

Resettlement Plan

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IND: Infrastructure Development Investment Program for Tourism (Tranche 3) State of Himachal Pradesh - Upgrading the Historic Urban Precincts Creating a Heritage Circuit, Jwalaji Town (Package No. HPTDB/13/1)

Prepared by the Government of Himachal Pradesh for the Asian Development Bank.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
IDIPT	–	Infrastructure Development Investment Program for Tourism
BPL	–	Below poverty line
CBO	–	Community-based organization
CLC	–	City Level Committees
DSC	–	Design and Supervision Consultants
GRC	–	Grievance Redress Committee
PIU	–	Program Implementation Unit
PMC	–	Program Management Consultants
PMU	–	Project Management Unit
LAA	–	Land Acquisition Act
LSGD	–	Local Self Government Department
MFF	–	Multitranchise financing facility
NGO	–	Nongovernmental organization
NRRP	–	National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy
OMC	–	Operations and Maintenance Contractors
PAF	–	Project affected family
DP	–	Displaced Person
PAH	–	Project affected household
SDS	–	Social Development Specialist
RP	–	Resettlement Plan
ULB	–	Urban local body
GoI	–	Government of India
SO	–	Safeguard Officer

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Infrastructure Development Investment Program for Tourism (IDIPT) will develop and improve basic urban infrastructure and services in the four participating states of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Tamil Nadu—to support the tourism sector as a key driver for economic growth. It will focus on: (i) strengthening connectivity to and among key tourist destinations; (ii) improving basic urban infrastructure and services, such as water supply, road and public transport, solid waste management and environmental improvement, at existing and emerging tourist destinations to ensure urban amenities and safety for the visitors, and protect nature and culture-based attractions. Physical infrastructure investments will be accompanied by: (iii) capacity building programs for concerned sector agencies and local communities for better management of the tourist destinations and for more active participation in the tourism-related economic activities, respectively.

2. **Proposed Subproject.** The Jwalamukhi Temple in Himachal Pradesh is one amongst 51 Shakti Peeths in the country and considered extremely sacred as per the Hindu mythology. It is situated about 30 km to the south of Kangra valley in the lap of Shivalik range and is dedicated to Goddess Jwalamukhi, the deity of flaming mouth. The significance of the temple is that there is no idol in the temple contrary to the worship practice in other temples. The temple building has a glittering dome with silver plated folding doors. Inside the Jwalamukhi Temple there is a rectangular pit of 3 feet depth with a pathway all around and at the center, there is a hollowed rock over a primary fissure of flame which is believed as the mouth of Mahakali.

3. Jwalaji as one of the main pilgrimage destination. Thousands of visitors come here every day. The area around the main temple has developed rapidly but the planning of the area and the basic facilities haven't been planned to take the load of the incoming tourists and pilgrims. Currently the temple precinct needs appropriate parking facilities basic amenities. The proposed components will help decongestion around the main entrance and allow better pedestrian movement. Alleviation of services and approach road will provide the much needed relief to this significant temple town. Hence the outcome is congested areas with lots of pedestrians and vehicular traffic. Thus there is a dire need for facilitating the tourists and pilgrims coming to the town by providing multilevel parking and proper resting areas.

4. Government of Himachal Pradesh has applying for ADB loan for develop adequate infrastructure facilities within Temple premises and its surrounding areas, so influx of tourist as well as locals can be increased and overall economic of Himachal Tourism can be increased. The subproject covers:

- (i) Parking opposite Department of Tourism's Hotel Jawalaji: (a) construction of the multilevel parking, (b) toilet block and drinking water facility, (c) landscaping of the space along with the entrance, (d) surface treatment of the *nallah* along the boundary of the site, (e) provision of appropriate signages and lighting fixtures, (f) construction of compound wall and gate.
- (ii) Road leading to the Jwalaji Temple: (a) resurfacing of the path leading to the temple, (b) resurfacing of the five main roads leading to the temple and the road identified for the heritage trail, (c) street furniture, lighting and water spouts (d) renovation and treatment of the facades of shops, (e) installation of heritage canopy for the path, (f) upgrade entrance gates, illumination and surface treatment.

- (iii) Community centre and shops: (a) construction of a building block with landscaping, (b) retaining wall along the *nallah* adjoining the site, (c) surface treatment of adjoining steps and walls.
- (iv) Providing escalator facility at an appropriate locations
- (v) Restoration of sacred ponds and the ancillary heritage structures – Devi taal (pond), Mauzgiri taal (pond) and Ashthbhuja taal (pond): (a) cleaning and desilting of the ponds, (b) surface treatment of adjoining steps and walls, (c) installation of street fixtures and lights, (d) restoration proposals for the ancillary heritage structures, (e) resurfacing and improvement of the approach roads to Ashtabhuja Talab (Pond) and Mauzgiri Talab (Pond)
- (vi) Restoration of heritage structures (structures which are on either side of the way that leads from main shrine to Tara Devi Mandir, structures on the upper levels adjacent to the main shrine, restoration of the Ashthbhuja temple complex.

5. **Summary of Resettlement Impact:** The project will not acquire land under the Indian Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. All subproject components will be undertaken in government-owned land (Irrigation Department). All the works will be undertaken in land owned by government (Temple Trust and Municipal Corporation, except for 2 sacred ponds (Devi Pond & Mauzgiri Pond) owned by private parties (Baishakhi Gir & Nirmala Devi) who have given their consents for development and renovation for public interest. All necessary no-objection certificates (NOC) have been obtained and attached to this RP.

6. As per preliminary design, the subproject will not result in any permanent impacts to common properties and residences. Road improvements will be carried out within the existing right-of-way (ROW). However it has been noted during site inspections that the upgrade of the road leading to Jwalaji Temple may cause temporary loss of access/disruption to livelihood during civil works to 180 shops located at both sides of road. All shops are owned by Nagar Parishad Municipal Council. As per information from design engineers, maximum number of days the shops will experience loss of access/disruption of livelihood is 2 days which can be further minimized by scheduling civil works at night time or non-market day (Wednesdays) and executing road improvements by phases. In addition, 3 shops owned by the municipal council will require demolition to provide access to the proposed community center which may result to permanent loss of livelihood for the 2 tenants occupying the shops.

7. Transect walks were conducted on 06 September 2014 to determine socio-economic profile of potential affected people.¹ Results show there are 15 vulnerable affected persons: 10 numbers are woman headed household (WHH) and 5 are from scheduled caste (SC) category.

8. **Categorization.** This subproject has been categorized as “B” for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impact as per the ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. This resettlement plan (RP) is based on preliminary design and has been prepared following the updated Resettlement Framework (RF).² A final RP will be prepared based on detailed design and census, and will be submitted to ADB for approval.

¹ This serves as cut-off date for this draft RP. The draft RP will be updated based on detailed design and cut-off date will be established during the census (as per RF: The census will be the cut-off date for non-titled affected persons). The final RP indicating the cut-off date will be sent to ADB for review and approval.

² The RF has been prepared in July 2010 and modified in October 2014 to reflect Government of India’s new land acquisition law (LARRA, 2013).

9. **Public Consultations.** Consultations were carried out during RP preparation and will continue throughout the subproject cycle. The social team carried out preliminary consultations, through focus group discussions (FGDs) and meetings with the affected persons (APs) as well as the general public from May to September 2014. FGDs were conducted with the APs wherein policy related issues, i.e., displacements and other issues like compensation and assistance, input to alternative design were discussed.

10. During consultation meetings, participants were of the view that this subproject is important and very much needed. All participants are pleased and committed to support the implementation of the project. There was no opposition for this subproject. Participants demonstrated great interest in alternative occupations and employment prospects which will be generated by the project. This was especially evident amongst affected shopkeepers.

11. **Policy Framework and Entitlements.** The policy framework and entitlements for the program are based on national laws: the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, ADB SPS, 2009; and RF.

12. **Compensation and Income Restoration.** The implementing agency will provide compensation in accordance with the entitlement matrix of the updated RF. As a policy, all affected persons will be provided 30 days, and again 1 day, advance notice to ensure minimal disruption of livelihood. Compensation will be completed prior to start of civil works.

13. **Disclosure:** Goals and objectives of the project have been disclosed with the affected persons and other stakeholders through FGDs on September 2014. This RP has been disclosed in the project and ADB websites and to affected people on XXX in a form and language understandable by them.

14. **Grievance Redress Mechanism.** Grievance of the public and, particularly, the DPs will be addressed through the project's GRM. For this subproject, grievance will be first brought to the notice of the site engineer and focal person of the project implementation unit (PIU), which will be forwarded to the project implementation unit (PMU). Grievances not redressed by the PIU will be referred to the PMU level, who will, based on review of the grievances, address them in consultation with the PMU Community/Social Development Specialist. If the grievance remain unresolved, the Project Director, will refer the issue to the state level empowered committee, which will act as grievance redress committee (GRC). The GRC will resolve the issue within one month from the date of registration of any case in the GRC.

15. **Executing and implementing agencies.** The executing agency is the Department of Tourism, Government of Himachal Pradesh. The implementing agency is Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Board. Project Management Unit (PMU) is set up at Shimla to coordinate the overall execution. Project Management Consultant (PMC) at Shimla provides assistance to PMU in execution. Project Implementation Unit (PIUs) are set up in Shimla, and Kangra being supported by respective Design Supervision Consultant (DSC) teams. The social safeguards issues are under the purview of Community Development Officer (CDO) posted at PIU and seek guidance with regard to RP implementation from PMU Community/Social Development Specialist. The Community/Social Development Specialists of DSC will assist PIU CDOs in RP implementation.

16. **RP Implementation and Monitoring:** All compensation is to be paid prior to start of civil works. RP implementation will be closely monitored by PIU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. The PIU,

with assistance from DSC, will prepare monthly and quarterly progress report in terms of physical and financial indicators. In addition, the monitoring process will also look into: the communication and reactions of affected persons; use of grievance procedures; information dissemination to affected persons on benefits; and options and implementation time table, livelihood and living standard of affected persons in pre and post-project situations. Report prepared by PIU will be compiled by the PMU on a semi-annual basis for its due submissions to ADB.

17. Resettlement Budget. The resettlement cost for the subproject is estimated at INR 871,640 (\$14,527) which will be met from counterpart (government) funds.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. The Infrastructure Development Investment Program for Tourism (IDIPT) Financing Facility will develop and improve basic urban infrastructure and services in the four participating states of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Tamil Nadu—to support the tourism sector as a key driver for economic growth. It will focus on: (i) strengthening connectivity to and among key tourist destinations; (ii) improving basic urban infrastructure and services, such as water supply, road and public transport, solid waste management and environmental improvement, at existing and emerging tourist destinations to ensure urban amenities and safety for the visitors, and protect nature and culture-based attractions. Physical infrastructure investments will be accompanied by: (iii) capacity building programs for concerned sector agencies and local communities for better management of the tourist destinations and for more active participation in the tourism-related economic activities, respectively.

2. **Proposed Subproject.** Jwalaji is one of the main pilgrimage destination. Thousands of visitors come here every day. The Jwalamukhi Temple in Jwalaji is one amongst 51 Shakti Peeths in the country and considered extremely sacred as per the Hindu mythology. It is situated about 30 km to the south of Kangra valley in the lap of Shivalik range and is dedicated to Goddess Jwalamukhi, the deity of flaming mouth. The significance of the temple is that there is no idol in the temple contrary to the worship practice in other temples. The temple building has a glittering dome with silver plated folding doors. Inside the Jwalamukhi Temple there is a rectangular pit of 3 feet depth with a pathway all around and at the center, there is a hollowed rock over a primary fissure of flame which is believed as the mouth of Mahakali.

3. The area around the main temple has developed rapidly but the planning of the area and the basic facilities haven't been planned to take the load of the incoming tourists and pilgrims. Currently the temple precinct needs appropriate parking facilities basic amenities. The subproject Package No. HPTDB/13/1 includes the following components and the site plan is illustrated in Figure 1.

- (i) Parking opposite Department of Tourism's Hotel Jawalaji: (a) construction of the multilevel parking, (b) toilet block and drinking water facility, (c) landscaping of the space along with the entrance, (d) surface treatment of the *nallah* along the boundary of the site, (e) provision of appropriate signages and lighting fixtures, (f) construction of compound wall and gate.
- (ii) Road leading to the Jwalaji temple: (a) resurfacing of the path leading to the temple, (b) resurfacing of the five main roads leading to the temple and the road identified for the heritage trail, (c) street furniture, lighting and water spouts (d) renovation and treatment of the facades of shops, (e) installation of heritage canopy for the path, (f) upgrade entrance gates, illumination and surface treatment.
- (iii) Community centre and shops: (a) construction of a building block with landscaping, (b) retaining wall along the *nallah* adjoining the site, (c) surface treatment of adjoining steps and walls
- (iv) Providing escalator facility at an appropriate locations
- (v) Restoration of sacred ponds and the ancillary heritage structures – Devi taal (pond), Mauzgiri taal (pond) and Ashtabhujja taal (pond): (a) cleaning and desilting of the ponds, (b) surface treatment of adjoining steps and walls, (c) installation of street fixtures and lights, (d) restoration proposals for the ancillary heritage structures, (e) resurfacing and improvement of the approach roads to Ashtabhujja Talab (Pond) and Mauzgiri Talab (Pond)

- (vi) Restoration of heritage structures (structures which are on either side of the way that leads from main shrine to Tara Devi Mandir, structures on the upper levels adjacent to the main shrine, restoration of the Ashthbhuja temple complex.
4. The proposed components will help decongest the temple's main entrance and allow better pedestrian movement. Alleviation of services and approach road will provide the much needed relief to this significant temple town.
5. **Categorization.** This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared based on the preliminary engineering design. This subproject has been categorized as "B" for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impact as per the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS). Overall impacts would be further minimized during final design and subproject implementation through careful siting and alignment.

Figure 1: Site Plan

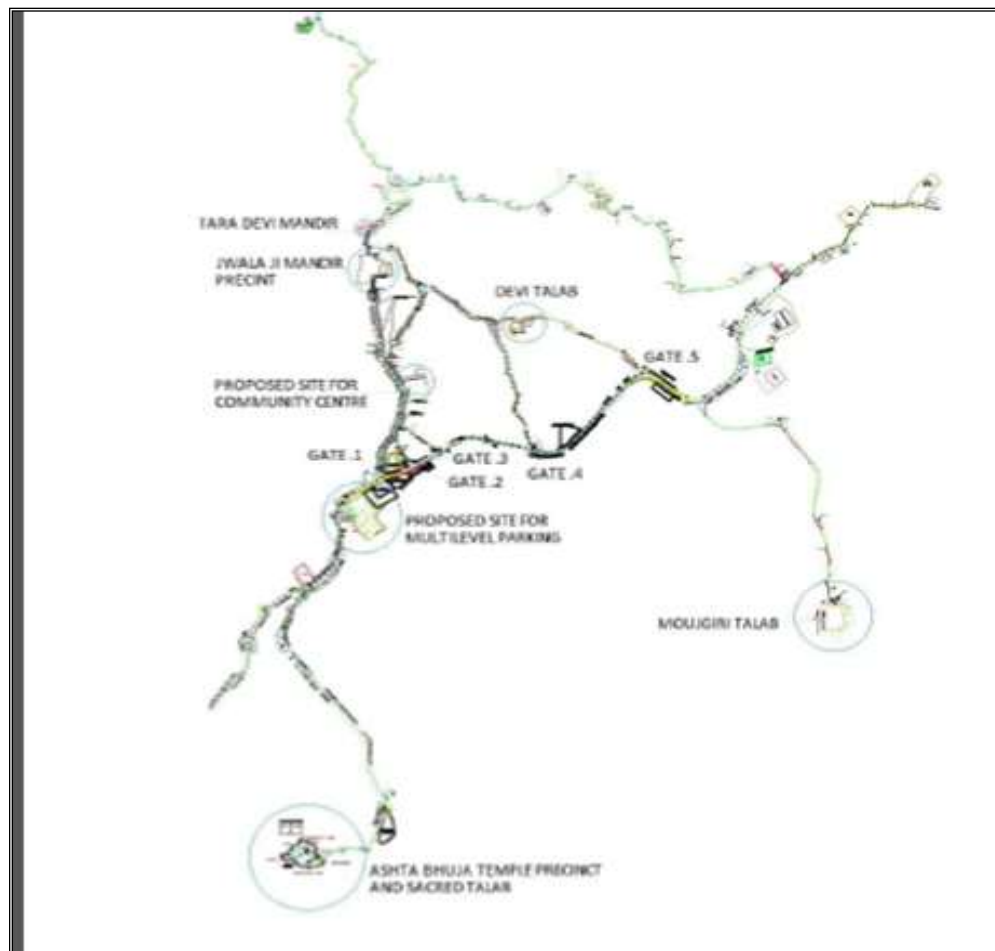
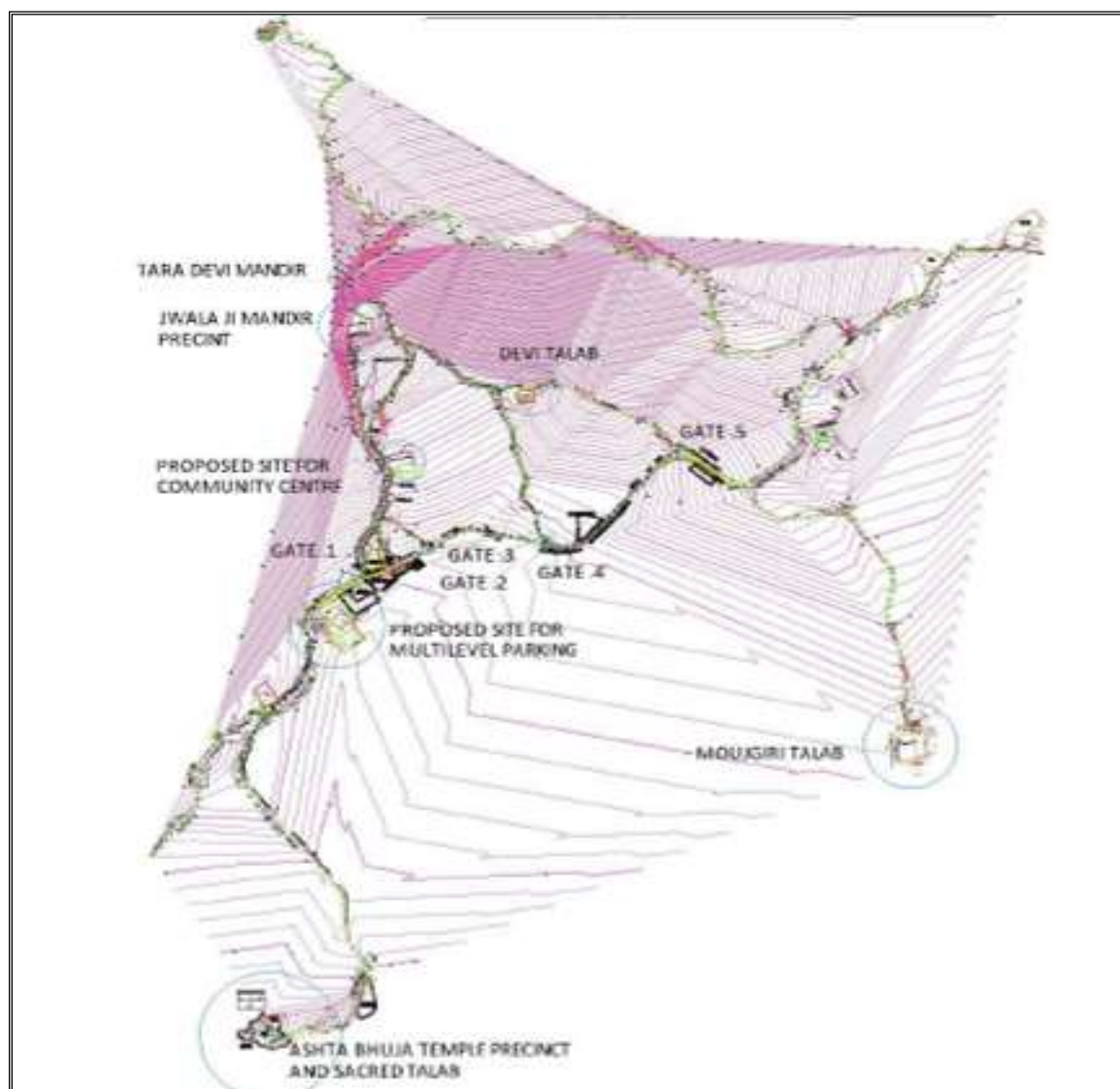


Figure 2: Site Plan with Contours



II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

6. The project will not acquire land under the Indian Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. All subproject components will be undertaken in government-owned land (Irrigation Department). All the works will be undertaken in land owned by government (Temple Trust and Municipal Corporation, except for 2 sacred ponds (Devi Pond & Maujgiri Pond) owned by private parties (Baishakhi Gir & Nirmala Devi) who have given their consents for development and renovation for public interest. All necessary no-objection certificates (NOC) have been obtained and attached to this RP.

7. As per preliminary design, the subproject will not result in any permanent impacts to common properties and residences. Road improvements will be carried out within the existing right-of-way (ROW). However it has been noted during site inspections that the upgrade of the road leading to Jwalaji Temple may cause temporary loss of access/disruption to livelihood

during civil works to 180 shops located at both sides of road. All shops are owned by Nagar Parishad Municipal Council. As per information from design engineers, maximum number of days the shops will experience loss of access/disruption of livelihood is 2 days which can be further minimized by scheduling civil works at night time or non-market day (Wednesdays) and executing road improvements by phases. In addition, 3 shops owned by the municipal council will require demolition to provide access to the proposed community center which may result to permanent loss of livelihood for the 2 tenants occupying the shops.

8. There are 15 vulnerable affected persons: 10 numbers are woman headed household (WHH) and 5 are from scheduled caste (SC) category.

9. Overall impacts would be further minimized during final design and subproject implementation through careful sitting and alignment. The details of the resettlement impacts are presented in the table below:

Table 2: Subproject Components and its Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

SN	Name of Components	Permanent Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement	Temporary/ Permanent Impact	Remarks
1	Parking opposite Tourism Hotel Jawalaji (a) construction of the multilevel parking, (b) toilet block and drinking water facility (c) landscaping of the space along with the entrance (d) surface treatment of the <i>nallah</i> along the boundary of the site (e) provision of appropriate signage and lighting fixtures (f) construction of compound wall and gate	none	none	No impact envisaged. Parking will be developed in temple land. Within the campus, old structures that have been declared unsafe and not stable will be dismantled/demolished. Portions of the structures are presently used by the Revenue Department. Occupants of the structures will be shifted to a new building which is currently being constructed.
2	Road leading to the temple: (a) resurfacing of the path leading to the temple. (b) resurfacing of the five main roads leading to the temple and the road identified for the heritage trail. (c) street furniture, lighting and water spouts (d) renovation and treatment of the facades of shops (e) installation of heritage canopy for the path. (f) upgrade entrance gates, illumination and surface treatment	none	yes – temporary loss of access/disruption to livelihood	180 shops as the work will be in front of their shops and there is possibility of loss of access during construction period. total 15 number of vulnerable persons have been identified out of the 180 shopkeepers: 10 numbers are WHH and 5 are from SC category.
3	Community centre and shops: (a) construction of a building block with landscaping (b) retaining wall along the <i>nallah</i> adjoining the site (c) surface treatment of adjoining steps and walls	none	yes – permanent livelihood impacts due to demolition of shops	3 shops owned by municipal corporation 2 tenants occupying the structures
4	Providing escalator facility at	None.	None.	No impact envisaged.

SN	Name of Components	Permanent Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement	Temporary/ Permanent Impact	Remarks
	an appropriate locations within the temple compound			
5	Restoration of sacred ponds and the ancillary heritage structures – Devi taal (pond), Mauzgiri taal (pond) and Ashthbhuja taal (pond): (a) cleaning and desilting of the ponds (b) surface treatment of adjoining steps and walls (c) installation of street fixtures and lights (d) restoration proposals for the ancillary heritage structures (e) resurfacing and improvement of the approach roads to Ashtabhuj Talab and Maujigiri Talab	NO	NO	No impact envisaged. Under this project three ponds will be taken for restoration. Ashtabhuj pond is temple trust property and remaining two are private properties for which NOCs were provided by the owners (See Annex 7 and 8)
6.	Restoration of heritage structures (structures which are on either side of the way that leads from main shrine to Tara Devi Mandir, structures on the upper levels adjacent to the main shrine, restoration of the Ashthbhuja temple complex.	None.	None.	No impact envisaged.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION/PROFILE

10. Transect walks were conducted on 06 September 2014 to determine socio-economic profile of potential affected people.³ Results show that average household size is 6. The primary livelihood of potential affected persons is business, which is the main source of income. The average daily profit of shops is INR 390 and the average household monthly income of shops is INR 11,711. Daily average income of identified vulnerable APs is INR 500. None of the potential APs come under below poverty line (BPL) category as per the Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12 by the Planning Commission, Govt. of India.

- **Religious groups.** All, except one, are comprised of Hindu households. There is one Muslim household.
- **Educational level.** Most of the potential APs are educated up to the 12th standard. Few are educated to the primary level.
- **Occupation pattern.** The primary livelihoods of households are business. In addition, few of them are also engaged in agriculture.

³ This serves as cut-off date for this draft RP. The draft RP will be updated based on detailed design and cut-off date will be established during the census (as per RF: The census will be the cut-off date for non-titled affected persons). The final RP indicating the cut-off date will be sent to ADB for review and approval.

11. Table 3 provides the summary of resettlement impacts due to the subproject and results of socio-economic survey done during the transect walk. Details of the socio-economic profile of affected persons and photographs taken during the transect walk are attached as Annex 1.

Table 3: Summary of Resettlement Impacts and Socio-Economic Details

Impact	Quantity
1. Loss of land	
Permanent land acquisition	0
Temporary land acquisition	0
2. Loss of structures	
Residential	0
Commercial	0 (3 permanent shops to be demolished owned by government)
3. Loss of livelihood	
Permanent	2 (due to demolition of shops)
4. Temporary	
Temporary loss of land	0
Temporary loss of access/disruption to livelihood	180 (shops)
4. Vulnerability	
Female headed households	10
Scheduled caste	5
Socio-economic Profile	
1. Average family size	6
2. Average monthly income (shops)	INR 11,711 (INR 390 per day)

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

12. The RP was prepared in consultation with stakeholders. Meetings and individual interviews were held involving stakeholders particularly, potentially temporarily displaced persons; and transect walks, survey and interviews were conducted to determine the potential impacts of subproject Package No. HPTDB 13/1. The issues like, awareness and extent of the project and development components, benefits of project for the tourist as well as community, labour availability in the project area or requirement of outside labour involvement, local disturbances due to project construction work, necessity of tree felling etc. at project sites, water logging and drainage problem if any, drinking water problem, forest and sensitive area nearby the project site etc. During subproject preparation, consultations were held with the official representatives of the line agencies, apart from the communities nearby project area. The following matrix provides key information about the consultations carried out so far.

Table 4: Summary of Consultations

Date of Consultation	Location	Participants	Issues Discussed	Summary of Consultation/ Decision taken
26 May 2014	Near Jwalaji Temple	SDM, Consultants, Officials of Tourism Dept, Member of Mandir Trust	Scope of works under ADB funded subprojects in Jwalaji. NOC requirement, issues of land transfer, operation and maintenance of project assets etc.	Decision was taken to hand the Temple trust and MC land to the Tourist Dept for the execution of proposed works.
26 May 2014	Gate No-1(Temple)	Shopowners/Business Association	Scope of works under ADB funded subprojects in Jwalaji.	Shopowners have appreciated for the proposed works and given

Date of Consultation	Location	Participants	Issues Discussed	Summary of Consultation/ Decision taken
			ADB safeguard policy, R&R provision for Affected Persons.	their assurance to provide all kind of support for the further implementation of this subproject. They have happy to know that compensation provision is made in case any disturbances in their livelihood.
5 Sep 2014	Community Hall,Jwalaji Temple	ADB representative, MLA, SDM, Consultants, Officials of Tourism Dept, Member of Mandir Trust	Scope of works under ADB funded subprojects in Jwalaji. NOC requirement, issues of land transfer, operation and maintenance of project assets etc.Social and Env issues under this project.	ADB representative informed that under ADB policy works should be done in such a way that nobody livelihood get impacted.If impact will be occur, Resettlement Plan should be made with appropriate budget. SDM informed that all the relevant NOC s have been collected from concerned line agency as per ADB requirement.
5 Sep 2014	Gate No-1.Jwalaji Temple	Shopowners.	Socio-Economic status of DPs. Compensation provision under this project. Grievances Redress System under this project	Details consultation was made with affected persons regarding their socio-economic status, occupation. DSC persons informed them in details regarding entitlement provision, under these projects if affected. Grievances Redress System formed under this project was also shared.

13. Information dissemination and disclosure is a continuous process since the beginning of the program. English and Hindi versions of the RP will be placed in the Tourist Department office, Program Management Unit (PMU) office, Program Implementation Unit (PIU) office and in ADB's website.

14. Project information will be continually disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. The documents will contain information on compensation, entitlement and resettlement management adopted for the subproject will be made available in local language (Hindi) and the same will be distributed to DPs/APs. The PMU Safeguard Specialist, through PIUs, will keep the DPs informed about the impacts, the compensation and assistances proposed for them and facilitate addressing any grievances.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

15. The displaced person/aggrieved party can put up their grievances verbally or in writing. Grievances of affected person will first be brought at the local LGC level, who will try to resolve the issues at site within 2 weeks or 14 days. If the matter is not resolved, the issue will be forwarded to the PIU and brought to the Grievance Redress Committee constituted for the purpose in PIU. This GRC shall discuss the issue in its monthly meeting and resolve the issue within one month of time after receiving the grievance. If the matter is still not resolved by GRC

at PIU level within stipulated time, it shall be referred to GRC at PMU level by Executive Engineer of PIU. GRC at PMU shall discuss the issue and try to resolve it and inform the PIU accordingly. If the matter is remain unresolved by the GRC at PMU level within one month of time, the issue will be put-up in the Executive Committee/State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC).The PIU shall keep records of all grievances received including contact details of complainant, date of receiving the complaint, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected and final outcome.

16. The grievance redress process is shown in Figure 2. All complaints and concerns of the APs will be addressed through a transparent, gender responsive, culturally appropriate process and will be readily available to the APs at no cost and without retribution.

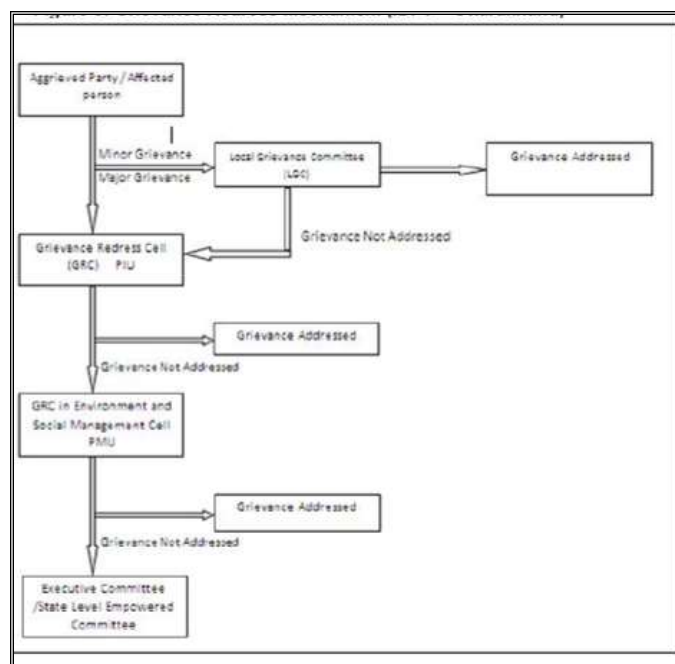
17. Composition and functions of GRC:

- (i) **Local Grievance Committee (LGC)** – The LGC will include members of Self Help Groups (SHGs), Line Agencies, representative of Gram Panchayat, Special invitee etc. A time frame of two weeks has been allotted to settle the matter.
- (ii) **Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at PIU-** In each PIU there shall be one GRC, which will include Project Manager (PIU), District Tourist Officer, Department of Tourism Govt. Of Uttarakhand, Community/Social Development Officer of PIU, nominated representative of District Magistrate. The committee shall be headed by Project Manager, PIU. The committee will meet at least once in every month. Agenda of meeting shall be circulated to all the members and affected persons/aggrieved party along with venue, date and time; inform in writing at least 7 days in advance of meeting. The matter shall remain with GRC at PIU level for one month and if grievance is not resolved within this time period, the matter shall be referred to GRC at PMU.
- (iii) **GRC within Environmental and Social Management Cell (ESMC) at PMU-** There shall be one GRC in PMU. The matters not resolved by the GRC at PIU level within one month shall come under GRC, PMU. It will include Community/Social Development Specialist, Safeguard Specialist Environment as members and Additional Program Director (APD) PMU as Chairman. The committee shall look into the matters, which are referred to and not resolved by GRC, PIU. If the matter is not resolved by the GRC, PMU level within one month of time, the aggrieved person/party can bring the matter to the Executive Committee/State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) of IDIPT.

18. **Approach to GRC:** Affected person/aggrieved party can approach to GRC for redress his/her grievances through any of the following modes:

- (i) **Web based:** A separate corner will be developed at the program website so that public / community/ affected person can register their complaint in the online column.
- (ii) **Telecom based:** A toll free no. Will be issued by the PMU/ PIU so that general public can register their complaint through telephone / mobile phone to the PIU/PMU office.

Figure 2: Grievance Redress Mechanism in IDIPT, Uttarakhand



Note: LGC -NGO, SHG, Line Agency, Representative of Gram Panchayat, Special invitee GRC – PM, CDO, Engineer, DFO, DTO, SDM GRC in Environment and Social Management Cell (ESMC) –PMU (APD, SS, CDS, FS), PMC (EE, CDE)

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

19. **Policy Framework and Entitlements:** The policy framework and entitlements for the program are based on national laws: The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (LARRA), 2013 and ADB SPS, 2009 and the agreed Resettlement Framework.⁴ 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 RPs will be prepared and DPs will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living; (iii) consultation with DPs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to DPs, and participation of APs in planning and implementing subprojects will be ensured; (iv) vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance; (v) payment of compensation to DPs 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. Annex 2 provides for summary of updated RF and gap analysis of LARRA, 2013 and ADB SPS.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS

20. All affected persons who are identified in the subproject sites on the cut-off date (date of transect walk for this draft RP) will be entitled to compensation for as outlined in the entitlement matrix below.

⁴ The RF prepared in July 2010 has been prepared and modified in October 2014 to reflect Government of India's new land acquisition law (LARRA, 2013).

21. This will ensure that these affected persons are at least maintained their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date as set for this project on the day of the completion of the transect walk which is 06 September 2014 in this case. Affected persons who have settled in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation and assistance. They however will be given sufficient advance notice (30 days) and will be requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation.

22. The PIU, with the assistance of DSC, will provide the identity cards (ID) to each of the affected person. A sample copy of the ID card is provided in Annex 4. The entitlement matrix for the subproject based on the above policies is in Table 5.

Table 5: Entitlement Matrix⁵

	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
Livelihood						
4.	Loss of livelihood	Livelihood	2 affected persons (permanent) due to demolition of shops owned by municipal corporation	One time financial assistance of minimum INR 25,000 or based on three months lost income or minimum wage rates, ⁶ whichever is higher. Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation. All displaced families will receive both: (i) One time Shifting assistance of INR 50,000 towards transport costs etc.; and (ii) monthly Subsistence allowance of INR 3,000 for one year (total INR 36,000) from the date of award Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households	Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.	PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of affected households determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households. For Agricultural laborer (long timer) Only those who are in fulltime / permanent employment of the land owner, will be eligible for this assistance. Seasonal agricultural laborers will not be entitled for this assistance.
Vulnerable						
6.	Impacts on vulnerable affected persons	All impacts	15 (10 female headed households + 5 scheduled caste)	Land-for-land option will be a guaranteed option for vulnerable affected persons. ⁷ One time lump sum assistance of INR 25,000 to vulnerable	Vulnerable households will be identified during the census and	PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a 100% surveys of affected households

⁵ From updated IDIPT Resettlement Framework (RF). The RF has been prepared in July 2010 and modified in October 2014 to reflect Government of India's new land acquisition law (LARRA, 2013).

⁶ To be provided for affected persons whose livelihood is getting affected by the project. The transitional allowance shall be calculated based on minimum wage rates for semi-skilled labor and is estimated at INR 175/day. This allowance shall be utilized till an alternative means of livelihood is found. In case of vulnerable households, the transitional allowance will be supplemented by livelihoods related skill training.

⁷ For vulnerable affected persons experiencing loss of housing and/or loss of livelihood, each State will provide alternative housing and/or alternative livelihood. Where land-for-land option is not available, in particular for vulnerable affected persons who have legal land title, because of a lack of appropriate land held by the State or otherwise, the State concerned will provide: (i) cash compensation at replacement value for land; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with corresponding assets of equal or higher value; (iii) cash compensation at full replacement cost for those assets that cannot be restored; and (iv) assistance in searching for available land in the market and in its purchase.

	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				households. This will be paid above and over the other assistance. Receive preferential in income restoration training program under the project. Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation. Access to basic utilities and public services	implementation of project.	determine assistance, verify and identify vulnerable households. The PIU with support from the DSC will conduct a training need assessment in consultations with the displaced persons so as to develop appropriate income restoration schemes. Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by PIU in consultation with local training institutes.
Temporary Loss						
8.	Temporary loss of access	Temporary loss of access to land, structure, utilities, common property resource	180 shops	60 days advance notice Provision of temporary access where possible. Restoration/enhancement of affected land, structure, utilities, common property resource.		PIU Contractor will be responsible for provision of temporary access
9	Temporary disruption of livelihood	Temporary loss of livelihood/ source of income	180 shops	Advance notice (30 days and again 1 day) regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption. Contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the EMP. ⁸ Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity. ⁹	Identification of alternative temporary sites to continue economic activity.	Valuation Committee will determine income lost. Contractors will perform actions to minimize income/access loss.

⁸ This includes: 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.

	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				Compensation for lost income for the period of disruption or a transitional allowance whichever is greater		
Other						
11	Any other loss not identified	-	-	Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented during the implementation phase and mitigated based on provision made in the RF.	-	PIU will finalize the entitlements in line with ADB SPS, 2009.

9 For example assistance to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction.

VIII. COMPENSATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

23. Affected persons will be provided 30 days advance notice to ensure minimal disruption in their livelihood and assistance for lost income is provided to them. The subproject will seek to minimize resettlement impacts by carrying out civil works at night, in phased manner, and during holidays when shops are closed. Ensuring there is no income or access loss during subproject 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.

24. Provisions for compensation of temporary livelihood losses have been included in this RP in case business interruptions prove to be unavoidable. Resettlement assistance to DPs will be disbursed prior to commencement of civil works after examining by PIU and PMU on requirements on case by case basis for record and monitoring purpose. During RP implementation, if the DPs desires, efforts will be made to provide employment to DPs by facilitating their engagement by the civil works contractor.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

25. The resettlement cost estimate for (i) compensation for permanently affected persons due to demolition of shops; (ii) allowance for vulnerable affected persons in addition to entitlements; (iii) compensation for shops that may loss access; and (iv) contingency provision amounting to 10% of the total cost. The state government will be responsible for releasing the funds for resettlement in a timely manner. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is INR 871,640 (\$14,527). The resettlement cost items and estimates are outlined in Table 8.

Table 8: Indicative Resettlement Costs

Type of Loss	Application	Number of affected households	Number	Unit cost	Subtotal (INR)	Responsible Agency	Source of Funds
Loss livelihood	livelihood	1	shop tenant	75,000 ¹⁰	75,000	PIU will verify the extent of impacts through a census (100% survey)	PIU
		2	shop tenant	30,000 ¹¹	30,000		
		2	shop tenants	50,000 + 36,000 = 86,000	172,000	PIU	PIU
		Subtotal			277,000		
Impacts on vulnerable affected persons	All impacts	15	female headed households and scheduled caste	25,000	375,000	PIU	PIU
		Subtotal			375,000		
Temporary disruption of livelihood	Temporary loss of livelihood/ source of income	180	shops (loss of access for 2 days)	390	140,400	Valuation Committee will determine income lost.	PIU
		Subtotal			140,400		Contractor
Any other loss not identified	-			10% contingency	79,240	PIU will finalize the entitlements in line with ADB SPS, 2009.	
		Subtotal			79,240		
		TOTAL (INR)			871,640		
		TOTAL (US\$)			14,527		

¹⁰ As per socio-economic survey, per month income is INR 25,000

¹¹¹¹¹¹ As per socio-economic survey, per month income is INR 10,000

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

26. An institutional arrangement to manage and implement Resettlement Plan has been set up at project level (PMU, IDIPT) and subproject level. Institutional arrangement includes augmenting the capacity of PMU, IDIPT with regard to implementation of RP.

27. The following agencies will be responsible for RP implementation:

- HPTDB is the Executing Agency (EA) responsible for overall management, coordination, and execution of all activities funded under the loan;
- Himachal Pradesh Department of Tourism and Civil Aviation is the Implementing Agency (IA) responsible for coordinating procurement and construction of the project, through its Project Management Unit (PMU) at Shimla will be implementing the project. Resettlement issues will be coordinated by the PMU Safeguards Specialist, who will ensure that subproject comply with ADB SPS.
- The Project Management Consultant (PMC) assists PMU in managing the project including procurement and assures technical quality of design and construction;
- The Design and Supervision Consultant (DSC) will prepare the DPR of the project and will carry out construction supervision during project implementation. Their responsibility will also include RP implementation supervision;
- A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) has been established in Daliyara Dist-and Shimla. This PIU will look into progress and coordination of day to day construction works with the assistance of DSC. For the execution of work, PIUs have been set up at Shimla and Daliyara. The PIU is headed by an Executive Engineer (EE) and the social safeguards issues are under the purview of Community Development Officer (CDO) posted at PIU. The CDO at PIU will report to PIU Head and seek guidance with regard to resettlement plan implementation from PMU Safeguards Specialist and will be main link between the RP implementation agency, DPs and PMU.; and
- The contractor will be responsible for execution of all construction works. The contractor will work under the guidance of the PIU Daliyara Dist- Kangra and Shimla. and DSC. The environmental related mitigation measures will also be implemented by the contractor.
- If required NGO will be engaged for implementation of R&R and thus provision has been made in this RP for NGO.

28. The contractor's conformity with contract procedures and specifications during construction will be carefully monitored by the PIU. Various institutional roles and responsibilities during project implementation are described in Table 9.

Table 9: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Activities	Responsible
Subproject Initiation Stage	
Finalization of sites/alignments for subprojects	PMU
Resettlement Plan Preparation Stage	
Conducting Census of all affected persons	DSC/PIU
Conducting FGDs/meetings/workshops during SIA surveys	DSC/PIU
Categorization of affected persons for finalizing entitlements	PIU / DSC
Formulating compensation and rehabilitation measures	PIU/ DSC
Conducting discussions/meetings/workshops with all affected persons and other stakeholders	PIU/DSC

Activities	Responsible
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages	PIU/DSC/PMU
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	PIU/DSC
Approval of Resettlement Plan	PMU/ADB
Sale Deed execution and payment	PIU/
Taking possession of land	
Resettlement Plan Implementation Stage	
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	PIU/ DSC
Consultations with affected persons during rehabilitation activities	PIU/DSC
Grievances redressal	DSC/PIU/GRC
Monitoring	PIU/PMU

AP=affected person, DSC = Design and Supervision Consultant (Social Specialist), FGD=focus group discussions, GRC = Grievance Redress Committee, PIU = Project Implementation unit, PMU =Project management unit, RP=resettlement plan, SIA=social impact assessment, SO = safeguards officer.

29. **Monitoring and Evaluation.** Monitoring and evaluation are important activities of any infrastructure development project involving involuntary resettlement. It helps in making suitable changes, if required during the course of RP implementation and also to resolve problems faced by the DPs. Monitoring is periodical checking of planned activities and provides midway inputs, facilitates changes, if necessary and provides feedback to Project Authority for better management of project activities. Evaluation on the other hand assesses whether the activities have actually achieved intended goals and purposes. Thus monitoring and evaluation of resettlement action plan implementation are critical in order to measure the project performance and fulfillment of project objectives. Indicators and benchmarks for achievement of the objectives proposed under the RP are:

- Process indicators: indicating resettlement related project inputs and actions, expenditures, staff deployment, etc.
- Output indicators: indicating results in terms of number of affected persons assisted, training held, assistance disbursed, etc,
- Impact indicators: related to socio- economic status on people's lives, and
- Complaints and Grievances received and resolved.

30. The benchmarks and indicators are limited in number, and combine quantitative and qualitative types of data. The first two types of indicators, related to process and immediate outputs and results, will be monitored to inform project management about progress and results, and to adjust the work programme where necessary, if delays or problems arise. Monitoring would be carried out for regular assessment of both processes followed and progress of the RP implementation.

31. **Internal Monitoring.** The internal monitoring will be carried out by the PMU, IDIPT with assistance from CDOs in PIUs who are also responsible for RP implementation.

32. The following table summarizes for internal monitoring.

Table 10: Summary of Internal Monitoring

Frequency	To be Prepared by	To be submitted to	Input/output	Key indicators/information to be reported
Monthly	CDO, PIU & PMU, IDIPT	PMU	Process indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of staff and agencies involved in RP implementation; and status of staff being mobilized. • Number of consultation meetings

Frequency	To be Prepared by	To be submitted to	Input/output	Key indicators/information to be reported
				<p>held (APs, other stakeholders); Number of women in consultation meetings; Number of field visits. etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of grievance received and resolved; Number of complainants moved court. • Effectiveness of assistance disbursement (procedures being followed);
			Output indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land area transferred; Number of people affected • Number and DP affected and shifting of petty shops. • Status of disbursement of R&R assistances (verification of DPs, preparation of Identity (ID) cards; preparation of micro plan, approval of micro-plan, disbursement of assistance, Number of DPs received assistance before taking possession of land, documentation of RP implementation (consultation process, distribution of assistance, etc). • DPs received training on income generations.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

33. All the compensation and assistance will be completed prior to the start of the civil work. Disbursement of compensation, assistance and relocation of DPs cannot commence until the RP has been cleared by ADB. All entitlements are to be paid prior to displacement. Written confirmation is required by the PMU to ADB stating that all compensation has been paid to DPs. Only then can construction works begin on sections where compensation has been paid.

Table 11: Indicative Implementation Schedule

[illegible]

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

34. RP implementation will be closely monitored by the PIU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. The Project Implementation Unit will carry out concurrent monitoring of RP implementation through the PIUs and prepare monthly and quarterly progress report in terms of physical and financial indicators. In addition, the monitoring process will also look into: the communication and reactions of DPs; use of grievance procedures; information dissemination to DPs on benefits; and options and implementation time table, livelihood and living standard of DPs in pre to post project levels. Report prepared by different PIUs will be compiled by the PMU on a bi-annual basis for its due submissions to ADB.

35. If required external monitoring agency will be appointed for this subproject.

36. Components of monitoring will include performance monitoring, impact monitoring and external evaluation. Two broad categories of indicators will be monitored during the project are: 1) input and output indicators and ii) outcome and impact indicators.

37. Input and output indicators related to physical progress of the work will include items such as:

- Training of PIU
- Public meetings held
- Census, assets inventories, assessments and socio-economic studies completed
- Meetings of GRCs awaited
- Grievance redress procedures to be formed and issues related to number of grievances will be recorded by GRC every month, timeframe and number of grievances that will be redressed, any grievance related to a particular problem like compensation (amount or timing of disbursement), relocation and other entitlements will be discussed and find its solutions.
- Compensation payments
- Income restoration activities
- Monitoring and evaluation reports

38. The PIU will carry out internal monitoring.
Methodology for Monitoring

- Public consultations will be conducted;
- Observation checklist will be used for assessing eviction and resettlement processes;
- Grievance appeals will be reviewed and discussed with DPs about the satisfaction regarding the process; and
- Standard of living of the DPs before and after implementation will be reviewed using baseline information collected earlier.

PIU will also monitor the following activities (Table 12).

Table 12: Monitoring Activities by PIU

1	Verification exercise	No. of DPs
2	Consultations on entitlement	No. of consultations, no. of DPs attended
3	ID cards distribution	After approval from ADB.

4	Training of staff	No. of staff trained
5	Establishment	Staff recruited, equipment purchased, vehicles brought

Annex 1: Results of Socio-Economic Survey conducted in September 2014**Table 1: Details of shopowners, whose structure may be dismantled during construction of Community Hall and Shops**

S.No	Name	Category	Type of Business	Income /month
1	Rajeev Guleria	OBC	Hotel	25,000
2	Ashok Sood	GEN	Handicraft	10,000

Table 5: Socio-Economic Survey Detail

S.No	Name of Owner	Name of Tenant/ Shopkeeper	Type of structure	Social Category	Vulnerability	Income per month (INR)	Nature of Impact
1	Nagar Perisad	Sunita Devi	Pucca	OBC	WHH	4,500	Temporary impact on livelihood
2.	-do-	Pawan kumar	Pucca	OBC		6,000	-do-
3.	-do-	Santiswaroop	Pucca	GEN		4,500	-do-
4.	-do-	Bipin Kumar	Pucca	GEN		6,000	-do-
5	-do-	Ramesh Kumar	Pucca	SC	SC	2,000	-do-
6	-do-	Pawan Kumar	Pucca	SC	SC	12,000	-do-
7	-do-	Krishan Gopal	Pucca	OBC		6,000	-do-
8	-do-	Mahinder Singh	Pucca	GEN		6,000	-do-
9	-do-	Anil Sharma	Pucca	GEN		3,000	-do-
10	-do-	Swarna Kumar	Pucca	GEN		4,500	-do-
11	-do-	Ravinder Sharma	Pucca	GEN		10,000	-do-
12	-do-	Ansul Sharma	Pucca	GEN		3,000	-do-
13	-do-	Shyam Sharma	Pucca	GEN		2,000	-do-
14	Shiv Goswami	Shiv Goswami	Pucca	GEN		6,000	-do-
15	Ved Mahant	Ved Mahant	Pucca	GEN		4,500	-do-
16	Ved Mahant	Ishant	Semi-Pucca	GEN		12,000	-do-
17	Ved Mahant	Tilok Raj	Semi-Pucca	GEN		3,000	-do-
18	Ved mahant	Ramesh Sharma	Pucca	GEN		3,000	-do-
19	Parmod Kumar	Kali Das	Pucca	OBC		6,000	-do-
20	Parmod Kumar	Banarasi Das	Pucca	GEN		6,000	-do-
21	Amrit Lal	Kamal Kishor	Pucca	OBC		6,000	-do-
22	Shakti Choudhary	Shakti Choudhary	Pucca	OBC		6,000	-do-
23	Sukan Sood	Sukan Sood	Pucca	GEN		3,500	-do-
24	Anbindra Sharma	Anbindra Sharma	Pucca	GEN		6,000	-do-
25	Knchan Sharma	Knchan Sharma	Pucca	GEN	WHH	10,000	-do-
26	Keshav Dutt	Anil Kumar	Pucca	GEN		6,000	-do-
27	Keshav Dutt	Keshav Sharma	Pucca	GEN		6,000	-do-
28	Keshav Dutt	Satish Kumar	Pucca	GEN		6,000	-do-
29	Keshav Dutt	Ashok Kumar	Pucca	OBC		14,000	-do-

S.No	Name of Owner	Name of Tenant/ Shopkeeper	Type of structure	Social Category	Vulnerability	Income per month (INR)	Nature of Impact
30	Nand Kishor	Satbeer Choudhary	Pucca	OBC		10,000	-do-
31	Nand Kishor	Jagdish Kumar	Pucca	GEN		6,000	-do-
32	Nand Kishor	Rajeev Kumar	Pucca	GEN		5,000	-do-
33	Nand Kishor	Gaurav Sharma	Pucca	GEN		5,000	-do-
34	Nand Kishor	Rama Sharma	Pucca	GEN		4,500	-do-
35	Prem Choudhary	Dharampal	Semi-Pucca	OBC		5,000	-do-
36	Prem Choudhary	Desh Raj	Semi-Pucca	OBC		5,000	-do-
37	Ram Prakash	Ram Prakash	Pucca	OBC		6,000	-do-
38	Satya Pal	Rishi Choudhary	Pucca	OBC		6,000	-do-
39	Satya Pal	Rajeev Gularia	Pucca	OBC		6,000	-do-
40	Satya Pal	Anil	Pucca	GEN		6,000	-do-
41	Divyanshu	Divyanshu	Pucca	GEN		15,000	-do-
42	Shashi	Sulakshna Devi	Pucca	GEN	WHH	3,000	-do-
43	M,P,Jail	Sanjeev Kumar	Semi-Pucca	GEN		3,000	-do-
44	M,P,Jail	Ashok Kumar	Semi-Pucca	GEN		3,000	-do-
45	M,P,Jail	Charan Das	Semi-Pucca	GEN		3,000	-do-
46	Bhelaram Sagar	Kamal Kishor	Pucca	GEN		6,000	-do-
47	Bhelaram Sagar	Naresh Kumar	Pucca	GEN		15,000	-do-
48	Bhelaram Sagar	Sanjay Kumar	Pucca	OBC		6,000	-do-
49	Bhelaram Sagar	Sanjeev Sharma	Pucca	GEN		15,000	-do-
50	Bhelaram Sagar	Rajkumar Bansal	Pucca	GEN		15,000	-do-
51	Bhelaram Sagar	Simru Ram	Pucca	GEN		12,000	-do-
52	Bhelaram Sagar	Sudarshan Sharma	Pucca	GEN		10,000	-do-
53	Bhelaram Sagar	Keshvanand sharma	Pucca	GEN		10,000	-do-
54	Bhelaram Sagar	Ashok Kumar	Pucca	OBC		20,000	-do-
55	Bhelaram Sagar	Joginder Kumar	Pucca	OBC		20,000	-do-
56	Rama Sud	Sunil Bansal	Pucca	GEN		20,000	-do-
57	Brijesh Sharma	Brijesh Sharma	Pucca	GEN		20,000	-do-
58	J.P.Mishra	Ashok Jain	Pucca	GEN		9,000	-do-
59	J.P.Mishra	Trilok Chandra	Pucca	OBC		3,000	-do-
60	J.P.Mishra	Sanjay Sharma	Pucca	GEN		20,000	-do-
61	J.P.Mishra	Prabhat Kumar	Pucca	GEN		20,000	-do-
62	Kuldeep Sharma	Kuldeep Kumar	Pucca	OBC		6,000	-do-
63	Kuldeep Sharma	Ritu Jain	Pucca	GEN		4,000	-do-

S.No	Name of Owner	Name of Tenant/ Shopkeeper	Type of structure	Social Category	Vulnerability	Income per month (INR)	Nature of Impact
64	Rakesh Banta	Parishit Sharma	Pucca	GEN		10,000	-do-
65	Charandas Sud	Charandas Sud	Pucca	GEN		20,000	-do-
66	Kuldeep Sharma	Kuldeep Sharma	Pucca	GEN		20,000	-do-
67	Kuldeep Sharma	Darshan Singh	Pucca	OBC		80,000	-do-
68	Sudesh Sharma	Sudesh Sharma	Pucca	GEN		10,000	-do-
69	Nathumal Sood	Kushal Kumar	Pucca	OBC		8,000	-do-
70	Devraj	Trilok Kumar	Pucca	OBC		20,000	-do-
71	Sanjeev Kumar Sood	Amit Sharma	Pucca	GEN		20,000	-do-
72	Uma Sood	Sambhu Prasad	Pucca	GEN		8,000	-do-
73	Sudesh Sood	Bimla Devi	Pucca	OBC	WHH	7,000	-do-
74	Kishor Sood	Manoharlal Sood	Pucca	GEN		15,000	-do-
75	Purna Chandra	Sanjay Kumar	Semi-Pucca	GEN		4,000	-do-
76	Ajay Kumar	Ajay Kumar	Pucca	GEN		10,000	-do-
77	Sukhdev Sharma	Aadit Kumar	Pucca	GEN		20,000	-do-
78	Ajay Kumar	Prakash Chandra	Pucca	GEN		20,000	-do-
79	Ajay Kumar	Mahendra Kumar	Pucca	GEN		15,000	-do-
80	Ajay Kumar	Raj Kumar	Pucca	GEN		15,000	-do-
81	Municipal Council	Shashi Devi	Pucca	OBC	WHH	20,000	-do-
82	-do-	Binay Sood	Pucca	GEN		15,000	-do-
83	-do-	Pawan Kumar	Pucca	GEN		10,000	-do-
84	-do-	Ashok Sood	Pucca	GEN		10,000	-do-
85	-do-	Kuldeep Kumar	Pucca	OBC		15,000	-do-
86	-do-	Jagat Ram	Pucca	SC	SC	15,000	-do-
87	-do-	Shashi Choudhary	Pucca	OBC		20,000	-do-
88	-do-	Maya Devi	Pucca	OBC	WHH	20,000	-do-
89	-do-	Rajendra Kumar	Semi-Pucca	OBC		15,000	-do-
90	Parwesh Choudhary	Parwesh Choudhary	Semi-Pucca	OBC		10,000	-do-
91	Kuldeep Chandra	Kuldeep Chandra	Pucca	OBC		15,000	-do-
92	Bhagwan Das	Bhagwan Das	Pucca	OBC		15,000	-do-
93	Balwant Ram	Balwant Ram	Pucca	OBC		15,000	-do-
94	Kulbhusan	Kulbhusan	Semi-Pucca	OBC		8,000	-do-
95	Ashok Kumar	Ashok Kumar	Semi-Pucca	OBC		8,000	-do-
96	Tilak Raj	Tilak Raj	Pucca	OBC		6,000	-do-
97	Nirmal Kant	Anil Chouhan	Semi-Pucca	GEN		10,000	-do-

S.No	Name of Owner	Name of Tenant/ Shopkeeper	Type of structure	Social Category	Vulnerability	Income per month (INR)	Nature of Impact
98	Subhash Chandra	Subhash Chandra	Semi-Pucca	OBC		8000	-do-
99	Bimal Sharma	Rajesh Kumar	Semi-Pucca	OBC		10000	-do-
100	Bimal Sharma	Om Prakash	Pucca	GEN		12,000	-do-
101	Aashish Sharma	Aashish Sharma	Pucca	GEN		12,000	-do-
102	Bimal Sharma	Bimal Sharma	Pucca	GEN		12,000	-do-
103	Hemant Sharma	Hemant Sharma	Pucca	GEN		12,000	-do-
104	Anil Sharma	Anil Sharma	Pucca	GEN		12,000	-do-
105	Chandra Kishor	Chandra Kishor	Pucca	GEN		12,000	-do-
106	Rajan Sharma	Rajan Sharma	Pucca	GEN		12,000	-do-
107	Rajnish Sharma	Rajnish Sharma	Pucca	GEN		12,000	-do-
108	Ranjan Sharma	Ranjan Sharma	Pucca	GEN		12,000	-do-
109	Panchayat Samiti	Balbir Singh	Pucca	SC	SC	20,000	-do-
110	-do-	Pramod Sood	Pucca	GEN		20,000	-do-
111	-do-	Kanta Sharma	Pucca	GEN	WHH	20,000	-do-
112	-do-	Deshraj	Pucca	OBC		20,000	-do-
113	-do-	Shashi Kumar	Pucca	GEN		20,000	-do-
114	-do-	Rajesh Kumar	Pucca	OBC		20,000	-do-
115	-do-	Chanhala Devi	Pucca	GEN	WHH	15,000	-do-
116	-do-	Ashawani Kumar	Pucca	OBC		20,000	-do-
117	-do-	Gopal Chandra	Pucca	OBC		20,000	-do-
118	Bijendra	Rajesh Sood	Pucca	GEN		20,000	-do-
119	Deshraj	Devraj	Pucca	OBC		20,000	-do-
120	Kishan Das	Pawan Kumar	Pucca	OBC		15,000	-do-
121	Devraj	Abdul Gani	Semi-Pucca	GEN		3,000	-do-
122	Bishan Das	Bijay Sharma	Pucca	GEN		15,000	-do-
123	Bishan Das	Rakesh Kumar	Pucca	GEN		10,000	-do-
124	Bishan Das	Nanak Chandra	Pucca	SC	SC	10,000	-do-
125	Bishan Das	Aashawani Jagotra	Pucca	OBC		10,000	-do-
126	Ashok Kumar	Shashi Bhushan	Pucca	GEN		5,000	-do-
127	Bishambhar Das	Bishambhar Das	Pucca	GEN		6,000	-do-
128	Abhinash Gulati	Abhinash Gulati	Pucca	OBC		15,000	-do-
129	Ramesh Gulati	Ramesh Gulati	Pucca	OBC		5,000	-do-
130	Mahesh Sharma	Mahesh Sharma	Pucca	GEN		13,000	-do-
131	Mahesh Sharma	Arun Kumar	Pucca	GEN		10,000	-do-
132	Mahesh Sharma	Ashok Bhatia	Pucca	GEN		15,000	-do-
133	Mahesh Sharma	Samanyu Sood	Pucca	GEN		20,000	-do-

S.No	Name of Owner	Name of Tenant/ Shopkeeper	Type of structure	Social Category	Vulnerability	Income per month (INR)	Nature of Impact
134	Mahesh Sharma	Rishu Sood	Pucca	GEN		20,000	-do-
135	Mahesh Sharma	Jagdish Bhatia	Pucca	GEN		20,000	-do-
136	Mahesh Sharma	Sunil Kumar	Pucca	GEN		10,000	-do-
137	Mahant	Narendra Dutt	Pucca	GEN		10,000	-do-
138	Harbansh Dutt	Harbansh Dutt	Pucca	GEN		10,000	-do-
139	Harbansh Dutt	Manoj Bansal	Pucca	GEN		10,000	-do-
140	Sudhir Dutt	Sudhir Dutt	Pucca	GEN		9,000	-do-
141	Shakti Sood	Shakti Sood	Pucca	GEN		25,000	-do-
142	Roshan Lal	Roshan Lal	Pucca	GEN		20,000	-do-
143	Amit Kumar	Bishan Das	Pucca	GEN		15,000	-do-
144	Amit Kumar	Shakti Sood	Pucca	GEN		20,000	-do-
145	Tarun Kumar Sood	Tarun Kumar Sood	Pucca	GEN		20,000	-do-
146	Sanjeev Sood	Swarna Devi	Kutchra	OBC	WHH	5,000	-do-
147	Gangesh Kumar	Rajesh Kumar	Kutchra	GEN		15,000	-do-
148	Rajan Sood	Rajan Sood	Pucca	GEN		12,000	-do-
149	Rajan Sood	Pradeep Kumar	Pucca	GEN		20,000	-do-
150	Rajan Sood	Pawan Kumar	Pucca	GEN		25,000	-do-
151	Rajeev Gularia	Rajeev Gularia	Pucca	OBC		25,000	-do-
152	Amit Sood	Amit Sood	Pucca	GEN		20,000	-do-
153	Prem Chandra	Nawal Kishor	Pucca	GEN		20,000	-do-
154	Rajendra	Rajendra	Pucca	GEN		7,000	-do-
155	Jatendra	Jatendra	Pucca	GEN		7,000	-do-
156	Melaram Sawar	Jitesh Sharma	Pucca	GEN		7,500	-do-
157	Melaram Sawar	Alok Kumar	Pucca	GEN		6,500	-do-
158	Melaram Sawar	Rajendra Kumar	Pucca	OBC		4,000	-do-
159	Melaram Sawar	Bijay Kumar	Pucca	GEN		5,000	-do-
160	Melaram Sawar	Sushil Kumar	Pucca	GEN		6,000	-do-
161	Shasi Sharma	Shasi Sharma	Pucca	GEN		7,000	-do-
162	Vikram Chandra Sood	Joginder Singh	Pucca	GEN		15,000	-do-
163	Surendra Kumar Sood	Gaya Prasad	Pucca	GEN		10,000	-do-
164	Surendra Kumar Sood	Joru Ram	Pucca	OBC		10,000	-do-
165	Surendra Kumar Sood	Dinesh Kumar	Pucca	GEN		8,000	-do-
166	Surendra Kumar Sood	Bittu Kapoor	Pucca	GEN		8,000	-do-
167	Balkishan Sood	Balkishan Sood	Kiosk	GEN		10,000	-do-

S.No	Name of Owner	Name of Tenant/ Shopkeeper	Type of structure	Social Category	Vulnerability	Income per month (INR)	Nature of Impact
168	Nagar Palika	Ashok Sood	Pucca	GEN		10,000	-do-
169	-do-	Ajay Kumar	Pucca	GEN		10,000	-do-
170	-do-	Ritu Dhawan	Pucca	GEN		10,000	-do-
171	-do-	Rakesh Choudhary	Pucca	OBC		10,000	-do-
172	-do-	Jyoti Shankar	Pucca	GEN		10,000	-do-
173	-do-	Manjeet Singh	Pucca	GEN		10,000	-do-
174	-do-	Bijay Kumar	Pucca	OBC		10,000	-do-
175	-do-	Madanlal	Pucca	GEN		15,000	-do-
176	-do-	Churamani	Pucca	GEN		12,000	-do-
177	-do-	Seemarani	Pucca	OBC	WHH	15,000	-do-
178	-do-	Rajeev Choudhary	Pucca	OBC		12,000	-do-
179	-do-	Rohit Sharma	Pucca	GEN		12,000	-do-
180	-do-	Rajan Sharma	Pucca	GEN		12,000	-do-

Annex 2: Summary of Updated Resettlement Framework

The resettlement principles adopted in the Resettlement Framework are based on: (i) the recently passed Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCT in LARR), 2013; (ii) National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, (NRRP) 2007; (iv) relevant state laws; and (iii) ADB SPS, 2009.

LARRA, 2013 has come into effect from January 1, 2014. This Act and NRRP, 2007 decrease significantly the gaps between the Government's previous Land Acquisition Act (principal act) and ADB SPS, 2009. In particular, LARRA, 2013 requires SIA for projects involving land acquisition, although it has set minimum threshold of affected people for this provision to apply, while the ADB does not so require. The Act also expands compensation coverage of the principal act by requiring that the value of trees, plants, or standing crops damaged must also be included and solatium being 100% of the all amounts inclusive. The Act furthermore has match ADB requirements for all compensation to be paid prior to project taking possession of any land.

Therefore, LARRA, 2013 has established near equivalence of the government's policies with those of ADB SPS, 2009. Adoption of the below principles for the project has ensured that both are covered in their application to this project. The table below provides a gap analysis.

1. Comparison between the Borrower and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	LARRA, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
1	Screen the project	Screen the project to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Conduct survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement	4 (I) it is obligatory for the appropriate Government intends to acquire land for a public purpose to carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with concern Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at village level or ward level in the affected area. The Social Impact Assessment study report shall be made available to the public in the manner prescribed under section 6.	Screening of all sub-projects in line with the IR checklist of ADB, towards enabling identification of the potential resettlement impacts and associated risks.
2	Consultation with stake holders and establish grievance redress mechanism	Carryout consultations with displaced persons, host communities and concerned NGOs. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options	Whenever a Social Impact Assessment is required to be prepared under section 4, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the	No gap between SPS and LARRA, 2013. Given that the resettlement impacts are not envisaged to be significant, a project level GRM is included.

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	LARRA, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
			views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the Social Impact Assessment Report. The Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority shall be established in each State by the concerned State Government to hear disputes arising out of projects where land acquisition has been initiated by the State Government or its agencies.	
3.	Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced, and payment at replacement cost	Improve or restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons through: (i) land-based resettlement strategies; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.	The Collector having determined the market value of the land to be acquired shall calculate the total amount of compensation to be paid to the land owner (whose land has been acquired) by including all assets attached to the land.	No gap between SPS and LARRA, 2013. Assets to be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation
4.	Assistance for displaced persons	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance	Schedule I, provides market value of the land and value of the assets attached to land. Schedule II provides R&R package for land owners and for livelihood losers including landless and special provisions for Scheduled Tribes.	No gap between SPS and LARRA, 2013. Entitlement Matrix outlines compensation and assistance for DPs.
5.	Improve standard of living of displaced vulnerable groups	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards	Special provisions are provided for vulnerable groups.	No gap between SPS and LARRA, 2013. Entitlement Matrix outlines assistance for vulnerable groups.
6.	Negotiated Settlement	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and	LARRA, 2013 only apply in case of land acquired/purchased for PPP projects and for Private Companies. Section: 2. (2), and 46.	Provisions outlined in ADB SPS will be followed for the project.

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	LARRA, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		livelihood status		
7.	Compensation For non-title holders	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	This is included	No gap between SPS and LARRA, 2013. Entitlement Matrix outlines compensation and assistance for DPs.
8.	Requirement of RP	Prepare a resettlement plan / indigenous peoples plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme including time line for implementation. <i>Section: 16. (1) and (2).</i> Separate development plans to be prepared. <i>Section 41</i>	No gap between SPS and LARRA, 2013. RP will be prepared for subprojects with impact.
9.	Public disclosure	Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders	Under clause 18, the Commissioner shall cause the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the <i>Panchayat</i> , Municipality or Municipal Corporation. As the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the <i>Tehsil</i> , and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.	In addition to the publishing of the approved RP, the RF includes provision for disclosure of the various documents pertaining to RP implementation.
10.	Cost of resettlement	Include the full costs of measures proposed in the resettlement plan and indigenous peoples plan as part of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts and / or indigenous peoples plan, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	16. (I) Upon the publication of the preliminary notification under sub-section (/) of section I I by the Collector, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall conduct a survey and undertake a census of the affected families, in such manner and within such time as may be Prescribed, which shall include: (a) particulars of lands and immovable properties being acquired of each affected family; (b) livelihoods lost in respect of land losers and landless	No gap between SPS and LARRA, 2013. Cost of resettlement will be covered by the EA.

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	LARRA, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
			whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on the lands being acquired; (c) a list of public utilities and Government buildings which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved; (d) details of the amenities and infrastructural facilities which are affected or likely to be affected, where resettlement of affected families is involved; and (e) details of any common property resources being acquired'	
11.	Taking over possession before Payment of compensation	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.	38 (I) The Collector shall take possession of land after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons within a period of three months for the compensation and a period of six months for the monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements listed in the Second Schedule commencing from the date of the award made under section 30.	No gap between SPS and LARRA, 2013.
12.	Monitoring	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	48 (I)The Central Government may, whenever necessary for national or inter-State projects, constitute a National Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.	For project, monitoring mechanism and frequency will follow ADB SPS based on categorization.

Annex 3: Records of Consultation and Disclosure

1. Consultation with the members of different sections of society, village headman (pradhan), gram panchayat members, the affected people, identified vulnerable groups including women headed households, local government officials, of the project area were carried out. In this regard several meetings were organized at various locations, as detailed in this chapter. Consultations were carried at different level (Table 6) to elicit required information (their view and opinions)
2. Information was disseminated to DPs. Finalized RPs will be disclosed in ADB's website, Tourism Department web-site, PMU websites, and PIU or town websites; and information dissemination and consultation will continue throughout program implementation.
3. An intensive information dissemination campaign for DPs will be conducted by the PIU with assistance from Safeguard Specialist of DSC at the outset of RP implementation. All the comments made by the DPs will be documented in the subproject records and summarized in subproject monitoring reports.

	
Consultation with Pujari, Aastabhuja Temple	Consultation with Pujari, Aastabhuja Temple
	
Consultations with vendors	Consultation with locals.



Consultation with DP



Meeting with ADM



Meeting with Stakeholders



Discussion with DPs

हितभागी/समुदाय परामर्श बैठक

हितभागी/समुदाय का नाम _____ दिनांक 26th May, 2014

बैठक/परामर्श का स्थान Site opposite Hotel Jawalaji



क्रम सं.	सहभागी का नाम	वय/परिवय	मोबाइल नं (यदि हो)	हस्ताक्षर	स्त्री/पुरुष
1	Kapil Sharma	Vendhar 12-13 yrs	9736305700	Vinil	M
2	Ashok	15-16 yrs	97363-000211	ASHOK KUMAR	M
3	Jegdish	9 yrs		JEEDISH	M
4	Anandhar	20 yrs	9736363991 9736363190	ANANDHAR	M
5	Uma Devi	40 yrs		UMA DEVI	F
6	Aaryket Kumar	18 yrs	222893	AARYKET KUMAR	M
7	BHAM DAS	20 yrs		BHAM DAS	M
8	Anita	15-20 yrs		Anita	F
9	Prig Kishore	15 yrs			M
10					

क्रम सं.	सहभागी का नाम	वय/परिवय	मोबाइल नं (यदि हो)	हस्ताक्षर	स्त्री/पुरुष
1	Parshotam	Vendor 24 yrs	प्रशोतम		M
2	Jeervana Devi	13 yrs	जीवना देवी		F
3	Jeew Lal	25-26 yrs	जीतलाल		M
4	Vinod Kumar	25 yrs	विनोद कुमार		M
5	Vijay Makkar	20 yrs	97365-18462	Vijay	Male
6	Ravi Panna	35 yrs.		Ravi	Male
7					

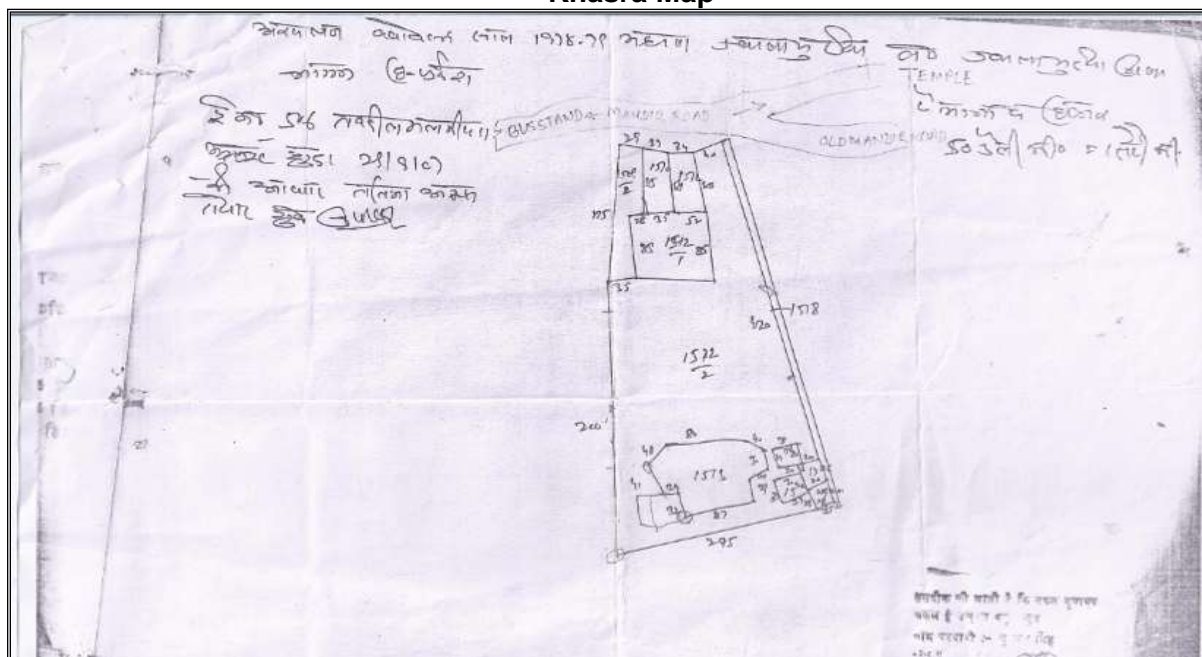
Annex 4: NOC of Municipal Council for Construction of Community Centre and Other Works in their Land.

No Objection Certificate

This office has no objection for the construction in Khasra No. 1512/1, 1512/2, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1509/2, 1510 and 1511, Mahal Jawalamukhi Mauza Jawalamukhi Distt. Kangra (H.P.) of three story Community Hall alongwith Parking, Toilets and Kitchen in Ground Floor and Hall with 6 rooms along with Toilets in First Floor and open Hall with stage in 2nd Floor by the HP. Tourism Department with the Financial assistance from ADB. With the Condition that building of community Hall after its completion will be handed over to the Municipal Council Jawalamukhi for maintenance.


Executive Officer,
Municipal Council, Jawalamukhi,
Distt. Kangra (H.P.)


Khasra Map



Khasra Map

[illegible]

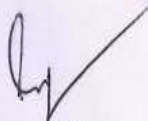
Annex 5: NOC of Municipal Council for Providing Encumbrance Free Area for Construction of Community Centre and Other Works in their Land.

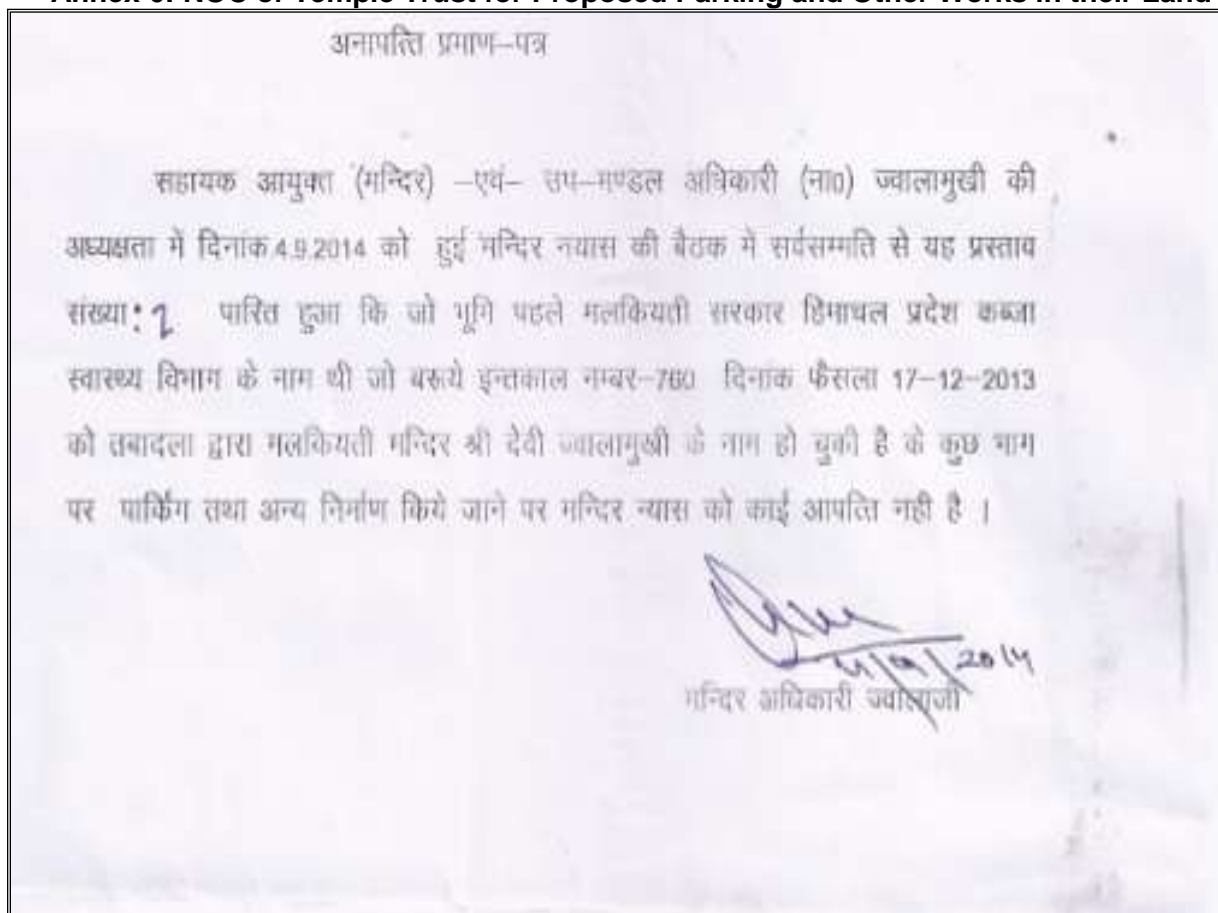
CERTIFICATE

No.: MCJ/2014- 865

Dated :- 5-09-2014

It is to Certified that Encumbrance free area will be handed over to the Tourism department for the Construction of Community Centre for which NOC. Has already been given to the concerned department. .


Executive Officer,
Municipal Council, Jawalmukhi,

Annex 6: NOC of Temple Trust for Proposed Parking and Other Works in their Land**TRANSCRIPT**

Meeting was held under the chairmanship of Addt.Commissioner,(Temple Jwalaji) on dated 4th Sept,2014 and NOC issued for the construction of Parking in the Trust land, which was previously under Health Dept and transferred to the Temple Trust in 17th Dec,2013.

Annex 7: NOC of Business Association for Proposed Works for Jwalji

व्यापार मंडल ज्वालामुखी

तहसील ज्वालामुखी जिला कांगडा हि.प्र.

संख्या..... दिनांक 4-9-14

अन्नापति प्रमाण पत्र

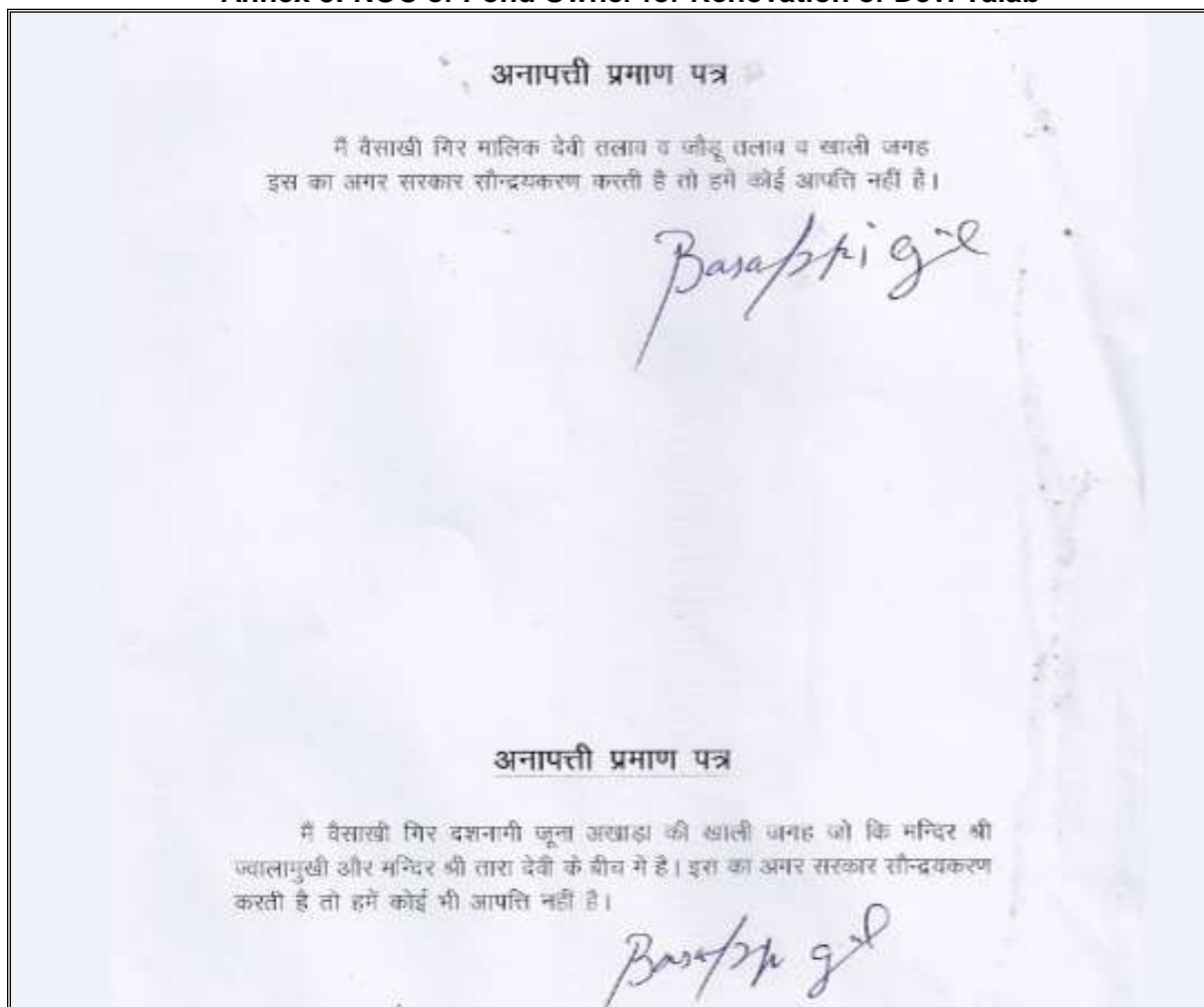
प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि अगर नगर परिषद एरिया के
समस्त मन्दिर मार्गों का सौन्दर्यकरण करवा दिया जाये तो व्यापार मण्डल
ज्वालामुखी वा समस्त दुकानदारों को इस पर कोई भी आपति ना है।

प्रधान,
व्यापार मण्डल ज्वालामुखी,
जिला कांगडा हि0 प्र0।

TRANSCRIPT

Business Association is willing for upgradation and renovation of all the street adjoining to the temple and assured for providing all kind of support for immediate implementation of this project.

Annex 8: NOC of Pond Owner for Renovation of Devi Talab



TRANSCRIPT

I, Baishaki Giri, Owner of Devi Pond does not have any objection for renovation of this pond and whenever any help is required I am ready for that.

Annex 9: Screening Questions for Resettlement Categorization

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects*	Yes	No	Not Known	Possible	Remarks
Will the project include any physical construction work?	√				
Does the project include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing physical facilities?	√				
Are any project effects likely leads to loss of housing, other assets, resource use or incomes/livelihoods?	√				
Is land acquisition likely to be necessary?		√			
Is the site for land acquisition known?		√			Site is known but there is no land acquisition stated as above.
Is the ownership status and current usage of the land known?	√				The Govt. owned land.
Will easements be utilized within an existing Right of Way?				√	
Are there any non-titled people who live or earn their livelihood at the site or within the Right of Way?	√				
Will there be loss of housing?		√			
Will there be loss of agricultural plots?		√			
Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets?		√			
Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises?	√				Disruption of temporary livelihood of 180 persons or households may occur.
Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods?	√				Disruption of temporary livelihood of 180 persons or households may occur.
Will people lose access to facilities, services, or natural resources?		√			
Will any social or economic activities be affected by land use-related changes?	√				
If involuntary resettlement impacts are expected:					
• Are local laws and regulations compatible with ADB's Involuntary Resettlement policy?		√			ADB RF provisions will be implemented for the displaced persons.
• Will coordination between government agencies be required to deal with land acquisition?		√			
• Are there sufficient skilled staffs in the Executing Agency for resettlement planning and implementation?	√				Project staff handling safeguards is sufficiently skilled. PMU have dedicated safeguard specialists supported by PMC and DSC safeguard consultants.
• Are training and capacity-building interventions required prior to resettlement planning and implementation?	√				Training workshops held by PMC consultants.

Information on Affected Persons:

Any estimate of the likely number of households that will be affected by the Project?

☐ No ☒ Yes If yes, approximately how many? ____180 households will be affected.**Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks?**☐ No ☒ Yes If yes, please briefly describe their situation _15 nos of VG. ____Are any APs from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? If yes, please explain? _____ **NOT applicable**

Annex 10: Indigenous Peoples Impact Categorization Checklist

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, scheduled tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?		√		
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?		NA		
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?		NA		
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?		NA		
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?		NA		
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?		NA		
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?		NA		
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?		NA		
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?		√		
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		√		
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)		√		
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?		√		
C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the project activities include:</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		√		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		√		
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?		√		
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		√		
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied, or claimed by indigenous peoples?		√		

D. Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Project component/ activity/ output	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
Upgrading the Historic Urban Precincts Creating a Heritage Circuit, Jwalaji	No specific impact is identified to IPs.	No specific impact is identified to IPs

Annex 11: Format of Identity Cards

R&R IDENTITY CARD FOR IDIPT	
Name of AP: -----	Sex-----Age-----
House No-----	
Tehsil/Block-----	
District -----	
Total no. of family members-----	
Main occupation of household-----	
Type of loss-----	
Entitlements-----	
Signature/Thumb impression of DP-----	
Signature of NGO/CBO representation-----	
Name of the PIU In charge-----	
Signature of the PIU In charge -----	
Date of Issue-----	
Office seal	

Annex 12: Census and Socio-Economic Format

CENSUS SURVEY				
Date	Interviewer			
1. Identification				
1.1 Drawing ID No.				
1.3 Door No				
1.4 Street Name				
1.5 Name of settlement / area				
1.6 Name of Town				
1.7 Name of Road				
1.8 Name of head of Household / owner				
1.9 Name of Father / Husband				
1.10 Name of the respondent				
1.11 Relationship to HH				
2. General Particulars				
2.1 Religion	Hindu-1 Muslim-2 Christian-3 Buddhist -4 Others - 5 (specify)			
2.2 Mother tongue	Hindi-1 Punjabi -2 Tamil -3 Bengali - 4 Others-5 (specify)			
2.3 Whether belonging to SC/ST	If yes, specify Caste/ Tribe			
2.4 Place of Nativity				
3. Affected Building / structure / land details				
3.1 Tenure	Owner - 1 Encroacher - 2 Squatter - 3 Tenant - 4			
3.2 How long occupied ?	Years			
3.3 Impact Category	Residence - 1 Business - 2 Res & Bus - 3 Vacant Plot - 5 Open space (res / com) - 6 Agricultural land - 7 Others (specify) - 8			
3.4 Roof material (Covering max. area)	Thatched /asbestos /tin-1 Tiled - 2 Concrete-3 NA - 4			
3.5 Wall material	Bamboo-1 Mud-2 Brick-3 No wall - 4 NA - 5			
I certify that the above information is true and correct.				
Respondent Signature				Date
4. Household Income				
4.1 Monthly Family Income				Month
5. Expenditure				
5.1 Monthly Family Expenditure				Month
6. Affected Agricultural Land details				
6.1 Tenure	Squatter (has no legal right) - 1 Encroacher (owns adjacent land) - 2 Own - 3 Leased in - 4			
6.2 Land use	Agricultural - 1 Other than Agricultural - 2			
6.3 Area of Land Affected	Acre			
6.4 How long in use	Years			
6.5 Primary Source of irrigation	Canal - 1 Open well - 2 Bore well - 3 Tank - 4 Rain - 5 Not applicable - 6			
6.6 No. of Agricultural Labourers dependent on this land	Write numbers (approximate)			
6.7 Market value (owner)	Rupees			
6.8 Market value (surveyor)	Rupees			
8. Other affected assets				
8.1 Asset type	Bore 1	Bore 2	Bore 3	Bore 4
8.2 Units owned	Compound Wall-1 Hand pump - 2 Open well - 3 Bore well - 4 Tree - 5 Pump chd - 6 Others (specify) - 7			
8.3 Replacement value	Number			
	In Rupees			

FORMAT FOR BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY Socio Economic Survey			
Date	Interviewer		
1. Identification			
1.1 Drawing ID No			
1.2 Side (Left / Right)			
1.3 Door No			
1.4 Street Name			
1.5 Name of settlement / area			
1.6 Name of Town	Guwahati		
1.8 Name of head of Household / owner			
1.9 Name of Father / Husband			
1.10 Name of the respondent			
1.11 Relationship to HH			
2. General Particulars			
2.1 Religion		Hindu-1 Muslim-2 Christian-3 Buddhist - 4 Others - 5 (specify)	
2.2 Mother tongue			
2.3 Whether belonging to SC/ST		If yes, specify Caste/ Tribe	
2.4 Place of Nativity			
3. Affected Building / structure / land details			
3.1 Tenure		Owner - 1 Encroacher - 2 Squatter - 3 Tenant - 4	
3.2 How long occupied ?		Years	
3.3 Impact Category		Residence - 1 Business - 2 Res & Bus - 3 Workshop - 4 Warehouses - 5 Vacant Plot - 6 Open space (res / com) - 7 Agricultural land - 8 Others (specify) - 9	
3.4 Roof material (Covering max. area)		Thatched /asbestos /tin-1 Tiled - 2 Concrete-3 NA - 4	
3.5 Wall material		Bamboo-1 Mud-2 Brick-3 No wall - 4 NA - 5	
I certify that the above information is true and correct			
Respondent Signature		Date	

4. Household members												
4.9 Income – Supplementary activity												Monthly Income (in Rs)
4.9 Income – Main Activity												Monthly Income (in Rs)
4.8 Supplementary activity												Cultivator-1 Business / Trade -7 Agricultural lab-2 Tourism related -8 Casual labourer-3 (specify) Trade NTEP-9 Salaried-4 Livestock income-10 Industrial lab-5 Petty/Tea shop-6 Unemployed-11 Not in workforce-11
4.7 Main activity in last year												Upto 4 th - 1 Graduate - 6 5 th - 2 Post Graduate - 7 6 th - 8 th - 3 Technical/Diploma - 8 9 th - 10 th - 4 Professional - 9 11 th - 12 th - 5 None - 10
4.6 Education Qualification												Married-1 Separate-3 Unmarried-2 Widowed-4
4.5 Marital status												Years
4.4 Age												Male-1 Female-2
4.3 Sex												Spouse-3 Parent-7 Son/Daughter-3 Grand child-8 Son/Daughter in law-4 Other rel-9 Brother/Sister-5 Other non rel-10 Brother/Sister in law-6
4.2 Relationship to H of household	1											
4.1 Names of family member												
	HH	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	

5. Expenditure				
5.1 Monthly Family Expenditure			Month	
6. Indebtness				
6.1	Do you have any debt		Yes - 1	No - 2
6.2	Loan outstanding in Banking institutions		In Rupees	
6.3	Private loans		In Rupees	
6.4	Asset Pledged		specify	
7. Do you own any other Commercial Shop (other than the affected)				
Yes <input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/> No <input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>				
a) If yes, Location:				
b) Plinth area of the Shop: (in Sq. ft.)				
c) Use:				
8. Do you own any other House (other than the affected)				
Yes <input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/> No <input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>				
a) If yes, Location:				
b) Plinth area of the House: (in Sq. ft.)				
c) Use:				
9. Business / Industry (Commercial) activity				
Specify..... (name and activity)				
9.1	Nature of activity		Hotel-1 Tea and Snacks-2 Repairs and workshop-3 Other shop (specify)-4 Other enterprise (specify)-5	
9.2	No. of partners			
9.3	No. of employees/family workers			
9.4	Investment in Business		Initial investment on goods & shop	
9.5	Working Capital in Business		Daily	
9.6	Annual Net Income		Total income excluding expenses	
9.7	Do you have record of your income		Income Tax Returns / Sales Tax Returns	
9.8	Name of Employees	Age	Sex	Monthly Salary
				No. of members Dependent on this salary

a					
b					
c					
d					
e					

10. Affected Agricultural Land details

	Affected Land	
10.1 Tenure	Squatter (has no legal right) - 1 (owns adjacent land) - 2 Own - 3 Leased in - 4	Encroacher
10.2 Land use	Agricultural - 1 Other than Agricultural - 2	
10.3 Area of Land Affected	Acre	
10.4 How long in use	Years	
10.5 Primary Source of irrigation	Canal - 1 Open well - 2 Bore well - 3 Tank - 4 Rain - 5 Not applicable - 6	
10.6 No. of Agricultural Labourers dependent on this land	Write numbers (approximate)	
10.7 Market value (owner)	Rupees	
10.8 Market value (surveyor)	Rupees	

12. Other affected assets

	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3	Item 4	
12.1 Asset type					Concrete Well - 1 Open well - 2 Tree - 3 Other (specify) - 4
12.2 Units owned					Hand pump - 5 Bore well - 6 Pump shed - 7
12.3 Replacement value					Number In Rupees

13. Economic Indicators (house where the AP is living)

13.1 Roof type of the house	Thatched / Asbestos / Tin - 1 Tiled - 2 Concrete - 3
13.2 Wall type of the house	Thatched / Wooden - 1 Mud - 2 Brick - 3
13.3 Ownership of the house	Own - 1 Rented - 2 Shared without rent - 3
13.4 Do you have a separate kitchen	Yes - 1 No - 2
13.5 Do you have a toilet	Yes - 1 No - 2
13.6 Do you have a bathroom	Yes - 1 No - 2
13.7 Do you have electricity connection	Yes - 1 No - 2
13.8 Do you have water supply	Yes - 1 No - 2

Do you have the following		
13.9 BW TV		Yes - 1 No - 2
13.10 Colour TV		
13.11 Cycle		
13.12 Mixie		
13.13 Grinder		
13.14 Motor Cycles / Moped		
13.15 Car		
13.16 Telephone		
13.17 Mobile phone		

14.0 Impact on Women

Kindly tell us how much time you devote for various activities that you do in a day?

Activities Time spent (in hours)

Cooking _____

Washing _____

Collection of drinking water _____

Cleaning of house _____

Cattle rearing _____

Child rearing _____

Wage earning _____

Household industries _____

Support to cultivation _____

Relaxation and entertainment _____

Others (Specify) _____

Do you have any say in the activities (read out) at household level?

Activities 1 - Yes, 2 - No

Financial matters _____

Child's education _____

Healthcare of child _____

Purchase of assets _____

Day-to-day activities _____

Social functions _____

Others (Specify) _____

14. Resettlement Preferences

14.1 Preferred place of relocation		Same Area - 1 3	Other (specify) - 2	Not applicable -
14.2 Resettlement Options		Land for land lost-1 House in Resettlement Site - 3 Any other - 5 (specify).....	Cash assistance-2 Shop in Resettlement site - 4	
14.3 Factors to be considered in providing alternate place		Access to family/friends-1 Income from business-3 market-5 Others-7 (specify)	Income from household activity-2 Close to daily jobs-4 Close to water-6	Close to
14.4 Do you want the remaining land / building also to be acquired by the project		Yes - 1	No - 2	

**Annex 13: Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12
(Planning Commission, Govt of India)**

State specific Poverty Lines for 2011-12

S.No.	States	Monthly per capita (Rs.)	
		RURAL	URBAN
1	Andhra Pradesh	860	1,009
2	Arunachal Pradesh	930	1,060
3	Assam	828	1,008
4	Bihar	778	923
5	Chhattisgarh	738	849
6	Delhi	1,145	1,134
7	Goa	1,090	1,134
8	Gujarat	932	1,152
9	Haryana	1,015	1,169
10	Himachal Pradesh	913	1,064
11	Jammu & Kashmir	891	988
12	Jharkhand	748	974
13	Karnataka	902	1,089
14	Kerala	1,018	987
15	Madhya Pradesh	771	897
16	Maharashtra	967	1,126
17	Manipur	1,118	1,170
18	Meghalaya	888	1,154
19	Mizoram	1,066	1,155
20	Nagaland	1,270	1,302
21	Odisha	695	861
22	Punjab	1,054	1,155
23	Rajasthan	905	1,002
24	Sikkim	930	1,226
25	Tamil Nadu	880	937
26	Tripura	798	920
27	Uttarakhand	880	1,082
28	Uttar Pradesh	768	941
29	West Bengal	783	981
30	Puducherry	1,301	1,309
	All India	816	1,000

Annex 14: Site Photographs

	
Aastabhuja Pond	Devi Pond
	
Maujiri Pond	Proposed parking including toilet facilities and resting areas
	
Escalator for the approach to Tara Mata Mandir from Jwalaji Mata Mandir	Approach roads to the temple.
	
Proposed Area for Community Hall and Shops	Proposed Area for Community Hall and Shops