SUMMARY RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

Project Coordinating Consultancy Services
A World Bank Project
Final Report – Vol. II G
Prepared for
The Government of Gujarat
Roads and Buildings Department
March 2002

Public Disclosure Authorized

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Lea International Ltd.
in association with
Lea Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES ................................................................. 1

- Background ..................................................................................................... 1
- Indian and the World Bank’s Requirements Regarding Displacement .......... 2

THE NEED FOR RESETTLEMENT IN THE PROJECT ..................................... 2

- Squatters and Encroachers ........................................................................... 2
- Land Acquisition ............................................................................................ 3
- Magnitude of Impact ....................................................................................... 3
- Types of Impacts to be Addressed ................................................................. 4

SUPPORT PRINCIPLES FOR DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF IMPACTS .............. 4

- Entitlements for Project-affected Households (PAHs) .................................... 4
- Entitlements for Project-affected People (PAPs) ............................................ 7
- Entitlements for Project-affected Groups (PAGS) .......................................... 8
- Targeted Support to Vulnerable Groups ....................................................... 9
- Options and Choices ....................................................................................... 9
- Detailed Entitlement Matrix ........................................................................ 10

RESETTLEMENT PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION .................................. 16

- Corridor of Impact ......................................................................................... 16
- Phased Approach ........................................................................................... 16
- Social Assessment, Census and Survey ......................................................... 17
- Co-ordination between Civil Works and Resettlement ................................ 18

CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION PROCESS ....................................... 19

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS ................................................................. 21

- Overall Co-ordination .................................................................................. 21
- District level Committees ............................................................................. 21
- Collaboration with local NGOs .................................................................... 22
- Co-ordination with other Government Agencies ......................................... 22
- Transparency and Accountability ................................................................. 22

COSTS AND BUDGETS ................................................................................ 22

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ................................................................. 24
LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: GSHP: Phase IIB Project Details.................................................. 1
Table 2: GSHP: Likely Impacts of the Project............................................ 3
Table 3: Detailed Entitlement Matrix: Gujarat State Highways Project...........10
Table 4: Corridor-wise Cut-off Date for Identification of PAPs ....................18
Table 5: Budget for RAP in GSHP........................................................... 23
Table 6: Key Socio-economic Profile for RAP .........................................255
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Background

1. The Government of Gujarat is preparing the Gujarat State Highways Project with assistance from the World Bank. The Roads and Building Department (R&B) of the State of Gujarat contracted the Project Co-ordinating Consultants (PCC) services to select roads that are to be rehabilitated over three phases - Phase I, IIA and IIB.

2. A total of 826.59 km of high priority state highways is to be upgraded in the project. The project has been divided into three phases. Out of 826.59 km, Phase I, IIA and IIB constitute 246.3 km, 252.2 km and 393.14 km of roads respectively (with the 65 km Mahesana – Palanpur (corridor 03) road being common to phase I and IIA, which is to be strengthen in phase I, and two new lanes to be added in phase IIA). The works include widening of existing carriageway to 10m, strengthening of the pavement, widening/rehabilitation/reconstruction of cross drainage structures and providing traffic safety features etc. The details of each phase with contract package and corridors are given in Table 1.

Table 1: Project Details – GSHP Phase IIB

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phases</th>
<th>Contract Package</th>
<th>Corridor No.</th>
<th>Corridor Name</th>
<th>Length of Corridor (km)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phase - IIB</td>
<td>GSHP - 9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Vadodara - Jambusar</td>
<td>45.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Bharuch - Dahej</td>
<td>47.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSHP - 10</td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Jetpur - Junagarh</td>
<td>24.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Rajkot - Morvi</td>
<td>68.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSHP - 11</td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Dhrol - Khabalia</td>
<td>65.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSHP - 12</td>
<td></td>
<td>02</td>
<td>Viramgam - Halvad</td>
<td>71.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSHP - 13</td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Bagodra - Dholka</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Wataman - Pipli</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSHP - 14</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Sachin - Magdalla</td>
<td>13.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Olpad - Ichchhapor</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All | Total | 393.09

3. This Summary Resettlement Action Plan describes the principles and approach to be followed in minimising and mitigating negative adverse socio-economic impacts.
due to implementation of the project. It summarises the contents of a detailed and time-bound Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The RAP contains the details of census/baseline socio-economic surveys of the potentially affected population and their baseline profile. It also describes the institutional and organisational mechanisms to undertake the resettlement programme.

**Indian and the World Bank’s Requirements Regarding Displacement**

4. Government of India laws and guidelines\(^1\) require that assets lost through the exercise of Eminent Domain be compensated at market value, and that displaced people be assisted in re-establishing their homes and livelihoods. The World Bank’s policy is described in Operational Directive 4.30 on Involuntary Resettlement. This policy document states that involuntary resettlement is an integral part of project design, and should be dealt with from the earliest stages of project preparation.

5. Both Indian and World Bank guidelines related to resettlement aim at achieving the following over-all goals:

- Involuntary resettlement shall be avoided or minimised wherever feasible, exploring all viable alternative project designs; and.

- Where displacement is unavoidable, people losing assets, livelihood or other resources shall be assisted in improving or at least regaining their former status of living at no cost to themselves.

**THE NEED FOR RESETTLEMENT IN THE PROJECT**

**Squatters and Encroachers**

6. The proposed work planned for the State Highways project will take place within the established Right of Way (RoW), and major land acquisition is not foreseen. However, studies undertaken in preparation of the project show that the RoW is encroached upon by squatters who have erected structures used for residential or business purposes, and by people cultivating land within the RoW. Some of these

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\(^1\) Land Acquisition in India is undertaken in accordance with the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, most recently amended in 1984. Other acts relevant to this project include the Slum Areas Improvement Act from 1956, the Eviction Act of 1977, the National Housing Policy of 1988, and the Public Premises Act related to eviction of unauthorised occupants, of 1991. The Indian Government is currently considering a national policy on resettlement and rehabilitation, which is awaiting Cabinet approval. Resettlement and rehabilitation in a project also falls under the purview of the EIA Notification, 1994. In Gujarat various provisions of the Narmada Tribunal Award apply. There are several government orders regarding R&R actions for the Sardar Sarovar Narmada Project.
squatters and encroachers will have to be displaced during implementation of the project. While squatters and encroachers are generally not entitled to legal compensation for land they have occupied, the project will give targeted assistance to squatters and support to ensure that people are able to maintain shelter and livelihood. The squatters (defined as those squatting entirely within the public land) will be given assistance to replace non-land-based assets lost as a result of the project. The encroachers (defined as those spilling-over on the public land) will not be considered for any such assistance, except for vulnerable groups. This approach has been discussed in greater detail in the section on support principles for different categories of impact.

**Land Acquisition**

7. A total of 29.75 hectares of land will be acquired in Phase IIB of GSHP project. The land will be acquired in linear manner to improvement in geometric, slight realignment, improved road intersections, and for saving precious trees and other community resources, in a few sections.

**Magnitude of Impact**

8. The number of individuals likely to be affected in one way or another in GSHP Phase IIB project is currently estimated to be 2168. Further breakdown is given in Table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase IIB (Estimated)</th>
<th>Length of Roads (in kms.)</th>
<th>Severe impact: Loss of Livelihood or House</th>
<th>Minor or Temporary Losses</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Household Households</td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>Household Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>393.09</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>328 (including 125*)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Minor or temporary losses include loss of spilled-over part of business/residential structure; loss of small/narrow strip due to realignment of road; loss of trees, wells. Agricultural encroachers, who are not entitled except in extra-ordinary circumstances, as per the Entitlement Framework, are not included in the above estimate. |

* Estimated number of households, who will be losing private land.

9. These figures are based on detailed verification of properties within corridor of impact after final design of each phase in GHSP. Estimate for minor or temporary loss excludes loss of households and loss of private land due to slight realignment.

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2 In India, the encroachers and squatters are not entitled to get compensation, under the relevant expropriation laws. The policy on assisting them varies from state to state, and agency to agency. The judicial judgements have also been fragmented. However, in the spirit of assisting the poor and backward sections of the society, various programmes such as housing for the rural/urban house-less population, and several other income generation programmes exist.
Types of Impacts to be addressed

10. The resettlement policy for this project addresses development-induced impact caused by the project, and is not limited to physical relocation. Studies conducted during preparation indicate that there are three broad categories of social and economic impacts, which require mitigation in the project. They are:

- Loss of assets, such as loss of land and/or house of individuals;
- Loss of livelihood or income opportunities for individuals; and,
- Collective impacts on communities/groups, such as loss of common property resources.

11. The first two categories represent direct project impacts on an identified population. The people likely to be affected by the project will be surveyed and registered, and project monitoring and evaluation will compare long-term impact against baseline socio-economic data. Collection of base-line socio-economic data has been completed for Phase IIB in co-ordination with designs and civil works.

12. The third category represents an indirect impact, where group members need not be individually registered. Gains and losses of a group-oriented nature are not quantifiable in terms of impact on the individual. Mitigation and support mechanisms have been collectively oriented, and the monitoring of these development efforts will study the impact and benefits for the groups involved.

SUPPORT PRINCIPLES FOR DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF IMPACTS

13. The three types of entitlements as defined in the Entitlement Framework, which are applicable to the whole project in general, and Phase IIB in particular have been summarised below.

Entitlements for Project-affected Households (PAHs)

14. These entitlements are to cover loss of land, structures and other assets, such as crops. Included also are shifting allowance, rights to salvage building materials and counselling on alternative assistance.

15. The starting point is the Land Acquisition Act under which title-holders are awarded compensation for property, structures and other assets, such as crops, surrendered to the project. The Act requires compensation to be at market value. Sometimes the legal compensation, paid by the government, is lower than the market value. For Phase IIB of this project, an independent district level Market Value Assessment Committee will be set up after notification under Section 4 of the Land
Acquisition Act. This committee will determine the real market value of the affected properties. The difference between real market value and the compensation calculated by revenue department will be paid in the form of assistance. The proposed committee is to be headed by the Collector for the respective districts. Additionally PAPs will be consulted on and will be informed of the method of determining market value of assets.

16. Those not eligible for legal compensation for loss of their structures and assets may be assisted by other support mechanisms, such as existing government housing schemes.

17. If a household asset is to be taken, the household, as a collective unit, is "entitled". Compensation is given to the head of the household but, if it is new land or structures, both the husband’s and wife’s names are to appear on the title.

18. There are nine general compensation actions for the PAH category.

a) Consultation, counselling regarding alternatives, and assistance in identifying new sites and opportunities.

PAPs are eligible to receive consultation and counselling with regard to their entitlements and compensation. Additionally, they will be shown all alternatives available for relocation of their business or households. They will receive assistance in identifying new sites for relocation and will be guided on what opportunities are available to them for vocational and training opportunities.

b) Compensation for land at replacement cost, plus allowances for fees or other charges.

Only title-holders are eligible for compensation under the Land Acquisition Act. Some title-holders may be members of vulnerable groups and will thus be eligible for other support mechanisms. Squatters, encroachers and tenants are not eligible for compensation for land. All fees, taxes and other charges incurred in the relocation and re-establishment of EPs, will be met by the project.

c) Advance notice to harvest non-perennial crops, or compensation for lost standing crops.

PAPs will be given notice that the land on which their crops are planted will be used by the project in the near future and that they must harvest their crops in time. If standing crops cannot be harvested, EPs will be compensated for the loss.
d) **Compensation for perennial crops and trees will be calculated as capitalised value of production.**

Only title-holders are eligible for recompense for perennial crops. The compensation will be paid equivalent to the capitalised value, i.e., the net present value of all future production, at a discount rate of 12% per annum.

e) **Replacement or compensation for structures or other non-land assets.**

EPs are eligible for replacement or compensation for structures and other non-land assets that are impacted by the project.

f) **Right to salvage materials from existing structures.**

EPs are eligible to salvage material from their existing structures and sites, with the exception of trees.

g) **Inclusion in existing government housing schemes.**

Only those EPs belonging to a vulnerable group, as defined by the project, are eligible for the existing housing schemes for the weaker sections of society. Vulnerable groups are defined as Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Women-headed Households, and any EP with an average household income of less than Rs 2000/month.

h) **Shifting assistance. (Note: Replacement housing must be available before people are made to move.)**

EPs are entitled to a shifting allowance to move their belongings. If their relocation site is not ready for them, at the end of the two-month notification period, the project will make temporary arrangements until their permanent structures are ready.

i) **Option of moving to resettlement sites, or clusters, incorporating needs for shelter and livelihood.**

EPs will be given the option of voluntary relocation to a site they have chosen themselves wherever possible or a site chosen by the implementation team. Whichever option the EP chooses he/she will receive as much support from the EMU as is required to resettle and rehabilitate the household.
Entitlements for Project-affected People (PAPs)

19. Every household member over the age of 14 is eligible for assistance for loss of livelihood. Thus there may be more than one person eligible in each household. The project will provide rehabilitation and assistance for lost or diminished livelihood for any individual impacted by the project. Additional support mechanisms will be made available to vulnerable groups to re-establish or enhance their livelihood through existing government employment programmes. If available, employment associated with the project would be provided. Three compensation actions are possible:

a) **Rehabilitation and assistance for lost or diminished livelihood.**

EPs are eligible for help to regain their original levels of economic well being. Vulnerable groups will receive the most-targeted support. All EPs will be counselled on options to improve their economic circumstances.

b) **Additional support mechanisms for vulnerable groups in re-establishing or enhancing livelihood.**

Members of vulnerable groups who are EPs will receive targeted support from the EMU working with the project’s Implementation Unit (PIU). Counselling on alternatives, guidance on appropriate training programmes and advice on marketing new products will be given.

c) **Employment opportunities connected with the project, to the extent possible.**

Local people whose livelihood is impacted by the project will, where possible, be offered jobs and training associated with the project. However, these employment opportunities are not necessarily limited to the entitlements necessary to restore EPs livelihood but are additional opportunities. These people are not necessarily limited to vulnerable groups, although they would be targeted. Also, the project will require some labour for construction, operation and maintenance. These jobs at least in the semi-skilled and unskilled category will be offered to EPs and PAPs before other local people. A clause has been incorporated in the contract documents requiring contractors to give employment opportunities to local people, as much as possible.
Entitlements for Project-affected Groups (PAGS)

20. Community-based entitlements will be provided where possible, and targeted especially at vulnerable and weaker groups. Six compensation actions are listed under this category:

a) Restoration and improvement of common property resources, such as public water pumps, sanitation and drainage facilities.

b) Provision for women's needs, particularly related to location of sources of water and firewood. Social forestry programmes may be considered.

c) Provision of safe space and access for business purposes, local transport, and public use.

d) Safety measures for pedestrians, particularly children, and other non-motorised transport.

e) Landscaping of community common areas in urban environments.

f) Provision of roadside rest areas.

21. GSHP involves linear resettlement, where narrow strips of land and often only parts of structures are affected along the road corridor. Large population clusters are therefore not likely to be affected by the project. The preferred approach is to assist people to move back and away from the Corridor of Impact, without having to move far away and disrupting local networks and support mechanisms.

22. It is found that clusters of business kiosks have to be relocated, the project will provide new vendor’s in a market site available and approved by the affected people, with adequate infrastructure and utilities. This will be provided as an option, although people may still choose self-relocation if they wish. In that case, compensation and other support would be provided to them, and the project should assist and facilitate their resettlement process.

23. If vendor’s market sites are developed as part of the project, the local “host population” will also be consulted about their views and needs, and be given appropriate support to reduce any negative impact caused by an influx of new people. The assistance will invariably be in the form of community based ones.

24. Addressing the issue of squatters and encroachers has been built around the need to maintain the road corridor clear and discourage speculative encroachments on
the one hand and on the other hand the need to assist poor people whose assets and livelihoods may be lost or disrupted by the project. For the purpose of this project, squatters are defined as the residential/business unit squatting entirely on the public land (the RoW); whereas the encroachers are defined as the properties/uses spilling-over on the RoW. The approach adopted in Phase IIB is based on the following considerations:

1. An early census survey identified all potentially affected people, whether inside the Right of Way or outside it in cases of likely realignments. A cut-off date has been determined for each of the project roads. Opportunistic encroachments taking place after this date will not be considered eligible for support under this project.

2. Encroachers, as distinct from the squatters, will not be given assistance. Targeted support will be given to extremely vulnerable groups in this category in improving their livelihood.

3. The squatters will be given assistance to re-establish their homes and businesses elsewhere. Targeted support will be given to vulnerable groups in improving their livelihood.

**Targeted Support to Vulnerable Groups**

25. Through census surveys and other studies, the project has determined who among the affected population may be considered as vulnerable or at risk, or who are likely to be excluded from the normal benefits of growth and development. For the purposes of this project, vulnerable groups have been defined as:

- Scheduled castes,
- Scheduled tribes;
- Women headed households; and,
- Households earning less than Rs. 2,000 per month.

26. Vulnerable groups will receive targeted support and special attention from the project, and be provided with more options and support mechanisms than others. The issue regarding the options is discussed in the next section.

**Options and Choices**

27. Options and choices will be provided among different entitlements to the affected population in GSHP. As part of the project consultation and participation
mechanism, people will be informed and consulted about the project and its impacts, their entitlements and options. Affected population will be counselled so that they are able to make informed choices among the options provided. This will be done particularly in the case of PAPs falling within vulnerable group category, who will be encouraged to choose those options of low risk.

28. By allowing people to choose among different options, the project will seek to make people actively participate in the development process, and achieving greater acceptance of the project.

Detailed Entitlement Matrix

29. Entitlement framework for the GSHP has been described in Table 3 in a summary matrix form. The entitlements are given by categories of loss and types of impact. Any impact not falling within any of the categories mentioned will be dealt in the general spirit of the Entitlement Framework. All PAPs in GSHP are entitled to get consultation, counseling regarding alternatives, and assistance in identifying new sites and/or opportunities for relocation/rehabilitation.

Table 3: Detailed Entitlement Matrix: Gujarat State Highways Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>TYPE OF LOSS</th>
<th>UNIT OF ENTITLEMENT</th>
<th>ENTITLEMENT</th>
<th>DETAILS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1A       | Private property    | Agricultural land and assets | Compensation at "replacement cost" or "actual market value". | 1. If the replacement cost is more than the compensation (at "market price" as determined by the Land Acquisition Authority), then the difference is to be paid by the project in the form of "assistance". The "replacement cost" or "actual market price" will be decided by an independent agency.

2. The Independent Committee is to be headed by the District Collector or his designated representative and comprising of the following members:
   - Land Acquisition officer
   - Executive engineer
   - District Agricultural officer
   - NGOs representative

3. PAP's will be explained the process and their views will be taken into consideration, while determining the market value.

4. If the residual plot(s) is (are) not viable (i.e. Less than 0.4 ha in case... |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>TYPE OF LOSS</th>
<th>UNIT OF ENTITLEMENT</th>
<th>ENTITLEMENT</th>
<th>DETAILS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1B       | Non-agricultural land and assets | Household | Compensation at "replacement cost" or "actual market value". | of irrigated land and less than 1 ha in case of non-irrigated land), there are three options to be given to the EP:  
* The EP remains on the plot, and required amount of land acquired; compensation and assistance paid  
* Compensation and "assistance" are given for the entire plot, but full ownership is not taken by the R&BD: giving the EP's usufruct right on the residual land, which may be transferred to the R&BD with a notice of 6 months.  
* If the EP is from vulnerable group, compensation for the entire land is by means of land-for-land, of equal productive value.  
5. In case of severance of agricultural land, an additional grant of 10 percent of the amount paid for land acquisition.  
6. All fees, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and resource establishment, are to be borne by the project.  
1. If the asset (part or full) in question is a residential structure, then the replacement cost will be calculated as greater of the following, subject to "Gujarat Housing Board/ Gujarat Rural Housing Board quality standards"  
* Cost of provision of residential structure of area equivalent to that lost; or,  
* Cost of provision of residential structure @ 6m² per member of the household, subject to a minimum of 12m².  
2. If the replacement cost is more than the compensation (at "market price" as determined by the Land Acquisition Authority), then the difference is to be paid by the project in the form of "assistance". The assistance will be calculated as per detail 2 and 3: Category 1A. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>TYPE OF LOSS</th>
<th>UNIT OF ENTITLEMENT</th>
<th>ENTITLEMENT</th>
<th>DETAILS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Temporary arrangements until permanent structures are ready for occupation (or a grant of Rs. 1800 to cover nine month’s rental accommodation).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. The project would ensure that there is no unreasonable delay in provision of the permanent structures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5. A flat sum of Rs.500 as shifting allowances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6. The tenants (includes the specific case of agricultural tenants) will receive the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• The amount of deposit or advance payment paid by the tenant to the landlord pro rated on the basis of months remaining at the time of expropriation, (this will be deducted from the payment to the landlord)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• A sum equal to six months rental (or equal to six months lost income for the agricultural tenants) in consideration of disruption caused, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Compensation for any structure the tenant has erected on the property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7. Absentee landlords will receive only the Compensation at “replacement cost” or “actual market value”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8. The owner-occupier will receive 5 percent more than the absentee landlords.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2A Livelihood Wage earning Individual A grant equal to six months lost income 1. This is valid for persons above 14 years of age indirectly affected due to the employer being displaced, on a case by case basis. |
<p>|          |             |                     |             | 2. This will be calculated @ Rs. 1850 per month to employee of a tenant and Rs. 2200 per month to employee of a property owner |
|          |             |                     |             | 3. In individual cases, when the wage earner is the only earner in the household, then he will be entitled to Rs. 2500 per month. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>TYPE OF LOSS</th>
<th>UNIT OF ENTITLEMENT</th>
<th>ENTITLEMENT</th>
<th>DETAILS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2B       | Non-perennial corps | Household | Notice to harvest standing crops. | 1. They are entitled to be given a notice substantially 4 months in advance.  
2. Grant towards crop lost before harvest due to forced relocation, equal to market value of crop lost plus cost of replacement of seeds for the next season's harvest. |
| 2C       | Perennial crops such as fruit trees | Household | Compensation at "market value" | 1. Market value will be calculated as equal to the capitalised value.  
2. Capitalised value is the net present value of production of such crops, at a discount rate of 12 percent per annum. |
| 3A       | Illegal use of the RoW | Encroachers | Household | Will receive no compensation in general. |
|          |             |                     |             | 1. Encroachers will be notified a time in which to remove their assets, except trees; and harvest their crops.  
2. Will be assisted, case-by-case, according to household income and existing assets (including ownership of viable plot of land), in the case of fulfilling both of the criteria below:  
• not owning the land adjacent to land upon which he is encroaching, and  
• being a member of the vulnerable group. |
|          |             | Squatters | Household | Low cost / free of charge house or equivalent, and training. |
|          |             | | | 1. Plot or house will be given based on existing government to a low cost (as applicable to the EWS housing scheme).  
2. When only ‘site’ or ‘site and services’ are given, they will be assisted with the construction of a residential/business unit.  
3. Entitlement details 1 and 2 above are to be equivalent.  
4. Facilitation/access to training includes equivalent income generating assistance.  
5. Shifting assistance of Rs 500.  
6. Squatting for business is equivalent to kiosks, (Category 5B). |
| 4A       | Additional Support to vulnerable groups | Housing | Household | Additional options only, over and above the entitlements in their respective category and |
|          |             | | | 1. Includes the vulnerable group residential squatters also.  
2. There are the following options, based on status or eligibility:  
• land-for-land (either government land or land purchased) and a grant for building materials to construct a dwelling unit, |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>TYPE OF LOSS</th>
<th>UNIT OF ENTITLEMENT</th>
<th>ENTITLEMENT</th>
<th>DETAILS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|          |              |                     | category; and free advisory service. | - a plot of 15-20m\(^2\) and a house construction loan of a maximum of Rs. 30,000 under the EWS Housing scheme,  
- A plot of 25-35m\(^2\) and a house construction loan of a maximum of Rs. 100,000 under the LIG Housing scheme. |
| 4B       | Primary source of income | Household | Additional assistance to training or equivalent | 1. The assistance will be equivalent to a lump-sum grant of Rs. 2000 per annum for 3 years towards income generating or vocational training option of the EP's choice.  
2. The training programmes will be offered in co-ordination with all or any of the following:  
- Gujarat Mahila Arthik Vikas Nigam Ltd.,  
- Gujarat Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation,  
- Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation,  
- TRYSEM, etc.  
3. The training includes counselling to start a suitable production or service activity.  
4. The money not spent for initial training programme to be used to pay the cost for setting up of their new enterprise. |
| 5A       | Shifting Business Mobile and ambulatory vendors | Household | They are not eligible for compensation or “assistance”. | 1. Ambulatory vendors licensed for fixed locations will be considered as kiosks. |
| 5B       | Kiosks | Household | “Assistance” for business disruption. | 2. The Assistance will be paid as a flat sum of Rs 7500 per kiosk.  
3. Where numerous vendors are displaced, provision of a “vendors' market”, rent free for first six months, thereafter they would be collectively encouraged to purchase their market site.  
4. For purpose of the above detail 2, only when 50 vendors are displaced, the provision will be in force. However, the EMU will decide whether such a “vendor’s market” needs to be provided, in a case-by-case basis, when the number of displaced vendors is less than 50. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>TYPE OF LOSS</th>
<th>UNIT OF ENTITLEMENT</th>
<th>ENTITLEMENT</th>
<th>DETAILS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 6A       | Community infrastructure, cohesion and amenities | Community | Conservation, protection, compensatory replacement | 1. Easily replaced resources such as cultural properties will be conserved (by means of special protection, relocation, replacement, etc.) in consultation with the community.  
2. Loss of access to firewood, etc., will be compensated by involving the communities in a social forestry scheme, in co-ordination with the Department of Forests, wherever possible.  
3. Adequate safety measures, particularly for pedestrians and children; landscaping of community common areas; improved drainage; roadside rest areas, etc., are all provided in the design of the highways.  
4. Employment opportunities in the project, if possible.  
5. Loss of trees will be replaced by compensatory afforestation. |
| 6B       | Host communities | Community | Enhancement of community resources, Replacement of likely to be depleted resources | 1. Such compensation/assistance will be considered if the total number of resettled people exceeds 200 or 10 percent of host community's population.  
2. Compensation/assistance will be provided in the form of provision of community, recreational, infrastructure facilities, and help in organising income generating schemes, in consultation with the host community. |
| 7        | Disruption | Household | Normal disruption will not compel compensation or “assistance”. Assistance may be considered in special cases. | 1. The contract document of the GSHP specifies that (private and public) access is to be maintained and disruption minimised.  
2. Where for unforeseen circumstances severe disruption occurs and losses can be substantiated, “assistance” will be considered for:  
- business losses, and  
- crop/seed losses. |
RESETTLEMENT PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

Corridor of Impact

30. Displacement under the GSHP will be limited to the corridor required for the road and its safety zone. This corridor is referred to as the corridor of impact. Within this corridor, there cannot be any structures or hindrances. In this project, the corridor of impact is defined as the full extent of permanent civil work including roadside drains. This varies depending on area and height of embankment etc., typically between 16 to 21 meters.

31. The advantage to this approach is that such a corridor is easier to maintain free of encumbrances than the full RoW. Since the density of structures and other encroachments is not very high or close to the road, the need for resettlement is reduced to less than a quarter of what would be required if the entire RoW were to be cleared with corresponding savings in cost and efforts.

32. The project will ensure that those outside the corridor of Impact but inside the Right of Way are not displaced during the project period. If others within the RoW are evicted they will be considered as PAPs and dealt with accordingly.

33. It is recognized that this approach offers only a temporary solution, and does not adequately address the longer-term needs of maintaining the RoW clear or of providing the squatters and encroachers with the security of tenure needed to improve their lives. The project will therefore investigate and attempt to achieve more permanent solutions, such as facilitating access to credit or other ways for squatters and encroachers to obtain security of tenure.

Phased Approach

34. For minimizing the impact and effective implementation of RAP, phased approach has been adopted in GSHP. Studies will be conducted time to time for regular updating of the Resettlement Action Plan. Firstly, a detailed baseline socio-economic profile was prepared through a census and socio-economic survey within the RoW. This provided the different categories of probable impacts would occur due to the project as well as socio-economic condition of people along the corridors. The above information provided the input for screening and planning for the implementation of the project.

35. Consultation and counseling through focus group discussion, village meetings were also conducted in order to find out priorities and problems of likely affected persons. NGOs will be involved to consult and counsel PAPs regularly and provide input for updating of Resettlement Action Plan.
36. During the project implementation phase, additional studies will be undertaken to update the Action Plan in co-ordination with designs. The principles for socio-economic studies have been described in the below mentioned section.

Social Assessment, Census and Survey

Social Assessment

37. A social assessment has been undertaken for the project, in order to support participation and make explicit the social factors affecting development impacts and results. This social assessment identified stakeholders and key social issues, and formulated a participation and consultation strategy. It specifically addressed the issue of how poor and vulnerable groups may benefit from the project.

Census and Baseline Socio–Economic Surveys

38. A full census and a socio-economic baseline survey have been undertaken to register and document the status of the potentially affected population within the project impact area in GSHP. This provides a demographic overview of the population and covers people’s assets, main sources of livelihood and income. It covers 100 percent of the potentially affected population\(^3\). In this process, legal boundaries including the RoW were verified.

39. Following the final designs, only those within the actual corridor of Impact are considered eligible for support under the project. This is substantially lower number than that initially covered in the census.

Cut-off Date

40. The cut-off date is the end of the socio-economic survey or census of PAPs. It establishes, who among the PAPs living within the RoW, are entitled for compensation or assistance. Persons moving into the RoW after the cut-off date are not PAPs under this project. It is recognized that there will be a margin of error in the census. Any person who was not surveyed during the census can show documentation or evidence that he is rightfully an EP, will also be considered. The EMU is responsible for such verification.

\(^3\) During the project census study the full RoW, (wider than the Corridor of Impact) was surveyed to ensure that all potentially affected people and assets are registered. Following final designs, the numbers have been updated based on the actual Corridor of Impact. A similar approach was followed for Phase I, IIA and IIB corridors. For those who will lose private land due to be acquired, will be surveyed, consequent to the notification under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act.
41. Private land acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act (Section 4, Notification) provides the first notification under the law and is the cut off date for land covered under private land acquisition. For all other land and assets the Census of PAPs is the cut off date. The government may evict people who moved in after the Census, or PAPs who do not move from the RoW after the two-month notification is completed. Table 4 gives the cut-off dates for the different corridors of the project.

**Table 4: Corridor-wise Cut-off Date for Identification of PAPs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Package No.</th>
<th>Corridor Name</th>
<th>Cut-off Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GSHP/9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vadodara – Jambusar</td>
<td>23 December 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bharuch – Dahej</td>
<td>27 December 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSHP/10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jetpur - Junagarh</td>
<td>03 January 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rajkot – Morvi</td>
<td>07 August 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSHP/11</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dhrol – Khabalia</td>
<td>02 January 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSHP/12</td>
<td></td>
<td>Viramgam – Halvad</td>
<td>01 January 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSHP/13</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dholka - Bagodra</td>
<td>23 January 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wataman - Pipli</td>
<td>23 January 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSHP/14</td>
<td></td>
<td>Olpad - Ichchapor</td>
<td>24 May 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Magdalla – Sachin</td>
<td>26 December 1998</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Co-ordination between Civil Works and Resettlement

**Screening and Planning**

42. An effort has been made to reduce potential negative impacts of the project, with regard to environment natural and social. The project has co-ordinated the design process with the findings from screening and studies related to socio-economic impacts and the environment, in order to minimise negative impacts and maximise benefits.

43. While choosing from different design options, such as whether to construct a new alignment or improve the road through a built-up area, minimisation of adverse environmental and social impacts was one of the most important criteria. This practice will be continued throughout the project implementation period.
Implementation

44. During GSHP implementation, the resettlement programme will be co-ordinated with the completion of designs and the likely timing of civil works. Adequate notification, counseling and assistance to affected people will be provided so that they are able to move away their assets well in advance, without undue hardship before the civil works starts.

45. In the case of Land acquisition, the Indian Land Acquisition Act contains rules for the time required from when the people are first notified about the state’s intent to acquire the land, to the time people are required to vacate their holdings. The normal procedures of Land Acquisition will be followed for GSHP also. Although the Land Acquisition Act has a provision for emergency acquisition requiring shorter time, this clause will not be invoked unless it is documented that an emergency exists and that it is not possible to follow the normal procedure for acquisition of land.

46. This project will ensure that civil works are not started on any road segment before compensation and assistance to the affected population has been provided in accordance with the entitlement framework.4

47. Resettlement work and updating of studies will be a continuous process throughout the project. The PIU will coordinate this work. Implementation and phasing of work will be coordinated with designs and civil work. The same schedule is likely to be followed for each phase of the project.

48. Each entitled unit (household or individual) will be given an Identity Card. This card will list the various support mechanisms and entitlement due, to the household/individual.

CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION PROCESS

49. Experience indicates that involuntary resettlement generally gives rise to severe social, economic and psychological problems for the affected population. These problems may be reduced if, as part of a resettlement program, people are properly informed and consulted about the project, their situation and preferences are asked, and are allowed to make meaningful choices of their own. This would help in reducing the insecurity and opposition to the project which otherwise is likely to occur.
50. The project will therefore ensure that the affected population and other stakeholders are informed, consulted in a meaningful way, and allowed to participate actively in the development process. This will be done throughout each Phase of GSHP, both during preparation, implementation, and monitoring of results and impacts.

51. The consultation will be conducted in a way, which is appropriate for cultural, gender-based, and other differences among the stakeholders. Where different groups or individual have different views or opinions, particular emphasis will be put on the views and needs of the more vulnerable groups.

52. Consultation will take place at different stages, such as (i) during planning and design stage, (ii) during distribution of ID cards, (iii) in form of counseling before disbursement of compensation and assistance, (iv) during R&R implementation stage in the form of counseling to improve upon the quality of life.

53. Consultation during planning and design (i.e., during project preparation) stage has been completed for the Phase IIB of the project.

54. The Resettlement Action Plan provides detailed information regarding the consultation process. It describes information disclosure at different stages. The consultation process planned for the project uses different types of consultation such as:

- Individual interviews: includes head of the household and household members likely to be impacted
- Village Meetings: includes village Panchyat, villagers and other stakeholders
- Focus Group Discussion: Includes clusters of PAPs and other stakeholders
- NGOs consultation: includes local and state level voluntary organisations, Government agencies and academic institutions

\[\text{Inadequate attention to this issue will lead to costly delays. The required co-ordination has contractual implications, and will be incorporated into bidding documents and contracts.}\]
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Overall Co-ordination

55. The Resettlement Action Plan for GSHP contains detailed information about institutional and organisational mechanisms required implementing the plan. A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will have overall responsibility for co-ordinating resettlement along with other project components. The specific aspects of resettlement and rehabilitation will be implemented and managed by the Environmental Management Unit (EMU). The EMU has been established, and has been staffed with people with experience in resettlement and social development. At the project level, a Task Force has been established to provide over-all advice and guidance.

56. The implementation of the project requires co-ordination among different agencies, working in different districts and jurisdictions. This presents particular challenges, and may pose a risk of delays in implementation of the resettlement programme. The project will therefore undertake training and orientation of responsible staff and agencies who will be involved in implementing the plan. Such capacity building will be co-ordinated with the over-all project implementation schedule, to ensure that skilled staffs are available to implement the Resettlement Action Plan without causing delays to the civil works.

57. While consultancy services will be procured and used in preparing and implementing this project, an important objective is to develop local capacity to plan and implement resettlement programs. The project will therefore document how capacity building at different levels is achieved, how this project contributes to improve sector-level and state-wide policies and practices related to resettlement in the state.

District level Committees

58. Market Value Assessment Committees will be established in each such district where the project will be active. These committees will undertake the work required in that district, in co-ordination with EMU. The EMU, in itself will have sub-units at the districts where the project will be active.

59. It is expected that through a participatory process, good compensation and support mechanism, acceptance of the project will be enhanced and complaints would be reduced. There may nevertheless be individuals or groups who feel that they are not given adequate support, or that their needs are not properly addressed. The
The project will therefore establish a Grievance Redressal Committee at district level, which will hear complaints and facilitate speedy solutions. This Grievance Redressal process will be used to settle disputes through mediation, and to reduce unnecessary litigation. The Resettlement Action Plan describes the step-by-step process for registering and addressing grievances.

Collaboration with local NGOs

60. Since much of the work related to resettlement involves social development and community participation, the project will work with agencies having experience in this type of work. NGOs with experience in this type of work will be contracted in GSHP work as a link between the project and the local communities:

- To develop micro-level plans for resettlement and rehabilitation in consultation with the affected populations;
- To assist PAPs in getting their entitlements and benefits; and
- To help the project authorities in making arrangements for the smooth relocation of the PAPs and their business.

Co-ordination with other Government Agencies

61. Various government agencies including the Revenue Department will have an important role in the smooth functioning of the resettlement program. The EMU will be responsible for the over-all co-ordination of this work. The resettlement programme is based partly on provision of services and benefits normally provided by other development programmes, such as housing schemes for vulnerable groups. Efforts will be made to undertake this work in a co-ordinated fashion, to build upon services and programmes already in place. Where feasible, cost-sharing arrangements will be attempted.

Transparency and Accountability

62. Through information campaign and other consultation mechanisms, the project will ensure that there is full transparency and accountability regarding the resettlement programme and people entitlements in this project. Payments of compensation, wherever possible, assistance and other support mechanisms will be done in-group or public meeting to avoid any accusation of impropriety.

COSTS AND BUDGETS

63. The Resettlement Action Plan contains a consolidated over-view of estimated costs. This consists of an item-wise budget estimate for resettlement implementation,
including administrative expenses, monitoring and evaluation, and contingencies. The cost of resettlement has been included in the over-all costs of the project. These values for compensation amounts and other support mechanisms will be adjusted, if required annually based on inflation factors.

64. Experience from similar projects shows that resettlement costs in road projects are low compared with over-all project costs. Delays or inadequacies in implementing the resettlement programme may however lead to cost escalation in over-all project implementation, since progress in civil works depends on satisfactory completion of the resettlement programme.

Table 5: Budget for RAP in GSHP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPONENT</th>
<th>Cost to be financed by</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GoG</td>
<td>WB loan</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Acquisition of Private Land</td>
<td>6,388,500</td>
<td>5,552,275</td>
<td>11,940,775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Acquisition of Private Resident</td>
<td>1,687,500</td>
<td>562,500</td>
<td>2,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Acquisition of Private Business</td>
<td>3,375,000</td>
<td>1,125,000</td>
<td>4,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Acquisition of Private Wells/Trees</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Assistance to Encroachers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Assistance to Squatters</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,450,000</td>
<td>6,450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Additional Support to Vulnerable Group</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,004,000</td>
<td>1,004,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Shifting Assistance</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>206,000</td>
<td>206,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Additional Support to Vulnerable Group</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Restoration of Common Property</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Assistance to Tenants/Owner</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,350,000</td>
<td>1,350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Restoration of Community Infrastructure</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,365,000</td>
<td>4,365,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Conservation of Temples/shrines</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Extension of Government Programme</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,215,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>35,465,77</strong></td>
<td><strong>47,715,775</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Staff Training</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. NGO/Monitoring/Evaluation Consultants</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Strengthening EMU (Equipments,)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Public Consultation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Miscellaneous/ Others</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,251,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>44,864,77</strong></td>
<td><strong>57,115,775</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency @ 10%</td>
<td>3,062,750</td>
<td>11,216,194</td>
<td>14,278,944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,313,75</strong></td>
<td><strong>56,080,96</strong></td>
<td><strong>71,394,719</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
65. The GoG will pay for costs related to Land Acquisition and compensation for transfer of title to property from private individuals to the State. Some of the proposed extensions of existing GoG programmes (say the subsidy components) may also be paid by the GoG. The other support mechanisms, such as cash assistance or equivalent, training, capacity building, income-generation schemes etc. can be covered through the funds provided from the project budget. Table 5 provides the summary budget available for land acquisition and resettlement in GSHP project.

66. In GSHP, the total budget available was estimated at Rs. 71.39 million. For the Phase IIA and Phase IIB combined, the budget available is Rs. 59.95 million (Rs. 13.67 million from GoG and Rs. 46.31 million from the World Bank loan component). The funds required for Phase IIB is 29.24 millions only. Out of this, the Government of Gujarat will finance Rs 6.4 million, while the rest will be financed by the project and will be covered by the World Bank loan. Therefore, the expected expenditure in GSHP is within the available budget.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

67. The Resettlement Action Plan contains indicators and benchmarks for achievement of the objectives under the resettlement programme. There are two levels of monitoring have been suggested in the RAP, viz. Internal and external.

68. Internal monitoring refers to, monitoring activities that will be carried out by the EMU and its agents, such as NGOs, the GRC and the MVAC. It is essentially compliance monitoring, designed to compare on a monthly basis the tasks completed with those called for under the RAP. This information will serve to inform project management about progress and results, and to adjust the work programme where necessary if delays or problems arise. The results of this monitoring will be summarized in reports, which will be submitted to the project authorities and the World Bank on a regular basis.

69. External monitoring refer to, a third party, preferable an NGO with prior experience in rehabilitation/resettlement or other social development programme will also be engaged to carry out the evaluation and reporting of the implementation of the resettlement and rehabilitation of RAP. This agency will be independent of the project. The independent agency, which will undertake independent evaluations at least twice during the lifetime of the project. These evaluations will form inputs to a
mid-term review, and a project completion report. Such independent evaluation will focus on assessing whether the over-all objectives of the project are being met, and will use the defined impact indicators as a basis for evaluation.

These indicators and benchmarks for external monitoring are of four kinds:

1. **Physical indicators**, indicating the results in terms of periodic target set for number of project affected people/households/communities compensated and resettled, training held, credit disbursed, etc., and the targets achieved.

2. **Financial indicators**, indicating results in terms of budgetary outlays and expenditure made under each activity.

3. **Perception of EPs about the RAP**, related to evaluate the perception of EPs about the various aspects of RAP including the implementation procedure adopted.

4. **Estimation of Quality of Life**, refer to combination of objective conditions, which can be measured numerically and subjective perception about those objective conditions. The quality of life estimation will be carried out at two different levels, viz. objective and subjective. Objective conditions are easy to quantify where as subjective evaluations are qualitative in nature. To quantify the subjective perceptions a scaling approach has been used.

70. The benchmarks and indicators are limited in number, and combine quantitative and qualitative types of data.

71. Some of the key socio-economic indicators for GSHP have been listed in Table 6.

**Table 6: Key Socio-economic Profile for Phases in GSHP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Phase IIB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Road Length</td>
<td>393.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Impact (H.H.)</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe impact</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate to Minor Impact</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Land Requirement in hact.</td>
<td>29.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social Characteristics</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Hold Size (in persons)</td>
<td>5.92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 The RAP draws attention to the need for using monitoring to revise approaches and work plans, at an intermediate stage to better suit the local situation following a flexible and need based approach.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Phase IIB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Literacy Rate in %</td>
<td>70.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Ratio (no. of females per thousand males)</td>
<td>853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Vulnerable Household (in %)</td>
<td>60.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Economic Characteristics**

Dependency Ratio (Dependant: Earner) 3.2:1

No. of earning members in Household (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of earning members</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One member</td>
<td>57.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two members</td>
<td>27.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than two members</td>
<td>14.96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Occupation**

Employment Rate in % 31.5

Self Employed in % 49.54

Labourers (Daily Wage Earners) in % 23.97

Cultivators in % 5.02

Agricultural Labourer in % 10.27

Salaried Employees in % 6.85

**Monthly Income in % households**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Range</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; Rs. 2000</td>
<td>40.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs. 2001 - 3000</td>
<td>23.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs. 3001 - 5000</td>
<td>17.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; Rs. 5001</td>
<td>8.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**House Type (in %)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Squatter</td>
<td>6.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kachcha</td>
<td>30.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-pucca</td>
<td>23.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pucca</td>
<td>21.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Household Asset ownership in %**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset Ownership</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Two wheeler</td>
<td>8.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooking Gas</td>
<td>8.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tele Vision</td>
<td>21.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerator</td>
<td>2.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tape recorder</td>
<td>20.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>10.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three wheeler</td>
<td>1.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycle</td>
<td>49.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicators</td>
<td>Phase IIB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households Connected with Utilities in %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Connection</td>
<td>69.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Connection</td>
<td>40.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewerage Connection</td>
<td>12.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

72. Provision will be made for participatory monitoring involving the project-affected people and beneficiaries of the resettlement program in assessing results and impacts.