
Resettlement Planning Document

F. REHABILITATION OF ROADS IN JHAJJAR DISTRICT

Draft Short Resettlement Plan for Rehabilitation of 9 roads in Jhajjar District
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Prepared by the Haryana State Roads and Bridges Development Corporation Limited

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

Contents

A. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement	1
B. Policy Framework and Entitlements.....	3
C. Consultation, Information Dissemination, Disclosure, and Grievance Redress.....	4
D. Compensation and Income Restoration	5
E. Institutional Framework, Resettlement Costs, and Implementation Schedule	6
F. Monitoring and Evaluation.....	8

Apendicese

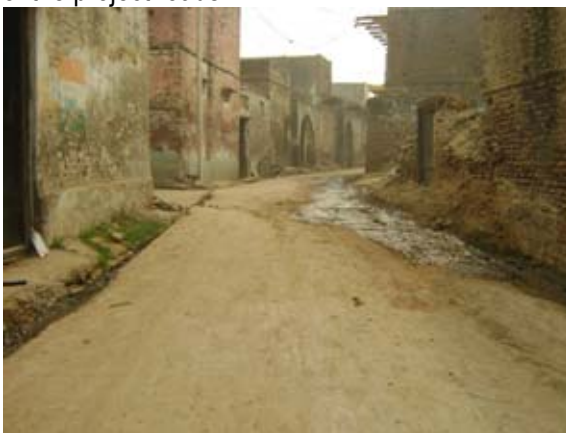
1. Description of the Project	10
II. Summary of Affected Households.....	14
III. Analysed Tables of Socio Economic Survey.....	15
IV. Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan	17
V. Minutes of Public Consultation.....	18

A. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

1. National Capital region Planning Board (NCRPB), a statutory body functioning under the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, was constituted with the objective "to promote growth and balanced development of the National Capital Region" and towards achieving the objective, NCRPB has laid down broad framework and principles in its 'Regional Plan 2021', a vision document prepared and approved by NCR Planning Board in 2005. NCRPB has been supporting infrastructure based interventions in the national capital region and in order to meet the increasing demand for financial assistance from project proponents, NCRPB has proposed to avail financial assistance from Asian Development Bank to fund urban infrastructure projects with emphasis on building water supply, sewerage, sanitation and transportation infrastructure in the national capital region.

2. The sub-projects proposed for funding may involve acquisition of land and other assets, eviction of squatters and removal of encroachments resulting in social and / or economic impacts to households. These impacts could be direct or sometimes indirect and will have to be addressed at project preparation stage. Further, there could be impact to community assets and facilities. Recognising the environmental and social issues that can arise in infrastructure projects, NCRPB has prepared a Draft Environmental and Social Management Systems (ESMS) in line with ADB's safeguard requirements for Financial Intermediaries (FIs).

3. In line with the Draft ESMS of NCRPB and ADB's loan procedures for financial intermediaries; this Short Resettlement Plan (SRP) has been prepared for the rehabilitation of 9 roads in Jhajjar District. As part of the rehabilitation of the road stretches in Jhajjar district connection major district roads and state highways, 9 road stretches totaling a length of 89.98kms is proposed for widening and strengthening. Five of the 9 road stretches are single-lane and the remaining 4 are intermediate-lane and these are being widened to intermediate-lane and two-lane carriageway within the existing right-of-way. The improvement work extends to all components of the road, namely, pavements, drains, structures within Right-of-Way (ROW), improvement of the road geometry etc. The widening of these road stretches will facilitate smooth flow of traffic thereby reducing travel time and cost. Further, the poor pavement condition, bad geometry and the heavy traffic growth combined together warrant for an immediate rehabilitation and capacity augmentation of the project roads.



Built-up stretches where only strengthening proposed



Stagnation of waste water and rain water due to poor drainage

4. In line with NCRPBs principles of involuntary resettlement planning, contained in the Draft ESMS, the project avoided involuntary resettlement by proposing all improvement works within the existing ROW. There is no land acquisition in this project and the land on which the widening and strengthening are proposed belongs to PWD (B&R). However, the project will cause minor impact to some residences and shops that have encroached upon the ROW. The project will impact 8 households of whom 3 households would lose part of their place of residence, 3 households will lose their shop and 2 households their storage/motor room. The summary of affected households is given vide Appendix-II. A summary of resettlement impacts is given in Table 1. Since involuntary resettlement impacts is not significant, the project is categorised as S-2 in line with the Draft ESMS of NCRPB

5. The census identified all 8 households who are likely to be affected during the widening and strengthening of the road stretches. Further, in built-up stretches no widening is proposed in order to minimise involuntary resettlement and it has been proposed to only strengthen the existing road with proper drainage facility. Necessary traffic arrangement measures with proper signage have been proposed to ensure smooth flow of traffic in these constricted stretches. A sample socio-economic survey was carried out amongst the impacted households. Most of the households derive their main income through agriculture and only 25 percent have business as their main source of income. In all household it is the men who are involved in income generating activity and the head is invariably the principle earner for the family. None of the households are below poverty line¹. Family income of all the households is above Rs.24, 000/- per annum. There is no household that qualify under the vulnerable category. Summary socio-economic information is in Appendix-III.

6. The project will not impact any community structures.

Table 1: Summary of Resettlement Impacts

Impact	Rehabilitation of 9 roads in Jhajjar District
Permanent Land Acquisition (ha)	0
Temporary Land Acquisition (ha)	0
Affected Households (AHs)	8 ^a
Affected Persons (APs)	63
Titled APs	0
Non-titled APs (Encroachers)	63
Female-headed AH	1
IP/ST-headed AH	0
BPL AH	0
Affected Structures	10
Affected Trees/Crops	0
Affected Common Property Resources	0

¹ As per Planning Commission of India's definition, the per capita rural poverty line for Haryana is Rs.414.76 per month at 2004-05 rates.

Impact	Rehabilitation of 9 roads in Jhajjar District
Average Family Size	8.00
Average Household Income	Rs.4,579/- p.m.
<i>^a Of the 8 households getting impacted, non households will face significant impact and for 8 households the impact is not significant</i>	

7. The ROW along sections of the 9-road stretches are encroached upon by the adjoining landowner who has extended his area of cultivation into the ROW. There is no mechanism to prevent such encroachments and it is practically not possible to prevent such encroachment. These encroachers will be given adequate time to harvest their crops and the project timeline will be disseminated to all villages along the 9-road stretches to ensure that the encroachers do not undertake cultivation within the ROW after harvesting whatever they have already cultivated.

8. Based on the socio-economic information obtained during the census surveys, there is no IPs and no impacts on IPs are envisaged. In the event of any impacts on IPs during implementation, the impacts will be addressed in line with the Draft ESMS of NCRPB.

B. Policy Framework and Entitlements

9. The Draft ESMS of NCRPB is based on (i) The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (amended in 1984), (ii) the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007, (iii) Draft National Tribal Policy, 2006, and (iv) ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, June 2009.

10. Project-related social impacts include IR impacts and impacts to IP. Broadly, physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources or means of livelihood) are the IR impacts. Project-related IP impacts are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of Indigenous Peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that Indigenous Peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset..

11. Based on the above laws and principles, the core social safeguard principles are:

- Avoiding or minimizing involuntary resettlement and impacts to indigenous peoples by exploring project and design alternatives;
- In cases, where IR and impacts on IP are unavoidable, enhancing or, at least, restoring the livelihoods of all affected persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels;
- Improving the standard of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups;
- Addressing through special efforts to reduce negative impacts on indigenous people; measures to ensure they receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, and also to ensure transparent mechanisms including consultations and actively participation in projects that affect them;

- Ensuring that affected persons benefit from the projects funded to the extent possible and they are consulted on the project at different stages of the project from its planning to implementation; and
- Integrating the RP and IPP with the overall preparation and implementation of the project and payment of compensation and other assistances prior to commencement of civil works.

12. The entitlement matrix for this sub-project, based on the above policy principles is given in Table 2.

Table 2: Entitlement Matrix

S.No	Type of loss	Application	Definition of entitled person	Compensation policy	Implementation issues	Responsible agency
1	Loss of residential and commercial structure	Residential and/or commercial structure	Encroacher	1. Two months notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops or demolish the encroached structure; 2. Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for the affected portion of the structures	Compensation for affected structure is based on Haryana Schedule of Rates	HSRDC

C. Consultation, Information Dissemination, Disclosure, and Grievance Redress

13. The SRP was prepared in consultation with stakeholders. Focus group discussions, meetings, and individual interviews were held involving stakeholders, particularly people living in the villages along the road stretches proposed for widening.

14. The proposed widening and strengthening of the roads was explained with details of improvement works proposed and the extent (intermediate lane / two-lane) to which the roads are proposed for widening. The reasons for identifying these road stretches were discussed with the villagers and in particular the volume of traffic; the need for widening; the likely impact to land and structures along the corridor; and the efforts taken to minimize the impacts.

15. The villagers welcomed the widening and strengthening proposal and wanted the work to be undertaken immediately and completed before the next monsoon. The queries and concerns of the villagers and the response given are detailed in Appendix-V of this report.



Discussions with the villagers

16. The Entitlement Framework (EF) of the Draft ESMS and the SRP will be translated in Hindi and both the English and Hindi versions will be made available to the villagers by the implementing agency viz. Haryana State Roads and Bridges Development Corporation Limited (HSRDC). Copies of the EF and SRP will be available at the office of the DGM, HSRDC Rohtak, office of the concerned Manager, office of the concerned village Panchayats, and its availability as part of public disclosure will be widely publicised through the village Panchayats. HSRDC will continue consultations, information dissemination, and disclosure. A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan have been prepared for the project and are enclosed as Appendix-IV.

17. The SRP will be made available in the office of HSRDC, office of the concerned DGM and Manager, HSRDC. Finalized SRP will also be disclosed in ADB's website, HSRDC website and NCRPB website. Payment of compensation for structures will be done prior to commencement of civil works.

18. The HSRDC has constituted a three-member Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) comprising of the DGM, HSRDC, Rohtak (jurisdictional DGM), the elected member of the project area and one member from the public who is known to be persons of integrity, good judgment and commands respect among the community. The existence of the GRC will be disseminated to the villagers through printed handouts providing details of the structure and process in redressing grievances. Any aggrieved villager can approach GRC, chaired by the DGM, HSRDC and if the grievance of the villager is not addressed, the aggrieved person will be directed to approach the District Collector. The aggrieved person will have the right to approach the court of law, if he/she is still unsatisfied with the decisions taken by the GRC and the Collector.

19. The GRC will meet every month, determine the merit of each grievance, and resolve grievances within a month of receiving the complaint; failing which the grievance will be addressed by the District Collector. If not satisfied, the affected households will have the option of approaching the appropriate courts of law. Records will be kept of all grievances received including: contact details of complainant, date that the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were affected, and final outcome.

D. Compensation and Income Restoration

20. There is no land acquisition in this sub-project and only some private structures that have encroached upon the ROW will be affected. Affected structures are being compensated at replacement

value in line with the provisions of the Draft ESMS of NCRPB and in the event of any requirement during implementation; loss of land will be compensated at replacement value. Other losses will be compensated based on the entitlement matrix.

21. The project will cause impact to three shops that have been built in the ROW. In line with the provisions of the entitlement matrix of NCRPB's Draft ESMS, the 3 encroached shops are entitled only for replacement cost of the affected structure and no other assistance is provided. Further, if any unforeseen impacts are noticed during the implementation, the affected households will be offered compensation as per the entitlement matrix of NCRPB's Draft ESMS.

E. Institutional Framework, Resettlement Costs, and Implementation Schedule

22. The National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) is the executing agency (EA) of the Project. The Haryana State Roads and Bridges Development Corporation Limited, led by the Managing Director [who is also the Engineer-in-Chief of PWD (B&R)] will be responsible for overall project implementation, monitoring, and supervision and preparation of all documentation needed for decision making, contracting, supervising of work and providing progress monitoring information to NCRPB. The Managing Director, HSRDC will be supported by DGM, HSRDC in Rohtak the jurisdictional DGM of HSRDC.

23. The institutional roles and responsibilities for SRP implementation, the resettlement costs and implementation schedules are provided in Tables 3, 4 and 5 respectively.

Table 3: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Activities	Agency Responsible
Sub-project Initiation Stage	
Finalization of sites/alignments for sub-projects	HSRDC
Disclosure of sub-project details by issuing Public Notice	HSRDC (DGM)
Consultations with villagers	HSRDC (DGM)
RP Preparation Stage	
Conducting Census of all affected household	HSRDC (DGM)
Conducting FGDs/ meetings during socio-economic survey	HSRDC (DGM)
Categorization of AHs for finalizing entitlements	HSRDC (DGM)
Formulating rehabilitation measures	HSRDC (DGM)
Conducting discussions/ meetings with all AHs and other stakeholders	HSRDC (DGM)
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages	HSRDC
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	HSRDC (DGM)
Approval of RP	NCRPB
RP Implementation Stage	
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	HSRDC (DGM)
Payment of compensation for structures	HSRDC
Consultations with AHs during rehabilitation activities	HSRDC (DGM)
Grievances Redressal	HSRDC
Internal Monitoring	HSRDC (DGM)
Independent Audit commissioned by NCRPB	External Agency

24 The resettlement costs are based on the entitlement framework of Draft ESMS prepared by NCRPB for projects financed by NCRPB with ADB assistance. The unit costs in the entitlement framework are based on the Haryana Schedule of Rates, 1988.

Table 4: Resettlement Costs

S.No.	Items	Unit	Unit Rates (INR)	Quantity	Amount (INR)
					-
1	Compensation for Structure and trees				
A	Semi-permanent	sq.m	1614.00	14.26	23016.00
B	Temporary	sq.m.	1100.00	16.87	18557.00
		sq.m	2000.00	1.50	3000.00
C	Compound Wall	Running Meter	875.00	19.00	16625.00
	(l) Rmts		650.00	65.00	42250.00
2	Cost towards Un-quantified/ Unprecedented Adverse Social Impacts				
A	Contingency (10 % of total RP costs)	10%	-	-	10345.00
	Grand Total				113793.00
	In INR Million				0.114

* Provision made in the project cost

25. The implementation schedule takes into account the approval accorded by NCRPB for the project subject to compliance of Draft ESMS requirements. HSRDC is expected to submit the SRP to NCRPB in July 2011 for approval which forms the first step in SRP implementation that is expected to be completed in 2 months.

Table 5: Implementation Schedule

Activities	Implementation Schedule of RP Distributed over Weeks												
	2011												
	May	June				July				August			
	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	
Resettlement Planning													
Approval of SRP by NCRPB										◆			
Disclosure of SRP										◆			
Dissemination of SRP and EF of Draft ESMS											—		
Training for DGM, HSRDC											—		
Finalization of AHs list											—		
Issue of identity cards											—		
Disclosure of final SRP												—	
Constitute Grievance Redress Committee	◆												
Grievance Redressing Activities		—											
Handing over of land for construction													
Announce start date of SRP implementation through public notification													◆
Removal of encroachments													◆
Handing over of land to the contractor for construction				◆									
Start of civil works					◆								
Rehabilitation assistance													
Payment of compensation for structure					—								
Monitoring & Evaluation													
Internal monitoring	All through the SRP implementation period												
External monitoring	Not required as the this Project comes under S-2 category												
Independent audit commissioned by NCRPB													◆

F. Monitoring and Evaluation

26. SRP implementation will be closely monitored to provide the HSRDC with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the DGM, HSRDC. Internal monitoring will involve: (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) socio-economic monitoring before and after rehabilitation of the roads utilising baseline information established through the socio-economic survey of AHs undertaken during project preparation, and (iii) overall monitoring to assess AHs status. A detailed micro level work plan with various activities required to be

carried out will be given to the DGM, HSRDC. The work plan will indicate the targets to be achieved during the month. Monthly progress report will be prepared reporting actual achievements against the targets fixed and reasons for shortfalls, if any. The HSRDC will be responsible for managing and maintaining AHs databases, documenting results of AHs census, and verifying asset and socio-economic survey data, which will be used as the baseline for assessing SRP implementation impacts. The impact evaluation will be carried out as part of the independent audit done by NCRPB in line with the Draft ESMS. The audit will document, if the intended objectives of the SRP have been achieved. Towards this the following indicators will form the basis for the assessment during the project implementation: (i) number of AHs paid compensation for structure; (ii) income levels of the AHs; changes and shifts in occupation/trade; (iv) changes in type/tenure of housing of AHs; and (v) assets sold/bought. The independent audit will be carried out 6 months after the compensation are paid and submit the report directly to NCRPB. The NCRPB will submit the independent audit report to ADB for review.

Appendix – I

Description of the Project

Nine roads which form part of this package link many villages to major arterial roads of Jhajjar district. A brief description of the improvements proposed in each road is given below.

1. Jharli - Mohanbari Approach road: This Road Starts at km 17/40 of MDR130 and terminates at Mohanbari village. The single lane bituminous carriageway is badly damaged. Extensive cracks, pot holes and raveling are noticed for the entire length. The proposed Fuel storage yard for Thermal Power Plant is located along the project road alignment and on commissioning of the yard; Tanker Lorries can use this road to carry fuel to the yard. The project road is traversing through plain terrain and in general it is passing through agricultural land.
2. Jhajjar-Talao-Chhuchakawas road: This Road start from Jhajjar town and about 400m of alignment is passing through town area of Jhajjar having commercial and residential buildings on the either side of road. On the way it crosses Jhajjar bypass at Km0+400 and it ends at centre of Chuchhakwas village. One section of Project Road No.13 to Kheri village starts from Km 7+580. At chainage 0+840, construction of a new formation of railway line from Jhajjar to Rohtak is in progress and ROB/level crossing is required on commencement of train service. The existing alignment traverse through flat terrain and general land use is agricultural with exception of few built-up stretches.
3. Beri - Rohtak Road: The project road stretch starts at km 35+050 of MDR 122 and ends at Jhajjar district boundary in Ritoli village at Km 8+560. The alignment runs through plain agriculture fields and low lying areas prone to flooding.
4. Badli to Durina via Ladpur Munimpur: This road starts on the main market place in Badli town at km 17+200 of MDR 123 and ends at km 10+200 of SH15A. Predominantly flexible pavement with 5.5m wide carriageway exist except at built-up stretches where concrete pavement with width varying from 3.5 to 5.5m. In most of the village areas no offset distance is available to the buildings from pavement/drain edge and hence further widening would be near impossible.
5. Badli Pela Sondhi Yakubpur Road: This road also starts on the main market place in Badli town at km 18/9 of MDR123 and ends at km 20/1 of SH15A. Starting stretch of about 350m is passing through built-up section with buildings abutting on the edge of the pavement. Most of the project road is passing through flat terrain and agricultural land.
6. Subana (SH-22) Sarola Ahri road: Project road starts at km 18/4 on SH.22 and ends in Km. 7+280 in Ahari village. Initial 400m is running through built up area, where domestic waste water is directly discharged into the road side drain and it often overflows and causing stagnation of waste water into the pavement leading to pavement failure. Most of the stretches are covered by agricultural land except village Sarola where buildings are constructed adjacent to the road edge preventing further widening.

7. Patauda (MDR-132 Dhani Saniyan Kahari Machroli (NH-71)): This road begins at km 31/5 of MDR123 and ends at km 17/2 of NH 71. The alignment traverse largely through plain agricultural land and the average embankment height of the project road is about 1m.
8. Jhajjar Farrukhnagar road (SH15A), Mubarakpur Ismailpur Mundakhera (MDR-136) Badli, Iqbalpur Galibpur upto Distt Border: This road has two distinct parts in which one part starts at km 26/7 of SH.15A from Jhajjar and ends at MDR 136 and the second part starts from MDR 136 about 1850m away from end of the previous stretch. Alignment runs mostly through plain agricultural land.
9. Gawalision (VT) Kheri Hosdarpur Karodha Raiya (SH-22) Salodha Gijroth (NH-71): This project road has two different parts in which the first part starts at Km 7+580 of Jhajjar-Talao-Chhuchakawas road and ends at Kosli Jhajjar Road and the second part starts at same road where the previous road ends but it is 500m away from the end of previous road and then it ends at km 149/0 of NH 71A Jhajjar - Rewari Road. Most of the road alignment is traversing through agricultural land.

In general, it is observed that there is no possibility for widening at built-up areas of villages along the road alignment where buildings are adjacent to pavement which in most case is cement concrete pavement. The width varies from 3.5 to 5 m. The drainage situation is poor. In order to improve the living in these settlements, it is essential that bypasses are built to these built-up areas as widening along the existing alignment will required major resettlement effort. The HSRDC should commit to take initiatives to implement this in the near future.

Table: Rehabilitation of 9 roads – Widening Proposal

Road No	Name of the Road	Length in (km)	Existing width (m)	Proposed width (m)
1	Jharli Mohanbari Approach Road	3.235	3.66	5.5
2	Jhajjar, Talao, Chhuchakawas Road	13.460	5.50	10
3	Beri, Rohtak Road	8.560	5.50	7
4	Badli to Durina via Ladpur Munimpur	11.430	5.50	7
5	Badli Pela Sondhi Yakubpur Road	9.800	5.50	7
6	Subana (SH-22) Sarola Ahri Road	6.640	3.66	5.5
7	Patauda (MDR-132) Dhani Saniyan Kahari Machroli (NH-71)	10.080	3.66	5.5
8	Jhajjar Farrukhnagar Road (SH-15A) Mubarakpur Ismailpur Mundakhera (MDR-136) Badli Iqbalpur Galibpur upto Distt Border	11.755	3.66	5.5
9	Gawalision (VT) Kheri Hosdarpur Karodha Raiya (SH-22) Salodha Gijrodh (NH-71)	15.020	3.66	5.5
	Total	89.98		

Appendix – II

Summary of Affected Households

S.No	ID No	Side	Offset	Road Name	Design Chainage	Village	Taluk	Name of head of household	Type of structure	Use of structure
1	14/1	Left	5.50	Jharli Mohanbari road	0.220	Jharli	Mattanhill	Yudhbir Singh	Permanent	Residence
2	14/2	Left	6.00	Jharli Mohanbari road	0.300	Jharli	Mattanhill	Rampal	Permanent	Business
3	14/3	Left	6.10	Jharli Mohanbari road	0.400	Jharli	Mattanhill	Shakuntla Wd/o Satbir Singh	Permanent	Business
4	14/7	Right	3.30	Jharli Mohanbari road	2.310	Mohanbari	Mattanhill	Satya Kumar	Permanent	Other use
5	13/1	Left	4.80	Gawalison – Salodha Gijrodh	5.100	Dawla	Jhajjar	Balwan Singh	Permanent	Residence
6	13/2	Left	4.80	Gawalison – Salodha Gijrodh	5.100	Rankhanda	Jhajjar	Jagpaal Singh S/o Rishal Singh	Permanent	Boundary wall of Residence
7	13/2	Left	6.90	Gawalison – Salodha Gijrodh	6.900	Dawla	Dawla	Jagdish Pandit	Permanent	Tubewell
8	13/3	Left	6.94	Gawalison – Salodha Gijrodh	6.940	Dawla	Jhajjar	Kaptain Singh	Permanent	Business

Appendix - III

Analysed Tables of Socio Economic Survey

1. The socioeconomic survey was carried out in November 2009 amongst 15 affected households. The findings of the socio-economic survey are presented below.

2. All the respondents' households are Hindus and mother tongue is Hindi for all. All of the AHs have been living in the project area for 10 years. All of the respondents belong to general category with no percent each belonging to other backward caste and scheduled caste. The social characteristics of the surveyed households are given in Table 1.

Table 1: Social Characteristics of the Surveyed Population

Religion		Mother Tongue		Years in living in this village		Social Group	
Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH
Hindu	100	Hindi	100	Up to 10 years	100.0	General	100.0
Muslim	-	Urdu	-	> 10 and ≤ 20	0.0	OBC	0.0
Christian	-	Punjabi	-	> 20 and ≤ 30	-	SC	0.0
Sikhism	-	Rajasthani	-	> 30	0.0	ST	-
Total	100.0	Total	100.0	Total	100.0	Total	100.0

Source: Survey Data, November 2009

3. All of the AHs derive their income mainly from agriculture and the main source of income is cultivation followed by 25 percent each having their main source of income from shops. All the AH have Rs.50, 000 per annum their annual income from cultivation. The economic characteristics of the surveyed households are given in Table 2.

Table 2: Economic Characteristics of the Surveyed Population

Main Occupation		Family Income		Income from self employed	
Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH	Category	% of HH
Trading	25.00	≤ 24,000	25.0	≤ 50,000	25.00
Cultivation	75.0	> 24,000 and ≤ 50,000	75.0	> 50,000 and ≤ 100,000	75.00
Casual labour	0.0	> 50,000	0.0	> 100,000	-
Salaried	0.0				
Self employed	0.0	Not disclosed	0.0	Not disclosed	0.0
Total	100.0	Total	100.0	Total	100.0

Source: Survey Data, November 2009

3. The key socio-economic indicators based on the socio-economic survey carried out in November 2009 are presented below. These would form the baseline indicators that would be compared with the evaluation carried out by the independent audit by NCRPB.

Table 3: Key Socio-economic Indicators (N = 20)

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
a)	Income		
1	Monthly family income	Average	Rs.4,579-
2	Number of earners	Average	1.0
3	Self employed	%	63.0
b)	Housing		
4	Permanent	%	0.0
5	Semi-permanent	%	-
6	Temporary houses	%	8.0
7	Owned	%	100
8	Rented	%	-
9	Having separate kitchen	%	50.0
10	Having separate toilet	%	50.0
11	Having separate bath	%	50.0
12	Houses electrified	%	100.0
13	House with water supply	%	-
c)	Demographic Details		
14	Family size	Average	8.0
15	Women headed household	%	1.0

Appendix – IV

Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

Activity	Task	Timing (Date/Period)	No of People	Agencies
Stakeholder Identification	Mapping of the project area	Nov '09	-	DGM, HSRDC
Project information Dissemination	Distribution of information leaflets to the AHs	Feb '10	20	HSRDC
Consultation with Ahs during SRP preparation	Discuss potential impacts of the project	Dec '09	15	DGM, HSRDC
Notice to all villagers	Publicise project schedule and notice to encroachers not to cultivate after harvest	Feb '10	-	DGM, HSRDC
Public Notification	Public notification through newspaper advertisement	Feb '10	-	HSRDC
Socio-Economic Survey	Collect socio-economic information on AHs	Nov '09	20	DGM, HSRDC
Consultation and schedule for civil works	Discuss assistance, dates of demolition of encroached structures and grievance redress mechanisms	March '10	-	DGM, HSRDC
Publicize the final SRP	Distribute Leaflets or booklets in local language	March '10	-	DGM, HSRDC
Full Disclosure of the SRP to AHs	SRP to be made available in local language to AHs	March '10	-	DGM, HSRDC
Web Disclosure of the SRP	SRP posted on ADB, NCRPB and HSRDC website	March '10	-	HSRDC

Minutes of Public Consultation

Consultations were held with the affected households and other villagers along the road corridors during the socio-economic survey in November 2009. Details of the rehabilitation of the roads and the reason for undertaking improvements were explained. The time taken for construction, the various design standards proposed were also explained.



The queries and concerns of the participants and the response and proposed remedial measures for each of the query/concern are presented below.

S.No	Query / Concern	Response
1	The road becomes slushy during monsoon and thereafter it is extremely difficult to use the road.	It was explained that proper drainage has been proposed in the design and there will be no flooding of the road.
2	Will the widening involve raising the level of the sides that are currently low lying.	Yes
3	Will the road develop pot holes after monsoon like how it happens every time	The standards are very high and there will be officers checking the quality of work to ensure that the road is of high standard
4	Requested that the road improvements are taken up immediately as they are finding it difficult to use the road	Will be undertaken very soon

S.No	Query / Concern	Response
5	Will impact to structures affected will be compensated	Structures will be compensated
6	What will be the basis of fixing compensation	The PWD schedule of rates will be adopted and there will be no depreciation
7	How much land is going to be acquired	There will be no land acquisition as all improvement works are proposed within the available ROW
8	Will there be employment for locals during road laying or labourers from other places will be brought	Preference will be given to local people while hiring labourers and only if qualified personnel are not available, they will be hired from outside

Summary of Affected Households

Appendix – II

S. No	ID No	Side	Offset	Road Name	Design Chainage	Village	Taluk	Name of head of household	Type of structure	Use of structure	Affected area	Rate	Amount	Remarks
1	14/1	Left	5.50	Jharli Mohanbari road	0.220	Jharli	Mattanhill	Yudhbir Singh S/o Sh. Raghbir Singh	Permanent	Boundary wall	9.20 Rmts	875/-	8050/-	Boundary wall of Residence
2	14/2	Left	6.00	Jharli Mohanbari road	0.300	Jharli	Mattanhill	Ramphal S/o Sh. Hoshiyar Singh	Permanent	Business	9.90 Sq.m	1614/-	15979/-	Shops
3	14/3	Left	6.10	Jharli Mohanbari road	0.400	Jharli	Mattanhill	Shakuntla wife of late Sh. Satbir Singh	Permanent	Business	4.36 Sq.m	1614/-	7037/-	Shops-
4	14/4	Right	3.30	Jharli Mohanbari road	2.310	Mohanbari	Mattanhill	Satay Kumar S/o Sh. Karan Singh	Permanent	Other use	9.00 Sq.m	1100/-	9900/-	Tubewell Room
5	13/1	Left	4.80	Gawalison - Salodha Gijrodh	5.100	Dawla	Jhajjar	Balwan Singh S/o Sh. Shri Chand	Permanent	Residence	48.00 Rmt	650/-	31200/-	Boundary wall
6	13/2	Left	4.80	Gawalison - Salodha Gijrodh	5.100	Rankhanda	Jhajjar	Jagpal S/o Sh. Risal Singh	Permanent	Residence	9.80 Rmt	875/-	8575/-	Boundary wall
7	13/3	Left	6.90	Gawalison - Salodha Gijrodh	6.900	Dawla	Dawla	Jagdish Pandit S/o Sh. Sadhu Ram	Permanent	Tubewell room	1.17 Sq.m	1100/-	1287/-	Room with C class spc.
8	13/4	Left	6.94	Gawalison - Salodha Gijrodh	6.940	Karoda	Jhajjar	Kaptan Singh S/o Sh. Hoshiyar Singh	Permanent	Business	17.00 Rmt	650/-	11050/-	Boundary Wall C class spc.
(ii)									Permanent	Business	6.70 Sq.m	1100/-	7370/-	Single Storey C class spc.
(iii)									Permanent	Residence	1.50 Sq.m	2000/-	3000/-	Double Storey C class spc.
									Total				103448/-	
									Add 10% contingency				10345/-	

								Grand Total					113793/-	
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Volume 5 – Social and Resettlement Plan Report – Sub Projects

