

Resettlement Planning Document

Short Resettlement Plan
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India: Mundra Ultra Mega Power Project

Prepared by Coastal Gujarat Power Limited (CGPL)

The Short 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.

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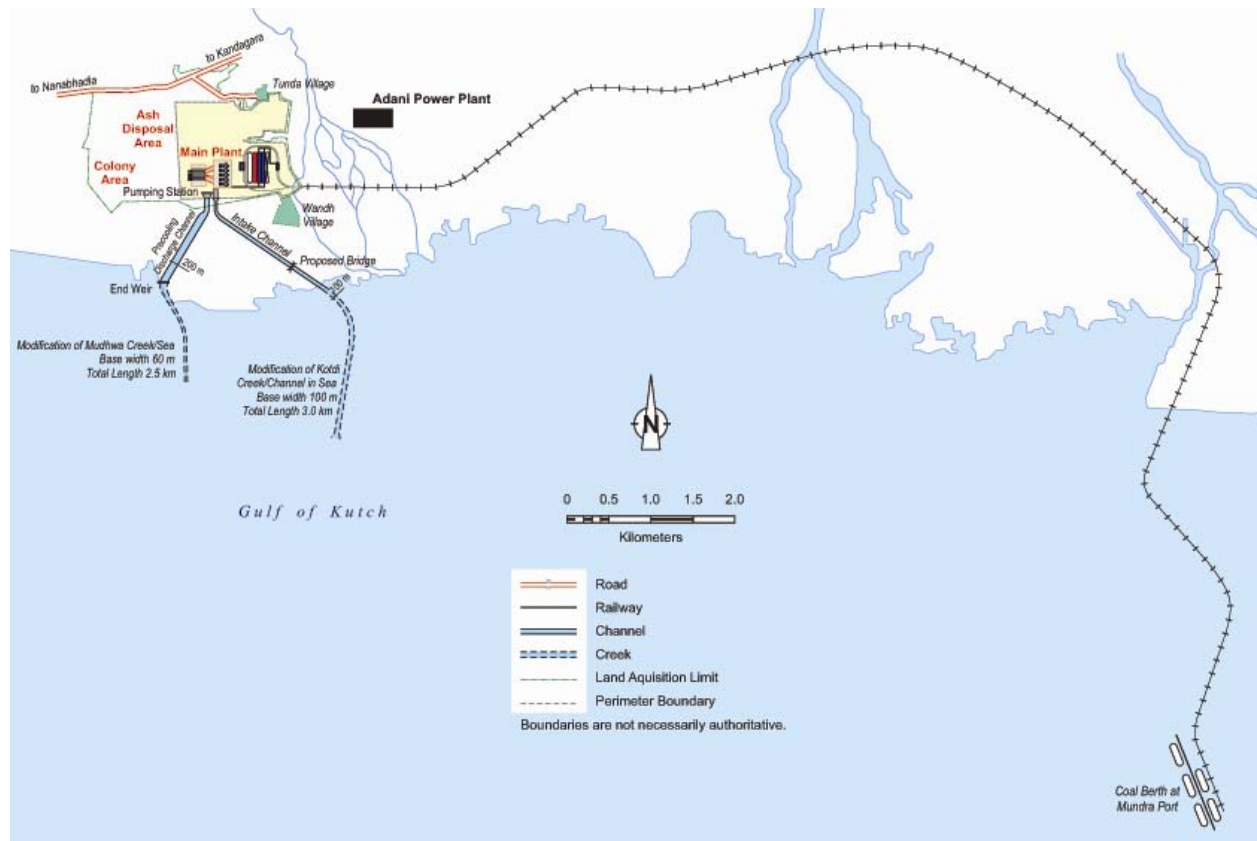
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SHORT RESETTLEMENT PLAN

I. Introduction

1. In December 2006, Tata Power Company (TPC) Ltd., India's largest private power utility, won the bid for establishing a 4000 MW Ultra Mega Super-critical Thermal Power Project (the Project). Coastal Gujarat Power Ltd. (CGPL) will set up the plant in Tunda Village, Mundra taluka,¹ Kutch District, Gujarat State in Western India. The power generated from the Project will be allocated to states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. Electrical power flow transmission system will be developed, operated and maintained by Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) that will augment the existing transmission network in Gujarat and other states. The site is well connected with state highways No. SH-50 (Anjar), SH-6 (Gandhidham), the proposed national highway No. NH-8A (Delhi-Kandla), the railway station in Adipur, and Mundra Port. A map of the Project is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Location Map



2. The short resettlement plan (RP) was prepared to mitigate adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition and/or restrictions on affected persons (AP)² use of land and to

¹ Taluka or tehsil is a unit of local government that covers several villages.

² Affected person includes any people, households, firms, or private institutions who, on account of changes that result from the project will have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title, or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, and/or grazing land), water resources, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted, or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part,

establish and maintain an ongoing relationship with the affected persons throughout the life of the Project. The RP contains the following: (i) project components and land requirements; (ii) socio-economic profile and impacts; (iii) legal framework for resettlement and rehabilitation, eligibility and entitlement; income restoration plan public consultation and disclosure; institutional arrangements; grievance redress mechanism; monitoring and evaluation. The RP will be updated based on the outcome of the detailed survey of the affected villages.

II. Scope of Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

A. Land Requirements for the Project

3. The Project originally planned to acquire 1,254 ha of land, including land for ash disposal, residential complex, and the coal transportation system. At present, the land requirements have been reduced to 1,052 ha. Project lands are located within the village boundaries of Tunda, Mota Kandagara villages in Mundra *taluka*, and Nana Bhadiya in Mandavi *taluka*. Efforts have been made to minimize private land acquisition and grazing lands. Except for 181 ha of private land in Tunda, the Project will utilize Government land in Tunda, Mota Kandagara and Nana Bhadiya. The land requirement has been optimized by having right-of-way on 202 ha of land for the coal transportation system and inlet and discharge channels. A summary of the land requirements for the project is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Land Required and Ownership Status

Plant Facility	Village Areas	Area (ha)	Ownership/ Types of Land
A. Main plant area	Tunda/Kandagara	88	Government/ wasteland
		12	Government/ grazing land
		218	MSEZ ³ / land to be notified and allocated to the Project.
		181	Private land
		130	Government/forest land
	Sub-Total (A)	629	
B. Ash disposal	Kandagara	241	Government/ wasteland
C. Residential complex	Nana Bhadiya	182	Government/ wasteland
	Subtotal (B+C)	423	
	Subtotal (A+B+C)	1,052	
D. Coal transportation system	From Mundra Port to the power plant site	100	Government/Forest and Private Land (only right of way)
E. Inlet and discharge channels		102	MSEZ (only right of way)
	Total (A to E)	1,254	

Source: Power Finance Corporation

permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence, or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.

³ Prior to CGPL project, part of Tunda village wasteland was allocated to Mundra Special Economic Zone (MSEZ), Following CGPL's application Government decided to cancel the allotment and provide it instead to CGPL.

B. Land Requirements for Associated Facilities

4. **Transmission Lines.** The net power produced by the power plant will be transmitted from the power plant's switchyard to Limbdi (300 km), Ranchodpur (390 km), and Jetpur (330 km) substations. PGCIL will be responsible for acquiring ownership rights, rights of way, easements, and continued access rights necessary for the construction, operation, maintenance, and upgrading of the new transmission facilities. PGCIL's corporate approach to land acquisition is set out in Environmental and Social Policy and Procedures (ESPP), which has been accepted as consistent with ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.

5. **Coal Shipment and Unloading Facilities.** Existing facilities at Mundra Port can handle only about 4 million MTPA of coal. Therefore, Mundra Port and Special Economic Zone Limited, the port owner, will construct a new berth and install mechanized coal-unloading facilities and a mechanized coal-stacking and reclaiming system within the MSEZ to meet the coal import requirements of the Project and the Adani Power Project. No additional land acquisition is required for these facilities.

C. Status of Land Acquisition

6. **Private Land.** The land acquisition process was initiated by CGPL and the Power Finance Corporation (PFC) in June 2006 after finalization of the project site. A public hearing on the findings of the environmental impact assessment was held on 19 September 2006, during which CGPL officials provided details of project purpose, design and components of operation, land acquisition issues and remedial measures proposed for reducing environmental impact on air, water and land due to project operations.

7. Following the application by CGPL/PFC the district collector issued the notification under Section 4⁴ of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 (LAA, amended in 1984) on 20 September 2007 and for Section 6⁵ on 13 April 2007. Notices were placed in the *mamlatdar's*⁶ office at Bhuj, and village *panchayat*⁷ offices of the respective villages. After Section 6 Notification, CGPL/TPC began the process of acquiring land through consent negotiation by offering compensation at rates higher than the prevailing market rates and other incentives or benefits to affected persons. CGPL organized small group and large public (8) meetings at Bhuj (5) and project affected villages (3). These meetings were attended by *sarpanchs* (village council heads) and APs, public representatives in district *panchayat* and local leaders. As a result of these meetings compensation was fixed at Rs1.5 million for private land owners. This rate is higher than the land acquisition rate fixed by the Government (Rs250,000 per ha).⁸ CGPL has deposited the full amount with the District Collector (Head of District Administration). Of the total amount, 75% has been disbursed and received by individual owners. The remaining 25% is scheduled to be paid by end-September 2008.

8. **Government Wasteland and Gauchar Land.** The project site requires acquisition of Government wasteland and *gauchar* (grazing) land. Land transfer orders for wasteland and

⁴ Under section 4 of Land Acquisition Act, 3 Notification was issued on 20 September 2006 (Ref. No. AM/2006/190/M/LKU/162006/ 1551/GH) and; public notices were issued in local vernacular daily *Chanchal* and English daily *Indian Express* on 2 October 2006.

⁵ The public notices for section 6 of the LAA were issued in *Chanchal* and *Indian Express* on 13 April 2007.

⁶ The *mamlatdar*, who has delegated powers of a magistrate, is responsible for maintaining land records and issuing certifications of domicile, caste, income, etc.

⁷ Local government bodies at the village level.

⁸ Calculated based on data from the last five years of land transactions in the area.

grazing land were issued by the Kutch District Collector in April and May 2007, respectively. Prior to the Project, part of Tunda village wasteland was allocated to the MSEZ. Following CGPL's application, the Government decided to transfer the allotment for MSEZ to CGPL in November 2007.

9. **Forest Land.** Reserved forest land at village Mota Kandagra, Mundra *taluka* is required for the Project. The request for such lands was approved by the Ministry of Environment and Forests on 29 March 2007 on condition that CGPL will establish 130 ha of compensatory forest at Bamnka, Bhachau *Taluka*, Kutch District.

D. Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

10. This section presents an analysis of the involuntary resettlement impacts of the project based on public consultations and feedback collected from various stakeholders. The analysis has been used to develop profiles of APs and communities affected by the project and to identify the nature and types of losses. A summary of the project's expected involuntary resettlement impacts are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary of Components and Resettlement Impacts

Project Component	Location	Resettlement Impacts
Main Plant and support facilities	Tunda, Tunda Wandh Mota Kandagara and Nana Bhadiya	Loss of 181 ha of private land, 130 ha of forest land, 523 ha of government wasteland and grazing land
		Loss of sources of income and livelihood opportunities due to loss of agricultural land and government-owned grazing land and wastelands
	Tunda and Tunda Wandh	Loss of temporary structures and other fixed assets such as wells, cattle sheds, and thatched sheds
	Tunda Wandh	Loss of approach road to <i>mela</i> (festival) site. An alternate road is being provided.
	Mota Kandagara	Two crematoria and a burial ground are located outside the project boundary to which access is assured.

11. **Affected Villages and Land Use Pattern.** The total land required for the Project is about 1052 hectares. The land acquisition pertains to three villages, namely, Tunda and Tunda wandh, Mota Kandagara and Nana Bhadiya. The project related private land acquisition amounts to about 181 hectares which is limited to only Tunda and Tunda wandh village. Only government lands are being acquired from Mota Kandagara and Nana Bhadiya villages. The expected involuntary resettlement impacts of the Project are presented in Table 2. The land use pattern of the three villages is presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Village Land Use Pattern

Name of Village	Area (Ha)	Private Ownership(Ha)	Government Land (Ha)			Total
			Wasteland	Grazing Land	Forest Land	
Tunda and Tunda Wandh	1314.30	433.55	614.24	266.51	-	880.75
Mota Kandagara	2214.96	1272.42	534.15	278.39	130.00	942.54
Nana Bhadiya	1853.32	1216.92	547.95	88.45	-	636.40

Source: CGPL.

12. Analysis of the project requirements and the remaining land in the area show that the acquisition of public land will have partial economic impacts on villages Tunda, Mota Kandagra and Nana Bhadiya. As shown in Table 4, 4% of the total available grazing land, 16% of the total available wasteland and 42% of the total available private agricultural land in village Tunda and subvillage Tundawand are required. In Motakandagra, 13% of available grazing and all forest land (open scrub type vegetation) is required while in Nana Bhadia, 29% of the total available wasteland in the village is required. No private lands are being acquired in Motakandagra and Nana Bhadiya.

Table 4: Village-wise Land Acquisition details

Name of Village	Area (Ha)	Private Land Acquisition(Ha)	Government Land Acquisition (Ha)				Total
			Wasteland	MSEZ	Grazing	Forest	
Tunda and Tunda Wandh	1314.30	181.00	88.00	218.00	12.00	-	499.00
Mota Kandagara	2214.96	-	-	-	37.00	130.00	167.00
Nana Bhadiya	1853.32	-	160.00	-	-	-	160.00
TOTAL		181.00	248.00	218.00	49.00	130.00	826.00

Source: CGPL.

13. Key socio-economic information of APs is presented in the following sections to establish a profile of the affected people and communities.

14. **Loss of Private Land.** Private land (181 ha) acquisition comprises 95 land plots owned by 68 title holders. Of these, 22 hectares of land is owned by 30 households identified as belonging to scheduled castes as shown in Table 5. About 43 hectares of agricultural land is owned by 21 women headed households. None of those losing lands or livelihoods from privately-owned land belong to any scheduled tribes. Private lands in the project area are listed in the village *panchayat* records as agricultural. However, due to very high salinity and dependence on rain, most of the private land is not fit for cultivation or to generate enough income for livelihood sustenance. Prior to acquisition by the Project, only a small percentage (approximately 5%) of the land was being cultivated with cereals such as *moong dal*, *jawar* and *bazra*. Some of the landowners will lose all their land in the project area, however, the household survey clearly demonstrates that agriculture is not the primary occupation of the people in the affected villages. Only 9.76 % of the surveyed households are involved in cultivation whereas 26.9 % of the respondents are involved in non-agricultural labor and about 24.44% are in the service sector.

Table 5: Land ownership by demographic profile (in hectares)

Name of Village	Total Private Land Acquisition (Ha)	Land owned by women headed HHs	Land owned by Scheduled Castes (SC)	Land owned by Scheduled Tribes (ST)	Others
Tunda and Tunda Wandh	181.00	43.00	22.00	-	116
Mota Kandagara	-	-	-	-	-
Nana Bhadiya	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	181.00	43.00	22.00	-	116

Note: There is no private land acquisition in Mota Kandagara and Nana Bhadiya.

Source: CGPL

15. **Loss of structures and other assets.** Of the 68 landowners losing agricultural land, only 16 had wells or structures of other kind. These temporary structures—cattle shed and thatched sheds—and other assets (wells) have been compensated.

16. **Loss of Common Property Resources.** The Government land proposed to be acquired is from villages Tunda, Mota Kandagra and Nana Bhadia. This land has been transferred by the Government of Gujarat's Revenue Department to the company. Total Government land to be acquired for the Project is about 523 hectares plus 130 hectares of forest land (in return for which compensation for alternative forest land and afforestation has already been provided).

17. The grazing land is used for animals of the respective villages. A large part of grazing land has *Prosopis juliflora* shrubs which at present are being used by landless persons and marginal landholders for making charcoal and accessing fuel wood. The only forest land measuring 130 ha in the village Mota Kandagara is proposed for acquisition. The forest is open scrub forest dominated by *Prosopis juliflora*. The forest land is also used for accessing fuel wood for cooking and other produces by the marginal families. Cattle rearing and milking is an important livelihood source in the affected villages in which 1027 households have 3,373 livestock. In Tunda Wandh, about 250 *rabaris* (shepherds) will be affected by acquisition of grazing land.

18. **Impact on Fishing Community.** Although the fishing potential of the Gulf of Kutch is significant, there are no local fishing activities in the coastal waters directly fronting the project area which has vast intertidal mudflats. The nearest small fishing community is at Kotdi Creek bank located outside the project area about 2.8 km from Mudhwa creek. The discharge of spent cooling water will not affect the fishing activities in the Gulf, which takes place several kilometers into the waters. The provision of a culvert over the intake channel will ensure continued access of the fishing community to the fish drying areas on the coastline.

19. The impacts of land acquisition on various occupational groups are summarized in Table 6.

Table 6: Details of impact of land acquisition on various occupational groups

Impact due to	Mota Kandagara	Tunda & Tunda Wandh	Nana Bhadiya
1. Acquisition of Government (wasteland, grazing land and forest land) will have impact on			
Animal rearers	As per the survey, the total livestock population recorded in the project affected village (PAV) is 3373 out of which cows account for the maximum share (34%). Buffaloes account for the next highest population (22%). Camel, ox, goat and sheep make up the rest of the cattle population. The survey also revealed that Tunda has the maximum livestock population of which camels form the largest part. As agreed with the villagers, CGPL has already made provisions for supply of fodder to the affected villages and local communities.		Nana Bhadiya has a negligible cattle population in comparison with the other project area villages.
Agriculture labor	200 households are involved in agriculture labor. Acquisition of wasteland will affect access to fuel wood procured from Government wasteland in village.	241 households involved in agriculture labor . Acquisition of Government wasteland will affect access to fuel wood procured from government wasteland in village.	50 households are involved in agriculture labor. Acquisition of Government wasteland will affect access to fuel wood procured from Government wasteland in village.

Impact due to	Mota Kandagara	Tunda & Tunda Wandh	Nana Bhadiya
2. Acquisition of private land.			
Farmers		Agriculture is not the primary source of income for the private land owners. Those cultivating land have an annual agricultural income ranging from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100,000; thus land compensation rate of Rs. 600,000 per acre translates into a sale price ranging from Rs. 400,000 to Rs 10.2 million for private land owners. This is additional income that the land losers could fruitfully utilize by investing in business or earning interest if deposited in a bank.	
Agriculture labor		Acquisition of private land will have an impact on available employment opportunities in village. Agricultural labor can be gainfully employed in the construction phase in the unskilled and semi-skilled category only in case of Tunda village.	

III. Policy and Legal Framework

A. Legal Framework for Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) in India

20. **National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (NRRP), 2007.** The Government of India issued the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy in October, 2007. The new policy and the associated legislative measures aim at striking a balance between the need for land for developmental activities and, at the same time, protecting the interests of the land owners, and others, such as the tenants, the landless, the agricultural and non-agricultural laborers, artisans, and others whose livelihood depends on the land involved. The objectives of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy are as follows:-

- (i) to minimize displacement and to promote, 'as far as possible, non-displacing or least-displacing alternatives;
- (ii) to ensure adequate rehabilitation package and expeditious implementation of the rehabilitation process with the active participation of the affected families;
- (iii) to ensure that special care is taken for protecting the rights of the weaker sections of society, especially members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and to create obligations on the State for their treatment with concern and sensitivity;
- (iv) to provide a better standard of living, making concerted efforts for providing sustainable income to the affected families;
- (v) to integrate rehabilitation concerns into the development planning and implementation process; and where displacement is on account of land acquisition, to facilitate harmonious relationship between the requiring body and affected families through mutual cooperation.

21. The NRRP 2007 emphasizes the need for participatory and transparent R&R planning and implementation. A strong grievance redress mechanism has been prescribed, which includes standing R&R Committees at the district level, R&R Committees at the project level, and an Ombudsman duly empowered in this regard. The R&R Committees shall have representatives from the affected families including women, voluntary organizations, *panchayats*, local elected representatives, etc. Provision has also been made for post-implementation social audits of the rehabilitation and resettlement schemes and plans.

22. **Land Acquisition Act, 1894 as amended in 1984.** This Act enables the State to acquire private land for public purpose and has provisions for acquisition for industrial purposes. The Act ensures that no person is deprived of land except under law and entitles APs (landowner, tenant or licensee) to a hearing before acquisition, with due and adequate compensation made thereafter.

23. Only landowners, tenants and licensees are possible compensation recipients. The landless, agricultural and non-agricultural laborers, artisans, forest produce collectors are excluded. The Act deals with cash compensation and provides several methods of valuing compensation. Several states are using negotiations as a means to fix compensation and acquire land. Grievance redress mechanisms are also in place and APs may seek the intervention of the High Court and Supreme Court. The Project proponent may opt for direct purchase of land on the basis of negotiated price after issue of notification requiring acquisition of land under relevant Act(s) i.e., section 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

B. ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirements

24. ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement was adopted in November 1995. The three key elements of involuntary resettlement are (i) compensation for lost assets and loss of livelihood and income, (ii) assistance for relocation including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services, and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. For any project that entails involuntary resettlement impacts, resettlement should be an integral part of project design and should be dealt with from the earliest stages of the project cycle, taking into account the following basic principles:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.
- (ii) Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring all viable project options.
- (iii) If individuals or a community must lose their land, means of livelihood, social support systems, or way of life in order that a project might proceed, they should be compensated and assisted so that their economic and social future will generally be at least as favorable with the project as without it. Appropriate land, housing, infrastructure, and other compensation, comparable to the without project situation, should be provided to the adversely affected population, including indigenous groups, ethnic minorities, and pastoralists, who may have usufruct or customary rights to the land or other resources taken for the project.
- (iv) Any involuntary resettlement should, as far as possible, be conceived and executed as a part of a development project or program and resettlement plans should be prepared with appropriate time-bound actions and budgets. Resettlers should be provided sufficient resources and opportunities to reestablish their homes and livelihoods as soon as possible.

- (v) The affected people should be fully informed and closely consulted on resettlement and compensation options. Where adversely affected people are particularly vulnerable, resettlement and compensation decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase to build up the capacity of the vulnerable people to deal with the issues
- (vi) Appropriate patterns of social organization should be promoted, and existing social and cultural institutions of resettlers and their hosts should be supported and used to the greatest extent possible. Resettlers should be integrated economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on host communities are minimized. One of the effective ways of achieving this integration may be by extending development benefits to host communities.
- (vii) The absence of formal legal title to land by some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation. Affected persons entitled to compensation and rehabilitation should be identified and recorded as early as possible, preferably at the project identification stage, in order to prevent an influx of illegal encroachers, squatters, and other nonresidents who wish to take advantage of such benefits. Particular attention should be paid to the needs of the poorest affected persons including those without legal title to assets, female-headed households and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples, and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their status.
- (viii) The full costs of resettlement and compensation, including the costs of social preparation and livelihood programs, as well as the incremental benefits over the “without project” situation, should be included in the presentation of Project costs and benefits.
- (ix) To better assure timely availability of required resources and to ensure compliance with involuntary resettlement procedures during implementation, eligible costs of resettlement and compensation may be considered for inclusion in Bank loan financing for the project, if requested.

C. Resettlement Policy Framework

25. The following involuntary resettlement principles will be adopted by the Project:
- (i) Avoid negative impacts of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement on persons affected by the Project to the extent possible.
 - (ii) Where negative impacts cannot be avoided, assist APs, particularly vulnerable groups, in improving or at least regaining their standard of living and income.
 - (iii) Disclose all information related to, and ensure AP participation in rehabilitation planning and implementation.
 - (iv) Provide compensation for acquired assets at replacement value in accordance with the rehabilitation policy and entitlement framework.
 - (v) Provide rehabilitation assistance and income restoration to APs including non-titled persons.
 - (vi) For those persons without land titles such as squatters and encroachers, CGPL has declared the date of census as at the cut-off date for eligibility and entitlement.
 - (vii) Provide for APs not present during enumeration. However, anyone moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to assistance.
 - (viii) Provide compensation for land prior to taking possession of the acquired lands and properties.
 - (ix) Establish grievance redress mechanisms at the village and district level to ensure speedy resolution of disputes.

- (x) Ensure involvement of women and vulnerable groups in all activities related to rehabilitation planning, implementation, and monitoring.
- (xi) Ensure adequate budgetary support to cover implementation costs for RPs.
- (xii) Conduct internal and external monitoring of the implementation of RPs.

D. Entitlement Matrix

26. In accordance with the above principles, APs will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on (i) the nature of ownership rights on lost assets, (ii) scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the APs, and (iii) the measures to support livelihood restoration, if livelihood impacts are envisaged. Social mitigation arrangements will be set up to support livelihood restoration measures.

27. Affected persons will be entitled to the following five types of compensation and assistance packages: (i) compensation for the loss of land, crops and/or trees at replacement cost; (ii) compensation for structures and other immovable assets at replacement cost; (iii) assistance in lieu of loss of income; (iv) rebuilding and/or restoration of community resources and/or facilities; and (v) assistance to restore and improve sources of income and livelihoods. The entitlement matrix is shown in Table 7.

Table 7: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Identification of Affected Households	Entitlement	Details
LOSS OF LAND			
Loss of agricultural land and assets	Owner/Titleholder/traditional land rights ⁹ of the affected plot	Compensation at replacement value through consent mechanism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash compensation at replacement value.¹⁰ Cash compensation would be based on consent mechanism as per market value agreed between CGPL and the affected Titleholder/land owner. Affected Persons (APs) with traditional title or occupancy rights will also be eligible for full compensation based on consent mechanism 2. If the residual plot(s) is (are) not viable, i.e., the AP becomes a marginal farmer, any of the following two options are to be given to the AP, subject to his/her acceptance: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The AP remains on the plot, and the compensation and assistance paid to the tune of required amount of land to be acquired.

⁹ Traditional land rights refers to households with customary rights to land and will be treated equivalent to titleholders

¹⁰ CGPL has opted for direct purchase of land from the affected land owners on the basis of consent mechanism (negotiated price) after issue of notification requiring acquisition of land under Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (LAA, amended in 1984). If acquisition of land through consent mechanism fails, other provisions of the relevant Act may be invoked i.e. it would follow the conventional process of land acquisition adopted by the District Administration as per LAA.

Type of Loss	Identification of Affected Households	Entitlement	Details
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Compensation and assistance are to be provided for the entire plot including residual part, if the owner of such land wishes that his/her residual plot should also be acquired by CGPL. CGPL will acquire the residual plot and pay the compensation for it. 3. All fees, taxes and other charges as applicable under the relevant laws will be assumed by CGPL.
Loss of non agricultural land and assets	Owner/Titleholder / traditional land rights ¹¹ of the affected plot	Compensation at replacement value through consent mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Cash compensation at replacement value: Cash compensation would be based on consent mechanism as per market value agreed between CGPL and the affected Titleholder/land owner. An AP with traditional title or occupancy rights will also be eligible for full compensation based on consent mechanism 5. If the residual plot(s) is (are) not viable, any of the following two options are to be given to the AP, subject to his/her acceptance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The AP remains on the plot, and the compensation and assistance paid to the tune of required amount of land to be acquired. b. Compensation and assistance are to be provided for the entire plot including residual part, if the owner of such land wishes that his/her residual plot should also be acquired by CGPL. CGPL will acquire the residual plot and pay the compensation for it. 6. All fees, taxes and other charges as applicable under the relevant laws will be incurred by CGPL.

¹¹ Traditional land rights refers to households with customary rights to land and will be treated equivalent to titleholders

Type of Loss	Identification of Affected Households	Entitlement	Details
LOSS OF CROPS AND TREES			
Loss of crops and trees	Owner of crops and trees including sharecroppers, tenant farmers	Compensation at market value	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advance notice to APs to harvest their crops. 2. In case of standing crops, cash compensation for loss of agricultural crops at current market value of mature crops based on average production. 3. Compensation for loss of timber trees at current market value of wood or timber or firewood depending on the kind of tree. 4. In case of fruit trees, compensation at average fruit production for next 15 years to be computed at current market value.
LOSS OF LIVELIHOOD SOURCE			
Loss of primary source of income	Titleholders losing income through agriculture	Training assistance for income restoration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Direct and indirect project employment opportunity during construction phase and operation phase on a priority basis guided by skill sets of the eligible person. 2. Training for eligible persons based on educational qualifications and skill sets for non-technical and technical trades in the project and township. 3. Rehabilitation allowance as per the NRRP 2007 equivalent to 750 days of minimum agricultural wage
LOSSES OF NON TITLE HOLDERS			
Encroachers:	Land and structures in affected area	No compensation for land, but assistance provided for assets to all APs (not only to vulnerable amongst the non-title holders but all non-titleholders)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encroachers will be notified and given sufficient time to remove their affected assets. 2. Right to salvage material from demolished structure at no cost. 3. Compensation for affected structures at replacement value. 4. Suitable measures would be devised for resettlement and rehabilitation of encroachers as per the applicable entitlement and cutoff date.
Loss of structure by squatters and informal settlers	Land and structures in affected area	No compensation for land, but compensation for structure at replacement cost and other assistance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encroachers will be notified and given sufficient time to remove their affected assets. 2. Right to salvage material from demolished structure at no cost. 3. Compensation for loss of structure at replacement cost to be paid by the Project

Type of Loss	Identification of Affected Households	Entitlement	Details
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. A lump sum shifting grant of Rs.5000 for shifting households' assets and other belongings. 5. Suitable measures would be devised for resettlement and rehabilitation of encroachers as per the applicable entitlement and cut off date.
LOSS OF ACCESS TO COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES			
Loss of Common Property Resources	Affected community / Institution responsible	Cash compensation/ reconstruction/ Alternate income generation activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash compensation at replacement value or reconstruction of the community structure in consultation with the community 2. Identification and developing suitable land for grazing and fodder growth 3. Community led initiatives for income restoration and income generation activities through formation of self-help groups (SHGs).
REHABILITATION MEASURES			
Additional assistance to vulnerable groups	Households categorized as vulnerable (below poverty line households, female-headed households, SCs, STs, disabled , elderly)	Monetary and Non-monetary assistance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lifetime pension of Rs. 500 per month to vulnerable individuals or groups such as women headed households, physically challenged persons, widows, households with differently abled, households below poverty line, scheduled tribe and scheduled caste households etc affected due to the project. 2. Provide priority to vulnerable groups for employment as construction workers under the Project during the construction period. 3. Training for persons in non-technical trades for employment in plant and township.
Any unanticipated adverse impact due to project intervention	Any unanticipated consequence of the project will be documented and mitigated based on the spirit of the principles agreed upon the policy framework.		

AP = affected person, CGPL = Coastal Gujarat Power Limited, GoG = Government of Gujarat, LAA = Land Acquisition Act, SC = Scheduled Caste, ST = Scheduled Tribe
MSEZ = Mundra Special Economic Zone, SHG = self help groups

28. If during implementation additional categories of affected persons are identified, the matrix will be revised to reflect their entitlements.

IV. Public Consultation, Disclosure and Grievance Redress Mechanisms

A. Public Consultations and Disclosure

29. During project preparation, public consultations in the project area were held at village, Tehsil and District level. Different consultation techniques such as in-depth interviews, public meetings, group discussions etc were adopted. To understand the socioeconomic profile of the affected persons, questionnaires were designed and information was collected from the affected persons on one-to-one basis from households affected by the permanent land acquisition. Consultations have also been carried out with special emphasis on the vulnerable groups. The key informants during the project preparation phase included both individuals and groups namely:

- heads and members of households likely to be affected;
- groups/clusters of affected persons;
- village *panchayats*: *sarpanch* and members;
- local voluntary organizations and NGOs;
- government agencies and departments;
- other project stakeholders with special focus on APs belonging to the vulnerable group; and
- women and the representatives of the women organizations.

30. **Objectives of the Consultation.** Consultations at the village/block level were held to achieve the following goals:

- (i) To identify sites with a view to minimize the impacts of land acquisition.
- (ii) Understand the views of the people affected, with reference to acquisition of land and its due compensation.
- (iii) Understand views of people on rehabilitation benefits.
- (iv) Identify and assess major economic and social characteristics of the villages to enable effective planning and implementation.
- (v) Resolve issues related to impacts on community property and their relocation.
- (vi) Examine APs' opinions on health safety issues during the construction phase
- (vii) Identify levels and extent of community participation in project implementation and monitoring. APs' opinions on health safety issues during the construction phase
- (viii) To establish an understanding for identification of overall developmental goals and benefits of the project.
- (ix) Finally to develop a thorough coordination between all the stakeholders for the successful implementation of the project.

31. **Details on Consultations Held.** Discussions with the local community were initiated by the Government in 2005 before CGPL was transferred to the successful bidder, Tata Power, in April 2007. The first formal consultation took place in September 2006 as a public hearing on the findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment of the project. The public hearing was conducted by the district collector in the presence of officials from Gujarat Pollution Control Board, CGPL and representatives of affected communities. The major concerns related to the location, compensation package land, availability of *gauchar* land and apprehension about environmental pollution due to the Project.

32. After transfer of CGPL to TPC in April 2007 about eight (small group and large public) meetings have been organized both at Bhuj (5) and in project affected villages (3). These meetings were attended by APs and village *Sarpanchs*, public representatives in district *panchayat* and local leaders. At that stage, the key issues raised by communities were related to compensation package for land, alternative land for cattle grazing among other issues. The highlights of the meetings were:

- (i) In Tunda village including Tunda Wandh, meetings were attended by CGPL/TPC representatives and village heads and APs.
- (ii) A major meeting at primary school building of Village Tunda was organized on 27 August 2007 in the presence of Project Director CGPL, Tata staff (15), Sarpanch and political leaders of the District. The meeting was announced through a public notice and attended by about 300 men and women. At the meeting, project details were provided using maps showing lands to be acquired and used for different purposes. Participants discussed the price at which private lands would be acquired and the importance of grazing land to people from Tunda Wandh who were dependent on animal husbandry.
- (iii) At the meeting organized in Bhuj on 10 September 2007, 30 persons from Tunda village participated along with representatives of district level Revenue department of Government, CGPL and political leaders of the district. The meeting discussed the price for the private lands to be acquired.

33. Information on affected assets, compensation rate and payments, and mitigation measures have been disclosed through notices and public communications to APs between the period April to November 2007 which has given them sufficient time to raise objections and for CGPL to have propose alternative mitigation measures.

34. **Continuation of Public Consultations.** The company has dedicated resources to ensure that the consultative process will continue during construction and operation of the power plant. CGPL is committed to ensuring that affected households and the local community substantively benefit from opportunities offered by the Project. For continued consultations, the following steps are envisaged under the Project:

- (i) The firm/NGOs to be involved in implementation of the RP will organize public meetings and will apprise the communities about the progress in the implementation of the RP.
- (ii) There will be Grievance Redressal Committees (GRCs) as detailed in the Grievance Redressal Plan for each component. The APs will be associated with such committees (each of the committees will include a representative of the APs).
- (iii) The firm / NGOs will organize public meetings to inform the community about the compensation and assistance to be paid.
- (iv) All resettlement monitoring and evaluation reports of the project will be disclosed in the same manner as that of the RP report suggested above.
- (v) Key features of the entitlements will be displayed in billboards.
- (vi) Together with the firm/NGO, the PMO will conduct information dissemination sessions in each village and solicit the help of the local community leaders to encourage the participation of the APs in RP implementation.
- (vii) Attempts will be made to ensure that vulnerable groups understand the process and to take their specific needs into account.

35. The mechanism of involving APs, NGOs and local officials is shown in Table 8.

36. **Public Disclosure.** An earlier version of the RP has been disclosed on ADB website. The updated RP will also be posted on ADB website upon completion. The abridged version of the RP has already been made available to APs at the *tehsil* and the District Magistrate's offices in local language. Resettlement monitoring and evaluation reports of the project will be disclosed to APs in a form and language they can understand, and their English versions posted on the ADB website. Income generation measures and CSR initiatives have been disclosed locally. Records are readily available in the minutes of the monthly CSR Conference Register. The translation of the documents in Gujarati will be completed shortly.

Table 8: Participatory Consultation Mechanism

Project Stage	APs	NGOs	Project and Local Officials
Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in public meetings • Identify alternatives to avoid or minimize displacement • Assist in developing and choosing alternative options for Compensation and income generation • Participate in survey • Provide inputs to Entitlement provision • Assist in preparation of action plan • Suggest mechanism for grievance redress • Conflict resolution and participate in grievance redress • Participate in coordination committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in impact assessment • Assist in census and Socioeconomic survey • Participate in coordination committee • Participate in group meetings • Design and implement Information campaigns • Support group formation, problem identification and planning for APs and hosts, • Suggest mechanism for grievance redress of conflict resolution • Assist in preparation of action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information on AP skills etc. • Suggest ways to minimize impacts • Indicate local staff and budget capacity for compensation • Assist NGO in information dissemination • Participate in consultations • Help documentation and consultations.
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in implementation support activities • Participation in local decision making activities • Decide on management of common properties • Participate in grievance redress mechanism • Monitor provision of entitlements • Labor and other inputs at site • Credit and other group scheme management • O&M of sites and project inputs • Members of implementation committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide ongoing information for APs • Support in group management • Monitor entitlement provision by implementation of income generation schemes. • Training to eligible APs • Support to vulnerable groups • Evaluate Community participation • Provide advice on grievance redress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process income generation proposals • Participate in grievance redress • Provide assistance under local schemes • Participate as member of implementation committee
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in grievance tribunals • Report to project director on income generation schemes • Report on service quality of sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information to project staff on vulnerable groups • Act as M&E agency for project • Act as external monitors for project (where not previously involved) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing interaction with APs to identify problems in income generation program • Participant in correctional strategies.

B. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

37. A Grievance Redressal Mechanism has been set up at District level to deal with grievance of the project affected people relating to land acquisition and rehabilitation. Effective participation of the affected communities will be ensured in the process. The grievance redress mechanism is a two tier system comprising of a (i) Field Level Cell (FLC), and (ii) Senior Level Cell (SLC).

38. **Field Level Cell (FLC):** The FLC addresses grievances pertaining to eligibility and entitlement filed by affected individuals or families as the case may be. The FLC consists of the Community Relation Officer, assisted by Village coordinator and the village level workers of the concerned village.

39. If the representation pertains to compensation for agricultural land and homestead land, the representation shall be escalated to the FLC for forwarding the same to SLC and District administration for resolution. If the representation pertains to family level allowances and benefits, the FLC will verify the submitted documents and conduct a field check and after validating the information provided will decide on the representation. If the representation is found to be genuine, the case would be escalated to SLC for resolution. If the representation is incorrect or found to be lacking in documentary evidence, the case would be rejected and the decision would be conveyed to the SLC.

40. **Senior Level Cell:** The SLC shall be chaired by the District Administration's representative, normally the Block Development Officer (BDO) and other members of the SLC include two representatives from the affected community and the head of Community Relation Team of CGPL. SLC shall review cases escalated by FLC for consideration. The claimants whose cases were rejected by FLC can apply to SLC for review.

41. The cases that involve issues pertaining to land acquisition, estimation of area, ownership and eligibility shall be directed by the SLC to District administration for resolution. To facilitate efficient documentation of the representation, standardized formats for grievance recording would be prepared. The format would be self explanatory and also list the requisite documents to be submitted along with the grievance submission form.

42. The GRC mechanism would be brought into the public domain through awareness campaigns and distribution of pamphlets containing information on the grievance redress process.

43. Issues requiring legal advice will be handled by the *panchayat* and District Administration or, if required, in a court of law that will be distinct from CGPL's responsibilities.

V. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

44. Some development projects have adverse impacts on the incomes of project-affected persons. They may also have a negative impact on the sociocultural systems of affected communities. Thus restoration of pre-project levels of income is an important part of rehabilitating the socio-economic and cultural systems in affected communities. Income restoration interventions are much more complex due to occupational diversity of APs. The complex nature of occupational diversity poses a problem for mitigation measures in the context of economic rehabilitation. The task becomes even more challenging due to the inherent pressure of completion of project construction work in a time bound manner.

45. The R&R framework proposed for the Project has adequate provision for restoration of livelihoods of the affected communities. Strategies for improving incomes have also been devised. The focus of restoration of livelihoods is to ensure that the APs are able to at least regain their previous living standards. To restore and enhance the economic conditions of the APs, certain income generation and income restoration programs are incorporated in the RP. To begin with providing employment to the local people during the construction phase will enable them to benefit from the project, reduce the size of intrusive work forces and keep more of the resources spent on the project in the local economy. This will also give the local communities a greater stake and sense of ownership in the project. The rehabilitation framework of the project provides that the loss of livelihood which would mainly result from the loss of land will be compensated by way of:

- Suitable compensation for the land loss taking in to account the future loss.
- Short term assistance through allowances / assistance grants
- Additional allowances to the vulnerable groups
- Preference in providing employment through the contractors for project activity especially to those belonging to vulnerable groups.

46. The Project will:

- Help in establishing contact with construction contractors;
- Encourage to enlist labor for work to handle project related contract services;
- Assist in identifying self-employment options.

47. Through the surveys and informal consultations covering 1,027 households in the three villages undertaken as part of the *Household Survey and Needs Assessment Study* (May 2008),¹² CGPL has identified (i) livelihood opportunities and market linkages, and (ii) village infrastructure which would assist in improving their income levels and give access to better facilities. Details are available in the Household Survey Report (see 4.2).

48. **Options in Income Generation and Restoration.** The income generation options that would be explored include direct and indirect employment during construction and operation phase of the plant, self employment options, livelihood restoration through formation of Self Help Groups and cooperatives, income restoration through monetary grants for purchase of livestock, employment in pasture development programme etc., and non-monetary allowances that include training in vocational courses for trades and business enterprises in the secondary and tertiary sectors. The income generation and livelihood restoration activities get defined by the social beliefs, customs and educational level and skill sets of the stakeholders. The project offers suitable opportunity for employment of the primary stakeholders in unskilled and non-technical trades in the plant operations and in the project township.

49. Specific measures to mitigate the socio-economic impacts on account of private and public land acquisition are as follows:

1. Restoration of income for loss of agriculture land

50. Aside from payment of full compensation for acquired land at negotiated rates, vulnerable APs who have lost all their land or left with unviable parcels of land will be assisted in utilizing their cash compensation for buying alternate land in nearby area, as per the availability of land. Compensation for the standing crop and for the land acquired by the Project, will be

¹² CGPL. 2008. *Household Survey and Needs Assessment Study*. The report is available on the IFC website.

paid at the market value. About 72% of the households owning lands in Tunda have an annual income which is below Rs. 42,000/-. The negotiated compensation amount received from land sale is expected to have a positive impact on the living standards of the land losers if it is judiciously utilized or invested. If the compensation amount is invested in a fixed deposit at an 8% interest rate compounded annually, the monthly earnings would range from a minimum of Rs. 4,500/- to a maximum of Rs. 80,000/- depending upon the amount invested. This means that the monthly interest earned would be more than the household's pre-project monthly income.

2. Provision of Alternative Grazing Land

51. CGPL is working with GoG and the affected communities to develop and implement solutions to ensure that livelihoods of cattle grazing communities in the Project affected villages are not adversely affected. CGPL offered 39 hectares of grazing land to the villagers. The villagers opted for fodder supply for cattles instead of alternate grazing land. CGPL agreed to supply fodder to the villages and also plans to construct an animal shelter (*Gaushala*) with provision for drinking water for the village cattle. This initiative has been welcomed by the villagers of Tunda. Availability of fodder and other facilities in the animal shelter will further augment the earnings of the cattle owners and encourage the involvement of the villagers in the management and upkeep of the *Gaushala*. It can be safely concluded that land acquisition has had marginal impact on the land losers and the village community and the same have been duly mitigated by means of cash compensation as per market value for private lands and augmentation of village infrastructure with the participation of the local community.

3. Provision of Employment and Livelihood Opportunities

52. The Project will employ 5-6,000 persons during the construction phase and 720 persons during the operational phase of the Project. During the construction period, CGPL will provide suitable employment opportunities to suitable APs. As part of this program, the local field office will collect and register resumes of interested applicants and forward applications to the HR department for submission to the contractor and the subcontractor. During the project operation phase, suitably-qualified members of the local community will be employed to the extent possible. Special efforts will be made to train local people to achieve skills for better employability and entrepreneurship development in the area. CGPL will encourage entrepreneurship amongst the community by awarding services contracts to qualified local candidates for such activities as canteens, vehicle hiring, maintenance of gardens, office services and cleanliness, courier services, and material supplies.

4. Restoration of Other Common Property Resources

53. The traditional *mela* in the area occurs annually. An approach road will be built that will ensure continued access to the *mela* in addition to the current approach road. The approach road is expected to be completed in within six months. CGPL is coordinating with the local officials on the provision of open space for the village youth who use public land as a cricket playground. Access to the crematoria and the burial ground located outside the project boundary is assured.

54. Access to the coastline will be ensured by providing a culvert over the intake channel connecting to Kotdi Creek. The culvert will be completed before any interruption by the construction of the intake channel.

5. Women's Needs and Participation

55. In resettlement planning and management, women require special attention. Changes caused by land acquisition do not have equal implications for members of both sexes and may result in greater inconvenience to women. Due to disturbance in production systems, reduction in assets like land and livestock, women may have to face the challenge of running a large household on limited income and resources. This in turn may force women as well as children to participate in work to supplement household income. In contrast to this, due to changes that are likely to take place for any development project, especially changes in environment and land labor ratio, those women who at present are engaged in activities like agricultural labor, or collection and sale of forest produce may find themselves unemployed and dependent. Therefore, efforts will be made to maintain the social support network for women headed households as far as possible so that they remain closer to their locations and /or provide special services at the new sites. Some examples of meeting practical needs of women that will be implemented by PMO through NGOs:

- Reduced women's workloads.
- Improved awareness on health status especially on HIV/AIDS counseling.
- Increased access to productive resources
- Promotion of equal opportunities for women's employment.

6. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Initiatives

56. Since December 2007, CGPL has started implementing its program for corporate social responsibility (CSR) in Mundra to improve the quality of life of people in and around its project area. Since the beginning, the CSR team has focused on public-private partnership with well-defined controls and processes for the best use of resources for social change believing that the social reforms driven by the community will bring people together, turn the attention of the masses to tasks that benefit society, and reinforce peace and harmony. Some key initiatives include: (i) Direct interaction with the community to develop a positive rapport; (ii) assessment of the issues/risks faced by those living in the surrounding areas which helped in delivering a community focused CSR strategy; and (iii) mitigating project impacts and developing a program for livelihood restoration in consultation with the communities. A list of CSR initiatives is available in Attachment 1.

VI. REHABILITATION BUDGET

57. **Introduction.** Based on the detailed measurement survey and census, the resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) budget will be worked out. Besides the cost for land, other allowances for different categories will be ascertained. In addition, APs will be entitled to R&R assistance according to the National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (2007). Contingency provisions will also be made to take into account variations from this estimate. The budget will be indicative of outlays for the different expenditure categories. These costs will be updated and adjusted to the inflation rate as the project continues and in respect of more specific information such as extra number of APs during implementation, and unit costs will also be updated when necessary.

58. **Budget and Cost Components.** The budgetary allocation for the rehabilitation component of the project has been determined based on the anticipated impacts, entitlement

options as defined in the entitlement matrix and the requirements to be fulfilled as per the directives under the NRRP 2007 and guidelines prescribed by IFC and ADB. The budget covering resettlement and rehabilitation activities is approximately Rs.100 million. The budget for the first two years is shown in Table 9.

**Table 9: Resettlement Budget
(Rupees)**

Sr. No	Activity	Year 1	Year 2	Total
A	<i>Staff cost</i>	1,116,000	1,283,400	2,399,400
B	<i>Administration</i>	616,400	666,400	1,282,800
C	<i>Programs for Livelihood Restoration and Village Infrastructure)</i>			
1	Capacity building	210,000	230,000	440,000
2	Infrastructure Development		2,000,000	2,000,000
3	NRM / Resource management		2,500,000	2,500,000
4	Vocational Training / Employment generation		600,000	600,000
5	Other service programs*	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
6	Documentation and Publication	25,000	25,000	50,000
7	Evaluation	25,000	25,000	50,000
	<i>Sub-total (Programs)</i>	5,960,000	5,980,000	11,940,000
	Total Expenses (A+B+C)	7,692,400	7,929,800	15,622,200

*Includes pension for APs falling under vulnerable category.

59. The R&R budget excludes land compensation cost was ascertained at Rs1.5 million per hectare of private land for 181 hectares. Monetary assistance for structures and other assets, expenditures for livelihood restoration program and training, budgetary allocation for facilitating market linkages and entrepreneurial development, land development for fodder production, water conservation and silvi-pastoral practices are part of the above allocation.

60. To ensure functioning of the R&R cell through the project life cycle and facilitate project preparation and implementation, the project will cover administrative costs of the PMO R&R cell, payments for necessary consultancy services and project implementation support services and post-implementation evaluation by an independent agency. This is part of the above budgetary allocation.

61. In line with its corporate social responsibility initiative, requirements under NRRP 2007 and guidelines prescribed by IFC and ADB, peripheral area development in the district is part of the above budgetary allocation.

62. **Compensation for Acquisition of Private Properties.** The compensation for the permanent acquisition of private agricultural land has been agreed at Rs1.5 million per hectare. The agreement has been based on negotiation between the project affected households and the Company.

63. **Compensation for structures and other Non-land assets.** CGPL has disbursed compensation for affected temporary structures (wells, sheds) and other assets.

64. **Livelihood Restoration Budget.** A detailed livelihood restoration component was estimated under the project. The livelihood restoration component will include funding for

employment opportunities, monetary and non-monetary allowances. The components under livelihood restoration will include:

- (i) Training for agricultural laborers on non-land based activities;
- (ii) Training and material procurement support and market linkages for artisans;
- (iii) Vocational training for employable persons in industrial training institutes and other technical institutions;
- (iv) Implementation of women led self help group activities and cooperative activities (e.g. cottage industries, handicrafts, micro credit activities, pickle and *papad* making);
- (v) Infrastructure augmentation in the project villages- water supply, sewerage, sanitation, roads and solid waste management;
- (vi) Development of common property resources and community assets in the villages (e.g. fodder supply and construction of animal shelters (*Gaushala*);).

65. **Allowance to Vulnerable APs.** A pension plan for affected persons/families identified under vulnerable category has been allocated under budget line item *Other Service Programs* (see Table 10). Vulnerable families affected due to the project land acquisition would be again enumerated as part of Resettlement implementation exercise and if any families are identified under this category the pension benefit would be extended to them. The private land acquisition is limited to Tunda village only.

66. **Approach road construction.** Ground allocation has been made for the construction of a new approach road to the *mela*.

67. **Supporting Cost for Implementation of RP.** Allocation has been made for administrative cost for the institutional setup within CGPL for R&R implementation, logistics, preparation of compliance documents for submission to funding institutions and RAP implementation support agencies.

68. **Contingency.** Fifteen percent of the budget will be kept as contingency in order to absorb any variation in the budget during implementation.

VII. Institutional Arrangements

69. Since April 2007, CGPL has a project team at Bhuj that acts as a link between people from the project affected villages and the Company. At present two senior persons and other support staff is engaged in addressing the issue related to land acquisition. The officials interact on regular basis with the villagers and attempt to address their concerns.

70. In order to strengthen the process, the current CGPL project team is the formal Project Management Office (PMO). PMO expertise include engineering planning and design, financial management, procurement and contracts management, and environmental and social impacts management. The PMO staff members should be committed to serve throughout the project implementation period. Timely establishment and involvement of appropriate institutions would significantly facilitate achievement of rehabilitation objectives. The main institutions include: local administration, NGO & grievance redressal committee (GRC)

71. The PMO will have overall coordination, planning, implementation, and financing responsibilities. The PMO will have a full-time Corporate Social Responsibility and Resettlement

and Rehabilitation officer for the duration of the Project. He/she will be accountable, and ensure timely and effective implementation and supervision of RPs.

72. CGPL will facilitate that key institutions including the local government are involved in RP implementation. Moreover, in recognition of the rehabilitation component of the Project, either experienced firms / NGOs will be appointed for RP implementation or CGPL would implement the same through it's own staff..

73. **Roles and Responsibilities.** The roles and responsibilities of the various offices/officers in rehabilitation implementation are presented below:

(i) Head of the PMO.

- In-charge of overall project activities
- Participate in State Level Committees to facilitate land acquisition, preconstruction activities and RP implementation.

(ii) CSR & R&R Officer

- Appoint firm/NGO for RP implementation and M&E consultants for monitoring and evaluation;
- Plan and conduct training programs for staff capacity building as well as capacity of field level NGOs and partner agencies;
- Review the micro plans;
- Review monthly progress reports;
- Monitor the progress on implementing the resettlement plan;
- Advice PMO/NGO/M&E Agency on policy related issues during implementation; and
- Ensure early release of money to the PMO for RP implementation.

(iii) Firms/NGO assisting in RP Implementation

- Survey and verification of APs;
- Verification of land records followed by verification on the spot related to identified plots and owners;
- Develop rapport with the APs;
- Photograph of each AP for ID cards;
- Assist to issue identity cards to the affected households
- Co-ordinate with the District Revenue Officer to implement R&R activities;
- Conduct market feasibility study;
- Valuation of properties/assets for finalization of replacement value;
- Distribute resettlement-related information to APs;
- Assist the APs in receiving the compensation;
- Facilitate the process of arranging loans for affected household
- Facilitate the opening of joint accounts
- Generate awareness about alternative economic livelihoods and enable the affected households to make informed choices;
- Prepare micro-plans;
- Enable the affected households to identify alternative sites for agriculture, residential (if the APs so desire) and commercial plots;
- Participate in the consultation on allotment of shops and residential plots;
- Ensure the APs have received their entitlements;
- Participate in the meetings organized by the PMO;
- Submit monthly progress reports

- Identify training needs and institutions for the APs for income generating activities;
- Participate in the disbursement of resettlement assistance at public places;
- Coordinate the training programs of the APs for income generating activities;
- Coordinate meetings of District Level Committees and accompany APs to GRC;
- Awareness campaigns for likely diseases; and
- Ensure APs judiciously use compensation and resettlement assistance.

74. **Selection of Firms/NGO assisting in RP Implementation.** It is extremely important for the success of the RP to select firms/NGOs that are capable, genuine and committed to the tasks assigned. Key criteria include:

- (i) Experience in direct implementation of programs in local, similar and/or neighboring districts or similar projects;
- (ii) Availability of trained staff capable of including APs into their programs;
- (iii) Competence, transparency and accountability based on neutral evaluations, internal reports, and audited accounts; and
- (iv) Integrity to represent vulnerable groups against abuses; experience in representing vulnerable groups, demonstrable mandate to represent local groups.

75. Besides the above, taking into consideration the risks of HIV/AIDS and safety issues during the project period, specialized NGOs will be invited to undertake activities related to their core competencies. The focus will be more on prevention as well as referral services on curative aspects. The major activities of such NGOs will include awareness generation, information dissemination and mobilization of communities to act on the issues towards safer behavior.

76. The NGOs chosen will have to agree to the terms and conditions under the RP. NGOs will be engaged on mutually agreed terms and conditions with specific responsibilities and in-built accountability. A contract will be signed with the firms/NGOs indicating the tasks to be performed and the amount to be paid for their services. The payment to these agencies will be linked to performance of the tasks assigned and the time period. The firm/NGO will submit monthly progress reports to the project level R&R Cell, which in turn will send the summarized version of their reports with comments to CGPL headquarters. The monitoring and evaluation component of the RP will include the performance of the contracted firm/NGO. The firm/NGO services will be required till the completion of the projects for which provision will be made in the budget.

VIII. Implementation Schedule

77. The period for implementation of RP has been taken as a continuous process and will be completed in a phased manner for over a period of 5 years. However, monitoring and evaluation will continue beyond the period of implementation. Planning, surveying, assessing, policy development, institution identification, AP participation, income restoration and implementation are typical RP related activities, which have been considered. However, the sequence may change or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project. The implementation schedule is presented in Table 10.

Table 10: Implementation Schedule

Activity	Target/Completion Date
A. Impact Assessment and Resettlement Planning	
1. Rapid Socio-Economic Assessment	Aug 2006
2. Baseline Social Impact Assessment	Nov 2007
3. Submission of Draft Resettlement Plan to ADB	Jan 2008
4. ADB Approval of Short Resettlement Plan	Feb 2008
5. ADB Approval of Updated Short Resettlement Plan	September 2008
B. Consultation and Disclosure Activities	
1. Public Hearing	19 Sep 2006
2. LAA Section 4 Notification	20 Sep 2006
3. Sec 4 Public notification through local newspapers	2 Oct 2006
4. LAA Section 6 Notification	13 Apr 2007
5. Sec 6 Public notification through local newspaper and village <i>panchayat</i> offices	13 Apr 2007
6. Local disclosure of impact assessment and mitigation measures	April 2007
7. Web Posting of Short Resettlement Plan	Feb 2008
8. Disclosure of Updated Resettlement Plan	September 2008
C. Land Acquisition	
1. Application for land acquisition	Mar 2006
2. Private Land Acquisition	
Compensation Rate Negotiation	10 Sep 2007
Payment of Compensation to District Collector	23 October 2007
Payment of Compensation to Private Landowners	September 2008
3. Forest Land Acquisition	
Application for transfer of forest land	22 Feb 2007
GoG Approval of Transfer of Land to CGPL	29 Mar 2007
4. Government Wasteland and <i>gauchar</i> Land	
GoG Allocation of wasteland and grazing land	17 Oct 2006
GoG Approval of Transfer of Land to CGPL	Apr 2007 (Tunda); May 2007 (M. Kandagara); Nov 2007 (MSEZ)
C. Acquisition of Structures and other Nonland Assets	
1. Detailed Measurement Survey	March 2008
2. Payment of compensation for temporary structures	April 2008
3. Evaluation and enlistment of loss of trees	March 2008
4. Payment of compensation for loss of trees	April 2008
D. Common Property Resources	
1. Availability of grazing lands in Affected Villages	March 2008
2. Construction of additional approach roads to <i>mela</i>	April 2008
3. Construction of culvert across inlet channel	IV 2008
E. Establishment of CGPL Corporate Social Responsibility Office	
	Dec 2007
F. RP Implementation and CSR Initiatives (A sample annual action plan is shown in Attachment 2)	
	April 2008 (Commencement)
G. Civil Works	
Commencement of Main Civil Works (Main Plant, Building, Roads and Drains)	II 2008

GoG = Government of Gujarat, LAA = Land Acquisition Act, MSEZ = Mundra Special Economic Zone
Source: Coastal Gujarat Power Limited.

IX. Monitoring and Evaluation

78. **Need for Monitoring.** Monitoring is a periodic assessment of planned activities providing midway inputs facilitates changes and gives necessary feedback of activities and the directions in which they are going, whereas evaluation is an activity aimed at assessing whether the activities have actually achieved their intended goals and purposes. The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanism will measure project performance and fulfillment of the project objectives. RP implementation for the project will be closely monitored by the PMO through its Resettlement and Rehabilitation (PMO R&R) Cell and will be at the helm of all activities related to the RP implementation. Components of monitoring will include performance monitoring, impact monitoring and external evaluation. Two broad categories of indicators will be monitored during the project are: (i) input and output indicators and (ii) outcome and impact indicators. Input and output indicators related to physical progress of the work will include items such as:

- Training of PMO and other staff completed
- Public meetings held
- Census, assets inventories, assessments and socio-economic studies completed
- NGO recruited and trained
- Meetings of GRCs
- Grievance redress procedures in-place and functioning
- Compensation payments disbursed
- Employment provided to APs
- Community development activities completed
- Infrastructure repaired, bus stands, water and sanitation facilities provided
- Village roads repaired
- Training of APs initiated
- Income restoration activities initiated
- Number of families affected
- Monitoring and evaluation reports submitted

79. The PMO-R&R Cell with the help of the NGO will carry out internal monitoring. An external agency will be engaged to monitor and proactively evaluate the RP objectives. The external agency will submit monthly and quarterly monitoring reports. Final evaluation will be done by the external agency to find out if the RP objectives have been achieved.

80. **Methodology for Monitoring.** The following will be adopted:

- Random sample of 25 percent of APs interviewed by M&E consultants;
- Participatory rapid appraisal of the RP implementation will be done in every village;
- Public consultations will be conducted; and
- Review of grievance appeals and APs satisfaction on the process discussed.
- Comparison of APs' standard of living of APs before and after RP implementation

81. **Monitoring Project Input and Outputs.** Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of the PMO R&R Cell. On a monthly basis, the PMO R&R Cell will report on each of the indicators stated herein and other indicators that might emerge as project implementation progresses. Based on the reports, the PMO will monitor and evaluate every three (3) months the overall progress of RP implementation and determine actions to be taken by the PMO in situations where the set objectives are not being met. PMO will also monitor the following activities: (i) Verification exercise (final number of APs and affected households (AH)); (ii) Land acquisition

notification date/s; (iii) Consultations on entitlements (no. of consultations, number of APs/AHs attended); (iv) ID cards distribution; (v) Training of staff and APs (number of APs and staff trained; type and effectiveness of skills/livelihood training provided); (vi) Establishment of PMO (staff recruited, equipment purchased, vehicles bought); and (vii) Timely appointment and deployment of implementing NGO and M&E agency.

82. The M&E system will include: (i) administrative monitoring: daily planning, implementation, feed back and trouble shooting, individual AP database maintenance, and progress reports; (ii) socio-economic monitoring: baseline information for comparing AP socio-economic conditions, consultative processes and general socio-economic activities; and (iii) impact evaluation monitoring and reporting: income standards restored/improved, and APs' socioeconomic conditions.

83. **Monitoring Indicators.** A set of indicators will be used to monitor project objectives. These indicators will form the basis of the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RP. The information collected through the household survey carried out for this study will provide benchmarks for comparison on the socio-economic status of the APs in the project implementation period. The indicators to be monitored will include vulnerable groups and their progress in resettling, and income restoration of APs. All monitoring data, both internal and externals will be disaggregated by gender. This monitoring will give information about whether the project objectives are being met. A key objective will be the estimation of the APs' incomes and quality of lives. If the monitoring and documentation done during the first 6 months in service of the Project indicate that these objectives are not being achieved, more resources should be allocated towards it. During implementation, benchmarks and indicators will be monitored to ensure that comparison is made against the socio-economic status including income streams, not just the fixed assets lost to the project.

84. **Role of Independent Agency.** The Company will engage the services of an independent agency not associated with the project execution to carry out M&E of the project. The M&E Consultants will be appointed within three months of the loan effectiveness. Criteria for selecting an external agency for M&E should be based on their experience in the field and comprehensive knowledge of R&R needs of the APs.

85. The independent M&E agency will monitor the following: reactions from APs; information from APs on entitlement policies, options, alternatives and relocation related issues; visits to sites; valuation of property; use of grievance procedure; disbursement of compensation; behavior of staff; law and order situation in the area, among others,

86. **Reporting.** M&E reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and completion reports will be submitted by the PMO to the CGPL Management. CGPL will make monitoring reports available to APs in a form and language they can understand and submit those to ADB on a quarterly basis. Monitoring reports will be disclosed on ADB website.

87. The independent M&E agency will carry out monthly monitoring; however, the impact evaluation will be undertaken on a sample basis twice in the cycle of the project: mid term and final. Each evaluation will help to plan for corrective measures before the final evaluation. The independent agency will also evaluate the performance of the NGO and the PMO R&R Cell. The agency will report its findings simultaneously to the CGPL and to ADB. Provisions have been made in the budget for engaging the independent agency.

COPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) INITIATIVES

No.	IMPROVEMENT/IMPLEMENTATION PLANS/THEMES	DETAILS
1	Energy-Street Lights 20	Street lights to be installed in the four villages as per the need assessment report and the request of the village community.
2	Natural Resource Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rain Water Harvesting • Check Dams 	As the area receives less rain this type of structure will help the village community for storage of rain water. The initial survey of the same has been done by the CSR team at The primary school of village Vandh and Tunda and Nanabhadiya. The same has been requested by the village gram panchayat and the school authorities to CGPL-CSR
3	Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical Camps • Training of the village community/ schools. • Reproductive Child Health Program in collaboration with other NGOs • HIV Aids workshops and capacity building progras/ awareness • Disability Certification activity in collaboration with other NGO's 	Health is the major concern in these affected villages and the survey done by CGPL gives more focus on the health part of the village community as a whole. The medical camps will include eye/cataract operations, health center at village for better out reach, animal vaccination, child vaccinations etc. With Millenium Development Goals in mind, the CSR team is conducting various activities in the villages. The training of the village community was conducted to generate awareness among the villagers and the primary school regarding the health and personal hygiene.
4	Income Generation/Livelihood Restoration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaushala Construction with fodder storage • Fodder Arrangement • Formation of SHG's (linkage with micro finance, bank etc) 	The major activity planned for the self development of the village is the formation of the SHG (Self Help Group). The CGPL-CSR team has till now formed more than 7 groups covering more than 300 members male and female. The CGPL CSR has taken the issues by valuing the sentiments of the people, the community has a great religious sentiments for Cow and other cattle and due to the acquisition of grazing land they were affected and hence we started interim fodder supply to these cattle and to make it a sustainable program the registration of trust will be done which will be operated and managed by the villagers and the cattle owners, the company will fund the activity till it becomes sustainable.
5	Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitation • Fencing of crematoria/burial ground located outside the project boundary 	Social Infrastructure is the major plan of our project. The infrastructure development is the major concern of the villagers which focuses on restoration of roads, fencing of the Crematorium and construction giving sanitation facility to the village community. The women group after joining to the SHG came up with this request for sanitation as they have to go out in open area for defecation which is unhygienic. The initiatives have been taken up by the team proactively in collaboration with the government's Nirmal Gram Yojana (the talks has been initiated with the government as well as Sulabh International). The team identified the need for fencing the crematoria/burial ground through the initial gram sabha, meeting and survey. Village Nana Bhadia has been provided with 690 meters of fencing but access is assured.
6	Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational/Technical training programs through iLead- I centre-300 	Giving training to 600 children through iLEAD centre, an institute for livelihood education and Development started at village Mota Kandagra of Mundra Taluka. The significant part of this project is providing 75% job guarantee to the children (age group of 18-35). A specific designed survey was conducted at the initial stage (viz.. Employability Potential Assessment) to know the employment capacity and need in the market and similarly the course is designed. The center is presently running with 38 students from all the four nearby villages.

Action Plan for 2008-2009

No	Improvement / Implementation - Plans / Themes	APR		MAY		JUN		JUL		AUG		SEP		OCT		NOV		DEC		JAN		FEB		MAR	
		P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A
1	Energy																								
	Street Lights 20														5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
2	Environment																								
	Mangroves- (through external agency)							√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Mud Flat Eco System Study							√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Green Belt (through external agency)					√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
3	Natural Resource Management																								
	Rain Water Harvesting-4											1				1				1		1			
	Check Dams-2													1											1
4	Health																								
	Medical camps - 24(vaccination camps, animal vaccination camp, blood donation camp, eye check up camp, cataract operation camp, etc..)											1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	1	1	
	Training of the village community/schools related to health- issues - 4+4 (personal hygiene for schools and other health related issues for community)				1	2				1								1				1		1	
	Reproductive Child Health Programme in collaboration with other NGOs - 5														1	1				1	1	1	1	1	
	HIV Aids workshops and capacity building prog and awareness through print media.- 5											1	1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Days Celebration(as per the declared international days)			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Disability Certification activity in collaboration with other NGO's - 2																			1	1				
5	Income Generation/Livelihood Restoration																								
	Gaushala Construction with fodder storage-2												1						1						
	Fodder Arrangement- 850 cattle + 1760 cattle			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Registration of Gauseva Trust for two villages									√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Formation of SHG's (linkage with micro finance, bank etc)			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
6	Infrastructure																								
	Sanitation- 20																								
	Restoration of Roads, Drainage etc					√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Others(fencing crematoriums)- 2			1			1																		
	Development and restoration of common property resources (depends upon the request by the community/gram panchayat)							√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
7	Education																								
	Vocational/Technical training programmes through iLead- I centre-300	√		√	√	√	38	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	80	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
	Training, FGD (TOT, SHG, Safety etc as per the need)			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
8	Miscellaneous																								
	Need Assessment Survey/HH survey-1 (through external Agency)	√		√	√	√	1																		
	PRA-2	1			1																				
	collection of secondary data and informations.	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Tie up with ITI for Skill Development courses																		√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Risk Management									√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Preparation of Monthly Check Sheet/ Budget			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Preparation of Standard Operating Procedures			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Exposure visit-2											1												1	
	Distribution of academic kits, token/participation gifts etc as per the need of the activity.			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Meetings/gram sabha/mitigation as an when needed/			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Weekly Review meeting			4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
	Monthly Review meeting			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Record Keeping/Documentation/Reporting/			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Liasioning-			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
	Organise CSR Conference-2																						1	1	

Legend: P=Planned; A=Actual

Note: All the activities will be carried out in participative model i(public-private partnership) The request from the village community/gram panchayat will be the basis of the activity. For point no. 6, the request letter from the community is must.