

Resettlement Plan

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

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

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No. IDIPT-HP/2676-IND/HPTDB/13/1/2015- 66

Dated: 08.04.2015.

Project Director

To

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Kind Attn: Mr. Leonardus Boenawan Sondjaja (ADB).

**Subject: ADB Loan 2676, IDIPT-HP- Submission of Revised
Resettlement Plan for Upgrading the Historic Urban Precincts
Creating a Heritage Circuit, Jwalaji Town under Tranche-III.**

Ref: ADB's Email dated 11th March, 2015.

Madam,

We are in receipt of your suggestions conveyed to this office vide Email dated 11th March, 2015. In this regard, the reply of the observations is attached in the matrix form. This is for your information and approval please.

Encl: As Above.

Yours Sincerely,

**Project Director,
IDIPT-H.P.**

Compliance note of ADB Comments on RP of Jwalaji project

Sl. No	Comments	Compliances
1	Please confirm if the EA can provide replacement shops to the displaced 2 shopkeepers, in addition to the income compensation	The Municipal Council, Jwalaji will provide alternate shops to the displaced 2 shopkeepers. An undertaking has been received from the Municipal Council. The displaced shopkeeper's Have also agreed to relocate to new shops. Attached for reference.
2.	Please confirm if night works will be done to avoid temporary income impacts to the 195 shops located at both sides of road.	The work will be executed at night hours or during non market day within the vicinity of Jwalaji temple to avoid disturbances to the commercial establishment as well as the Tourists.

ABBREVIATIONS

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Infrastructure Development Investment Program for Tourism (IDIPT) is developing and improving basic urban infrastructure and services in the four participating states of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Tamil Nadu—to support the tourism sector as a key driver for economic growth. It focuses 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 is accompanied by: (iii) capacity building programs for concerned sector agencies and local communities for better management of the tourist destinations and for more active participation in the tourism-related economic activities, respectively.

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

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

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

- (i) Parking opposite Department of Tourism's Hotel Jawalaji:
 - (a) construction of the multilevel parking,
 - (b) toilet block and drinking water facility,
 - (c) landscaping of the space along with the entrance,
 - (d) surface treatment of the nallah along the boundary of the site,
 - (e) provision of appropriate signages and lighting fixtures,
 - (f) construction of compound wall and gate.
- (ii) Construction of Tourist information/interpretation Centre: Building is provided with the different components i.e. Artifact Gallery, Souvenir shop, toilets, Cafeteria etc.
- (iii) Paths are reconstructed for the beautification of the area. Proper disposal of the storm water is done to avoid the hindrance to the pilgrims. Local stone has been proposed at some part of the paths to avoid the monotony of the area.

Conservation is proposed for the gates as they have historical importance and leads to the main Shaktipeeth of Jawalaji. Himachal architectural components are provided to maintain the historical importance of the gates. Total 5 Nos. of existing gates are on the paths which are incorporated as a beautification of the areas.

- (iv) Reconstruction of 3 gateways existing at the entry and exit of the city. This work will involve beautification of the area.
- (v) Community centre and shops:
 - (a) construction of a different offices, rooms, dormitory, langar hall, multipurpose hall, prashad counter, kitchen, stores with landscaping,
 - (b) retaining wall along the *nallah* adjoining the site,
 - (c) surface treatment of adjoining steps and walls.
 - (d) provision of water supply, Sewerage, Storm water drainage, electricity, signages etc.
- (vi) Restoration of sacred ponds and the ancillary heritage structures – Devi taal (pond), Mauzgiritaal (pond) and Ashtbhujataal (pond): (a) cleaning and desilting of the ponds, (b) surface treatment of adjoining steps and walls, (c) installation of street fixtures and lights, (d) restoration proposals for the ancillary heritage structures, (e) resurfacing and improvement of the approach roads to Ashtabhujatalab(Pond) and MaujgiriTalab(Pond)
- (vii) Public toilets (male and female separate) are being provided at different location at Jawalaji with the sufficient water supply, electricity and will be maintained by the concerned department

5. 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 Municipal Council, except for 2 sacred ponds (Devi Pond & Maujgiri Pond) owned by private parties (Baishakhi Gir & Nirmala Devi) who have given their consents for development and renovation for public interest. All necessary no-objection certificates (NOC) have been obtained and attached to this RP.

As per final design and Detail Project Report (DPR), which was finalized in the month of Nov, 2014, and subsequent socio-economic survey and interactions with all stakeholders, it emerged that three shops are to be demolished. These three shops are owned by Municipal Council. Out of these three shops two shops which are currently being run by shopkeepers (Tenants) will be demolished and will result in permanent loss of livelihood. Since the third shop is vacant it will not result in affecting livelihood. Both the tenants were consulted during the course of the resettlement survey to seek their views on the resettlement and rehabilitation options. Both of them showed support for the project and requested for providing other shop and project assistance in case their livelihood would be disturbed. Discussion was also made with the Municipal Council authorities and assurance was given for providing other space for both the shop owners in the same locality. Even though as per RF and new land acquisition law (LARRA, 2013), compensation provision has been made in this RP to compensate their livelihood disruption. Except these, the subproject will not have permanent impacts to common properties and residences. Road improvements will be carried out within the existing right-of-way (ROW). However it has been noted during site inspections that the upgrade of the road leading to Jwalaji Temple may cause temporary loss of access/disruption to livelihood during civil works to 195 shops located at both sides of road. Most of the shops are owned by Municipal Council and some are owned privately. Shopkeepers (Tenants) are paying rent to the

Municipal Council as well as private owner for utilizing structures. Monthly rent varies from Rs. 500 (Five hundred) to Rs. 2000 (Two thousand). As per information from design engineers, maximum number of days the shops will experience loss of access/disruption of livelihood is 2 days which can be further minimized by scheduling civil works at night time or non-market day (Wednesday) and executing road improvements by phases.

6. Series of transect walks were conducted from May, 14 onwards to determine the potential social impacts of the sub-projects and after the finalization of DPR, detailed socio-economic profile of potential affected people were gathered through Census and Socio-economic survey on dated 15th and 16th Jan, 15.¹ The Results show there are 27 vulnerable affected persons: 18 numbers are woman headed household (WHH) and 9 are from scheduled caste (SC) category.

7. **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 as per Detail Project Report (DPR) and final design and as per agreed Resettlement Framework (RF).²

8. **Public Consultations.** Consultations were carried out during RP preparation and will continue throughout the subproject cycle. The social team carried out preliminary consultations, through focus group discussions (FGDs) and meetings with the affected persons (APs) as well as the general public from May, 14 to Jan 2015. 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.

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

10. **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.

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

12. **Disclosure:** Goals and objectives of the project have been disclosed with the affected persons and other stakeholders through FGDs on September 2014. The English version of RP has been disclosed in the project and ADB websites and to affected people on dated 31st October, 2014. Leaflet prepared in local language (Hindi) has also been distributed to the Affected Persons in the month of Jan, 15 for understanding the sub-projects scope, R & R provision and GRC system under this project.

¹This serves as cut-off date for this RP.

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).

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

14. **Executing and implementing agencies.** The executing agency is the Department of Tourism, Government of Himachal Pradesh. The implementing agency is Project Implementation Unit (PIU), with the support of the Design & Supervision Consultant (DSC) & Project Management Consultant (PMC) and in consultation with the Project Management Unit (PMU). Project Management Unit (PMU) is set up at Shimla to coordinate the overall execution. Project Management Consultant (PMC) at Shimla provides assistance to PMU in execution. Project Implementation Unit (PIUs) are set up at Shimla and Kullu, Kangra and Kullu 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.

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

16. **Resettlement Budget.** The resettlement cost for the subproject is estimated at INR 11.91 Million (\$19530) which will be met from counterpart (Government) funds.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

- (i) Parking opposite Department of Tourism's Hotel Jawalaji: (a) construction of the multilevel parking, (b) toilet block and drinking water facility, (c) landscaping of the space along with the entrance, (d) surface treatment of the nallah along the boundary of the site, (e) provision of appropriate signages and lighting fixtures, (f) construction of compound wall and gate.
- (ii) Construction of Tourist information/interpretation Centre. Building is provided with the different components i.e. Artifact Gallery, Souvenir shop, toilets, Cafeteria etc.
- (iii) Paths are reconstructed for the beautification of the area. Proper disposal of the storm water is done to avoid the hindrance to the pilgrims. Local Stone has been proposed at some part of the paths to avoid the monotony of the area. Conservation is proposed for the gates as they have historical importance and leads to the main Shaktipeeth of Jawalaji. Himachal architectural components are provided to maintain the historical importance of the gates. Total 5 Nos. of existing gates are on the paths which are incorporated as a beautification of the areas.
- (iv) Reconstruction is considered for the gateways which are total 3 in Nos. and existing at the entry and exit of the city. This work will involve beautification of the area.

- (v) Community centre and shops: (a) construction of a different offices, rooms, dormitory, langar hall, multipurpose hall, prashad counter, kitchen, stores with landscaping, (b) retaining wall along the *nallah* adjoining the site, (c) surface treatment of adjoining steps and walls, (d) provision of water supply, Sewerage, Storm water drainage, electricity, signages etc.
- (vi) Restoration of sacred ponds and the ancillary heritage structures – Devi taal (pond), Mauzgiri taal (pond) and Ashtbhuja taal (pond): (a) cleaning and desilting of the ponds, (b) surface treatment of adjoining steps and walls, (c) installation of street fixtures and lights, (d) restoration proposals for the ancillary heritage structures, (e) resurfacing and improvement of the approach roads to Ashtabhuja Talab (Pond) and Mauzgiri Talab (Pond)
- (vii) Public toilets are provided at different location at Jawalaji with the sufficient water supply, electricity and will be maintain by the concerned depart

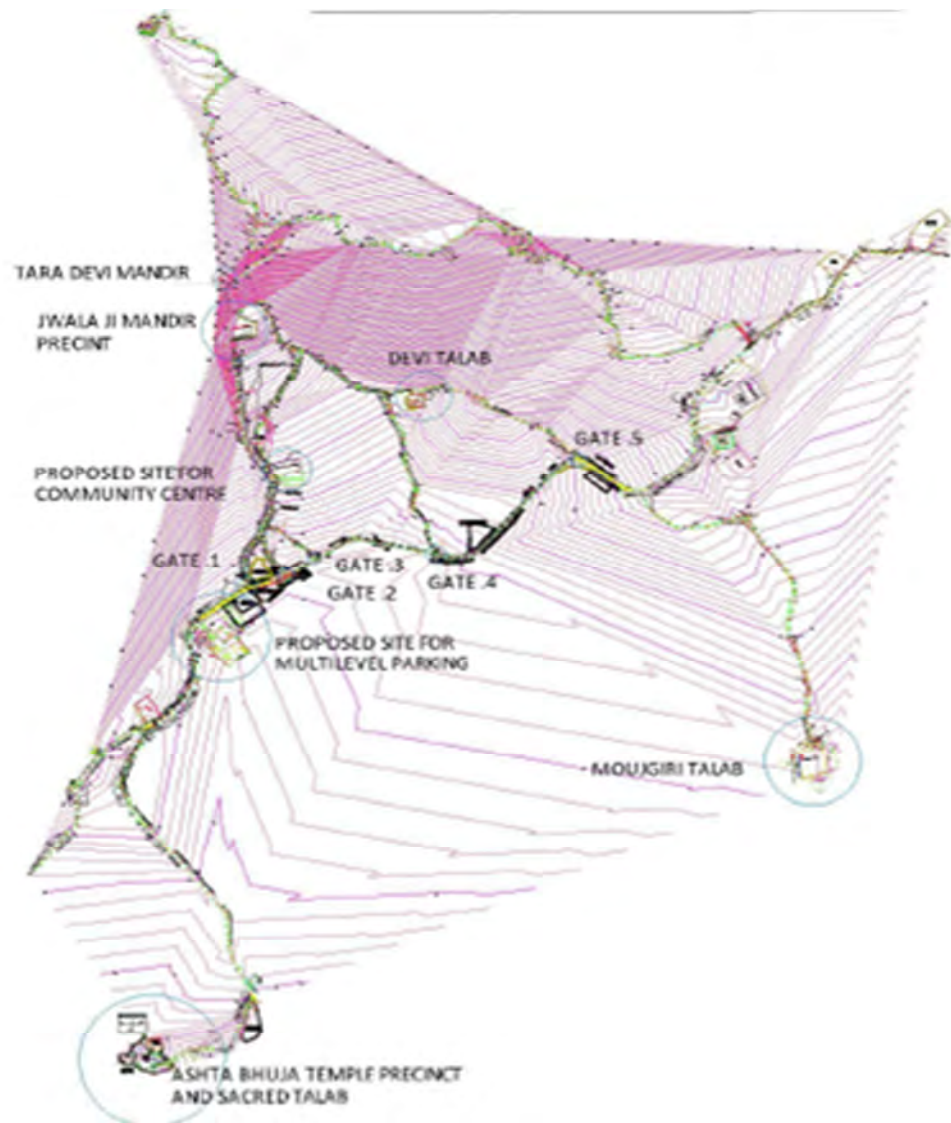
4. The proposed components will help decongest the temple's main entrance and allow better pedestrian movement. Alleviation of services and approach road will provide the much needed relief to this significant temple town.

5. **Categorization.** This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been updated as per Detail Project Report and final engineering design. This subproject has been categorized as “B” for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impact as per the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS). Overall impacts would be further minimized during subproject implementation through careful siting and alignment.

Figure 1: Site Plan



Figure 2: Site Plan with Contours



II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

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

7. As per final design,, it is mentioned that out of 3 shops owned by Municipal Council, 2 shop owners will require demolition of structures to provide access to the proposed community center resulting in permanent loss of livelihood while the other structure is vacant and subsequent socio- economic survey and interactions with all stakeholder, It emerged that three shops are to be demolished. These three shops are owned by Municipal Council. Out of these three shops two shops which are currently being run by shopkeepers (Tenants) will be demolished and will result in permanent loss of livelihood. Since the third shop is vacant it will not result in affecting livelihood. Both the tenant was consulted during the course of the resettlement survey to seek their views on the resettlement and rehabilitation options. Both of them showed support for the project and requested for providing other shop and project assistance in case their livelihood would be disturbed. Discussion was made with the Municipal council authorities and assurance was given for providing other space for both the shopowners in the same locality. Even though as per RF and new land acquisition law (LARRA, 2013), compensation provision has been made in this RP for compensate their livelihood disruption..Except these the subproject will not have permanent impacts to common properties and residences. Road improvements will be carried out within the existing right-of-way (ROW). However it has been noted during site inspections that the upgrade of the road leading to Jwalaji Temple may cause temporary loss of access/disruption to livelihood during civil works to 195 shops located at both sides of road. Most of the shops are owned by Municipal Council and some are private owners. Shopkeepers (Tenants) are paying rent to the Municipal Council as well as private owner for utilizing structures. Monthly rent varies from Rs. 500 (Five hundred) to Rs. 2000 (Two thousand). As per information from design engineers, maximum number of days the shops will experience loss of access/disruption of livelihood is 2 days which can be further minimized by scheduling civil works at night time or non-market day (Wednesdays) and executing road improvements by phases. In addition, 3 shops owned by the municipal council will require demolition to provide access to the proposed community center which may result to permanent loss of livelihood for the 2 tenants occupying the shops.

8. There are 27 vulnerable affected persons: 18 numbers are woman headed household (WHH) and 9 are from scheduled caste (SC) category.

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

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

SN	Name of Components	Permanent Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement	Temporary/ Permanent Impact	Remarks
1	Parking opposite Tourism Hotel Jawalaji (a) construction of the multilevel parking,(b) toilet block and drinking water facility (c) landscaping of the space along with the entrance (d) surface treatment of the <i>nallah</i> along the boundary of the site (e) provision of appropriate signage and lighting fixtures (f) construction of compound wall and gate.	none	none	No impact envisaged. Parking will be developed in temple land. Within the campus, old structures that have been declared unsafe and not stable will be dismantled/ demolished. Portions of the structures are presently used by the Revenue Department. Occupants of the structures will be shifted to a new building which is currently being constructed.
2	Construction of Tourist information/interpretation Centre. Building is provided with the different components i.e. Artifact Gallery, Souvenir shop, toilets, Cafeteria etc.	none	none	No impact envisaged. It is located in the Jawalaji near PWD Rest House and this land is a part of Police station, which is vacant.
3	Paths are reconstructed for the beautification of the area. Proper disposal of the storm water is done to avoid the hindrance to the pilgrims. Local Stone has been proposed at some part of the paths to avoid the monotony of the area. Conservation is proposed for the gates as they have historical importance and leads to the main Shaktipeeth of Jawalaji. Himachal architectural components are provided to maintain the historical importance of the gates. Total 5 Nos. of existing gates are on the paths which are incorporated as a beautification of the areas	none	yes – temporary loss of access/disruption to livelihood	195 shops as the work will be in front of their shops and there is possibility of loss of access during construction period. Total 27 number of vulnerable persons have been identified out of the 195 shopkeepers: 18 numbers are WHH and 9 are from SC category.
4	Reconstruction is	none	none	No impact envisaged.

SN	Name of Components	Permanent Impact on Land Acquisition and Resettlement	Temporary/ Permanent Impact	Remarks
	considered for the gateways which are total 3 in Nos. and existing at the entry and exit of the city. This work will involve beautification of the area			
5	Community centre and shops: (a) construction of a building block with landscaping (b) retaining wall along the nallah adjoining the site (c) surface treatment of adjoining steps and walls.(d) provision of water supply, Sewerage, Storm water drainage ,electricity, signages etc.	none	yes – permanent livelihood impacts due to demolition of shops	3 shops owned by municipal Council. 2 tenants occupying the structures
6	Restoration of sacred ponds and the ancillary heritage structures – Devi taal (pond), Mauzgiri taal (pond) and Ashthbhuja taal (pond): (a) cleaning and desilting of the ponds (b) surface treatment of adjoining steps and walls (c) installation of street fixtures and lights (d) restoration proposals for the ancillary heritage structures (e) resurfacing and improvement of the approach roads to Ashtabhuja Talab and Maujgiri Talab.	NO	NO	No impact envisaged. Under this project three ponds will be taken for restoration. Ashtabhuja pond is temple trust property and remaining two are private properties for which NOCs were provided by the owners (See Annex 7 and 8)
7	Public toilets are provided at different location at Jawalaji with the sufficient water supply, electricity and will be maintain by the concerned department.	None	None	No impact envisaged. Public toilets will be constructed in the vacant MC and Temple Trust Land.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION/ PROFILE

10. Series of transect walks were conducted from May 2014 onwards to determine the potential social impacts and after the finalization of DPR, detailed socio-economic profile of potential affected people were gathered through Census and socio-economic survey on dated 15th Jan, 15³. Results show that average household size is 6. The shopkeepers are running their occupation in this vicinity for 5 to 40 years. Municipal Council has allotted their structure to them for business purpose and rent being collected from them.

Profile of the Affected Households:

(a) Family Type: Majority households have a Joint family, living with their parents.

(b) Social Category: Majority of households are from General and OBC category.

(c) Socially Vulnerable Groups: The census survey indicated that of the 195 affected households, 27 households comprise of these socio-economically vulnerable groups. Amongst these, the majority of the households are Women headed Households. There is no major impact on gender, for the temporary disturbances of their occupation; additional compensation provision has been made in this RP.

General	OBC	SC	ST	WHH
110	58	9	Nil	18

(d) Impact on IPs/ST: There is no Scheduled Tribes (ST) Household and also there will be no impact on Indigenous People (IP).

(e) Primary Source of Income of the Affected Household: The primary livelihood of potential affected persons is business, which is the main source of income. The average daily profit of shops is INR 336 and the average household monthly income of shops is INR 10082. 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

(f) Religious groups. All are comprised of Hindu households.

(g) Educational level. Most of the potential APs are educated up to the 12th standard. Few are educated to the primary level.

11. Table 3 provides the summary of resettlement impacts due to the subproject and results of socio-economic survey done during the transect walk. Details of the socio-economic profile of affected persons and photographs taken during the transect walk are attached as Annex1.

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

Impact	Quantity
1. Loss of land	
Permanent land acquisition	0
Temporary land acquisition	0

³This serves as cut-off date for this draft RP.

Impact	Quantity
2. Loss of structures	
Residential	0
Commercial	0 (3 permanent shops to be demolished owned by Government)
3. Loss of livelihood	
Permanent	2 (due to demolition of shops)
4. Temporary	
Temporary loss of land	0
Temporary loss of access/disruption to livelihood	195 (shops)
4. Vulnerability	
Female headed households	18
Scheduled caste	9
Socio-economic Profile	
1. Average family size	6
2. Average monthly income (shops)	INR 10082 (INR 336 per day)

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

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

Table 4: Summary of Consultations

Date of Consultation	Location	Participants	Issues Discussed	Summary of Consultation/ Decision taken
26 May 2014	Near Jwalaji Temple	SDM, Consultants, Officials of Tourism Dept, Member of Mandir Trust	Scope of works under ADB funded subprojects in Jwalaji. NOC requirement, issues of land transfer, operation and maintenance of project assets etc.	Decision was taken to hand the Temple trust and MC land to the Tourist Dept for the execution of proposed works.
26 May 2014	Gate No-1 Temple)	Shopowners/Business Association	Scope of works under ADB funded subprojects in Jwalaji. ADB safeguard policy, R&R provision for Affected Persons.	Shopowners have appreciated the proposed works and given their assurance to provide all kind of support for the further implementation of this subproject. They are happy to know that compensation provision

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

13. Information dissemination and disclosure is a continuous process since the beginning of the program. Several consultation and meeting were held with the stakeholders as well as Affected Persons during preparation of project design and Resettlement Plan. English versions of the RP has been placed in the Tourist Department office, Program Management Unit (PMU) office, Program Implementation Unit (PIU) office and in ADB's website The disclosure of Resettlement Plan has been circulated to the DPs and stakeholders through leaflet(Hindi script) on dated 15th and 16th Jan,2015 (see annexure 14).The same were circulated to the PMU & PIU office.

Summary of discussion and views of Affected Persons (dt 15th & 16th Jan,2015) Near Main entrance gate of Temple, Jwalaji.

Consultations were made with all the APs regarding proposed work and its impact on their businesses and provision of R& R under this project. They were happy to know that compensation provision is made in case, business is interrupted. All appreciated the work and suggested that work should be taken in such a way that their business would be disturbed a longer time. They also requested that drain work should be carried out in the night to avoid disturbances.

PIUs, will keep the DPs informed about the impacts, the compensation and assistances proposed for them and facilitate addressing any grievances.

Leaflet Distribution: Leaflet of RP in Hindi script has been distributed to the shopowners of Gate no-1 on dated 16th Jan, 2015. The Social Safeguard Specialist, DSC informed them about the sub-project scope of works, mitigation measure that will be adopted during execution of works for avoid the disturbances on their occupation/business.

DSC Specialist informed that the budget provision has been made in the RP to provide compensation to the affected people, if their livelihood would be disturbed. The work would be carried out in phased manner and especially during nights or non-market day i.e. Wednesday

DSC Specialist also informed them about the Grievances Process mechanism, which has been made for this project for dissolve their complain/ Grievances.



V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

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

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

17. Composition and functions of GRC:

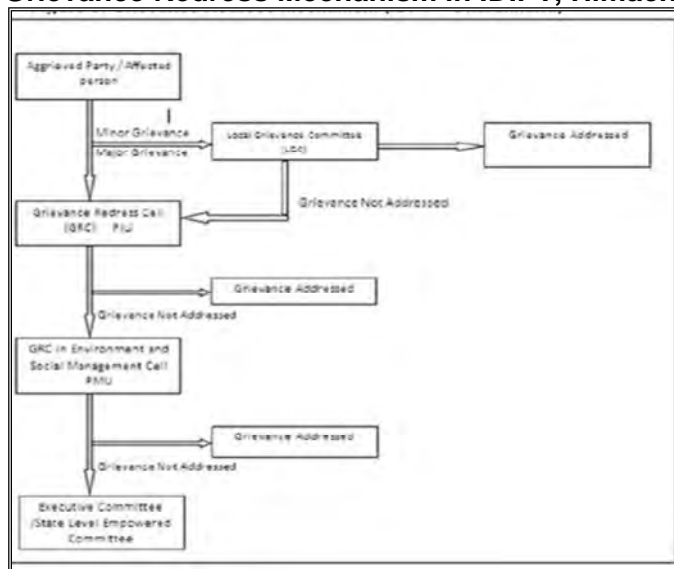
- (i) **Local Grievance Committee (LGC)** – The LGC will include members of Self Help Groups (SHGs), Line Agencies, representative of Gram Panchayat, Special invitee etc. A time frame of two weeks has been allotted to settle the matter.

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

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

- (i) **Telecom based:** Phone No of PIU / DSc has been circulated to the general public to register their complaint through telephone / mobile phone to the PIU office.
- (ii) **Complaint Box :** A complaint box will be kept at PIU office so that general public can register their complaint

Figure 2: Grievance Redress Mechanism in IDIPT, Himachal Pradesh



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

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

19. **Policy Framework and Entitlements:** The policy framework and entitlements for the program are based on national laws: The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (LARRA), 2013 and ADB SPS, 2009 and the agreed Resettlement Framework.⁴ Based on these, the core involuntary resettlement principles applicable are: (i) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative subproject designs; (ii) where unavoidable, time-bound RPs will be prepared and DPs will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-program standard of living; (iii) consultation with DPs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to DPs, and participation of APs in planning and implementing subprojects will be ensured; (iv) vulnerable groups will be provided special assistance; (v) payment of compensation to DPs including non-titled persons (e.g. informal dwellers/squatters, and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement rates; (vi) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities; (vii) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation; and (viii) establishment of appropriate grievance redress mechanisms. Annex 2 provides for summary of updated RF and gap analysis of LARRA, 2013 and ADB SPS.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS

20. All affected persons who are identified in the subproject sites on the cut-off date 16.01.2015 (will be entitled to compensation for as outlined in the entitlement matrix below.

21. This will ensure that these affected persons at least maintain 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 Census and Socio-Economic survey which is 16th Jan 2015 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) for commencement of works and minimal disturbances on their occupation and also requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation.

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

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

Table 5: Entitlement Matrix⁵

	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
Livelihood						
1.	Loss of livelihood	Livelihood	2 affected persons (permanent) due to demolition of shops owned by Municipal Council.	One time financial assistance of minimum INR 25,000 or based on three months lost income or minimum wage rates, ⁶ whichever is higher. Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation. All displaced families will receive both: (i) One time Shifting assistance of INR 50,000 towards transport costs etc.; and (ii) monthly Subsistence allowance of INR 3,000 for one year (total INR 36,000) from the date of award Additional assistance to Vulnerable Households	Vulnerable households will be identified during the census.	PIU has verified the extent of impacts through a 100% survey of affected households determine assistance, verified and identified vulnerable households. For Agricultural laborer (long timer) Only those who are in fulltime / permanent employment of the land owner, will be eligible for this assistance. Seasonal agricultural laborers will not be entitled for this assistance.
Vulnerable						
1.	Impacts on vulnerable affected persons	All impacts	27 (18 no. women headed + 9 Scheduled Castes)	Land-for-land option will be a guaranteed option for vulnerable affected persons. ⁷ One time lump sum assistance of INR 25,000 to vulnerable households. This will be paid above	Vulnerable households will be identified during the census and implementation of	PIU has verified the extent of impacts through a 100% surveys of affected households determine assistance,

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

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

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

	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				and over the other assistance. Receive preferential in income restoration training program under the project. Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation. Access to basic utilities and public services	project.	verified and identified vulnerable households. The PIU with support from the DSC will conduct a training need assessment in consultations with the displaced persons so as to develop appropriate income restoration schemes. Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by PIU in consultation with local training institutes.
Temporary Loss						
1.	Temporary loss of access	Temporary loss of access to land, structure, utilities, common property resource	195 shops	60 days advance notice Provision of temporary access where possible. Restoration/ enhancement of affected land, structure, utilities, common property resource.		PIU Contractor will be responsible for provision of temporary access
2.	Temporary disruption of livelihood	Temporary loss of livelihood/ source of income	195 shops	Advance notice (30 days and again 1 day) regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption. Contractor's actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the EMP. ⁸ Assistance to mobile vendors/ hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity. ⁹	Identification of alternative temporary sites to continue economic activity.	Valuation Committee will determine income lost. Contractors will perform actions to minimize income/access loss.

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

	Type of Loss	Application	Definition of Entitled Person	Compensation Policy	Implementation Issues	Responsible Agency
				Compensation for lost income for the period of disruption or a transitional allowance whichever is greater		
Other						
1	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 has finalized the entitlements in line with ADB SPS, 2009.

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

VIII. COMPENSATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

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

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

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

25. The resettlement cost estimate for (i) compensation for permanently affected persons due to demolition of shops; (ii) allowance for vulnerable affected persons in addition to entitlements; (iii) compensation for shops that may loss access; and (iv) contingency provision amounting to 10% of the total cost. The state government will be responsible for releasing the funds for resettlement in a timely manner. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is INR **1191344** (\$19530). The resettlement cost items and estimates are outlined in Table 8.

Table 8: Indicative Resettlement Costs

Type of Loss	Application	Number of affected households	Number	Unit cost	Subtotal (INR)	Responsible Agency	Source of Funds
Loss livelihood	livelihood	1	shop tenant (@ 25,000 for 3 months)	75,000 ¹⁰	75,000	PIU has verified extent of impacts through census (100% survey)	PIU
		1	shop tenant (@ 10,000 for 3 months)	30,000 ¹¹	30,000		
		2	shop tenants*	86,000	172,000	PIU	PIU
		Subtotal			277,000		
Impacts on vulnerable affected persons	All impacts	27	female headed households and scheduled caste	25,000	675000	PIU	PIU
		Subtotal			675000		
Temporary disruption of livelihood	Temporary loss of livelihood/ source of income	195	shops (loss of access for 2 days)	336	131040	Valuation Committee will determine income lost.	PIU Contractor
		Subtotal			131040		
Any other loss not identified	-			10% contingency	108304	PIU has finalized the entitlements in line with ADB SPS, 2009.	
		Subtotal			108304		
	TOTAL (INR)				1191344		
	TOTAL **(US\$)				19530		
*(One time Shifting assistance of INR 50,000 towards transport costs etc.; and (ii) monthly Subsistence allowance of INR 3,000 for one year (total INR 36,000) =50,000 + 36,000 = 86000							
**(1 US\$) = INR 61							

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

¹¹ As per socio-economic survey, per month income is INR 10,000

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

Table 9: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Activities	Responsible
Subproject Initiation Stage	
Finalization of sites/alignments for subprojects	PMU
Resettlement Plan Preparation Stage	
Conducting Census of all affected persons	DSC/PIU
Conducting FGDs/meetings/workshops during SIA surveys	DSC/PIU
Categorization of affected persons for finalizing entitlements	PIU / DSC
Formulating compensation and rehabilitation measures	PIU/ DSC
Conducting discussions/meetings/workshops with all affected persons and other stakeholders	PIU/DSC
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages	PIU/DSC/PMU
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	PIU/DSC
Approval of Resettlement Plan	PMU/ADB
Sale Deed execution and payment	PIU
Taking possession of land	

Activities	Responsible
Resettlement Plan Implementation Stage	
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	PIU/ DSC
Consultations with affected persons during rehabilitation activities	PIU/DSC
Grievances redressal	DSC/PIU/GRC
Monitoring	PIU/PMU

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

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

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

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

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

32. The following table summarizes for internal monitoring.

Table 10: Summary of Internal Monitoring

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

Frequency	To be Prepared by	To be submitted to	Input/output	Key indicators/information to be reported
			Output indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land area transferred; Number of people affected Number and DP affected and shifting of petty shops. Status of disbursement of R&R assistances (verification of DPs, preparation of Identity (ID) cards; preparation of micro plan, approval of micro-plan, disbursement of assistance, Number of DPs received assistance before taking possession of land, documentation of RP implementation (consultation process, distribution of assistance, etc). DPs received training on income generations.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

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

Table 11: Indicative Implementation Schedule

Components /Activities	Year 2014				Year 2015			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Census and socio-economic surveys(Completed)								
Consultations and disclosure								
Confirmation of government land to be used and transfer from other departments (Completed)								
Resettlement Plan updating if required								
Resettlement Plan review and approval (PMU and ADB)								
(issuance of identification cards)								
Issue notice to DPs								
Compensation and resettlement assistance								
Relocation as required								
Monitoring								
Handover land to contractors								
Start of civil works								
Rehabilitation of temporarily occupied lands								

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 12: Monitoring Activities by PIU

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

Annex 1: Results of Socio-Economic Survey conducted in 16.01.2015

Table 1: Details of shopowners, whose structure may be dismantled during construction of Community Hall and Shops

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

Table 5: Socio-Economic Survey Detail

S.No	Location	Owner of structure	Name Of Shop-owners/Tenant	Age	Social Category	Vulnerability	Type of Structure	Type Of Business	Profit (month)	Type of Impact
1	Gate No-1, Jwalaji temple	Municipal Council	Sunita Kumari	38	OBC	WHH	Pucca	Cold Drink shop	8000	Temporary Impact on Livelihood
2	-do-	-do-	Pawan Kumar	49	OBC		Pucca	Cosmetic shop	12000	-do-
3	-do-	-do-	Dekyi Yangzom	42	GEN	WHH	Kutcha	Readymade Garments	10000	-do-
4	-do-	-do-	Bipin Kumar	33	GEN		Kutcha	Readymade Garments	12000	-do-
5	-do-	-do-	Shanti Swroop	50	OBC		Pucca	Puja items	9000	-do-
6	-do-	-do-	Vipin Sood	50	GEN		Pucca	Puja items	9000	-do-
7	-do-	-do-	Kapil Raj Sood	56	GEN		Pucca	Puja items	9000	-do-
8	-do-	-do-	Shashi Kant Sharma	45	OBC		Pucca	Puja items	8000	-do-
9	-do-	-do-	Sunil Kumar	40	Gen.		Pucca	Prashad Bhandar	10000	-do-
10	-do-	-do-	Rohan Sood	18	Gen		Pucca	Puja items shop	10000	-do-
11	-do-	-do-	Pili	40	Gen.		Pucca	Puja items shop	9000	-do-
12	-do-	-do-	Pawan Kumar	50	OBC		Pucca	Puja items shop	8000	-do-
13	-do-	-do-	Bihari Lal	60	SC	SC	Pucca	Prashad Shop	8000	-do-
14	-do-	-do-	Ajay Kumar	40	SC	SC	Pucca	CD and Photo Shop	9000	-do-
15	-do-	-do-	Pawan Kumar	60	SC	SC	Pucca	Toys shop	12000	-do-
16	-do-	-do-	Krishan Gopal	48	OBC		Pucca	Prashad Shop	8000	-do-
17	-do-	-do-	Mohinder Singh	70	Gen.		Pucca	General store	11000	-do-
18	-do-	-do-	Suman Sharma	45	Gen.		Pucca	Prashad Shop	8000	-do-
19	-do-	-do-	Pratibha Sharma	45	Gen.		Pucca	Prashad Shop	8000	-do-
20	-do-	-do-	Ravinder Kumar	55	Gen.		Pucca	Prashad Shop	10000	-do-

S.N o	Location	Owner of structure	Name Of Shop- owners/Tenant	Age	Social Category	Vulnerability	Type of Structure	Type Of Business	Profit (month)	Type of Impact
21	-do-	-do-	Anirudh Sharma	36	Gen.		Pucca	Prashad Shop	9000	-do-
22	-do-	-do-	Shayam Sharma	56	Gen.		Pucca	Breakfast items	6000	-do-
23	-do-	Shiv Goswami	Shiv Goswami	38	Gen.		Kutchra	Puja items shop	9000	-do-
24	-do-	Ved Mahant	Nirmal Kaunthal	52	OBC		Pucca	Photographers	7000	-do-
25	-do-	Trilok Raj Sharma	Trilok Raj Sharma	65	Gen.		Kutchra	Bartan Shop	9000	-do-
26	-do-	Trilok Raj Sharma	Trilok Raj Sharma	65	Gen.		Pucca	Prashad and toys	9000	-do-
27	-do-	Ramesh Sharma	Ramesh Sharma	58	Gen.		Pucca	Dhaba	8000	-do-
28	-do-	Parmesh Kumar	Kali Das	57	OBC		Pucca	Readymade Garments	9000	-do-
29	-do-	Parveen Kumar	Banarashi Dass	66	Gen.		Pucca	confectionary shop	8000	-do-
30	-do-	Amrit Lal	Kamal Krishan	70			Pucca	Puja items shop	9000	-do-
31	-do-	Naveen Sharma	Shakti Kumar	65	Gen.		Pucca	Puja items shop	8000	-do-
32	-do-	Sagun sood	Sagun sood	30	Gen.		Pucca	Sagun woolen gift shop	10000	-do-
33	-do-	Amninder Poojari sharma	Amninder Poojari Sharma	49	Gen.		Pucca	Prashad Shop	8000	-do-
34	-do-	Shoyam Sharma	Kanchandutt	30	Gen.	WHH	Pucca	Prashad Shop	8000	-do-
35	-do-	Keshav Dutt	Anil Chaudhari	42	OBC		Pucca	Gift puja items shop	8000	-do-
36	-do-	Keshav Dutt	Keshav Dutt	51	Gen.		Pucca	cold Drinks	7000	-do-
37	-do-	Keshav Dutt	Satish Kumar	46	Gen.		Pucca	Prashad Shop	8000	-do-
38	-do-	Keshav Dutt	Ashok Kumar	61	OBC		Pucca	Puja items shop	8000	-do-
39	-do-	Nand Kishor Sharma	Jagdish Rana	65	Gen.		Pucca	Prashad/cold drink shop	7000	-do-
40	-do-	Nand Kishor Sharma	Rajeev Kumar	54	Gen.		Kutchra	Karyana Shop	8000	-do-
41	-do-	ManjuDutt	Satbir Chand	45	OBC		Pucca	Puja items Shop	10000	-do-
42	-do-	Nand Kishore	Gorav Sharma	37	Gen.		Kutchra	Prashad Shop	8000	-do-
43	-do-	Nand Kishore	Rama Sharma	58	Gen.		Kutchra	Puja items Shop	9000	-do-
44	-do-	Vijay Kumar	Dharm Pal	65	SC	SC	Kutchra	Puja items Shop	9000	-do-
45	-do-	Vijay Kumar	Desh Raj	53	SC	SC	Kutchra	Puja items shop	9000	-do-
46	-do-	Ram Kumar	Ram Kumar	47	OBC		Pucca	Puja items Shop	8000	-do-
47	-do-	Raj Kumar	Raj Kumar	28	OBC		Pucca	Prashad Shop	7000	-do-

S.N o	Location	Owner of structure	Name Of Shop-owners/Tenant	Age	Social Category	Vulnerability	Type of Structure	Type Of Business	Profit (month)	Type of Impact
48	-do-	Ram Prashad	Ram Prashad	56	OBC		Pucca	Prashad Shop	8000	-do-
49	-do-	Municipal Council	Thokari Devi	80	OBC	WHH	Kutchha	Prashad Shop	7000	-do-
50	-do-	Bishambri Devi	Rishi Chand	37	OBC		Pucca	Prashad Shop	7000	-do-
51	-do-	Bishambri Devi	Rajeev Kumar	47	OBC		Pucca	Prashad Shop	7000	-do-
52	-do-	Bishambri Devi	Anil Kumar	52	OBC		Pucca	Prashad Shop	7000	-do-
53	-do-	Divyanshu Sharma	Divyanshu Sharma	35	Gen.		Kutchha	Prashad shop	12000	-do-
54	-do-	Himanshu Bhushan Dutt	Himanshu Bhushan Dutt	48	Gen.		Kutchha	Prashad/ PoojaSamagri	10000	-do-
55	-do-	Municipal Council	Sanjeev Guleria	40	Gen.		Kuchha	Hotel	25000	-do-
56	-do-	Municipal Council	Ashok Kumar Sood	55	Gen.		Kuchha	Handicraft	10000	-do-
57		Panchayat Samiti Dehra	Joginderpal	58	Gen.		Pucca	Tea Stall and Sweet Shop	8000	
58	-do-	Panchayat Samiti Dehra	Parmod Sood	62	Gen		Kutchha	PoozaSaamgri	7000	-do-
59	-do-	-do-	Ravinder Kumar	50	Gen		Kutchha	Cosmetic Shop	12000	-do-
60	-do-	-do-	Balvir Singh	52	SC	SC	Pucca	Readymade Cloths shop	10000	-do-
61	-do-	-do-	Sudha Sood	59	Gen	WHH	Pucca	PoojaSaamgri	8000	-do-
62	-do-	-do-	Sheetal Sharma	35	Gen		Pucca	PoojaSaamgri	8000	-do-
63	-do-	-do-	Desh Raj	62	OBC		Pucca	PoojaSaamgri	8000	-do-
64	-do-	-do-	Ranju Sharma	42	Gen.		Pucca	General Store	9000	-do-
65	-do-	-do-	Rajesh Kumar	40	OBC		Pucca	PoojaSaamgri	8000	-do-
66	-do-	-do-	Vijay Kumari	45	OBC		Pucca	Tea stall and Sweet shop	9000	-do-
67	-do-	-do-	Ashwani Kumar	42	SC	SC	Pucca	PoojaSaamgri	8000	-do-
68	-do-	Bijender Dhiman	Rajesh Sood	50	Gen.		Pucca	Readymade Cloth shop	12000	-do-
69	-do-	Dev Raj	Dev Raj	62	OBC		Pucca	Gift Shop	10000	-do-
70	-do-	Dev Raj	Abdul	56	Gen.		Pucca	Drycleaner	8000	-do-
71	-do-	Bishan Dass Gomra	Pawan Kumar	61	Gen.		Kutchha	Watch Repair Shop	7000	-do-
72	-do-	Bishan Dass Sharma	Vijay Kumar	49	Gen.		Kutchha	BartanBhandaar	15000	-do-
73	-do-	Bishan Dass Sharma	Rakesh Kumar	29	Gen.		Kutchha	Mobile Repair	10000	-do-

S.N o	Location	Owner of structure	Name Of Shop- owners/Tenant	Age	Social Category	Vulnerability	Type of Structure	Type Of Business	Profit (month)	Type of Impact
74	-do-	Gaurav Sharma	Nanak Chand	75	OBC		Kutchra	Barber	8000	-do-
75	-do-	Gaurav Sharma	Dilip Singh	54	OBC		Kutchra	Watch Repair	9000	-do-
76	-do-	Kuldeep Sharma	Kuldeep Sharma	55	Gen.		Pucca	Cosmetic Shop	12000	-do-
77	-do-	NirmalaSood	Sanjay Sood	52	Gen.		Pucca	Photographer and Gift center	13000	-do-
78	-do-	Kuldeep Sharma	Darshan Singh	58	OBC		Pucca/ Tin	General Store	12000	-do-
79	-do-	Municipal Council	Sudesh Sharma	55	Gen.		Pucca	General Store	12000	
80	-do-	Naathumal	Kushal Kumar	59	OBC		Pucca	Parshad Pooja Saamgri	8000	-do-
81	-do-	Naathumal	Trilok Kumar	62	OBC		Pucca	Parshad Pooja Saamgri	15000	-do-
82	-do-	Sanjeev Sood	Pawna Devi	50	Gen.	WHH	Pucca	Dhaba	10000	-do-
83	-do-	Kishore Chand Sood	Amit Sharma	26	Gen.		Pucca	Cold drinks	14000	-do-
84	-do-	Naathumal	Shambu Parsaad	57	Gen.		Pucca	General Store	12000	-do-
85	-do-	Sudesh Sood	Bimla Devi	60	OBC	WHH	Pucca	Parsaad Pooja Saamgri	8000	-do-
86	-do-	Kishore Sood	Manohar LalSood	67	Gen.		Pucca	General Store	15000	-do-
87	-do-	Puran Chand Sharma	Sanjay Kumar	45	OBC		Kutchra	ParsaadPoojaSa amgri	8000	-do-
88	-do-	Ajay Kumar	Masat Ram	55	OBC		Kutchra	Parsaad Pooja Saamgri	8000	-do-
89	-do-	Sukh Dev	Aaditya Kumar	60	Gen.		Pucca	General Store	12000	-do-
90	-do-	Ajay Kumar	Ajay Kumar	46	Gen.		Pucca	General Store	12000	-do-
91	-do-	Ajay Kumar	Parkash Chand	65	Gen.		Pucca	Parsaad Pooja Saamgri	8000	-do-
92	-do-	Ajay Kumar	Mahender Kumar	50	OBC		Kutchra	Parsaad Pooja Saamgri	9000	-do-
93	-do-	Ajay Kumar	Raj Kumar	42	OBC		Pucca	General Store	12000	-do-
94	-do-	Municipal Council	Shashi Devi	50	OBC	WHH	Kutchra	Parsaad Pooja Saamgri	9000	-do-
95	-do-	-do-	Vinay Kumar	50	Gen.		Kutchra	General Store	11000	-do-
96	-do-	Nirmal Kaant	Nirmal Kaant	31	OBC		Pucca	General Store	12000	-do-
97	-do-	Municipal Council	Pawan Kumar	45	Gen.		Pucca	General Store	12000	-do-
98	-do-	-do-	Ashok Sood	60	Gen.		Kutchra	General Store	12000	-do-

S.N o	Location	Owner of structure	Name Of Shop- owners/Tenant	Age	Social Category	Vulnerability	Type of Structure	Type Of Business	Profit (month)	Type of Impact
99	-do-	-do-	Kuldeep Kumar	54	OBC		Kutch	Parsaad Pooja Saamgri	8000	-do-
100	-do-	-do-	Jagat Ram	72	SC	SC	Kutch	Parsaad Pooja Saamgri	8000	-do-
101	-do-	-do-	Shashi Chaudhary	58	OBC		Kutch	Soft Drink	7000	-do-
102	-do-	-do-	Maya Devi	82	OBC	WHH	Kutch	General Store	11000	-do-
103	-do-	-do-	Rajender Kumar	58	OBC		Kutch	General Store	12000	-do-
104	-do-	Nirmala Devi	Nirmala Devi	40	OBC	WHH	Pucca	Parsaad Pooja Saamgri	9000	-do-
105	-do-	Pravesh Kumar	Pravesh Kumar	20	OBC		Pucca	Parsaad Pooja Saamgri	9000	-do-
106	-do-	Bhagwaan Daas	Bhagwaan Daas	58	OBC		Pucca	Parsaad Pooja Saamgri	8000	-do-
107	-do-	Balwant Ram	Balwant Ram	60	OBC		Pucca	Parsaad Pooja Saamgri	9000	-do-
108	-do-	Neelam Chaudhary	Neelam Chaudhary	49	OBC	WHH	Kutch	Parsaad Pooja Saamgri	8000	-do-
109	-do-	Kulbushan	Kulbushan	35	OBC		Kutch	Parsaad Pooja Saamgri	9000	-do-
110	-do-	Sarla Devi	Sarla Devi	50	OBC	WHH	Pucca	Parsaad Pooja Saamgri	9000	-do-
111	-do-	Sheela Devi	Sheela Devi	50	OBC	WHH	Pucca	Parsaad Pooja Saamgri	9000	-do-
112	-do-	Vimal Sharma	Rajesh Kumar	55	OBC		Pucca	Parsaad Pooja Saamgri	9000	-do-
113	-do-	Vimal Sharma	Om Parkash	66	Gen.		Kachha	Parsaad Pooja Saamgri	8000	-do-
114	-do-	Ashish Sharma	Ashish Sharma	30	Gen.		Pucca	Parsaad Pooja Saamgri	9000	-do-
115	-do-	NirmalaSood	Parikshit Sharma	39	Gen.		Pucca	Parsaad Pooja Saamgri	8000	-do-
116	-do-	Kuldeep Sharma	Ritu Jain	35	Gen.	WHH	Pucca	General Store	12000	-do-
117	-do-	J.P. Mishra	Sanjay Sharma	46	Gen.		Pucca	Parsaad Pooja Saamgri	8000	-do-
118	-do-	J.P. Mishra	Parbhat Chand Sharma	60	Gen.		Pucca	Parsaad Pooja Saamgri	8000	-do-
119	-do-	Kuldeep Sharma	Kuldeep Kumar	50	OBC		Pucca	Bangle and Toy Store	12000	-do-
120	-do-	Virjesh Sharma	Virjesh Sharma	55	Gen.		Pucca	Parsaad Pooja Saamgri	8000	-do-

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121	-do-	J.P.Mishra	Ashok Jain	55	Gen.		Pucca	Bag	10000	-do-
122	-do-	J.P.Mishra	Tirlok Chand	50	Gen.		Pucca	Bangle Store and Toys Shop	12000	-do-
123	-do-	Mela Ram Sagar	Sudarshan Sharma	50	Gen.		Pucca	Bangle Store and Toys Shop	12000	-do-
124	-do-	Rama Sood	Sunil Bansal	43	Gen.		Pucca	General Store	10000	-do-
125	-do-	Mela Ram Sagar	Joginder Singh	58	OBC		Pucca	Wooden Toys Shop	12000	-do-
126	-do-	Mela Ram Sagar	Ashok Kumar	53	OBC		Pucca	Toys and Gift Shop	11000	-do-
127	-do-	Mela Ram Sagar	Kesva Nand Sharma	44	Gen.		Pucca	Parsaad Pooja Saamgri	8000	-do-
128	-do-	Mela Ram Sagar	Simru Ram	70	Gen.		Pucca	Cap , Shawl Shope	14000	-do-
129	-do-	Mela Ram Sagar	Sanjeev Kumar Sharma	48	Gen.		Pucca	General Store	12000	-do-
130	-do-	Mela Ram Sagar	Rajkumar Bansal	55	Gen.		Pucca	Bangle Store and Toys Shop	12000	-do-
131	-do-	Mela Ram Sagar	Sanjay Kumar	42	OBC		Pucca	Bangle Store and Toys Shop	12000	-do-
132	-do-	Mela Ram Sagar	Naresh Kumar	50	Gen.		Pucca	Parsaad Pooja Saamgri	9000	-do-
133	-do-	Mela Ram Sagar	Kamal Kishore	50	Gen.		Pucca	Parsaad Pooja Saamgri	8000	-do-
134	-do-	Vimal Sharma	Vimal Sharma	54	Gen.		Pucca	General Store	13000	-do-
135	-do-	Hemant Sharma	Hemant Sharma	51	Gen.		Pucca	General Store	12000	-do-
136	-do-	Anil Sharma	Anil Sharma	55	Gen.		Pucca	General Store	12000	-do-
137	-do-	Chandra Kishore	Chandra Kishore	75	Gen.		Pucca	General Store	12000	-do-
138	-do-	Rajan Sharma	Rajan Sharma	54	Gen.		Pucca	Parsaad Pooja Saamgri	9000	-do-
139	-do-	Rajneesh Sharma	Rajneesh Sharma	52	Gen.		Pucca	General Store	11000	-do-
140	-do-	Ranjan Sharma	Ranjan Sharma	47	Gen.		Pucca	General Store	12000	-do-
141	-do-	Ashok Kumar	Shashi Bhushan	54	Gen.		Kachha	Parsaad Pooja Saamgri	9000	-do-
142	-do-	Bishambar Dass	Bishambar Dass	75	Gen.		Pucca	Dhaba	15000	-do-

S.N o	Location	Owner of structure	Name Of Shop- owners/Tenant	Age	Social Category	Vulnerability	Type of Structure	Type Of Business	Profit (month)	Type of Impact
143	-do-	Avinash Gulati	Avinash Gulati	69	Gen.		Pucca	Ready Made Cloths	13000	-do-
144	-do-	Ramesh Gulati	Ramesh Gulati	48	Gen.		Pucca	Shoes Shop	12000	-do-
145	-do-	Mahesh Dutt	Mahesh Dutt	49	Gen.		Pucca	Juice and Pooja Saamagri	9000	-do-
146	-do-	Mahesh Dutt	Arun Kumar	75	Gen.		Pucca	LokMitarkender	15000	-do-
147	-do-	Mahesh Dutt	Rajeev Bhatia	34	Gen.		Pucca	Cloth Shop	15000	-do-
148	-do-	Mahesh Dutt	Rishav Sood	29	Gen.		Pucca	Electronics Shop	14000	-do-
149	-do-	Mahesh Dutt	Rajeev Bhatia	38	Gen.		Pucca	Cloth Merchant	15000	-do-
150	-do-	Mahesh Dutt	Sunil Kumar	42	OBC		Kutchha	PoojaSaamgri	8000	-do-
151	-do-	Mahesh Dutt	Pawan Kumar Sood	60	Gen.		Kutchha	Cosmetic Shop and Wooden accessories	12000	-do-
152	-do-	Narinder Dutt	Narinder Dutt	46	Gen.		Kachha	Wooden Toys	11000	-do-
153	-do-	Hari Nam Dutt	Vishal Dutt	34	Gen.		Pucca	Medicine and Gift items	20000	-do-
154	-do-	Municipal Council	Rohit Sharma	34	Gen.		Pucca	Pooja Saamgri	9000	-do-
155	-do-	Amit Kumar Sood	Amit Kumar Sood	35	Gen.		Pucca	Pooja Saamgri	8000	-do-
156	-do-	Prem Dass Sood	Nawal Kishore Sood	40	Gen.		Pucca	Pooja Saamgri and Gift Shop	8000	-do-
157	-do-	Prem Dass Sood	Rajender Sharma	50	Gen.		Pucca	General Store	13000	-do-
158	-do-	Prem Dass Sood	Jitender Sharma	46	Gen.		Pucca	General store/ Pooja Samagri	8000	-do-
159	-do-	Mela Ram Sawar	Alok Guleria	38	OBC		Pucca	Bhojanalay	15000	-do-
160	-do-	Mela Ram Sawar	Jitesh Sharma	39	Gen.		Pucca	General store/ Pooja Samagri	14000	-do-
161	-do-	Mela Ram Sawar	Rajender Kumar Sethi	65	Gen.		Pucca	General Store	12000	-do-
162	-do-	Mela Ram Sawar	Vijay Kumar	62	OBC		Pucca	General Store	11000	-do-
163	-do-	Mela Ram Sawar	Sushil Kumar	50	Gen.		Pucca	Pooja Samagri ,General store	9000	-do-

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164	-do-	Mela Ram Sawar	Shashi Sharma	45	Gen		Pucca	General Store	11000	-do-
165	-do-	Vikram sood	Joginder singh Rana	50	Gen.		Pucca	General store	12000	-do-
166	-do-	Municipal Council	Rajan Sharma	54	Gen.		Pucca	Prashad Pooja Samagri	9000	-do-
167	-do-	Municipal Council	Manish Kumar	35	Gen.		Pucca	Prashad Pooja Samagri	9000	-do-
168	-do-	ShyamSood	Jondu Ram	58	OBC		Pucca	General store, prashad etc.	10000	-do-
169	-do-	Surender Sood	Saroj Padha	50	Gen.		Pucca	General Store	11000	-do-
170	-do-	Subhash sood	Dinesh Kumar	48	OBC		Pucca	General Store	11000	-do-
171	-do-	Subhash sood	Neeru Vaneetu Kapoor	52	Gen.		Pucca	Gift Centre Topi Etc.	13000	-do-
172	-do-	Subhash sood	Abhaysood	37	Gen.		Pucca	Cold drink etc.	8000	-do-
173	-do-	Municipal Council	Ashok Kumar sood	58	Gen.		Pucca	Pooja Smagri, Prashad shop	9000	-do-
174	-do-	-do-	Ajay Kumar	45	Gen		Pucca	General Store	12000	-do-
175	-do-	-do-	Ripu Daman	45	Gen.		Pucca	Pooja Smagri, Prashad shop	8000	-do-
176	-do-	-do-	Rajesh Kumar	55	OBC		Pucca	Pooja Smagri, Prashad shop	9000	-do-
177	-do-	-do-	Jyotishankar Sharma	53	Gen.		Pucca	Pooja Smagri, Prashad shop	9000	-do-
178	-do-	-do-	Manjeet Singh	55	Gen.		Pucca	Pooja Smagri, Prashad shop	8000	-do-
179	-do-	-do-	Vijay Kumar	50	OBC		Pucca	Pooja Smagri, Prashad shop	8000	-do-
180	-do-	-do-	Madan Lal	49	Gen.		Pucca	General Store	11000	-do-
181	-do-	-do-	Churamani	70	Gen.		Pucca	Pooja Smagri, Prashad shop	9000	-do-
182	-do-	Municipal Council	Seema Rani	55	Gen.	WHH	Pucca	Gift Bhandar	12000	-do-
183	-do-	Municipal Council	Rajeev Kumar	50	OBC		Pucca	Pooja Smagri, Prasad shop	9000	-do-
184	-do-	Rajinder Kumar sood	Krishna Devi sood	75	Gen.	WHH	Kucha	Bangle House	11000	-do-
185	-do-	Rajinder Kumar sood	Rajinder Kumar sood	62	Gen.		Kucha	Pooja Smagri & Gift shop	9000	-do-
186	-do-	Rajinder Kumar sood	Pardeep Kumar sood	56	Gen.		Pucca	Photo studio	10000	-do-

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187	-do-	Rajinder Kumar sood	Pawan Kumar	45	Gen.		Kucha	Brass Articles	12000	-do-
188	-do-	Umesh Dutt Sharma	Manoj Kumar	50	Gen.		Pucca	Bangle House	15000	-do-
189	-do-	UmeshDutt Sharma	Sudhir Dutt Vaid	55	Gen.		Pucca	Pooja Smagri, Gift Shop	9000	-do-
190	-do-	Umesh Dutt Sharma	Shakti Sood	65	Gen.		Pucca	Electronics	13000	-do-
191	-do-	Umesh Dutt Sharma	Swarna Devi	68	Gen.	WHH	Pucca	Gift items	12000	-do-
192	-do-	Amit Sood	InduSood	60	Gen.	WHH	Pucca	Electronics	13000	-do-
193	-do-	Amit Sood	Narinder Kumar Sood	59	Gen.		Pucca	Karyana Shop	9000	-do-
194	-do-	Rajeev Sood and Sanjeev Sood	Swarna Devi	56	SC	SC	Kacha	Tailor Shop	12000	-do-
195	-do-	Ganesh Kumar	Rajesh Kumar	37	Gen.		Kutcha	Brass Article shop	13000	-do-

Annex 2: Summary of Updated Resettlement Framework

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

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

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

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

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	LARRA, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
1	Screen the project	Screen the project to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Conduct survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement	4 (I) it is obligatory for the appropriate Government intends to acquire land for a public purpose to carry out a Social Impact Assessment study in consultation with concern Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Council, 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	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
			venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the Social Impact Assessment Report. The Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority shall be established in each State by the concerned State Government to hear disputes arising out of projects where land acquisition has been initiated by the State Government or its agencies.	
3.	Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced, and payment at replacement cost	Improve or restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons through: (i) land-based resettlement strategies; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.	The Collector having determined the market value of the land to be acquired shall calculate the total amount of compensation to be paid to the land owner (whose land has been acquired) by including all assets attached to the land.	No gap between SPS and LARRA, 2013. Assets to be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation
4.	Assistance for displaced persons	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance	Schedule I, provides market value of the land and value of the assets attached to land. Schedule II provides R&R package for land owners and for livelihood losers including landless and special provisions for Scheduled Tribes.	No gap between SPS and LARRA, 2013. Entitlement Matrix outlines compensation and assistance for DPs.
5.	Improve standard of living of displaced vulnerable groups	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards	Special provisions are provided for vulnerable groups.	No gap between SPS and LARRA, 2013. Entitlement Matrix outlines assistance for vulnerable groups.
6.	Negotiated	Develop procedures in a	LARRA, 2013 only apply in	Provisions outlined in ADB

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	LARRA, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
	Settlement	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	case of land acquired/purchased for PPP projects and for Private Companies. Section: 2. (2), and 46.	SPS will be followed for the project.
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 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 Council. 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	16. (I) Upon the publication of the preliminary notification under sub-	No gap between SPS and LARRA, 2013. Cost of resettlement will be

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	LARRA, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
		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.	section (/) of section II 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 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'	covered by the EA.
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	No gap between SPS and LARRA, 2013.

	Aspect	ADB Safeguard Requirement	LARRA, 2013	Measures to Bridge the GAP
			under section 30.	
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 (l)The Central Government may, whenever necessary for national or inter-State projects, constitute a National Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act.	For project, monitoring mechanism and frequency will follow ADB SPS based on categorization.

Annex 3: Records of Consultation and Disclosure

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





Consultation with DP



Meeting with ADM



Meeting with Stakeholders



Discussion with DPs

हितमागी/समुदाय परामर्श बैठक

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

बैठक/परामर्श का स्थान Site opposite Hotel Jawalaji

क्रम सं.	सहभागी का नाम	वय/परिचय	मोबाइल नं (यदि हो)	हस्ताक्षर	स्त्री/पुरुष
1	Kapil Sharma	Vendor 10-12 yrs	9736305700	Kapil	M
2	Ashok	15-16 yrs	97363-09211	Ashok Kumar	M
3	Jegdish	9 yrs		Jegdish	M
4	Anandhar	20 yrs	976636391	Anandhar	M
5	Suma Devi	40 yrs	9736369190	Suma Devi	F
6	Aaryet Kumar	18 yrs	972893	Aaryet Kumar	M
7	Bhram Das	20 yrs		Bhram Das	M
8	Anita	15-20 yrs		Anita	F
9	Shy Kishore	15 yrs			M
10					

हितागामी/समुदाय का नाम

दिनांक 20 May 2019

बैठक/परामर्श का स्थान

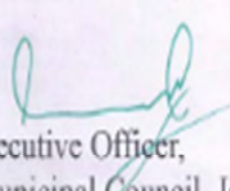

Site Near Bus Stand

क्रम सं.	सहभागी का नाम	पद/परिवय	मोबाइल नं (यदि हो)	हस्ताक्षर	स्त्री/पुरुष
1	Rashotam	Vendor 26 yrs	प्रशोतम		M
2	Jeevana Devi	13 yrs	जीवना देवी		F
3	Jeev Lal	25-26 yrs	जीवलाल		M
4	Vinod Kumar	25 yrs	विनोद कुमार		M
5	Vijay Mahkar	20 yrs	97365-18462	Vijay	Vijay
6	Ravi Panna	35 yrs.		Vijay	Vijay
7					

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

No Objection Certificate

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


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


Khasra Map



Khasra Map

[illegible]

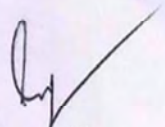
Annex 5 : NOC of Municipal Council for Providing Encumbrance Free Area for Construction of Community Centre and Other Works in their Land..

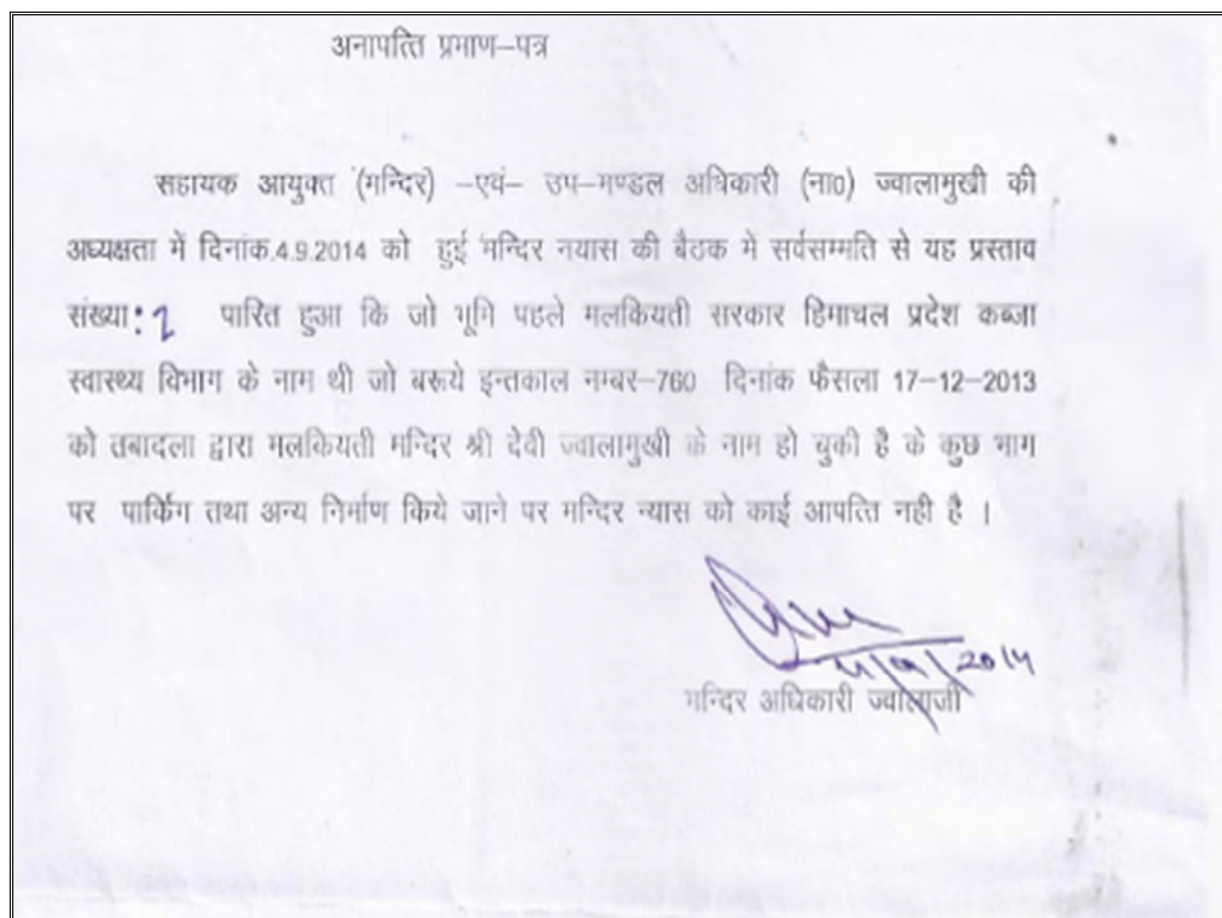
CERTIFICATE

No.: MCJ/2014- 865

Dated :- 5-09-2014

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


Executive Officer,
Municipal Council, Jawalmukhi,

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

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

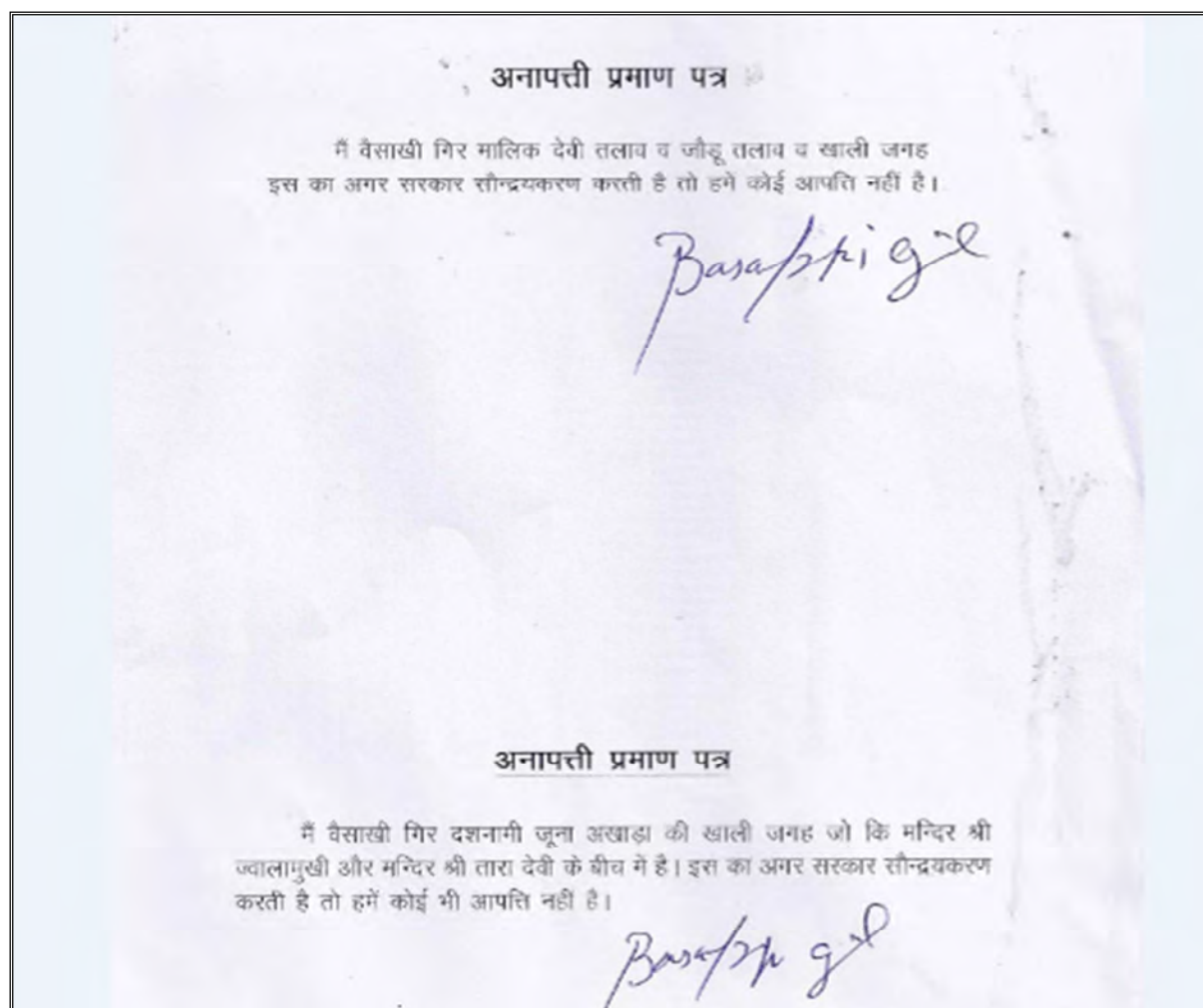
Annex 7 : NOC of Business Association for Proposed Works for Jwalaji

<h1>व्यापार मंडल ज्वालामुखी</h1> <p>तहसील ज्वालामुखी जिला कांगडा हि.प्र.</p>	
संख्या.....	दिनांक 4-9-14
<p><u>अन्नापति प्रमाण पत्र</u></p> <p>प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि अगर नगर परिषद एरिया के समस्त मन्दिर मार्गों का सौन्दर्यकरण करवा दिया जाये तो व्यापार मण्डल ज्वालामुखी वा समस्त दुकानदारों को इस पर कोई भी आपति ना है।</p>	
<p>प्रधान,</p> <p>व्यापार मण्डल ज्वालामुखी,</p> <p>जिला कांगडा हि0 प्र0।</p>	

TRANSCRIPT

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

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



TRANSCRIPT

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

Annex 9 : Screening Questions for Resettlement Categorization

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects*	Yes	No	Not Known	Possible	Remarks
Will the project include any physical construction work?	√				
Does the project include upgrading or rehabilitation of existing physical facilities?	√				
Are any project effects likely leads to loss of housing, other assets, resource use or incomes/livelihoods?	√				
Is land acquisition likely to be necessary?		√			
Is the site for land acquisition known?		√			Site is known but there is no land acquisition stated as above.
Is the ownership status and current usage of the land known?	√				The Govt./ Temple Trust owned land.
Will easements be utilized within an existing Right of Way?				√	
Are there any non-titled people who live or earn their livelihood at the site or within the Right of Way?	√				
Will there be loss of housing?		√			
Will there be loss of agricultural plots?		√			
Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets?		√			
Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises?	√				Disruption of temporary livelihood of 195 persons or households may occur.
Will there be loss of incomes and livelihoods?	√				Disruption of temporary livelihood of 195 persons or households may occur.
Will people lose access to facilities, services, or natural resources?		√			
Will any social or economic activities be affected by land use-related changes?	√				
If involuntary resettlement impacts are expected:					
• Are local laws and regulations compatible with ADB's Involuntary Resettlement policy?		√			ADB RF provisions will be implemented for the displaced persons.
• Will coordination between government agencies be required to deal with land acquisition?		√			
• Are there sufficient skilled staffs in the Executing Agency for resettlement planning and implementation?	√				Project staff handling safeguards is sufficiently skilled. PMU have dedicated safeguard specialists supported by PMC and DSC safeguard consultants.
• Are training and capacity-building interventions required prior to resettlement planning and implementation?	√				Training workshops will be organized held by PMC consultants.

Information on Affected Persons:

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

[] No [√] Yes If yes, approximately how many? ___195 households will be affected.

Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks?

[] No [√] Yes If yes, please briefly describe their situation _27 nos of VG. _____

Are any APs from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? If yes, please explain? _____ **NOT applicable**

Annex 10 : Indigenous Peoples Impact Categorization Checklist

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

D. Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous Peoples

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

Annex 11 : Format of Identity Cards

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

Annex 12 : Census and Socio-Economic Format

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-9 Industrial lab-5 Livestock income-10 Petty/Tea shop-6 Unemployed-11 Not in workforce-11
4.7 Main activity in last year											
4.6 Education Qualification											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
4.5 Marital status											Married-1 Separate-3 Unmarried-2 Widowed-4
4.4 Age											Years
4.3 Sex											Male-1 Female-2
4.2 Relationship to H of household											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
4.1 Names of family member											
	HH	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

5. Expenditure

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

6. Indebtness

6.1	Do you have any debt		Yes - 1	No - 2
6.2	Loan outstanding in Banking institutions		In Rupees.	
6.3	Private loans		In Rupees.	
6.4	Asset Pledged		specify	

7. Do you own any other Commercial Shop (other than the affected)

Yes No

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 No

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 Repairs and workshop-3 Other shop (specify)-4 Other enterprise (specify)-5	Tea and Snacks-2		
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					Compound Wall - 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	Other (specify) - 2	Not applicable -
		3		
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	

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

State specific Poverty Lines for 2011-12

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

Annex 14 : Summary of RP in Hindi Script that was disclosed to the APs on dated 16th Jan,15

परियोजना प्रबन्धन इकाई

पर्यटन विकास एवं निवेश कार्यक्रम हिमाचल प्रदेश
आर० पी० के प्रकटीकरण के लिए प्रस्तुतीकरण

परियोजना का नाम:- ज्वालाजी पर्यटक स्थलों का सौंदर्यीकरण

एशियन डेवलपमेंट बैंक सहायता पर्यटन विकास एवं निवेश कार्यक्रम भारत के चार राज्यों, हिमाचल प्रदेश, पंजाब, तमिलनाडु एवं उत्तराखण्ड में चलाया जा रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य पर्यटन स्थलों में आगन्तुकों के लिए मूलभूत सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराना तथा स्थानीय समुदायों को पर्यटन से संबंधित आर्थिक एवं आजीविका की गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा एवं उनकी भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करना है।

परियोजना के उद्देश्य:- हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने एशियन डेवलपमेंट बैंक सहायता से ऋण से ज्वालाजी मंदिर परिसर और उसके आस-पास के क्षेत्रों में बुनियादी ढाँचे का उन्नयनीकरण कराने के लिए एक परियोजना बनाई है जिसके क्रियान्वयन के पश्चात आगन्तुकों को अधिक से अधिक सुविधा उपलब्ध हो पायेगी, स्थानीय व्यवसायों में भी बढ़ोतरी होगी और साथ-साथ हिमाचल पर्यटन को भी एक नया आयाम मिलेगा।

परियोजना घटक एवं सुधार के प्रस्ताव:- पाकिंग का निर्माण (जिसमें पेयजल और शौचालय की व्यवस्था रहेगी), समुदायक भवन एवं यात्री सभा भवन (Community Centre-cum-Tourist Reception Centre) का निर्माण, मंदिर-मार्गों का सौन्दर्यकरण और नालों का जीर्णोधार के साथ-साथ प्रवेश द्वार का सौन्दर्यकरण का कार्य प्रस्तावित है। देवी तालाब, मोजगिरी तालाब, और अश्वभुजा तालाब, का जीर्णोधार के कार्य, धरोहर परिक्रमा स्थल (Heritage Walk) के कार्य भी प्रस्तावित है। यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए जगह-जगह पर विश्राम स्थल एवं रोशनी, पेयजल और शौचालय के निर्माण कार्य भी प्रस्तावित है।

निर्माण कार्य के दौरान सम्भावित प्रभाव:- परियोजना के समस्त कार्य नगरपरिषद, मंदिर समिति के भूमि में प्रस्तावित है और किसी तरह का भूमि अधिग्रहण नहीं होगा। मार्ग न. 1 के जीर्णोधार के समय आस-पास के व्यवसायों पर क्षणिक व्यवधान आ सकते हैं। व्यवसायों को ज्यादा नुकसान न हो इस के लिए कार्य चरणबद्ध ढंग से किया जायगा। अगर ऐसा प्रतीत होगा कि किसी के व्यवसायों को अधिक नुकसान हो रहा है तो उन कार्यों को अवकाश के दिन या राति में किया जायगा जिससे व्यवसाय पर अधिक व्यवधान न हो सके। एशियन डेवलपमेंट बैंक पुनर्वास निति के तहत एक सर्वे करके व्यवसायों को विनित कर रहा है।

पुनर्वास ढाँचे के सार का प्रारूप:- यह सार पुनर्वास ढाँचे की मुख्य विशेषतायें दर्शाते हैं। पुनर्वास ढाँचे में भूमिअधिग्रहण (यदि अपेक्षित हो) के लिए उद्देश्य, नीतिगत सिद्धांत और प्रक्रियाएँ, प्रभावित

दीनार देवी
Gopika

25/01/15
प्रधान कार्य

Sneha Neelguy

व्यक्तियों के लिए मुआवजा और अन्य सहायता इत्यादि के उपाय दिए गए हैं। पुनर्वास ढाँचा राष्ट्रीय नीति 2013 एवं एशियन विकास बैंक नीति 2009 पर आधारित है।

संस्थागत प्रबन्धन:- राज्य पर्यटन विभाग इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन निधिक समस्त उप-परियोजनाओं के सम्पूर्ण तकनीकी का पर्यवेक्षण और निष्पादन के लिए उत्तरदायी एजेन्सी (ई. ए.) है। क्रियान्वयन एजेन्सी परियोजना प्रबन्धक इकाई (पी. एम. यू.) है, जिसे उप-परियोजनाओं के निर्माण में समन्वय स्थापित करने और निरन्तरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कार्यक्रम प्रबन्ध इकाई के रूप में विस्तारित और समनुदेशित किया जायेगा। पी. एम. यू. निम्नलिखित द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त करेगा।

- कार्यक्रम प्रबन्ध सलाहकार (पी.एम.सी.) जो कार्यक्रम का प्रबन्ध करेंगे।
- डिजायन और निर्माण, पर्यवेक्षण सलाहकार (डी.एस.सी.) का तकनीकी गुणवत्ता को आश्वस्त करेंगे, संरचना की डिजायन करना, ठेकेदारों को टेण्डर को देने का प्रबन्धन और निर्माण का पर्यवेक्षण करेंगे।

पुनर्वास मुद्दों का पी. एम. यू. के भीतर सामाजिक विकास विशेषज्ञ द्वारा समन्वित किया जायेगा, जो यह सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि समस्त उप-परियोजनायें अनैच्छिक पुनर्वास सुरक्षापायों का अनुपालन करती हैं। परियोजना में नियुक्त पी. एम. सी. और डी. एस. सी. के सामाजिक विकास विशेषज्ञ पी. एम. यू. की सहायता करेंगे।

शिकायत निस्तारण:- प्रभावित व्यक्तियों की शिकायत प्रथमतः डी एस सी के सामाजिक विकास विशेषज्ञ के ध्यान में लायी जाएगी। सामाजिक विकास विशेषज्ञ द्वारा शिकायत का निस्तारण नहीं होने पर पी0आई0यू0 के शिकायत निस्तारण इकाई में रखा जाएगा। यदि पी0आई0यू0 के शिकायत निस्तारण इकाई में शिकायत का निस्तारण नहीं हो पाया तो पी0एम0यू0 के शिकायत निस्तारण इकाई में शिकायत को रखा जाएगा एवं शिकायत का निस्तारण एक महीने के भीतर करना होगा। ऐसा नहीं होने पर शिकायत राज्य स्तरीय शिकायत निस्तारण समिति के समक्ष रखी जाएगी। समस्त शिकायतों का अभिलेख सुरक्षित रखा जाएगा, परिवादी का सम्पर्क ब्योरा, तारीख जब शिकायत प्राप्त हुआ या शिकायत की प्रकृति, सहमत सुधार कार्यवाही इत्यादि।

निगरानी और मूल्यांकन:- पुनर्वास प्रगति निर्धारण तथा सम्भावित कठिनाइयों को पहचानने के लिए पी0एम0यू0 द्वारा पुनर्वास योजना को निकटता से निगरानी की जायेगी। पी0एम0यू0 समस्त अनुश्रवण रिपोर्ट पुनः अवलोकन के लिए ए0डी0बी0 को प्रस्तुत करेगी।

अधिक जानकारी के लिए पी आई यू को संपर्क करें।

Project Manager
Social Expert
DSR IDPT H.P.
Dhallara Khad
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[Signature]
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Annex 15 : Site Photographs

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