Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Limited (THDC) has been given the responsibility by the Government of Uttarakhand (GOU) to develop, commission and operate Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project (VPHEP) in the district Chamoli, Uttarakhand. The project aims at diverting the water of river Alaknanda through a water conductor system to an underground powerhouse located near village Haat and proposes to generate 444 MW of hydropower. The project is proposed for the World Bank assistance. The project involves acquisition of public (government and forest land) and private land from titleholders located in 19 villages. The acquisition of land and consequent displacement will have potential impacts on the social, economic, cultural and environmental attributes of the affected population with specific impacts on their productive assets, sources of income, habitat, community structure, social relations, cultural identity, traditional authority and also their potential for mutual help. The present report comprises the findings of the Social Impact Assessment and presents a Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) for the affected and displaced population prepared in conformity with the provisions of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy of the VPHEP and the requirements of World Bank operational policy (OP 4.12). THDC will implement the RAP through non-governmental agency (NGO) and in coordination with various line departments.

The overall objective of the RAP is to ensure that all PAPs at least regain their status of living they had prior to the project implementation or improve upon that. The specific objectives of this RAP are to:

- Identify the PAPs by the type of loss and extent of damage
- Categorise entitled persons (EPs) according to the eligibility criteria of the R&R policy of THDC.
- Work out entitlements for each EP based on the criteria as laid down in the R&R policy of the project
- Ensure that all PAPs are aware of their entitlements under the policy and participate actively in the project.
- Identify land for resettlement and the preferences of the PAPs for their relocation
- Develop institutional support for implementation of the R&R process.
- Evolve a suitable mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of the R&R process and indicate the parameters for monitoring
- Phase the implementation of RAP through NGO, which is described in the subsequent sections.

The RAP components are:
- Introduction and methodology
- Legal Framework and Resettlement Policy
- Census Results
- Public Consultations
- Land Acquisition
- Income Restoration
- Institutional Arrangements
- Grievance Redress Mechanism
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Implementation Schedule
- Estimated Budget for implementation
While the policy document describes what need to be done, why and how, the action plan describes in more detail how, when by whom the activities will be carried out.

**METHODOLOGY**

Approach and methodology mainly consist of quantitative and qualitative tools and techniques. The available secondary literature and project related documents were reviewed and consultations were held with the project officials to identify key stakeholders. Relevant national and state legislations and regulations pertinent to the land acquisition and resettlement were reviewed. Post review and consultations, rapid preliminary field visits were conducted. Both the review and rapid reconnaissance survey helped in finalizing the study instruments and inception report detailing the final methodology and work plan. Census verification and socio-economic survey was carried out using pre-tested structured questionnaire. Group Discussion with potentially affected population at village level was also conducted. Later data was analyzed and report was prepared.

**EXPECTED PROJECT BENEFITS**

Poverty alleviation is one of the objectives of World Bank aided projects. On the similar lines, Project on its implementation is expected to bring in rural prosperity in the area. The following benefits are expected from the project:

- The project will generate electricity which in turn will result in evenly spread of industrialisation and other economic activities. This in turn will bring in prosperity to the project areas.
- Increase in employment opportunities (direct and indirect, permanent and temporary, as well as for short and long term), access to various amenities, increase in business opportunities, community development activities in and around the project site are some of the other expected benefits.

**NEGATIVE IMPACTS**

Certain negative social impacts are inherent with any developmental project. The proposed project will either directly or indirectly affect a total of 5951 persons distributed across 1223 households. Out of these 1223 households, 515 will be directly affected due to loss of immovable assets and rest will be indirectly affected due to loss of grazing and van panchayat land or loss of access to grazing and van panchayat land. Out of 515 directly affected households, 144 will be displaced households which are approximately 28% of the total households. As per the definition of family in R&R policy, 769 families resulting in 2128 persons will be directly affected due to the project. Out of the total 769 families, 602 are landowners, of which 542 are titleholders (Khatedars) and 60 are non title holders. A total of 265 families will be displaced due to acquisition of residential and commercial properties.

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

**PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPS)**

The proposed project will either directly or indirectly affect a total of 5951 persons distributed across 1223 households. Out of 515 directly affected households, socio-economic survey was conducted for 361
households as others were either not available for the survey or refused to respond. Of the total persons surveyed, 57 per cent are males and 43 per cent are females. The sex ratio (female to male per 1000) of the affected population is 968. Of the total affected population about 12 per cent are non-residents. Large section of the population (56 per cent) is in the working age group of 19 to 59 years. Majority of the households belong to general castes (61.5%) followed by the Scheduled Caste (34.06%). The Scheduled tribes (STs) constitute only 3.84 per cent of the total population. All these tribal households live in the village Haat who migrated from the upper reaches of the river Alaknanda approximately 15 years ago and settled in the village. A total of 222 families have been identified as vulnerable and they will be supported under the R&R Policy of the project. Among the vulnerable, 59 are women headed and 163 families belong to scheduled category. All socially vulnerable families are also economically vulnerable. About 55% of the households are registered as below poverty line households. Hinduism has mass following in the project area. Literacy is as high as 92% in the project area.

Agriculture is the major occupation followed by approximately 40% of the total households. However, 96% of the total land owners are marginal farmers. Income from these sources was added up and weighted average was taken to arrive at average annual income figure. The average annual income is INR 103,000 whereas average annual expenditure is INR 68,000. Two fifths of the total households are under debt. A substantial part of the income is hidden and therefore there is a huge gap between income and expenditure.

**ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK**

The Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) policy prepared by THDC is based on National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2007 and World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12 on involuntary resettlement. The resettlement action plan has been prepared based on the broad outlines laid down in the policy. The principle of the R&R policy is the guiding philosophy to provide a development approach to resettle and rehabilitate the people affected by project. In particular:

- Wherever possible, displacement will be reduced on or avoided altogether by sensitive design of civil works (e.g. alternative designs or modification to the design).
- Where displacement is unavoidable, those displaced will have their living standard improved. They will be located as a single unit among the peer groups or will be assisted to integrate into their new community. Particular attention will be paid to the needs of the most vulnerable groups to be resettled.
- PAPs will be compensated, at replacement cost, for assets lost.
- Adequate social and physical infrastructure will be provided.
- PAPs and host community would be encouraged to participate in the design and the implementation of RAP.

**ENTITILEMENTS**

Under THDC’s R&R Policy, those who lose private land have a choice between two compensation options. The option 1 is based on NRRP 2007 where as option 2 is based on negotiated settlement. Summary of both the options has been presented in this section.

Options 1: The salient features of option 1 include:

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

2. As per the category of affected families (refer table 5.3 below), eligible families are entitled for Rehabilitation grant ranging from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 100,000.

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

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

3. The policy also includes subsistence grant of 25 days of minimum agriculture wages per month for a period of one year; self resettlement grant for house ranging from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 100,000; shifting allowance of Rs. 20,000 and resettlement grant of Rs. 40,000 inclusive of cattle shed.

4. The policy also has the provision of mitigating loss of van panchayat land at an individual level. THDC will pay minimum agriculture wages for 100 days per year for a period of 5 years.

5. Policy has additional provisions for tribal families which includes (i) preference in allotment of land for land option; additional financial assistance equivalent to 500 days MAW for loss of customary rights/usages of forest produce in case the acquisition has affected their such rights; (iii) tribal PAFs resettled out of the District/Taluk will get 25% higher R&R benefits in monetary terms (iv) if any reservoir is constructed and owned by THDC as a result of its construction of any hydro electric project, the tribal PAFs of the affected area having fishing rights in the river/ ponds/dam will be given the fishing rights in the reservoir area and (v) in case, land being acquired from ST, at least 1/3 of compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families at the outset as first installment and rest at the time of taking over possession of land.
Option 2: This option as said above will be based on negotiated settlement. The salient features of this option include:

1. THDC will approach the affected community for a negotiated settlement. The unit of negotiation would be per nali (one fiftieth of a hectare or a land parcel of 200 sq. m). The negotiated amount would include the compensation amount, solatium (30% of the compensation amount), interest (12% from the date of award) and R&R assistance. The negotiated amount would be the prevailing market rate and will also consider the post project value of the land.

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

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

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

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

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

**PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS**

Public participation was undertaken to make explicit the social factors that will affect the development impacts of planned highway improvements and mediate project results. Through public participation, stakeholders and key social issues were identified and strategy was formulated. It included socio-cultural analysis and design of social strategy, institutional analysis and specifically addressed the issue of how poor and vulnerable groups may benefit from the project.

Consultations were held at local (community) level. The objectives of local level consultations were to inform the affected persons about the project, to know their perception on the project in terms of both negative and positive impacts, draft R&R policy, to incorporate their views on the policy in RAP and mitigation measures as suggested by them. Apart from Consultants in most of the village level
consultations the representatives of the THDC (Officers of the level of Manager/Assistant Manager) also participated. Data was also collected through social and resource mapping and group discussions. The social maps helped PAPs to identify the project component in their village. A total of 50 community level consultations were carried out. The key findings of the consultations are:

- A majority of the local people in the affected villages were not aware of the various components of the project. Few people have attended the environmental public hearings under the project. Two Public Information Centers (PICs) are set up one at Haat and other at Project Office at Pipalkoti but most of the participants observed that the level and kind of information available at these centers is not adequate and satisfactory. Based on the feedback of the community, PICs now have been updated with every possible details of the project.

- An important area of concern for all the villagers is the impact of blasting leading to development of cracks in their houses. They consider it to be unsafe and demand for complete relocation of their villages. To allay such fears, THDC has made the provision of insuring all structures in the habitations that are over the alignment of tunnels and adits.

- Another major impact perceived from blasting is the loss of natural water springs (Sroth) due to blasting and construction of roads and others structures. In Haat village some observed a drop in the water levels due to the blasting activities as part of the testing activities under the project. They also observed that blasting will disturb the layers of water and result in loss of moisture in the soil and affect their agriculture production. In order to establish baseline data on natural sources of water, the NGO contracted for implementation of RAP, has recorded and visually captured all such water sources in the affected zone. THDC will provide alternative water sources if any of the recorded natural water sources dries up during the implementation of the project.

- Loss of grazing land is another common concern expressed by most of the stakeholders. As their will be scarcity of fodder in the months of November and December they see a shortage of fodder due to land acquisition of government and forest panchayat land. Most of them were not aware of the extent of loss of these resources and their opinion is based on the general perception of others. They were explained about the extent of loss upon which the level of concern expressed was minimized. THDC has made provision in the R&R Policy to compensate each household affected by loss of van panchayat land in the affected villages.

- Some of the participants were apprehensive about the loss of access and restriction to forest panchayat during and after construction activities. They observe that particularly women will not be able to access these areas due to the presence of construction labour. They are also apprehensive about the safety of the women. THDC in response to their concern promised to provide alternative routes by way of developing pathways to the van panchayat land.

- Noise and dust pollution during construction activity is also one of the impacts identified by the local people. In addition health and hygiene and spread of various diseases due to lack of sanitation facilities for construction labour is also seen as a problem area.

- Increase in landslides due to blasting and construction activities is another area of concern for the affected people. As their region comes under seismic zone –5 they observed that the blasting and other activities lead to massive landslides and loss of land. THDC conducted an independent study to assess the likely chances of landslides and results of the study were disseminated to the community.

- Non-availability of sufficient water in the river for performing last rites of their dead is a major impact identified by the stakeholders. Loss of cremation place for the villages coming under submergence area. The THDC is in the process of conducting and independent study on
“minimum water flow”. The recommendations made by the study will be implemented by THDC.

- Loss of access to river side quarry material and sand for house construction is observed by few people of some villages like Helang and Nawligwad. They demanded for alternative sites for getting these materials.

- People also demanded a benefit share of 2.5 percent of the total revenue to be given to villagers to develop infrastructure facilities in the village. THDC as per the provision of peripheral development in the R&R Policy will provide 1% of their revenue for local area development. Apart from this, during the construction stage THDC has earmarked INR 9 crore towards local area development to be utilized by the affected villages as per the Corporate Social Responsibility framework.

- The provisions for affected families under R&R Policy of the project are considered somewhat satisfactory but not adequate to improve the standard of living. PAPs demanded for assured employment for one person per family and create employment opportunities for youths. PAPs demanded rehabilitation assistance to all eligible male members above 18 years of age. Special provisions for SC families were also demanded but not specified. The R&R Policy considers all male members above the age of 18 years irrespective of their marital status as separate family. The policy has additional provisions for all vulnerable families including scheduled castes. There are provisions for self employment in the project.

- Most people preferred good and market value compensation for their lost assets. Land for land option is demanded by some PAPs but is acceptable only if the alternative lands are given at Dehradun or Rishikesh. If land is acquired through negotiated settlement, THDC has offered Rs. 100,000 per nali and minimum compensation would be of Rs. 150,000 even if PAP owns less than 1.5 nali.

- Project displaced people wish to relocate themselves into a resettlement colony preferably at places such as Dehradun and Rishikesh. Some of the PAPs from Haat have demanded for acquisition of their left out land as they consider it unviable. Given the size of land holdings and location of these left of land their concern is observed to be genuine. In June 2009, THDC reached to an agreement with two main hamlets of Haat village. In view of the settlement with the two hamlets and availability of alternative land thereof, It was decided to move Switch yard from Harsari to the alternative land available.

- Some of the benefits people expect from project is in terms of compensation, and assistance and other community based development activity such as school facility, health facility, economic opportunities, employment opportunities for the villagers, petty contracts in the project etc.

- Training and income generation programmes for educated youth and women is also demanded by the local people.

- The local community appreciated the formation of Village Development Advisory Committees (VDACs) under the project. The community demanded written agreement between the project officials and the VDACs.

- The locals expressed their lack of confidence in the implementation of the community development activities and demanded for a role in monitoring of the implementation process. THDC has now sanctioned community development works worth Rs. 50,000,00 (INR 5 million) under CSR. PAPs have formed co operative societies to take up the works.
Implementation plan has been spread over a period of five years. A simplified summary of the operational aspects of the implementation plan has been prepared. THDC, along with the selected NGOs will put the plan into action.

RAP has the provision for the following mechanism/committees for proper implementation of action plan:

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

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

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

**Institutional Arrangement**
Effective RAP implementation will require institutional relationships and responsibilities, rapid organisational development and collaborative efforts by THDC, State Government, partner NGO and affected population. As per the R&R Policy of the project, state government has appointed the District Magistrate of Chamoli district stationed at Joshimath as Administrator for Resettlement and Rehabilitation for the project. The resettlement and rehabilitation works are carried out under his directions and guidance. He will be assisted by officers and employees as the appropriate government may provide. The roles and responsibilities of the Administrator include the following.

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

The state government has also appointed the Commissioner – Tehri as Commissioner for R&R activities as per the National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation – 2007.
The Corporate Environment and Social Group (CESG) at the Corporate Office is headed by a General Manager (Social and Environment) and supported by a Senior Manager and a Manager. The responsibilities of this group include the following:

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

**Need for NGO**

The relocation disturbs the present activities of PAPs and therefore there is a need to establish and stabilize their economic living. While all tasks relating to land acquisition is taken care by the Land Acquisition Officer and his staff, the implementation of RAP is the responsibility of the CESG under THDC. The NGO will help in implementing various components of the RAP, particularly the use of compensation and rehabilitation assistance for more productive purposes like purchase of land, self-employment, etc. Its involvement is all the more important since there are no social community organisations among the PAPs which otherwise could have taken lead in this regard.

Being new to the area of working with PAPs, the selected NGO will have to work directly under the Project level social group headed by a Senior Manager who will be defacto in charge for implementation of RAP. Thus implementation becomes joint responsibility of THDC and NGO.

**Role of NGO**

Resettlement relates to human aspects and economic rehabilitation requires human resources development consisting of education, training, awareness generation, etc. NGO will be involved to assist THDC in implementation of RAP. The NGO will help educating PAPs on the proper utilisation of compensation and rehabilitation grant and help them in getting financial assistance, if required, under various subsidy related development programmes. It will also organise training programmes to impart required skill for such PAPs who would prefer to go for self-employment schemes. Specifically, the tasks of the NGO will be to:

- Develop rapport with PAPs and between PAPs and THDC
- Assess the level of skills and efficiency in pursuing economic activities, identify needs for training and organise programmes either to improve the efficiency and/or to impart new skills.
- Assist PAP in receiving rehabilitation entitlement due to them
- Motivate and guide PAP for proper utilisation of benefits under R&R policy provisions;
- Facilitate purchase of agriculture land in negotiating price and settling at a reasonable price.
- Assist PAPs in obtaining benefits from the appropriate development programmes.
- Help PAPs in increasing their farm income through provision of irrigation facility or improving farm practices, and
- Ensure marketing of produce particularly those under self-employment activities.
- Complete the consultation at the community level and provide support by describing the entitlements to the EPs and assisting them in their choices
- Accompany and represent the EPs at the Grievance Committee meeting.
- Assist the EPs to take advantage of the existing government housing schemes and employment and training schemes that are selected for use during the project, and
- Carry out other responsibilities as required and identified.
In the context of implementing of RAP, it is important that NGO, which is genuine and committed to the task entrusted, is selected. An NGO with local presence is, however, more suitable hence would be preferred. The NGO may be contracted on specified terms and conditions with proper fixation of financial accountability. The payment to NGO will be linked to the performance of the task assigned and the time period. The payment will be arranged on quarterly basis to be released on certification of completing the previous task. The monitoring of R&R programme will also include the performance of NGO. The NGO services will be required for two years for which provisions have been earmarked in the plan.

**INCOME RESTORATION**

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

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

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

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

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

**BUDGETARY ESTIMATE FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION**

The total estimated budget for RAP implementation is Rs. 614.41 million. The budget includes land acquisition cost, assistance to affected families, cost for RAP implementation, monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation, training for eligible PAPs and THDC field staff.