



Resettlement Planning Document

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IND: Uttarakhand Emergency Assistance Project

Prepared by:

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Asian Development Bank



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Letter No. 12 /ADB / 2013-14

Dated 24-01-2014

To,

The Country Director,
Asian Development Bank,
New Delhi.

Sub: UEAP IND- 3055: Approval of Sub Appraisal Report (SAR).

Dear Sir/Mam,

Sub Appraisal Report (SAR) of 09 urban water supply schemes under UEAP IND-3055 have been approved by High Power Committee of USDMA, Government of Uttarakhand on 6th Jan, 2014 as below:-

Sl.	District	Name of urban water supply scheme	Cost (Rs in Lac)
1	Pauri	Srinagar -Pauri water supply scheme	(a) Srinagar - 2355.00
			(b) Pauri - 785.00
			3140.00
2	Chamoli	Karanprayag water supply scheme	930.00
3	Uttarakashi	Uttarakashi water supply scheme	492.00
4	Chamoli	Gauchar water supply scheme	401.00
5	Tehri	Devprayag water supply scheme	343.00
6	Rudraprayag	Rudraprayag water supply scheme	225.00
7	Bageshwar	Kapkot water supply scheme	475.00
8	Bageshwar	Bageshwar water supply scheme	330.00
9	Pithoragarh	Dharchula water supply scheme	165.00
Total			6501.00

High Power Committee of USDMA, Government of Uttarakhand also instructed that one another town Gopeshwar of district chamoli is required to include in this UEAP.

I am enclosing the Sub Appraisal Report (SAR) including Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) & Resettlement Plan (RP) of 06 towns Srinagar, Karanprayag, Gauchar, Rudraprayag, Devprayag & Uttarakashi (attached below). IEE will be prepared upto Monday for rest of three towns. So that will be forwarded after IEE preparation.

Proceedings/minutes of High Power Committee are still awaited. In between Project Director UEAP has given the permission to forward these Sub Appraisal Report (SAR) to Asian Development Bank. As soon as minutes of High Power Committee will be issued, it will be forwarded to Asian Development Bank.

Regards

Yours sincerely,

Attached- Sub Appraisal Report (SAR) of 09 town,
Including IEE & RP

(P.C.Kimothi) 24/01/14
General Manager

(Technical, Research & Material)

Draft Resettlement Plan for Uttarakhand Emergency Assistance Project: Water Supply Sector

Gauchar Town

|

UEAP

December 2013

Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan (UJS)
Government of Uttarakhand
Dehradun

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 1 Sept 2013)

Currency Unit	=	Indian Rupee/s (Re/Rs)
\$1.0	=	Rs 62.00

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APs	Affected Persons
BPL	Below Poverty Line
DSC	Design and Supervision Consultants
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
GOI	Government of India
GRC	Grievance Redressal Committee
ESMC	Environment and Social Management Cell
EA	Executing Agency
IA	Implementing Agency
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
LA	Land Acquisition
NGO	Non-Government Organizations
NPRR	National Policy on Resettlement & Rehabilitation
PAP	Project Affected Person
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RoW	Right of Way
RF	Resettlement Framework.
RP	Resettlement Plan
R&R	Resettlement & Rehabilitation
SC	Schedule Caste
RP	resettlement plan
ST	Schedule Tribe
SDRO	Social Development and resettlement Officer
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
TLC	Town Level Committee
ToR	Terms of Reference
UDD	Urban Development Department
UEAP	Uttarakhand Emergency Assistance Project
UJS	Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan
VC	Valuation Committee

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Description. The State witnessed major cloud bursts, incessant rains and major floods in the upper valleys during 15-17 June 2013 that resulted in severe damages in several parts of Uttarakhand. The districts of Bageshwar, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Rudraprayag and Uttarkashi were directly affected by this disaster. These regions are among the country's most important pilgrimage centres 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.

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. The expected impact of the project will be economic and social recovery from the disaster in Uttarakhand state.

Scope of Land Acquisition & Impacts. For the purpose of RP preparation and to identify the land acquisition and resettlement impacts, census survey and consultations with the APs were carried out in the Month of Dec 2013 for all sites/alignment of proposed sub-project components. The strengthening and rehabilitation of transmission and distribution line work will be laid all along the alignment which is not requiring any land acquisition. Construction of RBF Plant also does not involve land acquisition. Only replacement of rising main network envisages temporary impacts for short periods on 10 roadside (movable) vendors who have encroached on the RoW. Among the total affected people, 04 are vulnerable (SCs). None of the APs women headed or belong to Scheduled tribes/indigenous people category. To further minimize the temporary impacts and inconvenience to the adjoining establishments due to laying of new distribution lines, IA/Contractor will be advised to undertake the work during early hours of the day/less rush hours and only on one side of the road at a time.

Policy Framework and Entitlements. The policy framework and entitlements for the Investment Program are based on national laws: The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA, amended in 1984) and The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 (NRRP); ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) 2009, and the agreed Resettlement Framework (RF) for the UEAP.

Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation. Public consultation and information disclosure is being carried out as an integral part of the UEAP since the beginning. This also included briefing on safeguard issues and requirements. The RP for Gauchar Water Supply Sub-project was also prepared in consultation (December 2013) with the primary and secondary stakeholders employing various methods (meetings, focus group discussions, census survey-individual interviews through structured questionnaires etc.). The concerns raised by the affected people/residents are noted and adequately addressed while formulating mitigation measures and preparation of RP. Further, APs will be continuously informed about the project progress and benefits extended to them. The RP will be translated into Hindi and will be made available to the affected people by the implementing agency (IA)/IPMU/NGO for their comments. Copies of the RP will be made available at the local level public offices. The final RP will be disclosed on the ADB websites.

Grievance Redressal. A Grievance Redressal mechanism has been formulated under UEAP for RP implementation to ensure that grievances are addressed in a timely manner, facilitating timely project

implementation. At the project level, the implementing agency together with the NGO will redress the grievances of DPs in the first place.. At the district level, a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be formed to deal with the disputes and grievances of DPs and facilitate timely implementation of the project. The GRC will be headed by the district collector or a representative from the collector's office. The GRC will have the representatives from the respective IA, DPs, including from vulnerable groups, local government and RP implementing NGO. The RP implementing NGO will organize the GRC meetings on monthly basis or as per project requirement. The NGO will first register the grievances and take up with GRC for redressal. In the event that a grievance is not addressed by the GRC, the DP can seek legal redress of the grievance in the appropriate Courts in accordance with judicial system at state and national levels.

Compensation and Income Restoration. All APs will be entitled to resettlement benefits as per the RP. These will broadly include: (i) Cash Compensation one time lump sum amount of INR 3000 as Assistance for business disruption (ii) Additional assistance to vulnerable APs; (iii) Advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption; and (iv) Restoration of affected roads back to original position. Date of census survey (December 2013) will be considered as cut-off-date for extending compensation to the identified APs. The compensation for the temporary loss of income/livelihood is fixed as one time lump sum amount of INR 3000 . Vulnerable APs identified through census surveys will be given with additional onetime special assistance for income restoration of Rs. 5,000. If required, they will also be assisted to temporarily shift for continued economic activity.

Resettlement Budget. The total estimated cost for resettlement operation and management for the Project is Rs. **89250** (US\$ 1440¹) (Rupees Eighty Nine thousand Two Hundred fifty only). The payment to all APs will be made through issuance of bank cheque.

Implementation Arrangements. The EA will have the primary responsibility of planning, coordination and financing the implementation of the RPs. The EA will appoint a full-time Social Development and Resettlement Officer (SDRO) in the PMU with requisite educational qualification and experience of working in ADB funded projects. He/she will be responsible for coordinating for the preparation and implementation of resettlement plans in consultation with the respective IAs. The EA will ensure one SDRO in each IA. The SDRO, PMU will be overall responsible for monitoring and reporting about the implementation of RPs. The EA will engage experienced NGOs/agency for assisting implementation of RPs, who will have a gender specialist as a member of the team. The SDRO at the PMU level will coordinate with the IAs, DSCs, and the Land Acquisition Officer at the district level for the effective resettlement plan implementation. The SDROs will be provided with necessary trainings on resettlement implementation and management. The NGO/agency staff will also undergo an orientation and training in implementation and management of resettlement activities..

Implementation Schedule. All the compensation and assistance will be completed prior to the start of the civil work at each specific alignment. The implementation process will broadly cover (i) identification of cut-off date and notification; (ii) verification of APs and distribution of identity cards; (iii) consultations with APs to address their needs, and priorities; and (iv) payment of compensate, grievance redressal (if any) of the APs. RP implementation process (from updation of RP to start of civil works) is likely to take around three months starting from January 2013 to march 2013.

¹ 1 USD = 62 Indian Rupees

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting. Internal monitoring of Implementation of RP by NGO will be the responsibility of the ESMC and IPIU. The implementing NGO will report its activity to SDRO on a monthly basis and the SDRO will send it to DSC for review and then EA will send it to ADB on a quarterly basis. To review the field report of NGO, DSC should help SDRO. An external monitoring agency/Consultant with prior experience in resettlement implementation monitoring and evaluation will be engaged by the EA. The external monitor will monitor and verify RP implementation to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, livelihood and living standards have been restored, and provide recommendations for improvement. The external agency will report its findings simultaneously to the EA and to ADB twice a year.

RESETTLEMENT PLAN

A. Project description

1. In the wake of the Uttarakhand Disaster, ADB had launched its relief and rehabilitation initiatives. Most of drinking water schemes have been collapsed due to disaster. Water supply system has been restored through temporary arrangements and needs strengthening and rehabilitation. The Program and the ensuing projects will improve and rehabilitate drinking water supply in the areas of the Gauchar town of Uttarakhand state. Water supply of Gauchar town supplied through Gravity sources and River Bed filtration method. The Program will improve Transmission, distribution and filtration to facilitate access to services. The improved drinking water supply will enable better access to basic services such as health care and education, and will improve the quality of life of the poor in the project influenced areas. The strengthening and rehabilitation of Gravity resources, transmission and distribution line work will be laid all along the existing alignment which does not require any land acquisition. The only impact of the sub-project is temporary access to homestead and shops living near project sites. During preparation RP Base line survey have been conducted and identified households will be provided compensation for lost income on the basis of income reported during the census survey or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption whichever is greater. This compensation will be provided prior to award of civil works contracts. Affected vulnerable households identified during the census survey will be given priority in project construction employment and provided with additional special assistance for income restoration support.
2. The Uttarakhand Emergency Assistance Project (the project) envisages rehabilitation and reconstruction of urban water supply. The expected impact of the project will be economic and social recovery from the disaster in Uttarakhand state. UEAP(WATER SECTOR) will result in improved living conditions in the urban areas of Uttarakhand as a result of rehabilitation, upgrading of key infrastructure, strengthened operation and maintenance, and improved local governance practices and locally-led pro-poor planning and project identification.

The UEAP(WATER SECTOR) is funded by ADB . The Executing Agency (EA) is the State Disaster Management Authority of Government of Uttarakhand (GoU), which has set up a state-level urban sector Project Management Unit (PMU) and Program Implementation Units to execute the UEAP (WATER SECTOR). Implementation Agencies (IA) UJS for implementing the Program.

This resettlement plan (RP) is prepared for the works to be undertaken by UEAP(WATER SECTOR) for Gauchar Water Supply Sub-project and is based on the UEAP RF. Broadly, the works in Gauchar comprise Construction of Intake well based on RBF Technology, Construction of Pump house, Laying of Raw Water Rising main from Pump house to Distribution system, Rehabilitation of Existing office building (Table 1). The Program will improve Transmission ,distribution and filtration facilitate access to services, The improved drinking water supply will enable better access to basic services such as health care and education, and will improve the quality of life of the poor in the project influenced areas. The strengthening and rehabilitation of transmission and distribution line work will be laid all along the alignment.

B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

1. The Sub-project design has minimized land acquisition and resettlement impacts. Rehabilitation of existing RBF will be accommodated within the existing facilities' premises and will not involve any permanent/temporary land acquisition and resettlement. Only replacement of distribution network envisages temporary impacts for short periods on roadside (movable) vendors who have encroached on the RoW. **Table 1** gives the sub-component wise land acquisition and resettlement impacts in Gauchar.
2. For replacement of distribution lines, it is proposed to abandon the existing distribution network as becoming redundant and lay at all places new pipelines. This will avoid excessive digging of roads and inconvenience to the traffic and nearby residents/commercial activities. To further minimize the temporary impacts and inconvenience to the adjoining establishments due to laying of new distribution lines, IA/Contractor will be advised to undertake the work only on one side of the road at a time.
3. For the purpose of RP preparation and to identify the land acquisition and resettlement impacts, census survey and consultations with the APs were carried out in the Month of Nov 2013 for all sites/alignment of proposed sub-project components. These were conducted with the help of pre-designed tool and as per the final alignments given in the detailed project reports (DPRs). The census survey covered detailed assessment of impacts and gathered information related to the socioeconomic profile of the APs. The result of census survey is presented in subsequent section.

Table 1: Gauchar Water Supply Sub-project and its Resettlement Impacts

Details of Sub-project Component	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impact		Remarks
	Permanent	Temporary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Intake well based on RBF Technology. 	None	None	Construction of Intake Well will be done within the existing location
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Pump house 	None	None	Construction of pump house will be done within the existing location
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laying of Raw Water Rising main from Pump house to Distribution system 	None	10	Only replacement of rising main network envisages temporary impacts for short periods on 10 roadside shops and vendors who have encroached on the RoW. Among the total affected people, 04 are vulnerable (SCs).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of Existing office building. 	None	None	Rehabilitation of office building will be done at existing office building of UJS ,Gauchar

C. Socio-economic Information/Profile

4. Census survey indicate that there is no permanent or temporary land acquisition or resettlement impact for any of the sub-project component expect for laying of new distribution lines. Census survey identified a total 19 vendors and shops that will be temporarily affected during the laying of new r lines and related construction activities. Currently, these have encroached on the existing RoW of the roads and all are non-titleholders. In a majority of the cases these vendors have occupied one side of the road and can be provided assistance to shift to another side to minimize disturbance to their daily business. Consultations with APs have revealed that they are willing to shift to such alternate sides/sites to continue their economic activities.
5. The census survey identified the primary source of income of the affected people was mainly coming from running small shops and vendors (**Table 5**). A majority of the affected vendors have tea stall or small eatery ,fruit vendors ,selling of variety items pan shops and cobblers . Out of total 19 APs, 04 APs belongs to vulnerable category. None of the APs belong to Scheduled Tribe (STs)/ Indigenous People (IPs)² category.

Table 2: Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

Impact	Quantity
Permanent Land Acquisition (hectares)	0
Temporary Land Acquisition (hectares)	0
Titled APs (Temporarily Affected)	0
Non-titled APs (Temporarily Affected Vendors)	10
Vulnerable APs	
• Women Headed	0
• Scheduled Caste-SCs	04
• Scheduled Tribes-STs	0
• Below Poverty Line-BPL	0
• Physically handicapped	0
Affected Trees/crops	0
Temporarily affected common property resources	0
Average Family Size	5.0
Average household income (per year)	Rs. 42,000

Source: Census Survey December 2013

² Indigenous peoples are defined as those having a distinct social, cultural, economic, and political traditions and institutions compared with the mainstream or dominant society. ADB defines Indigenous Peoples who have peculiar characteristics which are: (i) descent from population groups present in a given area before territories were defined; (ii) maintenance of cultural and social identities separate from dominant societies and cultures; (iii) self identification and identification by others are being part of a distinct cultural group; (iv) linguistic identity different from that of dominant society; (v) social, cultural, economic and political traditions and institutions distinct from dominant culture; (vi) economic systems oriented more toward traditional production systems rather than mainstream; and (vii) unique ties and attachments to traditional habitats and ancestral territories. In India, some of the Scheduled Tribes are considered to be the Indigenous Peoples who have some similarities with the definition of ADB. 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) geographical isolation, and (v) social and economic backwardness. However, Constitutional protection and programs for tribal development have brought significant changes since 1947 which played a major role to bring the STs in to mainstream society. The Scheduled Tribes in the project area interact closely with mainstream society and hence considered to be mainstreamed as far as their language, economic activity and socio cultural activities are concerned. These STs in the subproject area are not primitive and do not bear any distinct characteristics with that of the mainstream population and therefore, they are not considered to be Indigenous Peoples as far as ADB's definition is concerned.

6. The survey revealed that about 90 percent of APs were literates, including the functional literates³ while 50 percent of the affected APs were found to have income less than Rs. 42,000 (**Table 3** and **Table 4**). Assessment of below poverty line (BPL) APs is underway. BPL APs will be treated as vulnerable along with other vulnerable APs (such as SC/STs, women headed household etc.) and will be provided with additional assistance as per UEAP(WATER SECTOR)'s RF.

Table 3: Educational Attainment of APs

Sl. No.	Educational Attainment	No. of APs	Percentage
1.	Functional Literate	2	20
2.	Primary	1	10
3.	Middle	3	30
4.	Secondary	2	20
5.	Higher Secondary	1	10
6.	Illiterate	1	10
	Total	10	100.00

Census Survey, December2013

Table 4: Income Level of the of APs

Sl. No.	Annual Income (in Rs.)	No. of APs	Percentage
1.	Less than Rs. 35,000	4	40
2.	Rs. 35,000-40,000	1	10
3.	Rs. 40,000-50,000	3	30
4.	Above Rs. 50,000	2	20
	Total	10	100.00

Source: Census Survey, December2013

Table 5: Occupation of the APs

Sl. No.	Occupation Category	No. of APs	Percentage
1.	Vegetables and fruit vending	2	20
2.	Tea stall and small eatery	2	20
3.	Pan shop	2	20
4.	cobbler	4	40
	Total	10	100.00

Census Survey, December2013

7. *Gender Impacts.* The census survey and consultations analyzed the potential impact of the Sub-project on women. None of the APs covered under census survey are woman-headed households which are treated as vulnerable (along with other vulnerable APs (such as SC/STs, BPL household etc.) and are provided with additional assistance as per UEAP RF. The Sub-project in a whole will benefit all women in Gauchar town due to proposed water supply improvements.

D. Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

8. Public consultation and information disclosure is been carried out as an integral part of the UEAP(WATER SECTOR) since the beginning. This also included briefing on safeguard issues and requirements. The key consultations held with stakeholders are given in **Table** . Informal

³ Functional Literates: APs who have not taken any formal education but can read and possesses mathematic skills (though limited).

consultations at the sample Sub-project sites, involving the community and NGOs, were also conducted in December 2013, to understand needs and preferences for basic infrastructure facilities, and discuss social and environmental issues in order to reflect these in program design and to avoid/minimize land acquisition and resettlement.

Table 6: Public Consultations and Information Disclosure Meetings

Consultation Details	Schedule	Participants	No. of participants
First consultation workshop for the project	December 2013	Citizens, business community, Nagar Palika Councilors, NGO's, Elected Representatives, Senior Officers UJS etc.	18
Group Discussions and Consultation with Working Groups	December 2013	2 groups - Water and Sanitation Urban Services to the Poor, (g) Governance and Finance	23
Series of Consultation with line departments	Sept to December 2013	Nagar Palika, UPJN, UJS, and such other organizations	9
Discussion on Identified infrastructure projects	Nov 2013	All Secondary Stakeholders and UJS of GoU	14
Information consultations at sample Sub-project sites (in towns under UEAP (WATER SECTOR) Gauchar	November 2013	With the community and NGOs	Gauchar participants- 18
Safeguards disclosure meeting	December 2013	Citizens, business community, Nagar Palika ward members, CBO's and NGO's, Elected Representatives.	Total: 22

9. The RP for Gauchar Water Supply Sub-project was also prepared in consultation with the primary and secondary stakeholders⁴ employing various methods (meetings, focus group discussions, census survey-individual interviews through structured questionnaires etc.). Public consultation has also been conducted in December 2013 involving all major stakeholders to brief on proposed Sub-project components and to understand the local issues and public views regarding the possible impact of the Sub-project (**Appendix 1**).
10. During consultations it was found that people were aware about the proposed investments and welcomed the project as it was benefiting to them. However few concerns raised were: (i) Construction activities should be scheduled properly so as not to disturb residents/affected people for a longer duration; (ii) Few movable vendors indicated that they are very poor and disturbance to their economic activity needs to be adequately compensated; and (iii) affected people were ready to shift to other sides of roads/locations however were not very sure if they can earn similar income and hence indicated a need for proper compensation.
11. Based on the concerns raised by affected people during consultations they were apprised of the

⁴ These include: Elected representatives, IPMU/ IPIU, UDD-GoU, Gauchar Nagarpalika, UJS, UPJN, other state and local authorities, the ADB, NGOs/CBOs working with communities, community representatives/local leaders, beneficiary and the affected community etc.

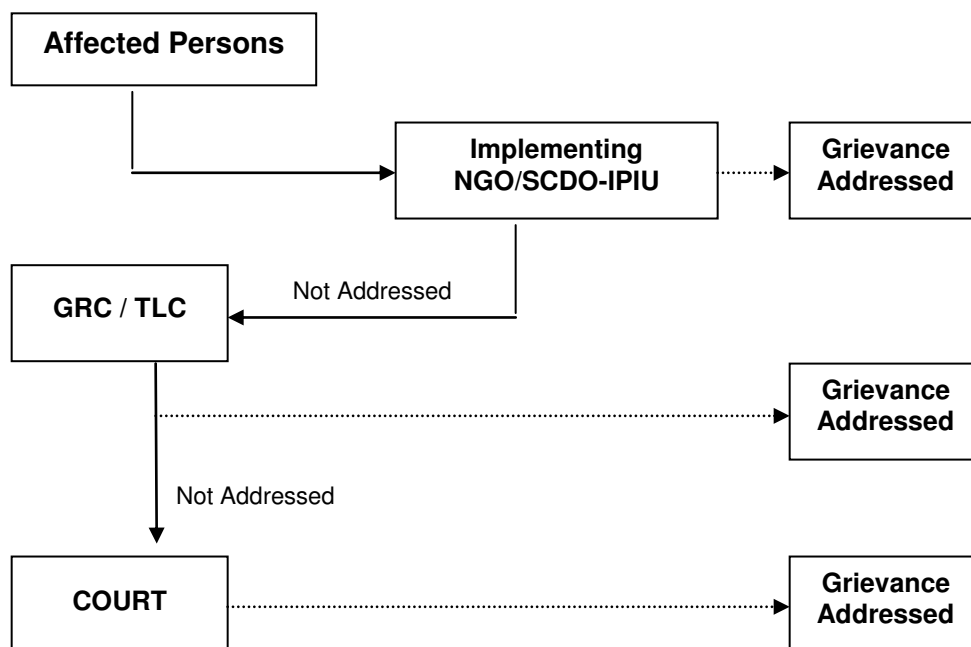
mitigation measures that will be included in the RP including: (i) compensation for temporary loss of livelihood and other entitlements as per UEAP RF; (ii) prior information on schedule of construction activities; (iii) scheduling of construction activities during early morning or less rush hours to minimize the impacts; (iii) if required, shifting of movable vendors to other side of roads or to suitable sites in the vicinity so that they can continue with their economic activities etc.

12. Further to these consultations, APs will be continuously informed about the project progress and benefits extended to them. A summary of Gauchar Water Supply Sub-Project RP (in local language-Hindi) will be made available for reference at Gauchar Nagar Nigam/ward offices, IPIU and IPMU offices. The updated RP will also be disclosed on UEAP(WATER SECTOR) and ADB's website. The Social and Community Development Officer (SCDO) at IPIU will also keep the affected persons informed about the impacts, the compensation and assistances proposed for them and facilitate addressing any grievances. Additionally, the NGO engaged to implement Community Awareness and Participation Program (CAPP) will continue consultations, information dissemination, and disclosure during RP implementation.

E. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

13. A Grievance Redressal mechanism has been formulated under UEAP(WATER SECTOR) for RP implementation to ensure that grievances are addressed in a timely manner, facilitating timely project implementation. Grievances of APs will first be brought to the attention of the implementing CAPP NGO or the SCDO/ESMC-IPIU. Grievances not redressed by the NGO/SDCO will be brought to the Town Level Committees (TLC) set up to monitor project implementation in each town.
14. The TLC will act as a grievance redress committee (GRC). The GRC will be chaired by the Mayor or Chairpersons with representatives of ward members, the District Magistrate, Special Area Development Authority, Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan (UJS), Public Works Department (PWD), business, and civil society. As a GRC, the TLC will meet every month (if grievances are brought to the Committee), determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within a month of receiving the complaint by the General Body. The General Body consists of the Chief Secretary as its chairman and the secretaries of the relevant GoU departments and representatives of ULBs and NGOs as its member. If grievances are not addressed by the TLC, further grievances will be referred by APs to the appropriate courts of law. Records will be kept of all grievances received including: contact details of complainant, date of the complaint received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date of these were effected, and final outcome.

Figure: Grievance Redressal Process



F. Legal Framework

15. The policy framework and entitlements for the Investment Program are based on national laws: The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA, amended in 1984) and The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 (NRRP); ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) 2009, and the agreed Resettlement Framework (RF) for the UEAP. Policy frameworks and entitlements are further discussed in the UEAP's RF. Based on these, the core involuntary resettlement principles applicable are: (i) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative subproject designs; (ii) where unavoidable, time-bound Resettlement Plans will be prepared and displaced persons will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living; (iii) consultation with displaced persons on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to displaced persons, and participation of affected persons in planning and implementing subprojects will be ensured; (iv) vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance; (v) payment of compensation to displaced persons including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates; (vi) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities; (vii) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation; and (viii) establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms.
16. Policy framework and entitlements are further discussed in the RF. The entitlement matrix for the proposed Sub-project based on the above policies and identified impacts through census surveys / consultation is given in Entitlement Assistance and Benefits-

G. Entitlement Assistance and benefits-

The Resettlement plan 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 is marginal since reconstruction of damaged infrastructure will generally be within the existing right-of-way (ROW) and available government land. The Entitlement Matrix (Table 6) based on Resettlement Framework details out various types of losses, identification/eligibility and entitlements and provides basic parameters for preparation of compensation and resettlement benefits. The matrix will apply to all the subprojects, based on the specific project impacts

Table

Table 7: Entitlement Matrix

A. LOSSES OF NON-TITLEHOLDERS				
1	Loss of agricultural land, residential and commercial structure by encroachers	Households who have illegally extended their legally owned land/ property onto public or other private land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 upgradation of skills to the DPs belonging to vulnerable groups and losing their commercial structures. d. Shifting allowance of INR1,500 to 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.
2	Loss of residential and commercial structure by squatters/ informal settlers	Households living/ earning their livelihood by illegally occupying public or private land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for land • Compensation for structures • Shifting assistance • R&R Assistance • Right to salvage materials 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 INR 3,000 for a period of 3 to a maximum of 6 months, depending on the extent of the impact. e. Training would be provided for upgradation 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 structures become non-livable as a result of project impacts and relocation site will be developed in consultation with these affected households (subject to availability

3	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.
4	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
B. ADDITIONAL SUPPORT TO VULNERABLE GROUP				
5	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
C. LOSS OF COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE/COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES				
6	Common property resources	Community	Compensatory replacement	Cash compensation or reconstruction of the community structure in consultation with the community.
7	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The contractor shall bear the cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery during construction. b. All temporary use of lands outside the proposed right-of-way to be through written approval of the landowner and contractor. c. Location of construction camps by contractors in consultation with EA.
D. ANY OTHER IMPACT				
8	Unforeseen 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.		

BPL=below poverty line, DP=displaced person, EA=Executing Agency, SC=scheduled caste, ST=scheduled tribe, WHH=women-headed household.

H. Relocation of housing and settlements

The project intends to rehabilitate and augment the existing system of water supply and improve the system by providing additional source of supply by way of constructing Infiltration well using the concept of river bank filtration. The Program will improve Transmission, distribution, RBF well and filtration to facilitate access to services. The strengthening and rehabilitation of sources, transmission and distribution line work will be done at existing locations and all along the existing alignment which does not require any land acquisition. The only impact of the sub-project is temporary, affecting access to homestead and shops living near project sites. So, no house will be relocated.

However to avoid any disturbance to daily business activities, road /path users it is proposed that work should be executed during early hours of day or in night in order to avoid inconvenience to public as well as traders and vendors.

I. Compensation and Income Restoration

17. If construction activities results unavoidable livelihood disruption, compensation for lost income or a transitional allowance for the period of disruption whichever is greater will be provided. All APs will be entitled to resettlement benefits as given in the Section D of this RP. 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 regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption and (iii) Restoration of affected roads back to original position.
18. Date of census survey (December 2013) will be considered as cut-off-date for extending compensation to the identified APs. The census survey has identified 73 movable vendors whose will lose income/ livelihood for temporary period due to laying of distribution lines. Since these are earning their livelihood from varied activities and their income is not consistent throughout the year, a government specified daily wage rate (Rs. 159/- for Gauchar) will be considered for compensating loss of income/ livelihood. Vulnerable APs identified through census surveys will be given priority in project construction employment and provided with additional onetime special assistance for income restoration of Rs. 5,000. Compensation and assistance to APs will be made prior to prior to the award of civil works contracts.
19. APs will be provided 30 days advance notice to ensure no or minimal disruption in livelihood. If required, they will also be assisted to temporarily shift for continued economic activity. For example they will be assisted to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction. Ensuring there is no income or access loss during sub-project construction is the responsibility of contractors. Consistent with the initial environmental examination, contractors will ensure: leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time.

Relocation of Housing and settlements

The strengthening and rehabilitation of transmission and distribution line work will be laid all along the alignment which is not requiring any land acquisition. Construction of RBF Plant also does not have involves land acquisition. Census survey indicate that there is no permanent or temporary land acquisition or resettlement impact for any of the sub-project component expect for laying of new distribution lines. So there is no need of Relocation of Housing and settlements.

J. Resettlement Budget

20. The compensation for the temporary loss of income/livelihood is fixed based on the information collected from the Directorate of Labour Commission; Government of Uttarakhand to hire a labour from the direct market. Currently, this rate is Rs. 159/labour/day. This will be give for a total of seven days. The same has been discussed with APs during surveys/ consultations and has been agreed by the APs. The additional support to vulnerable APs will be given on lump sum basis as one time assistance. This is fixed at Rs. 5000. The payment to all APs will be made through issuance of bank cheque.

Table 6: Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Costs

Sl. No	Item	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)
A	Compensation and Assistance				
1	Temporary loss of income/livelihood on movable roadside vendors	Person	10	3000	30000
2	Additional assistance to vulnerable APs	lump sum	4	5000	20000
3	Support Cost for RP Implementation ⁵	Lump sum	-	-	20,000
4	Cost for external monitoring consultant	Lump sum	-	-	15,000
	Total LA and R&R Cost				85000
	Contingency	5%			4250
	Grand Total				89250

K. Institutional Arrangements

21. The State Disaster Management Authority is the Executing Agency (EA) of the Investment Program. The EA has already set up a state-level Investment Program Management Unit (IPMU). The Implementing Agencies (IAs) has set up district-level Investment Program Implementation Units (IPIUs) to manage implementation of sub-projects in their districts. The IPMU is being assisted by Investment Program Management Consultant (IPMC) who is providing program management support, assuring the technical quality of design and construction, and providing advice on policy reforms. IPIUs is being assisted by Design and Supervision Consultants (DSCs), who are designing the infrastructure, managing tendering of Contractors and supervising the construction process. Construction Contractors (CC) has been appointed to build elements of the infrastructure. The CCs are being managed by the IPIUs, and construction is being supervised by the DSCs.
22. An Environmental and Social Management Centre (ESMC) has been set up within the IPMU to address environmental and social issues of the Investment Program staffed by an Environmental Specialist and Social and Community Development Officer (SCDO). The ESMC is assisted by the Resettlement Specialist of the IPMC to ensure timely and effective implementation of SRPs and to provide internal monitoring support. The DSC's also has resettlement specialists (DSC RS) who will work closely with the ESMC and will be responsible for updating existing SRPs, preparing new SRPs for future sub-projects, and support monitoring of RP implementation and grievance redress. The EA and IPMU are implementing SRPs through CAPP NGO.

⁵ Note: Administrative Budget/ Costs are not included

Table 7: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Activity	Responsible Agency
<i>Sub-project Initiation Stage</i>	
Finalization of sites for sub-projects	IPMU
Disclosure of proposed land acquisition and sub-project details by issuing Public Notice	IPMU
Meetings at community/ household level with APs	IPIU/ CAPP NGO
Formation of VCs	IPMU/ IPIU
<i>RP Preparation and Updating Stage</i>	
Conducting Census of all APs	NGO/ DSC RS
Conducting FGDs/ meetings/ workshops	NGO/ DSC RS
Computation of replacement values of land/ properties proposed for acquisition and for associated assets	VC/ ESMC/ CAPP NGO/ DSC RS
Categorization of APs for finalizing entitlements	ESMC/ DSC RS
Formulating compensation and rehabilitation measures	ESMC/ DSC RS
Conducting discussions/ meetings/ workshops with APs and other stakeholders	ESMC/ CAPP NGO/ DSC RS
Fixing compensation for land/ property with titleholders	VC/ IPMU
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages	ESMC/ DSC RS
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	IPMU/ CAPP NGO
Approval of RP	EA/ ADB
Sale deed execution and payment	EA/ IPMU
Taking possession of land	EA/ IPMU
<i>RP Implementation Stage</i>	
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	IPIU/ CAPP NGO
Consultations with APs during rehabilitation activities	IPIU/CAPP NGO
Grievances redressal	NGO/ ESMC/ GRC
Internal monitoring	ESMC/ IPIU
External monitoring	External Agency

ADB=Asian Development Bank, AP=Affected Person, DSC RS=Design and Supervision Consultant's Resettlement Specialist, ESMC=Environment and Social Management Cell, FGD=Focus Group Discussion, IPIU=Investment Program Implementation Unit, IPMU=Investment Program Management Unit, NGO=Nongovernmental Organization, RP=Resettlement Plan, VC=Valuation Committee

L. Implementation Schedule

23. All the compensation and assistance will be completed prior to the start of the civil work at each specific alignment. The implementation process will broadly cover (i) identification of cut-off date and notification; (ii) verification of APs and distribution of identity cards; (iii) consultations with APs to address their needs, and priorities; and (iv) payment of compensate, grievance redressal (if any) of the APs. Since, the Sub-project is mainly affected movable vendors; NGO/IPMU should issue identity cards to all APs, at the earliest possible time to ensure that opportunistic squatters and encroachers are not encouraged. The tentative schedule for RP implementation is given in **Table 8**.

Table 8: Implementation Schedule

Activity	Completed Tasks	Jan 2014	Feb 2014	Mar 2014	Apr 2014	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014
Approval of the RP from ADB		◆						
Appointment of RP Implementing NGO		◆						
Briefing of the TLC on GRC functions		◆						
Verification of census survey			◆					
Updation of RP (if required)			◆					
Approval of the updated RP from IPMU/ADB			◆					
Issuance of identification cards				◆				
Consultation and Disclosure			◆	◆	◆	◆		
Notice to the APs for shifting				◆				
Payment of compensation					◆	◆		
Shifting/relocation (as required)					◆	◆		
Taking possession of acquired RoW							◆	
Internal Monitoring			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
External Monitoring						◆		
Hand over lands/RoW to contractors							◆	
Start of civil works								◆

M. Monitoring and Evaluation and Reporting

24. Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of the ESMC and the implementing NGO. Internal monitoring will include: (i) administrative monitoring: daily planning, implementation, feedback and trouble shooting, individual AP file maintenance, and progress reports; (ii) socio-economic monitoring: baseline information for comparing AP's socio-economic conditions, relocation, salvaging materials, community relationships, dates for consultations, and number of grievances placed; and (iii) impact evaluation monitoring: income restored, and socioeconomic conditions of affected persons. Monitoring and evaluation reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and RP completion reports will be provided by the implementing NGO to the IPIU and after reviewing the report IPIU will submit the report to IPMU on monthly basis. The internal monitoring report will be submitted quarterly to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) by the IPMU. Monitoring will also ensure recording of AP views on resettlement issues; AP understanding of entitlement policies, options, and alternatives; site conditions; compensation valuation and disbursement; grievance redress procedures; and staff competencies.
25. The implementing NGO will report its activity to IPIU on a monthly basis and the IPIU will send it to DSC for review and then DSC will forward to IPMU. IPMU will send it to ADB on a quarterly basis. To review the field report of NGO, DSCs should help the IPIU. The quarterly progress report to ADB from IPMU will be supported and revised by DSC.
26. An external monitoring agency/Consultant with prior experience in resettlement implementation monitoring and evaluation will be engaged by the EA. The external monitor will monitor and verify RP implementation to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, livelihood and living standards have been restored, and provide recommendations for

improvement. The external monitoring will undertake monthly monitoring and impact evaluation on a sample basis during mid-term and project completion. Monitoring will also ensure recording AP views on resettlement issues; AP understanding of entitlement policies, options, and alternatives; site conditions; compensation valuation and disbursement; grievance redress procedures; and staff competencies. The external agency will report its findings simultaneously to the EA and to ADB twice a year.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Public Consultation & Focused Group Discussions (Socio-Economic and Environmental)

Name of the Sub-Project: Uttarakhand Emergency Assistance Project: Water Supply Sector

Number of Participants: 18

Name of the Village/ Ward: 5 and 6

Name of the Block: Gauchar

Name of the District: Chamoli

Distance from the District Head Quarter: 60 Km

Date: 17/12/2013




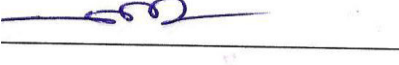

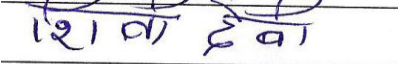
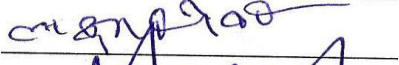

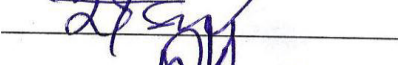


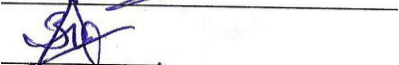
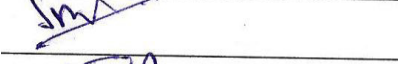

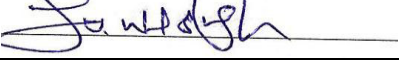
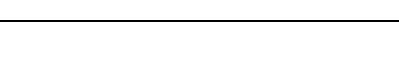
Issues	Participant's Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
General perception about the Investment Program UEAP(WATER SECTOR)). Awareness about the Investment Program especially the Water Supply Distribution System component. Support of the people for the Investment Program.	local people are aware of the 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 Gauchar City.
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 150 households live in this area. Approximately 700 populations live in these 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 Some BPL families are living in this ward.
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.
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?	This water supply distribution civil works will affect the normal business of shopkeepers and especially livelihood of vendors selling variety of items. Even some vendors raise the concern of getting two time meal for their families.

Issues	Participant's Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
Who else is to be affected due to this up-gradation process?	Local residents will also 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.	Mostly ready to shift other side of the road by showing respect to Government work. If space and assistance provided for shifting to other side, APs have no problem.
During the time of execution of work will you shift to other side of road or any other place in the town?	Some people are positive to the idea of shifting to other side of the road and others are bit apprehensive of shifting and doing business. Because they afraid of customer loss.
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	Around 200 shops/ commercial area in this locality.
Numbers of Industrial Units in the village/ town and surrounding area	No industrial unit available in this and surrounding area.
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 lower middle class or poor family background. Mainly selling vegetables, fruits, and variety of items for their livelihood and support to family.
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.

Issues	Participant's Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
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 unhygienic.
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?	No Private land acquisition and resettlement impacts are seen for this Water Supply Distribution System sub-project. 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 this area. Over all environmental condition of the area. Are you aware about HIV/AIDS and STD?	Health status is normal to this area. Hospital is available .Most of the people are aware of HIV/AIDS and STD.
Poverty Level: Is the village/ ward is poor or very poor or well off?	Poor
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 organisations.
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 finalize 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 APs 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

Appendix 2: List of Participants - Public Consultation & Focused Group Discussions

Sl. No	Name of the Participant	Occupation	Signature (If agreed by the participants)
1	Mukesh Negi	Chairman, Municipality	
2	Umesh Shoily	Ward Member	
3	Anil Negi	Ward Member	
4	Manoj Negi	Ward Member	
5	Indu Panwar	Ward Member	
6	Shividavi	Ward Member	
7	Laxmi davi	Ward Member	
8	Anand Singh	Local representative	
9	R.S. Chander	J.E. Municipality	
10	Ajaykisore Bhandari	M.L.A. Representative	
11	Sunil Panwar	President, Vyapar mandal	
12	Tushar Pratap Singh	Design Engineer, Mott	
13	Dr. A.K. Singh	Resettlement expert, Mott	
14	Jagmohan Singh Bisht	J.E. UJS	
15	Rakesh singh	NGO representative	
16	Sunil Singh	NGO Representative	

Appendix 3 List of Affected person Gochar UEAP

Sl.	Name	Father/husband name	Ward	Type of Impact	Use of structure	No. of family Member	Social Status	Vulnerability
1	Ramesh Kumar Thapa	Ram Bahadur	06	Temporary	Mobile Vendors	01	General	Non Vulnerable
2	Vikram Singh Bisht	Madan Singh Bisht	06	Temporary	Mobile Vendors	04	General	Non Vulnerable
3	Kisan Singh Bisht	Late Chandra Singh Bisht	05	Temporary	Mobile Vendors	04	General	Non Vulnerable
4	Amir Singh	Late Jhabre Singh	05	Temporary	Mobile Vendors	09	SC	Vulnerable
5	Harak Singh	Nain Singh	05	Temporary	Mobile Vendors	08	General	Non Vulnerable
6	Sajid	Mustakim	05	Temporary	Mobile Vendors	08	OBC	Non Vulnerable
7	Chandra pal singh	Late Pravin Singh	05	Temporary	Mobile Vendors	04	SC	Vulnerable
8	Bindi Lal	Gyani Lal	05	Temporary	Mobile Vendors	05	SC	Vulnerable
9	Gaur Singh Negi	Late Ram Chandra Negi	05	Temporary	Mobile Vendors	04	General	Non Vulnerable
10	Mahendra Singh	Ram Swaroop Singh	05	Temporary	Mobile Vendors	07	SC	Vulnerable

Appendix 4 Photograph:
Focus Group Discussion and Disclosure session –Gauchar(December 2013)

