

Potential Assets			Indicators of Measurements (Many of these need to be studies as changes between before and after the move)	Existing Risks/Opportunities (Status Quo)	Risks Reduced/Risks Avoided (Benefits)	Continuing Risks (Opportunity Costs for the project/Residual Costs for the people)	Risks Created (short and long-term) (macro and micro narratives of development)		Notes
Sevanagar				SEV	SEV (0/1)	SEV (0/-1)	SEV (0/-1)		SEV
Socio-cultural					5	-4	-10	-9	
1	Health		Out of pocket health expenditure	No problems mentioned	0	0	-1	-1	Hospital expenses are high
			Incidence of illness, types of diseases	Low risk	0	0	-1	-1	Increase in water and vector borne diseases
			Distance from the closest health centre	High risk	0	0	-1	-1	Distance to the health care has increased.
2	Education		Skill training	High risk	0	-1	0	-1	They never had any form of skill training earlier and even now
			Quality of education	No information	0	0	-1	-1	No schools nearby
			Dropouts rates	High risk (Earlier the school fees were high)	0	-1	0	-1	Post relocation, dropout rates of both men and women are high due to lack of schools in the vicinity
			Level of Female Education	High risk	0	-1	0	-1	
3	Social Safety nets		FORMAL : Knowledge of Entitlements and channels	No problems mentioned	0	0	0	0	
			INFORMAL : Structure and channels	In the old settlement, the social dependency was high.	0	0	-1	-1	Post relocation, people have lost their social networks especially in terms of credits and livelihoods
4	Networks		Neighbourhood relations		0	0	-1	-1	Few people from the old settlement were left behind

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			Collective Activities (Social benefits/Economic benefits/Religious benefits)		1	0	0	1	
5	Family Extensions	Family structure	One or multiple households/Joint family	Nuclear families	0	0	0	0	
		Women	Household structure/Head of family	Mixed	1	0	0	1	Houses in the name of the women
		Older People	Family support structure	No information	0	0	0	0	
			Levels of compensations in project	None	0	0	-1	-1	
		Children	Support by Anganwadis	None	0	0	-1	-1	
		Physically disabled	Access to entitlements	No	0	-1	0	-1	
6	Community Structure		Collective assets		1	0	0	1	They have temple, church
7	Psychological risks	Privacy, Dignity, Safety against crime and conflict	Memory, Manifestation of shock, Insecurity (Stress) [Stratified sampling]	Low risk	0	0	-1	-1	Alcoholism, women feel unsafe, many people have still not come out the relocation shock
			Safety	Low-risk	0	0	-1	-1	Theft, unsafe for women
			Toilets for women - use, location and number	High risk	1	0	0	1	Individual toilets at home

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8	Cultural practices		Rituals and festivals		1	0	0	1	
<b>Physical stock, (flow = access)</b>					<b>14</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-2</b>	
1	Buildings	Before and after relocation	Type of roof/ type of walls/ plinth	High risk (kuchha house)	1	0	0	1	
			Housing typology/form	Row housing	0	0	-1	-1	Tenement structure (G+3)
		Household level - built-up area	Modifications on provided/ modifications allowed		1	0	0	1	People modified their houses (added shelves in the kitchen, made wash areas)
		Household level	Size of the plot and covered area		0	0	-1	-1	people have mentioned that they had more space in the old house
2	Public systems	Water	Quality/frequency/service provider	No problems have been mentioned	0	0	-1	-1	Many people have complained about the quality of water, and also water infrastructure being broken. Many people have also died due to poor quality of water
			Type of supply	Hand pump	1	0	0	1	Piped water supply/water tank
		Sanitation	Type of disposal (before and after)	Open defecation	1	0	0	1	Have toilets at home
			Type of toilet/ location	Open defecation	1	0	0	1	
			Planning priorities and design	Open defecation	1	0	0	1	No problems mentioned

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		Solid waste	Collection system/disposal system	No system exists	0	-1	0	-1	Waste are being dumped within the colony behind the blocks
			Reuse (approaches at local level)	No system exists	0	-1	0	-1	
		Electricity	Source/type of usage	No problems mentioned	1	0	0	1	
			Reliability / resilience (opportunity/risk)	No problems mentioned	1	0	0	1	
		Energy	Consumption pattern (positive or negative)	Thermal	0	-1	0	-1	Use of fire wood continues
		Transport	Type of roads	Mud	1	0	0	1	Cement road
			Availability of public transportation	No problems mentioned	0	0	-1	-1	There is problem with frequency and access
		Communication/ICT	Early warning systems	No system exists	0	-1	0	-1	No system exists
		Social infrastructure	Health/education/information centre/temple	Old site had access to these infrastructure	0	0	-1	-1	However in the new site, they do not have access to any of the infrastructure other than a temple and church
		Critical infrastructure	Resilience	No cyclone shelters	0	-1	0	-1	None even now
3	O & M		Community/individual/government/private	Community/NGO	1	0	0	1	
		Reliability	Resources available (ex: staff)	Community/NGO	1	0	0	1	

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4	Land		Productivity/tenure/inundation/expenditure	Non alienable	1	0	0	1	
			Site location/quality of soil/hazard exposure/distance from previous site	High risk (exposed to floods)	0	-1	0	-1	
5	Public spaces		Types of public spaces	No information	0	-1	0	-1	Church and temple
			Available/ usage		0	0	0	0	
			Play area availability and access		0	-1	0	-1	
			Proximity		0	-1	0	-1	
6	Trees and natural capital		Kind of ownership/type		1	0	0	1	
			Utility - (ecological balance/livelihood/quality of life)		0	0	-1	-1	
7	No of assets		Productive/life line assets	Few people have their own autos	1	0	0	1	
			Kind of ownership/usage		0	0	-1	-1	Not using like before due to relocation
Economic					4	-11	-3	-10	
1	Livelihoods - nature and composition	Type	Formal/informal	Informal and lack of sufficient social safety net access	0	-1	0	-1	
			Self-employed/daily wage labour	Daily wage/self employed	0	-1	0	-1	
			Diversity of income	Diverse income	0	-1	0	-1	

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	Household level		Sole/multiple earners	Sole	0	0	-1	-1	Post relocation, many women have started working as their husbands spends the money on alcohol
			Gender perspective	Equal	1	0	0	1	Titles in the name of women
		Labour	Skill and education status	Traditional risk	0	-1	0	-1	
	Pattern of consumption		Type and quantum of savings	No bank accounts earlier	1	0	0	1	New bank accounts have been created
2	Marketable and non-marketable assets		Usage and type (Ex: refrigerator, car )	Not many people have non-marketable assets	0	-1	0	-1	There's been no change in terms of access to marketable assets.
			Economic asset ownership patterns		0	-1	0	-1	
			House ownership	None	1	0	0	1	and ownership is non-alienable and not freely marketable
3	Access to financial services		Type (formal, informal)	Earlier they had no bank accounts	1	0	0	1	Now they have bank accounts
			How they access	Social networks	0	0	-1	-1	Relocation has broken their networks
4	Financial/capital investments		Mutual funds/bonds/savings - all channels but liquids		0	0	-1	-1	Not saving now
			House/land/other assets		0	-1	0	-1	

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5	Risk transfer and sharing		Formal and informal (SHG, local chit funds, other channels)		0	-1	0	-1	
			Insurance - micro/business		0	-1	0	-1	
			Insurance - life (health, accident)/ non-life (endowment, child, building, crop, vehicle, fire, catastrophic, weather)		0	-1	0	-1	
			Cooperative/ individual arrangements		0	-1	0	-1	
Environmental					1	-2	-4	-5	
1	Quality and quantity of water		Scenario - before and after	No problems were mentioned	0	0	-1	-1	People have complained about the poor quality of water
		State of environment	Primary and secondary impacts on individuals	No problems were mentioned	0	0	-1	-1	People dump garbage near their houses which eventually affects the environment
		source	Surface water/ground water	Ground water	1	0	0	1	Ground water. Bore well
2	Quality of air		Secondary level impacts on individuals ( ex: health, respiratory problems)		0	0	-1	-1	The site stinks due to improper garbage disposal and broken sewerage
3	Green cover		Type of vegetation		0	-1	0	-1	
			Proportion of green cover	Less cover	0	-1	0	-1	

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4	Biodiversity		Secondary level impacts on individuals (narrative)	None	0	0	-1	-1	Dogs and pigs
<b>Institutional/Governance and regulatory (I/G/R)</b>					<b>1</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
1			Types of existing institutions (Formal/informal)	Community level committees	1	0	0	1	
2		Risk created by (I/G/R)	National/state/district level		0	0	0	0	
			Differential impacts on other groups (community based, old aged/marginalised populations)	High (community based)	0	-1	0	-1	Lack of sufficient entitlements for the marginalised (old and disabled in particular) continues
3		Risk to (I/G/R)	Decision leading to risks		0	0	0	0	
<b>Quality of Life and Political agency</b>					<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-6</b>	
			Access to public transportation		0	0	-1	-1	High risk
			Access to primary, secondary and tertiary education		0	0	-1	-1	High risk (no schools/anganwadis in the vicinity)
			Access to public spaces		0	0	-1	-1	High risk (only a temple and church exists)
			Access to public distribution system/any other sources		0	0	-1	-1	High risk
			Access to adequate health facilities		0	0	-1	-1	High risk (no hospitals in the vicinity)



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			Access to entitlements		0	0	-1	-1	High risk
					25	-27	-30	-32	

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Paradesipalem ( PAP)				PAP	PAP (0/1)	PAP (0/-1)	PAP (0/-1)		PAP
Socio-cultural					3	-5	-8	-10	
1	Health		Out of pocket health expenditure	High risk	0	0	-1	-1	No government hospital close by. They need to travel 5 km even to access a private hospital. Many people mentioned that they need to spend on travel and hospital expenses are little high
			Incidence of illness, types of diseases	Medium risk	0	-1	0	-1	11 out of 23 samples complained about regular cold and fever. Rest of them mentioned about infections, vector & water borne diseases
			Move to working in hazardous conditions	None	0	0	0	0	
			Distance from the closest health centre	Low risk	0	0	-1	-1	Many people complained about access, even during emergency they would either walk or take private transport ( 1-5 km)
2	Education		Skill training	Mason training	0	-1	0	-1	State could have provided skill training as part of in-situ project development
			Quality of education	No problems mentioned	0	0	0	0	

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			Learning ecosystems		0	0	0	0	
			Dropouts rates	Medium risk	0	0	-1	-1	people mentioned about dropouts after moving to new site. Due to increased travel time and no proper transportation facility. It would get late by the time children reach their home (from the city which is more than 25 km). No street lights along the approach road - feel unsafe
			Level of Female Education	High drop outs	0	-1	0	-1	
3	Social Safety nets		FORMAL : Knowledge of Entitlements and channels	Low risk (Within communities)	0.5	-0.5	0	0	Women and men are very active through groups and they know how to access
			INFORMAL : Structure and channels	low risk	0	0	-1	-1	Lost their networks
4	Networks		Neighbourhood relations	None of them mentioned about their bonding with their neighbours	1	0	0	1	livelihood and women groups. It is Close knit community

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5			Collective Activities (Social benefits/Economic benefits/Religious benefits)	Low risk (Within communities)	0.5	-0.5	0	0	They solve their community level problems collectively. Women are quite active ex: they do collective representations (most of them mention about similar problems at community level)
			Stories of reliance/Dependence		0	0	0	0	
	Family Extensions	Family structure	One or multiple households/Joint family	Joint families	0	0	-1	-1	Old aged people or parents started living separately - size of the new house
		Women	Household structure/Head of family	No much information	0	0	0	0	Women mostly active in managing household expenditure
		Older People	Family support structure	Started moving out	0	0	-1	-1	together before not after
			Levels of compensations in project		0	0	0	0	
		Children	Support by Anganwadis	No much information	0	0	0	0	
		Physically disabled	Access to entitlements	No much information	0	0	0	0	No samples
			Levels of compensations in project		0	0	0	0	

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6	Community Structure		Collective assets	No problems mentioned	0	-1	0	-1	sewerage treatment plant. They don't have access to community hall, play area, temple etc., - as they used to have access within proximity
7	Psychological risks	Privacy, Dignity, Safety against crime and conflict	Memory, Manifestation of shock, Insecurity (Stress) [Stratified sampling]	No problems mentioned	0	0	0	0	most of them used to live in pucca house for rent
			Safety	High risk	0	0	-1	-1	no street lights
			Space creation	Medium risk	0	0	-1	-1	Space
			Number of incidences and their dimensions	No problems mentioned	0	0	0	0	
			Toilets for women - use, location and number	Low risk	1	0	0	1	have access to toilets at home
			Transit housing quality and standards, Project considerations for cultural sensitivities	No problems mentioned	0	0	0	0	
8	Cultural practices		Rituals and festivals	No problems mentioned	0	0	0	0	

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Physical stock, (flow = access)					12.5	-11	-8.5	-7	
1	Buildings	Before and after relocation	Type of roof/ type of walls/ plinth	low risk- only a few people mentioned about - Exposed to risks and damages during cyclones	1	0	0	1	risk avoided - frequent roof and wall damages
			Housing typology/form	row housing	0	0	-1	-1	old people can't climb stairs
		Household level - built-up area	Modifications on provided/ modifications allowed	No much information	1	0	0	1	. Yes, few people made
		Household level	Size of the plot and covered area	No much information	0.5	-0.5	0	0	Not sufficient for large HH size
2	Public systems	Water	Quality/frequency/service provider	Hand pump - high risk	1	0	0	1	many people complained about access. Despite having household level water connections, most of them use hand pump to collect drinking water (water colour)
			Type of supply	Hand pump/ Public tap	1	0	0	1	HH connections
			Sources and usage - drinking and non-drinking	Ground water/ Hand pump	0	-1	0	-1	Ground water
			Type of storage	No problems mentioned	0	-0.5	0.5	0	No enough space for storage
		Sanitation	Type of disposal (before and after)	No problems mentioned	1	0	0	1	have access to toilets at home
			Type of toilet/ location	No problems mentioned	1	0	0	1	at home

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			Planning priorities and design	No problems mentioned	0	0	0	0	No problems mentioned
		Solid waste	Collection system/disposal system	No system exists. High risk	0	-1	0	-1	State government would have created a space for dumping waste
			Reuse (approaches at local level)	No system exists	0	-1	0	-1	
		Electricity	Source/type of usage	No problems mentioned	1	0	0	1	
			Reliability / resilience (opportunity/risk)	No problems mentioned	0	0	-1	-1	No electricity in public spaces- Street lights
		Energy	Consumption pattern (positive or negative)	No problems mentioned	1	0	0	1	have gas connections - through government scheme
		Transport	Type of roads	Main road is made of cement, rest is mud	1	0	0	1	
			Availability of public transportation	Low risk	0	0	-1	-1	High risk - no proper access to public transportation
		Communication/ ICT	Early warning systems	Announcements are done	0	-1	0	-1	No arrangements are made
		Social infrastructure	Health/education/information centre/ temple	Low risk - they have access to all these within vicinity	0	0	-1	-1	No access
		Critical infrastructure	Resilience	They don't have anything as such	0	-1	0	-1	Nothing is provided yet
3	O & M		Community/individual/ government/ private	No information	1	0	0	1	NGO is involved with community people

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		Reliability	Resources available (ex: staff)	No information	0	-1	0	-1	No person is appointed
		Community level	Issues if any/ways of resolution	No information	0	-1	0	-1	Collective efforts are being made by community people
		Community level	Awareness about channels (ex: approaching officials)	No information	1	0	0	1	Collective efforts are being made by community people
4	Land		Productivity/tenure/inundation/expenditure	They used to stay for rent	0	-1	0	-1	High productivity/non alienable
			Site location/quality of soil/hazard exposure/distance from previous site	High risk	0	0	-1	-1	Far from city
5	Public spaces		Types of public spaces	Low risk- at least they used have access	0	0	-1	-1	Need to travel more than 10 km - nothing is available within vicinity
			Available/ usage	No information	0	0	0	0	
			Play area availability and access	No information	0	-1	0	-1	Don't have any - high risk
			Proximity	low risk	0	0	-1	-1	very far – at least they need to travel for more than 5 km
6	Trees and natural capital		Kind of ownership/type	No information	1	0	0	1	people use outside space for growing vegetables
			Utility - (ecological balance/livelihood/quality of life)	No information	0	0	-1	-1	Un-cleared bushes - threat of attack by snakes



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7	No of assets		Productive/life line assets	Autos, watch repair tools, cooking equipment	0	-1	0	-1	Most of use their houses to run shops - grocery, breakfast. Most of them rely on the asset they have it from earlier
			Kind of ownership/usage	Individual	0	0	-1	-1	Post relocation - most of them don't use that quite often - they go to work alternate days before it is not like this
8	Food		Staples/kind of food	No problems mentioned				0	
			Consumption pattern (quantity and expenditure)	No problems mentioned				0	Expenditure increased after relocation
			Availability	No problems mentioned				0	
Economic					4	-10.5	-4.5	-11	
1	Livelihoods - nature and composition	Type	Formal/informal	Informal	0	-1	0	-1	very diverse income activities
			Self-employed/daily wage labour	Daily wage and self - employed	0	-1	0	-1	Lost their networks
			Diversity of income	Yes, very diversified	0	-1	0	-1	May not support each other
		Household level	Sole/multiple earners	More than one person on an average are earners	0	0	-1	-1	women stopped working - lost their alternate source of income
			Gender perspective	Low risk	0	0	-1	-1	most of the women stopped working - as they relocated very far - increase in travel expenditure- lost their networks

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		Labour	Skill and education status	Not enough information	0	-1	0	-1	Could have been trained
	Pattern of consumption		Type and quantum of savings	No savings	0	-1	0	-1	Though they have bank accounts – won't save much
2	Marketable and non-marketable assets		Usage and type (Ex: refrigerator, car )	No information	0.5	-0.5	0	0	No change in terms of access to marketable assets. They could invested in marketable assets
			Economic asset ownership patterns	No information	0.5	-0.5	0	0	No change in terms of access to economic assets. They could invested
			House ownership	Individual	0	-1	0	-1	Land ownership is non-alienable and not freely marketable
3	Access to financial services		Type (formal, informal)	Both formal and informal banking systems, but no insurance	1	0	0	1	New bank accounts could help save more
			How they access	Social networks	1	0	0	1	Can continue
4	Financial/capital investments		Mutual funds/bonds/savings - all channels but liquids	Not saving much	0	-0.5	0.5	0	Earlier they used to save some - expenditure increased
			House/land/other assets	medium risk	0	-1	0	-1	Livelihood
5	Risk transfer and sharing		Formal and informal (SHG, local chit funds, other channels)	Both	1	0	-1	0	women save through SHG's and chits - most of them lost their networks

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			Insurance - micro/business	No	0	0	-1	-1	Lost their networks
			Insurance - life (health, accident)/ non-life (endowment, child, building, crop, vehicle, fire, catastrophic, weather)	No	0	-1	0	-1	
			Insurance - asset/output based	No	0	-1	0	-1	
			Cooperative/ individual arrangements	used to have access to informal networks	0	0	-1	-1	No access to networks
Environmental					1.5	-1.5	-1	-1	
1	Quality and quantity of water		Scenario - before and after	No mention of such issues	0	0	-1	-1	Quality - high risk
		State of environment	Primary and secondary impacts on individuals	No mention of such issues	0	0	0	0	
		source	Surface water/ground water	No mention of such issues	0.5	-0.5	0	0	Ground water
2	Quality of air		Secondary level impacts on individuals ( ex: health, respiratory problems)	No mention of such issues	0.5	-0.5	0	0	People mentioned about good environment and no breathing problems
3	Green cover		Type of vegetation	Diverse vegetation	0	0	0	0	
			Proportion of green cover	Good cover	0.5	-0.5	0	0	They want to clear the vegetation around the site - threat from snakes

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4	Biodiversity		Secondary level impacts on individuals (narrative)	None	0	0	0	0	
<b>Institutional/Governance and regulatory (I/G/R)</b>					<b>0.5</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1</b>	
1			Types of existing institutions (Formal/informal)	Formal and informal	0.5	-0.5	0	0	
			Norms and governance systems (informal institutions/reasons for creating norms)		0	0	0	0	Community level committee is responsible to make representations
2		Risk created by (I/G/R)	National/state/district level		0	0	0	0	
			Differential impacts on other groups (community based, old aged/marginalised populations)	High community based	0	-1	0	-1	Lack of sufficient entitlements for old
3		Risk to (I/G/R)	Decision leading to risks		0	0	0	0	
<b>Quality of Life and Political agency</b>					<b>0.5</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-5</b>	
			Access to public transportation		0	0	-1	-1	High risk
			Access to primary, secondary and tertiary education		0	0	-1	-1	High Risk
			Access to public spaces		0	-1	0	-1	High risk
			Access to public distribution system/any other sources		0	-1	0	-1	

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			Access to adequate health facilities		0	-1	0	-1	High risk
			Access to entitlements		0.5	-0.5	0	0	Medium risk
					22	-33	-24	-35	

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Sonia Gandhi				SGN	SGN (0/1)	SGN (-1/0)	SGN (-1/0)		SGN
Socio-cultural					11	-5	-5	1	
1	Health		Out of pocket health expenditure	No problems mentioned	1	0	0	1	Still accessing the same hospitals and no new risks created
			Incidence of illness, types of diseases	Moderate Risk ( regular cold and fever, water and vector borne diseases)	0	-1	0	-1	no change of water sources
			Distance from the closest health centre	High Risk ( 7/11 respondents said the hospital is more than 1 km from their location)	0	-1	0	-1	Many people complained about access, even during emergency they would either walk or take private transport ( 1-5 km)
2	Education		Skill training	traditional skills	0	-1	0	-1	No training was provided for beneficiaries during construction
			Quality of education	No information	1	0	0	1	No change
			Dropouts rates	High risk	0	-1	0	-1	Of 45 members, 18 of them are either dropped out of education or never attended ( which is 40% of total sample)
			Level of Female Education	High drop outs	0	-1	0	-1	of 22 members, 8 of them are dropped outs and 9 of them never attended school

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3	Social Safety nets		FORMAL : Knowledge of Entitlements and channels	No much information	1	0	0	1	They know and have access to certain entitlements provided by state government ex 9/11 have either BPL or ration card and all of them have gas connection
			INFORMAL : Structure and channels	No much information	1	0	0	1	Avoided risk by not moving them to a different location. They have strong networks and channels : ex: access to informal credit sources
4	Networks		Neighbourhood relations	It was Close knit community	0	0	-1	-1	lost connections between social networks ex: neighbours were allocated elsewhere in the other block
			Collective Activities (Social benefits/Economic benefits/Religious benefits)	Low risk (Within communities - would help neighbours within their groups)	0	0	-1	-1	They used to help each other in daily activities ex: getting vegetables from market, looking after kids when they use to live next to each other
5	Family Extensions	Family structure	One or multiple households/Joint family	Joint families	0	0	-1	-1	Joint families to nuclear families. Old aged people or parents started living separately - size of the new house

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		Women	Household structure/ Head of family	No much information	1	0	0	1	Some of the women have got pattas in their name. Allocation of house name may not indicate who takes the major decisions in the family, but the status quo can also remain the same in this situation.
		Older People	Family support structure	Used to stay together in one house	0	0	-1	-1	Older people started living separately because of which they had to start earning and could not depend on their children
		Children	Support by Anganwadis	No information	1	0	0	1	Anganwadi run by private institution in the neighbouring colony of ASR Nagar
		Physically disabled	Access to entitlements	No information	0	0	0	0	
			Levels of compensations in project	No information	0	0	0	0	
	6	Community Structure	Collective assets	Dhobi ghat - operation and maintenance by the residents	1	0	0	1	Have avoided risk by not demolishing or relocating from the existing location



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7	Psychological risks	Privacy, Dignity, Safety against crime and conflict	Memory, Manifestation of shock, Insecurity (Stress) [Stratified sampling]	Low risk	1	0	0	1	Safe structures wrt cyclones, compared to what it was earlier - others also have taken shelter in these structures
			Safety	No much information	1	0	0	1	People are used to live that location - risk avoided by in situ development
			Toilets for women - use, location and number	High Risk - Open defecation - public toilets only built few years back.	1	0	0	1	risk avoided by construction of toilets - they used to go for open defecation before
			Transit housing quality and standards, Project considerations for cultural sensitivities	High risk - people temporarily moved across the highway	0	0	-1	-1	No provisions for rent provided
8	Cultural practices		Rituals and festivals	No much information	1	0	0	1	Avoided by in situ construction
Physical stock, (flow = access)					20	-7	0	13	
1	Buildings	Before and after relocation	Type of roof/ type of walls/ plinth	Temporary materials - Exposed to risks and damages during cyclones	1	0	0	1	RCC structures
			Housing typology/form	Squatters - high density	1	0	0	1	G+3
		Household level - built-up area	Modifications on provided/ modifications allowed	No much information	1	0	0	1	Whoever could afford have made modifications

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		Household level	Size of the plot and covered area	No much information	0	-1	0	-1	Small size
2	Public systems	Water	Quality/frequency/service provider	Low Risk	0	-1	0	-1	No mention of such issues
			Type of supply	Hand pumps + public water taps + well	0	-1	0	-1	Connections have to be installed but families have made alternate arrangements
		Sanitation	Type of disposal (before and after)	Open defecation	1	0	0	1	Septic tanks
			Type of toilet/location	Open defecation/public toilet	1	0	0	1	Attached toilets
			Planning priorities and design	None exists	1	0	0	1	Attached toilets
		Solid waste	Collection system/disposal system	None exists	0	-1	0	-1	No solid waste system in place
			Reuse (approaches at local level)	No mention of such issues	0	-1	0	-1	No plans for solid waste disposal
		Electricity	Source/type of usage	No connections	1	0	0	1	Have got connections
			Reliability / resilience (opportunity/risk)		0	-1	0	-1	Highly dependent for water pumps + frequent power cuts
		Energy	Consumption pattern (positive or negative)	used to depend of firewood	1	0	0	1	All of them have got gas connections now
		Transport	Type of roads	Main road is made of cement, rest is mud	1	0	0	1	All concrete roads

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			Availability of public transportation	No change - they have access to public transportation	1	0	0	1	Avoided by in situ construction
		Communication/ICT	Early warning systems	Government made announcements before cyclone	1	0	0	1	Have access to tv/radio/mobile and is centrally located in the city
		Social infrastructure	Health/education/information centre/temple	Government school, Dhobi ghat, temple located adjacent to the site	1	0	0	1	New community centre was built as part of the project
		Critical infrastructure	Resilience	KV and government primary school	1	0	0	1	Two schools - KV and a Government School located adjacent to the site
3	O & M		Community/individual/government/private	No information	0	0	0	0	
		Reliability	Resources available (ex: staff)	No information	0	0	0	0	
4	Land		Productivity/tenure/inundation/expenditure	No tenure	1	0	0	1	Non-alienable pattas
			Site location/quality of soil/hazard exposure/distance from previous site	centrally located in the city next to the highway/safe from surge	1	0	0	1	Avoided by in situ construction
5	Public spaces		Types of public spaces	One temple adjacent to the site, gather on the street	1	0	0	1	Have created a community centre
			Play area availability and access	Play on the streets and in the school	0	-1	0	-1	No designated space - unsafe for kids because of the highway next to the site

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			Available/ usage	High	1	0	0	1	No change
			Proximity	Very close	1	0	0	1	No change
6	Trees and natural capital		Kind of ownership/type		0	0	0	0	
			Utility - (ecological balance/livelihood/quality of life)		0	0	0	0	
7	No of assets		Productive/life line assets	No much information	1	0	0	1	Use houses as small shops and some own autos
			Kind of ownership/usage	No much information	1	0	0	1	Most of them have pattas to their houses
Economic					11.5	-7.5	0	4	
1	Livelihoods - nature and composition	Type	Formal/informal	Informal	0	-1	0	-1	no change of economic activity
			Self-employed/daily wage labour	Daily wage and self - employed	0	-1	0	-1	still continuing the same work
			Diversity of income	Yes, very diversified	0.5	-0.5	0	0	Some of have started small shops etc., in the houses that they have got
		Household level	Sole/multiple earners	More than one person on an average are earners	1	0	0	1	No change
			Gender perspective	Equal	1	0	0	1	No change
		Labour	Skill and education status	traditional skills	0	-1	0	-1	No change - some women have tailoring skills, but no opportunity

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2	Pattern of consumption		Type and quantum of savings	No much information	1	0	0	1	most of them have access to bank accounts
	Marketable and non-marketable assets		Usage and type (Ex: refrigerator, car )	No much information	1	0	0	1	most of them electronic goods, mobile, 2 wheelers, some own autos
			Economic asset ownership patterns	No much information	1	0	0	1	No change in ownership - likely to invest with no investment on housing
			House ownership	no house/land pattas before	1	0	0	1	Have got pattas for the new house
3	Access to financial services		Type (formal, informal)	Both formal and informal - bank accounts and social networks	1	0	0	1	Bank accounts for all
			How they access	Social Networks and formal channels	1	0	0	1	No change
4	Financial/capital investments		Mutual funds/bonds/savings - all channels but liquid	no savings	0	-1	0	-1	no savings
			House/land/other assets	no pattas	1	0	0	1	New house and patta
5	Risk transfer and sharing		Formal and informal (SHG, local chit funds, other channels)	Informal	1	0	0	1	No change
			Insurance - micro/business	No	0	-1	0	-1	No insurance

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			Insurance - life (health, accident)/ non-life (endowment, child, building, crop, vehicle, fire, catastrophic, weather)	No	0	-1	0	-1	No insurance
			Insurance - asset/output based	No	0	-1	0	-1	No insurance
			Cooperative/ individual arrangements	Yes	1	0	0	1	No change
Environmental					4	-2	0	2	
1	Quality and quantity of water		Scenario - before and after	No mention of such issues	1	0	0	1	No change
		State of environment	Primary and secondary impacts on individuals	No much information	1	0	0	1	No water related problems issues
		source	Surface water/ground water	Ground water	0	-1	0	-1	No change
2	Quality of air		Secondary level impacts on individuals ( ex: health, respiratory problems)	No mention of such issues	0	-1	0	-1	located next to highway
3	Green cover		Type of vegetation	Urban plantation	1	0	0	1	some loss after hud-hud but growing back
			Proportion of green cover	Low/Sparse	1	0	0	1	No change
4	Biodiversity		Secondary level impacts on individuals (narrative)	None	0	0	0	0	No change

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Institutional/Governance and regulatory (I/G/R)					1	-0.5	-0.5	0	
1			Types of existing institutions (Formal/informal)	No much information	1	0	0	1	housing society
2		Risk created by (I/G/R)	National/state/district level	None	0	0	0	0	
			Differential impacts on other groups (community based, old aged/marginalised populations)	High (different caste based groups)	0	-0.5	-0.5	-1	Lack of sufficient entitlements for the marginalised (old and disabled in particular) continues + new issues created because of allotment of houses only to some
3		Risk to (I/G/R)	Decision leading to risks	None	0	0	0	0	
Quality of Life and Political agency					4	-2	0	2	
			Access to public transportation	low risk	1	0	0	1	No change + next to highway
			Access to primary, secondary and tertiary education	High Risk ( only primary education is available)	0	-1	0	-1	schools across the highway are not accessible
			Access to public spaces		1	0	0	1	Community centre
			Access to public distribution system/any other sources	some of them have access to BPL/ration cards	1	0	0	1	no change
			Access to adequate health facilities	High risk (only a nursing home in the vicinity)	0	-1	0	-1	no change
			Access to entitlements		1	0	0	1	house patta for most
					51.5	-24	-5.5	22	