

Resettlement Plan

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IND: Infrastructure Development Investment
Programme for Tourism (Tranche 3) State of
Uttarakhand - Development of Tourism Infrastructure
in Kartikeya Swami Circuit (UK/IDIPT-III/DDN/01)

Prepared by the Government of Uttarakhand for the Asian Development Bank.

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 8 October 2014)

Currency Unit	—	Indian Rupees (INR)
INR1.00	=	\$0.0163
\$1.00	=	INR 61.33

ABBREVIATIONS

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1. The Infrastructure Development Investment Program for Tourism (IDIPT)** under will develop and improve basic urban infrastructure and services in the four participating states viz. Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Tamil Nadu—to support the tourism sector as a key driver for economic growth. It will focus on: (i) strengthening connectivity to and among key tourist destinations; (ii) improving basic urban infrastructure and services, such as water supply, road and public transport, solid waste management and environmental improvement, at existing and emerging tourist destinations to ensure urban amenities and safety for the visitors, and protect nature and culture-based attractions. Physical infrastructure investments will be accompanied by: (iii) capacity building programs for concerned sector agencies and local communities for better management of the tourist destinations and for more active participation in the tourism-related economic activities, respectively.
- 2. Prime Shrines/Temples in the vicinity:** Rudraprayag District was established on 16th September 1997 has so many historical destinations, where tourist visits throughout the year from all over India and across the world. The famous places and temples are: Kedarnath, Tungnath, Madhyamaheshwar, Ukhimath, Kalimath, Koteswar Mahadev, Umra Narayan, Triyuginarayan Temple, Haryali Devi, Nari Devi, Sri Kartikeya swami. This area has enormous potential for rural tourism as the region has rich cultural and historic background.
- 3. Need of the sub-project:** In the need assessment, lack of tourism infrastructure was found on the way to Kartikeya Swami temple from Rudraprayag city, such as: midway facilities, toilet facilities, parking, signage, tourist reception centre and tourist interpretation centre. Two more temples Durga Dhari and Tungeshwar Mahadev found suitable at the same route, were also taken into consideration. These temples have significant importance as tourists stay and visit the surroundings. Therefore three temples and their surrounding areas were chosen for Infrastructure Development with an objective to provide facilities to the tourist and the villagers.
- 4. Present Status of Temple and its surroundings:** The temple complex has a dilapidated approach road, lack of parking space, inappropriate waste disposal system and inadequate and rundown other visitor/ tourist facilities and services. The existing visitor facilities like toilets and drinking fountains are underutilized due to improper functioning. There is lack of designed parking lots. There is lack of directional and informational signage. While going to Kartikeya Swami temple from Rudraprayag, it is found that there is lack of tourism infrastructure such as; midway facilities, toilet facilities, parking, signage, tourist reception centre and tourist interpretation centre. The approach road towards the temple complex is in a dilapidated condition. There is lack of visitor information system.
- 5. Location of Temple:** The sub project area falls under Rudraprayag District. The Durga Dhari temple is on the banks of the Alaknanda River in the Garhwal Region of Uttarakhand state, located in Kalyasaur along the Srinagar -Badrinath Highway. It is about 15 km from Srinagar, Uttarakhand, 20 kms from Rudraprayag District. Tungeshwar temple is 7 km from Durga Dhar and situated in the village, Phalasi, It is located 48 KM towards South from District headquarters Chamoli Gopeshwar and 167 KM from State capital Dehradun. Kartikeya Swami temple located near Kanak Chauri village on Rudraprayag – Pokhari route and around 40kms from Rudraprayag.

6. Government of Uttarakhand has applied for ADB loan for development of adequate infrastructure facilities within the Temple premises and its surroundings, to increase the influx of tourists as well as locals for contributing to overall economy of the state.

7. The Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared to address the involuntary resettlement impacts occurring due to the development of tourism infrastructure facilities at Kartikeya Swami Circuit, Uttarakhand under Tranche 3. The subproject covers the following scope of works:

(A) Kartikeya Swami: (i) development of the 3km pathway to the main shrine using natural stone paving, provision of railings at places, viewing decks and rest sheds on the route. (ii) improvement in the temple complex, including repair works for the roofs and existing structures. seating arrangement and stone benches within the temple complex. (iii) signage at strategic places –both informative and directional, toilet facilities (iv) signage at strategic places –both informative and directional, toilet facilities (v) landscaping of the entrance areas, parking facility (vi) restoration of temple premises

(B) Durgadhari Temple precinct: (i) approach area development (ii) upgradation of infrastructure in the settlements around the approach area of the temple, including drinking water facilities and sanitation (iii) parking facility and vehicular approach along with adjoining retaining walls, solid waste management (iv) pathway development with railings & protection wall wherever necessary and signage and seating and lighting temple entrance arch (v) improvement of the temple complex in terms of restructuring of the newly added temporary structures and overall landscaping to facilitate better movement and space for gathering of pilgrims and tourists (vi) lodging facilities with rooms and dormitories and toilet block at the rear side of the temple complex and a langar hall, area confinement with edge wall, viewing decks etc., revival of the rain water harvesting tank, restoration of temple premises.

(C) Tungeshwar temple precinct: (i) entrance area development with appropriate signage and parking facility (ii) development of the 1.5km long pathway to the main temple, increase in width and edge protection wherever required (iii) seating arrangements, viewing decks and toilet facilities, signage towards the 4.5 km natural trek route to kartikeya swami temple (iv) improvement in the temple precinct, lodging facilities and langar hall (v) improvement in the drinking water facility and drainage for the approach areas.

(D) Interpretation Centre at Rudraprayag District: (i) construction of tourism interpretation centre at GMVN TRH campus in Rudraprayag District including with parking (50 cars), auditorium (100persons), conference hall (30 persons) library, information centre, guest room, waiting hall etc. (area approx. 2500 sqm).

8. **Summary of Resettlement Impact:** The project will not acquire land under the Indian Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. All the works will be undertaken in land owned by government (temple trust and village panchayat). All necessary no-objection certificates (NOC), except from the Forest Department, have been obtained and attached with the RP (**Annexure 3 to 7**). The correspondence with the Forest Department regarding NOC has been shown in **Annexure 8 & 9**.

9. As per preliminary design, site visits and transect walk¹, civil works will not result in any permanent impact to common properties, residences and commercial structures. However,

¹ Transect walk and socio-economic survey undertaken on 03 August 2014. This serves as cut-off date for this draft RP. The draft RP will be updated based on detailed design and cut-off date will be established during the census (as

during development of 1.5 km long pathway to the main temple (Tungeshwar), temporary livelihood impact may be on 7 shops, as the work will be in front of these shops, resulting to possibility of loss of access for approximately 7 days. None of these small business structures are to be demolished. All are titleholder belong to General Category. The proposed project does not have any impact on indigenous people or women, so as to widen gender inequality. Thus the impacts are categorized as temporary due to the loss of income limited during the construction period only. Overall impact would be further minimized during final design and subproject implementation through careful siting and alignment.

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

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

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

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

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

15. **Grievance Redress Mechanism:** Grievance of the public and particularly the displaced persons will be addressed through the project’s GRM. The subproject grievance will be first brought to the notice of the site engineer and focal person of the Temple Trust or Municipal Committee, which will be forwarded to the project implementation unit (PIU). Grievances not redressed by the PIU will be referred to the project management unit (PMU) level, who will, based on review of the grievance, address them in consultation with the PMU Community/Social Development Specialist. If the grievance remains unresolved, the Program Director will refer the issue to the state level empowered committee (SLEC), which will act as grievance redress

per RF: The census will be the cut-off date for non-titled affected persons). The final RP indicating the cut-off date will be sent to ADB for review and approval.

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

committee (GRC). The GRC will resolve the issue within one month from the date of registration of any case in the GRC.

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

17. RP Implementation and Monitoring: All compensation is to be paid prior to start of civil works. RP implementation will be closely monitored by PIU with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. PIU, with assistance from DSC, will prepare Bi-annually progress report in terms of physical and financial indicators. In addition, the monitoring process will also look into: the communication and reactions of DPs; use of grievance procedures; information dissemination to DPs on benefits; and options and implementation time table, livelihood and living standard of DPs in pre and post-project situations. Report prepared by PIU will be compiled by the PMU on a bi-annual basis for its due submissions to ADB.

18. Resettlement Budget: The resettlement cost for the subproject in Kartikeya swami circuit is estimated at INR12,559 (US\$209), which will be met from counterpart (government) funds.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

2. **District Profile:** Rudraprayag is a district of Uttarakhand state of northern India. It is bounded by Uttarkashi District in the north, Chamoli District in the east, Pauri Garhwal District in the south, and Tehri Garhwal District in the south. Rudraprayag lies on national highway NH 58 that connects Delhi to Badrinath and Mana Pass in Uttarakhand near Indo-Tibet border.

3. **Demographics:** According to 2011 census Rudraprayag district has 236,857 population with density of 119 inhabitants per square kilometer (310 /sqm MT). The sex ratio in the District is 1120 females for every 1000 males making it the 6th highest in the country as per 2011 census, second being Almora that too in Uttarakhand, and a literacy rate of 82.09%.

4. **Prime Shrines/Temples in the vicinity:** Rudraprayag District was established on 16th September 1997 has so many historical destinations, where tourist visits throughout the year from all over India and across the world. The famous places and temples are: Kedarnath, Tungnath, Madhyamaheshwar, Ukhimath, Kalimath, Koteswar Mahadev, Umra Narayan, Triyuginarayan Temple, Haryali Devi, Nari Devi, Sri Kartikeya swami. This area has enormous potential for rural tourism as the region has rich cultural and historic background.

5. **Need of the sub-project:** In the need assessment, lack of tourism infrastructure was found on the way to Kartikeya Swami temple from Rudraprayag city, such as: midway facilities, toilet facilities, parking, signage, tourist reception centre and tourist interpretation centre. Two more temples Durga Dhari and Tungeshwar Mahadev found suitable at the same route, were also taken into consideration. These temples have significant importance as tourists stay and visit the surroundings. Therefore three temples and their surrounding areas were chosen for Infrastructure Development with an objective to provide facilities to the tourist and the villagers.

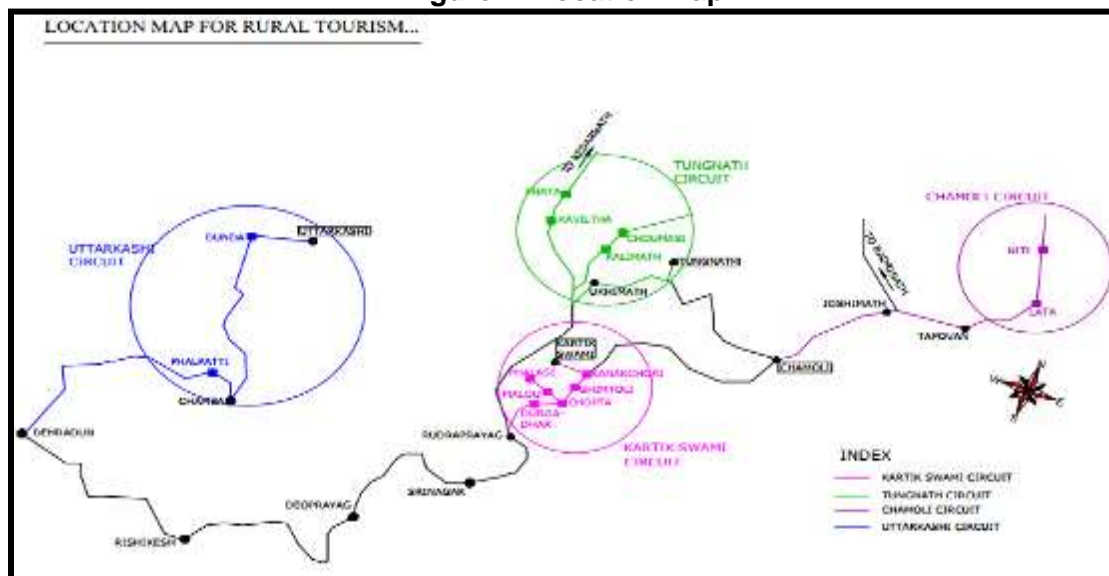
6. **Historical Importance of Temples:** Kartikeya Swami is famous for its sole existing temple of lord Kartikeya (Son of Lord Shiva) in Northern India and one of only few in whole India. Kartikeya Swami (Murugan swami as known in Southern India) Temple amidst serene environs of Himalayas. The shrine is dedicated to Lord Shiva's son Kartikeya and is situated on a big rock atop the highest cliff around known locally as 'Swaminath danda' (Swaminath-Kartik swami, Danda-Mountain in Garhwali). There is a Bhairon temple just 100 meters before Kartik swami. According to Hindu mythology, Lord Shiva (the destroyer) told his sons Ganesha and Kartikeya that one of them, who will be the first to take seven rounds of the universe, will have the privilege of being worshiped first. The rest two temples i.e. of Tungeshwar Mahadev and Durgadhari are famous since PANDAV period. These two temples are on the way of Kartikeya swami. Durga Dhari Temple is a great place of Shiva and Shakti, lots of people believes in the

place. There is a myth about the temple that in past a cow from Chamak village did not used to give milk to her owner but go to a place of Devi, where her milk used to automatically flow over a shrine. After many days the owner followed her to notice about what's happening, after seeing that the milk had flown to the shrine but not given to the owner, he got angry and beaten the cow with a stick. Soon after this a Shivlinga appeared at the place and there was an evidence of breakage in the linga. The cow then rubbed herself and a water jet immersed there that destroyed the whole Chamak village. The villagers then understood their fault and confessed before the Devi, and then the village again developed and settled. Thus, all the three temples have significant Heritage importance. The temple of Kartikeya swami is also KULDEVTA of 362 villages situated nearby.

7. **Present Status of Temples and the surrounding areas:** The temple complex has a dilapidated approach road, lack of parking space, inappropriate waste disposal system and inadequate and rundown other visitor/ tourist facilities and services. The existing visitor facilities like toilets and drinking fountains are underutilized due to improper functioning. There is lack of designed parking lots. There is lack of directional and informational signage. While going to Kartikeya Swami temple from Rudraprayag, it is found that there is lack of tourism infrastructure such as; midway facilities, toilet facilities, parking, signage, tourist reception centre and tourist interpretation centre. The approach road towards the temple complex is in a dilapidated condition. There is lack of visitor information system.

8. **Location of Temple:** The sub project area falls under Rudraprayag District. The Durga Dhari temple is on the banks of the Alaknanda River in the Garhwal Region of Uttarakhand state, located in Kalyasaur along the Srinagar -Badrinath Highway. It is about 15 km from Srinagar, Uttarakhand, 20 kms from Rudraprayag District. Tungeshwar temple is 7 km from Durga Dhar and situated in the village, Phalasi, It is located 48 KM towards South from District headquarters Chamoli Gopeshwar and 167 KM from State capital Dehradun. Kartikeya Swami temple located near Kanak Chauri village on Rudraprayag – Pokhari route and around 40kms from Rudraprayag.

Figure 1: Location Map



9. Government of Uttarakhand has applied for ADB loan for development of adequate infrastructure facilities within the temple premises and its surroundings, to increase the influx of tourists as well as locals for contributing to overall economy of the state.

10. The Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared based on the SAR, site visits and preliminary engineering design. The subproject has been categorized as “B” for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impact as per the ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS). Overall impact would be further minimized during final design and subproject implementation through careful siting and alignment.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

11. **Land acquisition.** The project will not acquire land under the Indian LAAR 2013 (The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013). All the works will be undertaken in land owned by government (Temple Trust and Village Panchayat). All necessary no-objection certificates (NOC) have been obtained and attached with the RP (**Annexure 3 to 7**) except forest. The correspondence with forest department regarding NOC have been shown in **Annexure 8 & 9**.

12. As per preliminary design, civil works will not result in any permanent impact to common properties, residences and commercial structures. However, during development of the 1.5 km long pathway to the main temple (Tungeshwar), temporary loss of access may be on 7 shops, as the work will be in front of their shops, resulting to possibility of loss of livelihood for 7 days during construction. None of these small business structures are to be demolished.



Commercial Establishments on the pathway to Tungeshwar temple

13. All are titleholders belong to General Category (not vulnerable).

14. Provisions for compensation of temporary livelihood losses have been included in the RP in case business interruptions prove to be unavoidable. Thus the impacts are categorized as temporary due to the likely loss of access/disruption of livelihood limited during the construction period only. The proposed subproject does not have any impact on indigenous people or women, so as to widen gender inequality.

15. The subproject Package No. UK/IDIPT-III/DDN/01 components and its impact on land acquisition and resettlement are reflected in **Table 1** and summary of socio-economic surveys during transect walk conducted on 03.08.2014 (which serves as the cut-off date for the subproject are presented in **Tables 2 & 3**. The cut-off date (03.08.2014) was notified to affected persons during consultation meetings.³

Table 1: Subproject Components and its Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

S.No	Name Of Components	Permanent Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement	Temporary Impact	Remarks
A	Kartikey swami Temple			
1	The development of the 3km pathway to the main shrine using natural stone paving Provision of railings at places, viewing decks and rest sheds on the route.	NO	NO	2.5 Kms. Of stretch belongs to forest Dept. and 500 mtrs to mandir samittee (Temple Committee). The process for getting NOC from Forest Dept. is under way. See Annexure 8 & 9. No IR impact is envisaged
2	Improvement in the temple complex, including repair works for the roofs and existing structures .Seating arrangement and stone benches within the temple complex.	NO	NO	All the works will be executed within the premises of the temple / on vacant temple trust land. No IR impact is envisaged. NOC from Forest Dept. is required as temple comes under reserve forest. The correspondence with forest department regarding NOC have been shown in Annexure 8 & 9.
3	Signage at strategic places –both informative and directional	NO	NO	
4	Toilet facilities	NO	NO	
5	Landscaping of the entrance areas.	NO	NO	
6	Site development of camping site	NO	NO	
7	Restoration of Temple premises	NO	NO	
B	Durgadhar Temple precinct			
8	Approach area development	NO	NO	All the works will be constructed within the temple complex / on Temple Trust & Panchayat land No IR impact envisaged.
9	Upgradation of infrastructure around the approach area of the temple, including drinking water facilities and sanitation	NO	NO	
10	Parking facility and vehicular approach along with adjoining retaining walls	NO	NO	
11	Solid waste management	NO	NO	
12	Pathway development with railings & protection wall wherever necessary and signage and seating and lighting	NO	NO	
13	Temple entrance arch	NO	NO	

S.No	Name Of Components	Permanent Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement	Temporary Impact	Remarks
14	Improvement of the temple complex in terms of restructuring of the newly added temporary structures and overall landscaping to facilitate better movement and space for gathering of pilgrims and tourists	NO	NO	
15	Lodging facilities with rooms and dormitories and toilet block at the rear side of the temple complex and a langar hall	NO	NO	
16	Area confinement with edge wall , viewing decks etc.	NO	NO	
17	Revival of the rain water harvesting tank	NO	NO	
18	Restoration of Temple premises	NO	NO	
C	Tungeshwar temple precinct			
19	Entrance area development with appropriate signage and parking facility	NO	NO	Will be constructed on Temple trust land No IR impact envisaged.
20	Development of the 1.5km long pathway to the main temple, increase in width and edge protection wherever required.	NO	YES	Temporary livelihood impact due to loss of access/disruption of livelihood may be on 7 numbers of shops as the work will be carried out in front of these shops and possibility of loss of access foreseen
21	Seating arrangements , viewing decks and toilet facilities	NO	NO	All the works will be executed within the premises of temple No IR impact envisaged.
22	Signage towards the 4.5 km natural trek route to Kartikeya Swami Temple	NO	NO	This particular stretch is almost free and under the jurisdiction of temple trust During upgradation. No IR impact envisaged.
23	Improvement in the temple precinct	NO	NO	Works will be executed within the premises of temple No IR impact envisaged.
24	Lodging facilities and langar hall	NO	NO	
25	Improvement in the drinking water facility and drainage for the approach areas	NO	NO	
D	Interpretation Centre at Rudraprayag District			
26	Construction of tourism interpretation Centre at GMVN TRH campus in Rudraprayag District including with parking (50 Cars), Auditorium (100Persons), Conference Hall (30 Persons) library, information Centre, guest room, waiting hall	NO	NO	Work will be executed on vacant Tourism Department Land, which is currently under the possession of GMVN.

S.No	Name Of Components	Permanent Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement	Temporary Impact	Remarks
	etc. (Area approx. 2500 Sqm).			

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION / PROFILE

16. Transect walk and surveys were conducted on 03 August 2014 to establish the socio-economic profile of subproject Package No. UK/IDIPT-III/DDN/01 potential affected persons (APs).⁴ Results show that all the shopkeepers are titleholder and belong to General Category. The average household size of the surveyed APs is 7. The primary livelihood of majority of the households is business, which is the main source of income. The average household income is Rs.233 per day. None of the potential APs come under below poverty line (BPL) category as per the Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12 by the Planning Commission, Govt. of India (**Annexure 14**).

- **Religious groups:** All are comprised of Hindu households.
- **Educational level:** Most of the potential APs are educated up to the 10th standard. Few are educated only up to the primary level.
- **Occupation pattern:** The primary livelihood of the households are business. In addition, few of them are also engaged in agriculture.

Table 2: Summary of Resettlement Impacts and Socio-Economic Details

Impact	Quantity
Permanent land acquisition	0
Temporary land acquisition	0
Affected business activities (temporary)	7
Number of shopkeepers	7
Number of households	7
Woman headed household	0
IP/ST headed household	0
BPL headed household	0
SC household	0
Physically disabled household	0
Total vulnerable households ⁵	0
Affected trees/crops	0
Affected common property resources	0
Average family size	7
Average household income (per month)	Rs. 6,125
Average profit per day	Rs. 233/day

⁴ Transect walk and socio-economic survey was conducted on 03 August 2014. This serves as cut-off date for this draft RP. The draft RP will be updated based on detailed design and cut-off date will be established during the census (as per RF: The census will be the cut-off date for non-titled affected persons). The final RP indicating the cut-off date will be sent to ADB for review and approval.

⁵ Vulnerable households consist of households belonging to Schedule Castes, Scheduled tribe, Women headed, below poverty line and physically disabled

Table 3: Socio-Economic Survey Detail

S.No	Location	Name of Shop Owner	Type of structure	Type of occupation	Social Category	Vulnerability	Profit from Income per month (INR)	Nature of Impact
1	Way to Tungeshwar Temple	Shayan Singh	Pucca	General store	GEN	none	8,000	Temporary impact on livelihood due to loss of access
2.	-DO-	Jeet Singh Negi	Pucca	General store	GEN	do-	7,000	-do-
3.	-DO-	Jeet Singh Karashi	Pucca	Cosmetic shop	GEN	do-	6,000	-do-
4.	-DO-	Suraj Negi	Pucca	General store	GEN	do-	10,000	-do-
5	-DO-	Narayan Singh	Pucca	General store	GEN	do-	6,000	-do-
6	-DO-	Ranbir Singh	Pucca	Tailoring	GEN	do-	6,000	-do-
7	-DO-	Pratap Singh	Pucca	General store	GEN	do-	6,000	-do-

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

17. The RP has been prepared in consultation with stakeholders. Meetings and individual interviews were held involving stakeholders particularly, potential temporary displaced persons. Transect walks, survey and interviews were conducted to determine the potential impacts of subproject Package No. UK/IDIPT-III/DDN/01. The issues like, awareness and extent of the project and development components, benefits of project for the tourists as well as local community, labour availability in the project area or involvement of outside labour t, local disturbances due to project construction work, necessity of tree felling etc. at project sites, water logging and drainage problem if any, drinking water problem, forest and sensitive area nearby the project site etc. During subproject preparation, consultations were held with the official representatives of the line agencies, apart from the communities near by the project area. The following matrix provides key information about the consultations carried out so far.

18. Extensive consultations were made with stakeholders (Temple Trust Committee, Village Panchayat, Local Villagers, Shopkeeper, Civil Society/Govt. Officials, etc.) to make them aware with the proposed works. Meetings were also organized in Rudraprayag under the chairmanship of District Collector regarding the proposed works **Annexure 1**.

19. The objectives of stakeholders' consultations were (i) To inform the stakeholders with the components of the subproject (ii) To seek their views on the proposed work (iii) To ensure their participation from planning and execution till operation and maintenance.(iv) To explore scope of livelihood generation after the sub-project execution. Key stakeholders identified for consultation were:

- (i) Temple Trust Committee
- (ii) Village Panchayat Samiti
- (iii) Local Villagers
- (iv) Shopkeepers and Business Bodies
- (v) Civil Society/Govt. Officials

Table 4: Summary of discussion and views of stakeholders:

Stakeholders welcomed the initiative of Tourism Department with assistance of ADB for infrastructure development works in Kartikeye swami, Durgadhari and Tungeshwar Temple and its vicinity. They expect increase in tourist inflow after the execution of the sub-project; the present site lacks basic amenities in all the proposed locations. During consultation, Temple and Village Panchayat have assured to provide all kind of support to the project. They were agreed with the proposed design components, being worked out in regular consultation with them. They were enthusiastic with the interventions, which will attract more tourists towards these attractions and compel them to stay for longer duration, will offer strong possibilities for better businesses.



S.No	Date	Location	Persons Consulted	Issues Discussed																																
1	18.2.14	Durgadhar Bazar	villagers	<div>Discussed about the importance of Mandir and village details, tourist inflow etc.</div> <div>Tourist inflow data</div> <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>	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																
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2	18.2.14	Phalasi village	villagers	<div>Gram Panchayat: Phalasi, Block: Augustmuni (32 kms), District: Rudraprayag (22kms)</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Connectivity: vehicular road up to villageIs there no Heritage structure within base villagesIs there any temple trust/village panchayat land available within base villages: yes</div> <div>Population structure of these villages</div> <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> <div>Tourist Inflow Data</div> <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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3	18.2.1	Durgadh	Villagers	Village: Durgadhar , Gram sabha: Bora, Block: Augustmuni,																																

	4	ar village		<div>District: Rudraprayag</div> <div><div><div>connected with vehicular road (District-33kms, Rudraprayag-50 kms)</div><div>There is no heritage structure within the vicinity</div><div>Mandir committee land is for the infrastructure development</div></div><div>Tourist inflow data</div><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>Nanda Amastmi</td><td>August-Sept.</td><td>Villagers of 4-7 villages</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Navratri</td><td>Twice in year</td><td>200-300 per day</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Per day</td><td></td><td>20-50</td></tr></table><div>Population structure of these village</div><table><tr><th>Household</th><th>population</th><th>castes</th><th>livelihood</th></tr><tr><td>300</td><td>1600</td><td>Gusai (150HH), Negi (10HH), Kaitheith (10HH), Tamtalu (130HH)</td><td>Agriculture work, Labours, Govt. Job (army, police, teachers, politicians)</td></tr></table></div>	S.No.	Name of the Mela/Fair	Month	No. of Tourists	1	Nanda Amastmi	August-Sept.	Villagers of 4-7 villages	2	Navratri	Twice in year	200-300 per day	3	Per day		20-50	Household	population	castes	livelihood	300	1600	Gusai (150HH), Negi (10HH), Kaitheith (10HH), Tamtalu (130HH)	Agriculture work, Labours, Govt. Job (army, police, teachers, politicians)
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4	21.06.14	Kartikeya Swami	Mandir samittee members and gram sabha members	<div>Discussion:</div> <div>Land issues, NOC and O&M issues with Mandir Committee members and gram sabha members and they said they do not have any problem to provide land for the development of the site; In fact they expressed happiness that Tourism Department is going to develop this site. They also said mandir Committee and gram sabha is ready to do operation and maintenance of the development work. Mandir Committee assured said that they will help during the implementation period wherever required.</div>																								
5	22.06.14	Durgadh ari mandir	Mandir samittee members and gram sabha members																									
6	23.06.14	Tungesh war temple	Mandir samittee members and gram sabha members																									
7	03.08.2014	Tungesh war temple	Mandir samittee members and gram sabha members, shopkeepe	Sub-project components, ADB safeguard policy, NOC requirement.																								

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

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

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

22. The displaced person/aggrieved party can put up their grievances verbally or in writing. Grievances of affected person will first be brought at the local LGC level, who will try to resolve the issues at site within 2 weeks or 14 days. If the matter is not resolved, the issue will be forwarded to the PIU and brought to the Grievance Redress Committee constituted for the purpose in PIU. This GRC shall discuss the issue in its monthly meeting and resolve the issue within one month of time after receiving the grievance. If the matter is still not resolved by GRC at PIU level within stipulated time, it shall be referred to GRC at PMU level by Executive Engineer of PIU. GRC at PMU shall discuss the issue and try to resolve it and inform the PIU accordingly. If the matter is remain unresolved by the GRC at PMU level within one month of time, the issue will be put-up in the Executive Committee/State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC). The PIU shall keep records of all grievances received including contact details of complainant, date of receiving the complaint, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected and final outcome.

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

24. Composition and functions of GRC:

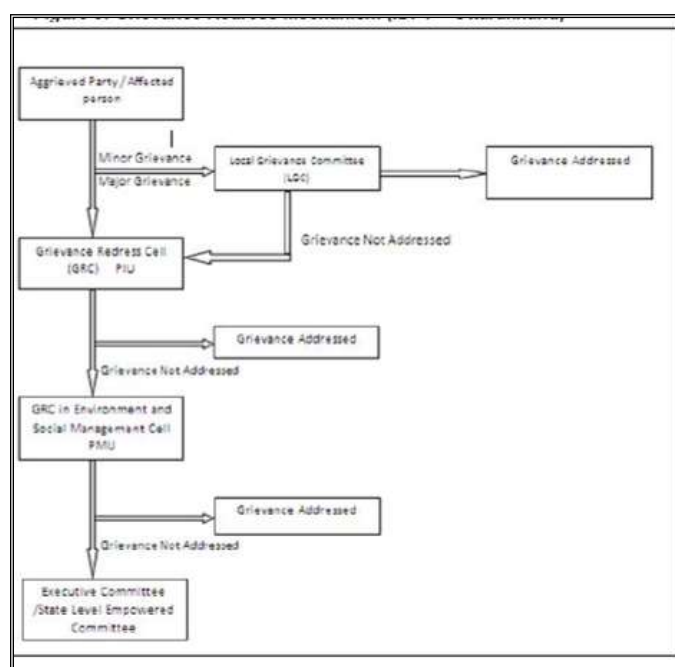
- (i) **Local Grievance Committee (LGC)** – The LGC will include members of Self Help Groups (SHGs), Line Agencies, representative of Gram Panchayat, Special invitee etc. A time frame of two weeks has been allotted to settle the matter.
- (ii) **Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at PIU**- In each PIU there shall be one GRC, which will include Project Manager (PIU), District Tourist Officer, Department of Tourism Govt. Of Uttarakhand, Community/Social Development Officer of PIU, nominated representative of District Magistrate. The committee shall be headed by Project Manager, PIU. The committee will meet at least once in every month. Agenda of meeting shall be circulated to all the members and affected persons/aggrieved party along with venue, date and time; inform in writing at least 7 days in advance of meeting. The matter shall remain with GRC at PIU level for one month and if grievance is not resolved within this time period, the matter shall be referred to GRC at PMU.

- (iii) **GRC within Environmental and Social Management Cell (ESMC) at PMU-** There shall be one GRC in PMU. The matters not resolved by the GRC at PIU level within one month shall come under GRC, PMU. It will include Community/Social Development Specialist, Safeguard Specialist Environment as members and Additional Program Director (APD) PMU as Chairman. The committee shall look into the matters, which are referred to and not resolved by GRC, PIU. If the matter is not resolved by the GRC, PMU level within one month of time, the aggrieved person/party can bring the matter to the Executive Committee/State Level Empowered Committee (SLEC) of IDIPT.

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

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

Figure 2: Grievance Redress Mechanism in IDIPT, Uttarakhand



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

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

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

agreed Resettlement Framework.⁶ Based on these, the core involuntary resettlement principles applicable are: (i) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative subproject designs; (ii) where unavoidable, time-bound RPs will be prepared and DPs will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living; (iii) consultation with DPs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to DPs, and participation of APs in planning and implementing subprojects will be ensured; (iv) vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance; (v) payment of compensation to DPs including non-titled persons (e.g. informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates; (vi) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities; (vii) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation; and (viii) establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS

27. All affected persons who are identified in the subproject Package No. UK/IDIPT-III/DDN/01 sites on the cut-off date (date of transect walk for this draft RP) will be entitled to compensation for as outlined in the entitlement matrix below.

28. This will ensure that these affected persons are at least maintained their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels. Compensation eligibility is limited by a cut-off date as set for this project on the day of the completion of the transect walk which is 03 August 2014 in this case. Affected persons who have settled in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation and assistance. They however will be given sufficient advance notice (30 days) and will be requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation.

29. The PIU, with the assistance of DSC, will provide the identity cards (ID) to each of the affected person. A sample copy of the ID card is provided in **Annexure 12**. The entitlement matrix for the subproject based on the above policies is in **Table 5**.

⁶ The RF prepared in July 2010 has been prepared and modified in October 2014 to reflect Government of India's new land acquisition law (LARRA, 2013).

Table 5: Entitlement Matrix⁷

	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
Temporary Loss						
8.	Temporary loss of access	Temporary loss of access to land, structure, utilities, common property resource	7 shops (maximum of 7 days)	60 days advance notice (again 30 days and 1 day before start of civil works) Provision of temporary access where possible. Restoration/enhancement of affected land, structure, utilities, common property resource.		PIU Contractor will be responsible for provision of temporary access
9	Temporary disruption of livelihood	Temporary loss of livelihood/ source of income	7 shops maximum of 7 days)	Advance notice (30 days and again 1 day) regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption. Contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the EMP. ⁸ Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity. ⁹ Compensation for lost income for the period of disruption or a transitional allowance whichever is greater	Identification of alternative temporary sites to continue economic activity.	Valuation Committee will determine income lost. Contractors will perform actions to minimize income/access loss.
Other						
11	Any other loss not identified	-	-	Unanticipated involuntary impacts will be documented during the implementation phase and mitigated based on provision made in the RF.	-	PIU will finalize the entitlements in line with ADB SPS, 2009.

⁷ From updated IDIPT Resettlement Framework (RF). The RF has been prepared in July 2010 and modified in October 2014 to reflect Government of India's new land acquisition law (LARRA, 2013).

⁸ This includes: leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time.

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

¹⁰ The amount is based on the average per day income as derived from the census and rapid socio economic analysis.

VIII. COMPENSATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

30. As a Rule, affected person will be provided 30 days, and again 1 day, advance notice to ensure minimal disruption in their livelihood and assistance for lost income is provided to them. All 7 shops are commercial in nature. The subproject will seek to minimize resettlement impacts by carrying out civil works at night, in phased manner, and during holidays when shops are closed. Ensuring there is no income or access loss during subproject construction is the responsibility of contractors. Consistent with the initial environmental examination, contractors will ensure: leaving spaces for access between mounds of soil, providing walkways and metal sheets to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforces to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works to reduce disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule and working one segment at a time and one side of the road at a time.

31. Provisions for compensation of temporary livelihood losses due to loss of access/disruption of livelihood have been included in this RP in case business interruptions prove to be unavoidable. Resettlement assistance to affected persons will be disbursed prior to commencement of civil works. During RP implementation, if the affected persons desire, efforts will be made to provide employment to affected persons by facilitating their engagement through the civil works contractor. However, during consultations the affected persons expressed unwillingness for alternate income generation activities and employment in construction works.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

32. The resettlement cost estimate for subproject UK/IDIPT-III/DDN/01 includes resettlement assistance during the 7 days of civil work in front of affected shops (as estimated by design engineers), as outlined in the entitlement matrix, support cost for RP implementation, and contingency provision amounting to 10% of the total cost. The state government will be responsible for releasing the funds for resettlement in a timely manner. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is INR 12,558.7 (US\$209). The resettlement cost items and estimates are outlined in **Table 6**.

Table 6: Indicative Resettlement Costs

Type of Loss	Number of affected households	Number of days	Unit cost	Subtotal (INR)	Responsible Agency	Source of Funds
Temporary disruption of livelihood	7	7	233 ¹⁰	11,417	Valuation Committee will determine income lost.	PIU
	Subtotal			11,417		
Any other loss not identified			10% contingency	1,142	PIU will finalize the entitlements in line with ADB SPS, 2009.	PIU
	Subtotal			1,142		
	TOTAL (INR)			12,559		
	TOTAL (USD); 1 USD = INR 60			209		

¹⁰ The amount is based on the average per day income as derived from the census and rapid socio economic analysis.

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

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

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

35. The contractor's conformity with contract procedures and specifications during construction will be carefully monitored by the PIU. Various institutional roles and responsibilities during project implementation are described in Table 7.

Table 7: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Activities	Responsible
Subproject Initiation Stage	
Finalization of sites/alignments for subprojects	PMU
Resettlement Plan Preparation Stage	
Conducting Census of all affected persons	DSC/PIU
Conducting FGDs/meetings/workshops during SIA surveys	DSC/PIU
Computation of replacement values of land/properties proposed for acquisition and for associated assets	LAO/ DSC/PIU
Categorization of affected persons for finalizing entitlements	PIU / DSC/PMC
Formulating compensation and rehabilitation measures	PIU/ DSC/PMC
Conducting discussions/meetings/workshops with all affected persons and other stakeholders	PIU/DSC
Fixing compensation for land/property with titleholders	LAO/PIU/PMU/PMC
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages	PIU/DSC/PMU/PMC
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	PIU/DSC
Approval of Resettlement Plan	PMU/ADB
Sale Deed execution and payment	PIU/ LAO
Taking possession of land	
Resettlement Plan Implementation Stage	
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	PIU/ DSC
Consultations with affected persons during rehabilitation activities	PIU/DSC
Payment of compensation and entitlements: (i) schedule of payment; (ii) records/ receipts of payment	PIU/DSC/PMU
Provision of (a) income restoration, (b) additional assistance for vulnerable APs/DPs, (c) training, etc.: (i) type of activities; (ii) schedule of implementation	PIU/DSC/PMU
Grievances redressal	DSC/PIU/GRC
Monitoring	PIU/PMU

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

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

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

Table 8: Indicative Implementation Schedule

Activity	Months									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Census and socio-economic surveys (issuance of identification cards)	◆	◆								
Consultations and disclosure	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Confirmation of government land to be used and transfer from other departments	◆	◆								
Resettlement Plan updating if required			◆							
Resettlement Plan review and approval (PMU and ADB)				◆						
Issue notice to DPs				◆						
Compensation and resettlement assistance					◆	◆	◆			
Relocation as required					◆	◆	◆			
Takeover possession of acquired property								◆		
Monitoring				◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Handover land to contractors									◆	
Start of civil works										◆
Rehabilitation of temporarily occupied lands	Immediately after construction									

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

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

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

38. The benchmarks and indicators are limited in number, and combine quantitative and qualitative types of data. The first two types of indicators, related to process and immediate

outputs and results, will be monitored to inform project management about progress and results, and to adjust the work programme where necessary, if delays or problems arise. Monitoring would be carried out for regular assessment of both processes followed and progress of the RP implementation. Input and output indicators related to physical progress of the work will include items such as:

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

39. **Internal Monitoring:** The internal monitoring will be carried out by the PMU, IDIPT with assistance from CDOs, PIUs who are responsible for RP implementation. The following table summarizes for internal monitoring.

Table 9: Summary of Internal Monitoring

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

40. **Monitoring Methodology**

- Public consultations will be conducted;
- Observation checklist will be used for assessing eviction and resettlement processes;

- Grievance appeals will be reviewed and discussed with DPs about the satisfaction regarding the process; and
- Standard of living of the DPs before and after implementation will be reviewed using baseline information collected earlier.

41. PIU will also monitor the following activities (**Table 10**).

Table 10: Monitoring Activities by PIU

1	Verification exercise	No. of DPs
2	Consultations on entitlement	No. of consultations, no. of DPs attended
3	ID cards distribution	After approval from ADB.
4	Training of staff	No. of staff trained
5	Establishment	Staff recruited, equipment purchased, vehicles brought

42. **External Monitoring:** If required external monitoring agency will be appointed for the subproject.

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

ANNEXURE 1: SUMMARY OF UPDATED RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK

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

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

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

Comparison between the Borrower and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement

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

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

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

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

ANNEXURE 2: 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 राणा, मुख्य विकास अधिकारी, रुद्रप्रयाग।
- 2- श्री अजय शर्मा, उप प्रमाणीय वनाधिकारी, रुद्रप्रयाग।
- 3- श्री रवीन्द्र निराला, वन क्षेत्राधिकारी, केदारनाथ वन्यजीव प्रभाग, गोपेश्वर-चमोली।
- 4- श्री इन्द्रजीत बोस, अधिशासी अभियन्ता, लोक निर्माण विभाग, रुद्रप्रयाग।
- 5- श्रीमती सीमा नौटियाल, प्र० जिला पर्यटन विकास अधिकारी, रुद्रप्रयाग।
- 6- श्री रंजन मलिक, ई०एस०एस०।
- 7- पल्लवी, आर्टिस्ट इक्को टूरिज्म प्लानर, डी०एस०सी०।
- 8- श्री विनोद कुमार चमोली, इन्वार्ज डिजाइन सुपविजन कन्सल्टेन्ट(डी०एस०सी०)।
- 9- श्री नरेश चमोली, पी०एम०यू० आई०डी०आई०पी०टी०, देहरादून।
- 10- श्री यशवन्त सिंह नेगी, कोषाध्यक्ष, मन्दिर समिति फलासी।
- 11- श्री योगम्बर नेगी पूर्व अध्यक्ष छात्र संघ अगस्त्यमुनि।
- 12- श्री शत्रुघ्न नेगी अध्यक्ष, श्री कार्तिकेय मन्दिर समिति।
- 13- श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह रावत उपाध्यक्ष, महाकवि कालीदास समिति कविल्ता।
- 14- श्री सुरेशानन्द गौड, महामंत्री महाकवि कालीदास जन्म भू स्मारक समिति कविल्ता।
- 15- श्री वीरपाल सिंह नेगी, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता ग्राम क्यूडी।
- 16- श्री कुलदीप सिंह बर्वाल, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता, कुण्डा दानकोट।
- 17- श्री सूरज सिंह नेगी, पूर्व प्रदेश प्रवक्ता, उत्तराखण्ड युवा कॉंग्रेस।

सर्वप्रथम जिला पर्यटन विकास अधिकारी, द्वारा बैठक में सभी अधिकारियों, डी०एस०सी० टीम, जनप्रतिनिधियों व आमन्त्रकों का अभिवादन एवं स्वागत किया गया तथा बैठक में उपस्थित समस्त सदस्यों का परिचय प्राप्त किया गया। जिलाधिकारी महोदय द्वारा डी०एस०सी० टीम से जानकारी चाही गयी कि किन-किन योजना पर कार्य किया जाना है। जिस पर श्री विनोद चमोली इन्वार्ज डी०एस०सी० द्वारा अवगत कराया गया कि ए०डी०बी० 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 बेंचेज की स्थापना।
- मन्दिर से 150 मीटर नीचे ब्यू-प्वाइंट एवं रैन सैल्टर का निर्माण।
- कार्तिक स्वामी मन्दिर समिति की धर्मशाला का जीर्णोद्धार एवं शौचालय 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 होंगे 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।

(कार्य0 - 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।
- व्यू-प्वाइंट एवं रैन सेंटर का निर्माण।
- पैदल मार्ग पर बैचेज की स्थापना।
- श्री तुंगनाथ मन्दिर में स्थित श्री बट्टी-कंदार मन्दिर समिति की धर्मशाला का जीर्णोद्धार।
- शौचालय की स्थापना।
- दुगलबिट्टा में पी0डब्ल्यू0डी0 का गेस्ट हाउस का पुर्नोद्धार।

श्री रवीन्द्र निसाला, 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 सेन्चुरी 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 रु0 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 इन्टरप्रटेक्शन सेंटर व रिसपेशन सेंटर का निर्माण भी किया गया है। जिलाधिकारी महोदय द्वारा डी0एस0सी0 टीम को सुझाव दिये गये कि सेन्चुरी क्षेत्र में किये जाने वाले कार्यों में कार्यदाई संस्था उप वन संरक्षक वन्य जीव प्रभाग गोपेश्वर-चमोली से प्रस्ताव एवं आगणन प्राप्त कर कार्यवाही की जाय।

(कार्य0 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, कविल्ठा, 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,स्वारी-ग्वांस मोटर मार्ग पर व्यू प्वाइन्ट का निर्माण व ग्वांस से कार्तिक स्वामी तक 3.5 किमी0 ट्रैक रूट का निर्माण किया जाय।

Transcript:

Meeting was held under the chairmanship of Dist. Collector, 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 including representatives of Forest Dept., Temple Trust, Panchayat Samiti, NGO and Tourism dept. were present in the meeting. The DM requested all to provide necessary support to EA for implementation of the sub-project. It was decided to take-up more villages such as Patha, Kalimath, Kavitlha, Choupta, and Ghimtoli under Rural Tourism to reap maximum benefits of the investment programme.


ANNEXURE 3: Letter of Village Panchayat for providing land for infrastructure works at Durgadhar Temple

आज दिनांक 12/02/2014 को ग्राम पंचायत बोर
 में वन संपन्न श्रीमती बसन्ती देवी की भाव्यक्षता से
 एक ग्राम बैठक सम्पन्न हुई, जिसमें निम्न
 प्रस्ताव पारित किया गया,

प्र. सं. 1:- श्री नरेश-बमोली वन संस्था विशेषज्ञ (PMU)
 एवं श्री योगेन्द्र सिंह रावत करिष्ठा वास्तुकार
 वी० रु० सी० एम० देहरादून के निर्देशों के
 उपरान्त श्री दुर्गा देवी के मन्दिर के सुष्ठु भूमि
 पर सुशोधित डेवलपमेंट बैंक द्वारा वृत्त पोषित
 परिमोजना अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावित श्री दुर्गा देवी
 मन्दिर का सौन्दर्य एवं मुख्य भोट (भाग)
 दुर्गाधारा से श्री दुर्गा देवी मन्दिर संडक को
 अन्विकरण हेतु 1500 वर्ग मी० भूमि अर्थात्
 ग्राम पंचायत को है उक्त भूमि को उपरान्त
 कार्य हेतु देने के लिए सर्व समिति से प्रस्ताव
 पारित किया गया है उक्त भूमि पर किसी का
 अन्विकरण कब्जा नहीं है

प्र. सं. 2:- सर्व समिति से यह भी निर्णय लिया गया है,
 कि इससे भी अन्विकृत भूमि चाहिए होगी तो
 ग्राम सभा देने को तैयार है

प्र. सं. 3:- मन्दिर की विशेषता:

बसन्ती देवी

 बसन्ती देवी

28/11/2019
सुनेन्द्र नाम

का संगी देवा
वसव
रती विद्यावत सीर.
। वनरं वृषादाव)

Meeting was held with Sarpanch Vill. – Baurna, where it was suggested to improve the road from Durgadhar to Maa Durga Temple. Village panchayat agreed to provide land for such development.

ANNEXURE 4: Letter of Temple Trust for providing land for infrastructure development works at Kartikyan Temple premises

<p>श्री कार्तिकेय मन्दिर समिति पंजीकरण सं० 5/13</p> <p>क्रौंच पर्वत कार्तिक स्वामी जिला रुद्रप्रयाग</p>	
<p>अध्यक्ष शत्रुघ्न नेगी जवाहर नगर पौ०- अगस्त्यगुफा मो०- 7830319007</p>	<p>प्रबन्धक पूर्ण सिंह नेगी</p>
<p>उपप्रबन्धक छोटिया सिंह</p>	<p>पत्रांक _____ दिनांक 14-2-14</p>
<p>उपाध्यक्ष विक्रम नेगी</p>	<p>सेवाओं, श्रीमान परिमोजना प्रबन्धक परिमोजना प्रबन्धक इकाई आर्किटेक्चर अहोय</p>
<p>कोषाध्यक्ष चन्द्रसिंह नेगी</p>	<p>आपने सादर अनुरोध किया है कि श्री कार्तिकेय मन्दिर जगदल रुद्रप्रयाग 208 जगदल -चमोली के 362 गांवों के इष्ट देव हैं एवं वाणिज्य भारतीय हिन्दुओं के बाणभुजग, लडान आदि विभिन्न नामों से प्रसिद्ध हैं। मन्दिर से उत्तर भारत में उन्मात्र है तथा विशिष्ट श्रद्धा रखने उन्मात्र पर प्रतिदिन लगभग 200-300 श्रद्धालु आते हैं तथा कार्तिक श्राद्धों को हजारों श्रद्धालु रानी पारवती एवं लक्ष्मीप श्रद्धालु मंगल स्वयं महिला मंगल स्त्रियों द्वारा भजन मध्याह्न आमोक्षण किया जाता है। मन्दिर समिति द्वारा परिवर्तन पूरा कर रहे हैं। विजय 1 विश्व शांति 200 विश्व कल्याण है। विश्व शांति है। जिसमें उत्तराखण्ड मन्दिर दक्षिण भारतीय श्रद्धालु हजारों की संख्या में प्रतिभाग करते हैं। अहोय आपने सादर अनुरोध किया है कि मन्दिर उन्मात्र मन्दिर में निम्न</p>
<p>सचिव बलराम नेगी</p>	

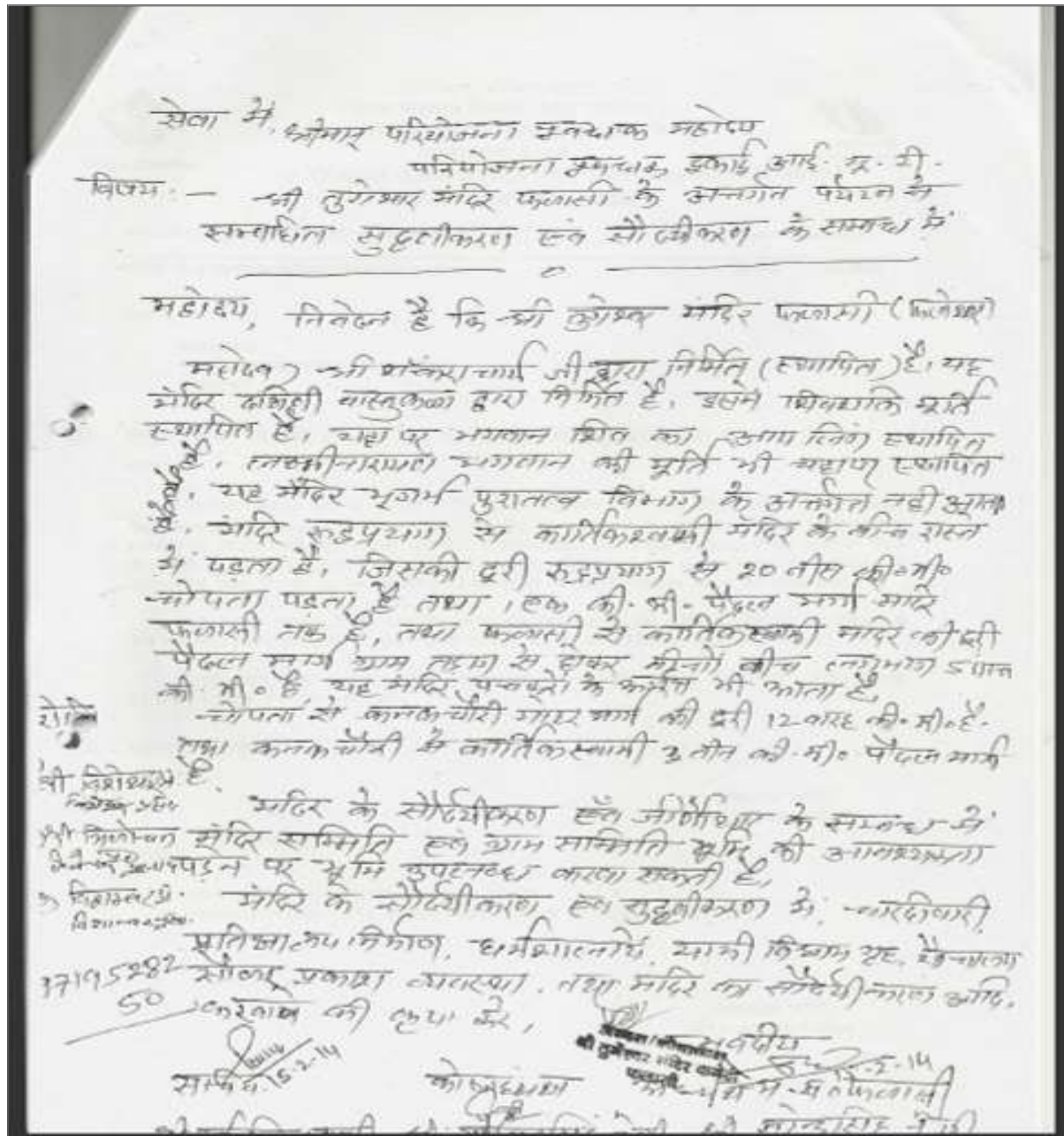
श्री कार्तिकेय मन्दिर समिति पंजीकरण सं० 5/13 क्रौंच पर्वत कार्तिक स्वामी जिला रुद्रप्रयाग अध्यक्ष शत्रुघ्न नेगी जवाहर नगर पो०- अगस्त्यपुरी मो०- 7830319007		प्रबन्धक पूर्ण सिंह नेगी
उपप्रबन्धक छोटिया सिंह उपाध्यक्ष विक्रम नेगी सौवाध्यक्ष बन्धुसिंह नेगी सचिव बलराम नेगी	पत्रांक दिनांक श्रुति धारण हो रही है- आवासीय आगम वासिधों के आसपास के पर्यावरण स्वच्छ हो सके है 1- धर्मशाला परिसर में भांगियों को रहने हेतु आवासीय व्यवस्था तथा शौचालय व्यवस्था 2- धर्मशाला से मन्दिर तक लीकनीमार्ग, रास्ते में शौचालय, बैठने के बेंच, रैन शेल्टर 3- कनक-चौरी से मन्दिर तक रोपवे 4- कनक-चौरी में वाहन पार्किंग स्थल का विकास 5- कनक-चौरी में आवासीय व्यवस्था 6- मन्दिर में अन्य सुविधाएँ/सुपरीकरण कार्य उपरोक्त कार्य हेतु मन्दिर समिति की श्रुति उपलब्ध है कि निर्माण कार्य के लिए समित्व परिभाषितों का भी परिभाषित/ 22वत्माव मन्दिर समित्व स्वयं कर सकती है। ②	

अध्यक्ष
 श्री कार्तिकेय मन्दिर समिति
 सं० 5/13
 7830319007

Transcript

A request received from Kartikeya Swami Temple Trust to Program Director, IDIPT for providing infrastructure facilities at Kartikeya Swami temple and its vicinity, especially construction of Rest house, Toilets blocks, Sitting arrangement, Rain shelters from Rest house to temple, Parking and Beautification of temple etc. The trust will provide suitable land for the development.

ANNEXURE 5: Letter of Temple Trust and Village Panchayat for providing land for infrastructure development works at Tungeshwar Temple



Transcript

An assurance letter from Tungeshwar Temple Trust and Village Panchayat to Project Director, IDIPT for providing suitable land for development of infrastructure facilities at Tungeshwar temple and its vicinity for construction of Rest house, Toilets blocks, Sitting arrangement, Rain shelters from Rest house to Temple, Parking and beautification of temple etc.

ANNEXURE 6: NOC of village Panchayat, Palasi for Infrastructure development works in Temple Tungeshwar

प्रमाण — ग्राम सभा फलासी
 मो० फलासी - प० डो० चोला
 स्थिति - रुद्रप्रयाग (उत्तराखण्ड)

प्रदीप्त - सेवा में -
स्वीमान पर्यटन विभाग उत्तराखण्ड देहरादून

विषय - NOC समस्त ग्राम सभा फलासी

प्रतिवेदन - समस्त ग्राम वारि फलासी पर्यटन विभाग देहरादून
 उत्तराखण्ड के अलापति प्रमाण पत्र काम बूनी बेटक में
 समस्त ग्राम सभा की बैठक में प्रपत्रित जंगल के अलापति
 उनके पर्यटन विभाग के दे रहे हो यह नैनी को पर्यटन विभाग
 सिधे गये कामों का कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी।

अतः आप से अनुरोध है कि हमारे गांव को पर्यटन विभाग
 से योग दाखल जोड़ने की कृपा करें तथा ग्राम वारि में
 जो अधिक में किसी भी चीज की परेशानी नहीं होगी
 बाहिर समस्त ग्राम वारि अतः समस्त में आपसे
 आभादी रहेगी,
 इससे बस रुद्रप्रयाग एवं रुद्रप्रयाग
 ग्राम सभा में है।

गा. पंचायत

① निवेदन प्रदाता : मि. राधा

② अतिरिक्त दि० 5/8/24

③ गोविन्द सिंह फलासी


④ श्री प्रकाश सिंह विभागी

⑤ श्री विवेक नरवीर

⑥ विमलेश प्रसाद गुरु

⑦ कुशामाजी कदल


⑧ लक्ष्मी प्रसाद



ANNEXURE 7: Assurance of Temple Trust, Tungeshwar Mahadev for Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of Project Assets

प्रस्ताव

आज दिनांक 03-08-2014 को सर्वस्मति से निर्णय लिया
 गया कि श्री तुंगेश्वर महादेव मन्दिर पीएस फ्लासी
 में परियोजना विभाग द्वारा कुटुंबीकरण एवं सौ-परिचर्या
 का जो भी निर्माण कार्य सिद्ध जायेगा उसका रख-रखाव
 की जिम्मेदारी श्री तुंगेश्वर मन्दिर समिति फ्लासी
 को लेनी है,


 अध्यक्ष 3.8.14
 श्री तुंगेश्वर मन्दिर समिति
 फ्लासी

Transcript

The Temple Trust was agreed for operation and maintenance of the created assets after completion of the subproject work.

ANNEXURE 8: A Request Letter from PMU, IDIPT to Forest Department to issue NOC for Karikeya Swami Temple works



Govt. of Uttarakhand

परियोजना प्रबन्धन इकाई
पर्यटन संरचना विकास निवेश कार्यक्रम
(एनडीएफएल सहकारित- लॉग नं. 2833 प्रविष्टि)

उत्तराखण्ड शासन

पी० दीनदयाल उपप्रवाय पर्यटन भवन, नियर ओ०एन०जी०सी० हेलिपैड
गढ़ी केन्ट, देहरादून- 248003

Uttarakhand
Sahitya Akademi

फोन : 91-135-2559985, फैक्स : 91-135-2559985

ई-मेल : utdb.pmu@gmail.com

पत्रांक/13/2-10/पी०एन०जी०सी०/एनडीएफएल/145/आई०डी०पी०आई०टी०/ /2014-15

दिनांक 13/08/2014

सेवा में,

प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी
रुद्रप्रयाग

विषय : जनपद रुद्रप्रयाग में एशियन डेवेलपमेन्ट बैंक द्वारा सहायित प्रोजेक्ट के अंतर्गत कार्तिक स्वामी मंदिर के सौन्दर्यकरण के लिए प्रस्तावित कार्य हेतु अनापत्ती प्रमाण पत्र के संबंध में।

- संदर्भ :- 1) मुख्य सचिव उत्तराखण्ड की अध्यक्षता में द्वितीय एस०एल०आई०टी० की 8 नवम्बर 2013 को हुई बैठक की कार्यवाही का कार्यवृत्त I (संलग्न)
2) जिलाधिकारी रुद्रप्रयाग की अध्यक्षता में दिनांक 22 फरवरी 2014 में हुई बैठक की कार्यवाही का कार्यवृत्त की पत्रांक सा० 433/एनडीएफएल/2013-14 दिनांक 6 मार्च 2014 (संलग्न)

महोदय,

कृपया उपरोक्त का संदर्भ ग्रहण करना चाहें जिसके अंतर्गत एशियन डेवेलपमेन्ट बैंक द्वारा सहायित प्रोजेक्ट के अंतर्गत पर्यटन विभागीय स्तर में कार्तिक स्वामी मंदिर के निम्न कार्य प्रस्तावित किये गए हैं जो आपके अंतर्गत आता है।

1. कनकचौड़ी से मंदिर तक 3 किमी पैदल मार्ग का मरम्मत कार्य एवं जगह-जगह रेलिंग लगाना।
2. मंदिर परिसर का सुव्यवस्थापन एवं सौन्दर्यकरण कार्य।
3. पुतली दीवारों का मरम्मत कार्य।
4. सुचना पट लगाना।

5. मंदिर परिसर एवं पैदल मार्ग में बायो डियेजेबल ड्री फर्टिलाइजर शौचालयों बनाना।

निम्न इस परिप्रेक्ष्य के संशुद्धि करता है कि -

- इन कार्यों के दौरान वृक्षों की कोई क्षति नहीं होगी एवं पर्यावरण के नियमों को ध्यान में रखकर कार्य किये जायेंगे।
- परियोजना में लोकल सामग्री जो की इकोफ्रेंडली है उसी का उपयोग किया जायेगा एवं वन से फल, लकड़ी, आदि का दोहन नहीं किया जायेगा तथा उसे बाहर से लाया जायेगा।
- ये कार्य मूलतः मरम्मत सुव्यवस्थापन एवं सौन्दर्यकरण से संबंधित हैं। कोई नया कार्य इसमें नहीं कराया जायेगा।

अतः आपसे अनुरोध है कि प्रस्तावित उपरोक्त कार्यों को कराने हेतु अनापत्ती प्रमाण पत्र उपलब्ध कराने की कृपा करें ताकि मंदिर का सौन्दर्यकरण कार्य किया जा सके एवं धार्मिक पर्यटन को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके।

संलग्नक-दशोपरि

भवदीय

(आराधे० जोशी)

अपर कार्यक्रम निदेशक

प्रतिनिधि-


- ✓ सचिव पर्यटन, उत्तराखण्ड देहरादून को सादर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
2. मुख्य वन संरक्षक, गढ़वाल पीडी को सादर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।
3. जिलाधिकारी रुद्रप्रयाग को सादर सूचनार्थ एवं अपने स्तर से अनापत्ती प्रमाण पत्र हेतु आवश्यक सहयोग की अपेक्षा।

(आराधे० जोशी)
अपर कार्यक्रम निदेशक

ANNEXURE 9 : Letter from DFO, Forst Department to PMU, IDIPT stating their inability to provide NOC from their level

File in 120
- 11-11-14 PM

ई. मेल :- dforudraprayag@gmail.com
फोन/ फैक्स नं० :- 01364 - 233505:
पता :- आई की गढ़ी निकट जवाही बाईपास रुद्रप्रयाग


कार्यालय प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, रुद्रप्रयाग वन प्रभाग, रुद्रप्रयाग।

पत्रांक 504 /121(2) दिनांक 6/9 /2014::

सेवा में,

परियोजना प्रबन्धन ईकाई
पर्यटन संरचना विकास निवेश कार्यक्रम
(ए.डी.बी. साहसित-लोन नं० 2833-इंडिया)
उत्तराखण्ड शासन
प.दीनदयाल उपाध्याय पर्यटन भवन, नियर ओ०एन०जी०सी०हैलिपैड
गढ़ी कैंट देहरादून-248003

विषय :- जनपद रुद्रप्रयाग में एशियन डेवेलपमेन्ट बैंक द्वारा सहायित प्रोजेक्ट के अन्तर्गत कार्तिक स्वामी मन्दिर के सौन्दर्यकरण के लिए प्रस्तावित कार्यो हेतु अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र के सम्बन्ध में।

सन्दर्भ:- आपका पत्रांक 1510/2-10/पी०एम०यू०/ए०डी०बी०/145/ आई०डी०पी०आई० टी०/ 2014 - 15 दिनांक /08

महोदय,

उपरोक्त सन्दर्भित पत्र में क्रम में आज दिनांक 4.09.2014 को प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी रुद्रप्रयाग के अध्यक्षता में प्रभागीय कार्यालय रुद्रप्रयाग वन प्रभाग रुद्रप्रयाग में पर्यटन संरचना विकास निवेश कार्यक्रम के अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों के साथ एक बैठक आयोजित की गयी जिसमें पर्यटन संरचना विकास निवेश की ओर से श्री नरेश घमोली फोरेस्ट कन्जरवेशन स्पेशलिस्ट, पी०एम०यू०,आई०डी०आई०डी०टी० देहरादून तथा श्री अदनिश गोयल, साइट इन्जीनियर(सिविल), डी०एस०सी०देहरादून तथा वन विभाग की ओर से श्री अजय कुमार शर्मा उपप्रभागीय वनाधिकारी, श्री मुरारी लाल वनक्षेत्राधिकारी अगस्त्यमुनि एवं श्री ललित मोहन सिंह नेगी वनक्षेत्राधिकारी रुद्रप्रयाग सम्मिलित थे। बैठक में कार्तिक स्वामी मन्दिर के सौन्दर्यकरण हेतु निम्न निर्णय लिया गया।

जैसा कि उपप्रभागीय वनाधिकारी रुद्रप्रयाग द्वारा दिनांक 22 फरवरी 2014 को जिलाधिकारी रुद्रप्रयाग की अध्यक्षता में एशियन डेवेलपमेन्ट बैंक द्वारा वित्तपोषित उप परियोजना के एस० ए०आर० की प्रथम बैठक अवगत कराया गया था कि कार्तिक स्वामी मन्दिर आरक्षित वन क्षेत्रान्तर्गत है, जिस कारण कार्तिक स्वामी क्षेत्र में निर्माण कार्य नहीं किया जा सकता है वन अधिनियमों एवं उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा दिये गये निर्देशों के क्रम में कार्तिक स्वामी क्षेत्र को विकसित करने हेतु किसी अन्य कार्य दाई संस्था द्वारा कार्य करवाना सम्भव नहीं है, केवल वनविभाग द्वारा वानिकी कार्य कराये जा सकते हैं।

अतः प्रस्तावित कार्यो को करने हेतु इस स्तर से अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र निर्गत करना सम्भव नहीं है।

भवदीय
प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी,
रुद्रप्रयाग वन प्रभाग, रुद्रप्रयाग।

संख्या / दिनांक।

प्रतिनिधि :- जिलाधिकारी रुद्रप्रयाग को उनके पत्रांक 433/ए०डी० बी०/2013-14 दिनांक 6.03.2014 के क्रम सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी,
रुद्रप्रयाग वन प्रभाग, रुद्रप्रयाग।

ANNEXURE 10: Screening Questions for Resettlement Categorization

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects*	Yes	No	Not Known	Possible	Remarks
Will the project include any physical construction work?	√				
Does the project include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing physical facilities?	√				
Are any project effects likely leads to loss of housing, other assets, resource use or incomes/livelihoods?	√				
Is land acquisition likely to be necessary?		√			
Is the site for land acquisition known?		√			Site is known but there is no land acquisition stated as above.
Is the ownership status and current usage of the land known?	√				The land belongs to Temple Trust and Village Panchayat. Kartikya Swami temple and its surrounding areas come under reserved forest thus NOC from Forest Dept is required.
Will easements be utilized within an existing Right of Way?				√	
Are there any non-titled people who live or earn their livelihood at the site or within the Right of Way?	√				
Will there be loss of housing?		√			
Will there be loss of agricultural plots?		√			
Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets?		√			
Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises?	√				Temporary livelihood disruption may be on 7 shopkeepers for loss of access during construction
Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods?	√				Temporary livelihood disruption may be on 7 shopkeepers for loss of access during construction
Will people lose access to facilities, services, or natural resources?		√			
Will any social or economic activities be affected by land use-related changes?		√			
If involuntary resettlement impacts are expected:					
• Are local laws and regulations compatible with ADB's Involuntary Resettlement policy?	√				
• Will coordination between government agencies be required to deal with land acquisition?		√			
• Are there sufficient skilled staffs in the Executing Agency for resettlement	√				Project staff handling safeguards is sufficiently

planning and implementation?					skilled.
• Are training and capacity-building interventions required prior to resettlement planning and implementation?	√				Being organizing on periodic basis

Information on Affected Persons:

Any estimate of the likely number of households that will be affected by the Project? [] No [☒] Yes If yes, approximately how many? 07 households will be temporarily affected.

Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? [☒] No [] Yes If yes, please briefly describe their situation _ nos of VG. _____

Are any APs from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? If yes, please explain? _____NOT applicable

ANNEXURE 11: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IMPACT CATEGORIZATION CHECKLIST

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

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		√		
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied, or claimed by indigenous peoples?		√		

D. Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Project component/ activity/ output	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
Development of Tourism Infrastructure in Kartikeya Swami circuit	No specific impact is identified to IPs.	No specific impact is identified to IPs

ANNEXURE 12: Format of Identity Cards

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

ANNEXURE 13: Census and Socio-Economic Format

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

4. Household Income

4.1 Monthly Family Income	Month
---------------------------	-------

5. Expenditure

5.1 Monthly Family Expenditure	Month
--------------------------------	-------

6. Affected Agricultural Land details

	Affected Land
6.1 Tenure	Squatter (has no legal right) - 1 Encroacher (owns adjacent land) - 2 Own - 3 Leased in - 4
6.2 Land use	Agricultural - 1 Other than Agricultural - 2
6.3 Area of Land Affected	Acre
6.4 How long in use	Years
6.5 Primary Source of irrigation	Canal - 1 Open well - 2 Bore well - 3 Tank - 4 Rain - 5 Not applicable - 6
6.6 No. of Agricultural Labourers dependent on this land	Write numbers (approximate)
6.7 Market value (owner)	Rupees
6.8 Market value (surveyor)	Rupees

8. Other affected assets

	Bore 1	Bore 2	Bore 3	Bore 4	
8.1 Asset type					Compound Well - 1 Hand pump - 2 Open well - 3 Bore well - 4 Tree - 5 Pump chad - 6 Others (specify) - 7
8.2 Units owned					Number
8.3 Replacement value					In Rupees

FORMAT FOR BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
Socio Economic Survey

Date	Interviewer
------	-------------

1. Identification

1.1 Drawing ID No	
1.2 Side (Left / Right)	
1.3 Door No	
1.4 Street Name	
1.5 Name of settlement / area	
1.6 Name of Town	Guwahati
1.8 Name of head of Household / owner	
1.9 Name of Father / Husband	
1.10 Name of the respondent	
1.11 Relationship to HH	

2. General Particulars

2.1 Religion	Hindu-1 Muslim-2 Christian-3 Buddhist - 4 Others - 5 (specify)
2.2 Mother tongue	
2.3 Whether belonging to SC/ST	If yes, specify Caste/ Tribe
2.4 Place of Nativity	

3. Affected Building / structure / land details

3.1 Tenure	Owner - 1 Encroacher - 2 Squatter - 3 Tenant - 4
3.2 How long occupied ?	Years
3.3 Impact Category	Residence - 1 Business - 2 Res & Bus - 3 Workshop - 4 Warehouses - 5 Vacant Plot - 6 Open space (res / com) - 7 Agricultural land - 8 Others (specify) - 9
3.4 Roof material (Covering max. area)	Thatched / asbestos / tin - 1 Tiled - 2 Concrete - 3 NA - 4
3.5 Wall material	Bamboo - 1 Mud - 2 Brick - 3 No wall - 4 NA - 5

I certify that the above information is true and correct

Respondent Signature	Date
----------------------	------

4. Household members												
4.9 Income – Supplementary activity												Monthly Income (in Rs)
4.9 Income – Main Activity												Monthly Income (in Rs)
4.8 Supplementary activity												Cultivator-1 Business / Trade -7 Agricultural lab-2 Tourism related -8 Casual labourer-3 (specify) Salaried-4 Trade NTFP-6 Industrial lab-5 Livestock income-10 Petty/Tea shop-0 Unemployed-11 Not in workforce-11
4.7 Main activity in last year												Upto 4 th - 1 Graduate - 6 5 th - 2 Post Graduate - 7 6 th - 8 th - 3 Technical/Diploma - 8 9 th - 10 th - 4 Professional - 9 11 th - 12 th - 5 None - 10
4.6 Education Qualification												Married-1 Separate-3 Unmarried-2 Widowed-4
4.5 Marital status												Years
4.4 Age												Male-1 Female-2
4.3 Sex												Spouse-2 Parent-7 Son/Daughter-3 Grand child-8 Son/Daughter in law-4 Other rel-9 Brother/Sister-5 Other non rel-10 Brother/Sister in law-6
4.2 Relationship to H of household	1											
4.1 Names of family member												
	HH	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	

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

a					
b					
c					
d					
e					

10. Affected Agricultural Land details

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

12. Other affected assets

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

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

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

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

14.0 Impact on Women

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

Activities Time spent (in hours)

Cooking _____

Washing _____

Collection of drinking water _____

Cleaning of house _____

Cattle rearing _____

Child rearing _____

Wage earning _____

Household industries _____

Support to cultivation _____

Relaxation and entertainment _____

Others (Specify) _____

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

Activities 1 - Yes, 2 - No

Financial matters _____

Child's education _____

Healthcare of child _____

Purchase of assets _____

Day-to-day activities _____

Social functions _____

Others (Specify) _____

14. Resettlement Preferences

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

ANNEXURE 14: Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12 (Planning Commission, Govt. of India)

State specific Poverty Lines for 2011-12

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

ANNEXURE 15: Proposed site photographs

Photos: Kartikeya Swami

	
<p>pathway to the main shrine, Kartikeya swami Temple</p>	<p>Temple complex, Kartikeya swami Temple</p>
	
<p>View of , Kartikeya swami Temple</p>	<p>pathway to the main shrine, Kartikeya swami Temple</p>
	
<p>Temple trust land for parking</p>	<p>Available Trust land</p>

Photos: Durgadhari Temple



View of Durgadhari Temple



Vacant trust land within temple premises.



Pathway to the temple



Vacant trust land



Entrance gate of Temple



Existing Stairs of temple

Photos: Tungeshwar Temple



View Of Entrance Gate



Existing Pathway



Vacant land along the pathway for construction of toilet and sitting arrangement



View of Temple premises



View of Tungeshwar Temple



View Of Entrance Gate