihand II expansion on several occasions i.e. through section-4 notification, socio-economic survey, meetings with state/District/NTPC Officials. In addition, various rehabilitation options available to the PAPs were conveyed to them during the public participation meeting held in July '92 in the presence of district authorities. The socio-economic report shows that generally the affected persons have indicated their preference for jobs with NTPC/Govt./non-Govt. organizations; land for land; agricultural/industrial labour and self employment.



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Considering that the present land holdings are in several case less than 2 hectares, effort was made to explain to them, the advantages of various other options so that they can make a considered judgement. Further there is a possibility that, with passage of time, a few of the PAPs may change their preference for the options. Requisite adjustments in the RAP will be made as far as possible. However, all options will finally be frozen by March '94 after due consultation with PAPs and thereafter the options would be binding on them. Marginal farmers holding less than 1 acre of land and earning livelihood out of land alone will be given option for alternate land. They will simultaneously be rehabilitated by opting for alternative mode of livelihood. Therefore land for land option only is proposed to be restricted to those PAPs holding 1 acre or more of land which they would be losing. To explain the advantages of various options and to facilitate the consultation process, NTPC would appoint an independent consultant.

7.2

Any entitled person, if deprived of the benefits as applicable to him under the policy, can make a submission to the dispute resolution committee as specified in para 4.4 of the R&R Policy. NTPC has already started implementing some of the measures like allotment of alternate house site, job with contractors and some income generation scheme.

8.0

RAP OPTIONS

Based on socio-economic survey and consultation, following are the rehabilitation options expected to be exercised by the PAPs. Details indicating the modalities for implementation of various options is enclosed at Attachment-I of this RAP.

8.1

Land for Land : Under this concept the maximum area of land allotment will be 5 acres, to all eligible PAPs. NTPC will also provide transport assistance to PAPs for moving to the new area. The land for land option will be in lieu of compensation. 17 PAPs are likely to

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choose this option. Provision of land will be arranged in collaboration with the U.P.State Government Officials and establishment of the Land Purchase Committee. The District Administration has consented for nominating on the Land Purchase Committee as per NTPC's R&R Policy. This will be formed within August'93. Land is being sought/identified in nearby areas for offering to the PAPs on willing seller-willing buyer basis. Assistance of PAPs and/or their representatives will be taken for identification of suitable land. Once the land is identified, inspection will be carried out by the Land Purchase Committee to verify the quality of the land. Thereafter, it will negotiate the price of the land with the owner. After this, the PAP will be offered the land and after his/her consent the land sales transaction will be finalised and necessary administrative assistance will be provided by the NTPC in transferring the title of the land.

- 8.2 The PAPs will have to return the compensation amount before land, is given of them under this option.
- 8.3 Although most of the PAPs have expressed preference for job in NTPC this is not possible to implement as suitable jobs are not available in NTPC, and various other options like shops/kiosk, dairy, carpentry/carpet weaving/tailoring, vegetable farming, stabilized Mud block making, employment with contractors etc. have been considered as alternative to job option. Income from such options, is expected to be higher than the existing level of income of PAPs.
- 8.3.1 Seven PAPs are likely to choose for establishing shops/kiosks. NTPC will construct and provide the shops/kiosks in its own employee's township/resettlement colony and help the PAPs in getting a bank loan upto Rs.15,000 per person as seed money. NTPC will stand surety and bear the interest charges for such loans.
- 8.3.2 A co-operative of ten PAPs is likely to prefer for setting up dairy, Agro-farming and Fish farming. NTPC will provide a financial assis-


tance upto Rs.15000 per PAP for purchase of livestock and other milk delivery facilities. NTPC will also render assistance in marketing their product.

8.3.3 Ten PAPs are likely to establish themselves as artisans in carpentry/ carpet weaving/tailoring etc. NTPC will purchase all tools and tackles upto Rs.15000 per PAP and will provide necessary infrastructural facilities such as sheds, furniture etc. NTPC will also assist in establishing their clientele.

8.3.4 Contractors responsible for ash pond construction will be persuaded to give jobs to 54 PAPs as helpers for Bulldozers shovel and truck operators and other misc. jobs. This work is expected to extend over 4 to 5 years during which time the PAPs will get an opportunity to acquire skills adequate for taking up other industrial jobs. If the PAPs fail to acquire adequate skills, NTPC will provide training at NTPC's expenses including tuition, residential hostel charges, books, and stationery requirement charges. Though no job commitment will be given to the trained PAP, they would be given preference provided they meet NTPC's job requirements. This option is expected to be attractive with young PAPs who are willing to undergo training to acquire or upgrade their skills.

8.4 Since NTPC R&R policy is the first of its kind, in the initial stages of implementation, some aspects may have to be refined in light of feed back gained during the process of consultation with PAPs.

8.5 In any employment generating scheme, there is a transition gap between the provision of option and generation of income to the desired level. In the transition gap, the affected families will require some financial assistance. NTPC will provide a maximum of Rs.750/- per month for a period of 10 years as per the Supreme Court judgment applicable to the Rihand Project only.


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- 8.6 In a rural impoverished society, parents often tend to use children as labours to substantiate the family income. Such practice discourages the children to go to school even if the good school facilities are made available to them. To encourage the propagation of education amongst the children NTPC would provide merit scholarships to two children of each PAP family at the rate of Rs.25/- per month per child upto their high school education. The scholarship would be terminated if the PAP children fail to get promoted to the next class or drop out of the school.
- 8.7 Tabulation of the RAP options including estimated cost and schedule for implementation are enclosed at Annexure-III.
- 9.0 **RESETTLEMENT OF PAPs LOSING THEIR HOUSE.**
- 9.1 In Rihand Project two resettlement colonies have already been developed namely Punarvas I & II. In both these resettlement colonies facilities of water bound macadam roads, drainage, drinking water, sanitation, medi-care, school building, community centre have already been completed at an expense of Rs.40 lacs and Rs.52 lacs respectively. The annual maintenance cost of the above infrastructural facilities is also met by NTPC which was Rs.1.5 lacs. approx. in 1992-93 for both the colonies. However, the primary responsibility of maintaining these facilities rests with the District Administration.
- 9.2 The Homestead oustees numbering 87 (including 20 major(s)) of Rihand Stage II will be resettled in Punarvas II. The homestead oustees will be allowed to take the reusable building material to the new site.
- 9.3 It is envisaged that most of the PAPs loosing homesteads would move to the new site. However, if the PAP exercises the land for land option and succeeds in procuring land far away from the project site, it may not be feasible for him to reside in the resettlement colony and therefore he may prefer to stay in some plots of his choice adjacent

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to his land. In such cases, NTPC would provide the cost equivalent to the plot being offered in the resettlement colony. NTPC will not provide any community facilities to the villages/areas where these PAPs settle through their own choice except where the number of families settling in the village is atleast 50.

- 9.4 Free transport for shifting of these materials and household goods, Rs.1500/- as shifting allowance and Rs. 3000/- as lump-sum rent for housing would be provided by NTPC as per the Supreme Court Order. Free transport will also be provided to those homestead oustees who choose to resettle in plots of their choice (other than the Punarwas area). In such cases, however, the free transport will be restricted within 25 Kms. from the area from which he is displaced. If the PAP do not wish to avail the NTPC transportation facility cash equivalent to the transportation cost upto his preferred residential plot within 25 Kms. would be provided. The shifting allowance lump-sum rent is as per direction of the Supreme Court of India in respect to the Rihand Project only. Further NTPC will also provide all facilities to these families for making ash bricks which they can use for will be independent and self sufficient and not a part of any other village thus avoiding the burdening of community facilities available in nearby villages. The Distt. Admn. will maintain the infrastructural facilities in the resettlement colony in association with leaders of the community. NTPC will continue to work with PAPs and District Administration Officials, to help ensure that goals of the R&R policy are achieved.

10.0 COST OF PAYING COMPENSATION

- 10.1 Compensation for land and assets acquired for Stage II ash pond, which is an amount of Rs.47.01 lacs, has already been deposited, with the State Government. An amount of Rs.21.73 lacs. has been further disbursed to the project affected persons as compensation for both, Pvt. land as well as Forest section-4 land, by the State Government. Detailed break-up of this is as under :


(Figs. in Rs.)

Village	Private land		Forest sec.4 Land	
	Deposit with Govt.	Disbursement to PAPs	Deposit with Govt.	Disbursement to PAPs
Mitihini	34,78,945.04	11,50,714.03	7,95,500.00	7,95,500.00
Khairi				
(land)	1,624.24	1,624.24	4,18,440.00	1,66,600.00
(House)	57,622.19	57,622.19	-	-
Total	35,38,191.47	12,09,960.46	12,13,940.00	9,62,100.00

NOTE :

1. Non-disbursement in respect of Pvt. land in Mitihini Village is due to dispute of claim between land owner and occupant on land before the Court of Record Officer, Obra. 50% of the cases are likely to be sorted out within 6 months and the balance within the next 6 months.
2. NTPC has deposited the required amount and the award is awaited.

NTPC has been following up with the SLAO for completing the disbursement and this will be completed by Feb.'94. It has often been noticed that PAPs spend the compensation money to meet their immediate needs and therefore can not invest the money to purchase land or other gainful employment. In future all money provided as compensation would be through a joint bank account with NTPC and it will be released only for genuine needs and procurement of assets.


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FINANCIAL PLAN FOR R&R

As indicated earlier, an amount of Rs.47.01 lacs has been deposited with the State Govt. towards payment of compensation for land and properties on private land.

NTPC has already spent an amount of Rs.52.0 lacs for the development of the rehabilitation colony Purnawas II, where the PAPs of Rihand II will be resettled. In addition, NTPC is also spending an amount of about Rs.75000 annually towards the maintenance of the infrastructural facilities, already provided in this colony.

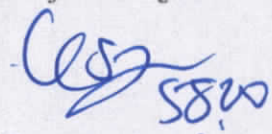
The additional infrastructure facilities proposed in Punarvas I & II will entail an expenditure estimate of Rs.8.5 lacs and 11.5 lacs respectively.

The other rehabilitation measures for the PAPs is expected to entail an estimated expenditure of Rs.53.5 lacs, the details of which are indicated in Annexure-III. This is only an estimate on the basis of current status of choices considered. NTPC, however, will provide full financial cost of Rehabilitation & Resettlement irrespective of cost.

ORGANIZATION AND STAFFING

Till recently R&R activity was being co-ordinated by the Personnel and Administration department of the Project. In addition several NTPC executives devoted substantial amount of time on voluntary basis.

Recently in view of the enhanced scope of work envisaged in the now formulated R&R policy, a separate group consisting of 12 persons have been formed in the Project to implement the RAP. The details of the institutional structure in the Project is given as Annexure-IV.



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12.2 The site group will be in close interaction with the UP State Government Officials during the implementation of the plan. The village leaders including the pradhans (Village head elected) or their nominees will also be consulted and associated for effective implementation of the plan. As already mentioned, NTPC is incurring annual maintenance expenditure of Rehabilitation colonies. The monitoring of the RAP shall be the responsibility of project R&R group.

12.3 For planning, co-ordination, monitoring & evaluating the implementation of the RAPs a group headed by a Senior Manager has been formed at the Corporate Centre. He will be assisted by two executives responsible for community development and resettlement activities. Detailed organisation structure envisaged at Corporate Centre is enclosed at Annexure-V. While the group head is already in position, he is presently being assisted by one P&A executive. The complete staffing of this group will be in place by August '93.

13.0 NTPC'S SERVICES TOWARDS COMMUNITY

13.1 The Rihand Project Management has maintained close association with displaced community and the population residing in nearby villages. Village Market (haat) were developed in NTPC's employees township to facilitate the community in selling their agricultural produce. Wards of people living in the vicinity, both of PAPs and others, are receiving education in schools running in NTPC township of Rihand Project. NTPC hospitals at the project provide health care to the needy. For all such activities, different site personnel from Personnel and Administration, Civil Construction and Medical deptt. were given the responsibility by Project General Manager.

13.2 In addition, from time to time, the project General Manager and Head of Personnel met PAPs and their representatives, district administration authorities and State Government Officials to discuss and plan implementation of various measures for the benefit of PAPs. Executive Director of the Northern Region and CMD also met senior state level

officials and Ministers when their intervention was needed in matters relating to land acquisition and compensation payment.

13.3

The details of R&R activities for stage-I of the project is given at Attachment-II. It was realised that inspite of provision of various facilities and income generating schemes by NTPC, a large communication gap exists between the NTPC and Affected Persons. To bridge the gulf, a voluntary organisation was floated by NTPC officials with representation from villagers and other prominent persons the organisation, known as 'CHETNA' to provide professional guidance and arrange financial inputs for income generating schemes. Various village development activities for upliftment of the general population also falls under the gambit of activities of CHETNA. The details of CHETNA activities and its bye-laws is given in Attachment-III. A 'Rural Health Insurance Scheme' is also being proposed and is under active consideration of Insurance Company.

14.0

TIME TABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The entire schedule of activities proposed in RAP will be completed by June, 1995 details of which are enclosed at Annexure-VI (a & b). The final RAP on the basis of the options of PAPs with regard to choice of rehabilitation measure will be completed by May '94.

15.0

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Effective monitoring and evaluation is critical to the success of the R&R effort consistent with the NTPC R&R policy. The following arrangements have been established with respect to the Rihand II programme :

- a) Monitoring and evaluation has been established as a permanent, continuing responsibility. Monitoring will be done by the environment/R&R unit established in the Rihand Project. Evaluation will also be carried out by the Corporate R&R Group on an

annual basis till the measures provided in the plan are implemented. General Manager (Project) will take a monthly review on the progress of R&R Plan.

- b) To ensure proper implementation of the RAP, quarterly review meeting will be held at the Regional Executive Director's level.

16.0. **DISPUTE RESOLUTION**

- 16.1 A dispute review committee will be formed with representative of District Collector and NTPC as per para 4.4 of the R&R policy for review of grievances, if any, received from PAPs. The District Administration has agreed to nominate their representative on this committee. This will be formally constituted by August'93. The committee will meet once in two months or earlier if necessary. A high level appellate committee consisting of the **General Manager (Project)** and the **District Magistrate (Collector)** will review the unresolved disputes.

17.0 **FOR PAPs OF STAGE-I**

- 17.1 With respect to PAPs from Rihand Stage-I, NTPC will undertake special socio-economic survey by their own staff of said PAPs to ascertain their present socio-economic status. On basis of this survey, and where found necessary, NTPC will, in consultation with said PAPs and the District Administration, formulate a remedial action plan as per NTPC R&R Policy by June, 1995. The details of schedule of activities in this regard are enclosed at Annexure-VII.


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