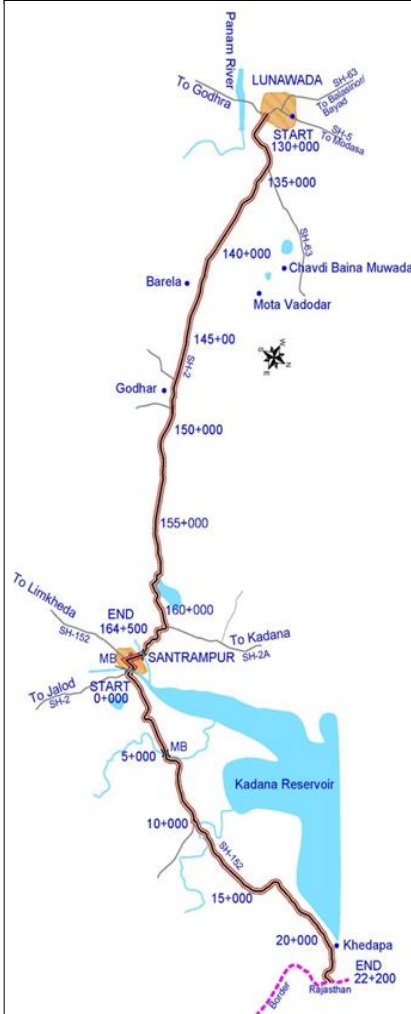


ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

Gujarat State Highway Project - II



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

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 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 pertinent plans on widening and upgradation of highways including the assessment of social impact, preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP). As a pre-requisite towards loan appraisal with the World Bank, R&BD has selected nine corridors, aggregating to 394 km length for preparation of detailed project report. As part of the project preparation, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) has been undertaken for the proposed roads. This RAP is based on the findings of SIA carried out in Lunawada-Khedapa corridor and is in line with Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the project.

Corridor Description

The total length of the corridor is 56.7km. The project corridor Lunawada-Khedapahas two sections starting from Lunawada to Santrampur (km 130+000 to km 164+500) and Santrampur to Khedapaup to border(km 0+000 to km 22+200). The existing two-lane, single-lane corridor is proposed to be widened to a standard two-lane facility with hard shoulder. The Corridor passes through Santrampur and Kadanatalukas of Panchmahal district which are part of Fifth schedule areas.

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 RAP are:

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

Right of Way and Corridor of Impact

The existing RoW along the corridor is 24m. Using available RoW records with the R&BD and Revenue Department, the social team verified the boundaries of private properties within and in

the vicinity of potential corridor of impact (CoI)¹. The CoI for the project corridor vary between 16m. In the present context, impacts are assessed up to CoI (Figure 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.

¹The 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 17th May 2012 and for titleholder, the cut-off date will be the date of Section 4(1) notification as per LA Act. 1894.

Impact on Land and Structures

Census and socio-economic surveys were conducted along the proposed project stretch, considering the Corridor of Impact (CoI) of 16m. Minimum acquisition and disturbance to the existing features is the prime objective of design. Impacts on sensitive features and settlement areas is minimised through realignment, and CoI approach.

Land Acquisition: A total of 0.46 ha of private land belonging to 4 households will be affected due to curve improvement at Lunawada village (km 132+290 to km 132+525 on RHS and km 133+035 to km 133+312 on LHS), Ukedi village (km 135+934 to 136+172 on LHS), and at GodnaMuvadavillage (km 139+528 to 139+789 on LHS) in LunawadaTaluka. Other than these four locations, the proposed improvement will be carried out within the existing RoW of 24 m throughout the corridor. Government land will not be affected due to the project. Land acquisition and resettlement of the affected persons shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the RPF of the project.

Categories of Impact: Agricultural land of 4 household which are of titleholders and 9 commercial structures of non-titleholders (squatters) will be affected due to the proposed improvement.

Other assets affected (located within the affected portion of impacted properties) are 35 private trees, 1 open well, 1 water tank, barbed wire fencing, 1 temporary shed, 1 gate and one seating area around tree.

Impact on Cultural properties and Community Assets: The proposed road improvement will not affect any cultural properties or community assets. The structures of Chavadi Mata temple (km 134+890) and a Dargah (at km 161+450) has been protected with appropriate mitigation measures by way of shifting alignment within the RoW and removing/limiting hard shoulders.

Socio-Economic Profile

Total number of PAHs are 13 wherein 4 are titleholders (TH) and remaining 13 are non-titleholders (NTH). Total 13 PAHs comprises 87 PAPs. Vulnerable groups of affected household are 4 (BPL Category).

Minimization of Resettlement Impacts in Fifth Schedule Area

The proposed corridor passes through 3 talukas (Lunawada, Kadana and Santrampur), of which two talukas, Kadana and Santrampur are part of Fifth Schedule Area. Santrampur taluka comprises 153 villages, of which 24 villages² are located along the proposed corridor. Kadana taluka comprises 137 villages, of which one village (Dahiyapur) is located along the project corridor.

²Villages are Khedaya Alias, Simaliya, Batakwada, Ukhreli, Dotawada, Sangawada, santrampur, Kunda, Malanpur, Lalakpur, RanijiniPadedi, Hadani Saran, Moti Saran, Nani Saran, Bhandara, Godhar(West), DhamotnaMoyla, KanbinaMoyla, Manchod, Rafai, Barela, Motikharsoli, Ranani saran and Bahediya.

Social assessment and consultations³ 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 Santrampur and Kadanataluka. 3 shops are affected in Fifth schedule area of Santrampur taluka, however these structures belong to general and other backward class community. The design for the proposed corridor has been worked out within the available RoW of 24 m to minimize resettlement impacts. The impact on land has been fully avoided in the road sections passing through these two talukas. 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. An exclusive IPDP has been prepared for those corridors which pass through Fifth Schedule Area.

Public Consultations

Seven 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 divisions⁴ 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:

³ 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.

⁴ The Field Divisions of R&BD are located at Rajkot, Mehsana and Vadodara.

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

Grievance Redress Mechanism

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 months⁵. The on-ground rehabilitation and resettlement exercises and handing over the encumbrance free stretch for civil works will take 5 months and afterwards, the NGO will carry out awareness programmes on road safety, HIV/AIDS prevention campaign, repeat training for PAPs, facilitate overall monitoring, etc.

Table 1.1: RAP Implementation Schedule: Major Activities

Sl.No.	Major Activities	Months
1.	NGO in place	1 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 include components such as compensation for land, compensation for structure (private property, cultural property and community assets), R&R assistance and contingency to cover unforeseen / unanticipated costs. The estimated total budget for the implementation of RAP for the corridor is INR 13.14 million (Table).

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.

⁵ 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.

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 pertinent plans on widening and upgradation of highways including the assessment of social impact, preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP). As a pre-requisite towards loan appraisal with the World Bank, R&BD has selected nine corridors, aggregating to 394 km length for detailed project report (DPR) preparation. As part of DPR preparation, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) has been undertaken for the proposed roads.

2. The total length of the corridor is 56.7 km with an existing RoW of 24 m. The existing two-lane, single-lane corridor is proposed to be widened to a standard two-lane facility with hard shoulder. Chainage-wise details of proposed treatment are given in Appendix 1.1. Cross-sections were designed accommodating the proposed road improvement within the available RoW, avoiding land acquisition to the extent possible.

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

1.1.1 Lunawada Khedapa Corridor

4. The project corridor starts at Lunawada at 130+000 km on SH-002 and joins SH-152 at km 164+500. It continues (on SH-152) from km 00+000 and ends at km 22+200 at Khedapa Village located near Rajasthan Border. Total length of the corridor is 56.7km. The corridor covers three talukas, Lunawada, Santrampur and Kadana including 39 census villages and 2 towns (Lunawada and Santrampur) of Panchmahal district. Kadana and Santrampur taluka are part of Fifth schedule area.

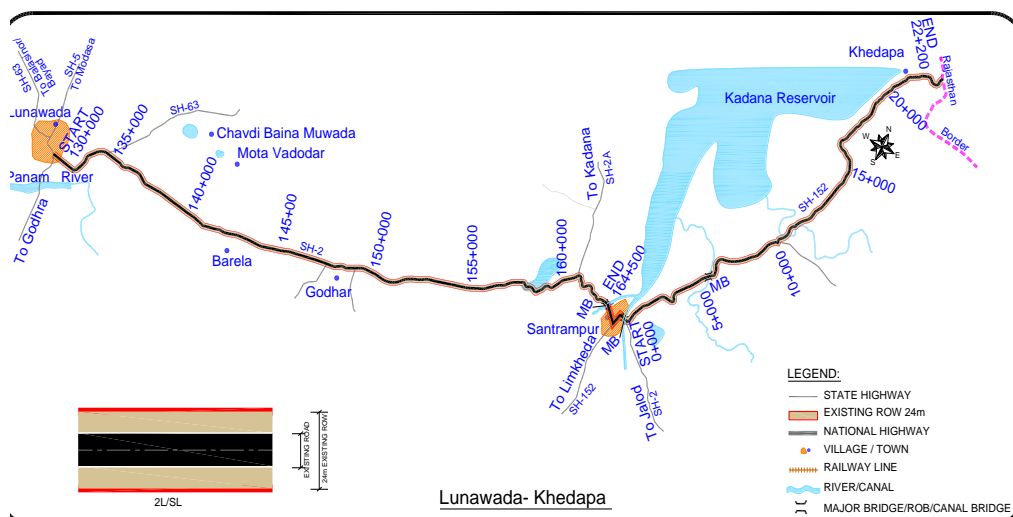


Figure 1.1: Lunawada-Khedapa Corridor

1.2 RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN: OBJECTIVES

5. The RAP is prepared to ensure that the affected persons are: (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement; (ii) consulted, provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives and offered choices among them; (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for loss of assets caused due to the project; (iv) provided assistance (such as shifting allowance, transition allowance, etc.) during relocation and for a transition period, to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and, (v) provided with skill development assistance such as training, in addition to compensation. The objectives of RAP are:

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

1.3 RIGHT OF WAY AND CORRIDOR OF IMPACT

6. The existing RoW along the corridor is 24m. Using available RoW records with the R&BD and Revenue Department, the social team verified the boundaries of private properties within and in the vicinity of potential corridor of impact (CoI)⁶. The CoI for the project corridor vary between 16m. In the present context, impacts are assessed up to CoI (Figure 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.

⁶The 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.

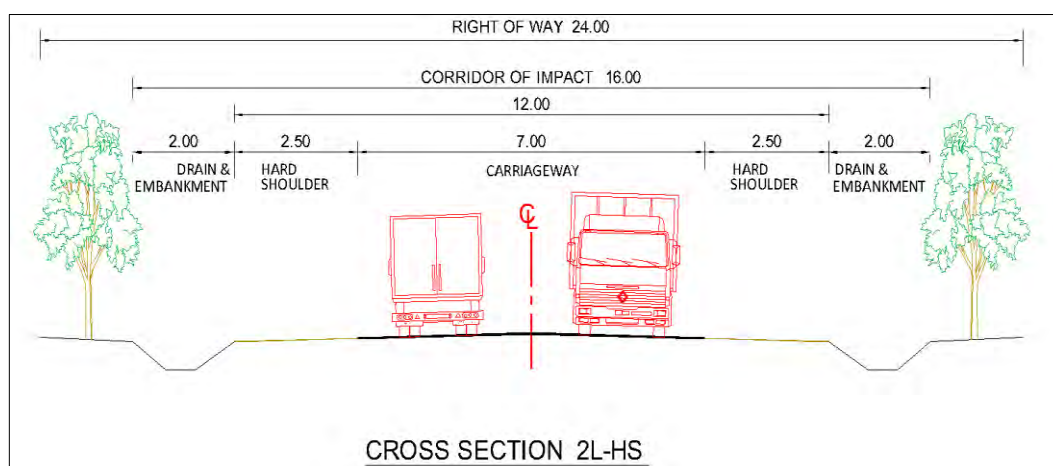


Figure 1.2: Corridor of Impact

1.4 MINIMIZATION OF RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS IN FIFTH SCHEDULE AREA

7. The proposed corridor passes through 3 talukas (Lunawada, Kadana and Santrampur), of which two talukas, Kadana and Santrampur are part of Fifth Schedule Area. Santrampur taluka comprises 153 villages, of which 24 villages⁷ are located along the proposed corridor. Kadana taluka comprises 137 villages, of which one village (Dahiyapur) is located along the project corridor. Social assessment and consultations⁸ 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 Santrampur and Kadanataluka. 3 shops are affected in Fifth schedule area of Santrampur taluka, however these structures belong to general and other backward class community. The design for the proposed corridor has been worked out within the available RoW of 24 m to minimize resettlement impacts. The impact on land has been fully avoided in the road sections passing through these two talukas. 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) for affected persons belonging to the ST community. The special provisions are in addition to the

⁷Villages are Khedaya Alias, Simaliya, Batakwada, Ukhreli, Dotawada, Sangawada, santrampur, Kunda, Malanpur, Lalakpur, RanijiniPadedi, Hadani Saran, Moti Saran, Nani Saran, Bhandara, Godhar(West), DhamotnaMoyla, KanbinaMoyla, Manchod, Rafai, Barela, Motikharsoli, Ranani saran and Bahediya.

⁸ 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.

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 chapters in the report are arranged as follows:

- **Chapter 1- Introduction:** details about the proposed project, rationale and objectives of RAP and approach to resettlement planning.
- **Chapter 2 - Legal and Policy Framework:** provides an overview of the RPF of the project and also gives details about respective affected categories of project, land acquisition requirements, etc.
- **Chapter 3 - Socio Economic Profile:** describes socio-economic profile of the project area, the work participation ratio of population and a brief account of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population.
- **Chapter 4 - Impact on People and Community Assets:** presents the nature and extent of impact on various properties alongside the corridor and the socio-economic profile of the affected population.
- **Chapter 5 - Stakeholder Consultations:** key outcomes of consultations carried out along the corridor and the ways in which the concerns and suggestions of the community were integrated into the project design are presented.
- **Chapter 6 – 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.
- **Chapter 8 - Resettlement Budget:** the compensation for affected land and structures, other assets (Trees, water tap, water tank, motor pump, barbed wire fencing, etc.,) and R&R assistance as per the Entitlement Matrix of the project.

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 parcels⁹. 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 financial assistance of 	<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 1st of April every year. In

⁹ 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>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>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>4. Transitional allowance of Rs.10,000 towards</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
				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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 structure is fully affected or the unaffected part of the structure is unviable. 2. For tenants 	

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
				<p>(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. 5000..</p> <p>4. Training Assistance for Income Generation: Training in opted areas to any one member of the household losing</p>	<p>1. Training programmes will be offered in coordination with any of the following agencies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Education Department, Govt. of Gujarat (self employment programmes for women). o Tribal Development Department, Govt. of Gujarat (Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana). o Department of Social Justice and Empowerment; Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation (Economic Upliftment Schemes for Scheduled Castes and women). o Commissionerate of Rural Development, Govt. of Gujarat. <p>2. PIU will carry out periodic review to assess the efficacy of training programmes and suggest corrective measures including need for inter-departmental coordination, as required.</p>

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
				livelihood. Training cost upto a maximum of Rs. 15000 shall be borne by the project implementation authority.	
3B	Encroachers	Loss of Assets	Household	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ex-gratia for impacted assets at replacement cost. Encroachers shall be given advance notice of 4 months in which to remove assets (except trees), and harvest standing crops, if any 	
4A	Additional support to vulnerable groups		Individual / Household	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Training Assistance for Income Generation: Training in opted areas to any one member of the household losing livelihood. Training cost upto a maximum of Rs. 15000 shall be borne by the project implementation authority (or) Lump sum amount of Rs.15000 as grant to those who cannot be provided with alternative livelihood sources. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Training programmes will be offered in coordination with any of the following agencies; <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 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Training Assistance for Income Generation: Training in opted areas to any one member of the household losing livelihood. Training cost upto a maximum of Rs. 15000 shall be borne by the project implementation authority. (or) Lump sum Financial assistance equivalent to 6 months of minimum agricultural 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Training programmes will be offered in coordination with any of the following agencies; <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

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
				wages of Gujarat (calculated for 25 days in a month), to those who cannot be provided with training on alternative livelihood opportunities.	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.
6A	Community Assets	Loss of community assets	Community	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Resources such as cultural properties and community assets shall be conserved (by means of special protection, relocation, replacement, etc.) in consultation with the community. Adequate safety measures, particularly for pedestrians and children, landscaping of community common areas, improved drainage, roadside rest areas, etc shall be provided in design of the highways. 	
7A	Scheduled Tribes	Loss of land, structure or both	Household	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Entitled for assistance applicable for vulnerable groups. Additional one-time financial assistance equivalent to 500 days minimum agricultural wages towards the loss of customary rights/usages of forest produce. 	

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
8A	Disruption	Temporary Impact	Owner(s)	<p>12. 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>13. 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 PROFILE

14. The chapter presents socioeconomic profile of villages/settlements adjoining Lunawada-Khedapa corridor. The corridor Lunawada-Khedapa en routes Lunawada, Kadana and Santrampur taluka of Panchmahal district having a total length of nearly 56.7km. Project corridor passes through 39 villages and 2 towns with a population of 1.12 lakh as per Census 2001¹⁰. Kadana and Santrampur taluka in Panchmahal district are part of Fifth schedule area. Summary of demographic details of talukas and villages are given in Appendix 3.1.

15. **Population Distribution:** Project talukas through which the corridor passes comprises total population of 6.52lakh in 2011 which was 5.59lakh during 2001. Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR) of population in these talukas is 1.6% during the year 2001 to 2011. Total 39 census villages and 2 towns (Lunawada and Santrampur) about the project corridor. Settlements located along the corridor are Lunawada, Chavadia, Barela, Santrampur, Moti Saran, Nani Saran, Patharia, Semaliya, Rampatel and Khedapa.

16. **Household Size:** The total number of HH along project corridor is 20,042. Average Household (HH) size along the project corridor villages is 5.6.

17. **Population composition:** The overall population below 6 years age in project corridor taluka is 16%. The sex ratio of project corridor talukas is 946 as per the provisional Census 2011.

18. **Social Characteristics:** As per the provisional Census 2011, the literacy rate in project corridor talukas is 85%. Corresponding to this, average literacy rate in project corridor villages is 70%.

19. Santrampur and Kadanataluka which are part of Fifth schedule areas comprises 70% population belonging to ST community. Tribal groups residing in these tribal talukas are *Bhil*, *Nayak* and *Patelia*. SC population in project corridor taluka is 5%. As per Census 2001, ST population in settlements and villages along the corridor is 49,353 which is 44% of total population of the settlements along the project corridor.

20. **Occupational Structure:** Total workers according to census 2001 in project corridor taluka was 2.80 lakh, this comprises 64 % workers classified as main workers¹¹ and rest 36 percent as

¹⁰Census 2011 information at village level is not yet published and relevant details at Taluka level has been given in Appendix 3.1.

¹¹Main 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.

marginal workers¹². Taking into account the composition of workers majority of workers are cultivators (58%) followed by workers engaged in agricultural activities (26%).

21. The total workers in project corridor settlements are 46,145, in which cultivators constitutes 43% followed by 37% workers engaged in others sector¹³.

22. **Workforce Participation Ratio (WPR):**The Workforce Participation Ratio (WPR) for project corridor settlements is 41 percent. Male WPR in project corridor settlements is 49 percent as against 33 percent for female WPR.

¹²Marginal 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).

¹³Other 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

23. The proposed road improvement will be carried out within the available RoW of 24 m throughout the corridor, except at four locations where land outside RoW will be acquired for geometric improvements. A total of 0.46 ha of private land outside RoW will be affected for geometric improvements. Efforts are made to minimise any adverse impact on structures and other assets located within the proposed Coland impacts in tribal taluka of Santrampur and Kadana by way of limiting geometric improvements beyond RoW.

4.2 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

24. A total of 0.46 ha of private agricultural and open land belonging to 4 households will be affected due to curve improvement at km 132+290 to km 132+525 on RHS and km 133+035 to km 133+312 on LHS at Lunawada village, km 135+934 to 136+172 on LHS at village Ukedi, 139+528 to 139+789 on LHS at village Godna Muvada in Lunawada Taluka. Other than these four locations, the proposed improvement will be carried out within the existing RoW of 24m throughout the corridor. There is no acquisition on government land.

25. A total of 9 commercial structures (shops) will be affected due to the proposed improvement. The commercial structures are of non-titleholders and are kutcha structures.

26. Other assets affected are 35 numbers of trees, 1 open well, 1 water tank, barbed wire fencing, temporary shed, one gate and seating area around tree.

27. The potential resettlement impacts and respective categories of affected population are given in Table 4.1.

28. Table 4.1: Potential Resettlement Impacts

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Numbers
1A	Titleholder – Agriculture Land / Non-agriculture land / Homestead Land and assets	Loss of land and assets	Land owner(s)	Agricultural land of 4 households (0.46 ha land)
1B	Titleholder – Residential Structure	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	Nil
1C	Titleholder-Commercial/ industrial Structure	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	Nil
1D	Titleholder-Residential-cum-commercial/ industrial structure	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	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	9 shops
3B	Encroacher	Loss of structures / Assets	Land owner(s)	Nil
4A	Additional support to vulnerable groups		Individual / Household	4 BPL households
5A	Employees in shops, agricultural labourers, sharecroppers	Loss of livelihood	Individual	Nil
6A	Community Assets	Loss of community assets	Community	Nil

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Numbers
7A	Scheduled Tribes	Loss of land, structure or both	Household	Nil
8A	Disruption	Temporary Impact	Owner(s)	--
9A	Unforeseen impacts			--

4.2.1 Cut-Off Dates

29. Cut-off date for non-titleholders is 17th May 2012 and for titleholders, the cut-off date is the date of Section 4(1) notification as per LA Act, 1894.

4.2.2 Overview of Design Modifications

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

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

Table 4.2: Design Interventions to minimize / avoid resettlement impacts

S. No.	Chainage	Design Interventions	Structures Saved
Lunawada-Santrampur Section			
1	134+850	1 house saved with shift in alignment towards LHS within RoW	1
2	134+875 and 134+890	1 Shrine and 1 temple (Chavdi Mata temple) protected with alignment shift towards LHS	2
3	139+310	1 house saved with shift in alignment	1
4	147+000 to 147+300	6 houses, 2 small rooms and 1 temple are saved by adopting the COI approach and slight shift in road alignment.	9
5	149+900	1 house saved with alignment shift	1
6	151+775 to 151+860	2 houses within CoI saved with shift in alignment and reduction in formation width	2
7	156+280	1 Temple save with alignment shift	1
8	161+130	1 Temple trust saved with reduction in formation width	1
9	161+450	1 Dargah saved with shifting alignment towards RHS and reducing the formation width	1
10	161+680 -162+000	11 houses, 1 boundary wall of farm house and 1 fencing of farm house are saved by adopting COI approach and reduction/removal of hard shoulder	13
Santrampur- Khedapa Section			
11	1+075	1 house saved with shift in alignment towards LHS	1
12	7+565 to 7+590	2 house saved with shift in alignment towards LHS	2
13	12+160 to 12+780	3 houses, 1 school saved with shift in alignment towards RHS	4
14	13+700 to 13+800	2 houses saved with shift in alignment	2
15	14+680 to 14+1850	2 houses saved with shift in alignment	2
16	16+625 to 16+800	3 houses saved with shift in alignment	3
17	17+030 to 17+866	6 houses saved with shift in alignment	6
18	18+025	1 house and 1 hand pump saved with alignment shift	2
Total Structures Saved			54

32. The extent of minimization of impacts on properties and structures in Santrampur village is shown in Figure 4.1, Figure 4.2 and Figure 4.3. The figure explains the impacted properties within RoW and mitigation measures adopted from km 161+600 to 162++000 for protecting the structures and temple within RoW.

33. Within the 400 m stretch, 11 houses, 1 boundary wall, 1 fencing and 5 trees located within the RoW were affected. With the CoI approach, 11 house and 3 trees were saved. Further adopting mitigation measures such as reducing formation width by removing hard shoulder all the structures were saved. 2 trees after the mitigation measures are impacted.

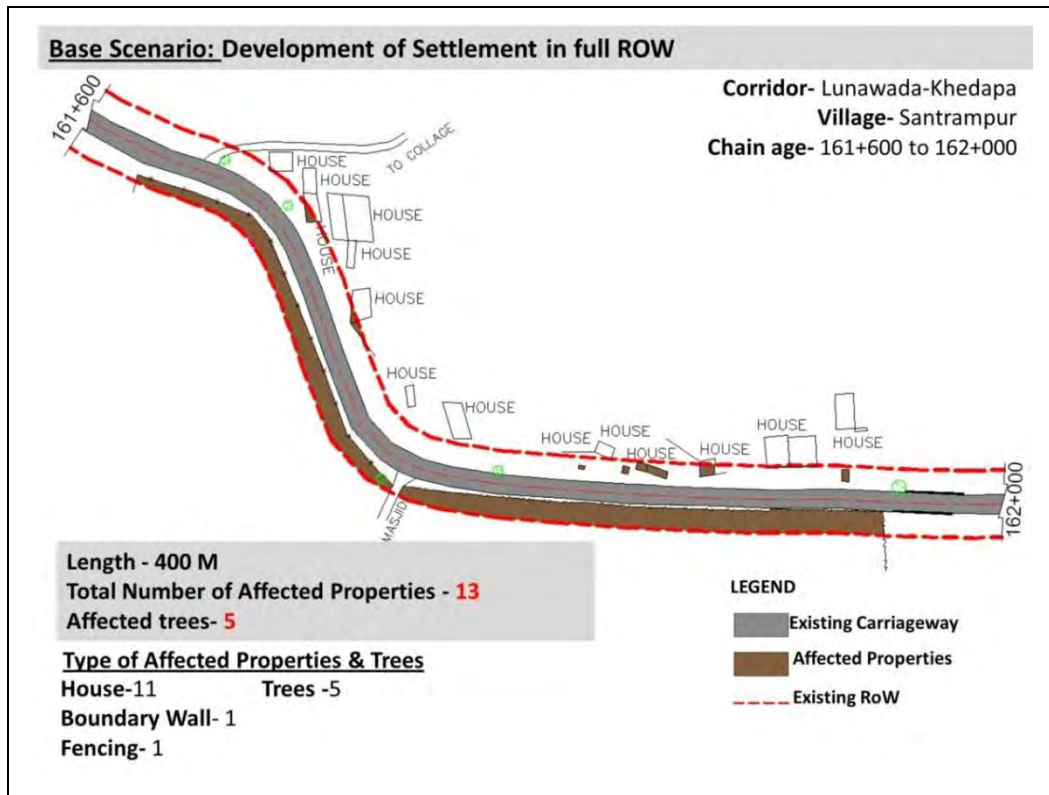


Figure 4.1: Impacted structures within existing RoW

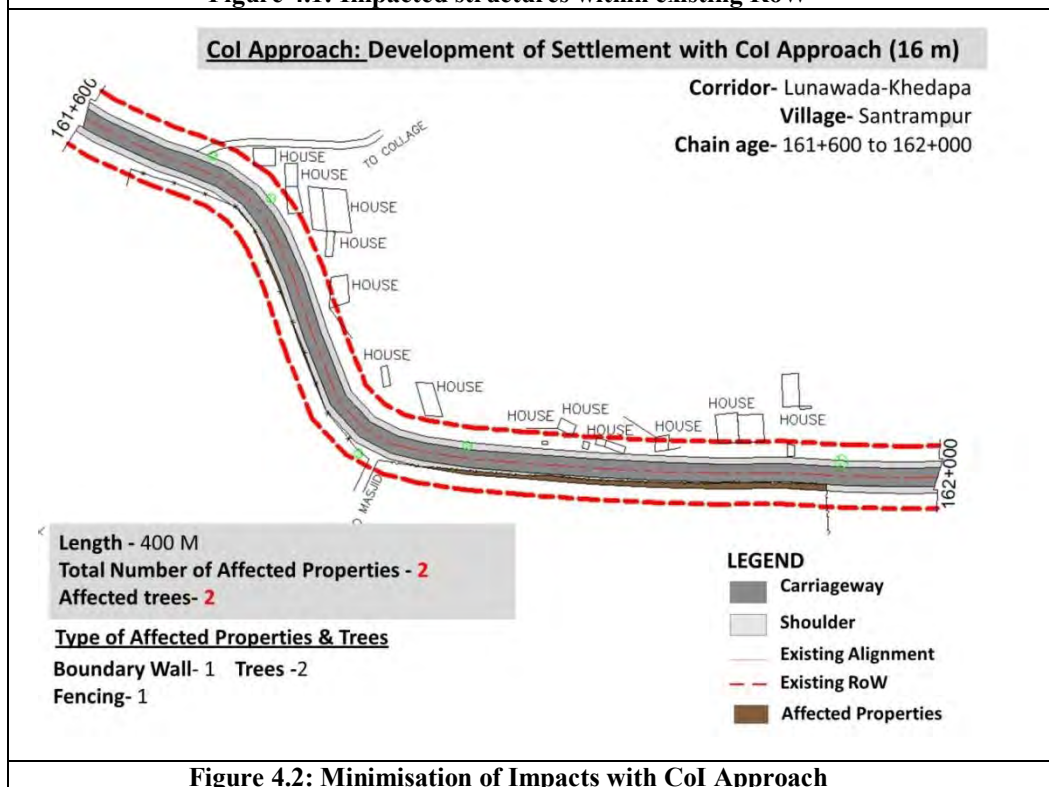


Figure 4.2: Minimisation of Impacts with Col Approach

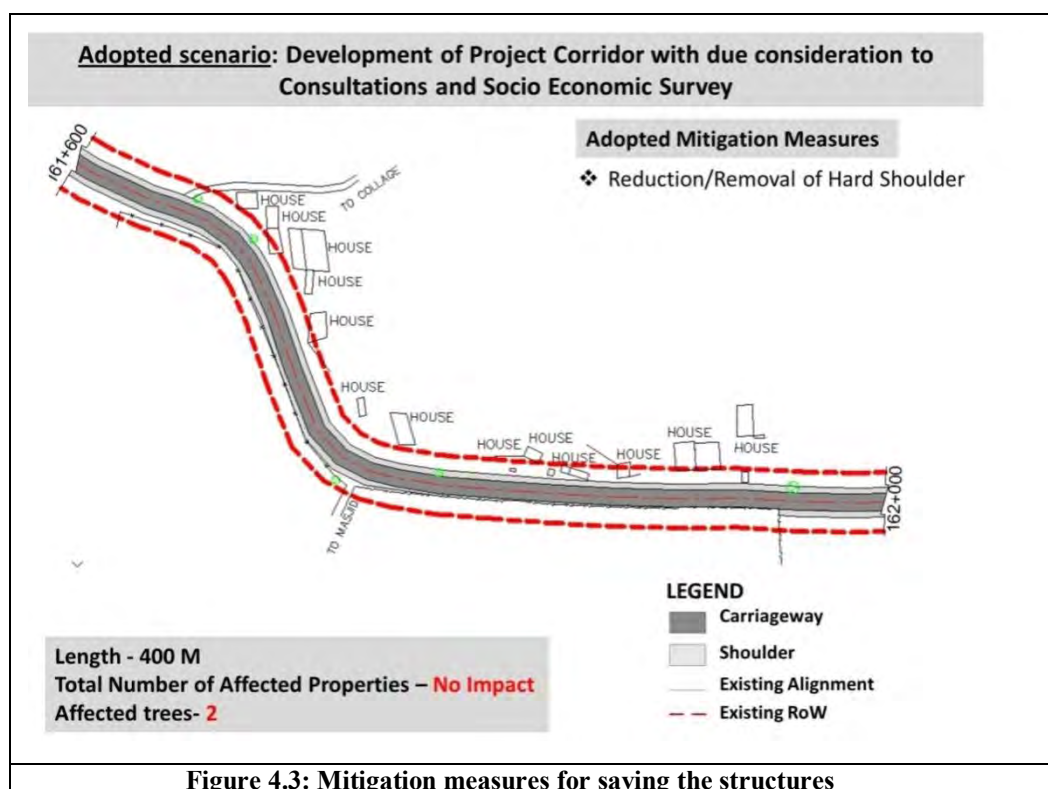


Figure 4.3: Mitigation measures for saving the structures

4.2.3 Videography of the Project Corridor

34. Videography of the project corridor, covering the entire RoW has been carried out on 08.05.2012, 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

35. 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 survey of the affected households was carried out on 17.05.2012 to 19.05.2012. The surveys were administered through a structured questionnaire (Appendix 4.1). Data was collected for each affected property, the details were documented and photographs of structures were taken. The list of impacted structures is enclosed in Appendix 4.2 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

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

- **Major impact:** those properties where the major part of the structure/land is affected and becomes untenable and the affected party is unable to live/do business in the unaffected portion of the property, OR, 25% or more portion of the property is affected.

- **Minor impact:** all other impacts other than major impact will be treated as minor impacts, OR, those properties where a part of the structure/land is acquired and the remaining portion is intact and the affected party can continue to live/do business in the unaffected portion of the property.

37. The proposed projects will affect 13 private properties, which includes 4 agricultural land of titleholders and 9 shops of non-titleholders. All these properties will have major impact. Built-up structure will be affected for 9 commercial structures (shops). All the 9 affected commercial structures are *kutchha* structures (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Distribution of Affected Properties

Type of Loss	Type of Ownership		Type of Loss			Type of Structure		
	Titleholder	Non-Titleholder	Structure	Land	Structure & Land	Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Kutchha
Commercial Structures	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	9
Agricultural Land	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Total	4	9	9	4	0	0	-	9

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

4.3.2 Loss of other assets

38. Assets located within the affected portion of properties will also be impacted due to road improvement. All the impacted Trees are privately owned. List of Impacted assets are listed in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Loss of Assets within the Impacted Properties

Type of Loss	Number
Tree	35
Open Well	1
Water Tank	1
Barbed Wire Fencing	1
Temporary Shed	1
Gate	1
Seating area around tree	1

4.3.3 Impact on cultural properties and community assets

39. The proposed road improvement will not affect any cultural properties. Religious properties such as Chavadi Mata temple (km 134+890) and a Dargah (at km 161+450) has been protected with appropriate mitigation measures such as alignment shift within the RoW and removing/limiting hard shoulders.

4.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED POPULATION

40. Socio-economic survey has been carried out for all the affected structures. There are altogether 87 persons (family members of affected households) within the 13 affected households. Out of 87 PAPs, 41 are female. The socio-economic profile of the affected population is analyzed and presented in Table 4.3.

- **Social Category:** Out of the 13 affected households, 1 belongs to SC community, 7 to Other Backward Castes (OBC) and 5 belongs to general category.
- **Woman-Headed Household:** The project will not affect any woman-headed households.
- **Vulnerable Group:** There are 4 vulnerable households (BPL category) among the affected households.

Table 4.5: Distribution of Vulnerable Group

Vulnerable Category	Number
Below Poverty Line	4

41. **Age and Sex Composition:** About 31% (Table 4.6) of the PAPs belong to the age group of 25-60 years.

Table 4.6: Age Distribution of Affected Persons

Age Groups	Female	Male	Total
< 6 yrs	5	6	11
6-14 yrs	4	4	8
15-24 yrs	12	8	20
25-45 yrs	12	15	27
46-60 yrs	6	9	15
> 60 yrs	2	4	6
Total	41	46	87

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

42. **Education Profile:** the education profile of affected persons is given in Table 4.7. Therein, 29% of project affected persons has attained secondary level of education and 8% are having graduation level of education.

Table 4.7: Education Profile of Project Affected Persons

Education Levels	Number	Percent
Illiterate	20	23
Primary	12	14
High School	15	17
Secondary	25	29
Higher Secondary	8	9
Graduation and Above	7	8
Total	87	100

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

43. **Occupation Profile:** There are 26 workers among the affected households. Majority (50%) of the earning members are engaged in private services (Table 4.8).

Table 4.8: Occupation Profile of Project Affected Persons

Occupation	Number	Percent
Farmer	5	19
Agriculture Labour	1	4
Business/Trade	4	15
Govt. Service	3	12
Private Service	13	50
Total	26	100

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

44. **Income Profile:** average monthly income of the earning members among the affected families has been given in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Monthly Income of Project Affected Families (PAFs)

Monthly Income	Number	Percent
Less than 2000	0	0
2001-5000	8	61
5001-8000	2	15
8001-11000	1	8
11001-14000	1	8
14001 and Above	1	8
Total	13	100

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

45. **Possession of Household Assets:** Of the total 13 PAFs, 6 household possess both TV and mobile phones, 3 household has TV, 2-wheeler, refrigerator and phone. One household possesses TV, two-wheeler, phone, refrigerator, 4-wheeler and food processor.

5. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

5.1 CONSULTATION

46. Project affected people were informed about the proposed road development and potential impacts during consultations. Consultations with the roadside communities were undertaken at 7 locations as part of the Social Impact Assessment. Peoples' representatives, affected people and common public participated in the consultations. Details of consultation are presented in Table 5.1. A format for consultation has been developed incorporating 'open-ended' discussion points to gather information. Copy of the consultation-format is given in Appendix 5.1.

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. The people wanted to know more details about the project, the likely time of land and structure acquisition, the probable time of project initiation and completion and also more about compensation for affected structures.

Table 5.1: Details of Consultation

Sr. No.	Corridor: Lunawada-Khedapa
1	Chainage: km 12+650, Simaliya village Date- 18-05-2012, Number of participants: 13, Stakeholders: Village Community
2	Chainage: km 21+000, Khedapa village Date: 18-05-2012, Number of participants:10, Stakeholders: Village community
3	Chainage: km 130+030, Lunawada Date- 18-05-2012, Number of participants: 8, Stakeholders: Shopkeepers
4	Chainage: km 134+900, Chavadiya Village Date- 18-05-2012, Number of participants: 17, Stakeholders: Villagers
5	Chainage: km 148+800, Pathariya Village Date- 19-05 -2012, Number of participants: 10, Stakeholders: Villagers
6	Chainage: km 152+200, Moti Saran Village Date- 19-05-2012, Number of participants : 13, Stakeholders: Villagers
7	Chainage: km 161+130 , Santrampur Village Date: 19-05-2012, Number of participants: 5, Stakeholders: MLA ,Santrampur, villagers

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

5.2 OUTCOMES OF CONSULTATIONS

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

Table 5.2: Outcomes of Consultation and Integration into Project Design

Location	Key Outcomes	Integration into Project Design and Action Plan
Chainage: km 12+650, Simaliyavillage Date- 18-05-2012 Number of participants consulted: 13 Stakeholders : Village Community	Road improvements should be carried out within the available government land, avoiding land acquisition. Compensation for affected structures should be provided at prevailing market rates. Participants suggested that adequate road safety measures should be considered to avoid accidents. The sharp curves should be straightened to the extent possible.	The proposed improvements will be carried out within the existing RoW. Most recent schedule of rates (SoR) of R&BD without depreciation will be considered for the estimation of compensation for the affected structures. Road safety measures like rumble strip, curve warning signs, humps etc. are included in the design. The curve improvements will be carried out within the available RoW.
Chainage:km 21+000, Khedapa village Date: 18-05-2012 No. of Persons:10 Stakeholders: Village community	Land acquisition should be avoided to the extent possible. Compensation for affected structures should be provided at market rates. Road side trees should be saved as far as possible. Adequate road safety measures should be provided.	The proposed improvements will be carried out within the existing RoW, avoiding land acquisition. Most recent schedule of rates (SoR) of R & BD without depreciation will be considered for the estimation of compensation for the affected structures. Trees will be saved to the extent possible. Road safety measures like rumble strip, curve warning signs, humps etc. are included in the design.
Chainage: km 130+030, Lunawada Date- 18-05-2012 Number of people consulted: 8 Stakeholders:Shopkeepers	Compensation for affected shops should be provided at market rates. Compensation should be paid within a reasonable time period. Sufficient time should be given to the affected shop owners for shifting.	Compensation for affected structures will be based on R&BD Schedule of Rates without factoring for depreciation. Compensation will be paid to the affected shop owners before the commencement of civil works. Notice period of 4 months will be served to the affected shop owners for shifting.
Chainage:km 134+900, Chavadiya Village Date- 18-05-2012 Number of people consulted: 17 Stakeholders: Villagers	The Chavadi Mata temple located on the edge of the carriageway should be saved. Land acquisition should be avoided to the extent possible. Adequate road safety should be provided	The temple has been saved by shifting the alignment to the LHS. The proposed improvements will be carried out within the available RoW. Road safety measures like rumble strip, curve warning signs, humps etc. are included in the design.
Chainage:km 148+800 Pathariya Village Date- 19-05 -2012 Number of people consulted: 10 Stakeholders: Villagers	Road safety measures should be provided near the temple and the school. Efforts should be taken to minimise impact on land and other properties.	Road safety measures like rumble strip, curve warning signs, humps etc. are included in the design. The proposed improvements will be carried out within the available RoW.
Chainage:km 152+200, Moti Saran Village Date- 19-05-2012 Number of people consulted: 13 Stakeholders: Villagers	The curve should be straightened to the extent possible. Adequate safety measures should be provided. Compensation for affected land and structures, if any, should be provided at the prevailing market rates.	The curve improvements will be carried out within the available RoW, avoiding land acquisition. Road safety measures like rumble strip, curve warning signs, humps etc. are included in the design. Most recentJantri value will be considered for the estimation of compensation for affected land and the compensation for affected structures will be estimated based on the latest schedule of rates (SOR) of R & BD without depreciation.
Chainage:km 161+130, Santrampur Village Date: 19-05-2012 Number of people consulted:5 Stakeholders: MLA,Santrampur, villagers	The location is accident prone due to the presence of a curve near the 'MotichadaBavaji' temple and poor line of sight for the vehicle users. The curve should be straightened by considering the forest land on the LHS of the road. The proposed road should be realigned by joining SantramPitha to Santrampur-Khedapa road near Gaja Cinema hall providing a bypass to through traffic. This will also avoid problems of removing residential and commercial structures in the Santrampur town as land on proposed bypass belongs to the Government. This will also reduce the traffic problems in the town. The land on the RHS of the road section Lunawada-Santrampur-Zalod-Kushalgadh belongs to the erstwhile Royal family wherein there are old temples and Samadhi of the royal family. The road improvements should be carried out within the available land.	The curve will be smoothed within the available RoW. Adequate road safety measures like provision for crash barriers, rumble strips, warning signs are included in the design. Impacts on land and structures have been minimised by limiting the proposed improvements within the RoW. Being part of Scheduled Areas, land acquisition has been completely avoided in Santrampur. Land acquisition is not envisaged as the improvements are proposed within the existing RoW.

6. OTHER SOCIAL ISSUES

6.1 ROAD SAFETY ISSUES

51. Road safety audit carried out as part of DPR preparation reveals high number of accidents¹⁴ 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).

52. Safety interventions in form of warning signs have been taken up for all the curve locations in project corridor. Intersections in form of T junction, Y junctions are provided with properly designed access along with markings and signs. Habitations seeking safety interventions such as Lunawada village (130+000 to 130+700), Chavadiya village (132+850 to 133+000 and 134+550 to 134+900), RampatelnMuvada village (139+175 to 139+450), HarigharnaMuvada village (144+400 to 145+300), Godhar village (147+000 to 147+825), Nani saran village (149+525 to 149+925), Moti saran village (151+600 to 152+150), Santrampur Town (161+675 to 162+200, 163+100 to 163+858, 000+000 to 000+150, 000+825 to 001+200, Sangvada village (002+125 to 002+450), Ukhreli village (006+425 to 007+600), Simaliya village (012+750 to 012+825) and Sarmi village are provided with traffic calming measures. Speed limit signs are posted at the entrance along with the termination sign after crossing the village. Raised pedestrian crossing and rumble strips with proper markings and signs are provided near the schools.

53. Details of road safety issues and interventions are provided in Safety Audit Report (Volume III of DPR).

6.2 HIV/AIDS ISSUES

54. Detailed consultations have been conducted with medical institutions, NGOs, community and local leaders along Lunawada-Khedapa corridor as part of the study with respect to HIV/AIDS Prevention Plan (HPP). Survey among trucker community has been carried out using

¹⁴First 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.

structured questionnaires. These information provided inputs towards development of a strategy and action plan outlining measures for addressing impacts on the trucker community, HRGs associating with truckers along the project corridors.

55. One CHC is functioning at Santrampur Taluka. HIV+ve cases have been reported in this CHC, from past two years. HIV+ve cases are reported in Pankhi village (of Lunawada Taluka), Batakwada, Santrampur, and Malanpur villages (of santrampur Taluka).

56. Detailed account of various issues related to HIV/AIDS based on the consultations carried out with Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre (ICTC) counselors, NGO personnel, trucker community, etc., along the corridor are presented in the HPP. Strategic action plan for mitigation of identified issues along with budget are also incorporated in HPP.

6.3 GENDER PLAN

57. The proposed road development is expected to open up new economic opportunities for women to upgrade their skills and also better accessibility to educational and health facilities. During consultations, women suggested to provide adequate safety measures especially at school locations. There are no woman-headed households amongst the affected households. To ensure that women are secure in receiving payments all benefits will be provided in joint account where woman will be first beneficiary.

58. **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

59. 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.

60. 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

61. 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. The PIU, headed by the Chief Engineer will have overall responsibility for policy guidance, coordination and planning, internal monitoring and overall reporting at the project level. The following section illustrates roles and responsibilities of institutional and individual stakeholders with respect to implementation of the RAP provisions.

7.1.1 Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESMU)

62. 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 divisions¹⁵ will be responsible for E&S activities

Roles and Responsibilities of EE at State Level:

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

63. 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.

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

¹⁵ The Field Divisions of R&BD are located at Rajkot, Mehsana and Vadodara.

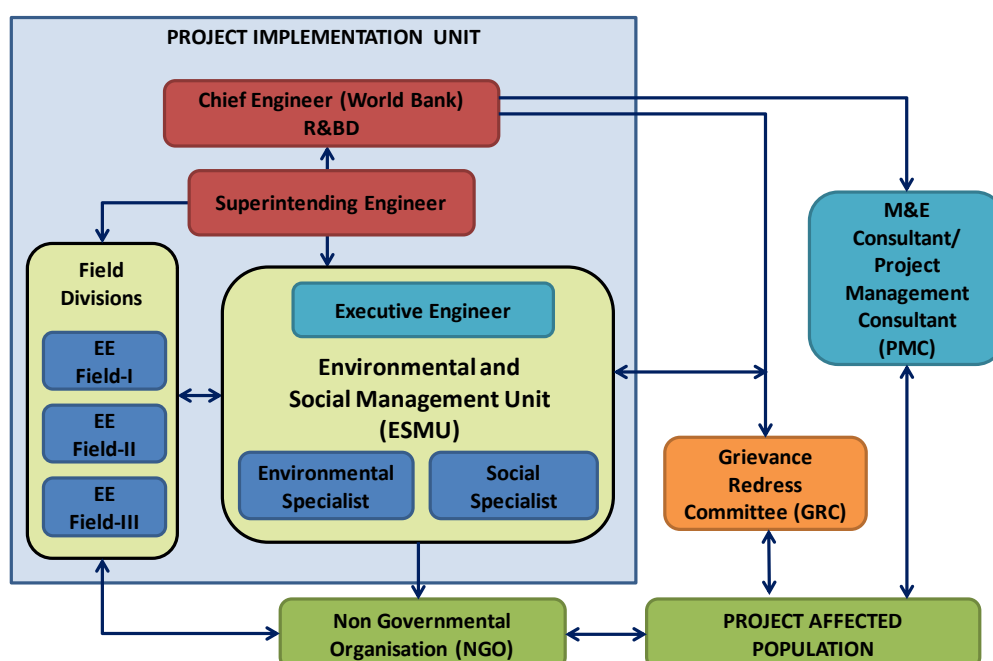


Figure 7.1: Implementation Arrangements

65. 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 ES MU.
- 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

66. As prescribed in the World Bank Operational Policy¹⁶, 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;
- 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;

¹⁶ Annex A: Involuntary Resettlement Instruments, OP 4.12. The World Bank Operational Manual. December 2001.

- 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 Departments¹⁷. 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

67. 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/IPDP.

68. 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,

¹⁷ 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.

details of disbursements, etc; and (iii) impact indicators, related to the longer-term effect of the project on communities.

69. The benchmarks and indicators will be limited in number, and combine quantitative and qualitative types of data. The first two types of indicators, related to process and immediate outputs and results, will be monitored to inform project management about progress and results, and to adjust the work programme where necessary if delays or problems arise. The results of this monitoring will be summarized in reports which will be submitted to the PIU on a regular basis. Provision will be made for participatory monitoring involving the PAPs. Illustrative set of monitoring indicators for physical progress, financial progress and grievance redress have been presented in Table 7.1, Table 7.2 and Table 7.3. Evaluation indicators are given in Table 7.4.

Table 7.1: Monitoring Indicators for Physical Progress

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

Table 7.2: Monitoring Indicators for Financial Progress

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

Table 7.3: Monitoring of Grievance Redress

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

Table 7.4: Evaluation Indicators

Indicators	Pre Project Baseline	Mid Term Evaluation	End Project Evaluation
ECONOMIC			
Below Poverty Line	Total BPL (residential, commercial and residential-cum-commercial) - 4 out of 13 (31%) BPL within residential – Nil BPL within commercial – 4 out of 4 (100%) BPL within res-cum-comm – Nil		
Household income (Annual)	< Rs. 24000 = Nil Rs. 24001-48000 = 8 out of 13 (62%) Rs. 48001-72000 = 2 out of 13 (15%) Rs. 72001-120000 = 1 out of 13 (8%) > Rs. 120001 = 2 out of 13 (16%)		
Occupation	Business/Trade – 4 out of 26 (15%) Private service – 13 out of 26 (50%) Agriculture labour – 1 out of 26 (4%)		
Average household expenditure	Food (monthly) – Rs.1989 Education (monthly) – Rs.229 Health (monthly) – Rs.422 Local travel (monthly) – Rs.256		
Percentage of earning women	1 earning woman out of 41 women (2%)		
Average monthly earning of women	Rs. 8400 (average earning of 1 earning woman)		
ASSET OWNERSHIP			
Ownership of household assets	Television – 6 out of 13 (46%) Refrigerator – 3 out of 13 (23%) 2-wheeler – 4 out of 13 (31%) 4-wheeler – 1 out of 13 (8%) Telephone – 11 out of 13 (85%) Washing Machine – 2 out of 13 (15%) Computer – Nil		

7.1.5 Grievance Redress Committee

70. The project will establish a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) to hear the complaints of project affected persons and resolve the same. The process will promote settlement of disputes and reduce litigation. GRC will be set up at the district level with District Collector as head. The 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;

71. GRC will be responsible for the following:

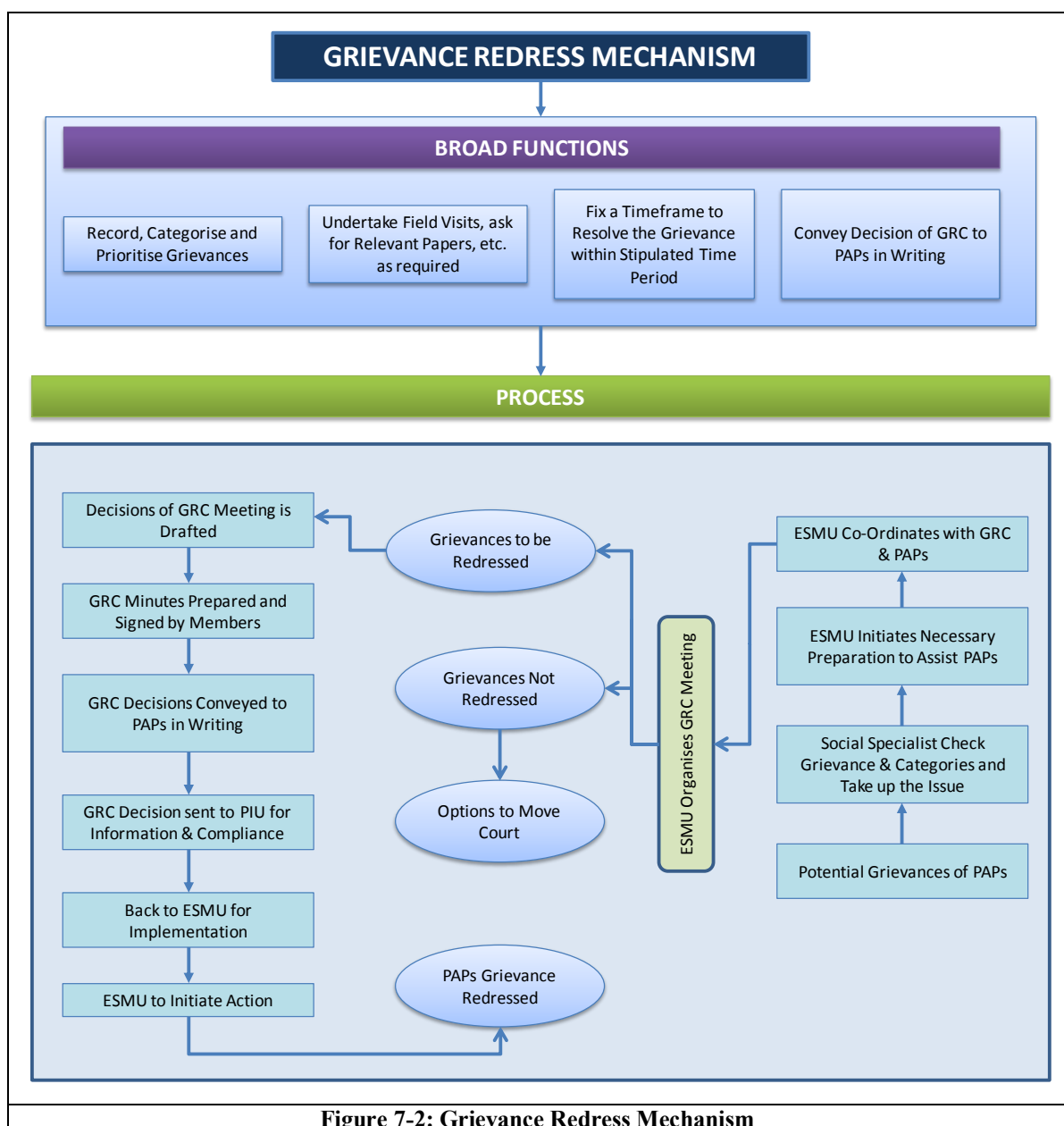
- Support PAPs in resolving issues related to R&R and LA;
- Record grievance and resolve them within stipulated time;
- Inform PIU about any serious cases; and
- Report to the aggrieved parties about the decisions of the PIU.

72. 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.

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



7.1.6 Income Restoration Measures

74. 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:

75. 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 counselling and consultation.

76. 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.

77. 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 (VanbandhuKalyanYojana);
- 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.

78. Training Arrangement: NGO shall group the affected persons based on their preferred trades and make all the arrangements such as fixing the venue etc.

79. 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

80. 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.

81. 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.

82. 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.

83. 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

84. 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.

85. 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).

86. 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

87. 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.

88. The topics for training and capacity building includes:

89. 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);

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

91. 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);

92. 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);

93. 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.

94. 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

95. The resettlement program will be co-coordinated with the timing of civil works. The required co-ordination has contractual implications, and will be considered in procurement and bidding schedules, award of contracts, and release of cleared CoI sections to project contractors. The project will provide adequate notification, counseling and assistance to affected persons so that they are able to move or give up their assets without undue hardship before commencement of civil works and after receiving the compensation.

96. 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.

97. The actions to be completed prior to handing over the stretch to the contractor includes: (i) acquisition of private land should be completed and compensation for land and assistance as per entitlement matrix should be disbursed; and (ii) transfer of Government land should be completed or no objection should be obtained from the land owning agency.

7.1.11 Implementation Schedule

98. RAP Implementation Schedule is provided in Table 7.5. This provides the key benchmarks of implementing RAP. The construction tenure of the corridor is 24 months¹⁸. The on-ground rehabilitation and resettlement exercises and handing over the encumbrance free stretch for civil works will take 5 months and simultaneously, the NGO will carry out awareness programmes on road safety, HIV/AIDS prevention campaign, repeat training for PAPs, facilitate overall monitoring, etc.

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

Table 7.5: RAP Implementation Schedule

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

8. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

8.1 SUMMARY OF RESETTLEMENT COSTS

99. The cost for various components such as land, structure, compensation for other assets within affected property, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, has been estimated. The estimated total budget for the implementation of RAP is INR. 13.14 million.

Table 8.1: RAP Budget

Sr. No.	Category	Amount (INR)
1	Compensation for Land	12,189,019
2	Compensation for Structure	3,60,000
3	Compensation for other assets within affected property (Trees, water tap, water tank, motor pump, barbed wire fencing, hand pump, seating area around tree)	256,075
4	R&R Assistance	320,000
Sub Total (1+2+3+4)		12,765,094
Contingency (@3%)		382,953
GRAND TOTAL (Sub Total + Contingency)		13,148,047

8.1.1 Compensation for Land

100. Compensation for land shall be provided to all the titleholders for the loss of their agricultural land. The cost of land has been calculated based on the latest Jantri Rates (2011) collected from Department of Stamp Duty and Registration, GoG (Table 8.2). The project will not affect any government land.

Table 8.2: Compensation for Land

Sl. No.	Chainage		Village/ Settlement	Total Area (ha)	Total Area (sq. m)	Survey No.	Jantri Rate (sq. m)	Total cost (INR)
	From	To						
1	132+290	132+525	Lunawada*	0.2629	2629	436 & 437	4600	12,093,400
2	133+035	133+312	Lunawada*			408	4600	
3	135+934	136+172	Ukedi			0.0709	709	
4	139+528	139+789	GodnaMuvada	0.1315	1315	10	56	73,640
						11	56	
						13	56	
				0.4653	4653			12,189,019

*Located within Nagarpalika limits

8.1.2 Compensation for Structures

101. Compensation for structures shall be provided for the loss of commercial, residential or mixed-use structures. Compensation shall be as per the latest Schedule of Rates of R&BD. Different unit rates of compensation have been adopted based on the type of construction materials used as stated below:

- Commercial squatter (equivalent to construction cost of low-cost unit @ Rs.40,000).

Table 8.3: Compensation for Structure

Type of Structures	Number	Unit Rate(Rs.)	Total Cost (INR)
Commercial Structure	9	40,000	3,60,000

8.1.3 Compensation for Other Assets

102. The assets such as 35 numbers of trees (private), 1 open well, 1 water tank, 1 barbed wire fencing, 1 temporary shed, one gate and 1 seating area around tree are located within the

affected property will be compensated. The total cost estimated for other assets is INR 2,56,075. The unit rates for respective items are as follows:

- Tree @ INR 5,000;
- Water tank @ INR 3,120 /sq. m;
- Open well @ INR 733 / cum;
- Temporary Shed @ 5000/ sq.m;
- Barbed wire fencing @ 500/running meter;
- Gate @ INR 3000 / running meter;
- Seating around tree @ 3,120/sq.m;

Table 8.4: Compensation for other Assets

Sr. No.	Assets	Numbers/sq. m	Unit Rate(Rs.)	Total Cost (INR)
1	Trees	35	5000	1,75,000
2	Water Tank (in sq. m)	4	3120	12,480
3	Well (cum)	15	733	10,995
4	Temporary shed	4	5000	20,000
5	Barbed Wire Fencing (running meter)	20	500	10,000
6	Gate	4	3000	12,000
7	Seating area around tree (in sq. m)	5	3120	15,600
Total				2,56,075

8.1.4 R&R Assistance

103. 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 3,20,000.

Table 8.5: R&R Assistance

Category of PAP	Entitlement	Number of Person	Assistance (INR)	Amount (INR)
Commercial - Squatters	Shifting Allowance	9	5000	45,000
	Training Assistance	9	15000	135,000
Titleholder	Ex-gratia (agricultural land)	4	20000	80,000
Vulnerable Groups	Lump sum/Training Assistance	4	15000	60,000
Total				320,000

104. 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: Chainage wise Details of Proposed Treatment

From (km)	To (km)	Length (m)	Type	Existing CW width (m)	Existing Shoulder (m)	Proposed CW (m)	Proposed HS (m)
SH-2: Lunawada-Santrampur							
130+010	130+400	0.390	Type H	7	1.000	7+2+7	2.5
130+400	153+000	22.600	Type A	7	1.000	7	2.5
153+000	154+850	1.850	Type B	7	1.000	7	2.5
154+850	154+970	0.120	Type C	7	1.000	10	1
154+970	155+400	0.430	Type B	7	1.000	7	2.5
155+400	155+575	0.175	Type C	7	1.000	10	1
155+575	155+900	0.325	Type B	7	1.000	7	2.5
155+900	156+000	0.100	Type C	7	1.000	10	1
156+000	158+850	2.850	Type B	7	1.000	7	2.5
158+850	158+925	0.075	Type C	7	1.000	10	1
158+925	160+660	1.735	Type B1	7	1.000	7	1
160+660	160+725	0.065	Type C	7	1.000	10	1
160+725	161+330	0.605	Type B1	7	1.000	7	1
161+330	161+400	0.070	Type C	7	1.000	10	1
161+400	162+800	1.400	Type B1	7	1.000	7	1
162+800	163+800	1.000	Type D	7/10	1.000	10	1.5/With Footpath
SH-152: Santrampur-Khedapa							
0+000	0+065	0.065	Type H	3.75	1.000	7+2+7	2.5
0+065	2+000	1.350	Type E	3.75	1.000	7	1
2+000	3+050	1.050	Type F	3.75	1.000	7	1
3+050	3+400	0.350	Type E	3.75	1.000	7	1
3+400	10+700	7.300	Type F	3.75	1.000	7	1
10+700	10+800	0.100	Type E	3.75	1.000	7	1
10+800	12+600	1.800	Type F	3.75	1.000	7	1
12+600	12+800	0.200	Type G	3.75	1.000	8	1
12+800	13+750	0.950	Type F	3.75	1.000	7	1
13+750	14+000	0.250	Type G	3.75	1.000	8	1
14+000	15+150	1.150	Type F	3.75	1.000	7	1
15+150	15+425	0.275	Type G	3.75	1.000	8	1
15+425	15+650	0.225	Type F	3.75	1.000	7	1
15+650	16+175	0.525	Type G	3.75	1.000	8	1
16+175	16+325	0.150	Type F	3.75	1.000	7	1
16+325	16+450	0.125	Type E	3.75	1.000	7	1
16+450	16+950	0.500	Type F	3.75	1.000	7	1
16+950	17+500	0.550	Type E	3.75	1.000	7	1
17+500	17+600	0.100	Type F	3.75	1.000	7	1
17+600	17+975	0.375	Type G	3.75	1.000	8	1
17+975	18+650	0.675	Type F	3.75	1.000	7	1
18+650	19+050	0.400	Type E	3.75	1.000	7	1
19+050	19+775	0.725	Type F	3.75	1.000	7	1
19+775	20+050	0.275	Type G	3.75	1.000	8	1
20+050	20+650	0.600	Type F	3.75	1.000	7	1
20+650	21+100	0.450	Type E	3.75	1.000	7	1
21+100	22+100	1.000	Type F	3.75	1.000	7	1
22+100	22+690	0.590	Type G	3.75	1.000	8	1


Treatment details

Reconstruction/New	Type A
Overlay and Shoulder Widening	Type B
Eccentric widening with 3m extra	Type C
Overlay and Footpath/Drain	Type D
Divided Fourlane	Type H
Reconstruction/New	Type E
Overlay and Widening	Type F
Eccentric widening with 1m extra	Type G

Appendix 2.1

Copy of Gram Sabha Resolution of Ukredi Village (Lunawada-Khedapa corridor)

GRAM SABHA MEETING



Village: Ukredi
 Date: 23-9-12, Monday
 Place: Gram Panchayat office, Ukredi
 A Gram sabha is conducted today on 23-9-12 date Monday day in village G.P. Office under the chairmanship of Shri. Harishbhai Jankibhai Patel.
 Sarpanch Ukredi village. More than 50 % members of Gram Sabha were present in the meeting and the following issues were discussed in the gram Sabha Meeting.

- (1) In Ukredi village Executive Engineer, State Road Project, Division, Vadodara has applied for diversion of forest land measuring 18.33 Ha. for non-forest purpose i.e. Widening and Strengthening of Lunawada - Santtranspur road, SH-02, Km 130+10 to 163+834 which was thoroughly discussed in the meeting.
- (2) The aim, objective and use of the said diversion proposal was discussed thoroughly in the Gram Sabha Meeting.
- (3) The Rules and Regulations of the Scheduled Tribe and the other traditional Forest dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006 were discussed keeping in view the said forest diversion proposal. The forest lands proposed for diversion is coming within the Widening and Strengthening of Lunawada to Santtranspur road, SH-02 of Executive Engineer, State Road Project, Division, Vadodara. No Scheduled Tribe and the other traditional Forest dwellers, are cultivating, residing and doing other traditional activities within the proposed forest land and no Forest Right (individual or community) has been granted to any Scheduled Tribe and the other traditional Forest dwellers within the forest land proposed for diversion.

Hence it was unanimously resolved in the Gram Sabha for proposed diversion of 18.33 Ha. forest land for non-forest purpose, Widening and Strengthening of Lunawada - Santtranspur road, SH-02 in the Favour of Executive Engineer, State Road Project, Division, Vadodara.

Shri. Harishbhai Jankibhai Patel
 Sarpanch, Ukredi Village Gram Panchayat

Shri. Harishbhai Jankibhai Patel
 Sarpanch, Ukredi Village Gram Panchayat

Shri. Harishbhai Jankibhai Patel
 Executive Engineer
 State Road Project Division
 Vadodara.

Appendix 3.1: Socioeconomic Profile of Project Corridor Settlements and Talukas

Table 3.1: Population Distribution and Sex Ratio in Talukas Abutting Lunawada-KhedapaCorridor

Sr. No.	Talukas	Population		AAGR (2001-2011)	Sex Ratio	
		2001	2011		2001	2011
1	Kadana	110389	129523	1.6	949	946
2	Santrampur	219041	265619	1.9	958	954
3	Lunawada	229798	257347	1.1	933	938
	Total	559228	652489	1.6	908	946

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Table 3.2: Juvenile Sex Ratio for Talukas Abutting Lunawada-KhedapaCorridor, 2001 and 2011

Sr. No.	Talukas	2001	2011
1	Kadana	935	941
2	Santrampur	960	937
3	Lunawada	882	891
	Total	788	922

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Table 3.3: Literacy Rate for Talukas Abutting Lunawada-KhedapaCorridor, 2001 and 2011 (in %)

Sr. No.	Talukas	2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Kadana	61	76	45	69	81	56
2	Santrampur	60	74	45	71	82	59
3	Lunawada	67	81	52	77	88	65
	Total	62	77	47	73	84	61

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Table 3.4: Urban Population in Talukas Abutting Lunawada-KhedapaCorridor

Sr. No.	Talukas	2001	2011	% of urban population to taluka population, 2001	% of urban population to talukas population, 2011	AAGR (2001-2011)
1	Kadana	0	0	0.0	0.0	-
2	Santrampur	15777	19,468	7.2	7.3	2.1
3	Lunawada	33369	37005	14.5	14.4	1.0
	Total	49146	56473	8.8	8.7	1.4

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Table 3.5: Composition of Workers by Sector in Project Corridor Talukas, 2001 (%)

Sr. No.	Talukas	Cultivators	Agricultural	Household	Others
1	Kadana	62.4	18.3	2.5	16.8
2	Santrampur	58.6	26.2	1.2	14.1
3	Lunawada	55.9	17.8	2.0	24.3
	Total	58	21	2	19

Source: Census 2001

Table 3.6: Workforce Participation Ratio (%) for Talukas Abutting Corridor, 2001

Sr. No.	Talukas	Total	Male	Female
1	Kadana	51.1	52.4	49.7
2	Santrampur	48.8	50.3	47.3
3	Lunawada	50.9	54.0	47.6
	Total	50	52	48

Source: Census 2001

Table 3.7 Socioeconomic Characteristics of Villages and Settlements along Project Corridor, 2001

Sr. No.	Name	Population	Average HH Size	Sex Ratio	Juvenile Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate (%)	Literacy Rate (Male)	Literacy Rate (Female)	SC Population	ST Population
1	Agarwada	100	5.9	1222	2500	34.9	51.2	20.0	4.0	96.0
2	Amboja	254	5.5	1000	1139	48.0	65.9	29.1	0.0	100.0
3	Amthani	2988	5.7	967	912	50.0	64.9	34.8	13.2	83.1
4	Ankaliya	2281	5.8	960	1068	51.2	67.3	33.9	2.8	94.7
5	Anoppur	506	5.3	946	800	77.0	92.0	61.5	0.0	0.0
6	Antalwada	1876	5.6	932	889	58.7	78.5	37.6	12.4	29.9
7	Bachkaria (North)	4916	5.4	939	904	39.4	52.8	25.2	6.4	89.4
8	BalujinaMuvada (Kadana)	79	4.6	756	286	77.1	92.1	59.4	0.0	0.0
9	Bariyana Vanta	467	5.6	876	1082	62.2	82.0	38.2	0.0	100.0
10	Bhagaliya	2295	5.5	929	767	55.8	73.0	38.0	0.0	99.7
11	BhemaniVav	947	5.1	949	1068	62.0	76.7	46.1	0.0	67.7
12	Bahediya	173	5.2	989	846	83.2	87.8	78.7	0.0	0.0
13	Barela	724	4.9	895	1213	65.8	77.9	51.6	17.1	11.7
14	Batakwada	7453	6.5	970	948	57.5	74.0	40.5	2.7	94.6
15	Bhandara	3421	6.1	977	930	66.1	81.9	50.0	0.6	92.3
16	Dahyapur	792	6.6	1015	1100	59.6	77.6	41.5	4.0	95.1
17	DhamotnaMoyla	1081	5.6	927	875	61.4	77.9	43.8	0.8	98.6
18	Dotawada	249	6.6	976	1040	52.0	65.3	38.1	0.0	70.7
19	Godhar (West)	1581	5.3	878	895	67.9	82.5	51.1	3.0	2.0
20	GodnaMuvada	601	4.8	939	917	84.0	94.2	73.3	16.8	0.0
21	HadaniSarsan	631	5.6	808	714	63.9	79.7	44.7	27.6	22.5
22	Jesingpur	288	5.2	973	667	75.9	81.6	70.3	0.0	16.3
23	KanbinaMoyla	160	5.2	975	1286	70.3	83.6	55.7	0.0	51.3
24	Khedaya Alias Pratapgadh	7103	7.1	942	1009	52.3	67.0	36.3	2.7	94.9
25	Kunda	1049	5.6	972	773	50.4	63.7	37.4	0.0	99.8
26	Lalakpur	604	5.9	1083	957	60.4	75.7	46.5	3.8	16.9
27	Lunawada (M)	33369	5.3	908	788	84.7	91.7	77.1	5.3	2.3
28	Malanpur	783	5.8	891	769	64.7	84.0	43.6	0.0	86.0
29	Manchod	2000	5.9	953	823	66.4	78.7	53.9	8.6	49.3
30	MotiKharsoli	533	5.0	877	773	62.0	76.3	46.0	0.0	71.5
31	MotiSarsan	1023	4.8	923	553	73.4	83.6	63.0	31.8	0.0
32	Nani Sarsan	702	5.1	923	734	74.5	87.0	61.4	11.4	35.3
33	Rafai	292	4.9	872	478	81.0	90.2	71.2	0.0	0.0
34	RampatelnaMuvada	881	4.2	1007	788	82.6	93.3	72.3	13.6	0.2
35	RananiSarsan	536	4.8	823	789	72.2	82.0	60.4	0.0	0.0
36	RanjiniPadedi	1978	6.0	1012	1112	63.2	78.6	47.6	0.0	69.4
37	Sangawada	758	5.7	822	1114	66.2	77.2	52.2	1.3	72.7
38	Santrampur (M)	15777	5.6	918	831	84.3	93.0	75.0	6.5	10.7
39	Simaliya	6103	6.8	978	1050	54.4	69.9	38.4	2.6	86.6
40	Ukedi	1324	5.0	897	822	67.8	81.6	52.6	8.9	1.1
41	Ukhreli	4184	5.7	959	1026	61.3	75.8	45.9	6.5	84.7
	Total	112862	5.6	932	892	70.3	81.9	57.9	5.3	43.7

Source: Census 2001

Table 3.8 Workers Composition and WPR (%) by Sector in Villages and Settlements Abutting Project Corridor, 2001

Sr. No.	Name	% share of Workers in each sector				WPR (%)		
		Cultivators	Agricultural	Household	Others	WPR	WPR M	WPR F
1	Agarwada	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	54.0	60.0	49.1
2	Amboja	84.5	13.8	0.0	1.7	45.7	46.5	44.9
3	Amthani	61.1	25.3	10.8	2.8	51.5	51.5	51.6
4	Ankaliya	75.9	8.4	0.3	15.4	57.7	57.0	58.5
5	Anoppur	43.0	2.0	0.3	54.6	57.9	49.6	66.7
6	Antalwada	62.6	21.7	1.1	14.5	41.8	49.9	33.0
7	Bachkaria (North)	80.1	7.1	3.8	8.9	57.0	56.4	57.7
8	BalujinaMuvada (Kadana)	38.8	53.1	0.0	8.2	62.0	57.8	67.6
9	Bariyana Vanta	51.2	37.4	0.0	11.4	54.4	54.6	54.1
10	Bhagaliya	35.7	28.3	0.6	35.4	52.3	50.2	54.7
11	BhemaniVav	81.0	8.9	0.6	9.5	66.6	67.7	65.5
12	Bahediya	70.7	0.0	0.0	29.3	47.4	59.8	34.9
13	Barela	60.6	22.4	7.8	9.2	58.6	57.6	59.6
14	Batakwada	56.7	34.1	2.7	6.5	46.5	44.8	48.2
15	Bhandara	41.6	49.1	0.1	9.2	45.3	43.9	46.8
16	Dahyapur	72.8	20.6	2.0	4.6	49.7	49.6	49.9
17	DhamotnaMoyla	82.0	11.8	0.4	5.8	49.4	48.8	50.0

Sr. No.	Name	% share of Workers in each sector				WPR (%)		
		Cultivators	Agricultural	Household	Others	WPR	WPR M	WPR F
18	Dotawada	60.6	39.4	0.0	0.0	41.8	38.9	44.7
19	Godhar (West)	86.3	0.5	0.5	12.8	55.2	53.8	56.8
20	GodnaMuvada	49.0	25.5	0.7	24.8	49.6	54.5	44.3
21	HadaniSarsan	94.2	0.9	1.5	3.4	51.8	48.4	56.0
22	Jesingpur	50.6	12.5	0.0	36.9	61.1	60.3	62.0
23	KanbinaMoyla	67.4	1.1	0.0	31.6	59.4	64.2	54.4
24	Khedaya Alias Pratapgadh	66.6	24.4	2.6	6.4	46.7	47.9	45.5
25	Kunda	30.3	62.8	0.6	6.3	45.7	43.0	48.4
26	Lalakpur	39.0	0.0	0.0	61.0	57.0	61.0	53.2
27	Lunawada (M)	3.0	1.7	3.8	91.6	29.0	46.4	9.7
28	Malanpur	61.6	30.6	0.0	7.8	53.9	53.1	54.7
29	Manchod	68.6	28.4	0.6	2.4	48.4	48.8	48.0
30	MotiKharsoli	40.5	21.0	0.0	38.5	36.6	45.8	26.1
31	MotiSarsan	48.9	4.4	5.2	41.5	49.0	52.4	45.2
32	Nani Sarsan	53.1	4.0	10.1	32.9	53.7	53.2	54.3
33	Rafai	62.0	5.4	0.0	32.6	44.2	52.6	34.6
34	RampatelnaMuvada	59.6	7.7	8.3	24.4	53.1	57.2	49.1
35	RananiSarsan	44.0	12.3	0.0	43.6	45.3	52.0	37.2
36	RanijiniPadedi	82.4	0.3	2.0	15.4	51.4	51.8	51.0
37	Sangawada	28.4	51.8	0.0	19.7	57.5	55.3	60.2
38	Santrampur (M)	2.3	1.6	4.0	92.1	29.9	46.1	12.2
39	Simaliya	44.3	49.2	0.3	6.2	49.7	49.1	50.2
40	Ukedi	63.7	20.9	0.4	15.0	52.5	53.0	51.9
41	Ukhreli	67.9	19.2	2.0	10.9	48.9	50.8	47.0
	Total	43.2	17.0	2.7	37.0	41.1	48.7	33.0

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

7.d. Legal Property Document

Yes 1 No 2

7e. Name of head of HH: _____ 7f. Slr _____ 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	2			
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	Grandmother	9	Grandson	10	Granddaughter	11	Father	12	Mother	13	Brother-in-law	14	Sister-in-law
15	Brother	16	Sister	17	Father-in-law	18	Mother-in-law	19	Grandson-in-law	20	Granddaughter-in-law	21	Uncle
22	Aunt	23	Nephew	24	Niece	25	Any other (specify)	26		27		28	
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	
D. Age	How old was NAME on the last birthday?												
	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	Record the age on last birthday
E. Marital Status	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	Unmarried
	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	Separated
	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	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	Illiterate
	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	High School (Class 4 - 7)
	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	Higher Secondary (Class 11 - 12)
	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	Higher (Graduate or higher)
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	Yes
	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	Yes
	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	Artisans
	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	Agriculture Labour
	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	Govt. Service
	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	Industrial labour	
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	Housemaid	
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	Persons who are not working
	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	Seasonal inactivity
	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	Old (>65 yrs)
	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	Physically Challenged
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	Not willing to work	
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	Yes	
	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	
		Yes	No			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:

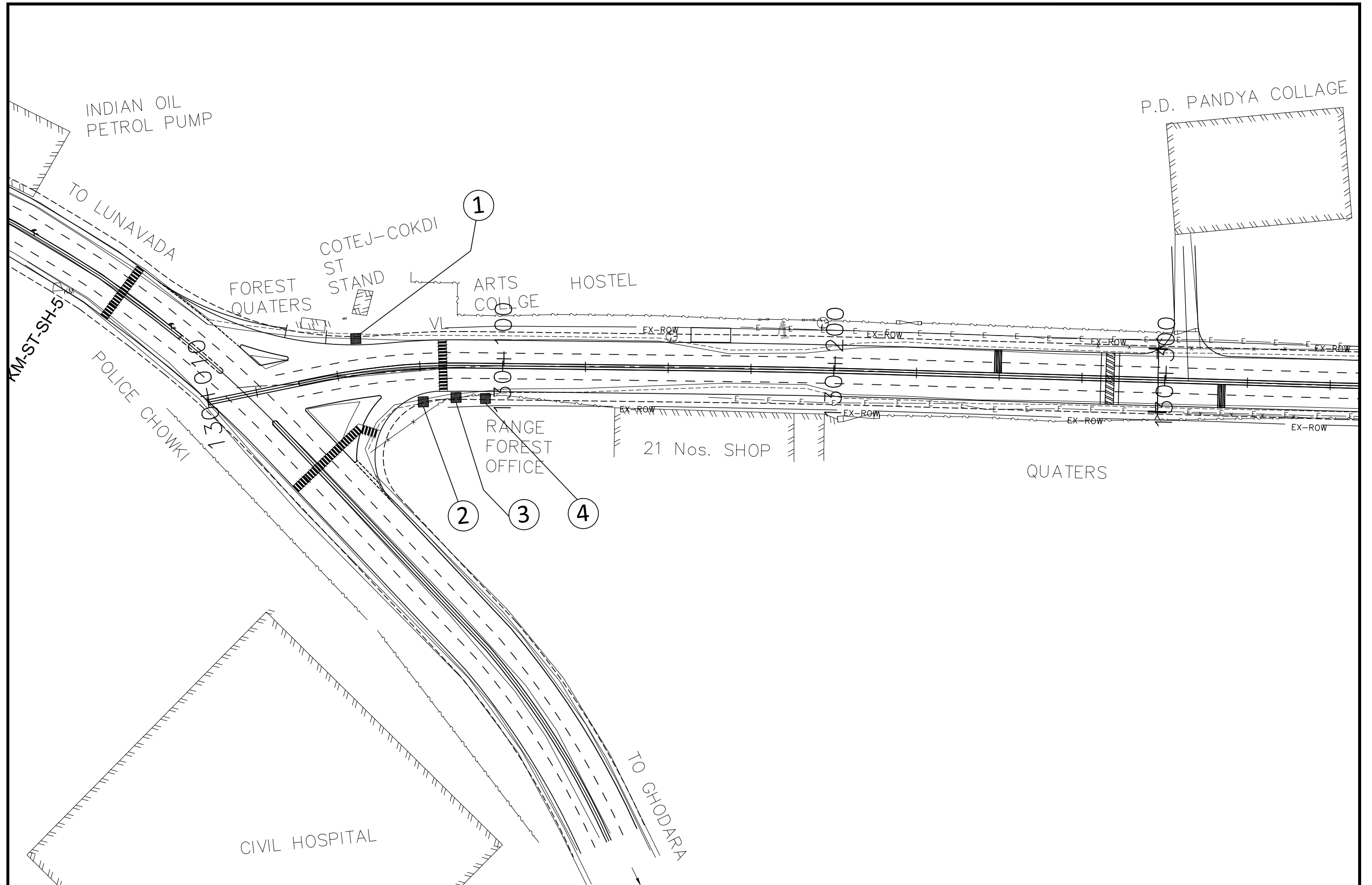
- [1] Q.No.3. Confirm the availability of Patta and mark as owned / encroachment.
 [2] Q.No.4. Squatter: No legal ownership over the land occupied.
 [3] Q.No.19. All the relationship should be specified with respect to the household head only.
 [4] Q.No.29. Specify the distance from Centre Line to the 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 IMPACTED PROPERTIES AND STRUCTURES

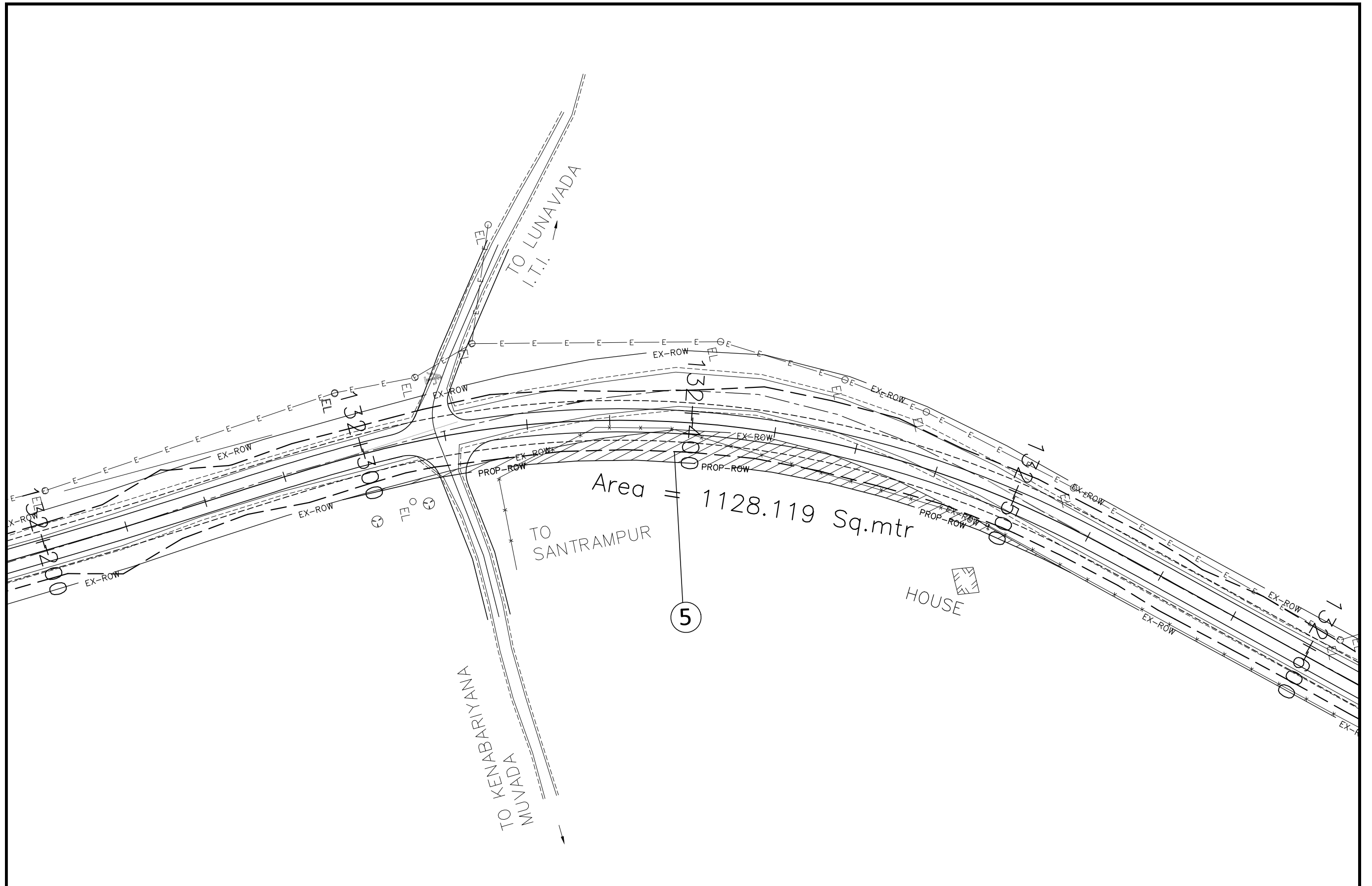
Map ID_Ref Number	Chainage	RHS/LHS	Structure Type	Village	Taluka	District	Name of head of HH
1	130+020	LHS	Shop	Lunavada	Lunavada	Panchmahal	Jayeshbhai Rana
2	130+030	RHS	Shop	Lunavad	Lunavad	Panchmahal	Hasmukhbhai
3	130+045	RHS	Shop	Lunavada	Lunavada	Panchmahal	Rajendrabhai
4	130+050	RHS	Shop	Lunavada	Lunavada	Panchmahal	Dilipbhai
5	132+400	RHS	Agricultural land	Chavdia	Lunavada	Panchmahal	Not found
6	133+040	LHS	Agricultural land	Kotha	Lunavada	Panchmahal	Kalubhai Dhulabhai Patel
7	133+515	RHS	Shop	Kanka talav	Lunavada	Panchmahal	Bhulabhai Mevabhai Luhar
8	134+800	RHS	Shop	Arigar's Muvada	Santrampur	Panchmahal	Bhalabhai Kuberbhai Rathod
9	135+940	LHS	Agricultural land	Ukardi	Lunavada	Panchmahal	Devjibhai Dalabhai Patel
10	144+800	RHS	Agricultural land	Ram Patel's Muvada	Lunavada	Panchmahal	Shivabhai Patel
11	150+120	RHS	Shop	Nani Sarsan	Santrampur	Panchmahal	Vikrambhai Multani
12	161+885L	LHS	Shop	Sant gam	Santrampur	Panchmahal	Pathan Latifbhai
13	161-895L	LHS	Shop	Sant	Santrampur	Panchmahal	Nahifakhan pathan

APPENDIX 4.3:

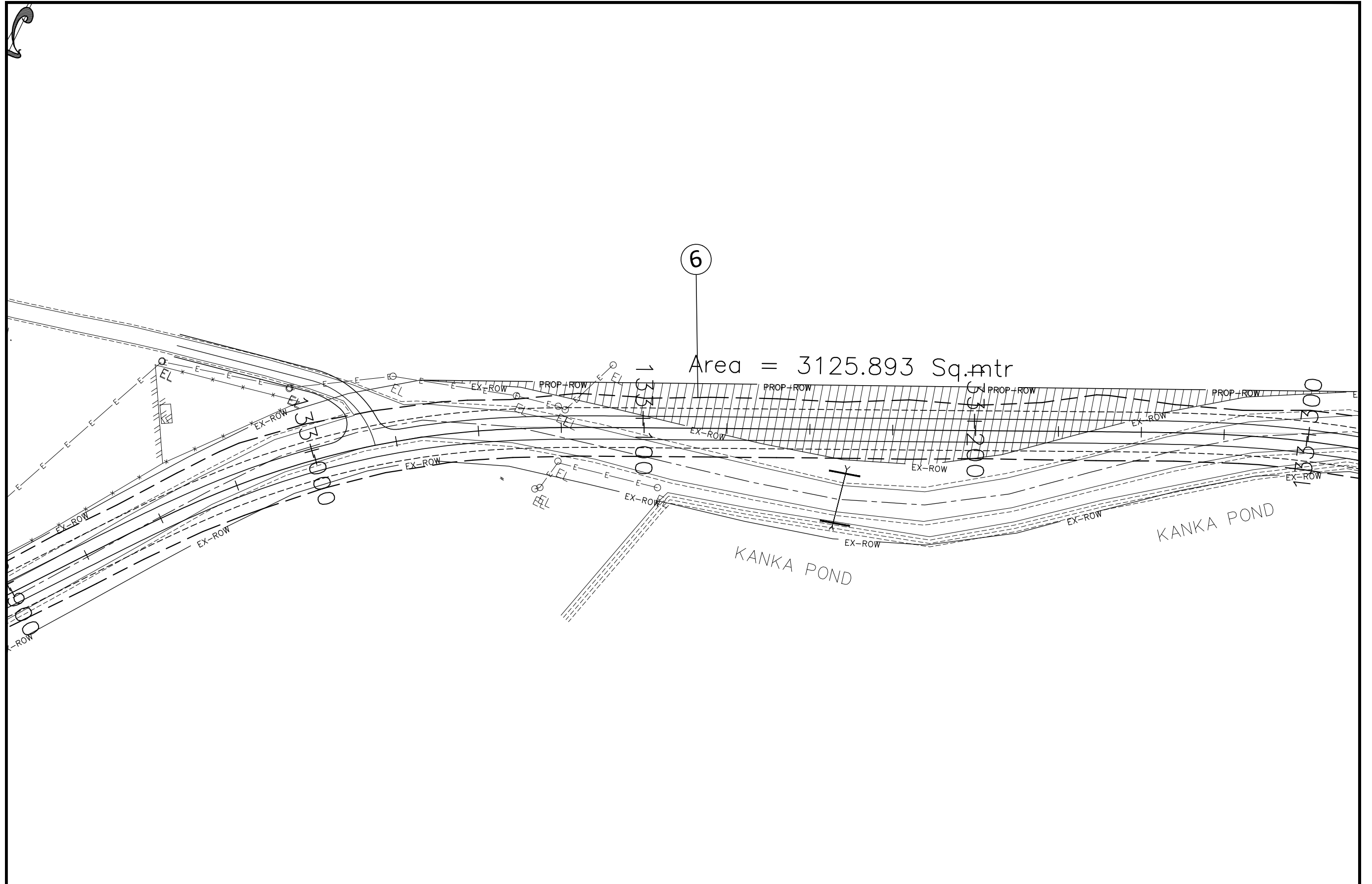
GIS MAP REPRESENTING IMPACTED PROPERTIES



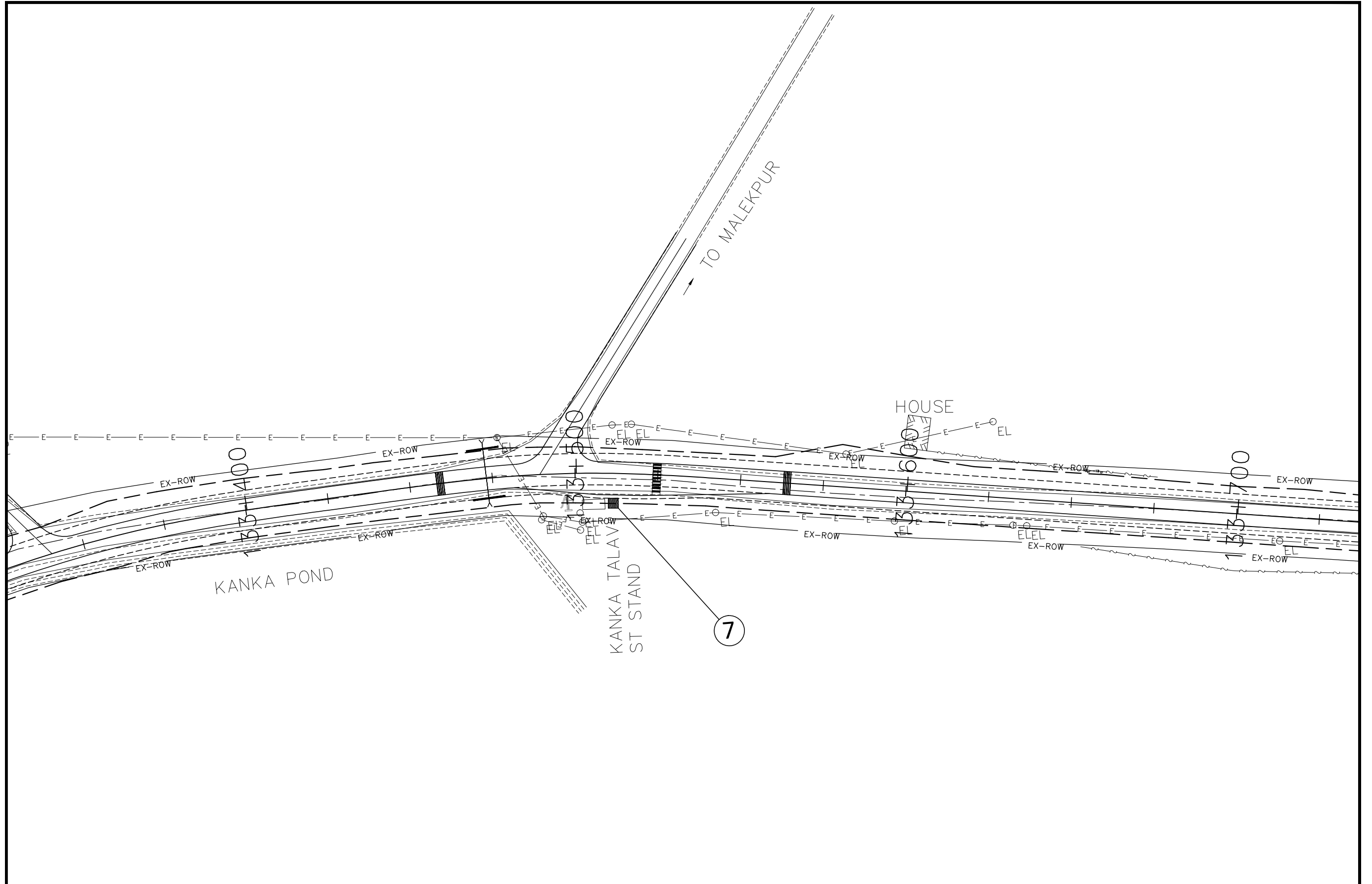
			SCALE :			GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT							
			SCALE: 1:750			CORRIDOR : LUNAWADA - KHEDAPA (SH 02, 152) IMPACTED STRUCTURES							
			CAD FILE:	Alignment-LS		DATE:	AUG'2012	PROJECT:	PPWCS	DWG No:	PPWCS/LK/IS/01	REV:	0
No.	REVISION	DATE	BY										



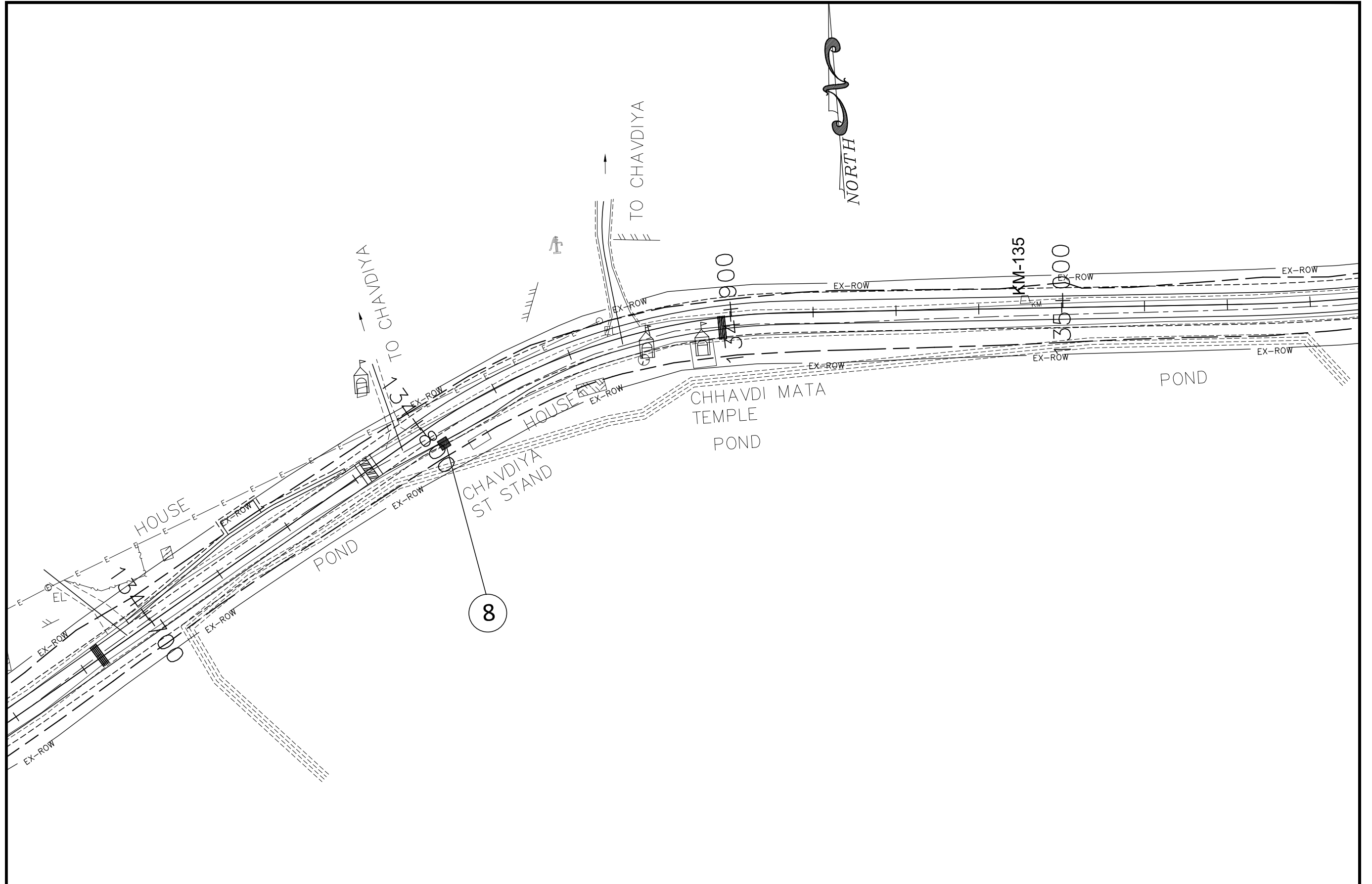
			SCALE :				GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT		
			SCALE: 1:750				CORRIDOR : LUNAWADA - KHEDAPA (SH 02, 152) IMPACTED STRUCTURES		
No.	REVISION	DATE	BY	CAD FILE:	Alignment-LS	DATE:	PROJECT:	DWG No:	REV.
						AUG'2012	PPWCS	PPWCS/LK/IS/02	0



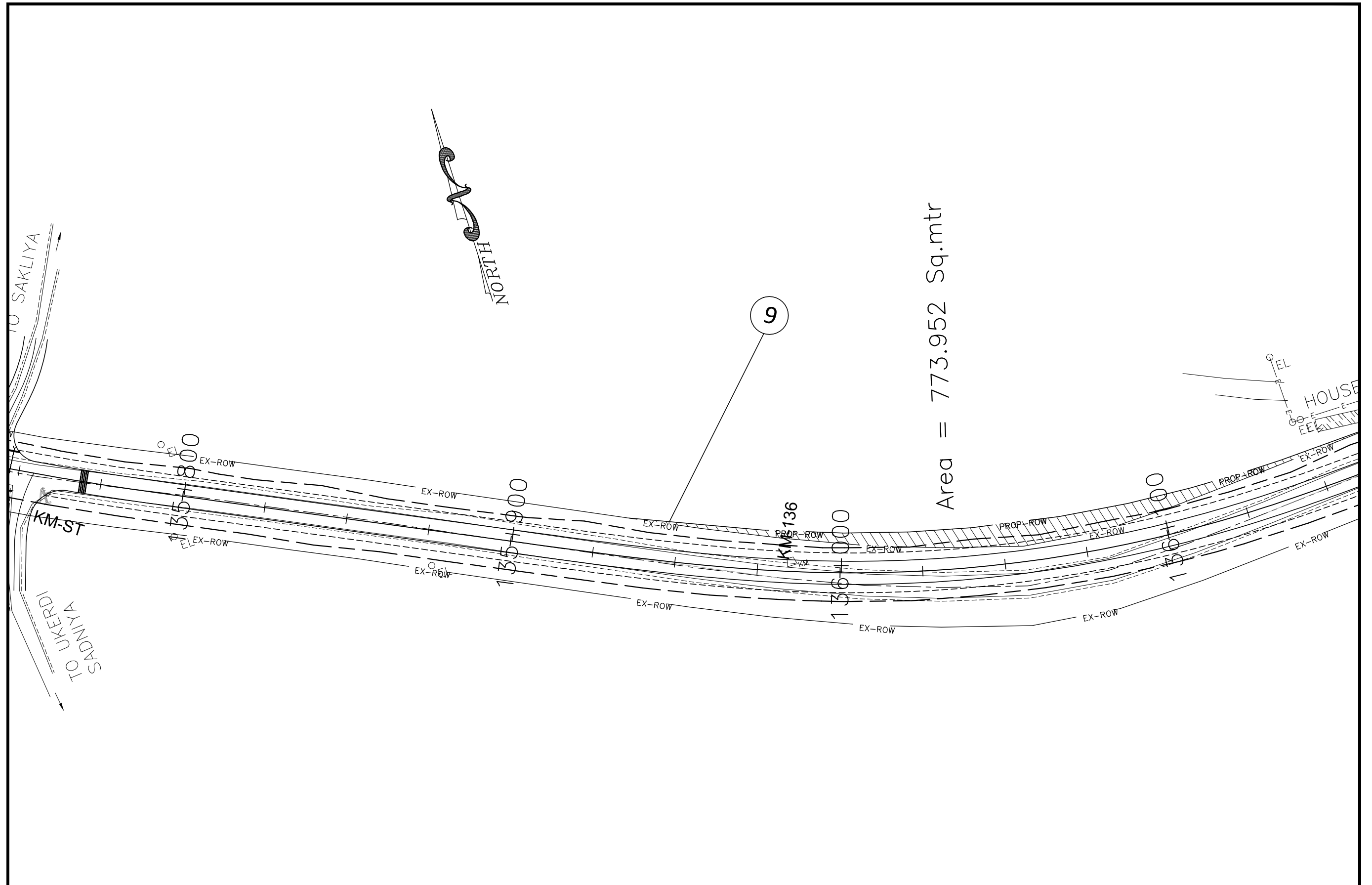
			SCALE :			GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT							
			SCALE: 1:750			CORRIDOR : LUNAWADA - KHEDAPA (SH 02, 152) IMPACTED STRUCTURES							
No.	REVISION	DATE	BY	CAD FILE:	Alignment-LS	DATE:	AUG'2012	PROJECT:	PPWCS	DWG No:	PPWCS/LK/IS/03	REV:	0



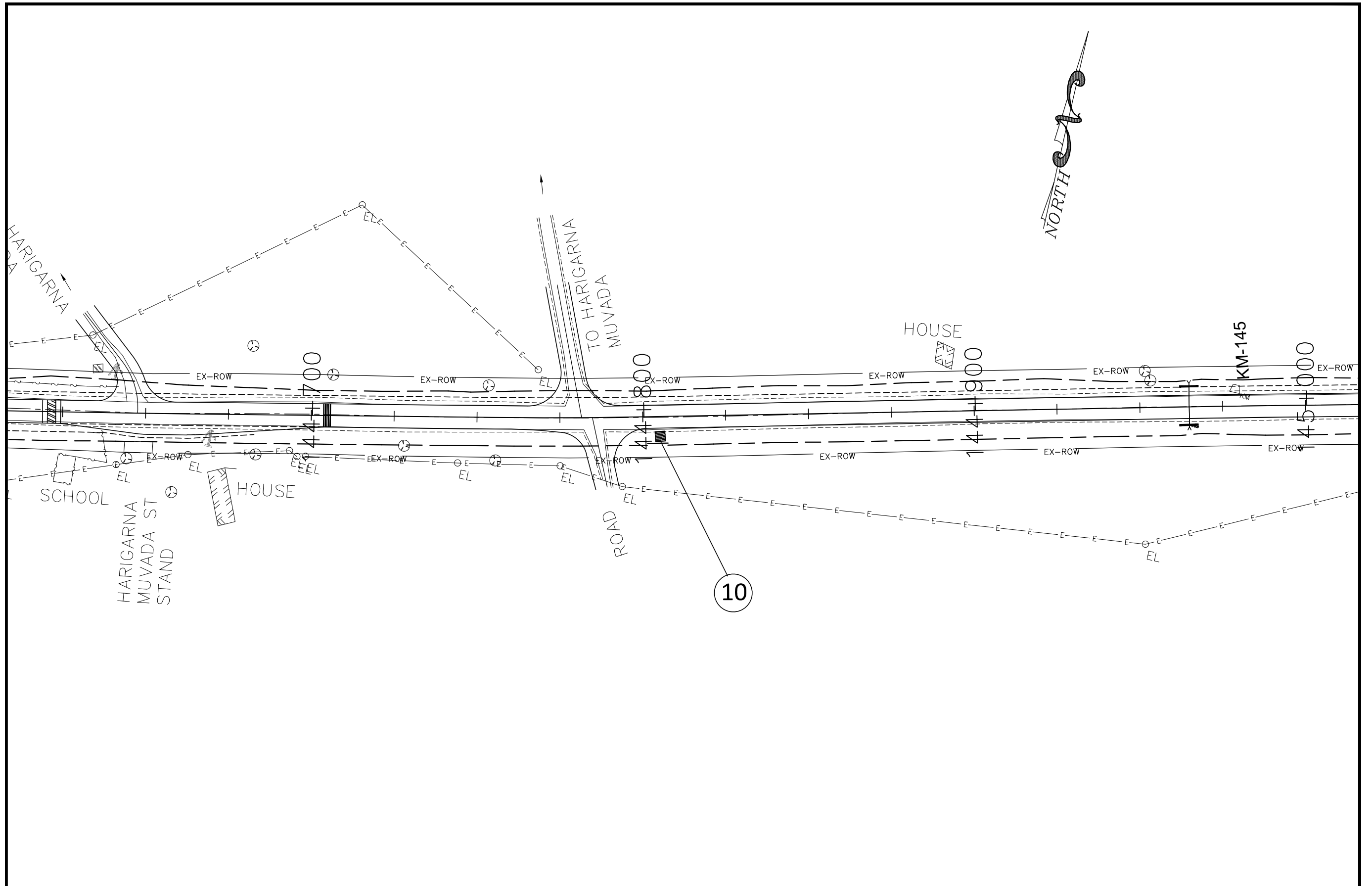
			SCALE :			GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT			
			SCALE: 1:750			CORRIDOR : LUNAWADA - KHEDAPA (SH 02, 152) IMPACTED STRUCTURES			
No.	REVISION	DATE	BY	CAD FILE:	Alignment-LS	DATE:	PROJECT:	DWG No:	REV:
						AUG'2012	PPWCS	PPWCS/LK/IS/04	0



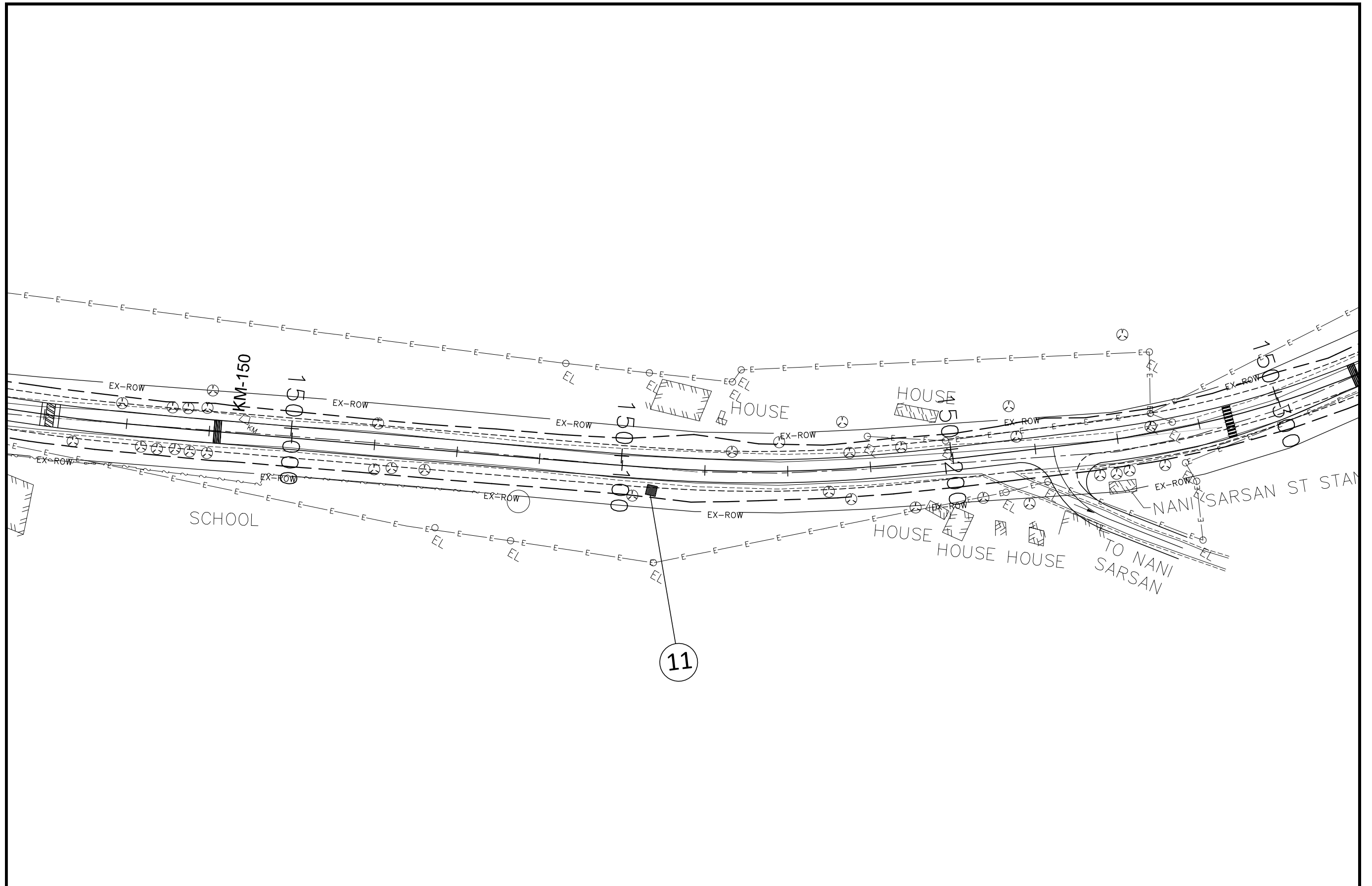
			SCALE :			GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT							
			SCALE: 1:750			CORRIDOR : LUNAWADA - KHEDAPA (SH 02, 152) IMPACTED STRUCTURES							
			CAD FILE:	Alignment-LS		DATE:	AUG'2012	PROJECT:	PPWCS	DWG No:	PPWCS/LK/IS/05	REV:	0
No.	REVISION	DATE	BY										



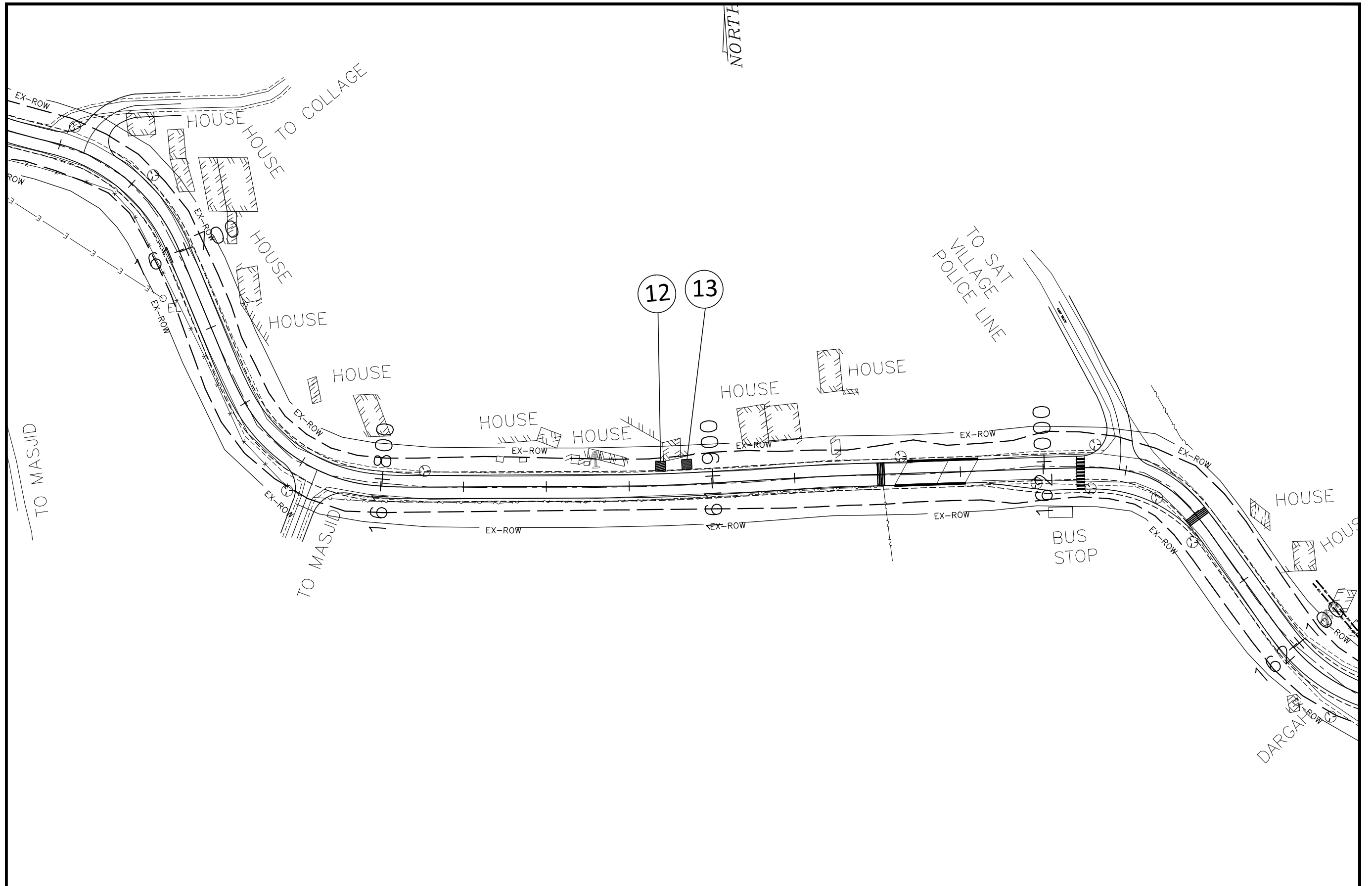
No.	REVISION	DATE	BY	SCALE :	DATE:	PROJECT:	DWG No:	REV.
				SCALE: 1:750				
				CAD FILE:				
				Alignment-LS				
GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT CORRIDOR : LUNAWADA - KHEDAPA (SH 02, 152) IMPACTED STRUCTURES								



			SCALE :			GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT							
			SCALE: 1:750			CORRIDOR : LUNAWADA - KHEDAPA (SH 02, 152) IMPACTED STRUCTURES							
No.	REVISION	DATE	BY	CAD FILE:	Alignment-LS	DATE:	AUG'2012	PROJECT:	PPWCS	DWG No:	PPWCS/LK/IS/07	REV.	0



			SCALE :				GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT						
			SCALE: 1:750				CORRIDOR : LUNAWADA - KHEDAPA (SH 02, 152) IMPACTED STRUCTURES						
No.	REVISION	DATE	BY	CAD FILE:	Alignment-LS	DATE:	AUG'2012	PROJECT:	PPWCS	DWG No:	PPWCS/LK/IS/08	REV.	0



			SCALE :				GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT						
			SCALE: 1:750				CORRIDOR : LUNAWADA - KHEDAPA (SH 02, 152) IMPACTED STRUCTURES						
No.	REVISION	DATE	BY	CAD FILE:	Alignment-LS	DATE:	AUG'2012	PROJECT:	PPWCS	DWG No:	PPWCS/LK/IS/09	REV:	0

Appendix 5.1: Consultation Format

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION – DISCUSSION GUIDE Lunawada-Khedapa 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 Lunawada-Khedapa corridor.
- The total corridor length is 56.7 km. The project corridor starts at Lunawada at 131+000 km on SH-002 and joins SH-152 at km 165+200. It continues (on SH-152) from km 00+000 and ends at km 22+500 at Khedapa Village located near Rajasthan Border. Road widening of proposed along the corridor is 16m.
- Consultation intends to disseminate the information regarding the proposed development as well as to know the opinion of the people regarding resettlement issues, road safety measures and potential impacts of the project.

Discussion Points – General

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

Discussion Points for Commercial / industrial Category

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

**COMMUNITY CONSULTATION – DISCUSSION GUIDE
Lunawada-KhedapaCorridor****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 5.2: Community consultation

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

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION
Lunawada-Khedapa Corridor

Village: chavadiya. 134000

Sl.No.	Name	Contact Number	Signature
1	Dr Rukhsamaniben. Bhatt	252634 (02694)	(M. V. V.)
2	Vikrambhai. R. Bhatt	4825026508	Signature
3	Ramamlal. A. Bhatt	—	RABhatt
4	Vinodbhai. S. Bhatt	9998971168	V Bhatt
5	Rajendra. J. Vyas	—	Signature
6	Vishalji. R. Joshi	9537831757	Signature
7	Pateliya. Manglo Khail	9537593489	Signature
8	Manglobhai. N. Boriya	9574104521	Signature
9	Borai. Suresh. S.	9979003585	Signature
10	Signature Pateliya. Fuliben	—	Signature
11	Mamrajbhai. N. Dargi	9874182320	Signature
12	Pateliya. Narendra. N.	9909822081	Signature
13	Pateliya. Lalabhai. S	9904167603	Signature
14	Pateliya. Sukhbhai. M	9586107974	Signature
15	Pateliya. Mukesh. K.	—	Signature
16	Boriya. Mahesh. C	—	Signature
17	Boriya. Narendra. M	—	Signature

NOTE : આ ઉપર કોઈ સહી મોટે ભાગે તુરંત જાણવા માટે છે.



પરંજયાદિત્યસિંહજી કે. પરમાર

ધારાસભ્ય, ૧૧૧, સંતરામપુર.

લેક પેલેસ,

સંતરામપુર, જી. પંચમહાલ.

ગુજરાત-૩૮૯૨૬૦.

જા.નં.૧૧૮ /૧૨

તા.૧૮/૦૫/૧૨

સમયમર્યાદા/ અતિ મહત્વનો

પ્રતિ,

માન.અગ્ર સચિવશ્રી,

માર્ગ અને મકાન વિભાગ,

સરદાર ભવન, સચિવાલય, ગાંધીનગર.

વિષય :- લુણાવાડા - માનગઢ - ખેડાપા વાઈડનીંગ કરવા બાબત.

સ.વિ.સહ ઉપરોક્ત વિષયે જણાવવાનું કે, હમારી જાણ મુજબ હાલમાં લુણાવાડા - માનગઢ - ખેડાપા રોડ વાઈડનીંગ કરી અદ્યતન બનાવવા માટેની કાર્યવાહી હાલમાં પ્રાથમિક તબક્કે સર્વે વિગેરે કામગીરી કરવાની કામગીરી ચાલુ છે જે અંગે હમારા સૂચના નીચે મુજબના છે જે અંગે ધ્યાને લઈને અંગે ઘટતુ કરવા વિનંતી છે.

(૧) સંત ગામે હરસિધ્ધી મંદિર પાસે "યુ" આકાર વળાંક છે. આ વળાંક પાસે અવર નવર અકસ્માત થતા હોઈ, તે રસ્તાની સામે સરકારી જંગલની જમીન આવેલી છે જે રસ્તા ઉપર બળીયા દેવ મંદિર થી જંગલની જમીન માંથી સીધો રસ્તો કાઢીને સંત ગામે મોતીછડા બાવજી (દરગાહ) પાસે રસ્તો જોઈન્ટ કરવો જોઈએ.

ઉપરોક્ત રસ્તો બનાવવા માટે સ્ટેટ પી.ડબલ્યુ.ડી. ધ્વારા કાર્યવાહી હાથ ધરાયેલ છે અને હમારી જાણ મુજબ જંગલ વાળાની જગ્યા અંગેની કાર્યવાહી પ્રગતિમાં છેલ્લા તબક્કામાં છે.

(૨) સંતરામપુર ચીબોટા નદી પાસે ડાબી બાજુમાં મધ્ય ગુજરાત વિદ્યુત બોર્ડની પેટા કચેરી પાસેથી રોડ કાઢીને તે રોડને સંતરામપુરના પીઠા માંથી કાઢીને ગજા સીનેમા પાસે - સંતરામપુર - ખેડાપા રોડને જોડી દેવો જોઈએ જેથી સંતરામપુર નગરમાંથી વાહનો પસાર કરવાના પ્રશ્ન રહે.

પરંજયાદિત્યસિંહજી કે. પરમાર
ધારાસભ્ય

૧૧૧, સંતરામપુર, જી.પંચમહાલ

વિધાનસભા



સત્યમેવ જયતે

ગુજરાત

પરંજયાદિત્યસિંહજી કે. પરમાર

ધારાસભ્ય, ૧૧૧, સંતરામપુર.

લેક પેલેસ,

સંતરામપુર, જી. પંચમહાલ.

ગુજરાત-૩૮૯૨૬૦.

(૨)

નહિ. તેમજ ટ્રાફિક સમસ્યા પણ દૂર થાય અને શહેર બહાર બાયપાસ રસ્તો નીકળી જાય. આ સૂચવેલ રોડ ઉપરની તમામ જમીનો સરકારી હોવાથી વળતર આપવાનો કે મકાનો, દુકાનો હટાવવાનો પ્રશ્ન રહેશે નહીં. તેમજ બીજી જગ્યાએ જો રસ્તા બનાવવામાં આવે તો તેટલી જ વળતરની રકમમાં આ બાયપાસ રોડબની જશે.

- (૩) સંત ગામમાં હમારી માલીકીની જમીનો બાલાસીનોર- લુણાવાડા - સંતરામપુર - ઝાલોદ-કુશલગઢ રોડની જમણી બાજુએ હમારી જમીન હરસિઘી મંદિર થી સંત ગામ ના બસ સ્ટેન્ડ સુધીની આવેલી છે. જેમાં પાકી દિવાલો વિગેરે તથા જુના પુરાણા મંદિરો દેવસ્થાનો તથા માજી. રાજા- મહારાજા સાહેબોની સમાધીઓ આવેલી છે. જેને નુકશાન ન થાય તે જોવા પણ અંગત ભલામણ છે.

પરંજયાદિત્યસિંહજી કે. પરમાર
ધારાસભ્ય
૧૧૧, સંતરામપુર, જી. પંચમહાલ

Appendix 5.3: Photographs of Consultations: Lunawada-Khedpa Corridor

<p>Chainage: km 12+650, Simaliya village</p>	
<p>Chainage: km 134+900, Chavadiya Village</p>	
<p>Chainage: km 161+130, Santrampur Village</p>	