



Initial Environmental Examination

Project Number: 40648-034
May 2016

IND: Infrastructure Development Investment Program for Tourism - Tranche 3

Submitted by:

Program Management Unit, Government of Uttarakhand, Dehrdaun

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Asian Development Bank



Govt. of Uttarakhand

Program Management Unit
Infrastructure Development Investment Program for Tourism
 (ADB Assisted - Loan No. 2833, India)

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Ref: 3720/2-10-ADB IDIPT/249/2014-15

Date: 20.05.2016

To

Country Director,
 Indian Resident Mission (INRM),
 Plot no -4, San Martin Marg, Chanakyapuri,
 New Delhi 110021, PB No-53311 (HPO)



Sub: IDIPT UK Tranche 3: Submission of updated IEE document for "Conservation & Development in Rural Tourism Sites of Rudraprayag, Chamoli and Uttarkashi Districts of Uttarakhand" sub project

Ref: Updated IEE (based on DPR) submitted vide letter no. 3719/2-10 ADB IDIPT/249/2014-15 dt. 18.05.16 and observations of ADB Safeguards Expert dt. 20/05/16

Respected Madam,

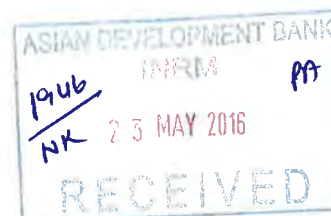
Kindly refer to the updated IEE submission vide above referred letter and ADB Safeguard Expert's observations communicated on phone.

Updated IEE document along with compliance matrix is submitted for your kind perusal and approval.

Yours Sincerely

Encl.: - As above

(R.K. Joshi)
 Additional Program Director



Sign copy recd. 20.05.16 PA

Comments Compliance Matrix

S.No	ADB Observations (dt. 14/05/16) on IEE	Compliance
1	Para 14 pg 3, ADB SPS, 2002, Pls correct	Complied (pg 3)
2	Table 4, pg 11 , please define Hardware and Software components	Complied and incorporated at the end of the table (pg 17)
3	Para 49, pg 22, Please add information on noise levels	Complied and incorporated (pg 22)
4	Please specify if any of the project site is in protected area	Tungnath temple site lies in the buffer zone of Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary, works of which are restricted to repair/ renovation and will be done as per guidelines given in the NOC of Forest Dept. (Appendix 1)
5	Table 8, please confirm there is no land acquisition	Table has been referred from the DDR document which is approved from ADB (pg 27)
6	Table 10, pg 36, Please correct the footnote	Complied (pg 36)
7	Table 11, pg 42, Establishment of baseline environmental conditions prior to start of civil works: Please add environmental monitoring	Complied and incorporated at appropriate section in the table (pg 42)
8	Table 12, pg 47, Please add info on monitoring of water quality	Complied and incorporated at appropriate section in the table (pg 50)
9	Table 12, pg 47-48, Impacts on air quality and Noise impacts, Please add monitoring of air quality and Noise	Complied and incorporated at appropriate section in the table (pg 48, 49,50)
10	Table 13, pg 52, please specify if there is requirement of monitoring in the Operation phase	No, as per the scope of work and anticipated tourist load, there is no requirement of monitoring in operation phase
11	Table 14, pg 53, Please specify surface water/ ground water in monitoring of water quality	Specified at appropriate section in the table (pg 55)
12	Table 16, pg 55 Environmental Budget, Please correct the frequency of monitoring	Complied (pg 57)
	ADB Observations (dt. 20/05/16) on IEE	Compliance
13	Table 7, pg 25, pls specify the project area lying in Sanctuary	Specified in the end of the table (pg 25)
14	Table 14, Environment Monitoring Program, Please include frequency of monitoring	Quarterly monitoring is included in the table and other EMP tables as well (pg 55)
15	Please repeat header rows in all tables	Complied

Environmental Assessment Document

Initial Environmental Examination

Loan Number: 3223 IND

Package No: UK/IDIPT/III/DDN/03

Updated May 2016

Infrastructure Development Investment Programme for Tourism, Uttarakhand

**“Conservation & Development of Rural Tourism Sites of Rudraprayag,
Chamoli and Uttarkashi Districts of Uttarakhand”**

Tranche 3

Prepared by the Government of Uttarakhand for the Asian Development Bank

This initial environmental examination is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
CPCB	-	Central Pollution Control Board
CPR	-	Common property resources
DOT	-	Department of Tourism
DSC	-	Design Supervision Consultants
EA	-	Executing Agency
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	-	Environmental Management Plan
FSI	-	Forest Survey of India
GMVN	-	Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam
Gol	-	Government of India
GoU	-	Government of Uttarakhand
IA	-	Implementing Agency
IDIPT	-	Infrastructure Development Investment Program for Tourism
IEE	-	Initial Environmental Examination
IUCN	-	International Union for Conservation of Nature
MoEF	-	Ministry of Environment and Forests
NP	-	National Park
OM	-	Operations Manual
PA	-	Protected area
PD	-	Program director
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
PMC	-	Project Management Consultant
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
PUC	-	Pollution under Control
REA	-	Rapid Environmental Assessment
SEIAA	-	State Environment Impact Assessment Authority
SLEC	-	State-level empowered committee
SPCB	-	State Pollution Control Board
SPM	-	Suspended Particulate Matter
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UTDB	-	Uttarakhand Tourism Development Board
UUSDIP	-	Uttarakhand Urban Sector Development Investment Program
WLS	-	Wildlife Sanctuary

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 13th November 2013)
Currency unit – Indian rupee (Rs)
Rs1.00 = \$0.015738
\$1.00 = Rs 63.5400

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

dB (A) A-weighted decibel
ha - hectare
km- kilometer
km²- square kilometer
µg- microgram
m - meter
m²- square meter
MW (megawatt) - megawatt

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

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Executive Summary

1. **Background:** The India Infrastructure Development Investment Program for Tourism (IDIPT) envisages environmentally and culturally sustainable and socially inclusive tourism development in the project states of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand, delivered through a Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF) loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB). IDIPT Project 2 includes the states of Uttarakhand and Tamil Nadu. Executing Agency is the Tourism Department of the Government of Uttarakhand; and the Implementing Agency is the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the Uttarakhand Tourism Development Board (UTDB).
2. This Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) has been prepared for the sub-project namely **“Conservation & Development of Rural Tourism Sites of Rudraprayag, Chamoli and Uttarkashi Districts of Uttarakhand”** as part of IDIPT Uttarakhand in Tranche 3. Nine Rural villages taken up under these sub-projects comes under three districts i.e. Rudraprayag, Chamoli and Uttarkashi. Same has been clubbed as a single package because the major part of the scope of works is repair/ restoration and construction of amenities at some locations (basic facilities like toilets and parking) to encourage rural tourism. All three districts have good potential for rural tourism owing to immense natural beauty and ecological resources. Under this Project, thrust has been to promote village tourism as the primary tourism product to spread tourism and its socio-economic benefits to rural and new geographic regions. The IEE is based on a careful review of subproject site plan and report; field visits; secondary data collection to characterize the environment and identify potential impacts; and consultations with stakeholders. An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) outlining the specific environmental measures to be adhered to during implementation of the subproject has been prepared. The subproject will conform to all Government regulations, policies and standards, as well as Asian Development Bank’s Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).
3. **Executing and implementing agencies.** The executing agency is the Dept. of Tourism, UK. The implementing agency is Project Implementation Unit (PIU), to be supported by Design Supervision Consultant (DSC); Project Management Consultants (PMC) and in coordination with Project Management Unit (PMU). A team of technical, administrative and financial officials, including safeguards specialists, is being provided at the PMU to implement, manage and monitor project implementation activities. The PIUs are staffed by qualified and experienced officers and responsible for the day-to-day activities of subproject implementation in the field, and will be under the direct administrative control of the PMU. Consultant teams are responsible for subproject planning and management and assuring technical quality of design and construction; and designing the infrastructure and supervising construction; and safeguards preparation.
4. **Categorization:** The environmental impacts of the subproject are not significant and subproject is categorized as Category B, as per ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement. The specific measures stated in the EMP will address all adverse environmental impacts due to the subproject. A detailed monitoring plan prepared as part of this IEE will further mitigate negative environmental impacts during implementation
5. **Subproject Scope:** The intended scope of rural tourism is the development of rural tourism in 9 villages of 03 districts (In one village - Lata only software components are proposed). Through the project hardware needs of villages were identified to strengthen the tourism infrastructure of the villages together with skill building & Capacity building training of the villagers based on train the Trainers approach.
6. **Description of Environment:** There will be no Land Acquisition and involuntary resettlement impact involved in this sub-project and all the proposed works will be executed in vacant lands (Temple Trust, Village Panchayat and Tourism Dept). There is no encroachment or any squatter settlement in the proposed site. Subproject components are

located in village area for many years ago and there is no natural habitat left at these sites. Out of nine sites Tungnath temple is an age old temple site located in the buffer zone of Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctaury, NOC has been enclosed in **Appendix 1**. Other than that there are no protected areas, wetlands, in or near the subproject locations.

7. There are no heritage sites listed by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) within the subproject area or in near vicinity, however the temple structures in Tungnath, Mukhba, Harshil are quite old having great mythological significance. No common property resources (CPR) such as public wells, water tanks, play grounds, common grassing grounds or pastures, market areas and community buildings will be affected by the proposed subproject.

8. Environmental Management: Potential negative impacts were identified in relation to construction and operation of the improved infrastructure. No impacts were identified as being due to the subproject design or location. EMP, proposed as part of this IEE includes (i) mitigation measures for adverse environmental impacts during (i) construction, (ii) implementation, (iii) environmental monitoring program, and the responsible entities for mitigation, monitoring, and reporting; (iii) public consultation and information disclosure; and grievance redress mechanism. Mitigation measures have been developed to reduce all negative impacts to acceptable levels.

9. Majority of the significant impacts will occur during the construction phase and are generic to the construction activities. Key impacts during construction phase are envisaged on the following aspects: (i) drainage, (ii) dust generation, air and noise pollution from construction activities, (iv) handling of construction materials at site, (v) disposal of construction waste materials, and (vi) adoption of safety measures during construction. These are common impacts of construction in built-up areas, and there are well developed methods for their mitigation. The project involves relatively smaller construction components since focus is on software part. Hardware components involve restoration of few temple sites and straightforward construction, so it is unlikely that there will be major impacts. Ground water will not be used for construction purposes and the problem of ground water contamination is also not anticipated. Few impacts both positive and negative are anticipated to be associated with the operation phase of the subproject. The positive impacts would help increase the tourism potential of villages and capacity building. Well-developed mitigation measures to minimize negative impacts would be put in place. The safety of the tourists would be ensured and well developed safety measures and norms would be applied & practiced to minimize any risks.

10. Mitigation measures have been developed to reduce all negative impacts to acceptable levels. Mitigation will be assured by a program of environmental monitoring to be conducted during construction. The environmental monitoring program will ensure that all measures are implemented, and will determine whether the environment is protected as intended. It will include observations on- and off-site, document checks, and interviews with workers and beneficiaries. Any requirements for corrective action will be reported to the ADB.

11. The stakeholders were involved in developing the IEE through discussions on-site and public consultation, after which views expressed were incorporated into the IEE and in the planning and development of the subproject. The IEE will be made available at public locations in the town and will be disclosed to a wider audience via the ADB and Utrakhnad Tourism Development Board of Tourism website. The consultation process will be continued and expanded during project implementation to ensure that stakeholders are fully engaged in the project and have the opportunity to participate in its development and implementation.

12. Positive impact is anticipated in terms of employment opportunity as many skilled, semi-skilled and un-skilled personnel will get direct and indirect employment during construction phase. During operations of the improved infrastructures and services, added residential developments, commercial and business facilities and increased densities are expected to develop and enhance the region, though it is not anticipated in the immediate

vicinity due to land under possession of community. This can be considered a long-term cumulative benefit of the subproject as the entire region as such is going to benefit from this sub project and a couple of other subprojects also coming up.

13. **Consultation, Disclosure and Grievance Redress.** Public consultations were done in the preparation of the project and IEE. On-going consultations will occur throughout the project implementation period. A grievance redress mechanism is described within the IEE to ensure any public grievances are addressed quickly.

14. **Conclusion and Recommendation:** The subproject is unlikely to cause significant adverse impacts. The potential adverse impacts that are associated with design, construction, and operation can be mitigated to standard levels without difficulty through proper engineering design and the incorporation or application of recommended mitigation measures and procedures. Based on the findings of the IEE, the classification of the Project as Category “B” is confirmed, and no further special study or detailed EIA needs to be undertaken to comply with Asian Development Bank’s Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) or Government of India (GoI) EIA Notification (2006).

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

15. The India Inclusive Tourism Infrastructure Development Project (IITIDP) envisages an environmentally and culturally sustainable and socially inclusive tourism development, in the project states of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand. The expected Impact of the Project in the four states is sustainable and inclusive tourism development in priority State tourism sub circuits divided into marketable cluster destinations that exhibit enhanced protection and management of key natural and cultural heritage tourism sites, improved market connectivity, enhanced destination and site environment and tourist support infrastructure, and enhanced capacities for sustainable destination and site development with extensive participation by the private sector and local communities.

16. The India Infrastructure Development Investment Program for Tourism (IDIPT) envisages an environmentally and culturally sustainable and socially inclusive tourism development, in the project state of Uttarakhand.

17. The project uses a sector loan approach through a multi tranche financing facility modality likely in five tranches planned from 2011-2020. The expected impact of the Project in the state is sustainable and inclusive tourism development in priority State tourism sub circuits divided into marketable cluster destinations that exhibit enhanced protection and management of key natural and cultural heritage tourism sites, improved market connectivity, enhanced destination and site environment and tourist support infrastructure, and enhanced capacities for sustainable destination and site development with extensive participation by the private sector and local communities.

18. The investment program outputs will be (i) improved basic urban infrastructure (such as water supply, sanitation, road and public transport, solid waste management, and environmental improvement) and incidental services (such as public toilets, street signage and lighting) at existing and emerging tourist destinations and gateways; (ii) improved connectivity to tourist attractions focusing on the improvement of last-mile connectivity; (iii) enhanced quality of natural and cultural tourist attractions to ensure convenience and safety for visitors; (iv) greater participation by local communities in tourism-related economic and livelihood activities; and (v) strengthened capacity of concerned sector agencies and local communities for planning, development, management, and marketing of tourist destinations and attractions, and promoting private sector participation and small businesses.

19. Tourism is seen to provide one of the main additional sources of livelihood in the State. Tourism is travel for recreational, leisure, or business purpose. The World Tourism Organization defines tourists as people "traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes". Living outside usual environment means need of guidance. Through this subproject tourism growth potential shall be harnessed as a strategy for Rural Development.

20. Under this Project, thrust will be to promote village tourism as the primary tourism product to spread tourism and its socio-economic benefits to rural and new geographic regions. The implementation would be done through a Convergence Committee headed by the District Magistrate. The project intends to control rural migration, create new livelihood option for the villagers. Conservation & Restoration of the Temple precincts (not ASI protected) when integrated with other facilities like the approach road and sanitation and services as part of the concerned subproject proposal, thereby developing this area as attractive destination for cultural and heritage development.

Location

21. Uttarakhand comprises of 13 districts that are grouped into two regions (Kumaun and Garhwal) and has a total geographical area of 53,484 sq. km. The economy of the State primarily depends on agriculture and tourism. The State is home to some of the most

important pilgrimage centres known as the “Char-Dham”, i.e. the Gangotri, Yamunotri, Kedarnath and Badrinath, all of which are situated in the northern region. The state receives over 32 million tourists annually, a majority of whom visit the state during the peak summer season (May-July) for pilgrimage and recreation. The rich natural and cultural attractions of the state offer tremendous potential for tourism development. Accordingly tourism has been given high priority by the government of Uttarakhand since the creation of the state.

The project sites are located in three hill districts of Uttarakhand described below:

22. **Rudraprayag** district is bounded by Uttarkashi District on the north, Chamoli District on the east, Pauri Garhwal District on the south, and Tehri Garhwal District on the south. Rudraprayag lies on national highway NH 58 that connects Delhi with Badrinath and Mana Pass in Uttarakhand near Indo-Tibet border. As of 2011 it is the least populous district of Uttarakhand (out of 13). The district has a population density of 119 inhabitants per square kilometer (310 /sq m). **In Rudraprayag district, 4 villages have been selected for the subproject. The villages are Chopta (Tungnath), Durgadhar, Phalasi and Kailitha.** These villages are located nearby the pilgrimage destinations like Kartikeya Swami Temple (Self Manifested Temple of Kartikeya Swami, elder son of Lord Shiva), Tungnath Temple (World's Highest temple of Lord Shiva) and Kavi Kalidas ji Samadhi sthal. These sites are famous for Socio-cultural, religious and historical attractions.

23. **Uttarkashi** district is located at 30.73°N 78.45°E. It has an average elevation of 1,165 metres (4,436 feet). Most of the terrain is hilly. There are many small and big rivers in Uttarkashi district. The Yamuna and the Ganges (Bhagirathi) are biggest and holiest among them; their origin is Yamunotri and Gangotri (Gomukh) respectively. As per census 2011, Uttarkashi had population of 330,086 of which male and female were 168,597 and 161,489 respectively. **In Uttarkashi district, 2 villages have been selected for the subproject.** Mukhba village is tourist destination having natural beauty as well as religious significance and Harshil village is on the way to Hindu pilgrimage Gangotri Dhaam.

24. **Chamoli** district is the second largest district of Uttarakhand state of India. It is bounded by the Tibet region to the north, and by the Uttarakhand districts of Pithoragarh and Bageshwar to the east, Almora to the south, Garhwal to the southwest, Rudraprayag to the west, and Uttarkashi to the northwest. The administrative headquarters of the district is Gopeshwar. Chamoli hosts a variety of destinations of pilgrim and tourists' interest like Badrinath, Hemkund Sahib, Valley of Flowers and Auli. Chamoli can be considered "the most spectacular in natural assets; be it maintain scenery, valley aspects, water-edges, floristic varieties, dramatic landform or the climatic cardinalities". According to the 2011 census Chamoli district has a population of 391,114, roughly equal to the nation of Maldives. The district has a population density of 49 inhabitants per square kilometer (130 /sq mi). Chamoli District is worldwide famous for its hill stations, picturesque spots and religious centers. This district has lot of options for pilgrimages and adventures trekkers. Chamoli includes popular Pilgrimage spots such as Badrinath, Kedarnath, Tungnath and Joshimath. This area also have option for adventures people who are fond of trekking in mountains such places are Devaria-Taal, Vedni-Bugyal, Auli-Bugyal, Gurson-Bugyal and Roopkund. **In Chamoli district, 3 villages (Niti, Lata and Kanakchauri) have been selected for the subproject.** Niti is the last village and outpost on Indo-Tibetan border in Chamoli District. During winters, Niti & Lata villages are covered with heavy snow. Kanakchauri is the base village of Kartikeya Swami temple.

Thus Rural Tourism activities are spread over 3 Districts/Clusters of Villages covering 9 villages where simple tourism infrastructure works and software components are proposed.

The project area falls under following districts and blocks in Uttarakhand.

Table 1: District wise list of villages

S.No	District	Cluster	Panchayat	Village
1.	Rudraprayag (Cluster 1)	Rudraprayag	Makku	Tungnath(Chopta)
			Kabiltha	Kabiltha
			Phalasi	Phalasi
			Bora	Durgadhar
2.	Chamoli (Cluster 2)	Chamoli	Poghatha	Kanakchauri
			Niti	Niti
			Lata	Lata (only software proposed)
3.	Uttarkashi (Cluster 3)	Uttarkashi	Harshil	Harshil
			Mukhba	Mukhba

Table 2: Demographic profile of proposed villages

S.No	Name of the village	District	Total HH	Total Population
1.	Tungnath	Rudraprayag	10	50
2.	Kabiltha		92	360
3.	Phalasi		207	945
4.	Durgadhar		297	1320
5.	Mukhba	Uttarkashi	310	1,398
6.	Harshil		45	214
7.	Niti	Chamoli	200	1000
8.	Lata		100	305
9.	Pogatha (kanakchauri)		262	872

25. As per the ADB's Environmental Assessment Guidelines, and in line with the Environment Assessment and Review Framework (EARF) for the project, the sub-project namely '**Conservation & Development of Rural Tourism Sites of Rudraprayag, Chamoli and Uttarkashi Districts of Uttarakhand**' is categorized as B and an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) prepared. This IEE assesses the environmental impacts due to the proposed development works and specifies measures towards addressing the impacts. The IEE was based on a review of sub-project site plans and reports; field visits, and secondary data to characterize the environment and identify potential impacts; and interviews and discussions with stakeholders. Based on the findings of the IEE, an Environmental Monitoring Plan has been prepared, outlining the specific environmental measures to be adhered to during implementation of the sub-project.

B. Purpose of the IEE

26. This IEE assesses the environmental impacts due to the proposed subproject and specifies measures towards addressing the impacts. The IEE was based on a review of subproject site plans and reports; field visits, and secondary data to characterize the

environment and identify potential impacts; and interviews and discussions with stakeholders. This IEE provides mitigation measures for impacts related to location and design, construction, operation, and maintenance. An EMP outlining the specific environmental measures to be adhered to during implementation of the subproject has been prepared.

C. Environmental Regulatory Compliance

27. The realm of environmental regulations and mandatory requirements for the proposed sub-project is shown in **Table 3**. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) notification, 2006 by the Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC, GoI) specifies the mandatory environmental clearance requirements. Accordingly, all projects and activities are broadly categorized into two categories¹- Category A and Category B, based on the spatial extent of potential impacts and potential impacts on human health and natural and man-made resources. Given that the sub-project is not covered in the ambit of the EIA notification, Environment clearance requirements from the GoI are not triggered.

Table 3: Environmental Regulatory Compliance

Sub-Project	Applicability of Acts/Guidelines	Compliance Criteria
Conservation & Development of Rural Tourism Sites(9) of Rudraprayag, Chamoli and Uttarkashi Districts of Uttarakhand	The EIA notification, 2006 (and its subsequent amendments in 2009) provides for categorization of projects into category A and B, based on extent of impacts.	The sub-project is not covered in the ambit of the EIA notification as this is not covered either under Category A or Category B of the notification. As a result, the categorization, and the subsequent environmental assessment and clearance requirements, either from the state or the GoI is not triggered. Not Applicable
	The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, and the rules, 1959 provide guidance for carrying out activities, including conservation, construction and reuse in and around the protected monuments.	The sites of rural tourism are not close to any ASI protected monument. Hence no permission is needed from ASI. Not Applicable
	Water (Prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1981	Consent for Establishment (CFE) and Consent for Operation (CFO) from the Uttarakhand Environment Protection and Pollution Control Board (UEPPCB) for all sub-projects requiring, setting up of hot mix plants, wet mix plants, stone crushers and diesel generators.

¹All projects or activities included as Category 'A' in the Schedule, including expansion and modernization of existing projects or activities and change in product mix, will require prior environmental clearance from the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) on the recommendations of an Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) to be constituted by the Central Government for the purposes of this notification; All projects or activities included as Category 'B' in the Schedule, including expansion and modernization of existing projects or activities as specified in sub paragraph (ii) of paragraph 2, or change in product mix as specified in sub paragraph (iii) of paragraph 2, but excluding those which fulfil the General Conditions (GC) stipulated in the Schedule, will require prior environmental clearance from the State/Union territory Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA). The SEIAA shall base its decision on the recommendations of a State or Union territory level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) as to be constituted for in this notification. In addition, General Condition (GC) of the notification specifies that any project or activity specified in Category 'B' will be treated as Category A, if located in whole or in part within 10 km from the boundary of: (i) Protected Areas notified under the Wild Life Protection) Act, 1972, (ii) Critically Polluted areas as notified by the Central Pollution Control Board from time to time, (iii) Notified Eco-sensitive areas, (iv) inter-State boundaries and international boundaries

Sub-Project	Applicability of Acts/Guidelines	Compliance Criteria
	The Wildlife Conservation Act, 1972, amended in 2003 and 2006, provides for protection and management of Protected Areas.	Out of 9 rural sites, Tungnath lies in buffer zone of Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary NOC received from Forest Department(see Appendix 1)
	Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980	This act provides guidelines for conservation of forests and diversion of forest land for non-forest use. The law also states guidelines on de-reservation of various categories of forests for diversion of forest land. This law describes the penalty for contravention of the provisions of the Act. Restriction on the de-reservation of forests or use of forest land for non-forest purpose. If forest land is to be acquired for the project, the Forestry Clearance needs to be taken. Not Applicable
	ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009	Categorization of sub-project components into A, B, C FI and developing required level of environmental assessment for each component. Project is categorized as B

28. The above Table indicates that the proposed sub-project does not need to go through a full-scale environmental assessment process; as the scale of impacts and categorization of the sub-project components will not require clearances from Competent Authorities. Therefore, any further approvals or environmental clearances from the GoI or GoUK are not envisaged. The sub-project selection criteria specify that all project elements within the sub project "Conservation & Development of Rural Tourism Sites of Rudraprayag, Chamoli and Uttarkashi Districts of Uttarakhand" in accordance with the provisions of the Management Plan and EARF. EARF compliance table is attached as **Appendix 2**.

29. The ADB guidelines, stipulate addressing environmental concerns, if any, of a proposed activity in the initial stages of Project preparation. For this, the ADB Guidelines categorizes the proposed components into categories (A, B or C) to determine the level of environmental assessment ²required to address the potential impacts. The Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) checklist method was followed as per ADB requirement to assess the potential impacts of the project in planning phase. The REA checklist is attached as **Appendix 3** with this report. The sub-project has been categorized as B. Accordingly this IEE is prepared to address the potential impacts, in line with the recommended IEE content and structure for Category B projects. The IEE was based mainly on baseline data generation on environmental parameters and secondary sources of information and field reconnaissance surveys. Stakeholder consultation was an integral part of the IEE. An

²As per SPS 2009 projects are assigned to one of the following four categories: (i) **Category A**. A proposed project is classified as category A if it is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are irreversible, diverse, or unprecedented. These impacts may affect an area larger than the sites or facilities subject to physical works. An environmental impact assessment is required. (ii) **Category B**. A proposed project is classified as category B if its potential adverse environmental impacts are less adverse than those of category A projects. These impacts are site-specific, few if any of them are irreversible, and in most cases mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for category A projects. An initial environmental examination is required. (iii) **Category C**. A proposed project is classified as category C if it is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental impacts. No environmental assessment is required although environmental implications need to be reviewed (iv) **Category FI**. A proposed project is classified as category FI if it involves investment of ADB funds to or through a FI (paras. 65-67).

Environmental management plan (EMP) outlining the specific environmental measures to be adhered to during implementation of the sub-project has been prepared.

Review and Approval Procedure

30. For Category B projects the Draft Environmental Status report is reviewed by ADB's Regional Department sector division and Environment and Social Safeguards Division, and by the Executing Agency, and additional comments may be sought from project affected people and other stakeholders. All comments are incorporated in preparing the final documents, which are reviewed by the Executing Agency and the national environmental protection agency. The EA then officially submits the IEE report to ADB for consideration by the Board of Directors. Completed report is made available worldwide by ADB, via the depository library system and the ADB website.

D. Report Structure

31. This Report contains eight (8) sections including this introductory section: (i) Introduction; (ii) Description of the sub project; (iii) Description of the Existing Environment; (iv) Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures; (v) Institutional Requirements for Reporting and Review; (vi) Public consultation & Information Disclosure; (vii) Findings and Recommendations; and (viii) Conclusions.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE SUB PROJECT

A. Assessment of Existing Situation

Project Location

32. Any form of tourism that showcases the rural life, art, culture and heritage at rural locations, thereby benefiting the local community economically and socially as well as enabling interaction between the tourists and the locals for a more enriching tourism experience can be termed as rural tourism. Rural tourism is essentially an activity which takes place in the countryside. It is multi-faceted and entails farm/agricultural tourism, cultural tourism, nature tourism, adventure tourism, and ecotourism. As against conventional tourism, rural tourism has certain typical characteristics like: it is experience oriented, the locations are sparsely populated, it is predominantly in natural environment, it meshes with seasonality and local events and is based on preservation of culture, heritage and traditions.

33. The villages for proposed rural tourism sub project have been selected keeping in view of their strategic locations in and around important religious places connected to the famous 'Char Dham Circuit'. Selected villages are located amidst beautiful natural setting and are of cultural and heritage importance. See **Figure 1**.

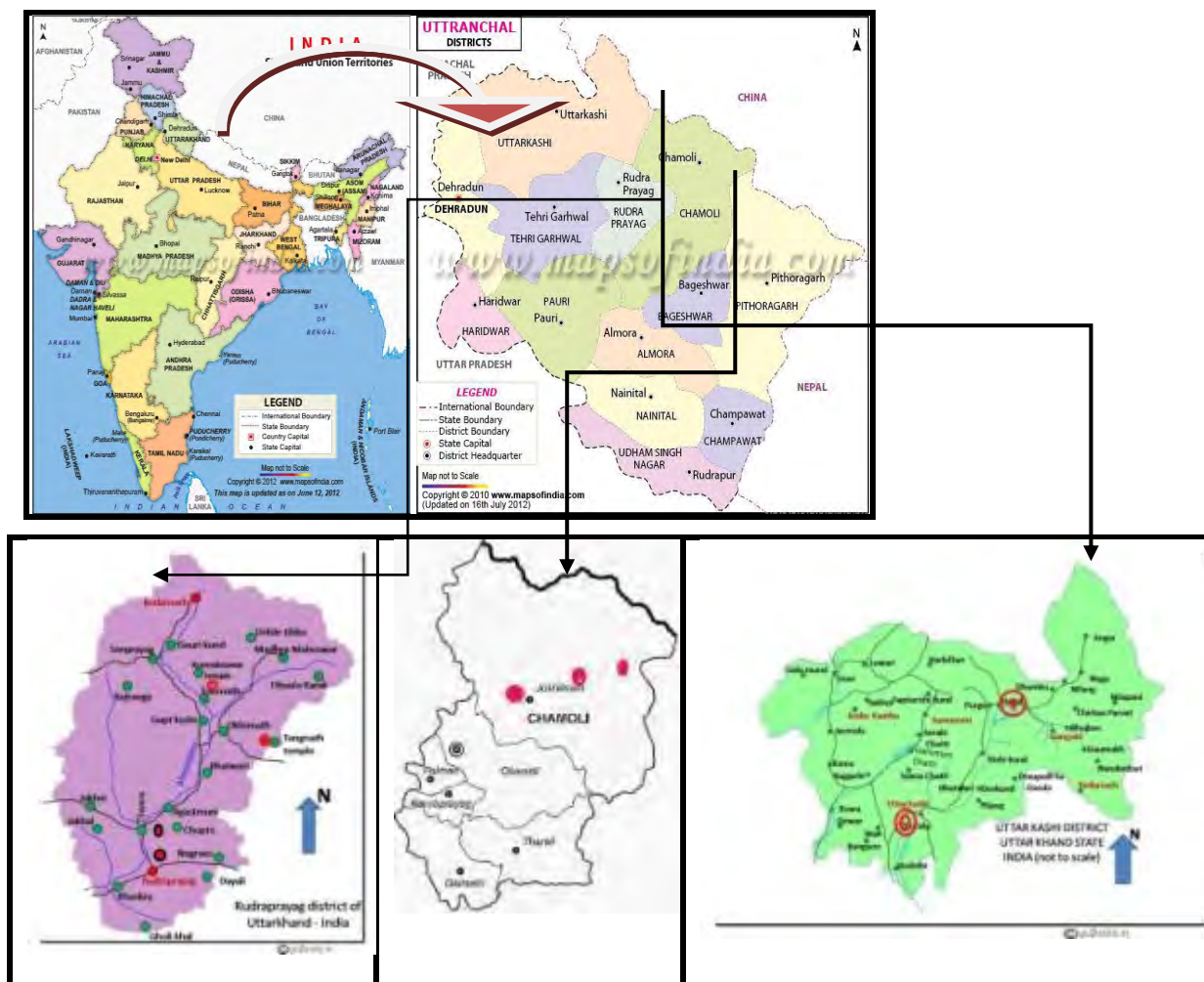


Figure 1-Location Map of Rural Tourism centers in Rudrapraya, Chamoli and Uttarkashi districts of Uttarakhand.

Project Category

34. The subproject is unlikely to cause significant adverse impacts. The potential adverse impacts that are associated with design, construction, and operation can be mitigated to standard levels without difficulty through proper engineering design and the incorporation or application of recommended mitigation measures and procedures. Based on the findings of the IEE, the classification of the Project as Category “B” is confirmed, and no further special study or detailed EIA needs to be undertaken to comply with ADB SPS (2009) or GoI EIA Notification (2006).

B. Proposed Subproject component

35. The index map of the entire subproject sites is shown in **Figure 1**. Preserving the temple structure and upgrading the facilities to world class standards will ensure increase in the number of tourists. Thus investing in the tourism industry of the region will help in generating more revenue on the other side. Apart from the restoration projects, the component of the project that deals with the upgrading of tourist facilities in all 9 rural tourism centers. Appropriate re-designing and planning is required to retain the heritage of the temple complexes, along with accommodation for new spatial requirements of the increasing numbers of visitors. These sites are important to be developed for the following reasons;

- Currently facing lack of world-class infrastructure.
- Need to create more economically vibrant and environmentally sustainable area.
- At present un- managed and non- clean site.
- To bring the destination on world map as World's most popular destinations
- To Strengthen our cultural significance
- Enhance quality of life and environment.
- Promote tourism in the areas
- Create awareness among the locals, Indians and foreigners

36. **Proposed sub Project Component:** The proposed sub component has both hardware and software activities. In following table both hard ware and software for site specific are given.

Table 4: Village wise Software and hardware Activities

37. **Detail analysis of villages:** The situational analysis and proposed components is given below.

Name of Village	Exiting situation of the village	Proposed Hardware* Components	Proposed Software** Components
Tungnath	• Kali kamli trust guest house consisting 6 rooms	Restoration of Temple through removal of incongruent additions and preservative coating and foundation retrofitting of main temple	1. Home stay trainings: (a)Housekeeping (b) Cooking 2. Adventure trainings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Trekking ➤ Bird Watching ➤ Rock Climbing ➤ Camping ➤ Hiking ➤ Yoga & Meditation ➤ Repelling ➤ Mountaineering ➤ Horse Riding 3. Off season Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Packaging
	• Mandir samiti guest house	Removal and reconstruction of bulged retaining walls	
	• Existing toilets (4G+4L)	Shivalinga water/Rain water disposal system of the temple/premises	
	• Parking at base village chopta	Upgradation of main entrance gateway	
		Improvement of pathway upto new gateway structure	

Name of Village	Exiting situation of the village	Proposed Hardware* Components	Proposed Software** Components
	Tourist attraction place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tungnath temple Bugiyal Nanda Devi biosphere 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solid waste Management Crowd and Disaster Management Training Cultural Interpretation Guide Training Horticulture and Floriculture Training Cultural Group Training Organic Farming Ancillary Service Provider Training (Taxi Drivers) Ancillary Service Provider Training (Restaurants and Dhaba owners) Ancillary Service Provider Training (Existing Primary and Secondary Accommodation Providers) Communication and Marketing Training
Kaviltha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kalidas bhawan Community hall/Village bhawan Tourist attraction places <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rucch Mahadev 3 km away and 1km trekking Chamunda mata temple is 5 km trekking route Meadows Khem, Manini, Simtoli, Reka, Doora is 3 km trekking route 	Upgradation of Pathway	1. Home stay trainings: (a) Housekeeping (b) Cooking 2. Adventure trainings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trekking Bird Watching Nature Walk/Jungle Walk Rock Climbing Camping Hiking AT Biking/ Mountain Biking Yoga & Meditation Repelling Mountaineering Horse Riding 3. Off season Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food processing Packaging Solid waste Management Crowd and Disaster Management Training Cultural Interpretation Guide Training Horticulture and Floriculture Training Cultural Group Training Organic Farming Ancillary Service Provider Training (Taxi Drivers) Ancillary Service Provider Training (Restaurants and Dhaba owners) Ancillary Service Provider Training (Existing Primary and Secondary Accommodation Providers) Communication and Marketing Training
		Construction of Guest House	
		Renovation of Kalidas Smarak & Community centre	
		Repair of existing Parking facility	
		Repairing of Existing Water source	
		Renovation of Panchayat Bhawan	
		Landscaping	
		Informative Signage	
		Directional Signage	
		Renovation of Existing gate and Railing	
		Furniture For Kaviltha Guest House and Kaviltha Library	
		Solar light and Water Heater System	
Phalasi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Panchayat 	Upgradation of Pedestrian	1. Home stay trainings:

Name of Village	Exiting situation of the village	Proposed Hardware* Components	Proposed Software** Components
	Bhawan • Primary school • Post office Tourist attraction places • Tungeshwar temple • 5 km Trekking route to kartikeya swami • Husantoli bugiyal 3.5 km	Pathway and providing retaining & breast Wall Construction of Toilet Block Directional and Informative Signage Solar Lighting Railing Sitting Benches	➤ (a)Housekeeping(b)Cooking 2. Adventure trainings: ➤ Trekking ➤ Bird Watching ➤ Nature Walk/Jungle Walk ➤ Camping ➤ Hiking ➤ Yoga & Meditation ➤ Mountaineering 3. Off season Activities: ➤ Food processing ➤ Mandir Prasad ➤ Packaging ➤ Solid waste Management ➤ Crowd and Disaster Management Training ➤ Cultural Interpretation Guide Training ➤ Horticulture and Floriculture Training ➤ Cultural Group Training ➤ Organic Farming ➤ Ancillary Service Provider Training (Taxi Drivers) ➤ Ancillary Service Provider Training (Restaurants and Dhaba owners) ➤ Ancillary Service Provider Training (Existing Primary and Secondary Accommodation Providers) ➤ Communication and Marketing Training
Durgadhar (Bora)	• Village ghar • Bugiyal trekking • Durga Mata Mandir	Upgradation of Pedestrian Pathway and covering shelter Construction of Toilet Block Directional and Informative Signage Solar Lighting Railing and Sitting Benches Renovation of Existing Panchayat bhawan	1. Home stay trainings: (a) Housekeeping (b) Cooking 2. Adventure trainings: ➤ Trekking ➤ Bird Watching ➤ Nature Walk/Jungle Walk ➤ Camping ➤ Hiking ➤ Yoga & Meditation ➤ Mountaineering 3. Off season Activities: ➤ Food processing ➤ Packaging ➤ Solid waste Management ➤ Crowd and Disaster Management Training ➤ Cultural Interpretation Guide Training ➤ Horticulture and Floriculture Training ➤ Cultural Group Training ➤ Organic Farming ➤ Ancillary Service Provider

Name of Village	Exiting situation of the village	Proposed Hardware* Components	Proposed Software** Components
			Training (Taxi Drivers) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ancillary Service Provider Training (Restaurants and Dhaba owners) ➤ Ancillary Service Provider Training (Existing Primary and Secondary Accommodation Providers) ➤ Communication and Marketing Training
Harsil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GMVN guest house • Parking • PNB bank • Police chowki • PWD office • Primary health centre • Inter college • Water hut • Post office • Sankalp NGO Tourist attraction places: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gangotri is 25 km away • Shiv mandir within village • Weaving and fruits are the main occupation • Glacier point is 2kms trekking • 4 tal near village • Trekking • Dagni bugiyal • Awana bugiyal 	Upgradation of Pedestrian Pathway and Pathway Covering Shelter and Construction of Retaining Walls	1. Home stay trainings: (a) Housekeeping (b) Cooking 2. Adventure trainings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Trekking ➤ Bird Watching ➤ Nature Walk/Jungle Walk ➤ Rock Climbing ➤ Angling ➤ Kayaking ➤ Zip lining ➤ Camping ➤ Hiking ➤ AT Biking/ Mountain Biking ➤ Yoga & Meditation ➤ Horse Riding 3. Off season Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food processing ➤ Mandir Prasad ➤ Handloom ➤ Packaging ➤ Solid waste Management ➤ Crowd & Disaster Management Training ➤ Cultural Interpretation Guide Training ➤ Horticulture and Floriculture Training ➤ Cultural Group Training ➤ Organic Farming ➤ Ancillary Service Provider Training (Taxi Drivers) ➤ Ancillary Service Provider Training (Restaurants and Dhaba owners) ➤ Ancillary Service Provider Training (Existing Primary and Secondary Accommodation Providers) ➤ Communication and Marketing Training
		Upgradation of existing Sitting Arrangement	
		New Railing	
		Renovation of Existing Entrance Gate	
		Renovation of Existing Rain Shelter, Temple Premises, Parking Area and Water Tank	
		Informative and Directional Signage	
		Beautification of Existing Helipad	
		Protection wall for Camping Site	
		Solar Lighting	
Mukhwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GMVN guest house • Parking • PNB bank • Police chowki • PWD office 	Upgradation of existing Pedestrian Pathway and Construction of Pathway Covering Shelter, retaining and breast wall	1. Home stay trainings: (a) Housekeeping (b) Cooking 2. Adventure trainings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Trekking ➤ Bird Watching ➤ Nature Walk/Jungle Walk ➤ Rock Climbing
		New Sitting Arrangement	
		Renovation of Existing	

Name of Village	Exiting situation of the village	Proposed Hardware* Components	Proposed Software** Components
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary health centre Inter college Water hut Post office Sankalp NGO Tourist attraction places: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gangotri is 25 kms away Shiv mandir within village Weaving and fruits are the main occupation Glacier point is 2kms trekking 4 tal near village Trekking Dagni bugiyal Awana bugiyal 	Panchayat Bhawan & Temple Premises Construction Parking facility Entrance Gate Toilet Block - Directional and Informative Signage Railing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Angling ➤ Kayaking ➤ Zip lining ➤ Camping ➤ Hiking ➤ AT Biking/ Mountain Biking ➤ Yoga & Meditation ➤ Horse Riding 3. Off season Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food processing ➤ Mandir Prasad ➤ Handloom ➤ Packaging ➤ Solid waste Management ➤ Crowd and Disaster Management Training ➤ Cultural Interpretation Guide Training ➤ Horticulture and Floriculture Training ➤ Cultural Group Training ➤ Organic Farming ➤ Ancillary Service Provider Training (Taxi Drivers) ➤ Ancillary Service Provider Training (Restaurants and Dhaba owners) ➤ Ancillary Service Provider Training (Existing Primary and Secondary Accommodation Providers) ➤ Communication and Marketing Training
Kanakcho ri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village bhawan Private resort Tourist attraction places: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kartikeya swami 3 km trekking Ecopark at Mohan khal/Pokhri is 8 km away Bugiyal-Husantoli and Maskudi are 9 km away from village 	Upgradation of Pedestrian Pathway and Pathway Covering Shelter Retaining & Breast Wall Toilet Block - Small Directional and Informative Signage Solar Lighting Sitting Bench	1. Home stay trainings: (a) Housekeeping (b) Cooking 2. Adventure trainings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Trekking ➤ Bird Watching ➤ Nature Walk/Jungle Walk ➤ Camping ➤ Hiking ➤ AT Biking/ Mountain Biking ➤ Yoga & Meditation 3. Off season Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food processing ➤ Mandir Prasad ➤ Handloom ➤ Packaging ➤ Solid waste Management ➤ Crowd and Disaster Management Training ➤ Cultural Interpretation Guide Training ➤ Horticulture and Floriculture Training ➤ Cultural Group Training ➤ Organic Farming ➤ Ancillary Service Provider

Name of Village	Exiting situation of the village	Proposed Hardware* Components	Proposed Software** Components
			Training (Taxi Drivers) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ancillary Service Provider Training (Restaurants and Dhaba owners) ➤ Ancillary Service Provider Training (Existing Primary and Secondary Accommodation Providers) ➤ Communication and Marketing Training
Niti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking area near entrance gate of village • Office building of Niti Laghu Jal Vidyut Pariyogna under Gramin Sebhagita Programme is not in good condition • Raghukul Vishram Grah(village rest house) consisting four rooms. Toilets can be constructed in this building • Public Toilet facility is there but not functional Tourist attraction places: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gupt Kailash (Amar Gufa)- 1.5 km trekking route • Micro hydel at Ruming is 1 km away • Lamasutan-2 km away from village.it is also called as valley of flowers • Kailash Parwat darshan-20 kms motorable road to Galdung and 9 km trekking route Galdung 	Construction of Community Centre	1. Home stay trainings: (a) Housekeeping (b) Cooking 2. Adventure trainings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Trekking ➤ Bird Watching ➤ Nature Walk/Jungle Walk ➤ Rock Climbing ➤ Camping ➤ Hiking ➤ AT Biking/ Mountain Biking ➤ Yoga & Meditation ➤ Repelling ➤ Mountaineering ➤ Horse Riding ➤ Bouldering ➤ Skiing 3. Off season Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food processing ➤ Handloom ➤ Packaging ➤ Solid waste Management ➤ Crowd and Disaster Management Training ➤ Cultural Interpretation Guide Training ➤ Horticulture and Floriculture Training ➤ Cultural Group Training ➤ Organic Farming ➤ Ancillary Service Provider Training (Taxi Drivers) ➤ Ancillary Service Provider Training (Restaurants and Dhaba owners) ➤ Ancillary Service Provider Training (Existing Primary and Secondary Accommodation Providers) ➤ Communication and Marketing Training
		Renovation of open air theater and compound wall	
		Construction of Parking facility	
		Upgradation of gram panchayat bhawan	
		Directional and Informative Signage	
		upgradation of village Pathway with KC drain	
		Seating Benches	
		Toilet	
		Upgradation of existing View Points	
		Provision of Dust Bins	
		Solar Light	
		Erection of Glass House (View points)	

Name of Village	Exiting situation of the village	Proposed Hardware* Components	Proposed Software** Components
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to Niti pass Glacier point-1.5 km from NITI Dhauli ganga and Doodh Ganga near to village Thali donda-1.5 km away 		
Lata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village bhawan Parking is along the road heads <p>Tourist attraction places:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buffer trek zone-2 km away from village Nanda Devi view point-3.5 km away Drona giri trek-5.5kms trek Chenk glacier-5.5 km away 	No Hardware components proposed	<p>1. Home stay trainings: (a) Housekeeping (b) Cooking Adventure trainings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Trekking ➤ Bird Watching ➤ Nature Walk/Jungle Walk ➤ Camping ➤ Hiking ➤ AT Biking/ Mountain Biking ➤ Yoga & Meditation ➤ Repelling ➤ Mountaineering ➤ Horse Riding ➤ Boulderling ➤ Skiing <p>Off season Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food processing ➤ Handloom ➤ Packaging ➤ Solid waste Management ➤ Crowd and Disaster Management Training ➤ Cultural Interpretation ➤ Guide Training ➤ Horticulture and Floriculture Training ➤ Cultural Group Training ➤ Organic Farming ➤ Ancillary Service Provider Training (Taxi Drivers) ➤ Ancillary Service Provider Training (Restaurants and Dhaba owners) ➤ Ancillary Service Provider Training (Existing Primary and Secondary Accommodation Providers) ➤ Communication and Marketing Training

***Hardware components are components involving civil works for strengthening the basic tourism infrastructure facilities like repair of pathways, existing toilets, signage, repair and restoration of existing temple structures and construction of basic tourism infrastructure facilities**

****Software components are components involving training and capacity building of the villagers for enhancing their rural tourism potential**

38. **Figures 2, 3 and 4** shows Satellite Imagery for villages at Chamoli, Rudraprayag and Uttarkashi districts, Sketch Map of all Rural Tourism Centers is shown in **Figure 5**.

39. **Appendix 4** shows photo of the project locations.



Figure- 2 Satellite imagery of Chamoli district showing rural tourism sites of Niti, Lata and Kanakchauri

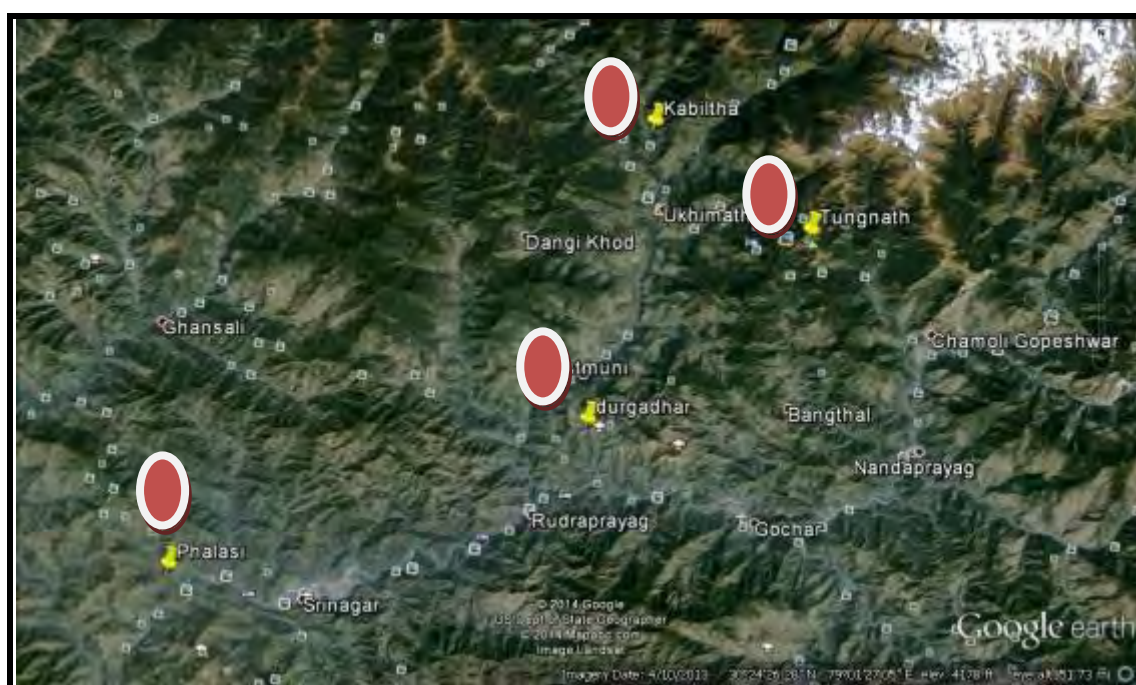


Figure- 3 Satellite imagery of Rudraprayag district showing rural tourism sites of Tungnath, Kabiltha, Phalasi and Bora



Figure-4 Satellite imagery of Uttarakashi district showing rural tourism sites of Mukhwa, and Harshil

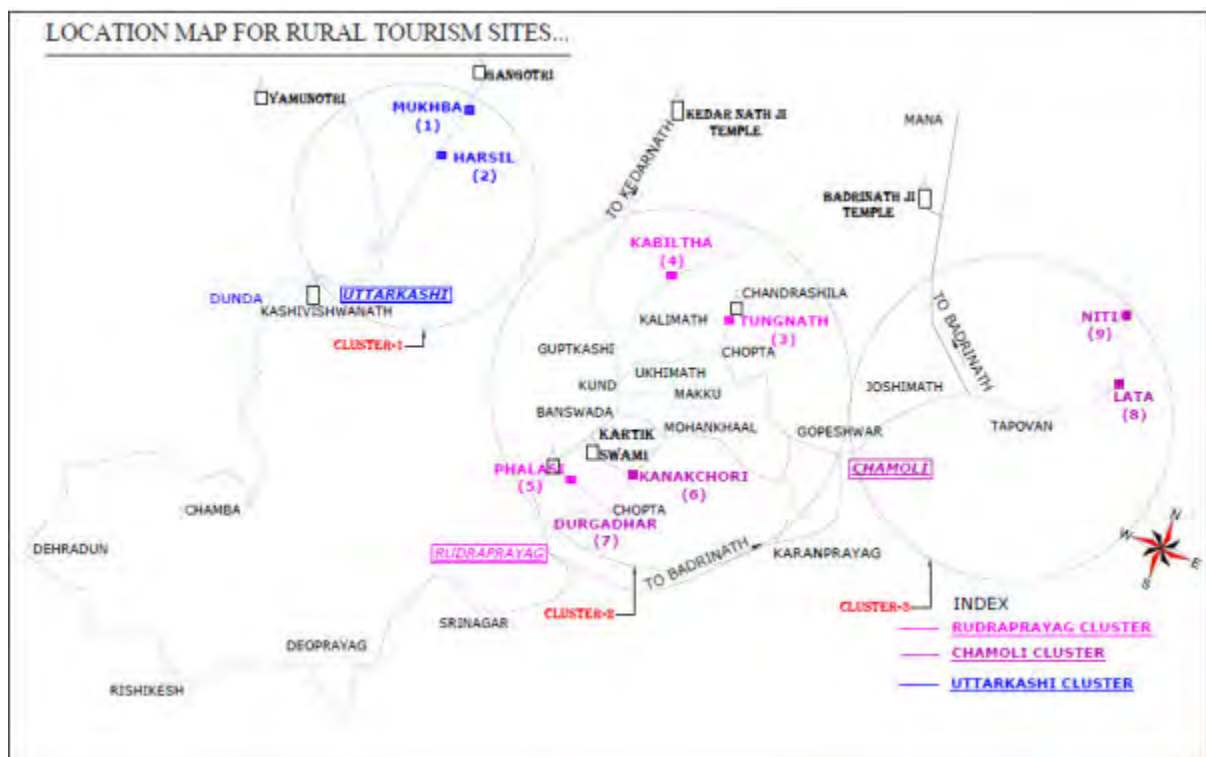


Figure- 5 Sketch Map of all Rural Tourism Centers

C. Implementation Schedule

40. The sub-project will be implemented by the PIU with support of Design and Construction Supervision Agency- Dehradun. Total implementation period of the subproject is 24 months. The sub-project will be implemented by the Program Implementation Units (PIU) Dehradun and local NGOs for software activity, under direct administrative and

financial control of Program Monitoring Unit (PMU). The DSC-Dehradun will assist PIUs in implementation and PMC will assist PMU on overall project management. Design Supervision Consultant-Dehradun shall be responsible for detailed designing and supervision of the sub projects.

Since this sub project has both hardware and software components, services of NGO are also taken, the role and responsibility of which is given below:

The NGO plays an important role in successful project implementation. The need for NGO arises from the lack of adequate staff required for community participatory approach and the prevailing social structure, attitudes and dynamics in the project area. The NGO would fill this gap by providing support of qualified professional staff to cover the social aspects of the project. The ability to mobilize local community, especially women folk, understanding the diverse issues related with communities and facilitating their participation in a project are the strengths of NGO which shall be utilized in the subproject. NGO will promote social mobilization, awareness generation and group formation.

NGOs will support community based tourism initiatives to form associations and collectively assess the markets; advice on community based resource management programmes; gender awareness training; assistance with administrative arrangements; scientific assistance using participatory and action research methods; improve the links between groups.

NGOs shall effectively participate in sharing with all stakeholders experience and knowledge about successful strategies, obstacles and solutions.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

41. This section presents a brief description of the existing environment of Uttarakhand with specific of three districts i.e Rudraprayag, Chamoli and Uttarkashi, including its physical resources, ecological resources, socio-economic development and social and cultural resources. Broad aspects on various environmental parameters such as geography, climate and meteorology, physiography, geology, seismology, ecology, socio-cultural and economic development parameters that are likely to be affected by the proposed subproject are presented. Secondary information was compiled from relevant government agencies like the Forest Department, State Environment Protection, and Pollution Control Board, and Meteorological Department.

Geography

42. Uttarakhand lies in the northern part of India amidst the magnificent Himalayas and dense forests. The State is bordering Himachal Pradesh in the north-west and Uttar Pradesh in the South and shares international borders with Nepal and China. The State is comprised of 13 districts, these are; Pithoragarh, Almora, Nainital, Bageshwar, Champawat, Uttarkashi, Udham Singh Nagar, Chamoli, Dehradun, Pauri, Tehri Garhwal, Rudraprayag, and Haridwar. But our sub projects fall under Rudraprayam Uttarkashi and Chamoli districts of Uttarakhnad. Geographically, the state lies in the northern Himalayas between 28°53'24" to 31°27'50" North latitude and 77°34'27" to 81°02'22" East longitude. The State has an area of 53,484 sq. km. and a population of about 10 million as per census 2011.

43. This section presents a brief description of the existing environment, including its physical, ecological resources, and socio-economic development of Sub project. Broad aspects on various environmental parameters such as geography, climate and meteorology, physiography, geology, seismology, ecology, socio-cultural and economic development parameters that are likely to be affected by the proposed sub project improvement are presented. These aspects are disaggregated at the state and district levels covered in the sub project. Secondary information was compiled from relevant government agencies like the Forest Department, Wildlife Department, State Environment Protection, and Pollution Control Board and Metrological Department.



Figure 6: Districts of Uttarakhand

A. Environmental Profile

Geology

44. The geology, of the area, is highly complex, since the rock formations have undergone repeated tectonic activities. The geology, of the area, is explained with the help of super sequences, which are based on the chronology of the group of rocks.

Climate and Meteorology

45. The State of Uttarakhand, with its highly varying topographical features, has shown an equally variegating climatic condition, ranging from hot and sub-humid tropical in the

southern tract of Bhabhar to temperate, cold alpine, and glacial climates in the northern part of the high mountains. Factors such as elevation, slope, proximity of glaciers, forests, mountain peaks and ridges and direction of mountain ranges together give rise to the great variations in climatic conditions, even at the micro and local levels. These attributes determine the temperature range as well as the distribution of rainfall. However, the overall climatic condition in the State is governed by the southwest monsoon. It has a sub-tropical to temperate climate, with three pronounced seasons; summer, winter, and monsoon. The hilly terrain of the Himalayan region has snow cover and is severely cold during winter with snowfall normally occurring during the months of December to March. The climatic conditions of Rudrapraya, Chamoli, and Uttarkashi, are humid and cold.

46. The climate varies from Sub-tropical monsoon type (mild Winter, hot summer) to tropical upland type (mild and dry winter, short mild summer). The northern part of the district is perennially under snow cover, here the climate is sub-arctic type as the area is represented by lofty Himalayan Range. Severe winter and comparatively higher rainfall are the characteristic features of the northern part. The district is represented by mainly four seasons viz. the cold winter season, (December to February), the hot weather season (March to May), southwest monsoon season (June to September) followed by post monsoon season (October to November).

47. Rainfall, spatially, is highly variable depending upon the altitude. Larger part of the district is situated on the southern slopes of the outer Himalayas, monsoon currents can penetrate through trenched valleys, the rainfall reaches its maximal in the monsoon season. About 75% of rain occurs in this zone during the monsoon season, June to September. August is the wettest month. Rainfall rapidly decreases after September and it is minimum in November. About 17% of the annual precipitation occurs in four winter months. The winter precipitation is in association with the passage of the western disturbances and is mostly in the form of snowfall, particularly at higher elevations. The precipitation during the pre-monsoon month, which is about 7% of the annual total and the post-monsoon months, is frequently associated with thunderstorms. The average annual rainfall is 1095.0, 1552.8, 1631.2, 1917.5, 1948.5, 2092.9 mm at the rainguage stations located at Dharasu, Uttarkashi, Rajgarhi, Jamuna Chetty, Rana and Kharsali, respectively.

Air and Noise Quality

48. The air pollution level is well within the permissible limits because there are no major sources of pollution in the region. Any point or non-point pollution sources of air pollution were not observed during the survey period. The traffic on the roads is also low to cause unbearable air pollution due to vehicular exhaust. There are no industries recorded in or around the project site and hence any other source of atmospheric air pollution is not expected. It was observed that ambient noise scenario in the study area is also quite low in general. There are no industrial enterprises in and around the project area. As the traffic density is very low, the noise either from point or nonpoint sources is not expected in the project area. Moreover, there will be not much rise in the noise impacts due to the proposed activities as there are no major settlements near the proposed site.

49. The villages do not have any pollution monitoring mechanism. So no previous data is available. However, as per observation and feedback from the residents, the air quality is good. Due to the absence of any noise polluting source, background noise levels are also low. Before commencement of construction, DSC will generate baseline ambient air quality (PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, NO_x etc.) and noise data.

Water Quality

50. Based on limited records, the water quality of Uttarakhand's rivers, rivulets, and other natural water sources is generally good and no major source of water pollution was found. The hand pumps, natural water seeping out from mountains locally called as "Naula", and natural water springs locally called as "Gadhera" represent the ground water sources in the

hills. There are no major sources of water pollution in terms of point or non – point sources aside from natural landslides leading to deposition of debris in streams. Proposed subprojects are not expected to have any impact on the surface water quality as they are upgradation/ renovation activities with very less %age of new construction. In all the subproject areas water for construction works/ drinking shall be taken from existing water sources, which are springs (maintained under SWAJAL scheme) in all sites. The water quality data is not available and it is proposed that before work commences surface water quality monitoring will be done by the DSC.



Figure 7: Seismic Zone of India

Seismology

Seismically, the State constitutes one of the most active domains of the Himalayan region. Several damaging earthquakes are recorded from this region. As such, the region is classified under high seismic zone V. Figure 7 Seismic Zone of India

Ecology

51. The hilly State of Uttarakhand has a forest cover of 65% of its total geographical areas (slightly lower than the stipulated 66.6% forest cover for hilly states).

Forestry

52. According to the India State of Forest report 2011, the recorded forest area of the Uttarakhand state is 34,651 km² which constitutes 64.79% of its geographical area. Reserve forests constitute 71.11%. Protected Forests 28.52% and Unclassified Forests constitute 0.35% of the total forest area.

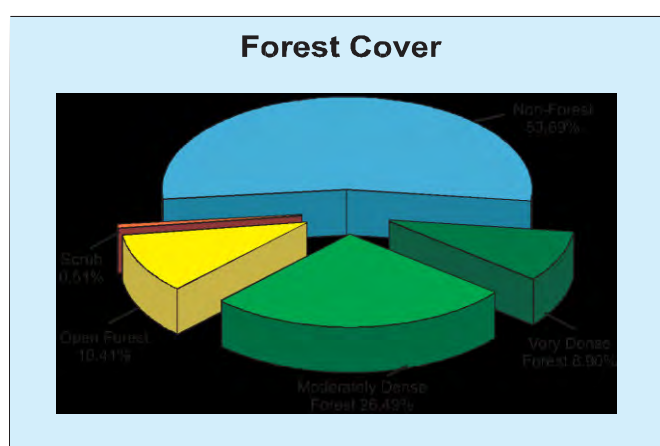


Figure 8: Forest Cover by State, 2011.

53. The distribution of forest cover by district is presented in the succeeding Figure and Table. The district of Uttarkashi, Rudraprayag, and Chamoli have the largest forest cover accounting for 50% of all the state's total.

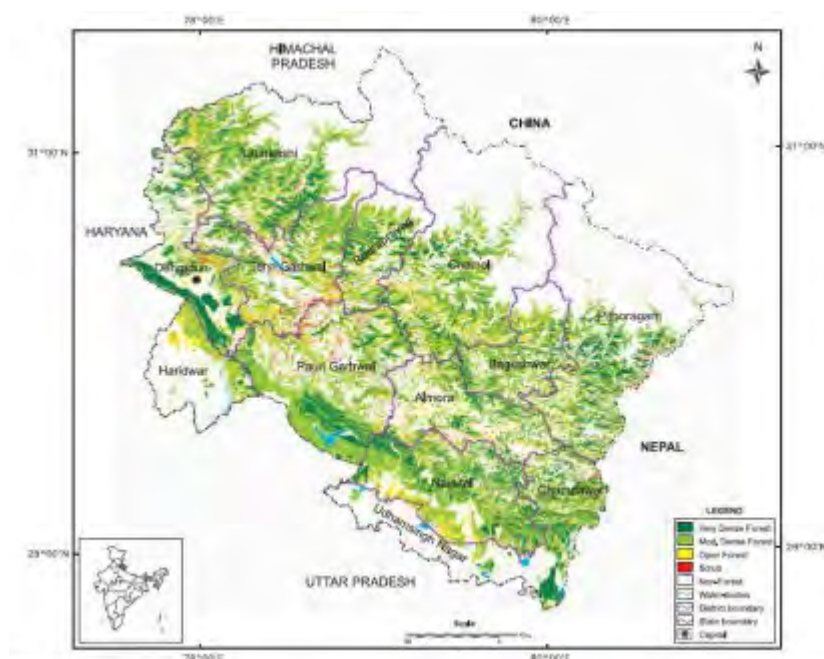


Figure 9: Uttarakhand's Forest Cover Map

Table 5 District-wise Forest Cover, in Project area

District	Geographic Area	Forest Cover			Total Forest 2007	% of Total 2007
		Very Dense	Moderate Dense	Open Forest		
Uttarkashi	8,016	567	1959	619	3145	39.23
Rudraprayag	1,984	246	581	298	1125	56.70
Chamoli	8,030	427	1,586	682	2695	33.56

The proposed subprojects are not expected to have any impact on the Forests and do not involve any tree cutting as major scope of the work includes reconstruction and renovation and at new construction sites also tree felling is not expected.

Biodiversity

54. The State of Uttarakhand is endowed with rich bio-diversity as manifested by its approximately 64 percent forest cover. The State has established six national parks and six wildlife sanctuaries for the conservation of flora and fauna. Such areas include the Nanda Devi National Park, Valley of Flowers, Gangotri National Park, Govind Pashu Vihar National Park, Rajaji National Park, Jim Corbett National Park, Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary, Askot Musk Deer Sanctuary, Mussoorie Sanctuary, Binsar Wildlife Sanctuary and Govind Wildlife Sanctuary—all of which are being looked after by the Uttarakhand government. A positive remark on the State is that it maintains rich wildlife outside their protected areas

55. The State of Uttarakhand is represented by Bio-geographic Zones 2B Western Himalaya and 7B Siwaliks³ in this region. About 18.7 % of the total area under the Forest Department has been clearly earmarked for biodiversity conservation by the creation and management of 12 Protected Areas (PA) and a biosphere reserve in the State. **Table 6**

³ Negi, A.S., Status, Distribution and Management of Mountain Ungulates in Uttaranchal, Envis Bulletin, 2002

shows National Parks in the Project districts of Uttarakhand. **Table 7** shows Wildlife Sanctuaries in the Project districts of Uttarakhand.

Table 6: National Parks in Uttarakhand

Sl. No.	National Park	Year of Establishment	Area (sq.km)	District
1.	Nanda Devi NP	1982	630	Chamoli
2.	Valley of Flower NP	1982	87	Chamoli
3.	Gangotri NP	1989	2390	Uttarkashi
4.	Govind NP	1990	472	Uttarkashi

Source: Wildlife and Protected Areas, ENVIS, 2002

Table 7: Wildlife Sanctuaries in Uttarakhand

Sl. No.	Sanctuary	Year of Establishment	Area (sq.km.)	District
1.	Govind WLS	1955	521	Uttarkashi
2.	Kedarnath WLS*	1972	957	Chamoli

Source: Wildlife and Protected Areas, ENVIS, 2002

*Out of 9 rural tourism sites, 1 site – Tunghnath lies in the buffer zone of Kedarnath Wild Life Sanctuary, where works are restricted to the repair and restoration works and will be done as per conditions in the Forest Dept.'s NOC (Appendix 1)

B. Economic Resources

Industries

56. The State has very few industrial units mainly because of lack resources. In recent years, the government is encouraging private participation in all industrial activities in the State. The New Industrial Policy announced in 2003 indicates that private resources may be tapped while promoting integrated industrial estates in Uttarakhand. The State government provides assistance in establishing small and medium sized agro parks, food parks, and the likes which in turn are expected to provide common infrastructure facilities for storage, processing, grading, and marketing.

57. Rudraprayag, Chamoli and Uttarkashi have very few industries as industrial development here is still in its infancy stage. There is no large scale Industries or Public Sector undertakings in all districts. Micro and small enterprises and artisan units exist in the District.

Transportation

58. Rudraprayag, Chamoli and Uttarkashi are connected with Uttarakhand and rest of India through road network. National Highway 58 runs parallel to the North Western part of the Rudraprayag and connects it to rest of the world. Rudraprayag is also well connected by air transportation and railway line with entire country. Nearest Airport and railway station is Jolly Grant and Rishikesh railway Station respectively. Rudraprayag lies on national highway NH 58 that connects Delhi with Badrinath and Mana Pass in Uttarakhand near Indo-Tibet border. Therefore all the buses and vehicles that carry pilgrims from New Delhi to Badrinath via Haridwar and Rishikesh in pilgrim season of summer months pass through Rudraprayag on the way to Joshimath and further north. Rishikesh is the major starting point for road journey to Rudraprayag and regular buses operate from Rishikesh bus station to

Rudraprayag. The road distance from Rishikesh to Rudraprayag is 141 km (88 mi) via Devprayag and Srinagar.

C. Social & Cultural Resources

59. The State of Uttarakhand has a great range of cultural practices. Festivals and cultural activities are being celebrated throughout the year in the State. The major fairs and festivals of the Garhwal region include the Hatkalika Fair, Tapkeshwar Fair, Surkhanda Devi Mela, Kunjapuri Fair, Lakhawar Village Fair, and Mata Murti Ka Mela. On the other hand, major fairs and festivals in the Kumaon region consist of Uttarayani Mela, Shravan Mela (Jageshwar), Kartik Purnima at Dwarahat, Kasar Devi fair, and Nanda Devi melas. Following special facts about Uttarkashi district cultural point of view.

Clothing

60. Men in the district generally wear pant, shirt, coats, woolen sweater, trouser, Hat(Topi), Kutra, Mirjhai. Women wear Sari, Blouse, Pankhi, Dawla etc. Women in the rural areas wear ornaments like golden nath, bulak, Murkhle, Har, Bangles, rings etc.

Food

61. In the entire district of Uttarkashi, Rudraprayag and Chamoli people take general food like Rice, Dal, Vegetables, Wheat, milk, curd etc. The local recipes in the above mentioned districts are Badi, Jholi, Chhchendu, Palau, Kaphli, Jhangore ki Kheer, Patud, Dhabari Roti, Koldi, Chaisu, Gathauni, Meetha Bhat, Arsa, Rot, Lagdi, Gulgula etc.

Folk Dances and Folk Songs

62. The folk dances and folk songs are sung on the auspicious occasions. The folk dance called 'Pandav Nritya', based on the episodes of Mahabharata is popular in the rural areas. Pandav Nritya is nothing but a simple narration of the story of Mahabharata in the form of dance and music. 'Raso Nritya' is also popular. The folk dances in the Ravai region of the district are Tandri Nritya, Jhumalo Nritya, Paisara Nritya, Doli Nritya etc. The popular folk songs are Mangalgeet, Vivahgeet, Poojangeet, Thadyageet, Basant, Jhumaila, Vajuband, Khudergeet, Chafula, Chaitigeet, Baramasigeet etc.

Demographic profile of proposed villages

S.No	Name of the village	District	Total HH	Total Population	SC	ST	BPL HH
1.	Tungnath	Rudraprayag	10	50	0	0	10
2.	Kabiltha		72	360	0	0	40
3.	Phalasi		300	1430	85	5	150
4.	Bora(Durgadhar)		204	1100	125	0	98
5.	Dunda	Uttarkashi	300	1,900	150	130	50
6.	Harshil		350	2000	40	304	22
7.	Niti	Chamoli	200	1000	0	200	
8.	Lata		100	470	4	94	40
9.	kanakchauri (Pogatha)		200	800	1	0	15

IV ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

63. The assessment for environmental impacts due to the implementation of this project has been carried out for potential impacts during the following stages of the project planning and implementation:

Location impacts: Impacts associated with site selection, including impacts on environment and resettlement or livelihood related impacts on communities and wildlife

Design impacts and Pre-construction impact: Impacts arising from project design, including the technology used, scale of operations, discharge standards etc

Construction impacts: Impacts resulting from construction activities including site clearance, earthworks, civil works, etc.

O&M impacts: Impacts associated with the operation and maintenance of the infrastructure built in the project.

A. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts.

64. The sites of subproject components are government-owned land thus will not require land acquisition in following table. It will also not require diversion of forest land. But Tungnath temple land falls in protected area, so NOC from forest department was obtained which is enclosed in **Appendix 1**. For other rural tourism centers permission has been collected from either Temple trust/Mandir samiti committee. All NOCs are attached in **Appendix 5 to 18**.

65. Most of the works are repair/ renovation of the existing structures i.e replacing stone, paint, wooden structure, renovation of existing toilets, retaining walls, Renovation of Panchayat Bhawan etc. Transect walk and social assessment was concentrated in the areas where parking, Community hall, View point and other new works are proposed. it was noticed that no negative impact will be envisaged during execution of the these works, Vacant lands are available, which are under the possession of Temple Committee and UK Govt. Parking in Kiviltha and Niti will be developed in the Vacant Govt land. Guest House in Kiviltha will be constructed in vacant Govt land and wash rooms in Phalasi, Durgadhar, Kanakchori and Niti will also be developed in the Govt land. Eco-Huts and campaigning site will be developed in the village Harshil on Govt land and similarly community centre works in Niti village will also be executed in Govt land. Discussion was made with the concerned village Pradhan and Revenue Inspector for providing land records and NOCs for the above site.

Table 8: Detail of New Works and possible Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

S.No	Name of Village	New proposed works	Remarks/ possible IR Impacts
1	Kaviltha	Guest House, Parking	No IR impact will be envisaged. Works are proposed in vacant govt land . 0.069 hec vacant govt land is available.
2	Palashi	Toilet Block	No IR impact will be envisaged. Works are proposed in vacant govt land 0.096 hec vacant govt land is available
3	Durgadhar	Toilet Block	No IR impact will be envisaged. Works are proposed in vacant govt land . 2.507 hec vacant govt land is available

S.No	Name of Village	New proposed works	Remarks/ possible IR Impacts
4	Harshil	Sitting Arrangement, Parking, Water Tank, Rain Shelter	No IR impact will be envisaged. Works are proposed in vacant govt land .
5	Niti	Community Hall, Parking, View Point, Toilet, Glass House	No IR impact will be envisaged. Works are proposed in vacant govt land . 7.889 hec vacant govt land is available.
6	Mukhwa	Sitting Arrangement, Toilet	No IR impact will be envisaged. Works are proposed in vacant govt land .
7	Kanakchouri	Rain Shelter, Toilet	No IR impact will be envisaged. Works are proposed in vacant govt land .

B. Environmental Impacts

66. The assessment of environmental impacts for the proposed interventions under this package has been carried out during the preparation of the SAR. An environmental assessment using ADB's Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) checklist for urban development (**Appendix 3**) was conducted. The following are categories of impacts assessed:

Location impacts. Impacts associated with site selection, including impacts on environment and resettlement or livelihood related impacts on communities

Design impacts. Impacts arising from project design, including the technology used, scale of operations etc.

Construction impacts. Impacts resulting from construction activities including site clearance, earthworks, civil works, etc.

O&M impacts. Impacts associated with the operation and maintenance of the infrastructure built in the project.

Design considerations to avoid environmental impacts.

67. The following are design considerations to avoid environmental impacts:

- Incorporation of adequate drainage provisions
- Adoption of design compatible with the natural environment and suitable selection of materials to enhance the aesthetic appeal and blend with the natural surroundings.
- Straight lines and simple geometry in the proposed landscape and architectural features.
- Use of subtle colours and simple ornamentation in the structures.
- Natural tree species in the proposed landscape.

68. The results of interventions are unobtrusive and will be integral part of the ambience of the site. The physical components have been proposed with minimalist design treatment emphasizing use of local materials (wood, stone)

Assessment of Environmental Impacts

69. In the case of this subproject the components will involve straight forward construction and operation, and impacts will be mainly localized, short in duration and expected only during construction period.

Pre-construction Impacts and Mitigation Measures

70. **Consents, permits, clearances, no objection certificate (NOC), etc.** Failure to obtain necessary consents, permits, NOCs, etc. can result to design revisions and/or stoppage of works.

71. **Mitigation measures.** Obtain all necessary consents, permits, clearance, NOCs, etc. prior to start of civil works. Acknowledge in writing and provide report on compliance all obtained consents, permits, clearance, NOCs, etc. Include in detailed design drawings and documents all conditions and provisions if necessary.

72. **Erosion control.** Most of the impacts will occur due to earth works during construction phase. Prior to commencement of civil works, the contractor will be required to:

- ✓ Develop an erosion control and re-vegetation plan to minimize soil loss and reduce sedimentation. Minimize the potential for erosion by balancing cuts and fills to the extent feasible.
- ✓ Identify and avoid areas with unstable slopes and local factors that can cause slope instability Minimize the amount of land disturbed as much as possible. Use existing roads, and existing licensed quarries for construction material. Minimize vegetation removal. Stage construction to limit the exposed area at any one time.

73. **Utilities.** Interruption of services (water supply, power, toilets, bathing areas, etc.) will be scheduled and intermittently related to localized construction activities. To mitigate impacts, PIU/DSC will:

- Identify and include locations and operators of these utilities in the detailed design documents to prevent unnecessary disruption of services during the construction phase.
- Require contractors to prepare a contingency plan to include actions to be done in case of unintentional interruption of services.
- Require contractor to obtain from the PIU and/or DSC the list of affected utilities and operators;
- If relocations are necessary, contractor will coordinate with the providers to relocate the utility.

74. **Social and Cultural Resources.** There is a risk that any work involving ground disturbance can uncover and damage archaeological and historical remains. Although no such sites have been identified. For this subproject, excavation will occur in and around existing sites, RoWs and specified government land so no risk is foreseen to these structures. Nevertheless, the PIU/DSC will:

- Consider alternatives if the site is found to be of medium or high risk.
- Include state and local archaeological, cultural and historical authorities, and interest groups in consultation forums as project stakeholders so that their expertise can be made available.
- Develop a protocol for use by the construction contractors in conducting any excavation work, to ensure that any chance finds are recognized and measures are taken to ensure they are protected and conserved.

75. **Sites for construction work camps and areas for stockpile, storage and disposal.** Though the magnitude of new construction works is less and major part is restoration/ renovation labour camps are not needed and priority will be given to local labour wherever possible yet in case, the need for camp arises, the priority is to locate these near

the subproject sites. The contractor will be required to meet the following criteria for the sites:

- Construction camp site will be finalized in consultation with DSC and PIU.
- Will not promote instability and result in destruction of property, vegetation, irrigation, and drinking water supply systems, etc.
- Residential areas will not be considered so as to protect the human environment (i.e., to curb accident risks, health risks due to air and water pollution and dust, and noise, and to prevent social conflicts, shortages of amenities, and crime).

76. Disposal will not be allowed near sensitive areas. The construction camp, storage of fuel and lubricants should be avoided near water body.

77. **Sources of construction materials.** Significant amounts of sand, cement and paints will be required for this subproject. The contractor will be required to:

- Verify suitability of all material sources and obtain approval from PIU/DSC.
- Purchase construction material from existing licensed quarries only.
- No new quarries shall be opened for the subproject.
- Submit to DSC on a monthly basis documentation of sources of materials.

78. **Access.** Hauling of construction materials and operation of equipment on-site can cause traffic problems and conflicts in narrow village road. Construction traffic will access most work areas from the existing roads therefore potential impacts will be of short-duration, localized and can be mitigated. The contractor will need to adopt the following mitigation measures:

- Plan transportation routes so that vehicles do not use narrow local roads, except in the immediate vicinity of delivery sites.
- Schedule transport and hauling activities during non-peak hours.
- Locate entry and exit points in areas where there is low potential for traffic congestion.
- Keep the site free from all unnecessary obstructions.
- Notify affected sensitive receptors by providing sign boards with information about the nature and duration of construction works and contact numbers for concerns/complaints.

79. Summary of pre-construction activities is presented in **Table 9**. The responsibilities, monitoring program and costs are provided in detailed in the EMP. The contractor is required to update the information during detailed design phase.

Table: 9 Summary of Pre-Construction Mitigation Measures

Parameters	Mitigation Measures
Consents, permits, clearances, no objection certificate (NOC), etc.	Obtain all necessary consents, permits, clearance, NOCs, etc. prior to start of civil works. Acknowledge in writing and provide report on compliance all obtained consents, permits, clearance, NOCs, etc. Include in detailed design drawings and documents all conditions and provisions if necessary
Erosion control	Identify and avoid areas with unstable slopes and local factors that can cause slope instability (groundwater conditions, precipitation, seismic activity, slope angles, and geologic structure).

Parameters	Mitigation Measures
	Minimize the amount of land disturbed as much as possible. Use existing roads, disturbed areas, and procure material from existing licensed quarries. Minimize vegetation removal. Stage construction to limit the exposed area at any one time.
Utilities	Identify and include locations and operators of these utilities in the detailed design documents to prevent unnecessary disruption of services during the construction phase. Require contractors to prepare a contingency plan to include actions to be done in case of unintentional interruption of services. Obtain from the PIU and/or DSC the list of affected utilities and operators; If relocations are necessary, contractor will coordinate with the providers to relocate the utility.
Social and Cultural Resources	Consider alternatives if the site is found to be of medium or high risk. Develop a protocol for use by the construction contractors in conducting any excavation work, to ensure that any chance finds are recognized and measures are taken to ensure they are protected and conserved.
Sites for construction work camps, areas for stockpile, storage and disposal	Will not promote instability and result in destruction of property, vegetation, irrigation, and drinking water supply systems, etc. Residential areas will not be considered so as to protect the human environment (i.e., to curb accident risks, health risks due to air and water pollution and dust, and noise, and to prevent social conflicts, shortages of amenities, and crime). Disposal will not be allowed near sensitive areas which will inconvenience the community. During construction activity not much waste material will be generated. The construction camp, storage of fuel and lubricants should be avoided near any water body
Sources of construction materials	Verify suitability of all material sources and obtain approval from PIU/DSC. Procure material from existing licensed quarries only Submit to DSC on a monthly basis documentation of sources of materials.
Access	Locate entry and exit points in areas where there is low potential for rural traffic congestion. Keep the site free from all unnecessary obstructions. Drive vehicles in a considerate manner. Notify affected sensitive receptors by providing sign boards with information about the nature and duration of construction works and contact numbers for concerns/complaints.

Anticipated Construction Impacts and Mitigation Measures

80. **Construction Schedule and Method.** As per design, construction activities will cover 2 years. The sites are tough and remain snow bound in water and also difficult during monsoons, hence total period has been kept as two years. Depending upon the weather, the contractor can prioritize his works in different sites.

81. The infrastructures will be constructed manually according to design specifications. Trenches (as per scope of work) will be dug by backhoe digger, supplemented by manual digging where necessary. Demolished materials will be reused to the maximum extent possible. Materials will be brought to site by trucks and will be stored on unused areas within the temple complexes and nearby vacant areas. Any excavated road will be reinstated. The

working hours will be 8 hours daily, the total duration of each stage depends on the soil condition and other local features.

82. There is sufficient space for a staging area, construction equipment, and stockpiling of materials. However, the contractor will need to remove all construction and demolition wastes on a daily basis. So there will no pilling of waste

83. Construction of these project components involves quite simple techniques of civil work, electrical work, will result to minimum impacts to the environment and sensitive receptors such as residents, businesses, and the community in general. These anticipated impacts are short-term, site-specific and within relatively small areas.

84. **Impacts on Water Quality:** Excavated materials, demolition waste may end up in drainages being hilly areas, particularly during monsoon season. Other risks of water pollution may be caused by: (i) poorly managed construction sediments, wastes and hazardous substances; and (ii) poor sanitation practices of construction workers. As such there is no water body area in the temple complex and prominent project areas. So there is no probability of water pollution due to the construction works. The contractor will be required to:

- Schedule civil works during non-monsoon season, to the maximum extent possible.
- Ensure drainages and water bodies within the construction zones are kept free of obstructions.
- Keep loose soil material and stockpiles out of drains, flow-lines and watercourses.
- Avoid stockpiling of excavated and construction materials (sand, gravel, cement, etc.) unless covered by tarpaulins or plastic sheets.
- Re-use/utilize, to maximum extent possible, excavated materials.
- Dispose any residuals at identified disposal site (PIU/DSC will identify approved sites).
- Conduct Water Quality monitoring as per EMP (quarterly for project duration except monsoon)

85. **Impacts on Air Quality.** There is potential for increased dust particularly during summer/dry season due to stockpiling of excavated materials. Emissions from vehicles, construction materials and debris/materials to be disposed may cause increase in air pollutants within the construction zone. These are inherent impacts which are site-specific, low magnitude, short in duration and can be easily mitigated. The contractor will be required to:

- Conduct regular water spraying on earth piles, trenches and sand piles or other windblown materials.
- Conduct regular visual inspection at construction zones to ensure no excessive dust emissions.
- Maintain construction vehicles and obtain “pollution under control” certificate from Pollution Control Board.
- Conduct Air Quality monitoring as per EMP (quarterly for project duration except monsoon)

86. **Noise and Vibration Impacts.** Noise- and vibration-emitting construction activities include earthworks, rock crushing, concrete mixing, movement and operation of construction vehicles and equipment, and loading and unloading of coarse aggregates. These impacts

will be temporary, short-term, intermittent, and expected to be in the range of 80 to 100 dB(A)). In view of the scope of works, which includes construction and restoration/renovation works, not much noise pollution is envisaged. The contractor will be required to:

- Limit construction activities in temple complexes and other important sites to daytime only.
- Plan activities in consultation with the PIU/DSC so that activities with the greatest potential to generate noise are conducted during periods of the day which will result in least disturbance.
- Minimize noise from construction equipment by using vehicle silencers and fitting jackhammers with noise-reducing mufflers.
- Avoid loud random noise from sirens, air compression, etc.
- Warn drivers that horns not be used unless it is necessary to warn other road users or animals of the vehicle's approach.
- If specific noise complaints are received during construction, the contractor may be required to implement one or more of the following noise mitigation measures, as directed by the project manager:
- Locate stationary construction equipment as far from nearby noise-sensitive properties as possible.
- Shut off idling equipment.
- Reschedule construction operations to avoid periods of noise annoyance identified in the complaint.
- Notify nearby residents whenever extremely noisy work will be occurring.
- Follow Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, day time ambient noise levels should not exceed 65 dB(A) in commercial areas, 55 dB(A) in residential areas, and 50 dB(A) in silence zone.⁴
- Ensure vehicles comply with Government of India noise limits for vehicles. The test method to be followed shall be IS: 3028-1998.
- Conduct Noise monitoring as per EMP (quarterly for project duration except monsoon)

87. Impacts on Flora and Fauna. As per design, tree-cutting is not required but if any tree cutting requirement arises during construction stage contractor will have to acquire permission from the Forest Dept.. For Tungnath temple, all the conditions laid by Forest Department in NOC letter are to be complied verbatim. Besides this, the contractor will be required to:

- Conduct site induction and environmental awareness.
- Limit activities within the work area.
- Replant trees in the area using minimum ratio of 2 new trees for every 1 tree cut, if any. Replacement species must be approved by PIU.

88. Impacts on Physical Cultural Resources. There may be inconvenience to tourists, residents, businesses, and other road users due to construction activities in the temple

⁴ Day time shall mean from 6.00 am to 10.00 pm. Silence zone is an area comprising not less than 100 meters around hospitals, educational institutions, courts, religious places or any other area which is declared as such by Pollution Control board. Mixed categories of areas may be declared as one of the above mentioned categories by Pollution Control Board.

complex of, other prominent construction areas and slower flow of traffic in areas with narrow roads. This potential impact is site-specific, short-term and can be mitigated. The contractor will be required to:

- Ensure no damage to structures/properties near construction zone.
- Provide sign boards to inform nature and duration of construction works and contact numbers for concerns/complaints.
- Implement good housekeeping. Remove wastes immediately. Prohibit stockpiling of materials that may obstruct/slow down pedestrians and/or vehicle movement.
- Ensure workers will not use nearby/adjacent areas as toilet facility.
- Coordinate with DSC for transportation routes and schedule. Schedule transport and hauling activities during non-peak hours. Communicate road detours via visible boards, advertising, pamphlets, etc.
- Ensure vehicles do not use narrow local roads, except in the immediate vicinity of delivery sites.
- Provide instructions on event of chance finds for archaeological and/or ethno-botanical resources. Works must be stopped immediately until such time chance finds are cleared by experts.

89. **Impact due to Waste Generation.** Demolished structures will be reused to the maximum extent possible. These impacts are negative but short-term and reversible by mitigation measures. The contractor will need to adopt the following mitigation measures:

- Avoid stockpiling and remove immediately all excavated soils, excess construction materials, and solid waste (removed concrete, wood, trees and plants, packaging materials, empty containers of paint, oils, lubricants, and other similar items).
- Prohibit disposal of any material or wastes (including human waste) into drainage, *nallah*, or watercourse.

90. **Impacts on Occupational Health and Safety.** Contractor need to be mindful of occupational hazards which can arise during work time. Exposure to work-related chemical, physical, biological and social hazard is typically intermittent and of short duration, but is likely to reoccur. Potential impacts are negative and long-term but reversible by mitigation measures. Overall, the contractor should comply with IFC EHS Guidelines on Occupational Health and Safety. In view of the magnitude of construction works, not much occupational health hazard to the labourers is anticipated. The contractor will be required to:

- Disallow worker exposure to noise level greater than 85 dBA for a duration of more than 8 hours per day without hearing protection. The use of hearing protection shall be enforced actively.
- Develop comprehensive site-specific health and safety (H&S) plan. Include in H&S plan measures such as: (i) type of hazards during excavation works; (ii) corresponding personal protective equipment for each identified hazard; (iii) H&S training for all site personnel; (iv) procedures to be followed for all site activities; and (v) documentation of work-related accidents.
- Provide H&S orientation training to all new workers to ensure that they are apprised of the rules of work at the site, personal protective protection, and preventing injury to fellow workers.

- Ensure that qualified first-aid can be provided at all times. Equipped first-aid stations shall be easily accessible throughout the site as well as at construction camps.
- Provide medical insurance coverage for workers.
- Secure construction zone from unauthorized intrusion and accident risks.
- Provide supplies of potable drinking water.
- Provide clean eating areas where workers are not exposed to hazardous or noxious substances.
- Ensure the visibility of workers through their use of high visibility vests when working in or walking through heavy equipment operating areas.
- Ensure moving equipment is outfitted with audible back-up alarms.
- Mark and provide sign boards in the construction zone, and areas for storage and disposal. Signage shall be in accordance with international standards and be well known to, and easily understood by workers, visitors, and the general public as appropriate.

91. **Impacts on Socio-Economic Activities.** Manpower will be required during the 24 month's construction phase. This will help generate contractual employment and increase in local revenue. Thus potential impact is positive and long-term. As per design, land acquisition and closure of roads are not required. The potential impacts are negative but short-term and temporary. The contractor will need to adopt the following mitigation measures:

- Leave space for access between mounds of soil.
- Provide sign boards for pedestrians to inform nature and duration of construction works and contact numbers for concerns/complaints.
- Employ at least 50% of the labor force, or to the maximum extent, local persons within the 2-km immediate area if manpower is available.

92. **Summary of Mitigation Measures during Construction.** Table 10 provides summary of mitigation measures to be considered by the contractor during construction phase. The detailed mitigation measures, environmental monitoring and reporting requirements, emergency response procedures, related implementation arrangements, capacity development and training measures, implementation schedule, cost estimates, and performance indicators are provided in the EMP.

Table: 10 Summary of Mitigation Measures during Construction Phase

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures
Erosion hazards	<p>Use dust abatement such as water spraying to minimize windblown erosion.</p> <p>Provide temporary stabilization of disturbed/excavated areas that are not actively under construction.</p> <p>Apply erosion controls (e.g., silt traps) along the drainage leading to the water bodies.</p> <p>Conduct routine site inspections to assess the effectiveness of and the maintenance requirements for erosion and sediment control systems.</p>
Impacts on water quality	<p>Schedule civil works during non-monsoon season, to the maximum extent possible.</p> <p>Ensure drainages and water bodies within the construction zones are kept free of obstructions.</p> <p>Keep loose soil material and stockpiles out of drains, flow-lines and watercourses.</p>

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures
	<p>Avoid stockpiling of excavated and construction materials (sand, gravel, cement, etc.) unless covered by tarpaulins or plastic sheets.</p> <p>Re-use/utilize, to maximum extent possible, excavated materials.</p> <p>Dispose any residuals at identified disposal site (PIU/DSC will identify approved sites).</p> <p>Dispose waste oil and lubricants, used paint generated as per provisions of Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989.</p> <p>Refuel equipment within the designated refueling containment area away from drainages, <i>nallahs</i>, or any water body.</p> <p>Inspect all vehicles daily for fluid leaks before leaving the vehicle staging area, and repair any leaks before the vehicle resumes operation.</p> <p>Conduct Water Quality monitoring as per EMP (quarterly for project duration except monsoon)</p>
Impacts on air quality	<p>Conduct regular water spraying on earth piles, trenches and sand piles.</p> <p>Conduct regular visual inspection along alignments and construction zones to ensure no excessive dust emissions.</p> <p>Maintain construction vehicles and obtain "pollution under control" certificate from pollution control board.</p> <p>Obtain CFE and CFO for diesel generators, etc., if to be used in the project.</p> <p>Conduct Air Quality monitoring as per EMP (quarterly for project duration except monsoon)</p>
Noise and vibrations impacts	<p>Limit construction activities in temple complexes and other important sites to daytime only.</p> <p>Plan activities in consultation with the PIU/DSC so that activities with the greatest potential to generate noise are conducted during periods of the day which will result in least disturbance.</p> <p>Minimize noise from construction equipment by using vehicle silencers and fitting jackhammers with noise-reducing mufflers.</p> <p>Instruct drivers that horns not be used unless it is necessary to warn other road users or animals of the vehicle's approach.</p> <p>If specific noise complaints are received during construction, the contractor may be required to implement one or more of the following noise mitigation measures, as directed by the project manager: (i) locate stationary construction equipment as far from nearby noise-sensitive properties as possible; (ii) shut off idling equipment; (iii) reschedule construction operations to avoid periods of noise annoyance identified in the complaint; and/or (iv) notify nearby residents whenever extremely noisy work will be occurring.</p> <p>Follow Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, day time ambient noise levels should not exceed 65 dB(A) in commercial areas, 55 dB(A) in residential areas, and 50 dB(A) in silence zone.⁵</p> <p>Ensure vehicles comply with Government of India noise limits for vehicles.</p> <p>Conduct Noise monitoring as per EMP (quarterly for project duration except monsoon)</p>
Impacts on flora and fauna	<p>Conduct site induction and environmental awareness.</p> <p>Limit activities within the work area.</p> <p>Replant trees in the area using minimum ratio of 2 new trees for every 1 tree cut, if any.</p>

⁵ Day time shall mean from 6.00 am to 10.00 pm. Silence zone is an area comprising not less than 100 meters around hospitals, educational institutions, courts, religious places or any other area which is declared as such by UEPPCB. Mixed categories of areas may be declared as one of the above mentioned categories by UEPPCB.

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures
	Replacement species must be approved by DSC.
Impacts on physical resources	<p>Ensure no damage to structures/properties near construction zone.</p> <p>Provide walkways and metal sheets where required to maintain access of people and vehicles.</p> <p>Provide sign boards to inform nature and duration of construction works and contact numbers for concerns/complaints.</p> <p>Implement good housekeeping. Remove wastes immediately. Prohibit stockpiling of materials that may obstruct/slow down pedestrians and/or vehicle movement.</p> <p>Ensure workers will not use nearby/adjacent areas as toilet facility.</p> <p>Coordinate with DSC for transportation routes and schedule. Schedule transport and hauling activities during non-peak hours. Ensure vehicles do not use narrow local roads, except in the immediate vicinity of delivery sites.</p> <p>Provide instructions on event of chance finds for archaeological and/or ethno-botanical resources. Works must be stopped immediately until such time chance finds are cleared by experts.</p>
Impacts on waste generation	<p>Prepare and implement a waste management plan. Manage solid waste according to the following hierarchy: reuse, recycling and disposal. Coordinate with DSC, Safeguard specialist for beneficial uses of excavated soils/silts/sediments or immediately dispose to designated areas.</p> <p>Recover used oil and lubricants and reuse; or remove from the sites.</p> <p>Avoid stockpiling and remove immediately all excavated soils, excess construction materials, and solid waste (removed concrete, wood, trees and plants, packaging materials, empty containers, oils, lubricants, and other similar items).</p> <p>Prohibit disposal of any material or wastes (including human waste) into drainage, <i>nallah</i>, or watercourse.</p>
Impacts on occupational health and safety	<p>Comply with IFC EHS Guidelines on Occupational Health and Safety</p> <p>Disallow worker exposure to noise level greater than 85 dBA for a duration of more than 8 hours per day without hearing protection. The use of hearing protection shall be enforced actively.</p> <p>Develop And Include in H&S plan measures such as: (i) type of hazards during excavation works; (ii) corresponding personal protective equipment for each identified hazard; (iii) H&S training for all site personnel; (iv) procedures to be followed for all site activities; and (v) documentation of work-related accidents.</p> <p>Provide H&S orientation training to all new workers to ensure that they are apprised of the rules of work at the site, personal protective protection, and preventing injury to fellow workers.</p> <p>Ensure that qualified first-aid can be provided at all times. Equipped first-aid stations shall be easily accessible throughout the site as well as at construction camps.</p> <p>Provide medical insurance coverage for workers.</p> <p>Secure construction zone from unauthorized intrusion and accident risks.</p> <p>Provide supplies of potable drinking water.</p> <p>Provide clean eating areas where workers are not exposed to hazardous or noxious substances.</p> <p>Provide visitor orientation if visitors to the site can gain access to areas where hazardous conditions or substances may be present. Ensure also that visitor/s do not enter hazard areas unescorted.</p> <p>Ensure the visibility of workers through their use of high visibility vests when working in or walking through heavy equipment operating areas.</p>

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures
	<p>Ensure moving equipment is outfitted with audible back-up alarms.</p> <p>Mark and provide sign boards in the construction zone, and areas for storage and disposal. Signage shall be in accordance with international standards and be well known to, and easily understood by workers, visitors, and the general public as appropriate.</p>
Impacts on socio-economic activities	<p>Leave space for access between mounds of soil.</p> <p>Consult businesses and institutions regarding operating hours and factoring this in to work schedules.</p> <p>Provide sign boards for pedestrians to inform nature and duration of construction works and contact numbers for concerns/complaints.</p> <p>Employ at least 50% of the labor force, or to the maximum extent, local persons within the 2-km immediate area if manpower is available.</p>

93. The construction related impacts due to proposed components are generic to construction activities, and are typical of repair/ renovation and simple building construction projects. The potential impacts that are associated with construction activities can be mitigated to standard levels without difficulty through incorporation or application of the recommended mitigation measures and procedures.

C. Post-Construction Impacts and Mitigation Measures

94. Site clean-up is necessary after construction activities. The contractor will be required to:

- Backfill any excavation and trenches, preferably with excess excavation material generated during the construction phase.
- Reestablish the original grade and drainage pattern to the extent practicable.
- Stabilize all areas of disturbed vegetation using weed-free native shrubs, grasses, and trees.
- Restore access roads, staging areas, and temporary work areas.
- Restore roadside vegetation.
- Remove all tools, equipment, barricades, signs, surplus materials, debris, and rubbish. Demolish structures not required for O&M. Dispose all residues at designated disposal sites to the satisfaction of PIU DSC Engineer.
- Monitor success of re-vegetation and tree re-planting. Replace all plants which seem to be in an unhealthy condition.

D. Anticipated Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Impacts and Mitigation

Measures

95. Impacts on environmental conditions associated with the O&M of the components pertain to impacts related to increased tourists in the areas resulting to increased vehicular movement along the roads, increased demands for services, and increased solid waste generation. These impacts can be mitigated by:

- Increased vehicular movement along the roads - speed restrictions, provision of appropriate road signage and well located rest points for pedestrians shall minimize impacts on safety of the people
- Increase demands for services – addressed through the subproject design

V. ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

A. Institutional Arrangements

96. The institutional arrangements specify the arrangements for the implementation of environmental provisions of the entire project, and include the proposed subproject also.

Project Management Unit (PMU) and Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

97. The Department of Tourism, Government of Uttarakhand is the Executing Agency (EA). Project Management Unit (PMU) is established in Dehradun for the overall project management and Project Implementation Units (PIU) have been established for each of the three circuits. The proposed sub-project is implemented by the PIU, Bhimtal. A Safeguards Specialist (SS) is within the PMU, and SS is responsible for overall management implementation of the resettlement and environmental safeguard provisions.

Project Management Consultant (PMC) and Design and Supervision Consultants (DSC)

Project Management Consultants (PMC) and Design and Supervision Consultants (DSC) have been recruited to provide assistance to the PMU and PIUs respectively in project implementation. Within the PMC team an Environment Safeguards Specialist will provide overall direction for management of environmental issues, and will provide technical support to the PMU including implementation of the environmental requirements according to ADB requirements, and assist in monitoring impacts and mitigation measures associated with sub-projects. The Safeguards Specialist of the DSC team will be responsible for preparation of the Environmental Assessment documents in line with the EARF and supervise the implementation of the EMP provisions in the various sub-projects. The PMU, will oversee the implementation of the environmental provisions related to subproject implementation, its responsibilities include preparation and updating of IEEs consistent with the ADBs Environmental Assessment Guidelines and the environmental compliance requirements of the Government of Uttarakhand and the Government of India. The DSC Safeguards Specialist will support environmental management functions including updating sub-project IEEs in respect to environmental management plans, assisting in preparing IEEs, and assist in monitoring impacts and mitigation measures associated with sub-projects. He/she will be required to include mitigation measures in designs where appropriate, and to specify other measures in construction contracts. Contractors will be required by their contracts to implement all specified mitigation, monitoring, and reporting assigned to contractors as presented in sub-project IEE. Environmental monitoring will be undertaken by the PMU supported by the DSC- Safeguards Specialist

98. The purpose of the environmental management plan (EMP) is to ensure that the activities are undertaken in a responsible, non-detrimental manner with the objectives of: (i) providing a proactive, feasible, and practical working tool to enable the measurement and monitoring of environmental performance on-site; (ii) guiding and controlling the implementation of findings and recommendations of the environmental assessment conducted for the project; (iii) detailing specific actions deemed necessary to assist in mitigating the environmental impact of the project; and (iv) ensuring that safety recommendations are complied with (Table-10).

99. A copy of the EMP must be kept on work sites at all times. This EMP will be included in the bid documents and will be further reviewed and updated during implementation. The EMP will be made binding on all contractors operating on the site and will be included in the contractual clauses. Non-compliance with, or any deviation from, the conditions set out in this document constitutes a failure in compliance.

100. The contractor will be required to (i) establish an operational system for managing environmental impacts (ii) carry out all of the monitoring and mitigation measures set forth in the EMP; and (iii) implement any corrective or preventative actions set out in safeguards monitoring reports that PMU and PIU will prepare from time to time to monitor implementation of this IEE and EMP. The contractor shall allocate a budget for compliance with these EMP measures, requirements and actions.

101. **Responsibilities for EMP Implementation.** The following agencies will be responsible for EMP Implementation:

- Tourism Department is the Executing Agency (EA) responsible for overall management, coordination, and execution of all activities funded under the loan;
- UTDB is the Implementing Agency (IA) responsible for coordinating procurement and construction of the project. PIU through its Project Management Unit (PMU) at Dehradun will be implementing the project;
- 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 EMP implementation supervision;
- A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) has been established in Dehradun. This PIU will look into progress and coordination of day to day construction works with the assistance of DSC; and
- The contractor will be responsible for \ execution of all construction works. The contractor will work under the guidance of the PIU Dehradun and DSC. The environmental related mitigation measures will also be implemented by the contractor.
- The contractor's conformity with contract procedures and specifications during construction will be carefully monitored by the PIU.

A. Environmental Monitoring and Reporting

102. **Responsibility for monitoring** During construction, DSC's Environmental Specialist and the designated representative engineer of the PIU will monitor the contractor's environmental performance. During the operation phase, monitoring will be the responsibility of the PIU, Dehradun.

103. **Responsibility for Reporting** PMU will submit to ADB semi-annual reports on implementation of the EMP and will permit ADB to field environmental review missions which will review in detail the environmental aspects of the project. Any major accidents having serious environmental consequences will be reported immediately. PMC environmental expert will help in preparing monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual progress reports.

104. **Environmental Monitoring Plan.** Environmental monitoring will be done during construction in three levels; namely monitoring development of project performance indicators done by the DSC Environmental Specialist, monitoring implementation of mitigation measures done by the Contractor; and overall regulatory monitoring of the

environmental issues done by the PMU Environmental Specialist. To ensure the effective implementation of mitigation measures and Environmental Management Plan during construction and operation phase of the sub-project, it is essential that an effective Environmental Monitoring Plan be followed as given in Table 11 and 12 shows the potential adverse environmental impacts, proposed mitigation measures, responsible parties, and cost of implementation. This EMP will be included in the bid documents and will be further reviewed and updated during implementation.

Table 11: Pre-Construction EMP Table

Parameters	Mitigation Measures	Parameter/ Indicator of Compliance	Responsible for Implementation	Responsible for Supervision
Lack of sufficient planning to assure long term sustainability of the improvements and ensure protection of the assets created.	Design has included provisions for ensuring effective maintenance and protection of the assets to be created so as to ensure the long term sustainability. The long term sustainability has been ensured by taking into consideration appropriate Bureau of Indian Standards Codes (BIS) for design, Seismic Zone V coefficient, appropriate wind load factor (corresponding to 39 m/s wind speed), and detailed design after carrying geotechnical investigations and topographic survey	Verification of design parameters	DSC	PMU/PMC
Increased storm water runoff from alterations of the site's natural drainage patterns due to landscaping, excavation works, construction of parking lots, and addition of paved surfaces	Design of proposed components enables efficient drainage of the sites and maintains natural drainage patterns. The storm water generated will be diverted to local drain through a properly constructed drainage system.	Arrangement for proper diversion of storm water runoff	PIU/DSC	PMU/PMC
Selection of materials and construction technologies, if not carefully chosen, will adversely impact the	Local Materials shall be used and should gel with the surroundings, so as to increase the aesthetics of the surroundings. Restoration of temples should be done with due care to their mythological			

Parameters	Mitigation Measures	Parameter/ Indicator of Compliance	Responsible for Implementation	Responsible for Supervision
aesthetic appeal of the destinations	and religious significance.			
Integration of energy efficiency and energy conservation programs in design of sub-project components	<p>The detailed designs for the sub-project have ensured that environmental sustainability principles, including energy efficiency, resource recycling, waste minimization, etc. The design considers the following energy efficiency measures :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rain water harvesting where feasible • Usage of recyclable materials like wood substitutes. • Installation of BEE certified equipments • Usage of energy efficient lighting fixtures (LED and solar) 	Specifications of rain water harvesting structures, electrical fixtures, details of water heating system	PIU/DSC	PMU/PMC
Consents, permits, clearances, no objection certificate (NOC), etc.	Obtain all necessary consents, permits, clearance, NOCs, etc. prior to start of civil works.	Consents, permits, clearance, NOCs, etc.	PIU/DSC	PMU/PMC
	Acknowledge in writing and provide report on compliance all obtained consents, permits, clearance, NOCs, etc.	Records and communications	PIU/DSC	PMU/PMC
	Include in detailed design drawings and documents all conditions and provisions if necessary	Detailed design documents and drawings	Contractor	PMU and PMC PIU and DSC
Establishment of baseline environmental conditions prior to start of civil works	Conduct documentation of location of components, areas for construction zone (camps, staging, storage, stockpiling, etc.) and surroundings (within direct impact zones). Include photos and Global Positioning System coordinates	Records	DSC	PMU and PMC
	Monitoring of baseline levels of ambient air, water and noise as per Environment Monitoring	Monitoring reports	DSC (once before start of construction)	PMU and PMC

Parameters	Mitigation Measures	Parameter/ Indicator Compliance	Responsible for Implementation	Responsible for Supervision
	Plan			
Social and Cultural Resources	<p>Consult Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) or UK State Archaeology Department to obtain an expert assessment of the archaeological potential of the site.</p> <p>Consider alternatives if the site is found to be of medium or high risk.</p> <p>Develop a protocol for use by the construction contractors in conducting any excavation work, to ensure that any chance finds are recognized and measures are taken to ensure they are protected and conserved.</p>	Chance find protocol	<p>- PMC to consult ASI or UK State Archaeology Department</p> <p>- PMC to develop protocol for chance finds</p>	PMU
Public consultations	Continue information dissemination, consultations, and involvement/participation of stakeholders during project implementation.	Disclosure records Consultations	PMU and PMC PIU and DSC Temple administrators Contractor	PMU and PMC

Table 12: EMP Table During Construction Phase

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Parameter/ Indicator of Compliance	Responsible for Implementation	Responsible for Supervision
Sites for construction work camps, areas for stockpile, storage and disposal	Will not promote instability and result in destruction of property, vegetation, irrigation, and drinking water supply systems, etc. Residential areas will not be considered so as to protect the human environment (i.e., to curb accident risks, health risks due to air and water pollution and dust, and noise, and to prevent social conflicts, shortages of amenities, and crime). Disposal will not be allowed near sensitive areas which will inconvenience the community. The construction camp, storage of fuel and lubricants should be avoided near water body.	List of pre-approved sites for construction work camps, areas for stockpile, storage and disposal Waste management plan	- DSC to prepare list of potential sites -DSC to inspect sites proposed by contractor if not included in pre-approved sites	PMU and PIU
Sanitation facilities at construction camps	The contractor shall provide sanitation facilities at camp site. These facilities will include dust bins in adequate numbers for solid waste collection, and separate toilets for male and females. These toilets facilities shall be maintained and septic tanks/soakpits shall be provided at the toilets. The dust bins shall be regularly emptied and waste from camp site shall be disposed off at designated locations.	Construction camp sanitation facilities	Contractor	DSC/PIU
Sources of construction	Use quarry sites and sources licensed by	Permits issued to quarries/sources	Contractor PMC and DSC	PMU and PIU

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Parameter/ Indicator of Compliance	Responsible for Implementation	Responsible for Supervision
materials	the Uttarakhand Government. Verify suitability of all material sources and obtain approval from PIU. Submit to DSC on a monthly basis documentation of sources of materials.	of materials	to verify sources (including permits)	
Access	All the sites are not much crowded, so there will not be any traffic problem. Keep the site free from all unnecessary obstructions. Drive vehicles in a considerate manner. Notify affected sensitive receptors by providing sign boards with information about the nature and duration of construction works and contact numbers for concerns/ complaints. Provide free access to households near project sites	Free access (without any obstruction)	Contractor	PIU and DSC
Circulation plan during construction	Prior to commencement of site activities and mobilization on ground, the Contractor will prepare and get approved by the Engineer, circulation plan during construction for safe passage during construction stage, including development of alternative access routes during construction. The Contractor with support of the PIU will carry out dissemination of these information and circulation plan.	Safe movement of public	Contractor	DSC/PIU

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Parameter/ Indicator of Compliance	Responsible for Implementation	Responsible for Supervision
Occupational health and safety	<p>Comply with IFC EHS Guidelines on Occupational Health and Safety</p> <p>Develop comprehensive site-specific health and safety (H&S) plan. Include in H&S plan measures such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) type of hazards in the intake wells site; (ii) corresponding personal protective equipment for each identified hazard; (iii) H&S training for all site personnel; (iv) procedures to be followed for all site activities; and (v) documentation of work-related accidents. <p>Provide medical insurance coverage for workers.</p>	Health and safety (H&S) plan	Contractor	PMU and PMC PIU and DSC
Site clearance activities, including delineation of construction areas	<p>Only ground cover/shrubs that impinge directly on the permanent works or necessary temporary works shall be removed with prior approval from the Environmental Expert of DSC</p> <p>All areas used for temporary construction operations will be subjected to complete restoration to their former condition with appropriate rehabilitation procedures. The photographic records shall be maintained for the temporary sites used for construction. These will help in proper restoration.</p>	Pre-construction records of sites and vegetation in area of construction	Contractor	DSC / PIU

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Parameter/ Indicator of Compliance	Responsible for Implementation	Responsible for Supervision
Stockpiling of construction materials	Stockpiling of construction materials will be done in such a way that it does not impact and obstructs the drainage. The stockpiles will be covered to protect from dust and erosion.	Subproject stockpiling sites	Contractor	DSC / PIU
Drinking water availability at Construction camp and construction sites	Sufficient supply of cold potable water to be provided and maintained. If the drinking water is obtained from an intermittent public water supply then storage tanks will be provided. For this contractor will submit his plan how availability of drinking water shall be assured. In case it is obtained from the natural spring then permission from local authorities shall be obtained.	Water supply source and availability of water, permission of local authority if obtained for local spring	Contractor	DSC/PIU
Waste disposal	All waste should be recycled to the extent possible and disposed to a designated site selected by the DSC Env't Specialist after due consultation with local authorities. The Environmental Specialist of DSC shall approve these disposal sites after conducting a joint inspection on the site with the Contractor. Contractor shall ensure that waste shall not be disposed off near natural streams in the surroundings of site and along the	Waste Disposal sites, waste management plan	Contractor	DSC/PIU

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Parameter/ Indicator of Compliance	Responsible for Implementation	Responsible for Supervision
	access path.			
Impacts on air quality	Conduct regular water spraying on stockpiles.	Visual inspection No complaints from sensitive receptors Records	Contractor	PIU and DSC
	Conduct regular visual inspection in the construction zones to ensure no excessive dust emissions.	Visual inspection		
	Maintain construction vehicles and obtain "pollution under control" certificate from Uttarakhand Pollution Control Board.	PUC certificates		
	Conduct air quality monitoring as per EMP (Quarterly for project duration except monsoon season)	Monitoring reports	Contractor	PIU and DSC
Noise and vibrations impacts	Limit construction activities in temple complexes and other important areas to daytime only. Plan activities in consultation with PIU/DSC so that activities with the greatest potential to generate noise are conducted during periods of the day which will result in least disturbance.	Work schedule	Contractor	PIU and DSC
	Minimize noise from construction equipment by using vehicle silencers and fitting jackhammers with noise-reducing mufflers.	Report on ambient noise level monitoring within direct impact zones	Contractor	PIU and DSC
	Conduct monitoring of noise as per EMP (Quarterly for project duration except monsoon)			

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Parameter/ Indicator of Compliance	Responsible for Implementation	Responsible for Supervision
	Avoid loud random noise from sirens, air compression, etc.	zero incidence		
	Require drivers that horns not be used unless it is necessary to warn other road users or animals of the vehicle's approach.	feedback from receptors within direct and direct impact zone		
	If specific noise complaints are received during construction, the contractor may be required to implement one or more of the following noise mitigation measures, as directed by the project manager: Locate stationary construction equipment as far from nearby noise-sensitive properties, such as the hospital, as possible. Shut off idling equipment. Reschedule construction operations to avoid periods of noise annoyance identified in the complaint. Notify nearby residents whenever extremely noisy work will be occurring.	-Complaints addressed satisfactory - GRM records		
Impacts on Water Quality	Schedule civil works during non-monsoon season, to the maximum extent possible. Ensure drainages and water bodies within the construction zones are kept free of obstructions.	Visual inspection	Contractor	PIU and DSC

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Parameter/ Indicator of Compliance	Responsible for Implementation	Responsible for Supervision
	<p>Keep loose soil material and stockpiles out of drains, flow-lines and watercourses.</p> <p>Avoid stockpiling of excavated and construction materials (sand, gravel, cement, etc.) unless covered by tarpaulins or plastic sheets.</p> <p>Re-use/utilize, to maximum extent possible, excavated materials.</p> <p>Dispose any residuals at identified disposal site approved by PIU/DSC sites).</p> <p>Dispose waste oil and lubricants, used paint generated as per provisions of Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989.</p> <p>Refuel equipment within the designated refueling containment area away from drainages, <i>nallahs</i>, or any water body.</p> <p>Inspect all vehicles daily for fluid leaks before leaving the vehicle staging area, and repair any leaks before the vehicle resumes operation.</p> <p>Conduct surface water monitoring as per EMP (Quarterly except monsoon)</p>	<p>Report on surface water quality within direct impact zones</p>	Contractor	PIU and DSC

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Parameter/ Indicator of Compliance	Responsible for Implementation	Responsible for Supervision
Impacts on flora and fauna	Conduct site induction and environmental awareness at all the Rural tourism sites.	Records	Contractor	PIU and DSC
	Limit activities within the work area.	Barricades along working areas		
Impacts on physical cultural resources	Ensure no damage to structures/properties adjacent to construction zone.	-Visual inspection -any impact should be addressed by project resettlement plan	Contractor coordination with PIU and DSC for any structures within sites and work zones	PIU and DSC
	Provide sign boards to inform nature and duration of construction works and contact numbers for concerns/complaints.	-no complaints received -photo-documentation		
	Implement good housekeeping. Remove wastes immediately.	Visual inspection No stockpiled/stored wastes		
	Ensure workers will not use nearby/adjacent areas as toilet facility.	complaints received Sanitation facilities for use of workers		
	Coordinate with PIU/DSC for transportation routes and schedule. Schedule transport and hauling activities during non-peak hours. Communicate road detours via visible boards, advertising, pamphlets, etc.	-Approved routes in traffic management plan		
	Provide instructions on event of chance finds for archaeological and/or ethno-botanical resources. Works must be stopped immediately until such time	condition in chance find protocol		

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Parameter/ Indicator of Compliance	Responsible for Implementation	Responsible for Supervision
	<p>chance finds are cleared by experts.</p> <p>Prepare and implement a waste management plan. Manage solid waste according to the following hierarchy: reuse, recycling and disposal. Include in waste management plan designated/approved disposal areas. Coordinate with PIU/DSC for beneficial uses of excavated soils or immediately dispose to designated areas. Recover used oil and lubricants and reuse; or remove from the site. Prohibit disposal of any material or wastes (including human waste) into drainage, <i>nallah</i>, or watercourse.</p>	condition in waste management plan		
Impact due to waste generation	Comply with IFC EHS Guidelines on Occupational Health and Safety	Visual inspection Records	Contractor	PIU and DSC
Disposal of Construction Waste / Debris / Cut Material	The Contractor shall confirm that Safe disposal of the construction waste will be ensured in the pre-identified disposal locations. In no case, any construction waste will be disposed off around the project site, pathways indiscriminately.	Disposal site	Contractor	PIU/DSC
Safety Measures During Construction	Adequate safety measures for workers during handling of materials at site will be taken up.	Records of availability of personal protective equipment, availability of first	Contractor	PIU/DSC

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Parameter/ Indicator of Compliance	Responsible for Implementation	Responsible for Supervision
	<p>The contractor has to comply with all regulations for the safety of workers. Precaution will be taken to prevent danger of the workers from accidental injuries, fire, etc. First aid treatment will be made available for all injuries likely to be sustained during the course of work.</p> <p>The Contractor will conform to all anti-malaria instructions given to him by the Engineer.</p>	aid kits		
Clearing of Construction of Camps and Restoration	<p>Contractor to prepare site restoration plans for approval by the Engineer. The plan is to be implemented by the contractor prior to demobilization.</p> <p>On completion of the works, all temporary structures will be cleared away, all rubbish burnt, excreta or other disposal pits or trenches filled in and effectively sealed off and the site left clean and tidy, at the Contractor's expense, to the entire satisfaction of the Engineer</p>	Restoration plan, and records of pre-construction of temporary sites	Contractor	PIU/DSC
Impacts on socio-economic activities	Employ at least 50% of the labor force, or to the maximum extent, local persons within the 2-km immediate area if manpower is available.	Employment records	Contractor	PIU and DSC

Table 13: Operation Phase Environmental Management Plan

Sl. No.	Environmental Issues	Mitigation Measures	Parameter /Indicator for Compliance	Responsible Implementation	Responsible Supervision
1	Environmental Conditions due to increased tourism	Regulation of number of Tourists as per carrying capacity (study being undertaken by MoT, Delhi)	Tourists number	Tourism department	PIU/ PMU
2	Adequate drainage of site area	Efficient flow of surface water and prevent water logging along the side of the roads and parking lots.	Water logged sites	Tourism department	PIU/ PMU

105. Through integration of mitigation measures in project design, impacts are mostly insignificant, temporary in nature and can be properly avoided or mitigated by following proposed mitigation measures given in the EMP of this IEE report.

106. **Table 14** provides the environmental monitoring program which includes relevant environmental parameters, with a description of the sampling stations, frequency of monitoring, applicable standards, and responsibility.

Table 14: Environmental Monitoring Program

	Field	Phase	Parameters	Location	Frequency	Responsibility
A. Near Temple (works) and sensitive receptors						
1	Air quality	Pre construction (Before start of construction)	PM10, PM2.5, SO ₂ , NOx	In and around the temple premises and sensitive receptors	24 hours (once before start of construction)	DSC
2	Noise level	Pre construction (Before start of construction)	Day time dB(A)	In and around the temple premises and sensitive receptors	Once Before start of construction	DSC
3	Water quality (Surface water)	Pre construction (Before start of construction)	Colour, odour, pH, DO, BOD, taste, Turbidity, TDS, hardness, Faecal Coliform	Water source nearby (Spring water supplied through pipeline)	Once Before start of construction	DSC
B. Site-specific (temple complex, other project areas etc)						
2	Air quality	Construction	PM10, PM2.5, SO ₂ , NOx	Working Site-	24 hours (Quarterly except monsoon)	Contractor
3	Noise level	Construction	Day time dB(A)	working site	Quarterly except monsoon	Contractor
4	Water quality	Construction	Colour, odour, pH, DO, BOD, taste, Turbidity, TDS, hardness, Faecal Coliform	Water source nearby	Quarterly except monsoon	Contractor

B. Capacity Building

107. The Environmental Specialist of the DSC will provide the basic training required for environmental awareness followed by specific aspects of infrastructure improvement Projects along with Environmental implications for projects. Specific modules customized for the available skill set will be devised after assessing the capabilities of the members of the Training Programme and the requirements of the project. The entire training would cover basic principles of environmental assessment and management; mitigation plans and programmes, implementation techniques, monitoring methods and tools. The proposed training program along with the frequency of sessions is presented in **Table 15** below. This training program is intended for the entire destination and is not just specific to this package.

Table 15: Training Modules for Environmental Management (common for entire project)

Program	Description	Participants	Form of Training	Duration/ Location	Training Conducting Agency
A. Pre-Construction Stage					
Sensitization Workshop	Introduction to Environment: Basic Concept of environment Environmental Regulations and Statutory requirements as per Govt. of India and ADB	Tourism / Forest / Roads / Culture Department Officials, Project Director (PD) and Environmental Specialist (ES) of the PMU/PIU	Workshop	½ Working Day	Environmental Specialist of the PMC and DSC
B. Construction Stage					
Module 1	Roles and Responsibilities of officials / contractors / consultants towards protection of environment Implementation Arrangements	Engineers and staff of line depts. of GoUK, and PMU/PIU (including the ES)	Lecture / Interactive Sessions	½ Working Day	Safeguards Specialist of the PMC and DSC
Module 2	Monitoring and Reporting System	Engineers and staff of implementing agencies and PMU/PIU (including ES)	Lecture / Interactive Sessions	½ Working Day	Safeguards Specialist of the PMC and DSC

C. EMP Implementation Cost

108. As part of good engineering practices in the project, there have been several measures as safety, signage, dust suppression, procurement of personal protective equipment, provision of drains, etc. and the costs for which will be included in the design costs of specific subprojects. Therefore, these items of costs have not been included in the IEE budget. Only those items not covered under budgets for construction are considered in the IEE budget.

109. This is a small construction/ restoration-renovation project and it is not expected to cause much significant air, water and noise pollution. The main EMP cost will arise from monitoring of environmental parameters (air, water and noise) and training.

110. The costs of water sprinkling for dust suppression and providing personal protective equipment's to construction workers shall borne by contractor as part of conditions of contract. In addition the sources of funds for Mitigation measures during construction stage including monitoring during construction stage are also to be borne by the contractor. These are deemed to be included as part of the contract price amount quoted by the contractor for the works. The costs of components for monitoring in operation stage and the capacity building costs are to be funded by the PMU. The EMP cost is given in the **Table 16** below.

Table 16: Environmental Budget

S.N.	Particulars	Stages	Unit	Total number	Rate (INR)	Cost (INR)	Source of fund
A. Monitoring Measures							
1	Air quality monitoring	Pre Construction & Construction	Per sample	8x1+ 8x3*x2	9,000	72,000 4,32,000	DSC budget Contractor budget
2	Noise quality as per National Ambient Noise Standards on db (A) scale	Pre Construction & Construction	Per location	8x1+ 8x3x2	3,000	24,000 1,44,000	DSC budget Contractor budget
3	Water quality	Pre Construction & Construction	Per sample	8x1+ 8x3x2	8,000	64,000 3,84,000	DSC budget Contractor budget
Sub- Total (A)						1,60,000 9,60,000	DSC budget Contractor budget
B. Capacity Building – Training cost							
1	Sensitization Workshop	Pre-Construction	L.S	4	50,000	2,00,000	PMU
2	Training Session I	Construction	L.S	4	50,000	2,00,000	PMU
3	Training Session II	Construction	L.S	2	50,000	1,00,000	PMU
Sub -Total (B)						5,00,000	
Total (A+B) INR						16,20,000	

*3 times a year except monsoons

All the sites remain snow bound in winter and difficult to work in monsoons, hence the project duration is kept 02 years, though the overall scope of hardware component in a particular location is much less

VI. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

A. Process For Consultations Followed

111. This subproject does not involve any elements, which could have an adverse impact on the community. There is no deprivation of any sort for the residents or displacement of any groups. Particularly, with regard to environmental impacts the subproject can be characterized as innocuous.

112. In view of this, the need for holding a public hearing is not perceived at this stage. However in compliance with the ADB's guidelines, focused public consultations were undertaken during the site visits in the sub project areas. Residents of the area were informed about the proposed sub-project and their views were obtained. During the preparation of this IEE, consultations have been held with the officials of Uttarakhand Tourism Department, District collector, Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam (GMVN), Forest Department, and other Stakeholders and agencies in Rudraprayg district. The local level consultations were also carried out on February 2014 and September- October in 2015 by the other subject experts and Environmental expert DSC.

113. The Team Leader DSC and Environmental Expert of DSC also had consultations with the District Collector Development Officer on February, 2014 for his comments and suggestions for the successful implementation of the project. The consultants further explained the department people, tourism people and Mandir committee in the meeting. Minutes of meeting is attached as Appendix 19.

114. The process of consultations was taken up as an integral part of the sub-project in accordance with ADB Guidelines and following objectives:

- ✓ To educate the general public, specially potentially impacted or benefited communities / individuals and stakeholders about the proposed sub project activities;
- ✓ To familiarize the people with technical and environmental issues of the sub project for better understanding;
- ✓ To solicit the opinion of the communities / individuals on environmental issues and assess the significance of impacts due to the proposed development;
- ✓ To foster co-operation among officers of PIU, the community and the stakeholders to achieve a cordial working relationship for smooth implementation of the sub project;
- ✓ To identify the environmental issues relating to the proposed activity.

115. During the consultations local residents and other stakeholders of subproject area opined that there are limited tourism infrastructures in the region and the tourist inflow is minimal. The subproject implementation will help improvement in infrastructures and publicity about the region. They demanded fast implementation of the subproject.

116. In this sub-project, Extensive consultation was made with stakeholders for make them aware of the proposed works.

117. The basic objectives of this stakeholders' consultation were:

- To inform the stakeholders on the proposed work
- To seek the views of stakeholders on the proposed work
- To ensure their participation in planning of sub-project and its operation and maintenance.
- Scope of livelihood generation after the sub-project execution.

118. Key stakeholders identified for consultation were:

- (i) Village Panchayat members

- (II) Local Villagers
- (III) Shopkeepers and Business Bodies
- (IV) Civil Society/Govt. Officials

Table-17 Summary of disclosure and views of stakeholders

S.NO.	Date	Location	Persons Consulted	Issues Discussed																								
1.	18 th February 2014	Durgadh ar Bazar	Villagers, shopkeepers etc.	Stakeholders were happy to know that initiative has been taken by Tourism Department with ADB loan for the infrastructure development works in Kartikeye swami, Durgadhari and Tungeshwar Temple and its vicinity. They expected that Tourist inflow will be increased after the execution of this sub-project, the present site lacks basic amenities in all the proposed locations. During consultation, Temple and Village Panchayat has given assurance to provide all kind of support and were happy to know that proposed design was being worked out in regular consultation with them. Stakeholders also agreed that design is so good and after execution it may attract more tourists for a longer duration of time. So, there seems to be a strong possibility for a better business.																								
	18 th February 2014	Durgadh ar Bazar	villagers	<p>Village: Durgadhar , Gram sabha: Bora, Block: Augustmuni, District: Rudraprayag (33kms)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">connected with vehicular road (District-33kms, Rudraprayag-50 kms)There is no heritage structure within the vicinityMandir committee but land is available within village for the infrastructure development <p>Discussed about the importance of Mandir and village details, tourist inflow etc</p> <p>Population structure of the village</p> <table><tr><th>Household</th><th>populati on</th><th>castes</th><th>livelihood</th></tr><tr><td>300</td><td>1600</td><td>Gusai (150HH), Negi (10HH), Kaithaet (10 HH), Tamtalu (130 HH)</td><td>Agriculture work, Labours, Govt. Job like army, Police, Teachers</td></tr></table> <p>Tourist inflow data</p> <table><tr><th>S.No.</th><th>Name of the Mela/Fair</th><th>Month</th><th>No. of Tourists</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Shivratri</td><td>March</td><td>Villagers of 25-30villages</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Nanda Amastmi</td><td>August</td><td>Villagers of 30-35 villages</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Navratri</td><td>Twice in year</td><td>300-350 per day</td></tr></table>	Household	populati on	castes	livelihood	300	1600	Gusai (150HH), Negi (10HH), Kaithaet (10 HH), Tamtalu (130 HH)	Agriculture work, Labours, Govt. Job like army, Police, Teachers	S.No.	Name of the Mela/Fair	Month	No. of Tourists	1	Shivratri	March	Villagers of 25-30villages	2	Nanda Amastmi	August	Villagers of 30-35 villages	5	Navratri	Twice in year	300-350 per day
Household	populati on	castes	livelihood																									
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2	Nanda Amastmi	August	Villagers of 30-35 villages																									
5	Navratri	Twice in year	300-350 per day																									
2	18 th February 2014	Phalasi village	villagers	<p>Gram Panchayat: Phalasi, Block: Augustmuni (32 kms), District: Rudraprayag (22kms)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">connected with vehicular road till chopta after that one has to walk 2 kms																								

S.NO.	Date	Location	Persons Consulted	Issues Discussed																																
				<ul style="list-style-type: none">There is a heritage temple of lord shiva and Durga within the village. villagers told that this temple was made by Pandava's when they are in Agayatwaas kal.Mandir committee of Tungeshwar Mahadev Temple and land is available within and village for the infrastructure development <p>Population structure of the villages</p> <table><tr><th>Household</th><th>population</th><th>castes</th><th>livelihood</th></tr><tr><td>300</td><td>1700</td><td>Bhartwal, Bhatt, Bhandari, Jagwan, Negi, Rawat, Butola, Gusai</td><td>Agriculture work, Labours, Govt. Job (50-60 families migrated for job)</td></tr></table> <p>Tourist Inflow Data</p> <table><tr><th>S.No.</th><th>Name of the Mela/Fair</th><th>Month</th><th>No. of Tourists</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Shivratri</td><td>March</td><td>Villagers of 20-25 villages</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Janamastmi</td><td>August</td><td>Villagers of 20-25 villages</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Sawan Maas</td><td>July</td><td>200-250 per day</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Maagh Maas</td><td>December</td><td>200-250 per day</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Navratri</td><td>Twice in year</td><td>Villagers of 20-25 villages</td></tr></table>	Household	population	castes	livelihood	300	1700	Bhartwal, Bhatt, Bhandari, Jagwan, Negi, Rawat, Butola, Gusai	Agriculture work, Labours, Govt. Job (50-60 families migrated for job)	S.No.	Name of the Mela/Fair	Month	No. of Tourists	1	Shivratri	March	Villagers of 20-25 villages	2	Janamastmi	August	Villagers of 20-25 villages	3	Sawan Maas	July	200-250 per day	4	Maagh Maas	December	200-250 per day	5	Navratri	Twice in year	Villagers of 20-25 villages
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4	Maagh Maas	December	200-250 per day																																	
5	Navratri	Twice in year	Villagers of 20-25 villages																																	
3	18 th February 2014	Kanakch auri Bazar	Villagers and shopkeepers	<p>Gram Panchayat: Pogatha, Block:Pokhri (15 kms), District: Chamoli (100 kms)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Connectivity: vehicular road up to villageIs there no Heritage structure within base villagesIs there any temple trust/village panchyat land available within base villages: yes <p>Population structure of the village</p> <table><tr><th>Household</th><th>population</th><th>castes</th><th>livelihood</th></tr><tr><td>350</td><td>1800</td><td>Negi (200HH), Rawat (100HH), SC (50HH)</td><td>Agriculture work, Labours,</td></tr></table> <p>Tourist Inflow data:</p> <table><tr><th>S.No.</th><th>Name of the Mela/Fair</th><th>Month</th><th>No. of Tourists</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>12-15</td><td>June</td><td>Villagers of 362 villages</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>1 day (baikunth Chaturdashi)</td><td>Oct / Nov.</td><td>Villagers 362 villages</td></tr></table>	Household	population	castes	livelihood	350	1800	Negi (200HH), Rawat (100HH), SC (50HH)	Agriculture work, Labours,	S.No.	Name of the Mela/Fair	Month	No. of Tourists	1	12-15	June	Villagers of 362 villages	2	1 day (baikunth Chaturdashi)	Oct / Nov.	Villagers 362 villages												
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2	1 day (baikunth Chaturdashi)	Oct / Nov.	Villagers 362 villages																																	

S.NO.	Date	Location	Persons Consulted	Issues Discussed																											
				3	Makar Sakranti	Every month	Villagers of 50-60 villages																								
				4	daily		100-150 per day																								
				5	Char Dham yatra	daily	500 approx																								
4	19 th February 2014	Kabiltha Village	Villagers and Pradhan	<p>Village: Kabiltha , Gram sabha: Kabiltha, Block: Ukhimath(30Kms), District: Rudraprayag (59kms)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">connected with vehicular roadThere is no heritage structure within the vicinityMandir committee of Kalidas Temple and land is available within and Mandir samittee & village for the infrastructure developmentthis place is famous for the birth place of Poet Kalidas.Pradhan said that most of the south Indian tourist used to come here and they go kedarnath from chaumasi via devriya taal which is famous for Bramh kamal and lord shiva like these lotus.Discussed about the importance of Mandir and village details, tourist inflow etc <p>Population structure of the village</p> <table><tr><th>Household</th><th>populati on</th><th>castes</th><th>livelihood</th></tr><tr><td>77</td><td>500</td><td>Bramins (16HH), Thakur (61HH)</td><td>5%Govt. Servants, 3% Business, 91% Labours & agriculture work)</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th>S.No.</th><th>Name of the Mela/Fair</th><th>Month</th><th>No. of Tourists</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Kalidas Samahroh</td><td>15-17 June</td><td>Villagers of 25-30villages</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Char dham yatra</td><td>April to October</td><td>Daily 50-100</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Daily</td><td></td><td>20-50 daily</td></tr></table>				Household	populati on	castes	livelihood	77	500	Bramins (16HH), Thakur (61HH)	5%Govt. Servants, 3% Business, 91% Labours & agriculture work)	S.No.	Name of the Mela/Fair	Month	No. of Tourists	1	Kalidas Samahroh	15-17 June	Villagers of 25-30villages	2	Char dham yatra	April to October	Daily 50-100	3	Daily		20-50 daily
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2	Char dham yatra	April to October	Daily 50-100																												
3	Daily		20-50 daily																												
5	8-16 th July 2014	Tungnath , Kabiltha, Ghimtoli, Phalasi, Durgadhar, Niti, Lata, Kanakchauri, Mukhwa, Harshil	Villagers and PRI members	<p>Discussion on the Rural tourism activities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Home stay activitiesNOC for Rural Tourism activities.NOC for Hardware components for the development of the villages.survey of Public structures in the village like Panchyat Ghar, Public Toilets, Parking area, Guest House																											

S.NO.	Date	Location	Persons Consulted	Issues Discussed
6	30 September-4 th October 2015	Niti, Mukhwa, and Harsil	Villagers and Tourist people	Discussion on Rural Tourism activities and Villagers opinion Villagers were happy to know about the sub project concept and activities. They suggested repair of road and pathways, repair of community hall, Waste water management, and sanitation, parking facility in Harsil

B. Future Consultation and Information Disclosure

119. To ensure continued public participation, provisions to ensure regular and continued stakeholder participation, at all stages during the project design and implementation is proposed. A grievance redressed cell will be set up within the PIU to register grievances of the people regarding technical, social and environmental aspects. This participatory process will ensure that all views of the people are adequately reviewed and suitably incorporated in the design and implementation process. Further, to ensure an effective disclosure of the project proposals to the stakeholders and the communities in the vicinity of the subproject location, an extensive project awareness campaigns will be carried out.

Information disclosure

120. Electronic version of the IEE will be placed in the official website of the Tourism Department and the website of ADB after approval of the documents by Government and ADB. On demand, any person seeking information can obtain a hard copy of the complete IEE document at the cost of photocopy from the office of the PMU/PIU, on a written request and payment for the same to the Project Director.

121. The PMU will issue notification on the disclosure mechanism in local newspapers, ahead of the initiation of implementation of the project, providing information on the project, as well as the start dates, etc. The notice will be issued by the PMU in local newspapers one month ahead of the implementation works. This will create awareness of the project implementation among the public.

C. Grievance Redress Mechanism

122. The PIU will make the public aware of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) through public awareness campaigns. Grievances can be filed in writing using the Complaint Register and Complaint Forms or by e-mail or by phone with any member of the PIU. The E-mail IDs and contact phone number of the PIU will serve as a hotline for complaints and will be publicized through the media and placed on notice boards outside their offices and at construction sites. The safeguard documents made available to the public in an accessible version will include information on the GRM and will be widely disseminated by the safeguards officers in the PMU and PIUs with support from the NGO engaged to implement the Community Awareness Program.

123. The PIU will convene Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) within one week of the voiced grievance at the project level consisting of members of local government, NGOs, project staff, and representatives of the affected people. Decisions on the grievance are to be made within 15 days of committee forming. If the grievance cannot be solved, the PMU is notified to further advice on the situation with higher government and legal bodies.

124. The GRC will ensure rights of vulnerable and poor are included. The grievance mechanism will be scaled to the risks and adverse impacts of the Project. It will address affected people's concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to all segments of the affected people at no costs and without retribution. The mechanism developed will be in a manner that it shall not impede access to the existing judicial or administrative remedies. The affected people, if any, will be appropriately informed about the mechanism.

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (IDIPT-Uttarakhand)

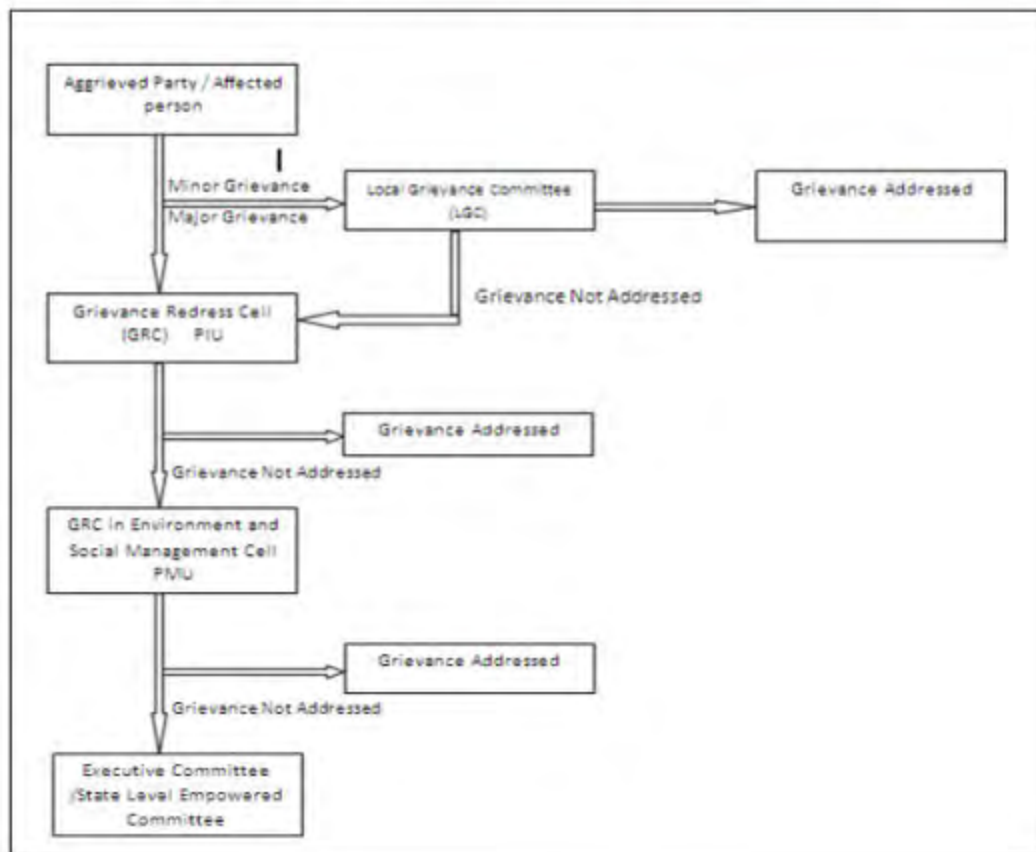


Figure 10: Grievance Redress Mechanism in IDIPT, Uttarakhand

Note:

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

VII. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

125. The proposed subproject components do not involve any interventions in and around the natural and cultural heritage destinations and have less significant (direct/indirect) environmental impacts. It is expected that the proposed subproject will enhanced economic growth and provision of livelihood opportunities for local communities through tourism infrastructure development with a focus on preservation and development of natural and cultural heritage and incidental services. The proposed Project under the Facility is provided to support the State of Uttarakhand, to enhance and develop the tourism sector as a key driver for economic growth.

126. This IEE has identified minor likely impacts on air and noise during construction and operation period and has defined mitigation measures. Those mitigation measures will be implemented and monitored during the sub-project execution. Further, the provision of environmental infrastructure, including access to sanitation and waste management facilities within the tourist areas, will better the environmental conditions and minimize the pollution related and aesthetic quality.

127. The specific management measures laid down in the IEE will effectively address any adverse environmental impacts due to the subproject. The effective implementation of the measures proposed will be ensured through the building up of capacity towards environmental management within the PMU supplemented with the technical expertise of a Safeguards Specialist as part of the PMC and DSC Consultants. Further, the environmental monitoring plans provide adequate opportunities towards course correction to address any residual impacts during construction or operation stages.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS

128. On the basis of the IEE It is expected that the proposed project components have only minor, negative, localized, temporary and less significant environmental impacts. These impacts can be easily mitigated through adequate mitigation measures and regular monitoring during the Design, Construction and Post Construction Phase of the project. It is recommended that UTDB should have monitoring responsibility in environmental issues of all program components during operational phase to ensure the environmental sustenance.

129. In conclusion, the sub-project will have overall beneficial impacts after completion in terms of tourism development. Negative impacts on water, air quality and noise levels during civil works & operation phase, which will be appropriately monitored and adequately mitigated. This report has not identified any comprehensive, broad, diverse or irreversible adverse impacts caused by the sub project. It is recommended that project can be implemented with proper mitigation measures to protect the environment.

130. Based on the findings of the IEE, the classification of the subproject as Category “B” is confirmed, and no further special study or detailed EIA needs to be undertaken to comply with ADB SPS (2009).

Appendix 1: NOC from Forest Wildlife division

3-2

कार्यालय उप वन संरक्षक, केदारनाथ वन्यजीव प्रभाग, गोपेश्वर।
Office of Deputy Conservator of Forest, Kedarnath Wildlife Division, Gopeshwar.

पत्रांक: 754 / 12-1 गोपेश्वर, दिनांक 08 सितम्बर 2014

सेवा में,

अपर कार्यक्रम निदेशक,
परियोजना संरचना विकास निवेश कार्यक्रम,
श्री 0 दीनदयाल उपाध्याय पर्यटन भवन,
नियर ओपनजी0सी0 हैलीपैड,
गंडी कैंट देहरादून।

विषय:- जनपद रुद्रप्रयाग के ऊखीमठ तहसील स्थित तुंगनाथ मन्दिर में एशियन डेपेलपमेन्ट बैंक द्वारा सहायित प्रोजेक्ट के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावित कार्यों हेतु अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र के सम्बन्ध में।

सन्दर्भ:- आषाढ पत्रांक 1517/पी0एम0यू0/ए0डी0पी0/120/आई0डी0पी0आई0टी0/2014-15 दिनांक 14-08-2014

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयक संदर्भित पत्र में वर्णित प्रस्तावित निम्न कार्यों के सम्बन्ध में बिन्दुवार निम्न बातों का अनुश्रवण किया जाय:-

बिन्दु संख्या 1-चौपता से तुंगनाथ के लिए पैदल मार्ग में निर्मित पीने के पानी के स्टैंडों के सुधारीकरण कार्य में किसी भी नये स्थान पर नया निर्माण न किया जाय।

बिन्दु संख्या 2- चौपता से तुंगनाथ के लिए पैदल मार्ग में पूर्व में निर्मित विश्राम पोइन्टों के सुधारीकरण कार्य में कोई नया कार्य न जोड़ा जाय।

बिन्दु संख्या 3- मन्दिर के पास शौचालय के मरम्मत करने में कोई नया कार्य / निर्माण न किया जाय।

बिन्दु संख्या 4- मन्दिर परिसर में पूर्व से स्थित भूधारक दीवार के सुधारीकरण कार्य करने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

बिन्दु संख्या 5- मन्दिर परिसर में कुण्ड के सुधारीकरण कार्य का विस्तृत विवरण प्रेषित करें।

बिन्दु संख्या 6- सोलिड वेस्ट मैनेजमेन्ट के विस्तृत प्लान की मूल प्रति इस कार्यालय को उपलब्ध कराई जाय।

बिन्दु संख्या 7- मन्दिर परिसर में स्थित कार्यालय का फ्लोअड कार्य करने में कोई नया निर्माण न जोड़ा जाय।

बिन्दु संख्या 8- सांत्तर लाइटों को मन्दिर परिसर तक ही सीमित रखा जाए। यह ध्यान दिया जाय लाइटों का फोकस / वितरण मन्दिर परिसर की ओर हो, न कि मन्दिर से बाहर की तरफ, जिससे स्थानीय वन्य जीवों में व्यग्रता न हो।

Sh. Chamli (Am)
Sh. A Sharma (MS)
In discuss
18/9

भवदीय
(आकाश कुमार वर्मा)
उप वन संरक्षक,
केदारनाथ वन्यजीव प्रभाग, गोपेश्वर।

Letter from ACF Kedarnath Wild Life Division Gopeshwar

- 1- No new construction should be done on trek route from Chopta to Tungnath besides improvement of water stands.
- 2- No new construction should be done on trek route from Chopta to Tungnath besides already constructed rest points improvements.
- 3- Only repair works in toilets near the temple and no new construction to be added.
- 4- No objection in the repair works of retaining wall.
- 5- Detailed plan of Kund improvement works to be sent to forest department.
- 6- Original copy of detailed plan of solid waste management to be made available to the forest department.
- 7- No new construction should be added to façade works in the office situated in the temple premises.
- 8- Solar lights should be restricted to the temple premises only. It should be noted the focus of the light should be towards a temple so that no disturbance is caused to the wild life.

Appendix2: Environmental Selection Criteria (as per EARF table 3)

Environmental Selection Criteria (as per EARF table 3)

Component	Criteria	Remarks
Overall selection criteria	1. Will be fully consistent with management plans or master plan for the area	No specific Management plan for the area. But, all the rural tourism sites have potential to become a national hub for eco-tourism. Tourism Dept.'s master plan also suggests development and promotion of tourism around of the sites.
	2. Will avoid resettlement/relocation. If unavoidable the extent of resettlement will be minimized.	No such impact anticipated.
	3. Will not result in destruction of or encroachment onto protected areas, including National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves, environmentally sensitive zones and Biosphere reserves.	Tungnath Temple lies within the protected forest land (existing temple site within buffer zone of Kedarnath WildLife Sanctuary). NOC has been collected from Forest department (see Appendix-1). But in case of other rural tourism centers land belongs to either Temple Trust or Mandir Samit Committee
	4. Will be in line with the Conservation Plan/management plan for the conservation and management of the Protected areas	Restoration Works in Tungnath temple'll be strictly done as per Forest Dept.'s guidelines.
	5. Will promote tourism related activities in protected areas, in the zones earmarked for tourism development, the scale and extent of which shall be in line with the provisions in the Management Plan	The sub project will promote rural tourism in the villages.
	6. Will not result in destruction of or encroachment onto archaeological monuments/heritage sites and will be in line with the master plan proposals for the conservation and preservation of the site/monuments	There are no ASI sites in the project area.
	7. Will not involve major civil works within the prohibited and regulated areas, as defined in the ASI refutations, to minimize any potential impacts on safety to the structures/monuments	NA as there are no ASI sites in the project and none exists in the vicinity also.
	8. Will reflect inputs from public consultation and disclosure for site selection	Meaningful public consultations have been done from planning phase and inputs have been considered in the project design
	9. Will not introduce any elements or components that are invasive upon the sanctity and significance of the cultural heritage site, including large scale	The sub project will not introduce any element or components that are invasive upon sanctity of

Component	Criteria	Remarks
	commercial activities or creation of new land uses with potential to trigger induced development and land use changes around the sites	cultural heritage site.
	10. Will introduce landscaping and other tourist infrastructure in line with the environmental quality of the tourist destinations, such as landscaping in harmony with the natural vegetation and diversity and not encourage introduction of species that are invasive	No new/alien species shall be introduced. Landscaping plan includes only native species.
	11. Will not result in development of physical infrastructure/ tourism amenities that would impair the environmental conditions due to lack of management capacities or high O&M costs	Provisions for O&M have been made and major part of the project is software, where training will be given to the villagers for their capacity building.
	12. Will reflect inputs from public consultation and disclosure for site selection	Inputs from major stakeholders like District Authorities, community interaction and local population residing close to subproject site have been incorporated in the designs and planning.
Conservation measures and excavation measures-in and around Cultural properties and protected Monuments/ Structures.	13. Will observe the principle of not altering the historic condition and shall involve treatment of damage caused by natural processes and human actions and prevention of further deterioration, using both technical and management measures.	Temple restoration works in the subproject are done in line with the architectural/ historic character of the sites
	14. Will promote in situ conservation and only in the face of uncontrollable natural threats and relocation is the sole means of saving elements of a site may they be moved in their historic condition.	No protected Monument/ cultural heritage site in vicinity, therefore, this is not applicable
	15. Will ensure that intervention be minimal. Every intervention proposed shall have clear objectives and use tried and proven methods and materials.	NA as the sub project works are not close to any protected monuments/structures. Designs are in sync with the architectural character of the temples
	16. Will ensure that physical remains are conserved in their historic condition without loss of evidence. Respect for the significance of the physical remains must guide any restoration. Technical interventions should not compromise subsequent treatment of the original fabric. The results of intervention should be unobtrusive when compared to the original fabric or to previous treatments, but still should be distinguishable	Not applicable because the site is not close to any ASI Protected monument/ remains site. Technical interventions shall in no way compromise with the original fabric

Component	Criteria	Remarks
	17. Will ensure that the adaptive reuse of any particular building of monuments/structures does not intrude or induce impacts on other areas of the monument	<i>No adaptive reuse proposed</i>
	18. Will ensure preservation of traditional technology and craftsmanship. New materials and techniques may only be used after they have been tried and proven, and should in no way cause damage to site.	Project designs are based on guidelines conforming to Uttarakhand architecture. The proposed repair/ restoration works shall ensure preservation of traditional technology and craftsmanship.
	19. Will ensure that the setting of a heritage site be conserved. Natural and cultural landscapes that form part of a sites setting contribute to its significance and should be integrated with its conservation	Though the sites are not ASI protected, yet it is ensured that settings of temples are conserved and interventions proposed through sub project shall enhance the overall tourism potential of the sites.
	20. Will ensure that during archaeological excavation care be taken to conserve the physical remains. A practical plan for the conservation of a site-both during and after excavation-should be submitted for all site programmed for excavation	
	21. Will ensure that treatment of the cultural heritage site and its environs is a comprehensive measure to prevent damage form natural processes and human actions, to reveal the historic condition of a site, and to allow its rational use. Service building should be as far as possible form the principal area of the site. Landscaping should aim to restore the site to its historic state and should not adversely affect the site: contemporary gardening and landscape concepts and designs should not be introduced.	
Conservation and habitat protection measures- in and around the natural heritage assets and protected areas.	22. Will observe the principle of not adversely impacting the habitat quality of the protected area and shall involve treatment of damage caused by natural processes and human actions and prevention of further deterioration, using both technical and management measures.	Tungnath Temple lies within the forest land. NOC has been collected from Forest department, where the conditions of Forest Dept. shall be strictly followed.
	23. Will ensure that intervention, in form of additional civil works within the protected areas, be minimal. Every intervention proposed shall have clear objectives and use tried and proven methods and materials.	
	24. Will not open up new areas of tourist movement, including opening up of new routes for boating in wetlands etc, especially in areas identified as core or zone identified for conservation in the management plan for the protected area. 25. Will ensure that the areas of significant habitat diversity habitats are conserved in their natural condition.	Tungnath Site is in the buffer zone of KWLS and NOC has been given by the Forest Dept. It is an age old temple site, where interventions are just to repair the foundation/ stones of the temple and its usage will remain

Component	Criteria	Remarks
		as such
	26. The results of intervention should be unobtrusive when compared to the original fabric or to previous treatments, but still should be distinguishable	It is tried to retain the architectural character and fabric of the temple through interventions like foundation retrofitting, stone replacement etc.
	27. New materials and techniques may only be used after they have been tried and proven, and should in no way cause damage to the site.	No new materials and techniques are proposed to be used.
	28. Service buildings should be as far as possible from the principal area of the site.	NA
Water supply	29. Will be taken up from existing potable treatment systems nearby, unless no such systems are available in the vicinity.	Water, both for construction/ drinking requirements shall be taken from existing systems.
	30. Will not result in excessive abstraction of ground water or result in excessive groundwater pumping impairing ground water quality	Not envisaged as water requirements are to be met from existing water supply system.
	31. Will ensure adequate protection from pollution of intake points	Not Applicable, as no new intake point or water supply infrastructure is to be created as part of this sub project.
	32. Will not result in unsatisfactory raw water supply (e.g. supply with excessive pathogens or mineral constituents)	The sub project activities during construction and operation phase will not result into unsatisfactory raw water supply
	33. Will ensure proper and adequate treatment and disposal facilitates for increased volumes of wastewater generation	Not much waste water generation envisaged. Septic tanks/sock pits of sufficient capacity are proposed, wherever new toilet construction is proposed.
Sanitation and toilet facilities	34. Will ensure that the site selection for the septic tank/ or any/ or any other treatment method proposed is not close to water intake or water usage points, or areas prone to flooding or water logging	Is ensured in design (DPR)
	35. Will ensure that sanitation improvements proposed do not result in pollution of groundwater.	
	36. Will not interfere with other utilities and block access to buildings, cause nuisance to neighbouring areas due to noise, smell, and influx of insects, rodents, etc.	Will be ensured and since it is a tourism project, proposed measures shall add to the sanitation facilities thereby preventing any such nuisance

Component	Criteria	Remarks
	37. Will not impair downstream water quality due to inadequate sewage treatment or release of untreated sewage,	Not envisaged as septic tank/sock pits of adequate capacity have been designed.
	38. Will not cause overflows and flooding of surroundings, especially around the heritage sites with raw sewage.	Proposed septic tanks/ sock pits are of adequate capacity, overflow and flooding not anticipated.
Solid waste management	39. Will ensure that the disposal of solid wastes will not result in degradation of aesthetics in the vicinity of the proposed tourist areas	There is provision of waste segregation at source through separate Bio-degradable and Non- Biodegradable Waste bins and suitable disposal arrangements.
	40. Will ensure buffer of greenbelt and earth works around the site to avoid nuisance to neighboring areas due to foul odor and influx of insects, rodents, etc.	During construction phase suitable buffer will be provided as per EMMP. Project also has provisions for landscaping and maintenance of rich green belt with native species in the vacant space of temple
	41. Will ensure that for composting pits for protected areas, the locations are devoid of any wildlife population, especially wild boars, porcupines	It will be ensured
	42. Will ensure any on site waste management done in compliance with government regulations and in coordination with municipal authorities.	
Roads	43. Will ensure minimal clearing of vegetation	Only upgradation of existing pathways is proposed.
	44. Will ensure on dislocation and involuntary resettlement of people living in right of way.	No dislocation and involuntary resettlement envisaged
	45. Will not lead to alteration of surface water hydrology of streams/waterways that may result in increased sediment load due to erosion from construction sites.	No Erosion from construction sites will be controlled as per EMMP provisions.
Drainage and flood protection	46. Will ensure improvements are identified to cater to the watershed or drainage zones and not individual drains.	No alterations to the existing drainage patterns are expected due to project interventions
	47. Will ensure adequacy of outfall of proposed drainage works, to avoid any impacts associated with flooding in downstream areas, or areas not covered	NA
	48. Will ensure effective drainage of the monument area, and provide for improved structural stability of the monuments	Not Applicable
Development of parking and other tourist	49. Will ensure no deterioration of surrounding environmental conditions due to uncontrolled growth around these facilities, increased traffic	Any new growth or expansion will be within the regulations of Uttarakhand Tourism

Component	Criteria	Remarks
infrastructure amenities	<p>and increased waste generation resulting from improved infrastructure facilities</p> <p>50. Will not create structures or buildings that are physically or visually intrusive, in terms of size, scale, location that shall have an adverse impact on the aesthetic quality or the site, through careful designs in terms of built form, construction materials etc.</p>	<p>Development Board and local Civic authorities. The parking facilities for the sub project have been planned to compensate for the deficit in parking facility and increase the overall rural tourism potential of the villages.</p> <p>Not envisaged. Project shall add to the aesthetic beauty of the site and enhance the visitor experience.</p>

Appendix 3: RAPID ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (REA) CHECKLIST

Natural, Heritage & Cultural

Instructions:

The project team completes this checklist to support the environmental classification of a project. It is to be attached to the environmental categorization form and submitted to the Environment and Safeguards Division (RSES) for endorsement by Director, RSES and for approval by the Chief Compliance Officer.

- I. This checklist focuses on environmental issues and concerns. To ensure that social dimensions are adequately considered, refer also to ADB's (a) checklists on involuntary resettlement and Indigenous Peoples; (b) poverty reduction handbook; (c) staff guide to consultation and participation; and (d) gender checklists.
- II. Answer the questions assuming the "without mitigation" case. The purpose is to identify potential impacts. Use the "remarks" section to discuss any anticipated mitigation measures.

Country/Project Title

IITIDP – Development of Rural Tourism

Sector Division:

SAUD

Screening Questions	Yes	No	Remarks
A. PROJECT SITING IS THE PROJECT AREA ADJACENT TO OR WITHIN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING AREAS:			
▪ UNDERGROUND UTILITIES		√	Construction of 6-7 bio-digestible safety tank, which environmental friendly
▪ CULTURAL HERITAGE SITE		√	There is no construction activity in cultural heritage sites
▪ PROTECTED AREA	√		Tungnath temple site is in protected area and NOC has been given by Forest Dept. for repair works
▪ WETLAND		√	
▪ MANGROVE		√	There is no mangrove forest within rural tourism site
▪ ESTUARINE		√	There is no estuarine within rural tourism site
▪ BUFFER ZONE OF PROTECTED AREA	√		Tungnath temple site is in protected area and NOC has been given by Forest Dept. for repair works
▪ SPECIAL AREA FOR PROTECTING BIODIVERSITY	√		Tungnath temple site is in protected area and NOC has been given by Forest Dept. for repair works
▪ BAY		√	
B. POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS WILL THE PROJECT CAUSE?			
▪ Encroachment on historical/cultural areas?		√	No encroachment of historical and cultural areas within the project sites, Where renovation and construction will takes place, the lands belongs to villagers.
▪ Encroachment on precious ecology (e.g. sensitive or protected areas)?		√	There is no sensitive area within our project sites.

Screening Questions	Yes	No	Remarks
▪ Impacts on the sustainability of associated sanitation and solid waste disposal systems?		√	These impacts shall result in the event of the sanitation and solid waste systems not being developed in the proposed area.
▪ Dislocation or involuntary resettlement of people?		√	
▪ Disproportionate impacts on the poor, women and children, Indigenous Peoples or other vulnerable groups?		√	
▪ Accident risks associated with increased vehicular traffic, leading to loss of life?		√	All rural tourism sites area not much crowded and less number of vehicles, so there is less risks of accident
▪ Increased noise and air pollution resulting from increased traffic volume?	√		Adoption of the mitigation measures shall effectively address such impacts during construction and post construction.
▪ Occupational and community health and safety risks?		√	Proper precaution will take care during construction time.
▪ Risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during project construction and operation?		√	
▪ Generation of dust in sensitive areas during construction?	√		Envisaged during the construction activities, especially for activities within the area. Adoption of the mitigation measures shall effectively address such impacts during construction.
▪ Requirements for disposal of fill, excavation, and/or spoil materials?	√		
▪ Noise and vibration due to blasting and other civil works?		√	
▪ Temporary silt runoff due to construction		√	During construction time, contractor will ensure proper silt runoff. Also there is no major construction activity
▪ Long-term impacts on groundwater flows as result of needing to drain the project site prior to construction?		√	There is no major construction activity, so ground water will not be affected.
▪ Long-term impacts on local hydrology as a result of building hard surfaces in or near the building?		√	
▪ Large population influx during project construction and operation that causes increased burden on social infrastructure and services (such as water supply and sanitation systems)?		√	Exiting water supply and sanitation system will support population influx during project construction and operation period
▪ Social conflicts if workers from other regions or countries are hired?		√	As per ADB guideline, 50% labour will be engaged from the local area/project site and rest may be from the other regions.
▪ Risks to community safety caused by fire, electric shock, or failure of the buildings safety features during operation?		√	There is no high tension electric line within the project sites.
▪ Risks to community health and safety caused by management and disposal of waste?		√	Very minor waste will be generated and that will not affect community health.
▪ Community safety risks due to both accidental and natural hazards, especially where the structural elements or components of the project are accessible to members of the affected community or where their failure could result in injury to the community throughout project construction, operation and decommissioning?		√	Proper precaution will be taken by the implementing agency during executing the project.

Appendix 4: Rural Tourism sites photographs

Rural Tourism sites photographs

(1) Durgadhar

	
Proposed renovation at Panchayat Bhawan, Durgadhar	Proposed Parking, Durgadhar
	
Proposed Pedestrian Pathway upgradation and Shelter, Durgadhar	
(2) Kaviltha	
	
Upgradation of Community Hall	Renovation of Panchayat Bhawan



Renovation of Kalidas Smarak



Proposed Pathway upgradation



Renovation of Existing Gate



Improvement of Railing Works

(3) Kanakchori (Rudraprayag)



Proposed Toilet block










Panchayat Bhawan, Vill-Kanakchori



Proposed points for Solar lighting and Signage



Repair of Public stand post, vill-Kanakchori

(4) Niti	
	
Proposed location for Parking	Panchayat Bhawan, Vill-Niti
	
Pathway with KC Drain	Location For Glass House
	
Proposed Parking and Open air theatre upgradation and Community Centre	Existing Toilet For Repair
(5) Tungnath	
	
Existing pathway repair	Proposed Parking, Vill-Tungnath

	
<p>Solar light and sitting arrangement</p>	<p>Existing toilet for repair,Vill-Tungnath</p>
	
<p>Renovation of existing entrance gate</p>	<p>Repair works</p>
	
<p>Temple restoration works</p>	
<p>(6) Harsil</p>	
	
<p>Upgradation of existing parking</p>	<p>Water tank repair</p>



Upgradation of Existing Seating Arrangement



Pathway Improvement



Renovation of Buddha Temple Premises

(7) Mukhwa



Renovation of Existing Temple Premises and Panchayat bhawan



Pedestrian Pathway



Repair of existing temple gate

(8) Phalasi



Pathway Improvement



Proposed Toilet Location



Area for 3 guest rooms with toilet facilities for home stay programme



Panchayat Bhawan, Vill-Phalsi


Appendix 5 : Letter of Village Panchayat for providing land for infrastructure works at Durgadhar village

आज दिनांक 12/02/2014 को ग्राम पंचायत बौर
 व वन संपन्न श्रीमती वसन्ती देवी की अध्यक्षता में
 एक आम बैठक सम्पन्न हुई जिसमें निम्न
 प्रस्ताव पारित किया गया,

प्र. सं 1:- श्री नरेश चमोली वन संरक्षण विधेय (PMU)
 एवं श्री योगेन्द्र सिंह रावत करिष्य वास्तुकार
 वी० ए० सी० एम० देहरादून के निर्देशों के
 उपरान्त गाँव दुर्गा देवी के मन्दिर के सुष्ठु भूमि
 पर सुश्रित डेवलपमेंट बैंक द्वारा वृत्त पोषित
 परिमोजन। अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावित गाँव दुर्गा देवी
 मन्दिर का सौलिकरण एवं मुख्य मोड़ मार्ग
 दुर्गाधार से गाँव दुर्गा देवी मन्दिर संयुक्त को
 अन्विकरण है। 1500 वर्ग मी० भूमि जो कि
 ग्राम पंचायत की है उक्त भूमि को उपर्युक्त
 काम हेतु देने के लिए सब समति से प्रस्ताव
 पारित किया गया है उक्त भूमि पर किसी का
 व्यावहारिक कब्जा नहीं है।

प्र. सं 2:- एवं समति से गाँव श्री निर्माण विभाग से
 कि इससे श्री अन्तर्गत भूमि चाहिए होगी तो
 ग्राम समिति देने को तैयार है।

प्र. सं 3:- मन्दिर की विशेषता:

वसन्ती देवी

 पंचायत बौर

यह मन्दिर जिला मुख्यालय मुख्यालय से कोल्हरी
 मार्ग पर मुख्यालय से 16 किलोमीटर दुरी पर
 स्थित है उक्त मंदिर के मंदिर में
 आपातकाल में जो दो भागों में निर्मित है
 यह भवन और शक्ति का स्थान है
 दुरी 16 किलोमीटर दुरी पर मंदिर के
 मंदिर है स्थान दुरी 14 किलोमीटर
 की दूरी पर कार्तिकेय स्वामी का पौराणिक
 मंदिर स्थित है उक्त निर्माण में श्री धनपत नैगी
 श्री गणेश विं निगम केन्द्रीय भी उपस्थित थे
 मंदिर लगभग 25-30 ग्राम (गांवों) को
 लाभ देगा

[Signatures and stamps follow, including a circular stamp of the Sarpanch, Vill-Burna, and a rectangular stamp of the Village Panchayat.]

Transcript

Meeting and discussion was held under the chairmanship of Sarpanch, vill-Burna and suggestion was given for upgradation of road from Durgadhar to Maa Durga Temple. Village panchayat agreed to provide land for such development.

Appendix 6: Request of Gram Sabha for the proposed works in the Bora(Durgadhar) Village under Eco-Tourism Packages.

ग्राम सभा - बौरा (मल्हाडीवा)

विकासखण्ड - अरावली मुनि दिनांक - 11/11/18

सेवा में

श्रीमान्
उत्तराखण्ड पर्यटन बोर्ड (UTDB)

विषय - ग्राम सभा बौरा के अंतर्गत कराये जाने वाले विभिन्न कार्यों के लिए ग्राम सभा से निवेदन -

महोदय

निवेदन है कि बौरा ग्राम में हकी हरेल्ल निलैय परिमोलना के अंतर्गत गौल की पर्यटन ग्राम में विकसित करने हेतु निम्न कार्यों की आवश्यकता है -

- 1) मन्दिर परिसर के अंतर्गत विभिन्न कार्य जैसे मन्दिर परिसर का सौन्दर्यकरण एवं चबूतरों का निर्माण, सुरक्षा दीवार व रेलिंग का निर्माण, शक्तिश्री के स्टेप सेटिंग की व्यवस्था.
- 2) मन्दिर परिसर में जल आपूर्ति हेतु गार्ड टैंक, शक्तिश्री हेतु एमैकाला एवं निश्चाम गृह का निर्माण, स्ट्रीट लाइट की व्यवस्था.
- 3) मन्दिर परिसर के बाहर शौचालय एवं कुडैदान की व्यवस्था.
- 4) ग्राम सभा की भूमि पर समूह को विभिन्न कार्य करने हेतु निवृत्त व्यवस्था के साथ बर्क शॉप का निर्माण.
- 5) चौराडाली में View Point के लिए चबूतरों का निर्माण सहित में कुडैदान की व्यवस्था एवं सदाकत वृक्षों का वृक्षारोपण.
- 6) गौल ह्वर पर बने सटकारिला के उत्पादों के Marketing की व्यवस्था.
- 7) गौल में कुडैदान, स्ट्रीट लाइट एवं होस अपकीफ़ प्रबंधन की व्यवस्था.

Transcript

Village Panchayat, Bora requesting UTDB for beautification of Temple premises ,railing, provision of SWM, Street Lighting, Provision of Guest House, seating desk, Electricity etc for the villages under Eco-Tourism packages.

Appendix 7 :NOC of village panchayat for Infrastructure development works in village Phalasi

प्रस्ताव — ग्राम सभा फलासी
 मो. फलासी - प. डी. चोपला
 पिन - २२५५०१ (इलाहाबाद)

प्रार्थी - सेवा में -
 ग्रामीण पर्यटन विभाग इलाहाबाद देहात

विषय - N.O.C समस्त ग्राम सभा फलासी -

प्रस्ताव - समस्त ग्राम वासि फलासी पर्यटन विभाग देहात
 इलाहाबाद के कलापति प्रमाण पत्र आम खुली बैठक में
 समस्त ग्राम सभा की बैठक में उपस्थित जनता के हस्ताक्षर
 करके पर्यटन विभाग को दे रहे हैं जो नौगो को पर्यटन विभाग
 सिये जयें करी का कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी।


अतः आप से अनुरोध है कि हमारे गांव को पर्यटन विभाग
 से योग्य दमखम जोड़ने की कृपा करें तथा ग्राम वासियों
 को प्रविष्ट में किसी भी चीज की परेशानी नहीं होगी।

चाहे समस्त ग्राम वासि सहस्रमंथ में आपसे
 मागती रहेंगे, इसमें वसु सखाई एवं संचालक
 ग्राम सभा के हैं।

गा.प.चान

① निवेदन प्रदाता - हिरा
 ② पति
 ③ गोविन्द सिंह काली ब्रह्म
 ④ मो.प.का.हि. जि.म.नी
 ⑤ जी.र.हि. न.व.नी
 ⑥ वि.म.म.न.प्र.स. ग.र.
 ⑦ कुशामा र.र.
 ⑧ मो.म.म.म.म. र.र.

दि ३/८/२४



Transcript

Village Panchayat, Phalsi providing NOC to Tourism Department for the upcoming works in Palashi village and this village should be linked to this project, so that more opportunity can open for the villagers.

Appendix 8: Request of Gram Panchayat for the proposed works in the Phalasi Village under Eco-Tourism Packages

प्रधान ग्राम पंचायत फलासी
विकासखण्ड अगस्त्यमुनि, जनपद-रुद्रप्रयाग (उत्तराखण्ड)

श्रीमती बीना देवी 4/12/14
प्रधान

पता-ग्राम व पो-फलासी
विकासखण्ड-अगस्त्यमुनि
जनपद रुद्रप्रयाग (उत्तराखण्ड)
मो-9759377960

पत्रांक _____ दिनांक _____


सेवा में
श्रीमान
उत्तराखण्ड पर्यटन बोर्ड (UTDB)

महोदय,

सादर निवेदन है ग्राम फलासी के सर्वांगीण
इसके टूरिज्म विभिन्न परियोजना के अन्तर्गत ग्राम
फलासी में कूड़ेदान एवं स्ट्रीट लाइट की समुचित
व्यवस्था उपलब्ध करायी जाये। तथा अन्य समस्याओं
को दूर किया जाये जो निम्न हैं।

- ① देवली नामक स्थान में खूबतरे का निर्माण
जो कि महा देवता मन्दिर के समीप है।
- ② हेम स्टे हेल्थ आर्गैक भवन।
- ③ गाँव में G.M.V.N बस स्टैंड हाउस का निर्माण
एवं Food Processing Unit को स्थापित करना।
- ④ गाँव में टूरिस्ट का आवाजाही बढ़ाने हेतु उत्तर
प्रचार प्रसार हो तथा आगोष्ठी को टूरिज्म अंतर्गत
से बढ़ाया जाए।

महोदय निवेदन है अग्रान्त बिन्दुओं में उचित कार्यवाही
कर इसे पटल पर लक्षित जाए।



Transcript Village Panchayat, Phalsi requesting UTDB for provision of SWM, Street Lighting, Renovation of Guest House, seating desk etc for the villages under Eco-Tourism packages.

पंजीकरण प्रपत्र

दिनांक -

क्र.सं.	प्रतिभागी का नाम	पता/पद	मोबाईल नं०	हस्ताक्षर
1	जीवाशित नेगी	फलाली	8650644205	कुमार
2	शानन जाल	फलाली	9759377960	शानन जाल
3	बीनादेवी	फलाली	9759377960	बीनादेवी
4	मिर्जाकर प्रसाद शर्मा	फलाली	9759377960	मिर्जा
5	बीजादेवी नेगी	फलाली	9759377960	बीजादेवी
6	जीवाशित कुटोला	कुतोला फलाली		कुतोला
7	कल्याणक हुनेनी	फलाली	9756739036	कल्याणक
8	दशवानशिष्ट	फलाली		दशवानशिष्ट
9	हाजम सिद्ध	फलाली		हाजम सिद्ध
10	मंगल सिद्ध	1	9356197396	मंगल सिद्ध
11	रजनी देवी	फलाली		रजनी देवी
12	दिलदेवी देवी	फलाली		दिलदेवी देवी
13	जोषी देवी	फलाली		जोषी देवी
14	मुखाप-मुद्ध	फलाली	7909437655	मुखाप-मुद्ध
15	नारायणसिद्ध	फलाली (गडिगा)		नारायणसिद्ध
16	डुगा देवी	फलाली		डुगा देवी
17	कावता देवी	फलाली	7830260374	कावता देवी
18	जातादेवी	फलाली		जातादेवी
19	सुरागा देवी	फलाली		सुरागा देवी
20	लक्ष्मण सिद्ध देवी	फलाली प्रकिल	9690344033	लक्ष्मण सिद्ध देवी

देसम,
श्रीमान पारमोत्तम पुनव्यक्त महेपम,
पारमोत्तम पुनव्यक्त, इकाई अर्द्ध २० री०,
मिस्त्र - ग्राम कविका पंके कासीगढ़ के लैंगर विज्ञान को निष्कास
हेतु भवन का निर्माण,
महेपम,
निवेदन है कि हमारे गाँव कविका में पूर्व से दिनांक १५ जून
से १७ जून तक दिवस को कास्मीगढ़ समारोह होता है महीं पर
देश विदेश के विज्ञान, कलाकार, तथा जनता लमोरोह में कोल है।
उनके निवास के विमोह पर कोई धर्मशास्त्रा भवन नहीं है जो लोग
समारोह में कोल है तो गाँव वाले अपने-अपने घरों में खजोह है महेपम
होता कि परमेश्वर निवास की ओर से बाहरी लोगों व विज्ञानों को किसे
धर्मशास्त्रा भवन बनाया जाय, भवन के विमोह को कास्मीगढ़ समारोह में
समारोह है, यह भी निवेदन है।
अतएव आप से अनुरोध है कि ग्राम कविका (पंके कासीगढ़)
कास्मीगढ़ तह० कासीगढ़ जिला खड्डपारा) में एक धर्मशास्त्रा
भवन की स्वीकृति प्रदान करने की कृपा कीजिएगा,
दिनांक 13-02-14
भवदीय,
13-02-14 मिर्भानंद भंडू ग्राम कविका
नवीन बाहू ग्राम कविका
कस्मीगढ़ तह० कासीगढ़
दिनेश चंद्र शर्मा
श्रीमान भंडू कविका
श्रीमान भंडू कविका
विपिन चंद्र शर्मा

87

Appendix 10 : NOC of Gram Panchayat for the infrastructure development at Kaviltha village

Brought by Y.S. Kanar
Li

सेवा में,
श्रीमान् पर्यटन अधिकारी महोदय
जनपद- रुद्रप्रयाग।

विषय : अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र देने विषयक।


महोदय,

निवेदन इस प्रकार है कि ग्राम सभा कविल्ठा में पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा कालीदास की जन्म स्थली को पर्यटन ग्राम के रूप में घोषित किया गया है जिसके लिए पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा गांव के जिन स्थानों को चिह्नित किया गया है उन स्थानों पर कार्य करने के लिए ग्राम सभा कविल्ठा सर्वसम्मति से सहमत है इसमें किसी भी ग्रामवासी की कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

पर्यटन विभाग के तत्वाधान में किये जाने वाले कार्यों व निर्माण का रख-रखाव व संचालन ग्राम समिति के द्वारा किया जायेगा।

दिनांक : / / 2014

हठ / मुहूर
ग्राम प्रधान



Transcript

Gram Sabha does not have any problem for the proposed works in the village Kaviltha and village panchayat will taking the responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the project assets

Appendix 11 : NOC of Gram Panchayat for developing parking area in Kaviltha village

सेवा में,
परिमोजना निदेशक U.T.D.B
गड़ी कैंट देहरादून,

महोदय :-
निवेदन यह है कि ग्राम कविल्ठा में पार्किंग हेतु
कालीमठ मेन रोड पर बेंड के पास ग्राम सभा 2 नाली
जमीन है, जिसको पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा पार्किंग की व्यवस्था
हेतु उपयोग में लिया जा सकता है, इसमें ग्राम सभा
कविल्ठा को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है,
महोदय ग्राम कविल्ठा में पंचायत भवन 2 नाली में जमीन
पर का है, जिसको भी पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा उपयोग
में लिया जा सकता है, जिसे ग्राम सभा कविल्ठा
को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

(Signature) 11/7/2014
प्रधान, ग्राम कविल्ठा
विनोद रावत
ग्राम कविल्ठा
के मोरना
उपप्रधान

संरक्षक
(कुंवर सिंह रावत
ग्राम कविल्ठा
के मोरना
जि. सहपराग

Collected by
[Signature]

[Stamp: 11/7/2014]

Transcript

Gram Sabha ,Kaviltha have a land near Kalimath main road, where parking works can be made. Gram Sabha has given NOC for this works.

Appendix 12 : Request of Gram Panchayat for the proposed works in the Kaviltha Village under Eco-Tourism Packages

प्रधान ग्राम पंचायत कविल्ठा
वि०ख० ऊखीमठ, जनपद-रुद्रप्रयाग(उत्तराखण्ड)

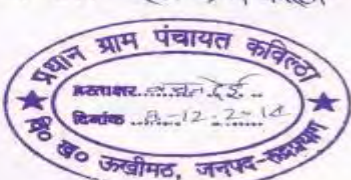
श्रीमती बचनदेई देवी (प्रधान) ग्राम-कविल्ठा पो०-कोटमा
जनपद-रुद्रप्रयाग, उत्तराखण्ड
मो०-8057663347

पत्रांक..... दिनांक 8-12-2014

सेवा में, श्रीमान उत्तराखण्ड पर्यटन बोर्ड (I.D.I.P.T.)

महोदय,

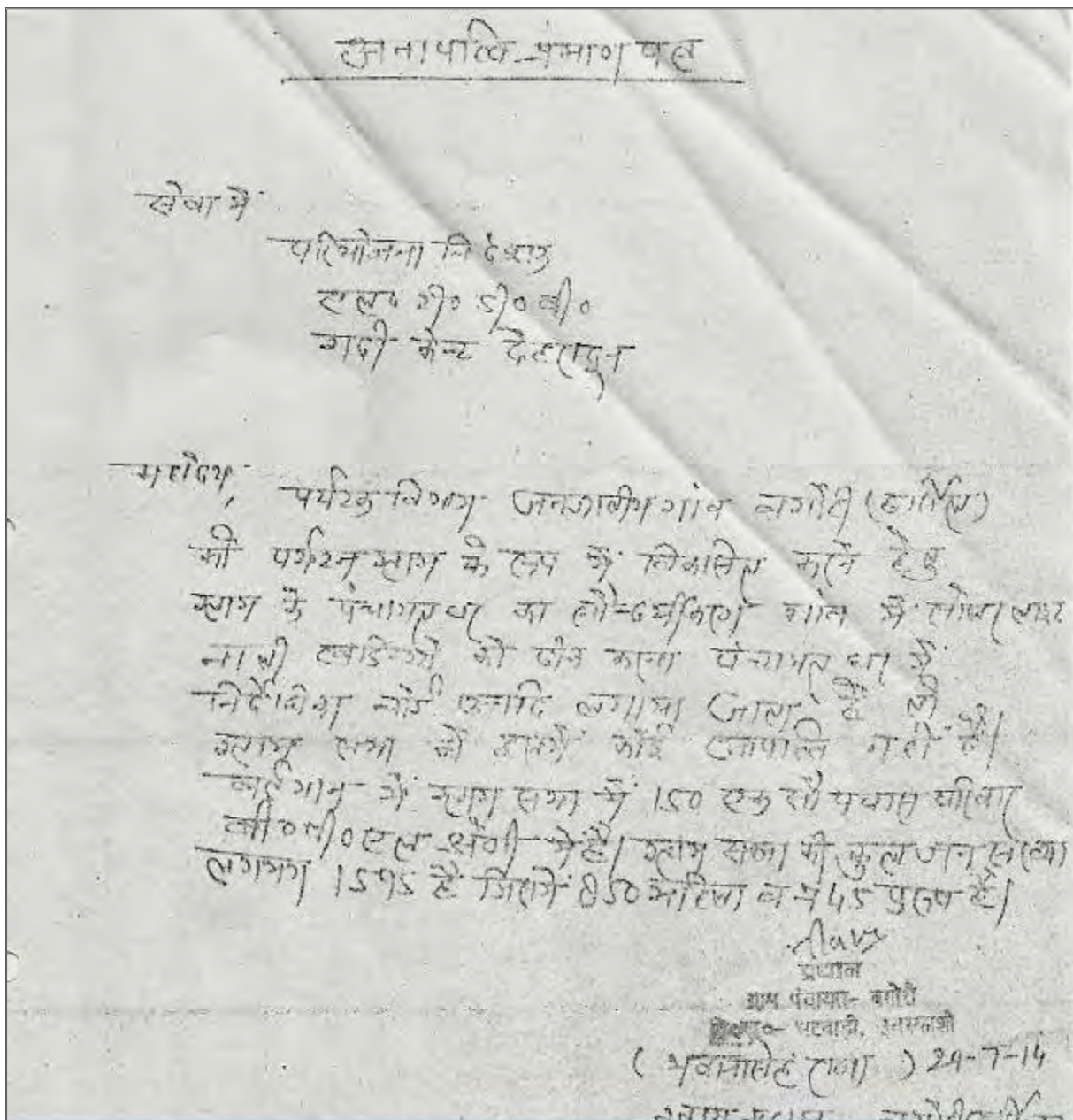
सादर निवेदन है ग्राम कविल्ठा के अन्तर्गत ईको टूरिज्म विलेज परियोजना के अन्तर्गत ग्राम कविल्ठा में वर्षावी पानी के चूह से टूट फूट हो जाती है जिससे प्रदूषित अवस्था उत्पन्न हो रही है तथा गाँव में कूड़ादान ठोस अवशिष्ट प्रबंधन नीचे सड़क पर पार्किंग की व्यवस्था तथा ग्राम के बिचोवीच लोटे की रिलिंग तथा पर्यटक आवास गृह तथा पूरे गाँव के रस्तों का सौन्दर्य करण तथा मालीयत में पर्यटक आवास गृह एवं सौन्दर्य करण पुस्तकालय, कलाकर्म श्रुतियाँ आदि संगीत कक्ष का निर्माण तथा जाल में मन्दिर निर्माण राइलम रिलिंग सौन्दर्य करण तथा पूरे ग्राम सौलर लाइट सभी व्यवस्था तथा जाल मन्दिर निर्माण हनुमान मन्दिर एवं श्रद्धा की भावस्था सम्पूर्ण ग्राम का सौन्दर्य बना कलाने की महती कृपा कीजिएगा


 दि० 8.12.14 निवेदक
प्रधान ग्राम पंचायत
कविल्ठा

Transcript

Panchayat Pramukh requesting UTDB for provision of SWM, Street Lighting, provision of Guest House, seating desk, beautification of Kalidas library etc for the villages under Eco-Tourism packages.

Appendix 13 : NOC of Village Panchayat, Baghori (Harshil) for Infrastructure development works



Transcript

Village panchayat, Baghori is providing NOC for the proposed works(Beautification of Panchayat Bhawan, provision for solar light, upgradation of village street etc in the village Harshil)

Appendix 14 : Request of Gram Panchayat for the proposed works in the Harshil Village under Eco-Tourism Packages

सेवा में, स्वाचिव,
उत्तराखण्ड पर्यटन विभाग,
देहरादून (उत्तराखण्ड)

विषय: पर्यटन के क्षेत्र में बगोरी में ट्रेलवैचरबा, डीपिल में
बमरकोटि ड्रेक रूट का मर्म मय निर्माण

1. डीपिल से लामा डीपिली तक ड्रेक रूट नव निर्माण
2. बगोरी ग्राम का युवा ड्रेक, सौंदर्यीकरण
3. डीपिल से बगोरी तक मार्ग टोपल/रिबिंग काम
4. बोलर लारट की ग्राम वासियों को व्यवस्था
5. पानी की सुविधा ग्राम में व्यवस्था
6. बिजली पोल लारट/बिजली के कनेक्शन की व्यवस्था
7. डीपिल में बगोरी तक नगी बने के छोटे की डीपिल व डाली की व्यवस्था
8. बगोरी ग्राम में डाली व खड्ग की व्यवस्था

महोदय
निवेदन इस प्रकार है कि उपर
लिखित को सफल रूप से व्यवस्था की जाए
ताकि यहां पर पर्यटन को बढ़ावा दिया
जा सके।

19-11-14
भवान सिंह राणा
ग्राम पंचायत बगोरी
ग्राम प्रधान
भवान सिंह

Transcript

Gram Panchayat Harshil requested Secretary, UTDB for provision of Street up gradation, Lighting, Provision of Drinking Water and Toilets seating desk, etc for the villages under Eco-Tourism packages.

[illegible]

पृष्ठ २० दोरा

ग्रामपंचायत (ई) - ग्राम पंचायतों को लुगरी के लिए -
 उसमें फाँट काटने दिनों लम्बा ११ गादी को ११३६ को
 ग्राम पंचायत काटने के - दक्षिण में एक वाहन पार्किंग -
 छाल को बिल्क से पाया -

ग्रामपंचायत (ई) - सांगोली बिल्क छाली में दो वाहन
 को ११३६ काटने के अर्थात् को वहाँ से गुजरा -
 प्रेक्षा के लिए के काग है लम्बा ११ गादी की लम्बा
 अर्थात् लम्बा ११ गादी काटने का वहाँ के ११ गादी काटने
 अर्थात् लम्बा ११ गादी काटने का वहाँ के ११ गादी काटने
 का वहाँ के ११ गादी काटने का वहाँ के ११ गादी काटने
 का वहाँ के ११ गादी काटने का वहाँ के ११ गादी काटने
 का वहाँ के ११ गादी काटने का वहाँ के ११ गादी काटने

ग्रामपंचायत (ई) - दक्षिण काटने वाले - पार्किंग - को
 पार्किंग को लम्बा ११ गादी काटने का वहाँ के ११ गादी काटने
 पार्किंग काटने का वहाँ के ११ गादी काटने का वहाँ के ११ गादी काटने
 पार्किंग काटने का वहाँ के ११ गादी काटने का वहाँ के ११ गादी काटने
 पार्किंग काटने का वहाँ के ११ गादी काटने का वहाँ के ११ गादी काटने
 पार्किंग काटने का वहाँ के ११ गादी काटने का वहाँ के ११ गादी काटने

३० गादी काटने

ग्रामपंचायत (ई) - दक्षिण काटने वाले - पार्किंग - को
 पार्किंग को लम्बा ११ गादी काटने का वहाँ के ११ गादी काटने
 पार्किंग काटने का वहाँ के ११ गादी काटने का वहाँ के ११ गादी काटने
 पार्किंग काटने का वहाँ के ११ गादी काटने का वहाँ के ११ गादी काटने
 पार्किंग काटने का वहाँ के ११ गादी काटने का वहाँ के ११ गादी काटने
 पार्किंग काटने का वहाँ के ११ गादी काटने का वहाँ के ११ गादी काटने

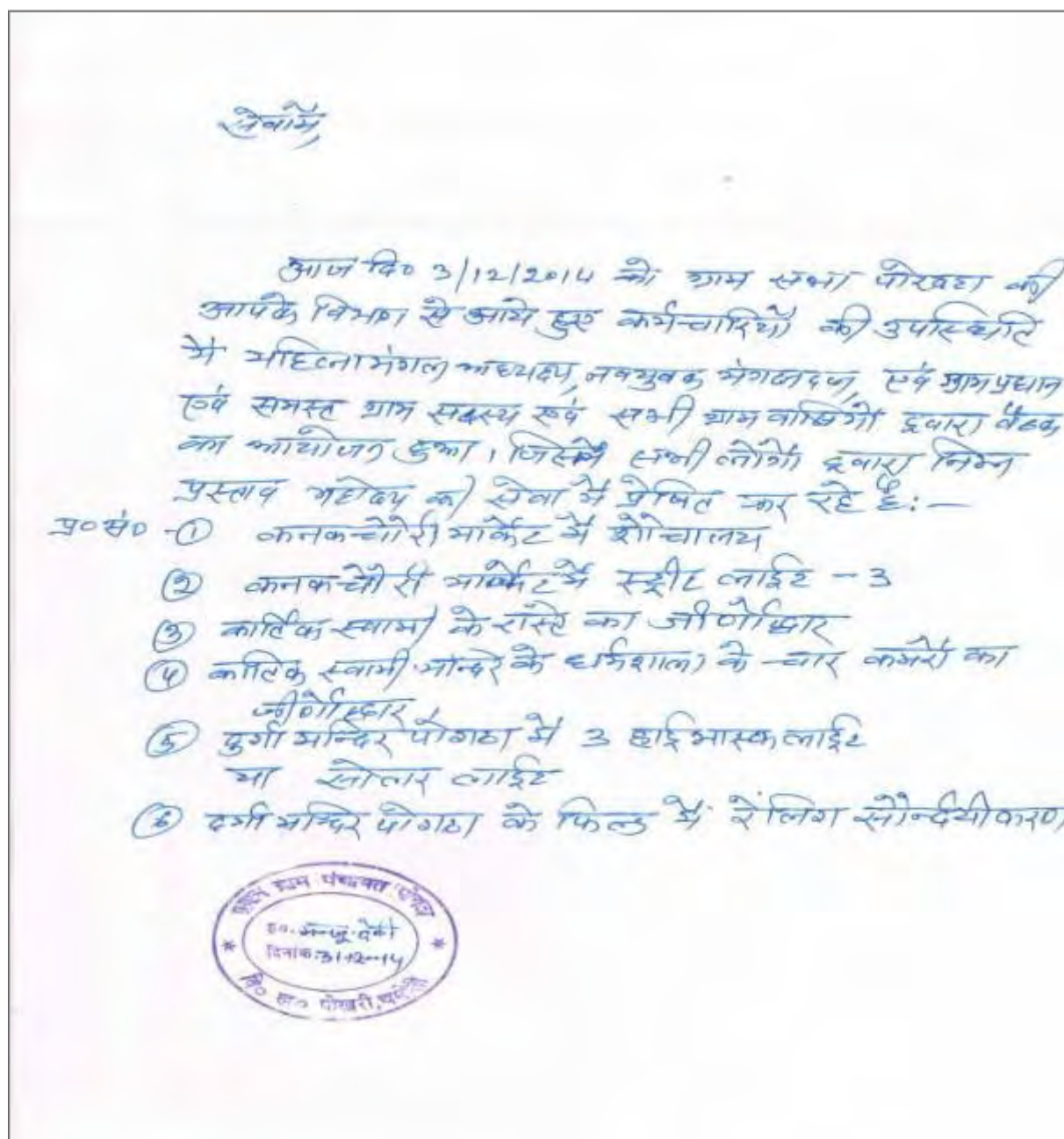
Transcript

Gram Panchayat Harshil requested Project Director, UTDB for provision of Street up gradation, Lighting, Provision of Drinking Water and Toilets seating desk, etc for the villages under Eco-Tourism packages.

पंजीकृत प्रपत्र

नाम	गौप्य नाम	सर्विस नं०	संसाधक
कु० प्रियंका	जसपूर	9410522394	by
कु० संकेता	जसपूर	9458327411	Sabbir
सुनेंद्र उरी	काठाहाट	9411396771	दीप
सुलतानिंद्रावन	उत्तरवागी	9412439922	विष्णु
रजनी सिह	दरिद्र	7579000767	दीप
धर्मेन्द्र कुमार	दरिद्र	9411751159	दीप
Ram Kumar	NA	9456787413	P
विजयेश्वर उमवाल	वनप्रभापूर	9411385431	दीप
दलवीर नेगी	दरिद्र	7579034111	दीप
विशाल सिंह बुरेला	दरिद्र	9411137624	दीप
मनोज सिंह पंवार	धराली	97579281358	दीप
कुमारिंद्र गनौजि	दरिद्र	9410753072	दीप
Raghubar Singh	अमर	9410107815	दीप
उदय पंवार	धराली	9456125818	दीप
महेश्वरी नेगी	दरिद्र	9456334077	दीप
मनोज पंवार	पुष्कर काशी	9411396095	दीप
Kneenchantika	मन	788827040	दीप
Atul Simalti	HARC	8954900007	दीप
Harish Pandey	HARC	9897934131	दीप
Shailendra Kumar	HARC	8979999897	दीप
किरणजीत	DSC, Dehradun	8126124471	दीप
ANKIT SOOD	DSC, Dehradun	9418102083	दीप

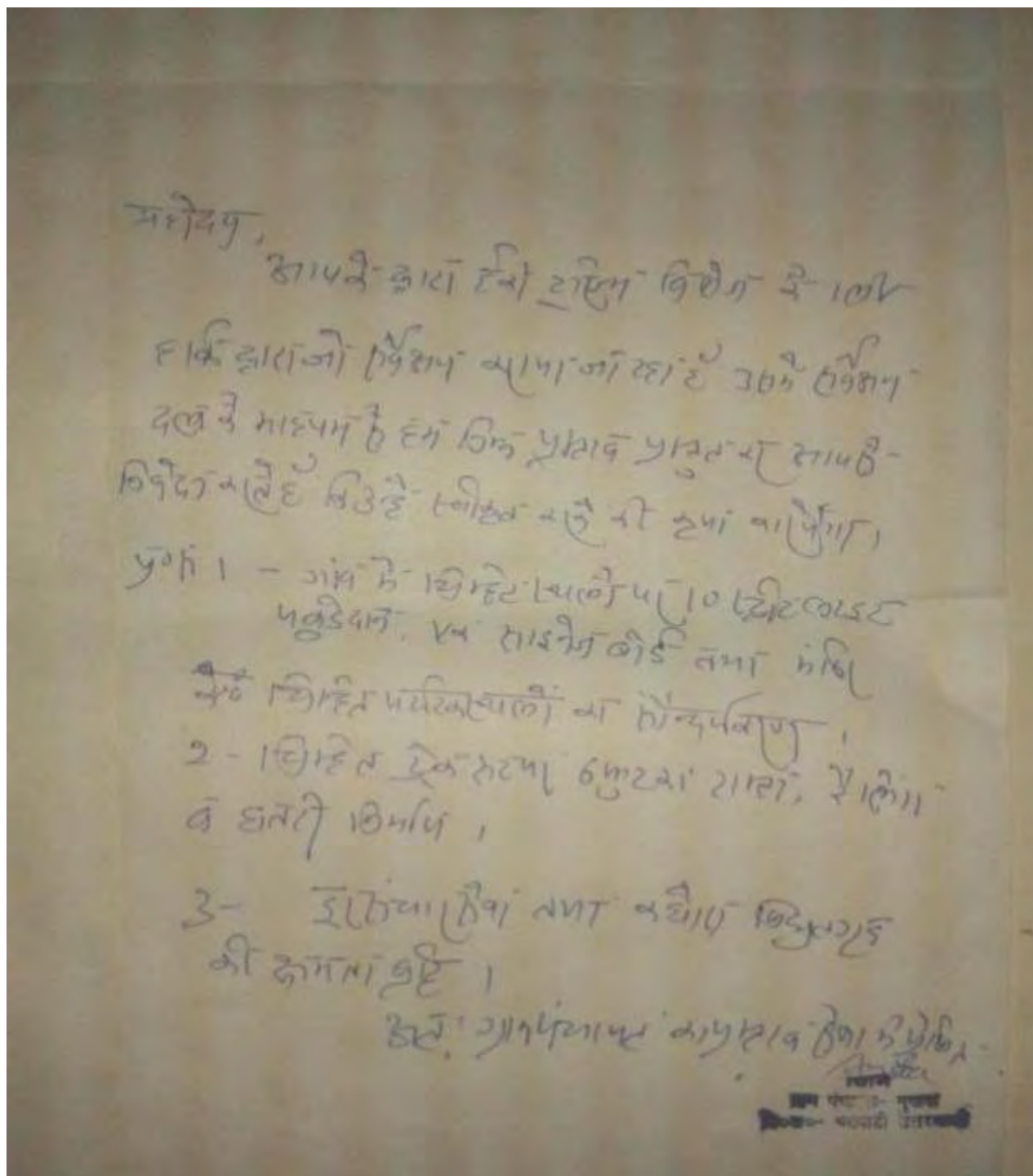
Appendix 16 : Request of Gram Panchayat for the proposed works in the Kanakchouri Village under Eco-Tourism Packages



Transcript

Gram Panchayat Kanakchouri requesting UTDB for provision of toilet in the market, Street Lighting, Renovation of Street, Renovation of Dharamshala and provision of railing in the street etc for the villages under Eco-Tourism packages.

Appendix 17: Request of Gram Panchayat for the proposed works in the Mukhwa Village under Eco-Tourism Packages



Transcript

Gram Panchayat Mukhwa requesting UTDB for provision of toilet, Street Lighting, SWM, Renovation and upgradation of Street and provision of railing in the street etc for the villages under Eco-Tourism packages.

श्रीमती विमला पंवार

प्रधान
ग्राम पंचायत-धराली

पता :
ग्राम-धराली, तहसील-मटाही, जे.टी.-टकनीट
जिला-उत्तरकाशी (उत्तराखण्ड)
मो 7500484816

पत्रांक _____

दिनांक 20/11/19

सेवा में,

कार्यक्रम निदेशक

उत्तराखण्ड पर्यटन विकास बोर्ड

देहरादून, उत्तराखण्ड

महोदय,
हमारी ग्राम पंचायत शीतकालीन पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए निम्न प्रस्ताव पारित कर आप से स्वीकृति की अपेक्षा करते हैं।

प्रस्ताव नं. 01 => शीतोत्तरी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर स्थित धराली गांव प्रमुख तीर्थ पड़ाव है। अर्थात् बिल्ली तथा आलू संचार निगम का मोबाइल टावर न होने के कारण पर पड़ रहे दुष्प्रभाव को दूर करने हेतु, बिल्ली तथा बुरसंचार को नालाका की जाँच। ताकि मुख्यतः धराली में पर्यटकों को आशुविद्या न हो।

प्रस्ताव नं. 02 => सात ताल ट्रैक खर को विकसित कर इसका सौंदर्यीकरण किया जाए। यह ट्रैक साठ से तेज किमी का है। इसका विकास होने से मुख्यतः जाने वाले पर्यटक व स्थित होने वाले पर्यटक इसका आनंद उठा सकते हैं।

प्रस्ताव नं. 03 => राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के निकट स्थित पौराणिक कल्पवृक्ष गिरि का सौंदर्यीकरण करने के साथ ग्राम पर्यटकों की जानकारी के लिए सूचना पट्टी लगाना पड़े। ताकि पर्यटकों को जानकारी मिल सके।

कमला, धराली

अतिरिक्त प्रमुख
वि. वि. धराली
विभाग-उत्तराखण्ड

निदेशक (वि. वि.)
विभाग-उत्तराखण्ड
विभाग-उत्तराखण्ड

श्रीमती विमला पंवार

प्रधान
ग्राम पंचायत-धराली

घरता :
ग्राम-धराली, तहसील-मटवाडी, पट्टे-हजारी,
जिला-उत्तरकाशी (उत्तराखण्ड)
मो: 7500984518

पत्रांक _____

दिनांक _____

प्रस्ताव नं० ०१ => श्री कण्ठ ट्रेक कर व सिंडा बुगमल खात निजी
ट्रेक का जीर्णोद्धार व सौंदर्यीकरण के लिए ग्राम मुख्यालय
धराली पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए बिस्त्रा प्रचार
प्रकार किया जाये।

प्रस्ताव नं० ०२ => धराली के दृष्टिगत पर्यटन सौंदर्य के लिए खूबसूरत
वाकिंग ट्रेक की संभावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए
ई-रिक्शा चालकों की अनुमति प्रदान की जाये।

प्रस्ताव नं० ०३ => मुख्य मार्ग पड़ाव धराली में स्टीट लाईट लगा
करा बिस्त्रा के लिए कूड़ेदान की व्यवस्था की
जाये। तबकि मुख्य मार्ग वाले पर्यटकों को आकर्षित न हो।

प्रस्ताव नं० ०४ => क्षेत्र के प्रमुख सड़क दुर्घटना होने के कारण
महान फल प्रसंस्करण प्रकल्प से इलेक्ट्रिक प्रोत्साहन
के लिए पर्यटन कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया जाये।

संदर्भ, यदि पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उक्त बात प्रस्ताव
को स्वीकृत कर दिया जाय तो न केवल हमारे ग्राम स्तर के
पर्यटकों का शीतकालीन पलायन को रोक लायक बनने के साथ ही
पर्यटकों की आवागमन भी बढ़ेगी के उत्तराखंड को भी लाभ होगा।

Signature
श्रीमती विमला पंवार
प्रधान-धराली
ग्राम-उत्तरकाशी

विमला पंवार
श्रीमती विमला पंवार
ग्राम-धराली
जिला-उत्तरकाशी

Appendix 18: NOC of Village Panchayat, Niti and Assurance for providing Vacant Panchayat land for proposed works

<h2 style="margin: 0;">No Objection Certificate</h2> <p style="margin: 0;">प्रधान ग्राम पंचायत नीती</p>	
<p>नन्दन सिंह खाती मो०-9411155514 Email- pgmiti123@gmail.com</p>	<div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">विकास खण्ड जोशीमठ तहसील-जोशीमठ जिला-चमोली गढ़वाल उत्तराखण्ड</p>
पत्रांक.....	दिनांक..... 11.05.2024
<p>प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि ग्राम समा नीती के A.D.P द्वारा प्रस्तावित निम्न कार्योके अति उपलब्ध करने हेतु सभी ग्रामवासियोंको कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। ग्राम समा प्रस्तावित कार्य हेतु सम्पूर्ण सहयोग प्रदानकरेगी तथा निम्नलिखित कार्य सभी हीमें पर उचित स्तर रखे रखेगी</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- सभी फेन्स डाल करे डायस का निर्माण 2- प्रवेश द्वार स्वागत द्वार ड्रेनीसल द्वार 3- A.P. ड्रेनेज व पार्किंग, सड़क निर्माण 4- सम्पूर्ण ग्राम के अन्तर्गत एम्पलपाम, नाली, एवं रेलिंग आदिगति 5- हीम स्टाइ हेतु पार्क व्यवस्था लागू करी व पार्क ग्राम समा द्वारा संचालित करने 6- पार्क अक्ष व लैंड स्केपिंग हेतु अति उपलब्ध व उपलब्ध व अन्य सुव्यवस्था करी हेतु ग्राम समा सहयोगी से अति उपलब्ध करी है। 	
<p> </p>	<p> तिनी देव मन्वरी देव देवी देव </p> <div style="text-align: right;"> </div>

Transcript

Gram Panchayat Niti given their assurance for providing vacant panchayat land for the proposed guest house, entrance gate, parking and also gave their consent for street upgradation with railing, street lighting etc.

Appendix- 19: Meeting minutes of the meeting held at Rudraprayag on 22 February 2014

दिनांक 22 फरवरी 2014 को जिलाधिकारी, रुद्रप्रयाग की अध्यक्षता में एशियन डेवलपमेंट बैंक द्वारा वित्त पोषित उप परियोजना के SAR की प्रथम बैठक की कार्यवाही का कार्यवृत्त

उपस्थिति -

- 1- श्री एम0एस0 तगा, मुख्य विकास अधिकारी, रुद्रप्रयाग।
- 2- श्री अजय शर्मा, उप प्रमाणीय जनाधिकारी, रुद्रप्रयाग।
- 3- श्री रवीन्द्र निराला, वन क्षेत्राधिकारी, केदारनाथ वन्यजीव प्रभाग, गोपेश्वर-घमोली।
- 4- श्री इन्द्रजीत बोस, अधिशासी अभियन्ता, लोक निर्माण विभाग, रुद्रप्रयाग।
- 5- श्रीमती सीमा नौटियाल, प्र० जिला पर्यटन विकास अधिकारी, रुद्रप्रयाग।
- 6- श्री रंजन मलिक, ई0एस0एस0।
- 7- पल्लवी, आर्टिस्ट इक्को टूरिज्म प्लानर, डी0एस0सी0।
- 8- श्री विनोद कुमार घमोली, इन्चार्ज डिजाइन सुपविजन कन्सल्टेंट(डी0एस0सी0)।
- 9- श्री नरेश घमोली, पी0एम0यू0 आई0डी0आई0पी0टी0, देहरादून।
- 10- श्री यशवन्त सिंह नेगी, कोषाध्यक्ष, मन्दिर समिति फलासी।
- 11- श्री योगेश्वर नेगी पूर्व अध्यक्ष छात्र संघ अगस्त्यमुनि।
- 12- श्री शत्रुघ्न नेगी अध्यक्ष, श्री कार्तिकेय मन्दिर समिति।
- 13- श्री वीरेंद्र सिंह रावत उपाध्यक्ष, महाकवि कालीदास समिति कविल्ता।
- 14- श्री सुरेशानन्द गौड़, महामंत्री महाकवि कालीदास जन्म भू स्मारक समिति कविल्ता।
- 15- श्री वीरपाल सिंह नेगी, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता ग्राम वगूही।
- 16- श्री कुलदीप सिंह कर्वाल, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता, कुण्डा दानकोट।
- 17- श्री सुरज सिंह नेगी, पूर्व प्रदेश प्रवक्ता, उत्तराखण्ड युवा कौंग्रेस।

सर्वप्रथम जिला पर्यटन विकास अधिकारी, द्वारा बैठक में सभी अधिकारियों, डी0एस0सी0 टीम, जनप्रतिनिधियों व आगन्तुकों का अभिवादन एवं स्वागत किया गया तथा बैठक में उपस्थित समस्त सदस्यों का परिचय प्राप्त किया गया। जिलाधिकारी महोदय द्वारा डी0एस0सी0 टीम से जानकारी चाही गयी कि किन-किन योजना पर कार्य किया जाना है। जिस पर श्री विनोद घमोली इन्चार्ज डी0एस0सी0 द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि ए0डी0बी0 के अन्तर्गत जनपद में कार्तिक स्वामी एवं तुंगनाथ ट्रेकिंग रूट का विकास, मन्दिरों का सौन्दर्यीकरण, एवं इन स्थलों पर आने वाले ग्रामों को रूरल टूरिज्म के रूप में विकसित किया जाना है, जिस पर बैठक में निम्न कार्यों को किये जाने हेतु प्रस्ताव रखे गये -

1- कार्तिक स्वामी का पर्यटन विकास - कार्तिक स्वामी में निम्न कार्य किये जा सकते हैं -

- कनकचौरी से कार्तिक स्वामी तक 3.5 किमी० खण्डिजा मार्ग का निर्माण।
- रास्ते पर जगह-जगह रैलिंग का निर्माण।
- पैदल मार्ग पर बैचेज की स्थापना।
- मन्दिर से 150 मीटर नीचे ब्यू-प्वाइंट एवं रेन सेल्टर का निर्माण।
- कार्तिक स्वामी मन्दिर समिति की धर्मशाला का जीर्णोद्धार एवं सौचालय की व्यवस्था।
- कार्तिक स्वामी में पेयजल की व्यवस्था।
- कार्तिक स्वामी मन्दिर परिसर एवं रास्ते में सोलर लाइट की स्थापना।

जिला पर्यटन विकास अधिकारी, द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि कार्तिक स्वामी में 04 सोलर लाइट जिला योजना 2013-14 में प्रस्तावित है, किन्तु शासन से अनुमोदित धनराशि के सापेक्ष

धनराशि अवमुक्त न होने के कारण वर्ष 2014-15 में मन्दिर परिसर में 04 सोलर लाइट स्थापित की जायेगी।

उप प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, रुद्रप्रयाग द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि कार्तिक स्वामी वन क्षेत्रान्तर्गत है, जिस कारण कार्तिक स्वामी क्षेत्र में पक्का निर्माण नहीं किया जा सकता है तथा कार्तिक स्वामी को विकसित करने हेतु किसी अन्य कार्यदाई संस्था से भी कार्य नहीं किया जा सकता है, कार्तिक स्वामी में वन अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत ही इक्को फ्रेण्डली निर्माण वन विभाग द्वारा किया जा सकता है।

(कार्य 0 - प्रोजेक्ट मैनेजमेन्ट यूनिट डी0एस0सी, वन प्रभाग रुद्रप्रयाग, जिला पर्यटन विकास अधिकारी, रुद्रप्रयाग)

2- चोपता-तुंगनाथ का पर्यटन विकास - चोपता-तुंगनाथ को विकसित किये जाने हेतु निम्न कार्य किये जा सकते हैं -

- तुंगनाथ में भी चोपता से तुंगनाथ तक निर्मित खण्डिजा मार्ग का जगह-जगह पर निर्माण व रैलिंग का निर्माण।
- रास्ते व मन्दिर परिसर में सोलर लाइट की स्थापना।
- ब्यू-प्वाइंट एवं रैन सैल्टर का निर्माण।
- पैदल मार्ग पर बैचेज की स्थापना।
- श्री तुंगनाथ मन्दिर में स्थित श्री बद्री-केदार मन्दिर समिति की धर्मशाला का जीर्णोद्धार।
- शौचालय की स्थापना।
- दुगलबिट्टा में पी0डब्ल्यू0डी0 का गेस्ट हाउस का पुर्नोद्धार।

श्री रवीन्द्र निराला, वन क्षेत्राधिकारी, गुप्तकाशी (वन्य जीव प्रभाग गोपेश्वर-चमोली) द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि चोपता श्री तुंगनाथ क्षेत्र वन्य जीव प्रभाग गोपेश्वर-चमोली के अन्तर्गत है, जिसमें पक्का निर्माण न कर इक्को फ्रेण्डली निर्माण कार्य किया जा सकता है व सेन्जुरी क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत होने के कारण भारत सरकार वन मंत्रालय की अनुमति ली जानी आवश्यक है।

जिला पर्यटन अधिकारी द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि पूर्व में भारत सरकार ग्रामीण पर्यटन योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 2004-05 में ₹0 45.00 लाख की धनराशि प्रदान की गयी थी, जो उप वन संरक्षक वन्य जीव प्रभाग गोपेश्वर-चमोली को उपलब्ध कराई गयी थी जिसमें वन विभाग द्वारा सारी एवं देवरियाताल में इन्टरप्रेटेशन सेन्टर व रिसेप्शन सेन्टर का निर्माण भी किया गया है। जिलाधिकारी महोदय द्वारा डी0एस0सी0 टीम को सुझाव दिये गये कि सेन्जुरी क्षेत्र में किये जाने वाले कार्यों में कार्यदाई संस्था उप वन संरक्षक वन्य जीव प्रभाग गोपेश्वर-चमोली से प्रस्ताव एवं आगमन प्राप्त कर कार्यवाही की जाय।

(कार्य 0 पी0एम0यू0, डी0एस0सी0, उप वन संरक्षक वन्य जीव प्रभाग गोपेश्वर-चमोली, जिला पर्यटन विकास अधिकारी, रुद्रप्रयाग)

3- ग्रामीण पर्यटन का विकास - ग्रामीण पर्यटन को विकसित किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में इन्चार्ज डी0एस0सी0 द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि प्रथम चरण में 10 ग्रामों को विकसित किया जाना है। कार्तिक स्वामी व कालीमठ क्षेत्रान्तर्गत आने वाले ग्रामों का उनके द्वारा सर्वेक्षण किया जा चुका है व जिसमें कालीमठ, फाटा, कदिल्ला, ऊखीमठ, फलासी धिमतोली कनकचौरी का निरीक्षण किये गये।

जनप्रतिनिधि श्री सूरज नेगी द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि रुद्रप्रयाग से कार्तिक स्वामी मार्ग पर ग्राम चोपता पड़ता है, जिसे ग्रामीण पर्यटन के रूप में विकसित किया जा सकता है व चोपता से पैदल 500 मीटर फलासी गाँव में तुंगनाथ जी का प्राचीन मन्दिर है, जिसको शंकराचार्य जी ने जीर्णोद्धार किया था का भी सौन्दर्यीकरण करवाया जाय। जिससे वहाँ देशी पर्यटकों के साथ-साथ विदेशी पर्यटक भी आयें। चोपता,स्वामी-ग्वास मोटर मार्ग पर ब्यू प्वाइन्ट का निर्माण व ग्वास से कार्तिक स्वामी तक 3.5 किमी0 ट्रैक रूट का निर्माण किया जाय।

जिलाधिकारी, महोदय द्वारा चौमासी को पर्यटन ग्राम के रूप में विकसित करने का सुझाव दिया गया, यह ग्राम श्री केदारनाथ मार्ग पर स्थित है व 16/17 जून 2013 आई भीषण आपदा के समय श्री केदारनाथ से खाम बग्याल होते हुए इस रास्ते कुछ यात्री सुरक्षित बचे व भविष्य में इस मार्ग को भी विकसित किया जाना है। जिला पर्यटन विकास अधिकारी द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि ऊखीमठ नगर पंचायत के अंतर्गत है इसके स्थान पर चौमासी को पर्यटन ग्राम के रूप में विकसित किया जा सकता है। डी०एम०सी० द्वारा यह भी प्रस्ताव रखा गया कि पर्यटन ग्राम में पड़ने वाले अन्य स्थलों पर पार्किंग, व्यू-प्वाइंट, दुर्गाधार में दुर्गा माता का मन्दिर सौन्दर्यीकरण, खड्गपतिया हेलीपैड के निकट व्यू-प्वाइंट का निर्माण किया जाना है। जिस पर जिलाधिकारी द्वारा सरकारी भूमि उपलब्ध करवाये जाने हेतु सहमति दी गयी।

बैठक में यह निर्णय लिया गया कि जनपद में पर्यटन ग्राम के अन्तर्गत फाटा, कालीमठ, कविल्ठा, चौमासी, चोपता फलासी, घिमतौली को विकसित किया जाय।

(कार्य- पी०एम०सी०, डी०एम०सी०, वन विभाग, जिला पर्यटन विकास अधिकारी, रुद्रप्रयाग)

अन्त में बैठक धन्यवाद के साथ समाप्त की गयी।

80/-
(डॉ० राघव लंगर)
I.A.S.
जिलाधिकारी,
रुद्रप्रयाग।

कार्यालय : जिलाधिकारी, रुद्रप्रयाग।

पत्रांक 433 / ए०सी०पी० / 2013-14

दिनांक 8.6 फरवरी 2014

पु०प०स० : / तददिनांकित / 2013।

प्रतिलिपि-

1. सचिव पर्यटन, उत्तराखण्ड शासन, देहरादून को सादर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
2. मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, उत्तराखण्ड पर्यटन विकास परिषद, देहरादून को सादर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
3. परियोजना प्रबन्धक, पी०एम०सी०, उत्तराखण्ड पर्यटन विकास परिषद, देहरादून को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित
4. डिजाइन सुपरविजन कन्सलटेन्ट, देहरादून को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।


जिलाधिकारी,
रुद्रप्रयाग।

Transcript

Meeting was held under the chairmanship of Dist Collector at Rudraprayag on 22 February 2014 for the proposed works at Kartikeya Swami, Durgadhar and Tungeshwar temple and its vicinity under ADB assisted IDIPT program. All the stakeholders (Forest Dept, Temple Trust members, Panchayat Samiti members, NGO representatives, Tourism dept officials etc) was present in the meeting. Instruction was given by the chairman to other stakeholders to provide all support to the executing agency for further implementation of this sub-project. Decision was also taken to cover more villages under this program such as Patha, Kalimath, Kiviltha, Choupta, and Ghimtoli