

**Draft Resettlement and Rehabilitation
Policy For
Jamrani Drinking Water Multipurpose Project (JDWMP)**

**Uttarakhand Project Development & Construction Corporation Ltd. (UPDCCL)
Government of Uttarakhand (GoUK)**

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Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
DGM	Deputy General Manager
GM	General Manager
GoUK	Government of Uttarakhand
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
JDWMP	Jamrani Drinking Water Multipurpose Project
Km	Kilometer
Kv	Kilo Volt
MCM	Million Cubic Meter
MU	Million Units
MW	Mega Watt
PCC	Project Coordination Committee
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PIUJ	Project Implementation Unit Jamrani
PMAY	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna
PMU	Project Management Unit
R&R	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RFCTLARR	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act
RISA	Resettlement Implementation Support Agency
RL	Reduced Level
ROW	Right of Way
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SC/ST	Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement 2009
UID	Uttarakhand Irrigation Department
UJVNL	Uttarakhand Jal Vidut Nigam Limited
UKSDM	Uttarakhand Skill Development Mission
UPCL	Uttarakhand Power Corporation Limited
UPDCC	Uttarakhand Project Development and Construction Corporation
UPJN	Uttarakhand PeyJal Nigam

Definition

Term	Definition for the purpose of this policy
Category I affected family	Titleholder family residing in submergence area and physically displaced. Or Titleholder family residing in the project affected revenue villages and experiencing severe impact.
Category II affected family	Titleholder family losing land but not residing in submergence area or project affected revenue villages. Or Titleholder family residing in project affected revenue villages and experiencing partial impact.
Category III affected family	Non-titleholder family residing in the submergence area and physically displaced. Or Adult of either gender belonging to Category I and defined as separate affected family as per RFCTLARR Act
Category IV affected family	Non-titleholder family, affected but not physically displaced such as agricultural and commercial tenants, leaseholders and sharecroppers .
Vulnerable Family	Affected family belonging to below poverty line (BPL card holders or certified by revenue authorities), landless family, family headed by elderly (sole income earner), family headed by women (primary income earner), orphans, physically handicapped, SC/ST family and those without legal title to land (leaseholders/tenants/sharecroppers and other non-title holders).
Cut-off date	The cut-off date for eligibility for compensation and assistance in case of titleholders will be the date of notification under Section 11 of RFCTLARR Act. For non-titleholders the cut-off date for eligibility shall be the date of project census survey or detailed measurement survey for respective components.
Submergence area	Submergence area will be the land in upstream of dam up-to the elevation of top of dam which is at RL 765.60 M.
Severe Impact	Family residing in the project affected revenue villages and losing 50 % or more land to the project.
Partial Impact	Family residing in the project affected revenue villages and losing less than 50 % land to the project.
Other definitions	Other terms used in this R&R policy shall be as defined in Chapter-1, Section-3 of RFCTLARR Act. 2013 (https://dolr.gov.in)

1. Project Background

1. Jamrani Drinking Water Multipurpose Project (JDWMP) envisages the construction of a dam across the river Gola, a tributary of river Ramganga in District Nainital, State of Uttarakhand. Being a multipurpose project, the main components are as below.

- **Reservoir:** This component comprises of construction of a 150.60 m high roller-compacted concrete gravity dam to be constructed on Gola river at a location called Jamrani located about 10 Km upstream of Gola Barrage at Kathgodam.
- **Irrigation Canal Construction & Rehabilitation:** This component includes renovation/remodeling of 168.62 Km long irrigation canals and construction of 21.00 Km long new canals along with construction of 278.24 Km long water courses.
- **Drinking Water Supply:** It comprises of providing 42.70 MCM drinking water to Haldwani town for a projected population of year 2055.
- **Hydropower Generation (14 MW) and Transmission:** The component comprises generation of 63.4 MU hydropower at toe of dam and evacuation of the same by 8.5 Km long 33 kV transmission lines to substation located at Ranibagh. Overhead double circuit double pole transmission lines shall be laid from powerhouse to Ranibagh substation. From Ranibagh substation, 7.0 Km long underground 132 kV transmission cable shall be laid till Kathgodam grid.

2. Irrigation Department Uttarakhand has been entrusted with the responsibility of execution of the project. In year 2010 Uttarakhand Project Development & Construction Corporation Ltd. was created by the Govt. of Uttarakhand (GoUK) to provide construction and consultancy services in the field of Civil Engineering. UPDCC will act as Nodal Agency for the project and coordinate with other departments responsible for various components of the project.

3. Project Implementation Unit Jamrani (PIUJ) has been established under UPDCC for planning and implementation of Reservoir and Irrigation component of the project. For implementation of other components under the project separate PIU's under UPJN and UJVNL are in the process of formation. The PIU under UJVNL will have a separate unit for transmission line component involving officials from UPCL.

4. As per the project design, acquisition of private land will be required for various components, which will be taken up by concerned PIU's including implementation of Resettlement & Rehabilitation for respective components. The GoUK has formulated this specific R&R Policy for land acquisition and resettlement management to be implemented under the proposed JDWMP. The High-Powered Committee (HPC) is constituted for the project for taking administrative and financial decisions shall have the authority for any modifications or amendments aimed at betterment of policy provisions for affected persons. ADB's concurrence will also be taken before any amendment to this policy.

2. Land Acquisition Requirement & Scope of Resettlement Impact

5. During the project design appropriate engineering options have been considered to minimize the land requirement for the project. Attempts are made to maximize the utilization of available government land. However as per preliminary assessment, in addition to government land owned by various departments some private land is also required. The summary of land acquisition requirement and scope of resettlement impact for various components are presented in Table 1.0.

Table 1: Land Acquisition Requirement and Scope of Resettlement Impact

SI No	Component	Type of Land Acquisition Requirement and Scope of Resettlement Impact
1	Construction of Dam & Reservoir	• Reserve Forest Land owned by forest department will be transferred to Irrigation Department. No resettlement impact due to acquisition of forest land. • Van Panchayat (Protected/ Village Forest) Land owned by forest department will be transferred to Irrigation Department resulting loss of forest rights of villagers. • Revenue land owned by State Government will be transferred to Irrigation Department may impact non-titleholders if any. • Permanent acquisition of private land. Loss of agricultural land, loss of homestead land, loss of livelihood, loss of shelter and other assets resulting displacement of people and loss of livelihood. • Permanent acquisition of community land. Loss of community resources including land and other assets.
2	Irrigation Canal construction & Rehabilitation	• Reserve Forest Land owned by forest department will be transferred to Irrigation Department. No resettlement impact due to acquisition of forest land. • Van Panchayat (Protected/ Village Forest) Land owned by forest department will be transferred to Irrigation Department resulting loss of forest rights of villagers. • Revenue land owned by State Government will be transferred to Irrigation Department may impact non-titleholders if any. • Permanent acquisition of private land. Loss of agricultural land, loss of homestead land, loss of livelihood, loss of shelter and other assets.
3	Drinking Water Supply	• Reserve Forest Land owned by forest department will be transferred to PIU, UPJN. No resettlement impact due to acquisition of forest land. • Van Panchayat (Protected/ Village Forest) Land owned by forest department will be transferred to PIU, UPJN resulting loss of forest rights of villagers. • Revenue land owned by State Government will be transferred to PIU, UPJN may impact non-titleholders if any. • Permanent acquisition of private land. Loss of agricultural land, loss of homestead land, loss of livelihood, loss of shelter and other assets.
4	Hydropower Generation and Transmission	• The power house will be constructed within the forest land for reservoir component and no additional land will be required. • For transmission line, no permanent or temporary land acquisition is required. Only user right will be utilized. It may have temporary impact on land and crops.

6. Based on the type of land requirement and resettlement impact specific entitlements are proposed under this policy as per the available legal framework. Since the project is proposed to be funded by Asian Development Bank the requirements of safeguard policy of ADB are also taken into consideration under this project R&R policy.

3. Objectives of the Policy

7. This policy has been formulated to guide the land acquisition process and determination of various entitlements including resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected persons under various components proposed under the project. The policy tries to address the issue of relocation of displaced persons and livelihood restoration during the process of rehabilitation in consultation with the affected persons. Efforts are made to minimize the hardships of resettlement process by providing adequate compensation and assistance through proactive action from the executing agency. Separate resettlement scheme and plans for each component will be prepared based on the policy provisions outlined here. This policy ensures that the affected families improve, or at least regain their previous standard of living, earning capacity, production levels and restore their socio- cultural status.

4. Legal Framework

8. This policy has been formulated primarily on the basis of "The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013" and related guidelines adopted by GoUK. The policy also accommodates various provisions of ADB's SPS, 2009 to comply with the loan requirement. Main features of applicable legal and policy framework are outlined below:

4.1 The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

9. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 has been effective from January 1, 2014. The GoUK has adopted the Central Act and formulated and notified related rules in 2015.

10. The aims and objectives of the Act include: (i) to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabha's established under the Constitution of India, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialization, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families; (ii) provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition; (iii) make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement; (iv) ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

11. Section 107 & 108 of the Act empowers the state government to enact any policy to enhance or add to the entitlements enumerated under the principal act which confers higher compensation than payable under this Act or make provisions for rehabilitation and resettlement which is more beneficial than provided under this Act. This policy confirms the above provision of the RFCTLARR Act in addition to proposed minimum compensation based on a multiple of market value as per Schedule I and R&R entitlements as per Schedule II of the Act.

4.2 The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

12. This Act recognizes and vests forest rights and occupation on forest land in forest dwellings to scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in

such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. The Act provides for a framework for recording the forest rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land.

13. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Act, 2006 also known as the Forest Rights Act recognizes the 'rights' of the forest dwellers (mainly scheduled tribes) to access and use the forest and its resources by providing legal sanctity to that rights and also vests these forest dependent communities with the responsibility to sustainably use, conserve and manage these forest resources and contribute towards strengthening the conservation of these vital natural resources.

4.3 The Van Panchayat Act, 1931.

14. Panchayat in the state of Uttarakhand is a unique legal system of Community Forest Management started in 1921, where people are allowed not only to use the minor forest products but manage it in a sustainable way through institution called "Van Panchayat" at Village Panchayat level. It was formally legalized through the Van Panchayat Act, 1931.

15. The major objective of Van Panchayat is to rejuvenate and manage patches of protected forests for local use; it also prevents neighboring villages from intruding into this zone, once formally demarcated as a Van Panchayat Forest. Protection of forest from fire, illicit felling and preventing damage to trees due to lopping along with grazing is also the responsibility of Van Panchayats. Responsibilities of VPs are laid out in the law to ensure that village forest land not to be diverted in any other utilization of forest produce to the best advantage of village community.

16. A Van Panchayat is constituted with a committee of 9 members including the head called "Surpanch". Its functioning is administered by the Sub District Magistrate of revenue department. The management of community forest is generally carried out by the van panchayat through watching the forest on rotational basis or a guard is appointed and salary is paid by community contribution. Van panchayat also grants permission for cutting grass, grazing and collection of fallen wood and charge fees with government permission. Rights of extraction of resin, NTFPs and trees are also given to Van Panchayats on recommendation of government. It also has right to punish or fine for violating the rules. Besides, each Van Panchayat makes its own rules and regulation as per needs and wisdom.

4.4 Legal Framework for Transmission Lines

17. In the absence of specific legal or policy framework with regard to land acquisition/compensation for 33 kV distribution lines, it is proposed to lay distribution lines for power component of the project under the ambit of Electricity Act, 2003. The provisions stipulated in section 67–68 of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with section 10 & 16 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 governs the compensation. As per the provision of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 Section 10 b UPCL is not required to acquire any land. However, compensation for all damages are paid to the individual land owner as per the provision of Section-10 d of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. The provisions in the Electricity Act, 2003 and Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 regarding compensation for laying of transmission lines are as follows:

The Electricity Act, 2003, Part-VIII, Section 67 & 68

Section 67 (3-5):

(3) A licensee shall, in exercise of any of the powers conferred by or under this section and the rules made thereunder, cause as little damage, detriment and inconvenience as may be, and shall make full compensation for any damage, detriment or inconvenience caused by him or by any one employed by him.

(4) Where any difference or dispute [including amount of compensation under sub-section

(3)] arises under this section, the matter shall be determined by the Appropriate Commission.

- (5) The Appropriate Commission, while determining any difference or dispute arising under this section in addition to any compensation under sub-section (3), may impose a penalty not exceeding the amount of compensation payable under that sub-section.

Section 68 (5 & 6):

- (5) Where any **tree standing or lying near an overhead line or where any structure or other object which has been placed or has fallen near an overhead line** subsequent to the placing of such line, interrupts or interferes with, or is likely to interrupt or interfere with, the conveyance or transmission of electricity or to interrupt or interfere with, the conveyance or transmission of electricity or the accessibility of any works, an Executive Magistrate or authority specified by the Appropriate Government may, on the application of the licensee, cause the tree, structure or object to be removed or otherwise dealt with as he or it thinks fit.
- (6) When disposing of an application under sub-section (5), an Executive Magistrate or authority specified under that sub-section shall, in the case of any tree in existence before the placing of the overhead line, **award to the person interested in the tree such compensation as he thinks reasonable, and such person may recover the same from the licensee.**

Explanation. - For purposes of this section, the expression "tree" shall be deemed to include any shrub, hedge, jungle growth or other plant.

The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, Part-III, Section 10

Section 10 – The telegraph authority may, from time to time, place and maintain a telegraph line under, over, along, or across, and posts in or upon any immovable property, Provided that

- a) the telegraph authority shall not exercise the powers conferred by this section except for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by the [Central Government], or to be so established or maintained;
- b) 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 post; and
- c) except as hereinafter provided, 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; and
- d) in the exercise of the powers conferred by this section, 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 in clause (c), shall pay full compensation to all persons interested for any damage sustained by them by reason of the exercise of those powers.

Section 16 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 which stipulates as under:

Section 16. Exercise of powers conferred by section 10, and disputes as to compensation, in case of property other than that of a local authority:

- (1) If the exercise of the powers mentioned in Section 10 in respect of property referred to in clause (d) of that section is resisted or obstructed, the District Magistrate may, in his discretion, order that the telegraph authority shall be permitted to exercise them.
- (2) If, after the making of an order under sub section (1), any person resists the exercise of those powers, or, having control over the property, does not give all facilities for this being exercised, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).

4.5 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009

18. The objectives of ADB's SPS (2009) with regard to involuntary resettlement are: (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

19. ADB's SPS (2009) 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 access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers displaced persons whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

20. The three important elements of ADB's SPS (2009) are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income before displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including the provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons relative to pre-project levels and to improve the standard of living of displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

4.6 Policy Principles for JDWMP

21. The specific policy principles and procedures to be followed under the JDWMP with regards to compensation and R&R entitlements will be the following:

- (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 nongovernment 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 and affected persons through; (a) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land-based where possible or cash compensation at replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (b) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (d) additional revenues and services through benefit-sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide project affected persons with needed assistance, including the following:

(a) 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; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training; and (c) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

- (v) Give special attention to vulnerable groups which include affected family belonging to below poverty line (BPL card holders or certified by revenue authorities), landless family, family headed by elderly (sole income earner), family headed by women (primary income earner), orphans, physically handicapped, SC/ST family and those without legal title to land (leaseholders/tenants/sharecroppers and other non-title holders) by providing additional assistance for their upliftment to at least national minimum standards.
- (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 R&R scheme/plan elaborating on the entitlements of affected persons, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (ix) Disclose draft and final R&R scheme/plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced 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 displacement. Implement the R&R scheme/plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of affected persons and disclosure of monitoring reports.
- (xiii) No permanent land acquisition will be applied for transmission line. Transmission line alignment will completely avoid impact to any kind of structure/buildings. Construction of lines shall follow existing roads (wherever existing) and other places. Construction shall be planned during the off-crop season and in case of unavoidable impacts the losses will be compensated. Assessment of compensation for loss of crop and trees will be done by the UPCL with the help from revenue department and horticulture/forest department as appropriate. Provide compensation prior to construction of transmission lines for temporary impacts.
- (xiv) The cut-off date for eligibility for compensation and assistance in case of

titleholders will be the date of notification under Section 11 of RFCTLARR Act. For non-titleholders the cut-off date for eligibility shall be the date of project census survey or detailed measurement survey for respective components.

- (xv) In case of discrepancies in any provision in English and Hindi versions of this R&R Policy the English version shall apply.

5. Project Entitlements

22. On the basis of above legal framework and policy analysis this R&R policy has outlined different project entitlements keeping in view the type of land acquisition and resettlement impacts for different components of the project. The unit of entitlement under this policy will be the "affected family" as defined in RFCTLARR Act. Separate entitlement matrix for each component is presented below.

5.1 Entitlement Matrix for Dam & Reservoir Component

23. The Dam & Reservoir component will cause loss of land for all affected persons including physical displacement of some of them. Based on the assessment of land loss, majority of landholders have a landholding of less than 1 acre. Approximately 25 percent landholders are being physically displaced due to the proposed land acquisition under this component. The RFCTLARR prescribes land for land loss in case of irrigation projects to affected landless/marginal farmer as far as possible. In this project context due to limited land availability and keeping in view the quantum of physical displacement the affected persons are categorized into various categories and offered specific entitlements. During preparation of this project specific R&R policy all stakeholders including affected communities are also consulted and their views are incorporated. The detailed description of various categories are presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Categorization of Project affected people and eligibility

Category	Description of Category
Category I	Titleholder family residing in submergence area and physically displaced. Or Titleholder family residing in the project affected revenue villages and experiencing severe impact.
Category II	Titleholder family losing land but not residing in submergence area or project affected revenue villages. Or Titleholder family residing in project affected revenue villages and experiencing partial impact.
Category III	Non-titleholder family residing in the submergence area and physically displaced. Or Adult of either gender belonging to Category I and defined as separate affected family as per RFCTLARR Act
Category IV	Non-titleholder family, affected but not physically displaced such as agricultural and commercial tenants, leaseholders and sharecroppers.

24. Under the dam and reservoir component it is proposed that the entitlement for alternative resettlement land of 1 acre developed agricultural land and 200 sqm of developed residential plot will be provided to titleholder families belonging to Category I in addition to the compensation for land and other assets. Other affected titleholder families belonging to Category II will be provided with cash compensation for 1 acre of land at the value of resettlement site land. Rest of the affected families belonging to Category III will be entitled

to 50 sqm residential plot at resettlement site along with constructed house as per PMAY specifications or equivalent cash for house construction. Non-titleholder affected families such as agricultural tenants, sharecroppers, leaseholders are categorized under a separate Category IV who will be entitled for various compensation and assistance as provided in the entitlement matrix. Proposed entitlement matrix for dam and reservoir component is presented below in Table 3.

Table 3: Entitlement Matrix for Dam & Reservoir Component

SI No	Impact Category	Unit of Entitlement	Details of Entitlement
A	Compensation		
1	Loss of land by Category I family	a) Titleholder family residing in submergence area and physically displaced. b) Titleholder family residing in the project affected revenue villages and experiencing severe impact	• One acre fully developed agricultural land at resettlement site • Compensation for acquired land assessed as per Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act will be paid. • For landholders who are minors to be given compensation for land in the form of a fixed deposit payable at the time of becoming an adult. • 200 sqm developed residential plot at resettlement site. • If land for land is not opted by the affected family, one time payment of Rs. 19.5 lacs¹ will be paid in addition to compensation for acquired land assessed as per Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act. • Registration charges/Stamp duty will be payable by the project. • The land for house allotted to the affected family shall be free from all encumbrances. • The land or house allotted may be in the joint names of wife and husband of the affected family. • 12% interest from date of publication of notification of SIA till the date of award of the Collector as per RFCTLARR Act.
2	Loss of land by Category II family	a) Titleholder family losing land but not residing in submergence area project affected revenue villages.	• One time payment of Rs. 19.5 lacs will be paid in addition to compensation for acquired land assessed as per Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act. • For landholders who are minors to

¹ This amount has been **estimated-calculated on the basis of current after-obtain-maximum circle rate of similar land in one of the villages in which resettlement has been proposed. Available current price index/updated circle rate will apply during the time of payment of compensation.**

		b) Titleholder family residing in project affected revenue villages and experiencing partial impact.	be given compensation for land in form of a fixed deposit payable at the time of becoming an adult. • Registration charges/Stamp duty will be payable by the project. • 12% interest from date of publication of notification of SIA till the date of the award of the Collector as per RFCTLARR Act.
3	Special relocation provision for Category III	a) Non-titleholder family residing in the submergence area and physically displaced. b) Adult of either gender belonging to Category I and defined as separate affected family as per RFCTLARR Act	• A constructed house in a 50 sqm plot area conforming to PMAY specifications. - or • If plot and/or house is not opted by any affected family, <u>one time payment of Rs. 2.95 lacs²</u> cash compensation for such option will be paid. • Registration charges/Stamp duty will be payable by the project. • The land for house allotted to the affected family shall be free from all encumbrances. • The land or house allotted may be in the joint names of wife and husband of the affected family.
4	Loss of private Structure	Titleholder affected family belonging to relevant categories, losing residential /commercial and other structures.	• Market value of structures without depreciation to be determined as per Section 29 of RFCTLARR Act. • 100 % solatium on market value of the structures. • Affected family losing shops will be entitled for one constructed shop of 15 sqm plinth area at resettlement site in lieu of compensation of lost shop. • Right to salvage materials from the lost structure and other assets.
		Non-titleholder (encroachers /squatters) affected family belonging to category III, losing residential/ commercial and other structures.	• Market value of structures without depreciation. • Right to salvage materials from the lost structure and other assets. • Affected family losing shops will be entitled for one constructed shop of 15 sqm plinth area at resettlement site in lieu of compensation of lost shop.
5	Loss of trees and crops	Affected family losing trees and crops	• Market value of trees and standing crops as determined by State Horticulture/ Forest/ Agriculture department shall be paid. • 100 % solatium on market value of the trees/crops.

² This amount has been estimated-calculated on the basis of current circle rate for 50 sq. mtr. of land after obtain maximum circle rate of one of in the villages in which resettlement has been proposed and as per the guidelines for construction of houses under PMAY-G.

B	R&R Assistance		
1	Loss of Cattle Shed	Affected family losing cattle shed	• One time reconstruction assistance of Rs, 25,000/- with current price index.
2	Loss of commercial structure	Affected family losing commercial structure	• One time reconstruction assistance of Rs, 25,000/- with current price index.
3	Grant to artisans, small traders and certain others	Affected family of an artisan, small traders or self-employed person or an affected family which owned non-agricultural land or commercial, industrial or institutional structure in the affected area which has been involuntarily displaced from the affected area due to land acquisition	• One time assistance of Rs, 25,000/- with current price index.
4	Annuity	Affected family	Rs 5.00 Lakhs per affected family with current price index Or Annuity Policies of minimum Rs 2000/month for 20 years with current price index for agricultural laborer's.
5	Subsistence Grant	Displaced family	• Rs 3000 per month for one year or one time grant of Rs 36000.00 with current price index.
6	Transportation Grant	Displaced family	• Rs 50000.00 with current price index for transportation of families, building and house materials, animals.
7	One time resettlement allowance	Affected family	• Rs 50000.00 with current price index
8	Fishing rights	Affected family	• Fishing rights in the reservoir. * - All titleholder project affected families of projected affected revenue villages shall be allowed for fishing by angling rods only for self-consumption. * - For commercial use fishing, interested candidate from the affected families will be given proper training for fishing /hunting by forming a self-help group, cooperative society, or Mahaila mangal dal by the department of fisheries Uttarakhand and 2 beats in the reservoir will be reserved for these groups or society /others. • Relaxation in Uttarakhand State Water Management Fisheries and Collection Rules 2013 will be given to these groups / society /others as per given below. 1- Rule no 10-(6) Relaxation in Earnest money, status certificate will be given for participating in

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			the tender Rule no 11-(3). Relaxation from the stamp duty 2- Rule no 11-(4). Relaxation in 10 % advance money of reserved price of the tender and 25 % the reserve price of the tender will have to be deposited in easy instalments within 12 months after the date of agreement 3-
9	Commercial Development right	Affected family	Affected family shall be given priority in any commercial / tourism related activities if carried out under the project.
10	Loss of Van Panchayat Land use	Affected family residing in project affected revenue villages.	300 days of minimum agricultural wage
11	Vulnerability assistance	Affected family belonging to below poverty line (BPL card holders and certified by revenue authorities), landless family, family headed by elderly (sole income earner), family headed by women (primary income earner), orphans, physically handicapped, SC/ST family and those without legal title bland (leaseholders/ tenants/ sharecroppers and other non-title holders).	A lumpsum one time assistance amount of Rs 40000.00.
12	Loss of agricultural lease /tenancy	Registered agricultural lease holder/ tenant belonging to category IV and working in the affected area for three years prior to cut-off date for land acquisition.	- Rental deposit or unexpired lease amount (this will be deducted from compensation of lessor / owner) - A lumpsum one time assistance amount of Rs 25000.00. - Subsistence allowance of Rs 3000 per month for one year or one time grant of Rs 36000 with current price index.

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13	Loss of residential / commercial lease /tenancy	Registered residential / Commercial lease holder/ tenant.	- Rental deposit or unexpired lease amount (this will be deducted from compensation of lessor / owner) - A lumpsum one time assistance amount of Rs 25000.00. - Subsistence allowance of Rs 3000 per month for one year or one time grant of Rs 36000 with current price index. - Rs 50000.00 with current price index for transportation of families, building and house materials, animals.
14	Loss of livelihood	One member of each affected family losing livelihood (agricultural land owners/ business owners /agricultural laborer's)	Skill development training from UKSDM to interested affected persons.
C	Community Property Resources		
1	Loss of community property	a) Loss of community owned/ managed property b) Loss of public utilities/ Infrastructure	- Compensation of acquired community land assessed as per Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act. - Reconstruction of property resources or compensation without depreciation as per RFCTLARR Act.

25. Within the proposed reservoir area one large structure of religious significance known as Haidakhan Temple is affected and needs relocation. In consultation with affected temple trust, as a special measure considering the socio-cultural aspects of the temple the project has proposed to allocate 2.5 acre of land at nearby location in addition to compensation for structure as per the above entitlement matrix.

5.2 Infrastructural facilities at Resettlement Site

26. For resettlement of project displaced populations, as per provisions of Schedule III of RFCTLARR Act, following infrastructural facilities and basic minimum amenities which are not available shall be provided by the Project to ensure that the resettled population in the new colony can secure for themselves a reasonable standard of community life and can attempt to minimize the trauma involved in displacement.

Table 4: Details Infrastructural facilities at Resettlement Site

S. N.	Details Infrastructural facilities	Unit/Specification
1	Roads within the resettled villages and an all-weather road link to the nearest pucca road	As per norms
2	Proper drainage as well as sanitation plans executed before physical resettlement	As per norms

3	Sources of safe drinking water for each family as per the norms prescribed by the Government	As per norms
4	Provision of drinking water for cattle	As per norms
5	Burial or cremation Ground, depending on the caste-communities at the site and their practices.	The resettled families would use the existing facility in host villages. The project authority would ensure that the host community does not object to it. In case of opposition, the project will make the necessary provision.
6	Grazing land as per State norms	As per norms
7	Fair Price Shop	As per norms
8	Electricity connections and street light	As per norms
9	Anganwadi's providing child and mothersupplemental nutritional services	1
10	School as per the provisions of the Right of Childrento Free and Compulsory Education Act,2009	1
1	Sub-health center within two kilometers range	As per norms
1	Playground/ Park for children	1
2		
1	One community center for every hundred families	2
3		
1	Places of worship and chowpal/tree platform forevery fifty families for community assembly, of numbers and dimensions consonant with the affected area	4
4		
1	Veterinary service center as per norms	As per norms
5		
1	Basic irrigation facilities to the agricultural land	As per norms
6		

5.3 Entitlement Matrix for Irrigation Canal & Drinking Water Supply Component

27. Under the irrigation canal & drinking water component the impact will be of linear nature for which, compensation and other assistance will be provided as per RFCTLARR Act and accordingly the following entitlement matrix has been formulated and presented below in Table 5.

Table 5: Entitlement Matrix for Irrigation Canal & Drinking Water Supply Component

SI No	Impact Category	Unit of Entitlement	Details of Entitlement
A	Compensation		

1	Loss of land	Titleholder family	• Compensation for acquired land assessed as per Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act. • Registration charges/Stamp duty will be payable by the project. • 12% interest from date publication of notification of SIA till the date of award of the Collector as per RFCTLARR Act. • For landholders who are minors to be given compensation for land in the form of a fixed deposit payable at the time of becoming an adult.
2	Loss of private Structure	Titleholder affected family losing residential /commercial and other structures.	• Market value of structures without depreciation to be determined as per Section 29 of RFCTLARR Act. • 100 % solatium on market value of the structures. • Right to salvage materials from the lost structure and other assets.
		Non-titleholder (Encroachers & Squatters) affected family losing residential /commercial and other structures.	• Market value of structures without depreciation. • Right to salvage materials from the lost structure and other assets.
3	Loss of trees and crops	Affected family losing trees and crops	• Market value of trees and standing crops as determined by State Horticulture/ Forest/ Agriculture department shall be paid. • 100 % solatium on market value of the trees/crops.
B	R&R Assistance		
1	Loss of Cattle Shed	Affected family losing cattle shed	• One time reconstruction assistance of Rs, 25,000/- with current price index.
2	Loss of commercial structure	Affected family losing commercial structure	• One time reconstruction assistance of Rs, 25,000/- with current price index.
3	Grant to artisans, small traders and certain others	Affected family of an artisan, small traders or self-employed person or an affected family which owned non-agricultural land or commercial, industrial or institutional structure in the affected area which has been involuntarily displaced from the affected area due to land acquisition	• One time assistance of Rs, 25,000/- with current price index.

4	Annuity	Affected family	Rs 5.00 Lakhs per affected family with current price index Or Annuity Policies of minimum Rs 2000/month for 20 years with current price index for agricultural laborer's.
5	Subsistence Grant	Displaced family	• Rs 3000 per month with current price index for one year.
6	Transportation Grant	Displaced family	• Rs 50000.00 with current price index for transportation of families, building and house materials, animals.
7	One time resettlement allowance	Affected family	• Rs 50000.00 with current price index
8	Vulnerability assistance	Affected family belonging to below poverty line (BPL card holders and certified by revenue authorities), landless family, family headed by elderly (sole income earner), family headed by women (primary income earner), orphans, physically handicapped, SC/ST family and those without legal title to land (leaseholders/ tenants/ sharecroppers and other non-title holders).	• A lumpsum one time assistance amount of Rs 40000.00.
9	Loss of agricultural lease /tenancy	Registered agricultural lease holder/ tenant working in the affected area for three years prior to land acquisition.	• Rental deposit or unexpired lease amount (this will be deducted from compensation of lessor / owner) • A lumpsum one time assistance amount of Rs 25000.00. • Subsistence allowance of Rs 3000 per month for one year or one time grant of Rs 36000 with current price index.
10	Loss of residential / commercial lease /tenancy	Registered residential / Commercial lease holder/ tenant	• Rental deposit or unexpired lease amount (this will be deducted from compensation of lessor / owner) • A lumpsum one time assistance amount of Rs 25000.00. • Subsistence allowance of Rs 3000 per month for one year or one time grant of Rs 36000 with current price index. • Rs 50000.00 with current price index for transportation of families, building and house materials, animals.

11	Loss of livelihood	One member of each affected family losing livelihood (agricultural land owners/ business owners /agricultural laborer's)	• Skill development training from UKSDM to interested affected persons.
C	Community Property Resources		
1	Loss of community property	a) Loss of community owned/ managed property b) Loss of public utilities/ infrastructure	• Compensation for acquired community land assessed as per Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act. • Reconstruction of property resources or compensation without depreciation as per RFCTLARR Act.

5.4 Entitlement Matrix for Transmission Line Component

28. Based on the legal framework discussed above only right of way will be utilized and no permanent land acquisition will be involved. For utilization of right of way compensation for crops and compensation/ restoration of utilities will be as per the entitlement matrix presented below in Table 6.

Table 6: Entitlement Matrix for Transmission Line Component

SI No	Impact Category	Unit of Entitlement	Details of Entitlement
A	Compensation		
1	Loss of Crop & Trees for overhead lines	Affected family	• Crop compensation for ROW estimated by officials of Agriculture department. • Compensation for trees falling within ROW estimated by officials of Horticulture/ Forest department.
2	Loss of Crop/ Trees & other immovable assets for underground cable	Affected family	• Crop compensation for ROW estimated by officials of Agriculture department. • Compensation for trees falling within ROW estimated by officials of Horticulture/ Forest department. • Compensation/ Restoration of immovable assets

3	Loss of Public Utilities	Owner of utility	• Compensation/ Restoration of utilities without depreciation.
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6. Public Consultation and Participation

29. The government has already engaged in consultation with various stakeholders including project-affected persons since project preparation and various stages of assessment process. The SIA report has been disseminated among the affected persons through a formal public hearing process. A project coordination committee (PCC) headed by Commissioner Kumaun has been formed having representation from State Government, UID, District administration in October 2020. In subsequent meetings of the PCC two representatives from each of the six affected villages have also been included as a part of formal process.

30. UPDCC and respective PIU's will be engaged in continuous consultation with various stakeholders. Each PIU will formally designate one person for coordinating with affected persons and details of such officials shall be disclosed in the project area. Project related information will be available at all PIU's and the same will be accessible to the affected persons. All updated information related to the project will be uploaded in the project website <http://www.jamranidam.com>.

31. In addition to the consultation process suggested above the formal consultative mechanism prescribed in RFCTLARR Act will be functional during land acquisition process.

7. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

32. UPDCC will establish a project specific three level grievance redressal committee (GRC) involving all PIU's. Detailed process of handling of grievances will be disclosed to the affected persons along with contact details of grievance handling officer. Following will be the structure of GRC at different levels.

LEVEL 1 Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) at field level.

Project Manager of PIUJ	Chairperson
Two selected representatives of affected persons	Members
One representative each from UPJN, UJVNL, UPCL	Members
Social Expert	Member
Environment Expert	Member

LEVEL 2 Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) at district level.

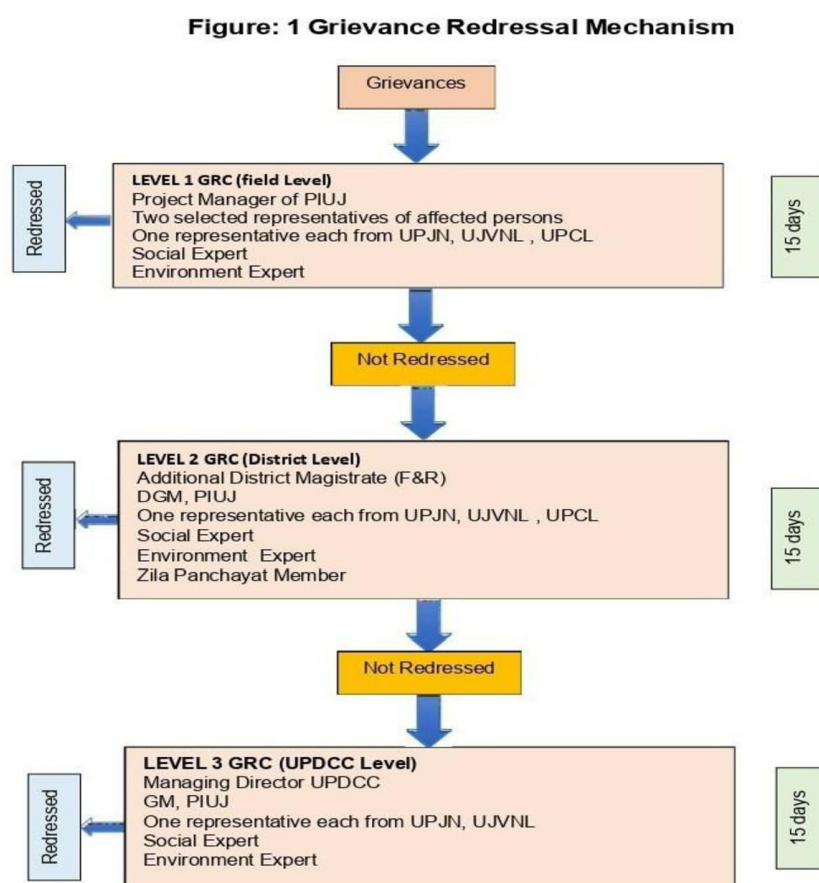
Additional District Magistrate (F&R)	Chairperson
DGM, PIUJ	Member Secretary

One representative each from UPJN, UJVNL , UPCL	Members
Social Expert	Member
Environment Expert	Member
Zila Panchayat Member	Member

LEVEL 3 Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) at UPDCC level.

Managing Director UPDCC	Chairperson
GM, PIUJ	Member Secretary
One representative each from UPJN, UJVNL	Members
Social Expert	Member
Environment Expert	Member

33. The flow chart for grievance redressal mechanism is given below in Figure: 1.



8. Implementation Arrangement

34. UPDCC will be the nodal agency for PIU Jamrani, PIU UPJN and PIU UJVNL. UPDCC will also function as Project Management Unit (PMU) for overall coordination of the project. The UPDCC will have representatives from other implementing agencies like UPJN, UJVNL & UPCL. A social unit may be considered at the UPDCC level with a focal person to coordinate with all PIUs for land acquisition & R&R matters.

35. For project execution three different PIU's will be established which will report to UPDCC. Project Implementation Unit Jamrani (PIUJ) has been established under UPDCC for planning and implementation of Reservoir and Irrigation component of the project. The PIU under UJVNL will have a separate unit for transmission line component involving

officials from UPCL. The PIUJ will have one full-time Social Safeguard Expert with the required support staff to assist in implementing land acquisition and R&R activities under the project. Other PIUs will have full-time social experts or designated coordinating staff for land acquisition and R&R activities. PIUJ will hire a Resettlement Implementation Support Agency (RISA) to assist the PIU's for implementation of land acquisition and R&R component.

36. As per requirements of RFCTLARR Act various institutions will be set up by the State government. The Additional District Magistrate Nainital has been appointed as Administrator for R&R as per Section 43(1) of the Act. Commissioner Kumaun has been appointed as Commissioner for R&R as per Section 44(1) of the Act.

9. Monitoring & Evaluation

37. As per the requirement of RFCTLARR Act a state monitoring committee for rehabilitation and resettlement has been already established for review and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes and plans.

38. The project will ensure continuous monitoring and supervision of R&R plan to be prepared under its various components. As per Section 45(1) of RFCTLARR Act Rehabilitation & Resettlement Committee under the Chairmanship of Collector will be formed to monitor and review the implementation of R&R plan.

39. Independent external agency for monitoring & implementation of resettlement will be engaged as per the requirement of ADB.

40. The PIUs will submit quarterly resettlement implementation and monitoring progress reports to UPDCC for review and record.

(xv) इस पुनर्वास व पुनर्व्यवस्थापन नीति के अंग्रेजी व हिन्दी संस्करणों में किसी प्राविधान में विसंगति की स्थिति में नीति का अंग्रेजी संस्करण मान्य होगा।

5. परियोजना अधिकार

22. उपरोक्त विधिक ढांचे एवं नीति विश्लेषण के अनुरूप इस पुनर्वास नीति में विभिन्न परियोजना घटकों के लिए भूमि अर्जन के प्रकार एवं पुनर्व्यवस्थापन प्रभावों के आधार पर पृथक-पृथक परियोजना अधिकार रेखांकित किये गये हैं। परियोजना अधिकारों हेतु आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम में परिभाषित “प्रभावित परिवार” इकाई होगी। प्रत्येक परियोजना घटक के लिए पृथक परियोजना अधिकार ढांचा निम्नवत है।

5.1 बांध एवं जलाशय घटक हेतु अधिकार ढांचा

23. बांध एवं जलाशय घटक में सभी प्रभावित व्यक्तियों की भूमि की हानि होगी एवं कुछ प्रभावित व्यक्तियों का भौतिक विस्थापन होगा। भूमि हानि के आंकलन के आधार पर भूमिधारकों की अधिकांश संख्या के पास एक एकड़ से कम की भू-धृति है। इस घटक के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावित भूमि अर्जन के फलस्वरूप लगभग 25 प्रतिशत भूमिधारक भौतिक रूप से विस्थापित हो रहे हैं। आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम में सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की स्थिति में प्रभावित भूमिहीन/सीमान्त कृषक को यथासंभव भूमि के बदले भूमि दिया जाना प्राविधानित है। परियोजना के उपरोक्त संदर्भ में सीमित भूमि उपलब्धता एवं भौतिक विस्थापन की मात्रा के दृष्टिगत प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को विभिन्न श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है एवं विशिष्ट अधिकार प्रस्तावित किये गये हैं। इस परियोजना हेतु पुनर्वास नीति को तैयार करते समय सभी हितधारकों एवं प्रभावित समुदायों से परामर्श कर उनके विचारों का समावेश किया गया है। विभिन्न श्रेणियों का विस्तृत विवरण निम्न तालिका 2 में प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

तालिका 2: परियोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तियों का वर्गीकरण एवं पात्रता

श्रेणी	श्रेणी का विवरण
श्रेणी 1	डूब क्षेत्र में निवासरत भूमि धारक परिवार जो भौतिक रूप से विस्थापित हो रहे हैं अथवा परियोजना प्रभावित राजस्व ग्रामों में निवासरत भूमि धारक परिवार जो गंभीर रूप से प्रभावित हैं।
श्रेणी 2	भूमि धारक परिवार जो भूमि खो रहे हैं परन्तु डूब क्षेत्र अथवा परियोजना प्रभावित राजस्व ग्रामों में निवासरत नहीं हैं। अथवा परियोजना प्रभावित राजस्व ग्रामों में निवासरत भूमि धारक परिवार जो आंशिक रूप से प्रभावित हैं।
श्रेणी 3	गैर भूमि धारक परिवार जो डूब क्षेत्र में निवासरत हैं तथा भौतिक रूप से विस्थापित हो रहे हैं। अथवा श्रेणी 1 के परिवार का व्यस्क व्यक्ति जो किसी भी लिंग का हो एवं आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम में पृथक प्रभावित परिवार परिभाषित है।
श्रेणी 4	गैर भूमि धारक परिवार जैसे कृषि एवं व्यवसायिक किरायेदार, बंटाईदार एवं पट्टेधारक जो प्रभावित हैं परन्तु विस्थापित नहीं हैं।

3	Special relocation provision for Category III	a) Non-titleholder family residing in the submergence area and physically displaced. b) Adult of either gender belonging to Category I and defined as separate affected family as per RFCTLARR Act	• A constructed house in a 50 sqm plot area conforming to PMAY specifications. - or • If plot and/or house is not opted by any affected family, equivalent cash compensation for such option will be paid. • Registration charges/Stamp duty will be payable by the project. • The land for house allotted to the affected family shall be free from all encumbrances. • The land or house allotted may be in the joint names of wife and husband of the affected family.
4	Loss of private Structure	Titleholder affected family belonging to relevant categories, losing residential /commercial and other structures.	• Market value of structures without depreciation to be determined as per Section 29 of RFCTLARR Act. • 100 % solatium on market value of the structures. • Affected family losing shops will be entitled for one constructed shop of 15 sqm plinth area at resettlement site in lieu of compensation of lost shop. • Right to salvage materials from the lost structure and other assets.
		Non-titleholder (encroachers /squatters) affected family belonging to category III, losing residential/ commercial and other structures.	• Market value of structures without depreciation. • Right to salvage materials from the lost structure and other assets. • Affected family losing shops will be entitled for one constructed shop of 15 sqm plinth area at resettlement site in lieu of compensation of lost shop.
5	Loss of trees and crops	Affected family losing trees and crops	• Market value of trees and standing crops as determined by State Horticulture/ Forest/ Agriculture department shall be paid. • 100 % solatium on market value of the trees/crops.
B	R&R Assistance		
1	Loss of Cattle Shed	Affected family losing cattle shed	• One time reconstruction assistance of Rs, 25,000/- with current price index.
2	Loss of commercial structure	Affected family losing commercial structure	• One time reconstruction assistance of Rs, 25,000/- with current price index.

24. बांध एवं जलाशय घटक के अन्तर्गत श्रेणी 1 के भूमि धारक परिवारों को एक एकड़ वैकल्पिक विस्थापन विकसित कृषि भूमि व 200 वर्ग मीटर विकसित आवासीय भूखण्ड के अतिरिक्त भूमि एवं अन्य परिसम्पत्तियों का प्रतिकर दिया जाना प्रस्तावित है। श्रेणी 2 के अन्य प्रभावित भूमि धारक परिवारों को पुनर्वास स्थल की भूमि के मूल्य की दर से एक एकड़ भूमि का नकद प्रतिकर उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा। श्रेणी 3 से सम्बन्धित अवशेष परिवारों को पुनर्वास स्थल पर 50 वर्ग मीटर के आवासीय भूखण्ड सहित पी0एम0ए0वाई0 विशिष्टियों के अनुरूप निर्मित आवास अथवा आवास निर्माण हेतु समतुल्य धनराशि देय होगी। गैर भूमि धारक प्रभावित परिवार जैसे कृषिक किरायेदार, बंटाईदार/पट्टाधारक को एक पृथक श्रेणी 4 में वर्गीकृत किया गया है जो पात्रता ढांचा के अनुरूप विभिन्न प्रतिकर एवं सहायता हेतु पात्र होंगे। बांध एवं जलाशय घटक के लिए प्रस्तावित पात्रता ढांचा निम्न तालिका 3 में प्रस्तुत है।

तालिका 3 : बांध व जलाशय घटक हेतु अधिकार ढांचा

क्र0स0	प्रभावित श्रेणीयां	अधिकारों की ईकाई	अधिकारों का विवरण
अ	प्रतिकर		
1	श्रेणी 1 के परिवार की भूमि की हानि	(क) डूब क्षेत्र में निवासरत भूमि धारक परिवार तथा भौतिक रूप से विस्थापित (ख) परियोजना प्रभावित राजस्व ग्रामों में निवासरत भूमि धारक परिवार जो गंभीर रूप से प्रभावित हो।	• पुनर्वास स्थल पर पूर्ण विकसित एक एकड़ कृषि भूमि। • अर्जित भूमि का प्रतिकर जो आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम की अनुसूची 1 के अनुरूप आंकलित होगा का भुगतान किया जाएगा। • अवयस्क भूखातेदारों को भूमि का प्रतिकर फिक्सड डिपोजिट के रूप में देय होगा जिसका भुगतान व्यस्क हो जाने के समय हो सकेगा। • पुनर्वास स्थल पर 200 वर्ग मीटर का विकसित आवासीय भूखण्ड • यदि प्रभावित परिवार द्वारा भूमि के बदले भूमि का विकल्प नहीं लिया जाता है तो पुनर्वास स्थल की एक एकड़ कृषि भूमि के समतुल्य बाजार मूल्य के अतिरिक्त अर्जित भूमि का प्रतिकर जो आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम की अनुसूची 1 के अनुरूप आंकलित होगा का भुगतान किया जाएगा। • पंजीकरण शुल्क/स्टॉम्प ड्यूटी परियोजना द्वारा देय होगी। • प्रभावित कुटुम्बों को आवंटित मकान के लिए भूमि सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त होगी। • आवंटित भूमि या मकान प्रभावित कुटुंब की पत्नी और

3	Grant to artisans, small traders and certain others	Affected family of an artisan, small traders or self-employed person or an affected family which owned non-agricultural land or commercial, industrial or institutional structure in the affected area which has been involuntarily displaced from the affected area due to land acquisition	One time assistance of Rs, 25,000/- with current price index.
4	Annuity	Affected family	Rs 5.00 Lakhs per affected family with current price index Or Annuity Policies of minimum Rs 2000/month for 20 years with current price index for agricultural laborer's.
5	Subsistence Grant	Displaced family	Rs 3000 per month for one year or one time grant of Rs 36000.00 with current price index.
6	Transportation Grant	Displaced family	Rs 50000.00 with current price index for transportation of families, building and house materials, animals.
7	One time resettlement allowance	Affected family	Rs 50000.00 with current price index
8	Fishing rights	Affected family	Fishing rights in the reservoir
9	Commercial Development right	Affected family	Affected family shall be given priority in any commercial / tourism related activities if carried out under the project.
10	Loss of Van Panchayat Land use	Affected family residing in project affected revenue villages.	300 days of minimum agricultural wage
11	Vulnerability assistance	Affected family belonging to below poverty line (BPL card holders and certified by revenue authorities), landless family, family headed by elderly (sole income earner), family headed by women (primary income earner), orphans, physically handicapped, SC/ST family and those without legal title to land (leaseholders/ tenants/ sharecroppers and other non-title holders).	A lumpsum one time assistance amount of Rs 40000.00.

			पति दोनों के संयुक्त नाम में हो सकेगा। आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम के अनुरूप एस0आई0ए0 की अधिसूचना प्रकाशित होने की तिथि से कलेक्टर द्वारा अधिनिर्णय की तिथि तक 12 प्रतिशत ब्याज।
2	श्रेणी 2 के परिवार की भूमि की हानि	(क) भूमि धारक परिवार जो परियोजना के लिए अपनी भूमि खो रहा हो परन्तु डूब क्षेत्र अथवा परियोजना प्रभावित राजस्व ग्रामों में निवासरत ना हो। (ख) परियोजना प्रभावित राजस्व ग्रामों में निवासरत भूमि धारक परिवार जो जो आंशिक रूप से प्रभावित हो।	- पुनर्वास स्थल की एक एकड़ कृषि भूमि के समतुल्य बाजार मूल्य के अतिरिक्त अर्जित भूमि का प्रतिकर जो आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम की अनुसूची 1 के अनुरूप आंकलित होगा का भुगतान किया जाएगा। - अवयस्क भूखातेदारों को भूमि का प्रतिकर फिक्सड डिपोजिट के रूप में देय होगा जिसका भुगतान व्यस्क हो जाने के समय हो सकेगा। - पंजीकरण शुल्क/स्टॉम्प ड्यूटी परियोजना द्वारा देय होगी। - आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम के अनुरूप एस0आई0ए0 की अधिसूचना प्रकाशित होने की तिथि से कलेक्टर द्वारा अधिनिर्णय की तिथि तक 12 प्रतिशत ब्याज।
3	श्रेणी 3 के परिवार हेतु विशेष पुर्नस्थापन प्राविधान	(क) डूब क्षेत्र में निवासरत गैर भूमि धारक परिवार तथा भौतिक रूप से विस्थापित (ख) श्रेणी 1 से सम्बन्धित किसी भी लिंग का व्यस्क व्यक्ति तथा आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम में पृथक प्रभावित परिवार परिभाषित।	- पी0एम0ए0वाई0 विशिष्टियों के अनुरूप 50 वर्गमीटर आकार के भूखण्ड पर निर्मित आवास। - या - यदि प्रभावित परिवार द्वार भूखण्ड और/या आवास का विकल्प नहीं लिया जाता है तो समतुल्य नकद प्रतिकर का भुगतान। - पंजीकरण शुल्क/स्टॉम्प ड्यूटी परियोजना द्वारा देय होगी। - प्रभावित कुटुम्बों को आवंटित मकान के लिए भूमि सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त होगी। - आवंटित भूमि या मकान प्रभावित कुटुंब की पत्नी और पति दोनों के संयुक्त नाम में हो सकेगा।

12	Loss of agricultural lease /tenancy	Registered agricultural lease holder/ tenant belonging to category IV and working in the affected area for three years prior to cut-off date for land acquisition.	- Rental deposit or unexpired lease amount (this will be deducted from compensation of lessor / owner) - A lumpsum one time assistance amount of Rs 25000.00. - Subsistence allowance of Rs 3000 per month for one year or one time grant of Rs 36000 with current price index.
13	Loss of residential / commercial lease /tenancy	Registered residential / Commercial lease holder/ tenant.	- Rental deposit or unexpired lease amount (this will be deducted from compensation of lessor / owner) - A lumpsum one time assistance amount of Rs 25000.00. - Subsistence allowance of Rs 3000 per month for one year or one time grant of Rs 36000 with current price index. - Rs 50000.00 with current price index for transportation of families, building and house materials, animals.
14	Loss of livelihood	One member of each affected family losing livelihood (agricultural land owners/ business owners /agricultural laborer's)	Skill development training from UKSDM to interested affected persons.
C	Community Property Resources		
1	Loss of community property	a) Loss of community owned/ managed property b) Loss of public utilities/ Infrastructure	- Compensation of acquired community land assessed as per Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act. - Reconstruction of property resources or compensation without depreciation as per RFCTLARR Act.

25. Within the proposed reservoir area one large structure of religious significance known as Haidakhan Temple is affected and needs relocation. In consultation with affected temple trust, as a special measure considering the socio-cultural aspects of the temple the project has proposed to allocate 2.5 acre of land at nearby location in addition to compensation for structure as per the above entitlement matrix.

5.2 Infrastructural facilities at Resettlement Site

26. For resettlement of project displaced populations, as per provisions of Schedule III of RFCTLARR Act, following infrastructural facilities and basic minimum amenities which are not available shall be provided by the Project to ensure that the resettled population in the new colony can secure for themselves a reasonable standard of community life and can attempt to minimize the trauma involved in displacement.

4	निजी परिसम्पत्ति की हानि	आवासीय/व्यवसायिक तथा अन्य परिसम्पत्ति की हानि वाले संबंधित श्रेणी के भूमि धारक प्रभावित परिवार ।	• आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम की धारा 29 के अनुसार बिना मूल्य ह्रास के निर्धारित परिसम्पत्ति का बाजार मूल्य । • परिसम्पत्ति के बाजार मूल्य पर 100 प्रतिशत तोषण राशि । • प्रभावित परिवार जिनको दुकान की हानि हो रही हो को दुकान की हानि के बदले पुनर्वास स्थल पर 15 वर्ग मीटर कुर्सी क्षेत्रफल की निर्मित दुकान का अधिकार होगा । • खोई हुई संरचना तथा अन्य परिसम्पत्ति की सामग्री रक्षित करने का अधिकार ।
		आवासीय/व्यवसायिक तथा अन्य परिसम्पत्ति की हानि वाले श्रेणी 3 के गैर शीर्षक धारक (अतिक्रमणकारी/अवैध निवासी) प्रभावित परिवार	• बिना मूल्य ह्रास के संरचनाओं का बाजार मूल्य • खोई हुई संरचना तथा अन्य परिसम्पत्ति की सामग्री रक्षित करने का अधिकार । • प्रभावित परिवार जिनको दुकान की हानि हो रही हो को दुकान की हानि के बदले पुनर्वास स्थल पर 15 वर्ग मीटर कुर्सी क्षेत्रफल की निर्मित दुकान का अधिकार होगा ।
5	वृक्षों तथा फसलों की हानि	वृक्षों तथा फसलों की हानि वाले प्रभावित परिवार	• राज्य उद्यान/वन/कृषि विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित वृक्षों एवं खड़ी फसलों के बाजार मूल्य का भुगतान किया जाएगा । • वृक्षों/फसलों के बाजार मूल्य पर 100 प्रतिशत तोषण राशि ।
ब	पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्व्यवस्थापन सहायता		
1	पशुबाड़ा की हानि	पशुबाड़ा खोने वाले प्रभावित परिवार	• ₹0 25000.00 की एकबारगी पुनर्निमाण सहायता जो वर्तमान मूल्य सूचकांक से अद्यतन हो ।
2	व्यवसायिक संरचना की हानि	व्यवसायिक संरचना खोने वाले प्रभावित परिवार	• ₹0 25000.00 की एकबारगी पुनर्निमाण सहायता जो वर्तमान मूल्य सूचकांक से अद्यतन हो ।
3	कारीगरों, छोटे व्यापारियों और कतिपय अन्य को अनुदान	प्रभावित परिवारों में सम्मिलित कारीगर, छोटे व्यापारी या स्वरोजगार में लगे व्यक्ति या प्रभावित परिवार जिनके स्वामित्व में प्रभावित क्षेत्र में गैर कृषि भूमि अथवा व्यवसायिक, औद्योगिक या संस्थागत संरचना हो जिसे भूमि	• ₹0 25000.00 की एकमुश्त सहायता जो वर्तमान मूल्य सूचकांक से अद्यतन हो ।

Table 4: Details Infrastructural facilities at Resettlement Site

S. N.	Details Infrastructural facilities	Unit/Specification
1	Roads within the resettled villages and an all-weather road link to the nearest pucca road	As per norms
2	Proper drainage as well as sanitation plans executed before physical resettlement	As per norms
3	Sources of safe drinking water for each family as per the norms prescribed by the Government	As per norms
4	Provision of drinking water for cattle	As per norms
5	Burial or cremation Ground, depending on the caste-communities at the site and their practices.	The resettled families would use the existing facility in host villages. The project authority would ensure that the host community does not object to it. In case of opposition, the project will make the necessary provision.
6	Grazing land as per State norms	As per norms
7	Fair Price Shop	As per norms
8	Electricity connections and street light	As per norms
9	Anganwadi's providing child and mothersupplemental nutritional services	1
10	School as per the provisions of the Right of Childrento Free and Compulsory Education Act,2009	1
1	Sub-health center within two kilometers range	As per norms
1	Playground/ Park for children	1
2		
1	One community center for every hundred families	2
3		
1	Places of worship and chowpal/tree platform forevery fifty families for community assembly, of numbers and dimensions consonant with the affected area	4
4		
1	Veterinary service center as per norms	As per norms
5		
1	Basic irrigation facilities to the agricultural land	As per norms
6		

5.3 Entitlement Matrix for Irrigation Canal & Drinking Water Supply Component

27. Under the irrigation canal & drinking water component the impact will be of linear nature for which, compensation and other assistance will be provided as per RFCTLARR Act and accordingly the following entitlement matrix has been formulated and presented below in Table 5.

		अर्जन के कारण प्रभावित क्षेत्र से अनैच्छिक रूप से विस्थापित कर दिया गया हो।	
4	वार्षिकी	प्रभावित परिवार	प्रति प्रभावित परिवार रु0 पाँच लाख जो वर्तमान मूल्य सूचकांक से अद्यतन हो। या 20 वर्षों के लिए न्यूनतम दो हजार प्रतिमाह की वार्षिकी नीतियां जो कृषिक श्रमिकों के लिए वर्तमान मूल्य सूचकांक से अद्यतन हो।
5	जीवन निर्वाह अनुदान	विस्थापित परिवार	एक वर्ष के लिए रु0 तीन हजार प्रतिमाह की राशि अथवा रु0 36000.00 का एकमुश्त अनुदान जो वर्तमान मूल्य सूचकांक से अद्यतन हो।
6	परिवहन अनुदान	विस्थापित परिवार	कुटुम्ब, भवन व घरेलू सामग्री और पशुओं के स्थानान्तरण के लिए रु0 50000.00 की राशि जो वर्तमान मूल्य सूचकांक से अद्यतन हो।
7	पुनर्व्यवस्थापन भत्ता	प्रभावित परिवार	रु0 50000.00 की राशि जो वर्तमान मूल्य सूचकांक से अद्यतन हो।
8	मछली पकड़ने का अधिकार	प्रभावित परिवार	जलाशय में मछली पकड़ने का अधिकार
9	व्यवसायिक विकास का अधिकार	प्रभावित परिवार	यदि परियोजना के अन्तर्गत कोई भी व्यवसायिक/ पर्यटन सम्बन्धित गतिविधियां संचालित होती हैं तो प्रभावित परिवारों को उनमें वरीयता दी जाएगी।
10	वन पंचायत भूमि उपयोग की हानि	परियोजना प्रभावित राजस्व ग्रामों में निवासरत प्रभावित परिवार	300 दिनों की न्यूनतम कृषि मजदूरी। प्रभावित परिवार
11	आघात योग्य सहायता	गरीबी रेखा से नीचे की श्रेणी के प्रभावित परिवार (बी0पी0एल0 कार्ड धारक अथवा राजस्व प्राधिकारियों द्वारा प्रमाणित), भूमिहीन परिवार, वयोवृद्ध मुखिया परिवार (एकमात्र आय अर्जक), महिला मुखिया परिवार (प्राथमिक आय अर्जक), अनाथ, अनुसूचित जाति/जन जाति परिवार तथा भूमि के गैर शीर्षक धारक परिवार (पट्टाधारक/किरायेदार/बटाईदार एवं अन्य गैर शीर्षक धारक)।	रु0 40000.00 की एकमुश्त सहायता।

Table 5: Entitlement Matrix for Irrigation Canal & Drinking Water Supply Component

SI No	Impact Category	Unit of Entitlement	Details of Entitlement
A	Compensation		
1	Loss of land	Titleholder family	• Compensation for acquired land assessed as per Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act. • Registration charges/Stamp duty will be payable by the project. • 12% interest from date publication of notification of SIA till the date of award of the Collector as per RFCTLARR Act. • For landholders who are minors to be given compensation for land in the form of a fixed deposit payable at the time of becoming an adult.
2	Loss of private Structure	Titleholder affected family losing residential /commercial and other structures.	• Market value of structures without depreciation to be determined as per Section 29 of RFCTLARR Act. • 100 % solatium on market value of the structures. • Right to salvage materials from the lost structure and other assets.
		Non-titleholder (Encroachers & Squatters) affected family losing residential /commercial and other structures.	• Market value of structures without depreciation. • Right to salvage materials from the lost structure and other assets.
3	Loss of trees and crops	Affected family losing trees and crops	• Market value of trees and standing crops as determined by State Horticulture/ Forest/ Agriculture department shall be paid. • 100 % solatium on market value of the trees/crops.
B	R&R Assistance		
1	Loss of Cattle Shed	Affected family losing cattle shed	• One time reconstruction assistance of Rs, 25,000/- with current price index.
2	Loss of commercial structure	Affected family losing commercial structure	• One time reconstruction assistance of Rs, 25,000/- with current price index.
3	Grant to artisans, small traders and certain others	Affected family of an artisan, small traders or self-employed person or an affected family which owned non-agricultural land or commercial, industrial or institutional structure in the affected area which has been involuntarily displaced from the affected area due to land acquisition	• One time assistance of Rs, 25,000/- with current price index.

12	कृषि पट्टा/किरायेदारी की हानि	प्रभावित क्षेत्र में भूमि अर्जन से तीन वर्ष पूर्व से कार्यरत श्रेणी 4 के पंजीकृत कृषि पट्टा धारक/किरायेदार।	- जमा किराया या असमाप्त पट्टा राशि (यह पट्टादाता/स्वामी के प्रतिकर से घटायी जाएगी) - रु0 25000.00 की एकमुश्त सहायता। - एक वर्ष के लिए रु0 तीन हजार प्रतिमाह का जीवन निर्वहन भत्ता अथवा रु0 36000.00 का एकमुश्त अनुदान जो वर्तमान मूल्य सूचकांक से अद्यतन हो।
13	आवासीय व्यवसायिक पट्टा/किरायेदारी की हानि	पंजीकृत आवासीय/व्यवसायिक पट्टा धारक/किरायेदार।	- जमा किराया या असमाप्त पट्टा राशि (यह पट्टादाता/स्वामी के प्रतिकर से घटायी जाएगी) - रु0 25000.00 की एकमुश्त सहायता। - एक वर्ष के लिए रु0 तीन हजार प्रतिमाह का जीवन निर्वहन भत्ता अथवा रु0 36000.00 का एकमुश्त अनुदान जो वर्तमान मूल्य सूचकांक से अद्यतन हो। - कुटम्ब, भवन व घरेलू सामग्री और पशुओं के स्थानान्तरण के लिए रु0 50000.00 की राशि जो वर्तमान मूल्य सूचकांक से अद्यतन हो।
14	आजीविका की हानि	आजीविका खो रहे प्रत्येक प्रभावित परिवार का एक सदस्य (कृषि भूमि धारक/ व्यवसाय स्वामी/ कृषि श्रमिक)	इच्छुक प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को यू0के0एस0डी0एम0 से कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण।
स	सामुदायिक संपत्ति संसाधन		
1	सामुदायिक संपत्ति की हानि	(क) समुदाय के स्वामित्व/ प्रबन्धित संपत्ति की हानि (ख) लोकोपयोगी सेवाओं /अवसंरचना की हानि	- अर्जित सामुदायिक भूमि का प्रतिकर जो आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम की अनुसूची 1 के अनुसार आंकलित होगा। - सामुदायिक संपत्ति संसाधन का पुनर्निर्माण अथवा आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम के अनुसार प्रतिकर।

25. प्रस्तावित जलाशय क्षेत्र के भीतर धार्मिक महत्व की एक बड़ी संरचना प्रभावित है जिसे हैडाखान मंदिर के नाम से जाना जाता है और जिसे पुनर्स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। परियोजना द्वारा मंदिर ट्रस्ट से परामर्श के उपरान्त मंदिर के सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए विशेष उपबंध के रूप में उपरोक्त अधिकार ढांचे के अनुरूप प्रतिकर के अतिरिक्त मंदिर के समीप 2.5 एकड़ भूमि आवंटित करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

4	Annuity	Affected family	Rs 5.00 Lakhs per affected family with current price index Or Annuity Policies of minimum Rs 2000/month for 20 years with current price index for agricultural laborer's.
5	Subsistence Grant	Displaced family	• Rs 3000 per month with current price index for one year.
6	Transportation Grant	Displaced family	• Rs 50000.00 with current price index for transportation of families, building and house materials, animals.
7	One time resettlement allowance	Affected family	• Rs 50000.00 with current price index
8	Vulnerability assistance	Affected family belonging to below poverty line (BPL card holders and certified by revenue authorities), landless family, family headed by elderly (sole income earner), family headed by women (primary income earner), orphans, physically handicapped, SC/ST family and those without legal title to land (leaseholders/ tenants/ sharecroppers and other non-title holders).	• A lumpsum one time assistance amount of Rs 40000.00.
9	Loss of agricultural lease /tenancy	Registered agricultural lease holder/ tenant working in the affected area for three years prior to land acquisition.	• Rental deposit or unexpired lease amount (this will be deducted from compensation of lessor / owner) • A lumpsum one time assistance amount of Rs 25000.00. • Subsistence allowance of Rs 3000 per month for one year or one time grant of Rs 36000 with current price index.
10	Loss of residential / commercial lease /tenancy	Registered residential / Commercial lease holder/ tenant	• Rental deposit or unexpired lease amount (this will be deducted from compensation of lessor / owner) • A lumpsum one time assistance amount of Rs 25000.00. • Subsistence allowance of Rs 3000 per month for one year or one time grant of Rs 36000 with current price index. • Rs 50000.00 with current price index for transportation of families, building and house materials, animals.

5.2 पुनर्वास स्थल पर अवसंरचनात्मक सुविधाएं

26. परियोजना विस्थापित जनसंख्या के पुनर्व्यवस्थापन के लिए आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर की अनुसूची III के प्राविधानों के अनुसार निम्नलिखित अवसंरचनात्मक सुविधाएं एवं न्यूनतम बुनियादी सुविधाएं जो उपलब्ध नहीं हैं परियोजना द्वारा उपलब्ध करायी जाएंगी जिससे नई पुनर्वास कालोनी में पुनर्व्यवस्थापित जनसंख्या अपने लिए उचित मानकानुसार सामुदायिक जीवन स्तर सुरक्षित कर विस्थापन में होने वाले आघात को न्यूनतम करने का प्रयास कर सकें।

तालिका 4: पुनर्वास स्थल पर अवसंरचनात्मक सुविधाओं का विवरण

क्र०सं०	अवसंरचनात्मक सुविधाओं का विवरण	ईकाई / विशिष्टि
1	पुनर्व्यवस्थापित ग्रामों के भीतर सड़क और पक्की सड़क मार्ग से जुड़ा बारहमासी सड़क।	मानकानुसार।
2	वास्तविक पुनर्व्यवस्थापन के पहले उचित निकासी और स्वच्छता योजनाओं का निष्पादन।	मानकानुसार।
3	प्रत्येक परिवार के लिए सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मानकानुसार सुरक्षित पेयजल के स्रोत।	मानकानुसार।
4	पशुओं हेतु पेयजल का प्राविधान।	मानकानुसार।
5	जाति समुदायों और उनकी प्रथाओं के आधार पर कब्रिस्तान या शवदाह गृह।	पुनर्वासित परिवारों द्वारा मेजबान ग्रामों में विद्यमान सुविधा का प्रयोग किया जाएगा। परियोजना द्वारा सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा कि मेजबान समुदायों द्वारा उक्त पर आपत्ति नहीं की जायेगी। आपत्ति होने पर परियोजना द्वारा आवश्यक प्राविधान किया जाएगा।
6	राज्य के मानकों के अनुसार चारागाह।	मानकानुसार।
7	उचित मूल्य दुकान।	मानकानुसार।
8	विद्युत संयोजन तथा सार्वजनिक प्रकाश।	मानकानुसार।
9	शिशु और माता को पूरक पोषणीय सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराने वाली आंगनबाड़ी।	1
10	निशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2009 के उपबंधों के अनुसार विद्यालय।	1
11	दो किलोमीटर क्षेत्र के भीतर उप स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र।	मानकानुसार।
12	बच्चों के लिए क्रीडा क्षेत्र / पार्क।	1
13	प्रत्येक सौ कुटुम्बों के लिए एक सामुदायिक केन्द्र।	2
14	प्रभावित क्षेत्र की संख्या और उनके आयाम से संगत प्रत्येक पचास कुटुम्बों के लिए पूजा स्थल और सामुदायिक सभा के लिए चौपाल/वृक्ष चौतरा।	4
15	मानकों के अनुसार पशुपालन सेवा केन्द्र।	मानकानुसार।
16	कृषि भूमि हेतु मूलभूत सिंचाई सुविधाएं।	मानकानुसार।

5.3 सिंचाई नहर व पेयजल आपूर्ति घटक हेतु अधिकार ढांचा

27. सिंचाई नहर व पेयजल आपूर्ति घटक के अन्तर्गत होने वाले प्रभाव रेखागत होंगे जिसके लिए प्रतिकर एवं अन्य सहायता आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम के अनुसार दिया जाएगा एवं उक्तानुसार निम्न अधिकार ढांचा तैयार कर निम्न तालिका 5 में प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

11	Loss of livelihood	One member of each affected family losing livelihood (agricultural land owners/ business owners /agricultural laborer's)	• Skill development training from UKSDM to interested affected persons.
C	Community Property Resources		
1	Loss of community property	a) Loss of community owned/ managed property b) Loss of public utilities/ infrastructure	• Compensation for acquired community land assessed as per Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act. • Reconstruction of property resources or compensation without depreciation as per RFCTLARR Act.

5.4 Entitlement Matrix for Transmission Line Component

28. Based on the legal framework discussed above only right of way will be utilized and no permanent land acquisition will be involved. For utilization of right of way compensation for crops and compensation/ restoration of utilities will be as per the entitlement matrix presented below in Table 6.

Table 6: Entitlement Matrix for Transmission Line Component

SI No	Impact Category	Unit of Entitlement	Details of Entitlement
A	Compensation		
1	Loss of Crop & Trees for overhead lines	Affected family	• Crop compensation for ROW estimated by officials of Agriculture department. • Compensation for trees falling within ROW estimated by officials of Horticulture/ Forest department.
2	Loss of Crop/ Trees & other immovable assets for underground cable	Affected family	• Crop compensation for ROW estimated by officials of Agriculture department. • Compensation for trees falling within ROW estimated by officials of Horticulture/ Forest department. • Compensation/ Restoration of immovable assets
3	Loss of Public Utilities	Owner of utility	• Compensation/ Restoration of utilities without depreciation.

6. Public Consultation and Participation

29. The government has already engaged in consultation with various stakeholders including project-affected persons since project preparation and various stages of assessment process. The SIA report has been disseminated among the affected persons through a formal public hearing process. A project coordination committee (PCC) headed by Commissioner Kumaun has been formed having representation from State Government, UID, District administration in October 2020. In subsequent meetings of the PCC two representatives from each of the six affected villages have also been included as a part of formal process.

तालिका 5: सिंचाई नहर व पेयजल आपूर्ति घटक हेतु अधिकार ढांचा

क्र०स०	प्रभावित श्रेणीयां	अधिकारों की ईकाई	अधिकारों का विवरण
अ	प्रतिकर		
1	भूमि की हानि	भूमि धारक परिवार	- अर्जित भूमि का प्रतिकर जो आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम की अनुसूची 1 के अनुरूप आंकलित होगा का भुगतान किया जाएगा। - पंजीकरण शुल्क/स्टॉम्प ड्यूटी परियोजना द्वारा देय होगी। - आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम के अनुरूप एस0आई0ए0 की अधिसूचना प्रकाशित होने की तिथि से कलेक्टर द्वारा अधिनिर्णय की तिथि तक 12 प्रतिशत ब्याज। - अवयस्क भूखातेदारों को भूमि का प्रतिकर फिक्सड डिपोजिट के रूप में देय होगा जिसका भुगतान व्यस्क हो जाने के समय हो सकेगा।
2	निजी परिसम्पत्ति की हानि	आवासीय/व्यवसायिक तथा अन्य परिसम्पत्ति की हानि वाले भूमि धारक प्रभावित परिवार	- आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम की धारा 29 के अनुसार बिना मूल्य ह्रास के निर्धारित परिसम्पत्ति का बाजार मूल्य। - परिसम्पत्ति के बाजार मूल्य पर 100 प्रतिशत तोषण राशि। - खोई हुई संरचना तथा अन्य परिसम्पत्ति की सामग्री रक्षित करने का अधिकार।
		आवासीय/व्यवसायिक तथा अन्य परिसम्पत्ति की हानि वाले तीनों श्रेणीयों के गैर भूमि धारक (अतिक्रमणकारी/अवैध निवासी) प्रभावित परिवार	- बिना मूल्य ह्रास के संरचनाओं का बाजार मूल्य - खोई हुई संरचना तथा अन्य परिसम्पत्ति की सामग्री रक्षित करने का अधिकार।
3	वृक्षों तथा फसलों की हानि	वृक्षों तथा फसलों की हानि वाले प्रभावित परिवार	- राज्य उद्यान/वन/कृषि विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित वृक्षों एवं खड़ी फसलों के बाजार मूल्य का भुगतान किया जाएगा। - वृक्षों/फसलों के बाजार मूल्य पर 100 प्रतिशत तोषण राशि।
ब	पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्व्यवस्थापन सहायता		
1	पशुबाड़ा की हानि	पशुबाड़ा खोने वाले प्रभावित परिवार	रु० 25000.00 की एकबारगी पुनर्निर्माण सहायता जो वर्तमान

30. UPDCC and respective PIU's will be engaged in continuous consultation with various stakeholders. Each PIU will formally designate one person for coordinating with affected persons and details of such officials shall be disclosed in the project area. Project related information will be available at all PIU's and the same will be accessible to the affected persons. All updated information related to the project will be uploaded in the project website <http://www.jamranidam.com>.

31. In addition to the consultation process suggested above the formal consultative mechanism prescribed in RFCTLARR Act will be functional during land acquisition process.

7. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

32. UPDCC will establish a project specific three level grievance redressal committee (GRC) involving all PIU's. Detailed process of handling of grievances will be disclosed to the affected persons along with contact details of grievance handling officer. Following will be the structure of GRC at different levels.

LEVEL 1 Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) at field level.

Project Manager of PIUJ	Chairperson
Two selected representatives of affected persons	Members
One representative each from UPJN, UJVNL , UPCL	Members
Social Expert	Member
Environment Expert	Member

LEVEL 2 Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) at district level.

Additional District Magistrate (F&R)	Chairperson
DGM, PIUJ	Member Secretary
One representative each from UPJN, UJVNL , UPCL	Members
Social Expert	Member
Environment Expert	Member
Zila Panchayat Member	Member

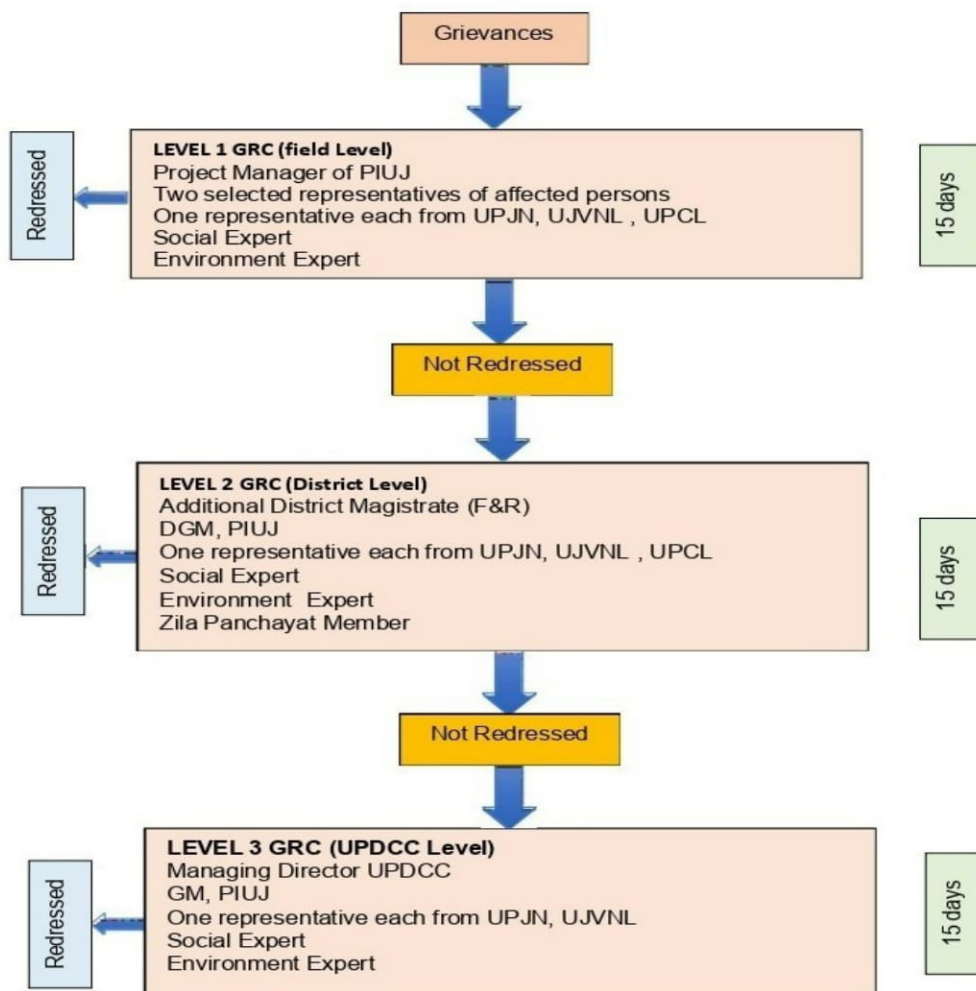
			मूल्य सूचकांक से अद्यतन हो।
2	व्यवसायिक संरचना की हानि	व्यवसायिक संरचना खोने वाले प्रभावित परिवार	• रु0 25000.00 की एकबारगी पुनर्निर्माण सहायता जो वर्तमान मूल्य सूचकांक से अद्यतन हो।
3	कारीगरों, छोटे व्यापारियों और कतिपय अन्य को अनुदान	प्रभावित परिवारों में सम्मिलित कारीगर, छोटे व्यापारी या स्वरोजगार में लगे व्यक्ति या प्रभावित परिवार जिनके स्वामित्व में प्रभावित क्षेत्र में गैर कृषि भूमि अथवा व्यवसायिक, औद्योगिक या संस्थागत संरचना हो जिसे भूमि अर्जन के कारण प्रभावित क्षेत्र से अनैच्छिक रूप से विस्थापित कर दिया गया हो।	• रु0 25000.00 की एकमुश्त सहायता जो वर्तमान मूल्य सूचकांक से अद्यतन हो।
4	वार्षिकी	प्रभावित परिवार	प्रति प्रभावित परिवार रु0 पाँच लाख जो वर्तमान मूल्य सूचकांक से अद्यतन हो। या 20 वर्षों के लिए न्यूनतम दो हजार प्रतिमाह की वार्षिकी नीतियां जो कृषिक श्रमिकों के लिए वर्तमान मूल्य सूचकांक से अद्यतन हो।
5	जीवन निर्वाह अनुदान	विस्थापित परिवार	• एक वर्ष के लिए रु0 तीन हजार प्रतिमाह की राशि अथवा रु0 36000.00 का एकमुश्त अनुदान जो वर्तमान मूल्य सूचकांक से अद्यतन हो।
6	परिवहन अनुदान	विस्थापित परिवार	• कुटुम्ब, भवन व घरेलू सामग्री और पशुओं के स्थानान्तरण के लिए रु0 50000.00 की राशि जो वर्तमान मूल्य सूचकांक से अद्यतन हो।
7	पुनर्व्यवस्थापन भत्ता	प्रभावित परिवार	• रु0 50000.00 की राशि जो वर्तमान मूल्य सूचकांक से अद्यतन हो।
8	आघात योग्य सहायता	गरीबी रेखा से नीचे की श्रेणी के प्रभावित परिवार (बी0पी0एल0 कार्ड धारक अथवा राजस्व प्राधिकारियों द्वारा प्रमाणित), भूमिहीन परिवार, वयोवृद्ध मुखिया परिवार (एकमात्र आय अर्जक), महिला मुखिया परिवार (प्राथमिक आय अर्जक), अनाथ, अनुसूचित जाति/जन जाति परिवार तथा भूमि के गैर शीर्षक धारक परिवार (पट्टाधारक/किरायेदार/बटाईदार	• रु0 40000.00 की एकमुश्त सहायता।

LEVEL 3 Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) at UPDCC level.

Managing Director UPDCC	Chairperson
GM, PIUJ	Member Secretary
One representative each from UPJN, UJVNL	Members
Social Expert	Member
Environment Expert	Member

33. The flow chart for grievance redressal mechanism is given below in Figure: 1.

Figure: 1 Grievance Redressal Mechanism



		एवं अन्य गैर शीर्षक धारक)।	
9	कृषि पट्टा/किरायेदारी की हानि	प्रभावित क्षेत्र में भूमि अर्जन से तीन वर्ष पूर्व से कार्यरत पंजीकृत कृषि पट्टा धारक/किरायेदार।	- जमा किराया या असमाप्त पट्टा राशि (यह पट्टादाता/स्वामी के प्रतिकर से घटायी जाएगी) - रु0 25000.00 की एकमुश्त सहायता। - एक वर्ष के लिए रु0 तीन हजार प्रतिमाह का जीवन निर्वहन भत्ता अथवा रु0 36000.00 का एकमुश्त अनुदान जो वर्तमान मूल्य सूचकांक से अद्यतन हो।
10	आवासीय व्यवसायिक पट्टा/किरायेदारी की हानि	पंजीकृत आवासीय/व्यवसायिक पट्टा धारक/किरायेदार।	- जमा किराया या असमाप्त पट्टा राशि (यह पट्टादाता/स्वामी के प्रतिकर से घटायी जाएगी) - रु0 25000.00 की एकमुश्त सहायता। - एक वर्ष के लिए रु0 तीन हजार प्रतिमाह का जीवन निर्वहन भत्ता अथवा रु0 36000.00 का एकमुश्त अनुदान जो वर्तमान मूल्य सूचकांक से अद्यतन हो। - कुटुम्ब, भवन व घरेलू सामग्री और पशुओं के स्थानान्तरण के लिए रु0 50000.00 की राशि जो वर्तमान मूल्य सूचकांक से अद्यतन हो।
11	आजीविका की हानि	आजीविका खो रहे प्रत्येक प्रभावित परिवार का एक सदस्य (कृषि भूमि धारक/ व्यवसाय स्वामी/ कृषि श्रमिक)	इच्छुक प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को यू0के0एस0डी0एम0 से कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण।
स	सामुदायिक संपत्ति संसाधन		
1	सामुदायिक संपत्ति की हानि	(क) समुदाय के स्वामित्व/प्रबन्धित संपत्ति की हानि (ख) लोकोपयोगी सेवाओं/अवसंरचना की हानि	- अर्जित सामुदायिक भूमि का प्रतिकर जो आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम की अनुसूची 1 के अनुसार आंकलित होगा। - सामुदायिक संपत्ति संसाधन का पुनर्निर्माण अथवा आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम के अनुसार प्रतिकर।

5.4 विद्युत पारेषण लाइन घटक हेतु अधिकार ढांचा

28. उपरोक्तानुसार पूर्व चर्चित विधिक ढांचे के अनुसार इस घटक हेतु स्थायी भूमि अर्जन नहीं होगा एवं केवल उपयोगकर्ता अधिकार का प्रयोग किया जायेगा। उपयोगकर्ता अधिकार के लिए फसलों के लिए प्रतिकर एवं उपयोगिताओं की पुर्नस्थापना/प्रतिकर निम्न तालिका 6 में प्रस्तुत अधिकार ढांचे के अनुरूप होगा।

8. Implementation Arrangement

34. UPDCC will be the nodal agency for PIU Jamrani, PIU UPJN and PIU UJVNL. UPDCC will also function as Project Management Unit (PMU) for overall coordination of the project. The UPDCC will have representatives from other implementing agencies like UPJN, UJVNL & UPCL. A social unit may be considered at the UPDCC level with a focal person to coordinate with all PIUs for land acquisition & R&R matters.

35. For project execution three different PIU's will be established which will report to UPDCC. Project Implementation Unit Jamrani (PIUJ) has been established under UPDCC for planning and implementation of Reservoir and Irrigation component of the project. The PIU under UJVNL will have a separate unit for transmission line component involving officials from UPCL. The PIUJ will have one full-time Social Safeguard Expert with the required support staff to assist in implementing land acquisition and R&R activities under the project. Other PIUs will have full-time social experts or designated coordinating staff for land acquisition and R&R activities. PIUJ will hire a Resettlement Implementation Support Agency (RISA) to assist the PIU's for implementation of land acquisition and R&R component.

36. As per requirements of RFCTLARR Act various institutions will be set up by the State government. The Additional District Magistrate Nainital has been appointed as Administrator for R&R as per Section 43(1) of the Act. Commissioner Kumaun has been appointed as Commissioner for R&R as per Section 44(1) of the Act.

9. Monitoring & Evaluation

37. As per the requirement of RFCTLARR Act a state monitoring committee for rehabilitation and resettlement has been already established for review and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes and plans.

38. The project will ensure continuous monitoring and supervision of R&R plan to be prepared under its various components. As per Section 45(1) of RFCTLARR Act Rehabilitation & Resettlement Committee under the Chairmanship of Collector will be formed to monitor and review the implementation of R&R plan.

39. Independent external agency for monitoring & implementation of resettlement will be engaged as per the requirement of ADB.

40. The PIUs will submit quarterly resettlement implementation and monitoring progress reports to UPDCC for review and record.

तालिका 6: विद्युत पारेषण लाइन घटक हेतु अधिकार ढांचा

क्र०स०	प्रभावित श्रेणीयां	अधिकारों की ईकाई	अधिकारों का विवरण
अ	प्रतिकर		
1	ओवरहेड लाइन हेतु वृक्षों तथा फसलों की हानि	प्रभावित परिवार	• आर०ओ०डब्लू० हेतु कृषि विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित फसलों का प्रतिकर। • आर०ओ०डब्लू० के भीतर आ रहे वृक्षों का उद्यान/वन विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा निर्धारित प्रतिकर।
2	भूमिगत लाइन हेतु वृक्षों/फसलों तथा अन्य स्थावार परिसम्पत्तियों की हानि	प्रभावित परिवार	• आर०ओ०डब्लू० हेतु कृषि विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित फसलों का प्रतिकर। • आर०ओ०डब्लू० के भीतर आ रहे वृक्षों का उद्यान/वन विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा निर्धारित प्रतिकर। • स्थावार परिसम्पत्तियों का प्रतिकर/पुर्ननिर्माण।
3	लोकउपयोगिताओं की हानि	लोकउपयोगिता स्वामी	• लोकउपयोगिताओं का प्रतिकर/पुर्ननिर्माण।

6. लोक परामर्श एवं सहभागिता

29. सरकार द्वारा परियोजना गठन एवं मूल्यांकन के विभिन्न चरणों के समय परियोजना प्रभावित व्यक्तियों सहित विभिन्न हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श किया जाता रहा है। औपचारिक जन सुनवाई प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों के बीच एस०आई०ए० रिपोर्ट को प्रसारित किया गया है। अक्टूबर 2020 में आयुक्त कुमाऊँ मण्डल की अध्यक्षता में परियोजना समन्वय समिति (पी०सी०सी०) का गठन किया गया है जिसमें राज्य सरकार, सिंचाई विभाग उत्तराखण्ड एवं जिला प्रशासन का प्रतिनिधित्व है। पी०सी०सी० की बाद की बैठकों में सभी छः प्रभावित ग्रामों से दो-दो प्रतिनिधियों को भी औपचारिक रूप में सम्मिलित किया गया है।

30. यू०पी०डी०सी०सी० तथा संबंधित पी०आई०यू० विभिन्न हितधारकों के साथ निरन्तर परामर्श करेंगे। प्रत्येक पी०आई०यू० प्रभावित व्यक्तियों के साथ समन्वय के लिए औपचारिक रूप से एक अधिकारी नामित कर अधिकारी का नाम परियोजना क्षेत्र में प्रकट करेगा। सभी पी०आई०यू० में उपलब्ध परियोजना से संबंधित जानकारी प्रभावित व्यक्तियों के लिए उपलब्ध होगी। परियोजना से संबंधित सभी अद्यतन सूचनाएं परियोजना की वेबसाइट <http://www.jamranidam.com> पर अपलोड की जाएगी।

31. उक्तानुसार सुझाई गई परामर्श प्रक्रिया के अतिरिक्त आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम में निर्धारित औपचारिक परामर्श तंत्र प्रक्रिया भूमि अर्जन प्रक्रिया के दौरान कार्यात्मक होगी।

7. शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली

32. यू०पी०डी०सी०सी० द्वारा सभी पी०आई०यू० को सम्मिलित कर एक परियोजना विशिष्ट त्रिस्तरीय शिकायत निवारण समिति (जी०आर०सी०) की स्थापना की जाएगी। प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को शिकायतों के निवारण की विस्तृत प्रक्रिया सहित शिकायत प्रबन्धन अधिकारी के संपर्क सूत्र से अवगत कराया जाएगा। विभिन्न स्तरों पर जी०आर०सी० की संरचना निम्नवत होगी।

स्तर 1 क्षेत्र स्तर की शिकायत निवारण समिति (जी०आर०सी०)

पी०आई०यू०जे० के परियोजना प्रबन्धक	अध्यक्ष
प्रभावित व्यक्तियों के दो चयनित प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य
यू०पी०जे०एन०, यू०जे०वी०एन०एल० व यू०पी०सी०एल० के एक-एक प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य
सामाजिक विशेषज्ञ	सदस्य
पर्यावरण विशेषज्ञ	सदस्य

स्तर 2 जनपद स्तर की शिकायत निवारण समिति (जी०आर०सी०)

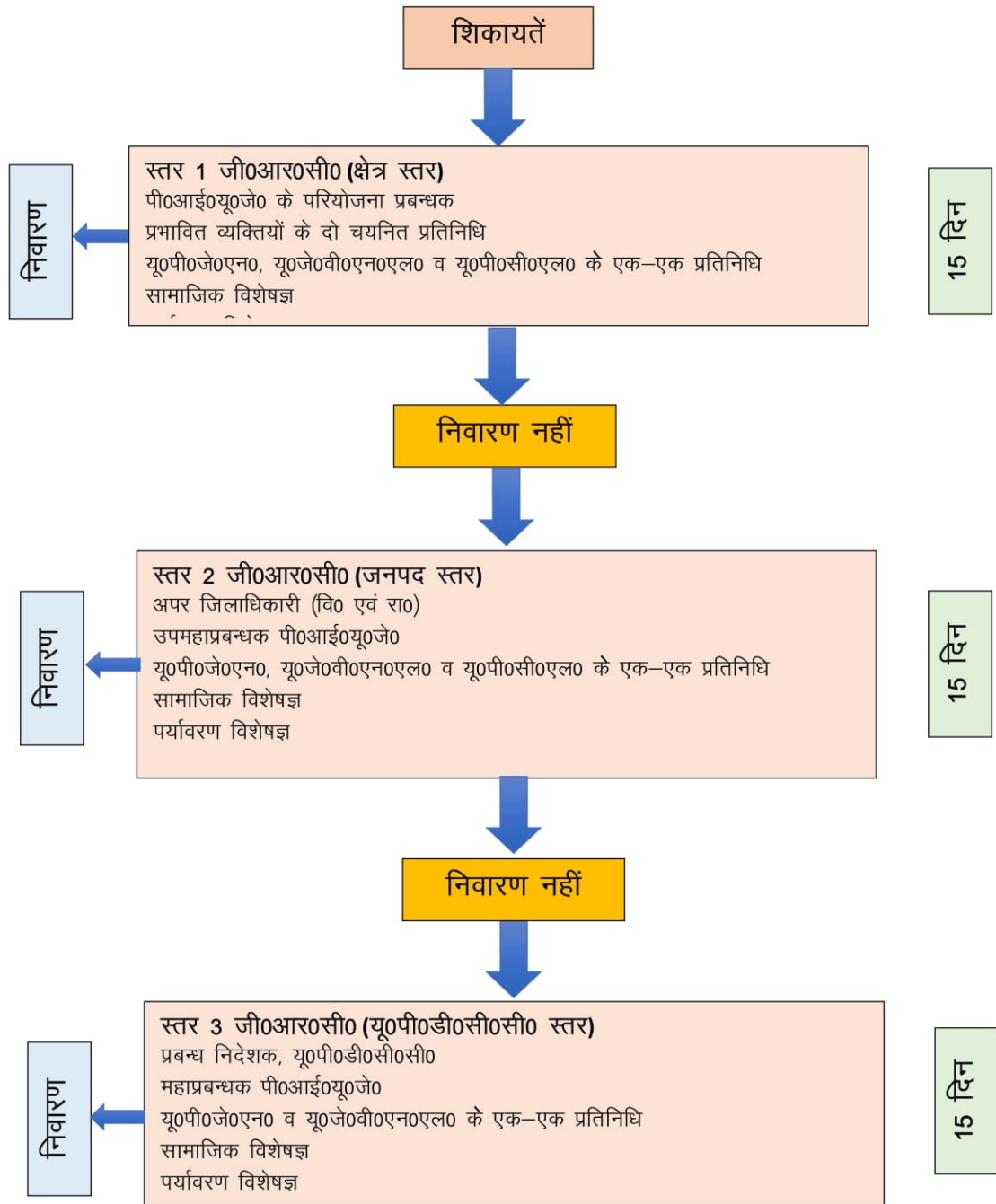
अपर जिलाधिकारी (वि० एवं रा०)	अध्यक्ष
उपमहाप्रबन्धक, पी०आई०यू०जे०	सदस्य सचिव
यू०पी०जे०एन०, यू०जे०वी०एन०एल० व यू०पी०सी०एल० के एक-एक प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य
सामाजिक विशेषज्ञ	सदस्य
पर्यावरण विशेषज्ञ	सदस्य
जिला पंचायत सदस्य	सदस्य

स्तर 3 यू०पी०डी०सी०सी० स्तर की शिकायत निवारण समिति (जी०आर०सी०)

प्रबन्ध निदेशक, यू०पी०डी०सी०सी०	अध्यक्ष
महाप्रबन्धक, पी०आई०यू०जे०	सदस्य सचिव
यू०पी०जे०एन० व यू०जे०वी०एन०एल० के एक-एक प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य
सामाजिक विशेषज्ञ	सदस्य
पर्यावरण विशेषज्ञ	सदस्य

33. शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली के लिए प्रवाह चार्ट नीचे चित्र 1 में दिया गया है।

चित्र 1 : शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली



8. क्रियान्वयन व्यवस्था

34. यू०पी०डी०सी० पी०आई०यू० जमरानी, पी०आई०यू० यू०पी०जे०एन० तथा पी०आई०यू० यू०जे०वी०एन०एल० के लिए नोडल एजेंसी होगी। यू०पी०डी०सी० परियोजना के समग्र समन्वय हेतु परियोजना प्रबन्धन इकाई (पी०एम०यू०) के रूप में भी कार्य करेगी। यू०पी०डी०सी० में अन्य क्रियान्वयन इकाईयों यथा यू०पी०जे०एन०, यू०पी०जे०एन०एल०, यू०पी०सी०एल० के प्रतिनिधि होंगे। भूमि अर्जन एवं पुनर्वासन तथा पुनर्व्यवस्थापन कार्यों में सभी पी०आई०यू० से समन्वय हेतु यू०पी०डी०सी० स्तर पर एक सामाजिक इकाई जिसमें एक केन्द्रित व्यक्ति हो, पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

35. परियोजना निष्पादन के लिए तीन पृथक-पृथक पी0आई0यू0 स्थापित की जाएंगी जो पी0एम0यू0 को रिपोर्ट करेंगी। परियोजना के जलाशय एवं सिंचाई घटक के नियोजन तथा कार्यान्वयन के लिए यू0पी0डी0सी0सी0 के अधीन पी0आई0यू0जे0 की स्थापना की गई है। यू0जे0वी0एन0एल0 के अधीन पी0आई0यू0 में ट्रांसमिशन लाइन घटक के लिए एक अलग इकाई होगी जिसमें यू0पी0सी0एल0 के अधिकारी सम्मिलित होंगे। परियोजना के अधीन भूमि अर्जन तथा पुनर्वासन एवं पुनर्व्यवस्थापन गतिविधियों के क्रियान्वयन में सहायता हेतु पी0आई0यू0जे0 के पास आवश्यक सहायकों सहित एक पूर्णकालिक सामाजिक सुरक्षा विशेषज्ञ होगा। अन्य पी0आई0यू0 भूमि अर्जन तथा पुनर्वासन एवं पुनर्व्यवस्थापन गतिविधियों के लिए पूर्णकालिक सामाजिक विशेषज्ञों या समन्वय अधिकारियों को नामित करेंगी। पी0आई0यू0जे0 सभी पी0आई0यू0 को भूमि अर्जन तथा पुनर्वासन एवं पुनर्व्यवस्थापन गतिविधियों में सहायता के लिए एक पुनर्वास कार्यान्वयन सहायता एजेन्सी (आर0आई0एस0ए0) की नियुक्ति करेगा।

36. आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न संस्थानों की स्थापना की जाएगी। अधिनियम की धारा 43(1) के अनुसार अपर जिला मजिस्ट्रेट नैनीताल को पुनर्वासन एवं पुनर्व्यवस्थापन हेतु प्रशासक नियुक्त किया गया है। आयुक्त कुमाऊँ को अधिनियम की धारा 44(1) के अनुसार पुनर्वासन एवं पुनर्व्यवस्थापन आयुक्त नियुक्त किया गया है।

9. अनुश्रवण और मूल्यांकन

37. आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन योजनाओं की समीक्षा व निगरानी हेतु एक राज्य निगरानी समिति पूर्व में ही स्थापित की जा चुकी है।

38. परियोजना अपने विभिन्न घटकों के तहत तैयार की जाने वाले पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन योजना की निरंतर निगरानी और अनुश्रवण सुनिश्चित करेगी। आरएफसीटीएलएआरआर अधिनियम की धारा 45(1) के अनुरूप पुनर्वासन और पुनर्व्यवस्थापन योजना के क्रियान्वयन की निगरानी एवं समीक्षा के लिए कलेक्टर की अध्यक्षता में पुनर्वासन एवं पुनर्व्यवस्थापन समिति का गठन किया जाएगा।

39. ए0डी0बी की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप पुनर्व्यवस्थापन के क्रियान्वयन और निगरानी के लिए स्वतंत्र बाहरी एजेन्सी को लगाया जाएगा।

40. सभी पी0आई0यू0 तिमाही पुनर्वास कार्यान्वयन एवं अनुश्रवण प्रगति रिपोर्ट को समीक्षा और रिकॉर्ड हेतु यू0पी0डी0सी0सी0 को प्रस्तुत करेंगे।

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Uttarakhand Project Development & Construction Corporation Ltd. (UPDCCL)

Government of Uttarakhand (GoUK)

जमरानी पेयजल बहुउद्देशीय परियोजना हेतु प्रारूप पुनर्वास
एवं पुनर्व्यवस्थापन नीति

उत्तराखण्ड परियोजना विकास एवं निर्माण निगम,
उत्तराखण्ड सरकार।