



ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT



Gujarat State Highway Project-II



Indigenous Peoples Development Plan EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



19th July 2013

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1. 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. R&BD has retained LEA Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd., (LASA) for project preparatory works consultancy services for GSHP-II. An Updated Strategic Options Study (USOS) was carried out by the R&BD in 2005-06 which was subsequently revalidated in 2010 for the State Core Road network. The improvements of 1003.22 km in the project includes: (i) upgradation corridors for a length of 644.05 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 359.17km. In line with the prioritization exercise, R&BD has selected nine corridors, aggregating to about 394 km in length. The upgradation corridors to be taken up for implementation include thirteen corridors. Out of these, as part of DPR preparation, social safeguard reports have been prepared for 8 corridors.

2. In Gujarat, Scheduled Areas consists of 43 tribal Talukas, 15 pockets and 4 clusters located in 12 districts. These areas are among the most backward in the State, characterized by hilly terrain, rocky soil, uncertain rainfall and the presence of large tracts of forest land. Of these 12 districts, project corridors passes through four Talukas of 3 districts i.e. Meghraj Taluka of Sabarkantha district (Dhansura-Meghraj corridor), Santrampur and Kadana of Panchmahal (Lunawada-Khedapa corridor) and Sankheda of Vadodara district (Dabhoi-Bodeli corridor). To address the specific impact on tribal communities, and in compliance with the national, state and World Bank safeguard policies, a standalone Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) has been prepared. IPDP has been prepared for those corridors which pass through Schedule area.

1.1. IPDP FOR CORRIDORS THROUGH SCHEDULED AREAS

3. In line with the findings of the SIA, Indigenous Peoples Development Plan has been prepared for the 3 project corridors which pass through Scheduled Areas. Given that there are no adverse impacts in terms of tribal land acquisition or on forest rights, the IPDP focuses largely on consultations with the tribal communities and the institutions in the Scheduled Areas. These consultations enabled garnering support and larger acceptance from the communities for the project, and also helped identify any specific issues and concerns of the tribal communities, for integration into the project designs. IPDP recognises the importance of consultation in Scheduled Areas during project implementation, (i) consultation with affected households for livelihood restoration, and (ii) consultation with communities and key stakeholders to ensure broader community support. Further, given that the scale and extent of impacts on the tribal communities are almost insignificant, the institutional arrangements for the implementation of the resettlement provisions shall be adequate to handle the measures proposed in the IPDP. The minimal

resettlement impacts on the three affected ST non-titleholder households along the Dabhoi – Bodeli corridor are addressed in line with the RPF provisions for the project, which identifies ST as vulnerable and includes special assistance measures for ST households.

1.2. APPROACH ADOPTED IN SCHEDULED AREAS

4. SIA looked into the impact of the project especially on the Scheduled Areas (Taluka) through which the project road passes, and how the road project is likely to affect ST population. Apart from the consultations held in the Scheduled Areas, census survey of all the potentially affected population including ST households within the likely CoI has been carried out and compensation and R&R assistance were estimated.

5. No acquisition of lands is proposed for the section of corridors passing through Scheduled Areas. The designs for the proposed corridors have been worked out within the available RoW to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts. As a result, direct impacts on tribal communities pertaining to land acquisition are not envisaged.

1.3. IMPACTS IN FIFTH SCHEDULE AREAS

1.3.1. Dabhoi-Bodeli Corridor

1. 3 shops belonging to ST households and 10 shops owned by non-ST households in Sankheda taluka will be affected. The designs have been worked out within the available RoW of 30 m. The impact on land has been fully avoided throughout the corridor.

1.3.2. Dhansura-Meghraj Corridor

2. The design for the proposed corridor has been worked out within the available RoW of 24 m to minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts. The impact on land has been fully avoided in Meghraj Taluka. The proposed road development will not affect any properties belonging STs residing within Meghraj taluka. One hand pump located at km 79+025 in Meghraj taluka will be affected.

1.3.3. Lunawada-Khedapa Corridor

6. The proposed road development will be taken up within the available RoW of 24 m, especially in, avoiding land acquisition and impact on structures, to the extent possible. Land acquisition is completely avoided in Santrampur and Kadana talukas (Fifth Schedule Areas). However, land acquisition has been unavoidable in four locations of Lunawada Taluka (at Lunawada, Ukedi and Godna Muvada villages), in view of curve improvements, for which 0.4653 ha of private land will be acquired. While there is no land acquisition in the Scheduled Area, 4 shops will be affected which are located alongside the road within Santrampur Taluka. All the 4 affected units are owned/operated by non-ST PAPs.

7. In summary, the impacts along the corridors through Scheduled Areas are limited to 17 non-titleholder shops squatting within the RoW for commercial purposes, out of which 3 are owned by STs who belong to Rathwa community (Table 1-1). Impacts on these ST households are being addressed

through the provisions of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), which recognizes STs as vulnerable groups and provides additional assistance.

Table 1-1: Summary of Impacts in Fifth Schedule Area

Corridor	Taluka	Proposed Treatment	Impact on Land	Impact on Assets/Structures
Dhansura-Meghraj	Meghraj	2-lane with COI of 16m	No impact	1 Hand pump
Lunawada-Khedapa	Santrampur, Kadana	2-lane with COI of 16m	No Impact	4 shops owned by non-STs
Dabhoi-Bodeli	Sankheda	2-lane with COI of 16m	No Impact	3 shops (Non titleholders) owned by STs and 10 shops (Non titleholders) owned by non-STs

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

8. The 3 affected ST households have 10 family members, of which one member is illiterate and 4 members each have primary and high school level of education respectively and one person have higher secondary level of education. One affected household has a land holding area of 2 bigha and two others does not own any land. One affected person is handicapped.

1.4. IMPACTS ON FOREST RIGHTS AND ACCESS TO RESOURCES

9. As per Forest Rights Act, 2006 the scheduled tribes have rights to use forest land for agricultural purposes, fishing in ponds located within forest areas, non-timber forest produces, grazing of cattle etc. The proposed improvements of the corridors will not affect any such rights of the tribal people as these are proposed within the available Right of Way. SIA and consultations carried out at various levels (state, district, Taluka and village level) in the Fifth Schedule Areas of Lunawada-Khedapa, Dhansura-Meghraj and Dabhoi-Bodeli reveal that the proposed road improvement will not affect any customary rights of the ST community residing in the villages of Santrampur, Kadana or Sankheda Taluka. The ST population in the Meghraj village¹ is not concentrated in the project influence area. The consultations carried out with the community revealed that the ST population of Meghraj village is concentrated along the Shamlaji-Godhra corridor (SH-146), which is away from the proposed corridor and will not be influenced by the proposed improvement.

10. There are 51 villages located along the project corridor which is part of 4 Talukas (Santrampur, Kadana, Meghraj and Sankheda), of which 32 villages are part of Scheduled Area. The project road passes through protected forest area in all the 51 villages. In line with the provisions of the FRA, 2006 – for each of the 32 tribal villages along the three corridors, R&BD has convened meetings of the Gram Sabha, wherein resolutions accorded no-objection for felling of the trees / protected forests after confirmation that (i) there are no forest dwellers with traditional forest rights and (ii) there are no recognized forest rights of the ST communities.

1.4.1. Notified Tribes in Gujarat and Influence in Project Corridor Areas

11. There are 24 notified tribes in Gujarat as per the notification no. AJS/2003 /20 GOI/ 23/ CH/ Secretariat, Government of Gujarat, dated 05/09/2003. It is reported that, out of 24 notified tribe community in the state of Gujarat, the tribes such as Bhil, Dhanka, Dubla, Gamit, Koli Dhor, Nayak, Patelia, Rathwa and Varli live in Chota Udaipur, Jetpur Pavi, Dabhoi, Sankheda, Kadana and Santrampur Talukas.

¹ Meghraj village in Meghraj Taluka is part of Fifth Schedule Area.

1.4.2. Primitive Tribal Groups

12. Government of India has identified 75 tribal communities as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG), spread over 15 states/union territories. The PTGs are characterized by smallness in size and diminishing in number, backwardness and isolation, use of pre-agricultural technology and very low literacy. Government of Gujarat² has five PTG, such as Kolgha, Kathodi, Kotwalia, Padhar and Siddhi³. Siddhi is excluded from the latest notification No. AJS/2003 /20 GOI/ 23/ CH/ Secretariat, Government of Gujarat, dated 05/09/2003. Atkot-Gondal traverses a Taluka which has population of 81 PTG households belonging to Siddhi. Siddhi community is not affected in any way by the proposed road improvement project. The residential place of Siddhi community is located about 2 km away from the project corridor. Members from Siddhi also participated in the consultation held at Gondal.

1.4.3. On-going Tribal Development Programmes, GoG

13. A comprehensive tribal development programme was initiated by the Government of Gujarat, termed as Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana or Chief Minister's ten-point programme. The programme was launched in 2007 and aims at ensuring high quality social and civil infrastructure and sustainable employment such that the income of every tribal family doubles in five years. The programme covers 43 ITDP Talukas. There are various development projects initiated by GoG under the flagship programme of Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana and as part of Integrated Tribal Development Project or Tribal Sub Plan. The projects which were implemented in the Talukas of GSHP-II corridors are:

- Agriculture Diversification Project for Tribal Areas of Gujarat;
- New Gujarat Pattern of Financial Allocation;
- Eklavya Model Residential School;
- Ashram Sala;
- Adarsh Niwasi Schools;
- Project Sunshine⁴; and
- Integrated Diary Development Project (IDDP)⁵ in Tribal Areas;

14. These programmes aims at the socio-economic development of tribal communities through income generating schemes allied with infrastructure development programmes and protection of the tribal communities against exploitation.

1.5. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS OF GOG FOR TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

15. The institutional arrangements at state and district level has been studied basically to develop a framework for Free, Prior and Informed consultation with affected ST community and those who reside in the Fifth Schedule Area. FPIC to be taken up during project implementation stage also conceived the existing government level institutional set up.

² Source: http://guj-tribaldevelopment.gov.in/downloads/ptg_development_plan_website.pdf, accessed on date 25.02.2012

³ Siddhi is the only tribe in the state found to have Negroid racial traits in their physical appearance. They have a tall and strong physique, black curly hair and thick lips tracing out their African origin. They are believed to have been brought to India by Portuguese as slaves and are also known by the name Siddhi Badshah.

⁴ *Project Sunshine* focuses on enhancing the economic conditions of tribal farmers in Gujarat by providing modern inputs for increasing agricultural productivity, developing infrastructure and leveraging on appropriate public private partnerships.

⁵ The IDDP aimed at doubling the income of whole Taluka and to assist 80 percent of BPL households to achieve income above poverty line.

16. At the State level, the Secretary executes the relevant administrative and budgetary control for various development schemes and also coordinates the inter-departmental activities for the effective implementation of the sub-plan programmes. The Commissioner is the head of field operations of the Tribal Development Department and facilitates speedy implementation of various programmes under Tribal Sub Plan. The Director of primitive tribes and Ex-Officio Deputy Tribal Development Commissioner deal with the development of the most backward tribes among the STs and support the Commissioner in overall project administrative activities.

17. Tribal Sub Plan Areas in the State comprises 12 ITDP Areas. Each project team is headed by Project Administrator of the rank of Additional Collector. The Project Administrator has Jurisdiction over Talukas, pockets and clusters included in the project area.

1.6. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

18. The time line for implementation of the project is 24 months for all the three corridors (Dabhoi-Bodeli, Dhansura-Meghraj and Lunawada-Khedapa). The safeguard implementation following IPDP would be carried out within a period of 5 months and accordingly the stretch would be handed over to the contractor. Afterwards, the NGO will carry out awareness programmes on road safety, HIV/AIDS prevention campaign, repeat training for PAPs, facilitate overall monitoring, etc.

1.7. IPDP IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET

19. IPDP implementation comprises, (i) compensation and assistance, and (ii) gaining continued support of the ST communities in the Scheduled Area, during project implementation.

20. The compensation and assistance to the affected STs are included in the RAP and the institutional arrangements for RAP proposed shall be adequate to carry out implementation of IPDP provisions. Therefore, the budget for IPDP implementations shall include costs incurred towards carrying out FPIC implementation in Scheduled Area.

21. FPIC during implementation stage, as mentioned, will be carried out at two levels, (i) consultation with affected households for disbursement of entitlements and income restoration, and (ii) consultation with village community for broad support for the project. The compensation and R&R assistance for affected ST households are earmarked in the Resettlement Budget of respective corridors. Apart from this, budget for carrying out FPIC in three project corridors have been earmarked. Escalation of the IPDP components in the resettlement budget is considered at an annual inflation rate of 7% based on consumer price index.