

RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK

A. The Context

1. The contribution of agriculture in the GDP of India has declined from 56% in 1950 to 17% in the year 2007, but there has not been any significant shift in the occupational structure and as a result still 58% of the work force continues to depend on agriculture for its livelihood. Therefore agriculture's importance in terms of the economic health, and the socio-political fabric of the country remains well beyond its contribution to the national output. Performance of the rural non-farm sector, now larger than the agricultural sector, is also strongly correlated with the performance of agriculture. About 61% of agriculture produce is transacted in markets characterized by long marketing chains, regulated markets and inefficient commercial retail chain systems (i.e. traditional value chains). Furthermore, farmer access to markets is hampered by poor roads, rudimentary market infrastructure, and excessive regulation. Agro-processing industry contributes less than 5% of GDP. The horticulture sector contributes around 28% of the agricultural GDP from about 13% of the area under cultivation and provides 37% of the total exports of agricultural commodities, offering a wide range of choices to the farmers for crop diversification. While food products account for almost 53% of private consumption expenditure and their demand rises consistently at almost 8% per annum, the consumer basket is continuously undergoing change in favor of perishables, such as fresh fruits and vegetables, and processed healthy products. The present marketing and processing systems, characterized by long and fragmented supply chains, high wastages, and low share of producers in price realizations, are inadequately equipped to meet the growing needs of consumers for quantity, quality and safety.

2. The agriculture sector is the core of the 11th Five-Year Plan (2008-2012), where diversification and augmenting and modernizing rural infrastructure (including cold chains and marketing outlets, as well as basic transportation and communications infrastructure) are considered as major elements in the strategy for accelerating agricultural growth and development of rural areas. To support the shift from staple to high-value crops, the Government is willing to introduce supportive policy framework and infrastructure network, including a much greater focus on supply chain arrangements, improved physical connectivity between producing areas and markets, and a legal framework and stronger incentives for private participation in agricultural marketing. The Government in 2005 launched the broad-based National Horticulture Mission (NHM) under the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) to promote agricultural diversification and increase value addition on a national scale. Subsequent agribusiness development initiatives include programs rolled out in 2007 to modernize agricultural terminal markets and to establish 'mega food parks' through public-private partnerships (PPPs) to enhance incentives for private sector participation and establish stronger linkages with production areas.

B. The Investment Program

3. The Agribusiness Infrastructure Development Investment Program (AIDP) is a Program of Asian Development Bank in the agriculture sector in India; it is in line with the 11th Five Year Plan objectives of the government of India. AIDP is aimed at addressing three main constraints to agriculture growth- outdated technologies; lack of public investment in basic infrastructure and limited diversification. Taking into account the integrated value chain approach, the program will target improving physical and institutional linkages along agricultural value chains through interventions aimed at:

- (i) Agribusiness market infrastructure
- (ii) Support Infrastructure like last mile roads, power, water
- (iii) Market intelligence
- (iv) Capacity building and strengthening/establishing value chain linkages

4. The program aims to achieve accelerated investment in agriculture and to support related infrastructure in rural areas, along the Integrated Value Chains (IVC). Integrated Value Chains may comprise several or all of the following:-

- (i) Aggregation facilities
- (ii) Sorting, grading, packaging
- (iii) Storage (ambient and controlled temperature)
- (iv) Value addition and market intelligence
- (v) Distribution facilities including logistics
- (vi) Value chains for end-to-end linkages

5. The outcome of the program will be delivered through 8 or more PPP contracts to private sector concessionaire, selected in a transparent and competitive way, who will design, build, finance, operate and maintain the IVC. To attract private sector investors, a public sector capital grant will be provided to the concessionaire, with the bidding parameter being the total amount of capital grant required for the bidder to accept the contract. Attracting investments from private sector in agricultural marketing poses different challenges in Bihar and Maharashtra, making it necessary to use differing PPP approaches in view of the perceived business risks in the two States. The maximum capital grant available to bidders will be 70% of the total investment cost in Bihar and 40% in Maharashtra. Bihar's model requires that the concessionaire will pay 30% of the IVC gross revenue stream back to the government. Concessionaires in Maharashtra will provide more investment up front than in Bihar but will not share future revenues with the State. Selected concessionaires will finalize design, procure works, and fully manage the IVC infrastructure. Thus, the project may have a different stress in Maharashtra, from the areas/issues that emerge in Bihar. While selecting focus crops, emphasis has been on perishables but food grains and pulses have been included in some areas to ensure the overall economic viability of the IVCs. The involvement of farmers groups in agricultural value chains would be crucial as would be the synergy of these chains with various programs/projects like Modern Terminal Markets and Mega Food Parks, of Government of India and respective state governments, being implemented in the project areas.

C. Impacts, Screening Procedures and Framework

6. This resettlement framework (RF) is the primary document, which provides the basis for preparing resettlement plans (RPs), where necessary. It identifies the broad scope of the project and outlines the policy, procedures and institutional requirements for formulating RPs during project implementation. It sets out the policies and procedures to be adopted by the executing agency (EA) in the screening and preparation of RPs before submission to ADB for review and approval. The EAs will be responsible for preparing social analysis and RPs for the project based on the principles and guidelines outlined in RF.

7. The RF ensures that if resettlement impacts are identified, the EA will formulate and implement RPs in compliance with the applicable national and state-level laws and regulations, and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 and the agreed RF for the Project.

Accordingly, the EA would submit (i) a draft resettlement plan and/or resettlement framework before project appraisal; (ii) the final resettlement plan endorsed after the census of affected persons has been completed; (iii) a new resettlement plan or an updated resettlement plan, and a corrective action plan prepared during project implementation, if any; and (iv) the resettlement monitoring reports. These would be put up on the ADB website for disclosure. The EA will prepare RPs in keeping with the following: (i) social impact assessment surveys including a poverty assessment of at least 10% of the likely affected people and 20% of the seriously displaced persons; (ii) 100% census survey of the displaced persons, with an inventory of all kinds of losses for each of the subprojects based on final technical designs; (iii) preparation of RP by the EA for approval prior to award of contracts for the project. The RPs will aim at restoration of income and livelihood of the displaced persons. An income restoration programme would be outlined in the RP.

8. If the project affects the Indigenous People (IP) a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) will be prepared following ADB safeguard Policy statement (SPS) 2009.

9. The RP would also include measures to ensure that socio-economic condition, needs and priorities of women are identified and that the process of land acquisition and resettlement does not disadvantage women. If there is no impact of project, a due diligence (DD) report based on social analysis will be submitted confirming the same. The EA will submit the RPs or DD report to ADB for approval, which will be a condition for contract of civil work, including compensation payments prior to possession of land or any other asset.

D. Resettlement Entitlement Matrix

10. The resettlement principles adopted in this framework recognize the national (LA Act, 1894) and regulations and the resettlement entitlements as per the National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation (Government of India, 2007), and ADB safeguard Policy statement (SPS) 2009. Following is the gap analysis of the Land Acquisition Act (1894), NPRR 2007 and SPS 2009:

ADB IR Policy	Indian LA Act (1894)	NPRR (2007)	Gaps
(i) Avoid involuntary resettlement	No provision in the LA Act	Chapter II, Clause 2.1(a) states the objectives of the NPRR is to minimize the displacement and to promote, as far as possible, non displacing or least displacing alternatives.	No gaps between ADB SPS and NPRR policy requirements
(ii) Minimize involuntary resettlement	LA Act does not include any provision for minimizing impact	The broad aim of the Policy as given in the Preamble (1.4) is to minimize large scale displacement as far as possible	The objective of the SPS is to minimize IR by exploring project and design alternatives
(iii) Mitigate adverse social impacts through appropriate	Provision for cash compensation only for acquisition of	NPRR aims to restore and improve livelihoods of persons with housing, agricultural land, employment and providing	NPRR Policies are similar with ADB which aims at improving or at least improving the standards of the displaced people.

land, compensation, housing, infrastructure amenities so that DPs social and economic conditions as favorable with the project as without it.	land and other assets	necessary training facilities for development of entrepreneurship, technical and professional skills for self employment. There are provisions of providing comprehensive infrastructural amenities and facilities to the resettlers.	
(iv) Identify, assess and address the potential social and economic effects of a project. Resettlement should be conceived and executed as a development program	Identification of DPs limited to titleholders of acquired assets. A full assessment of social and economic impacts is not required.	Chapter VI spells out the ways and means to identify and assess at an early stage of the project cycle the potential IR impacts through a baseline survey and census. And it also looks into the direct and indirect effects due to the project like loss of livelihood of agricultural laborers, rural artisans, etc. through Social Impact Assessment	The policy objectives are similar. Compensation and resettlement assistance are aimed to re-establish and improve livelihoods those affected. According to the SPS, IR should be conceived of and executed as part of a development Project or program.
(v) Affected people should be fully informed and closely consulted on resettlement and compensation options. Disclose RPs to the affected people. (vi) Support existing social and cultural institutions so that DPs are integrated socially and economically with the host communities.	LA Act has provision to notify acquisition decisions only. No requirement for consultation. N/A	NPRR has provisions for consultation with affected persons/communities prior to drafting the RP. R&R Administrator is required to hold consultations; also, provision to set up a Grievance Redressal Mechanism called R and R Committee. No specific mention of support to socio-cultural organization of the resettlers.	Very close to ADB requirements. However the SPS also provides for meaningful consultations with the affected persons, their host communities, and civil society for every project and subproject identified as having involuntary resettlement impacts.
(vii) Absence	Non-titled	NPRR has provisions	According to the SPS

of formal title is no bar to compensation and resettlement benefits special attention to vulnerable groups	persons are ineligible for any compensation	(Chapter IV) to consider all impacts with particular attention to any impacts on the poor and vulnerable affected persons.	(Safeguard Requirement 2, Para 7) Displaced persons in a project area could be of three types: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons. .
(viii) Full costs of resettlement included in the project costs	N/A	NPRR (Chapter VI, clause 6.14.2) spells out the components of the RP. It also includes the budgets and full costs (clause 6.16 and 6.17).	No difference. The SPS spells out that all costs of compensation, relocation, and livelihood rehabilitation will be considered project costs. To ensure timely availability of required resources, land acquisition and resettlement costs may be considered for inclusion in ADB financing.
(ix) Restoration of income in post-resettlement period	No provision in the LA Act	NPRR (Clause 7.22 of Chapter VII) talks of the amenities and infrastructural facilities to be provided at resettlement areas.	As per the SPS, (Safeguard Requirement 2, Para 21), detailed measures for income restoration and livelihood improvement of displaced persons is to be included in the resettlement plan.
Supervision and Monitoring to be carried out throughout the project period	No provision in the LA Act	NPRR (Chapter IX) clearly lays down the setting of a National Monitoring Committee, National Monitoring Cell, Internal Oversight Committee,	For projects with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, the SPS mentions that qualified and experienced external experts

by persons with expertise in resettlement		External Oversight Committee, its composition and responsibilities. However there is no clear view on the procedure or regularity of monitoring.	or qualified NGOs would be retained to verify the borrower's/client's monitoring information. Also, monitoring is with regard to monitor and measure the progress of implementation of the resettlement plan. Further , preparation of semiannual monitoring reports that describe the progress of the implementation of resettlement activities and any compliance issues and corrective actions is spelt out in the SPS.
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11. Lack of legal documents for customary rights of occupancy/titles shall not affect eligibility for compensation. The framework stipulates payment of compensation as per the assessed value of the land and structure to the affected persons (DPs). In addition to compensation payments made by the concerned District Collector (DC), the DPs will receive additional assistance in cash or kind to match replacement costs, which is the difference between the market value and the assessed value, if any, for lost assets (land and houses), transaction costs such as stamps/registration costs (in case of purchase of replacement land) and other cash grants and resettlement assistance such as shifting allowance, compensation for loss of workdays/income due to dislocation. Market value would be calculated based on the revenue records of recent purchase and sale records (site specific if possible). In the absence of the same or if found that it is lower than the current market rates, then consultations with displaced persons would be held to obtain adequate information about recent land transaction, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information. Socio-economically vulnerable households namely - female-headed households, those below poverty line (BPL), scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, disabled and elderly will be given additional cash assistance for relocation and house reconstruction.

12. The entitlement matrix (see Annex 1) presents the basic parameters for compensation and resettlement benefits, based on potential losses. The matrix lists the various types of losses, identification/eligibility and entitlements. The mitigation measures in the matrix are standard practices and consistent with ADB policies and practices. The entitlements may be enhanced, if required, to reflect the subproject status during project implementation.

E. Disclosure, Consultation and Grievances

13. Each RP will be prepared and implemented in close consultation with the stakeholders and will involve focus group discussions (FGDs) and meetings, particularly with the affected households. The RP will be made available in local language(s) during the public meetings at the community level. Copies of draft RPs will also be made available at the local level public offices such as *tehsil* (revenue) and district offices, Block Development Office (BDO), and *gram panchayats* for local inputs prior to award of civil work contract. For the displaced persons who

cannot read and write, communication methods like loud speakers, small meetings and public announcements will be made to disclose the RP. The summary of the RP/s will be disclosed on ADB and EA websites and the consultation will continue throughout the project implementation period. In case there is no impact and no RP, the EA will make disclosure of the same informing the key stakeholders, that no land or structure will be affected by any activities of this project. The report of this disclosure giving detail of date, location will be shared with ADB.

14. Each RP will also outline a detailed procedure for community complaint and grievance redressal. All project related grievances will be redressed at the local level by Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) in a consultative manner with the full participation of the affected households, or their representatives; project officials and local government representatives. Grievances will be redressed within two to four weeks from the date of lodging the complaints. All costs incurred in resolving the complaints will be borne by the project. A comprehensive record will be maintained by EA for all grievance proceedings for future checking and/or auditing.

F. Institutional Arrangements

15. Each state will have an executive agency (EA) for the Program, with responsibility for overall project management and implementation. These will be (i) Bihar Department of Agriculture, and (ii) the Maharashtra Department of Cooperatives and Marketing. Recognizing the importance of environment and social risk management for the project, a Social safeguards Specialist and a Environmental management plan specialist will be recruited within the EA (at each state level) so as to address and manage environment and social issues. These specialists will manage the environment and resettlement planning and implementation, to ensure that projects undertaken meets all social and environment safeguard policy requirement carry out internal monitoring during RP implementation etc. Considering the PPP nature of the project, the primary responsibility of meeting safeguard requirement will be of EA, however concessionaires will be responsible to ensure their smooth implementation. All safeguard requirements will be included in concessionaire's agreements. The Social safeguards and a Environmental management plan specialists will:

- (i) Ensure proper implementation of RP.
- (ii) Assist the EA to monitor and review the activities of the concessionaire (private operator of the Integrated Value chains) which is to be in accordance with the provisions of safeguard documents.
- (iii) Inform affected households about procedures of LA and compensation disbursement procedures.
- (iv) Inform affected households about procedures of LA and compensation disbursement procedures.
- (v) Ensure timely disbursement of the compensation to affected HH.
- (vi) Preparation of social safeguard requirements for subsequent tranches.

16. The Grievance Redressal Committee will be constituted at EA level comprising of Project Director, Resettlement Officer, representative from local NGOs, elected representative from *Zilla Parishad*/District Council, representatives of affected persons including vulnerable groups and women in the committee. The GRC will continue to function, for the benefit of the DPs, during the entire life of the project. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, and other assistance.

G. Resettlement Budget

17. Detailed budget estimates for each RP will be prepared which will be included in the overall project estimate. The budget shall include: (i) detailed costs of land acquisition, relocation, and livelihood and income restoration and improvement; (ii) source of funding; (iii) administrative costs (iv) monitoring cost (v) cost of hiring consultants including the local NGO (vi) arrangement for approval, and the flow of funds and contingency arrangements. The land acquisition, compensation, relocation and rehabilitation, administrative, monitoring and consultant cost, income and livelihood restoration cost will be considered as an integral component of project costs. All land acquisition and resettlement costs will be in the project budget and funded through the loan so that the EA can ensure timely disbursement of funds to the District Collector office for compensation to the affected households and persons.

H. Monitoring

18. Regular monitoring of resettlement implementation will be undertaken by the specialists. If significant resettlement impacts are identified, the EA would recruit a "qualified and experienced external expert" or a "qualified NGO" to verify the monitoring information and advise on the safeguard compliance issues. and semi-annual reports of the monitoring activities shall be submitted to ADB. The results of the monitoring will be posted in EA and ADB websites.

Annex 1: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Identification of Affected Households	Entitlement	Details
A. LOSS OF LAND			
1. Loss of agricultural land	Owner/ Titleholder / traditional land rights ¹ of the affected plot	Compensation at Market/Replacement value	<p>a) Replacement land as per the law or cash compensation at replacement cost; Plus refund of transaction cost (land registration cost, stamps etc) incurred for replacement land.</p> <p>b) If the replacement value of land, is more than the compensation determined by the land acquisition officer/ the District Collector, the difference will be paid in cash or kind by the Project directly to DP.</p> <p>c) DPs with traditional title/occupancy rights will also be eligible for full compensation for land, plus the difference or additional grant.</p> <p>d) If the residual plot(s) is (are) not viable, i.e., the DP becomes</p>

¹ Traditional land rights refers to households with customary rights to land and shall be treated equivalent to titleholders

			<p>a marginal farmer, any of the following three options are to be given to the DP, subject to his/her acceptance:</p> <p>(i) The DP remains on the plot, and the compensation and assistance paid to the tune of required amount of land to be acquired.</p> <p>(ii) 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 the EA, EA will acquire the residual plot and pay the compensation for it.</p> <p>(iii) If DP is from vulnerable group, compensation for the entire land by means of land for land will be provided if DP wishes so, provided that the land of equal or more productive value is available</p> <p>(iv) Transitional allowance of Rs. 2000 per month for 9 months if the residual land is not viable or for 3 months when the residual land is viable.</p>
2. Loss of commercial land	Owner/Titleholder/ traditional land rights ² of the affected plot	Compensation at market /replacement value	<p>a) Cash compensation under the LA Act plus replacement value;</p> <p>b) In addition, refund of transaction cost (land registration cost, stamps etc) incurred for replacement land.</p>
3. Temporarily affected agricultural land due to work site for contractor etc	Owner/ Titleholder/ traditional rights of the affected plot	Cash compensation for loss of income potential	<p>a) Compensation for standing crops and trees as per the market rate</p> <p>b) Restoration of land to its previous or better quality</p> <p>c) Contractor to negotiate a rental rate with the owner for temporary use of land.</p>
B. LOSS OF RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL & OTHER STRUCTURES			
4. Loss of frontage,	Titleholder of affected structure	Compensation at Replacement cost	a) Reconstruction cost (without depreciation) for lost

² Traditional land rights refers to households with customary rights to land and shall be treated equivalent to titleholders

residential and commercial structures.			frontage/structure; affected person shall be allowed to take salvaged material from the demolished structure at no costs. b) A lump sum transfer grant of an amount of Rs 10,000 per household for shifting households' assets and other belonging to the new area. c) Rental assistance as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum three month rental accommodation
	Tenants	Assistance lump sum	a) Rental assistance for both residential & commercial tenants as per the prevalent rate in the form of grant to cover maximum three month rentals b) A lump sum transfer grant of an amount of Rs 10,000 per household for shifting households' assets and other belonging to the new area. c) Additional structures erected by tenants will also be compensated and deducted from owner's compensation amount. d) Any advance deposited by the tenants will be deducted from owners total compensation package on submission of documentary evidences.
5. Impact on market place/ area.	Titleholder ³ (Owner) & non-titleholder ⁴ (tenants, leaseholders, squatters and vulnerable encroachers) losing commercial enterprise in the market area	Relocation Assistance	Affected enterprises will be provided with the following options: a) Self managed reconstruction of shops by the shop operators with all benefits as per the entitlement matrix; or b) Project assisted relocation option will be provided to those whose commercial structure can no longer be used as a commercial enterprise as a

³ In case of affected Title owners – the affected title owners will be allotted a shop in the market in lieu of compensation. No additional compensation will be paid to them. However, they will be entitled to transitional allowance and shifting assistance as applicable and provided for in the Entitlement Matrix.

⁴ In case of affected non-title owners, tenants and leaseholders, squatters and vulnerable encroachers, who have been carrying out business for 10 or more years, will be re-established by creation of market place. The constructed shops in this market will be provided on rent to them. For first 3 months, no rent will be charged from these DPs. However, after three months these DPs need to pay to the authority the agreed rent by demand draft monthly and if he/she wishes to own the same can pay the total amount in agreed installments. The DPs opting for this option will not be paid cash compensation for their structure loss.

			<p>result of the Project impact. The allotment of the shops in the market complex will be based on the ownership status of those affected.</p> <p>c) A lump sum transfer grant of an amount of Rs 10,000 per household for shifting enterprises' assets to the new area.</p> <p>d) Right to salvage material from demolished structure at no cost.</p>
C. LOSS OF CROPS AND TREES			
6. Loss of crops and trees	Owner/sharecropper/ Tenants affected	Compensation at 'market value'	<p>a) Advance notice to DPs to harvest their crops.</p> <p>b) In case of standing crops, cash compensation for loss of agricultural crops at current market value of mature crops based on average production.</p> <p>c) Compensation for loss of timber trees at current market value of wood/timber or firewood depending on the kind of tree.</p> <p>d) In case of fruit trees, compensation at average fruit production for next 15 years to be computed at current market value.</p>
D. LOSSES OF NON-TITLEHOLDERS			
7. Encroachers	Land and structures	No compensation for land but assistance for assets only to vulnerable groups (namely – BPL households, SC/STs, female-headed households, disabled/ elderly)	<p>a) Encroachers will be notified a time in which to remove their assets to be affected.</p> <p>b) Right to salvage material from demolished structure at no cost.</p> <p>c) Compensation for affected structures at replacement value only to the vulnerable⁵ households.</p> <p>d) Additional assistance as required on a case by case basis.</p>
8. Loss of structure by squatters and	Land and structures	No compensation for land but compensation for	<p>a) Squatters will be notified of a time in which to remove their assets that will be affected.</p>

⁵ The groups of population are considered socially 'vulnerable' comprise of - (a) those who are below the poverty line (BPL); (b) those who belong to scheduled castes (SC), scheduled tribes (ST); (c) female-headed households (FHH); (d) elderly and (e) disabled persons.

informal settlers		structure at replacement cost and other assistance	<p>b) Right to salvage material from demolished structure at no cost.</p> <p>c) Compensation for loss of structure at replacement cost to be paid by the Project.</p> <p>d) A lump sum transfer grant of an amount of Rs. 10,000 for shifting households' assets and other belonging to the new area.</p>
E. LOSS OF LIVELIHOOD SOURCE			
9. Loss of primary source of income for the titleholders	Titleholders losing income through agriculture	Assistance for income restoration	Transitional allowance equivalent 1000 days of Minimum Agricultural Wage (MAW) in the state at the time of Section 4 notification under LA Act if the residual land is not viable or equivalent to 750 days of MAW income when the residual land is viable.
	Titleholders losing income through business	Transitional assistance	Title holders losing their business establishment due to displacement will be assisted on a case-by-case basis in the form of a grant for three months for loss of their income.
10. Loss of primary source of income for the non-titleholders [wage earning employees, agricultural labour, non-agricultural labour, squatters and vulnerable encroachers]	Non-titleholders namely squatters and encroachers losing primary source of income	Training Assistance for income restoration	Training would be provided for income generating vocational training and skill upgradation options as per DPs choice @ Rs 10,000 per family to those DPs belonging to vulnerable groups and losing their source of income or to those losing significant income as result of the loss and becoming vulnerable.
	Agriculture/ Non agricultural labour indirectly affected due to acquisition of land or displacement of employer	Assistance for income restoration	One-time financial assistance for transitional income support, on a case-by-case basis, based on local wage rates in the form of grant for three months for loss of income.
	Wage earning employees indirectly affected due to displacement of commercial structure	Transitional assistance	This is valid for persons indirectly affected due to the employer having being displaced, on case-by-case, based on local wage rates for three months.
F. LOSS OF COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES			
11. Loss of	Affected	Cash compensation/	Cash compensation at

Common Property Resources	community/Institution responsible	reconstruction	replacement value or reconstruction of the community structure in consultation with the community
G. REHABILITATION MEASURES			
12. Additional assistance to vulnerable groups	Households categorized as vulnerable (BPL households, SC/STs, female-headed households, disabled/elderly)	Lump sum assistance	Additional lump sum assistance of Rs. 5000 per household to vulnerable groups such as – female headed households, households with disabled family members, households below poverty line, scheduled tribe and scheduled caste households etc.
13. Emergency bankline protection and retired embankment work	Households affected by emergency work in terms of relocation and re-building	Temporary assistance for shifting	Shifting costs, cash compensation for reconstruction and assistance/support for temporary relocation, allowances for loss of workdays due to shifting and relocation as per the entitlement matrix
14. 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 in this policy framework.		