

# ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT



## Gujarat State Highway Project - II

### **Volume-V: Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) (ATKOT – GONDAL)**



19<sup>th</sup> July, 2013

# VOLUME-V

## RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

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## List of Abbreviations

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AAGR	-	Average Annual Growth Rate
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BPL	-	Below Poverty Line
CoI	-	Corridor of Impact
ESMU	-	Environmental and Social Management Unit
FGD	-	Focused Group Discussion
GoG	-	Government of Gujarat
GSACS	-	Gujarat State Aids Control Society
GSHP	-	Gujarat State Highways Project
GWSSB	-	Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board
Ha	-	Hectare
HH	-	Household
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPP	-	HIV/AIDS Prevention Plan
IPDP	-	Indigenous Peoples Development 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

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## Terms and Definitions

- a. **Agricultural land** means land being used for the purpose of: (i) agriculture or horticulture; (ii) raising of crops, grass or garden produce; and (iii) land used by an agriculturist for the grazing of cattle, but does not include land used for cutting of wood only;
- b. **Assistance** refers to the support provided to PAPs in the form of ex-gratia payments, loans, asset services, etc. in order to improve the standard of living and reduce the negative impacts of the project.
- c. **Below poverty line or BPL Family** means below poverty line families as defined by the Planning Commission of India, from time to time, and those included in the State BPL list in force.
- d. **Compensation** refers to the amount paid under Consent Award as part of The Land Acquisition Act, 1894. For private property, structures and other assets acquired for the project, it refers to the amount as given in the Entitlement Matrix for the project.
- e. **Cutoff Date:** the date of Notification under Section 4(1) of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 shall be the cutoff date where the land acquisition will be required. For non-titleholders the date of census survey shall be considered as the cutoff date.
- f. **Encroachers** are those person/family, who transgresses into the public land (prior to the cut-off date), adjacent to his/her own land or other immovable assets and derives his/her additional source of shelter/livelihood.
- g. **Family** includes a person, his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers, unmarried sisters, father, mother and other relatives residing with him or her and dependent on him or her for their livelihood; and includes “nuclear family” consisting of a person, his or her spouse and minor children.
- h. **Government** refers to the Government of Gujarat.
- i. **Land acquisition** means acquisition of land under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as amended from time to time.
- j. **Marginal farmer** means a cultivator with an unirrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to half hectare;
- k. **Non-Perennial Crop:** Any plant species, either grown naturally or through cultivation that lives for a season and perishes with harvesting of its yields has been considered as a non-perennial crop in the project. For example, paddy, sugarcane, groundnut, etc.
- l. **Notification** means a notification published in the Gazette of India, or as the case may be, the Gazette of State;
- m. **Perennial Crop:** Any plant species that live for years and yields its products after a certain age of maturity is a perennial crop. Generally trees, either grown naturally or by horticultural and yield fruits or timber have been considered as perennial crop in the project. For example, tamarind, coconut, mango, etc. are perennial crops.
- n. **Project Affected Family (PAF)** means- (i) a family whose primary place of residence or other property or source of livelihood is adversely affected or involuntarily displaced by the acquisition of land for the project (ii) any tenure holder, tenant, lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of land in the affected area of otherwise, has been involuntarily displaced from such land or other property; (iii) any agricultural or non-agricultural labourer, landless person (not having homestead land or agricultural land) rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person; who has been residing or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation in the affected area, and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood or alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of his trade, business, occupation or vocation because of the acquisition of land in the affected area or being involuntarily displaced for any other reason.
- o. **Project Affected Household (PAH):** A social unit consisting of a family and/or non-family members living together, and is affected by the project adversely and/or positively.
- p. **Project Affected Persons (PAPs),** any persons who have economic interests or residence within the project impact corridor and who may be adversely affected directly by the project. PAP include those losing commercial or residential structures in whole or part, those losing agricultural land or homestead land in whole or part, and those losing income sources as a result of project action. PAPs would be of two broad categories, ‘PAPs with Major Impact’ and ‘PAPs with Minor Impact’.
- a. **Major Impact:** those properties where the major part of the structure/land is affected and becomes untenable and the affected party is unable to live/do business in the unaffected portion of the property, OR, 25% or more portion of the property is affected.
- b. **Minor Impact:** all other impacts other than major impact will be treated as minor impacts, OR, those properties where a part of the structure/land is acquired and the remaining portion

is intact and the affected party can continue to live/do business in the unaffected portion of the property.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Background

Government of Gujarat (GoG) has taken up the second Gujarat State Highway Project (GSHP-II), covering up-gradation, maintenance and improvement of identified core road network for loan appraisal with the World Bank. Roads and Buildings Department (R&BD), GoG, has retained M/s LEA Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd. (LASA) as Project Preparatory Works Consultants to prepare plans on widening and upgradation of highways including the assessment of social impact, preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), and Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP). R&BD has selected nine corridors, aggregating to 394.465 km length for preparation of detailed project report for inclusion in the first phase of the project. As part of the project preparation, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) has been undertaken for the proposed roads. This RAP is based on the findings of SIA carried out in Atkot- Gondal corridor and is in line with Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the project.

### Corridor Description

The total length of the project corridor is 35.55 km with RoW of 30m. The corridor starts near Atkot at km 209+950 on SH-1 in junction with SH-025 and ends at km 245+500 in Gondal. The project corridor passes through three talukas of Gondal, Kotda Sangani, and Jasdan in Rajkot district. The proposed treatment is upgradation of the corridor to two-lane with paved shoulder and hard shoulder with a 10 m carriage-way width from the existing narrow two-lane with 6.1 m.

### 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 30m. 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)<sup>1</sup> because in the present context, impacts have been assessed up to the CoI. The CoI varies from 16m to 18m in general, at places it works out as high as 30m. 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.

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



**Cut-off Date**

Cut-off dates for titleholders is 13th march 2013 (date of section 4(1) notification) and for non-titleholders cut-off date is the 28th March 2012 (date of socio economic survey).

**Impact on Land and Structures**

Census and socio-economic surveys were conducted along the proposed project stretch, considering the Corridor of Impact (CoI) of which varies between 16m to 30m. 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 0.24 ha private land of 4 households will be acquired for the junction improvements and geometric improvement at village Ramod. An area of 0.87 ha of government land will be transferred. 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 households (titleholders), 10 residential structures (9 encroachers and a squatter), 20 commercial structures (7 squatters and 13 encroachers), 1 industrial structure, and a residential-cum-commercial structure (encroachers) will be affected.

A total of 5 numbers of private trees, one hand pump and 1 water tank are impacted within affected portion of properties.

**Impact on Cultural Properties and Community Assets:** Cultural properties and community assets affected due to proposed improvement include 5 religious properties (4 shrines, 1 temple) and the boundary wall of a school respectively.

**Socio-Economic Profile**

Total number of PAHs are 36 wherein 28 are titleholders (TH) and remaining 8 are non-titleholders (NTH). Total 36 PAHs comprises 127 PAPs (based on the household size). Vulnerable groups of affected household are 5 (in which 1 ST, 3 WHH and 1 is headed by aged person of above 60 years old).

**Public Consultations**

Six 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 concerns raised by the community have been documented and discussed in detail with the design team. The views and suggestions of the community have been integrated into the road design wherever feasible. This includes 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.

**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 divisions<sup>2</sup> will be responsible for E&S activities.

### **Implementation Support by NGO**

RAP will be implemented by the ESMU with support from a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) which will be selected as part of the project. The roles and responsibilities of NGO are summarized as follows:

- Explain to PAPs about the potential adverse impacts and proposed mitigation measures and, R&R entitlements;
- Distribute the dissemination materials including pamphlets on RAP and other aspects;
- Facilitate ESMU in organizing public information campaign at the commencement of R&R activities;
- Prepare the micro plans;
- Participate in the meetings organized by ESMU;
- Provide support for implementation of RAP;
- Prepare and issue identity cards to identified PAFs;
- Facilitate opening of joint bank accounts (PAPs and his/her spouse) for individual PAPs;
- Assist PAPs in receiving compensation, focusing on vulnerable PAPs to ensure that they get their dues on time;
- Generate awareness about the productive use of compensation money and R&R grants;
- 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;

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

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 months<sup>3</sup>. The on-ground rehabilitation and resettlement exercises and handing over the encumbrance free stretch for civil works will take 5 months and afterwards, the NGO will carry out awareness programmes on road safety, HIV/AIDS prevention campaign, repeat training for PAPs, facilitate overall monitoring, etc.

**Table 1.1: RAP Implementation Schedule: Major Activities**

Sl. No.	Major Activities	Months
1.	NGO in place	1 <sup>st</sup> month
2.	GRC in place	2 <sup>nd</sup> month
3.	Information campaign and community consultation	2 <sup>nd</sup> month onwards till 24 <sup>th</sup> month [on 6-month interval]
4.	Compensation / R&R / Clearance of Col	2 <sup>nd</sup> month onwards – to complete by 5 <sup>th</sup> month
5.	Awareness on Road Safety	3 <sup>rd</sup> month onwards – every alternate month till 24 <sup>th</sup> month
6.	External monitoring	2 <sup>nd</sup> month onwards – every 6 month till 24 <sup>th</sup> 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 2.20 million.

Apart from this, an amount of INR 29.6 million is earmarked for cost of trainings, RAP implementing NGO, monitoring and evaluation, awareness programmes on road safety, HIV/AIDS awareness, etc., for all the project corridors to be taken up in the first phase. Escalation of these components have been considered at an annual inflation rate of 7% based on consumer price index and the escalated amount for Year-I is INR 31.7 million and for Year-II, the amount is INR 33.9 million.

<sup>3</sup> The construction tenure of individual corridors ranges from 18 months to 30 months spread across an overall period of 36 months and accordingly, R&BD has envisaged tenure of 36 months for the RAP implementing NGO.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

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## 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 394.465 km length for detailed project report (DPR) preparation. As part of DPR preparation, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) has been undertaken for the proposed roads.

2 The total length of the project corridor is 35.55 km with RoW of 30m. The present configuration of existing corridor is narrow two-lane with 6.1 m carriage-way width. The proposed improvement is 2-lane with paved shoulder having carriage-way width 10m; and 2-lane with hard shoulder having carriage-way width 7m. The proposed improvement has followed CoI approach and the CoI varies from 16m to 18m throughout the corridor. Chainage-wise details of proposed treatment are given in Appendix 1.1. Cross-sections are designed accommodating the proposed road improvement within the available RoW, avoiding land acquisition to the extent possible. However, for the proposed treatment, land acquisition became unavoidable at one each location in the villages of Dadva Hamirpur, Ramod and Ghogavadar.

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

### 1.1.1 Project Corridor

4 The corridor starts near Atkot at km 209+950 on SH-1 in junction with SH-025 and ends at km 245+500 in Gondal. The total project corridor length is 35.55 km. The project corridor passes through three talukas of Gondal, Kotda Sangani and Jasdan in Rajkot district. 11 settlements comprising one town (Gondal) and 10 villages about the corridor. Major settlements along the corridor are Virnagar, DadvaHamirpara, Ghogavadhar and Ramod village.

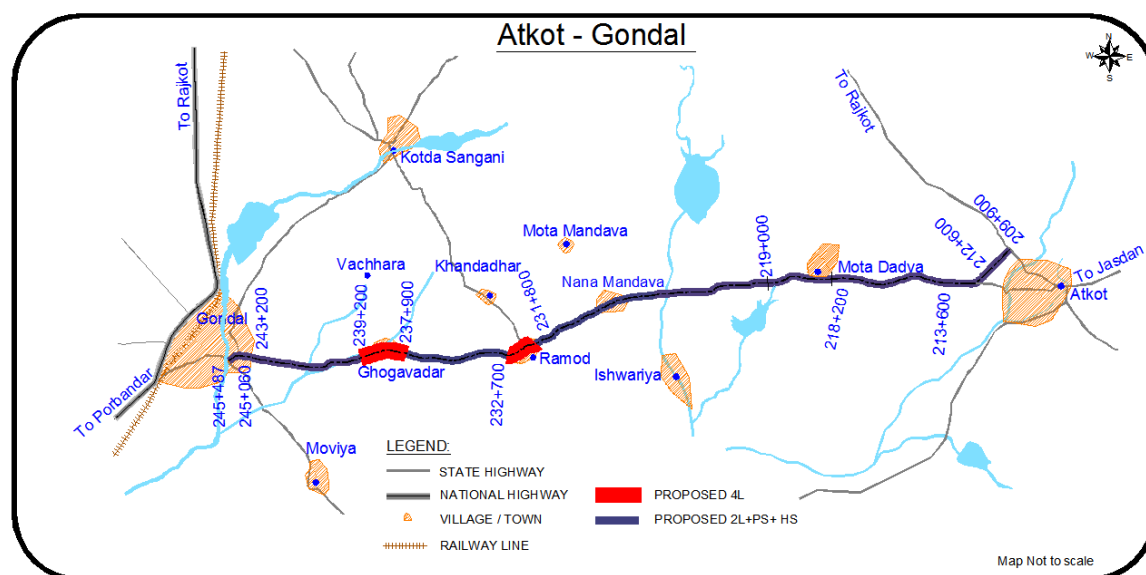


Figure 1.1: Atkot - Gondal Corridor

## 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:

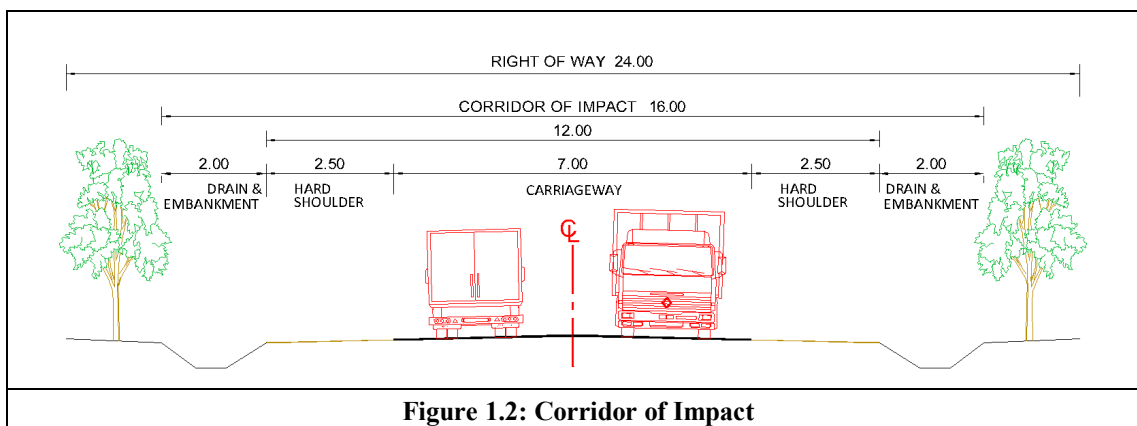
- To identify adverse impacts and determine mitigation measures;
- To present the entitlements and action plan for the affected persons for payment of compensation and assistance for restoring livelihoods, and improving or at least retaining the living standards in the post resettlement period.

## 1.3 RIGHT OF WAY AND CORRIDOR OF IMPACT

6 The existing RoW along the corridor is 30m. 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)<sup>4</sup> because in the present context, impacts have been assessed up to the CoI. The CoI varies from 16m to 18m in general, at places it works out as high as 30m. Adopting the CoI approach, the impacts on land and other assets have been minimized, within acceptable design principles and standards. Development

<sup>4</sup> The Right of Way (RoW) is the lawfully acquired corridor of public land owned by the State Government and administered by R&BD for transit. The CoI is the width required for the actual construction of road, including carriageway, shoulder and embankments.

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.



## 1.4 REPORT STRUCTURE

7 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, barbed wire fencing etc.) and R&R assistance as per the Entitlement Matrix of the project.

## 2. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

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### 2.1 RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

8 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 is based on the principle that affected people should be in a better-off position or at least at the same level as compared to the pre-project scenario. The RPF will guide in the effective management of social impacts caused by the proposed project. RPF ensures greater acceptability of the project among the community and is expected to facilitate effective communication. The RPF provides the following:

- 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 in retaining or upgrading their standard of living.
- Compensation for land at replacement cost, plus allowances for fees or other charges will be provided along with other assistances. Land will be acquired following Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and its amendments. The difference between the land cost decided as per LA Act and the updated Jantri values for the specific land parcel to be acquired will be paid by the project in the form of assistance.
- Compensation for residual unviable land parcels will be provided to those affected persons who are eligible and opting for the same.
- Compensation for loss of structures, other assets will be provided at replacement cost and will be paid before physical displacement from the occupied or affected area.
- Assistance will be provided to those affected persons who lose their livelihood due to the acquisition carried out as part of the project.
- Cut-off date for titleholders will be the date of publication of notification under Section 4(1) of Land Acquisition Act, 1894. For non-titleholders, the 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

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

**Table 2.1: Entitlement Matrix**

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
1A	Titleholder – Agriculture Land / Non-agriculture land / Homestead Land and assets	Loss of land and assets	Land owner(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash compensation at “actual market values”.</li> <li>2. Option for compensation of residual unviable land parcels<sup>5</sup>.</li> <li>3. Registration and stamp duty charges (currently applicable) for the land acquired.</li> <li>4. All fees, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, shall be borne by the project.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>6. Financial assistance for replacement of Cattle shed: One-time financial assistance of Rs.15000 for</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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 1<sup>st</sup> of April every year. In case, if Jantri Value or</li> </ol>

<sup>5</sup> 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>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>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&amp;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&amp;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)	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)	1. The entitlement provisions that shall be higher among 1B and 1C shall be provided.	
2A	Tenants-Residential / commercial / industrial Structure	Loss of structure	Individual / Household	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.	

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
				2. For tenants (commercial/industrial category), requiring relocation, rental allowance for 6 months at the rate of Rs.1500/month in rural areas and Rs.2000/month in urban areas, if the structure is fully affected or the unaffected part of the structure is unviable. 3. Shifting Allowance: One-time financial assistance of Rs. 5000. 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. 5. Right to salvage materials from affected land or structure.	
3A	Squatter-Residential / Commercial / Residential-cum-commercial	Loss of structure	Individual / Household	1. Compensation for impacted structures at replacement cost determined on the basis of R&BD Schedule of Rates as on date without depreciation (or) 2. (i) Costs towards land and house construction (of area as applicable to EWS housing scheme in Gujarat), for residential squatters (ii) Costs towards land and shop construction (of 100 sq ft area) for commercial squatters, whichever is higher among 3A.1 and 3A.2. 3. Shifting Allowance: One-time financial assistance of Rs. 5000.. 4. Training Assistance for Income Generation: Training in opted areas to any	1. Training programmes will be offered in coordination with any of the following agencies; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Education Department, Govt. of Gujarat (self employment programmes for women).</li> <li>o Tribal Development Department, Govt. of Gujarat (Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana).</li> <li>o Department of Social Justice and Empowerment; Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation (Economic Upliftment Schemes for Scheduled Castes and women).</li> <li>o Commissionerate of Rural Development, Govt. of Gujarat.</li> </ul> 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.

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
				one member of the household losing 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"> <li>1. Ex-gratia for impacted assets at replacement cost.</li> <li>2. Encroachers shall be given advance notice of 4 months in which to remove assets (except trees), and harvest standing crops, if any</li> </ol>	
4A	Additional support to vulnerable groups		Individual / Household	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training Assistance for Income Generation: Training in opted areas to any one member of the household losing livelihood. Training cost upto a maximum of Rs. 15000 shall be borne by the project implementation authority (or)</li> <li>2. Lump sum amount of Rs.15000 as grant to those who cannot be provided with alternative livelihood sources.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training programmes will be offered in coordination with any of the following agencies; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Education Department, Govt. of Gujarat (self employment programmes for women).</li> <li>o Tribal Development Department, Govt. of Gujarat (Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana).</li> <li>o Department of Social Justice and Empowerment; Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation (Economic Upliftment Schemes for Scheduled Castes and women).</li> <li>o Commissionerate of Rural Development, Govt. of Gujarat</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> </ol>
5A	Employees in shops, agricultural laborers, sharecroppers	Loss of livelihood	Individual	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training Assistance for Income Generation: Training in opted areas to any one member of the household losing livelihood. Training cost upto a maximum of Rs. 15000 shall be borne by the project implementation authority. (or)</li> <li>2. Lump sum Financial</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training programmes will be offered in coordination with any of the following agencies; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Education Department, Govt. of Gujarat (self employment programmes for women).</li> <li>o Tribal Development Department, Govt. of Gujarat (Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana).</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
				assistance equivalent to 6 months of minimum agricultural wages of Gujarat (calculated for 25 days in a month), to those who cannot be provided with training on alternative livelihood opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Department of Social Justice and Empowerment; Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation (Economic Upliftment Schemes for Scheduled Castes and women).</li> <li>o Commissionerate of Rural Development, Govt. of Gujarat.</li> </ul> <p>2. PIU will carry out periodic review to assess the efficacy of training programmes and suggest corrective measures including need for inter-departmental coordination, as required.</p>
6A	Community Assets	Loss of community assets	Community	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Resources such as cultural properties and community assets shall be conserved (by means of special protection, relocation, replacement, etc.) in consultation with the community.</li> <li>2. Adequate safety measures, particularly for pedestrians and children, landscaping of community common areas, improved drainage, roadside rest areas, etc shall be provided in design of the highways.</li> </ol>	
7A	Scheduled Tribes	Loss of land, structure or both	Household	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash compensation at the actual market value based on the latest Jantri values. In the event of the latest Jantri values not being equivalent to market rates due to lack of evidence of recent land transactions, enhanced cash compensation for land equivalent to 1.5 times of latest Jantri value of affected tribal land parcel.</li> <li>2. Entitled for assistance applicable for vulnerable groups.</li> <li>3. Additional one-time financial assistance equivalent to 500 days minimum</li> </ol>	

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
				agricultural wages towards the loss of customary rights/usages of forest produce.	
8A	Disruption	Temporary Impact	Owner(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Temporary access would be provided, where necessary.</li> </ul>	As laid down in Clause 111 on Precautions for safeguarding the environment, Technical Specifications in the Bid Document.
9A	Unforeseen impacts			1. Any unforeseen impacts shall be documented and mitigated in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Policy.	

## 3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

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### 3.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

10 The chapter presents the socio-economic profile of talukas and villages/settlements abutting the Atkot-Gondal corridor. The project corridor passes through Kotda Sangini, Jasdan, and Gondal Talukas of Rajkot district covering a total length of nearly 35.55 km. It abuts 10 villages and 1 town with a population of 1.27 lakh as per Census 2001. Summary of demographic details of talukas and villages are given in Appendix 3.1.

11 **Population Distribution:** The project area talukas comprise a total population of 6.9 lakh as per 2011 census with an Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR) of 1.3%. The settlements abutting the project corridor account for nearly 18% of the total taluka level population. The only urban centre along the corridor, Gondal accounts for nearly 40% of the total population residing along the project corridor.

12 **Population Composition:** 11% of the population is below 6 years of age-group. The average sex ratio for project area talukas was 940 as per 2001 census which increased to 937 in 2011 census. The corresponding figure for 2001 was 920 in project corridor villages.

13 **Social Characteristics:** The average literacy rate for project area talukas was 57% as per 2001 census which increased to 68% in 2011 census. The male literacy rate at taluka level is 74.6% against the female literacy rate of 61.1%. The corresponding figures in 2001 for the settlements abutting the corridor were 69.6% with a male literacy of 71% against the female literacy rate of 57.6%.

14 A small proportion (3.4%) of total population at the taluka level belongs to SC and ST community. Out of which the ST community constitute a miniscule 0.13%. The major tribes residing in these talukas are Siddhis<sup>7</sup>.

15 **Occupational Structure:** As per the census 2001 there were 2.67 lakh total workers in the project area talukas. The total workers constituted 82% main workers<sup>8</sup> and 18%

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

<sup>7</sup>Siddhi was notified as primitive tribal group, and are excluded from the latest notification No. AJS/2003 /20 GOI/ 23/ CH/ Secretariat, Government of Gujarat, dated 05/09/2003.

<sup>8</sup> Main workers: those who had worked for the major part of the year preceding the date of enumeration i.e., those who were engaged in any economically productive activity for 183 days (or six months) or more during the year.

marginal workers<sup>9</sup>. 45% of the workers comprise cultivators and 40% are engaged in other sectors<sup>10</sup>.

16 **Workforce Participation Ratio (WPR):** As per the census 11. 2001 the WPR for the project area talukas was 44%, which is higher than the state (41%) and district figure (40%). The female WPR was 30.8% as against male WPR of 56.5%. In comparison the WPR for the settlements abutting the project corridor was only 33.6%. The male- female WPR show a wide variation. The female WPR was only 12% as against male WPR of 53%.

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<sup>9</sup> Marginal workers: those who worked any time at all in the year preceding the enumeration but did not work for a major part of the year, i.e., those who worked for less than 183 days (or six months).

<sup>10</sup> Other Workers: all those workers other than cultivators or agricultural labourers or household industry workers are 'Other Workers'. The type of workers that come under this category of 'OW' include all government servants, municipal 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

17 The proposed road improvement will be carried out within the available RoW of 30m throughout the corridor, except at three locations where land outside RoW will be acquired for geometric improvements. Efforts are made to minimise any adverse impact on structures and other assets located within the proposed CoI and by way of limiting geometric improvements beyond RoW.

### 4.2 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

18 A total of 0.24 ha of private agricultural land will be affected due to geometric improvements in village Ramod. Land acquisition along the corridor is envisaged at chainage 230+277 to 230+510 in Ramod village. An area of 0.86 ha of government land will be transferred. Other than these, the proposed improvement will be carried out within the existing RoW of 30 m throughout the corridor.

19 Structures affected due to project includes Agricultural land of 4 households (titleholders), 10 residential structures (1 squatter and 9 encroachers), 20 commercial structures (7 squatters and 13 encroachers), 1 industrial structure, and a residential-cum-commercial structure (titleholders-encroachers) will be affected. A total of 5 numbers of trees (private), one hand pump and 1 water tank impacted within affected portion of properties (estimated for budget calculation).

20 Cultural properties and community assets affected due to proposed improvement include 5 religious properties (4 shrines, 1 temple) and the boundary wall of a school respectively.

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

**Table 4.1: Potential Resettlement Impacts**

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Numbers
1A	Titleholder – Agriculture Land / Non-agriculture land / Homestead Land and assets	Loss of land and assets	Land owner(s)	Agricultural land of 4 households
1B	Titleholder – Residential Structure	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	9
1C	Titleholder-Commercial/ industrial Structure	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	13
1D	Titleholder-Residential-cum-commercial/ industrial structure	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	1
2A	Tenants-Residential / commercial / industrial Structure	Loss of structure	Individual / Household	3 tenants (Commercial)
3A	Squatter-Residential / Commercial / Residential-cum-commercial	Loss of structure	Individual / Household	7 commercial structures 1 residential structure
3B	Encroacher	Loss of structures / Assets	Land owner(s)	13 commercial structures , 9 residential structures, 1 mixed and 1 industrial structure

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Numbers
4A	Additional support to vulnerable groups		Individual / Household	5 households (1 ST HH, 3WHH which includes 1 HH above age 60)
5A	Employees in shops, agricultural labourers, sharecroppers	Loss of livelihood	Individual	Nil
6A	Community Assets	Loss of community assets	Community	5 religious properties and boundary wall of a school
7A	Scheduled Tribes	Loss of land, structure or both	Household	1 commercial structure
8A	Disruption	Temporary Impact	Owner(s)	--
9A	Unforeseen impacts			--

#### 4.2.1 Cut-off Date

22 Cutoff dates for titleholders is 13<sup>th</sup> march 2013 (date of section 4(1) notification) and for non-titleholders cutoff date is the 28<sup>th</sup> March 2012 (date of socio economic survey).

#### 4.2.2 Overview of Design Modifications

23 The concerns raised by the community have been documented and discussed in detail with the design team. The views and suggestions of the community have been integrated into the road design wherever feasible. This includes 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.

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

**Table 4.2: Design Interventions to minimize / avoid resettlement impacts**

S. No.	Chainage	Design Interventions	Structures Saved
A.	Project Corridor : ATKOT - GONDAL		
1	LHS 212+900	Parking area compressed to save the Temple	1
2	RHS 213+100	Well on RHS saved by alignment change	1
		Carriage way width reduced.	
		Retaining walls proposed to protect the well	
3	LHS 213+175	Khodiyar Mata Temple saved by avoiding parking and reducing carriage way width	1
4	LHS 213+300	Well saved by reducing carriage way (CW) width to 7.25, well added in parking	1
5	RHS 213+ 400	Agricultural land saved by avoiding parking	1
6	RHS 218+300 to 218+400	3 shops, 1 house and 1 temple saved by removing parking area at this chainage	5
7	RHS 218+500 to 218+600	Major impact on structures have been minimised by reducing CW width to 7.25 and avoiding parking. (This includes 1 shop, 3 houses).	4
8	RHS 218+600 to 218+900	Structures saved by reducing CW., it includes 5 houses and 1 shop.	6
		1 shop getting affected at chainage 218+650 after design interventions also.	
		Parking space avoided for protecting structures.	
9	LHS 218+700	Temple saved by removing parking in this section.	1
10	LHS 218+875	Shops saved by removing parking space	2
11	LHS 218+800 to 218 +900	Parking removed entirely at this section to have minimal impacts on structures	3
12	RHS 228+000 to 228+225	Parking reduced and CW width reduced to 7.2 m to save structures	9
13	RHS 228+000 to 228+225		1
14	RHS 228+225 to 228+275	Drainage not provided to save the structures	3
		To reduce the major impact on G+1 building avoided drainage, reduced CW width and parking space	

S. No.	Chainage	Design Interventions	Structures Saved
15	RHS 232+025	Reduced parking space to save the house	1
16	RHS 232+250	9 shops saved by avoiding parking	9
17	RHS 232+300 to 232+500	Shops saved by reducing parking space	5
18	RHS 232+550 to 232+850	Structures saved by reducing CW width and parking space (15 shops and 3houses)	18
19	RHS 232+800	Boundary wall of BAPS temple saved by reducing parking space	1
20	LHS 232+240	Shop saved by shifting centre line and avoiding parking at this section	1
21	RHS 238+000 to 238+330	10 houses, 1Well, 1 temple and 1 Public toilet are protected by removal of parking area, removal of paved shoulder and shifting the road alignment to RHS within RoW.	13
22	LHS 238+300 to 238+700	12 Houses, 4 shops, 1 bus stop and 1 entrance gate are protected by removal of parking area, removal of paved shoulder and shifting the road alignment to RHS within RoW.	19
		School building is also protected by shifting the road alignment to RHS and removal of parking area. Only a part of boundary wall is affected now.	
		Parking in this village provided from Ch 238+000 to 237+900	
23	RHS 243+850	Well saved by avoiding parking space.	1
24	LHS & RHS 244+550 to 245+000	CW width reduced, parking space avoided to protect the structures on either sides.	17
		Minimal impacts on boundary walls of structures such as Tirthraj and Kanhaiya Cement	
25	245+000	Temple Gondal chok, protected by creating island	1
Total Structures Saved			125

25 The extent of minimization of impacts on properties and structures in Ghoghavadar village is shown in Figure 4.1 to Figure 4.3. The figures show the impacted properties within RoW and mitigation measures adopted from km 238+000 to 238+700 for protecting the structures and temple within RoW respectively.

26 Within this 700 m stretch, 12 houses, 4 shops, 2 shrines, 1 bus stop, 1 school, 1 gate and 4 trees located within the RoW were affected with the initial road design. By adopting mitigation measures such as shifting of alignment and limiting the impact upto CoI 2 shrines and 4 trees are impacted with the final design.

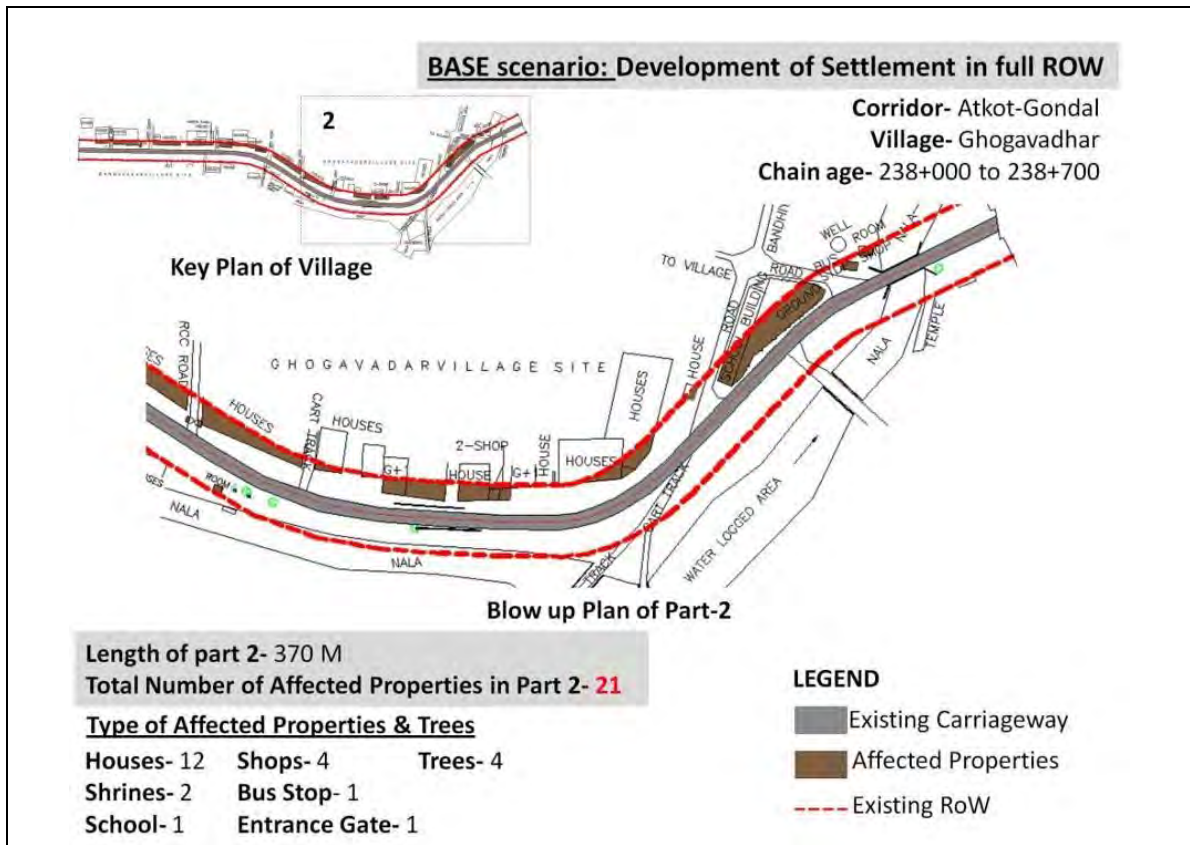


Figure 4.1: Impacted structures within existing RoW

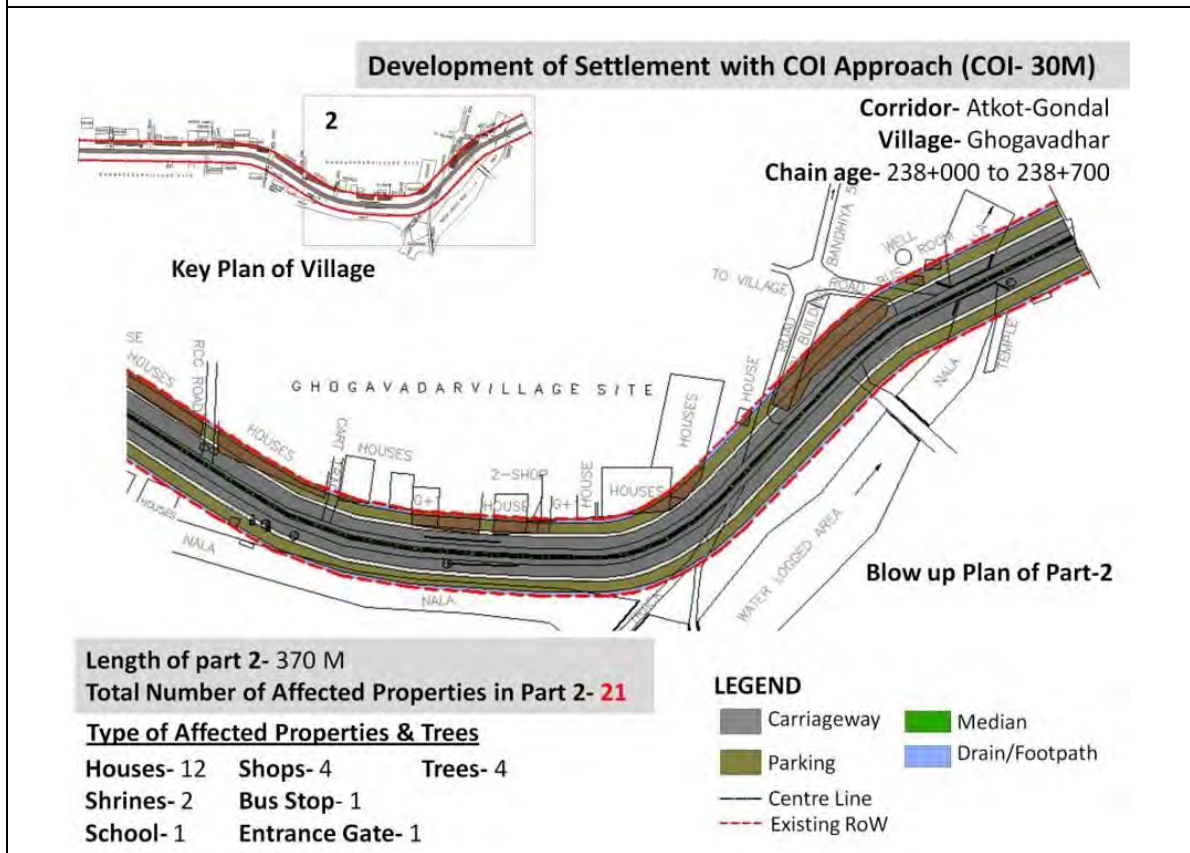
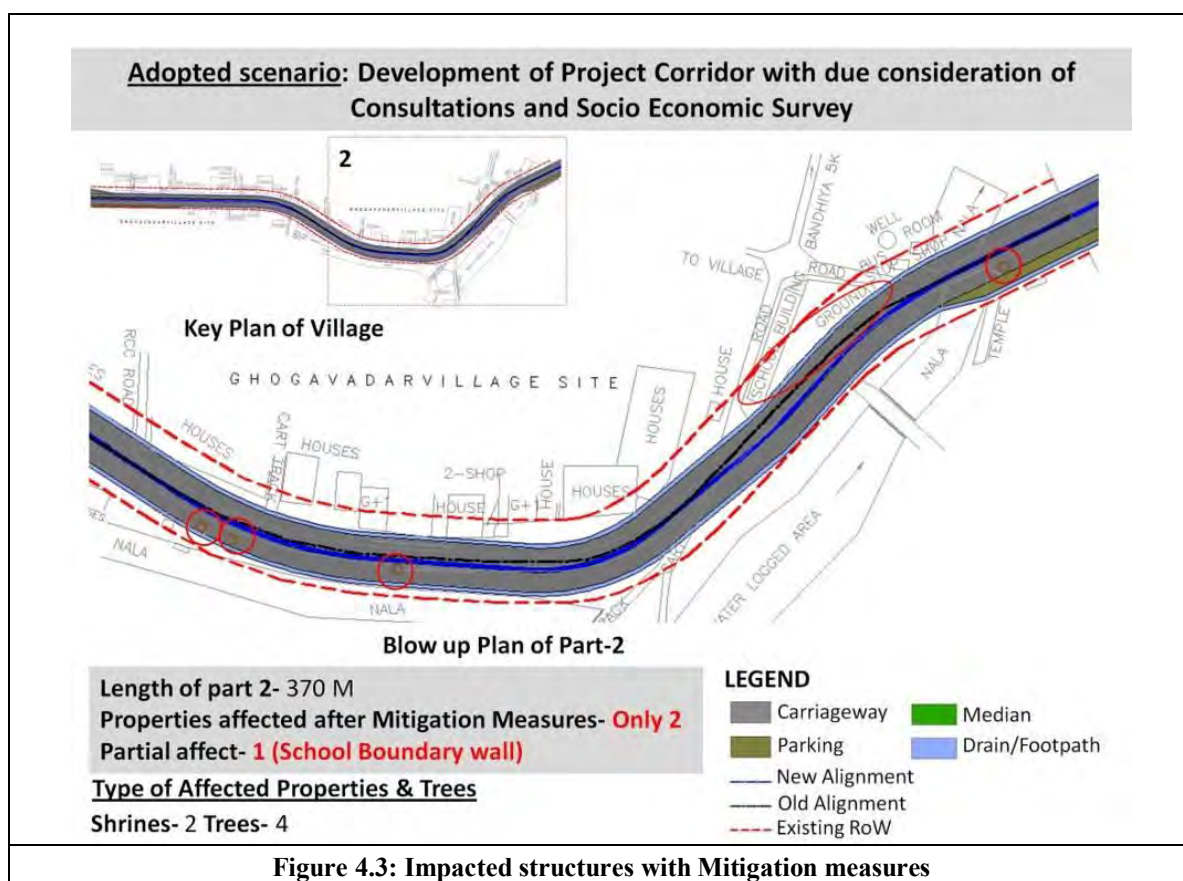


Figure 4.2: Impacted structures with CoI Approach



#### 4.2.3 Videography of the Project Corridor

27 Videography of the project corridor, covering the entire RoW was carried out on 05.05.2012, prior to the conduct of census surveys. This exercise formed the basis for the inventory of non-titleholders.

#### 4.2.4 Census and Socio-Economic Surveys

28 The Census survey was carried out for all affected households within the CoI and detailed socio-economic survey has been carried out on representative basis. The census and socio-economic surveys of the affected properties was carried out on 25.03.2012 and 28.03.2012 for 29 affected households. The surveys were administered through a structured questionnaire (Appendix 4.1). Data was collected for each affected property, the details were documented and photographs of structures were taken. The list of impacted structures has been enclosed in (Appendix 4.2) along with map (Appendix 4.3). The findings of the survey has been analyzed and presented in succeeding sections. The survey information helped to generate necessary input for the preparation of RAP. It also provided a baseline assessment of potential impacts on affected households and formed the basis for estimating the entitlement-based resettlement budget.

## 4.3 IMPACT ON PROPERTIES

### 4.3.1 Major and Minor Impacts

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

- **Major impact:** includes those properties where the major part of the structure/land is affected and becomes untenable and the affected party is unable to live/do business in the unaffected portion of the property, OR 25% or more portion of the property is affected.
- **Minor impact:** includes all impacts other than major impacts, OR those properties where only a part of the structure/land is acquired and the remaining portion is intact and the affected party can continue to live/do business in the unaffected portion of the property.

30 Details of properties having major and minor impacts are presented in Table 4.3.

**Table 4.3: Details of Properties having Major and Minor Impacts**

S. No.	Use of Affected Properties	Total Affected Properties	Major Impact			Minor Impact		
			Titleholder	Non-titleholder	Total	Titleholder	Non-titleholder	Total
1	Residential	10		1	1	9		9
2	Commercial	20	2	5	7	11	2	13
3	Mixed	1			0	1		1
4	Industrial	1			0	1		1
5	Agricultural land	4	4		4			0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>24</b>

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

### 4.3.2 Type of Ownership

31 67% of the affected properties are of encroachers. (Table 4.4).

**Table 4.4: Ownership Details of Affected Properties**

S. No.	Project Corridors	Total Affected Properties	Ownership Types			
			Owners	Tenants/Leased	Squatters	Encroacher
1	Residential	10			1	9
2	Commercial	20			7	13
3	Mixed	1				1
4	Industrial	1				1
5	Agricultural land	4	4			
6	<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>

### 4.3.3 Type of Loss

32 Built-up structure and land will be affected for 20 commercial properties (including 7 non-titleholders), 10 houses (including 1 squatter) 1 mixed properties (boundary walls) and 1 industrial properties. Apart from these built up structures, agriculture land of 4 households will be affected due to the project (Table 4.5).

**Table 4.5: Impacted Properties by Type of Loss**

Use	Total Affected Properties	Major Impact				Minor Impact			
		Structure	Land	Structure & land	Total	Structure	Land	Structure & land	Total
Residential	10	1			1	9			9
Commercial	20	6		4	10	6		4	10
Mixed	1				0			1	1
Industrial	1				0			1	1
Agricultural land	4		4		4				0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

#### 4.3.4 Type of Structures

33 The total affected structures according to type are shown in Table 4.6,

**Table 4.6: Type of Structures**

Type of Loss	Major Impact				Minor Impact			
	Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Kutchha	Total	Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Kutchha	Total
Residential			1	1	3	5	1	9
Commercial		3	4	7	3	7	3	13
Mixed				0	1			1
Industrial				0	1			1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>

source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

#### 4.3.5 Loss of Other Assets

34 A total of 5 numbers of trees (on private land), one hand pump and water tank are located within the affected portion of the impacted properties.

**Table 4.7: Type of Assets (Impacted within the affected portion of Properties)**

Sr. No.	Type of Assets	Numbers
1	Tree	5
2	water tank	1
3	Hand pump	1

#### 4.3.6 Impact on Cultural Properties and Community Assets

35 The proposed road improvement will affect 5 religious structures (4 shrines, 1 temple) and boundary wall of a school. The religious structures have major impact.

**Table 4.8: Impacted Cultural Structures**

Sr. No.	Type of Assets	Numbers
1	Temple	1
2	Shrine	4
3	School Boundary Wall	1

## 4.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED POPULATION

36 The strategy for socio-economic survey has been drawn up based on the findings of SIA exercises<sup>11</sup> and the sample drawn for the detailed socio-economic survey is representative and includes all categories of impacted population. Socio-economic details were collected for 29 households and the remaining 7 households were not covered since they were not available during the survey and these households will be covered during the PAP verification and preparation of Micro-plan exercises to be carried out by NGO during RAP implementation.

37 For 29 PAHs, there are altogether 102 PAPs (members of affected households). Out of 102 PAPs, 46 are female. The socio-economic profile of the affected population is analysed and presented in the following section.

38 **Social Category:** Of the total affected households, 21 belong to General community, 6 belong to Other Backward Class (OBC) 1 belongs to SC and 1 to ST community.

39 **Woman Headed Households:** The project will affect 3 woman-headed households.

40 **Vulnerable Group:** One ST household, 3 woman-headed household and a household headed by aged person (above 60) belong to vulnerable group.

**Table 4.9: Distribution of Vulnerable Group**

Vulnerable Category	Number	Percent
Woman Headed Households	3	60
Below Poverty Line (BPL)	0	0
Schedule Tribe	1	20
Physically Challenged	0	0
Headed by aged person >above 60 years	1	20

41 **Age and Sex composition:** age and sex composition of the affected population is given in Table 4.10).

**Table 4.10: Age Distribution among PAPs**

Age	Major Impact		Minor Impact		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	
< 6 years	2	3	1	3	9
6-14 years	2	2	5	8	17
15-24 years	3	2	10	7	22
25-45 years	2	8	10	9	29
46-60 years	4	1	3	9	17
> 60 years			4	4	8
<b>Total</b>	13	16	33	40	102

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

<sup>11</sup> This is in line with the Terms of Reference of Social Impact Assessment, Resettlement Action Plan and Indigenous Peoples Development Plan, provided along with the World Bank Aide Memoire dated 4<sup>th</sup> November 2010.



42 **Education Profile:** The education profile of affected PAPs is given in Table 4.11. Major percentage of PAPs has attained an education up to high school level followed by PAPs attaining an education up to secondary level.

**Table 4.11: Education Profile of PAPs**

Education	Major Impact		Minor Impact		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Illiterate	9	31.0	13	17.8	22	21.6
Primary	5	17.2	12	16.4	17	16.7
High School	3	10.3	26	35.6	29	28.4
Secondary	10	34.5	16	21.9	26	25.5
Higher Secondary	2	6.9	3	4.1	5	4.9
Graduation and Above		0.0	2	2.7	2	2.0
Technical		0.0	1	1.4	1	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

43 **Occupation Profile:** Major percentage of the project affected persons is working as farmers. (Table 4.12).

**Table 4.12: Occupation Profile of PAPs**

Sr. No.	Occupation	Major Impact		Minor Impact		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	Artisan	2	11.1		0.0	2	4
2	Farmer		0.0	19	54.3	19	36
3	Agriculture Labour	2	11.1	1	2.9	3	6
4	Business/Trade	6	33.3	3	8.6	9	17
5	Govt. Service		0.0	1	2.9	1	2
6	Private Service	1	5.6	1	2.9	2	4
7	Industrial Labour	1	5.6	1	2.9	2	4
8	Housemaid	3	16.7		0.0	3	6
9	Other Works	3	16.7	9	25.7	12	23
10	TOTAL	18	100	35	100.0	53	100

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

44 **Income Profile:** Average monthly household income of the project affected persons are given in Table 4.13.

**Table 4.13: Monthly Income of PAFs**

Monthly Income	Major Impact	Minor Impact
Less than 2000	1	1
2001-5000	1	4
5001-8000	2	5
8001-11000	2	1
11001-14000	2	2
14001 and Above	1	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>20</b>

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

45 **Possession of Household Assets:** Of the total Project affected Households, 9 household possess both TV, refrigerator and two-wheeler, 8 households possess assets such as, TV, mobile, and two-wheeler, 3 has TV, 2-wheeler, four-wheeler and mobile phone; and 1 household has all the household items including computer, refrigerator, microwave and washing machine.

## 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 6 locations as part of the SIA. Peoples' representatives, affected people and common public participated in the consultations. Details of consultation are presented in Table 5.1. A format for consultation has been developed incorporating 'open-ended' discussion points to gather information. Copy of the consultation-format is given in Appendix 5.1.

- In general, the community welcomed the proposed project and was of the opinion that they have the obligation to part with their land or structures for a public cause. PAPs have requested for adequate time in case the structure requires to be removed.
- The people wanted to know more details about the project, the likely time of land and structure acquisition, the probable time of project initiation and completion and also more about compensation for affected structures.

**Table 5.1: Details of Consultation**

Sl. No	Corridor: Atkot - Gondal
1	Chainage: 243+100, Urban Area (Residential, Commercial & Cultural), Gondal village, Taluka. Gondal, Dist: Rajkot. Date: 25/3/12, Number of Participants: 16: Local leaders (Stakeholders) and Villagers.
2	Chainage 238+350; Urban Area (Residential and Commercial), Ghoghavadar Village, Taluka. KotdaSangani, Dist: Rajkot. Date: 26/3/12; Number of Participants: 15: Sarpanch, Principal of Taluka School and other villagers.
3	Chainage 232+000; Urban Area (Commercial), Ramod Village, Taluka. Gondal, Dist: Rajkot. Date: 26/3/12; Number of Participants: 16: Stakeholders and Shopkeepers.
4	Chainage 227+800; Urban Area (Residential, Commercial and Cultural), Nana Mandava Village, Taluka. KotdaSangani, Dist: Rajkot. Date: 26/3/12; Number of Participants: 25: Sarpanch, Stakeholders, and a women group.
5	Chainage 218+100; Urban Area (Residential and Commercial), MotaDadava Village, Taluka. Gondal, Dist: Rajkot. Date: 27/3/12; Number of Participants: 12: Sarpanch, Stakeholders, and Local Villagers.
6	Chainage 213+000; Urban Area (Residential and Cultural), Kharachiya Jam Village, Taluka. Jasdan, Dist: Rajkot. Date: 28/3/12; Number of Participants: 20: Sarpanch, Local Stakeholders, and Villagers.

47 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 have been worked out to avoid land acquisition, especially in the settlement stretches. Only at very constricted locations, where the safety and design standards shall warrant, the acquisition of land has been proposed in the project. Further, it was clarified that, the consultations will form inputs to further refine the project designs to minimize lands on private and community structures and assets. The list of participants is given in Appendix 5.2.

## 5.2 OUTCOMES OF CONSULTATIONS

48 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 key issues discussed 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
243+100 Gondal village; Hanuman Temple and Tombstone [Religious Structure, commercial structures, manufacturing units]-plot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Hanuman Temple located on RHS will be affected. The Temple is more than 75 years old and is situated about 8m from centre line. Relocating the temple was objected by the community. General public including caretakers of the Temple urged to save the temple</li> <li>The Hanuman Temple was damaged twice due to accident by trucks. Protection measures shall be provided to save the temple from future accidents and consequent damages.</li> <li>Adjacent to the Hanuman Temple, there is a “Saadhu Shamsaan” in which about 47 small shrines will be affected due to the proposed project. These affected shrines could be relocated within the same plot. The community is ready to cooperate during the shifting of small shrines</li> <li>People are of the view that the road widening is acceptable. However, the commercial structures should be saved, to the extent possible</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Temple will be protected with raised platform and grided fencing. Sitting area for devotees will be developed.</li> <li>Parking space avoided from the proposed design to protect the structures on either side.</li> <li>Design changes will have minor impacts, affecting boundary walls of manufacturing units and small shrines.</li> </ul>
238+350 Ghoghavadar Village Taluka School, Gogavadar [Community Property]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The structure of the Taluka School will be affected. Community leaders (Sarpanch, and Principal of the School and leaders of Political Party) and other participants suggested saving the school. The participants suggested to widen the road on RHS or to construct a “Fly-over Bridge” in order to save the school. The suggestion was also put forth before the Mamlatdar earlier.</li> <li>According to school principal, existing primary school has been functional since 20/10/1926. The School has historical importance and was established by the King of Gondal, ShriBhagvatsinhji, who was also an efficient engineer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road alignment shifted to RHS in order to save the structure of the school. 2 G+1 structures and 1 residential structure also will be saved. Parking space will not be included in this section. Parking space included for the section from 237+900 to 238+000</li> </ul>
232+000 Ramod Village, [Commercial establishments]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Majority of the Shop Owners opined that they want proper compensation at par with current market rate against their losses. So, that their livelihood would not get affected due to road development as its their sole source of livelihood</li> <li>Alternatives like Fly-overs or bypass road should be provided to avoid the impact on commercial establishments</li> <li>Adequate notice period should be given before the acquisition and demolition of structures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Structures of 31 shops and 4 residences saved by reducing or removing parking space from the proposed design</li> <li>Advance notice proposed to be served 4 months prior to acquisition.</li> </ul>
227+800 Nana Mandava Village, Ramapir Temple, [Residential, Commercial and Religious Structure]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major impact on number of residential structures and one religious structure (Ramapir Temple) on RHS. One small shrine and one bus-shelter will be affected on LHS.</li> <li>According to the local community the temple is around 100 years old. During the survey it was observed that, temple has evolved lots of religious feelings among all the villagers. Further the existing temple is also used for organizing halts and night stays of various ‘Pad Yatri’ (devotees travelling on foot) to spiritual places such as Virpur Jhalaram Bapa, Dwarka, Chotila etc.</li> <li>The Consultant has counselled the Group and informed them that the designs could be changed in view of reducing the impact thereby saving residential or religious structures.</li> <li>Villagers have suggested taking up the widening on LHS, so that major impact on RHS can be avoided.</li> <li>As an alternate, a by-pass could be taken up along the agriculture field on LHS thereby completely saving the residential structures on RHS.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impact on 13 structures minimized by way of reduced parking space, avoiding drainage and also by reducing carriage-way width to 7.2m in the proposed design.</li> <li>Impact on the religious structure (Ramapir Temple) will be minimized due to the design changes.</li> <li>Alignment shift to LHS is not feasible since it will affect the structure of commercial establishments.</li> <li>Assistance of Counsellors, as part of NGO will be ensured during implementation of Resettlement Action Plan.</li> </ul>

Location	Key Outcomes	Integration into Project Design and Action Plan
218+100 Mota Dadva, [Residential, and Commercial structures]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The participants suggested saving the structures to the extent possible.</li> <li>Sarpanch and villagers assured all required cooperation for the proposed road development.</li> <li>Community members reported that the road has at least one or two accidents in a month. Hence they suggested taking all the possible measures to prevent road side accidents.</li> <li>The typical case of Mota Dadva is that the even distribution of residential as well as commercial structures is high. The movement of community alongside and crossing the road is found to be high. This has high risk of accidents.</li> <li>There is a water source (basically a leak of a major pipeline), on LHS, where women residing on either side of the road fetch water regularly for the last one-and-half years.</li> <li>Speed-breakers should be provided along the road where major concentration of residential and commercial structures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major impacts on built-up structures minimized by reducing or removing parking space and reducing carriage-way width to 7.25m (the saved structures include 2 religious, 6 commercial and 6 residential. Impact on structures reduced for 3 residential structures and 2 commercial structures).</li> <li>Road safety measures will be provided which include speed-breakers, table-top pedestrian crossing, etc.</li> <li>Alternate water source should be identified and at the same time, the leakage of the major pipeline should be rectified. NGO responsible for facilitating RAP implementation shall coordinate with concerned Department.</li> </ul>
213+000 Kharachiya Jam Village, at Khodiyar Mata Temple, [Religious Structure, well and agriculture land]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two temples on RHS have no impact, while one temple of 'Khodiyar Mata' on LHS will be affected. This temple is located at about 13.5m from centre line. Community is of the opinion that the religious structures on both sides (LHS and RHS) should be saved.</li> <li>Open-wells and agriculture land should be saved, to the extent possible.</li> <li>Accidents occur near the temple while entering the main-road. The main road is about 5.5ft above the village road level and vehicles on main-road are hardly visible from village roads.</li> <li>To reduce such accidents, the villagers suggested developing an underpass along the present culvert location so that direct entry of vehicles from village road to main-road could be avoided.</li> <li>The idol of Khodiyar Mata was relocated once for the road development and further relocation may not be good. The idol was first located underneath the present culvert.</li> <li>Overall villagers have welcomed the road widening activity and shown readiness to provide all cooperation during survey as well as during road widening work.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Structure of the Temples will be saved by reducing carriage-way width and also avoiding parking space.</li> <li>2 Wells will be protected by shifting alignment to the LHS and reducing carriage-way width respectively. Retaining wall will also be constructed to protect the well.</li> <li>Impact on agriculture land avoided by reducing the parking space in the proposed design.</li> <li>Raised foot-path will be provided as a road safety measure.</li> <li>Construction of underpass in place of the present box-culvert is not feasible. Underpass requires further heightening of the road and subsequent slope protection measures, which will significantly affect the built-up structure of Kodiyar Mata Temple.</li> </ul>

## 6. OTHER SOCIAL ISSUES

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### 6.1 ROAD SAFETY ISSUES

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

50 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 Kharachiya, Mota Dadva, Nana Mandva, Ramod, Ghoghavadar and Gondal are provided with traffic calming measures and informatory signs. Speed limit signs are posted at the entrance along with the termination sign after crossing the village. Raised pedestrian crossing and rumble strips with proper markings and signs are provided near the schools.

### 6.2 HIV/AIDS ISSUES

51 Detailed consultations have been conducted with medical institutions, trucker community and local leaders along the project corridor as part of the study with respect to HIV/AIDS Prevention Plan (HPP). There are five medical service centres located along the project corridor.

52 Detailed account of various issues related to HIV/AIDS based on the consultations carried out with Integrated Counselling and Testing Centre (ICTC) counsellors, 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

53 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 three 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.

54 **Women labourers in the construction work force:** there will be requirement of unskilled laborer where women may likely to involve in such work. Women as household members of the skilled and semi-skilled laborers will also stay in the construction camps and will be indirectly involved during the construction phase. The construction contractors are expected to bring along their laborer force. Thus, in most cases the laborers, both male and female, will be migratory laborers and there will be involvement of local laborer force, especially for unskilled activities. There will be involvement of local women also in the local laborer force. Foreseeing the involvement of women both directly and indirectly in the construction activities, certain measures are required to be taken towards welfare and wellbeing of women and children in-particular during the construction phase.

### 6.3.1 Facilities for Women in Construction Camps

55 For women working at the construction site and staying in the labour camps, the following facilities will be ensured (i) temporary housing - during the construction the families of labourers/workers will be provided with the suitable accommodation and facilities for other civic requirements, particularly health and sanitation; (ii) health centre - health problems of the female workers will be taken care of through health centres temporarily set up for the construction camp where medicines and minimum medical facilities to tackle first-aid requirements or minor accidental cases will be provided. In addition, linkage to nearest higher medical care will be ensured whenever required. The contractor will arrange the visit of doctor, at least once in week, to provide required medical support to the workers in general and women in particular.

56 A strong vigilance mechanism will have to be developed by the contractor to ensure ceasing abuses at work places. RAP implementing NGO will provide necessary support to check such exploitation. Scheduling of working hours for women also needs to be regulated. Women, especially the mothers with infants will be exempted from the night shifts and from prolonged working hours.

## 7. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

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### 7.1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROJECT

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

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

58 ESMU will be headed by an officer of the rank of Executive Engineer (EE), and will be responsible for all activities related to resettlement and rehabilitation. Chief Engineer (World Bank Projects) will have overall responsibility of the project, who will be assisted by Superintending Engineer (SE). The EE will be assisted by an Environmental Specialist and a Social Specialist. ESMU will be housed in R&BD headquarters in Gandhinagar. One each Executive Engineers at field divisions<sup>12</sup> 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.

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

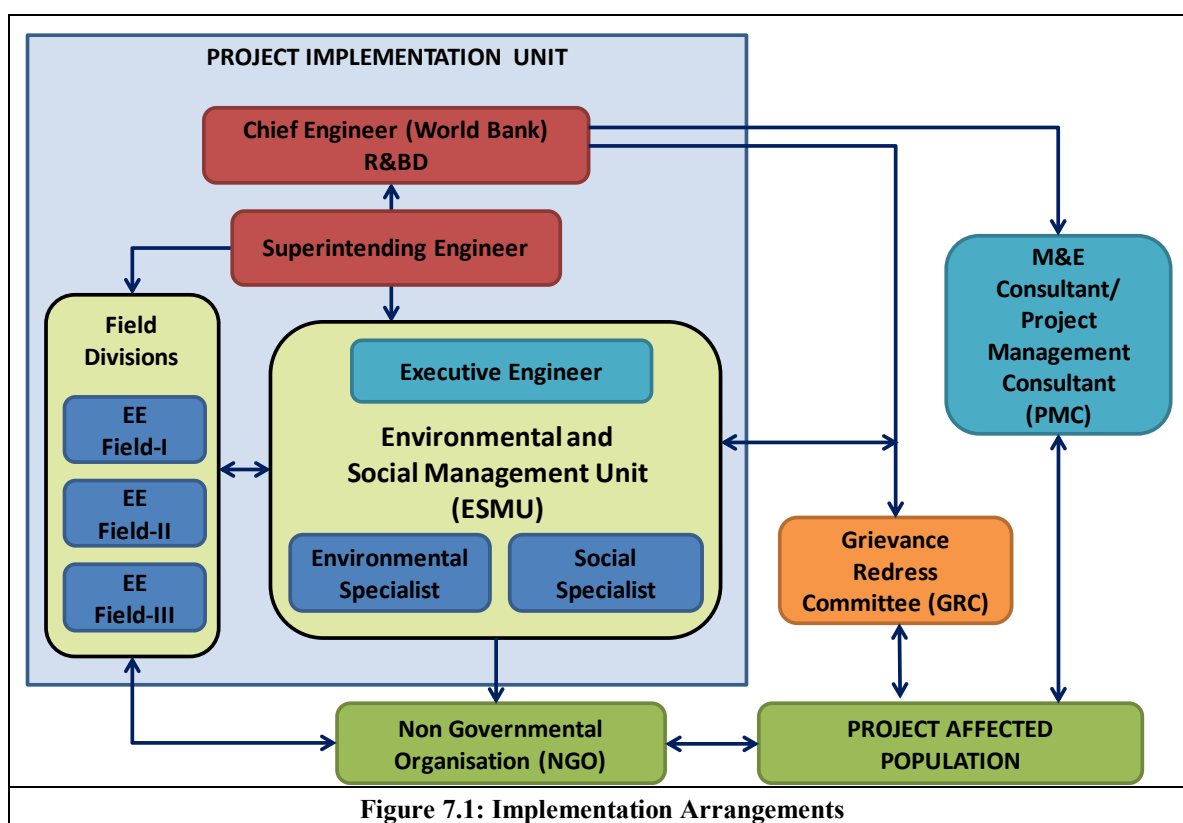
#### **Roles and Responsibilities of Divisional Offices at District Level;**

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

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

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<sup>12</sup> The Field Divisions of R&BD are located at Rajkot, Mehsana and Vadodara.



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

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

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

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

- Participate in public consultations.
- Management of conflict resolution exercises for social issues.



- Assistance in-community property & temple relocation cases.
- Monitoring of community enhancement plans.
- Liaison with district administration and concerned departments for dovetailing government social security schemes for the socio-economic wellbeing of the PAPs.
- Develop and maintain a PAP level database including aspects related to losses, compensation, R&R entitlement, release of funds and utilization.
- Assistance in Cross-verification of PAPs identified by the NGO.
- Finalization of individual entitlements in co-ordination with the NGO and PIU.
- Checking of ID cards submitted by the NGO.
- Participation in the ID card distribution process with NGO and PIU.
- Cross-verification of PAP training details submitted by the NGO.
- Coordination with concerned divisions regarding distribution of shifting, subsistence and training allowances.
- Assistance and coordination with concerned divisions regarding notification process under RAP.
- Assistance and coordination for resettlement cases with State Road Project Divisions and concerned Government departments.
- Supervision of the socio-economic surveys.
- Assistance in grievance redressal procedures & coordination of field activities with the NGO.
- Assistant in Market Value Assessment Procedures.
- Technical assistance in creating socio-economic data base of HHs losing land.

### **7.1.2 Implementation Support by NGO**

62 As prescribed in the World Bank Operational Policy<sup>13</sup>, 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 negative 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;

<sup>13</sup> Annex A: Involuntary Resettlement Instruments, OP 4.12. The World Bank Operational Manual. December 2001.

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

### 7.1.3 Compensation and Assistance Procedures

- ESMU will facilitate for joint verification of land by LAO. Valuation of assets within affected land will be carried out by respective Departments<sup>14</sup>. Implementing NGO will facilitate and assist in the valuation of assets.
- Micro-Plan will be prepared for each affected person. Micro-Plan will have details of affected area of land and the compensation for the same (including compensation for various assets located within the affected land) along with entitlements as per the Resettlement Policy Framework for respective members of households. NGO will prepare the Micro-Plan.
- The compensation for land and other assets for titleholders (assets alone in the case of non-titleholders) will be disbursed through Revenue Department.
- Assistance as per entitlement provisions for both titleholders and non-titleholders will be disbursed through PIU.
- Any grievances arise during valuation of land or other assets and estimation of entitlements will be referred to the Grievance Redress Committee. This will also be facilitated by NGO.

### 7.1.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

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

- Conduct periodic monitoring of RAP/IPDP 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.

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<sup>14</sup> Timber trees – Forest Department; Perennial trees and standing crops – Agriculture and Cooperation Department; Built-up structures – Roads and Buildings Department; Water resources – Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Department.

64 The RAP will contain indicators and benchmarks for achievement of the objectives under the resettlement programme. These indicators and benchmarks will be of (i): proposed indicators, indicating project inputs, expenditures, staff deployment, etc; (ii) output indicators, indicating results in terms of numbers of affected People compensated and assisted, training held, details of disbursements, etc; and (iii) impact indicators, related to the longer-term effect of the project on communities.

65 The benchmarks and indicators will be limited in number, and combine quantitative and qualitative types of data. The 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 have been presented 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	Land transferred – government (acre)					
3	Compensation for land (INR)					
4	Compensation for structure					
5	Preparation and dissemination of leaflets to various stakeholders					
6	Preparation and approval of micro plans					
7	Number of joint bank accounts opened					
8	Issuance of identity cards					
9	Submission of monthly progress reports					
10	Shifting allowance for all affected categories					
11	Livelihood Restoration Allowance for affected categories					
12	Vulnerable groups					
13	Community Assets					

**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
<b>ECONOMIC</b>			
Below Poverty Line	Nil		
Household income (Annual)	< Rs. 24000 = 2 out of 29 (7%) Rs. 24001-48000 = 5 out of 29 (17%) Rs. 48001-72000 = 7 out of 29 (24%) Rs. 72001-120000 = 3 out of 29 (10%) > Rs. 120001 = 12 out of 29 (41%)		
Occupation	Business/Trade – 9 out of 53 (17%) Private service – 2 out of 53 (4%) Agriculture labour – 3 out of 53 (6%)		
Average household expenditure	Food (monthly) – Rs.2800 Education (yearly) – Rs.2624 Health (monthly) – Rs.1306 Local travel (monthly) – Rs.1103		
Percentage of earning women	28% (13 out of 46 female population)		
Average monthly earning of women	Rs.2875 (average earnings of 13 out of 46 working women)		
<b>ASSET OWNERSHIP</b>			
Ownership of household assets	Television – 19 out of 29 (66%) Refrigerator – 11 out of 29 (38%) 2-wheeler – 14 out of 29 (48%) 4-wheeler – 3 out of 29 (10%) Telephone – 16 out of 29 (55%) Washing machine – 2 out of 29 (7%) Computer – 2 out of 29 (7%)		

### 7.1.5 Grievance Redress Committee

66 The project proposes to establish a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) to hear the complaints of project affected persons and resolve the same. The process will promote settlement of disputes and reduce litigation. GRC will be set up at the district level with District Collector as head. The GRC will have representation from the NGO involved in RAP implementation. The following persons will be the members of GRC:

- District Collector or his designated representative of at least the rank of Assistant District Collector (preference would be given to women officers);
- The District Development Officer of the Department of Revenue;

- The Executive Engineer, PIU;

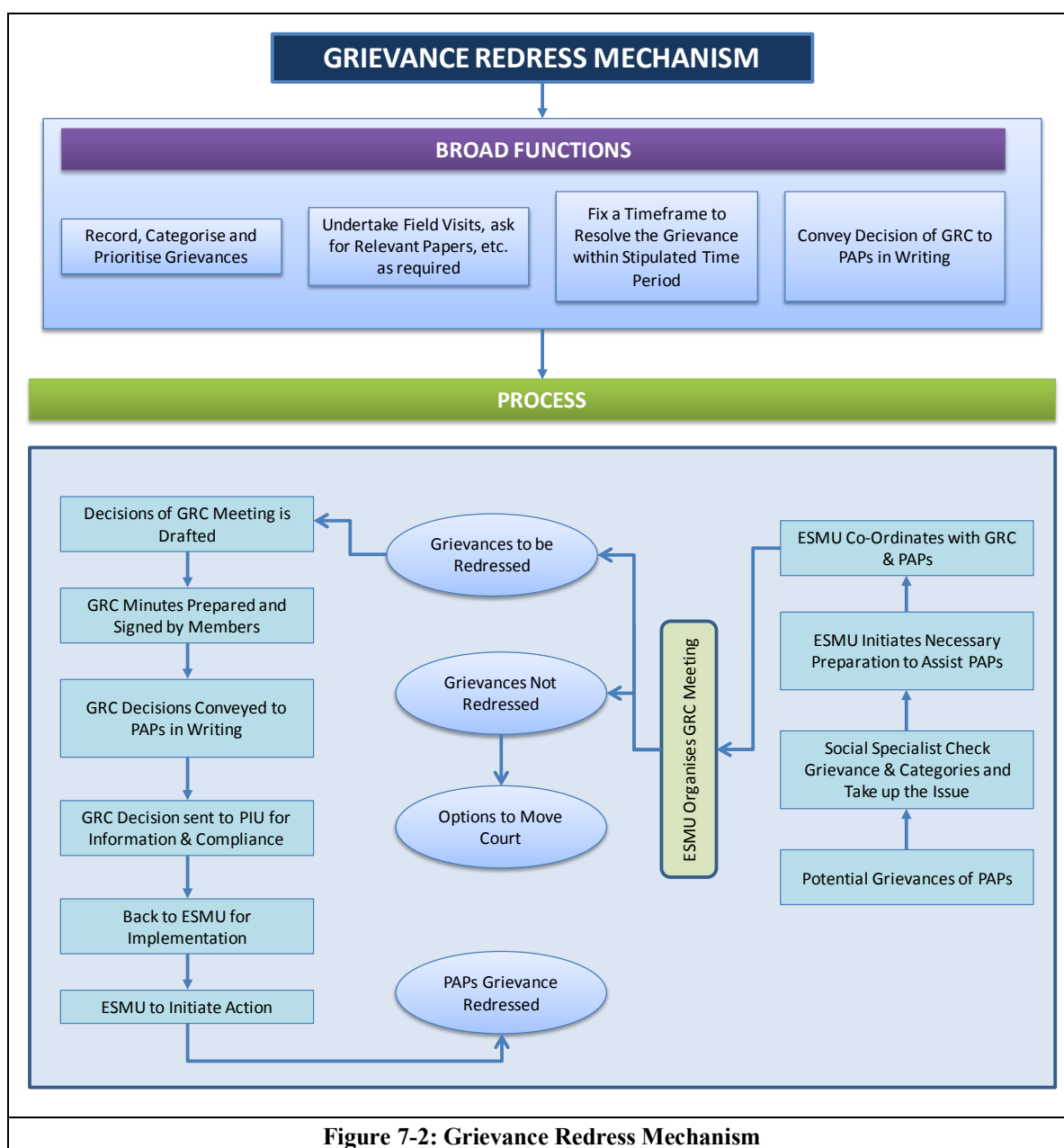
67 GRC will be responsible for the following:

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

68 ESMU will provide all necessary help to PAPs in presenting his/her case before the GRC. The GRC will respond to the grievance within 15 days. The GRC will normally meet once in a month but may meet more frequently, if the situation so demands. A time period of 45 days will be available for redressing the grievance of EPs. The decision of the GRC will not be binding to PAPs. This means the decision of the GRC does not insist PAPs taking recourse to court of law, if he/she so desires. Broad functions of GRC are as under:

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

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



**Figure 7-2: Grievance Redress Mechanism**

### 7.1.6 Income Restoration Measures

70 The basic objective of income restoration activities is that no project-affected person shall be worse off than before the project. Restoration of pre-project levels of income is an important part of rehabilitating individuals, households, and socio-economic and cultural systems in affected communities. Income restoration (IR) schemes will be designed in consultation with affected persons so as to benefit them. Based on the information collected on IR activities through the census socio-economic surveys, the implementing NGO will identify suitable IR programme for the affected persons. Steps to be followed for income restoration include:

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

may have to assign trades to affected persons. The NGO will assist in identifying appropriate alternative economic rehabilitation schemes through counselling and consultation.

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

### 7.1.7 Consultation, Participation and Disclosure

71 The Disclosure Policy of GSHP-II formulated by R&BD, GoG states that the Policy intends to enhance transparency in decision making process during implementation phase, including those for procurement, financial management, social and environmental safeguards, and to comply with all legal requirements under Right to Information Act, 2005.

72 In order to make the RAP implementation process transparent, a series of public disclosure meetings will be arranged. The RAP Executive Summary along with RPF, translated in Gujarati language will be disclosed through public consultations and will also be made available through GSHP Website (<http://gshp2.gujarat.gov.in>). The following project specific information related to social safeguards will be disclosed/upadated on the website. Relevant topics (first 10 bullet points) shall be disseminated by the implementing NGO among the community to elicit participation.

- Details of construction phase;
- Work opportunities for local labour;
- Notification process;
- Process relating to issuance of identity cards and preparation of microplans;
- Compensation and assistance payment;
- Details of social/cultural and religious properties to be relocated;
- Details of Grievance Redress Committee, its procedures and mechanism;
- Complaint handling procedures;
- NGOs role in implementation of RAP;
- Approved resettlement action plan;
- Approved entitlement matrix;
- Village-wise area of government and private land to be acquired;
- Disbursement status of compensation and assistance given to respective PAPs;

- Details of public consultation;
- Details of compensation given to land looser and PAP (Quarterly);
- Details of benefits of project to the public;
- Details of NGO involved in implementation of RAP;
- Progress Reports.

73 The objective of the consultations is to (i) understand the view of the affected persons on rehabilitation and resettlement issues; and (ii) facilitate delivery of appropriate and acceptable entitlement options.

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

### **7.1.8 Complaint Handling Mechanism**

75 Being a project involving large scale of civil works along with implementation of RAP/IPDP/HPP, the project is likely to receive suggestions, complaints, inquiries, etc. R&BD recognizes the importance of this and hence intends to address such issues through the Complaints Handling Procedures for GSHP-II, under which a centralized monitoring of all the complaints received from and through various mechanisms / individuals can efficiently take place under the information of WB.

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

77 Complaints Handling Procedures assigns SE, PIU as the Chief Complaint Handling Officer with set roles and responsibilities. He is mainly responsible for complaints not related to personnel. Complaints related to personnel require to be dealt with as per the existing system. Training to the employees working under WB wing needs to be given for clear understanding of the procedures involved and to treat the complaints as an opportunity for improvement and not to discriminate / antagonize the complainant in future dealings.

### **7.1.9 Mechanism for Training and Capacity Building**

78 Training and development of project staff is an integral part for implementation GSHP-II. Training needs identification shall be carried out at State level (PIU), Regional level (Divisional offices of R&BD) and at Field level, based on which focused training modules shall be developed. This is with the objective of (i) strengthening in-house capacity to implement the RPF/RAP/IPDP/HPP; (ii) creating awareness, providing the tools for implementation and accompanying set of management procedures to all departments; and (iii) developing competence within key officials to provide training in their respective level.

79 The topics for training and capacity building includes:

- a. 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);



- b. Land acquisition (Acts, policies, valuation of land, concept of replacement value, /market value, institutional mechanism etc.);
- c. 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);
- d. 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);
- e. 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.

80 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**

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

82 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.

83 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 Rap Implementation Schedule

84 RAP Implementation Schedule is provided in Table 7.5. This provides the key benchmarks of implementing RAP. The construction tenure of the corridor is 24 months<sup>15</sup>. The on-ground rehabilitation and resettlement exercises and handing over the encumbrance free stretch for civil works will take 5 months and simultaneously, the NGO will carry out awareness programmes on road safety, HIV/AIDS prevention campaign, repeat training for PAPs, facilitate overall monitoring, etc.

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<sup>15</sup> The construction tenure of individual corridors ranges from 18 months to 30 months spread across an overall period of 36 months and accordingly, R&BD has envisaged tenure of 36 months for the RAP implementing NGO.

**Table 7.5: RAP Implementation Schedule**

ACTIVITY	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	
<b>Mobilising Personnel and Training</b>																									
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																									
<b>Compensation / R&amp;R / Clearance of Col</b>																									
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																									
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>																									
Internal Monitoring																									
External Monitoring and Evaluation																									
Project Completion Survey																									
Project Completion Survey Report																									

## 8. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

### 8.1 SUMMARY OF RESETTLEMENT COSTS

85 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. 2.20 million.

**Table 8.1: RAP Budget**

Sr. No.	Category	Amount (INR)
1	Compensation for Land	243,612
2	Compensation for Structure and Cultural/Community Assets	699,270
3	Compensation for Encroachers	777,124
4	Compensation for other assets within affected property (Trees , hand pump and boundary wall)	46,240
5	R&R Assistance	379,125
6	Sub Total (1+2+3+4+5)	2,145,371
7	Contingency (@3%)	64,361
8	<b>GRAND TOTAL (Sub Total + Contingency)</b>	<b>2,209,732</b>

#### 8.1.1 Compensation for Land

86 A total of 0.24 ha private land will be acquired. 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). An area of 0.87 ha of government land will be transferred.

**Table 8.2: Compensation for Loss of Agricultural Land**

Sl. No.	Chainage	Village/	Total Area (ha)	Total Area (sq. m)	Survey No.	Jantri Rate (sq. m)	Total cost (INR)
1	230+277 to 230+510	Ramod	0.2412	2412	281/2 and 281	101	243,612

#### 8.1.2 Compensation for Structures

87 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:

- Pucca structure @INR 13,130/sqm;
- Semi-pucca Structure@ INR 12,396/sqm;
- Kutcha Structure@ INR 5,000/sqm; and
- Boundary wall@ INR 3,120/sqm.

**Table 8.3: Compensation for Impacted Structures**

Sr. No.	Type of Structures	Number/sqm	Unit Rate/(Rs.)	Total Cost (INR)
1	Residential	1	45,000	45,000
2	Commercial Structure	7	40,000	280,000
4	Cultural properties (sq.m)	19	13130	249,470
5	Community assets (sq.m)	40	3120	124,800
6	<b>Total</b>			<b>699,270</b>
	<b>Encroachments</b>			

Sr. No.	Type of Structures	Number/sqm	Unit Rate/(Rs.)	Total Cost (INR)	
7	Residential	Boundary wall	107.84	3120	336460.8
		Structure Pucca	2.29	13130	30067.7
8	Commercial	Pucca	9.12	13130	119745.6
		Semi-Pucca	2.15	12396	26651.4
		Boundary wall	32.52	3120	101462.4
		Kutchra	12.99	5000	64950
9	Industry	Boundary wall	3.53	3120	11013.6
10	Mixed	Semi-Pucca	7	12396	86772
11	Total				<b>777,124</b>

### 8.1.3 Compensation for other Assets

88 The assets such as Water tank, hand pump and trees (private) located within the affected property will be compensated. The total cost estimated for other assets is INR 46,240. The unit rates for respective items are as follows:

- Tree @ INR 5,000;
- Water tank @ 3,120/sq. m
- Hand Pump @ INR 15000

**Table 8.4: Compensation for Loss of other Assets**

Sr. No.	Assets	Unit Rate(Rs.)	Numbers/sq. m	Total Cost (INR)
1	Tree	5000	5	25000
2	water tank	3120	2	6240
3	Hand pump	15000	1	15000
4	Total			46,240

### 8.1.4 R&R Assistance

89 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 379,125.

**Table 8.5: R&R Assistance**

Category of PAP	Entitlement	Number of Person	Assistance (INR)	Amount (INR)
Squatters (Commercial and Residential)	Shifting Allowance	8	5,000	40,000
	Training Assistance	8	15,000	120,000
Tenants	Shifting Allowance	3	5,000	15,000
	Rent Allowance for 6 month @INR1500 for Commercial use	3	9,000	27,000
Vulnerable people	Training Assistance/Lump sum	5	15,000	75,000
Additional Support for Schedule Tribe	Financial Assistance	1	60,000	60,000
Total				337,000
Total R&R Assistance (Extrapolated) <sup>16</sup>				379,125

90 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

<sup>16</sup> Extrapolated for 4 agricultural PAHs who were not covered during the socio-economic survey

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.

# **Gujarat State Highway Project - II**

Volume-V A:  
Appendices to RAP

### Appendix 1.1: Chainage wise details of Proposed Treatment

Chainage in km Column		Length in km	Existing CW in m	Proposed Widening	Remarks
From	To				
209.863	209.950	0.087	6.2-6.5	2LPSHS	Acceleration and Deceleration Lanes
209.950	211.800	1.850	6.2-6.5	2LPSHS	Recently Widened Section
211.800	212.600	0.800	6.2-6.6	2LPSHS	
212.600	213.600	1.000	6.2-6.5	2LPSHS	
213.600	218.200	4.600	6.2-6.5	2LPSHS	
218.200	219.000	0.800	6.2-6.5	2LPS+FP	Wide Paved Shoulder
219.000	225.000	6.000	6.2-6.5	2LPSHS	
225.000	230.300	5.300	6.2-6.5	2LPSHS	
230.300	230.500	0.200	6.2-6.5	2LPSHS	
230.500	231.780	1.280	6.2-6.5	2LPSHS	
231.780	232.800	1.020	6.2-6.5	4L	
232.800	237.920	5.120	6.2-6.5	2LPSHS	
237.920	239.221	1.301	6.2-6.5	4L	
239.221	240.700	1.479	6.2-6.5	2LPSHS	
240.700	241.200	0.500	6.2-6.5	2LPSHS	
241.200	243.000	1.800	6.2-6.5	2LPSHS	
243.000	244.835	1.835	10.0	2LPSHS+FP	Wide Paved Shoulder
244.835	245.157	0.322	10.0	2LPSHS	Acceleration and Deceleration Lanes
245.157	245.487	0.330	10.0	2LPSHS+FP	Wide Paved Shoulder
<b>Total length</b>		<b>35.624</b>			



### Appendix 3.1: Socioeconomic Profile of Corridor Settlements and Talukas

**Table 1: Population Distribution and Sex Ratio in Talukas Abutting Atkot-Gondal Corridor**

Sr. No.	Talukas	Population		AAGR (2001-2011)	Sex Ratio	
		2001	2011		2001	2011
1	Kotda Sangani	79847	90568	1.3	874.4	892.5
2	Jasdan	262955	314429	1.8	961.9	956.2
3	Gondal	265954	285316	0.7	939.1	932.0
4	<b>Total</b>	<b>608756</b>	<b>690313</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>940.1</b>	<b>937.6</b>

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

**Table 2: Juvenile Sex Ratio for Talukas Abutting Atkot-Gondal Corridor, 2001 And 2011**

Sr. No.	Talukas	2001	2011
1	Kotda Sangani	845	848
2	Jasdan	908	885
3	Gondal	807	<b>818</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>856</b>

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

**Table 3: Literacy Rate for Talukas Abutting Atkot-Gondal Corridor, 2001 And 2011**

Sr. No.	Talukas	2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Kotda Sangani	69.5	78.4	59.4	80.6	87.7	72.7
2	Jasdan	58.8	71.6	45.7	70.7	80.6	60.5
3	Gondal	75.3	82.7	67.5	82.7	88.8	76.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>61.1</b>

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

**Table 4: Urban Population in Talukas Abutting Atkot-Gondal Corridor**

Sr. No.	Talukas	2001	2011	% of urban population to taluka population, 2001	% of urban population to talukas population, 2011	AAGR (2001-2011)
1	Kotda Sangani	0	28413	0.0	31.4	-
2	Jasdan	39046	48560	14.8	15.4	2.2
3	Gondal	97506	112064	36.7	39.3	1.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>136552</b>	<b>189037</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

**Table 5: Composition of Workers by Sector in Project Corridor Talukas, 2001**

Sr. No.	Talukas	Cultivators	Agricultural	Household	Others
1	Kotda Sangani	9.836	4.279	2.404	83.48
2	Jasdan	63.073	22.544	1.801	12.58
3	Gondal	52.882	12.688	1.211	33.22
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18.99</b>	<b>6.85</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>71.92</b>

Source: Census 2001

**Table 6: Workforce Participation Ratio (In %) For Talukas abutting Corridor, 2001**

Sr. No.	Talukas	Total	Male	Female
1	Kotda Sangani	50.3	62.3	36.6
2	Jasdan	45.2	54.4	35.6
3	Gondal	40.9	56.7	24.2
<b>Total</b>		<b>44.0</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>30.8</b>

Source: Census 2001

**Table 7: Socioeconomic Characteristics of Project Area Villages and Settlements Along Project Corridor, 2001**

Sr. No.	Name	Total population	HH size	Sex Ratio	Juvenile Sex ratio	Pop below 6 years	Literacy Rate (in %)	Literacy rate Male (in %)	Literacy rate Female (in %)	SC (% to total)	ST (% to total)
1	Dadva Hamirpara	8135	6.2	950	827	1175	63.4	72.2	54.3	7.0	0.2
2	Ghoghavadar	3511	5.7	923	702	439	76.6	84.4	68.4	5.2	0.0
3	Gondal	97506	5.5	908	776	11131	81.8	87.6	75.5	3.4	0.4
4	Ishvariya	1503	5.5	1090	1067	215	62.3	66.8	58.2	1.2	0.0
5	Nana Mandava	1277	6.3	989	978	182	74.2	85.1	63.1	9.6	0.0
6	Pipaliya Karmal	537	5.5	852	718	67	69.6	84.1	53.0	7.3	0.0
7	Ramod	4685	5.4	946	779	580	73.6	82.1	64.8	13.2	0.0
8	Rupavati	1319	5.4	914	848	194	70.0	81.2	58.0	14.9	0.0
9	Kharachiya Jam	2135	6.0	990	836	224	72.2	81.6	62.9	5.0	0.1
10	Vadipara	1284	6.2	960	983	232	52.1	66.0	37.5	4.4	0.0
11	Virnagar	5407	6.2	982	896	696	73.1	80.9	65.3	7.0	0.0
12	<b>Total</b>	<b>127299</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>920</b>	793	<b>15135</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>

Source: Census 2001

**Table 8: Workers Composition and WPR (In %) By Sector in Villages and Settlements Abutting Project Corridor, 2001**

Sr. no.	Name	Cultivators	Agricultural	Household	Others
1	Dadva Hamirpara	55.8	26.2	0.3	17.7
2	Ghoghavadar	45.2	11.3	3.5	40.1
3	Gondal	3.0	1.3	2.6	93.1
4	Ishvariya	70.1	15.8	1.8	12.3
5	Nana Mandava	79.4	16.0	1.7	3.0
6	Pipaliya Karmal	59.3	36.9	0.0	3.8
7	Ramod	60.0	21.3	2.3	16.5
8	Rupavati	20.5	23.1	0.0	56.4
9	Kharachiya Jam	57.4	13.7	1.2	27.7
10	Vadipara	56.3	32.0	0.2	11.4
11	Virnagar	44.0	11.0	1.0	44.0
	<b>Total</b>	19.0	6.9	2.2	71.9

Source: Census 2001

## APPENDIX 4.1: SOCIO-ECONOMIC QUESTIONNAIRE

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

Form No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of Investigator \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_

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

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Village: \_\_\_\_\_ Block: \_\_\_\_\_ District: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone No: \_\_\_\_\_ Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_ P/S: \_\_\_\_\_ P/O. \_\_\_\_\_

### 1. Type of the Use

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

### 2. Type of Loss due to the project

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

### 3. Type of Ownership:

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

### 4. Ownership Status of Property user

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

5a. Survey No. \_\_\_\_\_ / House No. \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

### 6. Extent of Impact

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

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

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

Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

### 11. Assets affected in the Property

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

**12. Structure types Details**

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

**13. Social Category**

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

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

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

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

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



**19. Socio-economic profile**

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

Member Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
<b>L. Skills</b>	<b>Any skill possessed by the person?</b>													
	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)	
<b>M. Possession of Documents</b>	<b>Whether the NAME possess the documents or NAME member in any</b>													
	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	
<b>N. Beneficiary of any other govt schemes</b>	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Yes
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	No If yes, name of the scheme
<b>O. Participation</b>	<b>Whether the NAME participates in the following</b>													
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Casted vote in the last legislative assembly/parliament election
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	Casted vote in the last panchayat/local body election
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Whether member of any political party
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	Whether member of any CBO/religious body, etc.
	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Whether holds any position in such organisations If yes, mention the position Name of the Organisation

**20. Major and Minor Impact**

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

**21. Rehabilitation Options**

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

**22. Assets Owned (other than affected one)**

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

**23. Agriculture (only affected crop)**

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

**24. Household Expenditure (Amount in Rs)**

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

**25. Debts: (Amount in Rs)**

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

**26. Household Items**

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

**27. Health Status**

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

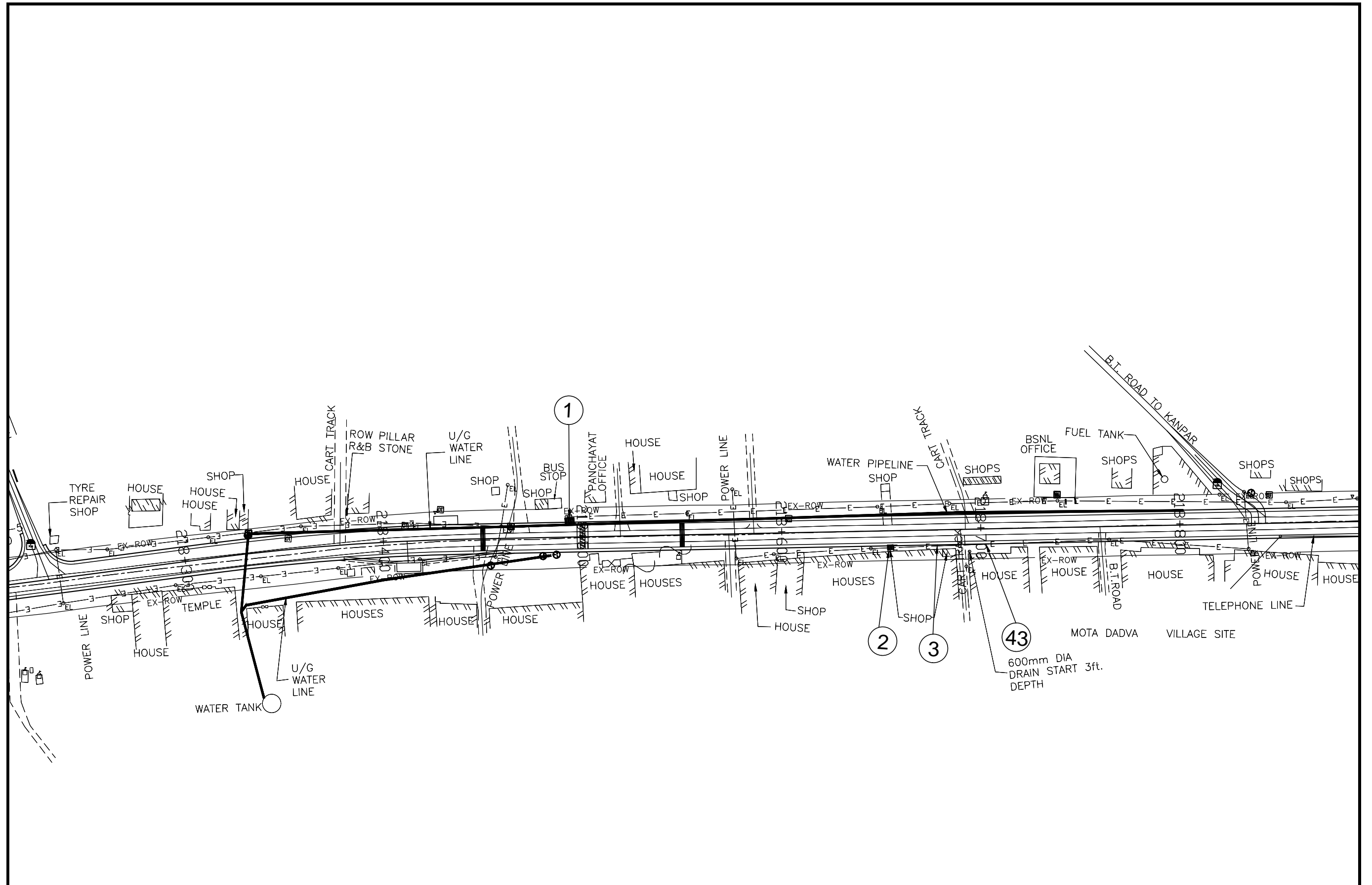
- [1] Q.No.3. Confirm the availability of Patta and mark as owned / encroachment.  
 [2] Q.No.4. Squatter: No legal ownership over the land occupied.  
 [3] Q.No.19. All the relationship should be specified with respect to the household head only.  
 [4] Q.No.29. Specify the distance from Centre Line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

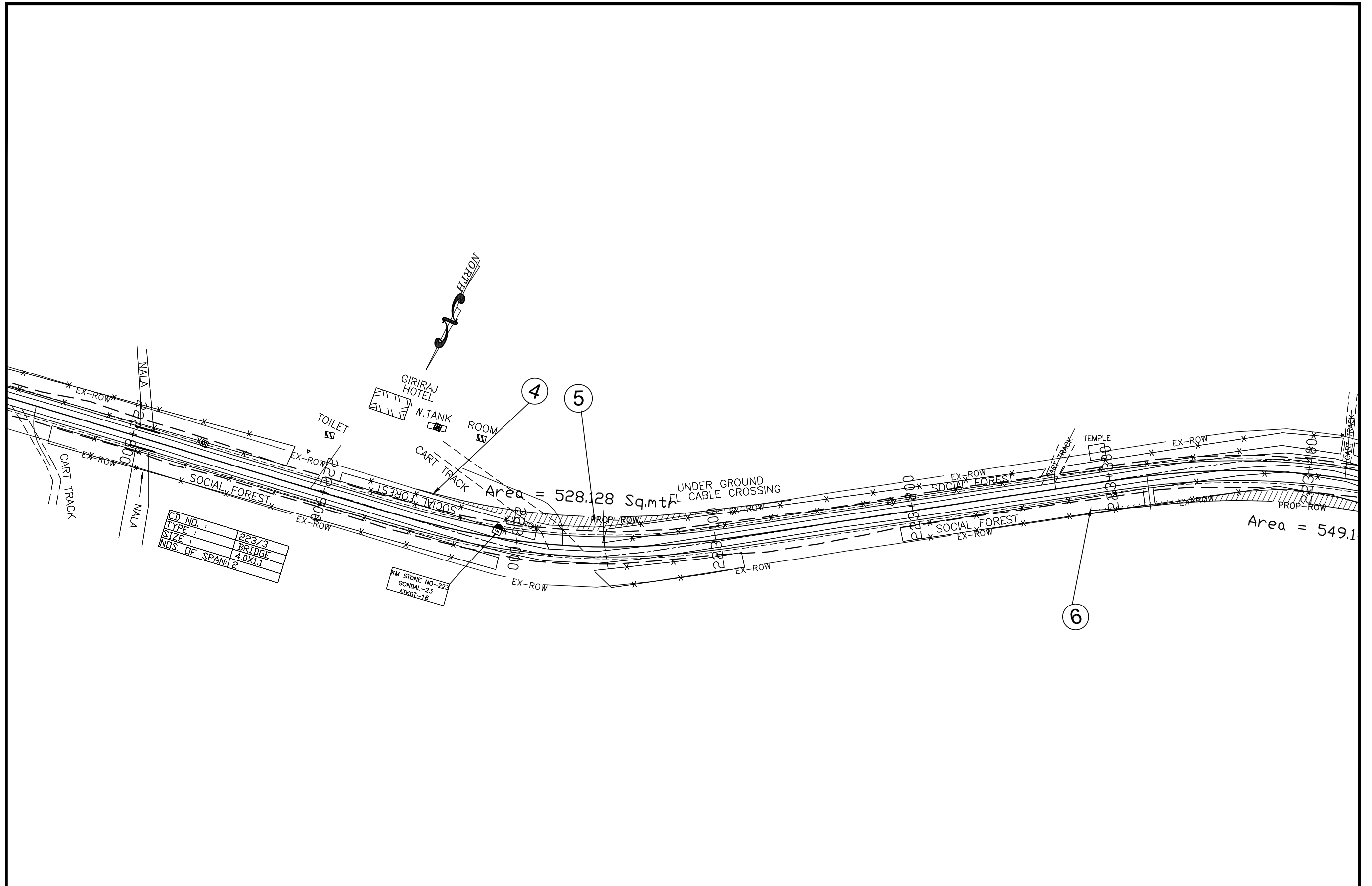
ID ref_map	Structure_id	Design Chainage	RHS/LHS	Structure Type	Address	Village	Block	District	Name of Head of HH
1	LHS 218+610	218+490	LHS	Temple	Dadva	MOTA DADVA	Gondal	Rajkot	Bapa Sitaram Mandir
2	RHS 218+650	218+650	RHS	shop	Dadva	DADVA	Gondal	Rajkot	Pirojiya Nileshbhai
3	RHS 218+675	RHS 218+675	RHS	House and Shop	GONDAL ROAD	MOTA DADIYA	GONDAL	RAJKOT	PRABHAT BHAI
4	LHS 222+950	222.975	LHS	Agricultural land	Dadva	DADVA	Gondal	Rajkot	Not Found
5	LHS 222+950	223.050	LHS	Agricultural land	Dadva	DADVA	Gondal	Rajkot	Not Found
6	RHS 223+288	223.288	RHS	Agricultural land	Dadva	DADVA	Gondal	Rajkot	Not Found
7	RHS 225+330	225+330	RHS	Shrine	Ishwariya village	Iswariya	Jasdan	Rajkot	NA
8	RHS 228+400	RHS 228+400	RHS	House	Nana Madva Bus stand	NANA MANDVA	KOTDA SANGANI	RAJKOT	AMBUBHAI VIRAMBHAI
9	LHS 230+277	230.400	LHS	Agricultural land	Ramod	Ramod	Kotda Sangani	Rajkot	Not Found
10	LHS 232+300	232+310	RHS	House	Hanuman Pandadi Plot	Ramod	Kotda Sangani	Rajkot	Dhirubhai Anjubhai
11	LHS 232+31	232+31	LHS	Approach Slab on Ground for Entry	Hanuman Pandadi Plot	Ramod	Kotda Sangani	Rajkot	Tairya Jatashankar
12	LHS 232+425	232+380	LHS	House	Ramod	Ramod	Kotda Sangani	Rajkot	Shekhda Bhikhabhia
13	LHS 232+370	232+385	LHS	Approach Slab on Ground for Entry	Ramod	Ramod	Kotda Sangani	Rajkot	Not Found
14	LHS 232+500	232+500	LHS	Shop	Gondal Atkot Road	Ramod	Kotda Sangani	Rajkot	Karshan Bhai Navjibhai Rathod
15	RHS 232+535	232+535	RHS	Shop	Ramod	Ramod	Kotda Sangani	Rajkot	Vallabhbbhai Ravaliya
16	RHS 232+535	232+535	RHS	Shop	Ramod	Ramod	Kotda Sangani	Rajkot	Not Found
17	RHS 232+535	232+535	RHS	Shop	Ramod	Ramod	Kotda Sangani	Rajkot	Not Found
18	RHS 232+535	232+535	RHS	Shop	Ramod	Ramod	Kotda Sangani	Rajkot	Not Found
19	RHS 232+535	232+535	RHS	Shop	Ramod	Ramod	Kotda Sangani	Rajkot	Not Found
20	RHS 232+538	232.538	RHS	Shop	Ramod	Ramod	Kotda Sangani	Rajkot	Not Found
21	RHS 232+542	232.542	RHS	Shop	Ramod	Ramod	Kotda Sangani	Rajkot	Not Found
22	RHS 232+545	232.545	RHS	Shop	Ramod	Ramod	Kotda Sangani	Rajkot	Not Found
23	LHS 232+550	232+550	LHS	Shop	Ramod Bus Stand	Ramod	Kotda Sangani	Rajkot	Livaliya Vikrambhai
24	LHS 232+640	232+618	RHS	Shop	Ramod Ramesh Wardhak	Ramod	Kotda Sangani	Rajkot	Dhirubhai
25	RHS 238+295	238+280	RHS	Shrine	Gondal Atkot Road	Ghoghavadar	Gondal	Rajkot	NA
26	LHS 238+325	238+325	LHS	Bank	Gondal Atkot road	Ghoghavadar	Gondal	Rajkot	Laxmibhai Pipadia
27	LHS 238+340	238+338	LHS	House	Ghoghavadar road	Ghoghavadar	Gondal	Rajkot	Govindbhai
28	RHS 238+355	238+365	RHS	shrine	Ghoghavadar road	Ghoghavadar	Gondal	Rajkot	NA
29	RHS 238+360	238+370	RHS	shrine	Ghoghavadar road	Ghoghavadar	Gondal	Rajkot	NA
30	LHS 238+430	238+450	LHS	House	Ghoghavadar road	Ghoghavadar	Gondal	Rajkot	Chandhubhai Keshubhai Patodiya
31	LHS 238+65	238+650	LHS	School Compound Wall	Ghoghavadar road	Ghoghavadar	Gondal	Rajkot	NA
32	LHS 240+675	240.675	LHS	Government Land(As Per	Ghoghavadar road	Gondal	Gondal	Rajkot	NA



ID ref_map	Structure_id	Design Chainage	RHS/LHS	Structure Type	Address	Village	Block	District	Name of Head of HH
				DILR Record)					
33	LHS 244+685	244+692	LHS	Shop	Gondal Atkot Road	Gondal	Gondal	Rajkot	Isharbhai Tulsibhai Makwana
34	LHS 244+965	244+950	LHS	Cement Industry	Gondal Atkot road	Gondal	Gondal	Rajkot	Karamsinhbhai N. Amnitya
35	LHS 244+975	244+985	LHS	Kiosk	Gondal Atkot Road	Gondal	Gondal	Rajkot	Manojbhai Jamod
36	LHS 245+000	245+015	LHS	Shop	Gondal Atkot Road	Gondal	Gondal	Rajkot	Musabhai Matowa
37	RHS 244+983	244.983	RHS	Shop	Gondal Atkot Road	Gondal	Gondal	Rajkot	Musabhai Matowa
38	LHS 244+815	LHS 244+815	LHS	Shop	Gondal Atkot Road	Gondal	Gondal	Rajkot	Musabhai Matowa
39	RHS 244+590	RHS 244+590	RHS	Shop	Gondal Atkot Road	Gondal	Gondal	Rajkot	Isharbhai Tulsibhai Makwana
40	LHS 245+012	245.012	LHS	Shop	Gondal Atkot Road	Gondal	Gondal	Rajkot	Manorath
41	RHS 245+052	245+050	RHS	House	Gondal	Gondal	Gondal	Rajkot	Leelaben Vaghela
42	LHS 244+955	244+960	LHS	House	AAHIR (HOME NAME)	Gondal	Gondal	Rajkot	MUKESH VALARABHAI
43	RHS 218+700	RHS 218+700	RHS	House	GONDAL MAIN ROAD	MOTA DADAVA	Gondal	Rajkot	DEVSHIBHAI JOSMEETBHAI VEKARIYA

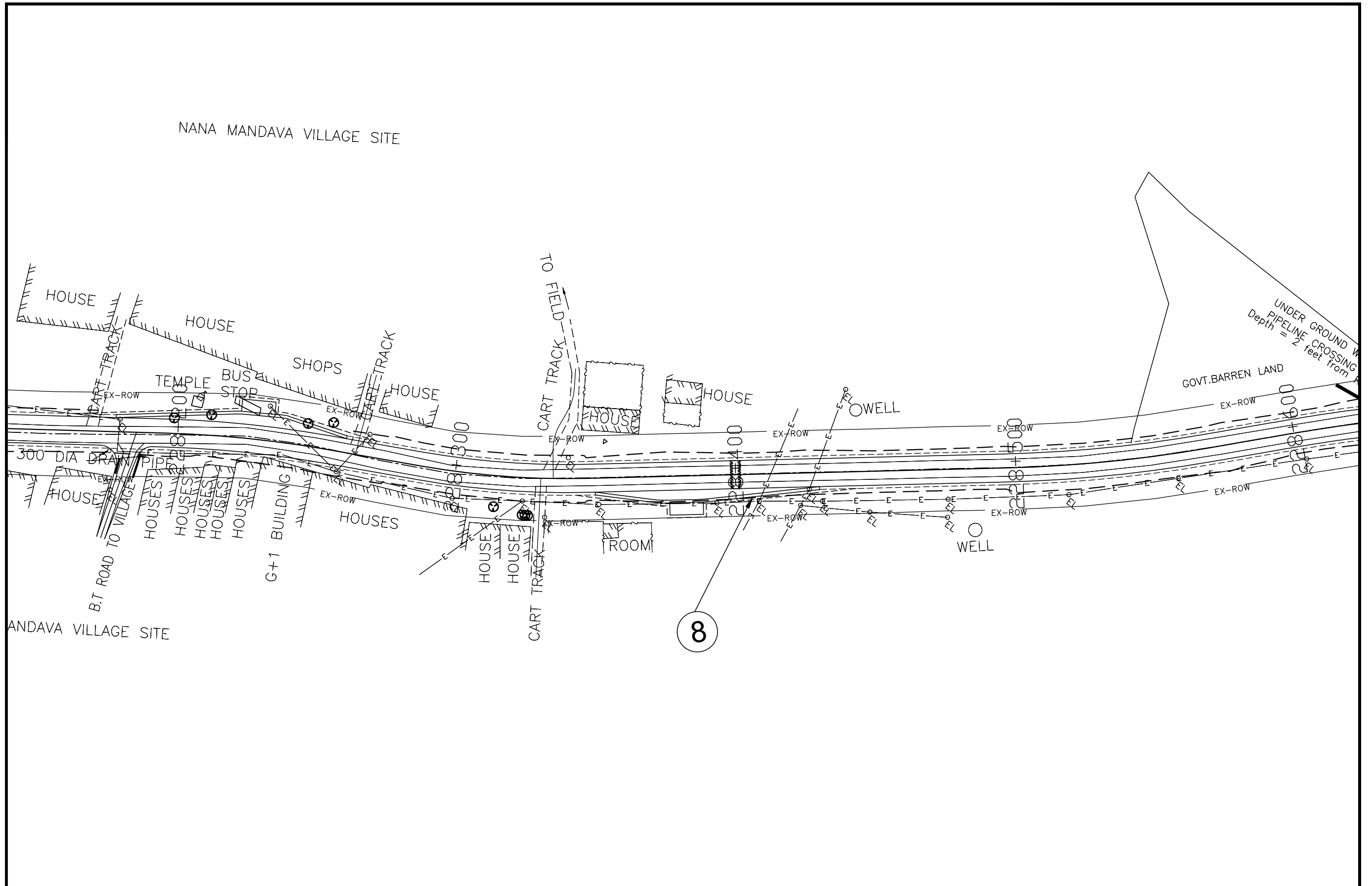


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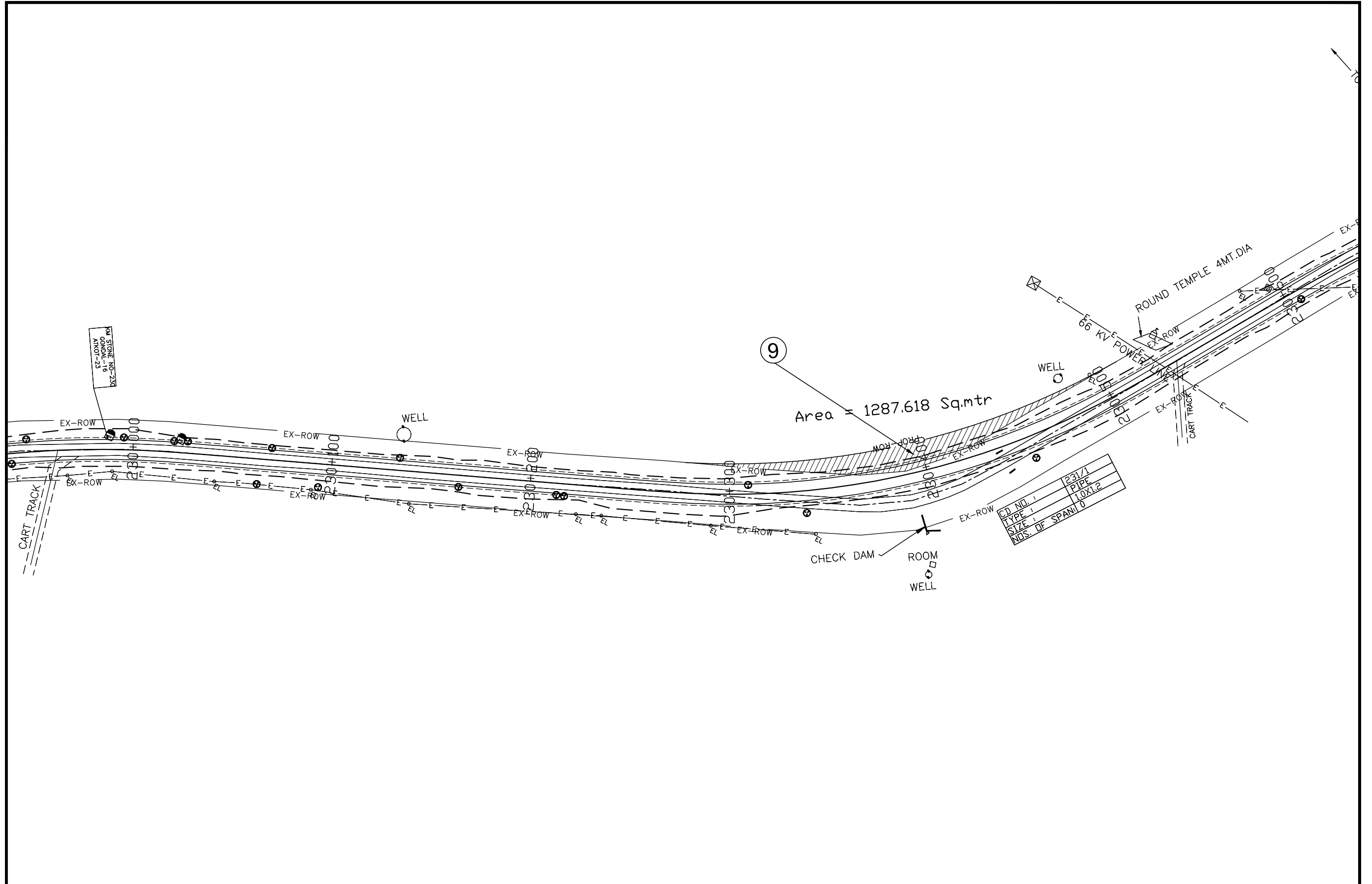


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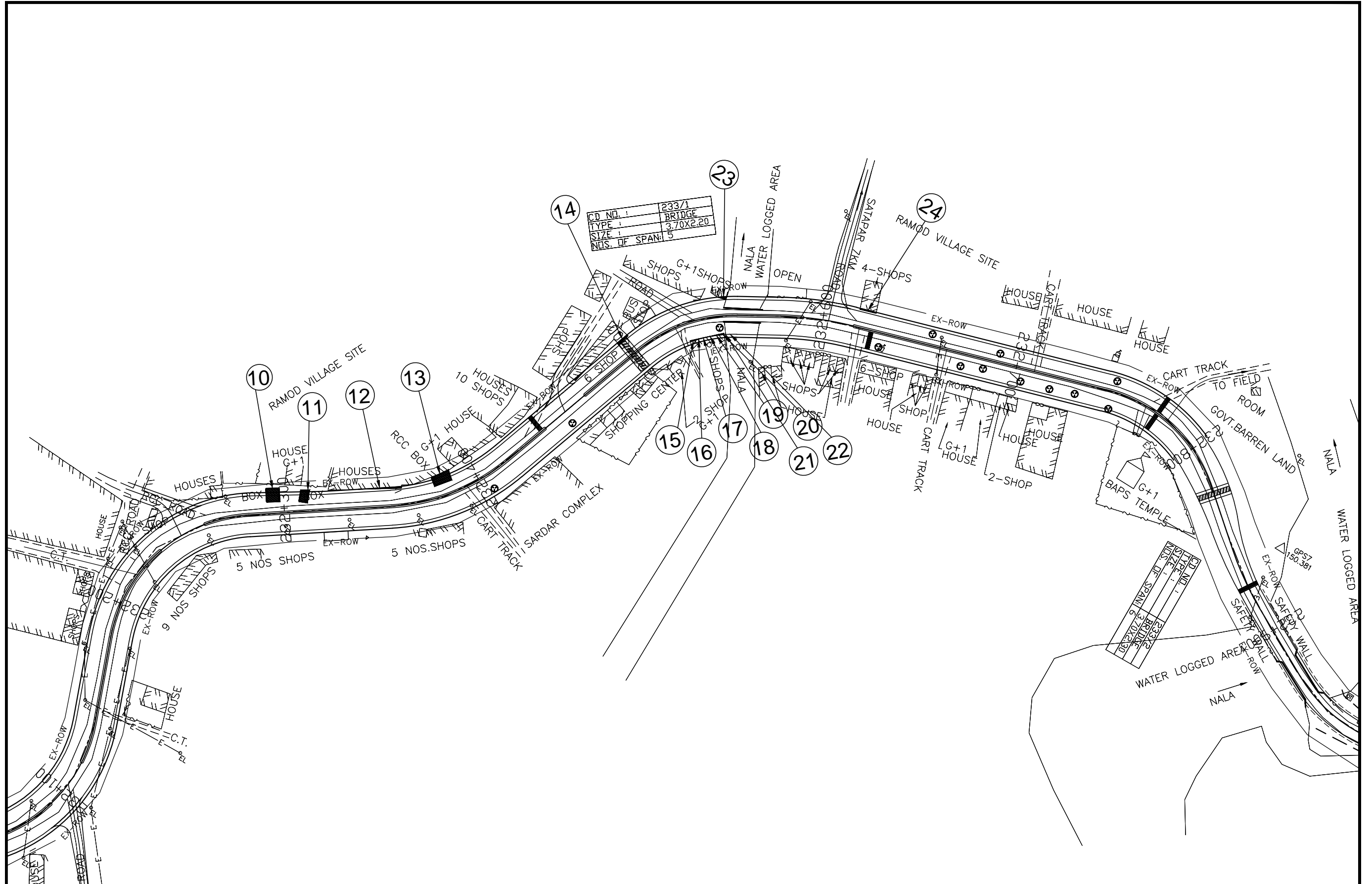




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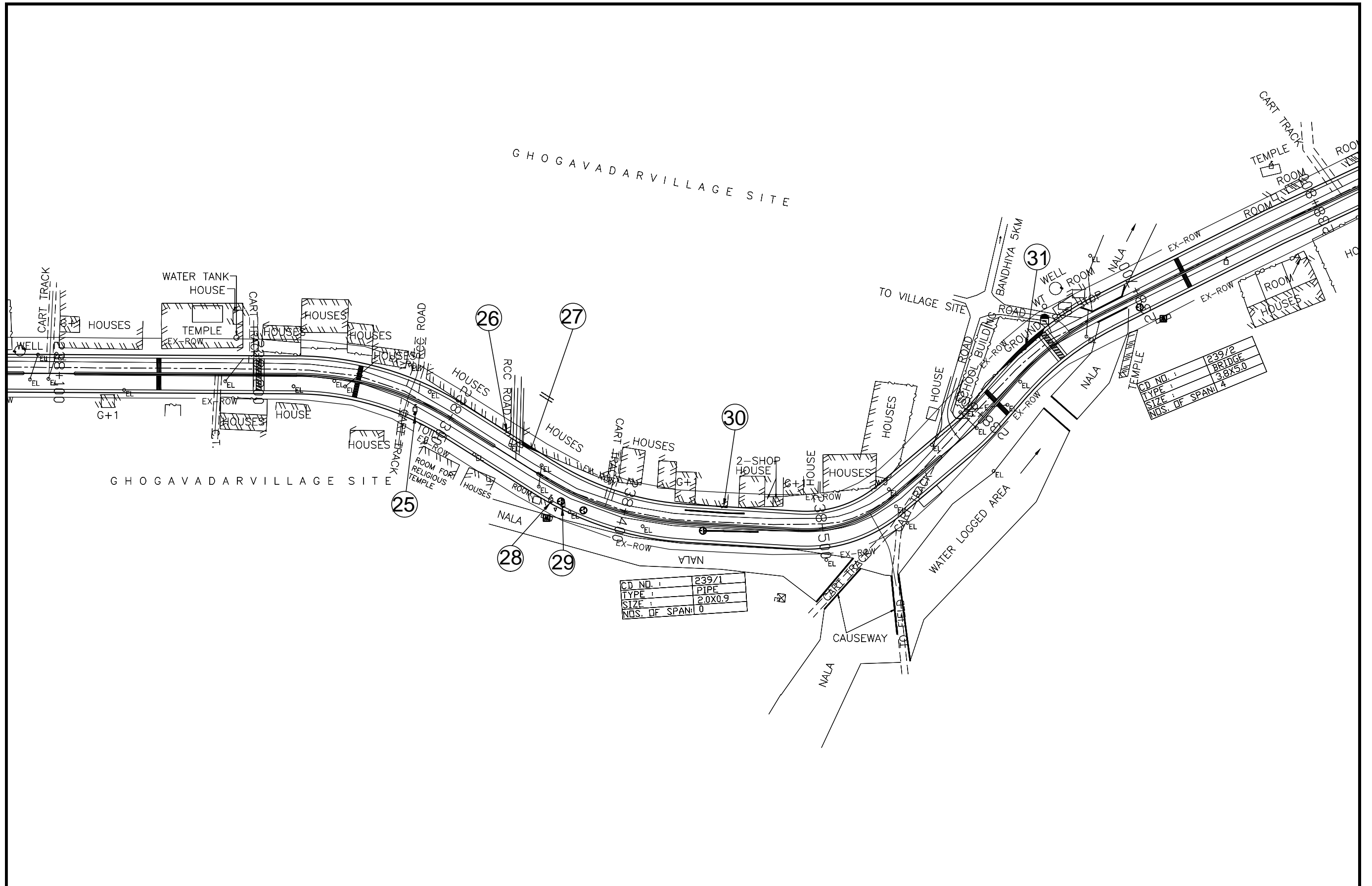
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No.	REVISION	DATE	BY		REV.	0



CD NO. :	233/1
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NOS. OF SPAN :	5

CD NO. :	233/2
TYPE :	BRIDGE
SIZE :	3.70X2.20
NOS. OF SPAN :	6

			SCALE :				GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT							
			SCALE : 1 : 1250				CORRIDOR : ATKOT - GONDAL IMPACTED STRUCTURES							
			CAD FILE:	Gondal-Atkot_IS-R1			DATE:	APR'2012	PROJECT:	PPWCS	DWG No:	PPWCS/AG/IS/06	REV.	0
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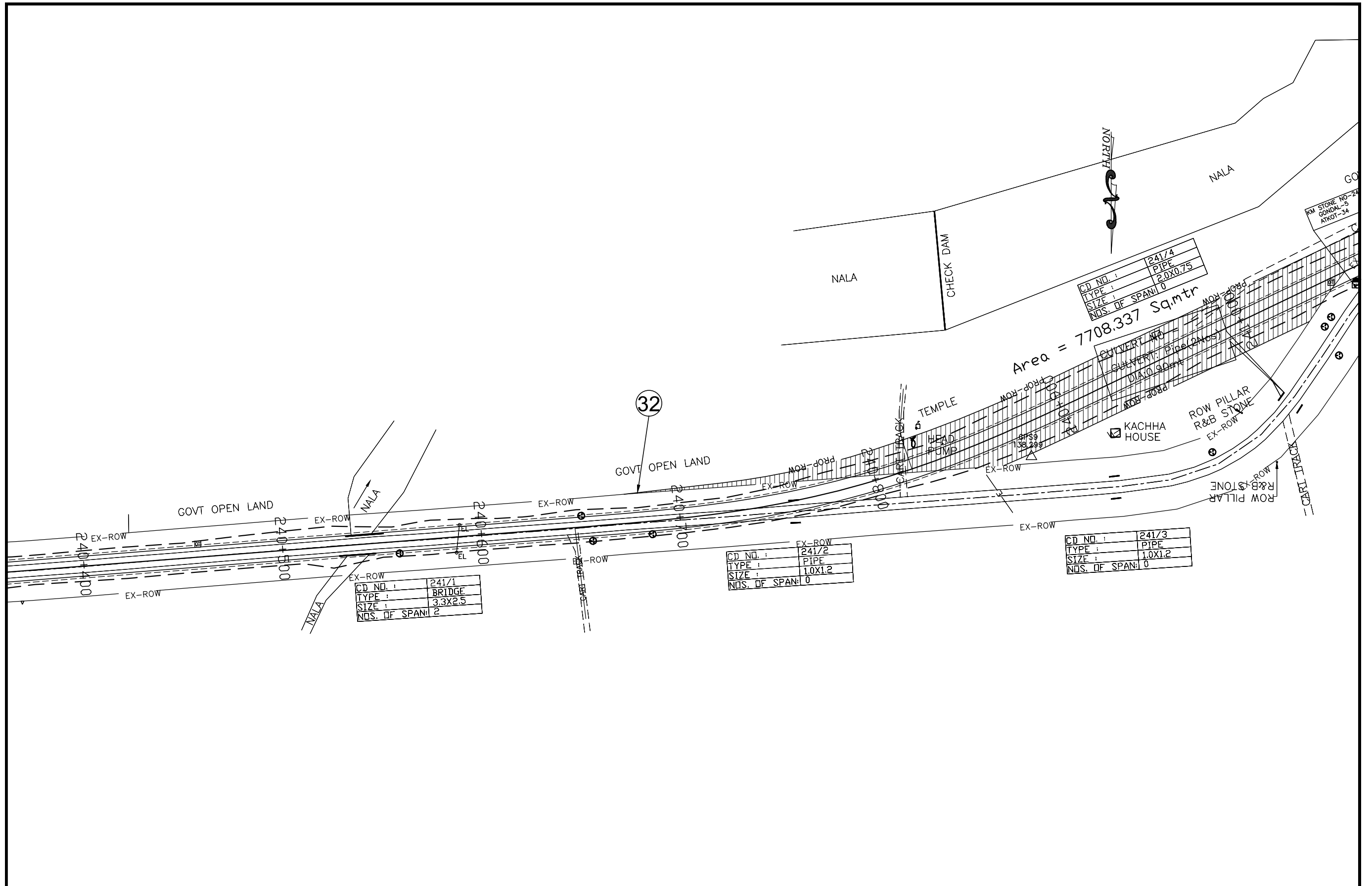


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SIZE :	2.0X0.9
NOS. OF SPAN:	0

CD NO. :	239/2
TYPE :	BRIDGE
SIZE :	3.8X5.0
NOS. OF SPAN:	4

			SCALE :	GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT		
			SCALE : 1 : 1250	CORRIDER : ATKOT - GONDAL IMPACTED STRUCTURES		
No.	REVISION	DATE	BY	CAD FILE:	Gondal-Atkot_IS-R1	DATE: APR'2012
						PROJECT: PPWCS
						DWG No: PPWCS/AG/S/07
						REV. 0





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SIZE :	3.3X2.5
NOS. OF SPAN :	2

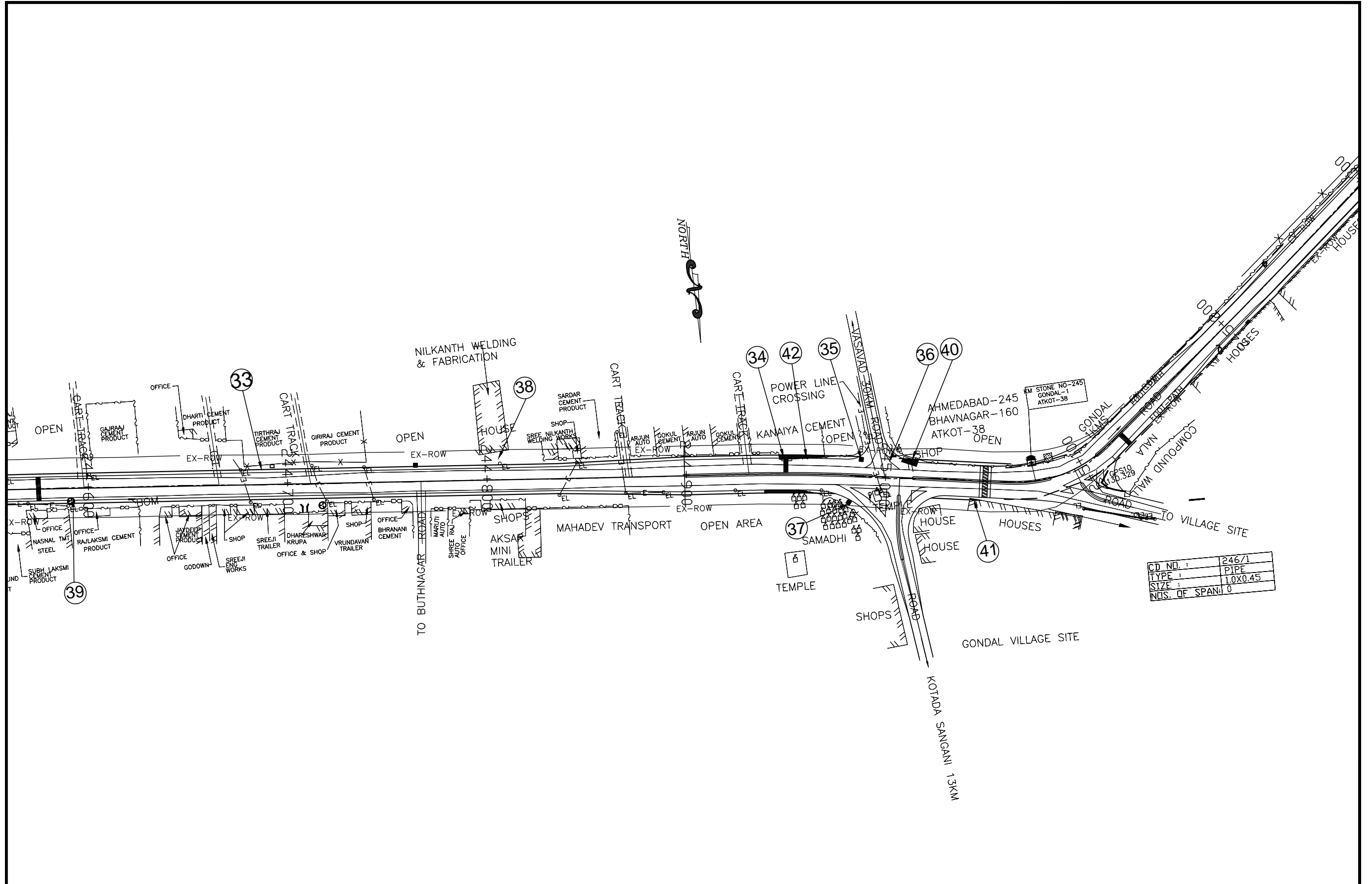
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SIZE :	1.0X1.2
NOS. OF SPAN :	0

CD NO. :	241/3
TYPE :	PIPE
SIZE :	1.0X1.2
NOS. OF SPAN :	0

CD NO. :	241/4
TYPE :	PIPE
SIZE :	2.0X0.75
NOS. OF SPAN :	0

Area = 7708.337 Sq.mtr

No.	REVISION	DATE	BY	SCALE :	GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT CORRIDER : ATKOT - GONDAL IMPACTED STRUCTURES	DATE:	PROJECT:	DWG No:	REV.
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				CAD FILE:					
				Gondal-Atkot_IS-R1					



			SCALE :		GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT CORRIDOR : ATKOT - GONDAL IMPACTED STRUCTURES		
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No.	REVISION	DATE	BY	PROJECT: PPWCS		DWG No: PPWCS/AG/IS/09	REV. 0

## **Appendix 5.1: Consultation Format**

### **COMMUNITY CONSULTATION – DISCUSSION GUIDE Gondal-Atkot Corridor**

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

##### **Introduction**

- Government of Gujarat has taken up the second Gujarat State Highway Project (GSHP-II), covering upgradation, maintenance and improvement of identified core road network for loan appraisal with the World Bank. Roads and Building Department (R&BD), the responsible body for managing the project, has retained M/s LEA Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd. (LASA) as Project Preparatory Works Consultants to prepare pertinent plans on widening and upgradation of highways.
- As a pre-requisite towards loan appraisal with the World Bank, R&BD has selected ten corridors at this stage, aggregating to 394.465 km length for detailed project report. This includes widening and upgradation of Atkot-Gondal corridor.
- The project corridor Atkot-Gondal starts from Atkot at km 209+950 and ends at km 245+500, Gondal. The total length of the proposed corridor is 35.55 km. Existing RoW along the corridor is 30m The proposed improvement has followed CoI approach and the CoI varies from 16m to 18 m in general.
- 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 Gondal-Atkot Corridor**

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

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

### **Discussion Points – Religious Structures / Common Property Resources**

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

### **Discussion Points – Agriculture Land**

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











COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

To be addressed separately to Groups of Women, Commercial Shops, Industrial Establishments, Residential Category, Religious Institutions, Tribal Groups, Farmers, Agricultural Labourers, Squatters, Vulnerable Groups, etc

Sl.No.	Name	Contact Number	Signature
1	ଠାଣିଆ ଡିଜିଟାଲ ଧା.	୯୯୭୮୦ ୩୨୪୦୪	
2	ଠାଣିଆ ଶିଳ୍ପ ଗ୍ରା.	୯୯୨୫୫-୫୨୫୫୬	
3	ଠାଣିଆ ଗା. ଧା.	୯୫୭୭୦ ୭୭୭୭୭	
୪	ଠାଣିଆ ଶିଳ୍ପ ଧା.	୯୯୭୮୫ ୬୫୪୬୭	
5	ଠାଣିଆ ଶି. ଧା.	୯୯୭୮୫ ୬୭୭୭୭	ଠାଣିଆ ଶି. ଧା.
6	୨୫୨୫୫୫୫୫୫୫୫୫୫୫	୯୯୧୩୨ ୨୦୨୦୩	
7	ଠାଣିଆ ଶି. ଧା.	୯୯୨୫୫ ୭୭୭୭୭	
8	ଠାଣିଆ ଶିଳ୍ପ ଧା.	୯୯୭୮୫ ୬୭୭୭୭	
9	ଠାଣିଆ ଶି. ଧା.	୯୯୭୮୫ ୩୨୫୬୭	
10	ଠାଣିଆ ଶିଳ୍ପ ଧା.	୯୯୭୮୫ ୬୭୭୭୭	
11	ଠାଣିଆ ଶି. ଧା.	୯୯୨୫୫ ୬୭୭୭୭	
12	ଠାଣିଆ ଶିଳ୍ପ ଧା.	୯୯୨୫୫ ୬୭୭୭୭	
13	ଠାଣିଆ ଶି. ଧା.	୯୯୭୮୫ ୬୭୭୭୭	
14	ଠାଣିଆ ଶିଳ୍ପ ଧା.	୯୯୨୫୫ ୬୭୭୭୭	
15	ଠାଣିଆ ଶି. ଧା.	11	
16	ଠାଣିଆ ଶିଳ୍ପ ଧା.	୯୯୭୮୫ ୬୭୭୭୭	
17	ଠାଣିଆ ଶି. ଧା.	୯୯୭୮୫ ୬୭୭୭୭	
18			
19			
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25			
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**Appendix 5.3: Photographs of Consultations: Atkot-Gondal Corridor**

<p><b>Chainage: 243+100, Urban Area (Residential, Commercial &amp; Cultural), Gondal village, Taluka. Gondal, Dist: Rajkot.</b></p>	
<p><b>Chainage 232+000; Urban Area (Commercial), Ramod Village, Taluka. Gondal, Dist: Rajkot.</b></p>	
<p><b>Chainage 227+800; Urban Area (Residential, Commercial and Cultural), Nana Mandava Village, Taluka. KotdaSangani, Dist: Rajkot.</b></p>	

<p><b>Chainage 218+100; Urban Area (Residential and Commercial), MotaDadava Village, Taluka. Gondal, Dist: Rajkot.</b></p>	
<p><b>Chainage 213+000; Urban Area (Residential and Cultural), Kharachiya Jam Village, Taluka. Jasdan, Dist: Rajkot.</b></p>	