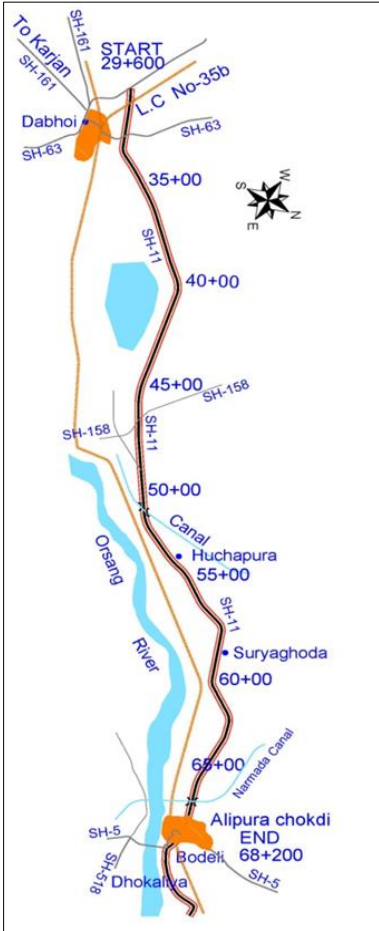
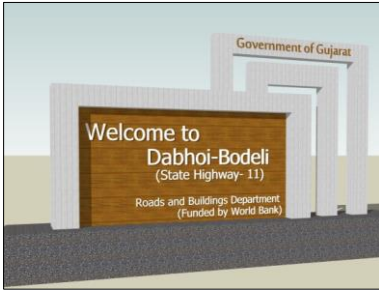


ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT



Gujarat State Highway Project - II

Volume-V: Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) (DABHOI – BODELI)



19th July, 2013

VOLUME-V

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

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Abbreviations

AAGR	-	Average Annual Growth Rate
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BPL	-	Below Poverty Line
CoI	-	Corridor of Impact
ESMU	-	Environmental and Social Management Unit
FGD	-	Focused Group Discussion
GoG	-	Government of Gujarat
GSACS	-	Gujarat State Aids Control Society
GSHP	-	Gujarat State Highways Project
GWSSB	-	Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board
Ha	-	Hectare
HH	-	Household
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPP	-	HIV/AIDS Prevention Plan
Km	-	Kilometre
LA	-	Land Acquisition
LASA	-	LEA Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd.
LHS	-	Left Hand Side
MDR	-	Major District Road
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
NRRP	-	National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy
OBC	-	Other Backward Classes
OP	-	Operational Policy
PAF	-	Project Affected Family
PAP	-	Project Affected Person
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
R&BD	-	Roads and Buildings Department
R&R	-	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
RHS	-	Right Hand Side
RoW	-	Right of Way
RPF	-	Resettlement Policy Framework
SC	-	Scheduled Caste
SH	-	State Highway
SIA	-	Social Impact Assessment
sq.m	-	Square Meter
ST	-	Scheduled Tribe
WHH	-	Woman Headed Household
WPR	-	Workforce Participation Ratio

Terms and Definitions

- a. **Agricultural land** means land being used for the purpose of: (i) agriculture or horticulture; (ii) raising of crops, grass or garden produce; and (iii) land used by an agriculturist for the grazing of cattle, but does not include land used for cutting of wood only;
- b. **Assistance** refers to the support provided to PAPs in the form of ex-gratia payments, loans, asset services, etc. in order to improve the standard of living and reduce the negative impacts of the project.
- c. **Below poverty line or BPL Family** means below poverty line families as defined by the Planning Commission of India, from time to time, and those included in the State BPL list in force.
- d. **Compensation** refers to the amount paid under Consent Award as part of The Land Acquisition Act, 1894. For private property, structures and other assets acquired for the project, it refers to the amount as given in the Entitlement Matrix for the project.
- e. **Cutoff Date:** the date of Notification under Section 4(1) of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 shall be the cutoff date where the land acquisition will be required. For non-titleholders the date of census survey shall be considered as the cutoff date.
- f. **Encroachers** are those person/family, who transgresses into the public land (prior to the cut-off date), adjacent to his/her own land or other immovable assets and derives his/her additional source of shelter/livelihood.
- g. **Family** includes a person, his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers, unmarried sisters, father, mother and other relatives residing with him or her and dependent on him or her for their livelihood; and includes “nuclear family” consisting of a person, his or her spouse and minor children.
- h. **Government** refers to the Government of Gujarat.
- i. **Land acquisition** means acquisition of land under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as amended from time to time.
- j. **Marginal farmer** means a cultivator with an unirrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to half hectare;
- k. **Non-Perennial Crop:** Any plant species, either grown naturally or through cultivation that lives for a season and perishes with harvesting of its yields has been considered as a non-perennial crop in the project. For example, paddy, sugarcane, groundnut, etc.
- 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’.
- a. **Major Impact:** those properties where the major part of the structure/land is affected and becomes untenable and the affected party is unable to live/do business in the unaffected portion of the property, OR, 25% or more portion of the property is affected.
- b. **Minor Impact:** all other impacts other than major impact will be treated as minor impacts, OR, those properties where a part of the structure/land is acquired and the remaining portion is intact and the affected party can continue to live/do business in the unaffected portion of the property.

q. **Replacement Cost** of the acquired assets and property is the amount required for the affected household to replace/reconstruct the lost assets through purchase in the open market. Replacement cost will be calculated at R&BD current Schedule of Rates without depreciation. Replacement cost shall be in line with the provisos of the Entitlement Matrix of the project.

r. **Small farmer** means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding upto two hectares or with an irrigated land holding upto one hectare, but more than the holding of a marginal farmer.

s. **Squatter** means a person/family that has settled on the public land without permission or has been occupying public building without authority prior to cut-off date and is depending for his or her shelter or livelihood and has no other source of shelter or livelihood.

t. **Tenants** are those persons having bonafide tenancy agreements, written or unwritten, with a private property owner with clear property titles, to occupy a structure or land for residence, business or other purposes.

u. **Vulnerable Persons:** persons who are physically challenged, widows, persons above sixty years of age, below-poverty line households and woman-headed household.

v. **Woman-Headed Household:** A household that is headed by a woman who is the major bread-earner of the household. This woman may be a widow, separated or deserted person.

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

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 nine corridors, aggregating to 394 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 Dabhoi-Bodeli corridor and is in line with Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the project.

Corridor Description

The project road starts from Dabhoi and ends at Bodeli. The total length of the corridor is 38.60 km. The proposed treatment is up-gradation of the corridor to two-lane with paved and hard shoulder except for a small section of 417 m from chainage 68+000 to chainage 68+417, where four lane with paved as well as hard shoulder is proposed. The improvements are proposed within the available RoW of 30 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

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 RAPs 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

The existing RoW along the corridor is 30 m. 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 because in the present context, impacts have been assessed up to the CoI. The CoI is 12 m for two-lane sections and 21.75 m for four-lane sections (Fig 1.2). Adopting the CoI approach, the impacts on land and other assets have been minimized, within acceptable design principles and standards. Development within available RoW has been considered, wherever feasible, for avoiding or minimizing impact on residential and commercial structures, water-yielding wells, schools, religious structures and agricultural land. The proposed treatment has minimal impact on land and structures.

Resettlement Policy Framework

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been formulated based on the applicable and relevant laws relating to the project and also based on the bank OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement. RPF suggests avoiding or minimizing adverse impacts by exploring all viable alternative project design. The core principles of RPF are as follows:

- 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 date of project census survey or a similar designated date declared by project authority will be considered as cut-off date.
- The households/land owners who are absent during the time of census survey will be entitled for assistance and budget provisions will include them also. However, people moving to the CoI after the cut-off date will not be entitled for any compensation or assistance.
- 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

Cut-off date for non-titleholders is 6th June 2012.

Impact on Land and Structures

Census and socio-economic surveys were conducted along the proposed project stretch, considering the Corridor of Impact (CoI) of 12 m for two-lane sections and 21.75 m for four-lane sections. Minimum land 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.

Categories of Impact: No land acquisition is envisaged for the project. 18 commercial structures shops which are of non-titleholders (squatters) will be affected. Private land or government land will not be affected due to the project. Resettlement of the affected persons shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of RPF of the project.

Impact on Cultural properties and Community Assets: the proposed improvement along the project corridor will not have any impact on cultural properties and community assets.

Socio-Economic Profile

Total numbers of PAHs are 18 and all are non-titleholders (NTH). Total 18 PAHs comprises 79 PAPs (based on the household size). Vulnerable groups of affected household are 4 which belong to schedule tribe category.

Minimization of Resettlement Impact in Fifth Schedule Area

The proposed corridor passes through 2 talukas (Dabhoi and Sankheda), of which one taluka, Sankheda is part of Fifth Schedule Area. Sankheda taluka comprises 187 villages, of which 115 are declared as Fifth Schedule Area. The project road passes through 20 villages of Sankheda taluka and 8 villages of Dabhoi taluka. 6 villages (Kherva, Bhadralli, Bhulvan, Lotiya, Golagamdi and Kanteshwar) of Sankheda taluka are included in the Fifth Schedule Area. Social assessment and consultations² carried out at various levels (state, district, taluka and village level) reveal that the proposed project will not affect any customary rights of the ST community residing in the above mentioned villages of Sankheda taluka. 4 shops belonging to ST households of Sankheda taluka will be affected. The design for the proposed corridor has been worked out within the available RoW of 30 m to minimize resettlement impacts. The impact on land has been fully avoided throughout the corridor. There is no forest lands with traditional rights impacted along the Talukas forming part of the Scheduled Areas. Impacts on forest resources along these corridors are limited to the felling of roadside tree plantations within the RoW. For each of the tribal villages along the corridor, 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

² Free, prior and informed consultation has been carried out at various levels (state, district and taluka levels) with various stakeholders including government functionaries, panchayats, village community, and social activists, etc. Procedure and other details of FPIC have been discussed in Tribal Development Plan.

rights of the ST communities. An exclusive IPDP has been prepared for those corridors which pass through Fifth Schedule Area.

Public Consultations

Nine 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, provision of road safety measures such as pedestrian crossings, warning signs, markings, etc has been carried out.

Implementation Arrangement

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.

ESMU will be headed by an officer of the rank of Executive Engineer (EE), and will be responsible for all activities related to resettlement and rehabilitation. Chief Engineer (World Bank Projects) will be assisted by Superintending Engineer (SE). The EE will be assisted by an Environmental Specialist and a Social Specialist. ESMU will be housed in R&BD headquarters in Gandhinagar. One each Executive Engineers at field divisions³ will be responsible for E&S activities.

Implementation Support by NGO

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;

³ The Field Divisions of R&BD are located at Rajkot, Mehsana and Vadodara.

- 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

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;

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; (iii) Inform PIU about any serious cases; and (iv) Report to the aggrieved parties about the decisions of the PIU.

Monitoring and Evaluation

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

Public Consultation and Disclosure

In order to make the RAP implementation process transparent, a series of public disclosure meetings will be arranged. The RAP Executive Summary, translated in Gujarati language will be disclosed through public consultations and will also be made available through GSHP Website (<http://gshp2.gujarat.gov.in>).

RAP Implementation Schedule

The construction tenure of the corridor is 24 months⁴. The on-ground rehabilitation and resettlement exercises and handing over the encumbrance free stretch for civil works will take 5

⁴ 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.

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

Resettlement Budget

The resettlement budget includes components such as compensation for structure (private property), R&R assistance and contingency to cover unforeseen / unanticipated costs. The estimated total budget for the implementation of RAP for the corridor is INR 1.42 million.

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 in the first phase. 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 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 total length of the corridor is 38.60 km with RoW of 30m. The present configuration of existing corridor is intermediate lane which is proposed to be widened to a standard two lane facility. The proposed improvement is 2 lane with paved shoulder having carriage way width of 10m; and 2 lane with paved shoulder having carriage way width of 9m. Chainage-wise details of proposed treatment are given in Appendix 1.1. Cross-sections are designed accommodating the proposed road improvement within the available RoW, avoiding land acquisition to the extent possible and minimising impacts on road side structures and trees.

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

1.1.1 Project Corridor

4. The Dabhoi - Bodeli corridor (SH-011) starts from Dabhoi at km 29+600 and ends at km 68+200 near Bodeli, covering a stretch of nearly 38.60 km. The project corridor touches Dabhoi and Sankheda talukas of Vadodara district, with major settlements located at the Vega junction, Simaliya village and Bodeli town. Six villages of Sankheda taluka located along the corridor are part of Fifth Schedule area.

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.

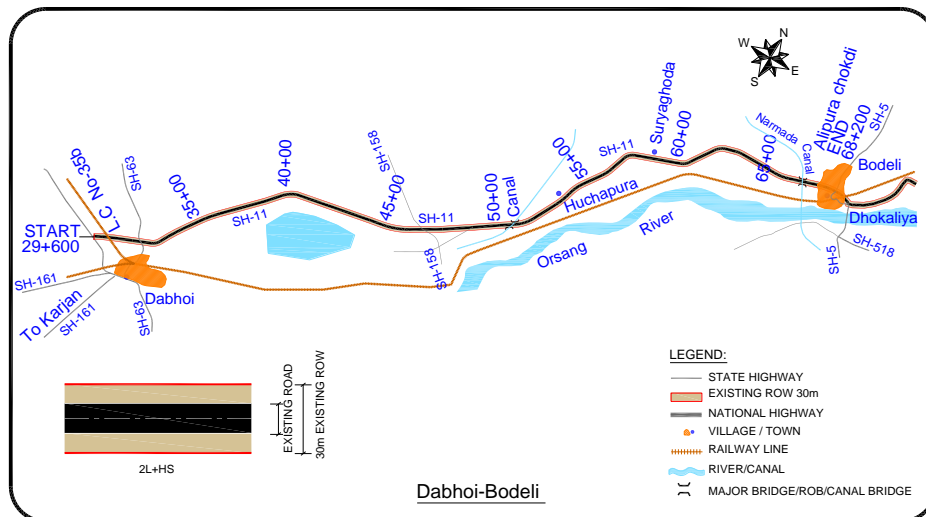


Figure 1.1: Key Map of Dabhoi-Bodeli Corridor

1.3 RIGHT OF WAY AND CORRIDOR OF IMPACT

6. The existing RoW along the corridor is 30 m. 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)⁵ because in the present context, impacts have been assessed up to the CoI. The CoI is 12 m for two-lane sections and 21.75 m for four-lane sections (Fig 1.2). Adopting the CoI approach, the impacts on land and other assets have been minimized, within acceptable design principles and standards. Development within available RoW has been considered, wherever feasible, for avoiding or minimizing impact on residential and commercial structures, water-yielding wells, schools, religious structures and agricultural land. The proposed treatment has minimal impact on land and structures.

⁵ 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.

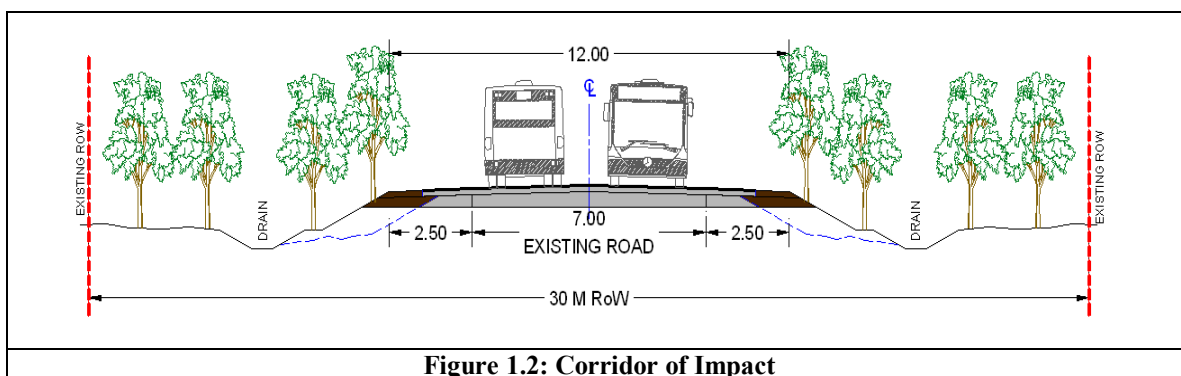


Figure 1.2: Corridor of Impact

1.4 MINIMIZATION OF RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS IN FIFTH SCHEDULE AREA

7. The proposed corridor passes through 2 talukas (Dabhoi and Sankheda), of which one taluka, Sankheda is part of Fifth Schedule Area. Sankheda taluka comprises 187 villages, of which 115 are declared as Fifth Schedule Area. The project road passes through 20 villages of Sankheda taluka and 8 villages of Dabhoi taluka. 6 villages (Kherva, Bhadrali, Bhulvan, Lotiya, Golagamdi and Kanteshwar) of Sankheda taluka are included in the Fifth Schedule Area. Social assessment and consultations⁶ carried out at various levels (state, district, taluka and village level) reveal that the proposed project will not affect any customary rights of the ST community residing in the above mentioned villages of Sankheda taluka. 4 shops belonging to ST households of Sankheda taluka will be affected. The design for the proposed corridor has been worked out within the available RoW of 30 m to minimize resettlement impacts. The impact on land has been fully avoided throughout the corridor. There are no forest lands with traditional rights impacted along the Talukas forming part of the Scheduled Areas. Impacts on forest resources along these corridors are limited to the felling of roadside tree plantations within the RoW. For each of the tribal villages along the corridor, 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. Copy of Grama Sabha Resolution is given in Appendix 1.2. An exclusive IPDP has been prepared for those corridors which pass through Fifth Schedule Area.

8. Special provisions have been included in the Entitlement Matrix (refer Table 2.1: Entitlement Matrix) for affected persons belonging to the ST community. The special

⁶ Free, prior and informed consultation has been carried out at various levels (state, district and taluka levels) with various stakeholders including government functionaries, panchayats, village community, and social activists, etc. Procedure and other details of FPIC have been discussed in Tribal Development Plan.

provisions are in addition to the entitlements common for all categories of affected persons. The entitlements include, training assistance for income generation, grant for those who cannot be provided with alternative livelihood source, financial assistance against loss of customary rights/usage of forest produce.

1.5 REPORT STRUCTURE

9. 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 – Other Social Issues:** provides details of issues related to 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; and
 - **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.

2. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.1 RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

10. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been formulated based on the applicable and relevant laws relating to the project and also based on the bank OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement. The RPF intends to ensure that the principles and procedures set forth in compliance with national and international policy guidelines are followed. This framework will guide in the effective management of social impacts caused by the proposed project. The RPF is based on the principle that affected persons should be in a better-off position or at least at the same level as compared to the pre-project scenario. RPF ensures greater acceptability of the project among the community and is expected to facilitate effective communication.

- Entitlements for project affected persons to cover the loss of land, structures and other assets, such as standing crops or trees. The broad categorisation of affected persons is (i) Titleholders; and (ii) Non-titleholders.
- The vulnerable sections among each of the above categories will receive additional support.
- Adverse impacts would be avoided or minimized by exploring all viable alternative project design. Where the impacts are unavoidable, the project-affected persons will be assisted for retaining or upgrading their standard of living.
- Compensation for land at replacement cost, plus allowances for fees or other charges will be provided along with other assistances. Land will be acquired following Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The difference between the land cost decided as per LA Act and the updated Jantri values for the specific land parcel to be acquired will be paid by the project in the form of assistance.
- Compensation for residual unviable land parcels will be provided to those affected persons who are eligible and opting for the same.
- Compensation for loss of structures, other assets will be provided at replacement rate and will be paid before physical displacement from the occupied or affected area.
- Assistance will be provided to those affected persons who lose their livelihood due to the acquisition carried out as part of the project.
- Cut-off date for titleholders will be the date of publication of notification under Section 4(1) of Land Acquisition Act, 1894. For non-titleholders, the date of project census survey or a similar designated date declared by project authority will be considered as cut-off date.
- The households/land owners who are absent during the time of census survey will be entitled for assistance and budget provisions will include them also. However, people moving to the CoI after the cut-off date will not be entitled for any compensation or assistance.
- Vulnerable groups will be identified and given additional support and assistance in re-establishing or enhancing livelihood.
- Loss of common property resources will be compensated and reconstructed at project cost. Enhancement measures also will be provided for community assets located alongside the project corridor in consultation with the community.
- Information related to the preparation and implementation of resettlement plan will be disclosed to all stakeholders and people's participation will be ensured in planning and implementation.
- Appropriate grievance redress mechanism will be established at the district level to ensure speedy resolution of disputes.
- All consultations with PAPs shall be documented. Consultations will continue during the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation works.

- Effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism will be established to ensure consistent implementation of resettlement activities planned under the project including third party monitoring.

2.2 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

11. 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 assets	Loss of land and assets	Land owner(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash compensation at “actual market values”. 2. Option for compensation of residual unviable land parcels⁷. 3. Registration and stamp duty charges (currently applicable) for the land acquired. 4. All fees, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, shall be borne by the project. 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. 6. Financial assistance for replacement of Cattle shed: One-time 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 values will be adopted for determination of actual market value for the specific land parcel to be acquired. 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. 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

⁷ 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
				<p>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 compensation as assessed by the concerned Government Departments.</p> <p>12. Right to salvage materials from affected land or structure.</p>	<p>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>
1B	Titleholder – Residential Structure	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	<p>1. Compensation at replacement cost determined on the basis of R&BD Schedule of Rates as on date without depreciation.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>3. Shifting Allowance: One-time financial assistance of Rs. 10,000.</p>	<p>1. Cost equivalent to the area mentioned in Para-2 shall be estimated based on R&BD Schedule of Rates without depreciation.</p>

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
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 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.
1D	Titleholder-Residential-cum-commercial/ industrial structure	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The entitlement provisions that shall be higher among 1B and 1C shall be provided. 	
2A	Tenants-Residential / commercial / industrial Structure	Loss of structure	Individual / Household	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
				<p>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 materials from affected land or structure.</p>	
3A	Squatter-Residential / Commercial / Residential-cum-commercial	Loss of structure	Individual / Household	<p>1. Compensation for impacted structures at replacement cost determined on the basis of R&BD Schedule of Rates as on date without depreciation (or)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>3. Shifting Allowance: One-time financial assistance of Rs.</p>	<p>1. Training programmes will be offered in coordination with any of the following agencies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. <p>2. PIU will carry out periodic review to assess the efficacy</p>

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
				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.	of training programmes and suggest corrective measures including need for inter-departmental coordination, as required.
3B	Encroachers	Loss of Assets	Household	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	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) 2. Lump sum amount of Rs.15000 as grant to those who cannot be provided with alternative livelihood sources.	1. Training programmes will be offered in coordination with any of the following agencies; o Education Department, Govt. of Gujarat (self employment programmes for women). o Tribal Development Department, Govt. of Gujarat (Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana). o Department of Social Justice and Empowerment; Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation (Economic Upliftment Schemes for Scheduled Castes and women). o Commissionerate of Rural Development, Govt. of Gujarat 2. PIU will carry out periodic review to assess the efficacy of training programmes and suggest corrective measures including need for inter-departmental coordination, as required.
5A	Employees in shops, agricultural laborers, sharecroppers	Loss of livelihood	Individual	1. Training Assistance for Income Generation: Training in opted areas to any one member of the household losing livelihood. Training	1. Training programmes will be offered in coordination with any of the following agencies; o Education Department, Govt. of Gujarat (self employment programmes

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
				<p>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>for women).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 for pedestrians and children, landscaping of community common areas, improved drainage, roadside rest areas, etc shall be provided in design of the highways.</p>	
7A	Scheduled Tribes	Loss of land, structure or both	Household	<p>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.</p> <p>2. Entitled for assistance</p>	

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
				<p>applicable for vulnerable groups.</p> <p>3. Additional one-time financial assistance equivalent to 500 days minimum agricultural wages towards the loss of customary rights/usages of forest produce.</p>	
8A	Disruption	Temporary Impact	Owner(s)	<p>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.</p> <p>2. Temporary access would be provided, where necessary.</p>	As laid down in Clause 111 on Precautions for safeguarding the environment, Technical Specifications in the Bid Document.
9A	Unforeseen impacts			<p>1. Any unforeseen impacts shall be documented and mitigated in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Policy.</p>	

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

3.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

12. The chapter presents the socio-economic profile of talukas and villages/settlements abutting the Dabhoi-Bodeli corridor. The project corridor passes through Dabhoi and Sankheda Talukas of Vadodara district covering a total length of nearly 38.60 km. It abuts 27 villages and 1 town with a population of 58,780 as per Census 2001. Sankheda taluka is part of the Fifth Schedule area. Summary of demographic details of talukas and villages are given in Appendix 3.1.

13. **Population Distribution:** The project area talukas through which the corridor passes comprises a total population of 3.69 lakh and 3.84 lakh as per 2001 and 2011 census respectively, with an Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR) of 0.4%. The settlements abutting the project corridor account for nearly 25% of the total taluka level population.

14. **Household Size:** These settlements have 18,518 households with an average household size of 5, as per census 2001. Bodeli town comprises nearly 11% of the total population residing along the corridor.

15. **Population Composition:** 11% of the population is below 6 years of age-group in project corridor talukas. The average sex ratio for project area talukas was 930 as per 2001 census which increased to 931 in 2011 census. The corresponding figure for 2001 was 921 in project corridor villages.

16. **Social Characteristics:** The average literacy rate for project area talukas was 66% as per 2001 census. As per census 2001, 41% of the total population at the taluka level belongs to SC and ST community. The share of ST community is 37% whereas that of SC community is 4%. Sankheda is a tribal taluka and is included as part of Fifth schedule area. The major tribes residing in this taluka are Bhil, Rathwa, Ghamit and Nayak.

17. **Occupational Structure:** According to census 2001, total workers in project corridor taluka were 1.72 lakh. The total workers constituted 78% main workers⁹ and 22% marginal workers¹⁰. 48% of the workers are engaged in agricultural activities.

⁸ Census 2011 information at village level is not yet published and relevant details at Taluka level has been given in Appendix 3.1

⁹ Main workers: those who had worked for the major part of the year preceding the date of enumeration i.e., those who were engaged in any economically productive activity for 183 days (or six months) or more during the year.

18. There are a total of 34,142 workers in project corridor settlements. Out of which, 27% of total workers are engaged in agriculture sector and 58% are engaged in other sectors¹¹.

19. Workforce Participation Rate (WPR): As per the census 2001 the WPR for the project area talukas was 47%, which is higher than the state (41%) and district average (40%). The female WPR was 33% as against male WPR of 59%. The average WPR for Project corridor settlements is 37% which is lower than the talukas WPR.

¹⁰ Marginal workers: those who worked any time at all in the year preceding the enumeration but did not work for a major part of the year, i.e., those who worked for less than 183 days (or six months).

¹¹Other Workers: all those workers other than cultivators or agricultural labourers or household industry workers are 'Other Workers'. The type of workers that come under this category of 'OW' include all government servants, municipal employees, teachers, factory workers, plantation workers, those engaged in trade, commerce, business, transport banking, mining, construction, political or social work, priests, entertainment artists, etc. In effect, all those workers other than cultivators or agricultural labourers or household industry workers, are 'Other Workers'.

4. IMPACTS ON PEOPLE AND COMMUNITY ASSETS

4.1 MINIMISATION OF RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

20. The proposed road improvement will be carried out within the available RoW of 30 m throughout the corridor. No geometric improvements or widening are not proposed to be taken up beyond the existing RoW. Therefore, no impact on land is envisaged. Impacts on properties have been assessed upto the proposed CoI, which is 12m for two-lane sections and 21.75m for four-lane section. Efforts are made to minimise any adverse impact on structures and other assets located within the proposed Corridor of Impact (CoI) by way of design modifications – shifting of alignment, restriction of carriageway width and limiting geometric improvements within available width.

4.2 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

21. A total of 18 private properties will be affected due to the project. All the affected properties are shops and belong to non-titleholders.

22. 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)	Nil
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	18 shops
3B	Encroacher	Loss of structures / Assets	Land owner(s)	Nil
4A	Additional support to vulnerable groups		Individual / Household	4 households belonging to ST category
5A	Employees in shops, agricultural laborers, sharecroppers	Loss of livelihood	Individual	Nil
6A	Community Assets	Loss of community assets	Community	Nil
7A	Scheduled Tribes	Loss of structure	Household	4 shops
8A	Disruption	Temporary Impact	Owner(s)	--
9A	Unforeseen impacts			--

4.2.1 Cut-Off dates

23. Cut-off date for non-titleholders is 6th June 2012.

4.2.2 Overview of Design Modifications

24. The issues and concerns raised by the community have been documented and discussed in detail with the Design Team. The views and suggestions of the community are integrated into the road design wherever feasible. This includes road safety measures such as pedestrian crossings, warning signs, markings, provision for parking spaces, limiting curve improvements within the existing RoW etc.

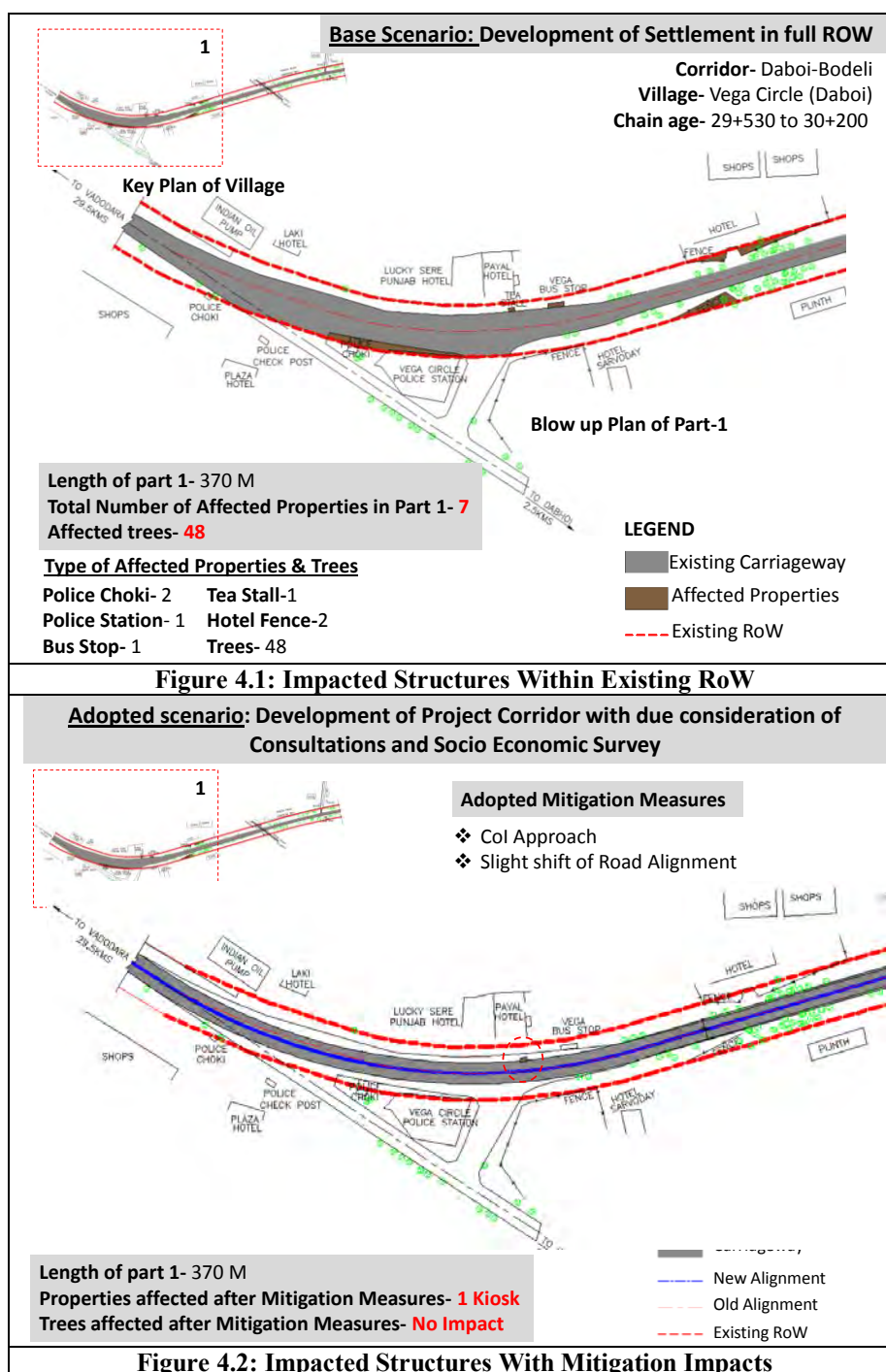
25. Efforts have been made to minimize impacts on structures, trees and other assets located within RoW. Impact to structures has been minimised by adopting the CoI and careful design approaches. Table 4.2 summarizes the number of structures saved with design modification.

Table 4.2: Design Interventions to minimize / avoid resettlement impacts

S. No.	Chainage	Design Interventions	Structures Saved
1	29+530 to 29+930	2 police Chowki, 1 Police Station, 2 hotel fencing and 1 Bus stop with 1 Tea stall are saved by restricting the carriageway width and slight shift of road alignment 48 trees saved in this section	7
2	29+930 to 30+230	2 Railway rooms and 1 bus stop are saved by restricting the carriageway width and slight shift of road alignment 59 trees saved in this section	3
3	39+495R	Sitting area saved by reducing parking space	1
4	41+710L	Shrine saved by reducing parking space	1
5	46+680L	Toilet saved by reducing parking space	1
6	46+700	Sitting area saved by reducing parking space	1
7	68+380L	Govt. land and Toilet saved by reducing parking space	1
8	68+370L	Shop saved by reducing parking space	1
9	68+340R	Shop saved by reducing parking space	1
10	68+350L	Shop saved by reducing parking space	1
11	68+360L	Shop saved by reducing parking space	1
Total Structures Saved			19

26. The extent of minimization of impacts on properties is shown in Figure 4.1 and Figure 4.2. The figures show the impacted properties within RoW and mitigation measures adopted from km 29+530 to 30+200 for protecting the structures and trees located within RoW respectively.

27. Within this 670 m stretch, 7 structures and 48 trees located within the RoW, were affected with the initial road design. Out of this, 6 structures and all the trees have been saved by adopting mitigation measures such as shifting of alignment and limiting the impact upto CoI.



4.2.3 Videography of the project corridor

28. Videography along project corridor, covering the entire RoW was carried out on 12.05.2012, 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

29. 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 03.06.2012 to 06.06.2012 for all the 18 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 is 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

30. Impact on the affected properties has been classified into major and minor, as defined below:

31. **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.

32. **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.

33. **Type of Loss:** According to the census survey the proposed road improvement will impact 18 private properties along the corridor. All properties are shops belonging to non-titleholders and will have major impact. The built up structure of all properties is *kutchha*. The proposed project will not affect any private land or government land.

34. **Impact on cultural properties and community assets:** The proposed improvement along the project corridor will not have any impact on cultural properties and community assets.

4.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED POPULATION

35. The strategy for socio-economic survey has been drawn up based on the findings of SIA exercises¹² and the sample drawn for the detailed socio-economic survey is representative and includes all categories of impacted population. Socio-economic details was carried out for 13 households as respondents for 5 properties could not be contacted despite

¹² This is in line with the Terms of Reference of Social Impact Assessment, Resettlement Action Plan and Indigenous Peoples Development Plan, provided along with the World Bank Aide Memoire dated 4th November 2010.

repeated attempts. These households will be covered during the PAP verification and preparation of Micro-plan exercises to be carried out by NGO during RAP implementation.

36. 13 PAHs comprises 57 PAPs, in which 28 are female. The socio-economic profile of the affected population is analysed and presented in the ensuing sections.

37. **Social Category:** Out of the 13 affected households, 4 belong to ST community, 5 to SC community, 3 to Other Backward Castes (OBC) and 1 belongs to general category.

38. **Woman Headed Household:** The project will not affect any woman headed households.

39. **Vulnerable Group:** There are 4 vulnerable households (ST Category) among the affected households.

Table 4.3: Distribution of Vulnerable Group

Vulnerable Category	Number	Percent
Schedule Tribe	4	100

40. **Age and Sex Composition:** About 42% (Table 4.4) of the PAPs belong to the economically productive age group of 25-60 years.

Table 4.4: Age Distribution of Affected Persons

Age Groups	Female	Male	Total
< 6 yrs	2	2	4
6-14 yrs	4	6	10
15-24 yrs	10	6	16
25-45 yrs	8	12	20
46-60 yrs	2	2	4
> 60 yrs	2	1	3
Total	28	29	57

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

41. **Education Profile:** the education profile of affected persons is given in Table 4.5. Therein, 59% of project affected persons has attained education till middle and secondary school level.

Table 4.5: Education Profile of Project Affected Persons

Education Levels	Number	Percent
Illiterate	7	12.28
Primary	12	21.05
Middle School	18	31.58
Secondary	16	28.07
Higher Secondary	3	5.26
Graduation and Above	1	1.75
Total	57	100

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

42. **Occupation Profile:** There are 16 workers among the affected households. Majority (62.5%) of the earning members are engaged in business/trade (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6: Occupation Profile of Project Affected Persons

Occupation	Number	Percent
Artisan	1	6.25
Farmer	2	12.5
Agriculture Labour	2	12.5
Business/Trade	10	62.5

Occupation	Number	Percent
Private Service	1	6.25
Total	16	100

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

43. **Income Profile:** average monthly income of the earning members among the affected families has been given in Table 4.7

Table 4.7: Monthly Income of Project Affected Families (PAFs)

Monthly Income	Number
Less than 2000	0
2001-5000	11
5001-8000	2
Total	13

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

44. **Possession of Household Assets:** Of the total 13 PAFs, 4 household possess both TV and mobile phones, 1 household has TV, 2-wheeler, refrigerator and phone. One household possesses TV, two-wheeler and phone.

5. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

5.1 CONSULTATION

45. Project affected persons were informed about the proposed road development and potential impacts during consultations. Consultations with the roadside communities were undertaken at nine locations as part of the Social Impact Assessment. Peoples' representatives, affected people and general 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.

Table 5.1: Details of Consultation

Sr. No	Corridor: Dabhoi-Bodeli
1	Chainage: km 29+700, Vega Chokdi, Dist: Vadodara Date: 05/06/12, Number of Participants: 8, shop keepers and community members.
2	Chainage: km 31+300; Vega, Dist: Vadodara Date: 05/06/12, Number of Participants: 6, villagers.
3	Chainage: km 32+800; Timbi village, Dist: Vadodara Date: 05/06/12, Number of Participants: 8, temple committee, villagers.
4	Chainage: km 39+300; Samali Village, Dist: Vadodara Date: 06/06/12, Number of Participants: 6, shop owner and villagers.
5	Chainage: km 41+900; Gopalpura village, Dist: Vadodara Date: 06/06/12, Number of Participants: 8, school teachers.
6	Chainage: km 46+725; Golagamdi Village, Dist: Vadodara. Date: 06/06/12, Number of Participants: 11, shop keepers, villagers.
7	Chainage: km 59+000; Surya village, Dist: Vadodara Date: 06/06/12, Number of Participants: 7, shop keepers, villagers.
8	Chainage: km 60+815; Pitha village Dist: Vadodara Date: 07/06/12, Number of Participants: 9, village community.
9	Chainage: km 68+000; Bodeli, Dist: Vadodara Date: 07/06/12, Number of Participants: 7, shop keepers, villagers.

46. 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.

47. 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.

48. People wanted to know more details about the project, the likely time of land and structure acquisition, project initiation and completion and also more about compensation for affected properties.

5.2 OUTCOMES OF CONSULTATIONS

49. 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	Issues/ Suggestions Received	Integration into Project Design and Action Plan
Chainage:km 29+700 Vega Chokdi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The owners of the shops which are likely to be affected are willing to shift to other places. They requested for support and assistance from the project authority to re-establish their business. Compensation for affected structures should be provided at prevailing market rates. Sufficient time (minimum 1 month) should be given to the shop owners for shifting. Road safety measures and provision for lighting at the Vega junction should be included in the design. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project affected persons will be assisted in accordance with the provisions of the RPF of the project. Compensation for affected structures will be provided as per the latest schedule of rates (SOR) of R & BD without depreciation. Advance notice of four months will be served to the affected shop owners. Provision for rotary, traffic calming measures, warning signs and raised pedestrian crossings included in the design.
Chainage:km 31+300 Vega	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road safety measures should be provided near the school (Darul Ulum). Passenger shelters should be provided. Road side trees should be protected as far as possible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision for rumble strips, raised pedestrian crossings, warning signs, foot path etc. included in the design. Two new passenger shelters on either side of the road will be provided. Trees will be saved as far as possible.
Chainage:km 32+800 Village Timbi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road safety measures should be provided near the T-junction and the temple. Passenger shelters should be provided. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision for speed humps, raised pedestrian crossings, warning signs etc. included in the design. Passenger shelters on either side of the road are included in the proposed design.
Chainage:km 39+300 Simaliya Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevailing market rates should be considered while working out compensation for affected land and structures. Road safety measures should be provided near the junction. Provision for cattle crossing should be included in the design. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No land will be affected as the proposed improvements will be carried within the existing RoW; compensation for affected structures will be provided as per the latest schedule of rates (SOR) of R & BD without depreciation. Provision for rumble strips, warning signs and cattle crossing included in the design.
Chainage:km 41+900 Gopalpura Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees should be protected as far as possible. Adequate road safety measures should be included in the design. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees will be saved to the extent possible. If the impacts on trees are unavoidable due to poor geometry, safety concerns the same will be compensated as per the requirement of Forest Department. Provision for rumble strips, warning signs, and measures to control speed limits near the Gopalpura School has been included in the design.
Chainage:km 46+725 Golagamdi Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least one month notice period should be provided to the affected shop owners for shifting. Compensation for loss of assets should be provided at replacement rates. The affected shop owners should be supported by the project implementing authority to re-establish their livelihood. Compensation should be paid within a reasonable time frame. Golagamdi junction is an accident zone. Adequate road safety measures should be incorporated in the design. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance notice of four months will be served to the affected shop owners for shifting. Latest schedule of rates (SOR) of R & BD will be the basis for working out compensation for the affected structures. Project Affected Persons will be assisted in accordance with the provisions of the RPF of the project. Compensation will be paid before the commencement of civil works. Provision for rumble strips, warning signs, foot paths included in the design.
Chainage:km 59+000 Surya village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision for road safety measures near the school and the hospital should be included in the design. Trees located along the alignment should be saved as far as possible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision for rumble strips, raised pedestrian crossings, warning signs and bus bays included in the design. Trees will be saved to the extent possible. If the impacts on trees are unavoidable due to poor geometry, safety concerns the same will be

Location	Issues/ Suggestions Received	Integration into Project Design and Action Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for affected land and properties, if any, should be paid at market rates. 	<p>compensated as per the requirement of Forest Department.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latest schedule of rates (SOR) of R & BD will be the basis for working out compensation for the affected structures. The project will not affect any private land as the improvements are proposed within the available RoW of 30 m.
Chainage:km 60+815 Pitha Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road improvements should be carried out within the available government land, avoiding land acquisition. • Trees should be protected as far as possible. • The participants suggested for the inclusion of adequate safety measures in the design. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A right of way of 30 m is available for the proposed improvement of the corridor; no improvements are proposed beyond the existing RoW. • Trees will be saved to the extent possible. If the impacts on trees are unavoidable due to poor geometry, safety concerns the same will be compensated as per the requirement of Forest Department. • Provision for road humps, warning signs included in the design.
Chainage:km 68+000 Bodeli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for affected structures should be provided at prevailing market rates. • The participants suggested for the inclusion of provisions for parking facilities, lighting, speed breakers, road markings, improvement of the junction etc. in the design. • Proposed improvements should be carried out within the available government land, avoiding land acquisition. • The participants wanted to know the tentative starting date of construction activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latest schedule of rates (SOR) of R & BD will be the basis for working out compensation for the affected structures. • Provision for parking facilities, street lighting, road humps, warning signs, raised pedestrian crossings etc. included in the design. • 30 m of RoW is available for the proposed improvement of the corridor; and there are no such stretches where any geometric improvements or widening are proposed beyond the existing RoW. • The construction works are likely to be initiated from July 2013.

6. OTHER SOCIAL ISSUES

6.1 ROAD SAFETY ISSUES

50. Road safety audit carried out as part of DPR preparation reveals high number of accidents¹³ along the project corridor due to inadequate width of shoulders, poor sight distance in sharp locations, lack of treatment in junctions, narrow width of cross drainage works and the parapets of the culverts. Safety interventions included in the design with respect to curve locations are warning signs on both sides of curves and restricted speed, design of T-junction with channelization, posting of proper markings and designs, etc. A minimum of 1.5 m shoulder has been provided. Wherever feasible the culverts will be expanded in width to accommodate shoulders/extended carriageway. In places where this is not feasible adequate steps have been taken for delineation of the parapets. Delineation of trees with object markers will be done. Details of road safety issues and interventions are provided in Safety Audit Report (Volume III of DPR).

6.2 HIV/AIDS ISSUES

51. Detailed consultations with medical institutions, trucker community and local leaders along the project corridor have been conducted as part of the study with respect to HIV/AIDS Prevention Plan (HPP). There are considerable number of HRGs and HIV+ve cases along the corridor as identified by NGOs and ICTCs.

52. Detailed account of various issues related to HIV/AIDS based on the consultations carried out with ICTC counselors, NGO personnel, trucker community, etc., along the corridor are presented in the HPP. Strategic action plan for mitigation of identified issues along with budget are also incorporated in the HPP. HIV +ve cases reported in Dabhoi town of Dabhoi Taluka and in Ali kherva village of Sankheda Taluka. One TI NGO (Vikalp Women's Group) supported by GSACS is functioning.

¹³ First Information Report (FIR) details collected from Gujarat Police Department to assess the traffic safety situation along the project road as well as in the influence area revealed that there are a total of 48 fatalities and 112 injuries reported in a span of 5 years (2007 – 2011). This is substantial figure of more than 10 deaths in a year accounting for about one fatality per 4 km in a year. The analysis further reveals that motor cycles are involved in 44 accidents and 10 pedestrians are reported to have been killed or injured. The analysis further reveals that there were 9 collisions amongst vehicles. The concentration of accidents is in the vicinity of the villages like Vega chokdi, Tarsana crossing, Pansoli, Simaliya, Timbi crossing and Bodeli. 28 fatalities, 76 injuries have occurred in the vicinity of these habitations.

6.3 GENDER PLAN

53. 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.

54. **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

55. 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 where medicines and minimum medical facilities to tackle first-aid requirements or minor accidental cases will be provided. 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.

56. 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.

7. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROJECT

57. 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)

58. 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 divisions¹⁴ will be responsible for E&S activities.

Roles and Responsibilities of EE at State Level:

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

59. 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.

¹⁴ The Field Divisions of R&BD are located at Rajkot, Mehsana and Vadodara.

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

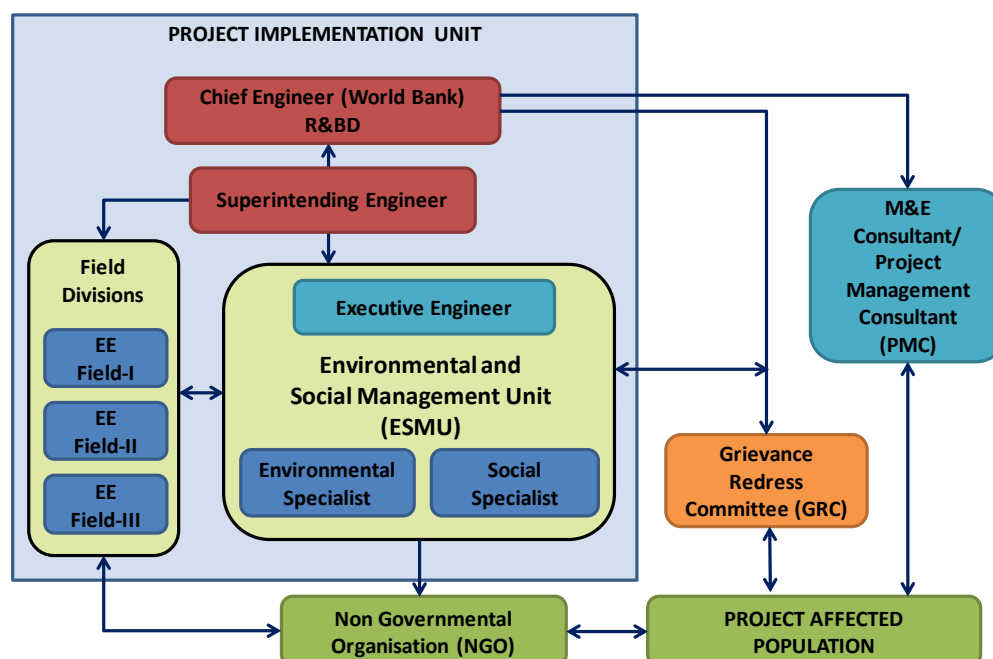


Figure 7.1: Implementation Arrangements

61. 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 redressing grievances and coordination of field activities with the NGO.
- Assistant in Market Value Assessment Procedures.
- Technical assistance in creating socio-economic data base of HHs losing land.

7.1.2 Implementation Support by NGO

62. As prescribed in the World Bank Operational Policy¹⁵, GSHP-II envisages involvement of NGOs in the implementation of RAP. The roles and responsibilities of NGO are summarized as follows:

- Undertake verification of PAPs
- Explain to PAPs about the potential adverse impacts and proposed mitigation measures and, R&R entitlements;
- Distribute the dissemination materials including pamphlets on RAP and other aspects;
- Facilitate ESMU in organizing public information campaign at the commencement of R&R activities;
- Prepare the micro plans;
- Participate in the meetings organized by ESMU;
- Provide support for implementation of RAP;
- Prepare and issue identity cards to identified PAFs;
- Facilitate opening of joint bank accounts (PAPs and his/her spouse) for individual PAPs;
- 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;

¹⁵ Annex A: Involuntary Resettlement Instruments, OP 4.12. The World Bank Operational Manual. December 2001.

- Explain the resource base and other opportunities to enable them to make informed choices and participate in their own development;
- Ensure that vulnerable PAPs are given their dues both for payment of compensation and rehabilitation assistance;
- Submit monthly progress reports to ESMU;
- NGOs will help in HIV awareness;
- Identify training needs of PAPs for income generating activities and ensure they are adequately supported during the post-training period on respective income generating activities, and,
- 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 Departments¹⁶. 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

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

- Conduct periodic monitoring of RAP implementation on quarterly basis to provide early alert to redress any potential problems; and
- Conduct mid-term, annual and end term monitoring to assess target achievements and slippages with respect to implementation of RAP.

¹⁶ 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.

64. 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.

65. 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, 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 micro 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					

Table 7.2: Monitoring Indicators for Financial Progress

Sl. No	Category	Estimated Cost (INR)	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				

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 =11 out of 13 (85%) Rs. 48001-72000 = 2 out of 13 (15%) Rs. 72001-120000 = Nil > Rs. 120001 = Nil		
Occupation	Business/Trade – 10 out of 16 (62.5%) Private service – 1out of 16 (6.25%) Agriculture labour – 2 out of 16 (12.5%)		
Average household expenditure	Food (monthly) – Rs.1918 Education (monthly) – Rs.150 Health (monthly) – Rs.214 Local travel (monthly) – Rs.155		
Percentage of earning women	1% (1 out of 28 female population)		
Average monthly earning of women	Rs.5000 (average earnings of 1 working women)		
ASSET OWNERSHIP			
Ownership of household assets	Television – 8 out of 18 (44%) Refrigerator –2 out of 18 (11%) 2-wheeler – 7 out of 18 (39%) 4-wheeler – Nil Telephone –11 out of 18 (61%) Food Processer – 1 out of 18 (6%) Computer – Nil		

7.1.5 Grievance Redress Committee

66. 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 GRC will have representation from the NGO involved in RAP implementation. 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;

67. 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
- Report to the aggrieved parties about the decisions of the PIU.

68. 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. This means the decision of the GRC does not insist PAPs taking recourse to court of law, if he/she so desires. Broad functions of GRC are as under:

- Record the grievances of PAPs, categorize and prioritize them and provide solution to their grievances related to resettlement and rehabilitation assistance.
- The GRC may undertake site visit, ask for relevant information from Project Authority and other government and non-government agencies, etc in order to resolve the grievances of PAPs.
- Fix a time frame within the stipulated time period of 45 days for resolving the grievance.
- Inform PAPs through ESMU about the status of their case and their decision to PAPs for compliance.

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

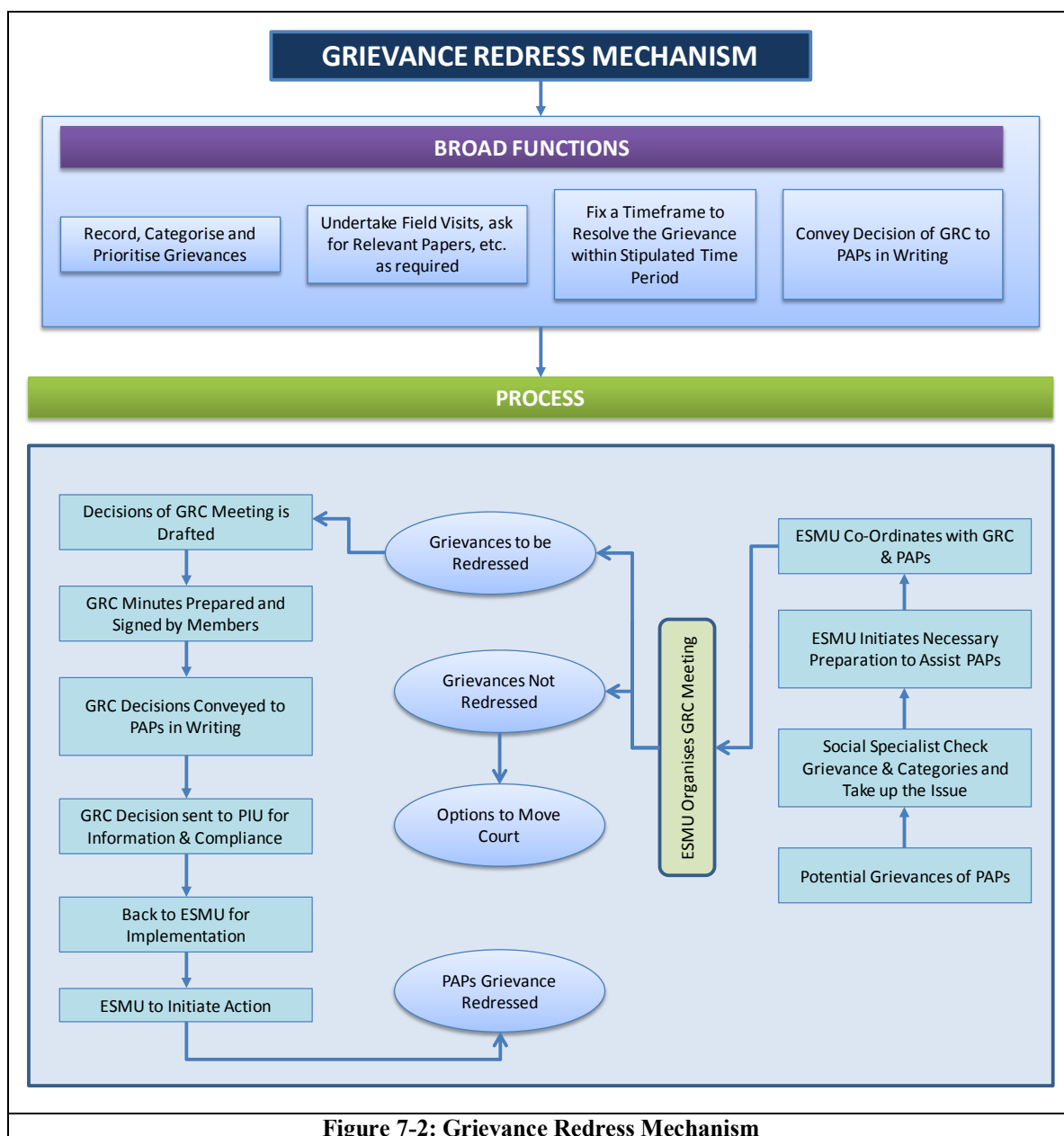


Figure 7-2: Grievance Redress Mechanism

7.1.6 Income Restoration Measures

70. 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.

7.1.7 Public Consultation and Disclosure

71. 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.

72. 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.gujarat.gov.in>). The following project specific information related to social safeguards will be disclosed on the website. Relevant topics (first 10 bullet points) shall be disseminated by the implementing NGO among the community to elicit participation.

- Details of construction phase;
- Work opportunities for local labour;

- Notification process;
- Process relating to issuance of identity cards and preparation of microplans;
- Compensation and assistance payment;
- Details of social/cultural and religious properties to be relocated;
- Details of Grievance Redress Committee, its procedures and mechanism;
- Complaint handling procedures;
- NGOs role in implementation of RAP;
- Approved resettlement action plan;
- Approved entitlement matrix;
- Village-wise area of government and private land to be acquired;
- Disbursement status of compensation and assistance given to respective PAPs;
- Details of public consultation;
- Details of compensation given to land looser and PAP (Quarterly);
- Details of benefits of project to the public;
- Details of NGO involved in implementation of RAP;
- Progress Reports

73. 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.

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

7.1.8 Complaint Handling Mechanism

75. 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.

76. Complaints Handling Procedure ensures that any citizen can lodge complaints with (i) any officer not below the rank of executive engineer in charge of the work, and (ii) any officer in charge of the redress systems in vogue in the state. Complaints related to (i) project services (new proposal/alteration in the scope of project, ongoing /completed project services in the areas of quality, procurement, R&R, environment and inaction/delayed action) and (ii) personnel (misbehaviour, corruption, service matter).

77. 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.

7.1.9 Mechanism for Training and Capacity Building

78. 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.

79. The topics for training and capacity building includes:

80. 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);

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

82. 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);

83. 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);

84. 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.

85. 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

86. 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, counselling 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.

87. 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.

7.2 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE OF RAP

88. RAP Implementation Schedule is provided in Table 7.5. This provides the key benchmarks of implementing RAP.

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

89. The cost for compensation for loss of various components such as land, 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. 1.42 million.

Table 8.1: RAP Budget

Sr. No.	Category	Amount (INR)
1	Compensation for Structure	720,000
2	R&R Assistance(shifting allowance, training assistance and additional support to vulnerable affected persons)	660,000
Sub-Total(1+2)		1,380,000
Contingency (@3%)		41,400
GRAND TOTAL (Sub-Total+ Contingency)		1,421,400

8.1.1 Compensation for Structures

90. Compensation for structures shall be provided for the loss of commercial, residential or mixed 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:

Table 8.2: Compensation for Structure

Sr. No.	Type of Structures	Number	Unit Rate(Rs.)	Total Cost (INR)
1	Commercial Structure	18	40,000	720,000
Total		18		720,000

8.1.2 R&R Assistance

91. R&R assistance has been estimated based on the provisions of the proposed Entitlement Matrix. The total cost estimated for R&R assistance is INR 6,60,000.

Table 8.3: R&R Assistance

Category of PAP	Entitlement	Number of Person	Assistance (INR)	Amount (INR)
Squatters (Commercial and Residential)	Shifting Allowance	18	5,000	90,000
	Training Assistance	18	15,000	270,000
Vulnerable people	Lump sum	4	15,000	60,000
Schedule Tribes	Financial Assistance	4	60,000	240,000
Total				660,000

92. 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 in the first phase. 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.

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Appendices to RAP

Appendix 1.1: Chainagewise Details of Proposed Treatment

Start Chainage	End Chainage	Length	Treatment Option	Existing Carriageway Width	Proposed Formation Width	Proposed Carriageway Width+PS	Proposed hard Shoulder Width	Remarks
29681.77	29800	118.23	overlay	7	12	10	1	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
29800	30450	650	overlay	7				ROB
30450	31300	850	overlay	7				Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
31300	31800	500	reconstruction	7	12	10	1	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
31800	32550	750	overlay	7	11	10	0.5	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
32550	32900	350	reconstruction	7	12	10	1	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
32900	33900	1000	overlay	7	12	10	1	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
33900	35450	1550	overlay	7	11	10	1	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
35450	35900	450	overlay	7	12	10	1	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
35900	38800	2900	reconstruction	7	12	10	1	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
38800	39150	350	reconstruction	7	10	9	0.5	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
39150	40750	1600	reconstruction	7	12	10	1	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
40750	43900	3150	reconstruction	7	12	10	1	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
43900	46000	2100	reconstruction	7	10	9	0.5	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
46000	46300	300	reconstruction	7	12	10	1	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
46300	46800	500	reconstruction	7	10	9		Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
46800	47200	400	reconstruction	7	12	10	1	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
47200	48000	800	reconstruction	7	10	9	0.5	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
48000	50000	2000	overlay	7	10	9	0.5	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
50000	50425	425	overlay	7	12	10	1	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
50425	50700	275	reconstruction	7	12	10	1	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
50700	50900	200	overlay	7	12	10	1	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
50900	51200	300	overlay	7	12	10	1	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
51200	52800	1600	overlay	7	10	9	0.5	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
52800	54000	1200	overlay	7	12	10	1	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
54000	56000	2000	reconstruction	7	10	9	1	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
56000	56700	700	reconstruction	7	12	10	1	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane

Start Chainage	End Chainage	Length	Treatment Option	Existing Carriageway Width	Proposed Formation Width	Proposed Carriageway Width+PS	Proposed hard Shoulder Width	Remarks
56700	57000	300	reconstruction	7	10	9	0.5	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
57000	58000	1000	overlay	7	10	9	0.5	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
58000	58700	700	overlay	7	12	10	1	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
58700	59300	600	overlay	7	12	10	1	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
59300	60300	1000	overlay	7	10	9	0.5	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
60300	60500	200	overlay	7	12	10	1	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
60500	60725	225	reconstruction	7	10	9	0.5	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
60725	61000	275	overlay	7	10	9	1	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
61000	62000	1000	overlay	7	12	10	1	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
62000	64000	2000	overlay	7	12	10	1	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
64000	65500	1500	reconstruction	7	12	10	1	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
65500	66400	900	reconstruction	7	10	9	0.5	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
66400	68000	1600	reconstruction	7	12	10	1	Proposed treatment is of 2 Lane
68000	68417.1	417.1	reconstruction	14	17.5	15.5	1	Proposed treatment is of 4 Lane

Appendix 3-1: Socioeconomic Profile of Corridor Settlements and Talukas

Table 1: Population distribution and Sex ratio in talukas abutting Dabhoi-Bodeli corridor

Sr. No.	Talukas	Population		AAGR (2001-2011)	Sex Ratio	
		2001	2011		2001	2011
1	Sankheda	185856	204450	1.0	922	929
2	Dabhoi	183029	180126	-0.2	918	932
	Total	368885	384576	0.4	930	931

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Table 2: Juvenile Sex ratio for talukas abutting Dabhoi-Bodeli corridor, 2001 and 2011

Sr. No.	Talukas	2001	2011
1	Sankheda	910.1	906.1
2	Dabhoi	878.6	910.4
	Total	894.9	908.0

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Table 3: Literacy Rate for talukas abutting Dabhoi-Bodeli corridor, 2001 and 2011

Sr. No.	Talukas	2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Sankheda	64.0	76.7	50.3	74.2	83.7	63.9
2	Dabhoi	68.9	78.8	58.1	80.9	88.3	72.9
	Total	66.4	77.7	54.2	77.3	85.9	68.2

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Table 4: Urban population in talukas abutting Dabhoi-Bodeli corridor

Sr. No.	Talukas	2001	2011	% of urban population to taluka population, 2001	% of urban population to talukas population, 2011	AAGR (2001-2011)
1	Sankheda	10490	21133	5.6	10.3	7.3
2	Dabhoi	54952	50,975	30.0	28.3	-0.7
	Total	65442	88269	17.7	10.3	7.3

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	Sankheda	30.9	49.8	1.1	18.2
2	Dabhoi	19.8	45.5	2.3	32.5
	Total	25.9	47.9	1.6	24.6

Source: Census 2001

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

Sr. No.	Talukas	Total	Male	Female
1	Sankheda	51.1	60.4	41.0
2	Dabhoi	42.2	58.4	24.7
	Total	47	59	33

Source: Census 2001

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 belo w6yrs	Literacy Rate (in %)	Literacy rate Male (in %)	Literacy rate Female (in %)	SC (% to total)	ST (% to total)
1	Akotadar	1103	4.7	1054	1416	16.9	61	77	44	0.8	90.0
2	Ali Kherva	729	3.8	836	725	9.5	76	88	63	7.0	40.3
3	Bamroli	1178	4.9	885	802	14.7	58	75	39	0.9	34.1
4	Bhadrali	282	4.1	918	353	8.2	61	78	43	0.0	84.4
5	Bhulvan	1019	4.4	923	787	13.2	69	78	59	13.2	57.9
6	Dabhoi (M)	54952	5.2	923	844	11.7	76	83	68	4.3	17.0
7	Dormar	1797	4.5	930	915	12.6	66	73	59	11.2	36.3

Sr. No.	Name	Total population	HH size	Sex Ratio	Juvenile Sex ratio	Pop below 6yrs	Literacy Rate (in %)	Literacy rate Male (in %)	Literacy rate Female (in %)	SC (% to total)	ST (% to total)
8	Garol	887	4.6	883	776	9.8	86	90	81	16.6	31.0
9	GolaGamdi	106	4.6	767	1167	12.3	28	39	13	0.0	100.0
10	Gopalpura	449	5.3	833	638	17.1	68	81	54	3.3	69.7
11	Jojva	1536	4.5	871	1092	8.9	74	84	62	0.8	11.9
12	Kanteshwar	426	4.3	945	735	13.8	74	82	67	3.3	34.7
13	Kherva	695	5.4	909	850	10.6	72	85	59	14.8	2.2
14	KundiTappe Bahadarpur	571	4.2	936	800	14.2	69	82	55	8.1	53.2
15	Lotiya	262	4.4	926	929	10.3	70	91	48	18.7	59.9
16	Manjrol	1797	4.7	922	1000	15.2	56	68	44	5.0	66.3
17	Morpura	1417	4.9	957	1125	15.6	67	80	52	9.5	57.4
18	Nada	255	5.1	932	889	13.3	57	74	39	5.5	63.9
19	Pansoli	451	5.9	961	1357	14.6	69	81	55	2.9	49.4
20	Patna	2131	4.1	883	726	10.9	62	70	53	8.9	41.0
21	Pitha	177	4.5	825	923	14.1	59	69	46	0.0	8.5
22	Salpura	1976	5.0	935	984	18.6	49	59	38	5.0	68.8
23	Simaliya	887	4.4	895	985	14.5	73	87	57	5.2	61.7
24	Surya	852	4.6	889	685	10.7	62	76	46	15.6	30.3
25	Tarsana	317	4.4	1032	1250	14.2	64	84	45	1.9	96.8
26	Timbi	3507	4.7	907	973	12.7	71	81	60	5.9	37.5
27	Zankharpura	2875	4.9	890	828	13.7	64	77	49	4.1	62.6
28	Bodeli (CT)	10490	5.1	934	810	13.1	81	90	72	3.4	11.7
	Total	93124	5.0	921	863	12.3	73	82	64	4.9	25.9

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	Akotadar	151	429	1	41	56.4	64.8	48.4
2	Ali Kherva	156	164	1	43	49.9	66.2	30.4
3	Bamroli	162	196	2	27	32.9	57.4	5.1
4	Bhadrali	10	28	0	27	23.0	38.8	5.9
5	Bhulvan	77	410	0	67	54.4	62.1	46.0
6	Dabhoi (M)	498	1925	1363	14768	33.8	52.8	13.2
7	Dormar	211	528	2	115	47.6	63.3	30.8
8	Garol	111	99	5	91	34.5	60.9	4.6
9	GolaGamdi	4	48	0	0	49.1	50.0	47.8
10	Gopalpura	51	64	0	24	31.0	51.8	5.9
11	Jojva	198	328	15	65	39.5	62.0	13.6
12	Kanteshwar	44	85	0	44	40.6	60.3	19.8
13	Kherva	103	259	1	27	56.1	59.1	52.9
14	KundiTappeBahadarpur	43	191	0	34	46.9	61.7	31.2
15	Lotiya	18	74	0	7	37.8	55.1	19.0
16	Manjrol	173	501	5	106	43.7	54.0	32.5
17	Morpura	193	366	0	213	54.5	63.0	45.6
18	Nada	12	114	0	5	51.4	66.7	35.0
19	Pansoli	34	89	0	14	30.4	56.5	3.2
20	Patna	227	642	5	160	48.5	65.1	29.7
21	Pitha	57	59	0	5	68.4	74.2	61.3
22	Salpura	226	492	0	85	40.6	56.0	24.2
23	Simaliya	136	306	6	114	63.4	64.1	62.5
24	Surya	51	167	0	41	30.4	52.8	5.2
25	Tarsana	81	84	0	17	57.4	67.9	47.2
26	Timbi	385	738	8	253	39.5	59.7	17.2
27	Zankharpura	321	599	7	174	38.3	60.9	12.9
28	Bodeli (CT)	113	140	67	3116	32.8	54.3	9.7
	Total	3846	9125	1488	19683	37	55	17

Source: Census 2001

APPENDIX 4.1: SOCIO-ECONOMIC QUESTIONNAIRE

ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT, GOVT. OF GUJARAT
PPWCS, GUJARAT STATE HIGHWAY PROJECT-II,
CENSUS AND SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY OF PROJECT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

Form No. _____ Date _____
 Name of Investigator _____
 Name of Supervisor _____

ID No. _____ Chainage _____ Distance of Structure from C/L: _____

Address: _____ Village: _____ Block: _____ District: _____

Phone No: _____ Mobile No. _____ P/S: _____ P/O. _____

1. Type of the Use

1	Residential	2	Commercial	3	Mixed (C+R)	4	Industrial	5	Petrol Pump	6	Fam House	7	Government
8	Agricultural	9	Orchard	10	Under construction	11	Open land/Plot	12	Plantation	13	Grazing	14	Religious
15	Community Assets			16	Graveyard			17	Others (specify)				

2. Type of Loss due to the project

1	Structure	2	Land	3	Land and structure	4	Livelihood	5	Others (.....)			
---	-----------	---	------	---	--------------------	---	------------	---	----------------	--	--	--

3. Type of Ownership:

1	Private	2	Government	3	Trust	4	Temple	5	Community	6	Others (.....)	
---	---------	---	------------	---	-------	---	--------	---	-----------	---	----------------	--

4. Ownership Status of Property user

1	Titleholder	1	If Titleholder, any portion of the land or structure (or both) encroached into government land					Yes	1	No	2				
2	Non-Titleholder	2	If non-titleholder, specify category		1	Leased	2	Tenant	3	Squatter	4	Sharecropper	5	Kiosk/ Mobile Vendors	

5a. Survey No. _____ / House No. _____

5b. Total Land Holding:	Bigha		Acre		Hectare	
	Sq.ft		Sq.m		other	

5c. Number of agricultural labourers working in the field (other than family members) – use separate sheet for each labourer (address question 19 to 27)

5d. Since how long does the agricultural labourer working in the same farm (number of months)

6. Extent of Impact

1	Partial	2	Full
---	---------	---	------

7a. Age of Building	7b. No. of Years Occupied	7c. Legal electricity connection	Yes	1	No	2	8. Which Floor?	
7d. Legal Property Document			Yes	1	No	2		
7e. Name of head of HH:	7f. Sio						G	1
9. If Tenant/Lessee:							G+1	2
Name and Address of the owner							G+2	3

10. If the property is on rent then the amount of rent being paid per month:

Rs. _____

11. Assets affected in the Property

S. No	Assets	Units Owned	S. No	Assets	Units Owned	S. No	Assets	Units Owned
1	Trees		8	Motor Pump		15	Temple	
2	Dug Well		9	Boundary Wall		16	Seating around Tree	
3	Tube Well		10	Barbed Wire Fencing		17	Country Stove	
4	Open Well		11	Cattle Shed		18	Bathroom	
5	Water Tap		12	Temporary Shed		19	Others	
6	Water Tank		13	Washing place				
7	Hand Pump		14	Shrine				

12. Structure types Details

Wall	Reed	Bamboo	Cane	Mud	Brick	Others
	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
Roof	Thatch	Tin	Asbestos	Tiles	RCC	Others
	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
Floor	Mud	RCC	Tiles	Marble	Stone	Others
	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥

13. Social Category

1.	Scheduled Caste (SC) [Community Name _____]	1								
2.	Scheduled Tribe (ST) [Community Name _____]	2								
3.	Primitive Tribe Group [Community Name _____]	3								
4.	Other Backward Community (OBC)	4								
5.	General	5								
13a	Religion	Hindu ①	Muslim ②	Christian ③	Sikh ④	Jain ⑤	Buddhist ⑥	Others		
	14 Whether Woman Headed Household							Yes	1	No
15	Family Type	Joint	1	Nuclear	2					

16. What type of business are you doing, in case of commercial use

S. No	Category	Options							
1.	Refreshments	Tea Stall	Dhaba	Sweet Shop	Hotel	Restaurant	Motel	Pan Shop	Others
		①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
2.	Service Industry	Tailoring	Hair Cutting	Cobbler	Blacksmith	Two wheeler repair	Four wheeler Repair	Cycle repair	Others
		①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
3.	Retail Activity	Grocery	Chemist	Furniture	Petrol Pump	Electric Shop	Hardware	Electronics	Others
		①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
4.	Other Services	STD/PCO	Photocopy	Weighing bridge	Godowns	Cold Storages			Others
		①	②	③	④	⑤			⑧
5.	Institutional	School	Government Offices	PHC/CHC	Veterinary Hospital	Anganvadi			Others
		①	②	③	④	⑤			⑧
6.	Industry	Cotton/ginning	Chemical	Oil Extraction	Dairy				Others
		①	②	③	④				⑧
7.	Manufacturing Unit	Stone/quarry	Building materials	Cast iron					Others
		①	②	③					⑧
8.	Small-scale	Food	Agri-processing						Others
		①	②						⑧

17. Capital Investment on Business (at the time of initiating business). Land (Rs.) _____ Structure (Rs.) _____ Material (Rs.) _____

18. Value of the property [opinion of the respondent]: Land Cost (Rs.) _____, Structure cost (Rs.) _____



19. Socio-economic profile

Codes for Relationship with Head of the Household															
1	Head of Household	2	Wife	3	Husband	4	Son	5	Daughter	6	Son-in-law	7	Daughter-in-law	8	Grandfather
9	Grandmother	10	Grandson	11	Grand daughter	12	Brother	13	Sister	14	Brother-in-law	15	Sister-in-law	16	Father
17	Mother	18	Father-in-law	19	Mother-in-law	20	Grandson-in-law	21	Grand daughter-in-law	22	Uncle	23	Aunt	24	Cousin
25	Nephew	26	Niece	27	Any other (specify):										
Member Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Write down the names of all people who live and eat together in this household starting with head.		
A. Name															
B. Relationship															
C. Sex	Is the NAME male or female?														
	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M		
	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F		
D. Age	How old was NAME on the last birthday?														
														Record the age on last birthday	
E. Marital Status	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Married	
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	Unmarried	
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Divorced	
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	Separated	
	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Widow/Widower	
	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	Single Un-wed mother
F. Education	The class till which the person has been educated.														
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Illiterate	
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	Primary (Upto Class 3)	
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	High School (Class 4 – 7)	
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	Secondary (Class 8 - 10)	
	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Higher Secondary (Class 11 – 12)	
	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	Vocational	
	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	Higher (Graduate or higher)
⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	Technical (Graduate or higher)	
G. Physical/mental disabilities	Is the NAME physically or mentally challenged?														
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Yes	
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	No	
H. Occupation	Is the NAME working?														
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Yes	
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	No	
	What is the main activity at the place of job?														
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Artisans	
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	Farmer	
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Agriculture Labour	
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	Business/Trade	
	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Govt. Service	
	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	Private service	
⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	Industrial labour		
⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	Construction labour		
⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	Housemaid		
⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	Others (specify)		
I. Working Days														Number of working days in a month	
J. Reason for not working	What was the main reason for the NAME not working?														
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Persons who are not working	
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	No work available	
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Seasonal inactivity	
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	Household family duties	
	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Old (>65 yrs)	
	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	Student	
⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	Physically Challenged		
K. Income	How much does the NAME earn in a month (Rs.)														

Member Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
L. Skills	Any skill possessed by the person?													
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Tailoring
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	Electrical
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Plumbing
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	Electronic / Watch Repair
	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Lather works
	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	Handicraft
	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	Carpentry/masonry
⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	Others (specify)	
M. Possession of Documents	Whether the NAME possess the documents or NAME member in any													
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	APL Ration Card (if included in the Card)
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	BPL Ration Card (if included in the Card)
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Voters ID Card
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	Driving Licence
⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Job ID Card of NREGS (if yes, mark) If yes, provide Job ID number	
N. Beneficiary of any other govt schemes	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Yes
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	No If yes, name of the scheme
O. Participation	Whether the NAME participates in the following													
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Casted vote in the last legislative assembly/parliament election
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	Casted vote in the last panchayat/local body election
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Whether member of any political party
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	Whether member of any CBO/religious body, etc.
	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Whether holds any position in such organisations If yes, mention the position Name of the Organisation

20. Major and Minor Impact

A. After the acquisition of land / structure, will you able to continue farming / business in the unaffected land / structure	Yes	①	No	②
B. If No, are you willing to give up the residual land / structure to the project authority against suitable compensation or assistance	Yes	①	No	②
C. Whether any plans or possibility to relocate outside the RoW	Yes	①	No	②
D. Any suggestion of the respondent with respect to que.20.				

21. Rehabilitation Options

S. No.	Resettlement Options	Choice (✓)	Priority (1,2,3...)	S. No.	Resettlement Options	Choice (✓)	Priority (1,2,3...)
1	Alternative shop/residence			5	Provide land against land		
2	Employment during project construction			6	Self-relocation		
3	Employment during maintenance			7	Others (specify)		
4	Training to improve the skill level			8	Others (specify)		

22. Assets Owned (other than affected one)

Agricultural Properties				Other Properties				Other Assets (livestock)
Irrigated/ Wet Land	Un Irrigated/ Dry Land	Orchard/Waste/ Barren/Horticulture Land	Equipment	House Plot	House	Farm House	Business Establishment	
Area	Area	Area	Number	Area	Area	Area	Area	Number
Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	

23. Agriculture (only affected crop)

Name of Crop	Cropping pattern in a year			Yield Per Acre	Farmgate Price (Rs/quintal)
	Single	Double	Thrice		

24. Household Expenditure (Amount in Rs)

Total household expenditure monthly (approximate in Rs.)				Rs.		
Sl. No.	Category	(Rs.)	Sl. No.	Category	(Rs.)	
1	Food (Monthly)		6	Health (Monthly/Annual)		
2	Education (Monthly/Annual)		7	Cooking fuel (Monthly)		
3	Cloth (Monthly/Annual)		8	Social Functions (Annual)		
4	Local Travel (Monthly)		9	Vehicle Maintenance (Monthly / Annual)		
5	Leisure (Monthly/Annually)		10	Out Station travel (Monthly / Annual)		

25. Debts: (Amount in Rs)

Total household debt (approximate in Rs.), if any			Rs.		
Sl. No.	Category	(Rs.)	Sl. No.	Category	(Rs.)
1	Crop/Agriculture Loan		4	Loan on vehicles	
2	Loan on Assets		5	Loan for education	
3	Jewell Loan		6	Personal Loan.	

26. Household Items

Sl. No.	Items	Yes / No		Sl. No.	Items	Yes / No	
1	TV	Yes	No	7	Food processor / Mixer / Grinder	Yes	No
2	Refrigerator	Yes	No	8	Computer / Laptop	Yes	No
3	Two Wheeler	Yes	No	9	Air Conditioner	Yes	No
4	Four Wheeler	Yes	No	10	Air Cooler	Yes	No
5	Telephone/Mobile Phone	Yes	No	11	Microwave Oven	Yes	No
6	Washing Machine	Yes	No	12	Others (specify)	Yes	No

27. Health Status

1	Have you or any family members been affected with any disease (consider for last one year)				Yes	1	No	2
2	If yes, type of disease (mention name of disease)	Respiratory	Digestive	Gynec related	Eye related	Ortho related	General	
		①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	
2.a	If others (specify)		If others (specify)		If others (specify)			

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

LHS	Sketch of Structure	RHS

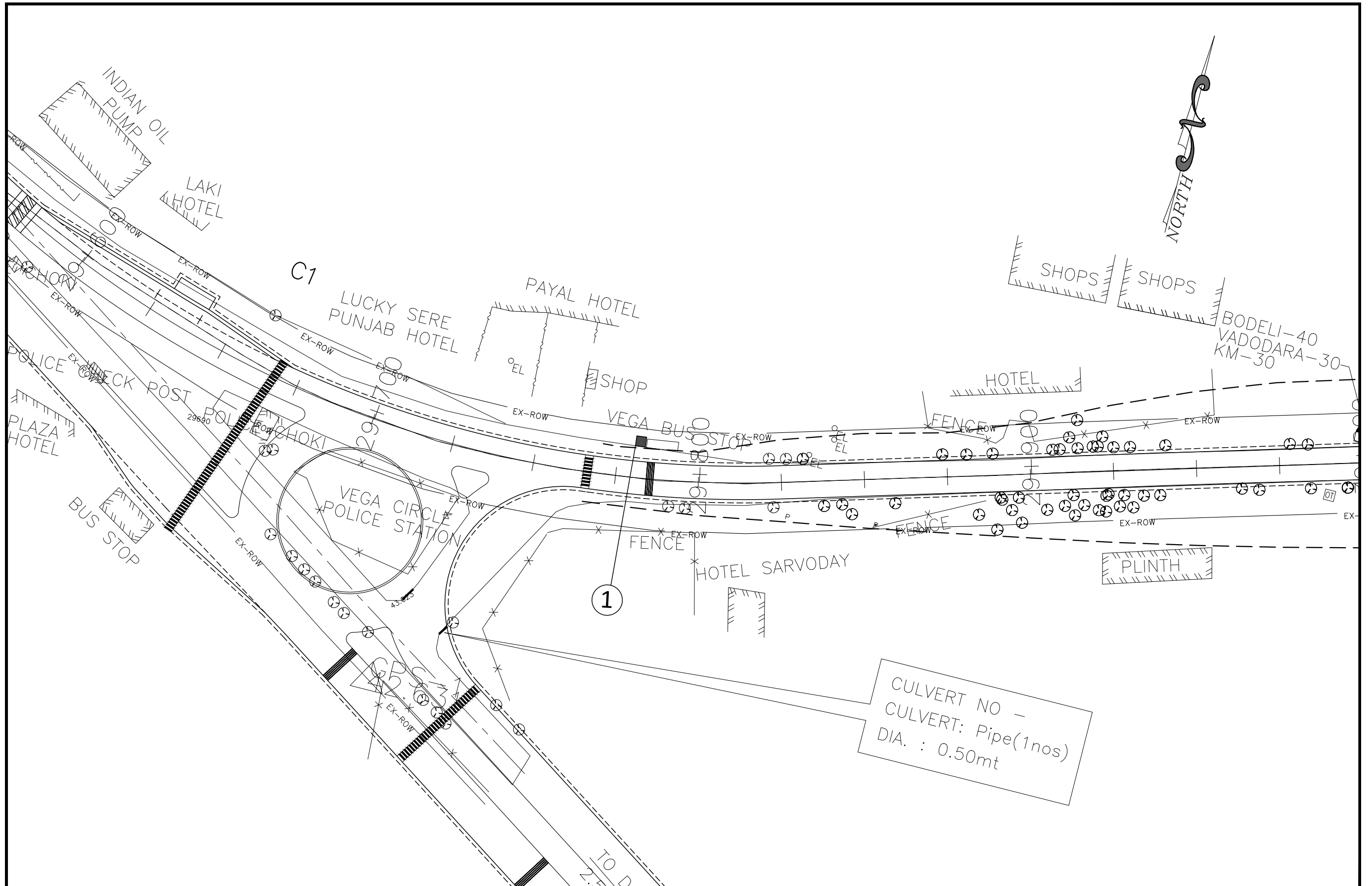
Note for Enumerators:

- [1] Q.No.3. Confirm the availability of Patta and mark as owned / encroachment.
 [2] Q.No.4. Squatter: No legal ownership over the land occupied.
 [3] Q.No.19. All the relationship should be specified with respect to the household head only.
 [4] Q.No.29. Specify the distance from Centre Line to the property Boundary and Building Line. Mention all the dimensions of the building and plot boundaries in 'meters' only.
 [5] Women Headed Household: The households headed by woman member of the family who is the sole/leading bread-earner of the family.

APPENDIX 4.2: LIST OF AFFECTED PROPERTIES

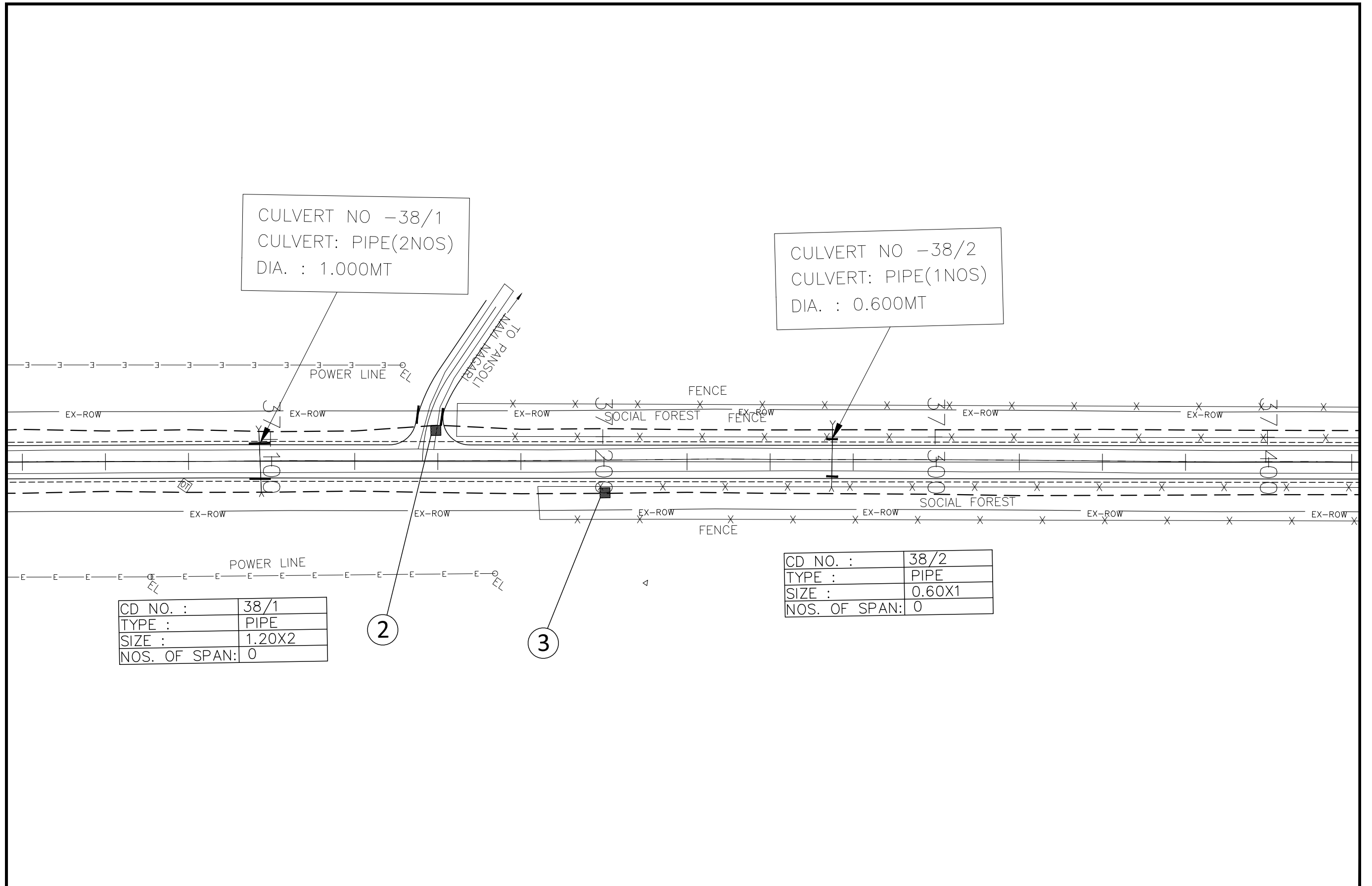
Sr. No	Id. No.	Chainage	LHS/RHS	Structure Type	Village	Block	District
1	1	29+780	LHS	Shop	Vega	Dabhoi	Vadodara
2	2	37+150	LHS	Shop	Pansoli	Dabhoi	Vadodara
3	3	38+200	RHS	Shop	Surada	Dabhoi	Vadodara
4	4	39+490	RHS	Shop	Simaliya	Dabhoi	Vadodara
5	5	41+930	RHS	Shop	Gopalpura	Dabhoi	Vadodara
6	6	45+825	LHS	Shop	Golagamdi	Sankheda	Vadodara
7	7	46+705	LHS	Shop	Gopalpura	Sankheda	Vadodara
8	8	46+705	LHS	Shop	Gopalpura	Sankheda	Vadodara
9	9	48+710	RHS	Shop	Lotiya	Sankheda	Vadodara
10	10	59+035	RHS	Shop	Suryaghoda	Sankheda	Vadodara
11	11	59+765	RHS	Shop	Jojva	Sankheda	Vadodara
12	12	66+150	RHS	Shop	Charola	Sankheda	Vadodara
13	13	67+970	LHS	Shop	Bodeli	Sankheda	Vadodara
14	14	67+980	RHS	Shop	Bodeli	Sankheda	Vadodara
15	15	67+985	LHS	Shop	Bodeli	Sankheda	Vadodara
16	16	67+990	LHS	Shop	Bodeli	Sankheda	Vadodara
17	17	67+995	LHS	Shop	Bodeli	Sankheda	Vadodara
18	18	68+000	LHS	Shop	Bodeli	Sankheda	Vadodara

APPENDIX 4.3:
MAP REPRESENTING IMPACTED PROPERTIES



CULVERT NO -
 CULVERT: Pipe(1nos)
 DIA. : 0.50mt

			SCALE :	GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT		
			SCALE: 1:750	CORRIDOR : DABHOI-BODELI (SH 11) IMPACTED STRUCTURES		
			CAD FILE: DES-DB	DATE: JULY 2012	PROJECT: PPWCS	DWG No: PPWCS/DB/IS/01
No.	REVISION	DATE	BY			REV. 0

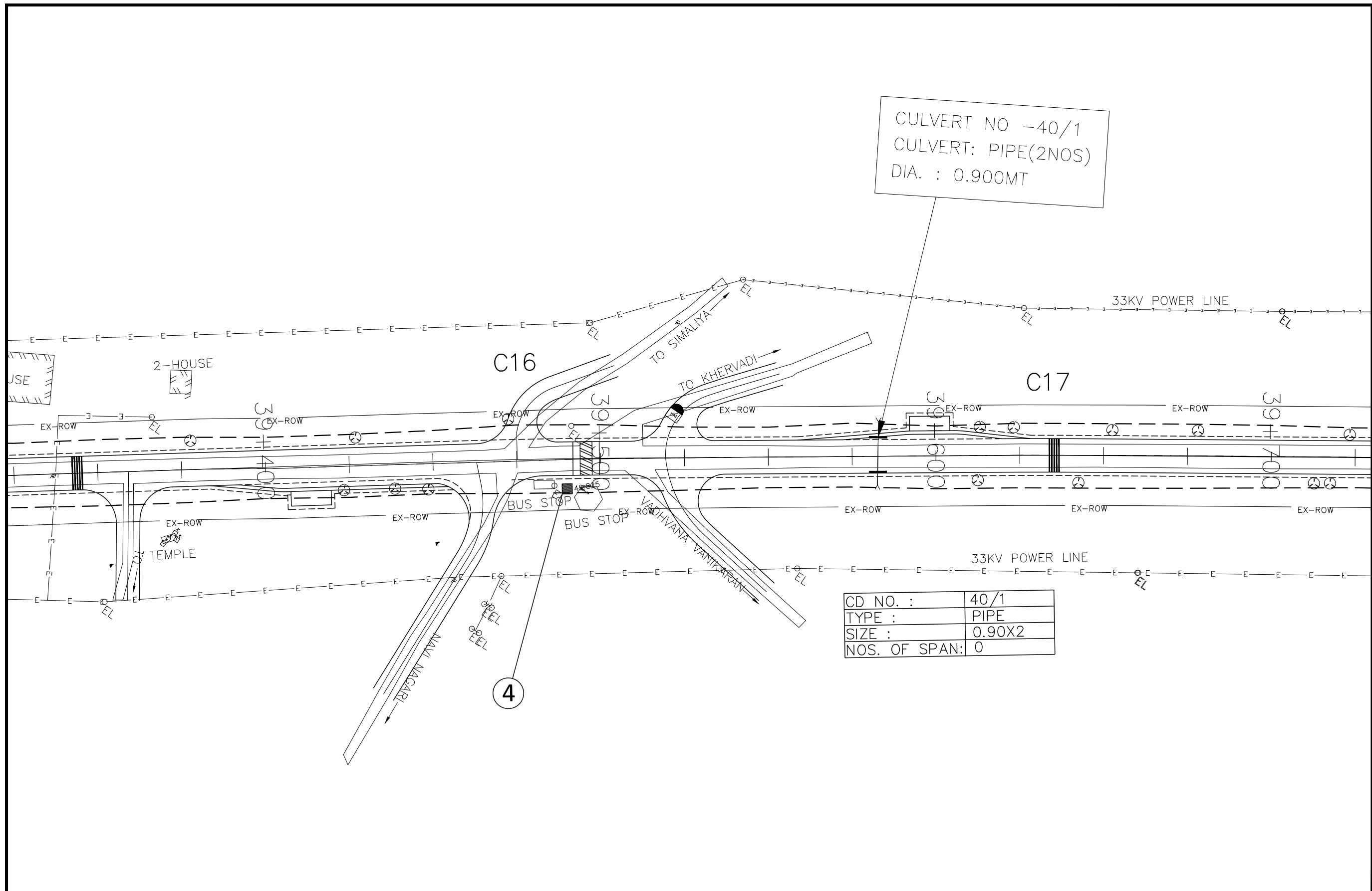


CD NO. :	38/1
TYPE :	PIPE
SIZE :	1.20X2
NOS. OF SPAN:	0

CD NO. :	38/2
TYPE :	PIPE
SIZE :	0.60X1
NOS. OF SPAN:	0

No.	REVISION	DATE	BY	SCALE :	GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT CORRIDOR : DABHOI-BODELI (SH 11) IMPACTED STRUCTURES	DATE: JULY 2012	PROJECT: PPWCS	DWG No: PPWCS/DB/IS/02	REV. 0
				SCALE: 1:750					
				CAD FILE: DES-DB					

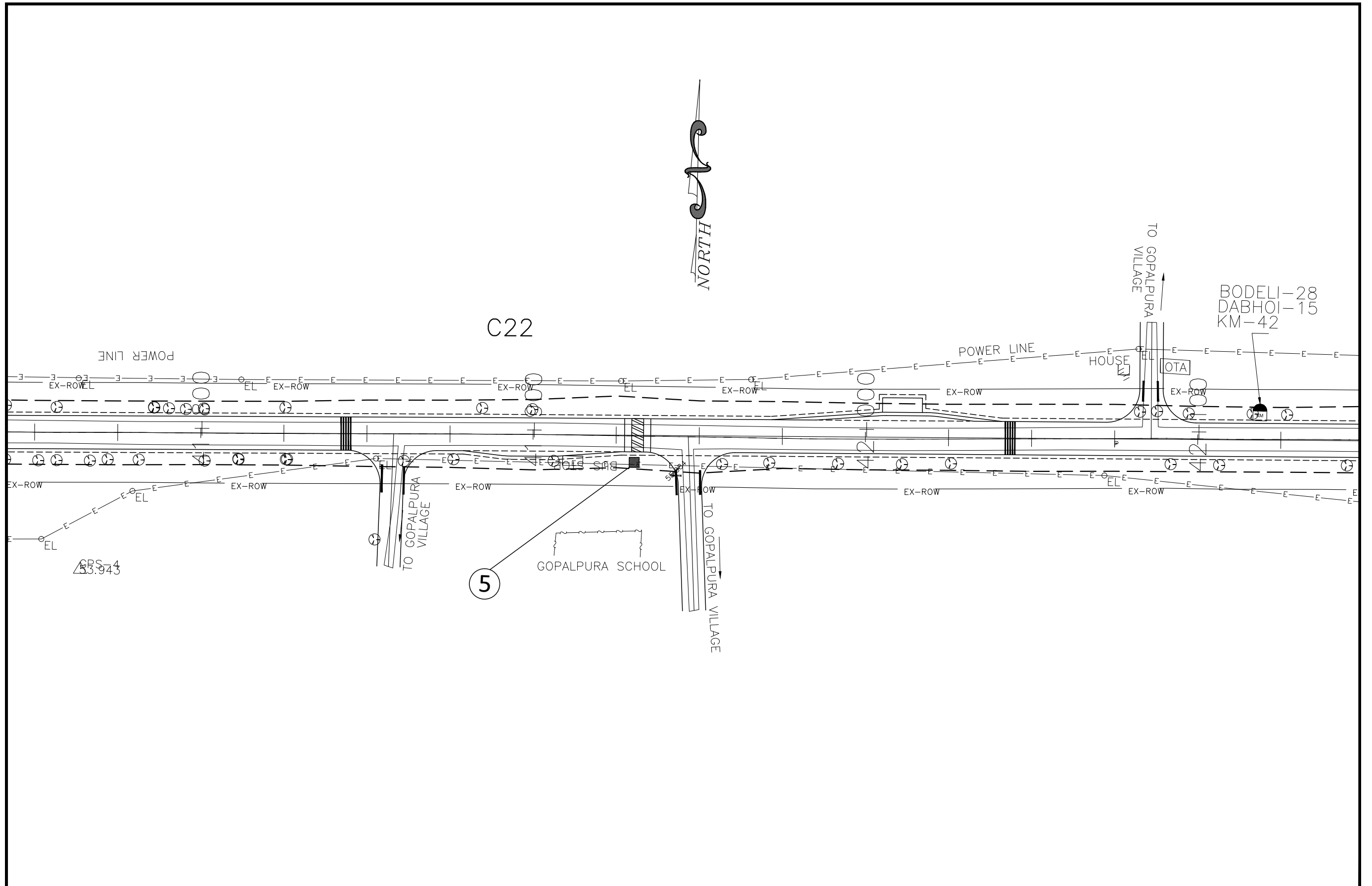
CULVERT NO -40/1
 CULVERT: PIPE(2NOS)
 DIA. : 0.900MT



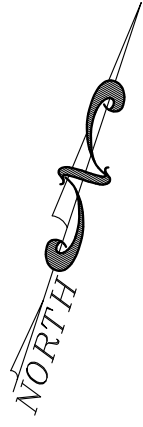
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TYPE :	PIPE
SIZE :	0.90X2
NOS. OF SPAN:	0

4

No.	REVISION	DATE	BY	SCALE :	GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT CORRIDOR : DABHOI-BODELI (SH 11) IMPACTED STRUCTURES	DATE:	PROJECT:	DWG No:	REV.
				SCALE: 1:750		JULY 2012	PPWCS	PPWCS/DB/IS/03	0
				CAD FILE:					
				DES-DB					

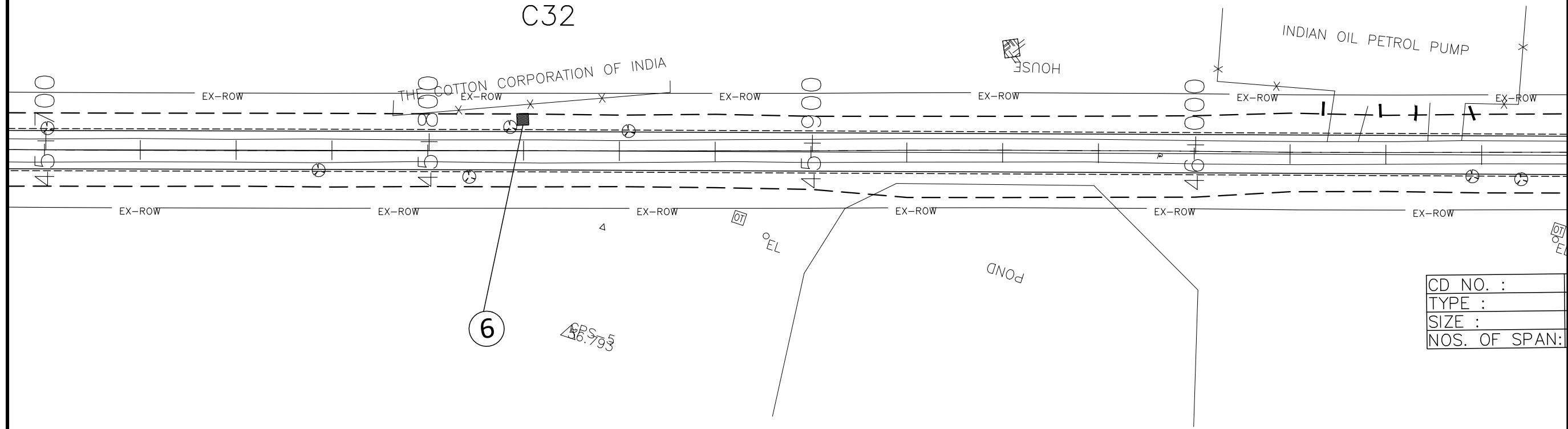


			SCALE :				GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT				
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			CAD FILE:				DATE:	PROJECT:	DWG No:	REV.	
No.	REVISION	DATE	BY	DES-DB				JULY 2012	PPWCS	PPWCS/DB/IS/04	0



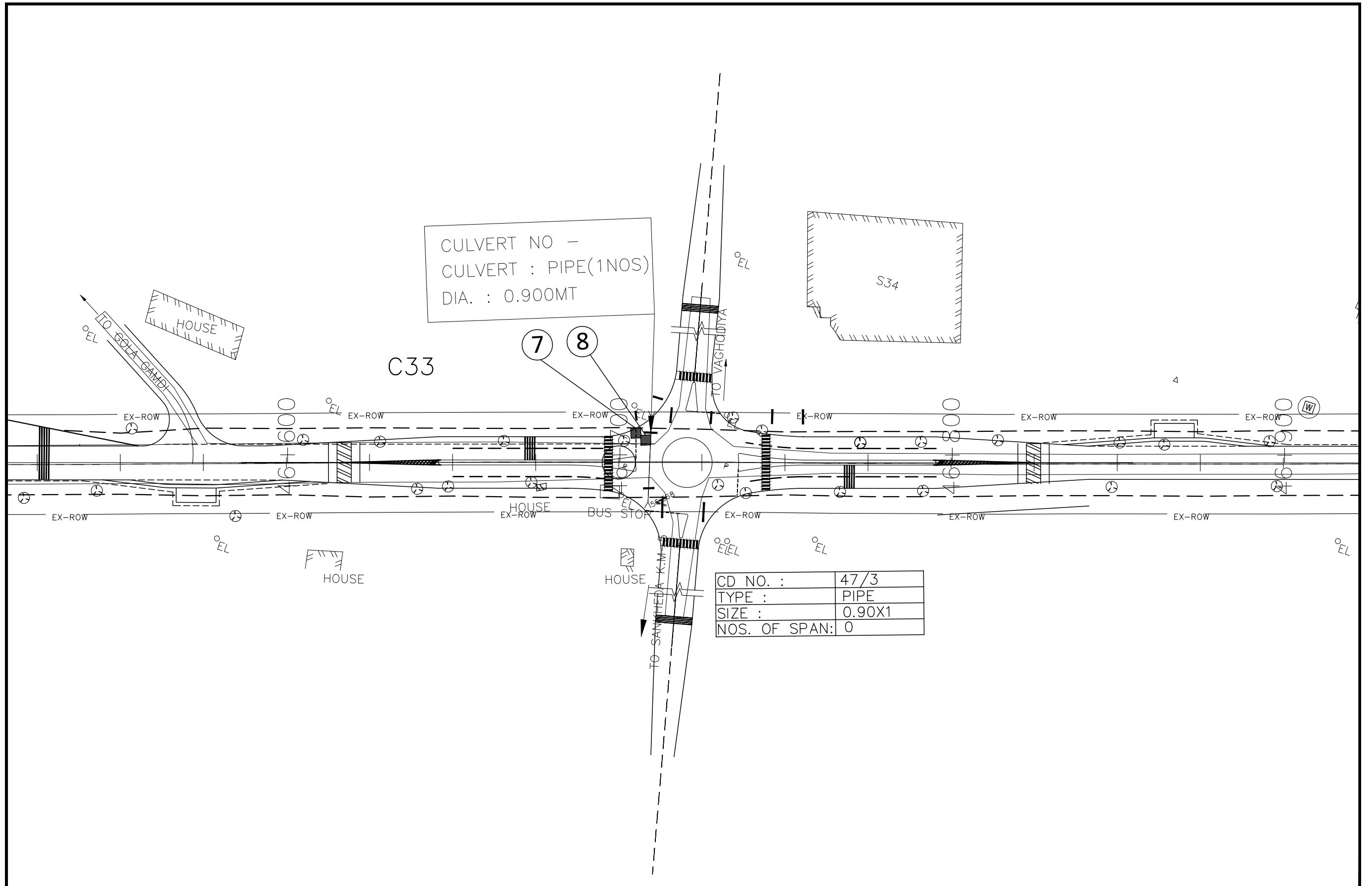
CULVERT NO -
 CULVERT : PIPE(1NOS)
 DIA. : 0.900MT

C32



CD NO. :	
TYPE :	
SIZE :	
NOS. OF SPAN:	

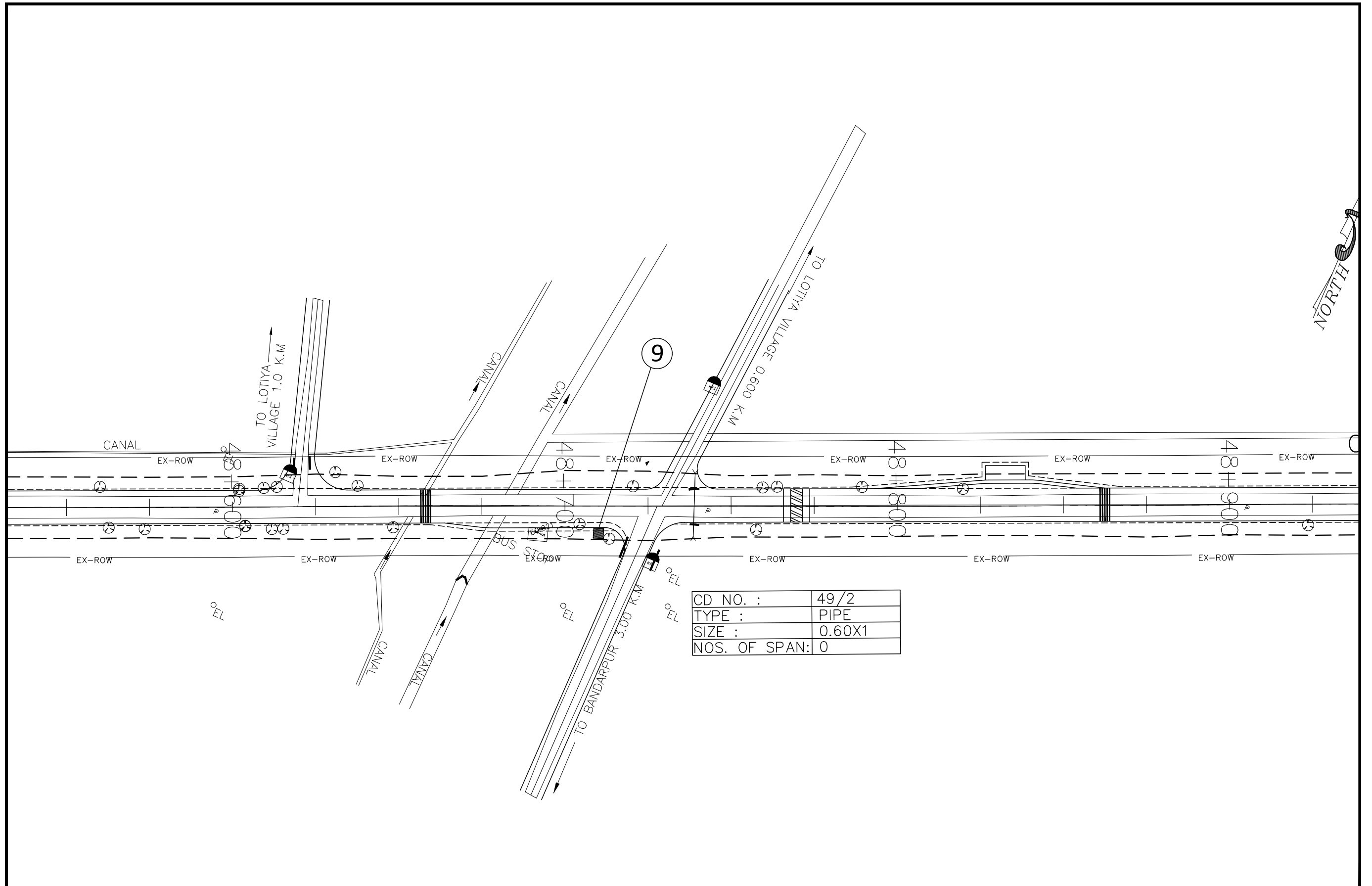
No.	REVISION	DATE	BY	SCALE :	GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT CORRIDOR : DABHOI-BODELI (SH 11) IMPACTED STRUCTURES	DATE: JULY 2012	PROJECT: PPWCS	DWG No: PPWCS/DB/IS/05	REV. 0
				SCALE: 1:750					
				CAD FILE: DES-DB					



CULVERT NO -
 CULVERT : PIPE(1NOS)
 DIA. : 0.900MT

CD NO. :	47/3
TYPE :	PIPE
SIZE :	0.90X1
NOS. OF SPAN:	0

No.	REVISION	DATE	BY	SCALE :	GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT CORRIDOR : DABHOI-BODELI (SH 11) IMPACTED STRUCTURES	DATE: JULY 2012	PROJECT: PPWCS	DWG No: PPWCS/DB/IS/06	REV. 0
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				CAD FILE: DES-DB					

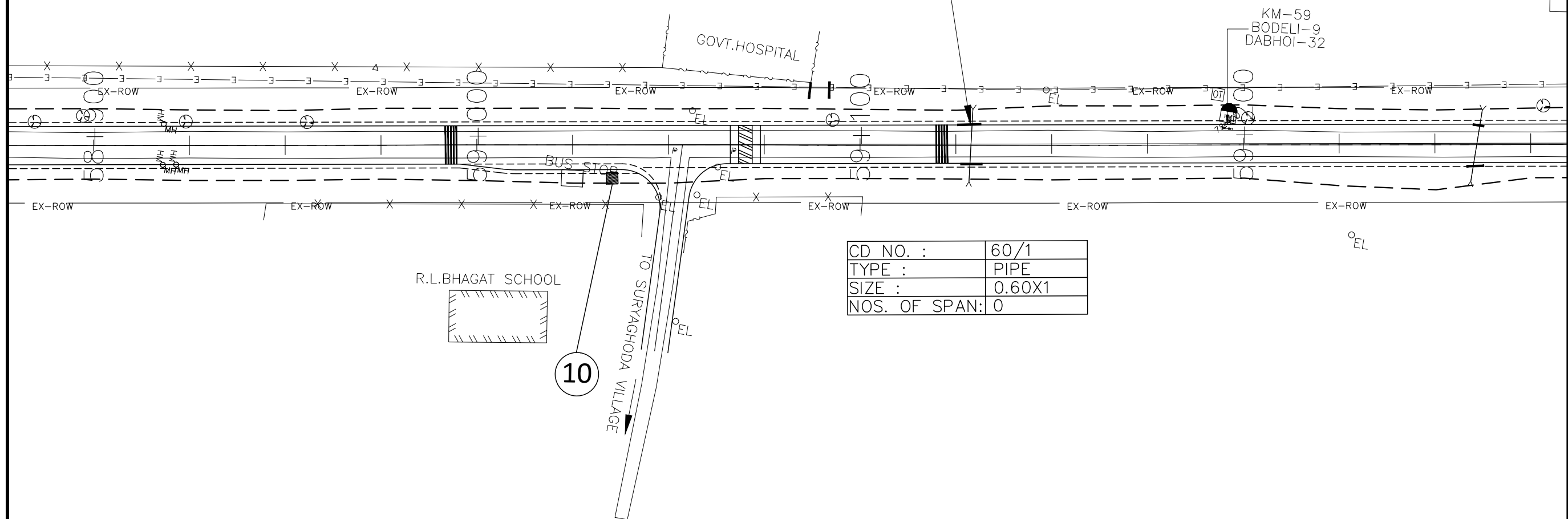


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				SCALE: 1:750		JULY 2012	PPWCS	PPWCS/DB/IS/07	0
				CAD FILE:					
				DES-DB					

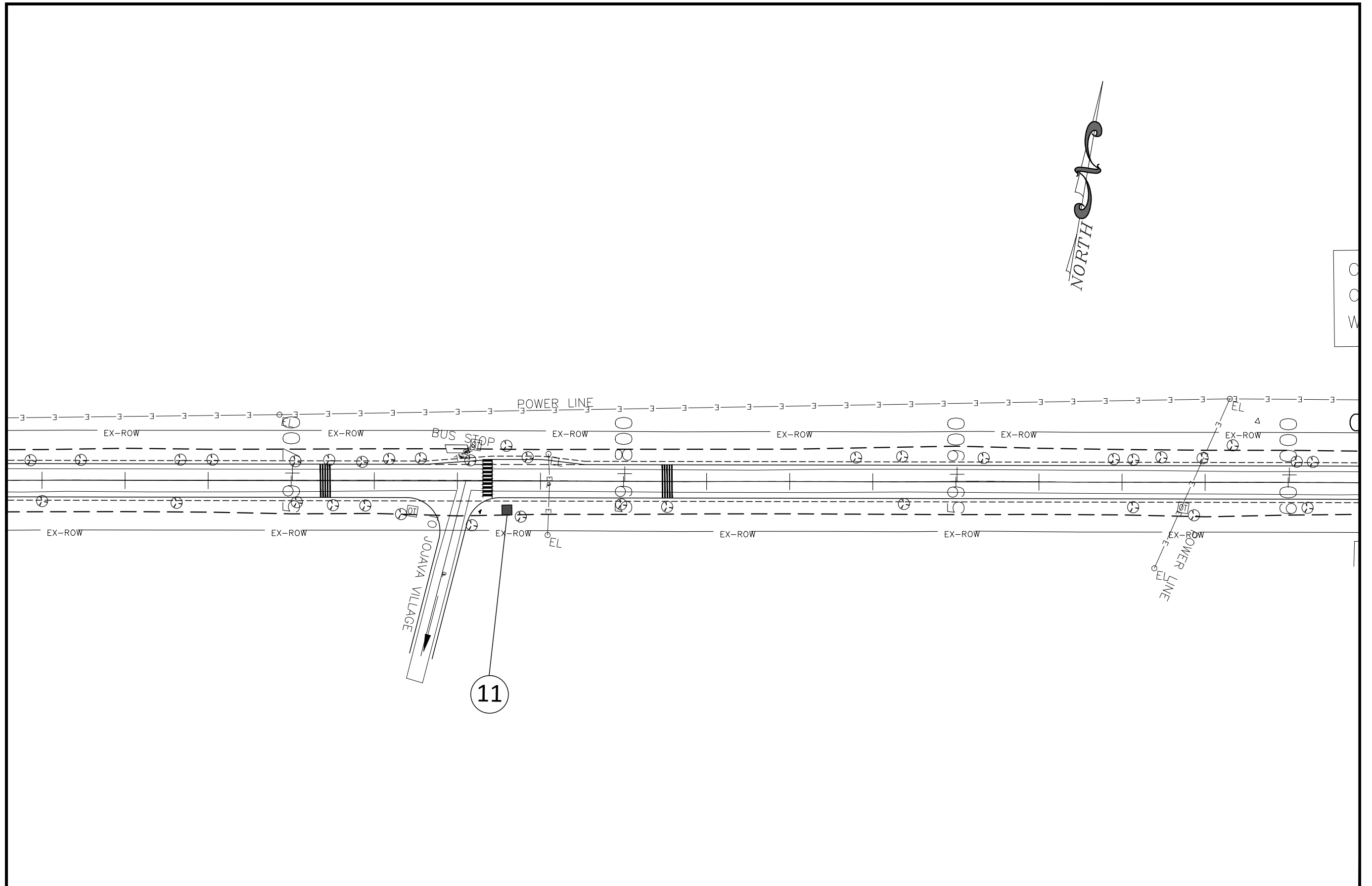


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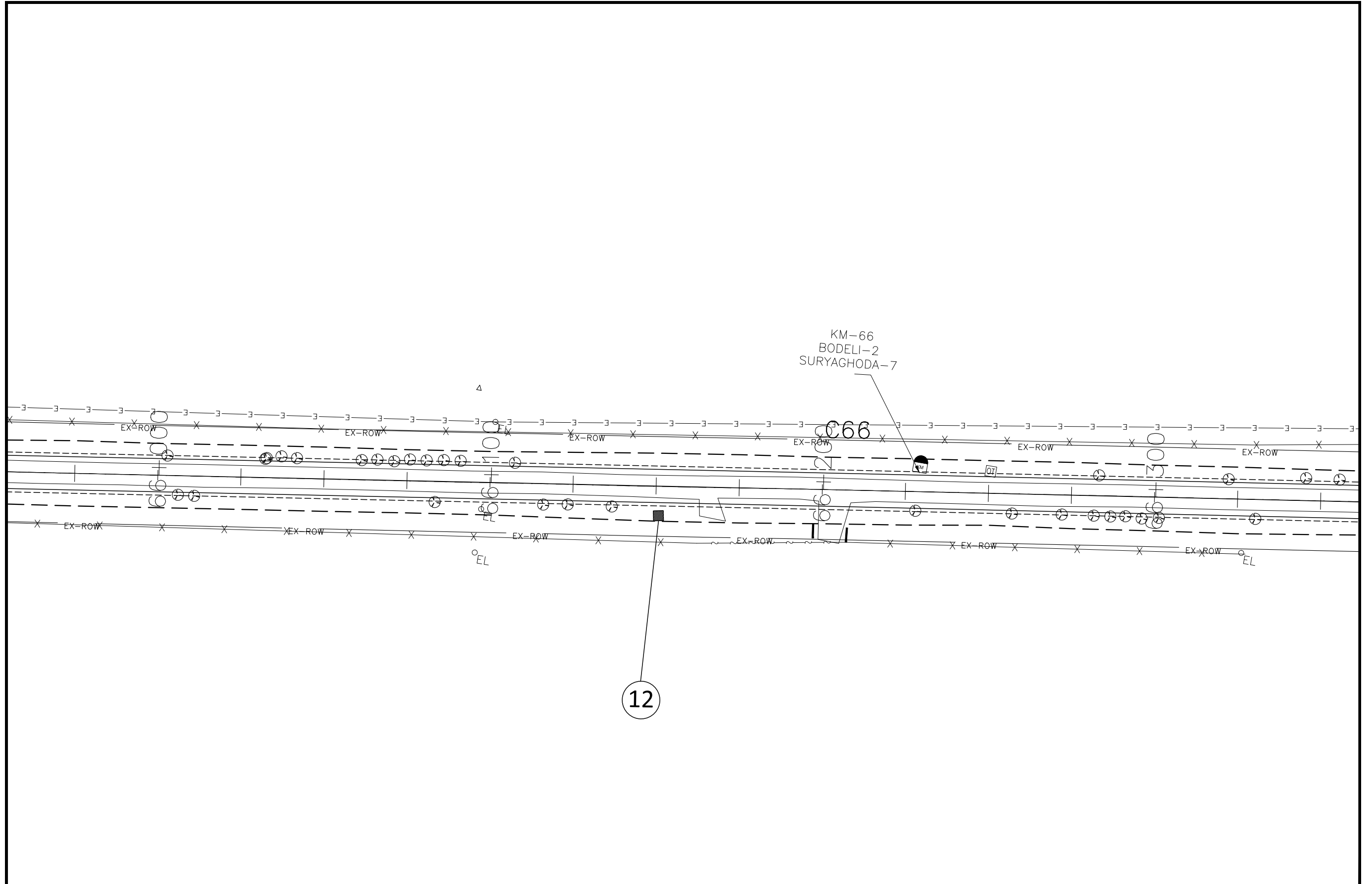


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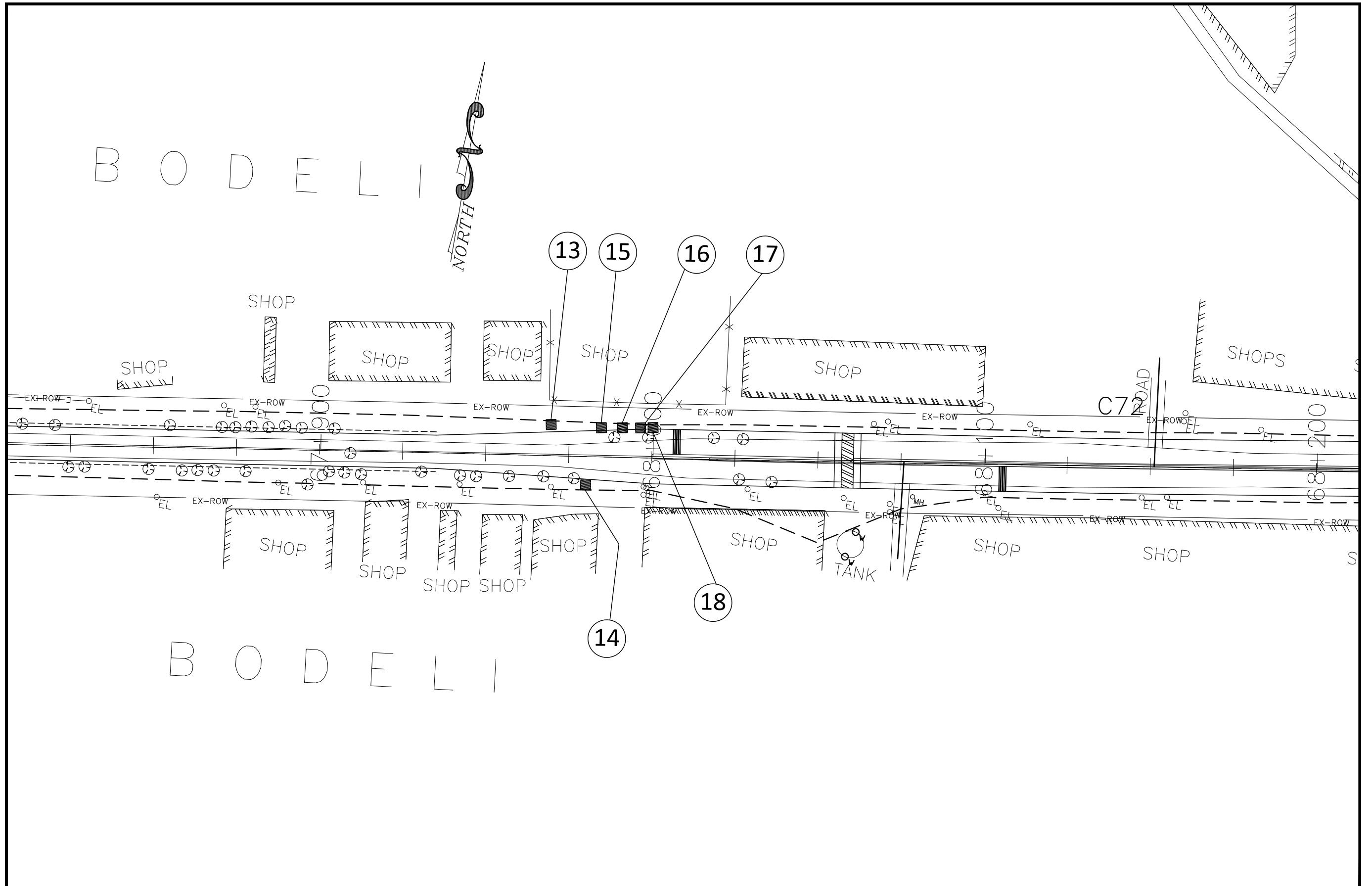
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			SCALE: 1:750				CORRIDOR : DABHOI-BODELI (SH 11) IMPACTED STRUCTURES						
No.	REVISION	DATE	BY	CAD FILE:	DES-DB	DATE:	JULY 2012	PROJECT:	PPWCS	DWG No:	PPWCS/DB/IS/08	REV.	0



			SCALE :				GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT						
			SCALE: 1:750				CORRIDOR : DABHOI-BODELI (SH 11) IMPACTED STRUCTURES						
No.	REVISION	DATE	BY	CAD FILE:	DES-DB	DATE:	JULY 2012	PROJECT:	PPWCS	DWG No:	PPWCS/DB/IS/09	REV.	0



			SCALE :			GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT				
			SCALE: 1:750			CORRIDOR : DABHOI-BODELI (SH 11) IMPACTED STRUCTURES				
No.	REVISION	DATE	BY	CAD FILE:	DES-DB	DATE:	JULY 2012	PROJECT: PPWCS	DWG No: PPWCS/DB/IS/10	REV. 0



			SCALE :				GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT						
			SCALE: 1:750				CORRIDOR : DABHOI-BODELI (SH 11) IMPACTED STRUCTURES						
No.	REVISION	DATE	BY	CAD FILE:	DES-DB	DATE:	JULY 2012	PROJECT:	PPWCS	DWG No:	PPWCS/DB/IS/11	REV.	0

Appendix 5.1: Consultation Format

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION – DISCUSSION GUIDE Dabhoi-Bodeli Corridor

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

Introduction

- Government of Gujarat has taken up the second Gujarat State Highway Project (GSHP-II), covering upgradation, maintenance and improvement of identified core road network for loan appraisal with the World Bank. Roads and Building Department (R&BD), the responsible body for managing the project, has retained M/s LEA Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd. (LASA) as Project Preparatory Works Consultants to prepare pertinent plans on widening and upgradation of highways.
- As a pre-requisite towards loan appraisal with the World Bank, R&BD has selected nine corridors at this stage, aggregating to 394 km length for detailed project report. This includes widening and upgradation of Dabhoi-Bodeli corridor.
- The project corridor Dabhoi-Bodeli starts from Dabhoi at km 29+700 and ends at km 68+000 near Bodeli. The total length of the proposed corridor is 38.60 km. Existing RoW along the corridor is 30m. Road widening of 12m width for two lane sections and 21.75m for four lane sections is proposed along the corridor.
- Consultation intends to disseminate the information regarding the proposed development as well as to know the opinion of the people regarding resettlement issues, road safety measures and potential impacts of the project.

Discussion Points – General

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

Discussion Points for Commercial / industrial Category

- Extent of impact [in terms of loss of property – loss of livelihood – any improvement in business expected due to the project, etc.]
- Will you be able to continue your business in the same location – if relocating to another place, implications on rent, business etc - how much time required to relocate the structure or restore the affected business/livelihood

- Tenants – usual notice period from land/building owners
- Opinion regarding compensation and assistance for affected properties
- Opinion about Rehabilitation and Resettlement for fully affected structures or if livelihood affected

Discussion Points – for Residential Category

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

Discussion Points – Religious Structures / Common Property Resources

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

Discussion Points – Agriculture Land

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

Appendix 5.3: Photographs of Consultations: Dabhoi-Bodeli Corridor

**Chainage: km 46+725;
Golagamdi Village, Dist:
Vadodara.**



**Chainage: km 68+000; Bodeli,
Dist: Vadodara**

