



ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT



Gujarat State Highway Project - II

Volume-V:
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
(DHANDHUKA – DHOLERA)



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VOLUME-V

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1-1
1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND.....	1-1
1.2 RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN: OBJECTIVES.....	1-2
1.3 RIGHT OF WAY (ROW) AND CORRIDOR OF IMPACT (COI).....	1-2
1.4 REPORT STRUCTURE.....	1-3
2. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK	2-1
2.1 RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK.....	2-1
2.2 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS.....	2-2
2.3 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX.....	2-3
3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE	3-1
3.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE.....	3-1
4. IMPACTS ON PEOPLE AND COMMUNITY ASSETS.....	4-1
4.1 MINIMISATION OF RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS.....	4-1
4.2 POTENTIAL IMPACTS	4-1
4.3 IMPACT ON PROPERTIES	4-4
4.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED POPULATION.....	4-5
5. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS.....	5-1
5.1 CONSULTATION.....	5-1
5.2 OUTCOMES OF CONSULTATIONS.....	5-1
5.3 DETAILS OF CONSULTATIONS WITH OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	5-2
6. MITIGATION MEASURES AND PROCESSES	6-1
6.1 COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE PROCEDURES.....	6-1
6.2 INCOME RESTORATION MEASURES	6-1
6.3 GENDER PLAN.....	6-2
6.4 HIV AIDS ISSUES.....	6-3
6.5 ROAD SAFETY ISSUES.....	6-4
7. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	7-1
7.1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROJECT	7-1
8. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET	8-1
8.1 SUMMARY OF RESETTLEMENT COSTS.....	8-1

List of Tables

Table 2.1: Entitlement Matrix	2-3
Table 4.1: Potential Resettlement Impacts	4-1
Table 4.2: Design Interventions to minimize / avoid resettlement impacts	4-2
Table 4.3: Details of Properties having Major and Minor Impacts	4-4
Table 4.4: Ownership Details of Affected Properties	4-4
Table 4.5: Impacted Properties by Type of Loss	4-4
Table 4.6: Type of Structures of Impacted Properties	4-5
Table 4.7: Assets Loss within the Impacted Properties	4-5
Table 4.8: impact On Cultural/Community Assets.....	4-5
Table 4.9 Age Distribution among PAPs	4-5
Table 4.10: Education Profile of PAPs.....	4-6
Table 4.11: Occupation Profile of PAPs.....	4-6
Table 4.12: Monthly Income of PAFs	4-6
Table 5.1: Details of Consultation	5-1
Table 5.2: Outcomes of Consultation and Integration into Project Design	5-2
Table 5-3: Outcomes of Consultation with Government Officials	5-2
Table 5-4: Outcomes of Consultation with NGOs.....	5-4
Table 7.1: Monitoring Indicators for Physical Progress	7-5
Table 7.2: Monitoring Indicators for Financial Progress.....	7-5
Table 7.3: Monitoring of Grievance Redress.....	7-5
Table 7.4: Evaluation Indicators.....	7-6
Table 7.5: RAP Implementation Schedule	7-12
Table 8.1: RAP Budget.....	8-1
Table 8.2: Compensation for Structure.....	8-1
Table 8.3: Compensation for other Assets.....	8-1
Table 8.4: R&R Assistance	8-2
Table 8-5: Resettlement Budget: Up gradation Corridors Phase-I	8-2

List of Figures

Figure 1.1: Dhandhuka-Dholera Corridor	1-1
Figure 1.2: Right of Way and Corridor of Impact	1-3
Figure 4.1: Impacted structures within existing RoW	4-3
Figure 4.2: Impacted structures with Mitigation measures.....	4-3
Figure 7.1: Implementation Arrangements.....	7-2
Figure 7-2: Grievance Redress Mechanism.....	7-8

List of Appendices

Appendix 1.1: Chainage-wise details of Proposed Treatment
Appendix 3.1: Socioeconomic profile of corridor settlements and talukas
Appendix 4.1: Socio-economic Questionnaire
Appendix 4.2: List of Affected Properties
Appendix 4.3: Map of Affected Structure
Appendix 5.1: Consultation Format
Appendix 5.2: Attendance List of Community Consultation
Appendix 5.3: Photographs of Consultations: Dhandhuka-Dholera Corridor
Appendix 6.1: Terms of Reference for NGO

List of Abbreviations

AAGR	-	Average Annual Growth Rate
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BPL	-	Below Poverty Line
CoI	-	Corridor of Impact
ESMU	-	Environment and Social Management Unit
FGD	-	Focus 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	-	Kilometer
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
NRPP	-	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

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 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). R&BD has selected ten corridors, aggregating to 459.71 km length for preparation of detailed project report for inclusion in the first phase of the project. 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 Dhandhuka- Dholera corridor and is in line with Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the project.

Corridor Description

2. The project road starts from Dhandhuka and ends at Dholera with a total length of 27 km, is proposed for two-lane paved shoulder with 10 m carriage-way width from the existing condition of 5.5 m carriage-way width from km 00+000 to km 22+000. The remaining section (km 22+000 to 27+000) is proposed for maintenance work only. The improvements proposed are within the available RoW of 24 m. Land acquisition is not envisaged, and there are no stretches where widening or geometric improvements beyond the existing RoW is proposed.

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:

- 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.

Right of Way and Corridor of Impact

4. The existing RoW along the corridor is 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 is 18m. 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.

Resettlement Policy Framework

5. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared 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:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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 cost 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 start date of project census survey 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.
- 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.

¹ 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.

Cut-off Date

6. Cut-off date i.e. start date of Census survey for non-titleholders is 6th April 2012.

Impact on Land and Structures

7. Census and socio-economic surveys were conducted along the proposed project stretch, considering the Corridor of Impact (CoI) of 18 m. 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.

8. Land Acquisition: No land acquisition is envisaged as there are no stretches where widening or geometric improvements are proposed beyond the existing RoW of 24 m.

9. Categories of Impact: the proposed road improvement will impact 4 private and 1 common/ cultural properties along the corridor. Of these, 3 will have major impacts and 2 will have minor impacts. All the structures having major impact belong to non-titleholders. The impacted properties include 3 commercial (squatter), 1 industrial (encroacher).

10. Other assets (3 private trees) located within affected portion of the property will be impacted due to the proposed improvement.

11. Impact on Cultural Properties and Community Assets: Boundary wall of one religious structure will be impacted due to the project.

Socio-Economic Profile

12. Total number of PAHs are 4 wherein 1 is titleholders (TH) and remaining 3 are non-titleholders (NTH). Total 4 PAHs comprises 30 PAPs. There are no vulnerable or woman-headed households among the affected households.

Public Consultations

13. Three public consultation meetings were held along the project corridor with road side 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, shifting of alignment to protect mainly structures of religious importance, provision of road safety measures such as pedestrian crossings, warning signs, markings, etc has been carried out.

Implementation Arrangement

14. 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.

15. 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 divisions² will be responsible for E&S activities.

Implementation Support by NGO

16. 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;
- 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

17. 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 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

² The Field Divisions of R&BD are located at Rajkot, Mehsana and Vadodara.

- 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)

18. 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

19. 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

20. 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 the World Bank's Infoshop.

RAP Implementation Schedule

21. The construction tenure of the corridor is 24 months³. 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: RAP Implementation Schedule: Major Activities

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

³ 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

22. The resettlement budgets include components such as 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 0.34 million.

23. 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

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), 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 plans on widening and upgradation of highways including the assessment of social impacts, 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 ten corridors, aggregating to 394.465 km length for detailed project report (DPR) preparation. As part of DPR preparation, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) has been undertaken for the proposed roads.

2. The existing RoW along Dhandhuka-Dholera corridor is 24 m. The existing single lane- intermediate lane corridor is proposed to widen to a standard two lane facility with paved 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, minimizing land acquisition to the extent possible.

3. This report presents the RAP, prepared based on the findings of the SIA carried out along Dhandhuka-Dholera corridor and is in line with Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the project.

1.1.1 Dhandhuka-Dholera Corridor

4. The corridor starts at Dhandhuka from km 00+000 and ends at km 27+000 near Dholera (SH-20) and passes through Dhandhuka taluka of Ahmedabad district. The project corridor passes through 4 villages of Bhadiyad, Dholera, Kothadiya and Rojka and one urban centre of Dhandhuka in the Dhandhuka taluka.



Figure 1.1: Dhandhuka-Dholera Corridor

1.2 RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN: OBJECTIVES

5. 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:

- 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.

1.3 RIGHT OF WAY (ROW) AND CORRIDOR OF IMPACT (COI)

6. The existing RoW along the corridor is 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)⁴. The CoI for the project corridor is 18m. 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.

⁴ 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.

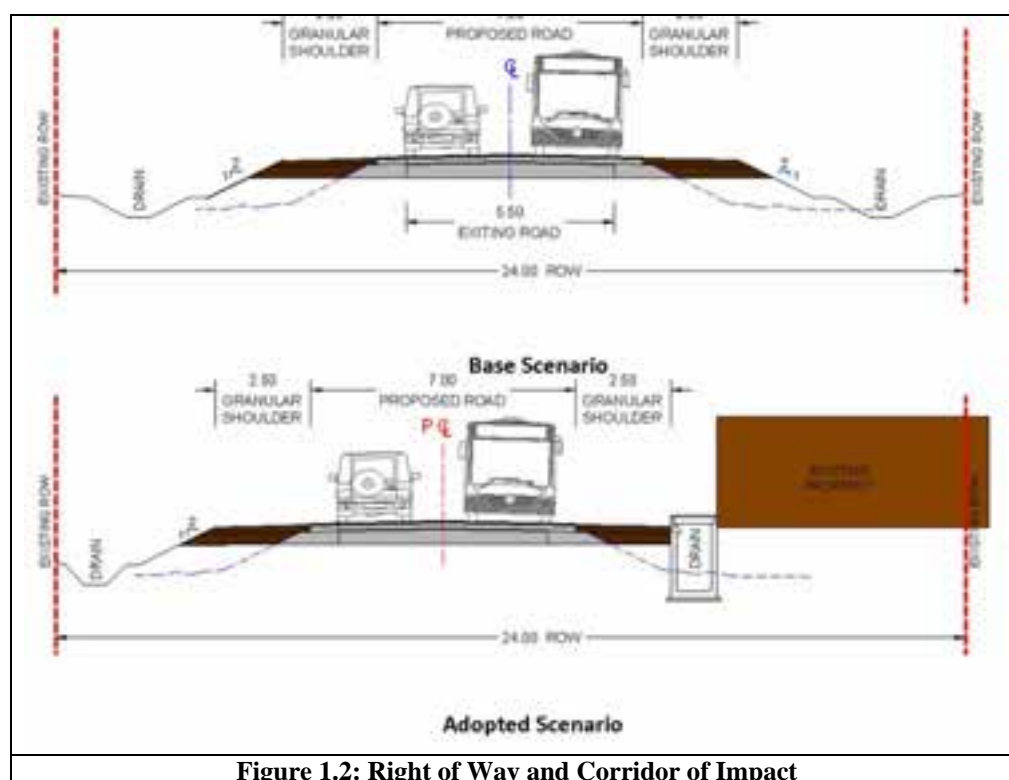


Figure 1.2: Right of Way and Corridor of Impact

1.4 REPORT STRUCTURE

7. The present RAP document has been structured into the following chapters:
- **Chapter 1 - Introduction:** details about the proposed project, rationale and objectives of RAP.
 - **Chapter 2 - Legal and Policy Framework:** provides an overview of the RPF and also gives details about affected categories of project and the Entitlement Matrix.
 - **Chapter 3 - Socio Economic Profile of the Project Area:** describes socio-economic profile of the project area, 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), and R&R assistance as per the Entitlement Matrix are provided in this chapter.

2. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.1 RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

8. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared formulated based on the applicable and relevant laws relating to the project and also based on the World Bank OP 4.12 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 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.
- 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 cost 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 start date of project census survey 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.

2.2 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 start date of census survey shall be considered as the cut-off 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.
- l. **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’.
- 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.
 - 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.

2.3 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

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

Table 2.1: Entitlement Matrix

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
1A	Titleholder – Agriculture Land / Non-agriculture land / Homestead Land and	Loss of land and assets	Land owner(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at “actual market values”. Option for compensation of residual unviable land parcels⁵. Registration and 	1. Compensation shall be determined as per LA Act, 1894. Difference, if any, between the compensation award as per the LA Act, 1894 and the market value, shall be paid by the project in the form of assistance. The updated Guideline / Jantri

⁵ 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
	assets			<p>stamp duty charges (currently applicable) for the land acquired.</p> <p>4. All fees, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, shall be borne by the project.</p> <p>5. 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.</p> <p>6. Financial assistance for replacement of Cattle shed: One-time financial assistance of Rs.15000 for displaced households.</p> <p>7. 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.</p> <p>8. Ex-gratia assistance of Rs.20000 for land owners losing upto 500 sq.m of land in lieu of all other benefits.</p> <p>9. In case of severance of agricultural land, an additional grant of 10 percent of the amount paid for land acquisition.</p> <p>10. Advance notice of 4 months to harvest standing crops.</p> <p>11. Crop/tree damage</p>	<p>values will be adopted for determination of actual market value for the specific land parcel to be acquired.</p> <p>2. Compensation for Timber Trees shall be decided by Forest Department, Gujarat. Compensation for perennial trees and standing crops shall be decided by Agriculture and Cooperation Department, Government of Gujarat.</p> <p>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.</p>

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
				<p>compensation as assessed by the concerned Government Departments.</p> <p>12. Right to salvage materials from affected land or structure.</p>	
1B	Titleholder – Residential Structure	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	1. 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
				<p>assistance of Rs. 10,000.</p> <p>4. Transitional allowance of Rs.10,000 towards temporary arrangements and rentals during the transition period.</p> <p>5. Right to salvage materials from affected land or structure.</p>	
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	<p>1. 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 or the unaffected part of the structure is unviable.</p> <p>2. For tenants (commercial/industrial 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.</p> <p>3. Shifting Allowance: One-time financial assistance of Rs. 5000.</p> <p>4. For impacts to structures constructed by the EP, compensation at replacement cost determined on the basis of R&BD Schedule of Rates as on date without depreciation.</p> <p>5. Right to salvage</p>	

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
				materials from affected land or structure.	
3A	Squatter-Residential / Commercial / Residential-cum-commercial	Loss of structure	Individual / Household	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 land and shop construction (of 100 sq ft area) for commercial squatters, whichever is higher among 3A.1 and 3A.2. 3. Shifting Allowance: One-time financial assistance of Rs. 5000.. 4. 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. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training programmes will be offered in coordination with any of the following agencies; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 inter-departmental coordination, as required.
3B	Encroachers	Loss of Assets	Household	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ex-gratia for impacted assets at replacement cost. 2. Encroachers shall be given advance notice of 4 months in which to remove assets (except trees), and harvest standing crops, if any 	
4A	Additional support to vulnerable groups		Individual / Household	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training programmes will be offered in coordination with any of the following agencies; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Education Department, Govt. of Gujarat (self employment programmes for women). o Tribal Development Department, Govt. of

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
				<p>implementation authority (or)</p> <p>2. Lump sum amount of Rs.15000 as grant to those who cannot be provided with alternative livelihood sources.</p>	<p>Gujarat (Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>2. PIU will carry out periodic review to assess the efficacy of training programmes and suggest corrective measures including need for inter-departmental coordination, as required.</p>
5A	Employees in shops, agricultural laborers, sharecroppers	Loss of livelihood	Individual	<p>1. 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)</p> <p>2. 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.</p>	<p>1. Training programmes will be offered in coordination with any of the following agencies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>2. PIU will carry out periodic review to assess the efficacy of training programmes and suggest corrective measures including need for inter-departmental coordination, as required.</p>
6A	Community Assets	Loss of community assets	Community	<p>1. Resources such as cultural properties and community assets shall be conserved (by means of special protection, relocation, replacement, etc.) in consultation with the community.</p> <p>2. Adequate safety measures, particularly</p>	

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
				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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 2. Entitled for assistance applicable for vulnerable groups. 3. Additional one-time financial assistance equivalent to 500 days minimum agricultural wages towards the loss of customary rights/usages of forest produce. 	
8A	Disruption	Temporary Impact	Owner(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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. 2. Temporary access would be provided, where necessary. 	As laid down in Clause 111 on Precautions for safeguarding the environment, Technical Specifications in the Bid Document.
9A	Unforeseen impacts			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any unforeseen impacts shall be 	

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
				documented and mitigated in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Policy.	

10. 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 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

11. The chapter presents the socio-economic profile of talukas and villages/settlements abutting the Dhandhuka-Dholera corridor. The project corridor passes through 4 villages of Bhadiyad, Dholera, Kothadiya and Rojka and one urban centre of Dhandhuka in the Dhandhuka taluka. The project area has a population of 68,206 as per Census 2001⁶. Summary of demographic details of talukas and villages are given in Appendix 3.1.

12. **Population Distribution:** The project area taluka comprise a total population of 1.34 lakh as per 2001 census with an Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR) of 1.4%. The settlements abutting the project corridor account for nearly 27% of the total taluka level population. The town of Dhandhuka with a population of 29,572 comprise nearly 43% of the total population residing along the corridor and 22% of the total taluka population.

13. These settlements have 7173 households with an average household size of 5.4.

14. **Population Composition:** The average sex ratio along the project area was 896 as per 2001 census.

15. **Social Characteristics:** The average literacy rate for project area talukas was 65% as per 2001 census. Only 8.7% of the total population of the settlements abutting the project corridor level belongs to SC and ST community. The share of SC community is 8.4% whereas that of ST community is 0.3%. The ST population is concentrated only in Dhandhuka.

16. **Occupational Structure:** As per the census 2001 there were 13,605 workers in the project corridor settlements. Out of this 74% of the workers are in Dhandhuka. Majority of the workers are engaged in other sectors.

17. **Workforce Participation Ratio (WPR):** As per the census 2001 the WPR for the project area talukas was 40%. The female WPR was 26% as against male WPR of 53%. The average WPR for Project corridor settlements is 35% which is lower than the talukas WPR.

⁶ Census 2011 information at village level is not yet published and relevant details at Taluka level has been given in Appendix 3.1.

4. IMPACTS ON PEOPLE AND COMMUNITY ASSETS

4.1 MINIMISATION OF RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

18. The proposed road improvements will be carried out within the available RoW of 24 m. Therefore, no land acquisition is envisaged. Efforts are made to minimise adverse impact on structures and other assets located within the proposed CoI of 18m by way of limiting geometric improvements within the existing RoW.

4.2 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

19. As stated above there will not be any impact on land. A total of 4 private structures and 1 cultural property will be impacted by the proposed improvements along the project corridor. These include 3 commercial properties, 1 industrial and 1 religious property (boundary wall). The commercial structures will be fully impacted and the industrial and religious property will be partially impacted. All the structures having major impact belong to non-titleholders.

20. Other assets (3 private trees) located within affected portion of the property which also will be impacted due to the proposed improvement.

21. 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)	Nil
1B	Titleholder – Residential Structure	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	Nil
1C	Titleholder-Commercial/ industrial Structure	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	Fencing (barbed-wire), gate and 1 open well of an industrial property
1D	Titleholder-Residential-cum-commercial/ industrial structure	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	Nil
2A	Tenants-Residential / commercial / industrial Structure	Loss of structure	Individual / Household	Nil
3A	Squatter-Residential / Commercial / Residential-cum-commercial	Loss of structure	Individual / Household	3 commercial shops
3B	Encroacher	Loss of structures / Assets	Land owner(s)	Industrial (1)
4A	Additional support to vulnerable groups		Individual / Household	Nil
5A	Employees in shops, agricultural laborers, sharecroppers	Loss of livelihood	Individual	3
6A	Community Assets	Loss of community assets	Community	Boundary wall of a temple
7A	Scheduled Tribes	Loss of land, structure or both	Household	Nil
8A	Disruption	Temporary Impact	Owner(s)	--
9A	Unforeseen impacts			--

4.2.1 Cut-Off Date

22. Cutoff date for non-titleholders is 6th April 2012.

4.2.2 Overview of Design Modifications

23. The concerns raised by the community have been documented and discussed in detail with the Design Team. The views and suggestions of the community have been integrated into the road design wherever feasible. This includes shifting of alignment to protect mainly structures of religious importance, road safety measures such as pedestrian crossings, warning signs, markings, etc within the existing RoW.

24. Efforts have been made to minimise any adverse impact on structures and other assets located within the RoW. Impact to structures has been minimised by adopting the CoI and careful design approaches. Table 4.2 summarizes the number of structures saved with design modification.

Table 4.2: Design Interventions to minimize / avoid resettlement impacts

S. No.	Chainage	Design Interventions	Structures Saved
1	0+700 to 1+100	2 Houses, 3 shops, 1 Shrine, 1 temple including Cattle shed, Temple rooms, small shani temple and boundary wall are protected by shifting the road alignment to the LHS within RoW.	7
2	4+550	A Small Shrine saved within CoI by slight shift in alignment	1
3	16+200	Minimal impacts on boundary wall of Shivji Aliyasar Temple after design interventions	-
Total Structures Saved			8

25. The extent of minimization of impacts on properties and structures is shown in Figure 4.1 and Figure 4.2. The figures show the impacted properties within RoW and mitigation measures adopted from km 0+700 to 1+100 for protecting the structures and temple within RoW respectively.

26. Within this 400 m stretch, 11 structures located within the RoW were affected with the initial road design. All the properties have been saved by adopting mitigation measures such as shifting of alignment and limiting the impact upto CoI (Corridor of Impact).

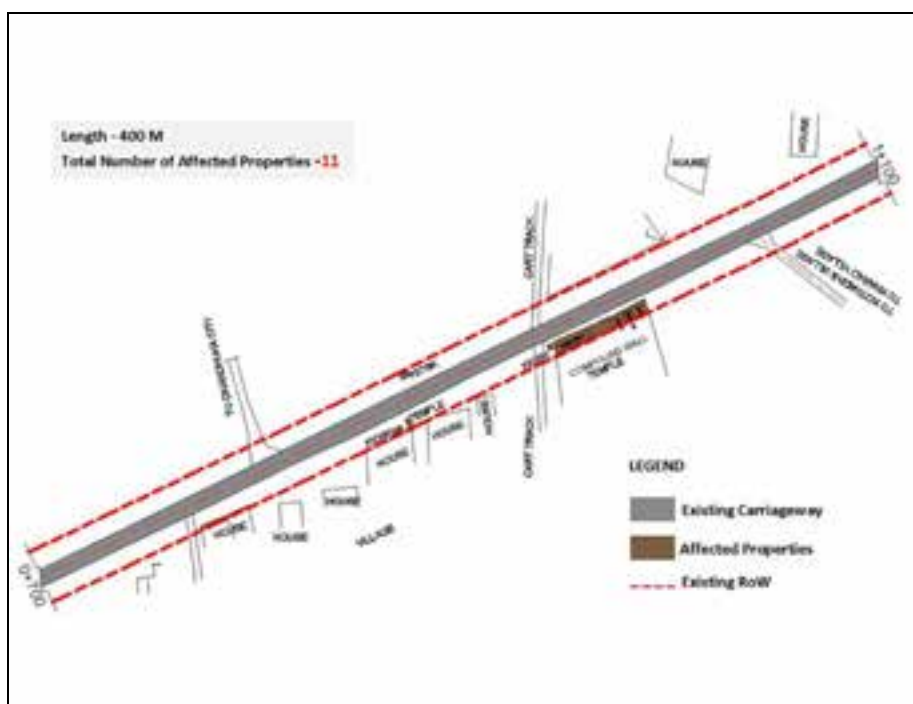


Figure 4.1: Impacted structures within existing RoW

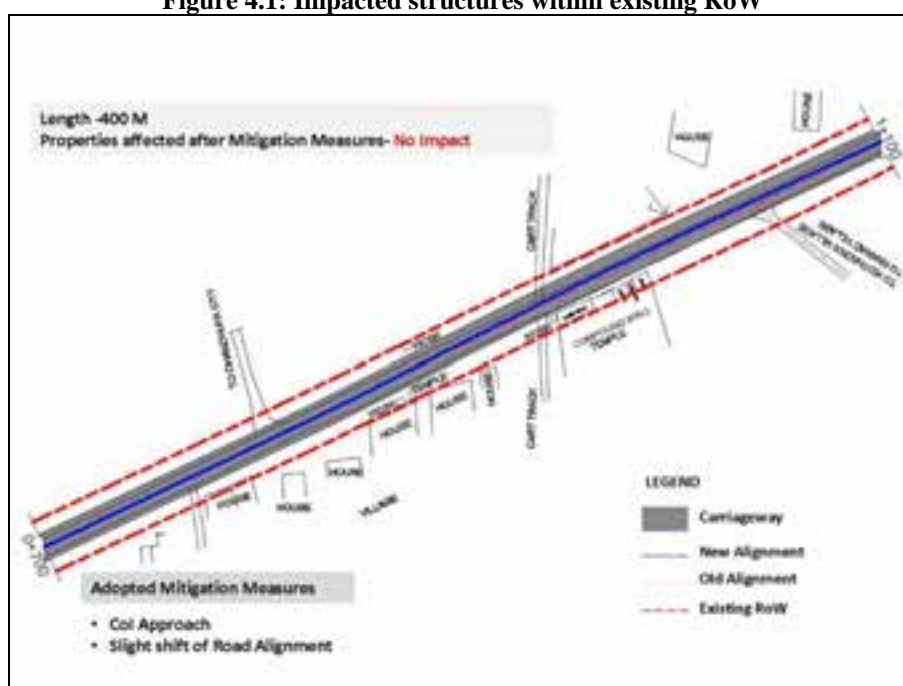


Figure 4.2: Impacted structures with Mitigation measures

4.2.3 Videography of the project corridor

27. Videography of the project corridor, covering the entire RoW was carried out on 05.05.2012, 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

28. 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. The census and socio-economic surveys were carried out on 06.04.2012 for all the 4 affected households. 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 has been enclosed in Appendix 4.2 along with map (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

29. Impact on the affected properties has been classified into major and minor, which are defined below:

- **Major impact:** includes 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.
- **Minor impact:** includes all impacts other than major impacts, OR those properties where only 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.

30. The project will not affect any private land or government land. Details of properties with level of impacts have been presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Details of Properties having Major and Minor Impacts

Use of Affected Properties	Total Affected Properties	Major Impact			Minor Impact		
		Titleholder	Non-titleholder	Total	Titleholder	Non-titleholder	Total
Commercial	3	-	3	3	-	-	-
Industrial	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	4		3	3	1	-	1

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

4.3.2 Type of Ownership

31. Of the total affected 4 properties, 3 are squatters and 1 encroacher, (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4: Ownership Details of Affected Properties

Type of Ownership	Total Affected Properties	Ownership Types			
		Owners	Tenants/ Leased	Squatters	Encroacher
Commercial	3	-	-	3	
Industrial	1	-	-		1
Total	4	-	-	3	1

4.3.3 Type of Loss

32. Built up structure will be affected for 3 commercial properties and 1 industrial property (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5: Impacted Properties by Type of Loss

Type of Loss	Major Impact				Minor Impact			
	Structure	Land	Structure & land	Total	Structure	Land	Structure & land	Total
Commercial	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Industrial	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Total	3	-	-	3	1	-	-	1

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

4.3.4 Type of Structures

33. Out of the 4 affected structures, 2 each are semi-pucca and kutcha structures (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6: Type of Structures of Impacted Properties

Type of Loss	Major Impact				Minor Impact			
	Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Kutcha	Total	Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Kutcha	Total
Commercial	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-
Industrial	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	-	1	2	3	-	1	-	1

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

4.3.5 Loss of assets within affected properties

34. Other assets located within the impacted portion of the properties, will also be affected. All the impacted assets are tree located on private land.

Table 4.7: Assets Loss within the Impacted Properties

Type of Loss	Number
Tree (Private)	3

4.3.6 Impact on cultural properties and community assets

35. The proposed road improvement will affect the boundary wall of one temple. No community assets will be affected due to the proposed road development.

Table 4.8: impact On Cultural/Community Assets

Type of Loss	Number
Temple Boundary Wall	1

4.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED POPULATION

36. Socio-economic survey has been carried out for all the affected structures. Total 4 project affected households (PAHs) are affected due to the project. There are altogether 30 persons (family members of affected households). Out of the 30 PAPs, 12 are female. The socio-economic profile of the affected population is analysed and presented in the following sections.

37. **Social Category:** Out of the 4 PAFs, 1 belong to Other Backward Castes (OBC) and the remaining 3 are of General category.

38. **Vulnerable Group:** There are no vulnerable or woman-headed households among the affected households.

39. **Age and Sex composition:** Almost 36% of PAPs fall in the age group of 15-24 (Table 4.9).

Table 4.9 Age Distribution among PAPs

Age Groups	Major Impact		Minor Impact		Total	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
< 6 yrs	2	1	0	0	2	1
6-14 yrs	0	2	1	1	1	3
15-24 yrs	3	4	1	3	4	7
25-45 yrs	1	2	3	1	4	3
46-60 yrs	1	0	0	2	1	2
> 60 yrs	0	1	0	1	0	2
Total	7	10	5	8	12	18

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

40. **Education Profile:** The education profile of affected PAPs is given in Table 4.10. Major percentage of PAPs has attained an education graduation and above.

Table 4.10: Education Profile of PAPs

Education Levels	Major Impact		Minor Impact		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Illiterate	5	30	1	8	6	20
Primary	2	11	0	0	2	7
Middle School	3	18	0	0	3	10
Secondary	2	11	3	23	5	17
Higher Secondary	1	6	3	23	4	13
Vocational	0	0	1	8	1	3
Graduation and Above	4	24	4	30	8	27
Technical	0	0	1	8	1	3
Total	17	100	13	100	30	100

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

41. **Occupation Profile:** Major percentages of the project affected persons are given in (Table 4.11).

Table 4.11: Occupation Profile of PAPs

Occupation	Major Impact		Minor Impact		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Farmer	2	40.0	2	50	4	44
Agriculture Labour	2	40.0	-	-	2	22
Business/Trade	1	20.0	2	50	3	33
Total	5	100	4	100	9	100

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

42. **Income Profile:** Average monthly household income of the affected population are given in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12: Monthly Income of PAFs

Monthly Income	Major Impact	Minor Impact
Less than 2000	0	0
2001-5000	0	0
5001-8000	1	0
8001-11000	2	0
11001-14000	0	0
14001 and Above	0	1
Total	3	1

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

43. **Possession of Household Assets:** Households having major impact possess household assets such as TV and phone. The affected household owning the industrial property possesses refrigerator, 4-wheeler, washing machine, food-processor and computer besides TV and phone.

5. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

5.1 CONSULTATION

44. Project affected people were informed about the proposed road development and potential impacts during consultations. Consultations with the roadside communities were undertaken at 3 locations as part of the SIA. 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. The list of participants is given in Appendix 5.2 and photographs of consultations are given in Appendix 5.3.

- In general, the community welcomed the proposed project and was of the opinion that they have the obligation to part with their land or structures for a public cause. 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: Dhandhuka-Dholera
1	Chainage: km 01+000, Mota Hanuman Temple, Dist: Ahmedabad. Date: 06/4/12, Number of Participants: 15: Villagers.
2	Chainage: km 07+300; Rojka Village, Dist: Ahmedabad. Date: 06/4/12, Number of Participants: 18: Sarpanch, local leaders and villagers.
3	Chainage: km 16+200; Aliyasar Temple, Dist: Ahmedabad. Date: 06/4/12, Number of Participants: 14: agricultural land owners, villagers.

45. 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. The list of participants is given in Appendix 5.2.

5.2 OUTCOMES OF CONSULTATIONS

46. 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 01+000, Mota Hanuman Temple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The compound wall along with cattle shed, two living rooms and the built-up structure of Hanuman temple will be affected. Villagers suggested protecting the temple. The land on LHS should be considered for widening to avoid impact on temple structures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed road alignment shifted to LHS. Temple and associated built-up structures will not be affected.
Chainage: km 07+300; Rojka Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water logging is pointed out to be a major issue along the stretch in this location. Proper drains on both sides should be built. Movement of cattle along the road is frequent. Safety measures should be provided. Shrubs on both sides of the road reduces the line of sight for vehicles, hence the location is prone to accidents. Necessary measures should be taken to remove shrubs on both sides and also provide road safety measures. Compensation for affected properties should be provided at prevailing market rate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of drains on both sides of the road included in the design. Signboards will be provided informing vehicle operators regarding cattle movement along the stretch. Shrubs on both sides will be removed during construction. Provisions for warning signs, markings, pedestrian crossing, speed-limit, etc., included in the T-junction design. Affected structure shall be compensated based on R&BD Schedule of Rates without depreciation, based on provisions of Resettlement Policy Framework of project.
Chainage: km 16+200; Aliyasar Temple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The compound wall around a large pond alongside the road erodes the road during monsoon, due to which the road condition deteriorates and causes slippage of vehicles. The curve location along this stretch that is prone to accidents and hence road safety measures to be provided. Movement of cattle across the road is frequent and road safety measures should be provided. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of drains on both sides of the road included in the design Signboards will be provided informing vehicle operators regarding cattle movement along the stretch.

5.3 DETAILS OF CONSULTATIONS WITH OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

5.3.1 Consultation with Government Officials

47. 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

Sl. No.	Name of Agency	Key Issues Discussed
1.	Gujarat State Road Development Corporation, Gandhinagar	<p>Method of Land acquisition and compensation followed for recent highway projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Land rate estimated was the average of registry rate of land in past five years in respective villages Valuation of the affected structure was carried out by concerned subdivisions of R&BD based on Schedule of Rates considering depreciation. Cost of standing crops were assessed by concerned Agriculture Offices.
2.	Town Planning and Valuation Department, Gandhinagar	<p>Process of land valuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For acquisition of land for public purpose: land rate is based on last five-year sale-deed instead of Jantri value. For allotment of private land for public purpose: Land value is finalized by considering one-year sale-deeds. After considering

Sl. No.	Name of Agency	Key Issues Discussed
		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
3.	Land Acquisition, Revenue Department, Gujarat	<p>Ascertaining of land value for projects undertaken by GIDC, GIPCL or GPCL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land acquisition was as per LA Act, 1894. 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. Both the rates were then disclosed to the affected persons for choosing the preferred option. 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. Land owners who did not agree to sale deed estimate were compensated through "regular award" process which is decided by the Court. The same procedure is being followed for land acquisition in road projects of NHAI, following the provision of National Highway Act 1956.
4.	Office of Superintendent of Stamp, Government of Gujarat	<p>Process of fixing Jantri Value by the GoG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land values are collected from every square kilometre area, termed as 'Grids'. Separate Information Schedules are used for urban areas and rural areas. In case of village area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> rates are collected for both agricultural and non-agricultural land; and land rates are recorded for various categories such as those abutting National Highway/State Highway/MDR/ODR; In case of urban areas: rates of open plot, flat/apartment, office space, shop, industrial, agricultural land are considered. 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. The finalised Jantri value is finally published for every plot (survey number based).
5.	Heduva Hanumat Gram Panchayat Office	<p>Current cost of land and other assets in the area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Bore wells cost about Rs.10 lakh, including installation charges. 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.
6.	Vasai Gram Panchayat Office	
7.	Advocates dealing with cases of land acquisition related to Narmada Main Canal Project	<p>Ascertaining of compensation for acquisition of land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nomination of an Expert Committee to decide on the market value of land. 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. Allowing for 10% increase per year, the Expert Committee decided the rate of land as Rs.45.50 per sq.mt. 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). Negotiation has not taken place in any phase of land acquisition in the case of Narmada Main Canal Project, in the villages under consideration.

Sl. No.	Name of Agency	Key Issues Discussed
8.	Gujarat State Water Supply and Sewerage Board (GWSSB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valuation of Bore-wells, pipelines in the affected land is done by GWSSB based on the latest published Schedule of Rates. 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.
9.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, GoG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valuation of agriculture/horticulture crops is done by District Agriculture Office/District Horticulture Office respectively. 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).
10.	Gujarat State AIDS Control Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GSACS provided all sorts of cooperation and given necessary instructions to Target Intervention NGOs functioning in respective corridors. It is opined that GSACS will not fund any intervention initiatives taken up by other government agencies. Technical advisory services in the form of advocacy measures shall be provided to the PIU of R&BD. IEC materials developed by NACO/GSACS can be utilized in generating awareness and for exploring measures towards prevention of the diseases.

5.3.2 Consultation with Non-Governmental Organisations

48. NGO operational in the project area was consulted to understand the issues of tribal and social development, livelihood, health, gender specific concerns etc. Interaction 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

Name of Organisation	Location	Key Function Areas	Key Issues Discussed
Centre for Development, an NGO supported through Save the Children	Dhandhuka – Dholera and Dhandhuka – Paliyad	Social development	Overall development concerns including children and women.

6. MITIGATION MEASURES AND PROCESSES

6.1 COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE PROCEDURES

49. 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 Departments⁷. Implementing NGO will facilitate and assist in the valuation of assets.

50. 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

51. 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 socio-economic 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.

52. 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.

⁷ 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.

53. **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. Training programs will be conducted by PIU with assistance from NGO. Support shall be provided through the training agency/department to PAP in seeking employment. 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.

54. **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 Reference for NGO in Appendix 6.1) 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) Commissioner ate of Rural Development, Govt. of Gujarat.

55. **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

56. The proposed road development is expected to open up new economic opportunities for women to upgrade their skills and also provide better accessibility to educational and health facilities. During consultations, women suggested to provide adequate safety measures especially at settlement locations and near schools. There are no woman-headed households amongst the affected households.

57. **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

58. 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 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.

59. 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.

60. 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.

61. 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 indicators.

6.4 HIV AIDS ISSUES

62. Detailed consultations have been conducted with medical institutions, trucker community and local leaders along the project corridor as part of the study with respect to HIV/AIDS Prevention Plan (HPP). There are four medical service centres located along the project corridor. HIV+ve cases have been reported Dhandhuka town. Movements of trucker community and migrant population are expected to increase once the Dholera Special Investment Region is functional.

63. Detailed account of various issues related to HIV/AIDS based on the consultations carried out with counsellors of medical institutions, 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 the HPP.

6.5 ROAD SAFETY ISSUES

64. Road safety audit carried out as part of DPR preparation reveals high number of accidents 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 V of DPR).

65. Safety interventions included in the design with respect to curve locations (at chainages km 0+350, km 1+420, km 3+550, km 6+800, km 7+200, km 7+400, km 7+770, km 8+100, km 15+800, km 15+900, km 16+300, km 21+350, km 21+525, km 22+150, km 22+700, km 23+450 and km 24+375) are warning signs on both sides of curves and restricted speed. Various safety interventions provided near intersections are design of T-junction with channelization, posting of proper markings and designs, etc. Rotary is designed with channelization along with proper markings and signs at the five-arm junction at Dholera Chokdi. Details of road safety issues and interventions are provided in Safety Audit Report (Volume V of DPR).

7. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROJECT

66. A dedicated unit, Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESMU) has been established within the PIU towards implementation of environment and resettlement provisions in GSHP-II. Chief Engineer (World Bank) will have overall responsibility for policy guidance, coordination and planning, internal monitoring. 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)

67. 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 divisions⁸ 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 report to the Chief Engineer, PIU.

68. 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.

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

⁸ The Field Divisions of R&BD are located at Rajkot, Mehsana and Vadodara.

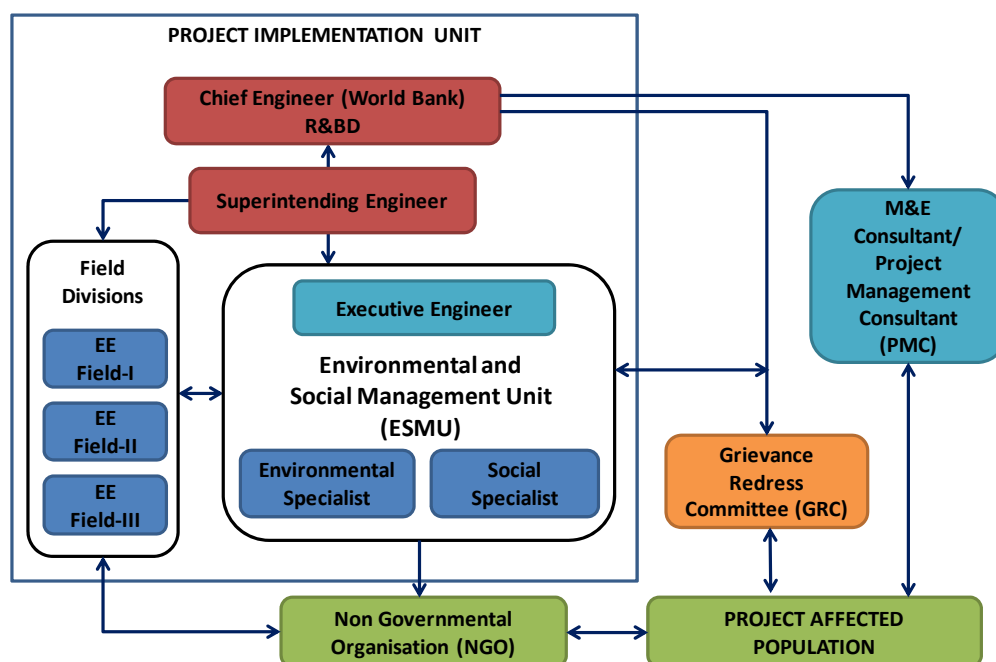


Figure 7.1: Implementation Arrangements

70. 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. Coordinate and follow-up with Revenue Department member of the ESMU.
- Facilitate the appointment of external agency for impact evaluation and overall monitoring and supervision of 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 grievance redressal procedures & 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

71. As prescribed in the World Bank Operational Policy⁹, GSHP-II envisages involvement of NGOs in the implementation of RAP. (See Terms for Reference for NGO in Appendix 6.1) 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;

⁹ Annex A: Involuntary Resettlement Instruments, OP 4.12. The World Bank Operational Manual. December 2001.

- 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.

7.1.3 Compensation and Assistance Procedures

- ESMU will facilitate for joint verification of land by LAO. Valuation of assets within affected land will be carried out by respective Departments¹⁰. Implementing NGO will facilitate and assist in the valuation of assets.
- Micro-Plan will be prepared 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. NGO will prepare the Micro-Plan.
- 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.
- Any grievances arise during valuation of land or other assets and estimation of entitlements will be referred to the Grievance Redress Committee. This will also be facilitated by NGO.

7.1.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

72. 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 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; and
- Grievance redressal mechanisms – its functioning and processes along with complaints received and resolved will be monitored.

73. 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.

¹⁰ 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.

74. The benchmarks and indicators will be limited in number, and combine quantitative and qualitative types of data. 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 redress 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	Compensation for structure					
2	Preparation and dissemination of leaflets to various stakeholders					
3	Preparation and approval of plans					
4	Number of joint bank accounts opened					
5	Issuance of identity cards					
6	Submission of monthly progress reports					
7	Shifting allowance for all affected categories					
8	Livelihood Restoration Allowance for affected categories					
9	Vulnerable groups					
10	Community Assets					
11	No. of PAPs who have received training for livelihood restoration					
12	No. of PAP who have taken a job after training					

Table 7.2: Monitoring Indicators for Financial Progress

Sr. No	Category	Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)	Progress this month
1	R&R Assistance		
2	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				

75. 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 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	Nil		
Household income (Annual)	< Rs. 24000 = Nil Rs. 24001-48000 = 1 out of 4 (25%) Rs. 48001-72000 = 2 out of 4 (50%) Rs. 72001-120000 = Nil > Rs. 120001 = 1 out of 4 (25%)		
Occupation	Business/Trade – 3 out of 9 (33%) Private service – Nil Agriculture labour – Nil		
Average household expenditure	Food (monthly) – Rs.5000 Education (monthly) – Rs.1967 Health (monthly) – Rs.1967 Local travel (monthly) – Rs.5433		
Percentage of earning women	8% (1 out of 12 female population)		
Average monthly earning of women	Rs.3000 (average earnings of 1 working women)		
ASSET OWNERSHIP			
Ownership of household assets	Television – 1 out of 4 (25%) Television – 1 out of 4 (25%) Refrigerator – 1 out of 4 (25%) 2-wheeler – 1 out of 4 (25%) 4-wheeler – 1 out of 4 (25%) Telephone – 3 out of 4 (75%) Washing Machine – 1 out of 4 (25%) Computer – 1 out of 4 (25%)		

7.1.5 Complaint Handling Mechanism¹¹

76. 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.

77. 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

¹¹ 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.

in the areas of quality, procurement, R&R, environment and inaction/delayed action) and (ii) personnel (misbehaviour, corruption, service matter).

78. 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.

7.1.6 Grievance Redress Committee

79. The project proposes to 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);

80. 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;
- Inform PIU about any serious cases; and

81. 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. The PAP has the option of taking recourse to the 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.

82. The GRC will be constituted within 3 months by an executive order from GoG from the date of mobilization of RAP implementing NGO.

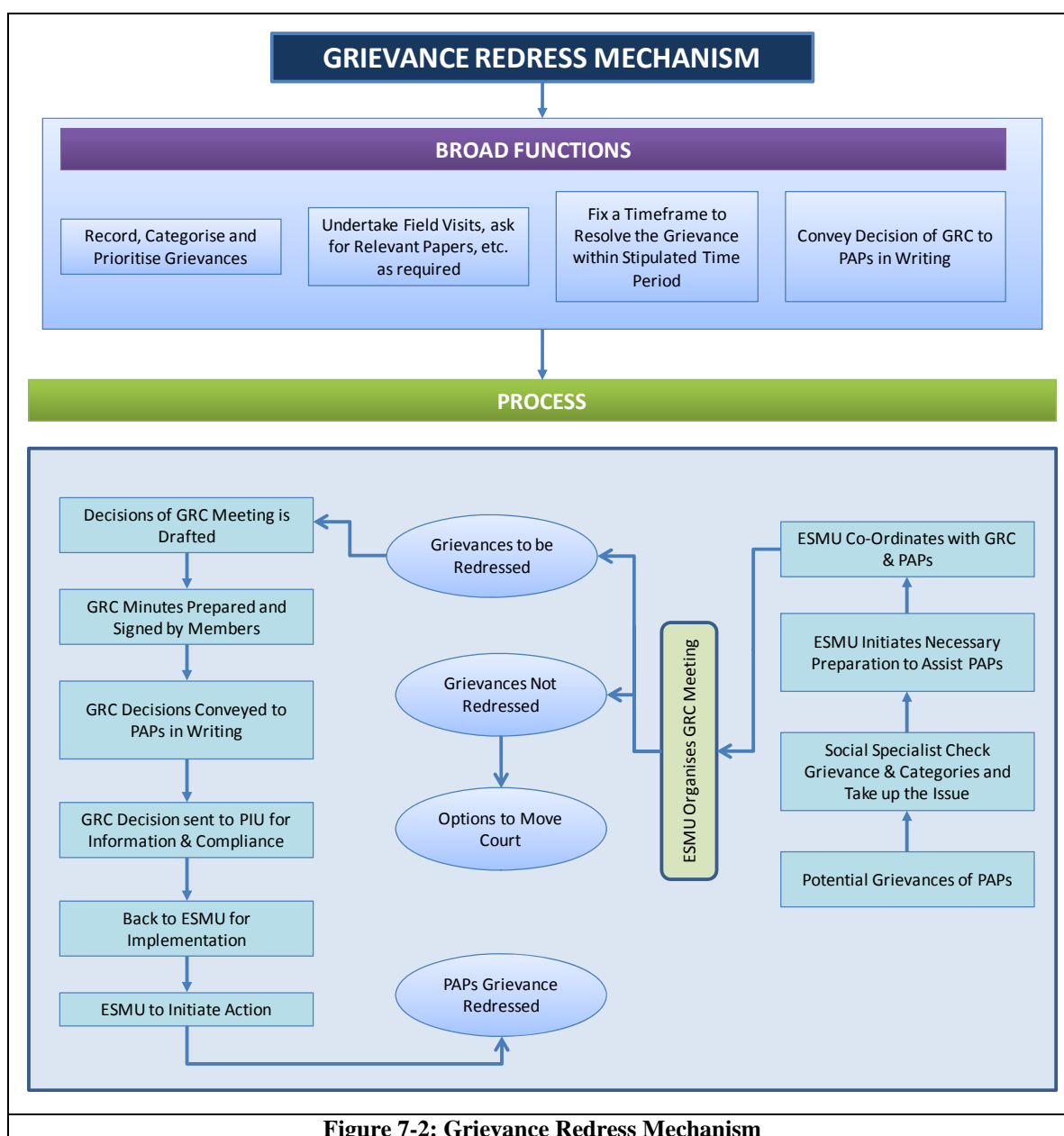


Figure 7-2: Grievance Redress Mechanism

7.1.7 Income Restoration Measures

83. The basic objective of income restoration activities is that no project-affected person shall be worse off than before the project. Restoration of pre-project levels of income is an important part of rehabilitating individuals, households, and socio-economic and cultural systems in affected communities. 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 socio-economic surveys, the implementing NGO will identify suitable IR programme for the affected persons. Steps to be followed for income restoration include:

- Identification of target groups and choosing respective income restoration activities – NGO needs to identify the affected persons and prepare a list of feasible income restoration options. While identifying IR options, the following factors shall also be considered: (i) education level of affected persons, (ii) skill possession, (iii) likely economic activities in the post-displacement period, (iv) extent of land left, (v) suitability of economic activity to supplement the income, and

(vi) market potential and marketing facilities. Based on socio-economic characteristics and options preferred by affected persons, the NGO may have to assign trades to affected persons. The NGO will assist in identifying appropriate alternative economic rehabilitation schemes through counseling and consultation.

- Training: option for training on skill enhancement for those losing their livelihood has been provided in the Entitlement Matrix. The beneficiary group includes employees in shops, agricultural labours, sharecroppers, squatters and vulnerable people. Training programmes 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 programmes and corrective measures, if required, will be suggested for coordination with various training institutes/departments.
- Identification of Training Institutes/Departments: based on trades selected, NGO shall have to identify the training institute for different trades / activities who can provide on the job training. The suggested institutes include:
 - Education Department, Govt. of Gujarat (self employment programmes for women);
 - Tribal Development Department, Govt. of Gujarat (Vanbandhu KalyanYojana);
 - Department of Social Justice and Empowerment; Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation (Economic Upliftment Schemes for Scheduled Castes and women); and
 - Commissionerate of Rural Development, Govt. of Gujarat.
- Training Arrangement: NGO shall group the affected persons based on their preferred trades and make all the arrangements such as fixing the venue etc.
- Monitoring: After training, the contracted M&E agency shall carry out the monitoring. Internal monitoring is the responsibility of PIU with support from PMC.

7.1.8 Public Consultation and Disclosure

84. 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.

85. In order to make the RAP implementation process transparent, a series of public disclosure meetings will be arranged. The RAP Executive Summary along with RPF, translated in Gujarati language 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 World Bank's Infoshop. 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

86. 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.

87. The process and proceedings of such consultations shall be documented and PIU respond to the issues raised during the consultations.

7.1.9 Mechanism for Training and Capacity Building

88. 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.

89. The topics for training and capacity building includes:

90. 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);

91. Land acquisition (Acts, policies, valuation of land, concept of replacement value, /market value, institutional mechanism etc.);

92. 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);

93. 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);

94. 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.

95. 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.

7.1.10 Coordination with Civil Works and Certification

96. 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.

97. 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.

7.1.11 Implementation Schedule

98. 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 months¹². 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

¹² 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	MONTHS																							
	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																								
Monitoring and Evaluation																								
Internal Monitoring																								
External Monitoring and Evaluation																								
Project Completion Survey																								
Project Completion Survey Report																								

8. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

8.1 SUMMARY OF RESETTLEMENT COSTS

99. The cost for compensation for loss of various components such as structure, compensation for other assets within affected property, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, has been estimated. The project will not affect any private land or government land. The estimated total budget for the implementation of RAP for the project corridor is INR. 0.34 million.

Table 8.1: RAP Budget

Sr. No.	Category	Amount (INR)
1	Compensation for Structure	213,600
2	Compensation for other assets within affected property (Trees)	15,000
3	Compensation for Encroachers	48,155
4	R&R Assistance	60,000
5	Sub Total (1+2+3+4)	336,755
6	Contingency (@3%)	101.03
7	GRAND TOTAL (Sub Total + Contingency)	346,858

8.1.1 Compensation for Structures

100. Compensation for structures shall be provided for the loss of commercial, residential or mixed-use structures. Compensation shall be as per the latest 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:

- Commercial squatter @ INR 40,000;
- Boundary wall @ INR 3120/sqm.

Table 8.2: Compensation for Structure

Sr. No.	Type of Structures	Number/Sq.m.	Unit Rate(Rs. Per unit)	Total Cost (INR)
1	Commercial Structure	3	40,000	120,000
2	Cultural property (Boundary wall)	30	3,120	93600
3	Total			213,600
Encroachments				
4	Fencing	RM	15	7,500
5	Open Well	cum.	35	25,655
6	Gate	(1no.@5m)	1	15,000
7	Total			48,155

8.1.2 Compensation for Other Assets

101. There are three private trees will be impacted which are located within the affected portion of properties. The total cost estimated for the affected assets is INR 15,000. The unit rates for respective items are as follows:

- Tree @ INR 5,000;

Table 8.3: Compensation for other Assets

Sr. No.	Assets	Unit Rate(Rs.)	Numbers/sq. m	Total Cost (INR)
1	Tree	5000	3	15,000

8.1.3 R&R Assistance

102. 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 60,000.

Table 8.4: R&R Assistance

Category of PAP	Entitlement	Number of Person	Assistance (INR)	Amount (INR)
Squatters (Commercial and Residential)	Shifting Allowance	3	5,000	15,000
	Training Assistance	3	15,000	45,000
Total				60,000

103. 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 8-5 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 8-5: Resettlement Budget: Up gradation Corridors

Sl.No.	Corridors/ Category	D-B	D-D	A-G	M-H	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 and R&R Assistance) (1+2+3+4)									64,245,497
5	RAP Implementing NGO									16,916,000
6	Monitoring & Evaluation (External Monitoring-PMC)									3,492,000
7	Training and Capacity Building									1400000
8	Administrative Expenses									7350000
9	Out of pocket expenses (corrective measures, grievance redress, un-anticipated works, etc.)									500000
B	Sub Total (Implementation Support) (5+6+7+8+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 State Highway Project - II

**Volume-V A:
Appendices to RAP**

Appendix 3.1: Socioeconomic profile of corridor settlements and talukas

Table 1: Population distribution and Sex ratio in talukas abutting Dhanduka-Dholera corridor

Sr. No.	Talukas	Population		AAGR (2001-2011)	Sex Ratio	
		2001	2011		2001	2011
1	Dhanduka	134,662	144,297	0.7	916.8	916.4

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Table 2: Juvenile Sex ratio for talukas abutting Dhanduka-Dholera corridor, 2001 and 2011

Sr. No.	Talukas	2001	2011
1	Dhanduka	819	881

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Table 3: Literacy Rate for talukas abutting Dhanduka-Dholera, 2001 and 2011

Sr. No.	Talukas	2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Dhanduka	65.5	79.5	50.4	74.9	86.0	62.8

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Table 4: Urban population in talukas abutting Dhanduka-Dholera corridor

Sr. No.	Talukas	2001	2011	% of urban population to taluka population, 2001	% of urban population to talukas population, 2011	AAGR (2001-2011)
1	Dhanduka	29,572	32,394	22.0	22.45	0.9

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	Dhanduka	17.9	41.9	3.4	36.8

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

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

Sr. No.	Talukas	Total	Male	Female
1	Dhanduka	40.2	53.2	25.9

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

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

Sr. No.	Name	Total population	HH size	Sex Ratio	Juvenile Sex ratio	Pop below 6 years	Literacy Rate (in %)	Literacy rate Male (in %)	Literacy rate Female (in %)	SC (% to total)	ST (% to total)
1	Bhadiyad	2,630	5.6	740.6	693.3	276	72.1	82.9	57.7	10.6	0.0
2	Dhandhuka (M)	29,572	5.4	907.5	830.2	4246	75.9	86.6	64.2	7.4	0.4
3	Dholera	2,637	5.0	908.1	766.5	348	76.2	88.0	63.5	14.8	0.0
4	Kothadiya	845	5.0	898.9	826.7	137	66.7	85.4	46.2	16.2	0.0
5	Rojka	2,950	5.7	931.9	830.2	485	70.8	87.1	53.6	8.6	0.0
6	Total	38,634	5.4	896.8	818.5	5492	75.1	86.4	62.6	8.4	0.3

Source: Census 2001

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

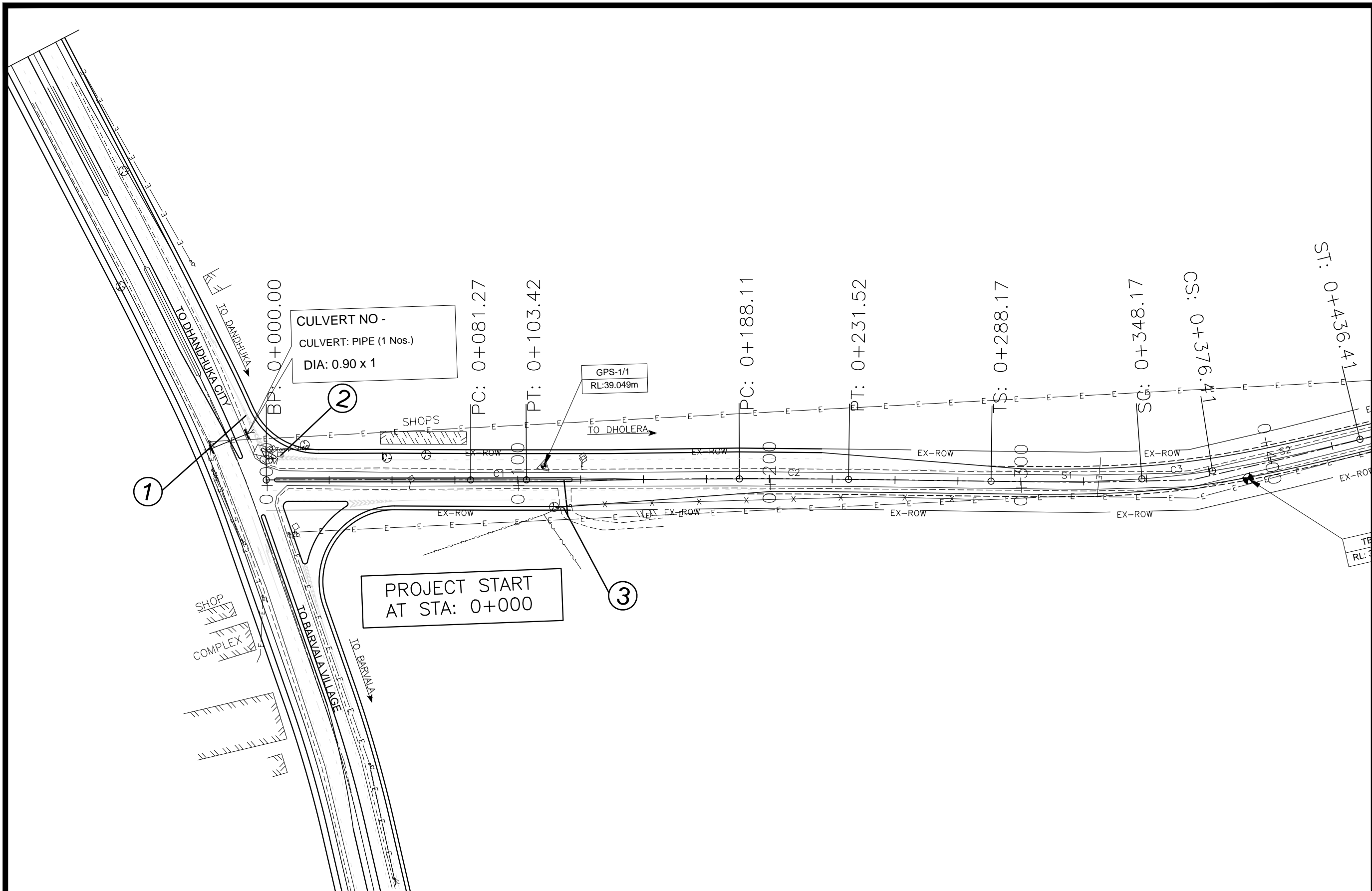
Sr. No.	NAME	% share of Workers in each sector				WPR (in %)		
		Cultivators	Agricultural	Household	Others	WPR	WPR M	WPR F
1	Bhadiyad	18.68	37.44	2.43	41.44	48.4	66.8	23.6
2	Dhandhuka (M)	3.00	19.39	2.78	74.83	32.9	51.1	12.8
3	Dholera	7.28	34.32	2.10	56.30	30.7	48.1	11.6
4	Kothadiya	18.90	61.00	0.00	20.10	49.5	54.6	43.8
5	Rojka	15.16	25.78	1.95	57.11	46.9	53.4	40.1
6	Total	6.45	23.90	2.54	67.12	35.2	52.3	16.2

Source: Census 2001

APPENDIX 4.2: LIST OF AFFECTED PROPERTIES

ID ref_Map	Chainage	RHS/LHS	Structure Type	Village	Taluka	District	Name of Head of HH
1	0+000	LHS	Shop	Dhandhuka	Dhandhuka	Ahmedabad	Not Found
2	0+010	LHS	Shop	Dhandhuka	Dhandhuka	Ahmedabad	Ishwarbhai koli
3	0+010	RHS	Fencing, open well and gate (Industrial property)	Dhandhuka	Dhandhuka	Ahmedabad	Anwar
4	7+300	RHS	Shop	Rojka	Dhandhuka	Ahmedabad	Bhagabhai
5	16+200	RHS	Boundary wall (Religious Property)	Bhadiyad	Dhandhuka	Ahmedabad	NA

APPENDIX 4.3: MAP OF AFFECTED STRUCTURE

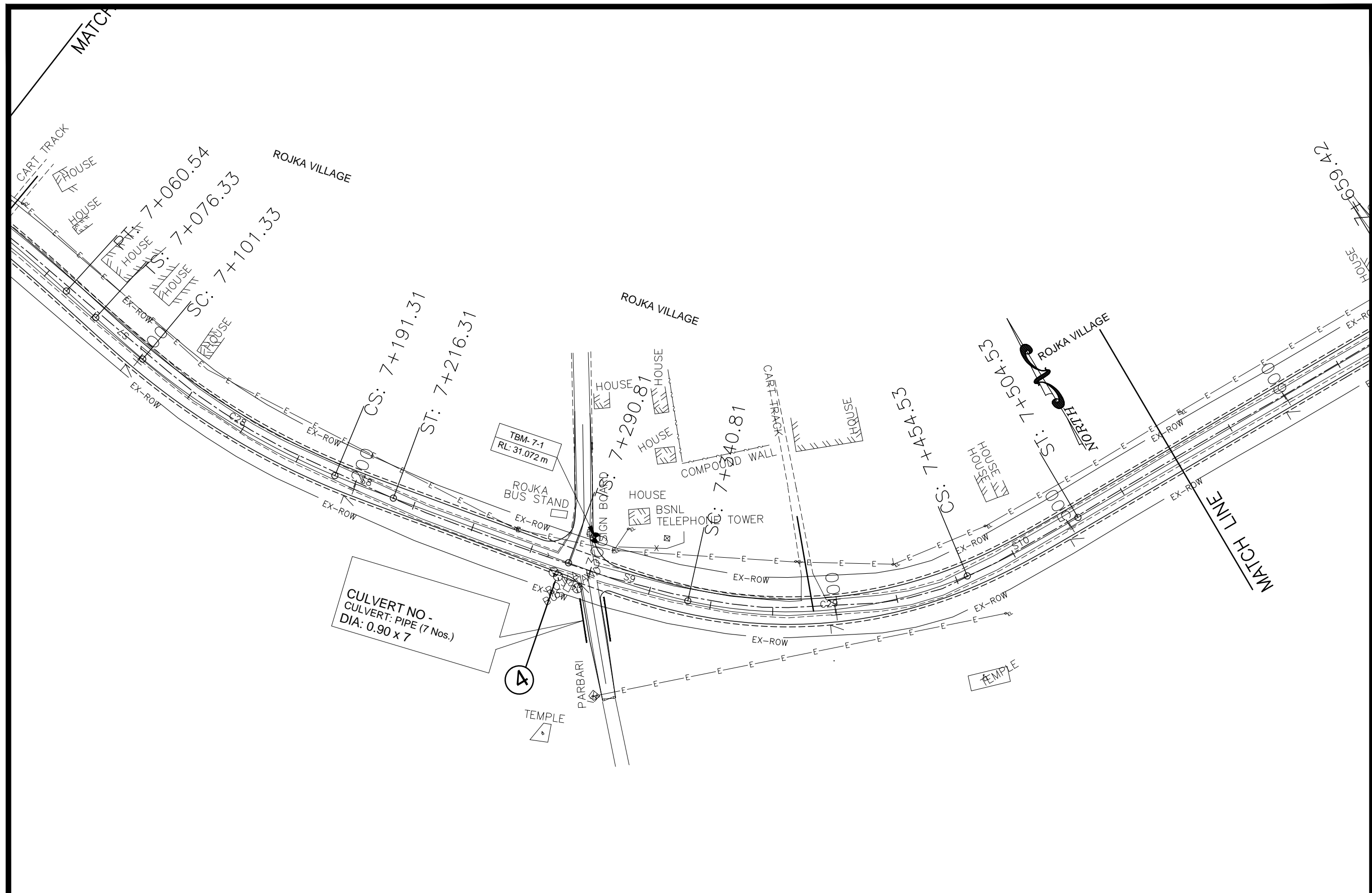


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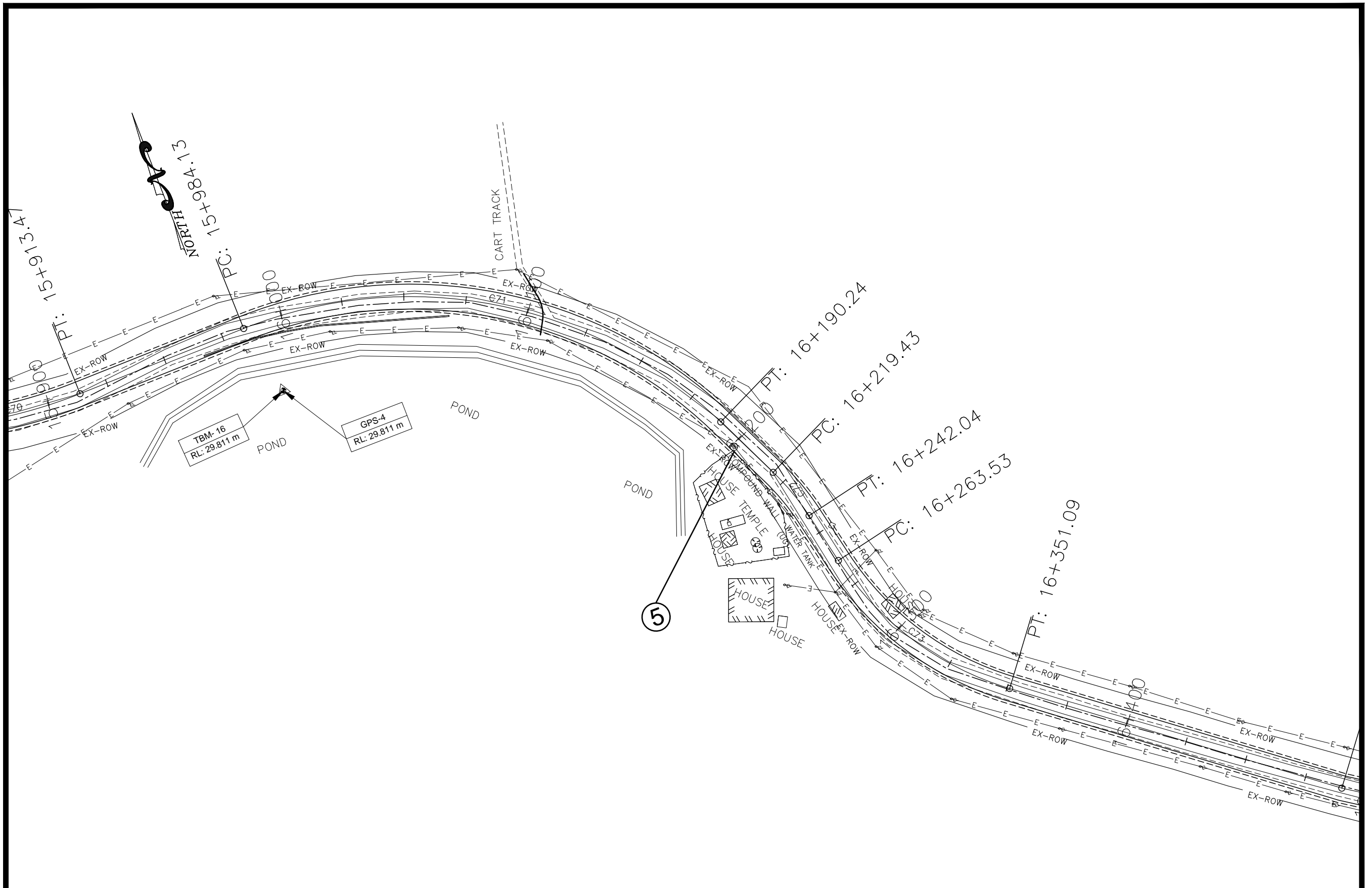
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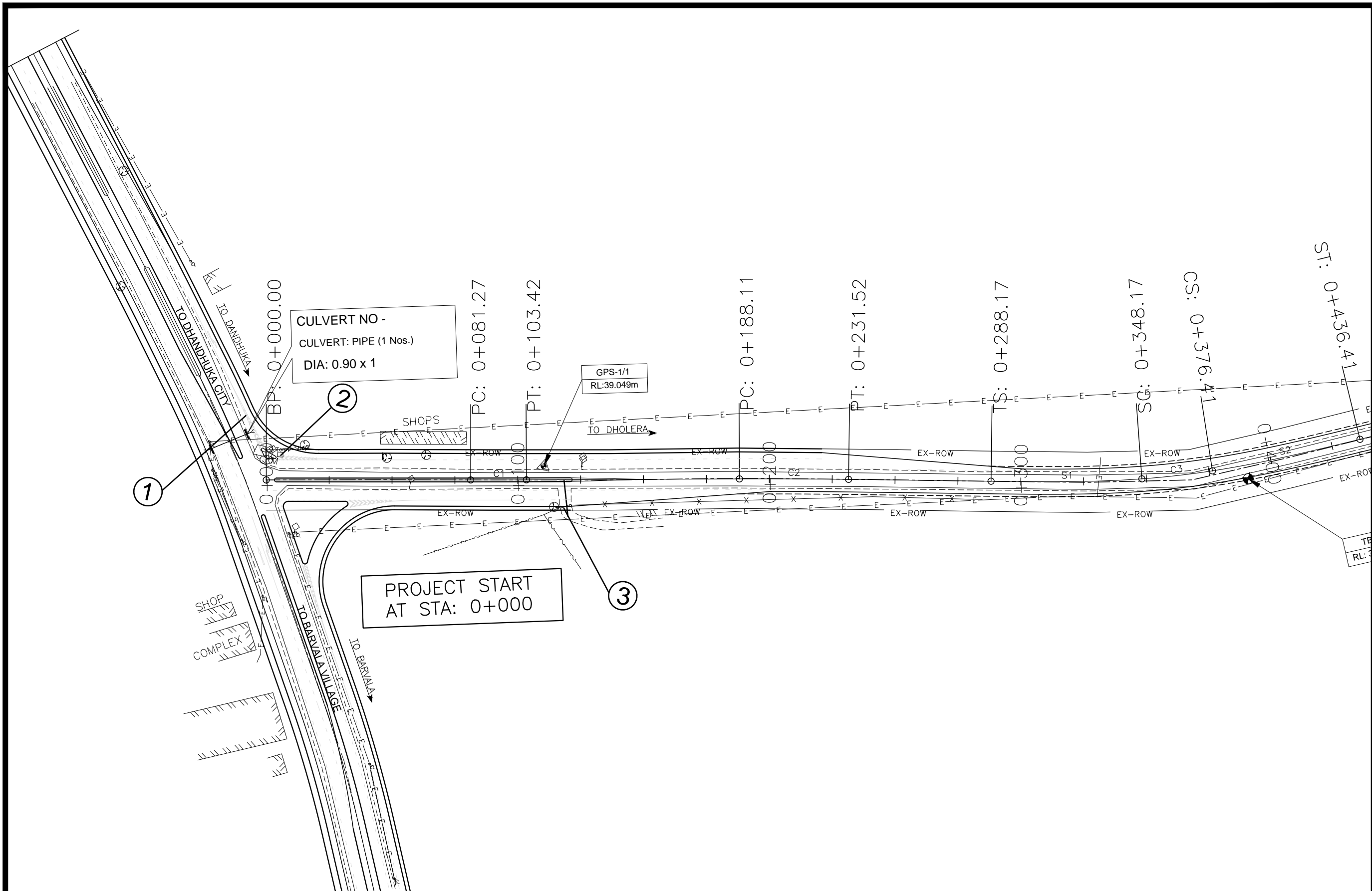
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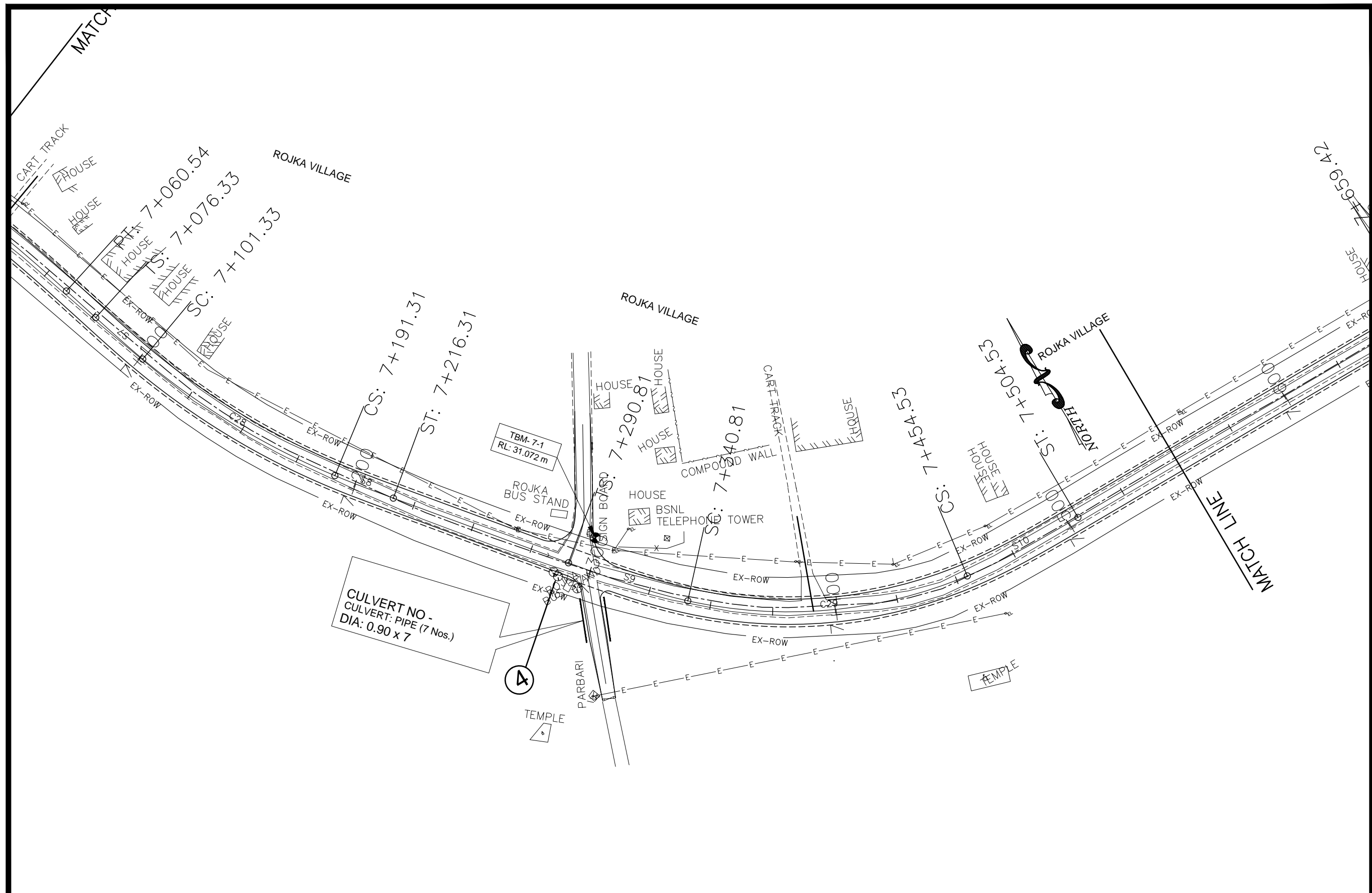
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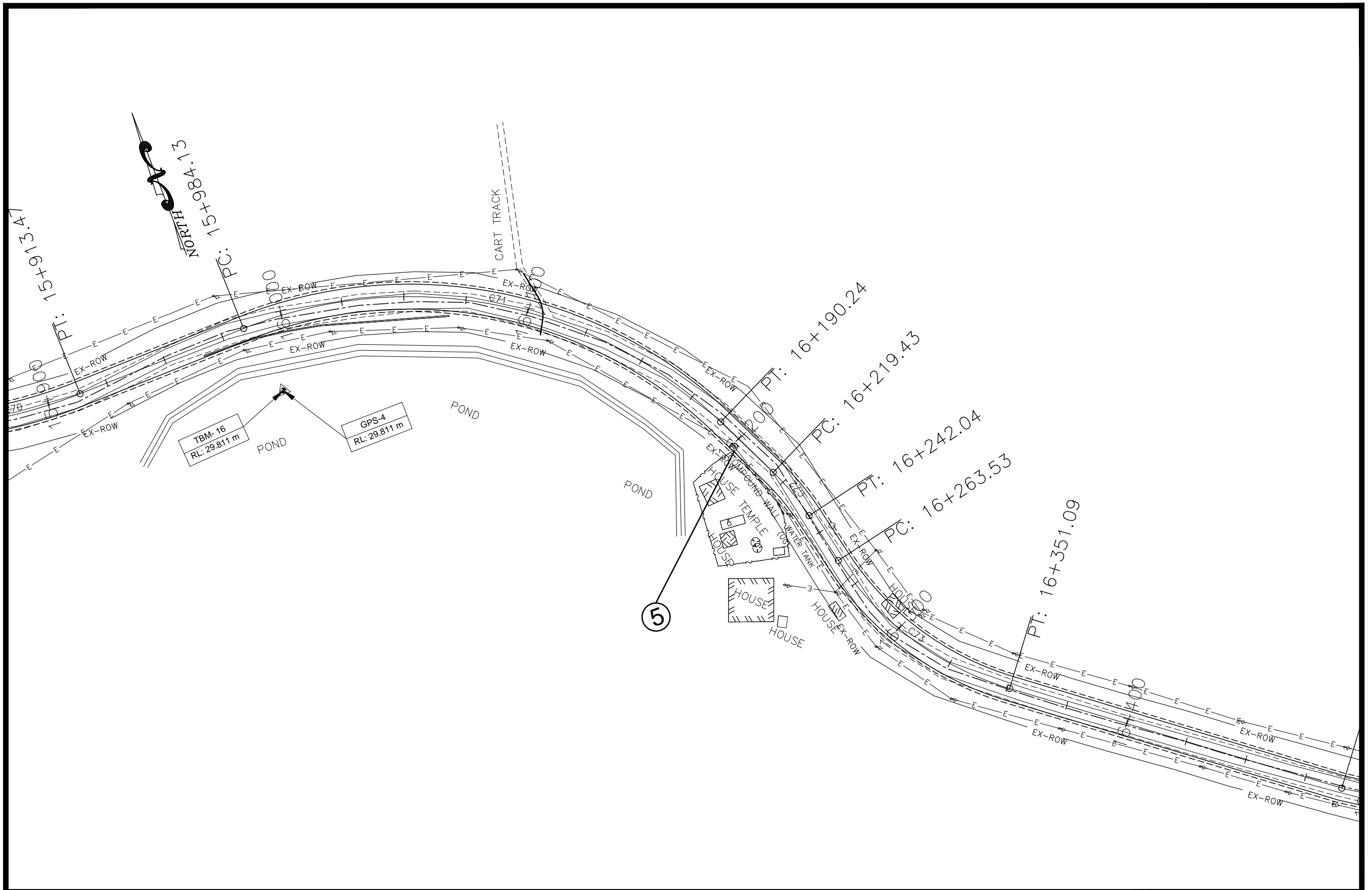
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APPENDIX 5.2:
Attendance List of Community Consultation

APPENDIX 6.1

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 **R&BD**, 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 advise 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 (should be submitted within 1 month)	10% of total Contract value. At the end of first month from commencement of the services with Bank Guarantee of 10% of Contract value
2	Joint verification of assets within RoW, dissemination and distribution of Entitlement Matrix, issue of Identity card for eligible PAPs. Submission of monthly work plans, MPRs and a QPRs. (should be completed within 5 th month)	15% of the total contract value
3	Submission of Micro Plan for Title Holders/Non-Title Holders and approval of the same by EMU / SMU, Disbursements of entitlement for PAPs, final data analysis report containing additional and or missing census details, Submission of monthly work plans, MPRs and QPRs. (should be completed within 9 th month)	30% of the total contract value
4	Training and need assessment for income restoration, submission of monitoring and evaluation schedule of PAPs on the implementation of RAP, Submission of monthly work plans, MPRs and QPRs. (should be completed within 24 th month)	15% of the total contract value
5	On approval of Draft final report summarizing the action taken and RAP implementation works to be fulfilled by NGO, Submission of monthly work plans, MPRs and QPRs. (should be completed within 30 th month)	15% of the total contract value
6	On approval of final report summarizing the action taken and RAP implementation works to be fulfilled by NGO, Submission of monthly work plans, MPRs and QPRs, if any (should be completed within 33 rd month)	15% of the total contract value

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. No.	Position	Number of Position	Qualification/Experience
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