

# ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

**Gujarat State Highway Project - II** 

**Volume-V: Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**(BAYAD- LUNAWADA)

October 2013

### VOLUME-V RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

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### **Abbreviations**

AAGR - Average Annual Growth Rate

AIDS - Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

BPL - Below Poverty Line
CoI - Corridor of Impact

ESMU - Environmental and Social Management Unit

FGD - Focused Group Discussion GoG - Government of Gujarat

GSACS - Gujarat State Aids Control Society
GSHP - Gujarat State Highways Project

GWSSB - Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board

Ha - Hectare HH - Household

HIV - Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPP - HIV/AIDS Prevention Plan

Km - Kilometre

LA - Land Acquisition

LASA - LEA Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd.

LHS - Left Hand Side
MDR - Major District Road
M&E - Monitoring and Evaluation

NGO - Non-Governmental Organization

NRRP - National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy

OBC - Other Backward Classes
OP - Operational Policy
PAF - Project Affected Family
PAP - Project Affected Person
PIU - Project Implementation Unit

R&BD - Roads and Buildings Department
R&R - Resettlement and Rehabilitation

RAP - Resettlement Action Plan

RHS - Right Hand Side RoW - Right of Way

RPF - Resettlement Policy Framework

SC - Scheduled Caste
SH - State Highway

SIA - Social Impact Assessment

sq.m - Square Meter ST - Scheduled Tribe

WHH - Woman Headed Household WPR - Workforce Participation Ratio

### A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### **Background**

1. Government of Gujarat (GoG) has taken up the second Gujarat State Highway Project (GSHP-II), covering up-gradation, maintenance and improvement of identified core road network for loan appraisal with the World Bank. Roads and Buildings Department (R&BD), GoG, has retained M/s LEA Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd. (LASA) as Project Preparatory Works Consultants to prepare pertinent plans on widening and upgradation of highways including the assessment of social impact, preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP). As a pre-requisite towards loan appraisal with the World Bank, R&BD has selected nine corridors, aggregating to 394 km length for preparation of detailed project report. As part of the project preparation, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) has been undertaken for the proposed roads. This RAP is based on the findings of SIA carried out in Bayad-Lunawada corridor and is in line with Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the project.

### **Corridor Description**

2. The total length of the project corridor is 44.86 km. The corridor starts at Bayad on SH-69 at km 00+000 and joins SH-63 at Chainage 18+250. It continues at SH-63 and runs towards North West for about 0.6 km before joining Village Road (VR)/Major District Road (MDR) which is about 11.8 km. It again joins back SH-63 at km 14+200 which ends at Lunawada at Km 00+000(Reverse Chainage). Bayad- Lunawada corridor enroutes Bayad taluka of Sabarkanta district, Virpur taluka of Kheda and Lunawada taluka of Panchmahal district. Corridor passes through 28 villages and a town (Lunawada).

### **Resettlement Action Plan: Objectives**

- 3. The RAP is prepared to ensure that the affected persons are: (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement; (ii) consulted, provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives and offered choices among them; (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for loss of assets caused due to the project; (iv) provided assistance (such as shifting allowance, transition allowance, etc.) during relocation and for a transition period, to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and, (v) provided with skill development assistance such as training, in addition to compensation. The objectives of RAP are:
- 4. To identify adverse impacts and determine mitigation measures;
- 5. To present the entitlements and action plan for the affected persons for payment of compensation and assistance for restoring livelihoods, and improving or at least retaining the living standards in the post resettlement period.

### Right of Way and Corridor of Impact

6. The existing RoW along the corridor varies from 10m to 24m. Using available RoW records with the R&BD and Revenue Department, the social team verified the boundaries of private properties within and in the vicinity of potential corridor of impact (CoI)1. The CoI for the project corridor vary between 13m to 24m2. In the present context, impacts are assessed up to CoI (Fig 1.2). Adopting the CoI approach, the impacts on land and other assets have been minimized, within acceptable design principles and standards. Development within available RoW has been considered, wherever feasible, for avoiding or minimizing impact on residential and commercial structures, water-yielding wells, schools, religious structures and agricultural land. The proposed treatment has minimal impact on land and structures.

### **Resettlement Policy Framework**

- 7. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been formulated based on the applicable and relevant laws relating to the project and also based on the bank OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement. RPF suggests avoiding or minimizing adverse impacts by exploring all viable alternative project design. The core principles of RPF are as follows:
- 8. Entitlements for project affected persons to cover the loss of land, structures and other assets, such as standing crops or trees. The broad categorisation of affected persons is (i) Titleholders; and (ii) Non-titleholders.
- 9. The vulnerable sections among each of the above categories will receive additional support.
- 10. Compensation for land at replacement cost, plus allowances for fees or other charges will be provided along with other assistances. Land will be acquired following Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and its amendments. The difference between the land cost decided as per LA Act and the updated Jantri values for the specific land parcel to be acquired will be paid by the project in the form of assistance.
- 11. Compensation for residual unviable land parcels will be provided to those affected persons who are eligible and opting for the same.
- 12. Compensation for loss of structures, other assets will be provided at replacement cost and will be paid before physical displacement from the occupied or affected area.
- 13. Assistance will be provided to those affected persons who lose their livelihood due to the acquisition carried out as part of the project.
- 14. Cut-off date for titleholders will be the date of publication of notification under Section 4(1) of Land Acquisition Act, 1894. For non-titleholders, the date of project census survey or a similar designated date declared by project authority will be considered as cut-off date.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The Right of Way (RoW) is the lawfully acquired corridor of public land owned by the State Government and administered by R&BD for transit. The CoI is the width required for the actual construction of road, including carriageway, shoulder and embankments.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 24 m CoI is proposed in Sathamba settlement where four lane section is proposed for the length of 1.4 km.

- 15. The households/land owners who are absent during the time of census survey will be entitled for assistance and budget provisions will include them also. However, people moving to the CoI after the cut-off date will not be entitled for any compensation or assistance.
- 16. Loss of common property resources will be compensated and reconstructed at project cost. Enhancement measures also will be provided for community assets located alongside the project corridor in consultation with the community.

#### **Cut-off Date**

17. Cut-off date for titleholders is date of section 4(1) notification and for non-titleholders cutoff date is the 31st May 2012 (date of socio economic survey).

### **Impact on Land and Structures**

- 18. Census and socio-economic surveys were conducted along the proposed project stretch, considering the Corridor of Impact (CoI) of 13m and 24m. Minimum acquisition and disturbance to the existing features is the prime objective of design. Impacts on sensitive features and settlement areas is minimised through realignment, and CoI approach.
- 19. **Land Acquisition:** A total of 2.61 ha of government land and 18.05 ha private agricultural land will be acquired for geometric improvement in 10 villages Tajpur, Lalsar, Dhamod, Sadhakpur, Hadod, Khantana Bhensavada, Madia Vakhatpur, Ucharpi and Undra. Land acquisition and resettlement of the affected persons will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the RPF of the project.
- 20. **Categories of Impact:** Agricultural land of 313 households, 1 mixed property (residential-cum-commercial), 34 commercial structures and fencing of a vacant land will be affected. 34 Commercial structures affected belong to non–titleholders (squatters) as well as one mixed property and 1 vacant land belongs to titleholders (encroachers).
- 21. Other assets affected within the affected portion of the properties are 555 trees (private trees), 2 water taps, 3 water tanks, 8 motor pumps, 25 open/dug wells, 3 hand pumps, 1 barbedwire fence and 3 boundary walls.
- 22. **Impact on Cultural Properties and Community Assets:** The boundary wall of a school will be affected and there will not be any impact on religious structures.

#### Socio-Economic Profile

23. Total number of PAHs are 349 wherein 315 are titleholders (TH) and remaining 34 are non-titleholders (NTH). Total 349 PAHs comprises 2567 PAPs (based on the household size). Vulnerable groups of affected household are 41 (1 ST as well as BPL, 5 WHH and 35 BPL).

### **Public Consultations**

24. Five public consultation meetings were held along the project corridor with the communities to obtain their views and suggestions regarding the proposed project interventions. The consultations have provided inputs towards mitigation of impacts, improvement in designs, and preparation of resettlement plan and its implementation. Based on the suggestions design modifications including curve improvement, provision of road safety measures such as pedestrian crossings, warning signs, markings, etc., has been carried out.

### **Implementation Arrangement**

- 25. Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESMU): The Chief Engineer at PIU will be overall head of the project. An ESMU will be set up by R&BD within the PIU to look into the social and environmental aspects of the project and will have overall responsibility for policy guidance, coordination and planning, internal monitoring and overall reporting.
- 26. ESMU will be headed by an officer of the rank of Executive Engineer (EE), and will be responsible for all activities related to resettlement and rehabilitation. Chief Engineer (World Bank Projects) will be assisted by Superintending Engineer (SE). The EE will be assisted by an Environmental Specialist and a Social Specialist. ESMU will be housed in R&BD headquarters in Gandhinagar. One each Executive Engineers at field divisions3 will be responsible for E&S activities.

### **Implementation Support by NGO**

- 27. RAP will be implemented by the ESMU with support from a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) which will be selected as part of the project. The roles and responsibilities of NGO are summarized as follows:
  - Explain to PAPs about the potential adverse impacts and proposed mitigation measures and, R&R entitlements;
  - Distribute the dissemination materials including pamphlets on RAP and other aspects;
  - Facilitate ESMU in organizing public information campaign at the commencement of R&R activities;
  - Prepare the micro plans;
  - Participate in the meetings organized by ESMU;
  - Provide support for implementation of RAP;
  - Prepare and issue identity cards to identified PAFs;
  - Facilitate opening of joint bank accounts (PAPs and his/her spouse) for individual PAPs;
  - Ensure that all benefits are provided in joint account where women will be the first beneficiary;
  - Assist PAPs in receiving compensation, focusing on vulnerable PAPs to ensure that they get their dues on time;
  - Generate awareness about the productive use of compensation money and R&R grants;
  - Explain the resource base and other opportunities to enable them to make informed choices and participate in their own development;
  - Ensure that vulnerable PAPs are given their dues both for payment of compensation and rehabilitation assistance;
  - Submit monthly progress reports to ESMU;
  - Identify training needs of PAPs for income generating activities and ensure they are adequately supported during the post-training period on respective income generating activities, and,
  - Ensure that the grievances and problems faced by PAPs are presented to the Grievance Redress Committee for their resolution.

#### Grievance Redress Mechanism

28. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at the district level will be constituted to hear the complaints of project affected persons and resolve the same. The process will promote settlement

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The Field Divisions of R&BD are located at Rajkot, Mehsana and Vadodara.

of disputes and reduce litigation. GRC will be set up at the district level with District Collector as head. The following persons will be the members of GRC:

- District Collector or his designated representative of at least the rank of Assistant District Collector (preference would be given to women officers);
- The District Development Officer of the Department of Revenue;
- The Executive Engineer, PIU; and
- Representative from Social Sector/Local NGO (not involved with implementation) /Person conversant with similar issues and he/she should be widely respected and having problem solving skills (to be selected by DM / Collector).
- 29. GRC will be responsible for the following: (i) Support PAPs in resolving issues related to R&R and LA; (ii) Record grievance and resolve them within stipulated time; and (iii) Inform PIU about any serious cases.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

30. Internal monitoring of the implementation of social safeguards will be carried out by the PIU with support of Project Management Consultant/Supervision Consultant. Towards enhancing the quality of RAP/IPDP implementation, in addition to the internal monitoring by the PIU, external monitoring will be done by a third-party agency or Project Management Consultant (PMC) for technical as well as environmental/social aspects.

#### **Public Consultation and Disclosure**

In order to make the RAP implementation process transparent, a series of public disclosure meetings will be arranged. The RAP Executive Summary and Full RPF, translated in Gujarati language along with List of PAPs with impacted assets will be disclosed through public consultations and will also be made available through GSHP Website (http://gshp2.gov.in). The full RAP would also be disclosed at Bank's Infoshop.

### **RAP Implementation Schedule**

The construction tenure of the corridor is 24 months<sup>4</sup>. The on-ground rehabilitation and resettlement exercises and handing over the encumbrance free stretch for civil works will take 5 months and afterwards, the NGO will carry out awareness programmes on road safety, HIV/AIDS prevention campaign, repeat training for PAPs, facilitate overall monitoring, etc.

Table 1.1: RAP Implementation Schedule: Major Activities

Sl. No.	Major Activities	Months
1.	NGO in place	1 <sup>st</sup> month
2.	GRC in place	2 <sup>nd</sup> month
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SI. No.	Major Activities	Months
1.	NGO in place	1 <sup>st</sup> month
2.	GRC in place	2 <sup>nd</sup> month
3.	Information campaign and community	2 <sup>nd</sup> month onwards till 24 <sup>th</sup> month [on 6-month
3.	consultation	interval]
4.	Compensation / R&R / Clearance of CoI	2 <sup>nd</sup> month onwards – to complete by 5 <sup>th</sup> month
5.	Awareness on Road Safety	3 <sup>rd</sup> month onwards – every alternate month till
5.	Awareness on Road Safety	24 <sup>th</sup> month
6	External monitoring	2 <sup>nd</sup> month onwards – every 6 month till 24 <sup>th</sup>
6.	External monitoring	month

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The construction tenure of individual corridors ranges from 18 months to 30 months spread across an overall period of 36 months and accordingly, R&BD has envisaged tenure of 36 months for the RAP implementing NGO.

### **Resettlement Budget**

- 33. The resettlement budget include components such as compensation for land, compensation for structure (private property, cultural property and community assets), R&R assistance and contingency to cover unforeseen / unanticipated costs. The estimated total budget for the implementation of RAP for the corridor is INR 23.08 million.
- 34. Apart from this, an amount of INR 29.6 million is earmarked for cost of trainings, RAP implementing NGO, monitoring and evaluation, awareness programmes on road safety, HIV/AIDS awareness, etc., for all the project corridors to be taken up. Escalation of these components have been considered at an annual inflation rate of 7% based on consumer price index and the escalated amount for Year-I is INR 31.7 million and for Year-II, the amount is INR 33.9 million.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 35. Government of Gujarat (GoG) has taken up the second Gujarat State Highway Project (GSHP-II), covering up-gradation, maintenance and improvement of identified core road network for loan appraisal with the World Bank. Roads and Buildings Department (R&BD), the responsible body for managing the project, has retained M/s LEA Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd. (LASA) as Project Preparatory Works Consultants to prepare pertinent plans on widening and upgradation of highways including the assessment of social impact, preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and) Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP). As a pre-requisite towards loan appraisal with the World Bank, R&BD has selected nine corridors, aggregating to 394 km length for detailed project report (DPR) preparation. As part of DPR preparation, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) has been undertaken for the proposed roads.
- 36. The total length of Bayad-Lunawada corridor is 44.86 km. The existing RoW along corridor varies from 10m-245 m. The proposed improvement is 2 lane with hard shoulder having carriageway width 7m to 15.5m along with hard shoulder of 1m to 1.2m. The existing two lane and intermediate lane corridor is proposed to be widened to a standard two lane facility with hard shoulder. Chainage-wise details of proposed treatment are given in Appendix 1.1. Cross-sections were designed accommodating the proposed road improvement within the available RoW, avoiding land acquisition to the extent possible.
- 37. This report presents the RAP, prepared based on the finding of SIA carried out along Bayad-Lunawada corridor and is in line with Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the project.

### 1.1.1 Project Corridor

38. The corridor starts at Bayad on SH-69 at km 00+000 and joins SH-63 at Chainage 18+250. It continues at SH-63 and runs towards North West for about 0.6 km before joining Village Road (VR)/Major District Road (MDR) which is about 11.8 km. It again joins back SH-63 at km 14+200 which ends at Lunawada at Km 00+000 (Reverse Chainage). Bayad- Lunawada corridor enroutes Bayad taluka of Sabarkanta district, Virpur taluka of Kheda and Lunawada taluka of Panchmahal district. Corridor passes through 28 villages and a town (Lunawada).

### 1.2 RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN: OBJECTIVES

39. The RAP is prepared to ensure that the affected persons are: (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement; (ii) consulted, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets caused due to the project; (iv) provided assistance (such as shifting allowance, transition allowance, etc.) during relocation and

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> 24m is proposed RoW for VR section. In general for rest is 18m wide.

for a transition period, to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and, (v) provided with development assistance such as training, in addition to compensation. The objectives of RAP are:

- To identify adverse impacts and determine mitigation measures;
- To present the entitlements and action plan for the affected persons for payment of compensation and assistance for restoring livelihoods, and improving or at least retaining the living standards in the post resettlement period.

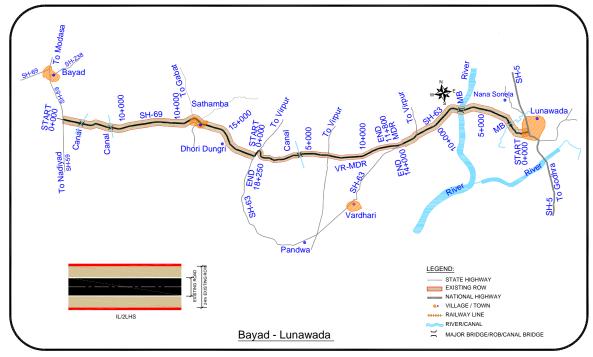


Figure 1.1: Bayad-Lunawada Corridor

### 1.3 RIGHT OF WAYAND CORRIDOR OF IMPACT

40. The existing RoW along the corridor varies from 10m to 24m. Using available RoW records with the R&BD and Revenue Department, the social team verified the boundaries of private properties within and in the vicinity of potential corridor of impact (CoI)6. The CoI for the project corridor vary between 13m to 24m7. In the present context, impacts are assessed up to CoI (Fig 1.2). Adopting the CoI approach, the impacts on land and other assets have been minimized, within acceptable design principles and standards. Development within available RoW has been considered, wherever feasible, for avoiding or minimizing impact on residential and commercial structures, water-yielding wells, schools, religious structures and agricultural land. The proposed treatment has minimal impact on land and structures.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>The Right of Way (RoW) is the lawfully acquired corridor of public land owned by the State Government and administered by R&BD for transit. The CoI is the width required for the actual construction of road, including carriageway, shoulder and embankments.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> 24 m CoI is proposed in Sathamba settlement where four lane section is proposed for the length of 1.4 km.

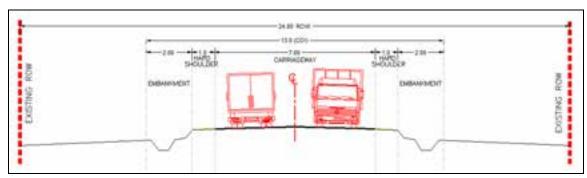


Figure 1-2: Corridor of Impact

### 1.4 REPORT STRUCTURE

- 41. The chapters in the report are arranged as follows:
  - **Chapter 1- Introduction:** details about the proposed project, rationale and objectives of RAP and approach to resettlement planning.
  - Chapter 2 Legal and Policy Framework: provides an overview of the RPF of the project and also gives details about respective affected categories of project, land acquisition requirements, etc.
  - Chapter 3 Socio Economic Profile: describes socio-economic profile of the project area, the work participation ratio of population and a brief account of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population.
  - Chapter 4 Impact on People and Community Assets: presents the nature and extent of impact on various properties alongside the corridor and the socio-economic profile of the affected population.
  - Chapter 5 Stakeholder Consultations: key outcomes of consultations carried out along the
    corridor and the ways in which the concerns and suggestions of the community were integrated
    into the project design are presented.
  - Chapter 6 Mitigation Measures and Processes: provides details of issues related to compensation and assistance, income restoration, gender, road safety and HIV/ AIDS.
  - Chapter 7- Implementation Arrangements: describes the institutional arrangement for the smooth implementation of RAP and the roles and responsibilities of various officials.
  - Chapter 8 Resettlement Budget: the compensation for affected land and structures, other assets (trees, water tap and gate, etc) and R&R assistance as per the Entitlement Matrix of the project.

### 2. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

### 2.1 RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

- 42. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been formulated based on the applicable and relevant laws relating to the project and also based on the World Bank's Operational Policies 4.12 and on Involuntary Resettlement and OP 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples. The RPF intends to ensure that the principles and procedures set forth in compliance with national and international policy guidelines are followed. This framework will guide in the effective management of social impacts caused by the proposed project. The RPF is based on the principle that affected persons should be in a better-off position or at least at the same level as compared to the pre-project scenario. RPF ensures greater acceptability of the project among the community and is expected to facilitate effective communication.
  - Entitlements for project affected persons to cover the loss of land, structures and other assets, such as standing crops or trees. The broad categorisation of affected persons is (i) Titleholders; and (ii) Non-titleholders.
  - The vulnerable sections among each of the above categories will receive additional support.
  - Adverse impacts would be avoided or minimized by exploring all viable alternative project design.
     Where the impacts are unavoidable, the project-affected persons will be assisted for retaining or upgrading their standard of living.
  - Compensation for land at replacement cost, plus allowances for fees or other charges will be provided along with other assistances. Land will be acquired following Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The difference between the land cost decided as per LA Act and the updated Jantri values for the specific land parcel to be acquired will be paid by the project in the form of assistance.
  - Compensation for residual unviable land parcels will be provided to those affected persons who are eligible and opting for the same.
  - Compensation for loss of structures, other assets will be provided at replacement rate and will be paid before physical displacement from the occupied or affected area.
  - Assistance will be provided to those affected persons who lose their livelihood due to the acquisition carried out as part of the project.
  - Cut-off date for titleholders will be the date of publication of notification under Section 4(1) of Land Acquisition Act, 1894. For non-titleholders, the date of project census survey or a similar designated date declared by project authority will be considered as cut-off date.
  - The households/land owners who are absent during the time of census survey will be entitled for assistance and budget provisions will include them also. However, people moving to the CoI after the cut-off date will not be entitled for any compensation or assistance.
  - Vulnerable groups will be identified and given additional support and assistance in re-establishing or enhancing livelihood.
  - Loss of common property resources will be compensated and reconstructed at project cost. Enhancement measures also will be provided for community assets located alongside the project corridor in consultation with the community.
  - Information related to the preparation and implementation of resettlement plan will be disclosed to all stakeholders and people's participation will be ensured in planning and implementation.
  - Appropriate grievance redress mechanism will be established at the district level to ensure speedy resolution of disputes.
  - All consultations with PAPs shall be documented. Consultations will continue during the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation works.
  - Effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism will be established to ensure consistent implementation of resettlement activities planned under the project including third party monitoring.

### **Terms and Definitions**

- a. **Agricultural land** means land being used for the purpose of: (i) agriculture or horticulture; (ii) raising of crops, grass or garden produce; and (iii) land used by an agriculturist for the grazing of cattle, but does not include land used for cutting of wood only;
- b. **Assistance** refers to the support provided to PAPs in the form of ex-gratia payments, loans, asset services, etc. in order to improve the standard of living and reduce the negative impacts of the project.
- c. **Below poverty line or BPL Family** means below poverty line families as defined by the Planning Commission of India, from time to time, and those included in the State BPL list in force.
- d. **Compensation** refers to the amount paid under Consent Award as part of The Land Acquisition Act, 1894. For private property, structures and other assets acquired for the project, it refers to the amount as given in the Entitlement Matrix for the project.
- e. **Cutoff Date:** the date of Notification under Section 4(1) of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 shall be the cutoff date where the land acquisition will be required. For non-titleholders the date of census survey shall be considered as the cutoff date.
- f. **Encroachers** are those person/family, who transgresses into the public land (prior to the cut-off date), adjacent to his/her own land or other immovable assets and derives his/her additional source of shelter/livelihood.
- g. **Family** includes a person, his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers, unmarried sisters, father, mother and other relatives residing with him or her and dependent on him or her for their livelihood; and includes "nuclear family" consisting of a person, his or her spouse and minor children.
- h. **Government** refers to the Government of Gujarat.
- i. **Land acquisition** means acquisition of land under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as amended from time to time.
- j. **Marginal farmer** means a cultivator with an unirrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to half hectare;
- k. **Non-Perennial Crop:** Any plant species, either grown naturally or through cultivation that lives for a season and perishes with harvesting of its yields has been considered as a non-perennial crop in the project. For example, paddy, sugarcane, groundnut, etc.
- 1. **Notification** means a notification published in the Gazette of India, or as the case may be, the Gazette of State:
- m. **Perennial Crop:** Any plant species that live for years and yields its products after a certain age of maturity is a perennial crop. Generally trees, either grown naturally or by horticultural and yield fruits or timber have been considered as perennial crop in the project. For example, tamarind, coconut, mango, etc. are perennial crops.
- n. **Project Affected Family (PAF)** means- (i) a family whose primary place of residence or other property or source of livelihood is adversely affected or involuntarily displaced by the acquisition of land for the project (ii) any tenure holder, tenant, lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of land in the affected area of otherwise, has been involuntarily displaced from such land or other property; (iii) any agricultural or non-agricultural labourer, landless person (not having homestead land or agricultural land) rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person; who has been residing or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation in the affected area, and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood or alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of his trade, business, occupation or vocation because of the acquisition of land in the affected area or being involuntarily displaced for any other reason.
- o. **Project Affected Household (PAH):** A social unit consisting of a family and/or non-family members living together, and is affected by the project adversely and/or positively.
- p. **Project Affected Persons (PAPs),** any persons who have economic interests or residence within the project impact corridor and who may be adversely affected directly by the project. PAP include those losing commercial or residential structures in whole or part, those losing agricultural land or homestead land in whole or part, and those losing income

sources as a result of project action. PAPs would be of two broad categories, 'PAPs with Major Impact' and 'PAPs with Minor Impact'.

- a. **Major Impact:** those properties where the major part of the structure/land is affected and becomes untenable and the affected party is unable to live/do business in the unaffected portion of the property, OR, 25% or more portion of the property is affected.
- b. **Minor Impact:** all other impacts other than major impact will be treated as minor impacts, OR, those properties where a part of the structure/land is acquired and the remaining portion is intact and the affected party can continue to live/do business in the unaffected portion of the property.
- q. **Replacement Cost** of the acquired assets and property is the amount required for the affected household to replace/reconstruct the lost assets through purchase in the open market. Replacement cost will be calculated at R&BD current Schedule of Rates without depreciation. Replacement cost shall be in line with the provisos of the Entitlement Matrix of the project.
- r. **Small farmer** means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding upto two hectares or with an irrigated land holding upto one hectare, but more than the holding of a marginal farmer.
- s. **Squatter** means a person/family that has settled on the public land without permission or has been occupying public building without authority prior to cut-off date and is depending for his or her shelter or livelihood and has no other source of shelter or livelihood.
- t. **Tenants** are those persons having bonafide tenancy agreements, written or unwritten, with a private property owner with clear property titles, to occupy a structure or land for residence, business or other purposes.
- u. **Vulnerable Persons:** persons who are physically challenged, widows, persons above sixty years of age, below-poverty line households and woman-headed household.
- v. **Woman-Headed Household:** A household that is headed by a woman who is the major bread-earner of the household. This woman may be a widow, separated or deserted person.

### 2.2 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

43. The Entitlement Matrix proposed for the project is presented in Table 2.1.

Category of Type of Unit of Code Entitlement Remarks **PAP Impact Entitlement** 1A Titleholder -Loss of Land Cash compensation at 1. Compensation shall be Agriculture land and owner(s) "actual market determined as per LA Act, Land / Nonvalues". 1894. Difference, if any, assets agriculture Option for between the compensation land / compensation of award as per the LA Act, residual unviable land Homestead 1894 and the market value. Land and parcels8. shall be paid by the project in Registration and the form of assistance. The assets stamp duty charges updated Guideline / Jantri (currently applicable) values will be adopted for for the land acquired. determination of actual All fees, taxes and market value for the specific other charges, as land parcel to be acquired. applicable under the 2. Compensation for Timber relevant laws, shall be Trees shall be decided by borne by the project. Forest Department, Gujarat.

**Table 2.1: Entitlement Matrix** 

8 Less than 0.4ha in case of irrigated land and less than 1ha in case of non-irrigated land

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement		Entitlement	Remarks
	rar	ımpacı	Entitlement	11.	Replacement of water-yielding bores shall be done subject to availability of water in the remaining landholding or anywhere near the beneficiary land in consultation with the affected community. If water is not available, replacement cost of the bore-well at rates decided on case-by- case (without depreciation) based on Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board (GWSSB) Schedule of Rates. Financial assistance for replacement of Cattle shed: One-time financial assistance of Rs.15000 for displaced households. In case land owners become landless or marginal, financial assistance equivalent to 12 months of minimum agricultural wages of Gujarat (calculated for 25 days in a month), as subsistence allowance. Ex-gratia assistance of Rs.20000 for land owners losing upto 500 sq.m of land in lieu of all other benefits. In case of severance of agricultural land, an additional grant of 10 percent of the amount paid for land acquisition. Advance notice of 4 months to harvest standing crops. Crop/tree damage compensation as assessed by the concerned Government Departments. Right to salvage materials from affected land or structure.	Compensation for perennial trees and standing crops shall be decided by Agriculture and Cooperation Department, Government of Gujarat.  3. The rates for determination of assistances and compensation shall be revised annually during the project implementation period. The revision shall be effected from the 1st day of April every year. The real value of monetary compensation and assistance shall be assessed as follows:  (i) Compensation for land shall be based on updated Jantri value; (ii) Compensation for structures/assets shall be based on updated Schedule of Rates; and (iii) Allowances and assistances shall be based on Consumer Price Index (CPI), updated 1st of April every year. In case, if Jantri Value or Schedule of Rates is not updated by the 1st of April, compensation and assistance shall be provided based on existing rates. Differences if any, between the existing rates and the updated rates will be provided by the project after publication of the updated rates.

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
1B	Titleholder – Residential Structure	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	1. Compensation at replacement cost determined on the basis of R&BD Schedule of Rates as on date without depreciation.  2. Affected structures of size less than 20 sq.m., which are fully affected or if rendered unviable, shall have option to compensation equivalent to cost of provision of residential structure of size 20 sq.m.  3. Shifting Allowance: One-time financial assistance of Rs. 10,000.  4. Transitional allowance of Rs.10,000 towards temporary arrangements and rentals during the transition period.  5. Right to salvage materials from affected land or structure.	1. Cost equivalent to the area mentioned in Para-2 shall be estimated based on R&BD Schedule of Rates without depreciation.
1C	Titleholder- Commercial/ industrial Structure	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	1. Compensation at replacement cost determined on the basis of R&BD Schedule of Rates as on date without depreciation.  2. Affected structures of size less than 10 sq.m which are fully affected, or rendered unviable, shall have option to compensation equivalent to cost of provision of commercial structure, of size 10 sq.m.  3. Shifting Allowance: One-time financial assistance of Rs. 10,000.  4. Transitional allowance of Rs.10,000 towards temporary arrangements and rentals during the transition period.  5. Right to salvage materials from affected land or structure.	Cost equivalent to the area mentioned in Para-2 shall be estimated based on R&BD Schedule of Rates without depreciation.

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
1D	Titleholder- Residential- cum- commercial/ industrial structure	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	1. The entitlement provisions that shall be higher among 1B and 1C shall be provided.	
2A	Tenants- Residential / commercial / industrial Structure	Loss of structure	Individual / Household	<ol> <li>For tenants         (residential category)         requiring relocation,         rental allowance for 6         months at the rate of         Rs.1000/month in         rural areas and         Rs.1500/month in         urban areas, if the         structure is fully         affected part of the         structure is unviable.</li> <li>For tenants         (commercial/industria         l category), requiring         relocation, rental         allowance for 6         months at the rate of         Rs.1500/month in         rural areas and         Rs.2000/month in         urban areas, if the         structure is fully         affected or the         unaffected part of the         structure is unviable.</li> <li>Shifting Allowance:         One-time financial         assistance of Rs.         5000.</li> <li>For impacts to         structures constructed         by the EP,         compensation at         replacement cost         determined on the         basis of R&amp;BD         Schedule of Rates as         on date without         depreciation.</li> <li>Right to salvage         materials from         affected land or         structure.</li> </ol>	
3A	Squatter- Residential / Commercial / Residential- cum- commercial	Loss of structure	Individual / Household	1. Compensation for impacted structures at replacement cost determined on the basis of R&BD Schedule of Rates as on date without depreciation (or)  2. (i) Costs towards land and house construction (of area as applicable to EWS housing scheme in Gujarat), for residential squatters (ii) Costs towards	1. Training programmes will be offered in coordination with any of the following agencies;  O Education Department, Govt. of Gujarat (self employment programmes for women).  O Tribal Development Department, Govt. of Gujarat (Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana).  O Department of Social Justice and Empowerment; Scheduled Caste Economic Development

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlen	nent	Remarks
	IAI	Impact	Enddement	land and sh constructio sq ft area) ft commercia whichever among 3A. 3A.2.  3. Shifting Al One-time ft assistance of 5000  4. Training A for Income Generation in opted are one member household livelihood. cost upto a of Rs. 1500 borne by th implementa authority.	n (of 100 for all squatters, is higher 1 and allowance: inancial of Rs.  ssistance  Training eas to any er of the losing Training maximum 00 shall be the project	Corporation (Economic Upliftment Schemes for Scheduled Castes and women).  Commissionerate of Rural Development, Govt. of Gujarat.  Plu will carry out periodic review to assess the efficacy of training programmes and suggest corrective measures including need for inter- departmental coordination, as required.
3B	Encroachers	Loss of Assets	Household	Ex-gratia for impacted as replacement.     Encroacher given adva of 4 month to remove a (except tree harvest star crops, if an	ssets at nt cost. rs shall be nce notice s in which assets es), and nding	
4A	Additional support to vulnerable groups		Individual / Household	1. Training A for Income Generation in opted are one member household livelihood. cost upto a of Rs. 150 borne by the implementa authority (c. Lump Rs.15000 at those who approvided we alternative sources.	ssistance : Training eas to any er of the losing Training maximum 00 shall be ne project ation or) amount of as grant to cannot be with	1. Training programmes will be offered in coordination with any of the following agencies;  • Education Department, Govt. of Gujarat (self employment programmes for women).  • Tribal Development Department, Govt. of Gujarat (Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana).  • Department of Social Justice and Empowerment; Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation (Economic Upliftment Schemes for Scheduled Castes and women).  • Commissionerate of Rural Development, Govt. of Gujarat 2. PIU will carry out periodic review to assess the efficacy of training programmes and suggest corrective measures including need for interdepartmental coordination, as required.

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement		Entitlement	Remarks
5A	Employees in shops, agricultural laborers, sharecroppers	Loss of livelihood	Individual	2.	Training Assistance for Income Generation: Training in opted areas to any one member of the household losing livelihood. Training cost upto a maximum of Rs. 15000 shall be borne by the project implementation authority. (or) Lump sum Financial assistance equivalent to 6 months of minimum agricultural wages of Gujarat (calculated for 25 days in a month), to those who cannot be provided with training on alternative livelihood opportunities.	1. Training programmes will be offered in coordination with any of the following agencies;  o Education Department, Govt. of Gujarat (self employment programmes for women).  o Tribal Development Department, Govt. of Gujarat (Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana).  o Department of Social Justice and Empowerment; Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation (Economic Upliftment Schemes for Scheduled Castes and women).  o Commissionerate of Rural Development, Govt. of Gujarat.  2. PIU will carry out periodic review to assess the efficacy of training programmes and suggest corrective measures including need for interdepartmental coordination, as required.
6A	Community Assets	Loss of community assets	Community	2.	Resources such as cultural properties and community assets shall be conserved (by means of special protection, relocation, replacement, etc.) in consultation with the community.  Adequate safety measures, particularly for pedestrians and children, landscaping of community common areas, improved drainage, roadside rest areas, etc shall be provided in design of the highways.	
7A	Scheduled Tribes	Loss of land, structure or both	Household	1.	Cash compensation at the actual market value based on the latest Jantri values. In the event of the latest Jantri values not being equivalent to market rates due to lack of evidence of recent land transactions, enhanced cash compensation for land equivalent to 1.5 times of latest Jantri value of affected tribal land parcel.	

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement		Entitlement	Remarks
8A	Disruption	Temporary	Owner(s)	2. 3. 1.	Entitled for assistance applicable for vulnerable groups. Additional one-time financial assistance equivalent to 500 days minimum agricultural wages towards the loss of customary rights/usages of forest produce.  Compensation for temporary use of land or structures outside Right of Way for construction activities shall be made by the Contractor. The use of such land or structure, compensation for the temporary occupation/use of lands and restoration post completion of the occupation shall be through written agreement between land/structure owner and the contractor. Temporary access	As laid down in Clause 111 on Precautions for safeguarding the environment, Technical Specifications in the Bid Document.
					would be provided, where necessary.	
9A	Unforeseen impacts			1.	Any unforeseen impacts shall be documented and mitigated in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Policy.	

44. The compensation/assistance would be normally paid/ provided to the Household Head. Or else to the member with the household who owns/has valid papers to the affected structure/land (Title holder) or based on verification (to non-titleholder) will receive the compensation or assistance. Also during implementation stage, NGO shall undertake a verification exercise and provide details to the ESMU for preparation of micro plan and payment of compensation and eligible assistances.

### 3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

### 3.1 PROFILE

- 45. The chapter presents socioeconomic profile of villages/settlements adjoining Bayad-Lunawada corridor. The corridor Bayad-Lunawada enroutes Bayad taluka of Sabarkantha district, Virpur taluka of Kheda and Lunawada taluka of Panchmahal district entailing a total length of nearly 44.5km. Project corridor adjoins 28 villages and 1 town with a population of 80,884as per Census 20019. Summary of demographic details of talukas and villages are given in Appendix 3.1.
- 46. **Population Distribution:** Project talukas through which the corridor passes comprises total population of 5.64 lakh in 2011 which was 5.03 lakh during 2001. Population of these talukas grew at an Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR) of 1.2% during the year 2001 to 2011. The project corridor passes through 28 villages and 1 town (Lunawada). Total population of villages and towns abutting corridor is 80,884 which is almost 16% of the taluka population (Census 2001). Settlements located along the corridor are Sathamba, Hatipura, Lalsar, Salwada and Lunawada town.
- 47. **Household Size:** The total number of HH along project corridor is 15,695. Average Household (HH) size along the project corridor villages is 5.2.
- 48. **Population Composition:** The overall population below 6 years age in project corridor taluka is 13%. The average sex ratio for project corridor talukas is 932 (as per 2001 census). Sex ratio for project corridor villages is 925. The Juvenile sex ratio10 is 878 for project corridor talukas and 864 for the project corridor villages.
- 49. **Social Characteristics:** The literacy rate is 67% (as per 2001 census) in project corridor talukas.
- 50. As per Census 2001, total SC and ST population for settlements and villages along the corridor was 7,985which is nearly 10% of total population for settlements along the project corridor.
- 51. **Occupational Structure:** Total workers according to census 2001 in project corridor taluka was 2.50 lakh, this comprises 71%workers classified as main workers<sup>11</sup> and rest 29% as marginal workers<sup>12</sup>. Taking into account the composition of workers majority of workers are cultivators (49%) followed by workers engaged in other activities<sup>13</sup> (26%).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Census 2011 information at village level is not yet published and relevant details at Taluka level has been given in Appendix 3.1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup>Juvenile Sex Ratio is the sex ratio of population in age-group 0-6 years

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup>Main workers were those who had worked for the major part of the year preceding the date of enumeration i.e., those who were engaged in any economically productive activity for 183 days (or six months) or more during the year

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup>Marginal workers were those who worked any time at all in the year preceding the enumeration but did not work for a major part of the year, i.e., those who worked for less than 183 days (or six months).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>Other Workers: all those workers other than cultivators or agricultural labourers or household industry workers are 'Other Workers'. The type of workers that come under this category of 'OW' include all government servants, municipal

- 52. The total workers in project corridor settlements are 33,561. Workers composition for the villages/settlements along the corridor shows highest share of workers engaged in others sector (54%) followed by cultivators(27%).
- 53. **Workforce Participation Ratio (WPR):**The WPR for project corridor taluka in 2001 was 50%. Comparing and analysing the male WPR and Female WPR, it was recorded that the female WPR is 31% as against male WPR of 51%. The average WPR for Project corridor settlements is 41% which is lower than the talukas WPR.

employees, teachers, factory workers, plantation workers, those engaged in trade, commerce, business, transport banking, mining, construction, political or social work, priests, entertainment artists, etc. In effect, all those workers other than cultivators or agricultural labourers or household industry workers, are 'Other Workers'

### 4. IMPACTS ON PEOPLE AND COMMUNITY ASSETS

### 4.1 MINIMISATION OF RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

54. The proposed road improvement will be carried out within the available RoW throughout the corridor, except in 10 village locations where, 18.05 ha of private land outside RoW will be acquired for geometric improvements. Efforts are made to minimise any adverse impact on structures and other assets located within the proposed CoI.

### 4.2 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

- 55. A total of 2.61 ha of government land and 18.05 ha of private agricultural, belonging to 313 households will be affected due to curve improvement in 10 villages. Land acquisition along the corridor is envisaged at Tajpur (0+000 km to 0+825 km), Dhamod (0+825 km to 4+650 km), Sadhakpur (4+550 km to 5+300 km), Lalsar(5+300 km to 7+900 km), Vakhatpur(7+900 to 8+600 km), Ucharpi (8+600 km to 10+775 km), Undra(10+775 km to 12+400 km) Hadod(8+400 km to 7+400 km), Khantana Bhensavada (7+400 km to 6+570 km), and Madia (3+083 km to 2+581 km). Other than these 10 village locations, the proposed improvement will be carried out within the existing RoW of 24m throughout the corridor.
- 56. A total of 34 commercial structures (kiosks), 1mixed property (residential-cum-commercial) and 1 vacant land will be affected due to the proposed improvement. The commercial structure affected, belong to non-titleholders.
- 57. Other assets affected within the affected portion of the properties are 555 trees (private), 2 water taps, 3 water tanks, 8 motor pumps, 25 open/dug wells, 3 hand pumps, 1 barbed-wire fence and 3 boundary walls.
- 58. The proposed road improvement will not affect any cultural properties. Boundary wall of a school located at km 11+650 in Sathamba village will be impacted.
- 59. The potential resettlement impacts and respective categories of affected population are given in Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1: Potential Resettlement Impacts** 

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Numbers
1A	Titleholder – Agriculture Land / Non-agriculture land / Homestead Land and assets	Loss of land and assets	Land owner(s)	Agricultural land of 313households (18.05ha land).
1B	Titleholder – Residential Structure	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	Nil
1C	Titleholder-Commercial/industrial Structure	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	Nil
1D	Titleholder-Residential-cum- commercial/ industrial structure	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	1 Mixed property (residential-cum- commercial)
2A	Tenants-Residential / commercial / industrial Structure	Loss of structure	Individual / Household	3 commercial structures
3A	Squatter-Residential / Commercial / Residential- cum-commercial	Loss of structure	Individual / Household	34 commercial structures (shops)
3B	Encroacher	Loss of structures / Assets	Land owner(s)	1 Mixed property and 1 vacant land
4A	Additional support to vulnerable groups		Individual / Household	41 (5 WHH, 35BPL households, 1 is schedule tribe as well as BPL)

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Numbers
5A	Employees in shops, agricultural labourers, sharecroppers	Loss of livelihood	Individual	Nil
6A	Community Assets	Loss of community assets	Community	Boundary wall of a school
7A	Scheduled Tribes	Loss of land, structure or both	Household	1 Schedule Tribe (Shop)
8A	Disruption	Temporary Impact	Owner(s)	
9A	Unforeseen impacts			

#### 4.2.1 Cut-Off Date

60. Cut-off date for non-titleholders is 31<sup>st</sup> May 2012 (date of socio-economic survey) and for titleholders the date of section 4 (1) notification as per LA Act, 1894 is the cut-off date.

### **4.2.2** Overview of Design Modifications

61. The concerns raised by the community have been documented and discussed in detail with the Design Team. The views and suggestions of the community are integrated into the road design wherever feasible. This includes road safety measures such as pedestrian crossings, warning signs, markings, provision for parking spaces, provision for retaining wall at road section traversing water bodies, limiting curve improvements within the existing RoW etc. Efforts are made to minimise any adverse impact on structures and other assets located within the RoW.

### 4.2.3 Videography of the Project Corridor

62. Videography of the project corridor, covering the entire RoW has been carried out on 07.05.2012, prior to the conduct of the census surveys. This exercise formed the basis for the inventory of non-titleholders.

### 4.2.4 Census and Socio-Economic Surveys

63. The Census survey was carried out for all affected households within the CoI and detailed socio-economic survey has been carried out on representative basis. Census and socio-economic survey of the affected households was carried out on 22.05.2012 to 31.05.2012. The surveys were administered through a structured questionnaire (Appendix 4.1). Data was collected for each affected property, the details were documented and photographs of structures were taken. The list of impacted structures is enclosed in Appendix 4.2 and corresponding Map is given in Appendix 4.3. The findings of the survey has been analyzed and presented in succeeding sections. The survey information helped to generate necessary input for the preparation of RAP. It also provided a baseline assessment of potential impacts on affected households and formed the basis for estimating the entitlement-based resettlement budget.

### 4.3 IMPACT ON PROPERTIES

### 4.3.1 Major and Minor Impacts

- 64. Impact on the affected properties has been classified into major and minor impacts, which are defined below.
  - **Major impact:** those properties where the major part of the structure/land is affected and becomes untenable and the affected party are unable to live/do business in the unaffected portion of the property, OR, 25% or more portion of the property is affected.
  - **Minor impact:** all other impacts other than major impact will be treated as minor impacts, OR, those properties where a part of the structure/land is acquired and the remaining portion is intact and the affected party can continue to live/do business in the unaffected portion of the property.

1. Details of properties having major and minor impacts are presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Distribution of Properties having Major and Minor Impacts

	Total Affected	Major Impact			Minor Impact			
Type of Loss	Properties	Titleholder	Non- titleholder	Total	Titleholder	Non- titleholder	Total	
Commercial	34	-	34	34	-	-	-	
Agricultural Land	313	73	1	74	239	-	239	
Mixed	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Open Land <sup>14</sup>	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Total	349	73	35	108	241	0	241	

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

### 4.3.2 Type of Loss

65. Structure will be affected for 34 commercial properties (kiosks) and 1 mixed property. Apart from these built up structures, agriculture land of 313 households and open land of 1 household will be affected due to the project (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Distribution of Impacted Properties by Type of Loss

	Major Impact				Minor Impact				
Type of Loss	Structure	Land	Structure & land	Total	Structure	Land	Structure & land	Total	Total
Commercial	34			34					34
Agricultural Land		74		74		239		239	313
Mixed					1			1	1
Open Land						1		1	1
Total	34	74	0	108	1	240	0	241	349

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

### 4.3.3 Type of Structures

66. The total affected 34 commercial structures are Kutcha structures and 1 mixed property affected is a semi-pucca structure (Table 4.4).

**Table 4.4: Type of Structures** 

Tyme of Logg		Major Impact				Minor Impact			
Type of Loss	Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Kutcha	Total	Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Kutcha	Total	
Commercial Structures	-	-	34	34	-	-	-	-	
Mixed	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Total	-	-	34	34	-	1	-	1	

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

### 4.3.4 Loss of other assets

67. Loss of other assets which are located within the impacted portion of properties are listed in Table 4.5. All the impacted trees are on private land.

**Table 4.5: Assets Loss within the Impacted Properties** 

Type of Loss	Number
Tree (Private Trees)	555
Water Tap	2
Water Tank	3
Motor Pump	8
Open/Dug Well	25
Hand Pump	3
Barbed Wire Fencing	1
Boundary Wall	3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Open land refers to vacant land where there is no cultivation in place nor any structure erected.

### 4.3.5 Impact on cultural properties and community assets

68. The proposed road improvement will not affect any cultural properties. Boundary wall of a school located at km 11+650 in Sathamba village will be impacted.

**Table 4.6: Impact on Community Assets** 

Type of Loss	Number
School Boundary Wall	1

## 4.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED POPULATION

- 69. The strategy for socio-economic survey has been drawn up based on the findings of SIA exercises<sup>15</sup> and the sample drawn for the detailed socio-economic survey is representative and includes all categories of impacted population. Socio-economic details were collected for 76 households (in which 65 are landholders) and the remaining 273 households will be covered during the PAP verification and preparation of Micro-plan exercises to be carried out by NGO during RAP implementation. The non-surveyed households are basically landholders.
- 70. 76 PAHs comprises 559 project affected persons (PAPs). Out of 559 PAPs, 264 are female. The socio-economic profile of the affected population is analyzed and presented in the following section.
- 71. **Social Category:** Of the total affected households, 36 belong to General community, 14 belong to SC community and 25 to Other Backward Community (OBC) and 1 to ST community.
- 72. **Woman Headed Households:** The project will affect 5 woman-headed households.
- 73. **Vulnerable Group:** 85% of the total Vulnerable Household are belong to BPL Categary. Vulnerable households along the corridor are presented in Table 4.7.

**Table 4.7: Distribution of Vulnerable Group** 

Vulnerable Categary	Number	Percent
Woman Headed Households	5	12.2
BPL	35	85.4
Schedule Tribe	1	2.4
Physically Challenged	0	0
Headed by aged person >above 60 years	0	0

74. **Age and Sex composition:** age and sex composition of the affected population is given in Table 4.8).

Table 4.8: Age Distribution of Affected Households

Tuble not lige Distribution of Infected Mouseholds					
<b>A</b>	Major Im	pact	Minor Impact		
Age	Female	Male	Female	Male	
< 6 years	18	11	8	13	
6-14 years	7	11	17	18	
15-24 years	17	22	27	34	
25-45 years	28	30	65	69	
46-60 years	17	17	42	44	
> 60 years	6	8	12	18	
Total	93	99	171	196	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> This is in line with the Terms of Reference of Social Impact Assessment, Resettlement Action Plan and Indigenous Peoples Development Plan, provided along with the World Bank Aide Memoire dated 4<sup>th</sup> November 2010.

75. **Education Profile:** the education profile of affected households is given in Table 4.9. 22 percent of PAPs are illiterates and another 22 percent are having secondary levels of education.

**Table 4.9: Education Profile of Project Affected Persons** 

Education	Major 1	Impact	Minor	Impact	Total		
Education	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Illiterate	48	25.1	75	20.4	123	22.0	
Primary	33	17.3	21	5.7	54	9.7	
High School	36	18.8	47	12.8	83	14.8	
Secondary	40	20.9	80	21.7	120	21.5	
Higher Secondary	18	9.4	60	16.3	78	14.0	
Vocational	1		5	1.4		0.0	
Graduation and Above	14	7.3	75	20.4	89	15.9	
Technical	2	1	5	1.4	7	1.3	
Total	191	100	368	100	559	100.0	

76. **Occupation Profile:** Major percentage of the project affected persons is working as farmers followed by Government service (Table 4.10).

**Table 4.10: Occupation Profile of Project Affected Persons** 

0	Major In	pact	Minor Im	pact	Total	
Occupation	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Artisans	2	3.3	-	0	2	1
Farmer	22	36.1	69	51.5	91	46.7
Agriculture Labour	3	4.9	5	3.7	8	4.1
Business/Trade	13	21.3	6	4.5	19	9.7
Government Service	2	3.3	44	32.8	46	23.6
Private Service	5	8.2	7	5.2	12	6.2
Industrial labour	1	1.6	-	0	1	0.5
House Maid	-	0	-	0	0	0
Others	13	21.3	3	2.2	16	8.2
Total	61	100	134	100	195	100

77. **Income Profile:** Average monthly household incomes of project affected persons are given in Table 4.11.

**Table 4.11: Monthly Income of Project Affected Persons** 

Monthly Income	Major Impact	Minor Impact
>2000	1	0
2001-5000	14	10
5001-8000	7	7
8001-11000	4	4
11001-14000	1	0
14001 and Above	4	24
Total	31	45

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

78. **Possession of Household Assets:** 8 households possess household items like TV, refrigerator, two-wheeler, four-wheeler, and telephone.TV and telephone are the most common household items. 56 households possess telephone and 32 HH possess TV.

### 5. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

### 5.1 CONSULTATION

- 79. Project affected people were informed about the proposed road development and potential impacts during consultations. Consultations with the roadside communities were undertaken at 5 locations as part of the Social Impact Assessment. Peoples' representatives, affected people and common public participated in the consultations. Details of consultation are presented in Table 5.1. A format for consultation has been developed incorporating 'open-ended' discussion points to gather information. Copy of the consultation-format is given in Appendix 5.1.
  - In general, the community welcomed the proposed project and was of the opinion that the
    proposed road improvement should minimize land acquisition to the extent possible. PAPs have
    requested for adequate time in case the structure requires to be removed.
  - The people wanted to know more details about the project, the likely time of land and structure
    acquisition, the probable time of project initiation and completion and also more about
    compensation for affected structures.

**Table 5.1: Details of Consultation** 

Sr. No.	Corridor: Bayad-Lunawada
1	Chainage: km 4+300, Savela Village
1	Date- 22-05-2012, Number of people consulted: 10, Stakeholders: Villagers
2	Chainage: km 29+700, Hadod Village
2	Date- 22-05-2012, Number of people consulted: 10, Stakeholders: Farmers and Community members
3	Chainage: km 3+700, Dhamod Village
3	Date- 22-05-2012, Number of people consulted: 11, Stakeholders: Farmers
4	Chainage: km 8+550, Ucharpi village
4	Date- 23-05-2012, Number of people consulted: 7, Stakeholders: Villagers
5	Chainage: km 11+600, Sathamba Village
3	Date- 23-05-2012, Number of people consulted: 9, Stakeholders: Villagers

80. At the start of the consultation sessions, the project objectives, proposed improvements for the corridors were informed to the participants. It was informed to the participants that there was a conscious effort to minimize land acquisition and impacts on private lands and assets. Accordingly designs are being worked out to avoid land acquisition, especially in the settlement stretches. Only at very constricted locations, where the safety and design standards shall warrant, the acquisition of land has been proposed in the project. Further, it was clarified that, the consultations will form inputs to further refine the project designs to minimize lands on private and community structures and assets.

### 5.2 OUTCOMES OF CONSULTATIONS

81. The outcomes of consultations were discussed with the design team, and all attempts were made to integrate the views and suggestions of the community into the project design. The outcomes of consultation and its integration into the project design are documented in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2: Outcomes of Consultation and Integration into Project Design

Location	Key Outcomes	Integration into Project Design and Action Plan
Chainage: km 4+300 Savela Village	<ul> <li>Proposed improvements should be carried out within the available government land, avoiding land acquisition.</li> <li>Majority of the villagers are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood and hence loss of agriculture land will have adverse impacts on their livelihood.</li> <li>Compensation for affected structures, if any, should be provided at market rates.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The proposed improvements will be carried out within the existing RoW. For locations requiring geometric improvement, land acquisition is unavoidable.</li> <li>Loss of agriculture land will be compensated based on most recent Jantri rates and assistance in the form of training for income generation (or financial assistance to those who cannot be provided with training on alternative livelihood opportunities) for</li> </ul>

Location	Key Outcomes	Integration into Project Design and Action Plan		
	All issues relating to compensation should be settled within a reasonable time frame.     Road safety measures should be provided at sensitive locations like school, junctions etc.	loss of livelihood will be provided following the provisions of RPF.  • Provision of road safety measures like footpath with guard-rail, raised pedestrian crossings, rumble strips, etc., included in the design.		
Chainage: km 29+700 Hadod Village	Majority of the villagers do not want to part with their agricultural land for the road development as they have already lost their land for Sujalam Sufalam Irrigation Project and had not received any compensation for the same.      Some of the land owners are willing to part with their land; provided alternative land is made available to them as compensation for the affected land.      Agricultural land along the project corridor is very fertile and productive. Loss of land will adversely affect their livelihood. The proposed road improvements should be carried out within the available government land.	<ul> <li>Affected land will be compensated based on most recent Jantri value following the provisions of RPF and compensation amount will be disbursed before the initiation of civil works.</li> <li>Apart from providing compensation for affected land based on most recent Jantri value, (i) registration and stamp duty charges for acquired land; and (ii) all fees, taxes and other charges as applicable under the relevant laws will be provided following the provisions of RPF.</li> <li>Geometric improvements require land acquisition. Assistance in the form of training for income generation (or financial assistance to those who cannot be provided with training on alternative livelihood opportunities) for loss of livelihood will be provided following the provisions of RPF.</li> </ul>		
Chainage: km 3+700 Dhamod Village	The proposed improvements should be carried out within the available government land. Land on the LHS of the corridor should be considered for widening to minimise impact on agricultural land.  Agriculture is the major source of livelihood for the people of Dhamod. Loss of agricultural land will affect their livelihood. Land acquisition should be avoided to the extent possible.  Effort should be made to avoid impacts on land and after best efforts if impact on any piece of land becomes unavoidable, compensation should be provided at market rates.	Government land will be utilised to the extent possible for the proposed road improvement. However, land shall be taken up in the project for locations requiring geometric improvements and for enhanced road safety.      Assistance in the form of training for income generation (or financial assistance to those who cannot be provided with training on alternative livelihood opportunities) for loss of livelihood will be provided following the provisions of RPF.      Efforts have been taken to avoid land acquisition to the extent possible. Compensation for affected land will be based on most recent Jantri rates following the provisions of RPF.		
Chainage: km 8+550 Ucharpi village	Road improvements should be carried out within the available government land, avoiding land acquisition.      People have already lost their land for the Sujalam Sufalam Project, for which they had not received any compensation. Further land acquisition will add to their woes. Land acquisition should be avoided as far as possible.      Compensation for affected structures, if any, should be provided at market rates.	<ul> <li>The proposed improvements will be carried out within the existing RoW. Sections of the corridor include widening of village roads with RoW less than 15m to two lane standards triggering land acquisition, which is unavoidable. Affected land will be compensated based on most recent Jantri value following the provisions of RPF and compensation amount will be disbursed before the initiation of civil works.</li> <li>Compensation for affected structures will be based on R&amp;BD Schedule of Rates, without factoring for depreciation.</li> </ul>		
Chainage: km 11+600 Sathamba Village	<ul> <li>Compensation for land and other affected properties should be provided at market rates.</li> <li>Compensation should be provided within a stipulated time frame.</li> <li>Road safety measures should be provided near the school and Sathamba junction.</li> <li>Trees should be protected as far as possible.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Compensation for the affected land will be provided before the initiation of civil works.</li> <li>Provision for rumble strips, raised pedestrian crossings, warning signs, foot path etc. included in the design.</li> <li>Trees will be saved to the extent possible. Affected trees will be compensated as per the requirements of Forest Department.</li> </ul>		

## 5.3 DETAILS OF CONSULTATIONS WITH OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

### 5.3.1 Consultation with Government Officials

82. Consultations were carried out with officials to study the current land acquisition and compensation practices in Gujarat. The outcomes of the various meeting have been discussed in Table 5-3. The discussion revealed that the current practice for fixing of land value for payment of compensation was based primarily on average of five year sale deeds. These processes are being increasingly adopted as it provides for a satisfactory compensation to the affected persons, thereby, facilitating timely project implementation. The suggestions received have provided

significant input towards selection of the most suitable method for land acquisition and compensation payment for GHSP II.

Table 5-3: Outcomes of Consultation with Government Officials

CI Na	Table 5-3: Outcomes of Consultation with Government Officials				
Sl. No.					
1.	Gujarat State Road Development Corporation, Gandhinagar	<ul> <li>Method of Land acquisition and compensation followed for recent highway projects</li> <li>Land acquisition is based on Land Acquisition Act, 1894. For some road projects, the acquisition of land was under emergency clause (section 17) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.</li> <li>Land rate estimated was the average of registry rate of land in past five years in respective villages</li> <li>Valuation of the affected structure was carried out by concerned subdivisions of R&amp;BD based on Schedule of Rates considering depreciation.</li> <li>Cost of standing crops were assessed by concerned Agriculture Offices.</li> </ul>			
2.	Town Planning and Valuation Department, Gandhinagar	<ul> <li>Process of land valuation</li> <li>For acquisition of land for public purpose: land rate is based on last five-year sale-deed instead of Jantri value.</li> <li>For allotment of private land for public purpose: Land value is finalized by considering one-year sale-deeds. After considering average rate of comparable sale-deeds, multiplicative factors are applied to arrive at the final value of land. These factors include development plan proposals, development level of the area, connectivity, upcoming and proposed projects, land use conversion etc.</li> <li>The allotment rate thus decided by the TPVD is generally considered as the 'market rate' of land in respective locations and is nearly 4-5 times higher than the sale-deed estimates.</li> </ul>			
3.	Land Acquisition, Revenue Department, Gujarat	<ul> <li>Ascertaining of land value for projects undertaken by GIDC, GIPCL or GPCL</li> <li>Land acquisition was as per LA Act, 1894.</li> <li>Land rates were decided based on both Jantri value (the mention is about the pre-revised version of Jantri rates) and average of five-year sale-deed-estimates done by District Level Price Committee.</li> <li>Both the rates were then disclosed to the affected persons for choosing the preferred option.</li> <li>Near 80% accepted the sale- deed estimates and were paid compensation as per Section 11(2) of LA Act, 1894, by using consent method for payment of compensation.</li> <li>Land owners who did not agree to sale deed estimate were compensated through "regular award" process which is decided by the Court.</li> <li>The same procedure is being followed for land acquisition in road projects of NHAI, following the provision of National Highway Act 1956.</li> </ul>			
4.	Office of Superintendent of Stamp, Government of Gujarat	<ul> <li>Process of fixing Jantri Value by the GoG</li> <li>Land values are collected from every square kilometre area, termed as 'Grids'.</li> <li>Separate Information Schedules are used for urban areas and rural areas.</li> <li>In case of village area: <ul> <li>rates are collected for both agricultural and non-agricultural land; and</li> <li>land rates are recorded for various categories such as those abutting National Highway/State Highway/MDR/ODR;</li> </ul> </li> <li>In case of urban areas: rates of open plot, flat/apartment, office space, shop, industrial, agricultural land are considered.</li> <li>The Jantri value reflects the market rate prevailing in respective areas, however in areas where there are no transactions done in recent past, the rates may not be true reflection of market rates.</li> <li>The finalised Jantri value is finally published for every plot (survey number based).</li> </ul>			
5.	Heduva Hanumat Gram Panchayat Office	Current cost of land and other assets in the area     The Jantri rate (the mention is about the pre-revised version of Jantri rates) of land is lower than the market rate with differences between the two going up nearly 2-times.			
6.	Vasai Gram Panchayat Office	Bore wells cost about Rs.10 lakh, including installation charges.			
	1	Dore wens cost about Ks.10 fakii, iliciuding histanation charges.			

Sl. No.	Name of Agency	Key Issues Discussed	
		Presently, one bore-well installed in a farmland is used for watering adjacent farmland, on cost-sharing basis. These water sources should be saved to the extent possible.	
7.	Advocates dealing with cases of land acquisition related to Narmada Main Canal Project	<ul> <li>Ascertaining of compensation for acquisition of land</li> <li>Nomination of an Expert Committee to decide on the market value of land.</li> <li>The Committee studied the rates of land in adjacent villages and considered the rate of land (Rs.35 per sq.mt) in the nearby village Javaraj, where the rate was previously decided upon through a Court Judgement.</li> <li>Allowing for 10% increase per year, the Expert Committee decided the rate of land as Rs.45.50 per sq.mt.</li> <li>The land-owners will thus entitled for rate decided by the Expert Committee in addition to all statutory benefits (includes 30% solatium, 12% per year for the period from date of Section 4(1) Notification to date of taking possession of land, 9% / year as market rate for one year and 15% / year as market rate after the first year).</li> <li>Negotiation has not taken place in any phase of land acquisition in the case of Narmada Main Canal Project, in the villages under consideration.</li> </ul>	
8.	Gujarat State Water Supply and Sewerage Board (GWSSB)	<ul> <li>Valuation of Bore-wells, pipelines in the affected land is done by GWSSB based on the latest published Schedule of Rates.</li> <li>For assessing the value of any water sources or related equipment located within a parcel of land to be acquired will be done by GWSSB on request by respective government agency/body which requires the land.</li> </ul>	
9.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation , GoG	<ul> <li>Valuation of agriculture/horticulture crops is done by District Agriculture Office/District Horticulture Office respectively.</li> <li>The valuation is based on the District-wise production and yield statistics published by Directorate of Agriculture, Krishi Bhavan and the current market rate of the affected crop obtained from respective Agriculture Produce Market Committee (APMC).</li> </ul>	
10.	Gujarat State AIDS Control Society	<ul> <li>GSACS provided all sorts of cooperation and given necessary instructions to Target Intervention NGOs functioning in respective corridors.</li> <li>It is opined that GSACS will not fund any intervention initiatives taken up by other government agencies.</li> <li>Technical advisory services in the form of advocacy measures shall be provided to the PIU of R&amp;BD.</li> <li>IEC materials developed by NACO/GSACS can be utilized in generating awareness and for exploring measures towards prevention of the diseases.</li> </ul>	

### 5.3.2 Consultation with Non-Governmental Organisations

83. NGO operational in the project area was consulted to understand the issues of tribal and social development, livelihood, health, gender specific concerns etc. Interactions with the NGO was necessary to create an encouraging environment for carrying out social mobility survey, trucker survey for HIV/AIDS Prevention plan and public consultations. The details of the meetings have been summarized in Table 5-4.

**Table 5-4: Outcomes of Consultation with NGOs** 

Table 5-4: Outcomes of Consultation with NGOs					
Name of Organisation	Location	Key Function	Key Issues Discussed		
		Areas			
SARTHI	Bayad-	Tribal	Mobilization of tribal communities and spreading		
	Lunawada	development,	awareness about their rights and entitlements by		
		Women	forming and strengthening their Community Based		
		empowerment	Organizations such as women Self Help Groups		
			and Village Development Committees.		

### **6.** MITIGATION MEASURES AND PROCESSES

### 6.1 COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE PROCEDURES

- 84. Compensation and eligible assistances shall be provided as per the Entitlement Matrix. ESMU will facilitate for joint verification of land by LAO. Valuation of assets within affected land will be carried out by respective Departments16. Implementing NGO will facilitate and assist in the valuation of assets.
- 85. NGO will prepare the Micro-Plan for each affected person. Micro-Plan will have details of affected area of land and the compensation for the same (including compensation for various assets located within the affected land) along with entitlements as per the Resettlement Policy Framework for respective members of households. The compensation for land and other assets for titleholders (assets alone in the case of non-titleholders) will be disbursed through Revenue Department. Assistance as per entitlement provisions for both titleholders and non-titleholders will be disbursed through PIU.

### 6.2 INCOME RESTORATION MEASURES

- 86. Income restoration (IR) schemes will be designed in consultation with affected persons so as to benefit them. Based on the information collected on IR activities through the census socioeconomic surveys, the implementing NGO will identify suitable IR programme for the affected persons. Steps to be followed for income restoration include:
  - Verification of PAPs and choosing respective income restoration activities NGO needs to verify the affected persons and prepare a list of feasible income restoration options. While identifying IR options, the following factors shall also be considered:
  - education level of affected persons,
  - skill possession,
  - likely economic activities in the post-displacement period,
  - suitability of economic activity to supplement the income, and
  - market potential and marketing facilities.
- 87. The NGO will assist in identifying appropriate alternative economic rehabilitation schemes from the list of government schemes (See Chapter 4). It shall counsel and consult the PAPs on their preferred options. NGO in consultation with the PAPs, other stakeholders prepare IR proposal for PAPs. The proposal will be submitted to project authority for approval. Upon approval, the IR activities will be started by the NGO. The scope of work of the NGO to be engaged for the implementation of RAP includes all the above aspects related income generation/restoration activities for PAPs.

<sup>16</sup> Timber trees – Forest Department; Perennial trees and standing crops – Agriculture and Cooperation Department; Built-up structures – Roads and Buildings Department; Water resources – Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Department.

- 88. **Provision of Training**: Option for training on skill enhancement for those losing their livelihood has been provided in the Entitlement Matrix. Training needs assessment shall be carried out and that shall form the basis of identification of the further training needs. The beneficiary group includes member of the identified ST household. Support shall be provided through the training agency/department to PAP in seeking employment. Training programs will be conducted by PIU with assistance from NGO. Periodic review meeting will be carried out by the PIU to assess the efficacy of training programs and corrective measures, if required, will be suggested for coordination with various training institutes/departments.
- 89. **Identification of Training Institutes/Departments:** Based on trades selected, NGO shall identify the training institute for different trades / activities who can provide on the job training. NGO shall group the affected persons based on their preferred trades and make all the arrangements such as fixing the venue etc. (See Terms for NGO in Annexure). The suggested institutes include:
  - (i) Education Department, Govt. of Gujarat (self employment programmes for women);
  - (ii) Tribal Development Department, Govt. of Gujarat (Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana); and
  - (iii) Commissionerate of Rural Development, Govt. of Gujarat.
- 90. **Monitoring:** After training, the contracted M&E agency shall carry out the monitoring. Internal monitoring is the responsibility of PIU with support from PMC. (See **Section 7.1.3** for list of indicators).

### 6.3 GENDER PLAN

- 91. The proposed road development is expected to open up new economic opportunities for women to upgrade their skills and also better accessibility to educational and health facilities. During consultations, women suggested to provide adequate safety measures especially at school locations. There are 5 woman-headed households amongst the affected households. To ensure that women are secure in receiving payments all benefits will be provided in joint account where woman will be first beneficiary.
- 92. Women labourers in the construction work force: there will be requirement of unskilled laborer where women may likely to involve in such work. Women as household members of the skilled and semi-skilled laborers will also stay in the construction camps and will be indirectly involved during the construction phase. The construction contractors are expected to bring along their laborer force. Thus, in most cases the laborers, both male and female, will be migratory laborers and there will be involvement of local laborer force, especially for unskilled activities. There will be involvement of local women also in the local laborer force. Foreseeing the involvement of women both directly and indirectly in the construction activities, certain measures are required to be taken towards welfare and wellbeing of women and children in-particular during the construction phase.

### **6.3.1** Facilities for Women in Construction Camps

- 93. For women working at the construction site and staying in the labour camps, the following facilities will be ensured:
  - (i) temporary housing during the construction the families of labourers/workers will be provided with the suitable accommodation and facilities for other civic requirements, particularly health and sanitation:
  - (ii) health centre health problems of the female workers will be taken care of through health centres temporarily set up for the construction camp. These will provide medicines and

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- minimum medical facilities to tackle first-aid requirements or minor accidental cases will be provided. Additional child care facilities /crèche will be ensured.
- (iii) In addition, linkage to nearest higher medical care will be ensured whenever required. The contractor will arrange the visit of doctor, at least once in week, to provide required medical support to the workers in general and women in particular.
- 94. A strong vigilance mechanism will have to be developed by the contractor to ensure ceasing abuses at work places. RAP implementing NGO will provide necessary support to check such exploitation. Scheduling of working hours for women also needs to be regulated. Women, especially the mothers with infants will be exempted from the night shifts and from prolonged working hours.
- 95. The Civil Works Contractor shall be responsible for the above interventions. The Social Specialist at ESMU shall along with the contracted NGO facilitate the preferential provision of work opportunities to those interested women. They shall be also responsible for internal monitoring of these interventions on a periodic basis.
- 96. The budget for various facilities for women in construction camps as stated above have been provision and included in the bid document [refer Clause 111 on Precautions for safeguarding the environment, Technical Specifications in the Bid Document, which comply with (i) Factory Act 1948; (ii) Building and Other Construction Act (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) Act, 1996; (iii) Contractor (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970] and respective Environmental Management Plans (EMPs). The External Monitoring to be undertaken by the PMC shall also monitor the implementation of these provisions based on suitably devised gender sensitive indictors.

### 6.4 HIV/AIDS ISSUES AND PLAN

- 97. Detailed consultations have been conducted with medical institutions, trucker community and local leaders along Bayad-Lunawada corridor as part of the study with respect to HIV/AIDS Prevention Plan (HPP). Survey among trucker community has been carried out using structured questionnaires. These information provided inputs towards development of a strategy and action plan outlining measures for addressing impacts on the trucker community, HRGs associating with truckers along the project corridors.
- 98. There are three CHCs located in the vicinity of the corridor, at Bayad, Vatrak and Lunawada, in which Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre (ICTC) facilities are available in Vatrak and Lunawada. Vatrak CHC is located at a distance of 6 kms from Bayad. The region does not have a Target Intervention NGO. HIV+ve cases have been reported from Lunawada and Vatrak CHCs. HIV+ve cases reported in Bayad town, Demai and Hathipura villages of Bayad Taluka and in Undara and Lunawada villages Lunawada taluka.
- 99. Detailed account of various issues related to HIV/AIDS based on the consultations carried out with ICTC counselors, NGO personnel, trucker community, etc., along the corridor are presented in the HPP. Strategic action plan for mitigation of identified issues along with budget are also incorporated in HPP.

#### 6.5 ROAD SAFETYISSUES

100. Road safety audit carried out as part of DPR preparation reveals high number of accidents<sup>17</sup> along the project corridor due to inadequate width of shoulders, poor sight distance in sharp locations, lack of treatment in junctions, narrow width of cross drainage works and the parapets of the culverts. Safety interventions included in the design with respect to curve locations are warning signs on both sides of curves and restricted speed, design of T-junction with channelization, posting of proper markings and designs, etc. A minimum of 1.5 m shoulder has been provided. Wherever feasible the culverts will be expanded in width to accommodate shoulders/extended carriageway. In places where this is not feasible adequate steps have been taken for delineation of the parapets. Delineation of trees with object markers will be done. Details of road safety issues and interventions are provided in Safety Audit Report (Volume III of DPR).

101. Safety interventions in form of warning signs have been taken up for all the curve locations in project corridor. Intersections in form of T junction, Y junctions are provided with properly designed access along with markings and signs. Habitations seeking safety interventions such as Mahadevpura village (002+580 to 003+150), Savela Kampa village (004+250 to 004+500), Anandpura kampa village (007+300 to 007+450), Schools near Sathamba village (010+500 to 010+750), Sathamba village (011+200 to 012+200), Sathamba village quarries (012+500 to 013+000), Kasyavant School (014+175 to 014+250), Hathipura School (015+200 to 015+325), Dhamod village (003+700 to 003+925), Lunawada village (000+000 to 001+100), and Bright School (002+550 to 002+650) are provided with traffic calming measures and informatory signs. Speed limit signs are posted at the entrance along with the termination sign after crossing the village. Raised pedestrian crossing and rumble strips with proper markings and signs are provided near the schools.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup>First Information Report (FIR) details relating to the traffic accidents are collected from Bayad taluka for the period from 2006 to 2011. The data collected from Bayad police station indicates that significant number of accidents is concentrated at Savela Kampa, Talad and Sathmba. There are a total of 24 fatalities and 28 injuries reported in a span of 6 years (2006 – 2011), indicating 4 deaths in a year accounting for about one fatality per 11 km in a year.

### 7. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

#### 7.1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROJECT

102. A dedicated unit, Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESMU) has been established within the PIU towards implementation of environmental and resettlement provisions in GSHP-II. The PIU, headed by the Chief Engineer will have overall responsibility for policy guidance, coordination and planning, internal monitoring and overall reporting at the project level. The following section illustrates roles and responsibilities of institutional and individual stakeholders with respect to implementation of the RAP provisions.

#### 7.1.1 Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESMU)

103. ESMU will be headed by an officer of the rank of Executive Engineer (EE), and will be responsible for all activities related to resettlement and rehabilitation. Chief Engineer (World Bank Projects) will have overall responsibility of the project, who will be assisted by Superintending Engineer (SE). The EE will be assisted by an Environmental Specialist and a Social Specialist. ESMU will be housed in R&BD headquarters in Gandhinagar. One each Executive Engineers at field divisions will be responsible for E&S activities

#### Roles and Responsibilities of EE at State Level:

- Co-ordinate the implementation of R&R activities with PIU, field staff, engineering and revenue officials:
- Ensure availability of budget for R&R activities;
- Approve micro plans prepared by the NGOs for implementing RAP;
- Monitor the progress related to R&R and LA carried out by NGO and M&E Consultants;
- Hold periodic meetings on R&R implementation and review of activities at Divisional Offices

104. Respective Divisional Offices at field level will assist the PIU in carrying out the R&R activities in roads passing through respective districts.

#### Roles and Responsibilities of Divisional Offices at District Level;

- Ensure continued participation of the people in entire project cycle;
- Verify and send the micro plans for approval of the PIU
- Assist the PIU in monitoring the progress related to R&R and LA carried out by NGO and M&E Consultants;
- Hold periodic meetings on R&R implementation and report to the PIU.

105. The proposed implementation arrangement for the management of social issues has been given in Figure 7.1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> The Field Divisions of R&BD are located at Rajkot, Mehsana and Vadodara.

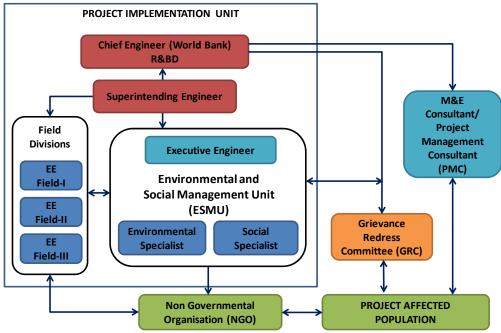


Figure 7.1: Implementation Arrangements

106. The Social Specialist will assist the EE. The Social Specialist shall have a minimum of 5 years of experience in resettlement and rehabilitation in highway projects.

#### Roles and responsibilities of Social Specialist at the State Level

- Assist SE to perform R&R activities.
- Co-ordinate with the district administration on LA and R&R.
- Facilitate the appointment of external agency for impact evaluation and co-ordinate evaluation activities to be taken up by the implementing NGO.
- Training of NGOs class –room and on-site.
- Review of reports and documents submitted by the NGO.
- Training to R&BD staff on social aspect management and reporting.
- Preparation of Social Aspect Status Reports for the WB and Government of Gujarat.
- Preparation of periodic progress reports for the WB and Government of Gujarat.
- Documentation of case histories.
- Preparation of reporting formats, checklists, guidelines on social management aspects.
- Translate the executive summary of RAP in Gujarati language and disseminate it among the project stakeholders and at important places along the project road.
- Organize fortnightly meetings with the NGO to review the progress on R&R and report to SE and CE.
- Review micro plan and monthly progress reports submitted by NGO.

#### Roles and responsibilities of Social Specialist at the District Level

- Participate in public consultations.
- Management of conflict resolution exercises for social issues.
- Assistance in-community property & temple relocation cases.
- Monitoring of community enhancement plans.
- Liaison with district administration and concerned departments for dovetailing government social security schemes for the socio-economic wellbeing of the PAPs.
- Develop and maintain a PAP level database including aspects related to losses, compensation, R&R entitlement, release of funds and utilization.
- Assistance in Cross-verification of PAPs identified by the NGO.

- Finalization of individual entitlements in co-ordination with the NGO and PIU.
- Checking of ID cards submitted by the NGO.
- Participation in the ID card distribution process with NGO and PIU.
- Cross-verification of PAP training details submitted by the NGO.
- Coordination with concerned divisions regarding distribution of shifting, subsistence and training allowances.
- Assistance and coordination with concerned divisions regarding notification process under RAP.
- Assistance and coordination for resettlement cases with State Road Project Divisions and concerned Government departments.
- Supervision of the socio-economic surveys.
- Assistance in redressing grievances and coordination of field activities with the NGO.
- Assistant in Market Value Assessment Procedures.
- Technical assistance in creating socio-economic data base of HHs losing land.

#### 7.1.2 Implementation Support by NGO

107. As prescribed in the World Bank Operational Policy19, GSHP-II envisages involvement of NGOs in the implementation of RAP. The roles and responsibilities of NGO are summarized as follows:

- Undertake verification of PAPs
- Explain to PAPs about the potential adverse impacts and proposed mitigation measures and, R&R entitlements;
- Distribute the dissemination materials including pamphlets on RAP and other aspects;
- Facilitate ESMU in organizing public information campaign at the commencement of R&R activities;
- Prepare the micro plans;
- Participate in the meetings organized by ESMU;
- Provide support for implementation of RAP;
- Prepare and issue identity cards to identified PAFs;
- Facilitate opening of joint bank accounts (PAPs and his/her spouse) for individual PAPs;
- Ensure that all benefits are provided in joint account where women will be the first beneficiary;
- Assist PAPs in receiving compensation, focusing on vulnerable PAPs to ensure that they get their dues on time;
- Generate awareness about the productive use of compensation money and R&R grants;
- Explain the resource base and other opportunities to enable them to make informed choices and participate in their own development;
- Ensure that vulnerable PAPs are given their dues both for payment of compensation and rehabilitation assistance;
- Submit monthly progress reports to ESMU;
- NGOs will help in HIV awareness;
- Identify training needs of PAPs for income generating activities and ensure they are adequately supported during the post-training period on respective income generating activities, and,

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Annex A: Involuntary Resettlement Instruments, OP 4.12. The World Bank Operational Manual. December 2001.

• Ensure that the grievances and problems faced by PAPs are presented to the Grievance Redress Committee for their resolution. (See detailed Terms of Reference for NGO in Annexure)

#### 7.1.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

108. Internal monitoring of the implementation of social safeguards will be carried out by the PIU with support of Project Management Consultant/Supervision Consultant. Towards enhancing the quality of RAP/IPDP implementation, in addition to the internal monitoring by the PIU, external monitoring will be done by a third-party agency or Project Management Consultant (PMC) for technical as well as environmental/social aspects. The role of third-party agency/PMC towards external monitoring of social safeguards will include the following:

- Conduct periodic monitoring of RAP implementation on quarterly basis to provide early alert to redress any potential problems;
- Conduct mid-term and end term evaluation to assess target achievements and slippages with respect to implementation of RAP/IPDP; and
- Grievance redressal mechanisms its functioning and processes along with complaints received and resolved will be monitored.
- 109. The RAP will contain indicators and benchmarks for achievement of the objectives under the resettlement programme. These indicators and benchmarks will be of (i): proposed indicators, indicating project inputs, expenditures, staff deployment, etc; (ii) output indicators, indicating results in terms of numbers of affected People compensated and assisted, training held, details of disbursements, etc; and (iii) impact indicators, related to the longer-term effect of the project on communities.
- 110. The benchmarks and indicators will be limited in number, and combine quantitative and qualitative types of data. The first two types of indicators, related to process and immediate outputs and results, will be monitored to inform project management about progress and results, and to adjust the work programme where necessary if delays or problems arise. The results of this monitoring will be summarized in reports which will be submitted to the PIU on a regular basis. Provision will be made for participatory monitoring involving the PAPs. Illustrative set of monitoring indicators for physical progress, financial progress and grievance redressal have been presented in Table 7.1, Table 7.2 and Table 7.3.

**Table 7.1: Monitoring Indicators for Physical Progress** 

Sl. No	Monitoring Indicators	Implementation Target	Revised Implementation Target	Progress this Month	Cumulative Progress	% against Revised Implementation Target
1	Land acquired – private (acre)					
2	Land transferred – government (acre)					
3	Compensation for land (INR)					
4	Compensation for structure					
5	Preparation and dissemination of leaflets to various stakeholders					
6	Preparation and approval of micro plans					
7	Number of joint bank accounts opened					
8	Issuance of identity cards					
9	Submission of monthly progress reports					
10	Shifting allowance for all affected categories					

Sl. No	Monitoring Indicators	Implementation Target	Revised Implementation Target	Progress this Month	Cumulative Progress	% against Revised Implementation Target
11	Livelihood Restoration Allowance for affected categories					
12	Vulnerable groups					
13	Community Assets					
14	No. of PAPs who have received training for livelihood restoration					
15	No. of PAP who have taken a job after training					

**Table 7.2: Monitoring Indicators for Financial Progress** 

Sl. No	Category	Estimated Cost (INR)	Progress this month
1	Land Acquisition		
2	R&R Assistance		
3	NGO Services and M&E Services		

**Table 7.3: Monitoring of Grievance Redress** 

Sl. No	Particulars	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
1	No. of cases referred to GRC				
2	No. of cases settled by GRC				
3	No. of cases pending with GRC				
4	Average time taken for settlement of cases				
5	No. of GRC meetings				
6	No. of PAPs moved court				
7	No. of pending cases with the court				
8	No. of cases settled by the court				

111. The objective of the RAP is to present the entitlements and action plan for the affected persons for payment of compensation and assistance for restoring livelihoods, and improving or at least retaining the living standards in the post resettlement period. In order to assess achievement of the overall objective of the RAP, the project shall carry out Mid and End-Term evaluation exercise to review the project implementation and progress against the pre-project baseline information. The parameters shall include: Economic i.e. households below poverty level, household income, occupational status (including changes following training, if any), changes in ownership of other economic (productive or non productive) assets. It shall form the basis for carrying out any mid-course corrections, if required and as necessary. Table 7.4 presents the mid and end-term evaluation indicators.

**Table 7.4: Evaluation Indicators** 

Indicators	Pre Project Baseline	Mid Term Evaluation	End Project Evaluation
ECONOMIC			
Below Poverty Line	Total BPL (residential, commercial and residential-cum-commercial) - 35 out of 76 (46%) BPL within residential – Nil BPL within commercial – 17 out of 34 (50%) BPL within res-cum-commercial – Nil BPL within agricultural – 18 out of 313(6%)		
Household income (Annual)	< Rs. 24000 = 1 out of 76 (1%) Rs. 24001-48000 = 24 out of 76(32%) Rs. 48001-72000 = 14 out of 76 (18%) Rs. 72001-120000 = 8 out of 76(11%) > Rs. 120001 = 29 out of 76 (38%)		

Indicators	Pre Project Baseline	Mid Term Evaluation	End Project Evaluation
Occupation	Business/Trade – 19 out of 195 (9.7%)		
	Private service – 12 out of 195 (6.2%)		
	Agriculture labour – 8 out of 195 (4.1%)		
Average household	Food (monthly) – Rs.2694		
expenditure	Education (monthly) – Rs.697		
	Health (monthly) – Rs.343		
	Local travel (monthly) – Rs.371		
Percentage of earning women	9% (24 out of 264 female population)		
Average monthly earning of	Rs.12119(average earnings of 24 working		
women	women)		
Number of commercial	Nil		
establishments having			
employees			
ASSET OWNERSHIP			
Ownership of household	Television – 38 out of 76 (50%)		
assets	Refrigerator – 18 out of 76 (24%)		
	2-wheeler – 30 out of 76 (39%)		
	4-wheeler – 10 out of 76 (13%)		
	Telephone –39 out of 76 (51%)		
	Washing machine – 0 out of 76 (0%)		
	Computer – 2 out of 76 (3%)		

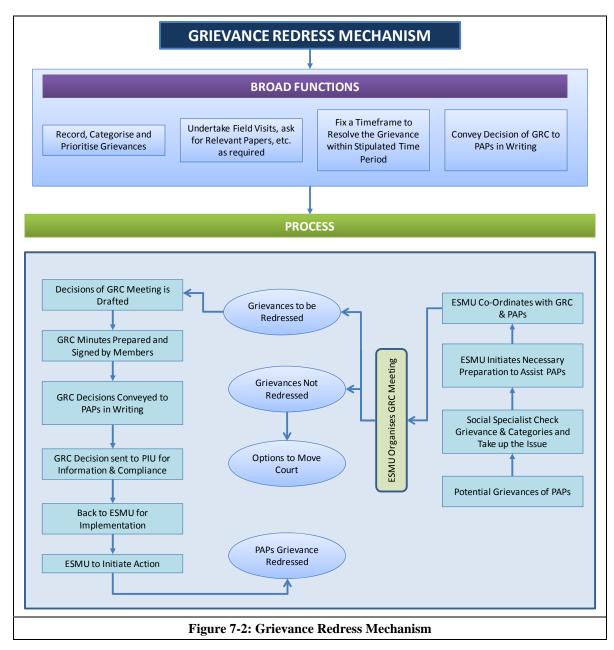
#### 7.1.4 Complaint Handling Mechanism<sup>20</sup>

- 112. Being a project involving large scale of civil works along with implementation of RAP/IPDP/HPP, the project is likely to receive suggestions, complaints, inquiries, etc. R&BD recognizes the importance of this and hence intends to address such issues through the Complaints Handling Procedures for GSHP-II, under which a centralized monitoring of all the complaints received from and through various mechanisms / individuals can efficiently take place under the information of WB.
- 113. Complaints Handling Procedure ensures that any citizen can lodge complaints with (i) any officer not below the rank of executive engineer in charge of the work, and (ii) any officer in charge of the redress systems in vogue in the state. Complaints related to (i) project services (new proposal/alteration in the scope of project, ongoing /completed project services in the areas of quality, procurement, R&R, environment and inaction/delayed action) and (ii) personnel (misbehaviour, corruption, service matter).
- 114. Complaints Handling Procedures assigns SE, PIU as the Chief Complaint Handling Officer with set roles and responsibilities. He is mainly responsible for complaints not related to personnel. Complaints related to personnel require to be dealt with as per the existing system. Training to the employees working under WB wing needs to be given for clear understanding of the procedures involved and to treat the complaints as an opportunity for improvement and not to discriminate / antagonize the complainant in future dealings.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> The complaint handling mechanism is meant for any citizen to lodge any kind of complaints (including R&R) while the GRC is specifically for R&R related issues. Secondly, the complaint handling mechanism even though it covers R&R aspects does not have any person outside of the project, hence R&R aspects require to be dealt by GRC.

#### 7.1.5 Grievance Redress Committee

- 115. The project will establish a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) to hear the complaints of project affected persons and resolve the same. The process will promote settlement of disputes and reduce litigation. GRC will be set up at the district level with District Collector as head. The following persons will be the members of GRC:
  - District Collector or his designated representative of at least the rank of Assistant District Collector (preference would be given to women officers);
  - The District Development Officer of the Department of Revenue;
  - The Executive Engineer, PIU
  - Representative from Social Sector/Local NGO (not involved with implementation)
     /Person conversant with similar issues and he/she should be widely respected and having problem solving skills (to be selected by DM / Collector).
- 116. GRC will be responsible for the following:
  - Support PAPs in resolving issues related to R&R and LA;
  - · Record grievance and resolve them within stipulated time; and
  - Inform PIU about any serious cases;
- 117. ESMU will provide all necessary help to PAPs in presenting his/her case before the GRC. The GRC will respond to the grievance within 15 days. The GRC will normally meet once in a month but may meet more frequently, if the situation so demands. A time period of 45 days will be available for redressing the grievance of EPs. The decision of the GRC will not be binding to PAPs. PAPs have the option of taking recourse to court of law, if he/she so desires. Broad functions of GRC are as under:
  - Record the grievances of PAPs, categorize and prioritize them and provide solution to their grievances related to resettlement and rehabilitation assistance.
  - The GRC may undertake site visit, ask for relevant information from Project Authority and other government and non-government agencies, etc in order to resolve the grievances of PAPs.
  - Fix a time frame within the stipulated time period of 45 days for resolving the grievance.
  - Inform PAPs through ESMU about the status of their case and their decision to PAPs for compliance.
- 118. The GRC will be constituted within 3 months by an executive order from GoG from the date of mobilization of RAP implementing NGO.



#### 7.1.6 Public Consultation and Disclosure

- 119. The Disclosure Policy of GSHP-II formulated by R&BD, GoG states that the Policy intends to enhance transparency in decision making process during implementation phase, including those for procurement, financial management, social and environmental safeguards, and to comply with all legal requirements under Right to Information Act, 2005.
- 120. In order to make the RAP implementation process transparent, a series of public disclosure meetings will be arranged. The RAP Executive Summary along with full RPF, translated in Gujarati language and List of PAPs with impacted assets, will be disclosed through public consultations and will also be made available through GSHP Website (http://gshp2.gov.in). The following project specific information related to social safeguards will be disclosed on the website. Relevant topics (first 10 bullet points) shall be disseminated by the implementing NGO among the community to elicit participation.
  - Details of construction phase;
  - Work opportunities for local labour;
  - Notification process;

- Process relating to issuance of identity cards and preparation of microplans;
- Compensation and assistance payment;
- Details of social/cultural and religious properties to be relocated;
- Details of Grievance Redress Committee, its procedures and mechanism;
- Complaint handling procedures;
- NGOs role in implementation of RAP;
- Approved resettlement action plan;
- Approved entitlement matrix;
- Village-wise area of government and private land to be acquired;
- Disbursement status of compensation and assistance given to respective PAPs;
- Details of public consultation;
- Details of compensation given to land looser and PAP (Quarterly);
- Details of benefits of project to the public;
- Details of NGO involved in implementation of RAP;
- Progress Reports
- 121. The objective of the consultations is to (i) understand the view of the affected persons on rehabilitation and resettlement issues; and (ii) facilitate delivery of appropriate and acceptable entitlement options.
- 122. The process and proceedings of such consultations shall be documented and PIU respond to the issues raised during the consultations.

#### 7.1.7 Mechanism for Training and Capacity Building

- 123. Training and development of project staff is an integral part for implementation GSHP-II. Training needs identification shall be carried out at State level (PIU), Regional level (Divisional offices of R&BD) and at Field level, based on which focused training modules shall be developed. This is with the objective of (i) strengthening in-house capacity to implement the RPF/RAP/IPDP/HPP; (ii) creating awareness, providing the tools for implementation and accompanying set of management procedures to all departments; and (iii) developing competence within key officials to provide training in their respective level.
- 124. The topics for training and capacity building includes:
- 125. Introduction to social & R&R issues (R&R policies at state/national/international level, social issues pertaining to R&R ( participation of women, poverty assessment, anti-poverty programmes, highway related diseases, road safety, transparency, right to information);
- 126. Land acquisition (Acts, policies, valuation of land, concept of replacement value, /market value, institutional mechanism etc.);
- 127. Social Impact Assessment and RAP/IPDP/HIV/AIDS Awareness, prevention plan (social screening, census survey, socioeconomic survey, methodology, focus group discussions, institutional survey, free, prior informed consultation, data analysis report preparation);
- 128. Resettlement Policy Framework (category of PAPs, category of impacts, valuation of assets (land, structure, crops, trees, community assets, etc.), entitlements, women and vulnerable groups, temporary impacts, disruption/damage during construction and respective mitigation measures);
- 129. RAP/IPDP/IPDP/HPP implementation (updating PAP database, joint verification of affected structures/land and affected population, preparation of Micro Plan, grievance redress

procedures, conflict resolution packages, assistance and training for income restoration, monitoring and evaluation of social safeguards implementation.

130. The training programs are to be conducted with the help of local, state and national level training institutions and experts in various aspects of social management and safeguard issues. PIU will also identify courses offered by the premier institutions in India on social management and safeguard issues and enable participation of project staff. Towards enhancing the capacity of the R&BD engineers on social safeguards management, R&BD has over the past few years deputed engineers for participation in various safeguards training and capacity building programs.

#### 7.1.8 Coordination with Civil Works and Certification

- 131. The resettlement program will be co-coordinated with the timing of civil works. The required co-ordination has contractual implications, and will be considered in procurement and bidding schedules, award of contracts, and release of cleared CoI sections to project contractors. The project will provide adequate notification, counseling and assistance to affected persons so that they are able to move or give up their assets without undue hardship before commencement of civil works and after receiving the compensation.
- 132. Actions to be completed prior to bid and award of contract include: (i) resettlement action plan should be approved by the GoG; (ii) the action plan should be disclosed in the web site and other public places accessible to the local people; (iii) the first notification for private land acquisition should be issued; (iv) the issue of identity cards to eligible PAPs should be completed.
- 133. The actions to be completed prior to handing over the stretch to the contractor includes: (i) acquisition of private land should be completed and compensation for land and assistance as per entitlement matrix should be disbursed; and (ii) transfer of Government land should be completed or no objection should be obtained from the land owning agency.

#### 7.1.9 Implementation Schedule

134. RAP Implementation Schedule is provided in Table 7.5. This provides the key benchmarks of implementing RAP. The construction tenure of the corridor is 24 months<sup>21</sup>. The on-ground rehabilitation and resettlement exercises and handing over the encumbrance free stretch for civil works will take 5 months and simultaneously, the NGO will carry out awareness programmes on road safety, HIV/AIDS prevention campaign, repeat training for PAPs, facilitate overall monitoring, etc.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> The construction tenure of individual corridors ranges from 18 months to 30 months spread across an overall period of 36 months and accordingly, R&BD has envisaged tenure of 36 months for the RAP implementing NGO.

**Table 7.5: RAP Implementation Schedule** 

ACTIVITY													NTHS											
ACTIVITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Mobilising Personnel and Training																								
M&E Consultant / PMC in place																								
NGO in place																								
GRC in place																								
Training for PIU/ESMU Personnel																								
Training for NGOs																								
Information Campaign and Community																		-						
Consultation																								
Compensation / R&R / Clearance of Col																								
Verification of PAPs, listing of assets affected,																								
measurement of structures, categorization of																								
PAPs																								
ID Card distribution																								
Preparation of Micro Plan and approval																								
Opening joint account of PAPs																								
Payment of compensation																								
Payment of R&R assistance																								
Clearance of RoW for civil works																								
Consultations (intermittant)																								
Skill and training needs assessment																								
Identification of government schemes																								
Enrollment into government schemes																								
Training of PAPs for income restoration																								
schemes																								
Consultation for relocation/rehabilitation of																								
Community assets/Cultural properties																								
Awareness programmes with respect to																								
HIV/AIDS																								
Awareness on Road Safety																								
Repeat training of PAPs for new vocation							$\perp$									$oxed{oxed}$		Ш		$oxed{oxed}$				
Monitoring and Evaluation																								
Internal Monitoring	Ш																							
External Monitoring and Evaluation	Щ																							
Project Completion Survey	Ш																							
Project Completion Survey Report																								

### **8.** RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

#### 8.1 SUMMARY OF RESETTLEMENT COSTS

135. The cost for various components such as land, structure, compensation for other assets within affected property, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, has been estimated. The estimated total budget for the implementation of RAP is INR. 23.08 million.

Table 8.1: RAP Budget

Sr. No.	Category	Amount (INR)
1	Compensation for Land	9,817,288
2	Compensation for Structure and community assets	1,516,000
3	Compensation for other assets within affected property (Trees, water tap and water tank, motor pump, barbed wire fencing, hand pump and boundary wall)	3,943,515
4	Compensation for Encroachers	371,880
5	R&R Assistance	6,763,855
6	Sub Total (1+2+3+4)	22,412,538
7	Contingency (@3%)	672,376
8	GRAND TOTAL (Sub Total + Contingency)	23,084,914

#### 8.1.1 Compensation for Land

136. Compensation for land shall be provided to all the titleholders for the loss of their agricultural land. The cost of land has been calculated based on the most recent Jantri Rates (2011) collected from Department of Stamp Duty and Registration, GoG (Table 8.2). Detailed cost estimates along with Jantri rates for respective lands are given in Appendix 8.1. An area of 2.61 ha of government land will be transferred.

Table 8.2: Compensation for Land

		Tuble 012	2. Compensation for Ea	-	
Sr.No.	Chain	age	Village	Total Area (sq. m)	Total cost (INR)
Sr.No.	From	To	v mage	Total Area (sq. iii)	Total cost (INK)
1	0+000	0+825	Tajpur	14900	1,025,841
2	0+825	4+575	Dhamod	21700	3,567,480
3	4+550	5+300	Sadhakpur	9100	375,495
4	5+300	7+900	Lalsar	32700	1,405,955
5	7+900	8+600	Vakhatpur (Kidia)	8900	365,294
6	8+600	10+775	Ucharpi	23900	781,472
7	10+775	12+400	Unadra	24220	698,806
8	8+400	7+400	Hadod	37300	1,362,721
9	6+008	5+756	Khantana Bhensavada	3100	80,600
10	3+083	2+581	Maliya	4700	153,624
	Tot	al		180520	9,817,288

#### **8.1.2** Compensation for Structures

- 137. Compensation for structures shall be provided for the loss of commercial, residential or mixed-use structures. Compensation shall be as per the most recent Schedule of Rates of R&BD. Different unit rates of compensation have been adopted based on the type of construction materials used as stated below:
  - Pucca Structures @ INR 13,130 / sq.m;
  - Semi-Pucca structures @ INR 12,396 / sq.m;
  - Kutcha structures @ INR 5,000 / sq.m;
  - Commercial and residential squatter (equivalent to construction cost of low-cost commercial and residential units @ Rs.40,000 and Rs. 45,000 respectively).

**Table 8.3: Compensation for Structure** 

Sr. No.	Type of Structures	Number/sq.m.	Unit Rate(Rs.)	Total Cost (INR)
1	Commercial Structure (Kiosks)	34	40000	1360000
2	Community Assets* (sq.m.)	50	3120	156,000
	Total			1,516,000
	Mixed property semi-pucca (Encroachment)	30	12,396	371,880

<sup>\*</sup>Boundary wall of school @ INR 3120 / sq.m;

#### 8.1.3 Compensation for Other Assets

138. Other assets affected such as 555 trees (private), 2 water taps, 3 water tanks, 8 motor pumps, 25 open/dug wells, 3 hand pumps, 1 barbed-wire fence and 3 boundary walls are located within the affected property will be compensated. The total cost estimated for other assets is INR 3,943,515. The unit rates for respective items are as follows:

- Tree @ INR 5,000;
- Water Tap @ INR 1500
- Water tank @ INR 3,120 /sq. m;
- Motor Pump @ INR 6,300
- Barbed wire fencing @ 500/running meter;
- Hand Pump@ 150,000
- Open well @ INR 733 / cum;
- Boundary Wall @ 3120/running meter;

**Table 8.4: Compensation for other Assets** 

Sr. No.	Assets	Unit Rate(Rs.)	Numbers/sq. m	Total Cost (INR)
1	Tree	5,000	555	2,775,000
2	Water Tap	1,500	2	3,000
3	Water Tank	3,120	9	28,080
4	Motor Pump	6,300	8	50,400
5	Barbed wire Fencing	500	15	7,500
	Hand Pump	150,000	3	450,000
7	Open Well	733	795	582,735
8	Boundary Wall	3,120	15	46800
	Total			3,943,515

#### 8.1.4 R&R Assistance

139. R&R assistance has been estimated based on the provisions of the proposed Entitlement Matrix. The total cost estimated for R&R assistance is INR 6,763,855.

Table 8.5: R&R Assistance

Category of PAP	Entitlement	Number of Person	Assistance (INR)	Amount(INR)			
Commercial -	Shifting Allowance	34	5000	170,000			
Squatters	Training Assistance	34	15000	510,000			
	Shifting Allowance	3	5,000	15,000			
Tenants	Rent Allowances@ INR 1500 for six month	3	9,000	27,000			
Titleholder land (cattle shed)	Financial Assistance	2	15000	30,000			
Vulnerable people	Training Assistance	41	15000	615,000			
Additional Support for Scheduled Tribes	Financial Assistance	1	60000	60,000			
Ex-Gratia (for whom losing >500sqm area)	Ex-Gratia	89	20000	1,780,000			
Total				3,207,000			
Total R&R Assistance(Extrapolated) <sup>22</sup> 6,763,855							

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> Extrapolated for 183 more PAHs

140. An amount of INR 29.6 million is earmarked for cost of trainings, RAP implementing NGO, monitoring and evaluation, awareness programmes on road safety, HIV/AIDS awareness, etc. (Table 8-6 gives detailed resettlement budget for all upgradation corridors to be taken up). Escalation of these components (component 5 to 9 in Table that are likely to span across years) have been considered at an annual inflation rate of 7% based on consumer price index and the escalated amount for Year-I is INR 31.7 million and for Year-II, the amount is INR 33.9 million.

Table 8-6: Resettlement Budget: Up gradation Corridors

	Table 8-0: Resettlement Budget: Op gradation Corridors									
Sl.No.	Corridors/ Category	D-B	D-D	A-G	М-Н	U-V	B-L	D-M	L-K	TOTAL (INR)
1	Compensation for Land			243,612	1,355,426	148,379	9,817,288	322,021	12,189,019	24075745
2	Compensation for Structures and community assets	720,000	213,600	699,270	9,976,001	1,361,500	1,516,000	562,480	3,60,000	15,048,851
3	Compensation for Structures (Encroachers)		48,155	777,124	3,064,677	277,724	371,880	257,734		4,797,293
3	Compensation for Assets within affected Property		15,000	46,240	1,457,947	90,000	3,943,515	124,400	256,075	5,933,177
4	R&R Assistance	660,000	60,000	379,125	4,696,925	1,055,526	6,763,855	455,000	320,000	14,390,431
A	Sub Total (Compensation	on and R&F	R Assistance	e) (1+2+3+4	)					64,245,497
5	RAP Implementing NGO									16,916,000
6	Monitoring & Evaluation	(External M	Ionitoring-P	MC)						3,492,000
7	Training and Capacity Bu	ilding								1400000
8	Administrative Expenses									7350000
9	Out of pocket expenses (c	corrective m	easures, grie	evance redre	ss, un-anticipa	nted works, etc	c.)			500000
В	Sub Total (Implementat	ion Suppor	t) (5+6+7+8	B+9)						29,658,000
10	Sub Total (A+B)									93,903,497
11	Contingency@3%								2,817,105	
12	Grand Total									96,720,602

Note: D-B: Dabhoi-Bodeli; D-D: Dhandhuka-Dholera; A-G: Atkot-Gondal; M-H: Mehsana-Himatnagar; U-V: Umreth-Vasad (including Ladvel-Kapadvanj); B-L: Bayad-Lunawada; D-M: Dhansura-Meghraj; L-K: Lunawada-Khedapa.

# **Gujarat Sate Highway Project - II**

Volume-V A: Appendices to RAP

## **Appendix 1.1: Chainagewise Details of Proposed Treatment**

From (km)	To (km)	Length (m)	Treatment Option	Existing CW width (m)	Existing Shoulder (m)	Proposed CW (m)	Proposed Hard Shoulder (m)	Remarks	
	0.100	0.100	ТГ	5.5	1.000	15.5	1.25	D: 11.1	
0.000	0.100	0.100	Туре Е	5.5	1.000	15.5	1.25	Divided Fourlane/Close Drain and Foot Path	
0.100	10.000	9.900	Type A	5.5	1.000	7	1		
10.000	11.000	1.000	Type B	5.5	1.000	7	1		
11.000	12.400	1.400	Type G	5.5	1.000	15.5	1.25	Divided Fourlane/Closed Drain and Foot Path	
12.400	13.950	1.550	Type B	5.5	1.000	7	1		
13.950	14.225	0.275	Type C	5.5	1.000	7	1		
14.225	14.900	0.675	Type B	5.5	1.000	7	1		
14.900	15.175	0.275	Type C	5.5	1.000	7	1		
15.175	15.450	0.275	Type B	5.5	1.000	7	1		
15.450	15.650	0.200	Type C	5.5	1.000	7	1		
15.650	16.000	0.350	Type B	5.5	1.000	7	1		
16.000	17.861	1.861	Type A	5.5	1.000	7	1		
17.861	17.961	0.100	Туре Е	5.5	1.000	15.5	1.25	Divided Fourlane/Close Drain and Foot Path	
VR MDR	1	1	ı	ı	1	ı	1	T	
0.000	0.100	0.100	Туре Е	7.000	1.000	15.500	1.250	Divided Fourlane/Close Drain and Foot Path	
0.100	6.400	6.300	Type A	5.5	1.000	7	1		
6.400	6.650	0.250	Туре Е	7.000	1.000	15.500	1.250	Divided Fourlane/Close Drain and Foot Path	
6.650	12.239	5.589	Type A	5.5	1.000	7	1		
12.239	12.339	0.100	Type E	7	1.000	15.5	1.25	Divided Fourlane/Close Drain and Foot Path	
SH-63									
12.027	12 707	0.150	ТГ	7,000	1 000	15 500	1.250	Divided Fourlane/Close Drain and Foot	
13.937	13.787	0.150	Type E	7.000	1.000	15.500	1.250	Path	
13.787 8.400	8.400 7.400	5.387	Type F	7.00	1.000	7	1		
7.400	7.400	1.000	Type A	7.00	1.000	7	1		
7.400	6.600	0.150 0.650	Mahi River	7.00	1.000 1.000	7	1		
6.600	6.000	0.650	Type A Type F	7.00	1.000	7	1		
6.000	5.750	0.800	Type F Type A	7.00	1.000	7	1		
5.750	3.750	2.700	Type F	7.00	1.000	7	1		
3.050	2.600	0.450	Type F Type A	7.00	1.000	7	1		
2.600	2.400	0.430	Type F	7.00	1.000	7	1		
2.400	1.900	0.500	Type A	7.00	1.000	7	1		
1.900	1.900	0.300	Type F	7.00	1.000	7	1		
1.200	0.106	1.094	Type D	7.00	1.000	7	1		
0.106	0.006	0.100	Type E	7.00	1.000	15.5	1.25	Divided Fourlane/Close Drain and Foot Path	

From (km)	To (km)	Length (m)	Treatment Option	Existing CW width (m)	Existing Shoulder (m)	Proposed CW (m)	Proposed Hard Shoulder (m)	Remarks
155.400	155.575	0.175	Type C	7	1.000	10	1	
155.575	155.900	0.325	Type B	7	1.000	7	2.5	
155.900	156.000	0.100	Type C	7	1.000	10	1	
156.000	158.850	2.850	Type B	7	1.000	7	2.5	
158.850	158.925	0.075	Type C	7	1.000	10	1	
158.925	160.660	1.735	Type B	7	1.000	7	1	
160.660	160.725	0.065	Type C	7	1.000	10	1	
160.725	161.330	0.605	Type B	7	1.000	7	1	
161.330	161.400	0.070	Type C	7	1.000	10	1	
161.400	162.800	1.400	Type B	7	1.000	7	1	
							1.5/With	
162.800	163.800	1.000	Type D	7/10	1.000	10	Footpath	

#### Total length

8.400

Reconstruction/New
Overlay and Widening
Eccentric widening
Overlay and Footpath/Drain
Divided Fourlane with Footpath
Overlay and Shoulder Widening
Divided Fourlane with Footpath

Type A	
Type B	
Type C	
Type D	
Type E	
Type F	
Type G	

#### **Appendix 3.1: Socioeconomic Profile of Project Corridor Talukas And Settlements**

Table 1: Population distribution and Sex ratio in talukas

Cu No	Talukas	Popul	ation	AAGR	Sex Ratio		
Sr. No.	Talukas	2001	2011	(2001-2011)	2001	2011	
1	Bayad	186328	206857	1.1	932	941	
2	Virpur	87091	100268	1.4	930	935	
3	Lunawada	229798	257347	1.1	933	938	
	Total	503217	564472	1.2	932	939	

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Table 2: Juvenile Sex ratio for talukas abutting Bayad-Lunwada corridor, 2001 and 2011

Sr. No.	Talukas	2001	2011
1	Bayad	860	900
2	Virpur	908	929
3	Lunawada	882	891
	Total	878	901

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Table 3: Literacy Rate for talukas abutting Bayad-Lunawada corridor, 2001 and 2011

Sr. No.	Talukas		2001		2011			
	Tatukas	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
1	Bayad	68	83	52	78	89	66	
2	Virpur	65	81	48	78	90	66	
3	Lunawada	67	81	52	77	88	65	
Total		67	82	51	77	89	65	

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Table 4: Urban population in talukas abutting Bayad-Lunawada corridor

Sr. No.	Talukas	2001	2011	% of urban population to taluka population, 2001	% of urban population to talukas population, 2011	AAGR (2001- 2011)
1	Bayad	0	25026	0.0	12.1	
2	Virpur	0	10,240	0.0	10.2	
3	Lunawada	33369	37005	14.5	14.4	1.0
	Total	33369	72271	6.6	12.8	8.0

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Table 5: Composition of workers by sector in project corridor talukas, 2001

Sr. No.	Talukas	Cultivators	Agricultural	Household	Others
1	Bayad	38.0	21.8	0.8	39.4
2	Virpur	34.8	21.0	1.7	42.4
3	Lunawada	55.9	17.8	2.0	24.3
Total		46	20	2	33

Source: Census 2001

Table 6: Workforce Participation Ratio (in %) for Talukas abutting Corridor, 2001

Sr. No.	Talukas	Total	Male	Female
1	Meghraj	48.4	55.2	41.1
2	Dhansura	50.2	53.1	47.1
3	Malpur	50.9	54.0	47.6
	Total	50	54	45

Source: Census 2001

Table 7: Socioeconomic characteristics of Project area villages and settlements, 2001

Sr. No.	Name	Population	Average HH Size	Sex Ratio	Juvenile sex ratio	Literacy Rate (in %)	Literacy rate (Male)	Literacy rate (female)	SC	ST
	Charangam									
1	(Salawada)	2066	5.3	931	994	60	76	44	8.4	0.0
2	Demai	8557	5.2	939	853	75	87	62	8.1	1.4
2	DI I	1250	4.0	004	022	70	00		18.	0.0
3	Dhamod	1350	4.9	904	922	72	88	54	7	0.0
4	Hadod	2352	5.2	968	1127	60	75	44	1.7	0.0
5	Hardaspur	1020	5.5	858	805	82	94	69	8.9	14. 5
6	Hathipura	1884	5.0	944	973	79	93	64	12. 6	0.0
7	Juna Kalava	85	4.5	848	2500	90	95	82	0.0	0.0
8	Kashiyavat	142	5.1	1152	933	73	88	60	0.0	0.0
	Khantana									
9	Bhensadavada	434	4.7	1019	1281	69	85	53	0.0	7.4
10	Kolwan	2819	5.5	933	898	56	72	39	4.6	1.1
11	Lalsar	997	5.2	906	704	59	75	43	2.1	0.0
12	Lank	2931	4.7	964	924	61	78	44	3.5	1.1
13	Lunawada (M)	33369	5.3	908	788	85	92	77	5.3	2.3
14	Maliya	399	4.5	928	1000	82	89	75	0.0	2.3
15	Nagano Math	663	4.7	962	1000	65	81	48	0.0	2.6
16	Patel-ni-Muvadi	1215	5.0	938	659	78	93	63	20. 2	1.2
17	Pavapur	448	5.1	939	1086	65	78	52	4.0	18. 5
18	Sadhakpur	558	4.7	904	842	80	91	68	0.0	0.0
19	Salawada	833	4.8	915	772	68	81	55	5.3	0.6
20	Tajpur	70	4.7	1059	1500	83	97	70	0.0	34. 3
21	Talod	2336	5.2	945	1045	56	73	38	16. 4	2.7
22	Tanachhia	176	4.4	1047	1286	63	77	48	0.0	96. 6
23	Ucharpi	1681	5.1	971	972	54	72	36	10. 4	17. 1
24	Undra	5319	5.4	923	933	59	73	44	6.5	0.0
25	Untadi	621	4.6	917	850	75	87	62	10. 3	4.3
26	Vajavat	720	5.1	1093	1240	55	79	33	0.0	0.0
27	Vakhatpur (Ko- Mahal)	677	4.5	974	595	82	93	71	0.0	0.0
28	Vijayganj	286	4.7	810	640	71	83	57	0.0	6.6
29	Sathamba	6876	4.9	5	909	76	87	64	14. 6	4.7
	Total	80884	5.2	925	864	75	86	63	6.5	2.5

Source: Census 2001

Table 8: Workers composition and WPR (in %) by sector in villages and settlements abutting project corridor, 2001

		% sha	re of Workers	in each secto	or		WPR (in %	<b>6</b> )
Sr. No.	Name	Cultivators	Agricultural	Household	Others	WPR	WPR_M	WPR_F
	Charangam							
1	(Salawada)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.4	54.7	52.0
2	Demai	22.5	18.4	0.5	58.6	48.1	53.0	42.9
3	Dhamod	49.8	11.4	3.9	34.9	46.1	50.8	40.9
4	Hadod	69.7	29.6	0.0	0.7	55.8	56.8	54.8
5	Hardaspur	29.9	32.8	0.4	36.9	52.1	49.2	55.4
6	Hathipura	33.9	27.1	0.0	39.0	47.2	57.1	36.7
7	Juna Kalava	55.6	2.2	2.2	40.0	52.9	50.0	56.4
8	Kashiyavat	45.8	0.0	0.0	54.2	50.7	53.0	48.7

		% sha	re of Workers	in each secto	or		WPR (in %	<b>6</b> )
Sr. No.	Name	Cultivators	Agricultural	Household	Others	WPR	WPR_M	WPR_F
	Khantana							
9	Bhensadavada	86.5	2.2	0.0	11.2	51.4	52.6	50.2
10	Kolwan	48.5	46.3	1.0	4.2	48.5	47.0	50.2
11	Lalsar	35.8	27.4	8.2	28.6	55.0	53.5	56.5
12	Lank	68.3	6.8	0.3	24.6	56.4	55.7	57.2
	Lunawada							
13	(M)	3.0	1.7	3.8	91.6	29.0	46.4	9.7
14	Maliya	69.8	2.8	2.4	25.0	53.1	52.7	53.6
15	Nagano Math	77.8	2.9	0.3	19.0	56.4	62.4	50.2
	Patel-ni-							
16	Muvadi	38.4	14.3	0.0	47.3	54.7	61.2	47.6
17	Pavapur	34.0	9.2	0.8	56.1	58.5	57.1	59.9
18	Sadhakpur	51.4	10.5	1.9	36.2	57.9	56.0	60.0
19	Salawada	31.4	5.0	3.8	59.7	53.1	52.0	54.3
20	Tajpur	26.8	24.4	7.3	41.5	58.6	58.8	58.3
21	Talod	47.0	14.9	0.6	37.5	58.5	59.5	57.4
22	Tanachhia	89.2	1.0	0.0	9.8	58.0	64.0	52.2
23	Ucharpi	49.3	19.3	0.2	31.2	57.6	55.9	59.4
24	Undra	39.8	19.2	1.2	39.8	56.2	56.2	56.2
25	Untadi	56.3	7.7	1.8	34.2	62.6	66.4	58.6
26	Vajavat	30.6	22.9	0.0	46.5	55.8	64.0	48.4
	Vakhatpur					_	_	_
27	(Ko-Mahal)	60.8	7.0	3.8	28.5	59.1	58.6	59.6
28	Vijayganj	35.8	33.5	0.0	30.6	60.5	60.8	60.2
29	Sathamba	9.3	10.4	0.7	79.6	33.5	52.3	13
	Total	29.6	13.2	1.8	55.4	41	51	31

Source: Census 2001

## **APPENDIX 4.1: SOCIO-ECONOMIC QUESTIONNAIRE**

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17. Capital Investment on Business (at the time of initiating business). Land (Rs.)	Structure (Rx.)	Material (Rx.)
18. Value of the property [opinion of the respondent]: Land Cost (Rs.)	, Structure cos	t(Rx)

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B. Relationship													
	Is the N	AllEma	de or famu	de?									
C. Sex	м	м	M	м	M	М	м	М	М	М	M	M	
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	Is the N	AME phy	ysically o	mentally	challeng	ed?							
G. Physicallmental disabilities	0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	. 0	0	0	.00	Yes
minutes.	0	0	0	9			2	2	0	. 0	0	. 0	No
	Is the N	AME wo	rkine?			dispulsers to the				April 184	Acres (Acres	-	- 1.02.0
	0	6	. 0	- 6	1.6	- 6	- 6	1.6	-6	- 6	0	1 6	Yes
	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No
	What is	the mai	n activity	at the pla	ce of job?	1							This may have multiple entries
	6	60	0	di di	65	0	(0)	1.6	10	6	0	1 6	Artisans
	0	0	Φ:	0	- 3	0	3	0	0	Ø	0	0	Famer
H. Occupation	3	0	0	0	- 3	0	0	0	.0	G	.0	0	Agriculture Labour
	8	8	(8)	6	8	00	8	8	(0)	(0)	9	8	Business/Trade Govt. Service
	6	6	0	0		. 0	6		.0	-6	0	0	Private service
	0	Ф:	0		0	0	Ф		. (b)	- (0)	0	- 0	Industrial labour
		- 6	- 8		- 3	- 30	8	- 30	Ф	0	Ф	- 30	Construction labour
	3	0	9	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	Housenaid
100 Abril 10	0	- 0		0	- 83		.0	40	9	0	0	9	Others (specify)
. Working Days	-	-		*				_					Number of working days in a mont
	The second second		ain reaso	SHARE WATER	Mark Chick	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	ACCRECATE VALUE OF THE PARTY OF	The second				-	Persons who are not working
	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	8.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	No work available
J. Reason for not	3	9	0	8	0	0	0	0	3	0	9	8	Seasonal inactivity Household family duties
working	- 0	- 6	8	8	- 8-	8	- 6	- 60	0	40	- 0	- 60	Old (rd5 yrs)
	0	0.	0	. 0	. 0	.0	19	.0	Ф.	.0	0	- 0	Student
	8	0	3		.0	.0	0	-8	0	8	8	8	Physically Challenged
	0	0	0	0	. 0	(3)	0	0	(0)	0	0	.0	Not willing to work
	How en	ach does	the NAM	E earn in	a month	(Rs.)		0					No.
C.Income			en familia (		otto S								



Member Humber	1	2	3	4	5		7	1		18	11	12	2
	Arry sk	il posses	reed by th	e person	2					*********			
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Tailoring
	0	0	Φ.	Ø:	0	.0	. 0	0	9	0	0	0	Electrical
L Skills	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	- 0	- 3	Plumbing
Maria Colo	(0)	8	- 60	- 6	8	- 40	. 0	10	. 0	8	- 30	- 60	Electronic / Watch Repair
	0	0	0	g.	- 0	. 0	. 0	0.	(3)	0	(0)	- 00	Lather works
	- 0	0	- 0		.0	.0	0	0		.0	.0	-60	Handcraft
	0	0	0	Φ.		0	- 0	0	0.	0	0	- 0	Carpentrylmacony
	00		-00	0		00			- (0)	10-	(0)	- (0)	Others (specify)
	Whethe	er the NA	ME posse	us the do	cuments	or NAME	mamber	in any					
	0	63.	0	œ.	0	0	0	0	Ø	0	60	Ф	APL Ration Card (if included in the Card)
M. Possession of	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	BPL Ration Card (if included in the Card)
Documents	0:	0	0	0	- 3-	0	- 0	0	0	3	0	0	Voters ID Card
	- 80	8:	- (8)	- 0	8	-00	- 60	10	. 0	- 8	- 8	-60	Driving Licence
	0	\$	0	- di		0	0	.0	(3)	- 6	.0	.0	Job ID Card of NREGS (if yes, mark)
													If yes, provide Job ID number
	0	0	0	(0)	0	0	10	-0	0	0	:0	100	Yes
N. Beneficiary of any	0	0	0	0	Φ.	0	. 0	0	9	0	0	0	No
other govt schemes													If yes, name of the scheme
	Whethe	er the NA	Mi partic	ipates in	the follow	ring							
	0	0	0	o)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Casted vote in the last legislative assembly/partiament election
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Casted vote in the last panchayatfocal body election
O. Participation	0	Φ.	0	0	-3-	.0	.0	- (3)	.0:	.0	0	- 3	Whether member of any political party
U. Participation	8	8	8	. 6	8	.00	. 0	10			-8	- 00	Whether member of any CBC/religious body, etc.
	0	0	0.	0	. 0	.0	0	0	0	0	.0	33	Whether holds any position in such organisations
		17		7						111	iii.		If yes, mention the position
													Name of the Organisation

20. Major and Minor Impact

A. After the acquisition of land / structure, will you able to continue farming / business in the unaffected land / structure	Yes	0	No	0
B. If No, are you willing to give up the residual land / structure to the project authority against suitable compensation or assistance	Yes	0	No	٥
C. Whether any plans or possibility to relocate outside the RoW	Yes	0	No	0

#### D. Any suggestion of the respondent with respect to que 20.

21. Rehabilitation Options

S. No.	Resettlement Options	Choice (1)	Priority (1,2,3)
.1	Alternative shop/residence		
2	Employment during project construction		M-
3	Employment during maintenance		
-4	Training to improve the skill level		

5. No.	Resultiement Options	Choice (v)	Priority (1,2,3)
5	Provide land against land		
6	Self-relocation		
7	Others (specify)		
8	Others (specify)		

22. Assets Owned (other than affected one)

	Agrico	ultural Proporties			Other Asset			
Inigated/ Wet Land	Un brigatedi Dry Land	OrchardWiastel BarrentForticulture Land	Equipment	House Plot	House	Farm House	Business Establishment	(livestock)
Aces	Area	Area	Number	Area	Area	Area	Area	Number
Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	

23. Agriculture (only affected crop)

Name of Crop	Crop	ping pattern in	a year	Yield Per Acre	Farmgate Price (Rulquin
200200000000	Single	Double	Thrice	2007-0119-00-00	

24. Household Expenditure (Amount in Rs)

otal hous	shold expenditum monthly (approxima	te in Rs.)		Rs.	
SI. No.	Category	(Rx.)	St. No.	Category	(Rs.)
1	Food (Monthly)	1000	- 6	Health (Monthly/Annual)	75.00
2	Education (Monthly/Annual)		7	Cooking fuel (Monthly)	
3	Cloth (Monthly/Annual)			Social Functions (Annual)	
4	Local Travel (Monthly)		9	Vehicle Maintenance (Monthly / Annual)	
5	Leisure (Monthly/Annually)		10	Out Station travel (Monthly / Annual)	



25. Debts: (Amount in Rs)

otal hous	whold debt (approximate in Rs.), if any		Rs	- wante	
SI. No.	Category	(Rs.)	St. No.	Category	(Fa.)
1	Crop/Agriculture Loan		4	Loan on vehicles	
2	Loan on Assets			Loan for education	
3	Jewel Loan			Personal Loan.	

26. Household Items

St. No.	Rens	Yes I No				
1	TV	Yes	No			
2	Refrigerator	Yes	No			
3	Two Wheeler	Yes	No			
4	Four Wheeler	Yes	No			
5	TelephoneMobile Phone	Yes	No			
6	Washing Machine	Yes	No			

Yes Yes Yes	No No
	-12
Ven	
100	No
Yes	No
Yes	No
Yes	No
	Yes

1	Have you or any family me	mbers been affected	with any disease (conside	r for last one year)	Test	:01	No	2.
	200 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 -	Respiratory	Digestive	Gynec related	Eye related	Ortho related		neral
2	If yes, type of disease (mention name of disease)	Ď.	0	0				e
2.0	If others (specify)		If others (specify)		If others (specify)			

28. Drawing of the Affected Structure / Land with measurement [Total area and affected area of structure as well as land to be recorded – assets like hand pump, borewell, trees, agri crops, etc located within the affected area also to be recorded]

LHS	Sketch of	Structure	/84	0

- 四四四四四

- O. No. 3. Confirm the availability of Patta and mark as owned / encroachment.
  O. No. 14. Squatter. No legal ownership own the fand occupied.
  O. No. 15. All the relationship should be specified with respect to the household head only.
  O. No. 25. Specify the distance from Centre Line to the property Boundary and Building Line. Mention all the dimensions of the building and plot boundaries in "meters" only.
  Women Headed Household: The households headed by woman member of the family who is the scienteading bread-earner of the family.



## **APPENDIX 4.1: SOCIO-ECONOMIC QUESTIONNAIRE**

	DS AND							350%			BUJAR	TAS		- 93	em N	46.0				_ D	ate		_
PPW	CS, GUJ	ARAT	ST	ATE H	GH	NAY	PF	501	ECT-	H,						of Inve	0.75						
CENSI	IS AND SO	CIOEC	ONO	MIC SUR	VEY (	OF PE	ROJE	CT A	FFEC	TEDH	OUSEH	OLDS		No	me	of Sup	erviso	M_					
ID No.				Chain	age_								Distano	e of Stru	cture	from C/	·_						
Addres								Villa	ge				-	Book:				Distri	ict:				
Phone	No:				N	tobile	Na.						PYS:					P	vo				
	ne of the U	se 2	Comm	mercial	3	Min	ad (C	₩P)		4	Industri		5	Petro	Por		6	T.	innes F	in a	17	(fin	ermen
(ibia)	groutural	9	Onh		10	\$10.00		nebye	fine.	11	od sintico	and Plot	12	technico:	\$2000		10	andri	Hazin		14	1000	gour
	ormunity Ass	-	Ortina		16	-	veyar		and a	- 11	Open	MINET NO	17	Other		noify)	-	- 10	or excess	_	14	- Trees	you.
					500	815	31,700	5652					1000	1.000	01/17								
1000	e of Loss	due to	and the contract	And the second	_		- 1		T to a	and the			1	Franks				044	and the				
	Structure		2	Land				3	Lang	and in	tucture		4	Liveliho	100		5	, e	ers (				
	ne of Owne	ership																					
1	Private	2	G	everoment		1	True	t	4	Ten	ple.	3	Commu	nity		Othe	n (						
Ow	nership St	tatus c	of Pro	operty u	ser						275					1				19.7	- 20		
Te	eholder	1	HTM	eholder, ar	ny port	ion of	the la	nd or	structur	e (or b	oth) encro	ached in	to gove	mment la	rd.			Yes		1		b .	2
No Te	n- leholder	2		-titleholde fy categor			1	Lenn	et	2	Tenant	3	Sque	(ter	ä	Shareo	поррег	5	Kie	sk/ Moi	bile Ven	don	
a. Su	rvey No.			House	No											_							
b. Yet	al Land Holdi	ng									Bigha			_	Acce					Hect	are		
-0100		7.0									Sqft	8			8q.п					other			
ic. Nu	riber of agricu	Aturnel lab	ouren	working it	the fi	eld (o	ther th	an fa	nily me	mben)	- use se	parate st	eet for	each labo	urer ()	eddress	quento	n 191	io 27)		_		
id. Sin	ce how long d	ioes the	agricul	Buriel labou	arest was	rking	in the	same	farm (r	umber	of month	0											
	ent of Imp	act										- 1											
t P	atel										_	2   F	u						,		10000		avetere.
s. Age	of Building			76.	No. of	Year	s Occ	upino	_			Je. Leg	ul elect	tricity cor	mecf	on:	Yes	1	No	2	1.00	hich	Floor
die	pal Property C	Nocume	nt.														Yes	1	No	2			
e. Nan	ne of head of t	н										n.s	le:								G		. 1
. If Ter	nandI essee:											-									G+1		2
52436	testino re	CONTRACTOR	10.5																		G+2		,
Name	and Address o	of She on	mer_																				0.00
	ha areas	No libert		d M	h.c.						d a		Ra								1		
	he proper sets affect	* 100				mou	rin O	ren	, bein	y pa	u per r	nonth:											
S. No	a programme and the	Assets		-	nits Or	med		8,	No	L	Asset		Un	its Owner	6	S. No			Ann	ets		Unit	Owned
1	Trees	-						_			or Pump					15		Temp		12/2			
2	Dug We							_	,		ndary Wa					16		-		und Tr	98		
3	Tube W	470							0	-	bed Wire f	encing				- 17		nativities.	try Sto	ye.			
4	Open W						-	_	1		te Shed				-	18	_	Bathy	-				
5	Water 7						-		2	4	sporary St				-	19		Other	18				
							-		-	-		•			-						-		
7	Water T Hand P								4	Shri	shing plac ne	•											

12	Structure	types	Details

12. 00	Reed	Samboo	Cane	Mud	Brick	Others
Wali	0	0	0			0
2002	Thatch	Tin	Asbestos	Tiles	ROC	Others
Roof	0	0	0		8	6
	Mid	RCC	Tiles	Morble	Change	Others
Floor	9830	nes.	.1000	reserve	State	
	.00	0	.00		.00	

Mutan O	Onta	SAN -Ø	Jan G	fuotivi.	5					
Mann	Ontar	SAN	Jan	fluorines						
					5	8				
Other Backward Community (OBC)										
Primitive Tribe Group [ Community Name ]										
Scheduled Tribe (ST) [Community Name ]										
Scheduled Caste (SC) [Community Name										
	e (ST) (Corr Graup ( Corr	e (ST) (Community Name Group   Community Nam	e (ST)  Community Name Group   Community Name	e (ST)  Community Name Group   Community Name	e (ST) (Community Name	e (ST)   Community Name   2 Group   Community Name   3				

No Category	(4)	261	20 /		Optio	06	40	-
Refreshment	Tea Stall	Dhaba	Sweet Shop	Hotel	Restaurant	Motel	Pan Shop	Others
	0	0	- 0	- 0	0	.0	0	- 2
Service Indu	2.5	Hair Cutting	Cobbler	Blacksmith	Two wheeler repair	Four wheeler Repair	Cycle repair	Others
	- 6	9	0	- 8	- 00	- 6		- 4
Retail Activity		Chemist	Fumiture	Petrol Pump	Electric Shop	Hardware	Electronics	Others
	- 10	0	0	- 6	0	0	0	
Other Service	STDPCO	Photocopy	Weighing bridge	Godowns	Cold Storages	-	1,00	Others
	0	۰	٥	8				
Institutional	School	Government Offices	PHC/CHC	Veterinary Hospital	Anganvadi			Others
- crossoverier		0	0		0			
Industry	Cetton/ ginning	Chemical	Oil Extraction	Dairy				Others
	0	0	- 0	8			_	- 4
Manufacturing Unit	g Stonel quarry	Building materials	Castiron					Others
	- 0	0	0					
I Small-scale	Food	Agri- processing						Others
	0	0		-	-	-	-	
_	- 34	-	-	-	-	_	_	-

17. Capital investment on Business (at the time of initiating business). Land (Rs.)	Structure (Rx.)	Material (P.s.)	-
18. Value of the property [opinion of the respondent]: Land Cost (Rs.)	, Structure cost (	Rx.J	_

5 Out 19 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18	retupoled upper the first other other upper in less priese		2 6 10 14 18 22 28		Sonor Drafter Father On No.	Tom Total In late In late In			Daily Daily She May other ()	E.		1 12 11 20 20	Out Control of the Co
Homber Number	1	3	3	4	5	(6)	7		,	18	- 11	12	
A. Name													White down the names of all people who live and eat together in this household starting with head.
B. Relationship													
	Is the N	AHE ma	de or fema	le?									*
C. Sex	M	М	M	М	M	M	м	M	M	М	М	M	
	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
D. Age	How old	man NA	ME on th	e lant birt	hday?								
2000	-	-	-	rin.	-	-	-	-	-	- 100	0	-	Record the age on last birthday Married
	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Livraried
	0	0	0	g.	0	0	0	0	0	Ф	0	9	Divorced
E. Marital Status	- 0	60	00	- 00	- 0:	(0)	. 0	- 00	(0)	- 00	.0	- 60	Separated
	- 0	ō.	(0)	.0	.0	G	0	0	Ф	.0	0	8	WidowWidower
	6	6	8	0	0	6		0	0	.0	6	8	Single Un-wed mother
	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		ich the pe	printer and the second	A STORY OF THE LOCAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE LOCAL PROPERTY ADDRESS OF THE LOCAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE LOCAL PROPERTY ADDRESS OF THE LOCAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE LOCAL PROPERTY ADDRESS OF THE LOCAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE LOCAL PROPERTY ADDRESS OF THE LOCAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE LOCAL PROPERTY ADDRESS OF THE LOCAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE LOCAL PROPERTY ADDRESS OF THE LOCAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE LOCAL PROPERTY	and the second	1	1	N. Legi	1		1000	10.000
	0	6.0	8	0	0	0	9 9	0	0	8 9	8	8	Biterate Description Chair 20
F. Education	- 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	- 6	Primary (Upto Class 3) High School (Class 4 - 7)
	8	(8)	- 00	(8)	8	180	- 0	8	40	- 60	- 00	- 60	Secondary (Class 8 - 10)
	0	(0)	Φ.	0	- 30	(3)	19	9	(0)	0	(0)	0	Higher Secondary (Class 11 - 12)
	.00	0	0		.0	0	0	0	. 10	0	0	.0	Vocational
	0 8	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	Higher (Graduate or higher)
			ysically or	_		-	-	-		-	-	-	Technical (Graduate or higher)
G. Physicallmental	-		-	-	and the latest terms	-		1 - 2 -		1 700		1 2	
disabilities	0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	Yes
	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	.0	0	0	0	No
	Is the N.	ABLE WO	rking?										
	0	- 6	- 0	. 0	- 6	0	0	- 0	0	.0	.00	0	Yes
	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ф	Ф	No
	Bullion Condition		n activity	at the pla	ce et jeo			Parties.	1 45	1	- 6	1 6	This may have multiple entries
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Artisans
H. Occupation	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	- 6	0	0	.0	0	Agriculture Labour
0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	(8)	(0)	(8)	- 60	8	(E)	8	8:	(8)	- (8)	8	(0)	Business/Trade
	0	0.	0	.0	3	0	(5)	0	0	0	-00	0	Govt Service
	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	Private service Industrial labour
		- 6	8		3	8	8	- 8	0	- 6	8	8	Construction labour
	3	- 3	0	3	3	. 3	3	0	0	. 0	- 3	3	Housemaid
	0	Ф	8	0	- 13	- 5	10	40	9	0	0	9	Others (specify)
I. Working Days													Number of working days in a month
	What we	es the m	ain reaso	n for the	NAME NO	tworking	2						Persons who are not working
	0	0	0.0	0	0	8	9	0	0.0	0	0	8.0	No work available
J. Reason for not	0	9	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	9	0	Seasonal inactivity
working	8	- 6	8	8	8	80	6	8	8	60	8	8	Household family duties Old (145 yrs)
	0	0.	0	0	- 6	G	19	0	10	- 0	0	0	Student
	0	8	8		0	.6	10	.0	0	8	8	8	Physically Challenged
	0	0	0	(3)	- 3	(3)	Ф	0	(0)	0	0	0	Not willing to work
	How mu	ch does	the NAM	E earn in	a month	(Rs.)							
K. Income			10.10.00										



Member Humber	1	2	3	4	5		7	1		18	11	12	
	Arry sk	il posses	reed by th	ne person	17	Personal				**********			
	- 6	0	0	0	1-0	0	0	0	(0)	0	0	0	Tailoring
	0	0	Φ.	0	. 0	.0	. 0	0	9.	0	0	0	Electrical
L Skills	0	0.	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	- 0	- 3	Plumbing
Marco de	(0)	8	- (8)	(3)	8	40	. 0	10	.0	8	- 30	- 60	Electronic / Watch Repair
	0	- 00	0	g.	- 0	. 0	. 0.	00	(3)	0	(0)	- 0	Lather works
	- 0	0	- 0	0	.0	.0	0	0	0	.0	.0	-60	Handicraft
	0	0	0	0	- 4	0	- 0	0	0	0	0	0	Carpentrylmacony
	00	Φ.	-00	0		00			- (2)	10-	(0)	- (0)	Others (specify)
	Whethe	er the NA	Mi posse	res the do	cuments	or NAME	mamber	in any					I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
	0	d).	0	œ.	Ф	0	0	0	Ø	0	60	Ф	APL Ration Card (# included in the Card)
M. Possession of	0	9	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	BPL Ration Card (if included in the Card)
Documents	0:	0	0	0	- 0	0	- 0	0	0	3	0	0	Voters ID Card
	- 80	8:	- (0)	- 0	8	-00	- 60	10	.0		- 80	-60	Driving Licence
	0	0:	0	- di	. 0	0	0	.0	(3)	- 6	.0	-0	Job ID Card of NREGS (if yes, mark
													If yes, provide Job ID number
	0	0	0	(0)	0	(D)	10	- 0	0	(0)	:0	- 0	Yes
N. Beneficiary of any	0	0	0.	0	- 0	0	. 0	0	9	0	0	0	No
other govt schemes													If yes, name of the scheme
	Whethe	er the NA	Mi partic	ipates in	the follow	ring							
	0	0	0	d)	0	Ф	0	0	0	0	0	0	Casted vote in the last legislative assembly/partiement election
	0	0	3	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	Casted vote in the last punchayatfocal body election
O. Participation	0	Q.:	0	0	. 3	.0	.0	- 63	.0:	.0	0	- 3	Whether member of any political party
U. Participation	8	8	8	. 6		.00	. 0	69		8	-8	- 00	Whether member of any CBC/religious body, etc.
	0	0	0:	(0)	.0	.0	0	0	0	0	.0	33	Whether holds any position in such organisations
		1.0		7 1						111	in l		If yes, mention the position
													Name of the Organisation

20. Major and Minor Impact

A. After the acquisition of land / structure, will you able to continue farming / business in the unaffected land / structure	Yes	0	No	. 0
B. If No, are you willing to give up the residual land / structure to the project authority against suitable compensation or assistance	Yes	0	No	٥
C. Whether any plans or possibility to relocate outside the RoW	Yes	0	No	۵

#### D. Any suggestion of the respondent with respect to que.20.

21. Rehabilitation Options

S. No.	Resettlement Options	Choice (1)	Priority (1,2,3)
.1	Alternative shophesidence		
2	Employment during project construction		
- 3	Employment during maintenance		
-4	Training to improve the skill level		

5. No.	Resultiement Options	Choice (v)	Priority (1,2,3)
5	Provide land against land		
6	Self-relocation		
7	Others (specify)		
8	Others (specify)		

22. Assets Owned (other than affected one)

	Agrico	ultural Proporties			Other Assets			
Inigated/ Wet Land	Un brigatedi Dry Land	OrchardWiastel BarrentForticulture Land	Equipment	House Plot	House	Farm House	Business Establishment	(livestock)
Aces	Area	Area	Number	Area	Area	Area	Area	Number
Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	

23. Agriculture (only affected crop)

Name of Crop	Crop	ping pattern in	a year	Yield Per Acre	Farmgate Price (Rulquintal)
200000000000000000000000000000000000000	Single	Double	Thrice:	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	

24. Household Expenditure (Amount in Rs)

Total hous	shold expenditum monthly (approxima	te in Rs.)		Rs.				
SI. No.	Category	(Rx.)	St. No.	Category	(Rs.)			
1	Food (Monthly)	1000	- 6	Health (Monthly/Annual)	10.00			
2	Education (Monthly/Annual)		7	Cooking fuel (Monthly)				
3	Cloth (Monthly/Annual)			Social Functions (Annual)				
4	Local Travel (Monthly)		9	Vehicle Maintenance (Monthly / Annual)				
5	Leisure (Monthly/Annually)		10	Out Station travel (Monthly / Annual)				



25. Debts: (Amount in Rs)

Total household debt (approximate in Ro.), if any Rx.										
SI. No.	Category	(Rs.)	St. No.	Category	(Fa.)					
1	Crop/Agriculture Loan		4	Loan on vehicles						
2	Loan on Assets			Loan for education						
3	Jewel Loan			Personal Loan.						

26. Household Items

St. No.	Rens	Yes I No			
1	TV	Yes	No		
2	Refrigerator	Yes	No		
3	Two Wheeler	Yes	No		
4	Four Wheeler	Yes	No		
5	Telephone/Mobile Phone	Yes	No		
6	Washing Machine	Yes	No		

Roma	Tes/No		
Food processor / Mixer / Grinder	Yes	No	
Computer / Laptop	Yes	No	
Air Conditioner	Yes	No	
Air Cooler	Yes	No	
Microwave Oven	Yes	No	
Others (specify)	Yes	No	
	Food processor / Mixer / Grinder Computer / Laptop Air Conditioner Air Cooler Microwave Oven	Food processor / Mixer / Grinder Yes Computer / Laptop Yes Air Conditioner Yes Air Cooler Yes Microwave Oven Yes	

1	Have you or any family me	imbers been affected	with any disease (consider	for last one year)	Tes	(1)	No	2.	
,	200 S2 S2 S2	Respiratory		Gyriec related	Eye related	Ortho related	Gener	General	
	If yes, type of disease (mention name of disease)	ti.	0	0		6	e		
2.	If others (specify)		If others (specify)		If others (specify)				

28. Drawing of the Affected Structure / Land with measurement [Total area and affected area of structure as well as land to be recorded – assets like hand pump, borewell, trees, agri crops, etc located within the affected area also to be recorded]

LHS	Sketch of Structure	PHS
to garage agree and to green		

- 四四四四四

- O. No. 3. Confirm the availability of Patta and mark as owned / encroachment.
  O. No. 14. Squatter. No legal ownership own the fand occupied.
  O. No. 15. All the relationship should be specified with respect to the household head only.
  O. No. 25. Specify the distance from Centre Line to the property Boundary and Building Line. Mention all the dimensions of the building and plot boundaries in "meters" only.
  Women Headed Household: The households headed by woman member of the family who is the scienteading bread-earner of the family.



#### **APPENDIX 4.2: LIST OF IMPACTED PROPERTIES AND STRUCTURES**

Map Id	chainage	rhs/lhs	Structure	LAQ	CTED PROPERTIES AND village	block	Name of Head of HH
Ref No.  Bayad	-Dhori D		type		· ······ge		
1	0+005R	RHS	Shop	Commercial	Madhavkampa	Bayad	Vasava Iswarbhai Shankarbhai
2	0+010L	LHS	Shop	Commercial	Madhavkampa	Bayad	Not Found
3	0+010R	RHS	Shop	Commercial	Madhavkampa	Bayad	Marvadi Dineshbhai
4	4+330L	LHS	Shop	Commercial	Savela	Bayad	Shivsinh Amarsinh Chauhan
5	4+350R	RHS	Shop	Commercial	Savela	Bayad	Goswami Shardaben Somjibhai
6	4+380R	RHS	Shop	Commercial	Savela	Bayad	Narendragiri
_		RHS	Open land	Agricultural			
7	7+850	DIIC	Fencing	C	0.1	Bayad	Not Found
9	11+460R	RHS LHS	Shop Shop	Commercial Commercial	Sathamba	Bayad	Solanki Chandrapalsinh
10	11+460L 11+463R	RHS	Shop	Commercial	Sathama Sathamba	Bayad Bayad	Bachubhai Bhangi Fakir Makbulsha
11	11+403K 11+470L	LHS	Shop	Commercial	Sathama	Bayad	Makwana Jitendrakumar Punambhai
12	11+470E 11+470R	RHS	Shop	Commercial	Sathambha	Bayad	Wasimbhai Diwan
13	11+480L	LHS	Shop	Commercial	Sathamba	Bayad	Ramsinh Amarsinh
14	11+480R	RHS	Shop	Commercial	Sathamba	Bayad	Solanki Vijaybhai
15	11+490R	RHS	Shop	Commercial	Sathamba	Bayad	Shekh Nasirbhai
16	11+490 R	RHS	Shop	Commercial	Sathaba	Bayad	Bhobhabhai
17	11+495 R	RHS	Shop	Commercial	Sathaba	Sathaba	Saberabibi LalafSha Fakir
18	11+495 R	RHS	Shop	Commercial	Sathaba	Bayad	Ajitsinh Radhesinh Solnki
19	11+565 R	RHS	Shop	Commercial	Sathaba	Sathaba	Jasvantsinh Shahebsinh Baraiya
20	11+650	LHS	School	Government		Sathamba	Sanskar Education Trust Vidyalva
21	12+050 L	RHS	Shop	Commercial	Sathaba	Bayad	Baydiya SadamHusen
22	12+090 R	RHS	Shop	Commercial	Sathaba	Sathaba	Solnki Vishal Kanubhai
23	12+110 R	RHS	Shop	Commercial	Sathaba	Bayak	Solnki Nupalsing
24	12+115 R	RHS	Shop	Commercial	Sathaba	Sathaba	Not Found
25	12+115 L	LHS	Shop	Commercial	Sathaba	Sathaba	Ramanbhai
26	12+118 R	RHS	Shop	Commercial	Sathaba	Sathaba	Not Found
27	12+120 R	RHS	Shop	Commercial	Sathaba	Sathaba	Not Found
28	12+ 120 L	LHS	Shop	Commercial	Sathaba	Sathaba	Not Found
29	12+125 L	LHS	Shop	Commercial	Sathaba	Sathaba	Solnki Ajitsing
30	12+130 L	LHS	Shop	Commercial		Bayad	Lalabhai Ishvarbhai
31	12+250 L	LHS	Shop	Commercial	Chanpalvat	Bayad	Parmar Vajesing
32	12+580 L	LHS	Shop	Commercial	Sathaba	Bayad	Baraiya Dilipbhai
33	12+640 R	RHS LHS	Shop	Commercial	Chanpalvat	Bayad	Solnki Ranjitsing Ramansing
34	13+000 L		Shop	Commercial	Chanpalvat	Bayad	Solnki somsing Nansing
Dhori 35	Dungri-	Garasıy	yawada	Agricultural	Tainur	Virpur	Kasturba Trust
36	0+050 0+156	RHS		Agricultural	Tajpur Tajpur	Virpur	Patel Kasanben Dhudabhai
37	0+130 0+200 L/R	RHS/LHS		Agricultural	Tajpur	Virpur	Patel Ashokbhai Laljibhai
38	0+280	LHS/RHS		Agricultural	Tajpur	Virpur	Bharwad Gokalbhai Kanabhai
39	0+430	LHS/RHS		Agricultural	Tajpur	Virpur	Bharwad Kalabhai Jethabhai
40	0+600	LHS/RHS		Agricultural	Tajpur	Virpur	Bharwad Bhalabhai Kanabhai
41	0+780	LHS/RHS		Agricultural	Tajpur	Virpur	Bharwad Ranchhodbhai Jiyabhai
42	0+850	LHS/RHS		Agricultural	Tajpur	Virpur	Bharwad Ranchhodbhai Khodabhai
43	2+400	RHS/LHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Not Found
44	2+400	RHS/LHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Somabhai Nanabhai Pagi
45	2+400	RHS/LHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Motibhai Khoyabhai Pagi
46	2+450	LHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Kanabhai Fulabhai Pagi
47	2+600	LHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Malabhai Bhudarbhai Pagi
48	3+225	RHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Not Found
49	3+300RL	LHS/RHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Not Found
50	3+400LR	LHS/RHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Not Found
51	3+450LR	LHS/RHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Harjibhai Khusalbhai Garo
52	3+450LR	LHS/RHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Not Found
53	3+500R	RHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Dhuliben Natvarbhai Garo
54	3+500R	RHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Not Found
55	3+500	LHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Patel Dulabhai Rayjibhai
56	3+500	RHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Not Found
57	3+550	LHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Garo Shashikantbhai Krunsankantbhai
58	3+550	RHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Dhuliben Natvarbhai Garo
59	3+700R	LHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Pandya Bhanuprasad Jivabhai

Map Id Ref No.	chainage	rhs/lhs	Structure type	LAQ	village	block	Name of Head of HH
60	3+700R	RHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Not Found
61	3+770	LHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Not Found
62	3+770	RHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Shantibhai Bhaijibhai Harijan
63	3+775R	RHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Natvarbhai Mohanbhai Panchal
64	3+810	LHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Not Found
65	3+810	RHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Chamar Methabhai Jethabhai
66	3+830	LHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Not Found
67	3+900	RHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Ramabhai Nathabhai Chamar
68	3+900	LHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Not Found
69	3+900	RHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Jasiben Punjabhai Chamar
70	3+940	RHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Not Found
71	3+980	RHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Revabhai Rupabhai Chamar
72	3+980	LHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Not Found
73	4+100	LHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Natvarbhai Shivabhai Patel
74	4+100	LHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Not Found
75	4+100	RHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Babarbhai Hirabhai Patel
76	4+200	LHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Fakirbhai Zaverbhai Patel
77	4+200	RHS	1	Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Not Found
78	4+200	RHS	1	Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Nathiben Hirabhai Patel
79	4+280	RHS	1	Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Not Found
80	4+350	LHS	1	Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Raijibhai Hirabhai Patel
81	4+350	LHS RHS	1	Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Kalabhai Sakalbhai Patel
82	4+350			Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Not Found
83	4+390	LHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Not Found
84	4+390	RHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Not Found
85 86	4+400	RHS LHS		Agricultural Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Pujabhai Somabhai Patel
87	4+400	RHS		Agricultural	Dhamod Dhamod	Lunavada	Amalal Muljibhai Patel Rakeshkumar Jasubhai Patel
88	4+400 4+450	LHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Not Found
89	4+450	RHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Not Found
90	4+450	LHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada Lunavada	Patel Dulabhai Rayjibhai
91	4+500	RHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Patel Dulabhai Rayjibhai
92	4+550	LHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Not Found
93	4+550	RHS		Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunavada	Not Found
94	4+600	RHS		Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Patel Babarbhai Gopalbhai
95	4+620	LHS		Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Not Found
96	4+700	LHS		Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Patel Kantibhai Sakhabhai
97	4+830	RHS		Agricultural	Sadhakpur		Patel Mafatbhai Parshottambhai
98	4+840	LHS		Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Not Found
99	4+850	RHS		Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Patel Jayantibhai Sakhabhai
100	4+860	RHS		Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Not Found
101	4+870	LHS		Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Patel Bhurabhai Hirabhai
102	4+870 R	RHS		Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Patel Charubhai Naranbhai
103	4+880	LHS		Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Not Found
104	4+880 R	RHS		Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Patel Rameshbhai Kacharabhai
105	4+890 R	RHS		Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Patel Sakhidas Rayjibhai
106	4+900	RHS		Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Not Found
107	5+000	LHS		Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Patel Kantibhai Punjabhei
108	5+000	RHS		Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Patel Ambalal Kodarbhai
109	5+010	RHS		Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Not Found
110	5+050	LHS		Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Not Found
111	5+050	RHS		Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Patel Govindbhai Mangalbhai
112	5+075 L	RHS		Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Patel Prabhudas Somabhai
113	5+075 R	RHS		Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Patel Jasubhai Hirabhai
114	5+090 R	RHS		Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Patel Dhulabhai Rayjibhai
115	5+100 L	LHS		Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Patel Chandrakant Dhulabhai
116	5+150	RHS		Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Patel Kanubhai Parshottambhai
117	5+170	RHS		Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Sadhakpur Milk Center
118	5+200	RHS		Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Patel Mohanbhai Sakalbhai
119	5+200	RHS	1	Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Pagi Kodarbhai Khatubhai
120	5+210	RHS	1	Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Pagi Sw.Jagdishbhai Kalyanbhai
121	5+250	RHS		Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Patel Punjabhai Mangalbhia
122	5+275L	LHS	1	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunavadi	Punjabhai Manganlal Patel
123	5+290	RHS		Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunavadi	Not Found

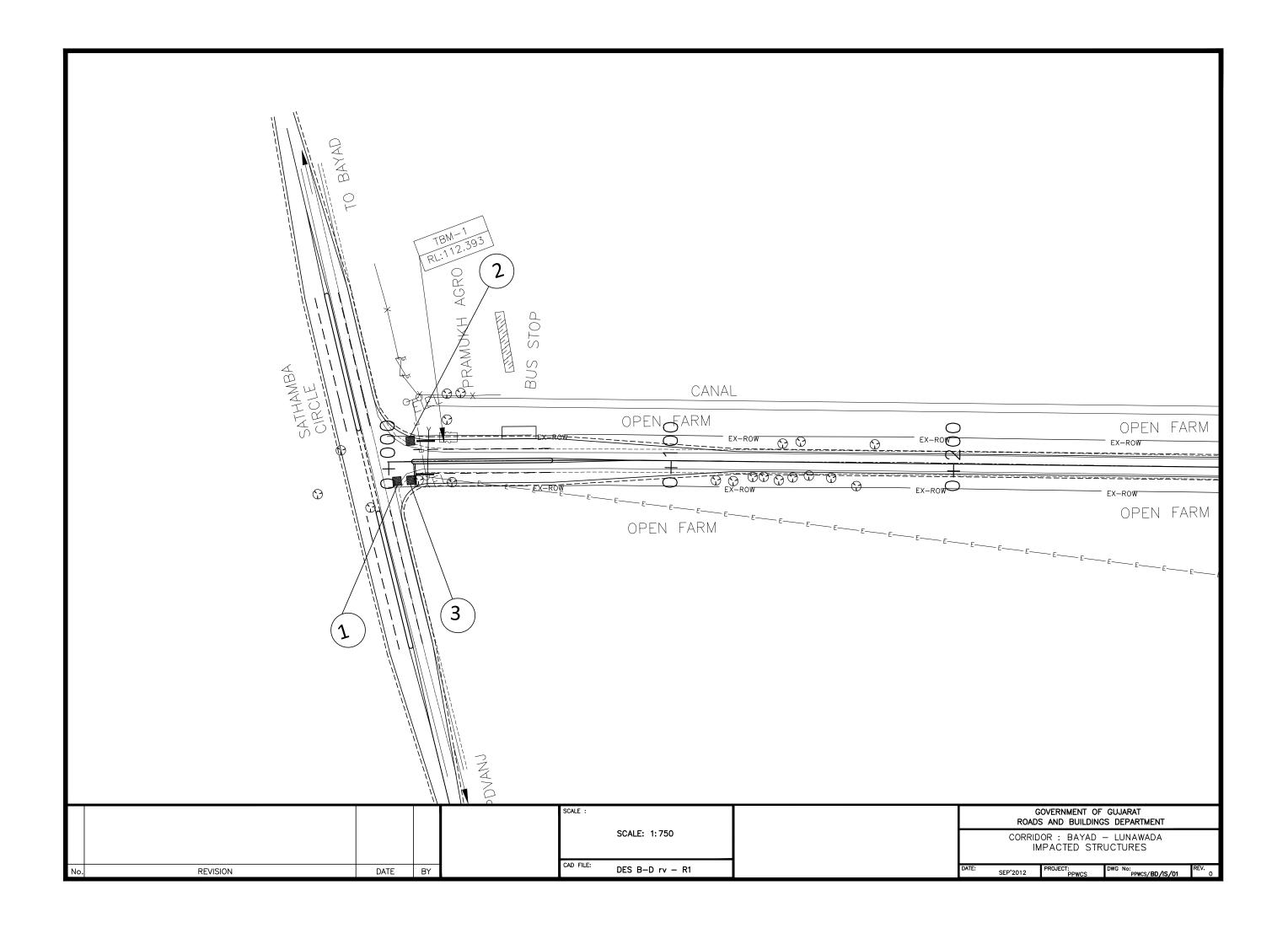
Map Id Ref No.	chainage	rhs/lhs	Structure type	LAQ	village	block	Name of Head of HH
124	5+325L	LHS		Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunavadi	Not Found
125	5+340R	RHS		Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunavadi	Manealbhai dajibhai Patel
126	5+350L	LHS		Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunavadi	Gopalbhai raijibhai Patel
127	5+350L/R	LHS/RHS		Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunavadi	Rameshbhai Mangaldas patel
128	5+365R	RHS		Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunavadi	Jethabhai Bhagabhai Patel
129	5+400L	LHS		Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunavadi	Rameshbhai Mangaldas patel
130	5+420L	LHS		Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunavadi	Punjabhai Manganlal Patel
131	5+430L	LHS		Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunavadi	Lalabhai Kalidas Patel
132	5+440L	LHS		Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunavadi	Not Found
133	5+450L	LHS		Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunavadi	Not Found
134	5+465L	LHS		Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunavadi	Manealbhai dajibhai Patel
135	5+475L	LHS		Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunavadi	sakhidas Laldas Patel
136	5+500L	LHS		Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunavadi	Raijibhai Pujabhai Patel
137	5+525	LHS		Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunavadi	Arvindbhai Narayanbhai Patel
138	5+575	LHS		Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunavadi	Not Found
139	5+620	LHS		Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunavadi	Jayntibhai Lakhubhai Panchal
140	5+660 L/R	LHS/RHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Not Found
141	5+700	LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Not Found
142	5+720 R	RHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Not Found
143	5+720 L	LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Kishorbhai Nathabhai Patel
144	5+722 L	LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Not Found
145	5+750 L	LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Ambalal Babarbhai Patel
146	5+775 R	RHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Madhuben Manubhai Patel
147	5+800 L	LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Not Found
148	5+800 L	LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Not Found
149	5+810 R	RHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Not Found
150	5+820 L 5+825 R	LHS RHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Not Found
151		LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar Lalasar	Lunavadi	Kailashben Manubhai Patel
152	5+830 5+835 R	RHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Not Found
153 154	5+835 L	LHS		Agricultural Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi Lunavadi	Not Found
155	5+850	LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Kailashben Manubhai Patel
	5+875	LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Manubhai Mangalbhai Patel Not Found
156 157	5+900	LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	
157	5+900	LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Not Found Not Found
159	5+925	RHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Not Found
160	5+940	LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Not Found
161	5+940	RHS		Agricultural	Lalasar		Kanubhai Kishorbhai Patel
162	5+960	RHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Not Found
163	5+980	RHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Rameshbhai Mangalbhai Patel
164	6+000	LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Jethabhai Bhagabhai Patel
165	6+000	RHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Babubhai Motibhai Patel
166	6+120	RHS/LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Maniben Gokalbhai
167	6+130	RHS/LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Chandubhai Navabhai Patel
168	6+150	RHS/LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Jasiben Lalabhai Paten
169	6+150	RHS/LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Not Found
170	6+160	RHS/LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Not Found
171	6+175	RHS/LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Babarbhai Pujabhai Patel
172	6+315	RHS/LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Not Found
173	6+365	RHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Not Found
174	6+400	LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Nathabhai Ranchodbai Khant
175	6+420	LHS/RHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Not Found
176	6+475	LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Not Found
177	6+475	RHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Kanubhai Lalabhai Patel
178	6+495	LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Nathabhai Ranchodbai Khant
179	6+500	RHS/LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Not Found
180	6+500	RHS/LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Nathabhai Ranchodbai Khant
181	6+520	RHS/LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Not Found
182	6+520	LHS	İ	Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Not Found
183	6+525	RHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Not Found
184	6+535	RHS/LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Riteshbhai Bkorbhai Patel
185	6+600	RHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Hiteshbhai Babarbhai Patel
186	6+640	RHS/LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Dahyabhai Ratajibhai Bariya
	6+700	RHS	I	Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Bkorbhai Lanbajibhai Patel

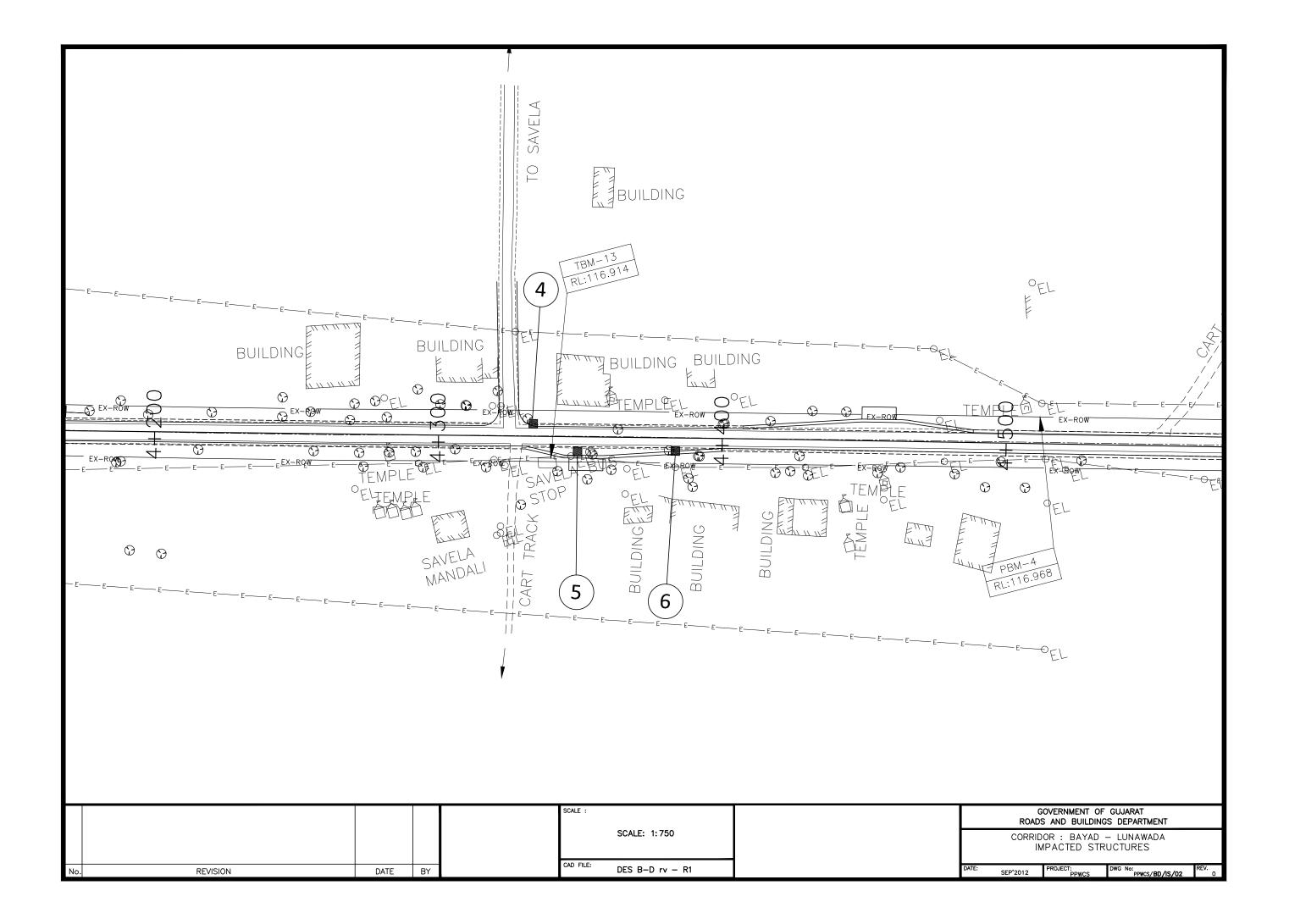
Map Id Ref No.	chainage	rhs/lhs	Structure type	LAQ	village	block	Name of Head of HH
188	6+720	RHS	ļ	Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Parsottambhai Nanabhai Patel
189	6+820	RHS/LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Sakhidas Kishorbhai Patel
190	6+822	RHS/LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Babarbhai Nathabhai Pagi
191	6+825	LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Pagi Somabhai Chhitabhai
192	6+850	RHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Dudhabhai Koyabhai Vankar
193	6+940	RHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Bhairavsing Mansing Bariya
194	6+975	RHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Not Found
195	6+975	LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Not Found
196	6+980	RHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Dalusing Vajesing Bariya
197	7+000	LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Nanasing Manasing Bariya
198	7+130	LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Dahyabhai Ratajibhai Bariya
199	7+140	LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Lalabhai Becharbhai Patel
200	7+150	LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Not Found
201	7+145	RHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Javansing Jugabhai Bariya
202	7+155	LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Not Found
203	7+158	LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Vinubhai Girdharbhai Patel
204	7+160	LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Not Found
205	7+175	RHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Rayjibhai Kalabhai Patel
206	7+200	LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Diliphai Muljibhai Patel
207	7+225 R	RHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Dhuklabhai Prabhubhai Patel
208	7+240 R	RHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Pranlal Ambalal Patel
209	7+400 R/L	RHS/LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Manguben Ambalal Patel
210	7+540 L	LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Rayjibhai Galabhai Patel
211	7+600 R/L	RHS/LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Parsottambhai Gopalbhai Patel
	7+670 L	LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	•
212		LHS		Ü	Lalasar		Hirabhai Munjibhai Patel
213	7+670 L			Agricultural		Lunavadi	Sakhiben Chhitabhai Patel
214	7+665 L	LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Parsottambhai Lalabhai Patel
215	7+665 R	RHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Parsottambhai Ramjibhai Patel
216	7+670 R	RHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Hirabhai Jorabhai Patel
217	7+675 L	LHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Not Found
218	7+700 R	RHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Arvindbhai Parsottambhai Patel
219	7+800 L/R	LHS/RHS		Agricultural	Lalasar	Lunavadi	Arvindbhai Parsottambhai Patel
220	7+900 R/L	LHS		Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Patel Chimanbhai Hirabhai
221	7+920 R/L	LHS		Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Patel Jashvantbhai Bakorbhai
222	7+950 R/L	LHS		Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Patel Arunbhai Fakirbhai
223	8+000 R	RHS		Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Patel Somabhai Mnorbhai
224	8+000 L	LHS		Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Patel Ramanbhai Mangalbhai
225	8+050 R	RHS		Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Patel Mahasukhbhai Bakorbhai
226	8+050 L	LHS		Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Patel Hirabhai Muljibhai
227	8+100 R	RHS		Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Patel Hirabhai Manorbhai
228	8+150 R/L	LHS		Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Pagi Rayjibhai Amirbhai
229	8+175 L/R	LHS/RHS		Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Patel Lalabhai Pujabhai
230	8+200 L/R	LHS/RHS		Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Pagi Parshottambhai Mangalbhai
231	8+225 R/L	LHS		Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Patel Kishorbhai Punjabhai
232	8+275 R/L	LHS		Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Patel Bhikhabhai Rayjibhai
233	8+300 L	LHS		Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Patel Kishorbhai Punjabhai
234	8+320 L	LHS		Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Patel Rameshbhai Laladash
235	8+400 L	LHS		Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Patel Govindbhai Hirabhai
236	8+450 L	LHS		Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Patel Gordhanbhai Galabhai
237	8+450 R	RHS		Agricultural	Vakhatpur		
			1	Agricultural	*	Lunawada	Patel Divaben Parshottambhai
238	8+475 R	RHS		_	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Patel Bakorbhai Sakhidasbhai
239	8+500 L	LHS		Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Patel Hirabhai Pujabhai
240	8+500 R	RHS		Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Patel Gokalbhai Mangaldash
241	8+510 R	RHS		Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Patel Jasubhai Hirabhai
242	8+700 L	LHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Not Found
243	8+700 R/L	RHS/ LHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Patel Kamleshbhia Gokalbhai
244	8+720 R/L	RHS/ LHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Patel Bakorbhai Sakhidas
245	8+730 R/L	RHS/ LHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Patel Hirabhai Muljibhai
246	8+770 R/L	RHS/ LHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Patel Mangalbhai Mavjibhai
247	8+800 R/L	RHS/ LHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Valand Mangalbhai Koyabhai
248	8+950 R/L	RHS/LHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Wankar Kalabhai Kanabhai
249	9+000 R	RHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Patel Manubhai Hirabhai
250	9+050 R	RHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Harijan Parmabhai Danabhai
	9+225 R/L	RHS/ LHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Wankar Hirabhai Mithabhai

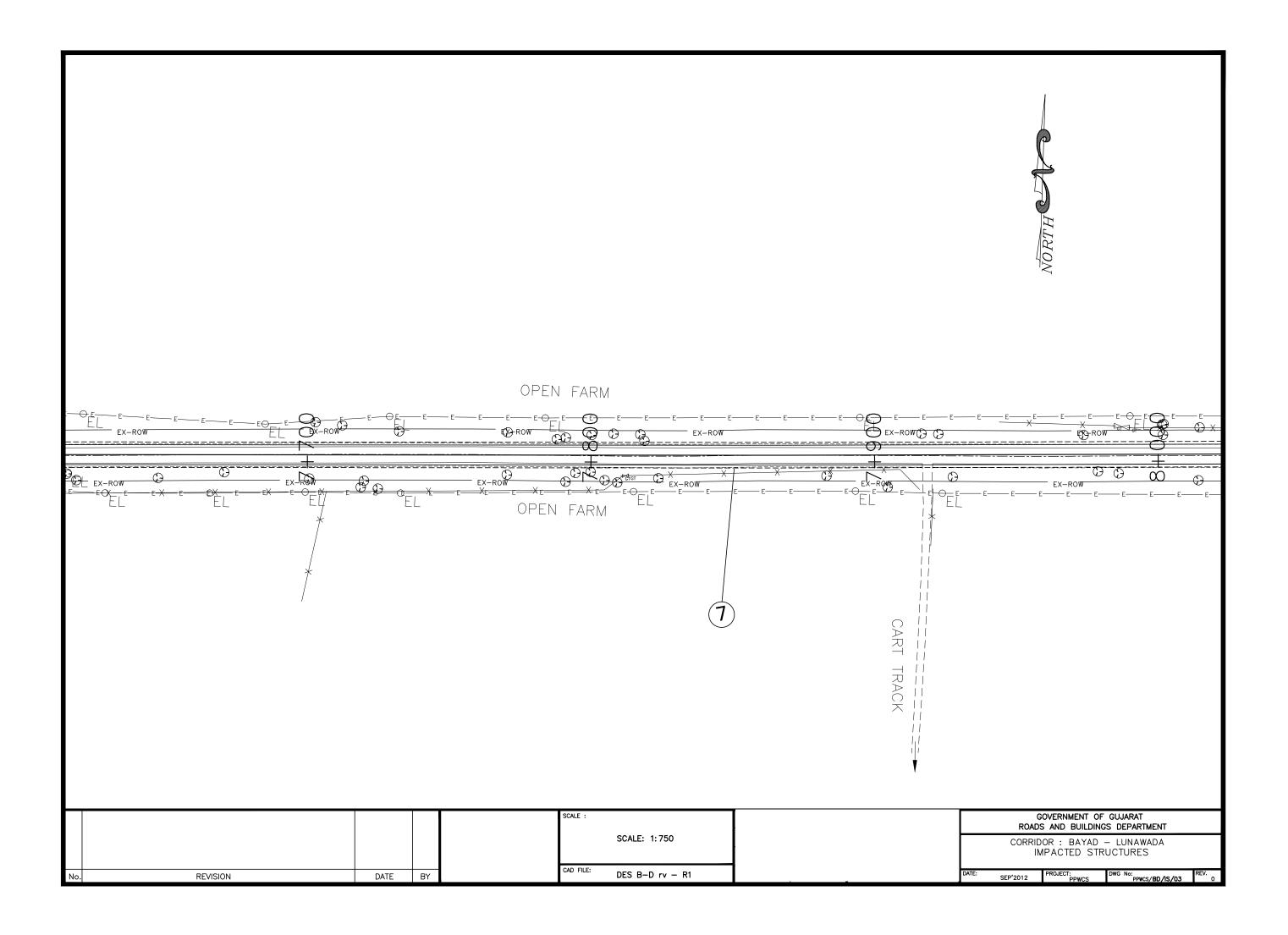
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253	9+400 L	LHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Patel Lalabhai Nathabhai
254	9+500 L	LHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Wankar Nathabhai Hirabhai
255	9+525 L	LHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Harijan Ratnebhai Dahyabhai
256	9+600 L	LHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Gajendrasinh Pravinsinh
257	9+725 L	LHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Pateliya Sukhabhai Nanabhai
258	9+800 L	LHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Bariya Pravinbhai Sararbhai
259	9+825 R	RHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Pagi Monghiben Gambhirbhai
260	9+900 R	RHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Pagi Gemabhai Motibhai
261	9+910 R	RHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Pagi Koyabhai Kanakabhai
262	9+920 L	LHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Shantaben Bhemabhai
263	9+940 L	LHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Pagi Kalubhai Galabhai
264	9+950 R	RHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Pagi Dhudabhai Nathabhai
265	9+975 R	RHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Pagi Bhavanbhai Hathibhai
266	9+980 L	LHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Kankuben Jivabhai
267	10+000 L	LHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Pagi Somabhai Venchatbhai
268	10+000 L	LHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Pagi Sukhabhai Amrabhai
269	10+020 L	LHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Kankuben Jivabhai
270	10+050 L	LHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Pagi Galabhai Vechatbhai
271	10+060 L/R	LHS/RHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Pagi Somabhai Hirabhai
272	10+100 L	LHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Pagi Hirabhai Somabhai
273	10+200 R/L	LHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Pateliya Babarbhai Kanabhai
274	10+300 L/R	LHS/RHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Pateliya Galabhia Rupabhai
275	10+400 R	RHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Pateliya Khatubhai Punabhai
276	10+400 L	LHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Pateliya Naresbhai Mohanbhai
277	10+500 L	LHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Pateliya Ramabhai Pujabhai
278	10+530 L	LHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Pateliya Titabhai Merabhai
279	10+550 L	LHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Pateliya Somabhai Kodarbhai
280	10+540 R	RHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Pateliya Takhubhai Jerabhai
281	10+550 R	RHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Pateliya Rameshbhai Mohanbhai
282	10+600 L	LHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Pateliya Sakhmabhai Shamabhai
283	10+600 R	RHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Pateliya Kantibhai Kodarbhai
284	10+610 R	RHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Pateliya Rayjibhai Somabhai
285	10+620 R	RHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Pateliya Rumalbhai Navabhai
286	10+625 R	RHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Pateliya Malabhai Dhudabhai
287	10+625 R	RHS		Agricultural Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Pateliya Vadhabhai Sufarabhia
288	10+630 L	LHS RHS		Ü	Ucharapi		Pateliya Laxmanbhai Dhudabhai
289 290	10+635 R			Agricultural Agricultural	Ucharapi		Pateliya Vechatbhai Kesarabhai Pateliya Somabhai Laxmanbhai
290	10+635 10+640 R	RHS RHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi Ucharapi	Lunawada Lunawada	Pateliya Kantibhai Dhudabhai
292	10+645 R	RHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Pateliya Malabhai Dhudabhai
293	10+043 R 10+950 R	RHS		Agricultural	Ucharapi	Lunawada	Pateliya Thobhanbhai Nathabhai
294	10+950 R/L	RHS/LHS		Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Pagi Rayjibhai Gokalbhai
295	11+000 L	LHS		Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Pagi Bhathibhai Malabhai
296	11+100 E	LHS		Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Pagi Amrabhai Ujmabhai
297	11+130 R	RHS		Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Pagi Galabhai Ramabhai
298	11+130 R	RHS		Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Pagi Galabhai Ramabhai
299	11+130 K	LHS		Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Pagi Kalubhia Ranchhodbhai
300	11+175 R	RHS		Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Pagi Kodarbhai Babarbhai
301	11+175 R	RHS		Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Pagi Masurbhai Harabhai
302	11+190 R	RHS		Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Pagi Ladubhai Pujabhai
303	11+240 L	LHS		Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Pagi Bhayjibhai Navabhai
304	11+275 L	LHS		Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Pagi Pujabhai Ratnabhai
305	11+325 L	LHS		Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Pagi Galabhai Ramabhai
306	11+475 R/L	RHS/LHS		Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Pagi Mathurbhai Bhaijibhai
307	11+500 L/R	RHS		Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Patel Babarbhai Narsinhbhai
308	11+600 R	RHS		Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Pagi Galabhai Valabhai
309	11+650 L	LHS		Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Patel Ambalal Nathabhai
310	11+680 R	RHS		Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Pagi Kalubhai Girabhai
311	11+720 L	LHS		Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Patel Babarbhai Manalbhai
312	11+730 R	RHS		Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Patel Dhulabhai Galabhai
	11+750 L	LHS		Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Puvar Bhavansinh Salamsinh
313				-	1		1
313 314	12+000 L	LHS		Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Barod Kalusinh

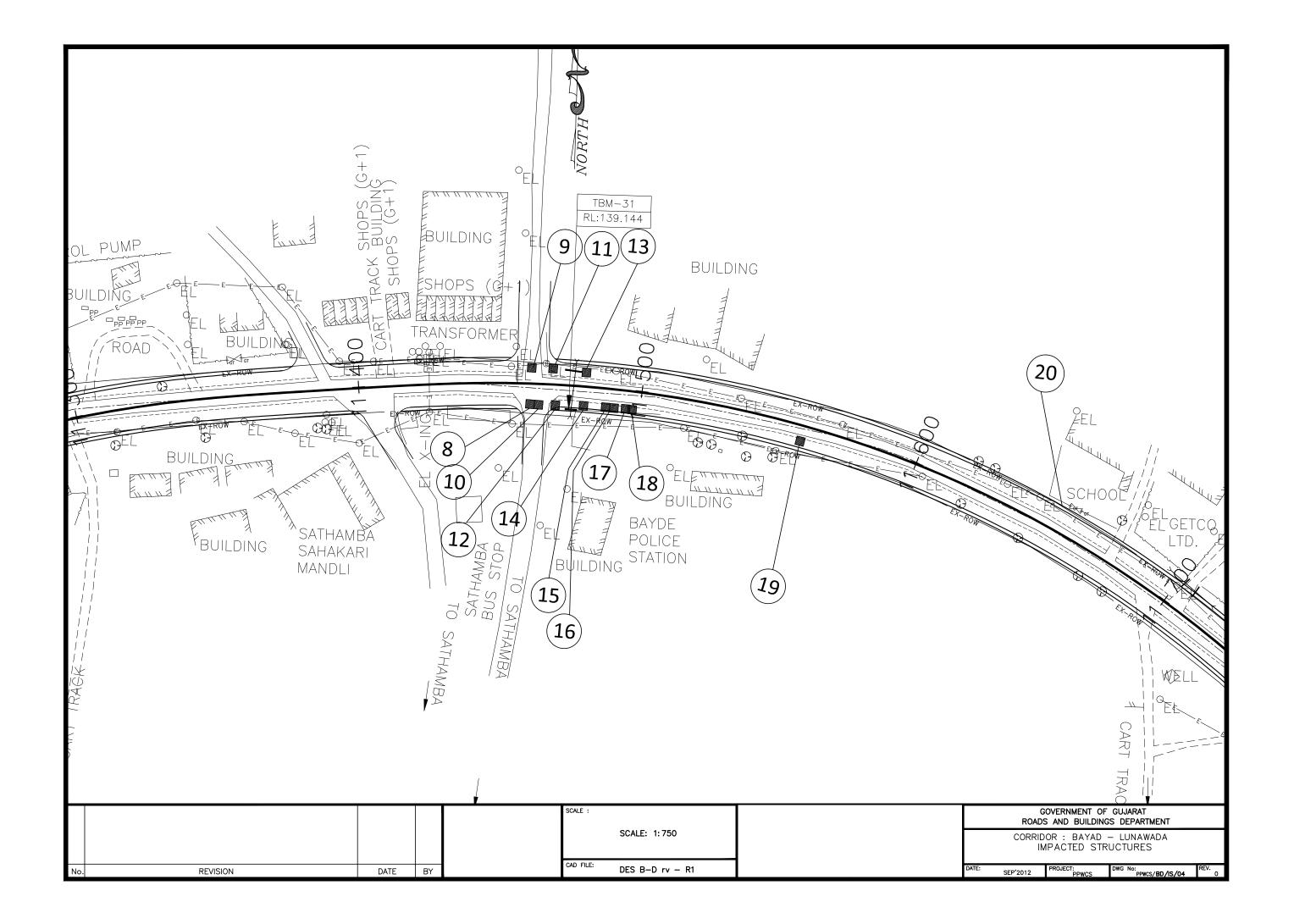
Map Id Ref No.	chainage	rhs/lhs	Structure type	LAQ	village	block	Name of Head of HH
316	12+100 L	LHS		Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Thakor Bahadursinh Samantsing
317	12+120 R	RHS		Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Puvar Mohanbhai Dalpatbhai
318	12+150 R	RHS		Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Patel Lalabhai Bapujibhai
319	12+200 R	RHS		Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Waland Ambalal Somabhai
320	12+250 R	RHS		Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Patel Parbhudas Lakhubhai
321	12+300 R	RHS		Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Not Found
322	12+322 R/L	LHS		Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Not Found
Garas	iyawada-						
323	8+300 L/R	LHS/RHS		Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	Wankar Vechatbhai Kacharabhai
325	8+100 L	LHS		Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	Wankar Kadvabhai Rupabhai
324	8+150 L	LHS		Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	Pagi Parvatbhai Salambhai
326	8+000 R/L	LHS		Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	Patel Dalabhai Shankarbhai
327	7+975 R	RHS		Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	Machhi Dhulabhai Shankarbhai
328	7+970 R	RHS		Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	Machhi Pujabhia Dalabhai
329	7+900 R	RHS		Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	Patel Nathabhai Kodarbhai
330	7+800 L/R	RHS		Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	Patel Maniben Nanabhai
331	7+800 L	LHS		Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	Patel Ramabhai Virabhai
332	7+750 L	LHS		Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	Patel Devabhai Nathabhai
333	7+700 R	RHS		Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	Wankar Vechatbhai Dhanabhai
334	7+635 L	LHS		Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	Wankar Devabhai Dhanabhai
335	7+600 R	RHS		Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	Not Found
336	7+600 R	RHS		Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	Machhi Pujabhai Khushalbhai
337	7+525 R/L	RHS/LHS		Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	Machhi Somabhai Kalubhai
338	7+400 L	LHS		Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	Machhi Ranchhodbhai Ramabhai
339	6+925 L	LHS		Agricultural	Khantna Bhesawada	Lunawada	Pundy Pareshbhai Ambalal
340	6+000 R	RHS		Agricultural	Khantna Bhesawada	Lunawada	Khant Ratnabhai Chufarabhai
341	5+850 R	RHS		Agricultural	Khantna Bhesawada	Lunawada	Khant Laxmanbhai Devabhai
342	5+800 R	RHS		Agricultural	Khantna Bhesawada	Lunawada	Khant Kalubhai Somabhai
343	3+710 L	LHS	Shop	Commercial	Pavapur	Lunavada	Not Found
344	3+995 L	LHS	Shop	Commercial	Pavapur	Lunavada	Solnki Mohansing
345	3+000 L	LHS		Agricultural	Maliya	Lunawada	Patel Manilal Khatubhai
346	2+970		Mixed	Mixed	Maliya	Lunavada	Patel Dilipbhai Jethabhai
347	2+925 L	LHS		Agricultural	Maliya	Lunawada	Patel Manilal Laljibhai
348	2+800 L	LHS		Agricultural	Maliya	Lunawada	Patel Manilal Motibhai
349	2+730 L	LHS		Agricultural	Maliya	Lunawada	Patel Shantilal Sankalbhai
350	2+650 L	LHS		Agricultural	Maliya	Lunawada	Patel Virabhai Punabhia

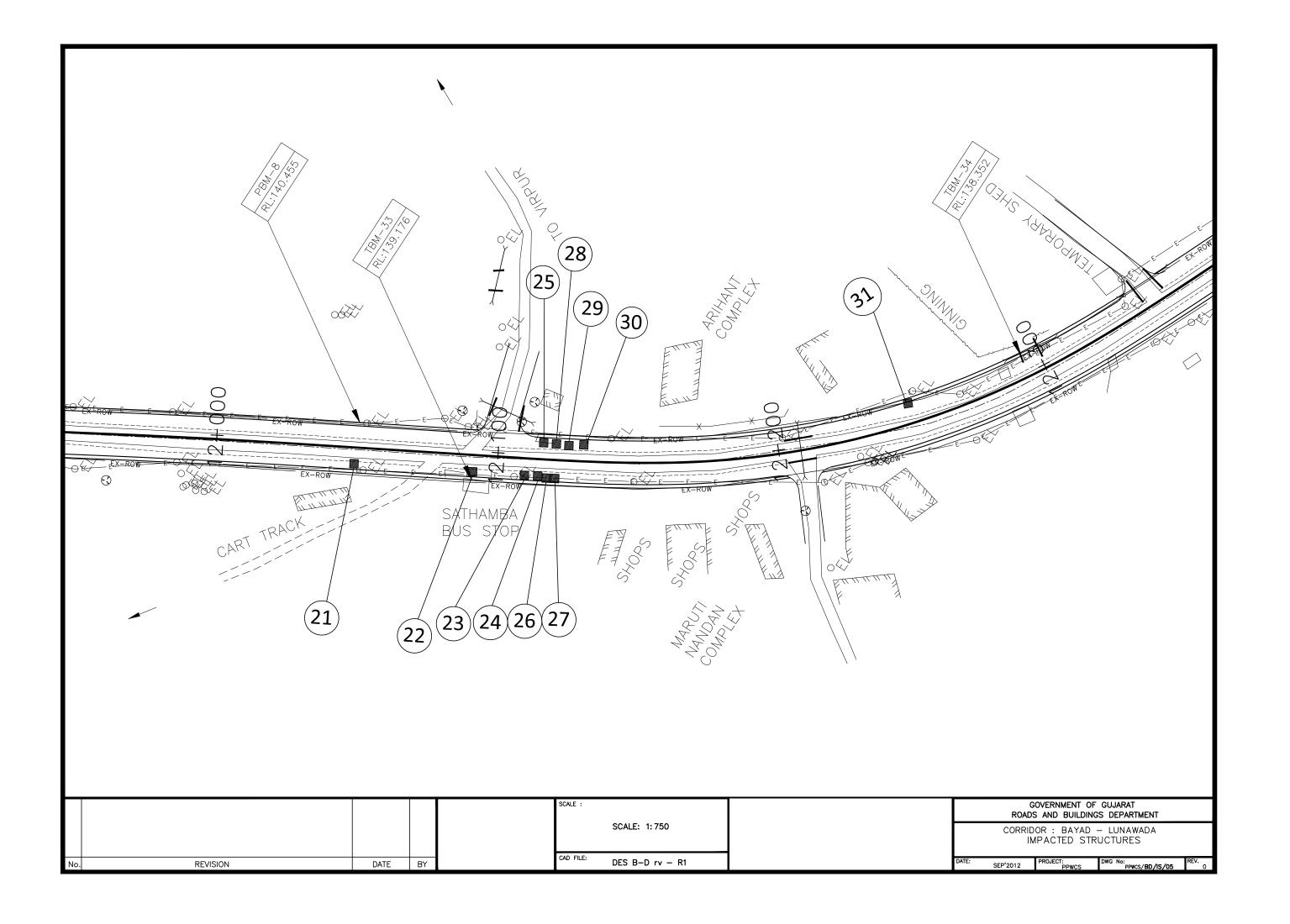


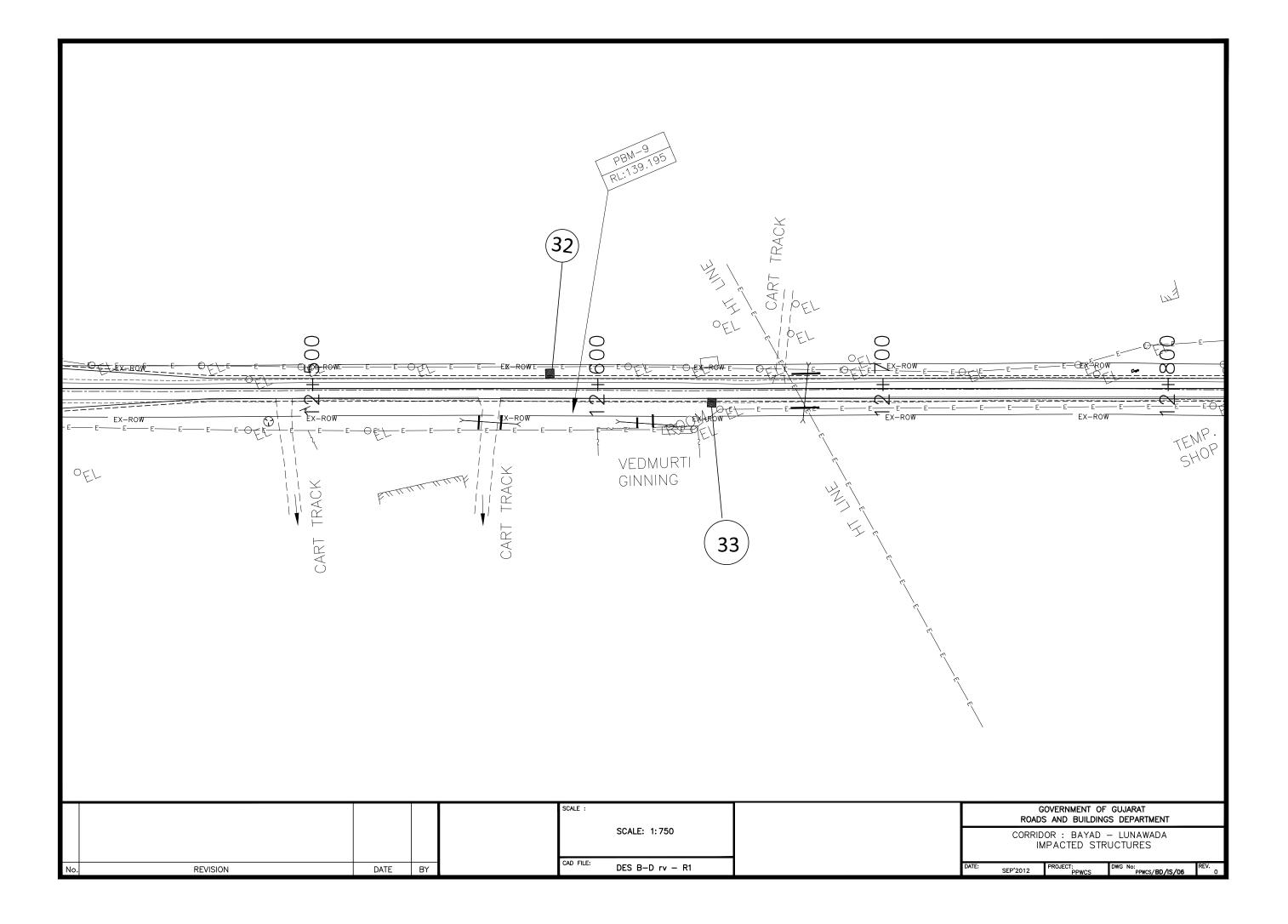


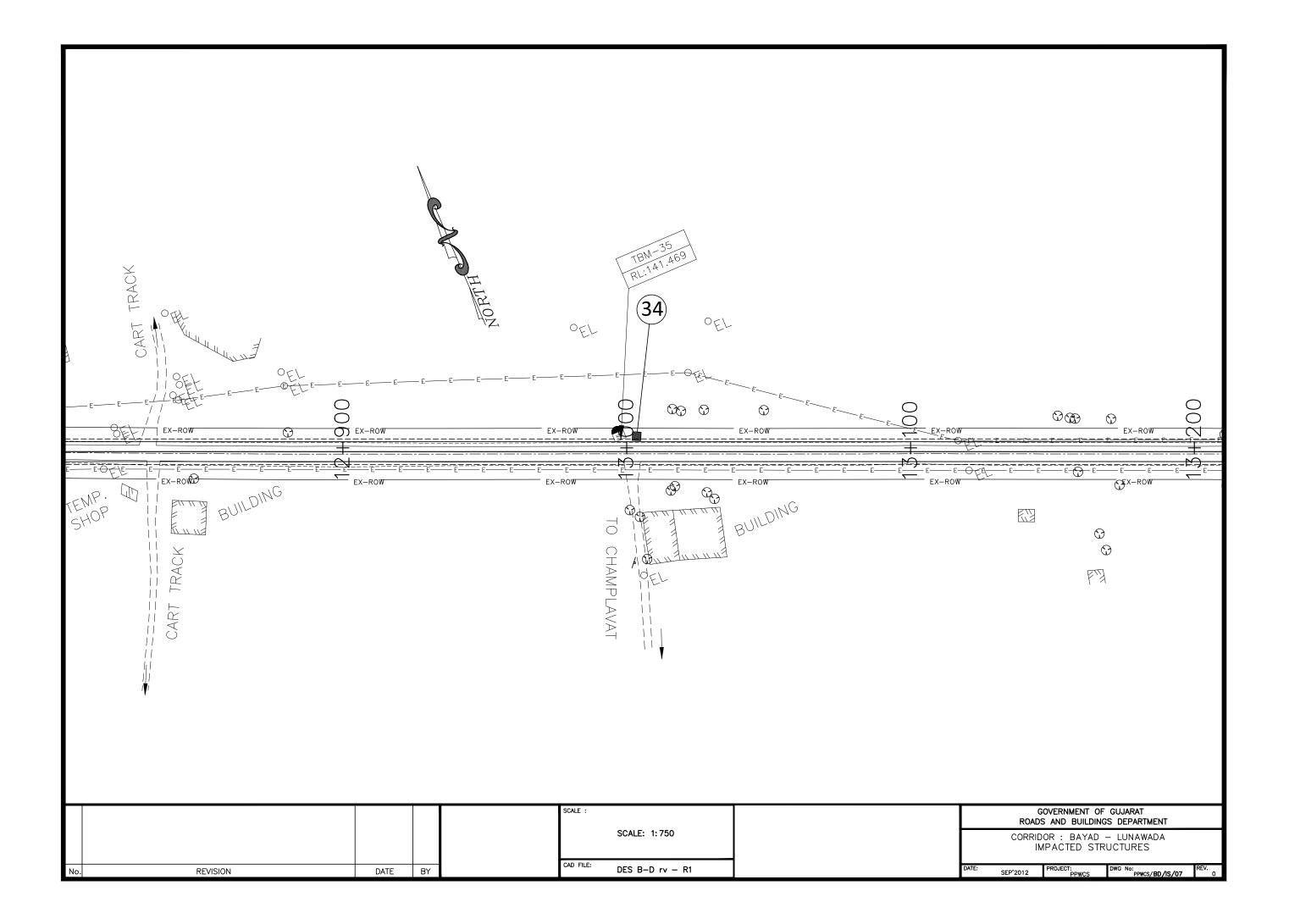


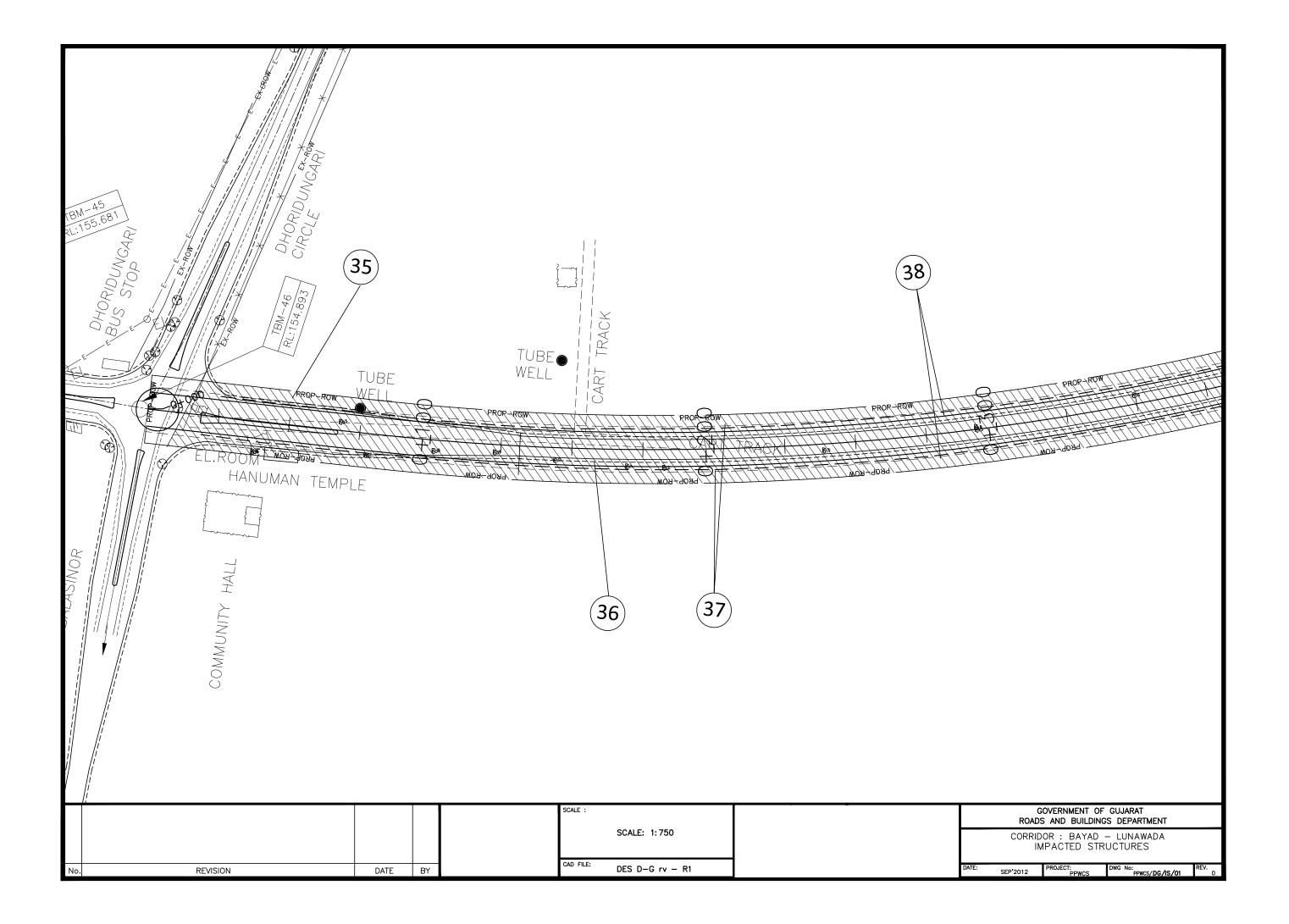


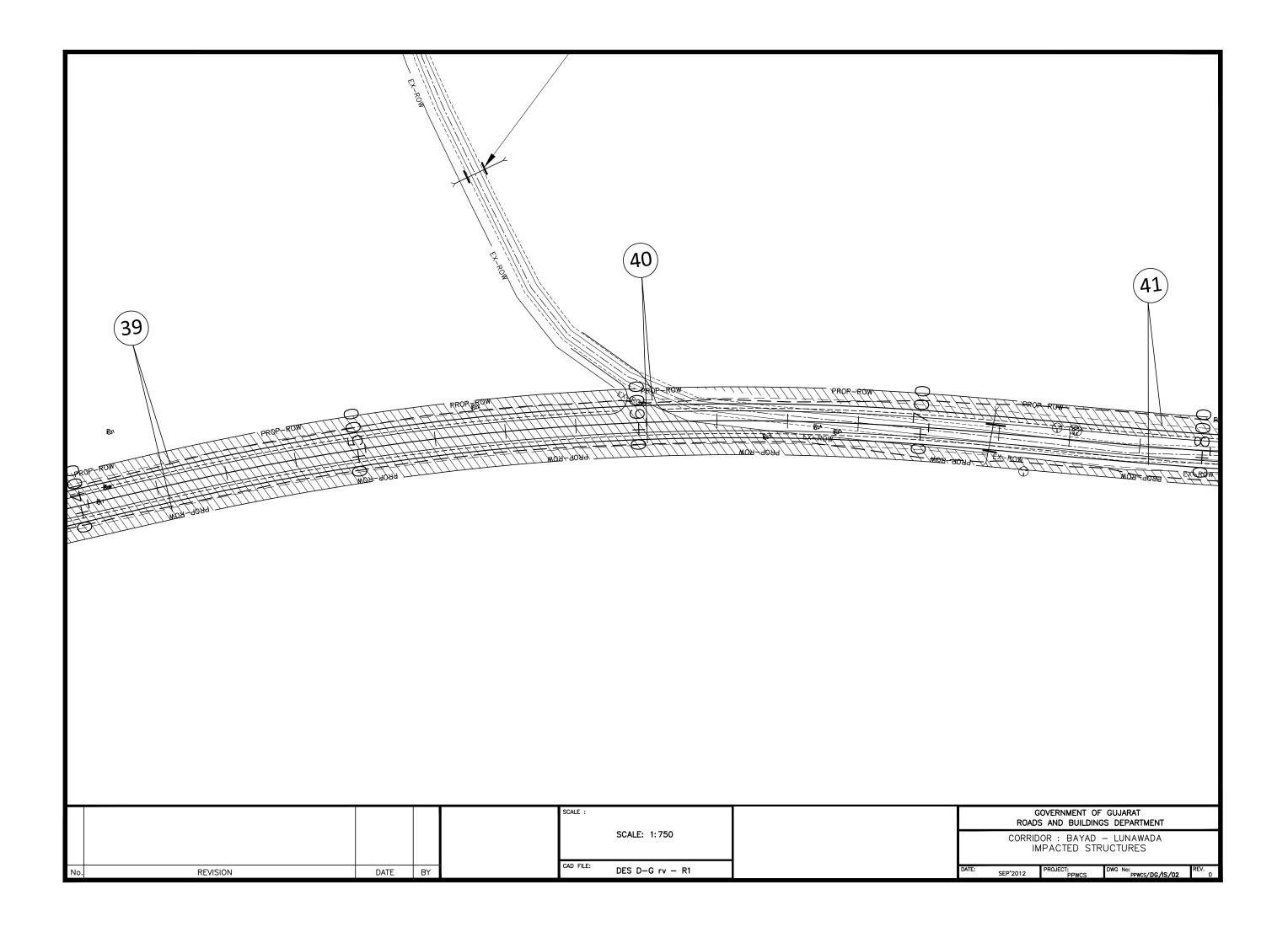


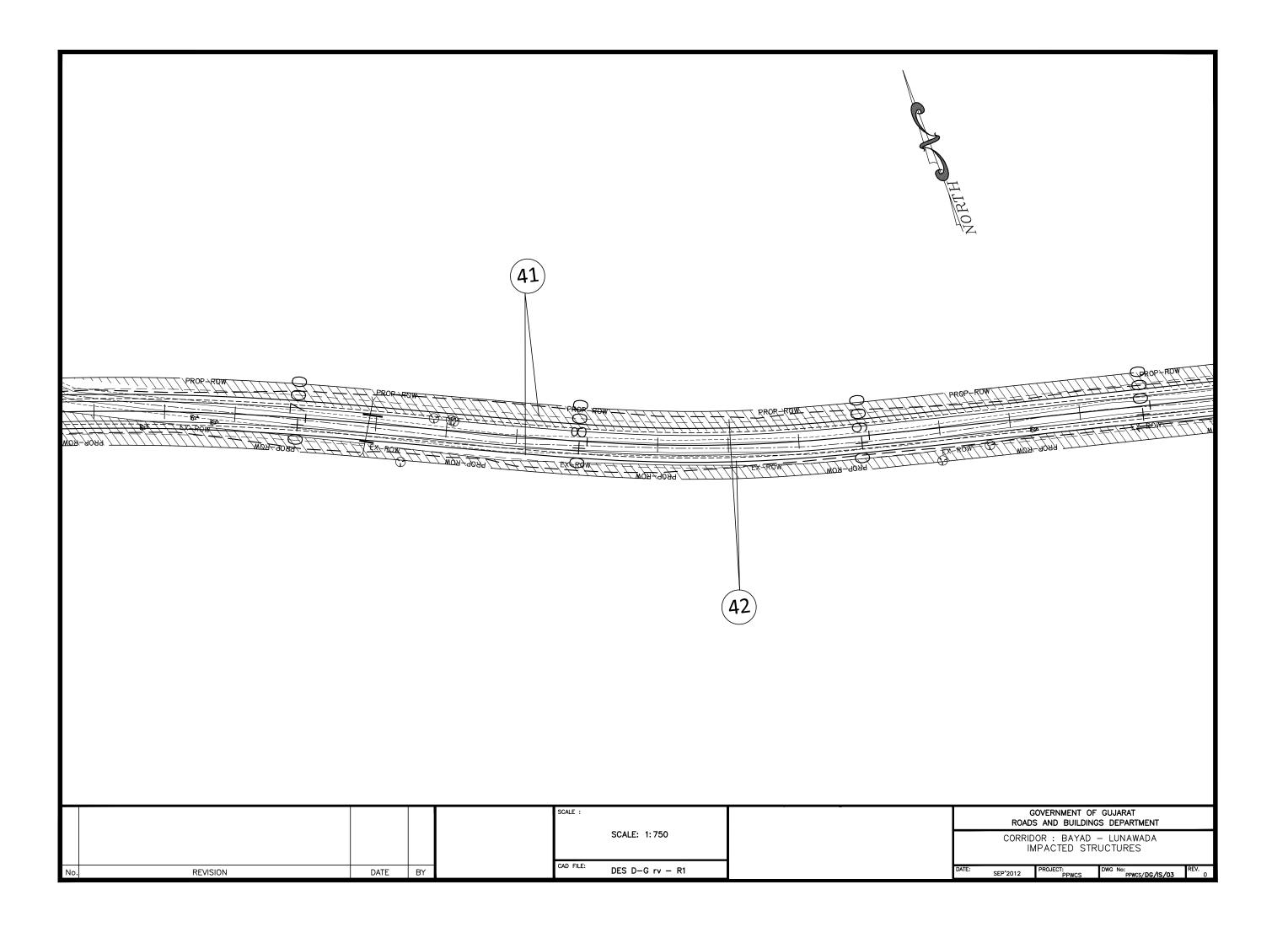


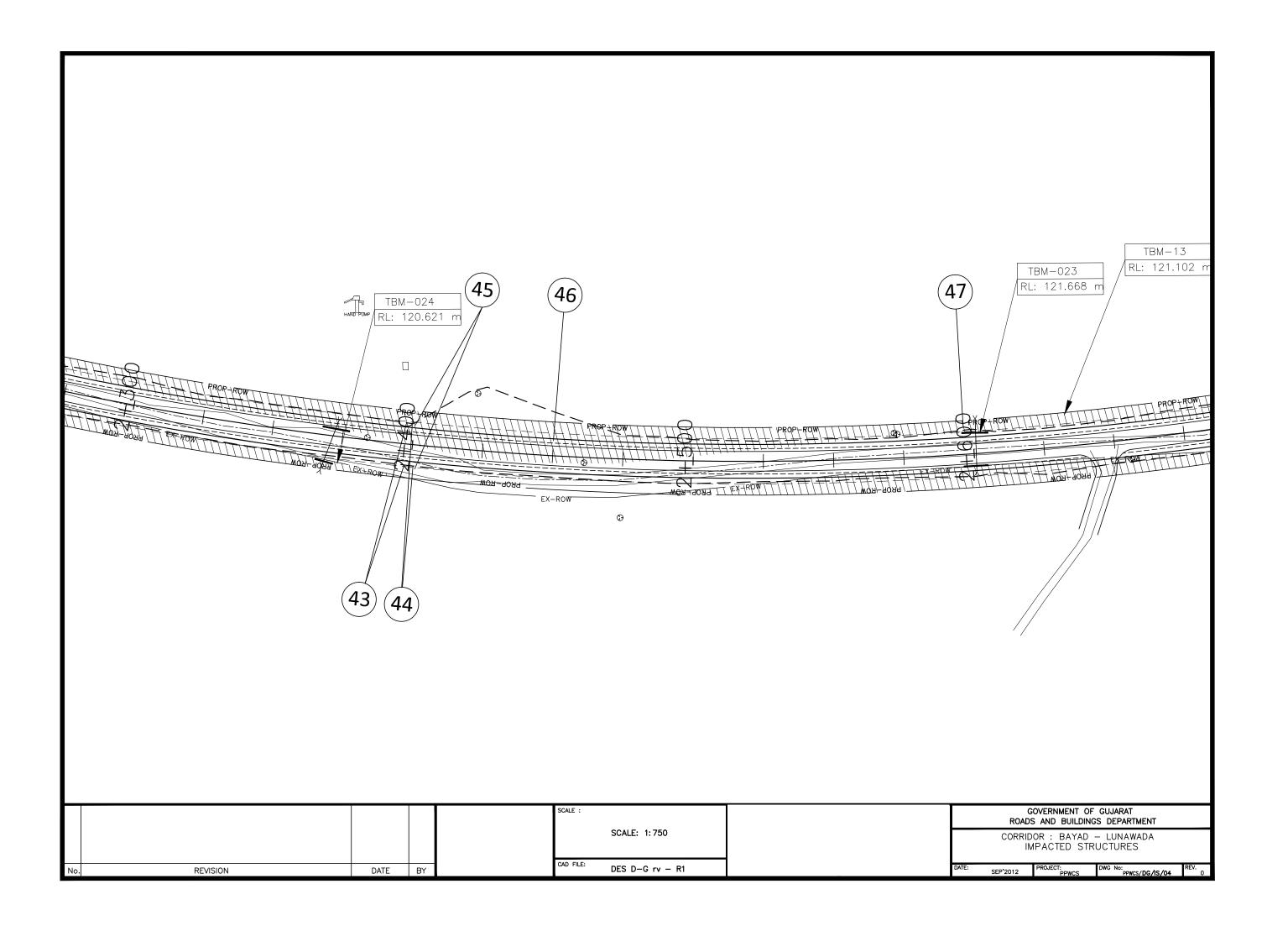


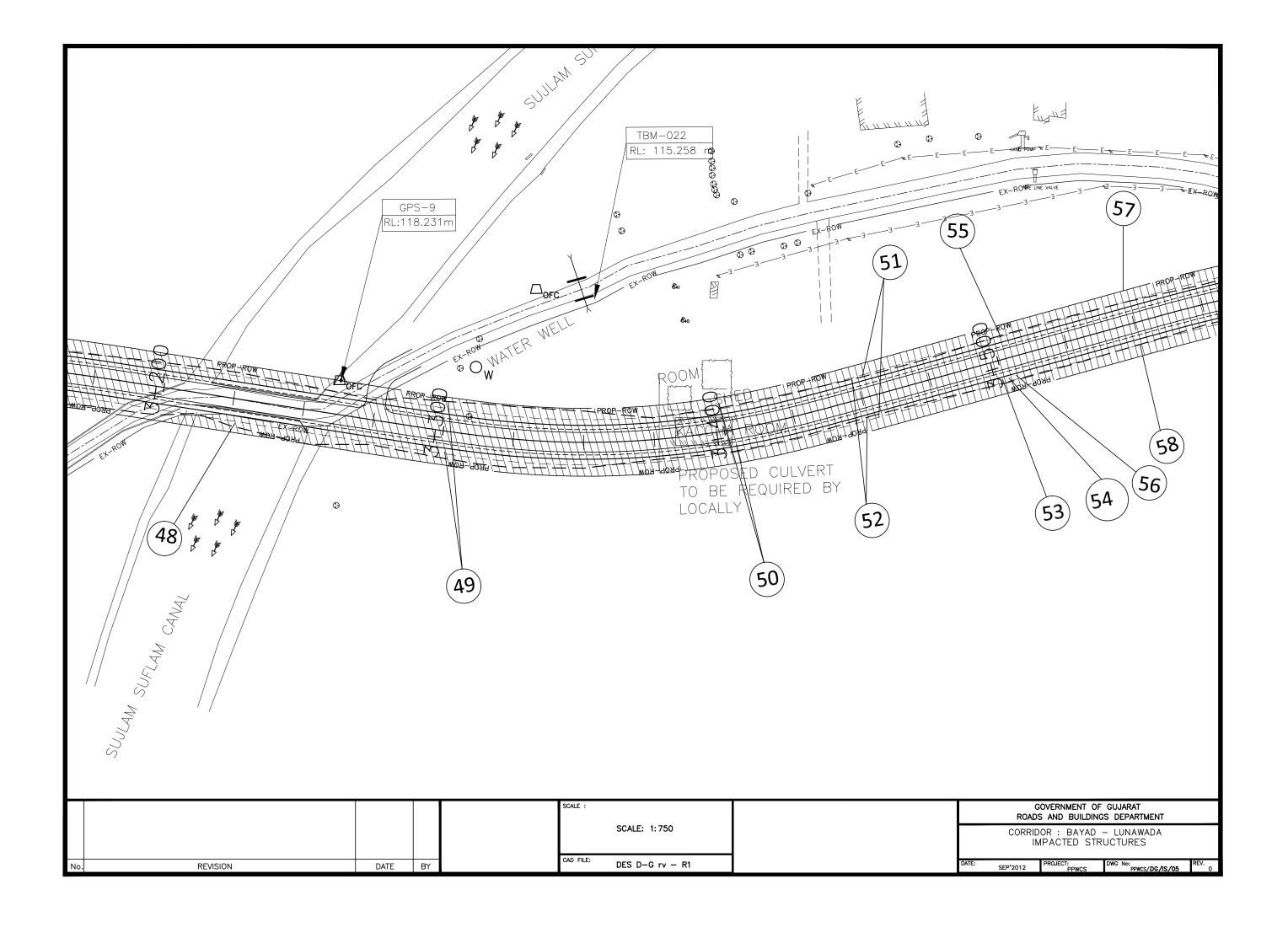


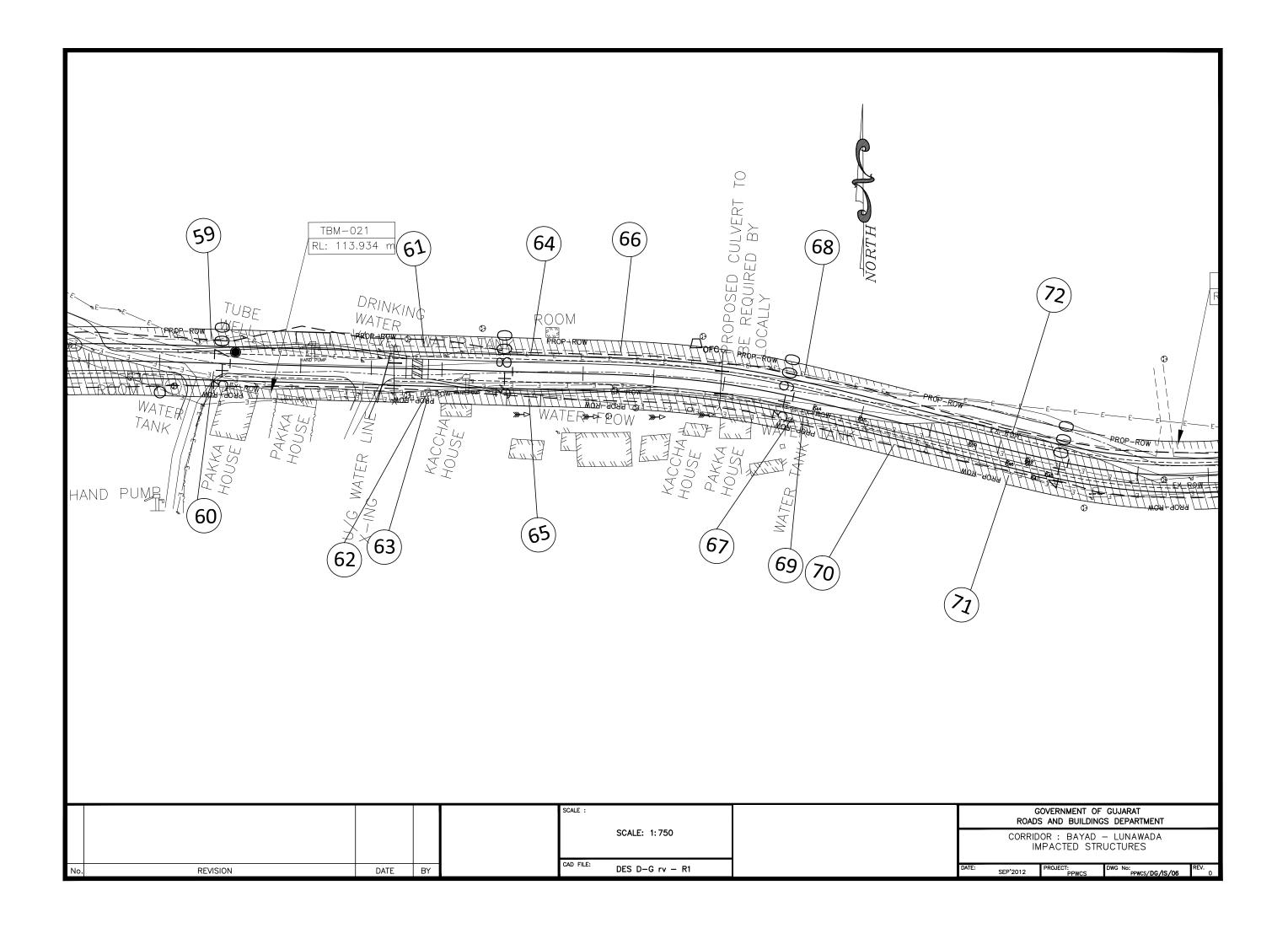


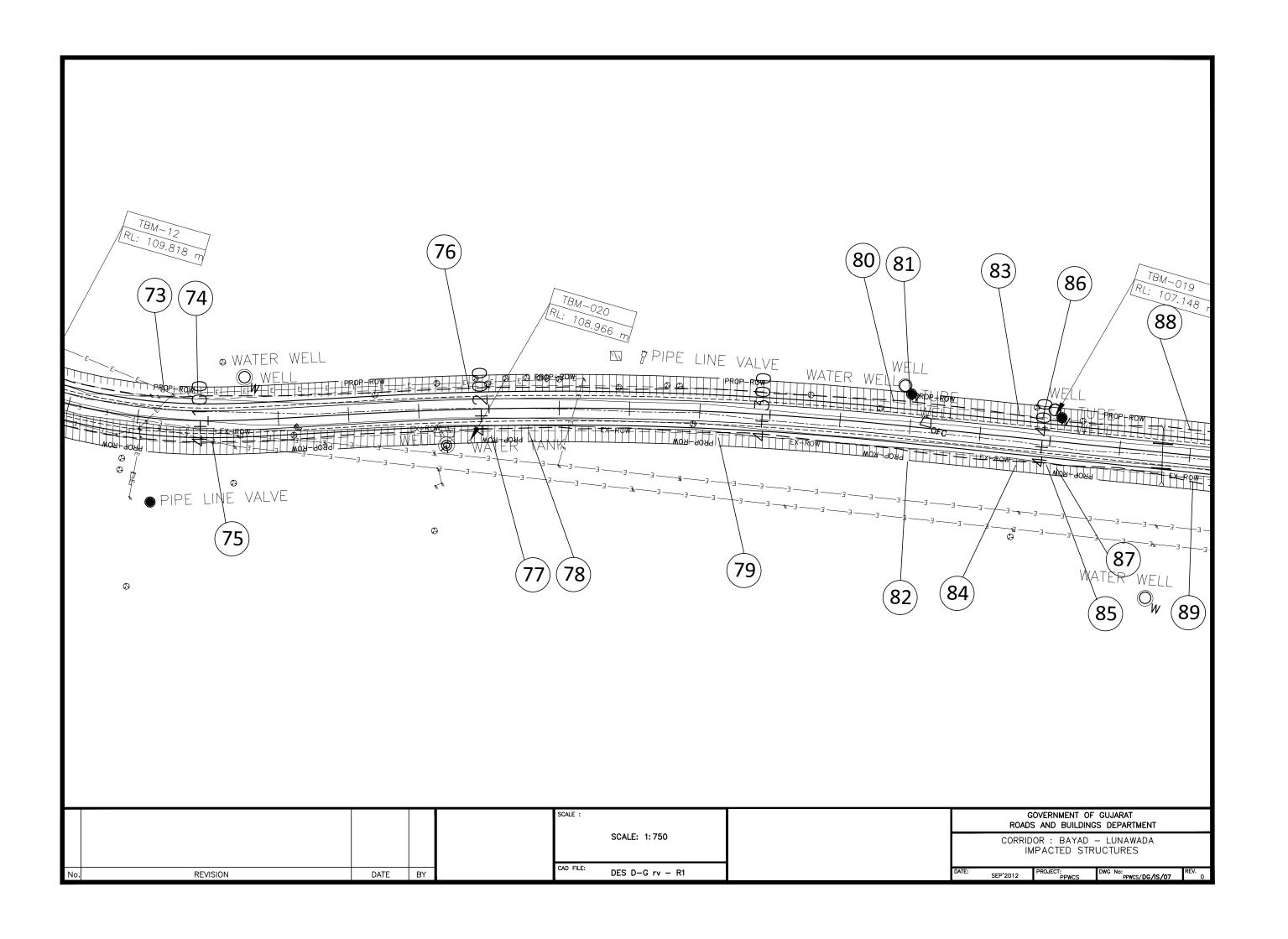


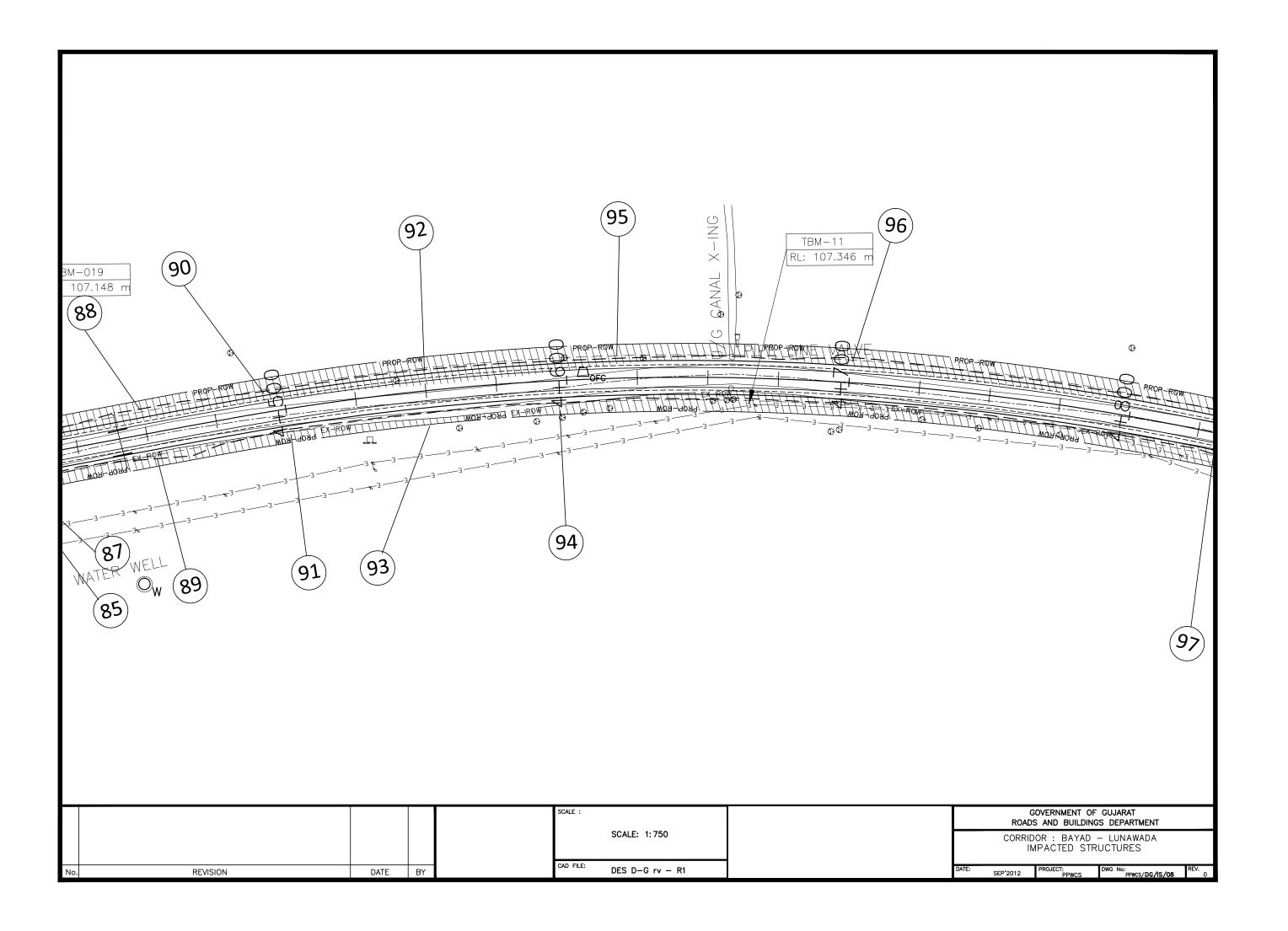


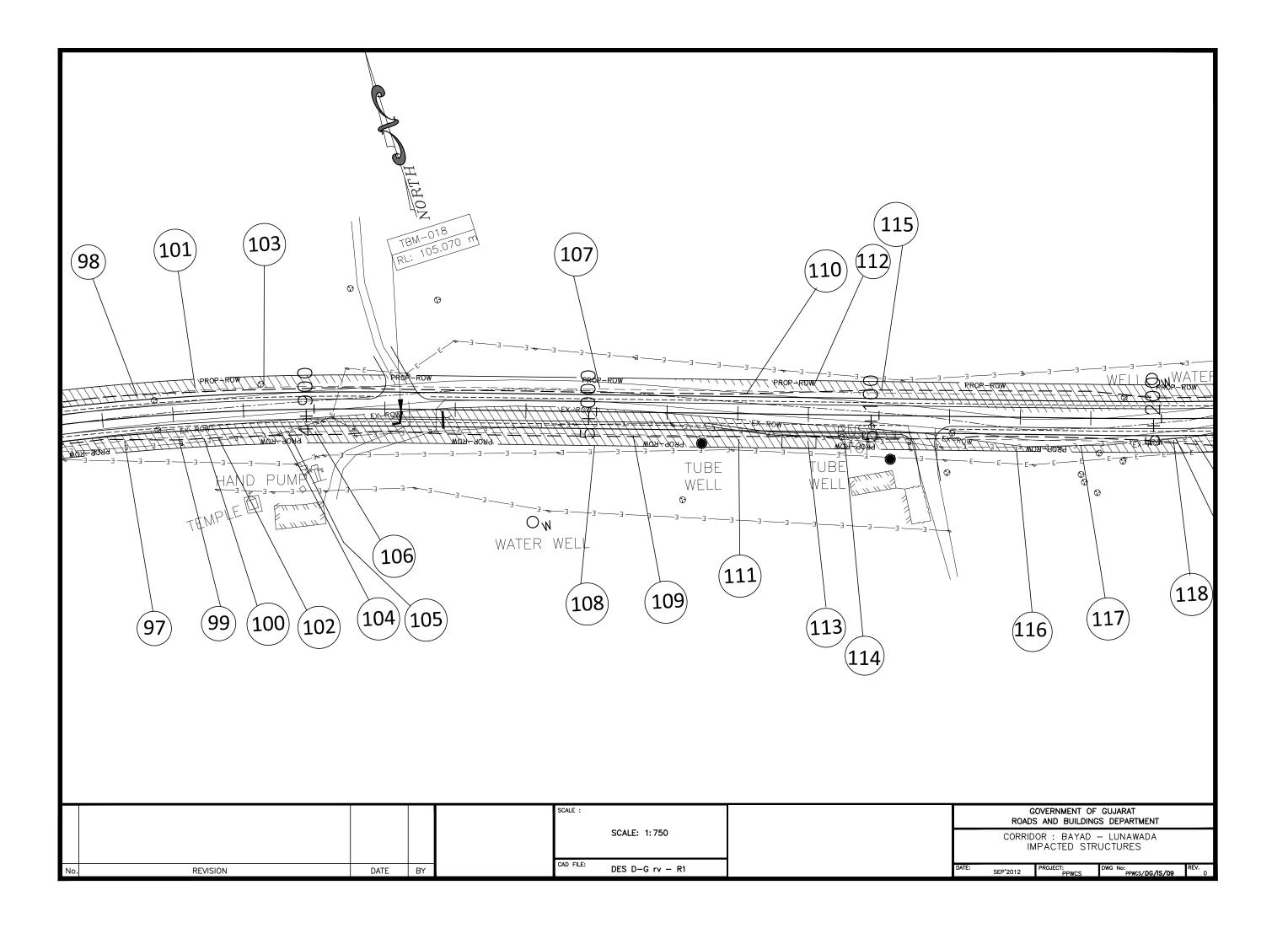


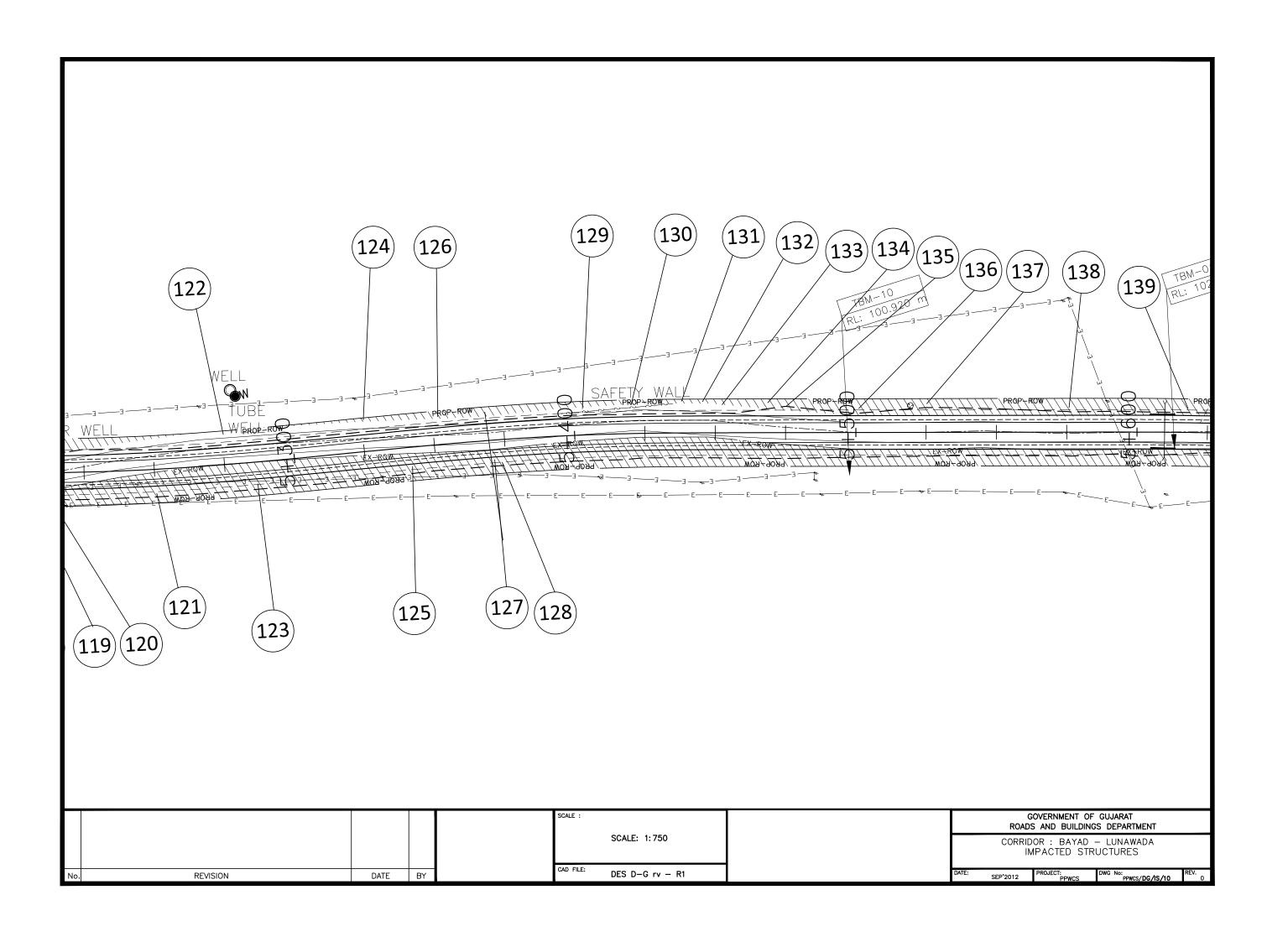


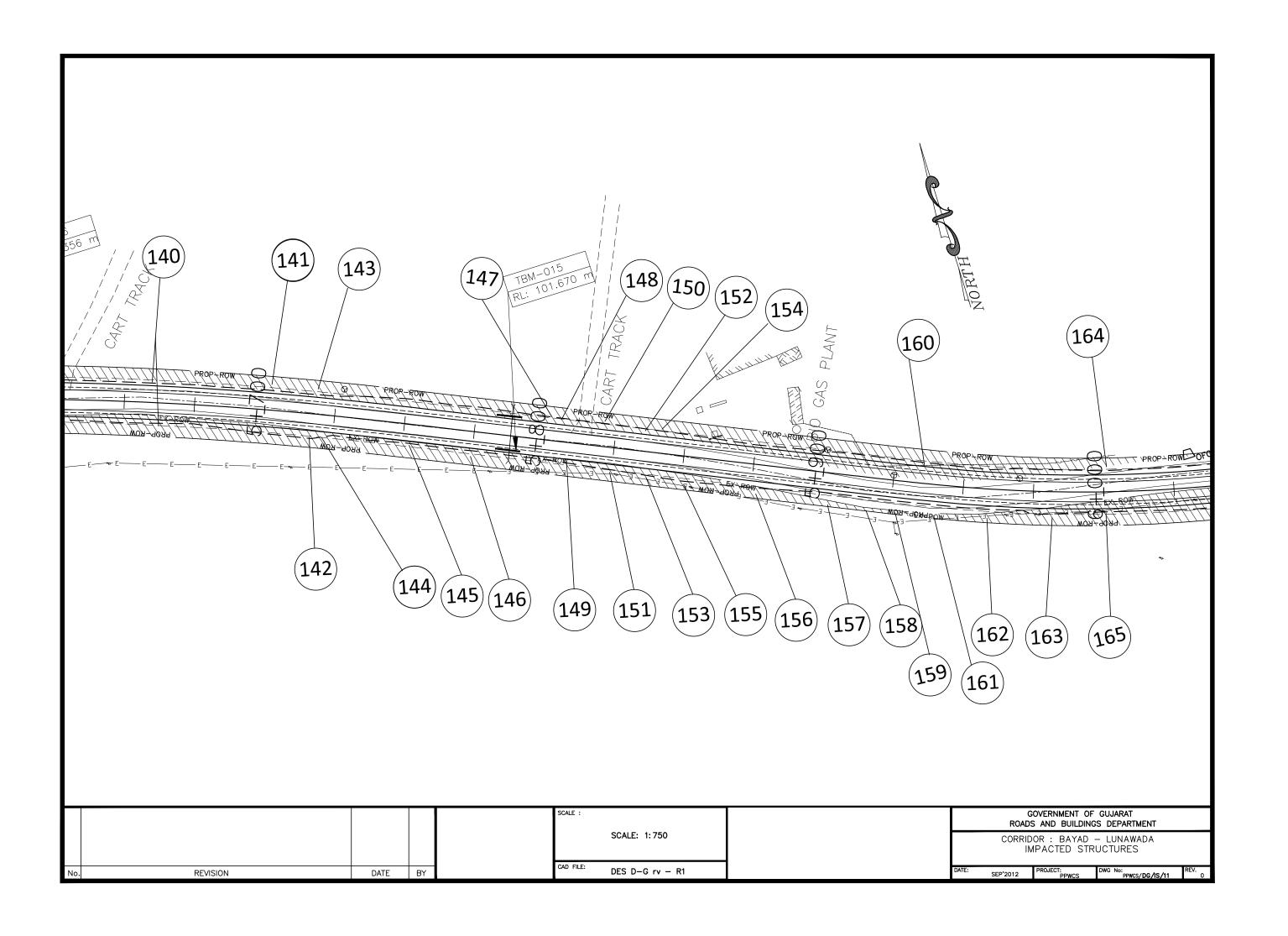


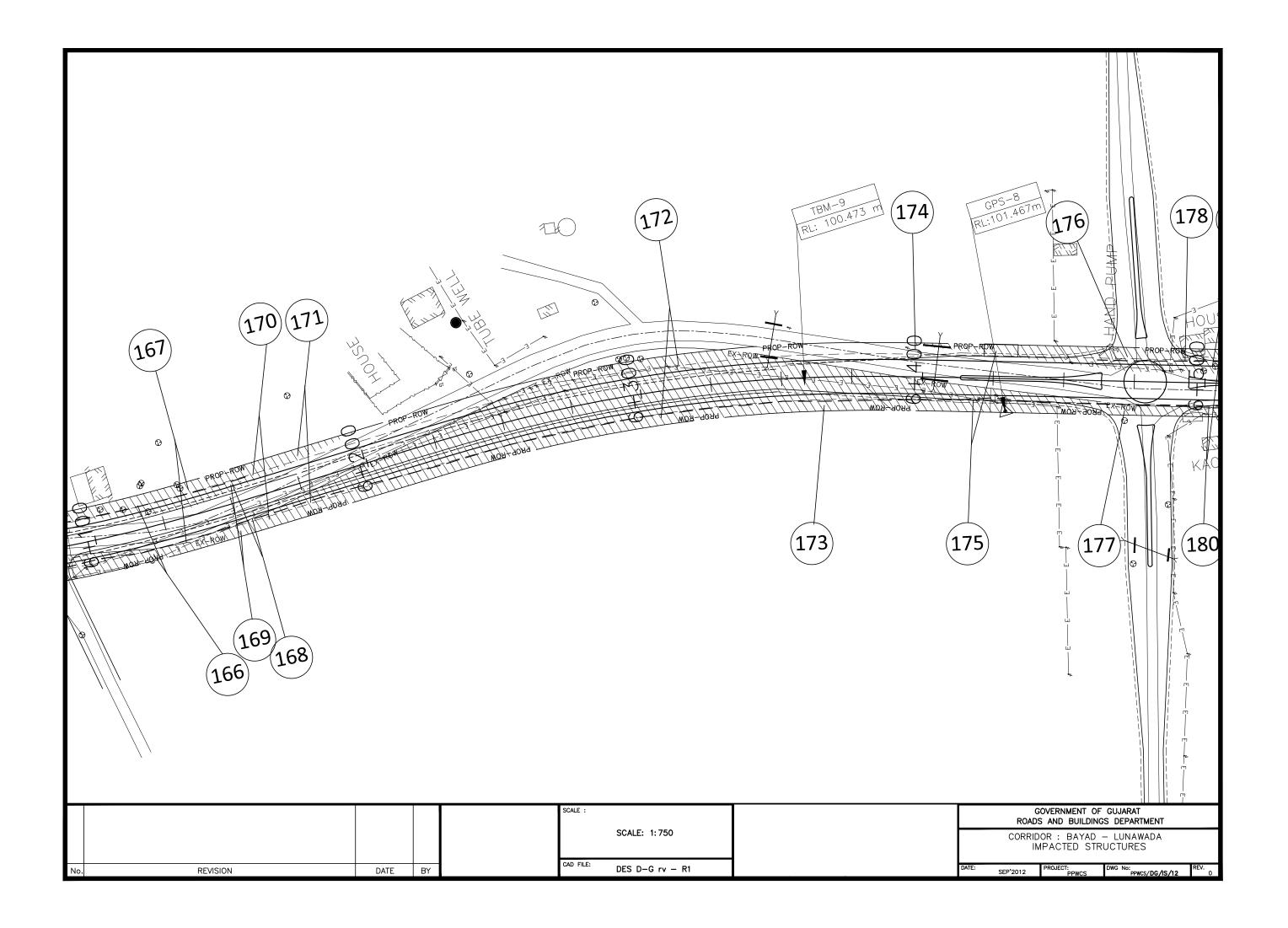


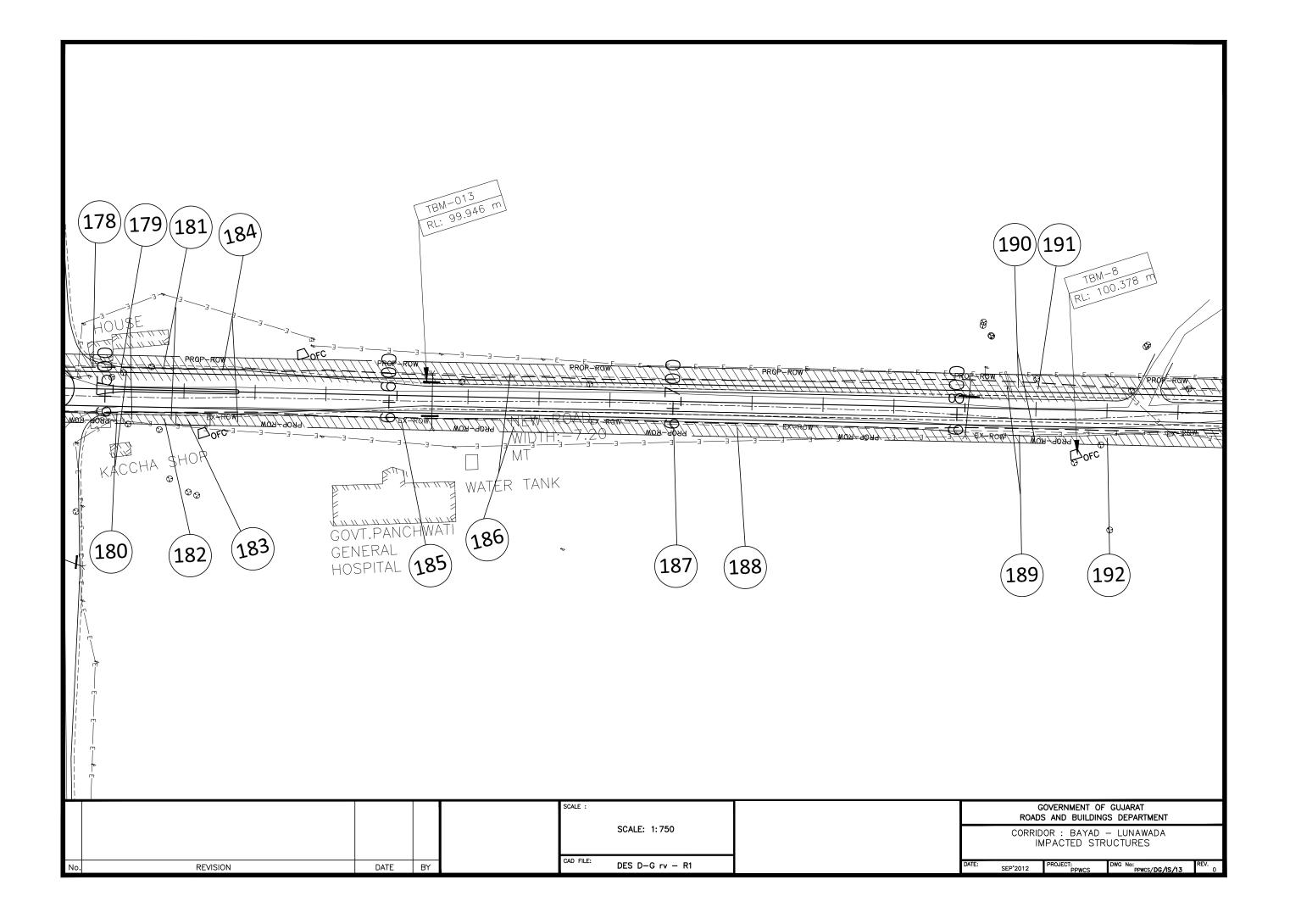


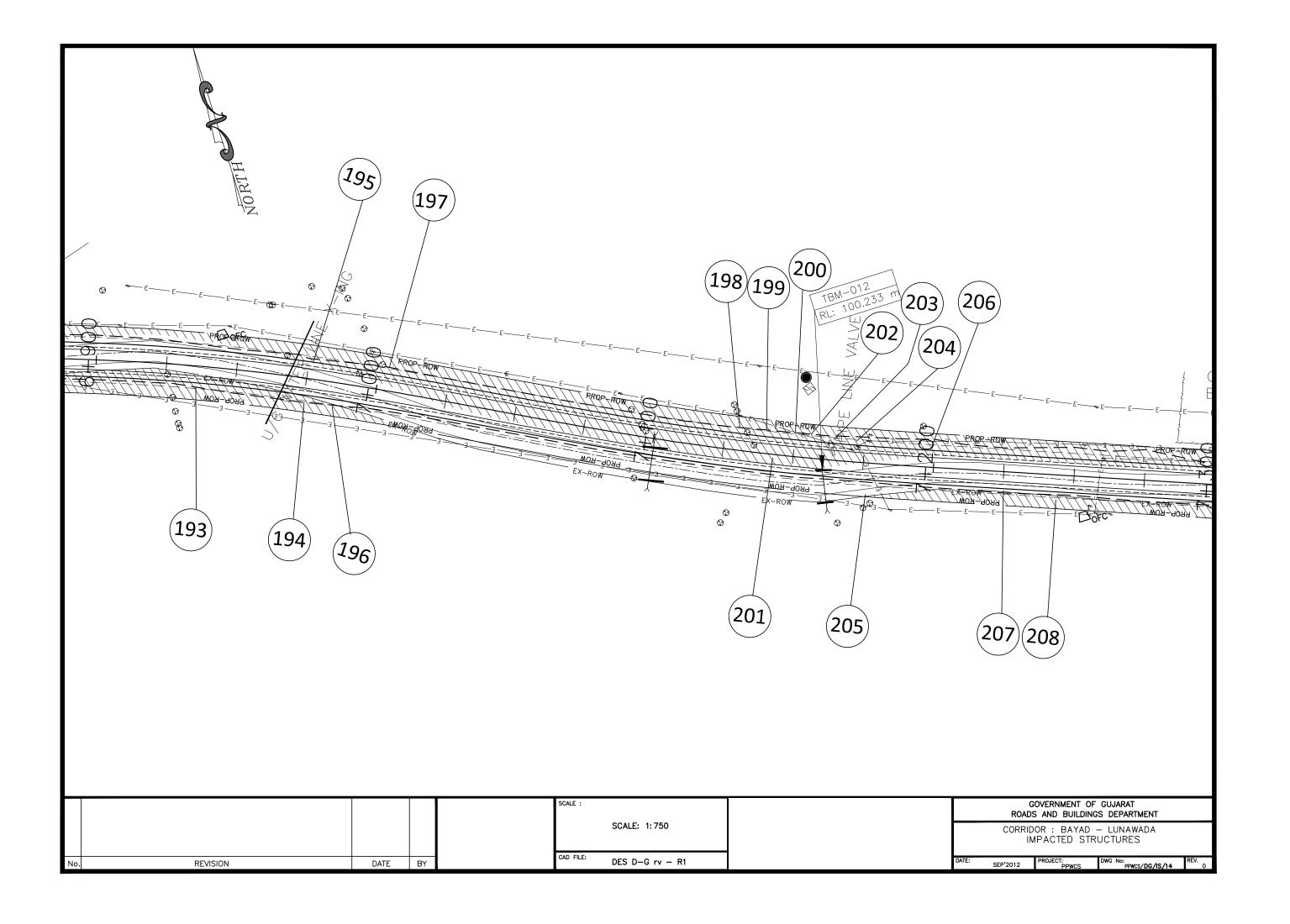


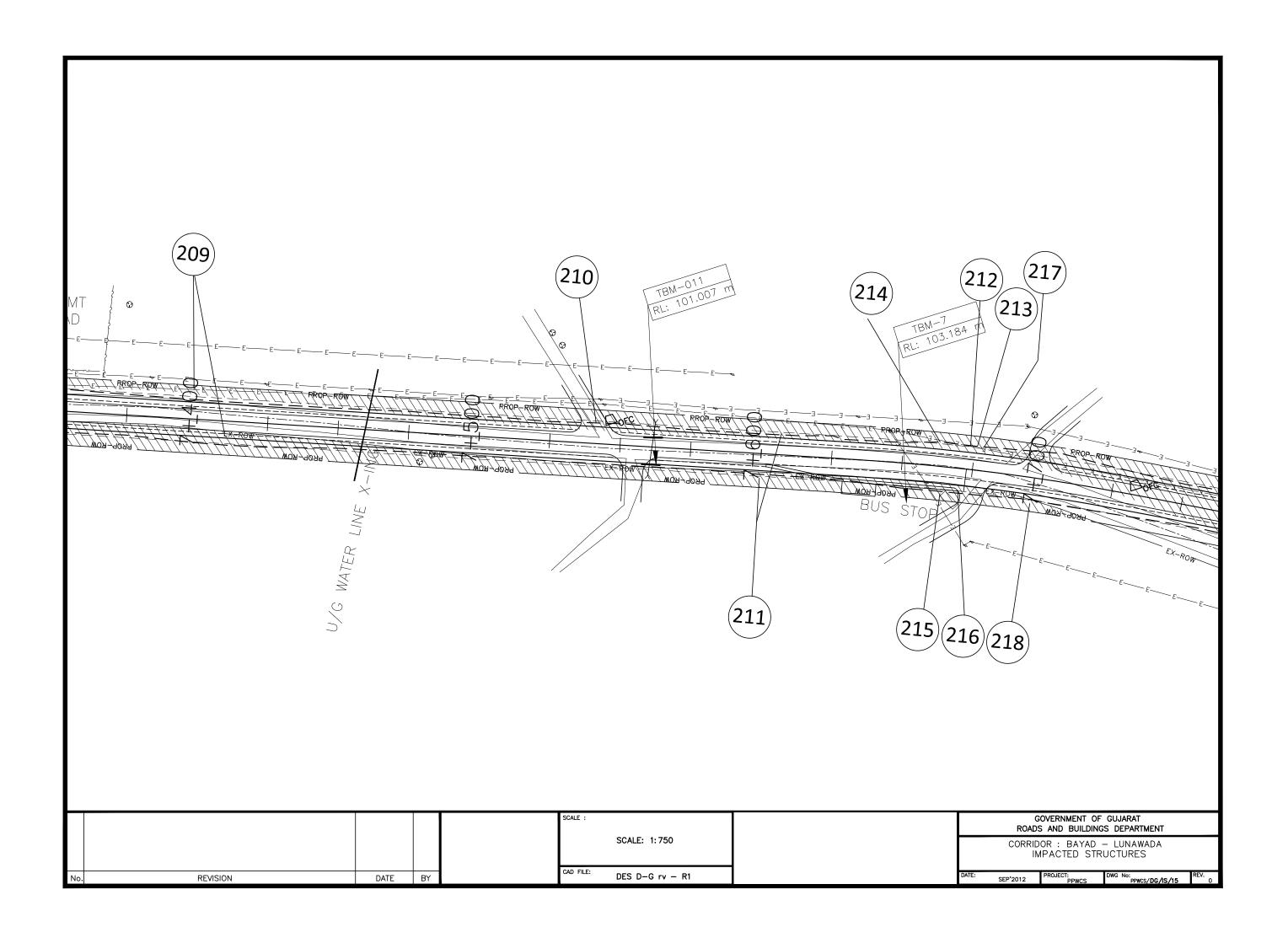


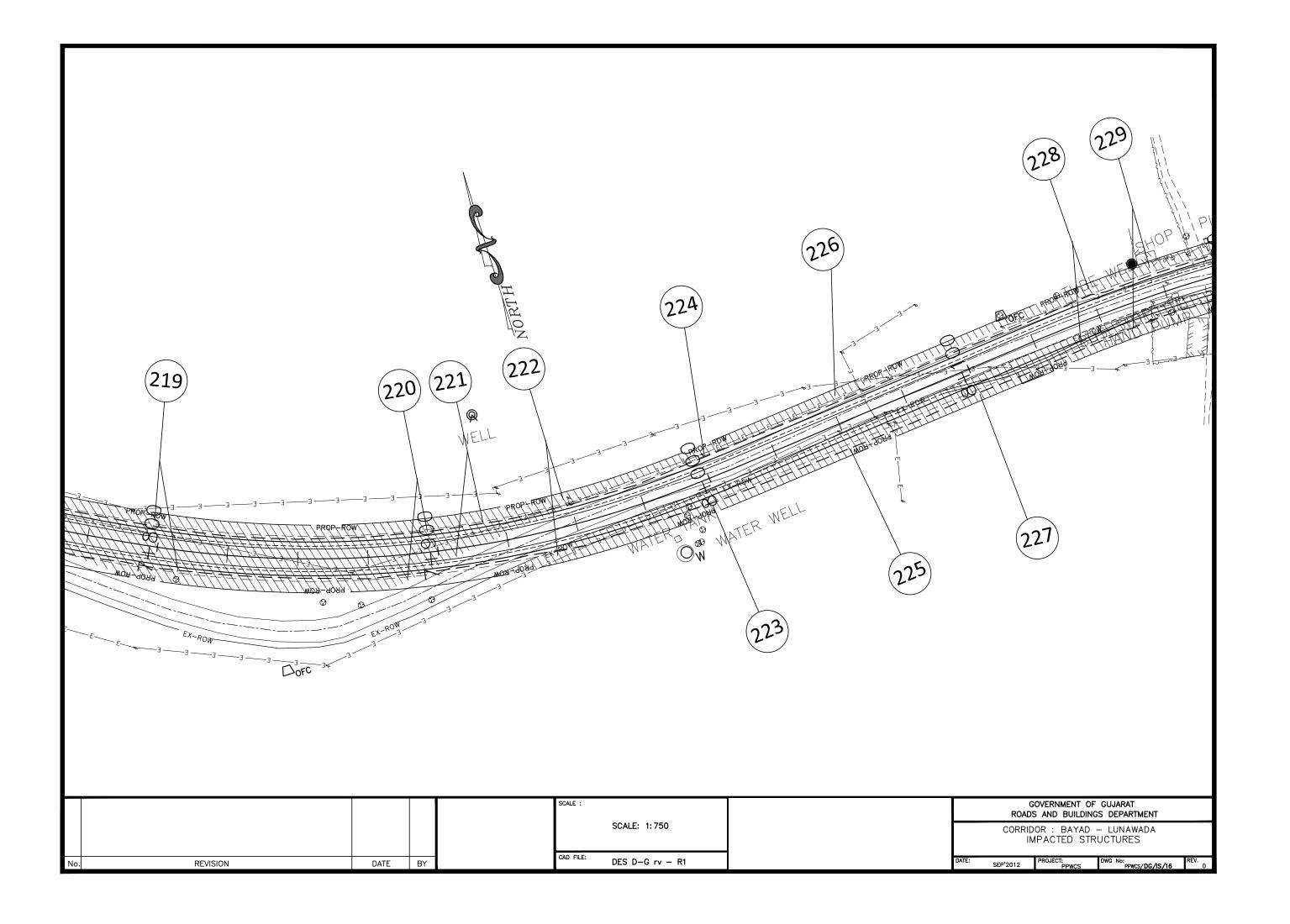


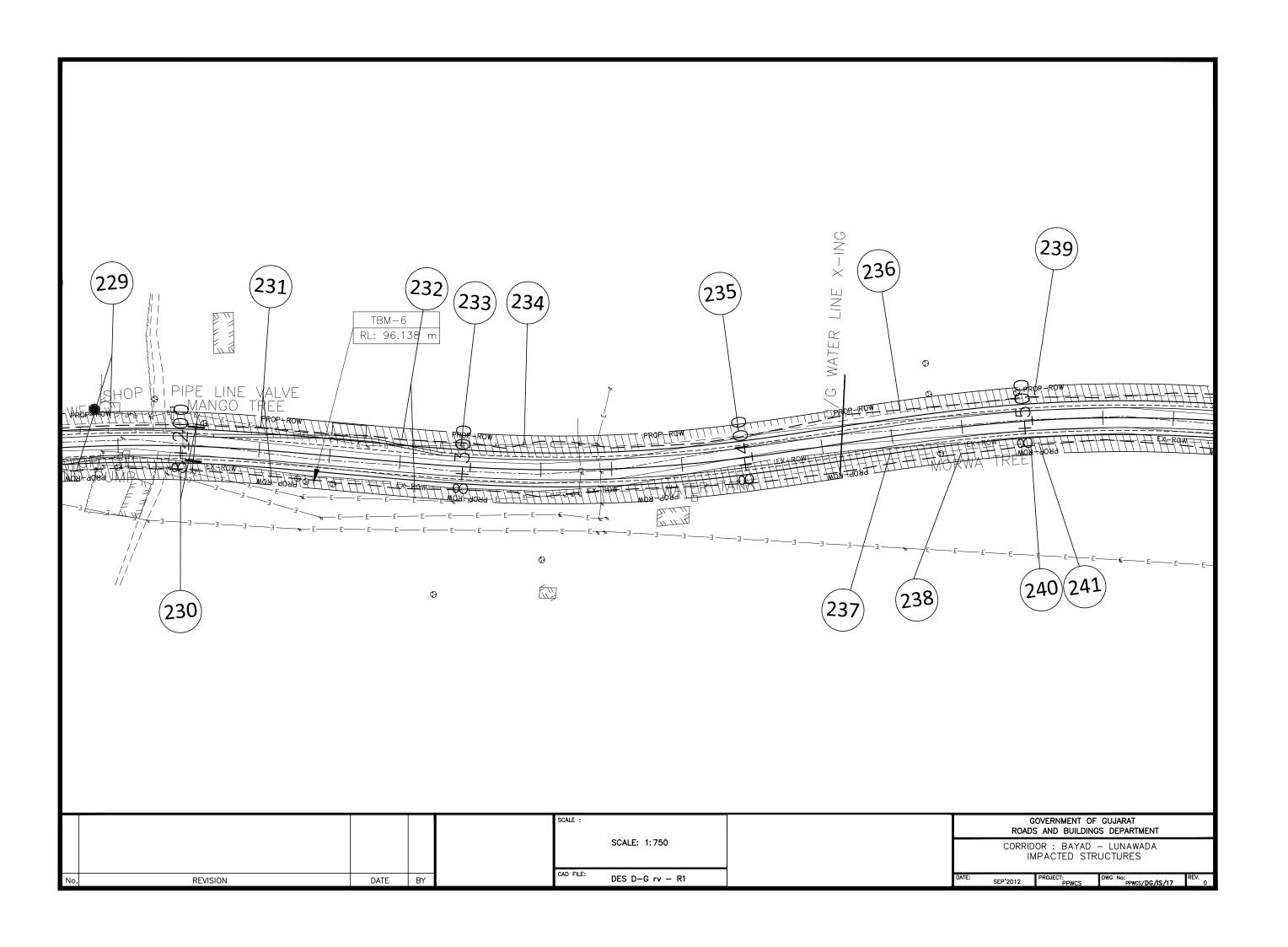


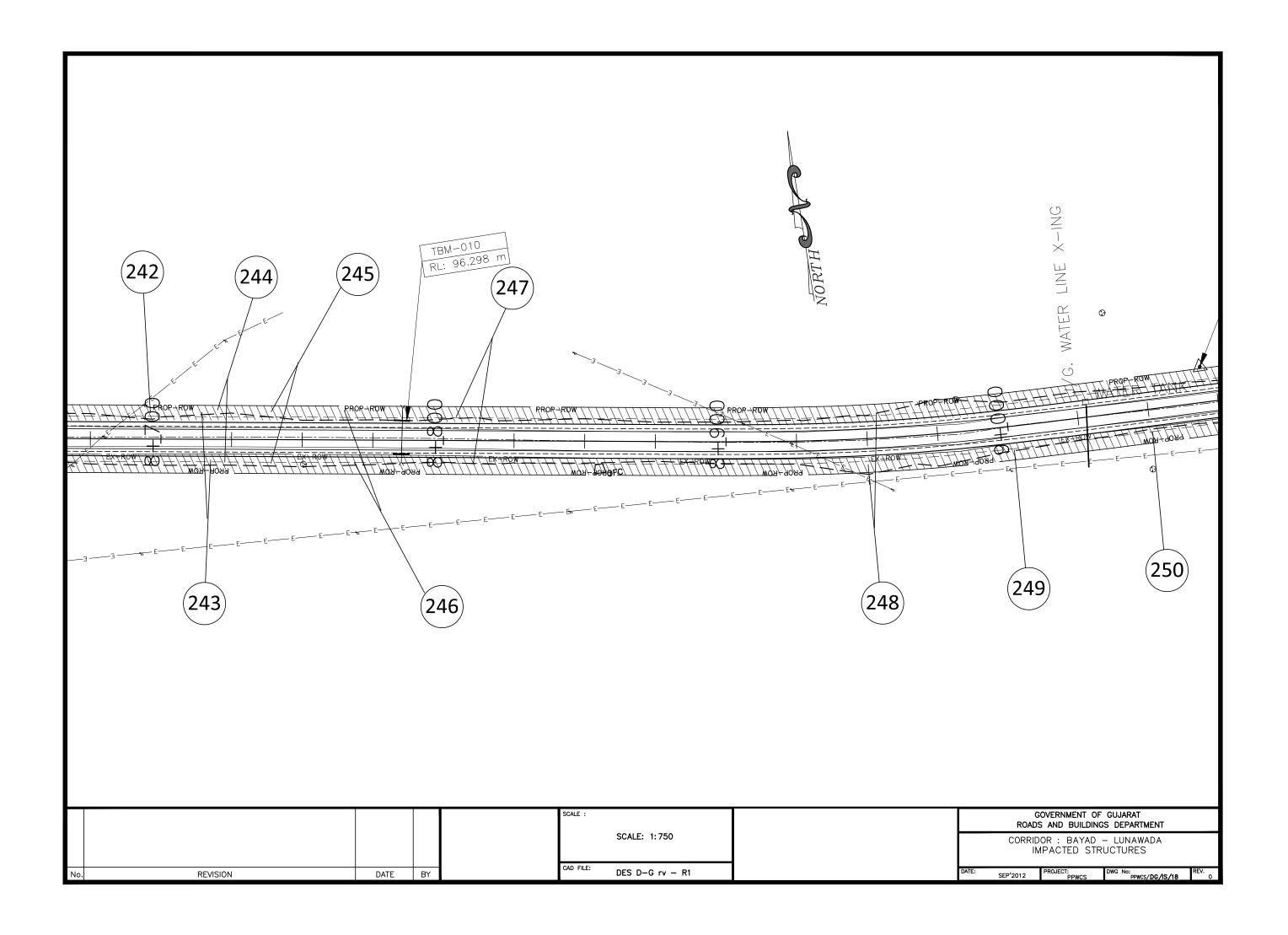


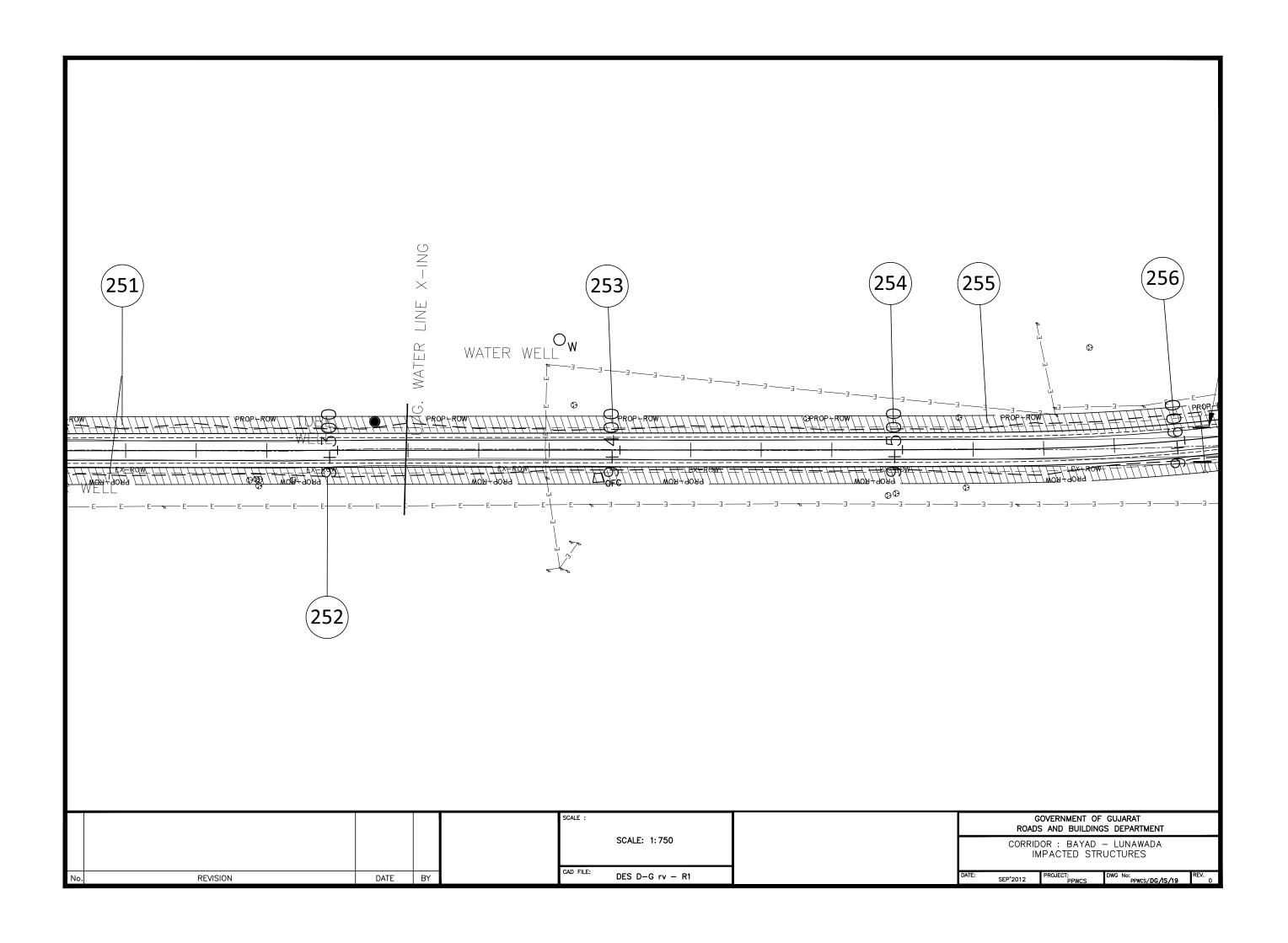


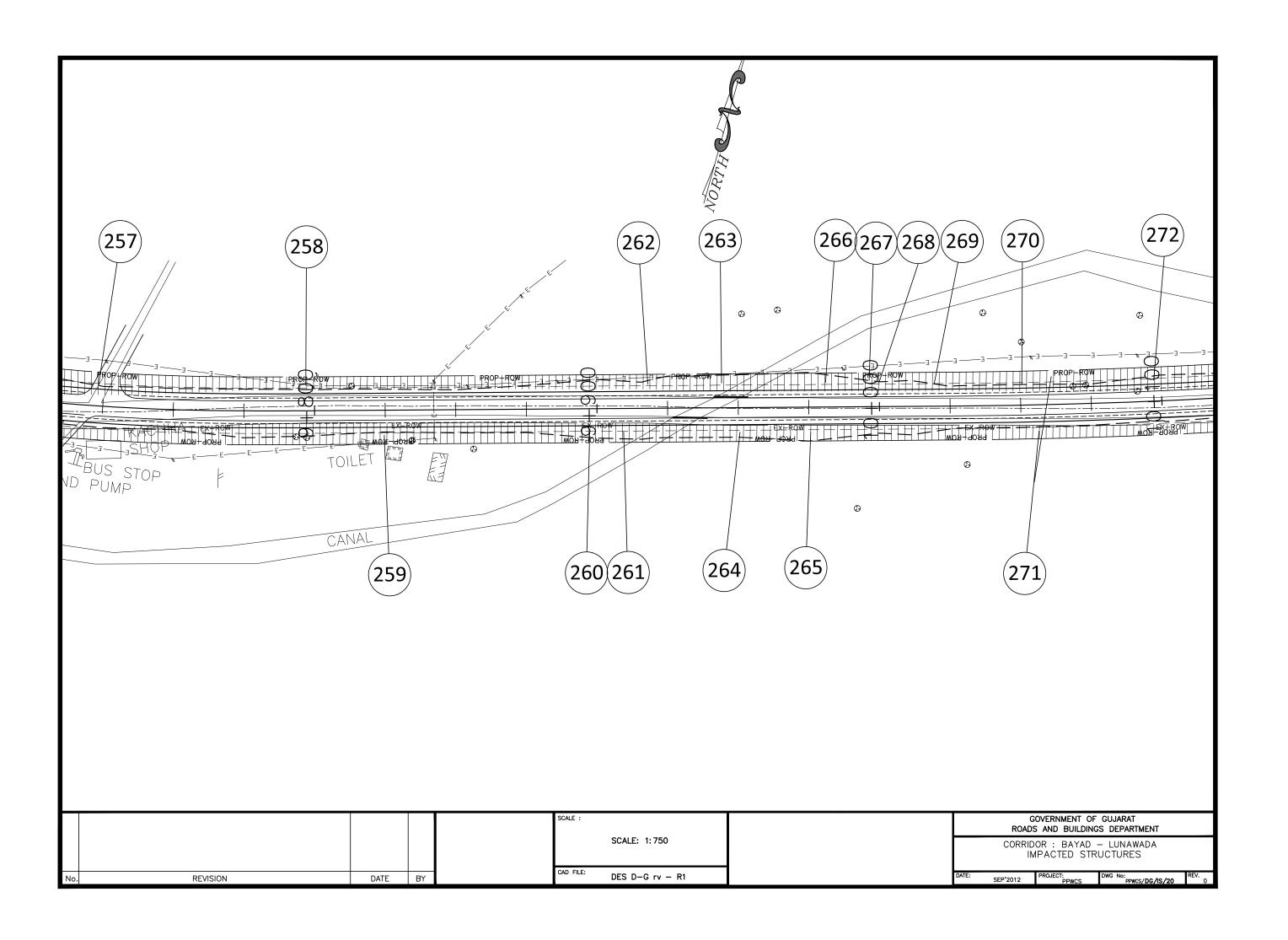


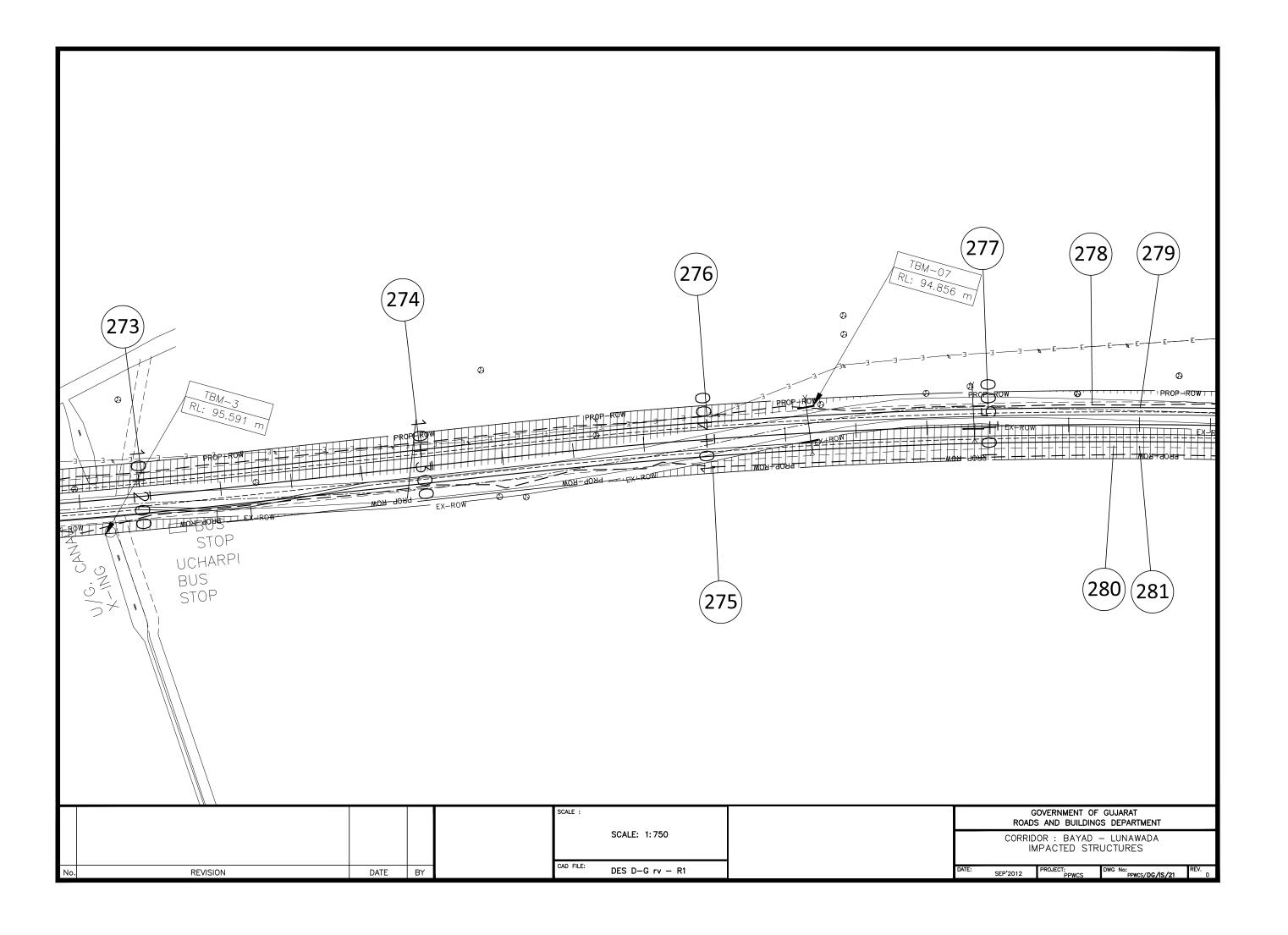


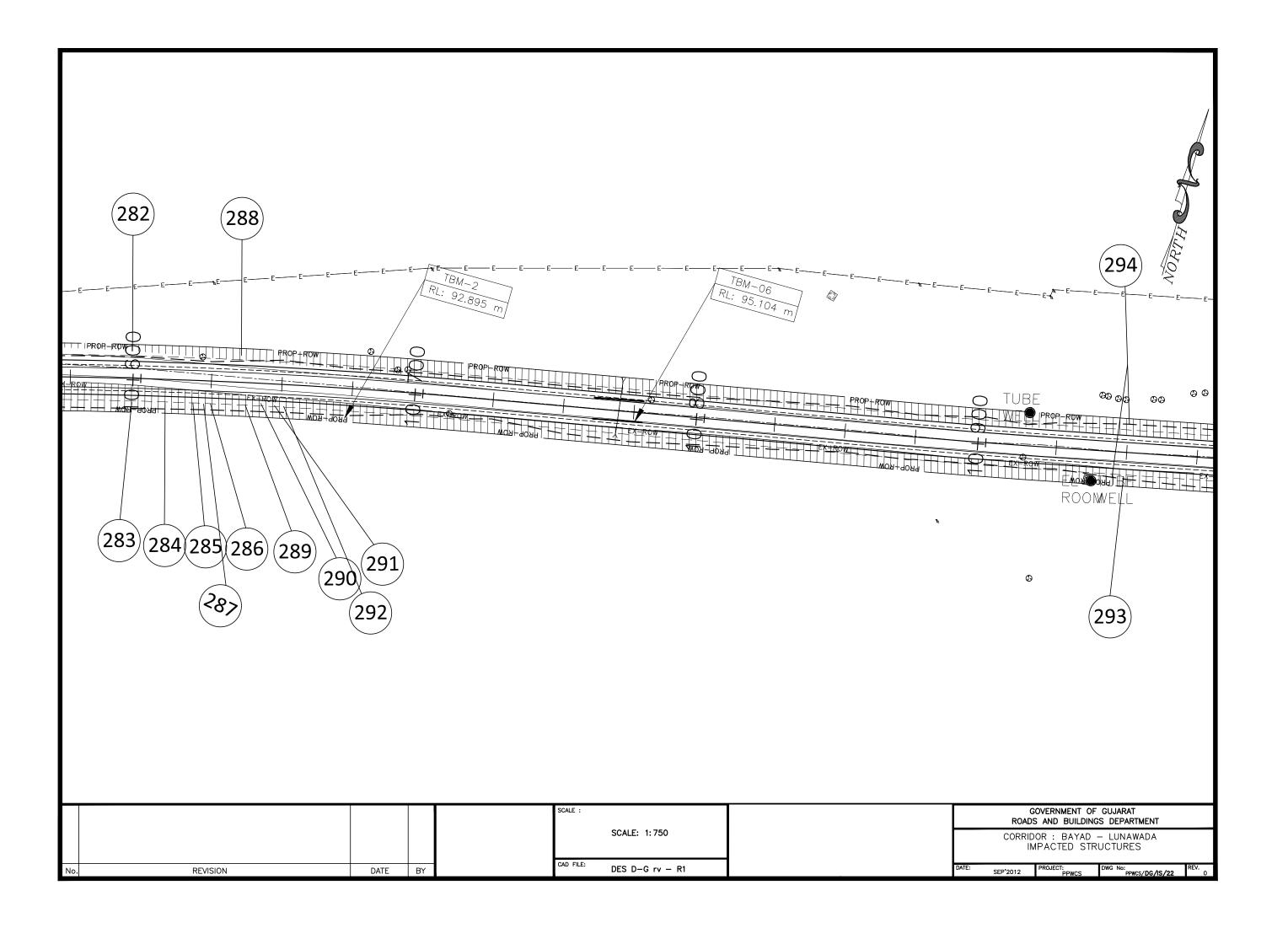


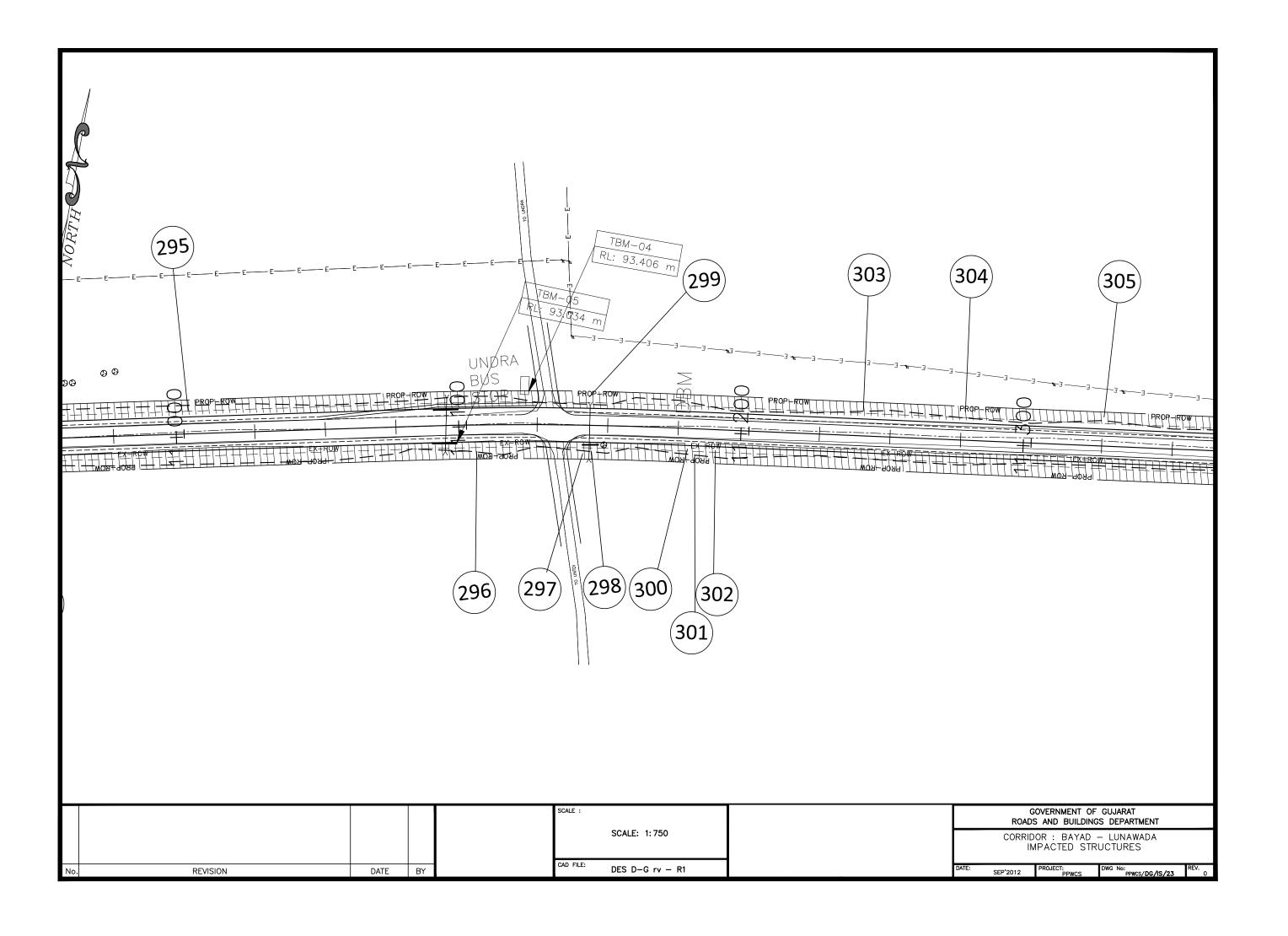


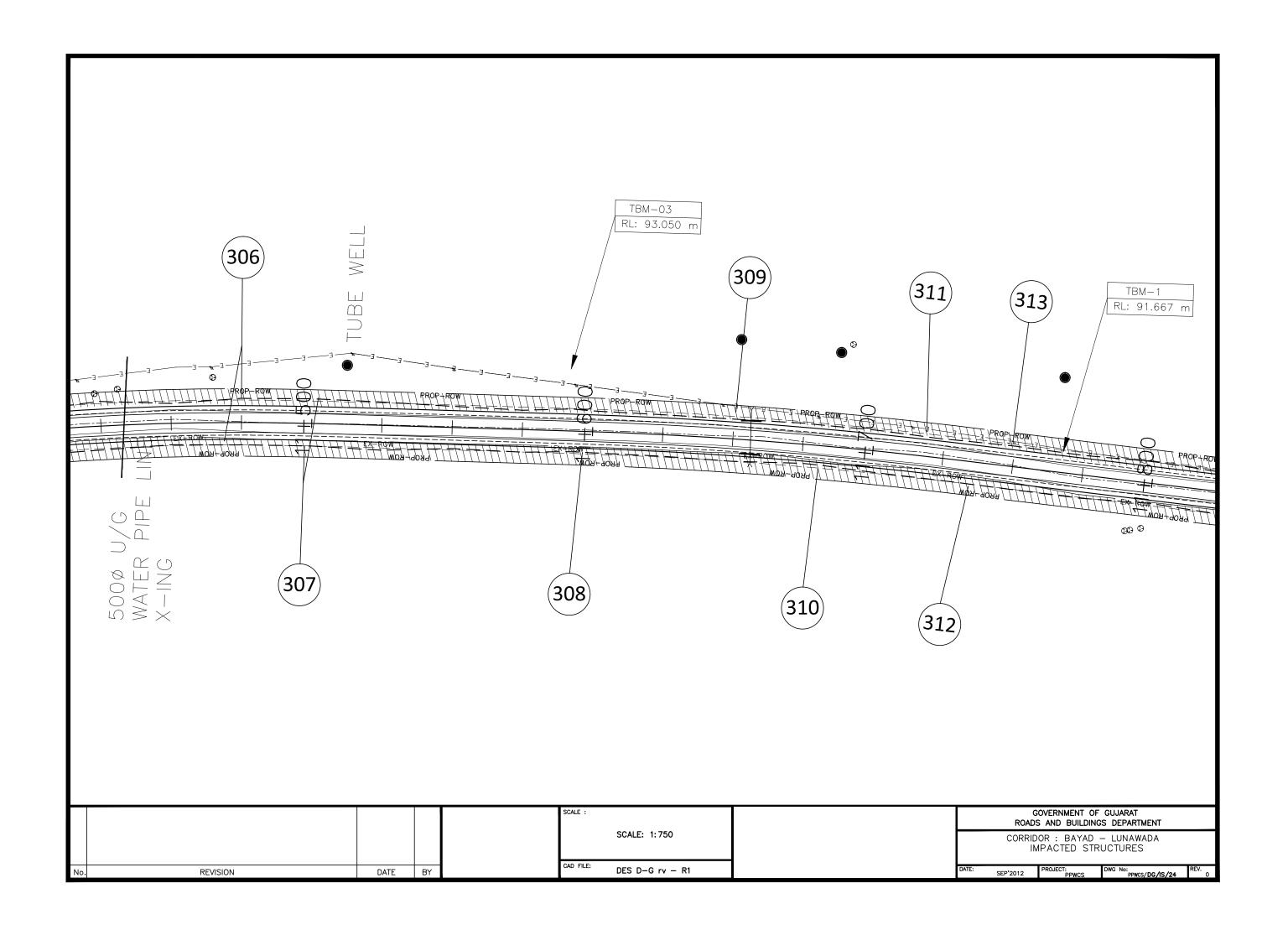


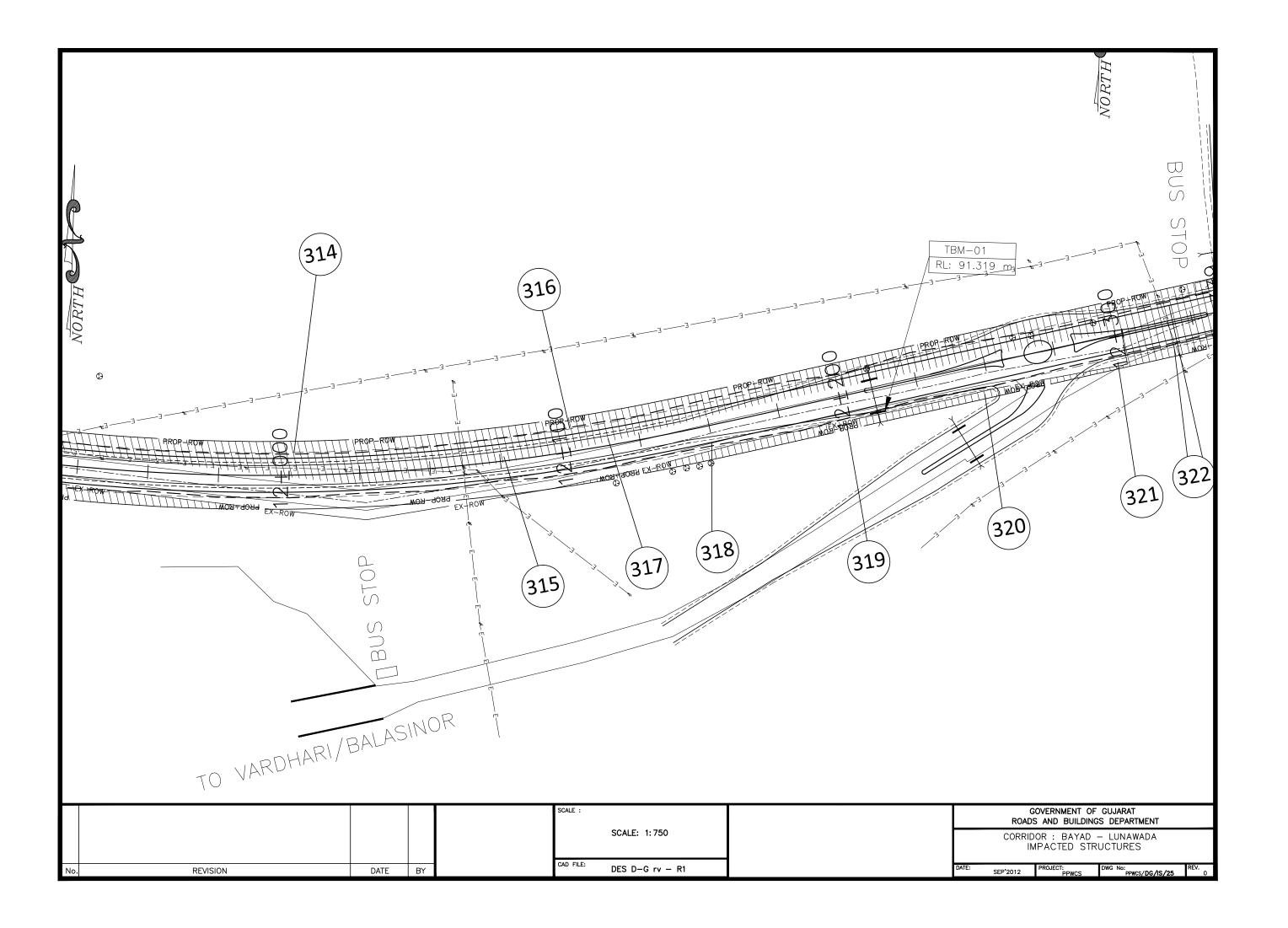


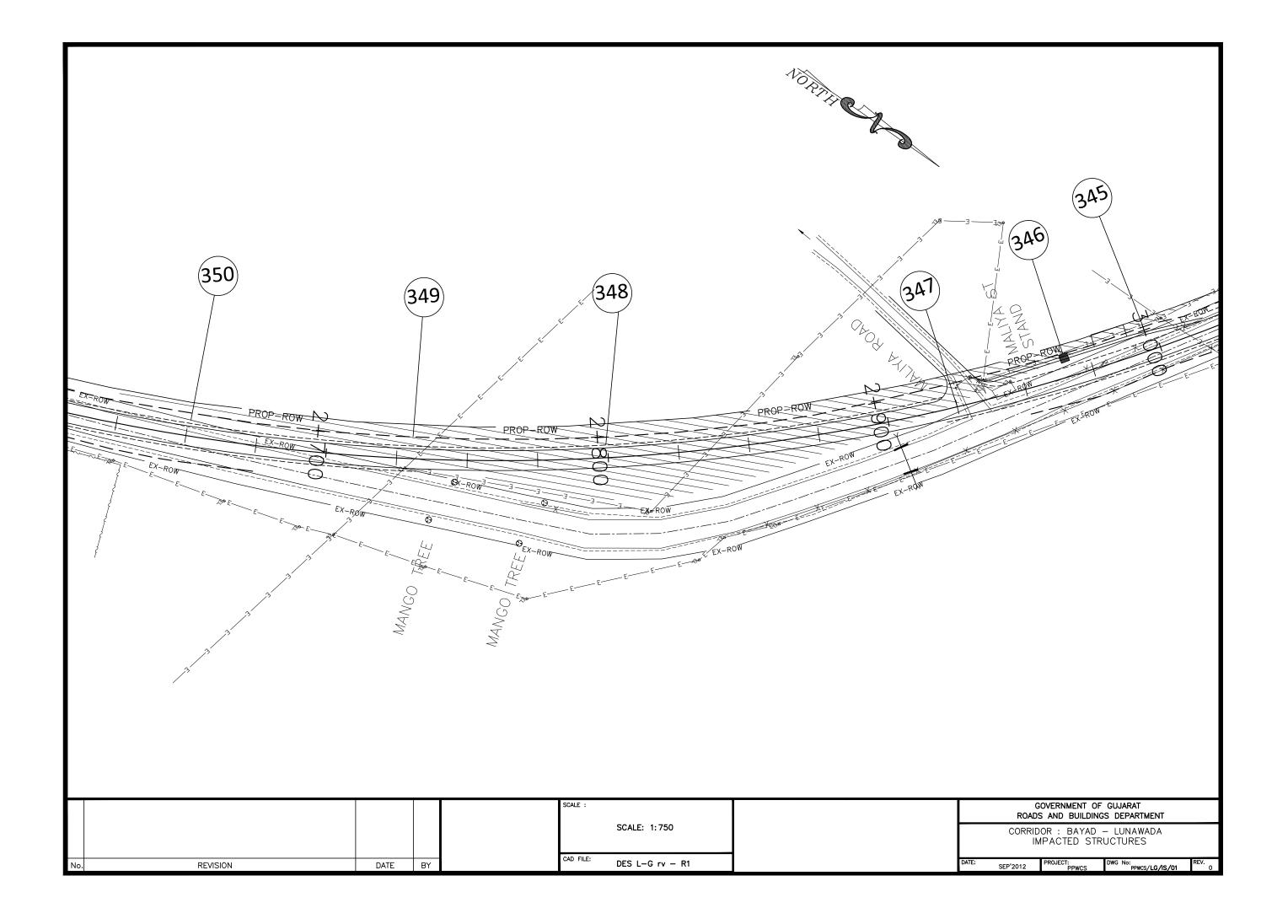


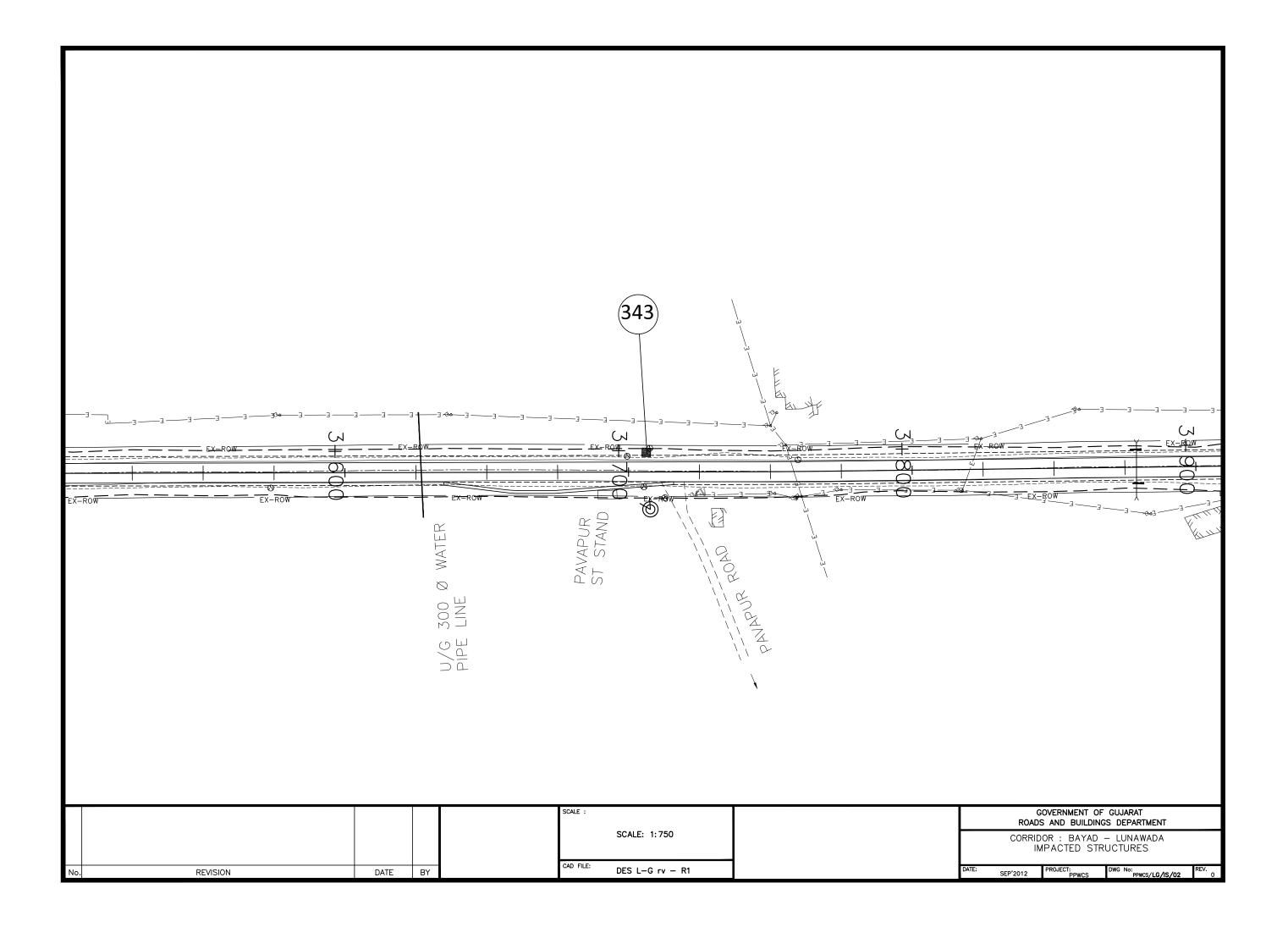


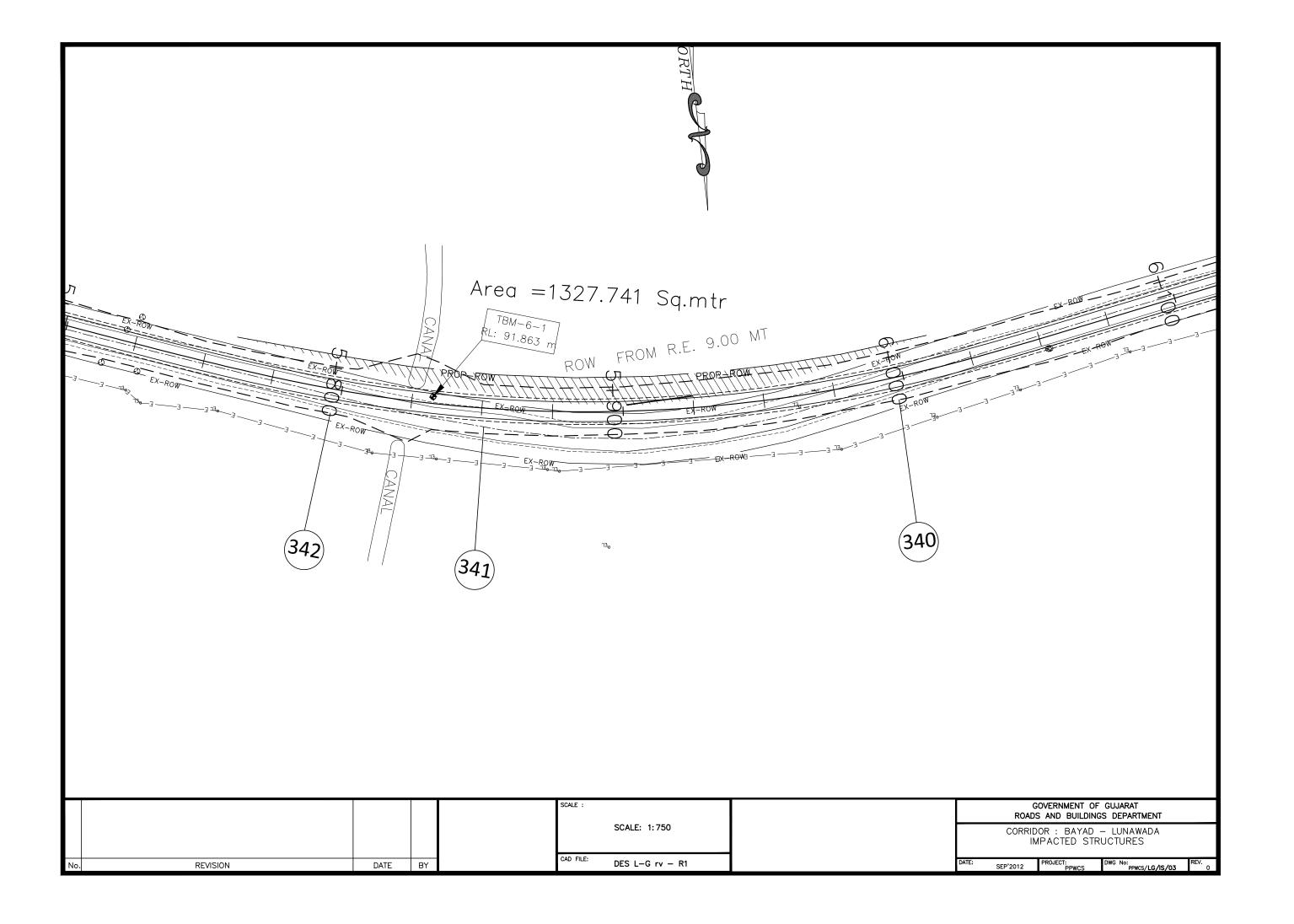


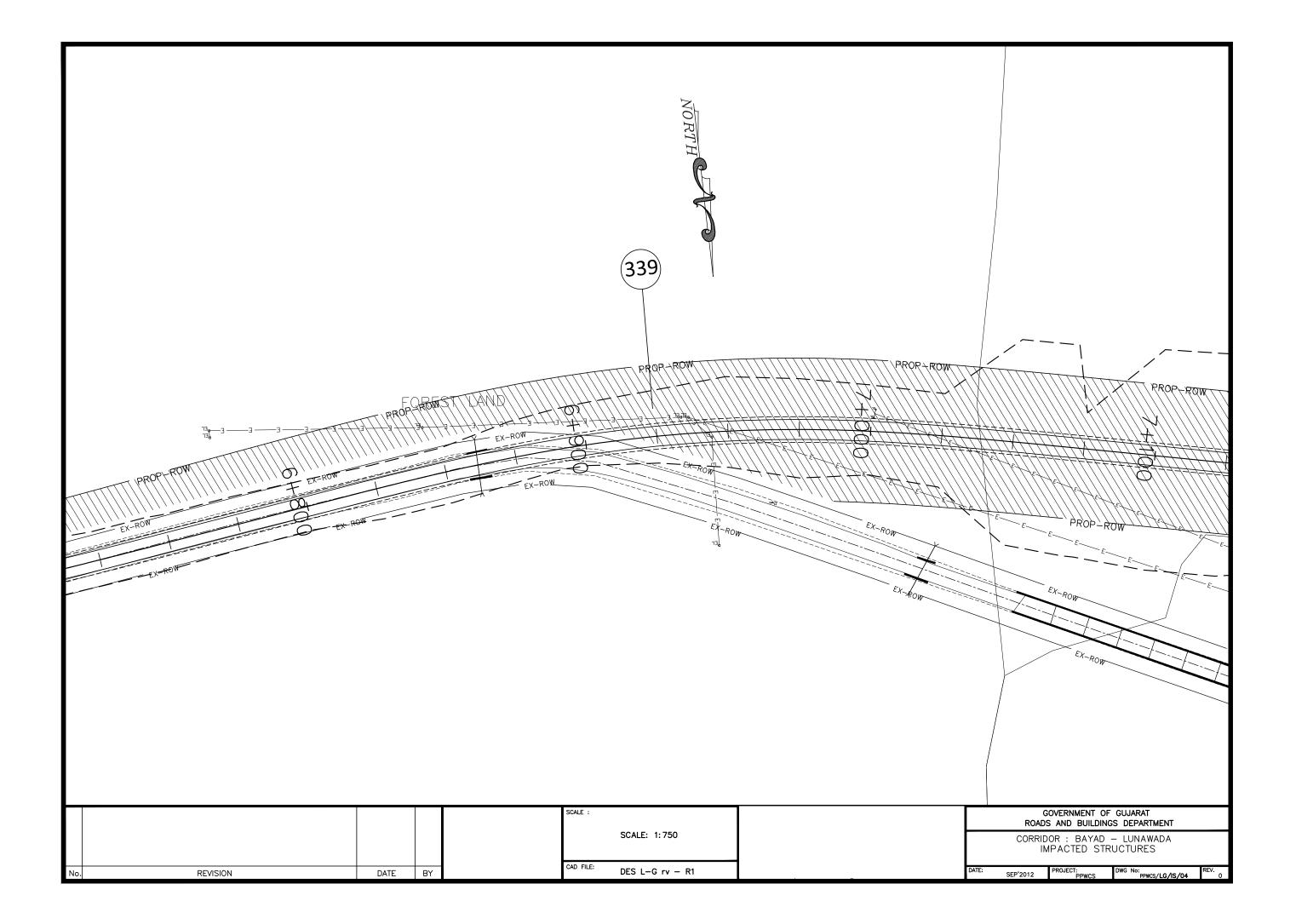


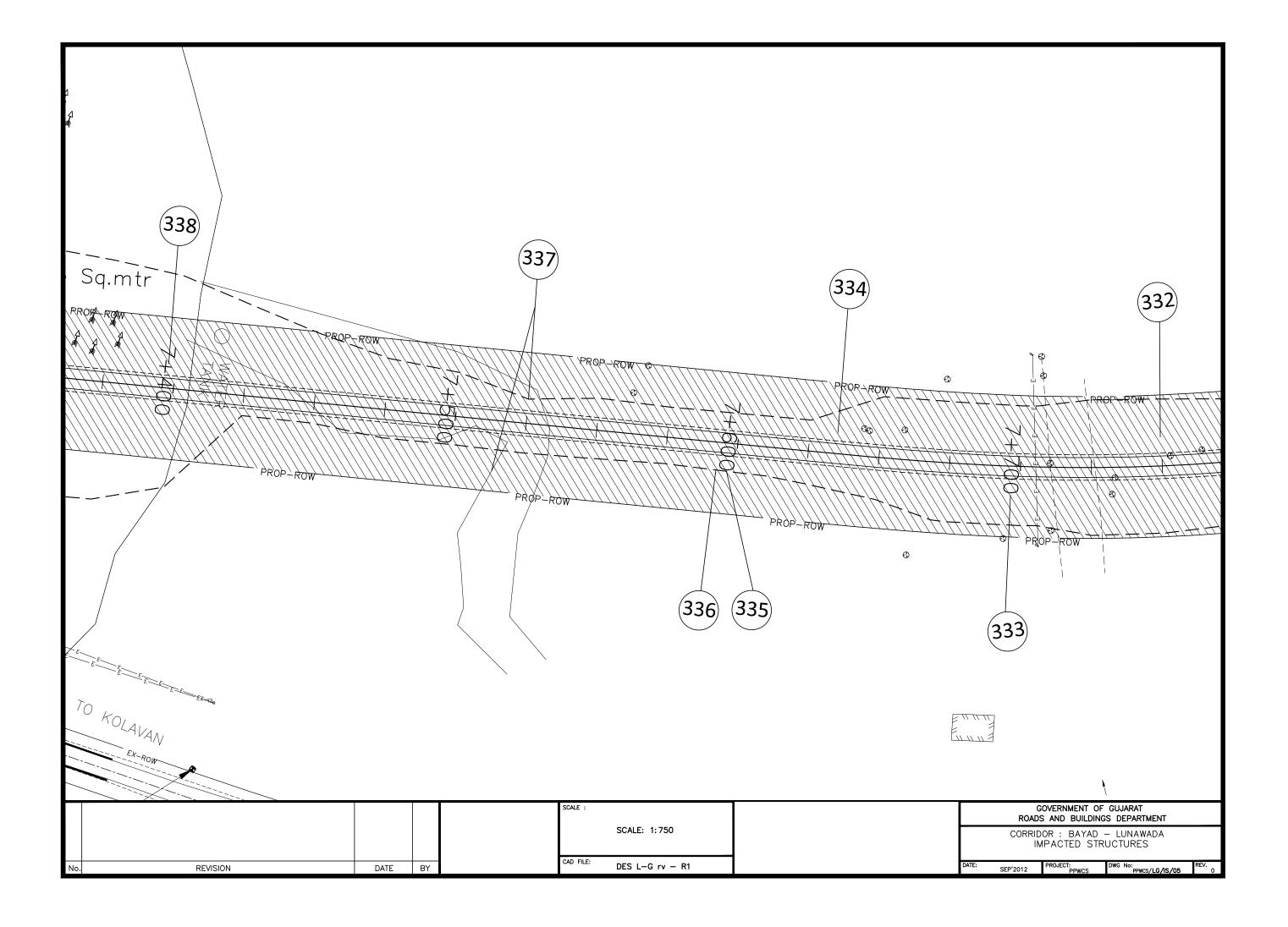


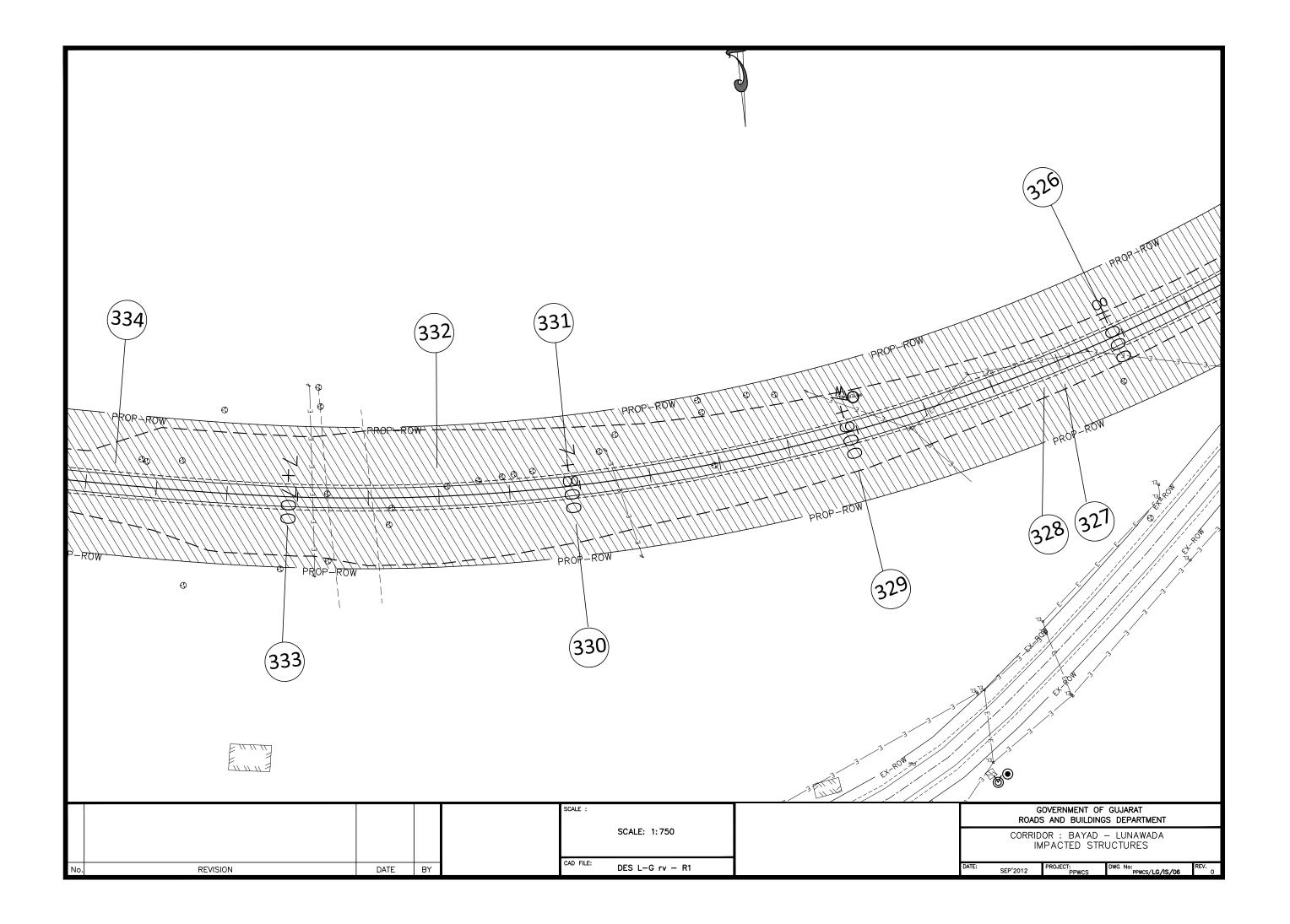


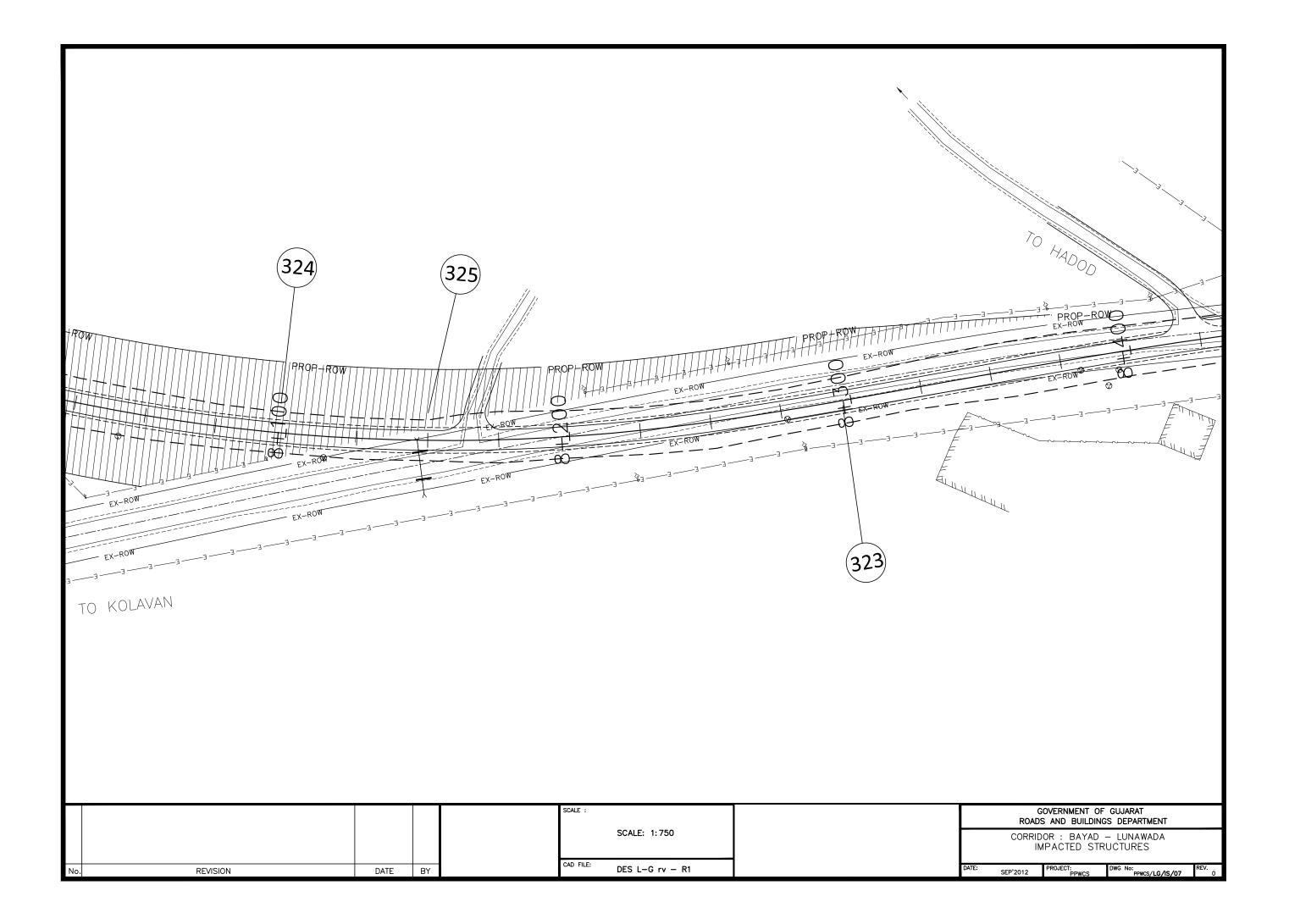












# **Appendix 5.1: Consultation Format**

#### COMMUNITY CONSULTATION – DISCUSSION GUIDE Bayad-Lunawada Corridor

# ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT, GOVT. OF GUJARAT PPWCS, GUJARAT STATE HIGHWAY PROJECT-II,

#### Introduction

- Government of Gujarat has taken up the second Gujarat State Highway Project (GSHP-II), covering upgradation, maintenance and improvement of identified core road network for loan appraisal with the World Bank. Roads and Building Department (R&BD), the responsible body for managing the project, has retained M/s LEA Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd. (LASA) as Project Preparatory Works Consultants to prepare pertinent plans on widening and upgradation of highways.
- As a pre-requisite towards loan appraisal with the World Bank, R&BD has selected ten corridors at this stage, aggregating to 394 km length for detailed project report. This includes widening and upgradation of Bayad-Lunawada corridor.
- The total corridor length is 44.8 km. The project corridor Bayad-Lunawada has four sections starting from Bayad on SH-69 at km to 18+250. It continues at SH-63 towards North West for about 0.6 kms before joining Village Road (VR)/Major District Road (MDR) which is about 11.8 kms. It again joins back SH-63 at km 14+200 which ends at Lunawada at Km 00+000 (Reverse Chainage). CoI along the corridor varies from 13m 16m.
- Consultation intends to disseminate the information regarding the proposed development as well as to know the opinion of the people regarding resettlement issues, road safety measures and potential impacts of the project.

#### **Discussion Points – General**

- Awareness and Opinion about the project
- Road safety issues along the corridor [road accidents/avoidance/suggestions etc. specific cases of
  accidents taking place in particular locations reasons for such accidents increase/decrease in
  accidents]

### **Discussion Points for Commercial / industrial Category**

- Extent of impact [in terms of loss of property loss of livelihood any improvement in business expected due to the project, etc.]
- Will you be able to continue your business in the same location if relocating to another place, implications on rent, business etc. - how much time required to relocate the structure or restore the affected business/livelihood
- Tenants usual notice period from land/building owners
- Opinion regarding compensation and assistance for affected properties
- Opinion about Rehabilitation and Resettlement for fully affected structures or if livelihood affected

### COMMUNITY CONSULTATION – DISCUSSION GUIDE Bayada-Lunawada Corridor

#### **Discussion Points – for Residential Category**

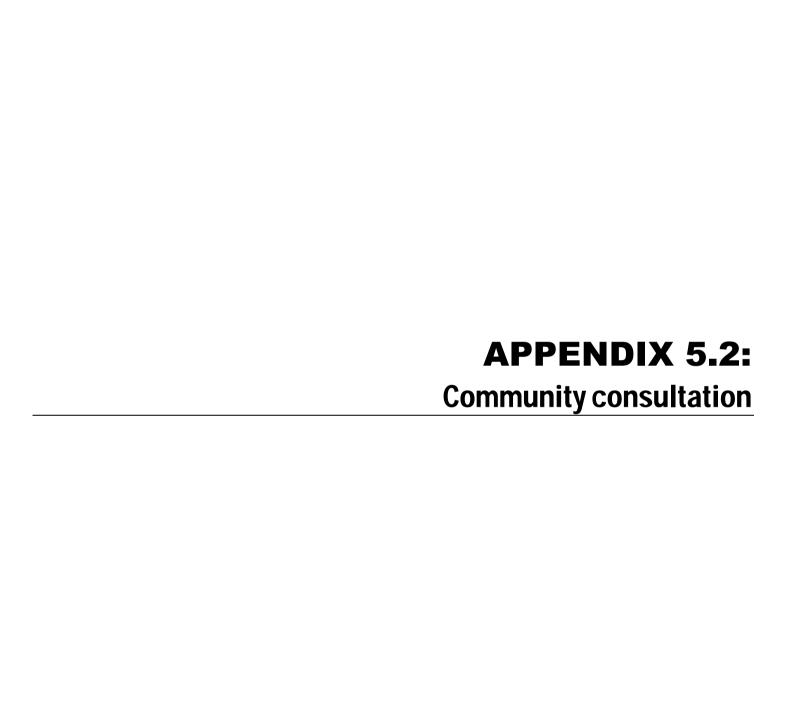
- Extent of impact [in terms of loss of land loss of structure loss of other assets, etc.]
- Will you be able to live in the same building if you are relocating to another location, what would be the implications
- Tenants usual notice period from land/building owners
- Opinion regarding compensation and assistance
- Opinion about Rehabilitation and Resettlement for fully affected structures or if livelihood affected

#### Discussion Points - Religious Structures / Common Property Resources

- Extent of impact [in terms of loss of land loss of structure loss of other assets, etc.]
- Age of the structure important festivals/events of pilgrim/tourist attraction period of such celebrations pilgrim/tourist population
- Relocation of religious properties / common property resources Involvement of Panchayats Any community based organizations

#### **Discussion Points - Agriculture Land**

- Extent of impact [in terms of loss of land loss of agriculture crops loss of other assets, etc., any improvement in agriculture production or development in terms of marketing expected due to the project]
- Type of crops cultivated in a year [average farm-gate price of various crops cultivated, marketing centers, area of cultivation]
- Details regarding cropping pattern [number of crops in a year, any share-cropping pattern, usual arrangement of share-cropping or contract farming]
- Dependence on Bore-wells or other irrigation facilities [arrangement for bore-well or other irrigation facilities] Cost of Bore-well or other irrigation facilities cost sharing pattern.



# COMMUNITY CONSULTATION Bayad - Lunawada Corridor

il.No.	Name	Contact Number	Signature
1	charham. Sthirsing. A	. —	5A.C.
2	chauhan Himneis. K	_	HK.C
3	Go Swermi Anlight. C	9409509915	At still
i	Coswami Planin J	9427083062	ger
5_	Geosaam. Jay Ry R	9429525083	Chini
7	charhum Rajondso, s.	9537943981	R.S. Chewlon
8	Grosavarni Antenth. H	9638080140	House
4	Orosaermi gerindgili C	-	TACTOR DAY
0	Oosaumi Alakoridea. M		other of Mari

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION Bayad - Lunawada Corridor

Participant Details [Category ; Village Shatham ba Chainage 11 + 600

SI.No.	Name	Contact Number	Signature
1	Solanni hijay B.	99 26757676	(GENLANE) THEIR
2	Diwan Vasin . 17		Saw gammes
3	Faxis - Maubulsy L		faur mexbulace
4	Solome: chandrapalsing D		રેહેલકી અંદરૂપાલ કી
5	chauten asymsing A		रामस्त्रा कामस्योज
6	Bariaga, PHIPBURE C	9596353098	हीसीपलाई व्यारेया
7	Bayadiya Saddum. H	97264 55055	कायरीया रेन्डान इसर
~	Solamki Nupalsty, C	50-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-	न्याहर्ष्ट्र क्यान
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COMMUNITY CONSULTATION Bayad - Lunawada Corridor

Participant Details [Category\_\_\_\_\_; Village Dhymod; Chainage 3+700

SI.No.	Name	Contact Number	Signature
1	Pandya Bhamubhair J	9427-68-6272	On Hyour
2	Padel Kanubhini s	9924465583	ક્રી. છે. મર્જા
3	patel Vinubhui. P	9574343400	noully
4	Pandya. Algrothbuil. H	972585801	यंहपा, जारेश. यत्र
5	pandya kadilal . M	9925253732	ca Inton
6	Pandyso Jagdishbui. J.	9979476211	83.851
7	chemy Jastibhui. A	9574496132	אווו בשומן שוווו
8	pandya Muhesh . P.	98799 46889	Mund
q	Chemica 3/12 cost blui. R		2/11/4 वर्षेत्राकार्
0	chumus peuli Bas. D	9574519317	AMATICARIES &
14	thermore passhedding K	9099214570	21mg 510000
(F. 1)		3000	

# COMMUNITY CONSULTATION Bayad - Lunawada Corridor

Participant Details [Category ; Village Vchappi ; Chainage 8+50 ]

SI.No.	Name	Contact Number	Signature
1	Vancy & Jayantibagi N.	8980486615	45,185 8, 2, 2, 5
2	Vankar LALABHUI DHUNGHA		
3	PARMAR BHIKHARHAI V.	9712380675	Yankas B.V.
4.	" VIJAYKUMAR 12.	9998824316	પરમાર વિ.બી
5	HIRA Breet MITTHE	75673754	gunker V.I
6	Parmur PujaraHAI MISTHABA	8461910551,	noons of soil
<u>-L</u>	Vanker RATNABHA D.	8140410203	asserne of
	1		

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION Bayad - Lunawada Corridor

Villager chaptehat

Participant Details [Category\_\_\_\_\_; Village\_24144 ; Chainage 12+890 SI.No. Name Contact Number Signature Solomki Adeshi L Solanki Joger. m 92760 76559 Solamki Remoin. K 9978309667 Solomki Dhusyeuth. K Solcome i Bhasey. By 787 4443570 mm. in 20 xolampi. Jaydorg. K 9712025 702

# **Appendix 8.1: Cost Estimates of Affected Land**

¥7*11	Village Chainage		<b>G</b>		Total	Jantri	
Village Name	From	То	LHS/RHS	Survey No.	Area (sq. m)	Rate (per sq. m)	Total Land Cost (in Rs)
6.		0+825		2	4496.1	71	319226
Tajpur (P)	0+000	(VR/MDR)	New	5	3619.1	69	249719
ųjpı	(VR/MDR)		alignment	15	1143.2	69	78883
Ţ				16	5727.5	66	378013
			RHS	198	157.51	41	6458
			LHS	176	417.02	41	17098
			RHS	176	206.94	41	8485
			LHS	195	284.82	41	11677
			RHS	195	722.30	41	29614
			LHS	Survey no. not available	224.04	41	9186
			RHS	Survey no. not available	252.32	41	10345
			RHS	Survey no. not available	89.90	41	3686
			LHS	208	638.82	41	26192
			RHS	208	895.30	41	36707
			LHS	Survey no. not available	434.18	41	17802
Dhamod (P)		4+575	RHS	Survey no. not available	515.79	41	21147
poi	0+825		LHS	156	576.62	41	23641
nan	(VR/MDR)	(VR/MDR)	RHS	156	357.53	41	14659
DI		LHS		Survey no. not	286.73	41	
			available	1001.10	4.1	11756	
			LHS	170	1321.40	41	54177
			LHS	156	739.02	41	30300
			RHS	156	756.19	41	31004
			RHS	194	810.06	41	33212
			LHS	194	868.66	41	35615
			LHS	72	427.30	41	17519
			RHS RHS	173 174	2110.08	291 291	613966 509518
			RHS	174	1751.11 1790.17	291	520884
			RHS	177	1350.33	291	392904
			RHS	169	13.27	231	478
			RHS	178	942.01	291	274094
			RHS	179	1327.26	291	386190
			LHS	182	356.14	291	103625
			RHS	182	336.17	291	97815
			LHS	2	515.17	291	149899
			RHS	2	233.11	291	67827
			LHS	71	986.4	41	40443
			RHS	71	655.9	41	26891
Sadhakpur (P)			LHS	72	1031.8	41	42303
nds	4+550	5+300	RHS	72	674.9	41	27671
lhał	(VR/MDR)	(VR/MDR)	LHS	82	401.4	41	16457
Sad			RHS	82	615.5	41	25234
			RHS	79	141.4	41	5797
			RHS	81	1728.3	41	70860

DPR: Bayad-Lunawada

Chainage		nage		a	Total	Jantri	
Village Name	From	То	LHS/RHS	Survey No.	Area (sq. m)	Rate (per sq. m)	Total Land Cost (in Rs)
Ī			LHS	81	51.8	41	2123
			LHS	85	301.3	41	12354
			LHS	91	175.7	41	7205
			RHS	91	202.3	41	8293
			LHS	90	662.4	41	27157
			RHS	90	196.2	41	8044
			RHS LHS	87 28	1333.3 19.8	41	54666 811
			RHS	28	266.6	41	10929
			LHS	29	66.1	41	2712
			RHS	29	17.5	41	717
			LHS	27	75.2	41	3085
			RHS	27	933	41	38253
			LHS	22	222.8	41	9134
			RHS	22	392.1	41	16077
			RHS	23	304.2	41	12474
			LHS	16	130.2	39	5079
			LHS	11	625.5	41	25647
			RHS	11	599.2	41	24569
			LHS	12	368.6	41	15114
			RHS	12	435.1	41	17838
			LHS RHS	13	1063.9 994.4	39 39	41492 38781
			LHS	14	10	41	410
			LHS	2	688.2	39	26841
			RHS	2	139.7	39	5449
			LHS	1	178	39	6943
			LHS	3	409	41	16768
			RHS	3	1327.7	41	54434
			LHS	310	343.8	41	14096
	$\widehat{a}$	⊋	LHS	309	196.2	41	8045
	5+300(VR/MDR)	7+900 (VR/MDR)	RHS	309	3117.1	41	127799
<u>e</u>	$\overline{\mathbb{A}}$	$\leq$	RHS	308	1086.5	46	49978
Lalsar (P)	X.	X.	RHS	303	10	46	460
Lal	00	98	LHS	307	332.8	41	13643
	5+3	6+	RHS	307	787.4	41	32283
	4,	7	LHS	304	200.1	46	9202
			RHS	304	81.7	46	3757
			LHS LHS	174 254	31.1 528.8	46	1432 24323
			RHS	254	116.2	46 46	5345
			RHS	256	81.2	40	3331
			LHS	255	452.9	46	20833
			RHS	255	179.6	46	8263
			LHS	258	80.5	41	3300
			RHS	258	135.7	41	5566
			LHS	253	385.4	46	17730
			RHS	253	326.5	46	15018
			LHS	252	1063.1	46	48904
			RHS	252	486.2	46	22365
			LHS	180	74.7	41	3061
			LHS	203	242	41	9920
			RHS	203	573.9	41	23529
			LHS	202	2568.5	44	113014
			RHS	202	444.7	44	19568
			LHS	200	433.1	45	19490
			LHS	206	1116.3	45 45	50234
		1	RHS	206	834.4	45	37550
			LHS	208	366.7	45	16499

¥7°11	Chainage			C	Total	Jantri	
Village Name	From	То	LHS/RHS	Survey No.	Area (sq. m)	Rate (per sq. m)	Total Land Cost (in Rs)
			LHS	209	616.3	45	27734
			RHS	209	582.6	45	26216
			LHS	213	179.5	45	8076
			LHS	214	683.4	45	30751
			RHS	214	596.5	45	26841
			RHS	219	111.9	41	4588
			LHS LHS	215 216	5 291.5	45 45	225 13116
			LHS	218	233	45	10486
			RHS	218	93.7	45	4214
			LHS	217	2547.3	45	114629
			LHS	135	1778.9	41	72934
g			RHS	134	266.9	41	10944
Lar			LHS	136	59	41	2431
ate	ລ	ລ	RHS	136	920.5	41	37741
Vakhatpur (Kidia) (Private Land)	7+900 (VR/MDR)	8+600 (VR/MDR)	LHS	139	116.4	41	4772
<u>a</u>	₹	₹	RHS	139	557.7	41	22866
lia)	X.	Y.	RHS	137	722.4	41	29617
Kic	00	00	LHS	10	956.1	41	39200
ır (	)6+	)9+	RHS	10	1441.8	41	59112
atbı	7	∞	LHS	11	753.2	41	30881
kh			RHS	11	590.9	41	24228
Va			LHS	12	4.3	41	177
			RHS	12	741.2	41	30391
			LHS	189	884.7	29	25657
			RHS	189	1143.2	29	33154
			LHS	190	271.4	29	7872
			RHS	190	317.5	29	9207
			LHS	191	379.8	29	11015
			RHS	191	340.3	29	9868
			LHS	203	459	32	14689
			RHS LHS	203 195	427.4 1120.6	32 34	13676 38100
			RHS	195	206.7	34	7028
			RHS	202	75.7	32	2421
			RHS	202	349.7	32	11191
			LHS	197	23.4	32	748
			RHS	197	611.5	32	19567
			LHS	196	203.9	32	6526
	<b>≅</b>	<u>8</u>	RHS	196	194.1	32	6210
$\widehat{}$	(A)		LHS	143	538.2	34	18298
charpi (P)	≨	$\mathbb{Z}$	RHS	143	243.6	34	8282
arp	$\leq$	8	LHS	142	451.9	33	14913
ch	8+600 (VR/MDR)	10+775 (VR/MDR)	RHS	142	886.9	33	29267
	3+6	, <del>+</del> 0	LHS	138	162.4	34	5523
	~		LHS	141	651.4	34	22146
			RHS	141	858.1	34	29174
			LHS	139	338.8	34	11520
			RHS	139	126.6	34	4303
			LHS	140	1028.1	34	34957
			RHS	140	123	34	4181
			LHS	98	537.5	34	18276
			RHS	98	791.6	34	26913
			LHS	97	435.8	34	14818
			RHS	97	579.4	34	19699
			LHS	96	640.6	34	21782
			RHS	96	669.6	34	22765
			LHS	100	43.5	32	1392
			LHS	95	709.1	33	23399
			RHS	95	290.6	33	9591

<b>37*11</b>	Cha	inage		G	Total	Jantri	
Village Name	From	То	LHS/RHS	Survey No.	Area (sq. m)	Rate (per sq. m)	Total Land Cost (in Rs)
			LHS	94	507.9	33	16760
			RHS	94	125.5	33	4141
			RHS	Temp-1	59.6	33	1967
			LHS	93	989.5	33	32655
			RHS	93	168.3	33	5553
			LHS	92	886.5	33	29254
			LHS	80	537.3	33 33	17730
			RHS LHS	80 82	1115.9 177.8	30	36825 5333
			RHS	82	47.7	30	1430
			LHS	83	41.6	30	1248
			RHS	83	472.2	30	14167
			LHS	78	545.1	32	17444
			RHS	78	763.5	32	24433
			RHS	79	391.7	33	12926
			RHS	76	33.2	33	1095
			RHS	77	11.7	33	385
			LHS	Temp-1	999.9	26	25998
			RHS	Temp-1	1116.8	26	29037
			LHS	260	498.5	26	12961
			RHS	260	346	26	8996
			LHS	259	185.9	26	4834
			RHS LHS	259 Tamp 2	181.6 443.6	26 26	4721 11534
			RHS	Temp-2 Temp-2	382.7	26	9949
			RHS	255	51.2	26	1331
			LHS	253	644.5	26	16756
			RHS	253	568.9	26	14791
			RHS	254	167.4	27	4520
			LHS	252	451.6	27	12192
			RHS	252	675.6	27	18240
			LHS	250	211.3	27	5706
	$\widehat{\mathbf{z}}$	<u>2</u>	RHS	249	212.7	27	5743
$\widehat{\mathbf{c}}$	10+775 (VR/MDR)	+400 (VR/MDR)	LHS	245	503.4	27	13592
Unadra (P)	S	∑	RHS	245	699.3	27	18880
adra	>	5	LHS	244	395.6	27	10681
Una	775	00	RHS	244	432.5	27	11679
,	0 <del>+</del> 2	12+7	LHS	224	627.8	27	16949
	Ä	-	RHS	224	834	27 27	22517
			LHS RHS	222 222	901.2 875.8	27	24331 23646
			LHS	221	1536.3	27	41480
			RHS	221	790.3	27	21339
			LHS	163	485.2	26	12615
			LHS	161	1399.5	38	53179
			RHS	161	374.2	38	14221
			LHS	261	1776.2	25	44405
			RHS	261	903.4	25	22584
			RHS	160	974.6	33	32160
			LHS	162	1574.7	38	59838
			RHS	162	122.5	38	4656
			RHS	158	1350.2	33	44555
			RHS	156	357.9	33	11812
			LHS	157	167.8	38	6378
_	53)	(3)		51	1641.61	37	60740
(P)	)-H	)-H	DHC (M	265	864.58	37	31989
Hadod (P)	8+400 (SH-63)	7+400 (SH-63)	RHS (New	265	2870.68	30	86120
	0	1 2	Alignment)	46	3127.73	37	115726
Нас	9	9		374	794.37	37	29392

Village	Chainage		S	Survey	Total	Jantri	
Village Name	From	То	LHS/RHS	No.	Area (sq.	Rate (per	Total Land Cost (in Rs)
	-	-	-	261	m)	sq. m)	242612
				361	9259.78	37	342612
				1	171.84	37	6358
				2	545.16	37	20171
				3	752.5	37	27843
				4	533.48	37	19739
				14	3767.82	37	139409
				13	421.06	37	15579
				27	49.76	37	1841
				12	3315.54	37	122675
				11	502.42	37	18590
				27	5536.38	37	204846
				25	1217.69	37	45054
				32	975.24	37	36084
ıvada	<b>(6</b>	6+008 (SH-63) 5+756 (SH-63)	RHS (Curve-1)	41	178.28	26	4517
Khantana Bhensavada (P)	6+008 (SH-63)		RHS (Curve-1)	40	325.22	26	8240
tana E (F	) 800+	+756 (			2515.8	26	63742
Khan	-9	Ϋ́	RHS (Curve-1)	39	161.84	26	4101
			RHS (Curve-2)	117	244	37	9042
P)	[-63)	2+581 (SH-63)	RHS (Curve-2)	178	186	37	6916
Maliya (P)	3+083 (SH-63)		RHS (Curve-2)	180	3356	30	100691
M	3+08	2+58	RHS (Curve-2)	183	478.24	37	17695
			RHS (Curve-2)	185	521.11	37	19281
		Total			181019		9817297

#### APPENDIX 7.1

# **Implementation of Resettlement Action Plan**

# **Terms of Reference for Non-Government Organizations**

#### I. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

The Government of Gujarat (GoG), through the Roads and Buildings Department (R&BD), has taken up the second Gujarat State Highway Project (GSHP-II), covering up-gradation, maintenance and improvement of identified core road network in the state. The GoG has proposed to take up this project with financial assistance from the World Bank. The improvements of 1577 km in the project includes: (i) upgradation corridors for a length of 983 km, involving the strengthening and upgrading of single/intermediate lane roads to standard 2-lane/ 2-lane-with-paved-shoulders / 4-lanes, and (ii) major maintenance, of the remaining 594 km. In line with the prioritization exercise, R&BD has selected ten corridors, aggregating to about 463 km in length, as projects to be taken up for implementation in the first phase of the project.

Keeping in view the adverse impact the project will have on the people due to the implementation of the project, the Project Implementing Unit (PIU) of R&BD will appropriately resettle and rehabilitate the project affected persons (PAPs)/ project affected families (PAFs) in accordance with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) proposed for the purpose. For the implementation of the RAP, the PIU will appoint local NGO having experience in carrying out such activities. The recruited NGO shall associate with the Environmental and Social Management Unit (EMU, SMU) of PIU to implement the RAP.

#### II. TASKS

The NGO shall be responsible for the implementation of the RAP that includes mitigating the adverse effects of the project. The NGO shall facilitate the land acquisition process on behalf of <u>**R&BD**</u>, In addition, remain responsible for the development of a comprehensive livelihood system to facilitate the PAPs to take advantages of the options available as per the RAP.

Dissemination of Information: Key task is to provide full information to the PAPs on the R&R policy, provisions, approach to land acquisition and R&R, time frame for implementation, roles and responsibilities of implementing agency and grievance redress mechanism.

# III. TASKS

NGO shall assist R&BD in all aspect of implementation of Tribal development plan proposed to be implemented under this project

#### Consultation

The NGO shall educate the PAPs on their rights, entitlements and obligations under the RAP. It shall disseminate information to the PAPs on the possible consequences of the project on the communities' livelihood systems and the options available, so that they do not remain ignorant. It shall explain to the PAPs the need for land acquisition, the provisions of the policy and the entitlements under the RAP. This shall include communication to the roadside squatters and encroachers about the need for their eviction, the timeframe for their removal and their entitlements as per the RAP.

#### **Land Acquisition**

The NGO will facilitate PAP in land acquisition process up to receipt of compensation cheques in consultation with R&BD.

NGO will support land losers to complete the required documents to access compensation cheques.

NGOs will facilitate disbursement of compensation cheques.

#### Verification

The NGO shall undertake joint verification with the Field Offices of R&BD of the project affected persons to identify PAF eligible as per the cut-off date for R&R entitlement and shall update the database accordingly. The NGO shall verify the information already contained in the RAP and the individual losses of PAPs and validate the same and suggest suitable changes if required.

During the identification and verification of the eligible PAPs and PAFs, the NGO shall ensure that each of them are contacted and consulted. The NGO shall conduct consultation with the women including women headed households.

Verification exercise shall include actual measurement of the extent of total property loss/damage, and valuation of the same. Prepare & put up updated data base on individual losses required for preparation of micro-plans before EMU / SMU PIU. After getting approval of the same from EMU / SMU PIU, The NGO shall display the list of eligible PAFs in the affected villages for PAF's to verify. The PAFs will be provided 15 days time period to verify the list. This process will enable eligible PAFs to be included in the list. NGOs will accordingly update and finalize the list, if required in consultation with EMU / SMU PIU.

The NGO will identify and verify the community assets that are likely to be affected by the project.

The NGO will identify PAFs and/or community asset coming within the Right of Way(RoW) / Corridor of Impact (CoI) after the cut-off date, and notify the same to the field office of R&BD and shall remove such properties or community structure from the RoW, through appropriate consultation and shall inform them that any project benefits do not apply to them.

# **Distribution of Identity Cards**

After finalization of verification the NGO shall distribute Identity Cards to all PAPs. The identity card should include a photograph of the head of the PAF, the extent of loss, and entitlement i.e. Compensation and assistance, as applicable. The Identity Cards are to be signed by the responsible person at respective Field Offices of R&BD and counter signed by the R&R Specialist of Social management Unit.

### **Prepare Micro Plan:**

The NGO shall prepare Micro Plans that details out category of PAF, asset lost, compensation and all types of assistance, alternate livelihood options; details of resettlement, specific training requirement for skill up gradation and institutions responsible for training. A separate plan has to be prepared for shifting of community assets.

## Training and Support for income restoration

In addition to providing assistance given in the entitlement package, the NGO shall be responsible for training and assistance of PAPs in establishing linkages with government programs.

The NGO shall train PAPs losing their livelihood for suitable income restoration programs, depending on the skills and interest of the PAPs. The NGO shall prepare individual Income Restoration Plan, as a part of the Micro Plan. The NGO shall assist the PAPs to establish linkages with Government departments, district administration, etc., and ensure that the PAPs are included in the development schemes, as applicable especially with reference to vulnerable groups, in pension schemes for senior citizens, widow pensions, schemes for women or women headed households, schemes for handicapped persons etc. NGO shall coordinate with the following training institutes as identified in the RAP.

- Education Department, Govt. of Gujarat (self-employment programmes for women).
- Tribal Development Department, Govt. of Gujarat (Vanbandhu, Kalyan Yojana).

- Department of Social Justice and Empowerment; Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation (Economic upliftment Schemes for Scheduled Castes and women).
- Commissionerate of Rural Development, Govt. of Gujarat

# Disbursement of Assistance and delivery of entitlements

The NGO shall assist SMU in ensuring all the PAFs obtain their full entitlements under the RAP before being dispossessed; to ensure benefits due to the PAFs under the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) are provided to the PAFs. Where options are available, the NGO shall provide advice to PAPs on the relative benefits of each option. The NGO shall assist the PAPs in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations of a joint account and how she/he can access the resources she/he is entitled to.

#### Relocation

The NGO shall assist the project authorities in ensuring a smooth transition guiding the PAFs through the resettlement period. In consultation with the PAFs, the NGO shall inform the SMU about the date of relocation as suggested by PAF within stipulated time given in notice.

The NGO shall advice the PAPs on utilization of R&R benefits to create productive asset. NGOs will verify and prepare utilization certificates for the assistance disbursed to PAFs. The funds will be disbursed against the approved plan for creating productive asset.

#### **Grievance Redressal**

The NGO shall make PAPs aware of the grievance mechanism set out in the RAP and shall assist them to resolve the grievances. The NGO shall help the PAPs to file a grievance application.

The NGO shall record the grievance and bring the same to the notice of the Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) within 7 (seven) days of receipt of the grievance from the PAPs. It shall submit a draft resolution with respect to the particular grievance of the PAPs, suggesting solutions to concern officer of R&BD who in turn shall present them in the GRC meeting.

The NGO shall assist R&BD and PAP in the GRC process.

#### Coordination between PAPs and the EMU / SMU

The NGO shall facilitate consultation between the PAPs and the EMU / SMU and or

concerned R&BD staff. This will be achieved through meetings with both the EMU / SMU representatives and the PAPs as and when necessary which will be documented.

### **Conduct Public information campaign**

The NGO shall assist the EMU / SMU to undertake public information campaign at the commencement of the project to inform the affected communities regarding the project RAP and the RPF.

#### **Participation in Gram Sabhas**

The NGO may participate in Gram Sabhas of respective villages. Besides contacting PAPs on an individual basis to regularly update the baseline information, NGO shall inform the project details to the Gram Sabhas on a regular basis. NGO shall encourage participation of PAPs in such meetings by discussing their problems regarding LA, R & R and other aspects relating to livelihood restoration.

## **Awareness Creation on Road Safety**

The NGO shall conduct Road Safety Awareness to the children of schools and community at large in the villages located along the Project Roads through IEC materials, signboards and interactive discussions.

#### **Awareness Creation on HIV/AIDS Prevention**

NGO shall carry out awareness programs along the corridors at identified locations such as toll-plazas, construction camp sites and truck-parking lay-by in respective corridors. For the purpose, the IEC materials as well as technical advice from GSACS will be utilized in a timely manner.

The NGO shall ensure in collaboration with EMU / SMU that medical facilities and health check-ups which may include diagnosing of STD/HIV for the workers are provided at the construction camps.

- Interaction with industrial units and sensitization
- Awareness programmes for migrants
- Facilitating medical health care services including STI treatment
- Interaction with CHCs, ICTCs
- Coordination with Target Intervention NGOs, Link Worker Schemes and other agencies working in the field of HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention
- Conduct sensitization programmes for R&BD personnel, contractors and other stakeholders
- Interaction with transporters and brokers

- To educate all PAPs / PAFs and all concern stakeholders regarding importance of periodic health check up
- Ensure availability of condoms (both socially marketed & govt.) through established condom depots

#### **Consultation in Scheduled Areas**

NGO shall carry out consultation in Scheduled Areas during project implementation, (i) consultation with affected households for livelihood restoration, and (ii) consultation with communities and key stakeholders (Tribal Development Department, Taluka Development Offices and other Development Agencies working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes) to ensure broader community support for the project, and to aware all the above offices about Tribal Development Plan proposed to implement under the project.

# **Awareness Creation on Gender and other Social issues**

NGO shall assist PIU in ensuring that the Contractors comply with applicable labor laws (including prohibition of child labor).

NGO shall assist the EMU / SMU in ensuring facilities for women such as (i) temporary housing - during the construction the families of laborers/workers are provided with suitable accommodation and facilities for other civic requirements, particularly health and sanitation; (ii) health centre - health problems of the female workers are taken care of through health centers temporarily set up for the construction camp where medicines and minimum medical facilities to tackle first-aid requirements or minor accidental cases are provided.

#### III. CONDITION OF SERVICES

#### **Duration of Services**

The time line for initiating the RAP implementation will be provided by the PIU. From initiation, the duration of the services will be for three years. The NGO shall help the EMU / SMU in all other matters deemed necessary to implement the RAP in its spirit and entirety.

All documents prepared, generated or collected during the period of contract, in carrying out the services under this assignment will be the property of R&BD. No information gathered or generated during and in carrying out this assignment shall be disclosed by the NGO without explicit permission of the PIU.

# **Location of NGO**

In order to carry out the above tasks, employees of NGO are to be stationed at a location mutually agreed with PIU if found necessary, besides central office at Ahmedabad/Gandhinagar.

# Reporting

Reports are to be submitted to EMU / SMU. All supporting documents such as photographs, video graphs, primary and secondary information collected, etc., taken during the assignment shall be submitted in support of the reports, along with an electronic copy of the documents. The following deliverables has to be submitted.

#### **Inception Report**

The NGO shall submit to the EMU / SMU an inception report detailing plan of action, manpower deployment, time schedule, and detailed methodology, within 21 days of the commencement of the assignment.

# **Monthly and Quarterly Progress Reports**

The NGO shall also submit monthly progress reports on the activities carried out during that month and proposed activities for the next month. The monthly progress reports shall include data on input and output indicators as required by the EMU / SMU, with work charts as against the scheduled timeframe of RAP implementation. All progress reports shall include data on input and output indicators as required by the EMU / SMU. NGO shall also submit Quarterly progress report depicting all the aforesaid details.

The monthly progress report shall have to be submitted on or before Third working day of every month.

The quarterly progress report shall have to be submitted on or before 7 th of the First month in the following quarter.

# **Monthly Work Plan**

The work plan for the each coming month shall have to be submitted in the monthly meeting along with that of the current month clearly showing site visits, targets v/s achievements, and various other elements.

The NGO shall document in full details, the consultation/ counseling processes, and a full description of the training imparted (or facilitated) as part of the assignment. The progress achieved in land acquisition as per entitlements shall be documented and shall be submitted to the EMU / SMU as a part of the monthly progress report.

#### **Status Reports**

The NGO shall prepare and submit the status report in consultation with EMU / SMU as and when asked by R&BD besides at every WB mission visit. NGO shall also prepare Power Point presentation on status report during WB mission visit in consultation with EMU / SMU as and when required during the entire contract period.

#### **Draft Final Report**

NGO shall submit a Draft Completion Report at the end of the contract period summarizing the actions taken during the project, the methods used to carry out the

assignment, and a summary of support, compensation and assistance given to the PAPs (a guideline content of the Final Report is given in Appendix).

#### **Final Report**

NGO shall submit final completion report complying all the remarks / comments of EMU / SMU PIU R&BD on Draft Final Report at the end of the contract period summarizing the actions taken during the project, the methods used to carry out the assignment, and a summary of support, compensation and assistance given to the PAPs (a guideline content of the Final Report is given in Appendix).

# Participation in Periodic Review Meeting of PIU

NGO Team Leader shall participate in the periodic review meetings of the PIU to discuss about the progress of the assigned tasks, issues and constraints in carrying out any specific task, etc.

## **Submission of Meeting Records**

Minutes of the meeting shall be prepared for all the meetings with EMU / SMU and PAPs, GRC Meetings, various consultations with the PAPs, consultations with respect to shifting of community assets, joint verification of affected land and structures, etc., shall need to be recorded and submitted to the EMU / SMU.

#### **Submission of Micro Plans**

All micro plans have to be submitted, with the status of disbursement and payment of compensation, on a monthly basis. Where changes occur during the project implementation, the NGO will update the relevant Micro Plans and resubmit them to the EMU / SMU.

## Data, Services and Facilities to be provided by the Client

The EMU / SMU will provide to the NGO copies of the Resettlement Action Plan / Tribal Development Plan / HIV-AIDS Prevention Plan, PAP database, land acquisition details, and any other relevant and available reports/data related to the respective project corridors.

#### **Time Schedule**

It is estimated that the NGO services shall be required for a period of Two years. The NGO shall carry out all assigned tasks based on the milestones as set out by the EMU / SMU. The period of service shall be extended, if found necessary and on the basis of the performance of the NGO, for a period mutually agreed upon by both the parties (PIU and the NGO).

#### **Payment**

All payments will be linked to the completion of tasks as per milestones assigned by the EMU / SMU. The payment to the NGO will be made against outputs as given below.

Sl.	_	
No.	Output	Payment Schedule
1	Upon Approval of Inception report	10% of total Contract
	(should be submitted within 1 month)	value. At the end of first
		month from
		commencement of the
		services with Bank
		Guarantee of 10% of
	Y 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Contract value
2	Joint verification of assets within RoW,	15% of the total contract
	dissemination and distribution of Entitlement	value
	Matrix, issue of Identity card for eligible PAPs.	
	Submission of monthly work plans, MPRs and a	
	QPRs. (should be completed within 5 <sup>th</sup> month)	
3	Submission of Micro Plan for Title Holders/Non-	30% of the total contract
3	Title Holders and approval of the same by EMU /	value
	SMU, Disbursements of entitlement for PAPs,	varue
	final data analysis report containing additional and	
	or missing census details, Submission of monthly	
	work plans, MPRs and QPRs.	
	(should be completed within 9 <sup>th</sup> month)	
4	Training and need assessment for income	15% of the total contract
	restoration, submission of monitoring and	value
	evaluation schedule of PAPs on the implementation	
	of RAP, Submission of monthly work plans, MPRs	
	and QPRs.	
	(should be completed within 24 <sup>th</sup> month)	
5	On approval of Draft final report summarizing the	15% of the total contract
	action taken and RAP implementation works to be	value
	fulfilled by NGO, Submission of monthly work	
	plans, MPRs and QPRs.	
	(should be completed within 30 <sup>th</sup> month)	
6	On approval of final report summarizing the action	15% of the total contract
	taken and RAP implementation works to be	value
	fulfilled by NGO, Submission of monthly work	
	plans, MPRs and QPRs, if any	
	(should be completed within 33 <sup>rd</sup> month)	

# **Team for the Assignment**

The NGO shall depute a team of professionals to the site. The constitution of the Core Team and their required qualification and experience shall be as follows.

Sl.	Position	Number	Qualification/Experience
No.		of	Qualification Experience
2,00		Position	
1	Project Manager /Team Leader	1	Project Manager / Team Leader should be a post-graduate, preferably in social sciences. S/he should have about 10 years' experience in implementation of R & R and rural development works. S/he should have held responsible position in the previous assignments and should possess participatory management skills. Knowledge of local language is necessary. The Project Manager
			must have been with the NGO for at least 2 years.
2	Social Specialists cum Community Facilitators	2	Should be graduate or equivalent in social sciences with at least five years field experience. They shall have experience in implementation of R & R and rural development works, Knowledge of prevailing R&R policies including WB's R&R policies. Should have at least three years of experience in community consultation. Knowledge of local language and experience of working in the region desired. One person must be woman.
3	Land acquisition facilitator	1	Should be a retired revenue officer having knowledge of prevailing land acquisition Act and land acquisition process, prevailing R&R policies including WB's R&R policies and its implementation to be able to liaison with the revenue department.
4	Land Acquisition Specialist	1	Should be a graduate or equivalent in social science with five years field experience in Land Acquisition should having knowledge of prevailing land acquisition Act and land acquisition process, to be able to liaison with the revenue department.

# **Appendix**

# RAP implementing NGO

# Contents of final report

- 1. Introduction
  - a. Background of the Project
  - b. Action Plan for RAP Implementation
- 2. Details of Joint Verification
- 3. Status of Distribution of ID Cards
- 4. Details of Consultations carried out with PAPs
- 5. Details of Micro Plans for respective PAFs
- 6. Training and Support given to PAPs for income restoration
  - a. Coordination with Government Departments
  - b. Linkages with suitable schemes
  - c. Identification of skill sets of PAPs
  - d. Details of training imparted
  - e. Outcome of training
- 7. Disbursement of assistance
- 8. Grievance Redress
- 9. Road safety awareness programmes
  - a. Tools and Methods
  - b. IEC Materials
  - c. Dissemination outlets
  - d. Programme Details
  - e. Outcome
- 10. Awareness on HIV/AIDS Prevention
  - a. Tools and Methods
  - b. IEC Materials
  - c. Interaction with industrial units and sensitization
  - d. Awareness programmes for migrants
  - e. Details of medical health care services including STI treatment facilitated

- f. Details of Coordination with Target Intervention NGOs, Link Worker Schemes and other agencies working in the field of HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention
- g. Details of sensitization programmes for R&BD personnel, contractors and other stakeholders
- h. Interaction with transporters and brokers
- i. Details of social marketing of condoms
- 11. Details of Consultation in Scheduled Area
  - a. Consultation with Affected ST Households
  - b. Consultation with Community and Key Stakeholders
- 12. Awareness creation on Gender and Social Issues
  - a. Awareness creation on gender issues
  - b. Health care facilities and working conditions of women in construction camp sites
- 13. Achievement of Targets: Physical and Financial [stage-wise]
- 14. Summary and Way Forward