



Resettlement Plan

December 2015

IND: Uttarakhand Emergency Assistance Project (UEAP)

Sub Project : Kapkot Water Supply Scheme

This resettlement plan has been prepared by the Program Management Unit, (Urban Water Supply Sector), (UEAP), Government of Uttarakhand, Dehrdaun for the Asian Development Bank. This is a revised version of the draft originally posted in March 2015 available on <http://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uttarakhand-emergency-assistance-project-kapkot-rp>

Asian Development Bank

SGS/AS



PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT (PIU)

(Urban Water Supply Sector)

Uttarakhand Emergency Assistance Project (UEAP)

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Ref: 670 /PIU-UEAP/59/2015-16

Dated: 28 November, 2015

To,

Country Director
South Asia Department, India Resident Mission,
4 San Martin Marg, Chanakyapuri
New Delhi - 110021

**Sub : Loan 3055 IND – Uttarakhand Emergency Assistance Project (UEAP) Updated
RP- Kapkot Water Supply Scheme Nov. 2015**

Dear Ma'am,

Kindly find enclosed herewith revised updated RP of Kapkot Water Supply Scheme Nov. 2015, incorporating comments given by Social Safeguards consultant ADB, Uttarakhand Emergency Assistance Project (UEAP) – Urban Water Supply for your approval.

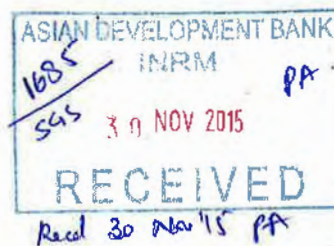
Yours Sincerely

(Neelima Garg)

Secretary Appraisal

Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan

Enclosure: As above.



Government of Uttarakhand

State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA)

Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan

Uttarakhand Emergency Assistance Project

(UEAP) – Water Supply Sub project

(ADB Loan No: 3055-IND)

UPDATED RESETTLEMENT PLAN

KAPKOT

NOVEMBER, 2015

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Acronyms and Abbreviation

ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
AE	:	Assistant Engineer
CWR	:	Clear Water Reservoir
DDMO	:	District Disaster Management Officer
DEO	:	Data Entry Operator
DPs	:	Displaced Persons
EA	:	Executing Agency
FGD	:	Focus Group Discussions
FPIU	:	Field Project Implementation Unit
GLSR	:	Ground level service reservoir
GOI	:	Government of India
GoU	:	Government of Uttarakhand
GRC	:	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	:	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IA	:	Implementing Agency
IP	:	Indigenous Peoples
IPP	:	Indigenous Peoples Planning
IPPF	:	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
JE	:	Junior Engineer
NGOs	:	Non-Government Organizations
NRRP	:	National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007
PIU	:	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	:	Project Management Unit
RF	:	Resettlement Framework
R & R	:	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RP	:	Resettlement Plan
SIA	:	Social Impact Assessment
SC	:	Scheduled Caste
SCDGS	:	Social & Community Development and Gender Specialist
SDMA	:	State Disaster Mitigation Authority
ST	:	Scheduled Tribes
UEAP	:	Uttarakhand Emergency Assistance Project
UJS	:	Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan
VC	:	Valuation Committee

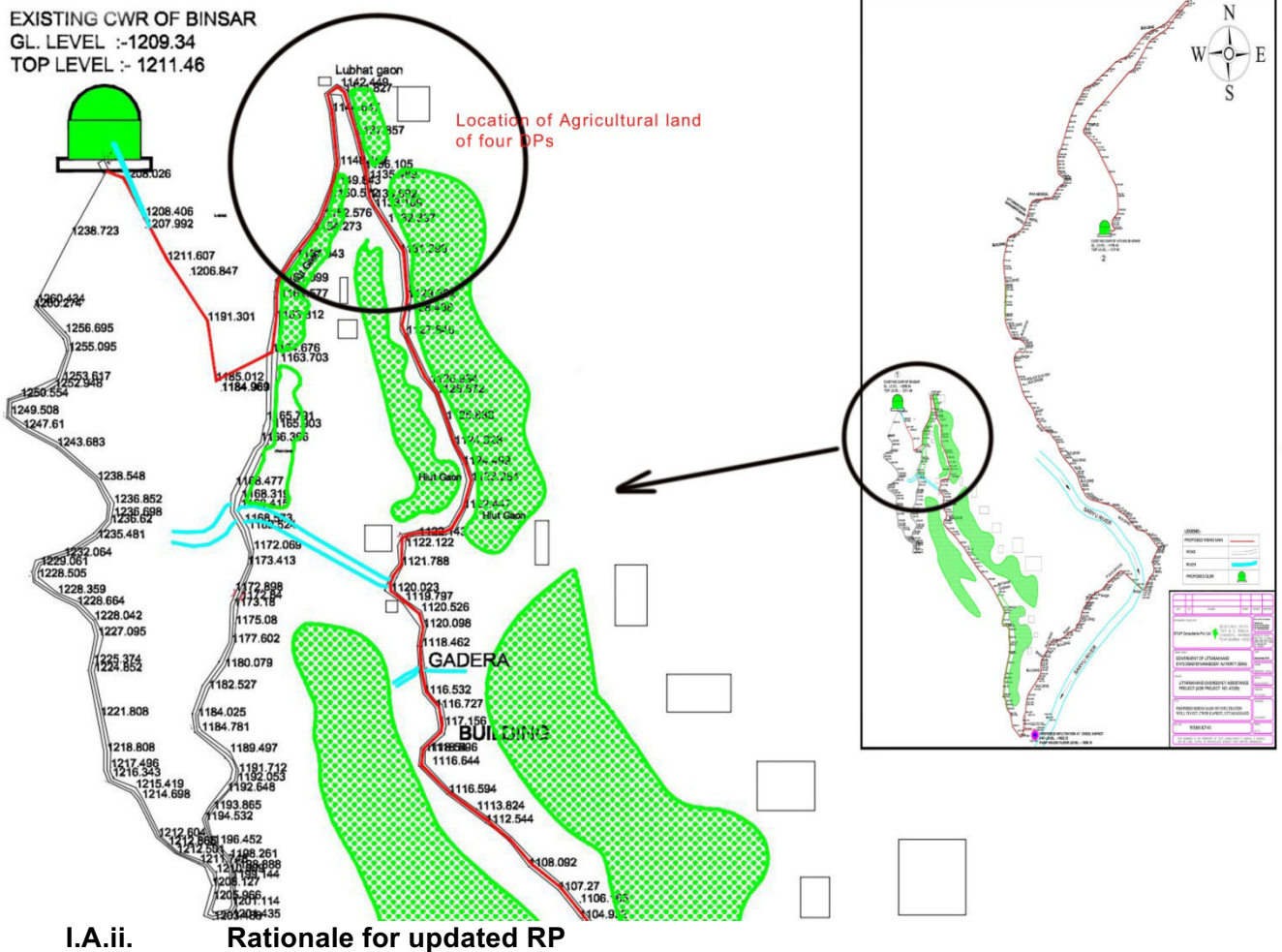
I. RESETTLEMENT PLAN OF KAPKOT WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

I.A. Introduction

I.A.i. Project Description

1. Uttarakhand State witnessed an unprecedented devastation due to major cloud bursts, incessant rains and heavy floods in the upper valleys during 15-17 June 2013 that resulted in severe damages in several parts of the state. The districts of Bageshwar, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Rudraprayag and Uttarkashi were severely affected by this disaster. The region is one of the country's most important pilgrimage centers and the calamity occurred during the peak pilgrimage season. Several towns have been washed away by the unprecedented flash floods and landslides and a large number of houses, public buildings, roads and bridges, urban and rural infrastructure has been damaged. According to official record of the Government of Uttarakhand over 900,000 people have been affected, 580 human lives have been lost and over 5,400 people are still reported as missing.
2. The Uttarakhand Emergency Assistance Project (the project) envisages rehabilitation and reconstruction of state roads and bridges, tourism infrastructure (including construction of helipads and trekking routes), urban water supply and urban roads in the districts of Bageswar, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Rudrarayag, Pauri, and Uttarkashi. The anticipated outcome of the project will be economic and social recovery from the disaster that devastated the Uttarakhand state. The project aims at rehabilitation and reconstruction of (i) roads and bridges; (ii) urban infrastructure mainly water supply systems and urban roads; (iii) tourism infrastructure and trekking routes; and (iv) helipads, heliports, or helidromes for emergency evacuation in case of future disaster which will also provide better air connectivity for the tourists and pilgrims. Rehabilitated and reconstructed infrastructures will boost revival of tourism, the state's major economy, which in turn will create increased livelihood opportunities and improved income base, particularly for the vulnerable groups including women. One of the components is rehabilitation and renewal of urban water supply system in nine (9) selected towns. These are: a) Devaprayag, b) Srinagar, c) Rudraprayag, d) Karnaprayag, e) Gauchar, f) Bageswar, g) Kapkot, h) Dharchula, and i) Uttarkashi.
3. The project has been approved for financial assistance by ADB under emergency loan assistance modality in December, 2013 and implementation has started in February, 2014. In accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009, for emergency loan only the resettlement framework (RF) is prepared that will guide the preparation of Resettlement Plan for the relevant subprojects. DPR was prepared in 2014 for the reference towns under urban water supply scheme and resettlement plan was prepared according to resettlement framework and ADB's SPS 2009 for Srinagar, Gauchar, Kapkot and Uttarkashi where proposed water supply components have potential resettlement impact on road side shop owners, vendors and cultivating households. The resettlement impact in all the towns is of temporary nature and is foreseen to affect the people at the time of pipelines laying and causing loss of business, and access to shops, structures, and land for a short duration.
 - The water supply subproject at Kapkot includes following infrastructural components.
 - Construction of Infiltration well at the bank of Saryu River.
 - Construction of New Pump House above Infiltration well.
 - Proposed Rising main from New Infiltration Well to existing Ground Level Service Reservoirs (GLSR)

Fig 1: Layout Map of Proposed Water Supply Infrastructure: Kapkot



4. Of all the reference towns under water supply improvement project Kapkot is the only town causing involuntary resettlement impact on agricultural lands owned by six title holders. The impact is temporary and access to land and cultivation will be affected due to laying of rising mains from river Saryu to the proposed GLSR at Binsar. (**Fig.1** Layout plan of WS scheme, Kapkot)

5. During project preparatory stage, census was carried out to identify nature and quantum of impact and RP was prepared accordingly based on DPR design available at that time. However, at the time of implementation detailed design including alignment of pipelines, gravity mains and rising mains was prepared. As per new design, alignment of rising mains from infiltration well to the GLSR located at Binsar differed from the DPR designs in some places resulting in changes in resettlement impact compared to the earlier impact. Briefly put, four title owners are now affected. Of them three were identified earlier and another additional land owner has been included due to fresh impact of changed alignment. Since present involuntary impact has changed to some extent from the impact



identified earlier and referred to in the RP of 2013, preparation of an updated RP is required. An aerial view of Kapkot Town is shown.

6. To summarize the final impact of water supply subproject implementation a table is provided below which is abstracted from the verification survey carried out by the NGO.

Table 1 Summary of Resettlement Impact: Kapkot

S.no.	Name of DP	Relationship with HoH	Vulnerability	Type of impact	Category of Impact	Occupation	Remarks
1	Chandar Singh	Self	Elderly persons	Temporary	Agricultural land	Cultivation	Included in RP
2	Darban Singh	Self	Not	Temporary	Agricultural land	Cultivation	Newly added after change in Rising Mains alignment
3	Rajendra Singh Bisht	Self	Not	Temporary	Agricultural land	Cultivation	Included in RP
4	Diwan Singh Bisht	Self	Elderly Person	Temporary	Agricultural land	Cultivation	Included in RP
Total no. of affected households is four (4) as per final alignment.							

Source: Identification and Verification Report, CREDA (NGO), May, 2015.

II. OBJECTIVES, RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS

7. The RF describes the objectives, policy principles and procedures for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, if any, compensation and other resettlement assistance measures and method for preparation of subprojects under the Loan. It is envisaged that land acquisition and involuntary resettlement will be marginal since reconstruction of damaged infrastructure will generally be within the existing right-of-way (ROW) and available government land. However, alignment of rising mains laying at some stretches may require minor land acquisition or access through private land and thereby may cause impacts on land and other assets.
8. In India, compensation for land acquisition (LA) and resettlement assistance for project affected persons/families has so far been directed by the Land Acquisition Act (1894), which was amended from time to time. In addition to the LA Act, National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 (NRRP-2007) and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 and the agreed Resettlement Framework (RF) for the UEAP were followed for the determining compensation and assistance to displaced persons (DPs), where applicable. ADB's SPS 2009 has defined the DPs in the context of involuntary resettlement. The displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designed parks and protected areas.
9. After the enactment of The Right to Fair Compensation And Transparency In Land acquisition, Rehabilitation And Resettlement Act,2013, the compensation will be paid according to the provisions made in the Act.

III. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

10. The Sub-project design has minimized land acquisition and resettlement impacts. Proposed Sub-project components comprised construction of infiltration well and laying of rising mains in Kapkot. Proposed land for the construction of Infiltration well belongs to Nagar Panchyat Kapkot (earlier known as village Kapkot), Tehsil Kapkot, District Bageshwar). This land will be transferred to Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan. There is no requirement for permanent/temporary land acquisition for construction of infiltration well on the bank of Saryu river and neither any resettlement issue is involved.
11. With the help of preliminary engineering and technical design provided in the DPR, census survey and consultations with the DPs were carried out in December, 2013, to identify the land acquisition requirement and potential resettlement impacts. The census survey was conducted to assess involuntary resettlement impacts and gathered information related to the socioeconomic profile of six displaced persons with temporary impact. The RP was prepared based on the census information and was approved by ADB.
12. However, after revised technical design was prepared for implementation on ground in 2015, changes in the resettlement impact was brought to the notice when implementing NGO conducted their verification survey in May 2015. Further investigation and verification followed and final resettlement impact was ascertained. Table 1 in the chapter 1 provided a summary of final impact of the water supply sub project in Kapkot.
13. Final resettlement impact based on revised alignment of rising mains along the hilly slopes on way to the proposed GLSR site at Binsar as against Resettlement Plan prepared in 2013 is presented below in a summarized form.

Table 2 Comparison of Resettlement Impact in 2013 and in 2015

Parameters	RP prepared in 2013	Updated RP of 2015	Remarks
No. of DPs	6	4	Three of the six DPs identified earlier in 2013, are affected now. One additional DP is included.
Type of impact	Temporary	Temporary	No change
Type of affected area/structure	Agricultural land	Agricultural land	No change
Title of DP	Title holder	Title holder	No change
Reason for resettlement impact	Pipeline to pass below the surface of agricultural land	Change in rising mains pipeline to pass below the surface of agricultural land	Change in alignment of rising mains pipelines caused impact on one additional household and impact minimized for three households

Type of resettlement assistance	Loss of income assistance and vulnerable assistance for identified vulnerable persons.	Loss of income assistance and vulnerable assistance for identified vulnerable persons.	Resettlement assistance as per Entitlement Matrix in Resettlement Framework. Vulnerable assistance for two DPs.
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Source: RP of 2013, Final alignment Design in DPR, Verification and Identification survey of NGO

14. Brief description of final resettlement impact is as follows.

i. Out of six DPs, all titleholders, identified earlier in the RP, only three are now affected. One additional titleholder in the area has been included in the list of DP. All lands are under agricultural use.

iv. The rising mains will be laid below the surface through their agricultural land and the land will be restored to its original condition after laying of pipe line. The land owners will be able to continue their farming activities as before. For their temporary loss the DPs will be paid according to the provisions in entitlement matrix of RF.

Elsewhere laying of rising mains will be undertaken within Right of Way (RoW), i.e. already existed PWD road in all the stretches of the Kapkot Nagar Panchayat.

15. The construction work will have no impacts on any small shops, squatters or vendors residing or operating in residential or market area.

16. Following table shows revised land acquisition and resettlement impact for the water supply sub project in Kapkot. **(Table 3)**

Table 3: Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts along Rising Mains

SI	Details of Sub-project Component	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impact		Remarks
		Permanent	Temporary	
1.	Laying of rising main	None	4	The subproject will cause temporary impact on agricultural land of four farmers, all title holders, during laying of rising mains through their agricultural land. The pipelines will pass below the surface of their agricultural land. These title holders have already entered into an agreement with EA that they will not built any structure where the pipeline will be laid and also given their consent for no objection regarding laying as well as for the future maintenance work. A “No objection certificate” for temporary use of their land for the purpose of pipeline laying is annexed (Annexure 1).The land will be restored to its original condition after laying of pipe line. After completion of pipelines laying work cultivation can resume as before. However for their temporary loss they will be paid according to the provisions in entitlement matrix of RF.
2	Construction of infiltration well	None	None	There is no land acquisition issue, since the Proposed land for the construction of Infiltration well belongs to Nagar Panchyat Kapkot (earlier village Kapkot,Tehsil Kapkot),Distt. Bageshwar. This land will be transferred to Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan. Process of transfer was initiated by the District Magistrate of Bageshwar by writing a letter to Principal Secretary (Revenue), Uttarakhand Government (Annexure 2). One order to this effect has been issued.

IV. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

17. A detailed socio-economic survey was carried out of the DPs during the identification and verification survey conducted by the implementing NGO in May, 2015 in the context of revised technical design which proposes changed alignment for rising mains along hill slope on way to GLSR at Binsar. The micro plans for the entitled DPs for the temporary impact are also prepared for the purpose of resettlement assistance disbursement. Consultation and disclosure of ADB policy and entitlement of the DPs were also carried out. A list of DPs as per final design alignment is appended. **(Annexure 3)**.

18. The summary of socioeconomic status of the DPs is provided in the table below **(Table 4)**.

Table 4: Summary of Socio economic Profile of the DPs

Sl.	Category of Impact	Type of impact/ Other Details	Quantity / No.
1	Agricultural Land	Permanent	Nil
2	Commercial/ Residential land	Permanent	Nil
3	Agricultural Land	Temporary	222 Sq m
4	Commercial/Residential land	Temporary	Nil
5	Structure	Permanent/Temporary	Nil
6	Titled DPs	Temporary	4
7	Non-Titled DPs	Permanent/Temporary	Nil
8	Vulnerable DPs	Total	2
9	Type of vulnerability	Aged person, BPL	2
10	Indigenous People	ST	None
11	Trees/Crop	Loss of tree/crop	Nil
12	Community Structures	Temporary/ Permanent	Nil
13	Average Family size	-	6.5
14	Literacy rate	Of 6+ population	87%
15	Work participation ratio	% to all population	30.7%
16	Average Household income	Annual	Rs.102,700
17	Sources of income	Main occupation	Cultivation, service

Source: I&V Survey by NGO, May, 2015

19. Socio economic survey conducted by the implementing NGO during identification and verification survey revealed some basic demographic and economic features.

Table 5 Demography of the Affected Households: Kapkot

Total HH	Total Population	Total Male	Total Female	Family Size	Sex Ratio
4	26	15	11	6.5	733

Source: I&V Survey by NGO, May, 2015

IV.A. Family size

20. Total number of persons in the four displaced families is 26. Of them 15 are male and 11 are female members. The proportion of male population is higher, 57.7% compared to 42.3% females. The average family size is about 7, indicating an average "large" family. Of the four displaced families, two have large family size, with more than seven members;

while remaining two families have four members each. Sex ratio is poor with only 733 females per 1000 males.

IV.B. Literacy status

21. Literacy status is measured for population of 6 years and above. The affected families have a very high level of literacy with nearly 78% of population being educated with varying levels of educational achievement. Of the literate population nearly 17% are educated up to primary level, while 50% have studied up to middle level of education that is class X. Another 33% have passed higher secondary level of education. At least one person has graduated. However, female literacy rate is about one-third of all literates, while male literacy rate is 66.7%.

Table 6 Literacy status

Total Population (6+yrs)	Total Illiterates	Total Literates	Educational Achievement (No/ %age to Total Literates)		
			Up to CI V	VI- X	XI -XII & above
23	5	18	3	9	6
% to Total Population	21.7	78.3	16.7	50	33.3

Source: I&V Survey by NGO, May, 2015

IV.C. Working status

22. The total number of working population of all the displaced households is eight (8). That makes work participation ratio at 30.7%. There is no woman worker among the affected families. It may be mentioned that women of rural households in the region normally do not go out for earning which is considered below the dignity of the women. However, women of extremely poor families are exceptions.

Table 7 Working status

Total Populaiton	Working status		
	Total	Male	Female
26	8	8	0

Source: I&V Survey by NGO, May, 2015

IV.D. Occupation and income

23. All of the temporarily displaced families depend mainly on cultivation as their main source of livelihood. Main earning member of one household is employed as maintenance worker with the Field PIU of UJS, and another person works as excavation machine operator. Three are retired men from services, while one more is engaged in private sector. Rest of the working members live on agriculture.

24. Annual household income of two DPs varies between Rs.25,000 to 40,000 while one household earns nearly Rs.60,000 a year. The remaining family has annual income more than Rs.2.80 lakhs. It may be mentioned that two members of this family survive on retirement benefits of Indian Military service. Average household income of the DPs is Rs.102,700 although two of the DPs earn less than Rs.50,000 a year. Average per capita income is Rs. 15,800

Table 8 **Income Groups**

Total HH	Annual Household Income (Rs)		
	25000 - Rs 40000	40001 - 60000	60000 & above
4	2	1	1

Source: I&V Survey by NGO, May, 2015

IV.E. Gender Impacts:

25. Consultation among the DPs also included potential impact of proposed water supply sub project on women. The sub-project will not trigger any specific gender issue and is neither focused particularly on women. However, the proposed water supply improvement sub-project will benefit all women in Kapkot Nagar Panchayat. The women in general suffer most from shortage and irregularity of water supply as they are responsible for the basic services in their households. So far water supply constraint has affected their work time, health and leisure. Proposed project will benefit the women of the families to a great extent. None of the DPs covered are woman-headed households.

IV.F. Indigenous people

26. Indigenous people (IP) have been defined as those having a distinct social, cultural, economic, and political traditions and institutions compared to the mainstream or dominant society. The Indigenous people are designated as Scheduled tribe in India. The Indian Constitution (Article 342) defines Scheduled Tribes with special characteristics such as (i) primitive traits, (ii) distinctive culture, (iii) shyness with the public at large, (iv) geographic isolation, and (v) social and economic backwardness. The proposed water supply improvement sub project will not trigger any adverse impact on Indigenous people.

IV.G. Vulnerability

27. Of the total affected households, only two belong to vulnerable category as defined under ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement 2009. Head of the households of both are families are elderly persons and included in the vulnerable category. There is no BPL, SC or ST family.

28. The entitlement matrix for the proposed Sub-project based on the above policies and identified impacts through census surveys/consultation has been included in the Resettlement Framework prepared for the program and is shown in **Table 9**.

Table 9: Entitlement Matrix

SI.	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Details
1	Loss of agricultural land and assets	a. Titleholder b. DPs with customary land right c. Permit for use from local authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at replacement value • Resettlement assistance • Transitional allowance • Special provision for vulnerable group 	a. Compensation will be paid as per the Land Acquisition Act(LAA) b. If the compensation determined by the competent authority i.e. DC as per LAA is less than the replacement value, then the difference is to be paid by the EA as assistance c. If the residual plot(s) is (are) not viable i.e. the DP becomes a marginal farmer, any of the following 3 options are to be given. d. The DP remains on the plot and the compensation and assistance paid to the tune of required amount of land to be acquired e. Compensation and assistance are to be provided for the entire plot including residual part. If the owner of such land wishes that his residual plot should also be acquired by the EA, the EA will acquire the residual plot and pay the compensation for it. f. If DP is from vulnerable group, compensation for the entire land by means of land for land will be provided if DP wishes so, provided that the land of equal or more productive value is available. g. Transitional allowance of INR 3000 per months when the residual land is not viable or for 3 months when the residual land is viable. This will be calculated by prevalent daily wage rate. h. All fees stamp duties taxes and other charges as applicable under relevant laws incurred in the relocation process, are to be borne by the EA.

SI.	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Details
2	Loss of non agricultural land(i.e., homestead and residential structures	a. Titleholder b. DPs with customary land right c. Permits from local authority	Compensation at replacement value Resettlement assistance/ Transitional allowance Shifting assistance	a. Compensation for land and structure will be paid as per LAA. b. If the compensation determined by the Competent Authority/DC as per LAA is less than the replacement cost, then the difference is to be paid by the EA as assistance. c. Replacement cost for residential structure (part or full), which will be calculated as per the prevailing basic schedule of rates (BSR)without depreciation, subject to Relevant “quality standards” of BSR as maintained by Government/local body. d. Transitional assistance of INR3,000 per month in the form of grant to cover a maximum nine months rental accommodation. e. A lump sum shifting allowance of INR 1,500 to INR 2,500depending on the type of Structure and extent of impact. f. Right to salvage material from demolished structure and frontage, etc. g. Project assisted relocation option will be provided to those whose residential structures become non-livable as a result of Project impacts and are location site will be developed in consultation with these affected households(subject to availability of land)

Sl.	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Details
3	Loss of non agricultural land(i.e., loss of commercial land and structures)	a. Titleholder/Owner (commercial and structure) b. DPs with customary land right c. Permits from local authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at market rate or replacement value • Resettlement Assistance • Transitional Allowance • Shifting assistance 	a. Compensation for land and structure will be compensated at the replacement cost b. If replacement cost for land and structure is more than the compensation determined by the Competent Authority, then difference is to be paid by the EA in the form of “assistance”. c. DP will be provided replacement cost of the commercial structure (part or full), which will be calculated as per the prevailing basic Schedule of rates (BSR)without depreciation, subject to relevant “quality standards” of BSR as maintained by Government/Local Bodies. d. Transitional assistance of INR3,000 per month in the form of grant to cover a maximum period of nine months. e. A lump sum shifting allowance of INR 1,500 to INR 2,500depending on the type of structure and extent of impact. f. Right to salvage material from demolished structure and frontage, etc. g. Training would be provided for up gradation of skills. h. Project assisted relocation option will be provided to those commercial structures can no longer be used as a commercial enterprise as a result of the Project and a relocation site will be developed in consultation with these affected households, subject to availability of land.

Sl.	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Details
4	Loss of Residential Tenancy	Residential Tenants	Relocation assistance Compensation Shifting assistance	<p>a. The amount of deposit or advance payment paid by the tenant to the landlord or the remaining amount at the time of expropriation. (This will be deducted from the payment to the landlord.)</p> <p>b. A sum equal to 3 months' rental or INR 3,000 per month, whichever is lesser in consideration of the disruption caused.</p> <p>c. Compensation for any structure that tenant has erected on the property. (This will be deducted from the payment to the land lord.)</p> <p>d. A lump sum shifting allowance of INR 1,500 to INR 2,500 depending on the type of structure and extent of impact.</p>
5	Loss of Commercial tenancy	Commercial tenants	29. Relocation assistance 30. Compensation 31. Shifting assistance	<p>a. The amount of deposit or advance payment paid by the tenant to the landlord or the remaining amount at the time of expropriation. (This will be deducted from the payment to the landlord.)</p> <p>b. A sum equal to 3 months' rental or INR 3,000 per month, whichever is lesser in consideration of the disruption caused.</p> <p>c. Compensation for any structure that tenant has erected on the property. (This will be deducted from the payment to the landlord.)</p> <p>d. A lump sum shifting allowance of INR 1,500 to INR 2,500 depending on the type of structure and extent of impact</p>
B. LOSS OF LIVELIHOOD OF TITLEHOLDERS				
6	Loss of wage earnings	a. Employed in SBEs b. Agricultural laborer/ sharecroppers	Assistance	<p>a. This is valid for persons in directly affected due to their employer being displaced. Assistance is to be paid on a case by case basis, as per the prevailing local wage rates for 100 days.</p> <p>b. Employment opportunity for DPs in the construction work if desired so by them.</p>

Sl.	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Details
7	Income from non-perennial crops and trees	Household	Notice to harvest standing crops Compensation of standing crops	a. Advance notice to DPs to harvest their crops. b. In case of standing crops, cash compensation at current market value. c. Grant for replacement of seeds for the next season's harvest towards loss of crops before harvest due to forced relocation. d. Trees will be compensated as per prevailing rate of relevant department.
8	Perennial crops such as fruit trees	Household	Compensation at market value	a. Advance notice to DPs to harvest their crops. b. Compensation for perennial crops and trees calculated as annual produce value for at least 3 seasons. c. Grant for replacement of seeds for the next season's harvest towards loss of crops before harvest due to forced relocation. d. Trees will be compensated as per prevailing rate of relevant department.
C. LOSSES OF NON-TITLEHOLDERS				
9	Loss of agricultural and, residential and commercial structure by encroachers	Households who have illegally extended their legally owned land/ property on to public or other private land	No compensation for land Compensation for structures only to vulnerable household Shifting assistance for vulnerable encroachers R&R Assistance only to vulnerable households Right to salvage materials	a. Encroachers will be notified and given a time in which they will be required to remove their assets and harvest their crops. b. Compensation for structures at replacement cost to the vulnerable households. c. Training would be provided for up gradation of skills to the DPs belonging to vulnerable groups and losing their commercial structures. d. Shifting allowance of INR1,500to INR 2,500 lump sum for shifting depending on the type of structure and extent of impact. e. Right to salvage materials from the demolished structure

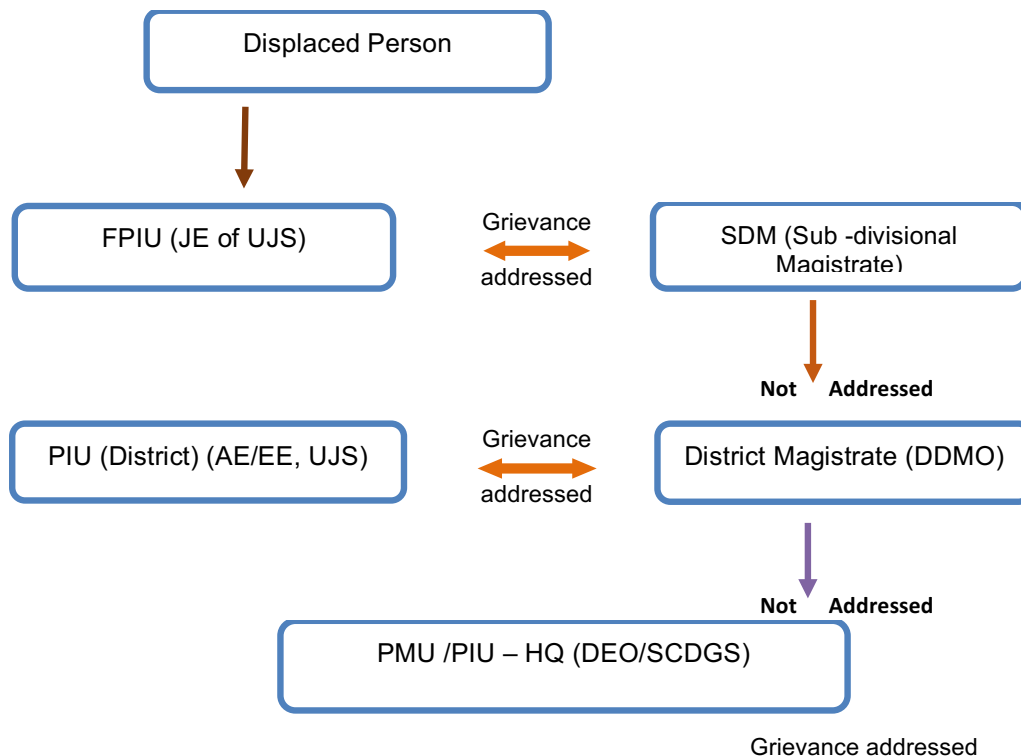
Sl.	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Details
10	Loss of residential and commercial structure by squatters/informal settlers	Households living/earning their livelihood by illegally occupying public or private land	32. No compensation for land 33. Compensation for structures 34. Shifting assistance 35. R&R Assistance 36. Right to salvage materials	a. Compensation for loss of structure at replacement cost. b. A lump sum shifting amount of INR 1,500 to INR 2,500, depending on the type of structure. c. Squatters/informal settlers will be notified and given a time in which they will be required to remove their assets. d. Transitional allowance of INR3,000 for a period of 3 to a maximum of 6 months, depending on the extent of the impact. e. Training would be provided for up gradation of skills to DPs losing their commercial structures. f. Right to salvage material from the demolished structure. g. Project assisted relocation option provided to those whose residential/commercial structure s become non-livable as a result of project impacts and relocation site will be developed in consultation with these affected households (subject to availability of land)
11	Shifting Business –Mobile vendors	Household	Assistance for business disruption	Ambulatory vendors who have been granted license for operating will be paid assistance as one time lump sum amount of INR 3000.
12	Kiosks	Household	Assistance for business disruption	Vendors who have been granted license for operating from a fixed location will be considered as kiosk. Assistance will be paid as one time lump sum amount of INR 3,000
D. ADDITIONAL SUPPORT TO VULNERABLE GROUP				
13	Primary source of income	Vulnerable households including BPL,SC, ST, WHH ,disabled, and elderly	Additional assistance to vulnerable groups	One time lump sum assistance of INR 5,000 to Vulnerable Households. This will be paid above and over other assistance(s) as per this Framework.
E. LOSS OF COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE/COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES				
14	Common property resources	Community	Compensatory replacement	Cash compensation or reconstruction of the community structure in consultation with the community.

SI.	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Details
15	Temporary impact during construction includes disruption of normal traffic ,increased noise levels, and damage to adjacent parcel of land/assets due to movement of heavy machinery	Community/individual	Compensation	<p>a. The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of Machinery during construction.</p> <p>b. All temporary use of lands out side the proposed right-of-way to be through written approval of the landowner and Contractor.</p> <p>c. Location of construction camps by contractors in consultation with EA.</p>
F. ANY OTHER IMPACT				
15	Un foreseen impacts, if any	Unforeseen impacts will be assessed on case by case basis and compensation/ assistance will be paid in accordance with agreed RF, IPPF, ADB's SPS (2009) and National and State policies		

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

37. A robust and effective grievance redress mechanism (GRM) plays a crucial role in the successful implementation of a project by ensuring transparency in project implementation, particularly in RP implementation. It ensures that various stakeholders have access to a place/portal to register their concerns, questions and complaints and can rightfully seek answers from the appropriate authorities. An effective GRM will also ensure that an issue or concern is routed to the appropriate authority even if the affected person is unaware of this information. In addition, GRM is the key to any development project as it provides the feedback mechanism necessary for smooth implementation of the project.
38. With these objectives in mind, a Grievance Redress Cell was set up for the Uttarakhand Emergency Assistance Project. This process was initiated at the Project Management Unit on 20th March, 2014. A two-member team, led by a social & community development-gender specialist (SCDGS) was constituted to operationalize this system. A grievance page was added to the www.ukdisasterrecovery website and the phone number designated for registering complaints was publicly notified. This number was given out to all PIUs, Field PIUs, district administration and local media to ensure widespread awareness about the project and mode of grievance redress mechanism. The state Disaster Mitigation and Management Center (DMMC) was also asked to circulate the phone number in all affected districts. In district Chamoli, public address system was also used to spread information of GRM among the people and particularly the DPs.
39. A GRM committee has been constituted at the district level in all affected districts to register and resolve grievances or direct them to appropriate authority. The District Disaster Management Officer (DDMO) is the nodal officer for receiving grievances. The DDMO maintains a register of all complaints/issues received related to the project and forward the complaints to higher level of GRC, if required.

Fig 1: Grievance Redressal Mechanism



40. In the first level of GRC the DPs can directly contact SDM or through contractor/ site engineer of Field PIU of UJS. If grievances are not addressed in the first level at site, they

can approach the Nodal Officer DDMO (District Disaster Management Officer) appointed in the district to look after all the activities related to the project and address the complaints. Registers are being maintained in all levels including at site and the cell numbers of Nodal Officers responsible for grievance redress documentation are published in local newspapers to reach out to each and every affected person. The same process is followed at the PMU Level when grievances are not addressed at lower level.

41. A well organized grievance redressal mechanism has been in operation by UEAP with a Centralized GRC established for all Sectors at PMU Level and in five worst affected districts of Rudraprayag, Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Bageshwar and Pithoragarh of the state of Uttarakhand. The DDMOs have been deputed in all the 13 districts as Nodal officers for Grievance Redress Mechanism. The Field PIUs also serve as an instrument for receiving the grievances at grass root level.
42. A dedicated toll free phone number for registering the grievances and complaints from any stakeholders or individuals is also in operation. The toll free number is 0135-2708376 and email id isgreivancepmu@gmail.com. The DPs/affected persons can also register complaints/inquiry/grievances online through the web site link: www.ukdisasterrecovery.com. After receiving phone call the complaints are registered by DEO on line and call back to the beneficiary to know the details of the complaints and status of the redressal. All the complaints/grievances are reviewed biweekly to know the status of the complaints and to redress the complaints, if not addressed. The grievances can also be forwarded to the Asian Development Bank's website www.adb.org

VI. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

43. At the time of RP preparation, consultation with stakeholders was held with local people's representatives, concerned line officials and temporary DPs to understand local socio-economic-environmental issues and their perceptions about the possible impacts of the subproject components. **(Annexure 4& 5)** Besides, one joint site visit was also organized where water supply scheme was explained to the people and site of infiltration well was decided. It was explained to the people of Kapkot how the water will be drawn from Saryu river and be carried by rising mains to deposit in the GLSR on hill top. (Annexure 6, 7)
44. Later, during the verification survey conducted as per revised engineering and alignment design, the implementing NGO organized one consultation meeting in May, 2015 with the potentially affected households including one additional DP who became affected after revised design. The consultation meeting was also attended by the Project Manager, Contractor's engineer, and the key person of NGO. The project objective, revised design and resultant effect on land holders, DPs' entitlement and resettlement assistance packages, and grievance redress mechanism were disclosed. Apart from that people were explained of ADB policy of people's active participation in implementing the water supply infrastructures such as, working as labor force in laying rising mains pipelines. One consultation meeting brief is appended. **(Annexure 8)** Table 4 briefly states profile of the participants in the disclosure meeting

Table 10: Public Consultations and Information Disclosure Meeting

Consultation Details	Schedule	Profile of Participants	No. of participants
Group discussion with villagers, DPs and their families	25 May, 2015	DPs, Project Manager, Contractor's site Engineer, DSC's Construction Supervisor, Elected Representatives, Senior Officers of UJS	16

Source: Implementing NGO's report

45. Based on the changed alignment design the RP is being revised. The Executive Summary of the revised/updated RP will be translated in Hindi and will be made available to the affected people by the Executing Agency (EA) for review and comments on the policy and mitigation measures, particularly the compensation package. Further queries will be addressed by the NGO and the DPs are free to approach GRC especially created for the project

VII. COMPENSATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

47. Entitlement Matrix provided in the Resettlement Framework states that if construction activities results in unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption whichever is greater will be provided. All DPs will be entitled to resettlement benefits as per Entitlement Matrix. These will be (i) Cash Compensation for the lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption whichever is greater during the disruption period (ii) Advance notice of schedule of construction activities, including duration and type of disruption and (iii) Restoration of affected land back to original condition.
48. Date of census survey is the census cut-off-date for eligibility of compensation/resettlement assistance to the identified DPs. However, during identification and verification survey based on revised design three of the DPs enlisted in the RP were found not being affected and instead, one additional DP was included as affected person. The date of verification survey, which is 24th May, 2015 is now to be considered as the census cut-off-date. All the DPs will be compensated as per the Entitlement Matrix (EM) shown in **Table 9**. The kind of resettlement assistance the DPs are eligible for according to EM is shown in the table below. **(Table 11)**

Table 11 Entitlement for Compensation and Assistance as per Resettlement Framework

Type of loss	Unit of Entitlement	No. of Affected Households	Type of Entitlement	Details
Agricultural land – Temporary	Household	4	Assistance for loss of access during pipeline paying	One time lump sum amount of INR 3000 as resettlement assistance
Vulnerable Households	SC and, Elderly persons	2	Additional assistance for vulnerability	Assistance amounting to Rs.5000 for the vulnerable HH

Source: IND: Uttarakhand Emergency Assistance (Sector) Project; Resettlement Framework.

Project Number: 47229, September 2013

49. Besides, DPs will be provided 30 days' advance notice to facilitate minimal disruption of livelihood. The contractor will ensure access by leaving spaces between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for the DPs to enter their land and allow vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access.

VIII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

VIII.A. Institutional Arrangement

50. State Disaster Management Authority, Govt. of Uttarakhand is the Executing Agency (EA) of the UEAP investment Program while UJS is the Project Implementing Agency (IA). The EA has already set up a state-level Investment Program Management Unit (PMU) headed by Program Manager. The PMU has appointed a qualified and experienced Social & Community Development and Gender Specialist (SCDGS) to supervise, facilitate, and monitor resettlement activities, gender action plan and who will also coordinate with DSC teams engaged in RP implementation and the implementing NGO. An Environmental Officer has been engaged in PIU of UWS who will be coordinating with the PMU, DSC, and guide implementing NGO in carrying out action plans of RP keeping with its objective and principle as laid down in the Resettlement Framework for smooth execution of all environment and resettlement related activities within the scope of water supply sub projects under UWS and resolving relevant issues on a regular basis.
51. A local NGO will be appointed soon as implementing agency to implement RP activities. Preliminary process has been completed and the NGO's appointment is likely to be completed by February end. As part of their major activity, the implementing NGO will firstly take verification survey, preparation of photo Identity cards of the finally verified DPs and will help disbursing resettlement assistances. The NGOs will also be engaged in resolving grievance redress of the DPs, if and when these occur. In all of these activities DSC's role in providing guidance for final verification of affected persons as per final detailed design is most important. It is understood that process of selection of implementing NGO following ADB's procurement policy is well in advance stage, and the final offer will be awarded within appropriate time.
52. DSC has mobilized one Resettlement Specialist, on intermittent basis, since August, 2014 to periodically supervise and monitor RP implementation activities, provide guidance to DSC's site engineers for construction supervision and prepare quarterly implementation and monitoring reports. In all these activities DSC will work in close coordination with PMU, PIU, and NGO and resolve any issue pertaining to resettlement impact and also monitoring at site.
53. An organizational structure is appended to show all personnel/organizations involved in resettlement implementation. **(Annexure10)** Besides, DSC's field level units also provide necessary support, if needed, for execution of RP activities at ground during construction phase.

Table6: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Activity	Responsible Agency
<i>Sub-project Initiation Stage</i>	
Finalization of sites for sub-projects	SDMA/EA
Disclosure of proposed land acquisition and sub-project details by issuing Public Notice (if required)	SDMA / EA/PIU
Meetings at community/ household level with APs	PIU
<i>RP Preparation Stage</i>	
Engagement of DPR Consultant for RP preparation	PMU

Activity	Responsible Agency
Conducting Census of all APs	DPR consultant
Conducting consultation meetings/FGD	DPR consultant/PIU
Computation of replacement values of land/ properties proposed for acquisition and for associated assets (if required)	DPR consultant/ VC/PIU
Finalizing entitlements and resettlement assistance & rehabilitation packages (if required)	DPR consultant/PIU
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	PIU
Preparation of RP & submission to ADB	DPR consultant /PIU
Approval of RP	ADB
<i>RP Implementation Stage</i>	
Engagement of DSC and Implementing NGO	PMU
Verification and identification of DPs as per RP prepared and approved	DSC/NGO/PIU
Identification of actual DPs in the view of revised detailed design	DSC/NGO/PIU
Preparation of Revised RP / Due Diligence report as per requirement and changed design/alignment	DSC/NGO/PIU
Consultations and FGD with APs and disclosure of revised RP, if required	NGO/PIU
Grievances redressal	NGO/GRC/PIU
Internal monitoring	PIU/PMU
External monitoring	Not necessary if impact is not significant

54. ADB - Asian Development Bank, DP - Displaced Person, DSC - Design and Supervision consultants, FGD - Focus Group Discussion, NGO - Non Government Organization, RP - Resettlement Plan, VC - Valuation Committee, SDMA=State Disaster Mitigation Authority
EA - Executing Agency, PIU – Project Implementation Unit, GRC - Grievance redress committee

IX. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

55. All the compensation and assistance will be completed prior to the start of the civil work at each specific alignment. If there is need for change in design alignment, the RP will have to be revised and prepared based on changed alignment. Revised RP will be submitted to ADB for approval. Till revised RP is approved and payment for compensation and resettlement assistance is disbursed the civil construction/pipeline paying works will be withheld in the stretches where RP / revised RP is operative. The Implementation process, *inter alia* will broadly cover (i) identification and verification of DPs as per census cut-off-date, (ii) preparation of Micro plan and distribution of identity cards;(iii) consultation with DPs to address their needs, and priorities; and (iv) payment of compensation/resettlement assistance, (v) grievance redressal of the DPs. The tentative schedule for RP implementation is given in the **Table 7**.

Table 7: Implementation Schedule

Sl.	Activity	Weeks																																Remarks	
		May				June				July				August				September				October				November				December					
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		
1.	Appointment of RP implementing NGO																																	Appointed in April 2015	
2.	Verification/ Identification of DP vis-à-vis changed design			■	■																														
3.	Field survey with DSC & Contractor's engineer				■	■												■	■																
4.	Fresh survey as per revised design								■	■																									
5.	Preparing Micro plan												■	■																					
6.	Preparation of Updated RP																					■	■												
7.	Approval of updated RP																						■	■											
8.	Consultation and disclosure of updated RP																						■	■											
9.	Issuance of identification cards																							■											
10.	Payment of resettlement assistance																								■										
11.	Shifting /relocation of DPs, if needed																																	Not required	
12.	Taking possession of acquired RoW																									■	■								
13.	Internal monitoring								■				■				■						■	■											
14.	Handing over of RoW to contractor																											■	■						
15.	Civil work commences																																		

X. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

56. Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of the EA with assistance from NGO. Internal monitoring is divided in various components. i) Administrative monitoring: includes advance planning of RP activities, monitoring of RP implementation, feedback from field PIU offices, maintaining Micro plans of each DP, and supervising progress reports; (ii) socio-economic monitoring: baseline information for comparing DPs' socio-economic status, relocation, salvaging materials, community relationships, organising community consultations and monitoring of grievances placed and addressed and (iii) impact evaluation monitoring: restoration of socio economic condition, especially income restoration of affected persons. The internal monitoring report will be submitted quarterly to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) by the EA. Monitoring will also ensure recording of DPs' views on resettlement issues; their understanding of entitlement, effective implementation of ADB policy, resettlement options, and alternatives, if applicable; compliance of hygienic and safety measures at site, maintenance of Core labour standard; adequacy of compensation, valuation and disbursement; grievance redress procedures; and PIU staff competencies.
57. An external monitoring agency/Consultant with prior experience in resettlement implementation monitoring and evaluation will be engaged by the EA to monitor and verify RP implementation and determine whether resettlement objectives have been achieved. However, as per ADB norm, external monitoring and evaluation are not necessary to be invoked where resettlement impact is not significant. Since the subproject of water supply at Kapkot entails only temporary resettlement impact on four families with title holding over agricultural land that will be temporarily accessed for laying of rising mains under the surface of the land, it does not qualify for significant resettlement impact. So there is no need for appointment of any External Monitor for this subproject.

XI. BUDGET

58. The total estimated budget for implementation of Resettlement Plan including payment of resettlement assistance to the entitled DP is presented in the table below. **(Table 8)**




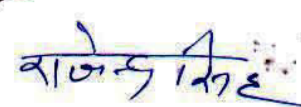


Table 8: Resettlement Budget

Sl.	Items	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost (Rs)
A	Resettlement Assistance				
1	Temporary loss of income/livelihood for access to agricultural land	Family	4	3000	12,000
2	Additional assistance to Vulnerable APs	Lump Sum	2	5000	10,000
B	Other Expenditure				
3	Support Cost for RP Implementation (NGO)	Lump Sum	-	-	30,000
	Total R&R cost	-	-	-	52,000
C	Contingency	5%			2600
	Grand Total				54,600

Annexure - 1 NOC of Land Holders

-: अनापत्ति-पत्र :-

कपकोट नगरीय पेयजल योजना हेतु नहसील कपकोट के निकट छेली नामक स्थल से पम्पिंग करते हुये बिनसर एवं ऐठान-भराड़ी जलाशय तक पाईप लाईन बिछाने का कार्य उत्तराखण्ड जल संस्थान विभाग द्वारा प्रस्तापित है। उक्त पाईप लाईन के संरेखण में हम सभी निजी भूमि वालों को पाईप लाईन बिछाये जाने पर एवं बाद में आवश्यकता पड़ने पर मरम्मत कार्यों हेतु कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी तथा बिछायी गयी पाईप लाईन वाली भूमि के ऊपर हमारे द्वारा किसी प्रकार का निर्माण कार्य नहीं कराया जायेगा। उत्तराखण्ड जल संस्थान विभाग द्वारा उक्त स्थल पर पाईप लाईन इतनी गहराई तक बिछायी जायेगी, जिससे भविष्य में उक्त स्थल पर कृषि कार्य किया जा सके।

नाम	पिता का नाम	हस्ताक्षर/अंगूठा का निशान
खुशाल सिंह	भगवत सिंह	
महिपाल सिंह	खुशाल सिंह	
मुन्ना सिंह	दान सिंह	
राजेन्द्र सिंह	राम सिंह	
चन्द्र सिंह	नैन सिंह	
दीवान सिंह	किटर सिंह	

दिनांक:- 04/04/2014

Annexure – 1

No Objection Letter Landholders

Department of Uttarakhand JalSansthan has proposed a work of laying of pipelines from block Kapkot near Cheddi by pumping via Binsar to Aithan-Bharari water reservoir for Kapkot drinking water supply scheme. We the private owners of the said land have no objection in pipeline laying in our land presently or in repairing, maintenance in future. Any type of construction will not be done by us on the said land where pipe line will be laid on the said land will be so deep that in future we can do easily agriculture work.

S/ N	Name	Father's Name	Signature
1	Khushal Singh	Bhagat Singh	
2	Mahipal Singh	Khushal Singh	
3	Munna Singh	Dev Singh	
4	Rajendra Singh	Ram Singh	
5	Chandra Singh	Nain Singh	
6	Deewan Singh	Kitar Singh	

Annexure - 2 DM's Letter for Land Transfer

FROM : LJS BDR

FAX NO. : 05963220038

20 Jan. 2014 05:03 P 1

पंजीकृत

प्रेषक,

जिला अधिकारी,
बागेश्वर।

सेवा में,

प्रमुख राचिव,
राजस्व अनुभाग-2,
उत्तराखण्ड शासन, देहरादून।

संख्या-1339 /धारह-13 /एल0ए0पी0/2013-14, दिनांक-12/01/2014

विषय:- यू0ई0ए0पी0 के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावित कपकोट नगरीय पेयजल योजना के अन्तर्गत इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर वैल निर्माण हेतु भूमि हस्तान्तरण के संबंध में।

गहोदय,

उपर्युक्त विषयक पर अधिशासी अभियन्ता उत्तराखण्ड जल संस्थान बागेश्वर के द्वारा अपने पत्र संख्या 43/ए0डी0बी0/03 दिनांक 09 जनवरी, 2014 से अवगत कराया गया है कि कपकोट नगरीय पेयजल योजना की मरम्मत/जीर्णोद्धार का कार्य यू0ई0ए0पी0 (ए0डी0बी0) योजना के तहत किया जाना प्रस्तावित है। जिसके लिए टैंक निर्माण हेतु भूमि की आवश्यकता है। संयुक्त निरीक्षण के पश्चात ग्राम कपकोट के स्थान छेटी लोक के अन्तर्गत गै0ज0वि0ख0खा0 संख्या 128 के खेत नं0 4184 जो माल अगिलेखों में श्रेणी 10 (4) बंजर नाकाबिल आबाद (अकृषक बंजर भूमि) दर्ज है, को चयनित कर 0.025 है0 भूमि आवंटन प्रस्ताव प्राप्त है। प्रस्तावित भूमि की अन्य स्थितियाँ निम्नवत है-

- 1- प्रस्तावित भूमि पर किसी प्रकार का कोई वृक्ष नहीं है।
- 2- प्रस्तावित भूमि पर मंदिर, मस्जिद, गिरजाघर, मरघट एवं कब्रिस्तान होना नहीं पाया गया है।
- 3- प्रस्तावित भूमि का आवंटन उत्तराखण्ड जल संस्थान शाखा बागेश्वर के कपकोट नगरीय पेयजल योजना की मरम्मत/जीर्णोद्धार का कार्य यू0ई0ए0पी0 के अन्तर्गत पेयजल इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर वैल (टैंक) निर्माण हेतु किया जाना है।
- 4- प्रस्तावित भूमि का आवंटन हो जाने की दशा में यदि संबंधित विभाग को आवंटित भूमि की आवश्यकता न रह जाये तो ऐसी दशा में विभाग को निर्माण सहित बिना प्रतिकर भुगतान के मूल विभाग को प्रत्यावर्तित किया जाना आवश्यक होगा।
- 5- प्रस्तावित भूमि का आवंटन विभाग के पक्ष में निःशुल्क किया जाना है।
- 6- प्रस्तावित भूमि पर किसी भी प्रकार का कोई वृक्ष न होने से वन संरक्षण अधिनियम 1980 के प्राविधान प्रभावी नहीं होंगे है।

प्रस्तावित भूमि का उद्धरण खसरा, खतौनी व नक्शा संलग्न कर प्रेषित किये जा रहे हैं। शासन से अनुरोध है कि जनपद बागेश्वर के तहसील कपकोट में नगरीय पेयजल योजना की मरम्मत/जीर्णोद्धार का कार्य यू0ई0ए0पी0 के अन्तर्गत पेयजल इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर वैल (टैंक) निर्माण हेतु जनपद बागेश्वर के तहसील कपकोट ग्राम कपकोट के अंतर्गत 0.025 है0 भूमि का आवंटन उत्तराखण्ड जल संस्थान शाखा बागेश्वर के पक्ष में करने का कष्ट करें।

संलग्न - यथोक्त।

भवदीय,

(बी0एस0मनराल)
जिलाधिकारी, बागेश्वर।

संख्या एवं दिनांक उक्तानुसार।

प्रतिलिपि-- निम्नांकित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

1. अधिशासी अभियन्ता, उत्तराखण्ड जल संस्थान शाखा बागेश्वर।
2. सहायक अभियन्ता/कनिष्ठ अभियन्ता, उत्तराखण्ड जल संस्थान कपकोट।
3. उपजिलाधिकारी, कपकोट।

(बी0एस0 मनराल)
जिलाधिकारी, बागेश्वर।

**Annexure -2 DM 's letter for
Land Transfer
Registered**

From

District Magistrate
Bageshwar

To,

Principal Secretary
Revenue Section-2
Uttranchal Govt. Dehradun.

No. 1339/Elevam-13/L.A.C./2013-14

Date 17.07.2014

**Sub:Regarding land transfer for the construction of Infiltration well under kapkot, Urban
Drinking water supply scheme in Uttarakhand Emergency Assistance Project.**

Sir,

On the above subject Executive Engineer, UJS Bageshwar has informed through letter no. 43/ADB/03 dated 09.01.2014, that in Kapkot city drinking water repairing and renovation project under UEAP (ADB) is proposed for land is required for the construction of tank. After joint inspection proposal for 0.025 lac has been prepared. The land is in village Kapkot near Cheditok. The specifications of the proposed land are as follows.

1. There is no any tree in proposed land.
2. There is no existence of any temple, church, crematorium and graveyard.
3. Allotment of proposed land is to be used for making infiltration well under UEAP, and repair, renovation work by UJS, branch Bageshwar.
4. If proposed land allotted to UJS branch Bageshwar under Kapkot city Drinking Water project scheme and if afterwards UJS found no use of allotted land, in this condition UJS Bageshwar has to return allotted land to original department without any consideration and compensation, UJS has to return allotted land with construction work over it is without compensation.
5. Proposed land would be allotted in favour of UJS without fees & taxes.
6. Due to non existence of any tree over allotted land, provision of forest conservation act 1980 will not be effective.

Khasara-Khatoni and map of the proposed land is enclosed here with.

It is a kind request with the Government of the Uttarakhand that to sanction 0.025 Hectare land in favour of UJS Bageshwar. Under UEAP for repair/renovation in District Bageshwar, Tehsil Kapkot under city during water Project.

Thanking You,

**(B S Manral)
District Magistrate,
Bageshwar**

Annexure 3

Socioeconomic Profile of the Displaced Persons: Kapkot water supply subproject

S. no.	Name of DP/ Father's Name	Age/ Sex	Relation with HoH	Educn /HoH	Family Size	Community	Occupation	Total Workers	Ann. HH Income (Rs)	Category of impact	Type of impact	Ownership status	Quantity of impact	Vulnerability	Remarks
1	Chandar Singh s/o Nain Singh Kapkoti	70 / M	Self	Illiterate	7	Gen caste	Cultivation	2	24000	Agri land	Temporary	Title holder	27 Sq.m	Elderly person	Enlisted in RP of 2013
2	Darban Singh s/o Kalyan Singh	55 / M	Self	Literate (Cl VIII)	4	Gen caste	Cultivation	2	39000	Agri land	Temporary	Title holder	36 Sq.m	None	Included after alignment change in 2015
3	Rajender Singh Bisht S/o Ram Singh	32 / M	Self	Literate (Cl VIII)	4	Gen caste	Govt. employee	1	58800	Agri land	Temporary	Title holder	84 Sq.m	None	Enlisted in RP of 2013
4	Diwan Singh Bisht S/o Kitar Singh Bisht	73 / M	Self	Illiterate	11	Gen caste	Cultivation, service	3	289000	Agri land	Temporary	Title holder	75 Sq.m	Elderly person	Enlisted in RP of 2013

1: Public Consultation & Focused Group Discussions (Socio-Economic and Environmental)**Sub-Project:** Uttarakhand Emergency Assistance Project: Water Supply Sector**Number of Participants:** 20**Nagar Panchayat :** Kapkot**Block:** Kapkot**District:** Bageshwar**Distance from the District Head Quarter:** 24 Km**Date:** 24.10.2013

Issues	Participant's Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
General perception about the Investment Program UEAP (WATER SECTOR)). Awareness about the Investment Program especially the Water Supply Distribution System component. Support of the people for the Investment Program.	Local people are aware of the water supply investment programme. There is immense support of local people for the Investment Program.
Support of local people for the proposed Water Supply Distribution System Component of the project.	All people gathered for consultations raised one voice for the renovation of water supply system in Kapkot Nagar Panchayat.
Any critical issue or concern by the local people regarding this project?	The old water supply distribution line should be in place till the commissioning of new distribution line.
Any criteria you would like to see considered during project design, construction and operation stage?	During construction time the Executing Agency should conduct the work without affecting the common people. No suggestion for operation stage.
Number of Households in this area and Population of the village/ area	Around 1400 households live in this area. Approximately 7468 population live in this ward.
Any Ethnic minorities/ tribal population living in this area (Note the name of Tribe/ indigenous community, if any). Any Vulnerable groups are in the village/ Ward (women headed, BPL, ST, PH etc.).	No ethnic minorities/ tribal population living in this area
Do the village/ ward people face any problems of water supply to their houses?	Water supply to this ward is so erratic that hardly people get clean water. Most of the time water is not coming to their houses due to less pressure.
If there is any problem related to these services, do you think that any up-gradation is necessary?	If water comes sometime with pressure, then also people find it with full iron content or bad smelling water.
Do you have any ideas on what is to be involved in the process of up-gradation?	No idea for the process of this up-gradation.

Issues	Participant's Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
For this up-gradation, the road/ street/ path may be affected - What is your opinion on this? Is it acceptable?	Yes, it is acceptable to the local people but not for a prolonged period. The timing and period of work should be fixed and notified to the local people before the start of civil works.
What extent this total Water Supply Distribution System civil works will affect you?	Not Applicable
Who else is to be affected due to this up-gradation process?	Local residents will be affected for commuting to their destinations.
How intense could be the effect?	The effect could be much intense if the distribution line kept open for longer period after excavation work. The local residents will find it difficult to go office, schools, hospitals or any other destinations.
Do you think the effect will be of a permanent nature?	The effect may likely be of temporary in nature.
If it is not, how intense will be the temporary effect?	The intensity of effect may be temporary in nature and minimum to the local residents.
The work will be executed in this part of the road/footpath. You may require shifting to other side of the road. Please give your comments and suggestions.	Not Applicable.
During the time of execution of work will you shift to other side of road or any other place in the town?	Not Applicable.
In what way Executive Agency of GOU can assist you so that your daily business is not affected? What extra support you want from the Executing Agency of GOU?	They have no direct comment on this issue. But said that Government should think about their genuine problem and whatever possible way GoU can help them, it is welcome.
What are your perceived benefits from the Investment Program?	Only benefit may be un-interrupted purified water supply with good pressure. They may get good and hygienic water to drink.
Do you think that local labour force would like to participate in construction work?	Obviously, local unemployed labour force would like to participate in the construction work.
Do you think that the local people would like to get regular information regarding this Investment Program?	Yes, the local people would like to get regular information regarding this project and Investment Program.
Number of Shops/ Commercial establishments in the village/ town/ area	None.
Numbers of Industrial Units in the village/ town and surrounding area	No industrial unit available in this and surrounding area.

Issues	Participant's Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
General socio-economic standing: What are the economic activities? Land use, cropping pattern (Seasonal), types of crops, value of the crops, Average land holding size etc.	General socio-economic standing is middle class.
Is the land Irrigated and what are the sources of Irrigation?	Not Applicable
Current rates for the agricultural land (Government as well as market rates).	Not Applicable
Source of drinking water in this area.	UJS water pipe line and hand pump is the source of drinking water in this area.
Loss of residential/ commercial structures, if any due to the project.	No loss to residential / commercial structures due to the project.
Loss of community life like any Market Places or community activities to be affected	No loss to community activities or market places.
Shortage of water for human consumption, irrigation, and other downstream uses? How extensive are they?	Shortage of drinking water takes place frequently due to leakage of pipe and non-availability of water pressure. Sometime the water smells bad and looks un-hygienic.
Any conflicts on water use rights and its social impacts?	No conflict yet on water use rights.
Resettlement and Land acquisition (if foreseen due to setting up of Water Supply Distribution System especially on private land). Has there been land acquisition before? If yes, what was the process of land acquisition and compensation package?	Only 6 farmers will be temporarily affected during the laying of rising main(laid underground) through their agricultural land. These 6 families have already entered into an agreement with EA that they will not built any structure where the pipe line will be laid and also given their consent for no objection regarding laying as well as for the future maintenance work. The land will be restored to its original condition after laying of pipe line. After execution of work these DPs will continue their agricultural activities as usual. However for their temporary loss they will be paid according to the provisions in entitlement matrix of RF. No land acquisition before.
Protected areas (national park, protected forest, religiously sensitive sites, historical or archaeological sites near the project area around 3km), if any	No protected areas (national park, protected forest, religiously sensitive sites, historical or archaeological sites) near to the sub-project area.
Health status, Availability of Hospitals, Is there any chronic disease prevalent in	Health status is normal to this area. Hospital is available Most of the people are aware of

Issues	Participant's Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
this area. Over all environmental condition of the area. Are you aware about HIV/AIDS and STD?	HIV/AIDS and STD.
Poverty Level: Is the village/ ward is poor or very poor or well off?	Well off.
Education Status in this Village/ward: Literate, illiterate etc.	Mostly literate.
Type of compensation expected (Cash or Kind)	Cash compensation expected.
Perceived benefits from the project	Regular water supply system will be established for better facilities to the urban population.
Perceived losses from the project	Temporary loss of livelihood.
What other organizations of a social nature (NGOs/CBOs/ Civil Society) active in this village/ward? Name of these organizations.	Local people do not know about these organizations.
Organization of the village/ ward and its structure. Do you have a village/ ward committee? What is the decision-making system in your village/ward? Who are the decision makers on community related issues in your village/ward? Are they elected or selected? If elected: By consensus or By majority vote.	There is ward committee and the councilor is the head of the ward. Ward Committee decides issues of ward and finalizes it with the presence of councilor. The committee and councilor are all elected members by majority vote.
Any Other Issues you may feel to share: (Demand of any support form Authority and whether they welcome the project, will there be cooperation from the local community during the implementation, security measures, etc).	All issues depend on GoU. If Government is sympathetic to the DPs then, they are also ready to cooperate and welcome the project during the implementation and security measures.
Is this consultation useful? Comments	Yes, it is useful
Will there be likely involvement of local people in the implementation of this Water Supply Distribution System Project?	It depends on the individual local APs to decide.

Source: FGD December 2013

Annexure - 5 Public Consultation

FROM : UJS BGR

FAX NO. : 05963220038

01 Feb. 2014 04:17 P 1

UEAP(ADB) के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावित कपकोट नगरीय पेयजल योजना के सुदृढीकरण कार्यों हेतु किये गये संयुक्त निरीक्षण के सम्बन्ध में।

उपरोक्त विषयक आज दिनांक 14.12.2013 को विभागीय अधिकारियों एवं ADB की ओर से परामर्श दायी टीम के सदस्यों के साथ हम निम्न लोगों की उपस्थिति में संयुक्त निरीक्षण किया गया। निरीक्षण में आवश्यकता को दृष्टिगत करते हुए मुख्य रूप से निम्न कार्य प्रस्तावित किये गये।

1. तहसील कपकोट के चिकट छेती क्षेत्र में इन्फिल्ट्रेशन वेज का निर्माण।
2. इन्फिल्ट्रेशन वेज से बिजसर जलाशय तक राइजिंग मेन बिछाने का कार्य।
3. इन्फिल्ट्रेशन वेज से ऐटान-भरही जलाशय तक राइजिंग मेन बिछाने का कार्य।
4. इन्फिल्ट्रेशन वेज में आवश्यकताबुराह मोटर पम्प संयंत्रों को आधिष्ठापित किये जाने का कार्य।

उपरोक्त अग्रस्त कार्य अति आवश्यक है एवं इन कार्यों को कराये जाने के पश्चात जलता को पर्याप्त मात्रा में उचित शुद्धता का पेयजल प्राप्त होगा। हम अग्रस्त लोग उक्त कार्यों के प्रस्ताव पर अपनी सहमति प्रदान करते हैं।

क्र.सं०	नाम व पता	हस्ताक्षर
1	श्रीमती	हस्ताक्षर अध्यक्ष
2	श्रीमती	नगर पंचायत कपकोट
3	शुभ दीप विरूपा नगर पंचायत कपकोट वाड - शंभुकोट	जनपद बागेश्वर सुमेली देवानी वाड नं० 4 नगर पंचायत कपकोट (बागेश्वर)
4	किशोर सिंह ग्राम देवानी अध्यक्ष ब्लॉक कांग्रेस समिती कपकोट	किशोर सिंह अध्यक्ष
5	दिनेश पांडेय अध्यक्ष मां. ग्राम सेवा समिति बागेश्वर	ब्लॉक कांग्रेस समिती, कपकोट तहसील-कपकोट (बागेश्वर)
6	श्रीमती
7	श्रीमती	किशोर सिंह उतराखण्ड अग्नि दल बागेश्वर (कपकोट)
8	मनोज
9	प्रकाश
10	जानी

Public Consultation cum Joint Inspection

**Regarding the proposal of restoration works of drinking water scheme, under Uttarakhand
Emergency Assistance Project (ADB), in Kapkot town.**

Joint Inspection has been conducted by the officers of the department and member of consultation team from ADB in presence of following people on 14/12/2013.

During inspection considering the necessity of following works has been proposed.

1. Construction of infiltration well blocks Kapkot near Chhedi.
2. Laying of raising mains from infiltration well to Binsar reservoir.
3. Laying of raising mains from infiltration well to Aithan-Bhanari reservoir.
4. Work of installation of motor pump plant according to the need in the infiltration well.

All one above work are very important and after the completion of it the public will get the appropriate pure water. We all are providing our consent for the proposal.

(कपकोट नगर)

यू.ई.ए.पी. के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावित पेयजल योजना
के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावों का स्थानीय निरीक्षण एवं सदस्यों

दि. 14.12.2013 को उक्त पेयजल योजना के प्रस्तावों का संयुक्त निरीक्षण किया गया, जिसमें निम्न अधिकारी / कर्मचारी उपस्थित रहे.

1. ई. ए. एस. अन्सारी, अधीक्षण अभियन्ता, उत्तराखण्ड जल संस्थान, अल्मोड़ा
2. ई. संजीव मिश्रा, अधिशासी अभियन्ता, उत्तराखण्ड जल संस्थान, बागेश्वर
3. ई. कै. सी. जोशी, कमिश्नर अभियन्ता, उत्तराखण्ड जल संस्थान, कपकोट
4. ई. एस. पी. सिंह, वाटर सप्लाय एवं सीवरेंज डिजाइन इंजीनियर, डी.एस.सी. - 2, हल्डानी
5. डा. नीरज तिवारी, सोशल रिसोर्स प्रेन्ट स्पेशलिस्ट, डी.एस.सी. - 2, हल्डानी
6. ई. एम. गामकवाड़, डिजाइन इंजीनियर, डी.एस.सी. - 2, हल्डानी

उक्त अधिकारी / कर्मचारियों के अतिरिक्त उत्तराखण्ड जल संस्थान के स्थानीय कर्मचारी व सर्वे टीम के सदस्य भी उपस्थित रहे.

संयुक्त निरीक्षण में निर्णय लिया गया कि कपकोट तहसील के पास सरयू नदी में द्वेदी स्थल पर इनफिल्ट्रेशन वेल का निर्माण कर बिनसर में निर्मित 75 कि.मी. क्षमता के जलाशय से व भराड़ी में निर्मित 75 कि.मी. के पूर्व निर्मित जलाशय से अलग-2 राइजिंग मेन से जोड़ा जाए.

(i) जिस स्थल पर इनफिल्ट्रेशन वेल का निर्माण प्रस्तावित किया गया है, उस स्थल हेतु अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र सम्बन्धित से प्राप्त कर उपरालय जल संचयन द्वारा उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा,

(ii) द्वेदी से बिनसर जलाशय तक प्रस्तावित राइजिंग मेन के संरेखण में आने वाली वन/निजी भूमि हेतु जल संचयन उदा सम्बन्धित से प्राप्त कर उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा,

(iii) द्वेदी से भराड़ी जलाशय तक प्रस्तावित राइजिंग मेन के संरेखण में आने वाली वन/निजी भूमि के अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र व कपकोट डिन्चौड़ी पुल क्रॉसिंग हेतु अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र सम्बन्धित से प्राप्त कर जल संचयन द्वारा उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा,

उक्त प्रमाण पत्र दो सप्ताह के अन्दर उपलब्ध करा दिया जाए.

1. ई.ए.एस. अन्सारी, अधि.अभि.
उपरालय जल संचयन, अल्मोड़ा
2. ई. संजीव मिश्र, अधि.अभि.
उपरालय जल संचयन, बागेश्वर
3. ई.के.सी. जोशी, कनि. अभि.
उपरालय जल संचयन, कपकोट
4. ई.एस.पी. सिंह, वाटर सप्लायर्स एंड सीवेज इंजी.
डी.एस.सी.-II, हल्द्वारी
5. आ. नीरज तिवारी, सोशल रिसर्चमेन्ट एक्सपर्ट
डी.एस.सी.-II, हल्द्वारी
6. ई. महेन्द्र गाधकराड, डिजाइन इंजी.
डी.एस.सी.-II, हल्द्वारी

Joint Inspection

Annexure 6 Kapkot Town

Joint Verification and consent of one proposed drinking water scheme of Kapkot town under UEAP Project.

Joint verification was conducted on 14.12.2013 on above proposed drinking water scheme site in the presence of the following officials.

1. Er. A.S. Ansari, S.E. UJS, Almora.
2. Er. Sanjeev Mishra, EE, UJS, Bageshwar.
3. Er. K.C. Joshi, Junior Engineer, UJS Kapkot.
4. Er. S.P. Singh water supply & Sewage Design Engineer DSC-2 Haldwani.
5. Dr. Neeraj Tiwari, Social Resettlement Specialist DSC-2, Haldwani.
6. Er. M. Garikwad, Design Engineer DSC-2, Haldwani.

Except above office/workers the local officials of the Uttarakhand JalSansthan and members of survey team were also present there.

It was decided in joint verification that in Kapkot near saryu river infiltration well will be constructed in cheddi place and will be connected with 75 kl reservoir constructed in Binsar and also connected with 75 kl reservoir already constructed in Bhararisepretly by rising main.

1. The no objection certificate will be provided by UJS from the owner of the proposed land of infiltration well.
2. The no objection certificate either by private landowner or by forest land will be provided by the UJS for the alignment of rising main from cheddi to Binsar reservoir.
3. The no objection certificate either by forest or by private landowner will be provided by UJS for the alignment from Cheddi to Bharadi and for Kapkot-Hichodi bridge crossing.

All one above certificates will be provided within two weeks by UJS.

Signatures of all above six officers

Annexure - 7 Attendance sheet

हरनाथ स्वयंसेवा समिति
 लखीशिया के निम्नलिखित हैं।

- 1- ज्योतिषाचार्य सुमति श्री नारायणलाल सुभाषण
- 2- प्रमुख कार्यपालक पुत्र श्री लखीशिया नारायण
- 3- श्री श्रीशिव-हर सिंह नारायण श्री 3/0 श्री जीविका सिंह
- 4- श्री रघुवीर सिंह श्री 3/0 श्री जीविका सिंह
- 5- श्री श्री सुभाषण
- 6- श्री श्री सुभाषण (गुरुजी) श्री
- 7- श्री श्री सुभाषण (11) श्री
- 8- श्री श्री सुभाषण (श्री श्री सुभाषण)
- 9- श्री श्री सुभाषण श्री श्री सुभाषण
- 10- श्री श्री सुभाषण श्री श्री सुभाषण
- 11- श्री श्री सुभाषण श्री श्री सुभाषण
- 12- श्री श्री सुभाषण श्री श्री सुभाषण
- 13- श्री श्री सुभाषण श्री श्री सुभाषण
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- 15- श्री श्री सुभाषण श्री श्री सुभाषण
- 16- श्री श्री सुभाषण श्री श्री सुभाषण
- 17- श्री श्री सुभाषण श्री श्री सुभाषण
- 18- श्री श्री सुभाषण श्री श्री सुभाषण
- 19- श्री श्री सुभाषण श्री श्री सुभाषण
- 20- श्री श्री सुभाषण श्री श्री सुभाषण
- 21- श्री श्री सुभाषण श्री श्री सुभाषण

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R P Discloser Meeting

आज दिनांक 25.05.2015 को विश्व कपकोट स्थित कपकोट/बिन्सर ग्राम में उत्तराखण्ड आपदाप्रतिकार सहायता परियोजना के अन्तर्गत रशियाई विकास बैंक की पुनर्वास एवं पुनर्स्थापना नीतियों के विषय पर एक बैठक का आयोजन किया गया बैंक में इस विस्तार से चर्चा किया गया तथा इसकी प्रतियों को उपस्थित लोगों के बीच वितरित किया गया, उपस्थित जनों को यह बताया गया कि इस योजना के पुनर्वास नीति के अन्तर्गत राज्य के गढ़वाल एवं कुमाऊँ मण्डल के आपदा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण तथा पुरुषों, बाहरी पेयजल, पर्यटक तथा नागरिक इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर के सुदृढीकरण एवं उन्नयन कार्य के क्रियान्वयन एवं सम्पादन का कार्य कराया जाना है, कार्य के सम्भावित क्षेत्र पुनर्वास एवं पुनर्स्थापना नीतियाँ निर्धारित की गई हैं इस मिल के मुख्य विद्वानों पर चर्चा की गयी यह भी स्पष्ट किया गया कि सुआधिकार सारिणी में सम्भावित व्यक्तियों को श्रेणी में सम्भावित व्यक्तियों को श्रेणी में अनुरूप धारणा विवरणी तैयार की गई है, बैंक में उपस्थित व्यक्तियों के द्वारा उनके घरों व जिजासाओं का उत्तर किया गया।

इस बैठक में प्रोग्राम मैनेजर पीयूषमल इंजीनियर कै०पी० सी० एच०, राजेश कुमार प्रधान कपकोट पूरन सिंह आदि उपस्थित थे।

M. Nepal Bhatt
(Enst.)

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शुल्की के अन्तर्गत कपकोट पेयजल योजना में बनायी गयी RP के अनुसार श्री खुशाल सिंह ध. भगवत सिंह ने बताया कि पुरानी पेयजल योजना के स्थान पर नई ड्रिंग बनायी गयी है, जिसमें योजना का प्रभाव भेरे जमीन पर नहीं है। अतः मुझे सहायता राशि की आवश्यकता नहीं है।


(खुशाल सिंह कपकोटी)

9411544238

शुल्की के अन्तर्गत कपकोट पेयजल योजना में बनायी गयी RP के अनुसार श्री मुन्ना सिंह कपकोटी ड/० दामसिंह ने बताया कि पुरानी पेयजल योजना के स्थान पर नई ड्रिंग बनायी गयी है, जिसमें योजना का प्रभाव भेरे जमीन पर नहीं है, अतः मुझे सहायता राशि की आवश्यकता नहीं है।



मुन्ना सिंह कपकोटी

M. 9411545667

राजेंद्र सिंह



KCP

५.

**UJS Kapkot
RP Discloser Meeting**

Today on 25.05.2015 a meeting is organised on the policies of Rehabilitation and Restoration under Uttarakhand Emergency Assistance Project (UEAP) in village Binsar of block Kapkot in District Bageshwar and a details discussion held on it policies among the local people present in the meeting and a hard copy of it is also distributed to all of them.

During meeting it is told to the participants that under this project of UEAP work will be done in different sectors such as roads and bridges, urban water supply, tourism and civil aviation for its reconstruction and restoration in disaster affected areas of Kumaon & Garhwal region. Rehabilitation policies have been established for the work affected areas (or impacted people). They were told Entitlement Matrix also for temporary impact. The queries and curiosity of the participants were also answered meeting.

Mr. Piyush Mal, Project Manager, Mr. Rajesh Kumar, Engineer- KPCL and Mr. Puran Singh, Pradhan, Kapkot was also present in the meeting.

Signature of Participants

1. According to the RP of Drinking Water Scheme of Kapkot under Uttarakhand Emergency Assistance Project of village Kapkoti Mr. Khushal Singh s/o Mr. Bhagwat Singh informed that according to new design there is no impact on my land with changed alignment of pipe line so I don't need any financial assistance.

(Khushal Singh)
9411544238

2. According to the RP of Drinking Water Scheme of Kapkot under Uttarakhand Emergency Assistance Project of village Kapkoti of Mr. Munna Singh s/o Mr. Dan Singh informed that according to new design there is no impact on my land with changed alignment of pipeline so I don't need any financial assistance.

(M unna Singh)

PROJECT ORGANIZATION CHART

