



सत्यमेव जयते

**Roads and Buildings Department  
Government of Gujarat**



**Second Gujarat State Highway Project  
(GSHP-II)**

**Bayad-Lunawada  
(Section of Dhoridungari-Garasiawada-Lunawada  
(VR/MDR & SH 63))**

**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN**

**Volume V**

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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
Col	- Corridor of Impact
CHC	- Community Health Centre
ESMU	- Environmental and Social Management Unit
FGD	- Focused Group Discussion
GBV	- Gender Based Violence
GoG	- Government of Gujarat
GSACS	- Gujarat State Aids Control Society
GSHP	- Gujarat State Highways Project
GWSSB	- Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board
Ha	- Hectare
HH	- Household
HIV	- Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPP	- HIV/AIDS Prevention Plan
Km	- Kilometer
LA	- Land Acquisition
LASA	- LEA Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd.
LHS	- Left Hand Side
MDR	- Major District Road
M&E	- Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	- Non-Governmental Organization
NRRP	- National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy
OBC	- Other Backward Classes
OP	- Operational Policy
PAF	- Project Affected Family
PAP	- Project Affected Person
PHC	- Primary Health Centre
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 Rate

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### E1. 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 in Gujarat. Roads and Buildings Department (R&BD), GoG, has appointed M/s LEA Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd. (LASA) as Project Management Consultants to prepare pertinent plan on widening and upgradation of project highway including the assessment of social impact, preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). As part of the project preparation, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) has been undertaken for the proposed corridor.
2. The RAP was prepared based on the findings of SIA carried out previously in Bayad-Lunawada corridor which includes three sections such as 1. Bayad to Dhoridungari; 2. Dhoridungari to Garasiyawada and 3. Garasiyawada to Lunawada for the length of total 44.86km. However, first section i.e Bayad to Dhoridungari section has been completed as land acquisition was not involved in that stretch (package name: NCB02A). Other two sections i.e. Dhoridungari to Garasiyawada (VR/MDR) and Lunawada to Garasiyawada (SH-63) sections involved land acquisition and the process of acquisition is under progress (85% of land acquired) by Roads and Building Department, Notification of Award (LoA) has been issued to the Contractor and agreement has been entered into.
3. In view of above, this RAP report which was prepared earlier has been updated and revised for the two sections of Dhoridungari to Garasiyawada and Lunawada to Garasiyawada in line with Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) which has been revised in accordance with the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 2016 of the project and by adding further assessment of impacts along with people's concern and with upgraded cross sections.

### E2. CORRIDOR DESCRIPTION

4. The total length of the present project stretch of two sections is 26.590 km. The corridor starts at Dhoridungari at the end of SH-69 at km 00+000, continues with new alignment at Tajpur Village for about 600m and joins the existing Village Road (VR)/Major District Road (MDR) and further continues upto Garasiyawada village with total length of 12.445 km. It again joins back SH-63 at km 14+145 which ends at Lunawada at Km 00+000 (Reverse Chainage). Dhoridungari to Lunawada corridor passes through Virpur and Lunawada taluka of Mahisagar district.

### E3. 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 RAPs are:

- To identify adverse impacts and determine mitigation measures;

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

#### **E4. RIGHT OF WAY AND CORRIDOR OF IMPACT**

6. The RoW along the corridor is 24m. Using available RoW records with the R&BD and Revenue Department, the social team verified the boundaries of private properties within and in the vicinity of potential corridor of impact (CoI)<sup>1</sup>. The CoI for the project corridor varies between 14m to 24m. In the present context, impacts are assessed up to CoI. 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.

#### **E5. RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK**

7. Updated Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been formulated based on applicable and relevant latest laws relating to the project and also based on the bank OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement. Updated RPF suggests avoiding or minimizing adverse impacts by exploring all viable alternative project design. The core principles of updated 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 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 the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013 and its amendments.
- 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 specified by World Bank is the 'date established by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank'. For the purposes of this project, the cut-off date for titleholders (who are having formal legal rights) will be the date of publication of notification under Section 11(1) of Land Acquisition and R&R Act, 2013 & non-titleholders will be (squatters/encroachers) the start date of census survey shall be considered as the cut-off date.
- The households/land owners who were absent during the time of census survey will be entitled for assistance and budget provisions and will be included. 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.

## E6. CUT-OFF DATE

8. Cut-off date for titleholders is date of section 11(1) notification of the RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 and for non-titleholders cut-off date is the 31st July 2019 (date of socio economic survey which was carried out again).

## E7. IMPACT ON LAND AND STRUCTURES

9. Census and socio-economic surveys were conducted along the proposed project stretch, considering the Corridor of Impact (Col) of 14m and 24m. 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 Col approach.

10. **Land Acquisition:** A total of 1.95 ha of government land and 10.58 ha private agricultural land will be acquired for geometric improvement in 10 villages – Tajpur, Lalsar, Dhamod, Sadhakpur, Hadod, Khantana Bhensavada, Madia Vakhatpur, Ucharpi and Undra. Land acquisition and resettlement of the affected persons will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the RPF of the project.

11. **Categories of Impact:** Agricultural land of 196 households, 11 commercial structures and fencing plus Gate of a vacant land will be affected. 11 Commercial structures affected belong to non–titleholders (squatters) as well as one property and 1 vacant land belongs to non-titleholders (encroachers).

12. Other assets affected within the affected portion of the properties are 55 trees (private trees), 2 water tanks, 1 pump house, 1 open/dug well, 1 barbed-wire fence 3 hand pumps and 3 boundary walls of corner portion.

13. **Impact on Cultural Properties and Community Assets:** One Cultural property (temple) will be affected (with in the land acquisition) and there will not be any impact on community structures.

## E8. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

14. Total number of PAHs are 208 wherein 196 are titleholders (TH) and remaining 12 are non-titleholders (NTH). Total 208 PAHs comprise 436 PAPs (based on the household size of 90 of 120 survey numbers (including 12 Non-title holders). Vulnerable groups of affected households are 42 (11 SC, BPL 23, 2 WHH and 6 physically challenged).

## E9. CONSULTATIONS

15. Consultations were held at the public meetings with the communities to explain the proposed design measures or project interventions suggested previously by the villagers at project area. The consultations have confirmed that other than safety; no further improvements are needed in designs and preparation of resettlement plan and its implementation. Based on the suggestions design modifications including curve improvement, provision of road safety measures such as pedestrian crossings, warning signs, markings, etc., have been carried out.

16. Public consultation meetings were held in the affected villages/settlements at Hadod, Undra, Lalsar, Maliya and Tajpur along the project corridor with road side communities and ensured women participation in the consultation process to obtain their views and suggestions regarding the proposed project interventions.



17. Consultations were carried out with the stakeholders along the corridor with the concerned departments like District level Executive officers, Mamlatdar Officer and Dy. Mamlatdar Officers in Collector Office at Lunawada, Mahisagar District, R&BD-Executive Engineers and Village Gram panchayat members to know their concern about the proposed options. Consultations were also carried out with Gujarat State Aids Control Society (GSACS) and NGOs operational in the project area to carry out interactive meetings and trucker survey for preparation of HIV/AIDS prevention plan.

18. The specific issues related to women that were discussed during consultation with women community and NGOs are mainly:

- the consulted women expressed their views on project development and their benefits to reach and access to hospitals and schools for children will improve with the road development thereby benefiting the villagers, especially women community in emergency health care requirements;
- Requirement of safety which are to be solved during the construction period.

19. The consultations have provided inputs towards mitigation of impacts, improvement in designs and preparation of resettlement plan and its implementation. Based on the suggestions design modifications including provision of road safety measures such as pedestrian crossings, warning signs, markings, etc have been made.

## **E10. HIV/AIDS PREVENTION MEASURES**

20. Detailed consultations have been conducted with medical institutions, trucker community and local NGO along Dhoridungari-Lunawada corridor as part of the study with respect to HIV/AIDS Prevention Plan (HPP). HIV prevalence was observed as > 1% among ANC clinic attendees (proxy of general population) in 3 districts viz; Sabarskantha, Mehsana, and Surat have been considered as Category-A (high prevalence areas).

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

22. There are three CHCs located in the vicinity of the corridor, at Bayad, Vatrak and Lunawada, in which Integrated Counselling and Testing Centre (ICTC) facilities are available in Vatrak and Lunawada. Vatrak CHC is located at a distance of 6 kms from Bayad. The region does not have a Target Intervention NGO. HIV+ve cases have been reported from Lunawada and Vatrak CHCs. HIV+ve cases reported in Bayad town, Demai and Hathipura villages of Bayad Taluka and in Undra and Lunawada villages of Lunawada taluka.

23. Detailed account of various issues related to HIV/AIDS based on the consultations carried out with Integrated Counselling and Testing Centre (ICTC) counsellors, trucker community, etc., along the corridor are presented in the HPP report prepared for project corridors. Strategic action plan for mitigation of identified issues along with budget are also incorporated in HPP Report.

## **E11. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT**

24. **Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESMU):** The Chief Engineer (WB) 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.

25. ESMU will be headed by an officer of the rank of Superintending Engineer (PIU), and will be responsible for all activities related to resettlement and rehabilitation. Superintending Engineer (PIU) will be assisted by Executive Engineer (EE). The EE will be assisted by an Environmental Specialist and a Social Specialist. ESMU will be housed in R&BD headquarters at Gandhinagar. Executive Engineers SRP Division Vadodara will be responsible for E&S activities.

### **Implementation Support by RAP Implementation Agency**

26. RAP will be implemented by the ESMU with support from a RAP Implementation Agency which will be selected as part of the project. The roles and responsibilities of RAP Implementation Agency 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 of 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 that 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.
- Support PIU in updating the implementation status through E-RAP tool

### **E12. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

27. 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 of 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 SRP Division Vadodara;
- The Executive Engineer, PIU; and
- Representative from Social Sector/Local NGO (not involved with implementation) /Person conversant with similar issues and he/she should be widely respected and having problem solving skills (to be selected by DM / Collector);
- Usually villagers approach the Village Sarpanch for their complaint registration by giving in writing and Sarpanch intimates the same complaint to circle level R&BD.

**GRC will be responsible for the following:**

- I. Support PAPs in resolving issues related to R&R and LA;
- II. Record grievance and resolve them within stipulated time; and
- III. Inform PIU about serious cases.

28. 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 on PAPs. The PAP has the option of taking recourse to the court of law, if he/she so desires.

**Broad functions of GRC are as under:**

- i. Record the grievances of PAPs, categorize and prioritize them and provide solution to their grievances related to resettlement and rehabilitation assistance.
- ii. The GRC may undertake site visit, ask for relevant information from the Project Authority and other government and non-government agencies, etc in order to resolve the grievances of PAPs.
- iii. Fix a time frame within the stipulated time period of 45 days for resolving the grievance.
- iv. Inform PAPs through ESMU about the status of their case and their decision to PAPs for compliance.
- v. The GRC will be constituted within 3 months by an executive order from GoG from the date of mobilization of RAP implementing Agency.

29. Other Modes of complaints include SWAGAT, Media Response System, Vigilance Commission, Anti-Corruption Bureau and ATVT/Jan seva Centres will be received through Collector, CM Office, Minister Office etc., from public representatives. Remaining mode is directly to R&BD from Secretary-R&BD to minimum EE level of R&BD. Another mode is as per RTI act 2005, RTI shall be received by Information Officer (EE/ SE or both at PIU, R&BD) and will be responded within 30 days.

30. There are about 101 complaints/RTIs received since 2013 till date from different modes of complaint system under GSHP-2 project specific, which includes RTI and within or outside of R&BD. Out of 101, 37 are RTIs related information enquiries and 64 are complaints, all RTIs are received by Information Officer (EE or SE, both at PIU and R&BD). Out of 64 complaints 19 were received by Public Representatives, Collector, CM office, Minister office, Vigilance, Swagat, Jan Seva Kendra etc. Remaining 45 complaints received at various levels from Secretary-R&BD to Executive Engineer, High level Authorities forwarded them respective CE/SE/EE for action. Nature of all complaints received related to quality, tender details, change of scope and general enquiry about project duration and completion details. All the 101 complaints have been resolved.

### **E13. LABOUR INFLUX MANAGEMENT**

31. The construction period of the corridor is 18 months and the skilled and semiskilled labourer would be required for construction of civil works for the project corridor during the construction phase. The source of labour should be preferably from local areas, however skilled labour required for road construction primarily from migrant labours from nearby or outside the state of Gujarat. Mostly the contractor will deploy the labour from Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. In case labour is employed from outside the region, it is necessary to provide proper accommodation facilities within the project area. For Dhoridungari-Lunawada corridor, it is expected that the required labour would be 100 to 150 (including local and migrant labour). This could result in some stress on local disruption in community relations. The labour influx management plan has been prepared to assess and manage the risks of adverse impacts on communities that may result from temporary project induced labour influx.

32. Analysis of labour influx information from previous projects indicates that most of the labour (around 80 percent) was engaged from local source and remaining 20 percent were migrant labour form nearby states Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. Labour camp facilities were provided for migrant or outstation labour. Only few women labour were noticed at the construction site on daily basis and deployed by the contractor from local source. Out of total local source, 15 percent of women were deployed on daily basis by the Contractor.

33. **The objective of the labour influx management plan is:**

- i. To demonstrate the potential impacts associated with labour influx on the host population that can be minimized
- ii. To provide a safe and healthy working situation and a comfortable environment for migrant labor and
- iii. To ensure compliance with the World Bank guidelines and national labor laws.

34. The labour management plan has been prepared to assess and manage the risks of adverse impacts on communities that may result from temporary project induced labour influx. The labour influx management plan has also been included in the Bid document along with the budget which is included as part of EMP.

### **E14. GENDER ACTION PLAN**

35. 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.

36. Risk assessment indicators for the project were measured on country, state and project specific context. The project obtained an overall risk rating of 10.25. As such no cases/incidents are reported with respect to risks on gender in the previous corridors under GSHP II, however, it is suggested to include internal complaints committee and awareness programs on gender issues to be carried by the contractor. Budget for implementation of Gender Action Plan has been included besides that the HIV/AIDS awareness programs shall be conducted by the Contractor at Construction/labour camps.

37. To address risks related to sexual harassment at the work place at the construction site and at the institutional level, the following actions will be implemented in accordance with the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013:

- Setting up of Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) by the Contractors to meet their corporate requirement and legal mandate under the Act. The employer will have the following functions as specified by the law:
  - Creation and communication of a detailed policy and code of conduct against GBV and work place harassment;
  - Provide necessary facilities to the committee for dealing with the complaint and conducting an enquiry;
  - Organize workshops, awareness programs at regular intervals to sensitize the employees with the provisions of the Act. Ensure Complaints Committees are trained in both skill and capacity;
  - Assistance to complainant if she chooses to file a complaint in relation to the offence under Indian Penal Code or any other law for time being etc.,
  - Contractor/Employers have to treat Sexual Harassment as misconduct under the services rules and initiate action for such misconduct.
  - Prepare an annual report and report to the respective authorities.
  - All other functions and responsibilities of employer/committee members of internal complaints committee to be followed in accordance with the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Work Place (Prevention Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.
- As part of the project, awareness building and trainings will be organized on GBV, gender sensitization and risks related to sexual harassment at the workplace with the PIUs and Contractors.
- Constitution of the Committee: Internal Complaints Committee will be chaired by a Presiding Officer (preferably women employed at senior level at the workplace or from any other department or organization who have experience in social work/have legal knowledge. Two Committee members should be there, one will be a presiding officer from the work place or any other department and another member from NGO/associations committed to the cause of women or person familiar with the issues relating to sexual harassment.
- A Code of Conduct/SHW Policy will be established for every employee against workplace harassment, sexual harassment and GBV violation of which, if proven, will be handled with legal consequences.
- Report case through GRM as appropriate, keeping complainant's information confidential and anonymous.

38. The External Monitoring to be undertaken by the PMC shall also monitor the implementation of these provisions based on suitably devised gender sensitive indicators.

## **E15. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

39. Internal monitoring of the implementation of social safeguards will be carried out by the PIU with support of Project Management Consultant. Towards enhancing the quality of RAP implementation.

40. E based monitoring system (E-RAP tool) was developed and designed to monitor the RAP implementation activities through mobile and web based system. The purposes of E-RAP Tool are:

- Transparency in monitoring for the entire work flow of each individual case of PAPs
- To avoid unnecessary delays in implementation activities

- Tracking each step of decision making, implementation and Audit
41. E-RAP Tool is responsible for real time information via mobile and desktop application. It provides the central repository of requisite documents and connects all stakeholders with right kind of information in the quickest possible timeline. The tool is easy to accessible and allows for clear visibility and communication.
42. 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.

## E16. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

43. In order to make the RAP implementation process transparent, a series of public disclosure meetings will be arranged at project area. The RAP Executive Summary and Full RPF will be translated in Gujarati language and disclosed through public consultations, the finalised RAP report will be made available through GSHP Website (<http://gshp2.gov.in>). The full RAP would be disclosed at World Bank's External Website.

## E17. RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

44. The construction tenure of the corridor is 18 months<sup>2</sup>. The on-ground rehabilitation and resettlement exercises and handing over the encumbrance free stretch for civil works will take 9 months and afterwards, the RAP Implementation Agency will carry out awareness programmes on road safety, HIV/AIDS prevention campaign, repeat training for PAPs if required, facilitate overall monitoring, etc. The following table (Table 1) provides the major activities of implementation schedule.

**Table 1: RAP Implementation Schedule: Major Activities**

Sl. No.	Major Activities	Months
1.	RAP Implementation Agency in place	1 <sup>st</sup> month from the inception of the project
2.	GRC in place	2 <sup>nd</sup> month from the inception of the project
3.	Information campaign and community consultation	2 <sup>nd</sup> month onwards till 18 <sup>th</sup> month [on 6-month interval]
4.	Compensation / R&R / Clearance of Col	2 <sup>nd</sup> month onwards – to complete by 6 <sup>th</sup> month
5.	Awareness on Road Safety	3 <sup>rd</sup> month onwards – every alternate month till 18 <sup>th</sup> month
6.	External monitoring	2 <sup>nd</sup> month onwards – every 6 month till 18 <sup>th</sup> month

## E18. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

45. The resettlement budget includes components such as compensation for land, structure (private property, cultural property and assets with in the acquired land), R&R assistance and contingency to cover unforeseen / unanticipated costs. The estimated total budget presented in Table. 2 for the implementation of RAP for the corridor is INR 31.408 million.

46. Apart from this, an amount of INR 16.60 million is earmarked for cost of trainings, RAP implementing Agency, awareness programmes on road safety, HIV/AIDS awareness, monitoring and evaluation and GRM establishments, proceedings etc., for the project corridor to be taken up are presented in Table 3. Escalation of these components have been considered at an annual inflation rate

<sup>2</sup> The construction tenure of individual corridors is 18 months and accordingly, R&BD has envisaged tenure of 24 months for the RAP implementing Agency.

of 7% based on consumer price index and the escalated amount for Year-I is INR 17.76 million and for Year-II, the amount is INR 19.00 million.

**Table 2: Compensation for Land and value of Assets attached to the Land and Building**

S. No.	Category of land	Area (sqm/ha/running meter)	No. of Households/Survey Nos	Total Cost of land and structures/Assets #
1	Agriculture land/non-agriculture land/ Homestead land	10.58	196	1,87,41,919.00
2	Private Assets attached to the building (2 water tanks, 1 pump house, 3 boundary walls@2575/- (with in the land acquired)	288(sqm)		14,83,200.00
	Community Assets (1 Temple)@5250/- (with in the land acquired)	6.25 (sqm)		65,625.00
2	Affected Structures-Commercial & Industrial (Encroachers-1 (Gate@9133)	5(sqm)	1	45,665.00
3	Fencing wire at Open/lands (1-Encroachers@525/-)	60m		31,500.00
<b>Sub Total(Land and Structure Compensation)</b>				<b>2,03,67,909.00</b>

**R&R Assistance to the Affected Families**

S. No.	Category of Affect	Type of Assistance	No. of Households	Category of Entitlement	Total Amount of R&R Assistance (INR)*	Remarks
1	Loss of land	R&R Cost	196	Affected Family	98,00,000.00	In accordance with the Gujarat Amendment Act, 2016 under section 31A
2	Loss of Structures	Affected Petty shops	11	Petty shops	2,75,000 .00	
3	Loss of Structures	One time R&R allowance (affected family)	1	Affected Family	50,000.00	
Sub Total ( R&R Assistance)					<b>1,01,25,000.00</b>	
<b>Total (Compensation of land and assets plus R&amp;R assistance)</b>					<b>3,04,92,909.00</b>	
Contingency (@3%)					<b>9,14,787.00</b>	
<b>Grand Total (Total + Contingency)</b>					<b>3,14,07,696.00</b>	

#Note: Land compensation was estimated as decided by the District level land price committee based on both latest Jantri value and average sale price for the last three years of similar type of land situated in the vicinity and considered whichever is higher amongst both the values. Multiplication factor as per the Act (1 in urban and 2 in rural areas), plus 100% solatium and 12% interest from the date of Notification (Section 11). Structure cost estimated as per latest SOR Rates for the respective Districts of R&BD, 2015-16;

\*Note: R&R assistance has been estimated as determined under second schedule of the RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 and under section 31A of the RFCTLAR&R (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 2013 which determines that each affected family/household shall be given a one-time lump-sum cost equal to fifty percent of the amount of compensation as determined under section 26 of the RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013. The lump-sum amount that, not less than the amount determined under the second schedule of the RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013.

**Table 3: Detailed resettlement budget for three upgradation corridors**

Sl. No	Corridors/ Category	Mehsana-Palanpur	Mehsana-Bypass	Dhoridungari-Lunawada	TOTAL
1	Compensation for Land (Schedule -I)	0	0	20367909	<b>3,01,17,274.00</b>
2	Compensation for Structures/Assets	9708415	40950		
3	R&R Assistance (Schedule-II)	5453000	100000	10125000	<b>1,56,78,000.00</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,51,61,415</b>	<b>1,40,950</b>	<b>3,04,92,909</b>	<b>4,57,95,274.00</b>
4	RAP Implementing Agency				62,71,000.00
5	Monitoring & Evaluation (External Monitoring-PMC)				37,40,000.00
6	Training and Capacity Building				16,00,000.00
7	Administrative Expenses				39,90,000.00
8	GRM Establishments, Proceedings and administrative expenses				5,00,000.00
9	Out of pocket expenses (corrective measures, un-anticipated works, etc.)				5,00,000.00
<b>B</b>	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>1,66,01,000.00</b>
	<b>Total (A+B)</b>				<b>6,23,96,274.00</b>
	<b>Contingency@3%</b>				<b>18,71,888.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>6,42,68,162.00</b>

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

47. 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. Roads and Buildings Department (R&BD), GoG, has appointed M/s LEA Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd. (LASA) as Project Management Consultants to prepare pertinent plan on widening and upgradation of project highway including the assessment of social impact, preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). As part of the project preparation, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) has been undertaken for the proposed corridor.

48. The RAP was prepared based on the findings of SIA carried out previously in Bayad-Lunawada corridor which includes three sections such as 1. Bayad to Dhoridungari; 2. Dhoridungari to Garasiyawada and 3. Garasiyawada to Lunawada for the length of total 44.86km. However, first section i.e Bayad to Dhoridungari section has been completed as land acquisition was not involved in that stretch (package name: NCB02A). Other two sections i.e. Dhoridungari to Garasiyawada (VR/MDR) and Lunawada to Garasiyawada (SH-63) sections involved land acquisition and the process of acquisition is under progress (85% of land acquired) by Roads and Building Department. Notification of Award/LoA has been issued to the Contractor and Agreement has been entered into.

49. In view of above, this RAP report which was prepared earlier has been updated and revised with the remaining two sections of Dhoridungari to Garasiyawada and Lunawada to Garasiyawada in line with Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) which has been revised in accordance with the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 2016 of the project and by adding further assessment of impacts along with people's concern and with upgraded cross sections.

## 1.2 RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN: OBJECTIVES

50. The RAP is prepared to ensure that the affected persons are: (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement; (ii) consulted, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses 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 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 PROJECT BENEFITS

51. The project roads will gather benefits for both road users and local residents of the area it traverses through. Besides overall development of infrastructure and ease of traffic congestion, construction of proposed road would induce economic development and improve economic integration of the region in the State and the Country. The project will have following broad benefits:

- Capacity augmentation of existing facility;
- road safety measures;
- Employment opportunities;
- Establishments and industrial growth;
- Accessibility to agricultural fields, health, education and institutional areas.

### 1.4 REPORT STRUCTURE

52. The chapters in the report are arranged as follows:

- **Chapter 1- Introduction:** Introduction about the proposed project, objectives of RAP and benefits.
- **Chapter 2- Corridor Description - Dhoridungari-Lunawada:** Corridor description and existing and project cross sections, COI and ROW availability
- **Chapter 3 - 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 4 - 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 5 - 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 6 - 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 7 – Mitigation Measures and Processes:** provides details of issues related to compensation and assistance, income restoration, gender, road safety and HIV/ AIDS.
- **Chapter 8- Implementation Arrangements:** describes the institutional arrangement for the smooth implementation of RAP and the roles and responsibilities of various officials.
- **Chapter 9 - Resettlement Budget:** the compensation for affected land and structures and R&R assistance as per the Entitlement Matrix of the project.

## 2 CORRIDOR DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 Introduction

53. The total length of the present project stretch of two sections is 26.590 km. The corridor starts at Dhoridungari at the end of SH-69 at km 00+000, continues with new alignment at Tajpur Village for about 600m and joins the existing Village Road (VR)/Major District Road (MDR) and further continues up to Garasisawda village with total length as 12.34 km. It again joins back SH-63 at km 14+145 which ends at Lunawada at Km 00+000 (Reverse Chainage). Dhoridungari to Lunawada corridor passes through Virpur and Lunawada taluka of Mahisagar district. Corridor passes through 17 villages and a town (Lunawada). Project location is presented in Figure 2-1 below:



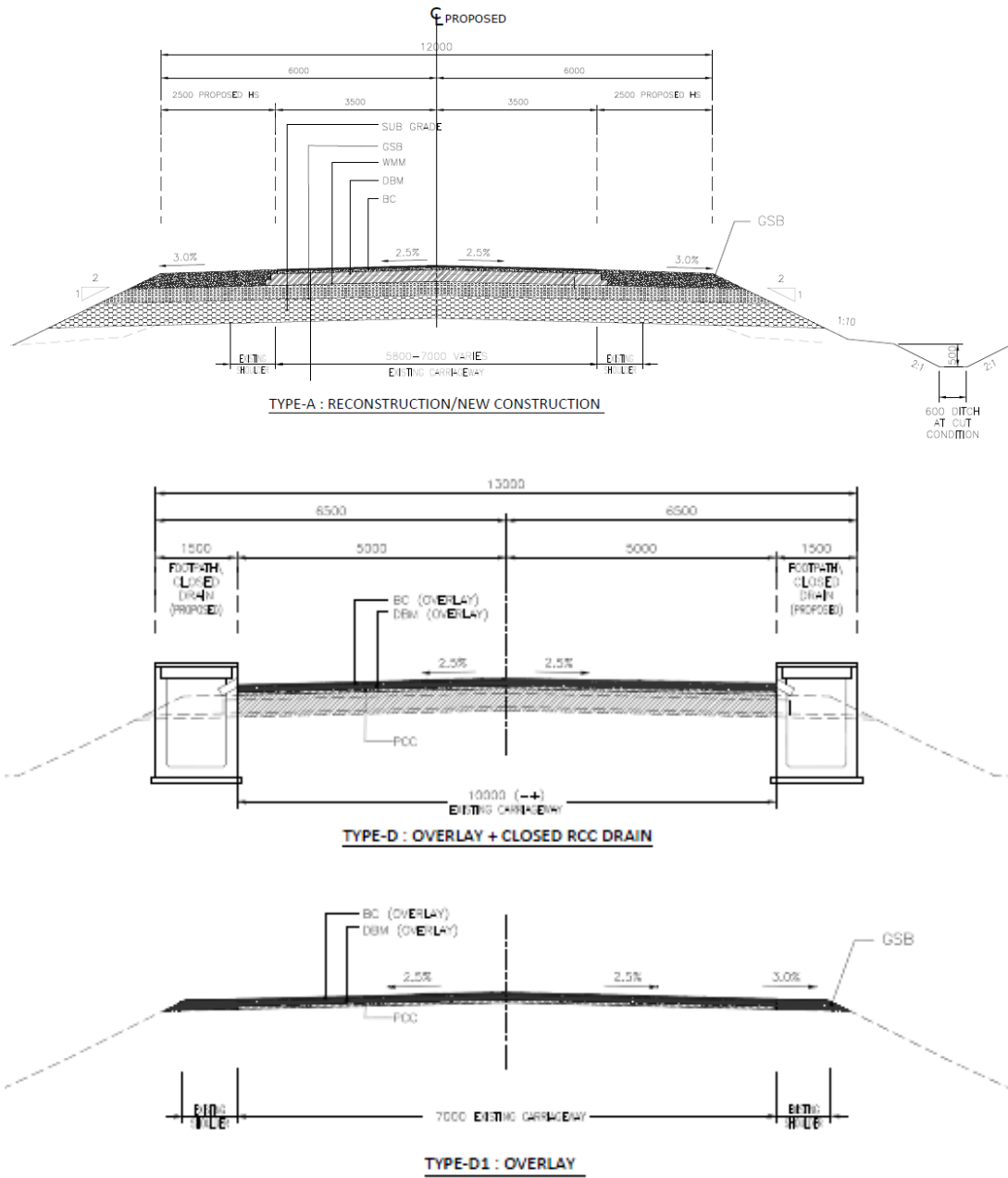
Figure 2-1: Project (Dhoridungari to Lunawada) Corridor

### 2.2 EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY AND CORRIDOR OF IMPACT

54. The RoW along the corridor is 24m. Using available RoW records with the R&BD and Revenue Department, the social team verified the boundaries of private properties within and in the vicinity of potential corridor of impact (Col)<sup>3</sup>. The Col for the project corridor varies between 14m to 24m<sup>4</sup>. In the present context, impacts are assessed up to Col (Fig 2.2). Adopting the Col approach, the impacts on land and other assets have been minimized, within acceptable design principles and standards. Development within available RoW has been considered, except at the curve improvement locations and 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.

<sup>3</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 Col is the width required for the actual construction of road, including carriageway, shoulder and embankments.

55. The proposed Cross sections showing RoW availability are presented in **Error! Reference source not found.**



**Figure 2-2: Proposed Cross sections (Dhoridungari–Lunawada): New construction Overlay and Overlay plus closed RCC drain**

## 3 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

56. Applicable Acts and Policies relevant in the context of the project are discussed below. The Project Authority (R&BD) will ensure that project activities implemented are consistent with the following regulatory/legal framework.

**Table 3-1: National and World Bank Policies: Relevance and Applicability for the Project**

Policy / Act / Rule	Objective	Applicability
<b>The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013</b> (effective from January 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabha established under the Constitution of India, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialization, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization</li> <li>▪ Provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition</li> <li>▪ Make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement.</li> <li>▪ Ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status</li> </ul>	Applicable to all project corridors
<b>The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Gujarat Amendment) Act, 2016</b> (effective from August 2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Further to amend the “Principal Act” referred to the Right to Fair Compensation, Transparency in Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013 in its application to the State of Gujarat, enacted the Gujarat Amendment Act, 2016 with simplify the provisions, which was commenced on 15th August 2016.</li> <li>▪ The Right to Fair Compensation, Transparency in Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 2016 is almost follows similarly to the Principal Act (Central Act) with reference to compensation and R&amp;R practices. Two major changes made and inserted as following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Power of State government to exempt of public interest and SIA for certain projects mentioned in sub section of 10A.</li> <li>▪ Another major point to be noted that the Gujarat (Amendment) Act 2016 provides the R&amp;R Assistance, such lump sum amount equal to 50% of the amount of land compensation as determined under section 27 of principal Act to the affected families, in case of project which are linear in nature.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Applicable to all project corridors
<b>The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ One of the important provisions of this Act states “the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas for development projects and before re-settling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in the Scheduled Areas.</li> </ul>	Not applicable. The project corridors do not fall under Fifth Schedule Area

Policy / Act / Rule	Objective	Applicability
<b>The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This law provides for recognition of forest rights to Scheduled Tribes in occupation of the forest land prior to 13.12.2005 and to other traditional forest dwellers who are in occupation of the forest land for at least 3 generations i.e. 75 years, up to maximum of 4 hectares. These rights are heritable but not alienable or transferable</li> </ul>	Applicable to all project corridors.
<b>World Bank OP 4.12 –Involuntary Resettlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation should be sufficient to replace the lost land and assets at full replacement cost in local markets; eligibility of benefits include, the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law), the PAPs who don't have formal legal rights to the land they are occupying; particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups; displaced persons and their communities will be provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement; establishment of appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms</li> </ul>	Applicable to all project corridors
<b>OP 4.10 – Indigenous Peoples</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project proposed for Bank financing that affects Indigenous Peoples requires a process of Free, Prior and Informed Consultation (FPIC) with the affected Indigenous People's Communities at each stage of the project, and particularly during project preparation, to fully identify their views and ascertain their broad community support for the project and requires preparation of an Indigenous Peoples Development Plan.</li> </ul>	Not Applicable to project corridors. The project corridors do not fall under Fifth Schedule Area
<b>Supreme court order, pertaining to removal and restriction of encroachment of religious structures on the public space</b>	To disallow / regulate the use of RoW, public spaces for construction of temples, mosques, shrines, church in public land and public spaces.	Applicable to all project corridors
<b>Labour laws: Workman compensation Act, 1923</b>	The Act provides for compensation in case of injury by accident arising out of and during the course of employment	Applicable to all project corridors
<b>Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972</b>	gratuity is payable to an employee under the Act on satisfaction of certain conditions on separation if an employee has completed 5 years' service or more or on death the rate of 15 days wages for every completed year of service. The Act is applicable to all establishments employing 10 or more employees	Applicable to all project corridors
<b>Contract Labour (Regulation &amp; Abolition) Act, 1970</b>	The Act provides for certain welfare measures to be provided by the Contractor to contract labour and in case the Contractor fails to provide, the same are required to be provided, by the Principal Employer by Law. The Principal Employer is required to take Certificate of Registration and the Contractor is required to take license from the designated Officer. The Act is applicable to the establishments or Contractor of Principal Employer if they employ 20 or more contract labour	Applicable to all project corridors
<b>Minimum Wage Act, 1948</b>	The Employer is supposed to pay not less than the Minimum Wages fixed by appropriate Government as per provisions of the Act if the employment is a schedule employment. Construction of Buildings, Roads, Runways are schedule employments	Applicable to all project corridors
<b>Child Labour (Prohibition &amp; Regulation) Act, 1986</b>	The Act prohibits employment of children below 14 years of age in certain occupations and processes and	Applicable to all project corridors

Policy / Act / Rule	Objective	Applicability
	provides for regulation of employment of children in all other occupations and processes. Employment of Child Labour is prohibited in Building and Construction Industry.	
<b>Inter-State Migrant workmen's (Regulation of Employment &amp; Conditions of Service) Act, 1979</b>	The Act is applicable to an establishment which employs 5 or more inter-state migrant workmen through an intermediary (who has recruited workmen in one state for employment in the establishment situated in another state). The Inter-State migrant workmen, in an establishment to which this Act becomes applicable, are required to be provided certain facilities such as housing, medical aid, traveling expenses from home upto the establishment and bank etc.	Applicable to all project corridors
<b>Maternity Benefit Act, 1961</b>	The Act provides for leave and some other benefits to women employees in case of confinement or miscarriage etc	Applicable to all project corridors
<b>Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013</b>	This Act defines sexual harassment in the workplace, provides for an enquiry procedure in case of complaints and mandates the setting up of an Internal Complaints Committee	Applicable to all project corridors

Source: Govt. of India, GoG Legislations and World Bank Policies

### 3.2 RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

57. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been revised based on the provisions made in the previous policy such that the R&BD/GoG may from time to time make amendments in this RPF as and when considered necessary, in the event of any changes in applicable legislative requirements, including the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 that shall be adopted by GoG in consultation with the World Bank, except for the provisions of Act, which allows the State Government any leeway to make appropriate amendment in the legislation. Hence, the existing RPF which was formulated under GSHP II is being revised based on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013 and the RFCTLARR (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 2016. The Govt. of Gujarat has accepted and instructed to carry out necessary actions on disbursement of R&R assistance according to the Revised Entitlement Matrix.

58. The RPF intends to ensure that the principles and procedures set forth in compliance with national and international policy guidelines are followed and also based on the World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and OP 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples. This framework will guide in the effective management of social impacts caused by the proposed project. The RPF is based on the principle that affected persons should be in a better position or at least at the same level as compared to the pre-project scenario. RPF ensures greater acceptability of the project among the community and is expected to facilitate effective communication.

- Entitlements for project affected persons to cover the loss of land, structures and other assets, such as standing crops or trees.
- The vulnerable sections among each of the above categories will receive additional support.
- Adverse impacts would be avoided or minimized by exploring all viable alternative project design. Where the impacts are unavoidable, the project-affected persons will be assisted for retaining or upgrading their standard of living.

- Compensation for land at replacement cost, plus allowances for fees or other charges will be provided along with other assistances. Land will be acquired following the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013 and the amendments.
- Compensation for residual unviable land parcels will be provided to those affected persons who are eligible and opting for the same.
- Compensation for loss of structures, other assets will be provided at replacement rate and will be paid before physical displacement from the occupied or affected area.
- Assistance will be provided to those affected persons who lose their livelihood due to the acquisition carried out as part of the project.
- Cut-off date specified by World Bank is the 'date established by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank'. For the purposes of this project, the cut-off date for titleholders (who are having formal legal rights) will be the date of publication of notification under Section 11(1) of Land Acquisition and R&R Act, 2013 & non-titleholders will be (squatters/encroachers) the start date of census survey shall be considered as the 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 Col 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.

### 3.3 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

- a. **Administrator:** means an officer appointed for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement of affected families under sub-section (1) of section 43;
- b. **Affected area:** means such area as may be notified by the appropriate Government for the purposes of land acquisition;
- c. **Affected Family:**
  - (i) a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired
  - (ii) a family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labor, tenants including any form of tenancy of holding of usufruct right, share-croppers or artisans or who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the

- acquisition of the land, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land;
- (iii) the scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights recognized under the scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers (recognition of forest rights) Act 2006 due to acquisition of land;
  - (iv) family whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is dependent on forest or water bodies and includes gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk and boatmen and such livelihood is affected due to acquisition of land;
  - (v) a member of the family who has been assigned land by the State Government of the Central Government under any of its schemes and such land in under acquisition;
  - (vi) a family residing on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land or whose primary source or livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is affected by the acquisition of such land;
- d. **Agricultural land** means land being used for the purpose of: (i) agriculture or horticulture; (ii) dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, sericulture, seed forming breeding of livestock or nursery growing medicinal herbs; (iii) raising of crops, trees, 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;
- e. **Authority:** means the Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority established under section 51;
- f. **Commissioner:** means the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement appointed under sub-section (1) of section 44.
- g. **Cost of acquisition:** includes-
- (i) Amount of compensation which includes solatium, any enhanced compensation ordered by the Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority or the Court and interest payable thereon and any other amount determined as payable to the affected families by such Authority or court;
  - (ii) Demurrage to be paid for damages caused to the land and standing crops in the process of acquisition;
  - (iii) Cost of acquisition of land and building for settlement of displaced or adversely affected families;
  - (iv) Cost of development of infrastructure and amenities at the resettlement areas;
  - (v) Cost of rehabilitation and resettlement as determined in accordance with the provisions of this Act;
- h. **Cut-off Date:** The cut-off date for identifying the affected families including land owners, those having title claims recognized under other state and central laws, shall be the date of first land acquisition notification issued under section 11 (1) Notification of RFCT-LARR Act, 2013. For Non-title holders (squatters/encroachers) shall be the start date of Socio-economic survey.
- i. **Displaced Family:** means any family, who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from the affected area to the resettlement area.
- j. **Family** includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers, and minor sisters dependent on him: Provided that widows, divorcees and women deserted by families shall be



- considered separate families. Explanation-An adult of either gender with or without spouse or children or dependents shall be considered as a separate family for the purposes of this Act.
- k. **Holding of land** : means the total land held by a person as an owner, occupant or tenant or otherwise;
- l. **Infrastructure project**: this shall include any one or more of the items specified in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 2.
- m. **Land**: includes benefits to arise out of land and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth;
- n. **Land less**: means such persons or class of persons who may be: (i) considered or specified as such under any State law for the time being in force; or (ii) in a case of land less not being specified under sub-clause (i) as may be specified by the appropriate Government.
- o. **Land owner**: includes any person; (i) whose name is recorded as the owner of the land or building or part thereof, in the records of the authority concerned; or (ii) any person who is granted forest rights under the Schedule Tribes and other traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 or under any other law for the time being in force; or (iii) who is entitled to be granted Patta rights on the land under any law of the State including assigned lands; or (iv) any person who has been declared as such by an order of the court or Authority.
- p. **Government** refers to the Government of Gujarat.
- q. **Land acquisition** means acquisition of land under the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 (since 1 January 2014) and subsequent amendments of the Act.
- r. **Marginal farmer** means a cultivator with an unirrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to one-half hectare;
- s. **Market value**: means the value of land determined in accordance with section 26 of new LA & RR Act 2013.
- t. **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.
- u. **Notification** means a notification published in the Gazette of India, or as the case may be, the Gazette of State and the expression “notify” shall be construed accordingly ;
- v. **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.
- w. **Person interested**: means (i) all persons claiming an interest in compensation to be made on account of the acquisition of land under this Act; (ii) the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers, who have lost any forest rights recognized under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights ) Act, 2006; (iii) a person interested in an easement affecting the land; (iv) persons having tendency rights under the relevant State laws including share-croppers by whatever name they may be called; and (v) any person whose primary source of livelihood is likely to be adversely affected;
- x. **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.

- y. **Project Affected Persons (PAPs)**, any person who has economic interests or residence within the project impact corridor and who may be adversely affected directly by the project. PAP include those losing commercial or residential structures in whole or part, those losing agricultural land or homestead land in whole or part, and those losing income sources as a result of project action. PAPs would be of two broad categories, 'PAPs with Major Impact' and 'PAPs with Minor Impact'.  
**Major Impact:** those properties where the major part of the structure/land is affected and becomes untenable and the affected party are unable to live/do business in the unaffected portion of the property, OR, 25% or more portion of the property is affected.  
**Minor Impact:** all other impacts other than major impact will be treated as minor impacts, OR, those properties where a part of the structure/land is acquired and the remaining portion is intact and the affected party can continue to live/do business in the unaffected portion of the property.
- z. **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.
- aa. **Resettlement Area:** means area where the affected families who have been displaced as a result of land acquisition are resettled by the appropriate Government;
- bb. **Scheduled Areas:** means the Scheduled Areas as defined in section 2 of the Provisions of the Panchayats (extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996;
- cc. **Small farmer** means a cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to two hectares or with an irrigated land holding up to one hectare, but more than the holding of a marginal farmer.
- dd. **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.
- ee. **Encroacher:** A person/family, who transgresses into the public land (prior to the cut of date), adjacent to his/her own land or other immovable assets and derives his/her additional source of shelter/livelihood.
- ff. **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.
- gg. **Vulnerable Persons:** persons who are physically challenged, widows, persons above sixty years of age, below-poverty line households and woman-headed household.
- hh. **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

### 3.4 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

59. The Entitlement Matrix was finalised for the project is presented in Table 3-2 and estimated the social management budget for the corridor. The Entitlement Matrix (revised) has been accepted by Govt. of Gujarat.

**Table 3-2: Entitlement Matrix**

**Compensation for Land and Value of Assets attached to Land and Building (THE FIRST SCHEDULE)**

S. No.	Component of Compensation Package in respect of land acquired under RFCT-LARR Act, 2013	Determination Procedure	Eligible Category	Explanatory Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Market value of land	Compensation to be determined as provided u/s 26 of the RFCT-LARR Act, 2013 and spelled out in Note A.	a. Land owners– whose land to be acquired and have verifiable claims to ownership as u/s 3 of RFCT-LARR Act, 2013.	<p><b>A.</b> Compensation for Structures</p> <p>(a) Cash compensation for the building and assets at market value determined u/s 29 of RFCT-LARR, 2013 and Note B. In case of partial impact making unimpaired use of the structure difficult such as where more than 25% of the structure area is affected, full compensation shall be paid u/s 94 of RFCT-LARR Act, 2013.</p> <p>(b) In case of partial impact, 25% additional amount to be paid on compensation award for the affected part of the structure to enable damage repair where the owner/occupier is of his/her own will be interested to retain the remaining part of the structure, provided that unimpaired continuous use of such structure is possible without hazards.</p> <p>(c) Right to salvage material from the affected structures.</p> <p>(d) Three months' advance notice to vacate structures.</p> <p><b>B.</b> Partial impact on land: In case only a part of any land plot is affected and its owner desires that the whole plot be acquired on the grounds that the plot has been rendered uneconomic or has been severed due to LA (u/s 94 RFCT-LARR Act, 2013 and Note C), the competent authority can award compensation for the remaining part of the plot; or award 25% of actual value of remaining land holding as additional compensation allowing the owner to retain the remaining land plot, if</p>
2	Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in the case of rural areas.	Vide a GO of GoG the multiplied factor is being considered as per Notification issued by GoG (No. LAQ 22-2014 / 179 / GH, dated 10/11/2016). Govt. of Gujarat has finalised the demarcation of rural area and multiplying <b>factor 2.00 (two)</b> for rural areas to be considered.	b. Registered 'lessees', 'tenants' or 'share croppers' will get an apportionment of the compensation as determined by the Appropriate Government payable under law.	
3	Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied in the case of urban areas.	Vide a GO of GoG the multiplied factor is being considered as per Notification issued by GoG (No. LAQ 22-2014 / 179 / GH, dated 10/11/2016). Govt. of Gujarat has finalised the demarcation of urban area and multiplying <b>factor 1.00 (one)</b> for urban areas to be considered	c. In case of land occupiers such as occupiers of assigned lands or tribes occupying forest with claims/rights recognised under state/central laws covered u/s 3 (c) point no. iii and v of RFCT-LARR Act, 2013 will get compensation with solatium at par with titleholders.	
4	Value of assets attached to land or building	To be determined as provided under section 29 In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired under this Act. The Collector shall take into consideration- the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other property, movable or immovable, in any other manner, or his earnings.  Compensation determination shall take place under Section 29 (i) for building/properties, (ii)		

S. No.	Component of Compensation Package in respect of land acquired under RFCT-LARR Act, 2013	Determination Procedure	Eligible Category	Explanatory Remarks
		for Tree and (iii) for crops of RFCT-LARR Act 2013.		agreeable to the land loser.
5	Solatum	Equivalent to one hundred percent of the market value of land mentioned against serial number 1 multiplied by the factor specified against serial number 2 for rural areas or serial number 3 for urban areas plus value of assets attached to land or building against serial number 4 under column (2).		<p><b>C.</b> Compensation for trees/crops etc.</p> <p>a. Cash compensation as estimated u/s 29 (3), RFCT-LARR Act, 2013 by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Forest Department for timber trees</li> <li>ii. State Agriculture Extension Department for crops</li> <li>iii. Horticulture Department for horticulture, perennial trees</li> <li>iv. Cash assistance to title holders and non-squatters for loss of trees, crops and perennials at market value.</li> </ul> <p>b. Three months' advance notice to affected parties to harvest fruits, crops. In case standing crops, the affected parties shall receive three months' advance notice to salvage crops, or compensation in lieu thereof as determined above.</p>
6	Final Award in Rural areas	Market value of land mentioned against serial number 1 multiplied by the factor specified against serial number 2 plus value of assets attached to land or building mentioned against serial number 4 under column (2) plus solatium mentioned against serial number 5 under column (2).		<p><b>D.</b> Alternative Compensation packages In case where a State Government through any Act or Gazette Notification or as approved by any authority of State Government (duly authorized for the purpose) as per their approved procedure has fixed a rate for compensation of land, the same may be adopted by the Competent Authority in determining the compensation for land in lieu of package available under the First Schedule.</p>
7	Final Award in Urban areas	Market value of land mentioned against serial number 1 multiplied by the factor specified against serial number 3 plus value of assets attached to land or building mentioned against serial number 4 under column (2) plus solatium mentioned against serial number 5 under column (2).		
8	Other component if any to be included	Interest on compensation payable to the affected families as notified by the concerned State Government or at the rate of 12% per annum from the date of LA notification u/s 11 applicable as per section 30 (3) of RFCT-LARR Act, 2013 and explained in Note A (6).		

**Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance for project affected families (The Second Schedule)**

S. No.	Component of Compensation Package in respect of land acquired under RFCT-LARR Act, 2013 and Gujarat Amendment Act, 2016	Eligible Category	Entitlement	Explanatory Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	<b>Resettlement and Rehabilitation cost</b>	Each affected family owning land and assets in the acquired area.	Compensation to be determined and provided u/s 31A of the Gujarat Amendment Act 2016. Each affected family shall be given a one-time "Resettlement and Rehabilitation cost" of such lump sum amount equal to fifty percent (50%) of the amount of compensation (as determined under section 27 of central Act) to the affected families.	The lump-sum amount R&R cost shall not be less than the amount payable according to the second schedule of the RFCTLAR&R Act 2013.  The affected family receiving this lump-sum amount under this category shall be entitled in lieu of all other benefits under the second schedule.
2	<b>Provision of Housing units in case of displacements</b>	<p>a. All affected families defined u/s 3 c of RFCT-LARR Act, 2013 required to relocate due to the project for which land is being acquired including land owners, customary dwellers and occupiers whose livelihood is primarily dependent on the affected land.</p> <p>b. This benefits shall also be extended to any affected family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of notification of the affected area and which has been involuntarily displaced from such area u/s 1 (2) of Second Schedule of RFCT-LARR Act, 2013.</p>	<p>a. Rural areas: A constructed house as per Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana specifications, or cash assistance in lieu thereof as determined by the concerned State Government under its own resettlement policy or rules, equivalent cost of the house may be offered, provided that such cash assistance shall not be less than Rs. 60,000.</p> <p>b. Urban areas: A constructed house of minimum 50 sqmts in plinth area or cash assistance in lieu thereof as determined by the concerned State Government under its own resettlement policy or rules, provided that such cash assistance shall not be less than Rs. 1,50,000.</p>	<p>a. This cash assistance in lieu of the provision of alternative house shall be provided to all displaced families without discrimination, including resident owners, occupant land assignees, and long-term lessees.</p> <p>b. This assistance shall be extendable to mixed-use structures fulfilling residential and commercial purposes in owner as well as un-titled categories.</p>
3	<b>Land for Land where feasible</b>	In the case of irrigation project, as far as possible and in lieu of compensation to be paid for land acquired, each affected family owning agricultural land in the affected area and whose land has been acquired or lost, or who has, as a		Preference shall be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based where feasible. These strategies include resettlement on public land or on private land acquired or purchased for resettlement. Whenever replacement land is offered, resettles are provided

S. No.	Component of Compensation Package in respect of land acquired under RFCT-LARR Act, 2013 and Gujarat Amendment Act, 2016	Eligible Category	Entitlement	Explanatory Remarks
		<p>consequence of the acquisition or loss of land, been reduced to the status of a marginal farmer or landless, shall be allotted, in the name of each person included in the records of rights with regard to the affected family, a minimum of one acre of land in the command area of the project for which the land is acquired.</p> <p>Provided that in every project those persons losing land and belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes will be provided a land equivalent to land acquired or two and a one half acres, which is lower. <i>(Item 2 of Second Schedule-RFCT-LARR Act, 2013)</i></p>		<p>with land for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken.</p> <p>If sufficient land is not available at a reasonable price, non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment shall be provided (as per serial no.5a) in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost.</p>
4	<b>Offer for Developed Land</b>	<p>In case the land is acquired for urbanisation purposes, twenty per cent of the developed land will be reserved and offered to land owning project affected families, in proportion to the area of their land acquired and at a price equal to the cost of acquisition and the cost of development:</p> <p>Provided that in case the land owning project affected family wishes to avail of this offer, an equivalent amount will be deducted from the land acquisition compensation package payable to it. <i>(Item 3 of Second Schedule-RFCT-LARR Act, 2013)</i></p>		<p>This provision is not applicable to the GSHP II road projects; however this provision may apply in case if project involving land developments are undertaken by R&amp;BD in future.</p>
5	<b>Choice of Annuity of Employment</b>	<p>Affected families defined u/s 3 (c) of RFCTLAR&amp;R Act 2013.</p>	<p>The appropriate Government shall ensure that the affected families are provided with the following options:</p>	<p>Suitable provisions will be made and disclosed in line with the extent Law/Rules as obtaining in the concerned Govt. at the time of acquisition.</p>

S. No.	Component of Compensation Package in respect of land acquired under RFCT-LARR Act, 2013 and Gujarat Amendment Act, 2016	Eligible Category	Entitlement	Explanatory Remarks
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Where jobs are created through the project, after providing suitable training and <b>skill development</b> in the required field, make provision of employment at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the time being in force, to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required; or</li> <li>b. onetime payment of five lakhs rupees per affected family; or</li> <li>c. Annuity policies that shall pay not less than two thousand rupees per month per family for twenty years, with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for agricultural labourers.</li> </ul>	
6	<b>Subsistence grant for displaced families for a period of one year.</b>	Each affected family (losing residential or commercial structures) defined u/s 3 of RFCTLARR, Act 2013, displaced by the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Subsistence allowance equivalent to <b>three thousand rupees</b> per month for a period of one year.</li> <li>b. In addition to this amount, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes displaced from scheduled areas shall receive an amount of Rs. 50,000 on onetime basis.</li> </ul>	<p>Each affected family which is displaced shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to three thousand rupees per month for a period of one year from the date of award or after displacement</p> <p>The affected family will have the option to opt for onetime payment of subsistence allowance payable over a year.</p> <p>In case of displacement from the Scheduled Areas, as far as possible, the affected families shall be relocated in a similar ecological zone, so as to preserve the economic opportunities language, culture and community life of the tribal communities.</p>
7	<b>Transportation cost for displaced families</b>	Each displaced family defined in u/s 3 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013	One-time financial assistance of Rs. 50000/- as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle.	All displaced families will receive three months advance notice to vacate.
8	<b>Each affected Cattle Shed or Petty shop</b>	Each displaced family (defined in u/s 3 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013) having cattle shed or petting shop	One-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of Rs,	Small shops will include commercial kiosks, vendors where business is carried out.

S. No.	Component of Compensation Package in respect of land acquired under RFCT-LARR Act, 2013 and Gujarat Amendment Act, 2016	Eligible Category	Entitlement	Explanatory Remarks
			<b>25000/-</b> for construction of cattle shed or petty shop as the case may be.	Kiosks and vendors receiving this cash assistance under the small shop category shall not be entitled to any other rehabilitation assistance under second schedule.  Provided that the PIU and the implementation support RAP Implementation Agency will consult such PAPs and assess the requirement of subsistence allowance and shall be provided based on their livelihood loss. Cattle shed shall mean any permanent, semi-permanent structure or makeshift shed erected on long term basis for keeping cattle.
9	<b>One-time grant to artisan, small traders and certain others</b>	Each displaced family of an artisan, small trader or self-employed person or an affected family which owned non-agricultural land or commercial, industrial or institutional structure in the affected area, and which has been involuntarily displaced from the affected area due to land acquisition.	One-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of Rs. 25,000/-.	The affected families eligible for this assistance may be from title holder or non-title holder categories as defined u/s 3 © of RFCT-LARR Act, 2013  The actual person losing income in this category shall be eligible for this category shall be eligible for this financial assistance without discrimination on the basis of gender.
10	<b>Fishing rights</b>	In cases of irrigation or hydel projects, the affected families may be allowed fishing rights in the reservoirs, in such manner as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.		This provision is not applicable to the GSHP II Road projects.
11	<b>One-time Resettlement Allowance</b>	Each affected family (defined in u/s 3 of RFCT-LARR Act, 2013)	One-time "Resettlement Allowance" of Rs. 50000/-	a. The affected families eligible for this assistance may be from title holder or non-titleholder categories as defined u/s 3 c of RFCT-LARR Act, 2013. b. The actual person losing income in this category shall be eligible for this financial assistance without discrimination on the basis of gender.
12	<b>Stamp duty and registration fee</b>	Each displaced family	Reimbursement of stamp duty and fees for purchase and registration of alternative property.	Purchase of alternative property including land, residence, or shop to replace the lost and assets in the name of self or and in the name of the



S. No.	Component of Compensation Package in respect of land acquired under RFCT-LARR Act, 2013 and Gujarat Amendment Act, 2016	Eligible Category	Entitlement	Explanatory Remarks
				spouse within one year from receipt of compensation.
13	<b>Provisions of Resettlement Sites</b>	Groups of affected families relocated by the project in block in resettlement sites established for the purpose	Appropriate permanent housing with minimum specified floor area at resettlement sites with providing basic services and other provisions as spelt out in the Third Schedule of RFCT-LARR Act, 2013 where resettlement sites are established for the displaced families.	a. This may not be applicable in most cases; however, wherever such an option is planned, R&BD shall include these in the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and implement the same. b. The RAP shall spell out services to be provided, key conditions for allowing occupancy and indicators for withdrawal of post-resettlement support once the people are adequately settled.
14	<b>Loss of community Infrastructure and Common Property Resources</b>	Affected communities and groups	Reconstruction of community structure and common property resources.	The reconstruction of community structures and replacement of common property resources shall be done in consultation with the community.
15	<b>Mitigation of Temporary Impacts on Lands and Assets</b>	Affected owners of land and assets	Compensation for temporary impact during construction like disruption of normal traffic, damage to adjacent parcel of land/assets due to the movement of heavy machinery and plant sites.	The contractor shall bear the compensation cost of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery during construction or establishment of construction plant. All temporary use of lands outside proposed RoW to be through written approval of the landowner and contractor. Location of construction camps by contractors in consultation with R&BD.

Source: Govt. of India, GoG Legislations and World Bank Policies

## Notes to Entitlement Matrix

### Note A:

1. Compensation would be determined by Competent Authority as per provisions in RFCT-LARR Act, 2013 section 26, which specifies the following criterion for assessing and determining market value of the land.
  - a. The market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be in the area where the land is situated or
  - b. The average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity, ascertained from not less than 50% of the sale deeds registered during three years.

Whichever is higher.

The date for determination of market value shall be the date on which the notification has been issued under section 11.

Explanation 1: The average sale price referred to in clause (b) shall be determined taking into account the sale deeds or the agreements to sell registered for similar type of area in the near village or near vicinity area during immediately preceding three years of the year in which such acquisition of land is proposed to be made.

Explanation 2: For determining the average sale price referred to in Explanation 1, one half of the total number of sale deeds of the agreements to sell in which the highest sale price has been mentioned shall be taken into account.

Explanation 3: While determining the market value under this section and the average sale price referred to in Explanation 1 or 2 any price paid as compensation for land acquired under the provisions of this Act on an earlier occasion in the district shall not be taken into consideration.

Explanation 4: While determining the market value under this section and the average sale price referred to in Explanation 1 or 2 any price paid, which in the opinion of the Collector is not indicative of actual prevailing market value may be discounted for the purposes of calculating market value.

2. The market value calculated as per said (1) above shall be multiplied by a factor of one or two based on the distance from urban area as may be notified by the appropriate Government.
3. Where the market value as per 1 or 2 above cannot be determined for the reason that:
  - a. The land is situated in such area where the transaction in land are restricted by or under any other law for the time being in force in that area; or
  - b. The registered sale deeds or agreements to sell as mentioned in clause (a) of sub-section (1) for similar land are not available for the immediately preceding three years or;
  - c. The market value has not been specified under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 by the appropriate authority.
  - d. The State Government concerned shall specify the floor price or minimum price per unit area of the said land based on the price calculated in the manner specified in sub-section (1) irrespective of similar types of land situated in the immediate adjoining areas;
4. In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired under RFCT-LARR Act, 2013 the provisions under section 28 of the Act shall be taken into consideration.
5. Those occupying village common lands/abadi lands prior to 1961 shall be eligible to be treated as “regularized land holders” as permitted by law and shall be provided with alternative land or site allowance equivalent to land compensation.
6. In addition to the market value of the land awarded, in every case the competent authority will award an amount at the rate of 12% per annum on such market value for the period commencing on and from the publication of the notification u/s 11 till the date of award or the date of taking possession, whichever is earlier.

**Note B:**

The compensation for houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of current market value by referring to relevant Schedule of Rates (SoR) as on date without depreciation. While evaluating structure value, services of competent engineer, or any other specialist shall be hired. While considering the SoR, an independent evaluator registered with the Government hired for the purpose will use the latest SoR for the residential and commercial structures in the urban and rural areas of the region, and in consultation with the owners.

**Note C:**

In case only a part of any land plot is affected and its owner desires that the whole plot be acquired, the competent authority may make additional award as per section 94 of RFCT-LARR Act, 2013 for the remaining part of land without initiating the land acquisition process afresh.

## 4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT CORRIDOR

### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

60. This chapter presents socio-economic profile of talukas and villages/settlements adjoining Dhoridungrī- Lunawada corridor. The corridor enrouts 2 talukas and 1 district for the length of nearly 26.27 km. Talukas through which the corridor passes are Virpur and Lunawada.

61. Project corridor adjoins 18 settlements (including 1 town i.e. Lunawada) with a population of 0.58 lakh as per Census 2011. Analysis table for talukas and villages showing socio-economic characteristics is provided as Appendix 4.1.

### 4.2 PROJECT CORRIDOR PROFILE

62. **Population Distribution:** Project talukas through which the corridor traverses comprises total population of 3.57 lakh in 2011 which was 3.16 lakh during 2001. Population of these talukas grew at an Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR) of 1.21 percent during the year 2001 to 2011.

63. Total 18 census villages abut the project corridor. Total population of villages abutting corridor is 0.58 lakh, which is almost 16.22 percent to the Talukas population (Census 2011). Major settlement along the project corridor is Lunawada, comprising total population of 36,954.

64. The total number of HH along project corridor is 11,919. Average Household (HH) size along the project corridor villages is 4.87 which vary from 3.68 in Juna Kalava village to 5.34 in Ucharpi village.

65. **Age Ratio:** The overall population below 6 years age in project corridor taluka is 13.61 percent.

66. **Average Sex Ratio:** The average sex ratio<sup>5</sup> for project corridor talukas during 2011 was 941. Project corridor villages revealed the sex ratio of 932 females per thousand males. Untadi village has shown the lower sex ratio of 821 females per thousand males in comparison to other project corridor villages and settlements. Similarly, looking into the Juvenile sex ratio it is analyzed that as against the juvenile sex ratio of 918 for project corridor talukas, the project corridor villages have sex ratio of 914.

67. **Literacy Rate:** As per the Provisional Census 2011, project corridor talukas possess literacy rate of 76.02 percent which was 66.45 percent during 2001. Male literacy ratio in project corridor taluka is 44.62 percent as against the female literacy rate of 31.40 percent in 2011.

68. Average literacy rate in project corridor villages as per 2011 census was 83.05 percent, and male literacy rate is 90.29 percent while female literacy rate is 75.31 percent. Ucharpi village in project corridor evinced lowest literacy rate of 62.52 percent along the corridor.

69. **Urban Rural Population:** Project corridor abuts one urban settlement. The urban population residing in the project corridor talukas during 2001 was 0.33 lakh which increased to 0.36 lakh in 2011 with an AAGR of 1.03 percent.

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<sup>5</sup> Sex Ratio: Number of females per thousand males

70. **Occupational Structure:** Total workers according to census 2011 in project corridor taluka was 1.68 lakh, this comprises 64.41 percent workers classified as main workers<sup>6</sup> and rest 35.59 percent as marginal workers<sup>7</sup>. Taking into account the composition of workers majority of workers are engaged in Cultivator sectors i.e. 42.70 percent followed by others i.e. 31.75 percent.

71. The total workers in project corridor settlements are 22,183. Workers composition for the villages/settlements along the corridor shows highest share of workers in other sectors<sup>8</sup> (60.60 percent) followed by Cultivator sector (29.14 percent).

72. **WPR:** The Workforce Participation Ratio (WPR) for project corridor talukas in 2011 was 54.41 percent. Comparing and analysis the male WPR and Female WPR, it was recorded that male WPR is 63.72 percent as against the female WPR of 44.56 percent.

73. The average WPR for Project corridor settlements is 43.61 percent which is lower than the Talukas WPR. Male WPR in project corridor settlements is 58.89 percent as against 27.27 percent for female WPR.

74. **Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe Population:** Analysis of social groups for the project corridor has been done on the basis of concentration of Schedule Caste (SC) and Schedule Tribe (ST) population in Talukas and project corridor villages/settlements. As per census 2011, the total SC and ST population of talukas is 0.42 lakh, which shares 6.29 percent SC and 5.49 percent ST to the total population.

75. As per Census 2011, SC and ST population for settlements and villages along the corridor accounts for the figure of 3943. Of this the share of ST community is only 1.70 percent to the total population along project corridor.

76. **Poverty Scenario in Project District:** The poverty rate at national poverty line at the project district<sup>9</sup> is noted as 32 percent of population which are in below poverty line in Mehisagar district (the project district Mahisagar was created as a new district from parts of Panchmahal and Kheda districts in 2013). The report also says that the districts located in eastern side of Gujarat have high poverty rates. The State since 2005 has made significant progress in reducing poverty supported by high growth and low inequality in consumption. However, the progress in reducing poverty is slower than other states in India. As a result, few districts (9 out of 33 districts in the state) still under high levels of poverty.

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<sup>6</sup> Main workers were 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.

<sup>7</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>8</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'.

<sup>9</sup> World Bank Disclosure Document on Gujarat Poverty, Growth and Inequality, June 20, 2017.

## 5 IMPACTS ON PEOPLE AND COMMUNITY ASSETS

### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

77. The proposed road improvement will be carried out within the available RoW throughout the corridor, except in 10 village locations where, 10.58 ha of private 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 Col.

### 5.2 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

78. A total of 1.95 ha of government land and 10.58 ha of private agricultural, belonging to 196 households will be affected due to curve improvement in 10 villages. Land acquisition along the corridor is envisaged at Tajpur (0+000 km to 0+825 km), Dhamod (0+825 km to 4+650 km), Sadhakpur (4+550 km to 5+300 km), Lalsar(5+300 km to 7+900 km), Vakhatpur Kidia (7+900 to 8+600 km), Ucharpi (8+600 km to 10+775 km), Undra(10+775 km to 12+400 km) Hadod(8+400 km to 7+400 km), Khantana Bhensavada (7+400 km to 6+570 km), and Maliya (3+083 km to 2+581 km). Other than these 10 village locations, the proposed improvement will be carried out within the existing RoW of 24m throughout the corridor.

79. A total of 11 commercial structures (kiosks), 1 mixed property (residential-cum-commercial) will be affected due to the proposed improvement. The commercial structure affected, belong to non-titleholders.

80. Other assets affected within the affected portion of the properties are 55 trees (private), 2 water tanks, 1 open/dug well, 3 hand pumps, 1 pump house/Electric rooms (kutcha) 1 barbed-wire fencing, and 3 boundary walls.

81. The proposed road improvements will affect one cultural property (with in the acquired land) and not any community properties.

82. The potential resettlement impacts and respective categories of affected population are given in Table 5-1.

**Table 5-1: Potential Resettlement Impacts**

Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Numbers
Agriculture Land / Non-agriculture land / Homestead Land and assets	Loss of land and assets	Land owner(s)	196
Affected and displaced Family-Residential Structure (Squatters)	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	Nil
Affected and Displaced Family-Commercial/ industrial Structure (squatters & kiosks)	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	11
Affected and Displaced Family-Residential-cum-commercial/ industrial structure	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	Nil
Tenants-Residential / commercial / industrial Structure	Loss of structure	Individual / Household	Nil
Partial affected Family-Residential / Commercial / Residential-cum-commercial (Encroachers)	Loss of structure	Individual / Household	(1-Open land with Gate and Fencing)

Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Numbers
Additional support to vulnerable groups		Individual / Household	42 households [2 WHH, 23 BPL households, 11 schedule caste, 6 Physically challenged.
Employees in shops, agricultural labourers, sharecroppers	Loss of livelihood	Individual	Nil
Community Assets	Loss of community assets	Community	Nil
Disruption	Temporary Impact	Owner(s)	--
Unforeseen impacts			--

### 5.3 CUT-OFF DATE

83. Cut-off date for non-titleholders is 31<sup>st</sup> July 2019 (start date of socio-economic survey) and for titleholders the date of section 11 (1) notification as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation Act, 2013 is the cut-off date.

#### 5.3.1 Videography of the Project Corridor

84. Videography of the project corridor, covering the entire RoW has been carried out again in 1<sup>st</sup> week of July 2019. This exercise formed the basis for the updated inventory of non-titleholders.

#### 5.3.2 Census and Socio-Economic Surveys

85. The Census survey was carried out for the affected households within the Col/RoW and detailed socio-economic survey has been carried out on representative basis. The census and socio-economic survey of the affected households was carried out on 31<sup>st</sup> July 2019 to 15<sup>th</sup> August 2019. The surveys were administered through a structured questionnaire (Appendix 5.1). Data was collected for each affected property, the details were documented and photographs of structures were taken. The list of impacted structures is enclosed in Appendix 5.2 along with map (Appendix 5.3). The findings of the survey has been analysed 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.

### 5.4 IMPACT ON PROPERTIES

#### 5.4.1 Major and Minor Impacts

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

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

87. Details of properties having major and minor impacts are presented in Table 5-2.

**Table 5-2: Distribution of Properties having Major and Minor Impacts**

Type of Loss	Total Affected Properties	Major Impact			Minor Impact		
		Titleholder	Non-titleholder	Total	Titleholder	Non-titleholder	Total
Commercial	11	-	11	11	-	-	-
Agricultural Land	196	7	-	7	189	-	189
Mixed	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>			<b>18</b>			<b>190</b>

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2019

#### 5.4.2 Type of Loss

88. Structure will be affected for 11 commercial properties (kiosks) and 1 mixed property. Apart from these built up structures, agriculture land of 196 households (Table 5-3).

**Table 5-3: Distribution of Impacted Properties by Type of Loss**

Type of Loss	Major Impact				Minor Impact				Total
	Structure	Land	Structure & land	Total	Structure	Land	Structure & land	Total	
Commercial	11	-	4	15	-	-	-		11
Agricultural Land	-	7	-	7	-	189	-	189	196
Mixed	-	-	-		1	-	-	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>208</b>

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2019

#### 5.4.3 Type of Structures

89. The total affected 11 commercial structures are Kutcha structures, 4 kutcha pump houses/rooms and 1 mixed property affected is a semi-pucca structure Table 5-4.

**Table 5-4: Type of Structures**

Type of Loss	Major Impact				Minor Impact			
	Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Kutcha	Total	Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Kutcha	Total
Commercial Structures	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-
Mixed	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	-	<b>1</b>	-	<b>1</b>

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2019

#### 5.4.4 Loss of other assets

90. Losses of other assets which are located within the impacted portion of properties are listed in Table 5.5. All the impacted trees are on private land. (Table 5.5).

**Table 5.5: Assets Loss within the Impacted Properties**

Type of Loss	Number
Tree (Private Trees)	55
Water Tank	2
Water Tap/Motor Pump	3
Open/Dug Well	1
Hand Pump	3
Barbed Wire Fencing	1
Boundary Wall	3

#### 5.4.5 Impact on community assets

91. The proposed road improvement will not affect any community properties. One Temple located at km 0.300 in Tajpur village (within the acquired land) will be impacted.

**Table 5-6: Impacted Cultural and community assets**

Type of Loss	Number
Temple (Hanumanji Temple)	1

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2019

### 5.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED POPULATION

92. The strategy for socio-economic survey has been drawn up based on the findings of SIA exercises 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 90 households (covering all 120 survey numbers out of 196 of all 10 villages) and in which 79 are title holders and the remaining 11 households are non-title holders are covered, remaining households will be covered during the PAP verification and preparation of Micro-plan exercises to be carried out by RAP Implementation Agency during RAP implementation. The non-surveyed households are basically landholders/title holders.

93. 90 PAHs comprise 436 project affected persons (PAPs). Out of 436 PAPs, 202 are female. The socio-economic profile of the affected population is analysed and presented in the following section.

#### 5.5.1 Social Category and Vulnerable group:

94. Of the total affected households, 65 belong to General community, 11 belong to SC community and 14 to Other Backward Community (OBC).

95. **Woman Headed Households:** The project will affect 2 woman-headed households

96. **Vulnerable Group:** 31% of the totals Vulnerable Household are belonging to BPL Category. Vulnerable households along the corridor are presented in Table 5.6.

**Table 5.6: Distribution of Vulnerable Group**

Vulnerable Category	Number	Percent
Woman Headed Households	2	3%
BPL	23	31%
Schedule Caste	11	15%
Physically Challenged	6	8%
Headed by aged person >above 60 years	33	44%

#### 5.5.2 Age and Sex composition:

97. Age and sex composition of the affected population is given in

98. Table 5-8.

**Table 5-8: Age Distribution of Affected Households**

Age	Major Impact		Minor Impact	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
< 6 years	4	5	9	12
6-14 years	8	10	12	14
15-24 years	13	16	20	28
25-45 years	19	21	45	52
46-60 years	15	12	24	31
> 60 years	7	7	26	26



Age	Major Impact		Minor Impact	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>163</b>

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2019

### 5.5.3 Education Profile:

99. The education profile of affected households is given in **Error! Reference source not found.** 5 percent of PAPs are illiterates and another 27 percent are having secondary levels of education.

**Table 5-9: Education Profile of Project Affected Persons**

Education	Major Impact		Minor Impact		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Illiterate	23	16.96	39	13.45	62	15.27
Primary	12	10.71	38	13.10	50	12.32
High School	20	17.86	35	12.07	55	13.55
Secondary	32	28.57	78	26.90	110	27.09
Higher Secondary	19	16.96	47	16.21	66	16.26
Vocational	2	1.79	1	0.34	3	0.74
Graduation and Above	8	7.14	44	15.17	52	12.81
Technical	0	0	8	2.76	8	1.97
<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>		<b>290</b>		<b>406</b>	

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2019

### 5.5.4 Occupation Profile:

100. Major percentage (70%) of the project affected persons is working as farmers and Agriculture labours followed by house maid services (Table 5-10).

**Table 5-10: Occupation Profile of Project Affected Persons**

Occupation	Major Impact		Minor Impact		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Artisans	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Farmer	33	44.00	87	52.19	120	52.9
Agriculture Labour	23	30.07	15	9.90	38	16.7
Business/Trade	2	2.70	3	2.00	5	2.20
Government Service	2	2.70	9	5.90	11	4.80
Private Service	1	1.30	9	5.90	10	4.40
Industrial labour	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
House Maid	14	18.7	29	19.10	43	18.90
Others	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>		<b>152</b>		<b>227</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2019

101. Income Profile: Average monthly household incomes of project affected persons are given in Table 5-11.

**Table 5-11: Monthly Income of Project Affected Families**

Monthly Income	Major Impact	Minor Impact
>2000	0	4
2001-5000	6	34
5001-8000	2	13
8001-11000	3	4
11001-14000	2	1
14001 and Above	5	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>72</b>

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2019

#### **5.5.5 Possession of Household Assets:**

54 households possess household items like TV, two wheeler, and telephone. TV and Telephone are the most common household items. 74 households possess telephone and 54 HH possess TV and 48 households possess 2-wheeler.

## 6 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

### 6.1 CONSULTATION

102. Project affected people were informed about the proposed road development and potential impacts during consultations. Consultations at project villages and with roadside communities were undertaken at 5 locations as part of the SIA. Peoples' representatives, affected people and common public participated in the consultations. Details of consultation are presented in Table 6-1. A format for consultation has been developed incorporating 'open-ended' discussion points to gather information.

103. Five public consultation meetings were held in affected villages/settlements and along the project corridor with road side communities to obtain their views and suggestions regarding the proposed project interventions. Consultations were carried out with other stakeholders along the corridor with the respective Departments such as District level Executive Engineers' office, R&BD, Gujarat State Aids Control Society (GSACS) and NGOs operational in the project area to carry out interactive meetings and trucker survey for preparation of HIV/AIDS prevention plan.

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

104. At the start of the consultation sessions, the project objectives, proposed improvements for the corridors were informed to the participants. It was informed to the participants that there was a conscious effort to minimize land acquisition and impacts on private lands and assets. Accordingly designs are being worked out to avoid impact on structures, especially in the settlement stretches. Only at very constricted locations, where the safety and design standards warrant, impact on structures has been proposed in the project. Further, it was clarified that, the consultations will form inputs to further refine the project designs to minimize impact on private and community structures and assets. Minutes of the consultation along with photographs and list of participants of the consultations are presented in Appendix 6.1.

### 6.2 OUTCOME OF CONSULTATIONS

105. The outcome of consultations was discussed with the design team, and all attempts were made to integrate the views and suggestions of the community into the project design. The outcomes of consultation and its integration into the project design are documented in Table 6-1 and 6-2.

**Table 6-1: Outcomes of Consultation and Integration into Project Design**

Location	Key Outcomes	Integration into Project Design and Action Plan
Tajpur village: Km 0.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make sure that market rates should be provided for the land cost instead of Jantri/government rates which are lower than the market rates.</li> <li>• Junction improvement with proper lighting arrangement, if provided solar street lights, make sure that those are working properly. As of now</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for affected land based on most recent Jantri/market value, whichever is higher will be considered and apart from the compensation (i) registration and stamp duty charges for acquired land; and (ii) all fees, taxes and other charges as applicable under the relevant laws will be provided following the provisions of RPF.</li> </ul>

Location	Key Outcomes	Integration into Project Design and Action Plan
	most of the solar lights are not working properly along the roads.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance in the form of resettlement cost (one time R&amp;R assistance to all affected families) will be provided following the provisions of RPF.</li> <li>Appropriate lighting system will be followed and that will remain long lasting.</li> </ul>
<b>Dhamod village: 3+500</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alignment shifting towards LHS to save the residential structures.</li> <li>Towards LHS land is available for road widening.</li> <li>Two hand pumps located on LHS of the project road, which are presently not in use condition.</li> <li>Safety measures required at settlement area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During implementation, this will be considered and followed for the corridor of impact and after marking of centre line by the contractor, in case if possible alignment will be shifted slightly to save the residential structures. Otherwise compensation for the structure loss will be provided by the R&amp;BD.</li> </ul>
<b>Lalsar village: 5+300</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welcomed the proposed development of the road for which benefited to their villagers.</li> <li>Safety measures during construction period and make sure that any damage to their fertile land residing along the project road on both the sides.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractor will make sure that during construction, he will not use land beyond the acquired land.</li> <li>Construction will be carried out with more care, where fertile lands exist.</li> </ul>
<b>Chainage: km 29+700 Hadod Village</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Majority of the villagers do not want to part with their agricultural land for the road development as they have already lost their land for <i>Sujalam Sufalam</i> Irrigation Project and had not received any compensation for the same.</li> <li>Some of the land owners are willing to part with their land; provided alternative land is made available to them as compensation for the affected land.</li> <li>Agricultural land along the project corridor is very fertile and productive. Loss of land will adversely affect their livelihood. The proposed road improvements should be carried out within the available government land.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affected land will be compensated based on the most recent Jantri/market value following the provisions of RPF and compensation amount will be disbursed before the initiation of civil works.</li> <li>Apart from providing compensation for affected land based on most recent Jantri/market value, (i) registration and stamp duty charges for acquired land; and (ii) all fees, taxes and other charges as applicable under the relevant laws will be provided following the provisions of RPF.</li> <li>Geometric improvements require land acquisition. Assistance in the form of affected family for loss of livelihood will be provided following the provisions of RPF.</li> </ul>
<b>Chainage: km 3+700 Dhamod Village</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proposed improvements should be carried out within the available government land. Land on the LHS of the corridor should be considered for widening to minimise impact on agricultural land.</li> <li>Agriculture is the major source of livelihood for the people of Dhamod. Loss of agricultural land will affect their livelihood. Land acquisition should be avoided to the extent possible.</li> <li>Effort should be made to avoid impacts on land and after best efforts if impact on any piece of land becomes unavoidable, compensation should be provided at market rates.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government land will be utilised to the extent possible for the proposed road improvement. However, land shall be taken up in the project for locations requiring geometric improvements and for enhanced road safety.</li> <li>Assistance in the form of affected family for loss of livelihood will be provided following the provisions of RPF.</li> <li>Efforts have been taken to avoid land acquisition to the extent possible. Compensation for affected land will be based on most recent Jantri/market rates following the provisions of RPF.</li> </ul>
<b>Chainage: km 8+550 Ucharpi village</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road improvements should be carried out within the available government land, avoiding land acquisition.</li> <li>People have already lost their land for the <i>Sujalam Sufalam</i> Project, for which they had not received any compensation. Further land acquisition will add to their woes. Land acquisition should be avoided as far as possible.</li> <li>Compensation for affected structures, if any, should be provided at market rates.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proposed improvements will be carried out within the existing RoW. Sections of the corridor include widening of village roads with RoW less than 15m to two lane standards triggering land acquisition, which is unavoidable. Affected land will be compensated based on most recent Jantri /market value following the provisions of RPF and compensation amount will be disbursed before the initiation of civil works.</li> <li>Compensation for affected structures will be based on R&amp;BD Schedule of Rates, without factoring for depreciation.</li> </ul>

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2019

**Table 6-2: Outcomes of Consultation with CTC/ICTC**

S. No.	Name of Organization	Location	Key Function Areas	Key Issues Discussed
1.	CHC, Lunawada and ICTC, Santrampur	Dhoridungari-Lunawada	Health care programs and ICTC services	Prevalence of HIV/ AIDS, and health awareness programs Overall development concerns such as awareness programs/IEC campaigns, rallies, group meetings and one to one discussions, etc.,

## 7 MITIGATION MEASURES AND PROCESSES

### 7.1 COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE PROCEDURES

106. Compensation and eligible assistances will be provided as per the Revised Entitlement Matrix. ESMU will facilitate valuation of assets based on latest scheduled of rates (SOR) for the district within the affected land by the respective Departments<sup>10</sup>. Implementing RAP Implementation Agency will facilitate and assist in the valuation of assets.

107. RAP Implementation Agency will prepare the Micro-Plan for each affected person. Micro-Plan will have details of affected area of structure along with entitlements as per the Resettlement Policy Framework for respective members of households. The Assistance or replacement cost for the affected assets as per entitlement provisions for affected structures (squatters, encroachers) will be disbursed through ESMU/PIU.

### 7.2 SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

108. Income restoration (IR) schemes will be designed in consultation with the affected persons so as to benefit them. Based on the information collected on IR activities through the census socio-economic surveys, the implementing Agency will identify suitable IR programme for the affected persons. Steps to be followed for income restoration include:

- **Verification of PAPs and choosing respective income restoration activities** – RAP Implementation Agency needs to verify the affected persons and prepare a list of feasible income restoration options. While identifying IR options, the following factors will also be considered:
- education level of affected persons,
- skill possession,
- likely economic activities in the post-displacement period,
- suitability of economic activity to supplement the income, and
- Market potential and marketing facilities.

109. The RAP Implementation Agency will assist in identifying appropriate alternative economic rehabilitation schemes from the list of government schemes. It will counsel and consult the PAPs on their preferred options. RAP Implementation Agency in consultation with the PAPs, other stakeholders prepare IR proposal for PAPs. The proposal will be submitted to project authority for approval. Upon approval, the IR activities will be started by the RAP Implementation Agency. The scope of work of the RAP Implementation Agency to be engaged for the implementation of RAP includes all the above aspects related income generation/restoration activities for PAPs.

110. Provision of Training: Option for training on skill enhancement for those losing their livelihood has been provided in the Entitlement Matrix. Training needs assessment will be carried out and that will form the basis of identification of the further training needs. The beneficiary group includes member of the identified ST household. Training programs will be conducted by PIU with assistance from RAP

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<sup>10</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.

Implementation Agency /Project Implementation Agency. Support will be provided through the training agency/department to PAP in seeking employment. Periodic review meetings will be carried out by PIU to assess the efficacy of training programs and corrective measures, if required, will be suggested for coordination with various training institutes/departments.

111. Identification of Training Institutes/Departments: Based on trades selected, RAP Implementation Agency will identify the training institute for different trades / activities who can provide on the job training. RAP Implementation agency will group the affected persons based on their preferred trades and make all the arrangements such as fixing the venue etc. (See Terms for Reference for RAP Implementation Agency in Appendix 7.1) The suggested institutes include:

- (i) Education Department, Govt. of Gujarat (self-employment programmes for women);
- (ii) Commissionerate of Rural Development, Govt. of Gujarat.

112. **Monitoring:** After training, the contracted M&E agency will carry out the monitoring. Internal monitoring is the responsibility of PIU with support from PMC. (See Section 8.1.4 for list of indicators).

### 7.3 IMPACT ON GENDER

113. 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 schools and bus stop locations.

114. Inactive participation of women in general was found in many of the consultations. Hence special attention was made to discuss issues related to the road improvement project and its consequent impact on women community. During consultation along project corridor, women have come forward and suggested to improve safety measures at settlements. The RAP Implementation Agency will ensure that these women are consulted and their views are accounted during implementation. The specific issues related to women and that were discussed during consultation are summarised as follows:

- Reach and access to hospitals and schools for children will improve with the road development thereby benefiting the villagers, especially women community in emergency health care requirements;
- Safety measures along with improvement of drainage problem at cattle/pedestrian underpass.

115. Analysis of work participation in the project villages (as per census 2011) indicates the average female work participation is 27.27 percent (which is low compared to the male work force of 58.89 percent). Adequate measures need to be undertaken to comply the gender issues in the project area. Women involvement will be ensured in consultation process during implementation. For women labour employed at construction site, separate provisions should be made such as toilets, rest area etc.,

116. **Women labourers in the construction work force:** there will be requirement of unskilled or semiskilled labourer where women may likely be involved in the work. Women as household members of the skilled/semi-skilled labourers 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 labour force. Thus, in most cases the labour, both male and female, will be migratory and there will be

involvement of local labour force, especially for the unskilled activities. There will be involvement of local women also in the local labour 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.

### 7.3.1 Facilities for Women in Construction Camps

117. For women working at the construction site and staying in the labour camps, the following facilities will be ensured:

- Temporary housing - during the construction the families of labourers/workers will be provided with suitable accommodation and facilities for other civic requirements, particularly health and sanitation;
- Health center - health problems of the female workers will be taken care of through health centers temporarily set up for the construction camp. These will provide medicines and minimum medical facilities to tackle first-aid requirements for minor accidental cases. Child care facilities /crèche will also be ensured.
- In addition, linkage to nearest higher medical care will be ensured whenever required. The contractor will arrange visit of a doctor, at least once in a week, to provide required medical support to the workers in general and women in particular.
- A strong vigilance mechanism will have to be developed by the contractor to ensure ceasing abuses at work places. RAP implementing Agency 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.
- The Civil Works Contractor will be responsible for the above interventions. The Social Specialist at ESMU will along with the contracted RAP Implementation Agency facilitate the preferential provision of work opportunities to those interested women. They will be also responsible for internal monitoring of these interventions on a periodic basis.
- The budget for various facilities for women in construction camps as stated above have been provisioned and included in the bid document [refer Clause 111 on Precautions for safeguarding the environment, Technical Specifications in the Bid Document, which comply with (i) Factory Act 1948; (ii) Building and Other Construction Act (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) Act, 1996; (iii) Contractor (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970; Minimum Wages Act, 1948; Child labor (prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986; Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and Sexual Harassment of Women at the work place (Prevention, prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013] and respective Environmental Management Plans (EMPs).

118. **Gender Based Violence (GBV) risk in the project area:** The project district i.e Mahisagar have crime cases based on the digital India website, particularly in terms of cruelty by Husband and her relatives (46 cases), followed by Kidnapping and abduction records (19 cases), Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (13 cases) and Rape (6) in total of 84 cases against women in project district in the year 2015. Women working at the construction site and staying in the labour camps may have the following risks:

- Gender Based Violence has physical, sexual, psychological and economic dimensions:
- Physical violence may occur in the workplace, or in the communities around the workplace; particularly in construction, agriculture, textiles and education. It is used to maintain situations of forced labor and to deprive workers of their rights.
- Sexual violence occurs in partner and non-partner situations. Job insecurities and power imbalances may exacerbate the risk of GBV.
- Psychological violence can take the form of threats, harassment, mobbing etc in order to preserve exploitative work environments.
- The roles and characteristics assigned to different genders have not evolved in isolation; they are a product of the complex tapestry of social, cultural, traditional, religious, and spiritual aspects of the societies in which people and communities live. Disadvantage and vulnerability derive from them or are exacerbated by them.

119. Risk assessment indicators for the project were measured on country, state and project specific context. The project obtained an overall risk rating of 10.25 (See the Appendix 7.2 for the GBV Risk Assessment). As such no cases/incidents are reported with respect to risks on gender in the previous completed corridors under GSHP II, however, it is suggested to include internal complaints committee and awareness programs on gender issues and to be carried by the contractor.

120. The following recommended actions to address the project induced GBV risk at the construction site and staying in the labour camps in accordance with the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, the following mechanism will be enforced through the code of conduct are:

- To address risks related to sexual harassment at the work place, at the construction site and at the institutional level, the following actions will be implemented in accordance with the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013:
- Setting up of Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) by the Contractors to meet their corporate requirement and legal mandate under the Act. The employer will have the following functions as specified by the law:
  - Creation and communication of a detailed policy and code of conduct against GBV and work place harassment;
  - Provide necessary facilities to the committee for dealing with the complaint and conducting an enquiry;
  - Organize workshops, awareness programs at regular intervals to sensitize the employees with the provisions of the Act. Ensure Complaints Committees are trained in both skill and capacity;
  - Assistance to complainant if she chooses to file a complaint in relation to the offence under Indian Penal Code or any other law for time being etc.,
  - Contractor/Employers have to treat Sexual Harassment as misconduct under the services rules and initiate action for such misconduct.
  - Prepare an annual report and report to the respective authorities.



- All other functions and responsibilities of employer/committee members of internal complaints committee to be followed in accordance with the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Work Place (Prevention Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.
- As part of the project, awareness building and trainings will be organised on GBV, gender sensitization and risks related to sexual harassment at the workplace with the PIUs and Contractors.
- Constitution of the Committee: Internal Complaints Committee will be chaired by a Presiding Officer (preferably women employed at senior level at the workplace or from any other department or organization who have experience in social work/have legal knowledge. Two Committee members should be there, one will be a presiding officer from the work place or any other department and another member from NGO/associations committed to the cause of women or person familiar with the issues relating to sexual harassment.
- A Code of Conduct/SHW Policy will be established for every employee against workplace harassment, sexual harassment and GBV violation of which, if proven, will be handled with legal consequences.
- Report case through GRM as appropriate, keeping complainant's information confidential and anonymous.

121. The External Monitoring to be undertaken by the PMC will also monitor the implementation of these provisions based on suitably devised gender sensitive indicators. The detailed action plan for implementation of gender issues are provided in the table below.

#### Gender Action Plan (Dhoridungari-Lunawada Corridor)

Activity	Target/Indicators	Responsibility	Time line/Duration
<b>Pre-Construction Activities</b>			
Ensure that the road design integrate addressing the needs of women, differently abled and children/students	Design standards (including bus stops/bus shelters along with basic amenities such as toilets and water facilities, pedestrian facilities for safe and comfortable movement/crossing) meet the needs of women and physically disabled persons are assessed and reflected in the road design.	R&BD and Design Consultant	Design/pre-construction Stage
Ensure that GAP is appropriately disseminated to the women community (of migrant and on host community) and include suggestions and views received	Carryout focused consultations with women community (of migrant and host community) shall be framed to gather information on GBV and shall be appropriately included/updated in the gender action plan	R&BD, PMC/Authority Engineer and Contractor	Pre-construction stage
	Gather information on (i) number of likely migrant labor (labor influx) in the project site during the pre-construction and construction stages, (ii) distance of proposed labor camps from villages, (iii) absorption capacity of host community, (iv) gender perspective study of safety provisions provided in road design and road-user facilities		
<b>During Construction Activities</b>			
Develop material and conduct awareness campaigns to improve attitude and behaviors and creating women and disabled friendly environment along the road and at construction/labour camp	Information on safety measures provided along the road, generate awareness on sexual harassment laws, help line numbers and encourage women to report harassment and encourage to bystanders to assist women and girls along the road and at labour camp included in awareness programs to be aired through	Contractor under the approval of Authority Engineer	Construction stage (18 -20 Months)

Activity	Target/Indicators	Responsibility	Time line/Duration
	information boards.		
Promote appropriate employment opportunities and wages for all gender equally during the project construction and operation period.	Employment opportunities for women with a minimum target of women engagement	Contractor under the approval of Authority Engineer	Construction stage (18-20 months)
Develop and enhance infrastructure design for pedestrian facilities to provide safe and comfortable mobility for women, students and disabled persons	Bus shelter, ramps and basic amenities all along the corridor shall be provided by the Contractor according to the design standards	Contractor under the approval of Authority Engineer	Construction Stage (18-20 months)
Take measures to curb instances of sexual harassment	Constitution of Internal Complaints Committee - in accordance with the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013	Contractor under the approval of Authority Engineer	Construction Stage (18-20 months)
	Awareness campaign on Gender issues		

Source: Developed by LASA based on discussions and site visits, 2019

#### Budget for Implementation of Gender Action Plan-Dhoridungari-Lunawada Corridor

Sl. No	Category	Unit	Rate (INR)	Number/months	Amount (INR)
1	GAP awareness and risks prevention				
a	Promotion with key stakeholders and internal complaint committee formation	Lumpsum per corridor	5,000	9	45,000
b	Awareness Campaign & IEC Material	Lumpsum per corridor	3,000	9	27,000
c	Audio-visual equipment	Lumpsum (one set)	3,000	9	27,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>99,000</b>

Note: Budget for implementation of Gender Action Plan has included in the EMP cost besides that the HIV/AIDS awareness programs shall be conducted by the Contractor at Construction/labour camps.

## 7.4 LABOUR INFLUX MANAGEMENT

122. The construction period of the corridor is 18 months and the expected skilled and semiskilled labourer would be required for construction of civil works for the project corridor during the construction phase. The source of labour should be preferably from local areas, however skilled labour required for road construction primarily from migrant labours from nearby or outside the state of Gujarat mostly the contractor will deploy the labour from Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. If labourer would be employed from outside the region, it is necessary to provide better accommodation facilities within the project area. For Dhoridungari-Lunawada corridor, it is expected that the required labour would be 100 to 150 approx. (including local and migrant labourer). This could result in some stress on local disruption in community relations.

123. Labour camp should be selected and finalised by the contractor according to the guidelines provided in the ESMP (ESGP-02) and in prior approval of Authority Engineer to avoid the local disruption in nearby settlements and proximity of sensitive ecosystems.

124. Discussions and interactions with the industrial unit operators and NGO personnel at the project corridor reveals that more than 40 percent of the migrant workers are 'single-male-migrants'. Most of the workers engage for an average period of 8 months in a year depending upon the seasonal requirement of the employment in cotton & ginning units etc.,

125. Analysis of labour influx information from previous projects indicates that that most of the labour (around 80 percent) engaged from local source and 20 percent were migrant labour form nearby

states Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. Labour camp facilities were provided for migrant or outstation labourers. Only few women labourers were noticed at the construction site on daily basis and deployed the contractor from local source. Out of total local source, 15 per cent of women labourers were deployed on daily basis by the contractor.

126. The following issues related with labour influx are likely to happen during the construction period:

- Conflict amongst workers, and between workers and local community, based on cultural, religious or behavioral practices.
- Displeasure amongst local community on engagement of outsiders.
- Minor epidemics of certain infectious diseases due to interactions between the local and migrant populations. The most common of these are respiratory (TB), vector borne (Malaria, Dengue), water borne (Stomach infections, typhoid) and sexually transmitted diseases (HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis).
- Security issues to local women from migrant workforce. Influx of labour may worsen the risk of Gender Based Violence in a project area<sup>11</sup>. Women and girls are more commonly affected by gender-based violence due to the lower status of women in many societies, discrimination against them and their higher vulnerabilities to violence. Gender-based violence takes many forms, including sexual, physical, and psychological abuse.
- Use of community facilities such as health centers, temples, transport facility etc. by migrant labour may lead to discontent with local community.
- In case contractors bring in unskilled migrant labour, there stands the risk of exploitation of a laborer. This can happen in the form of hiring young labourers, low and unequal wage payments, forced labour and discrimination on basis of the caste, religion or society.
- Impacts due to cumulative labour at site are mainly stress on local resources, disruption of community relations and movement of labourers.
- The other impacts could be worker utilize the local transport for commuting nearby areas thereby increasing risk of accidents, increased traffic generated by the project etc.,
- There could be increase in stress on medical or recreational facilities prevailing nearby residential areas if appropriate services are not provisioned in the project area.
- Such adverse impacts are usually amplified by local-level low capacity to manage and absorb the incoming labour force, and specifically when civil works are carried out in, or near, vulnerable communities and in other high-risk situations.

127. A Labour Influx Management Plan addresses specific activities that will be undertaken to minimize the impact on the local community, including elements such as workers codes of conduct, training programs on HIV/AIDS, etc. A workers' Camp Management Plan addresses specific aspects of the establishment and operation of workers' camps. A detailed study was carried out to understand the prevalence of HIV/AIDS along the project corridor, assessed and prepared a strategic plan for prevention of HIV/AIDS at the project corridor.

128. The objective of the labour influx management plan is:

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<sup>11</sup> Gender-based violence is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will, and that is caused by differences in power between people of different genders, i.e., between males and females and people of other gender and sexual identities.

- To demonstrate the potential impacts associated with labour influx on the host population that can be minimized.
- To provide the safe and healthy working situation and a comfortable environment for migrant labourers and
- To ensure compliance with the World Bank guidelines and national labour laws.

129. The table below provides the labour management plan to assess and manage the risks of adverse impacts on communities that may result from temporary project induced labour influx.

### Labour Influx Management Plan

S. No.	Category of Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Duration
1	Labour influx and stress on local environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The contractor shall, wherever possible, locally recruit the available workforce or priority given for employment of labour, those impacted due to the project.</li> <li>• Project should include a code of conduct relating to the Environment, social health and safety (ESHS) to be signed with the contract document, the Contractor shall be required to implement the agreed code of conduct till the end of contract period.</li> <li>• Contractor shall provide appropriate and requisite on job and ESHS training as necessary including required awareness campaigns and health checkups (Prevention of HIV/AIDS) etc.,</li> <li>• No gender discrimination shall be followed by the Contractor with respect to recruitment, wages and benefits.</li> <li>• The Contractor ensure and followed the activities under the national labour and employment laws</li> <li>• A complaint handling mechanism for workers shall be put in place to inform and to raise workplace concerns.</li> </ul>	Contractor under the approval of Authority Engineer	Construction period (18-20 months)
2	Accommodation Facilities at the labour camp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guidance note on workers accommodation should be referred (provided in the bid document on Setting up of Construction and Labour camps-ESGP02 )</li> <li>• The work force shall be sensitized to the local cultural behavior, Labour behavior in the accommodation facilities to be kept in place and strictly enforced.</li> </ul>	Contractor under the approval of Authority Engineer	Construction period (18-20 months)
3	Environment Health and safety/security issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All the guidance notes related Environment, health and safety provided in the bid documents should be referred and followed by the Contractor.</li> <li>• The contractor shall put in place the following security measures to ensure the safety of the workers.</li> <li>• Adequate measures will be undertaken to safeguard gender issues in the project area and the labour camp by the contractor <b>(as outlined in Gender Action Plan-GAP)</b></li> </ul>	Contractor under the approval of Authority Engineer	Construction period (18-20 months)
4	Regular inspection and monitoring of labour camp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The procedure developed should include regular inspection of the camp sites, maintaining information pertaining to labors sourced by sub-contractors.</li> <li>• Campsite shall be inspected at frequent intervals to ensure that the facilities are well organized and maintained to acceptable and appropriate standards by the contractor.</li> </ul>	Contractor under the approval of Authority Engineer	Construction period (18-20 months)

Source: Developed by LASA based on discussions and site visits, 2019

130. Such adverse impacts are usually amplified by local-level low capacity to manage and absorb the incoming labour force, and specifically when civil works are carried out in, or near, vulnerable communities and in other high-risk situations. The labour influx management plan also included in Bid document [referred in **Appendix D-2 in Schedule D of the Bid Document, Clause 111 on Precautions for safeguarding the environment, Technical Specifications in the Bid Document**]. Budget for Labour influx management is included as part of EMP/Bid document.

## 7.5 HIV/AIDS ISSUES

131. Detailed consultations have been conducted with medical institutions, trucker community and local leaders along from Bayad to Lunawada as part of the study with respect to HIV/AIDS Prevention Plan (HPP). Survey among trucker community has been carried out using structured questionnaires. These information provided inputs towards development of a strategy and action plan outlining measures for addressing impacts on the trucker community, HRGs associating with truckers along the project corridors.

132. There are three CHCs located in the vicinity of the corridor, at Bayad, Vatrak and Lunawada, in which Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre (ICTC) facilities are available in Vatrak and Lunawada. Vatrak CHC is located at a distance of 6 kms from Bayad. The region does not have a Target Intervention NGO. HIV+ve cases have been reported from Lunawada and Vatrak CHCs. HIV+ve cases reported in Bayad town, Demai and Hathipura villages of Bayad Taluka and in Undra and Lunawada villages Lunawada taluka.

133. Detailed account of various issues related to HIV/AIDS based on the consultations carried out with 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. The table below presents the identified/assessed high risk areas along the project corridor and accordingly strategic actions suggested for prevention of HIV/AIDS as follows.

### Strategic Action Plan

Corridor	Outcome of Situation Assessment/Issues Identified	Strategy/Action Suggested	Locations/Village/Town	Responsibility
Bayad-Lunawada	No HRG presence No Hotspots Proximity of the corridor to tribal area or potential involvement of tribal people in sex work Establishment of Construction camp site for road development works and influx of migrant labourers and their interaction with local community	IEC campaign and interactive discussions with CBOs/NGOs working for tribal welfare. Health Check-ups and IEC campaign for all construction workers on 6 <sup>th</sup> month interval till completion of construction works. NGO shall associate with concerned CHC for treatment support. Facilitate supply of condoms in coordination with GSACS/Partnering Agencies.	Lunawada  Construction camp sites	Contractor and; PIU/RAP Implementing Agency
	Truck Halt Points: Increased movement of trucks in post-construction period	Distribution of IEC material and carryout awareness programs for truckers on 3 month interval till completion of construction works	Major truck halt points / junctions along the corridor (Lalsar, Lunawada)	

Source: Developed by LASA based on discussions and site visits

134. The components suggested for effective implementation of HIV/AIDS Prevention Plan in project corridor with the objective of sustaining the project initiatives have been worked out and below.

- Awareness creation through IEC will be adopted for identified locations and at construction/labour camps
- Behavior Change Communication is an essential element of HIV prevention, care and support programs, providing critical linkages to other program components, including policy initiatives.

- Health problems of the workers will be taken care of by providing basic health care facilities through a health center set up at the construction camps.

135. Budget for HPP is included as part of RAP implementation budget. The detailed budget provisions are included in HPP Report.

## 7.6 ROAD SAFETY ISSUES

136. Road safety audit carried out as part of DPR preparation reveals high number of accidents<sup>12</sup> 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).

137. 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 Dhamod village (003+700 to 003+925), Lunawada village (000+000 to 001+100), and Bright School (002+550 to 002+650) 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<sup>13</sup>.

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<sup>12</sup>First Information Report (FIR) details relating to the traffic accidents are collected from Bayad taluka for the period from 2006 to 2011. The data collected from Bayad police station indicates that significant number of accidents is concentrated at Savela Kampa, Talad and Sathmba. There are a total of 24 fatalities and 28 injuries reported in a span of 6 years (2006 – 2011), indicating 4 deaths in a year accounting for about one fatality per 11 km in a year.

<sup>13</sup>First Information Report (FIR) details relating to the traffic accidents are collected from Superintendent of Police offices of Mehsana police station for the period from 2016 to 2018. There are total 12 fatalities and 40 injuries (Major and minor) accidents are reported. However, there is a potential scope of other minor injury and property damage accidents that may have gone unrecorded. The available data does reveal quite a few facts that can help in visualizing preventive measures. However, efforts are extended in preparing safety improvement options beyond available accident data and the same is incorporated in the final safety recommendations.

## 8 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### 8.1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROJECT

138. A dedicated unit, Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESMU) has been established within the PIU towards implementation of environment and resettlement provisions in GSHP-II. Superintending Engineer (PIU) 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.

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

139. 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. Superintending Engineer (PIU) will have overall responsibility of the project, who will be assisted by Executive Engineer (EE). The EE will be assisted by an Environmental Specialist and a Social Specialist. ESMU will be housed in R&BD headquarters in Gandhinagar. Executive Engineer SRP Division Vadodara<sup>14</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 RAP Implementation Agency for implementing RAP;
- Monitor the progress related to R&R and LA carried out by RAP Implementation Agency and M&E Consultants;
- Hold periodic meetings on R&R implementation and report to the Chief Engineer, PIU.
- Respective Divisional Offices at field level will assist the PIU in carrying out the R&R activities in roads passing through respective districts

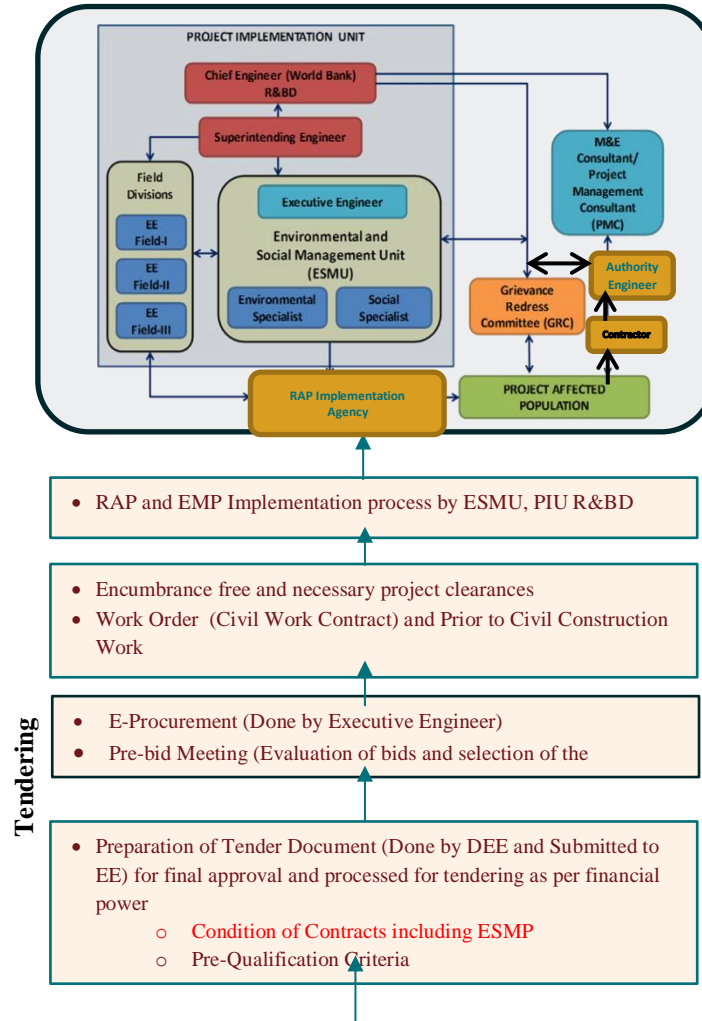
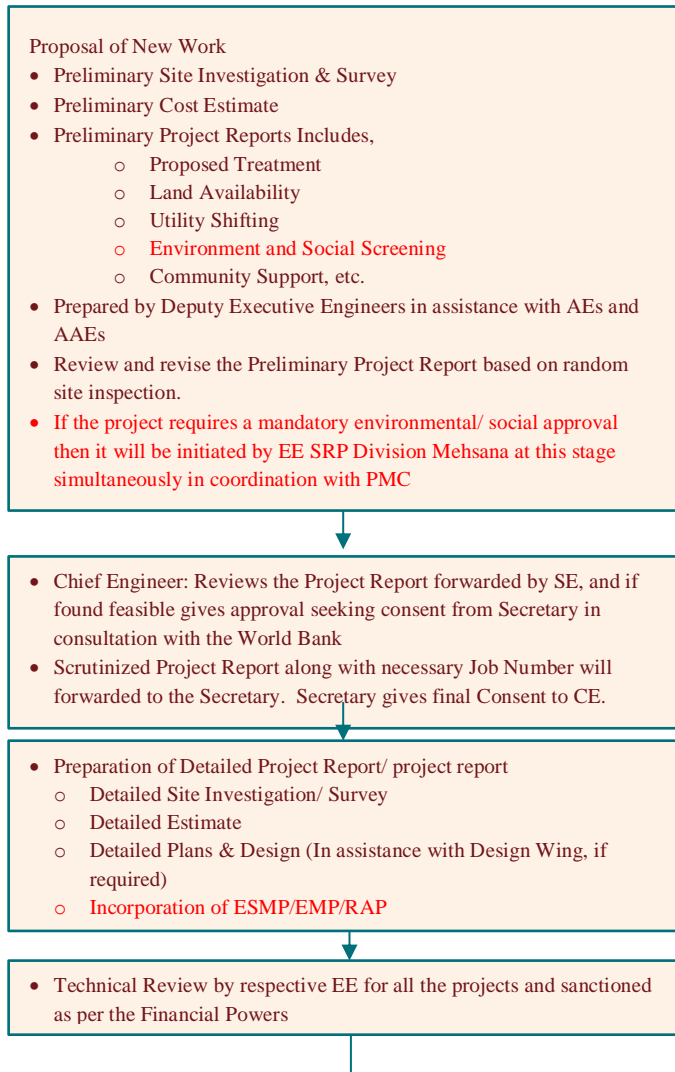
#### **Roles and Responsibilities of Divisional Offices at District Level;**

- 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 RAP Implementation Agency and M&E Consultants;
- Hold periodic meetings on R&R implementation and report to the PIU.
- The proposed implementation arrangement for the management of environment and social issues has been given in Figure 8-1.

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

Project Preparation



**Figure 8-1: Implementation Arrangement**



140. 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, ESMU at the State Level**

- Assist EE to perform R&R activities.
- Co-ordinate with the district administration on LA and R&R. Coordinate and follow-up with Revenue Department member of the ESMU.
- Facilitate the appointment of external agency for impact evaluation and overall monitoring and supervision of implementing RAP Implementation Agency.
- Training of RAP Implementation Agency – class –room and on-site.
- Review of reports and documents submitted by the RAP Implementation Agency.
- 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 RAP Implementation Agency to review the progress on R&R and report to SE and CE.
- Review micro plan and monthly progress reports submitted by RAP Implementation Agency.

**Roles and responsibilities of Social Specialist, ESMU 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 RAP Implementation Agency.
- Finalization of individual entitlements in co-ordination with the RAP Implementation Agency and PIU.
- Checking of ID cards submitted by the RAP Implementation Agency.
- Participation in the ID card distribution process with RAP Implementation Agency and PIU.
- Cross-verification of PAP training details submitted by the RAP Implementation Agency.
- 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 RAP Implementation Agency.
- Assist in Market Value Assessment Procedures.
- Technical assistance in creating socio-economic data base of HHs losing land.

### **8.1.2 Implementation Support by RAP Implementation Agency**

- As prescribed in the World Bank Operational Policy<sup>15</sup>, GSHP-II envisages involvement of RAP Implementation Agency in the implementation of RAP. (See Terms for Reference for RAP Implementation Agency in Appendix 7.1). The roles and responsibilities of RAP Implementation Agency are summarized as follows:
- Undertake verification of PAPs
- Explain to PAPs about the potential adverse impacts and proposed mitigation measures and, R&R entitlements;
- Distribute the dissemination materials including pamphlets on RAP and other aspects;
- Facilitate ESMU in organizing public information campaign at the commencement of R&R activities;
- Prepare the micro plans;
- Participate in the meetings organized by ESMU;
- Provide support for implementation of RAP;
- Prepare and distribute identity cards provided by the PIU to identified PAFs;
- Facilitate opening of joint bank accounts (PAPs and his/her spouse) for individual PAPs;
- Ensure that all benefits are provided in joint account where women will be the first beneficiary;
- Assist PAPs in receiving compensation, focusing on vulnerable PAPs to ensure that they get their dues on time;
- Generate awareness about the productive use of compensation money and R&R grants;
- Explain the resource base and other opportunities to enable them to make informed choices and participate in their own development;
- Ensure that vulnerable PAPs are given their dues both for payment of compensation and rehabilitation assistance;
- Submit monthly progress reports to ESMU;
- RAP Implementation Agency 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.
- Support PIU in updating the implementation status in E-RAP Tool

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

### 8.1.3 Compensation and Assistance Procedures

- ESMU will facilitate in valuation of assets within affected land that will be carried out by respective Departments<sup>16</sup>. Implementing RAP Implementation Agency 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. RAP Implementation Agency 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 RAP Implementation Agency.

### 8.1.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

141. Internal monitoring of the implementation of social safeguards will be carried out by PIU with support of Project Management Consultant/Authority Engineer. E-RAP Tool has been developed in consultation with the World Bank towards monitoring the real time activities and to increase the transparency in implementation. E based monitoring system (E-RAP tool) is designed to monitor the RAP implementation activities through mobile and web based system. The purposes of E-RAP Tool development are:

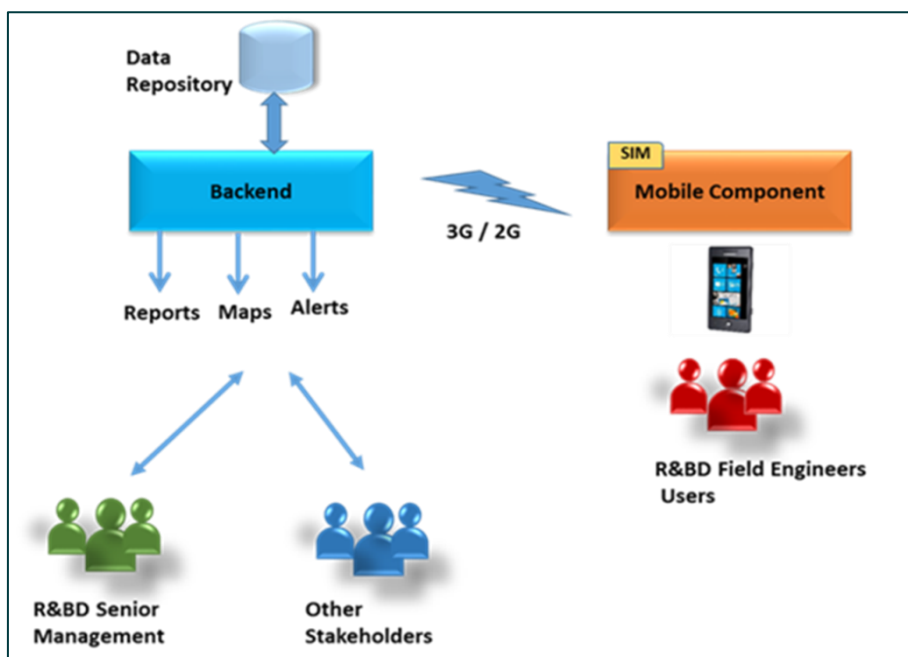
- Transparency in monitoring for the entire work flow of each individual case of PAPs
- To avoid unnecessary delays in implementation activities
- Tracking each step of decision making, implementation and Audit

142. E-RAP Tool is responsible for real time information via mobile and desktop application. It provides the central repository of requisite documents and connects all stakeholders with right kind of information in the quickest possible timeline. The tool is easy to accessible and allows for clear visibility and communication. The following picture depicts the mechanism of E-RAP Tool.

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<sup>16</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.

### Mechanism of E-RAP Tool



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

- Conduct periodic monitoring of RAP implementation on quarterly basis to provide early alert to redress any potential problems;
- Conduct mid-term and end term evaluation to assess target achievements and slippages with respect to implementation of RAP; and
- Grievance redressal mechanisms – it's functioning and processes along with complaints received and resolved will be monitored.
- 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.

144. 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 8-1 to Table 8-3.

**Table 8-1: Monitoring Indicators for Financial 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 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					
14	No. of PAPs who have received training for livelihood restoration					
15	No. of PAP who have taken a job after training					

**Table 8-2: Monitoring Indicators for Financial Progress**

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

**Table 8-3: 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				

145. The objective of the RAP is to present the entitlements and action plan for the affected persons for payment of compensation and assistance for restoring livelihoods, and improving or at least retaining the living standards in the post resettlement period. In order to assess achievement of the overall objective of the RAP, the project shall carry out mid and end-term evaluation exercise to review the project implementation and progress against the pre-project baseline information. The parameters shall include: Economic i.e. households below poverty level, household income, occupational status (including changes if any), changes in ownership of other economic (productive or non-productive) assets. It shall form the basis for carrying out any mid-course corrections, if required and as necessary. Table 8-4 presents the mid and end-term evaluation indicators.

**Table 8-4: Evaluation Indicators**

Indicators	Pre Project Baseline	Mid Term Evaluation	End Project Evaluation
<b>ECONOMIC</b>			
Below Poverty Line (no. of Households)	23 out of 90 (26%)		
Household income (Annual)	< Rs. 24000 = 4 out of 90 (4%) Rs. 24001-60000 = 40 out of 90 (45%) Rs. 60001-96000 = 15 out of 90 (17%) Rs. 96001-132000 = 7 out of 90 (8%) Rs. 132001-168000= 3 out of 90 (3%) > Rs. 168001 = 21 out of 90 (23%)		
Average household expenditure	Food (monthly) – Rs.5000 Education (monthly) – Rs.2500 Health (monthly) – Rs.600 Local travel (monthly) – Rs.500		
Percentage of earning women	4 earning women out of 90 women age between 20 to 60 (67%)		
Average monthly earning of women	Rs. 20000 (average total monthly earning of 4 earning women (Govt. servants)		
<b>ASSET OWNERSHIP</b>			
Ownership of household assets	Television – 54 out of 90 (60%) Refrigerator –38 out of 90 (42%) 2-wheeler –48 out of 90 (53%) 4-wheeler – 14 out of 90 (16%) Telephone – 75 out of 90 (83%) Washing Machine – 5 out of 90 (6%) Computer – 5 out of 90 (6%)		

Source: LASA Preliminary Survey, 2019

### 8.1.5 Complaint Handling Mechanism<sup>17</sup>

146. The complaint handling mechanism is meant for any citizen to lodge any kind of complaints (including R&R). It has been established with set of roles and responsibilities in GoG. There are a few systems which are address different grievances and provide redressal measures. These systems are operated by different agencies for which have a separate mandate, rules and procedures, R&BD cannot impose on these systems and has to integrate and align to the needs of these systems.

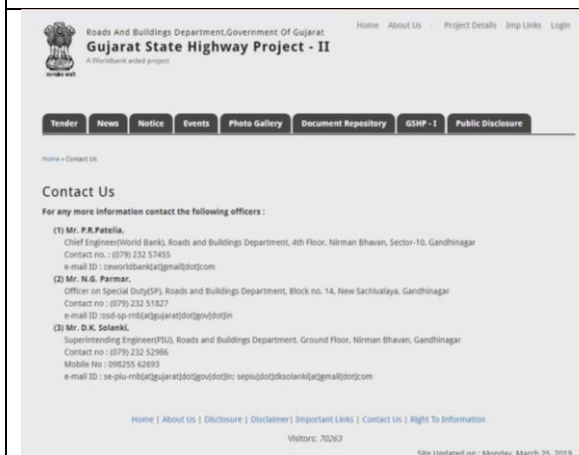
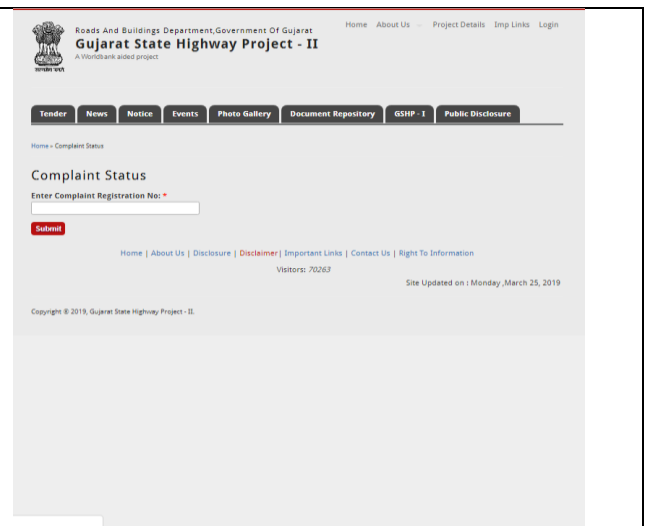
147. A centralised complaint Handling System, which includes maintaining a project log and filling to monitor of follow up each received complaints, established under the GSHP II. The complaint Handling System has been established with the purpose as follows.

- Being a project involving large scale of civil works along with implementation of RAP/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.
- 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, RAP Implementation Agency /completed project services

<sup>17</sup> The complaint handling mechanism is meant for any citizen to lodge any kind of complaints (including R&R) while the GRC is specifically for R&R related issues. Secondly, the complaint handling mechanism even though it covers R&R aspects does not have any person outside of the project, hence R&R aspects require to be dealt by GRC.

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

- 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 of R&BD, who are involved in GSHP II under the World Bank assisted project. This includes PIU staff, staff of State Road Project Divisions of Rajkot, Vadodara and Mehsana. They need to be given a 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.
- Thus GOG and the R&BD in GOG have complaint handling procedures. But for Gujarat State Highway Project II which is being prepared with loan assistance from WB, R&BD at the behest of WB desires putting up within R&BD procedures for this project for interfacing with the existing mechanisms so that a centralized monitoring of all the complaints received from and through various mechanisms / individuals can efficiently take place under the information of WB and without budging inside the existing mechanisms. Compliant registration process in GSHP-II web site and contact information board at project site



Contact information in gshp-2 web site

Project Information Board at Start and End Point of the Corridor

148. Other Modes of complaints include SWAGAT, Media Response System, Vigilance Commission, Anti-Corruption Bureau and ATVT/Janseva Centres will be received through Collector, CM Office, Minister Office etc., from public representatives. Remaining mode is directly to R&BD from Secretary-R&BD to minimum EE level of R&BD. 27. Another mode is as per RTI act 2005, RTI will be received by Information Officer (EE/ SE or both at PIU, R&BD) and will be responded within 30 days.

149. There are about 101 complaints/RTIs received since 2013 to till date from different modes of complaint system under GSHP-2 project specific, which includes RTI and within or outside of R&BD. Out of 101, 37 were RTIs related information enquiries and 64 were complaints, all RTIs were received by Information Officer (EE or SE, both at PIU and R&BD). Out of 64 complaints 19 were received by Public Representatives, Collector, CM office, Minister office, Vigilance, Swagat, Jan Seva Kendra etc. Remaining 45 complaints were received at various levels from Secretary-R&BD to Executive Engineer, High level Authorities forwarded to respective CE/SE/EE for action. Nature of all complaints received are related to quality, tender details, change of scope and general enquiry about project duration and completion details. The detailed complaint handling mechanism is provided in Annexure 8.1

#### **8.1.6 Grievance Redress Committee**

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

- District Collector or his designated representative of at least of 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 SRP Division Vadodara.
- The Executive Engineer, PIU; and
- Representative from Social Sector/Local RAP Implementation Agency (not involved with implementation) /Person conversant with similar issues and he/she should be widely respected and having problem solving skills (to be selected by DM/Collector);

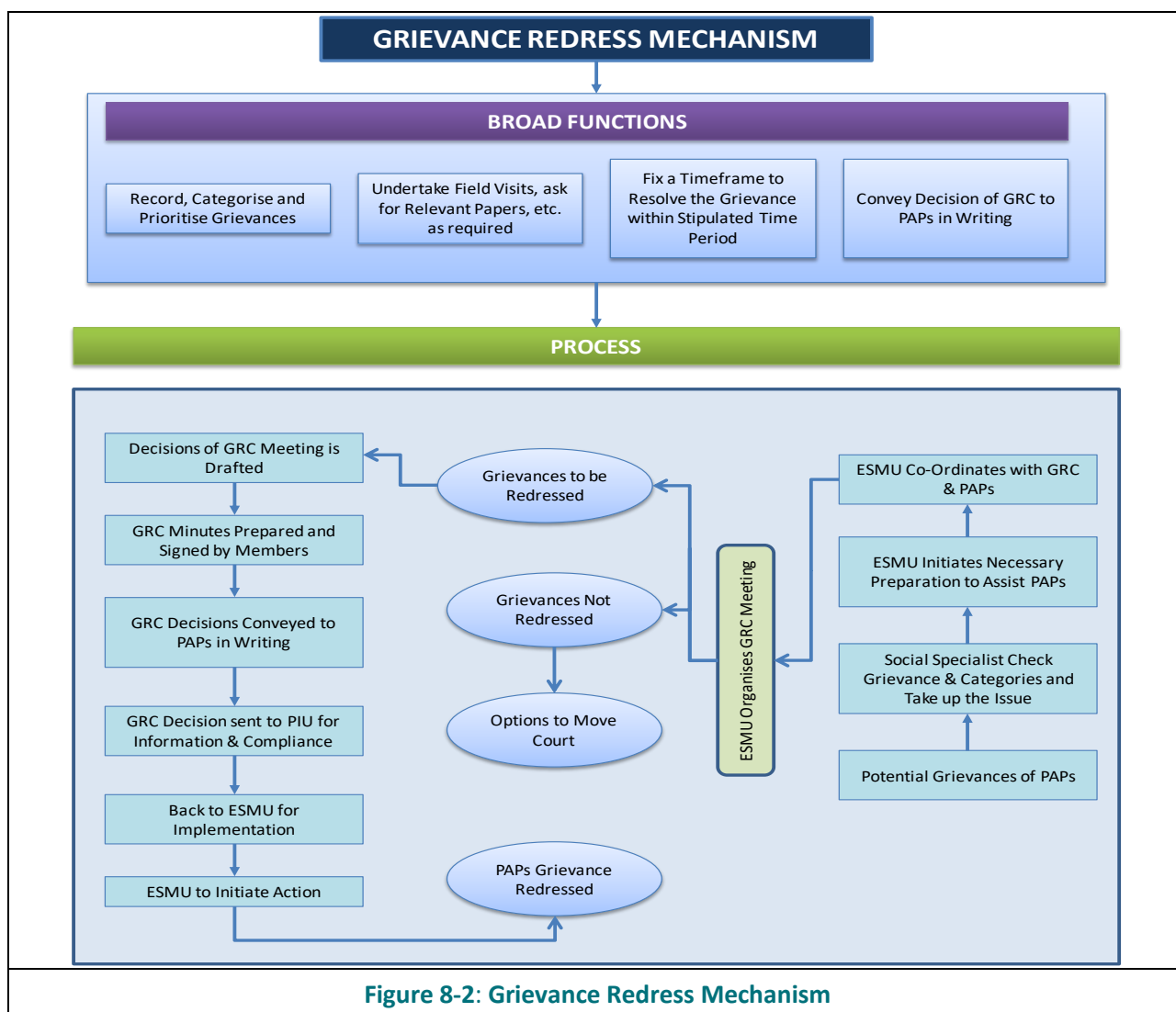
#### **GRC will be responsible for the following:**

- Support PAPs in resolving issues related to R&R and LA;
- Record grievance and resolve them within stipulated time;
- Inform PIU about any serious case ; and
- ESMU will provide all necessary help to PAPs in presenting his/her case before the GRC. The GRC will respond to the grievance within 15 days. The GRC will normally meet once in a month but may meet more frequently, if the situation so demands. A time period of 45 days will be available for redressing the grievance of EPs. The decision of the GRC will not be binding to PAPs. The PAP has the option of taking recourse to the court of law, if he/she so desires. Broad functions of GRC are as under:
  - i. Record the grievances of PAPs, categorize and prioritize them and provide solution to their grievances related to resettlement and rehabilitation assistance.



- ii. 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.
- iii. Fix a time frame within the stipulated time period of 45 days for resolving the grievance.
- iv. Inform PAPs through ESMU about the status of their case and their decision to PAPs for compliance.

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



### 8.1.7 Income Restoration Measures

152. The basic objective of income restoration activities is that no project-affected person will 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 Agency will identify suitable IR programme for the affected persons. Steps to be followed for income restoration include:

153. Identification of target groups and choosing respective income restoration activities – RAP Implementation Agency 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 RAP Implementation Agency may have to assign trades to affected persons. The RAP Implementation Agency will assist in identifying appropriate alternative economic rehabilitation schemes through counselling and consultation.

154. Training: option for training for 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 RAP Implementation Agency. 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.

155. Identification of Training Institutes/Departments: based on trades selected, RAP Implementation Agency 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);
- 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: RAP Implementation Agency 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.

#### **8.1.8 Public Consultation and Disclosure**

156. 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. In order to make the RAP implementation process transparent, a series of public disclosure meetings will be arranged in the project area. The RAP Executive Summary along with Full RPF will be translated in Gujarati language and disclosed through public consultations, the same also will be made available through GSHP Website (<http://gshp2.gov.in>). The full RAP would be disclosed at World Bank's external website.

157. The following project specific information related to social safeguards will be disclosed on the website. Relevant topics (first 10 bullet points) shall be disseminated by the implementing RAP Implementation Agency 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 micro plans;
- 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;
- RAP Implementation Agency 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 RAP Implementation Agency involved in implementation of RAP;
- Progress Reports.

158. 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.

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

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

160. Training and development of project staff is an integral part for implementation GSHP-II. Training needs identification will be carried out at State level (PIU), Regional level (Divisional offices of R&BD) and at Field level, based on which focused training modules will be developed. This is with the objective of (i) strengthening in-house capacity to implement the RPF/RAP/ 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.

#### **The topics for training and capacity building include:**

- 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);
- Land acquisition (Acts, policies, valuation of land, concept of replacement value, /market value, institutional mechanism etc.);
- Social Impact Assessment and RAP/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);

- 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);
- RAP /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.
- 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.

#### 8.1.10 Coordination with Civil Works and Certification

161. The resettlement program will be co-coordinated with the timing of civil works. The required coordination has contractual implications, and will be considered in procurement and bidding schedules, award of contracts, and release of cleared Col 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.

162. 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 at the web site and other public places accessible to the local people; (iii) the issue of identity cards to eligible PAPs should be completed.

163. The actions to be completed prior to handing over the stretch to the contractor includes: (i) 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.

#### 8.1.11 Implementation Schedule

164. RAP Implementation Schedule is provided in Table 8-5. This provides the key benchmarks of implementing RAP. The construction tenure of the corridor is 18 months<sup>18</sup>. The on-ground rehabilitation and resettlement exercises and handing over the encumbrance free stretch for civil works will take 9 months and simultaneously, the RAP Implementation Agency will carry out awareness programmes on road safety, HIV/AIDS prevention campaign, repeat training for PAPs, if required, facilitate overall monitoring, etc.

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<sup>18</sup> The construction tenure of individual corridors is 18 months spread across an overall period of 27months and accordingly, R&BD has envisaged tenure of 24 months for the RAP implementing Agency.

**Table 8-5: 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 CoI</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																									
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																									
Clearance of RoW for civil works																									
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>																									
Internal Monitoring																									
External Monitoring and Evaluation																									
Project Completion Survey																									
Project Completion Survey Report																									

## 9 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

### 9.1 SUMMARY OF RESETTLEMENT COSTS (INDICATIVE)

165. A summary of the budget and cost estimates is given below (Table 9.1). The budget indicates outlay of different expenditure categories. Changes are likely to occur due to alterations in the project design/alignments affecting, the category of impact within the RoW during the implementation. The budget has been estimated for compensation of structures, R&R assistance and implementation cost (with contingency). The estimated total budget for the corridor is INR. 31.40 million.

**Table 9-1: RAP Budget**  
**Compensation for Land and value of Assets attached to the Land and Building**

S. No.	Category of land	Area (sqm/ ha/ running meter)	No. of Households/ Survey Nos	Total Land/ Structure cost (INR)	Solatum (100%) (INR)	Total Cost of land and structures/Assets *(INR)
1	Agriculture land/non-agriculture land/ Homestead land	10.58	196	93,70,959.50	93,70,959.50	1,87,41,919.00
2	Private Assets attached to the building (2 water tanks, 1 pump house, 3 boundary walls@2575/- with in the land acquired)	288		7,41,600.00	7,41,600.00	14,83,200.00
3	Community Assets (1 Temple)@5250/- (with in the land acquired)	6.25 (sqm)		32,813.00	32,813.00	65,625.00
4	Affected Structures-Commercial & Industrial (Encroachers-1 (Gate@9133))	5	1	45,665.00	-	45,665.00
5	Fencing wire at Open/lands (1- Encroachers@525/-)	60m		31,500.00	-	31,500.00
<b>Sub Total(Land and Structure Compensation)</b>						<b>2,03,67,909.00</b>

#### R&R Assistance to the Affected Families

S. No.	Category of Affect	Type of Assistance	No. of Households	Category of Entitlement	Total Amount of R&R Assistance (INR)	Remarks
1	Loss of land	R&R Cost	196	Affected Family	98,00,000.00	In accordance with the Gujarat Amendment Act, 2016 under section 31A
2	Loss of Structures	Affected Petty shops	11	Petty shops	2,75,000 .00	
3	Loss of Structures	One time R&R allowance (I affected family)	1	Affected Family	50,000.00	
Sub Total ( R&R Assistance)					<b>1,01,25,000.00</b>	
<b>Total (compensation of land and structures and R&amp;R assistance)</b>					<b>3,04,92,909.00</b>	
Contingency (@3%)					<b>9,14,787.00</b>	
<b>Grand Total (Total + Contingency)</b>					<b>3,14,07,696.00</b>	

\*Note: Land compensation was estimated as decided by the District level land price committee based on both latest Jantri value and average sale price for the last three years of similar type of land situated in the vicinity and considered whichever is higher amongst both the values. Multiplication factor as per the Act 1 in urban and 2 in rural areas, plus 100% solatium and 12% interest from the date of Notification (Section 11). Structure cost estimated as per latest SOR Rates for the respective Districts of R&BD, 2015-16 and the average cost for semi pucca structures have been considered for determination of cost.

\*Note: R&R assistance has been estimated as determined under second schedule of the RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013 and under section 31A of the RFCTLAR&R (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 2013 which determines that each affected family/household shall be given a one-time lump-sum cost equal to fifty percent of the amount of compensation as determined under section 26 of the RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013. The lump-sum amount that, not less than the amount determined under the second schedule of the RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013.

### 9.1.1 Compensation for Structures

166. Compensation for structures will be provided for the loss of commercial, residential or mixed-use structures. Compensation will 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 Structures @ INR 13,787/sq.m;
- Semi-Pucca structures @ INR 13,016/sq.m;
- Boundary wall @ INR 3,276/sq.m;
- Barbed wire fencing @ 525/running meter;
- Water tank @ INR 3,276/sq. m.

### 9.1.2 Compensation for Other Assets

167. The unit rates for respective items are as follows:

- Tree @ INR 5,250;
- Water tank @ INR 3,276/sq. m;
- Barbed wire fencing @ 525/running meter;
- Temporary shed @ INR 5,250;
- Seating around tree @ 3,276/sq.m;
- Boundary Wall @ 3,276/running meter.

168. An amount of INR 16.60 million is earmarked for cost of trainings, RAP Implementation Agency, awareness programmes on road safety, HIV/AIDS awareness, monitoring and evaluation, GRM establishments and proceedings etc. (Table 9-2 gives detailed resettlement budget for three upgradation corridors to be taken up). Escalation of these components (Components 4 to 9 in the table below that are likely to span across years) have been considered at an annual inflation rate of 7% based on consumer price index and the escalated amount for Year-I is INR 17.76 million and for year II, the amount is INR 19.00 million. Detailed budget for RAP Implementation Agency and other training, administrative expenses are provided in Annexure 9.1.

**Table 9-2: Resettlement Budget-Upgradation Corridors**

Sl. No	Corridors/ Category	Mehsana-Palanpur	Mehsana-Bypass	Dhoridungari-Lunawada	TOTAL
1	Compensation for Land (Schedule -I)	0	0	20367909	<b>3,01,17,274.00</b>
2	Compensation for Structures/Assets	9708415	40950		
3	R&R Assistance (Schedule-II)	5453000	100000	10125000	<b>1,56,78,000.00</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,51,61,415</b>	<b>1,40,950</b>	<b>3,04,92,909</b>	<b>4,57,95,274.00</b>
4	RAP Implementing Agency				62,71,000.00
5	Monitoring & Evaluation (External Monitoring-PMC)				37,40,000.00
6	Training and Capacity Building				16,00,000.00
7	Administrative Expenses				39,90,000.00
8	GRM Establishments, Proceedings and administrative expenses				5,00,000.00
9	Out of pocket expenses (corrective measures, un-anticipated works, etc.)				5,00,000.00
<b>B</b>	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>1,66,01,000.00</b>
	<b>Total (A+B)</b>				<b>6,23,96,274.00</b>
	<b>Contingency@3%</b>				<b>18,71,888.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>6,42,68,162.00</b>

## APPENDICES



## Appendix 2.1: Chainage wise Details of Proposed Treatment

### Typical Cross Section Schedule

Sr. No.	From (km)	To (km)	Length (m)	Type of C/S	Carriageway width (m)	Median width (m)	Paved Shoulders (m)		Hard Shoulders (m)		Footpath cum drain / Footpath (m)	
							LHS	RHS	LHS	RHS	LHS	RHS
<b>Dhoridungri-Garasiyawada</b>												
1	0+000	0+100	100	Type E	7.5 + 7.5	1.2	--	--	--	--	1.5	1.5
2	0+100	6+400	6300	Type A	7	--	--	--	2.5	2.5	--	--
3	6+400	6+650	250	Type E	7 5 + 7.5	1.2	--	--	--	--	1.5	1.5
4	6+650	12+239	5589	Type A	7	--	--	--	2.5	2.5	--	--
5	12+239	12+338	99	Type E	7.5 + 7.5	1.2	--	--	--	--	1.5	1.5
6	<b>Total length (DG)</b>		<b>12338</b>									
<b>Lunawada-Garasiyawada</b>												
7	0+006	0+106	100	Type E1	7.5 + 7.5	1.2	--	--	--	--	1.5	1.5
8	0+106	1+200	1094	Type D	7	--	1.5	1.5	1	--	1.5	1.5
9	1+200	1+900	700	Type D1	7	--	0 to 1.5	0 to 1.5	0 to 1	0 to 1	--	--
10	1+900	2+600	700	Type F	7	--	1.5	1.5	1	1	--	--
11	2+600	3+050	450	Type A1	7	--	1.5	1.5	1	1	--	--
12	3+050	5+750	2700	Type F	7	--	1.5	1.5	1	1	--	--
13	5+750	6+000	250	Type A1	7	--	1.5	1.5	1	1	--	--
14	6+000	6+600	600	Type F	7	--	1.5	1.5	1	1	--	--
15	6+600	7+029	429	Type A1	7	--	1.5	1.5	1	1	--	--
16	7+029	7+432	403	Mahi River Bridge	7	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	1.5
17	7+432	8+400	968	Type A1	7	--	1.5	1.5	1	1	--	--
18	8+400	13+787	5387	Type F	7	--	1.5	1.5	1	1	--	--
19	13+787	13+937	150	Type E1	7.5 + 7.5	1.2	--	--	--	--	1.5	1.5
	<b>Total length (LG)</b>		<b>13931</b>									
	<b>Total length</b>		<b>26269</b>									

## Appendix 4-1: Socioeconomic Profile of Project Corridor Settlements and Talukas

**Table 1: Population distribution and Sex ratio in talukas abutting Lunawada- Virpur corridor**

Sr. no	Talukas	Population		AAGR (2001-2011)	Sex Ratio	Juvenile (Below 6 years) Population (no.)	Juvenile (Below 6 years) Population (%)	Juvenile Sex Ratio
		2001	2011					
1	Lunawada	229798	257228	1.134	942.1642	34792	13.53	906
2	Virpur	87091	100293	1.421	938.3286	13875	13.83	948
Total		316889	357521	1.214	941.0867	48667	13.61	918

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

**Table 2: Literacy Rate for talukas abutting Lunawada- Virpur corridor, 2001 and 2011**

Sr. no	Talukas	Total		2011	
		2001	2011	Male	Female
1	Lunawada	66.96	75.60	44.26	31.34
2	Virpur	65.09	77.09	45.54	31.55
Total		66.45	76.02	44.62	31.40

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

**Table 3: Total Workers and WPR for Talukas abutting Corridor, 2011**

Sr. no	Talukas	Total Workers	WPR	Male (%)	Female (%)	Main Workers (%)	Marginal Workers (%)
1	Lunawada	122406	55.03	63.74	45.84	63.06	36.94
2	Virpur	45651	52.83	63.67	41.25	68.02	31.98
Total		168057	54.41	63.72	44.56	64.41	35.59

Source: Census 2011

**Table 4: Composition of workers by sector in project corridor talukas, 2011 (in %)**

Sr. no	Talukas	Cultivators	Agricultural	Household	Others
1	Lunawada	46.78	20.43	1.13	31.66
2	Virpur	31.73	34.41	1.85	32.01
Total		42.70	24.23	1.33	31.75

Source: Census 2011

**Table 5: Caste Composition in project corridor talukas, 2011 (in %)**

Sr. no	Talukas	SC Population	ST Population	% SC Population	%ST Population	SC+ST Population	% SC+ST Population
1	Lunawada	16530	19306	6.43	7.51	35836	13.93
2	Virpur	5950	336	5.93	0.34	6286	6.27
Total		22480	19642	6.29	5.49	42122	11.78

Source: Census 2011

**Table 6: Socioeconomic characteristics of villages and settlements along project corridor, 2011**

Sr. No.	Name	Total Households	HH Size	Total Population	Sex Ratio	Juvenile Population	Juvenile Sex Ratio
1	Hadod	550	5.20	2862	962	472	911
2	Khantana Bhensadavada	91	5.13	467	979	43	1389
3	Pavapur	93	4.53	421	949	45	607
4	Hardaspur	207	4.61	954	992	99	980

Sr. No.	Name	Total Households	HH Size	Total Population	Sex Ratio	Juvenile Population	Juvenile Sex Ratio
5	Salawada	201	4.39	882	885	89	816
6	Charangam (Salawada)	487	4.77	2324	963	306	949
7	Undra	1163	5.23	6088	911	853	952
8	Lalsar	211	5.05	1065	936	157	987
9	Dhamod	342	4.23	1447	929	154	1299
10	Sadhakpur	126	4.12	519	981	37	1056
11	Vakhatpur (Kidiya)	182	3.72	677	945	46	1190
12	Ucharpi	365	5.34	1950	990	269	935
13	Untadi	147	4.44	652	821	47	306
14	Maliya	96	4.16	399	937	26	529
15	Juna Kalava	19	3.68	70	1000	2	-
16	Tanachhia	39	5.15	201	933	33	571
17	Lunawada (M)	7585	4.87	36954	928	4457	901
18	Tajpur	15	4.67	70	1059	5	1500
<b>Total</b>		<b>11919</b>	<b>4.87</b>	<b>58002</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>7140</b>	<b>914</b>

Source: Census 2011

**Table 7: Literacy Rate of villages and settlements along project corridor, 2011**

Sr. No.	Name	Literacy Rate	Literacy Rate Male	Literacy Rate Female
1	Hadod	72.89	86.80	58.57
2	Khantana Bhensadavada	76.89	91.28	61.65
3	Pavapur	94.15	98.40	89.89
4	Hardaspur	84.68	93.71	75.59
5	Salawada	78.44	87.83	67.91
6	Charangam (Salawada)	73.49	86.37	60.14
7	Undra	68.08	79.77	55.15
8	Lalsar	69.49	82.38	55.61
9	Dhamod	78.58	91.95	63.61
10	Sadhakpur	84.85	92.21	77.31
11	Vakhatpur (Kidiya)	80.98	92.05	69.08
12	Ucharpi	62.52	75.03	50.00
13	Untadi	82.31	89.44	74.20
14	Maliya	92.49	93.12	91.85
15	Juna Kalava	85.29	97.14	72.73
16	Tanachhia	70.24	89.16	51.76
17	Lunawada (M)	88.43	93.19	83.32
18	Tajpur	83.08	96.88	69.70
<b>Total</b>		<b>83.05</b>	<b>90.29</b>	<b>75.31</b>

Source: Census 2011

**Table 8: Total Workers and Composition in respective Settlements/Town, 2011**

Sr. No.	Name	Total Workers	Total Workers Male	Total Workers Female	Cultivable	Agricultural	Household	Others
1	Hadod	1598	816	782	45.74	4.01	0	50.25
2	Khantana Bhensadavada	231	148	83	60.61	1.73	0	37.66
3	Pavapur	227	112	115	41.85	12.78	0	45.37
4	Hardaspur	384	279	105	40.89	12.50	0.78	45.83
5	Salawada	478	247	231	30.96	2.30	2.72	64.02
6	Charangam	1352	702	650	48.59	12.20	0.44	38.76

Sr. No.	Name	Total Workers	Total Workers Male	Total Workers Female	Cultivable	Agricultural	Household	Others
	(Salawada)							
7	Undra	3434	1803	1631	72.60	20.79	0.93	5.68
8	Lalsar	648	343	305	79.78	3.70	3.55	12.96
9	Dhamod	754	432	322	19.36	28.78	2.65	49.20
10	Sadhakpur	282	174	108	51.77	0	0.35	47.87
11	Vakhatpur (Kidiya)	368	202	166	34.24	16.58	0.27	48.91
12	Ucharpi	1166	574	592	50.17	36.11	0.17	13.55
13	Untadi	352	202	150	39.49	3.13	0.85	56.53
14	Maliya	178	111	67	54.49	1.12	0	44.38
15	Juna Kalava	32	19	13	31.25	0	0	68.75
16	Tanachhia	71	62	9	78.87	19.72	0	1.41
17	Lunawada (M)	10587	9236	1351	1.98	2.08	1.46	94.47
18	Tajpur	41	20	21	26.83	24.39	7.32	41.46
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22183</b>	<b>15482</b>	<b>6701</b>	<b>29.14</b>	<b>9.08</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>60.60</b>

Source: Census 2011

**Table 9: Workers and WPR in respective Settlements/Town, 2011**

Sr. No.	Name	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	WPR	WPR Male	WPR Female
1	Hadod	783	815	66.86	67.33	66.38
2	Khantana Bhensadavada	161	70	54.48	67.89	40.29
3	Pavapur	126	101	60.37	59.57	61.17
4	Hardaspur	272	112	44.91	65.03	24.65
5	Salawada	238	240	60.28	58.95	61.76
6	Charangam (Salawada)	898	454	67.00	68.35	65.59
7	Undra	1640	1794	65.60	65.59	65.61
8	Lalsar	359	289	71.37	72.82	69.79
9	Dhamod	481	273	58.31	63.25	52.79
10	Sadhakpur	277	5	58.51	71.31	45.38
11	Vakhatpur (Kidiya)	353	15	58.32	61.77	54.61
12	Ucharpi	488	678	69.36	68.25	70.48
13	Untadi	303	49	58.18	62.73	53.00
14	Maliya	152	26	47.72	58.73	36.41
15	Juna Kalava	28	4	47.06	54.29	39.39
16	Tanachhia	61	10	42.26	74.70	10.59
17	Lunawada (M)	9709	878	32.58	54.91	8.62
18	Tajpur	37	4	63.08	62.50	63.64
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16366</b>	<b>5817</b>	<b>43.61</b>	<b>58.89</b>	<b>27.27</b>

Source: Census 2011

**Table 10: Caste Composition in Villages and Settlements Abutting Project Corridor, 2011**

Sr. No.	Name	Total SC Population	Total ST Population	SC Population (%)	ST Population (%)	SC+ ST Population (%)
1	Hadod	31	0	1.08	0	1.08
2	Khantana Bhensadavada	0	60	0	12.85	12.85
3	Pavapur	0	45	0	10.69	10.69
4	Hardaspur	75	153	7.86	16.04	23.90

Sr. No.	Name	Total SC Population	Total ST Population	SC Population (%)	ST Population (%)	SC+ ST Population (%)
5	Salawada	39	0	4.42	0	4.42
6	Charangam (Salawada)	170	0	7.31	0	7.31
7	Undra	383	0	6.29	0	6.29
8	Lalsar	26	0	2.44	0	2.44
9	Dhamod	262	0	18.11	0	18.11
10	Sadhakpur	0	0	0	0	0
11	Vakhatpur (Kidiya)	0	0	0	0	0
12	Ucharpi	178	0	9.13	0	9.13
13	Untadi	67	40	10.28	6.13	16.41
14	Maliya	0	0	0	0	0
15	Juna Kalava	0	0	0	0	0
16	Tanachhia	0	201	0	100	100
17	Lunawada (M)	1725	464	4.67	1.26	5.92
18	Tajpur	0	24	0	34.29	34.29
<b>Total</b>		<b>2956</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>5.10</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>6.80</b>

Source: Census 2011

## Appendix 5.1: GSHP-II Socio-Economic Survey Questionnaire

**ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT, GOVT. OF GUJARAT**  
**SECOND GUJARAT STATE HIGHWAY PROJECT- (GSHP-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	Farm House	7	Government
8	Agricultural	9	Orchard	10	Under construction	11	Open land/Plot	12	Plantation	13	Grazing	14	Religious
15	Community Assets			16	Others (specify)			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
---	-------------	---	--	--	--	--	--	-----	---	----	---

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

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

**5c.** Number of agricultural labourers working in the field (other than family members)

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

**6. Extent of Impact**

1	Partial	2	Full
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**07. 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	Bathrooms separate with WC	
5	Water Tap		12	Temporary Shed		19	Electricity connection	
6	Water Tank		13	Washing place		20	Water connection	
7	Hand Pump		14	Shrine		21	Other	

**08. 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



08a	Religion	Hindu ①	Muslim ②	Christian ③	Sikh ④	Jain ⑤	Buddhist ⑥	Others					
09	Whether Woman Headed Household					Yes	1	No	2				
10	Family Type		Joint	1	Nuclear			2					

**11. Socio-economic profile**

Codes for Relationship with Head of the Household															
1	Head of Household			2	Wife			3	Husband			4	Son		
5	Daughter			6	Son-in-law			7	Daughter-in-law			8	Grandfather		
9	Grandmother			10	Grandson			11	Grand daughter			12	Brother		
13	Sister			14	Brother-in-law			15	Sister-in-law			16	Father		
17	Mother			18	Father-in-law			19	Mother-in-law			20	Grandson-in-law		
21	Grand daughter-in-law			22	Uncle			23	Aunt			24	Cousin		
25	Nephew			26	Niece			27	Any other (specify)						

Member Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<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	
	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	
<b>D. Age</b>	How old was NAME on the last birthday?												
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Record the age on last birthday
<b>E. Marital Status</b>	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	Married
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Unmarried
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	Divorced
	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Separated
	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	Widow/Widower
	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	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	Illiterate
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	Primary (Upto Class 3)
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	High School (Class 4 – 7)
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	Secondary (Class 8 - 10)
	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Higher Secondary (Class 11 – 12)
	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	Vocational
	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	Higher (Graduate or higher)
⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	Technical (Graduate or higher)	
<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	Yes
	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	Yes
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	No
	What is the main activity at the place of job?												
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	This may have multiple entries
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	Artisans
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Famer
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	Agriculture Labour
	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Business/Trade
	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	Govt. Service
⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	Private service	
⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	Industrial labour	
⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	Construction labour	
⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	Housemaid	
												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?												
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Persons who are not working
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	No work available
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Seasonal inactivity
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	Household family duties
	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Old (>60 yrs)
	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	Student
⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	Physically Challenged	
												Not willing to work	



Member Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
K. Income	How much does the NAME earn in a month (Rs.)													
L. Skills	Any skill possessed by the person?													
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Tailoring
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	Electrical
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Plumbing
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	Electronic / Watch Repair
	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Lather works
	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	Handicraft
	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	Carpentry/masonry
⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	Others (specify)	
M. Possession of Documents	Whether the NAME possess the documents or NAME member in any													
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	APL Ration Card (if included in the Card)
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	BPL Ration Card (if included in the Card)
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Voters ID Card
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	Driving Licence
⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Job ID Card of NREGS (if yes, mark)	
N. Beneficiary of any other govt. schemes	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Yes
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	No
	If yes, provide Job ID number													
													If yes, name of the scheme	

12. 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	

13. Assets purchased (after receiving the land compensation): Yes or No  
If Yes, Specify the type of Asset purchased and year:

Type of Asset	Year of Purchased

14. Agriculture (only affected crop)

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

15. 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)	

16. Debts: (Amount in Rs)

Total household debt (approximate in Rs.), if any				Rs.			
Sl. No.	Category	(Rs.)	Year availed	Sl. No.	Category	(Rs.)	Year availed
1	Crop/Agriculture Loan			5	Loan on vehicles		
2	Loan on Assets			6	Loan for education		
3	Jewell Loan			7	Personal Loan.		
4	Debts cleared ( after receiving the land compensation): Yes or No:			If Yes: Specify the type/category of debt cleared :			



**17. Household Items**

Sl. No.	Items	Yes / No		Sl. No.	Items	Yes / No	
1	TV	Yes	No	8	Food processor / Mixer / Grinder	Yes	No
2	Refrigerator	Yes	No	9	Computer / Laptop	Yes	No
3	Two Wheeler	Yes	No	10	Air Conditioner	Yes	No
4	Four Wheeler	Yes	No	11	Air Cooler	Yes	No
5	Telephone/Mobile Phone	Yes	No	12	Microwave Oven	Yes	No
6	Washing Machine	Yes	No	13	Auto Rickshaw/Tractor	Yes	No
7	Cooking Gas	Yes	No	14	Others (specify)	Yes	No

**18. Health Status**

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

**19. 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.11. All the relationship should be specified with respect to the household head only.
- [3] Q.No.20. 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.
- [4] Women Headed Household: The households headed by woman member of the family who is the sole/leading bread-earner of the family.

**20. Travel Information (Multiple-response, Record for 5 most important Purposes of Travel)**

Sl. No.	Purpose of Travel	Distance (in Km)	Travel Time (in Minutes)	Mode of Travel	Expenditure on Transport (In Rs.)	Purpose of Travel	Code	Mode of Travel	Code
						1	2	3	4
						Work place/agn field	1	Walk	1
						School	2	Bicycle	2
						Agri market	3	Auto-rickshaw	3
1						Local market	4	Mini-bus	4
2						Local town	5	2-Wheeler	5
3						District headquarter	6	4-Wheeler	6
4						Block headquarter	7	Bus	7
5						Others (specify)	8	Others (specify)	8

## Appendix 5.2: List of affected properties

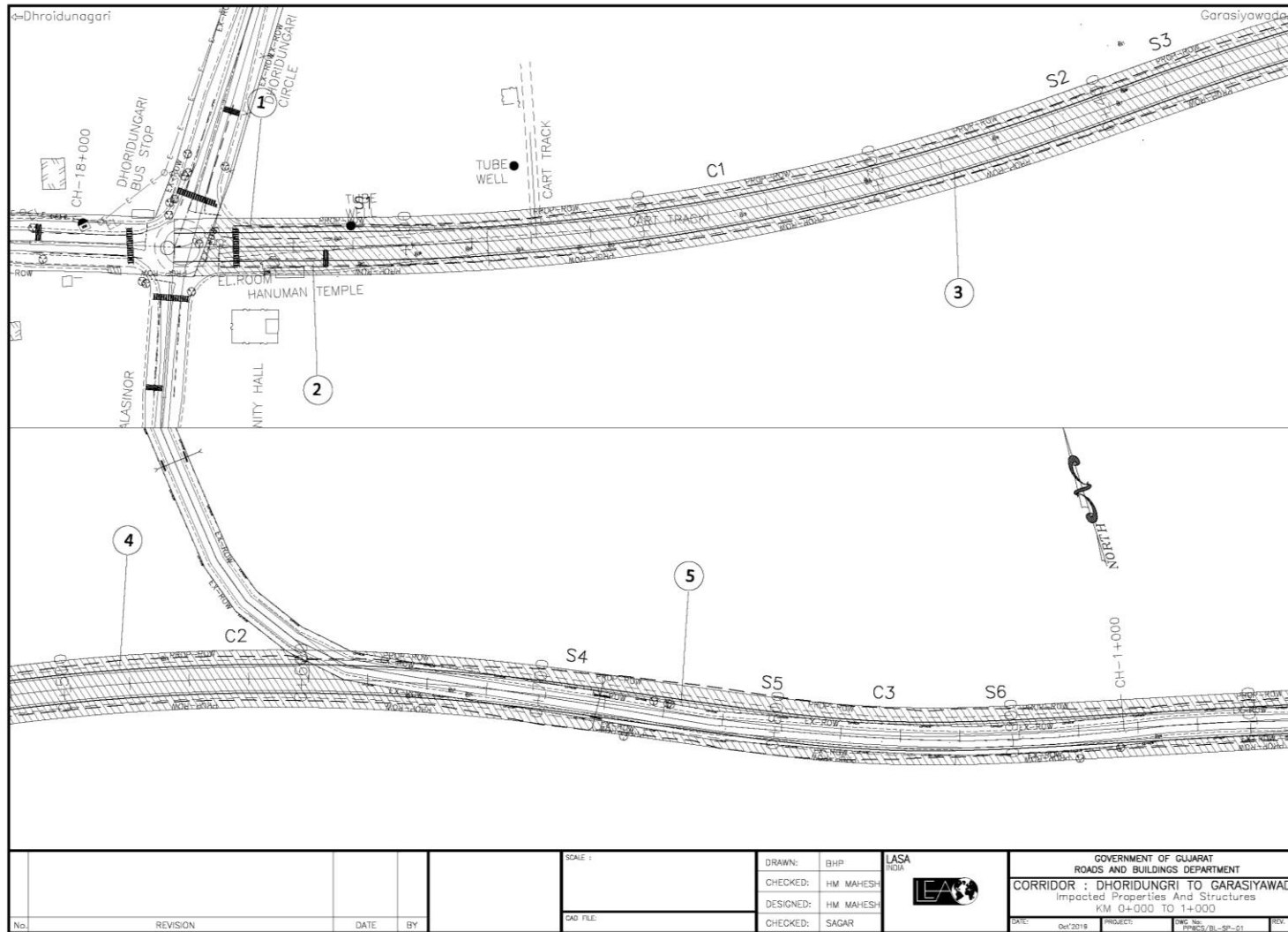
S. No	Map id ref. No.	Chainage	Survey no.	RHS/LHS	Category Type	Land type	Village	Block	Name of Head of Household
<b>Tajpur</b>									
1	1	0+020-0+300	Block No.1	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Tajpur	Virpur	Chhaganbhai Vasrambhai Patel
2	2	0+020	Block No.6	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Tajpur	Virpur	Sureshkumar Valjibhai Patel
3	3	0+300-0+500	Block No.5	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Tajpur	Virpur	Shantibhai Vasrambhai Patel
4	4	0+500-0+700	Block No.3	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Tajpur	Virpur	Jayaben Shantilal Patel
5	5	0+800	Block No.4	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Tajpur	Virpur	Kasanben, Widow of Dhulabhai Vrudhabhai
<b>Dhamod</b>									
6	6	3+450	175/pai/1	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunawada	Garó Harajivanbhai Khusalbhai
7	7	3+500	177/pai/2	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunawada	PatelHaribhai Dajibhai
8	8	3+575	178/pai/1	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunawada	Garó Rameshbhai Kashanabhai
9	9	3+625	179/pai/1	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunawada	Garó Dhulibe widow of Natvarbhai Dala
10	10	3+700	182/pai/1	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunawada	Garó Harajivanbhai Khusalbhai
11	11	3+700	-	RHS	(Squatter )	Commercial	Dhamod	Lunawada	Mr. Kanabhai Nanabhai Chauhan
12	12	3+750	2/pai/1	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunawada	Panchal Natvarbhai Mohanbhai
13	13	3+800	3/pai/1	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunawada	Harijan Bhayajibhai Khatubhai
14	14	3+825	4/pai/1	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunawada	Chamar Methabhai Jethabhai
15	15	3+850	5/pai/1	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunawada	Chamar Kantibhai Devabhai
16	16	3+950	7/pai/1	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunawada	Chamar Jashiben Punjabhai
17	17	3+900	6/pai/1	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunawada	Chamar Dhanabhai Manabhai
18	18	4+010	36/pai/1	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunawada	Valand Bhikhabhai Mathubhai
19	19	4+100	40/2/pai/1	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunawada	Patel Babarbhai Hirabhai
20	20	4+250	41/pai/1	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunawada	Patel Devabhai Javarbhai
21	21	4+250	60/pai/1	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunawada	Patel Nathiben Hirabhai
22	22	4+350	42/1/pai/1	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunawada	Patel Hirabhai Ramabhai
23	23	4+400	42/2/pai/1	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunawada	Patel Kalabhai Shankalbhai
24	24	4+300-4+400	59/pai/1	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunawada	Patel Devabhai Javarbhai
25	25	4+450	56/2/pai/1	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunawada	Patel Rakeshkumar Jashubhai
26	26	4+450	43/2/pai/1	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunawada	Patel Punjabhai Dharmabhai
27	27	4+550	55/4/pai/2	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunawada	Patle Diwaliben Daughter of Lalabhai
28	28	4+600	54/2/pai/1	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunawada	Patel Mangalbhai Dajibhai
29	29	4+600	54/1	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunawada	Patel Parsottambhai Nathabhai
30	30	4+610	61/1	-	Land	Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunawada	Patel Punjabhai Somabhai
31	31	4+630	176	-	Land	Agricultural	Dhamod	Lunawada	Patel Mangalbhai Dajibhai
<b>Sadhakpur</b>									
32	32	4+650	71/p/1	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Mr. Babarbhai Gopalbhai Patel
33	33	4+750	72/p/1	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Mr.Rameshbhai Pujabhai
34	34	4+875	82/p/1	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Mr.Patel Ambalal Kodarbhai
35	35	4+960	81/1	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Mr. Babarbhai Gopalbhai Patel
36	36	5+010	81/2	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Mr.Babubhai Parsottam Patel
37	37	5+030	81/3	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Mr. Sakhidas Rayjibhai Patel
38	38	5+060	85/1/p/1	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Mr.Harshadbhai Kalabhai Patel
39	39	5+010	81/4	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Mr. Sakhidas Rayjibhai Patel
40	40	5+100	91/1	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Patel Jasubhai Hirabhai
41	41	5+150	90/1/p/1	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Mr.Ramanbhai Lakhubhai Patel
42	42	5+220	86	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Mahendrabhai Naranbhai Patel
43	43	5+260	87	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Sadhakpur	Lunawada	Patel Punjabhai Mangalbhai
<b>Lalsar</b>									
44	44	5+500	16/pai/1	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Patel kishorbhai Nathabhai
45	45	5+320	28/pai/1	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Patel Punjabhai Mangalbhai
46	46	5+330	27/1	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Patel Mangalbhai Dajibhai
47	47	5+350	27/2	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Patel Rameshbhai Mangalbhai
48	48	5+400	27/3	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Patel Jethalalbai Bhagabhai
49	49	5+425	22/3/pai/1	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Patel Mangalbhai Dajibhai
50	50	5+450	22/1	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Patel Punjabhai Mangalbhai
51	51	5+475	22/2/pai/1	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Patel Lalabhai Kalidas
52	52	5+550	11/pai/1	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Arvindbhai Naranbhai Patel
53	53	5+625	12	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Panchal Jayantibhai Lakhubhai

S. No	Map id ref. No.	Chainage	Survey no.	RHS/LHS	Category Type	Land type	Village	Block	Name of Head of Household
54	54	5+650	13/1	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Mr. Hirabhai Babarbai Patel
55	55	5+700	13/2	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Mr. Rajendrakumar Bakorbhai Patel
56	56	5+725	13/5	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Mr. Hirabhai Babarbai Patel
57	57	5+750	13/6	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Patel Kailashben widow of Manubhai
58	58	5+800	13/7	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Mr. Hirabhai Babarbai Patel
59	59	5+825	13/8	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Patel Kailashben widow of Manubhai
60	60	5+850	13/9	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Mr. Hirabhai Babarbai Patel
61	61	5+875	2/pai/1	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Mr. Jayantibhai Mangalbhai Patel
62	62	5+925	1/pai/1	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Mr. Rajendrakumar Bakorbhai Patel
63	63	5+950	3/1	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Kantilal Dharmdas Patel
64	64	5+975	3/2	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Patel Suredbhai Babarbai
65	65	6+025	131	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Pagi Sanabhai Chunthabhai
66	66	6+100	310/1/pai/1	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Patel Maniben widow of Gokalbhai
67	67	6+200	309	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Mr. Babarbai Pujabhai
68	68	6+340	308	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Mr. Babarbai Pujabhai
69	69	6+400	307	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Mr. Kalabhai Hirabhai Khant
70	70	6+400	-	RHS	Squatter	Commercial	Lalsar	Lunawada	Panchal Champakbhai
71	71	6+400	-	RHS	Squatter	Commercial	Lalsar	Lunawada	Mr. Arvindbhai Amrabhai Pateliya
72	72	6+400	-	LHS	Squatter	Commercial	Lalsar	Lunawada	Mr. Khant Mahendrabhai
73	73	6+400	-	RHS	Squatter	Commercial	Lalsar	Lunawada	Pandey Dharamprakash Ramsiddh
74	74	6+400	-	LHS	Squatter	Commercial	Lalsar	Lunawada	Mr. Kalusinh Shivsinh Rathod
75	75	6+400	-	LHS	Squatter	Commercial	Lalsar	Lunawada	Miss Pateliya Manjulaben Rajeshbhai
76	76	6+400	-	LHS	Squatter	Commercial	Lalsar	Lunawada	Bhemabhai Khant
77	77	6+400	-	LHS	Squatter	Commercial	Lalsar	Lunawada	Rathod Sidhrajsinh
78	78	6+400	-	RHS	Squatter	Commercial	Lalsar	Lunawada	Dilipsinh D Rathod
79	79	6+475	304/1	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Mr. Bakorbhai Limjibhai Patel
80	80	6+560	254/1	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Mr. Bakorbhai Limjibhai Patel
81	81	6+575	255/pai/1	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Mr. Bakorbhai Limjibhai Patel
82	82	6+625	259/1	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Vardhari Vibhag Leuva Patidar Samaj
83	83	6+675	256	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Mr. Dahayaji Rataji Baria
84	84	6+700	176	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Mr. Bakorbhai Limjibhai Patel
85	85	6+700-6+800	252/pai/1	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Mr. Bakorbhai Limjibhai Patel
86	86	6+750	177	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Patel Manojkumar Rayjibhai
87	87	6+840	180/3	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Mr. Pravinbhai Rupabhai Pagi
88	88	6+900	203	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Vanar Dudhabhai Kohyabhai
89	89	6+925	202/pai/1	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Mr. Baria Bhairavsinh Mansinh
90	90	7+150	200/pai/1	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Mr. Dahayaji Rataji Baria
91	91	7+200	206/1	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Mr. Kantibhai Sakhidas Patel
92	92	7+250	206/3	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Patel Dhulabhai Ramabhai Prabhudas
93	93	7+300	206/2	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Mr. Dilipbhai Muljibhai Patel
94	94	7+400	208	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Mr. Bhupendrakumar Jashubhai Patel
95	95	7+450-7+525	209	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Mr. Shaileshkumar Patel
96	96	7+575	213	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Mr. Bakorbhai Rayjibhai Patel
97	97	7+575-7+660	214	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Patel Parsottambhai Gopalbhai
98	98	7+725	218	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Patel parsottambhai Lalabhai
99	99	7+725-7+825	217	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Kalidas Rayjibhai Patel
100	100	5+350	29/pai/1		Land	Agricultural	Lalsar	Lunawada	Mr. Babarbai Gopalbhai Patel
<b>Vakhatpur</b>									
101	101	7+875	135/1	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Mr. Chiamanlal Hirabhai Patel
102	102	7+850	135/3	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Patel Arunbhai Fakirbhai
103	103	7+855	134/1	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Patel Govindbhai Lalbhai
104	104	7+925	134/2	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Patel Babubhai Manorbhai
105	105	8+000	135/2	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Patel Jashvantbhai Bakorbhai
106	106	8+000-8+850	136	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Kalidas Lalbhai Patel
107	107	8+090	139/2	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Patel Jashvantbhai Bakorbhai

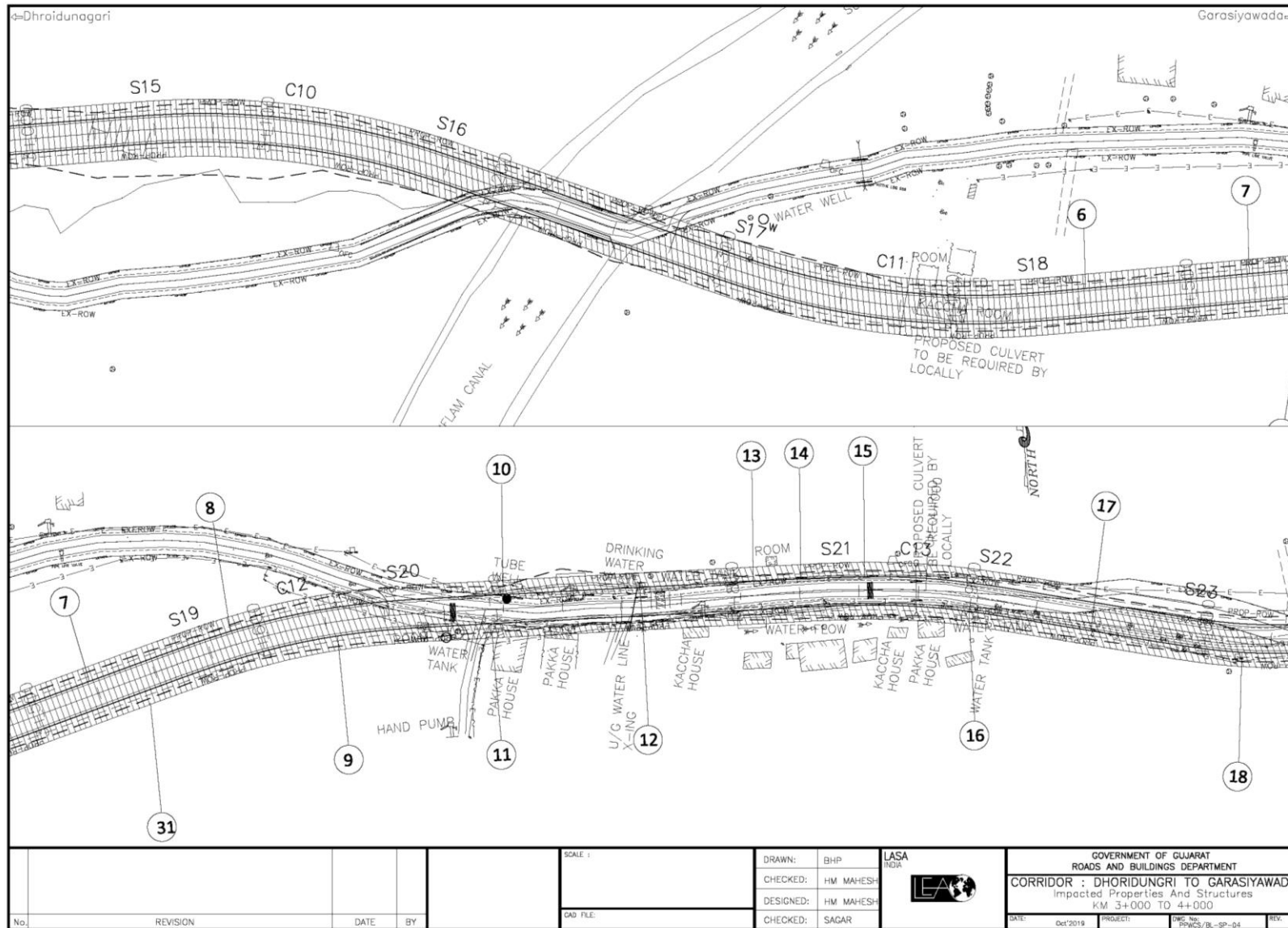
S. No	Map id ref. No.	Chainage	Survey no.	RHS/LHS	Category Type	Land type	Village	Block	Name of Head of Household
108	108	8+125	137/1	RHS/LHS	Land	Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Mr. Mahasukhbhai Bakorbhai
109	109	8+110	139/3	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Mr. Jayantibhai Mangalbhai Patel
110	110	8+130	139/4	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Mr. Bhikhabhai Patel
111	111	8+150	139/5	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Mr. Manharbhai Hirabhai
112	112	8+150	138/2	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Patel Rukhibhen widow of Haribhai
113	113	8+160	139/6	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Patel Hirabhai Muljibhai
114	114	8+165	139/7	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Patel Rukhibhen widow of Haribhai
115	115	8+225	10/1	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Mr.Kantibhai Pujabhai
116	117	8+210	10/2	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Mr. Kishorbhai Punjabhai
117	118	8+300	10/3/pai/1	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Pagi Parsottambhai Mangalbhai
118	119	8+375	10/4	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Pagi Rayjibhai Amirbhai
119	120	8+400	11/1	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Patel Govindbhai Hirabhai
120	121	8+510	12/2	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Patel Sakhidas Mithabhai
121	122	8+450	11/2	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Patel Kiranbhai
122	123	8+530	11/3	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Patel Hirabhai Pujabhai
123	124	8+540	12/3	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Vakhatpur	Lunawada	Mrs. Madhuben Jayantibhai Patel
<b>Ucharpi</b>									
124	125	-	189/3	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Mr. Ravjibhai Hirabhai Patel
125	126	8+850	190	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Bhailalbhai Bhulabhai Valand
126	127	8+875-8+925	191	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Bhailalbhai Bhulabhai Valand
127	128	8+910-8+960	192	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Mr. Patel Lalabhai
128	129	8+950-9+000	203	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Bhailalbhai Bhulabhai Valand
129	130	9+000-9+175	194	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Vankar Dahyabhai Somabhai
130	131	9+000-9+176	195	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Vankar Jethabhai Dhulabhai
131	132	9+200	176/1	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Patel Rukhiben widow of Mangalbhai
132	133	9+275	143	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Ambalal Virabhai Vankar
133	134	9+375	137	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Ambalal Virabhai Vankar
134	135	9+375-9+425	138	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Mr. Patel Lalabhai
135	136	9+525	139/1	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Jayantibhai Nathabhai Vankar
136	137	9+675	140/pai/1	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	V.Karta. Pramukh Shri Gajendrasinh Pravinsinh
137	138	9+750-9+850	98	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Pateliya Kanaji Bhuraji
138	139	9+815-9+900	97/pai/1	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Pagi Doliben widow of Gamirbhai Khumani
139	140	9+925-9+950	96/4	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Pagi Kalubhai Galabhai
140	141	9+955-10+020	96/3	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Pagi Shantaben Bhemabhai
141	142	9+955-9+975	96/1	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Pagi Bhemabhai Motibhai
142	144	10+050	95/1	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Pagi Kankuben Jivabai
143	145	10+175	95/3	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Pagi Sukhabhai Amarabhai
144	146	10+150	94	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Pagi Hirabhai Somabhai
145	147	10+200	93/1	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Pateliya Babarabhai Kannabhai
146	148	10+225	93/2	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Pateliya Kantibhai Kodarbhai
147	149	10+300	92/1	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Pateliya Galabhai
148	150	10+325	92/2	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Mr. Khatubhai Punabhai Pateliya
149	151	10+325-10+525	80	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Pateliya Khatubhai Punabhai
150	152	10+510	79/1	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Pateliya Vechatbhai Kesarabhai
151	153	10+520	79/2	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Mr.Chandubhai Laxmanbhai Pateliya
152	154	10+530	79/3	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Bhalabhai Somabhai Pateliya
153	155	10+540	79/4	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Pateliya Chaturbhai Dhulabhai
154	156	10+550	79/5	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Pateliya Manghabhai Rupabhai
155	157	10+560	79/6	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Pateliya Mangalbhai Punjabhai
156	158	10+580	76/1	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Pateliya Merabhai Navabhai
157	159	10+588	76/2	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Bhalabhai Somabhai Pateliya
158	160	10+596	76/3	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Mr.Chandubhai Laxmanbhai Pateliya
159	161	10+604	76/4	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Pateliya Chaturbhai Dhulabhai
160	162	10+612	76/5	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Pateliya Vechatbhai Kesarabhai
161	163	10+625	76/6	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Pateliya Mangalbhai Punjabhai
162	164	10+675	77/1	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Mr.Chandubhai Laxmanbhai Pateliya

S. No	Map id ref. No.	Chainage	Survey no.	RHS/LHS	Category Type	Land type	Village	Block	Name of Head of Household
163	165	10+700	77/2	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Ucharpi	Lunawada	Bhalabhai Somabhai Pateliya
<b>Undra</b>									
164	166	10+800	258/pai/2	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Mr. Dhanabhai Somabhai Pagi
165	167	11+150	256/1/1	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Mr.Kodarabhai Babarabhai Pagi
166	168	11+250	252/pai/2	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Somabhai Ratnabhai Pagi
167	169	11+350	249/1	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Pagi Gendabhai Galabhai
168	170	11+350	249/2	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Pagi Titabhai Bhatibhai
169	171	11+425	245	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Mr.Bhavanbhai Jemabhai Pagi
170	172	11+500	244/pai/1	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Pagi Punabhai Bhemabhai
171	173	11+500	244/pai/2	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Mr. Narendrakumar Prabhudas Patel
172	174	11+575-11+675	224/1	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Mr.Bharatbhai Gamabhai Pagi
173	175	11+575-11+675	224/2	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Pagi Jashvantbhai Bhayajibhia
174	176	11+675-11+825	222/1/1/pai/1	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Babarabhai M Patel
175	177	11+675-11+825	222/1/1/pai/2	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Babarabhai M Patel (Payment pending)
176	178	11+825-12+000	221	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Mr. Patel Dahyabhai
177	179	12+025	163/1	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Barod Jaysinh Baldevsinh
178	180	12+075	163/2	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Undra	Lunawada	Thakor Bahadursinh Sammatsinh
179	181	14+100	-	LHS	Squatter	Commercial	Garasiyawa da		Prabhudas Lakhubhai Patel
<b>Maliya</b>									
180	182	2+520-2+700	185	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Maliya	Lunawada	Patel Virabhai Punabhai
181	183	2+725	183	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Maliya	Lunawada	Patel Haridas Sankalbhai
182	184	2+750-2+900	180	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Maliya	Lunawada	Patel Manilal Motibhai
183	185	2+925	178	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Maliya	Lunawada	Patel Manilal Laljibhai
184	186	3+000	177	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Maliya	Lunawada	Patel Daxaben Mangalbhai
185	187	3+050	163	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Maliya	Lunawada	Patel Manilal Khatubhai
<b>Khantnabhesdawada</b>									
186	188	5+500	-	RHS	Commercial	Structure	Khantnabhesawada	Lunawada	person not available
187	189	6+500	92	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Khantnabhesawada	Lunawada	Mr. Ratnabhai Sufrabhai Khant
188	190	6+600	91	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Khantnabhesawada	Lunawada	Khant Babarabhai Somabhai
189	191	6+900	42	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Khantnabhesawada	Lunawada	Mr. Balabhai Motibhai Pagi
190	192	6+900	10/p/1	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Khantnabhesawada	Lunawada	Gosai Evargiri Manhargiri
<b>Hadod</b>									
191	194	7+400-7+500	25	LHS/RHS					
192	195	7+750	11	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	Somabhai Kalubhai Machhi
193	196	7+600	12	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	-
194	197	7+650	13	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	-
195	198	7+700	14	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	Ganeshbhai Vechatbhai Vankar, Jivabhai Manabhai Vankar
196	199	7+725	4	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	Mr. Bhikhabhai Shankarabhai Patel
197	200	7+750	3	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	Mr. Bhikhabhai Shankarabhai Patel
198	201	7+800	2	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	Mr. Ramabhai Virabhai Patel
199	202	7+850	1-1	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	Devabhai Hirabhai Patel
200	203	7+800	361/3	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	Shaileshkumar Kalubhai Patel
201	204	7+900	361/2	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	Devabhai Hirabhai Patel
202	205	7+925	361/1	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	Dalabhai Shankarabhai Patel
203	206	7+950	45/1	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	Mr. Dilipkumar Nanabhai Patel
204	207	8+000	46/1/p	RHS	Land	Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	Dalabhai Shankarabhai Patel
205	208	8+000	46/2/p	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	Mr. Dilipkumar Nanabhai Patel
206	209	8+100	375	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	Patel Veerabhai Shankarabhai
207	210	8+150	44/1	LHS	Land	Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	Kalidas Kadvabhai Vankar
208	211	8+160-8+400	51/1	LHS/RHS	Land	Agricultural	Hadod	Lunawada	Vankar Khatubhai Dhanabhai

### Appendix 5.3: Dhoridungari-Lunawada Structure Marking

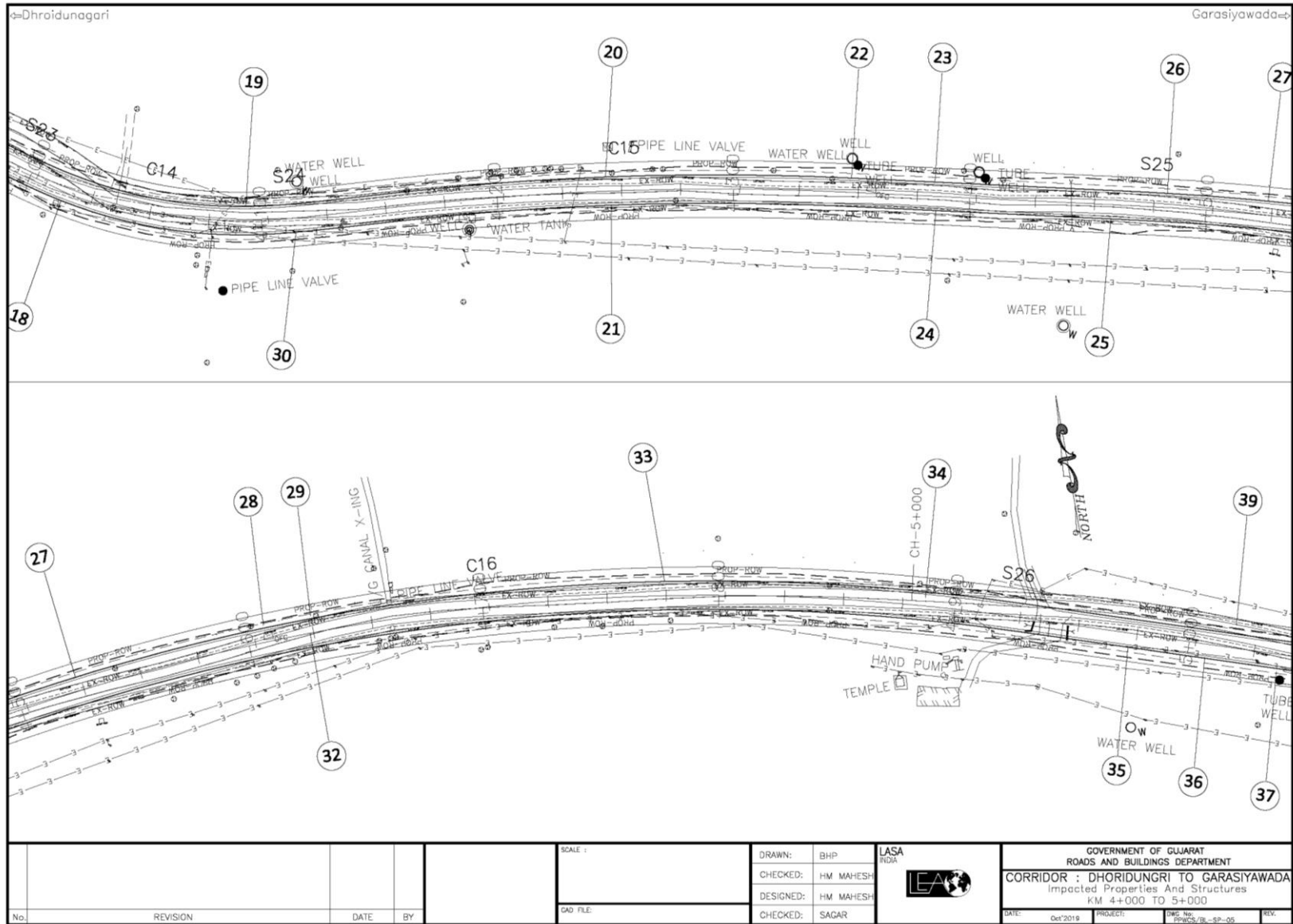


### Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)



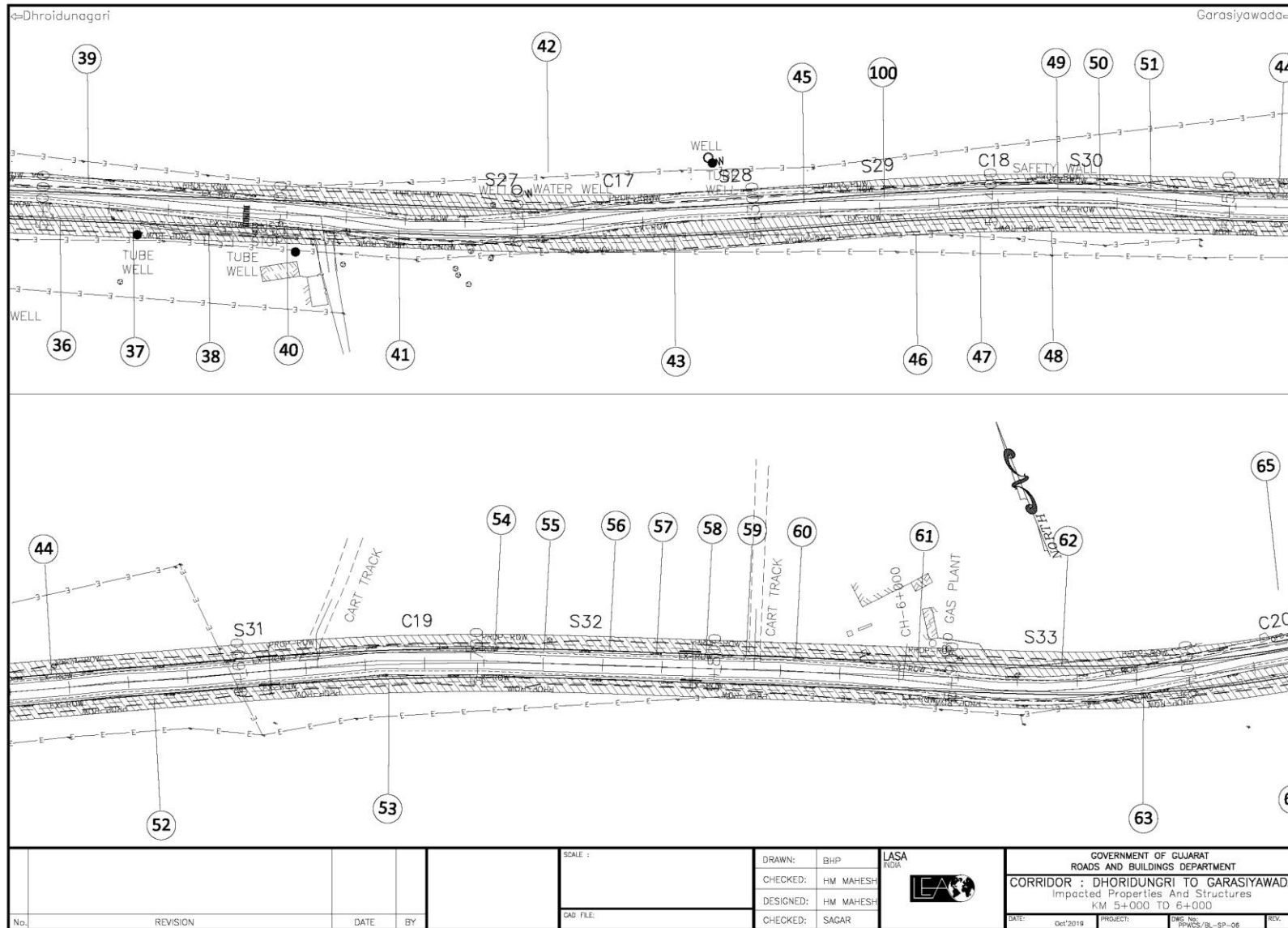
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Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

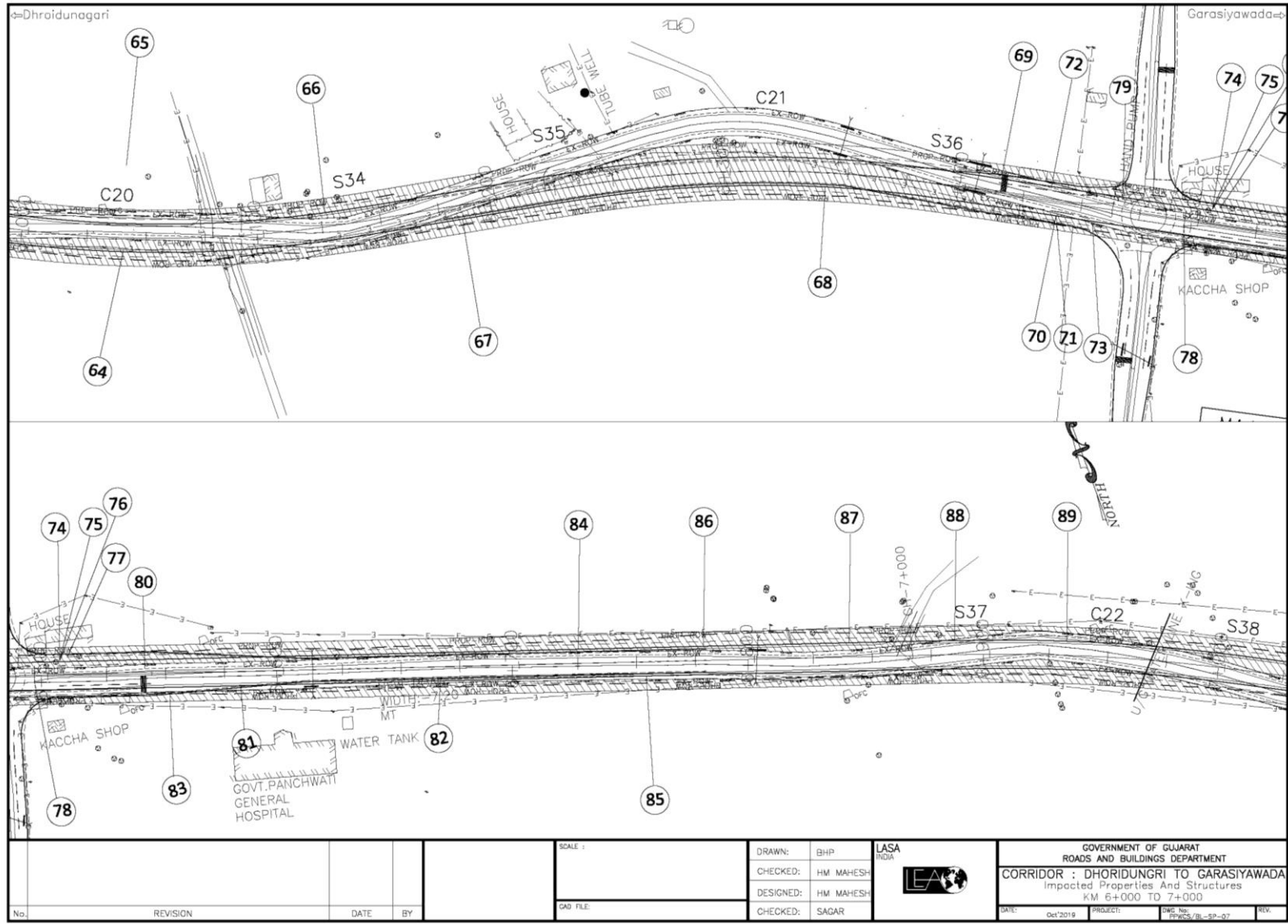


Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

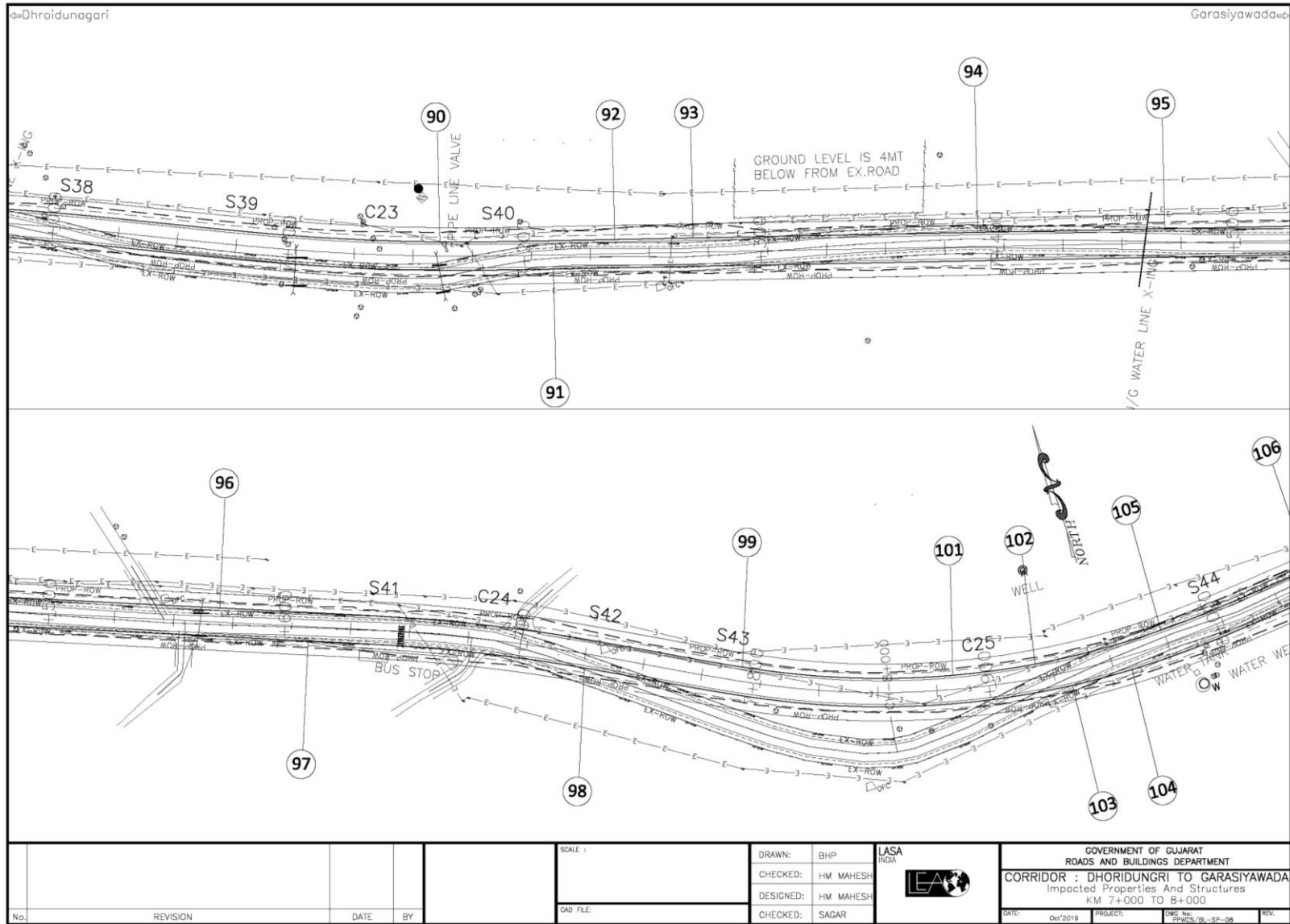




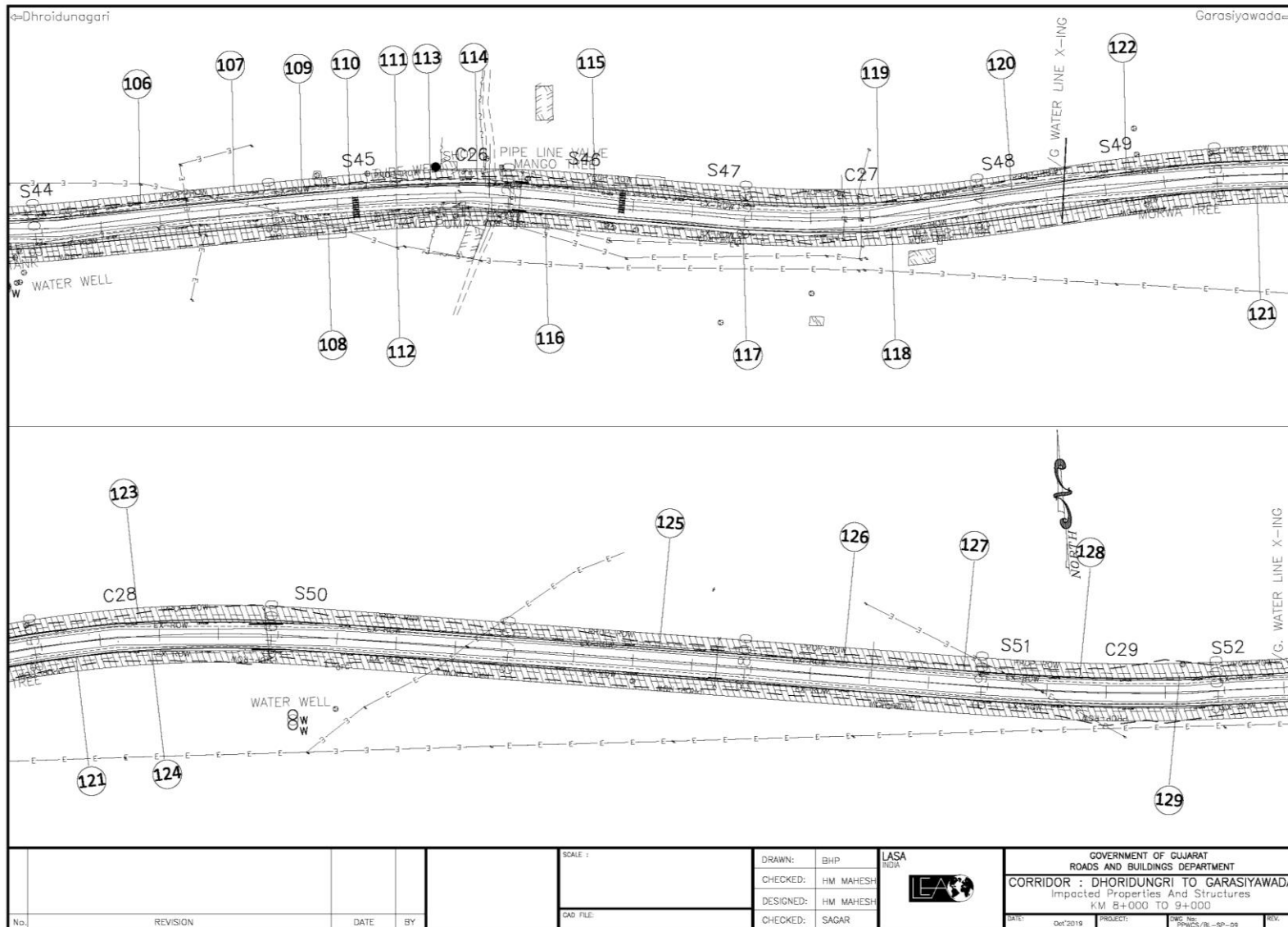
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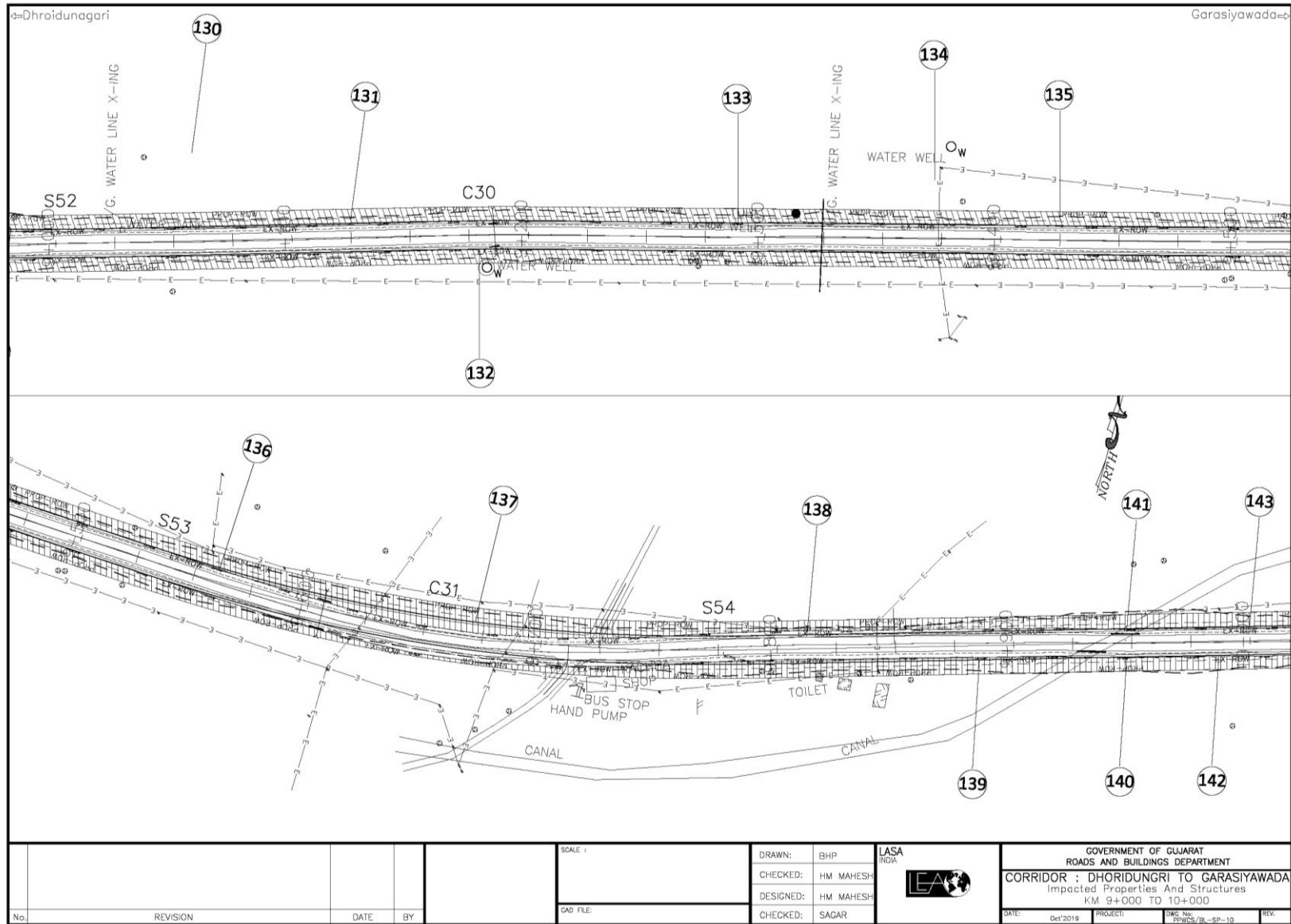
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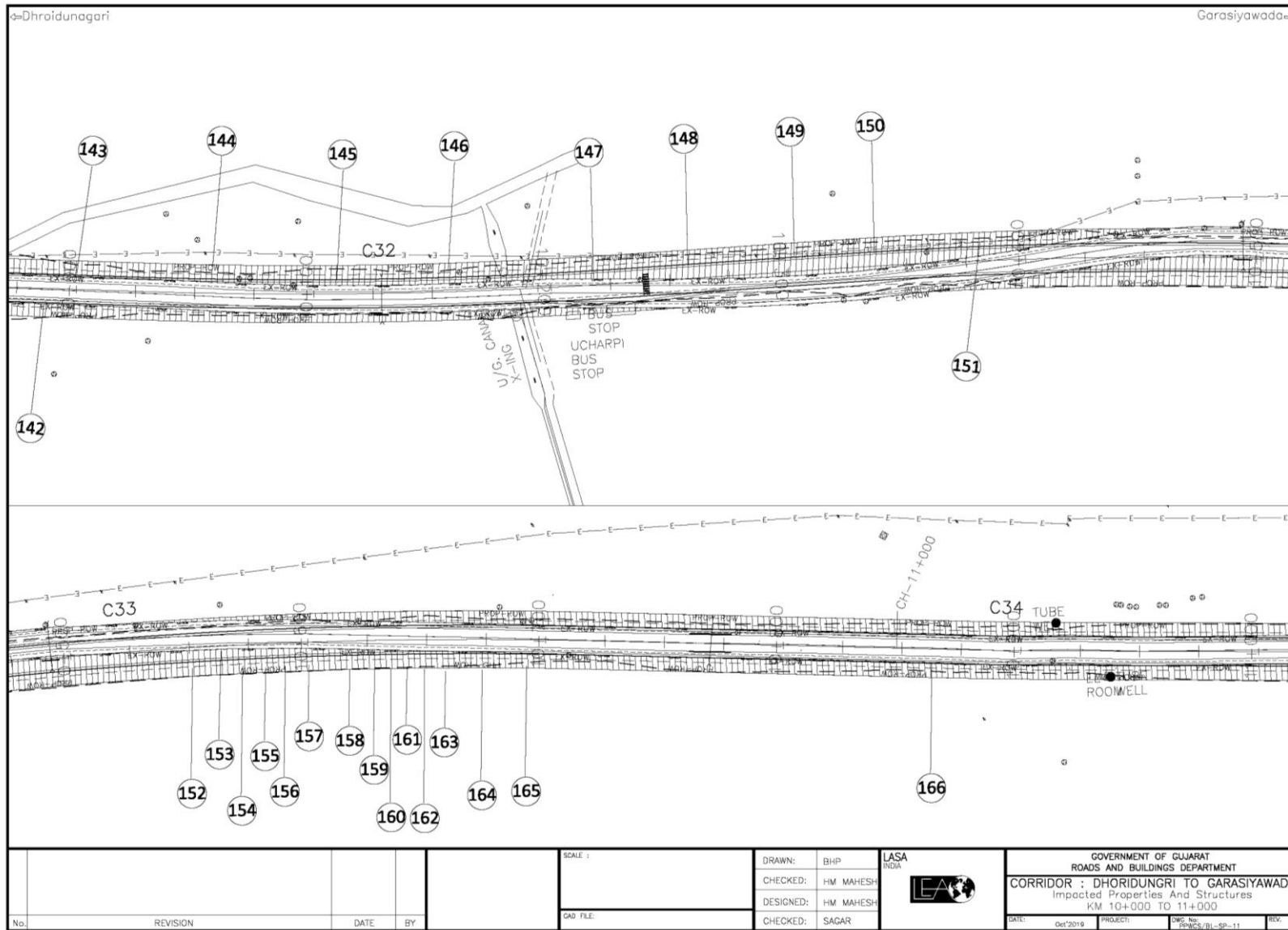
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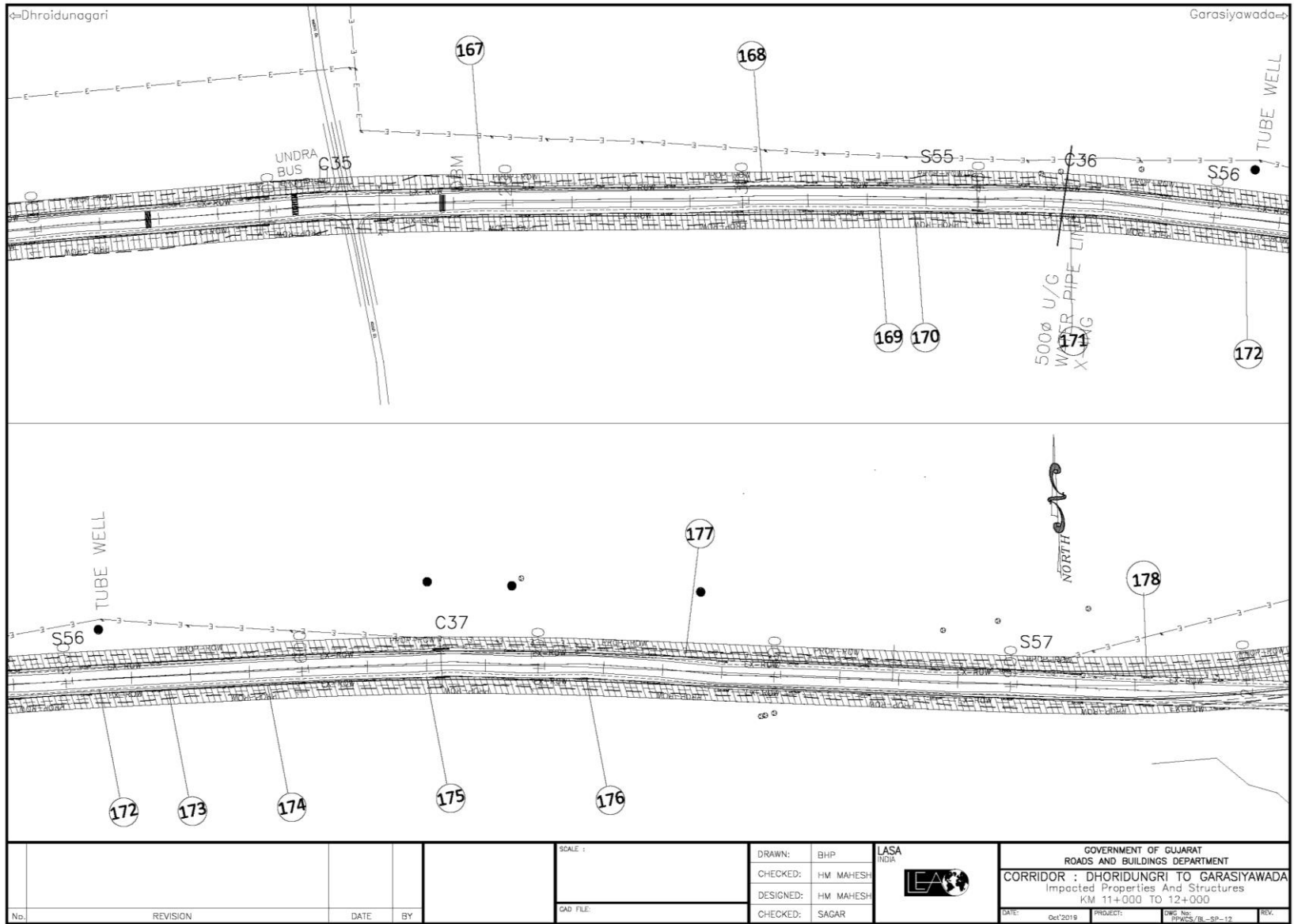
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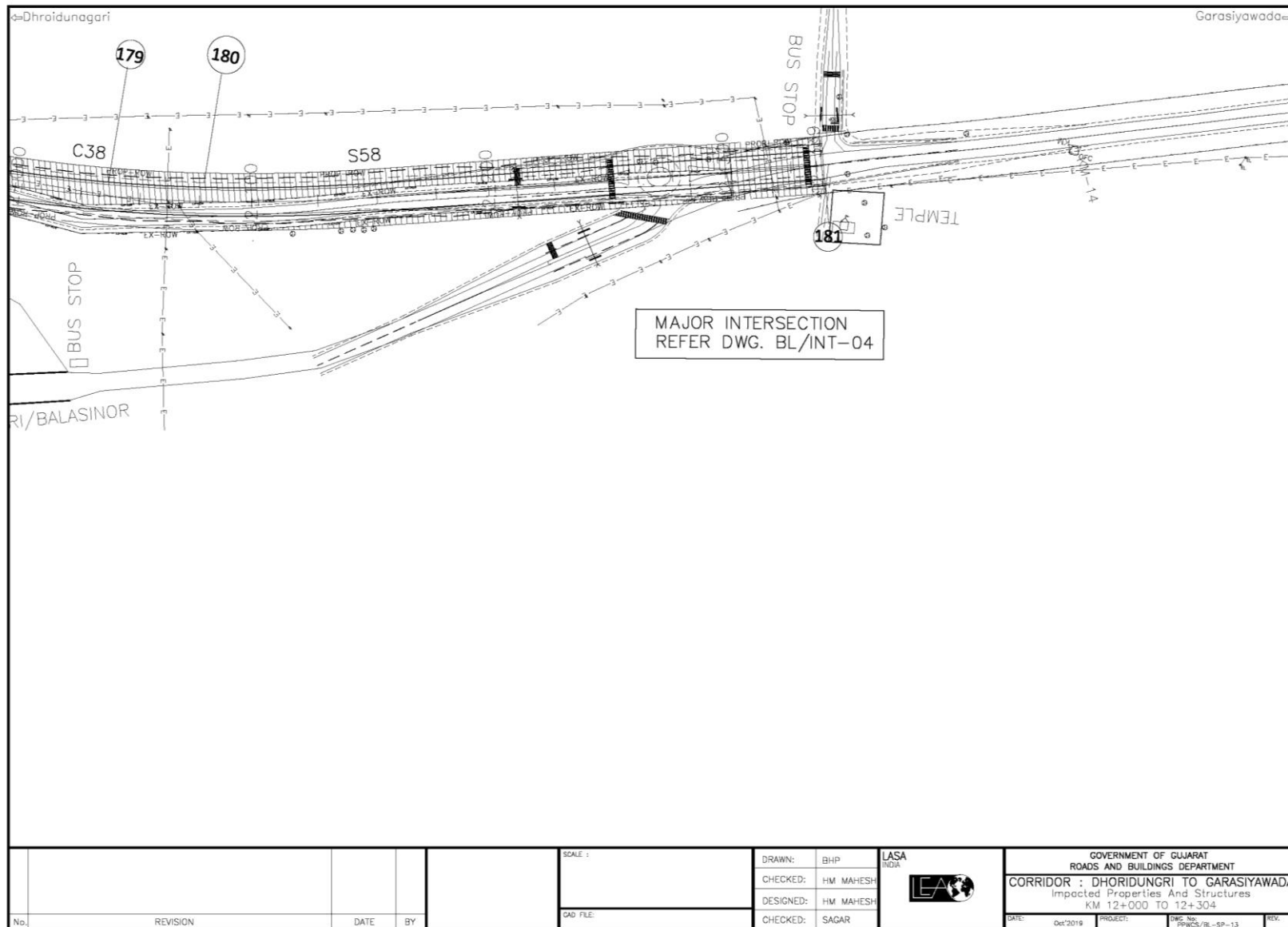
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)



Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

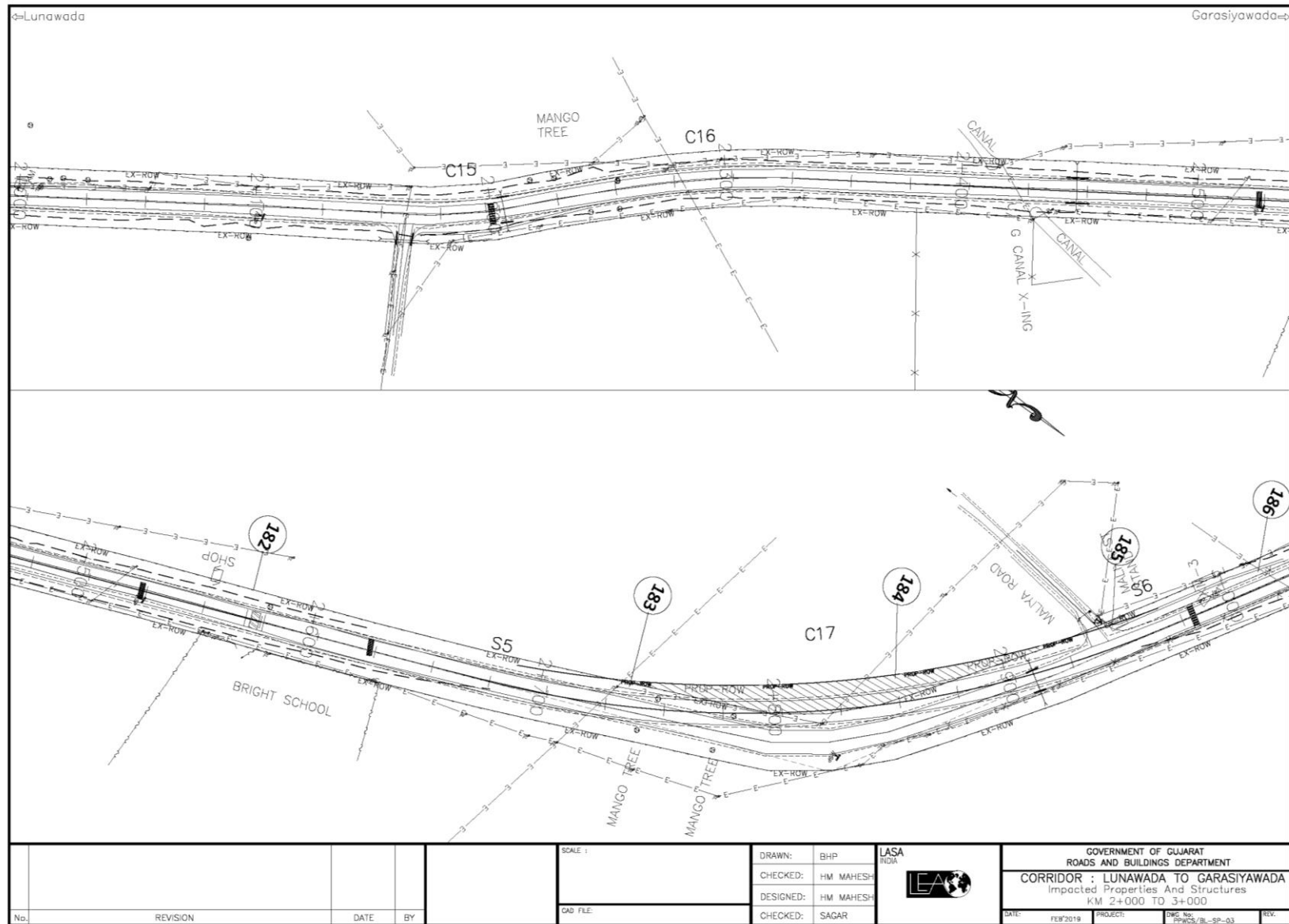


Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)



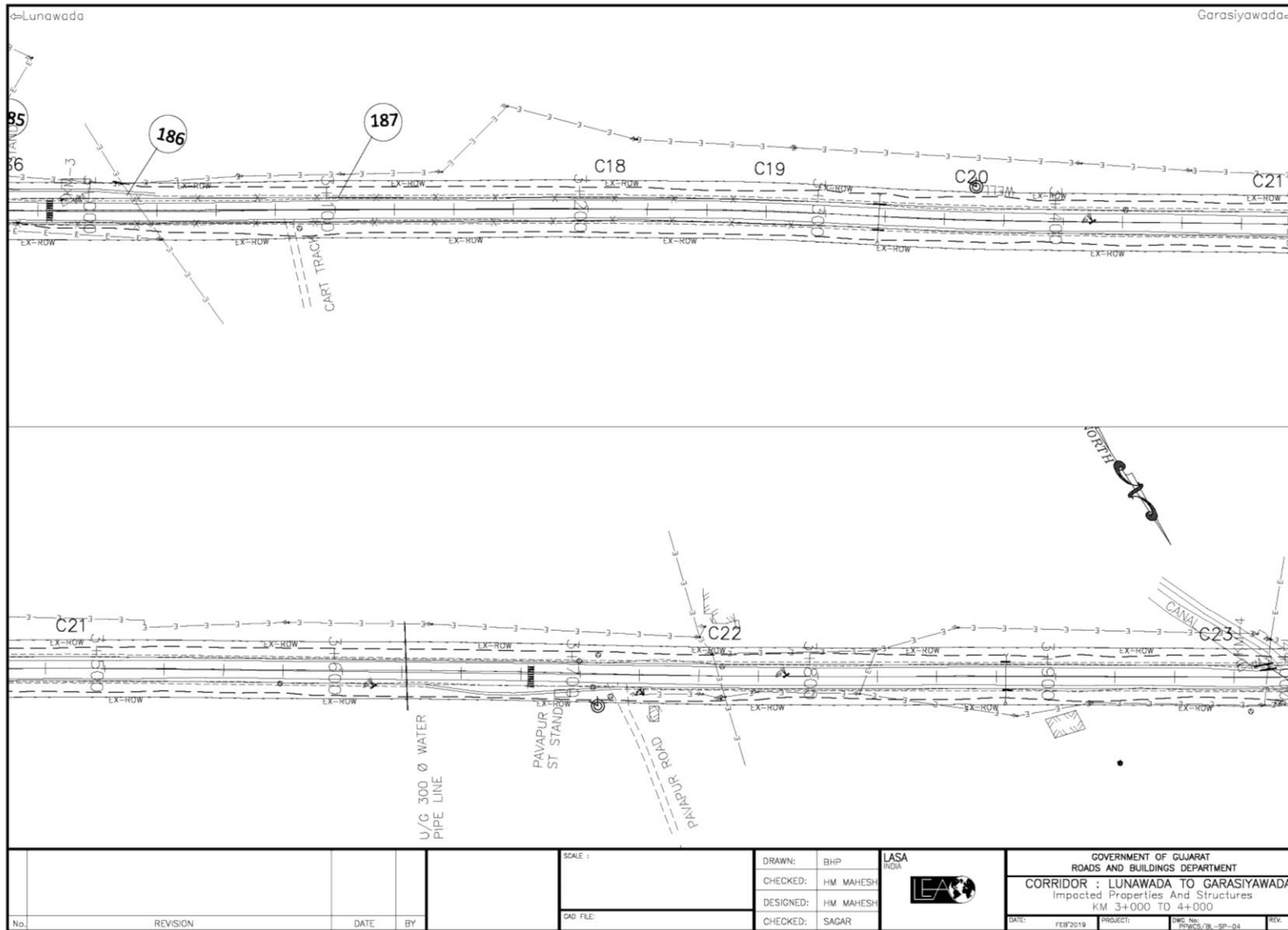
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)



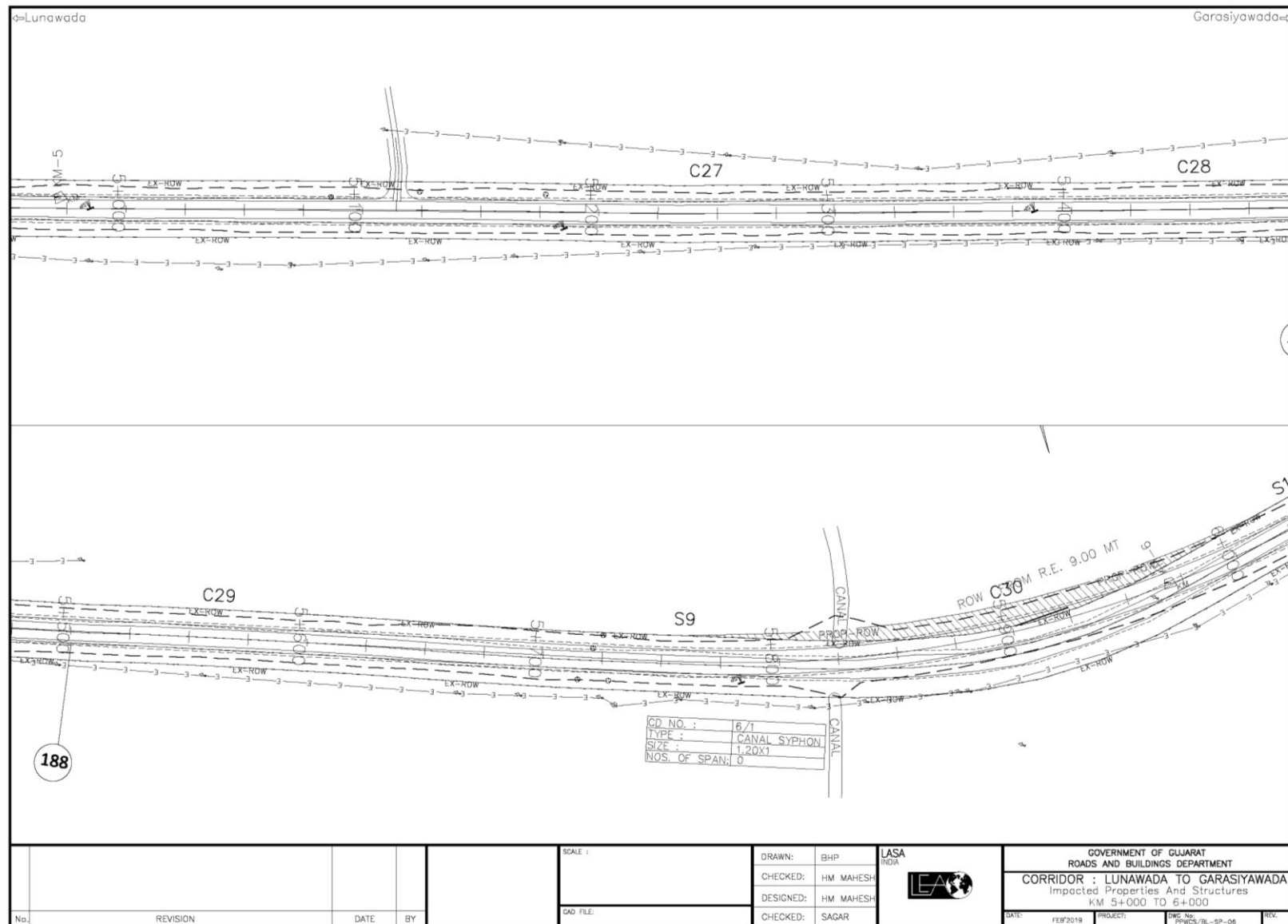


No.	REVISION	DATE	BY	SCALE :	DRAWN: BHP		GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT ROADS AND BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT CORRIDOR : LUNAWADA TO GARASIYAWADA Impacted Properties And Structures KM 2+000 TO 3+000	DATE: FEB'2019	PROJECT:	DWG. No: RPWCS/BI-SP-03	REV:
				CAD FILE:	CHECKED: HM MAHESH			CHECKED: SAGAR			

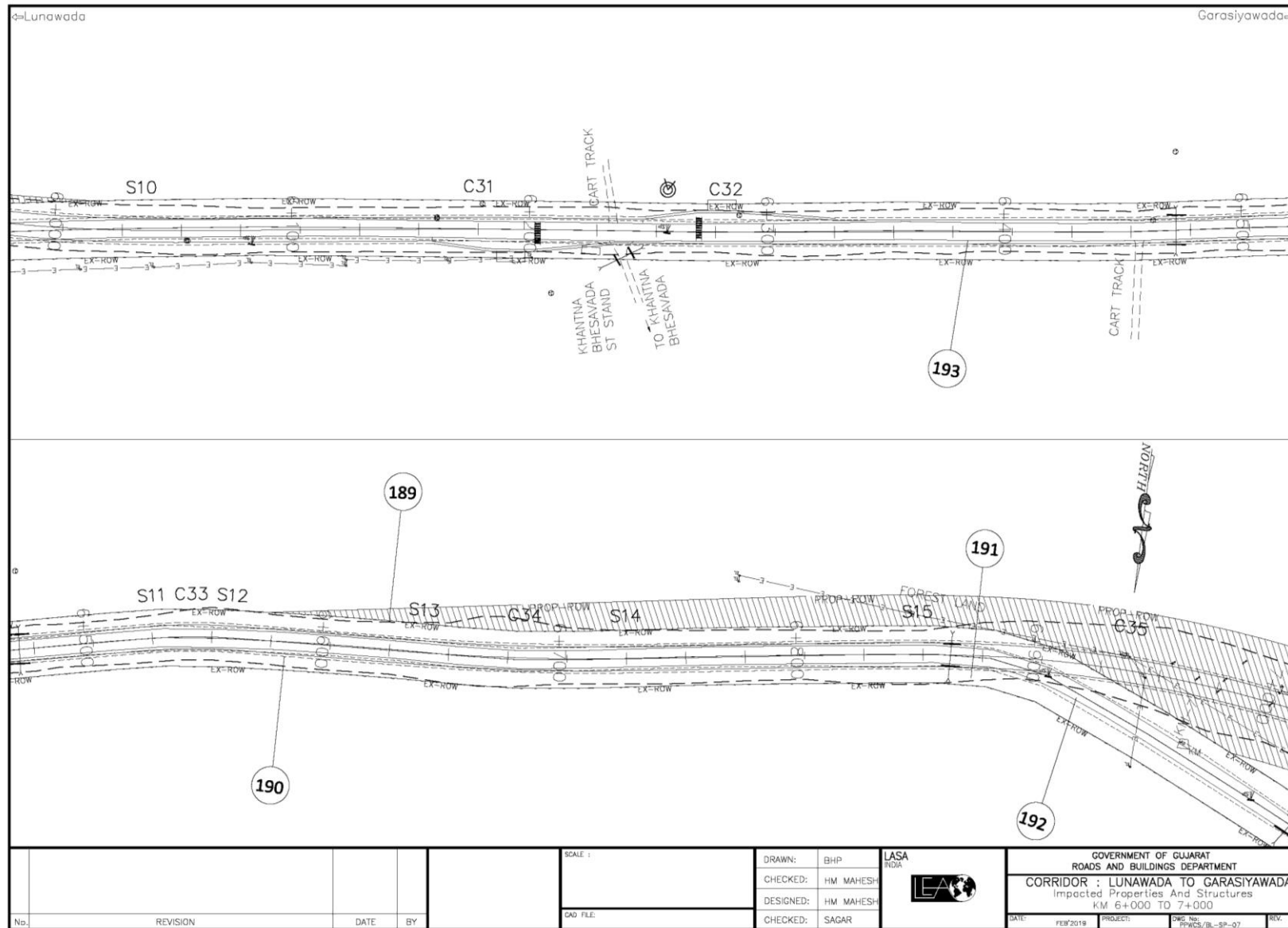
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)



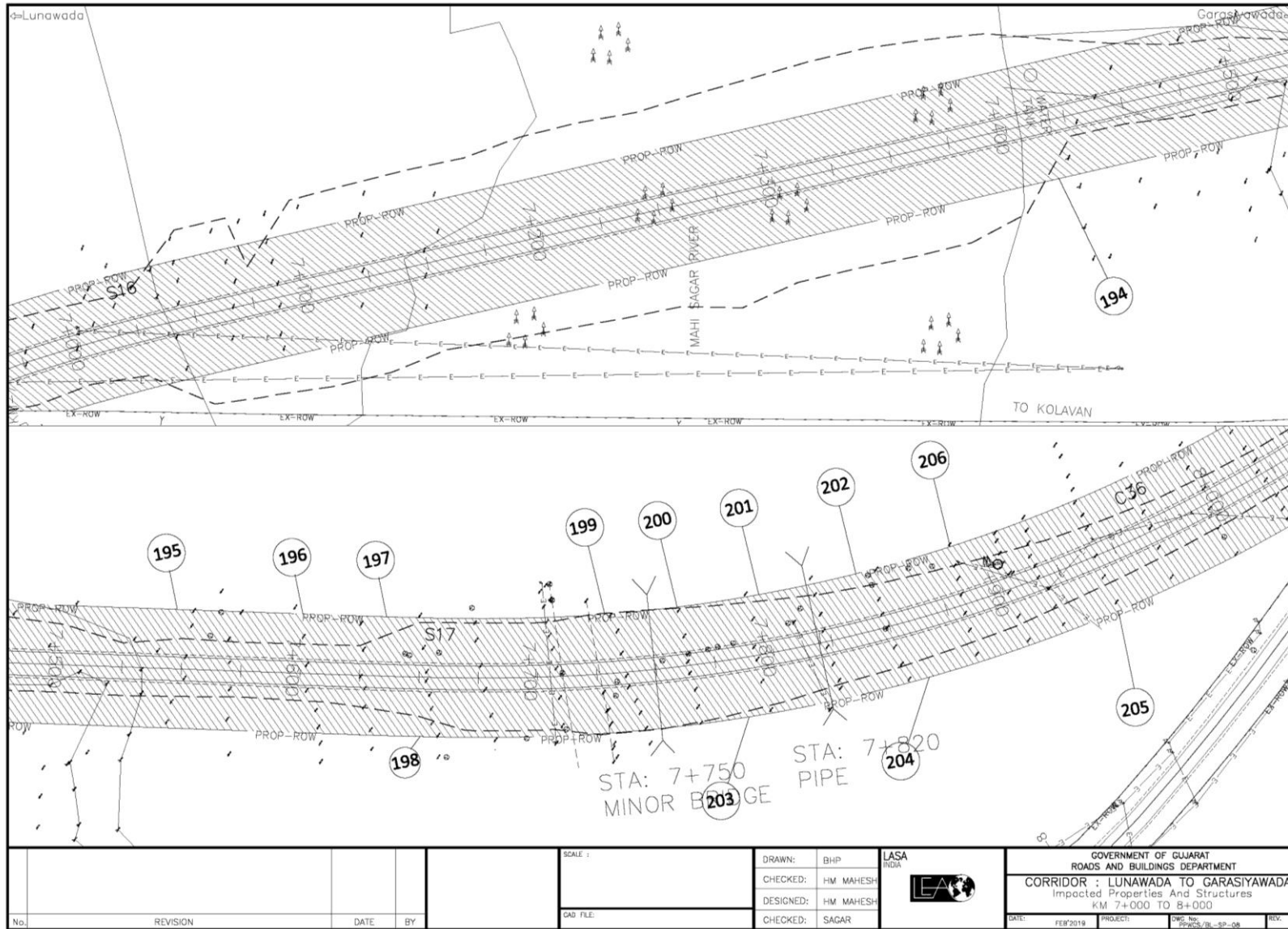
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)



Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)



Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)



Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)



## Appendix 6.1 Minutes of the Consultations along with Photographs and participants details

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### Dhoridungari-Lunawada Corridor

At the start of post design consultation sessions, the project objectives, proposed improvements for the corridor were informed to the participants. It was informed to the participants that there was a conscious effort to minimize impacts on private lands and assets; however few lands and structures are getting affected due to the road widening and curve improvements process. In this regard, explained about the cutoff date and videography and clarified that the date of socio-economic survey shall be treated as the cut-off date. The following points were discussed during the Public Consultation Meetings:

#### Briefed about Project Introduction:

- Government of Gujarat 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 Building Department (R&BD), the responsible body for managing the project, has retained M/s LEA Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd. (LASA) as Project Management 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 the corridor for detailed project report. This includes widening and upgradation of the corridor.
- The Dhoridungari-Lunawada (Project corridor) starts at km 0+000 near Dhoridungari village and ends at km 12+445 at the junction of Garasiyawada, and it again connects at 14+145 km which ends at Lunawada at km 0+000(Reverse Chainage). The project corridor passes through Lunawada and Virupur taluka of Mehisagar district comprising of 18 villages/settlements along the corridor.
- Consultation intends to disseminate the information regarding the proposed development and **cutoff date (i.e. 31-July-2019) for the affected households** as well as to know the opinion of the people regarding resettlement issues, road safety measures and potential impacts of the project.

#### Points Discussed – General

- Awareness and informed about the project
- Proposed Road safety provisions discussed for the corridor [Incorporated based on previous road accidents/avoidance/suggestions etc. – specific cases of accidents taking place in particular locations – reasons for such accidents – increase/decrease in accidents].

#### Discussion points-Agriculture land:

- Extent of impact [in terms of loss of land-loss of structure-loss of other assets, etc.]
- Relocation of religious properties/common property resources – involvement of Panchayats-Any community based organizations

#### Points discussed for Commercial / industrial /Residential 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 relocating the structure or restoring the affected business/livelihood?

#### **Discussion Points for 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.



## Summary of Consultations

Location	Summary of Consultations	Consultation Photographs
<p><b>Tajpur Village at 0.00</b> Date: 30<sup>th</sup> September 2019: Participant Details: Villagers and affected Land owners</p>	<p><b>Issues Discussed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make sure that market rates should be provided for the compensation instead of Jantri/government rates which are lower than the market rates.</li> <li>Junction improvement with proper lighting arrangement, if provided solar street lights, make sure that those are working properly. As of now most of the solar lights are not working properly along the roads.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mitigation/Design Measures:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing compensation for affected land based on most recent Jantri/market value, (i) registration and stamp duty charges for acquired land; and (ii) all fees, taxes and other charges as applicable under the relevant laws will be provided. Apart from compensation, one time R&amp;R Assistance in the form of resettlement cost (one time R&amp;R assistance to all affected families) will be provided following the provisions of RPF.</li> </ul> <p>Appropriate lighting system will be followed that will remain long lasting.</p>	
<p><b>Dhamod Village at 3+500</b> Date: 30<sup>th</sup> September 2019: Participant Details: Villagers and shop owner</p>	<p><b>Issues Discussed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alignment shifting towards LHS to save the residential structures.</li> <li>Towards LHS land is available for road widening.</li> <li>Two hand pumps located on LHS of the project road, which are presently not in use condition and abandoned. Safety measures required at settlement area.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mitigation/Design Measures:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To clear the road width, advance intimation will be provided for relocation of structure.</li> <li>During implementation, this will consider and followed for the corridor of impact and after marking of centre line by the contractor, in case if possible alignment will be shifted slightly to save the residential structures. Otherwise compensation for the structure loss will be provided by the R&amp;BD.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Lalsar village at 5+300</b> Date: 03<sup>rd</sup> September 2019: Participant Details: Villagers and land owners</p>	<p><b>Issues Discussed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welcomed the proposed development of the road for which benefited to their villagers.</li> </ul> <p>Safety measures during construction period and make sure that any damage to their fertile land residing along the project road on both the sides</p> <p><b>Integration into Project Design:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractor will make sure that during construction, he will not use beyond the acquired land.</li> <li>Construction will be carried out with more care, where fertile lands exist.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Hadod village at 29+700 at 29+700</b></p>	<p><b>Issues Discussed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Majority of the villagers do not want to part with their agricultural land for the road development as they have already lost their land for <i>Sujalam Sufalam</i> Irrigation Project and had not received any compensation for the same.</li> <li>Some of the land owners are willing to part with their land; provided alternative land is made available to them as compensation for the affected land.</li> </ul> <p>Agricultural land along the project corridor is very fertile and productive. Loss of land will adversely affect their livelihood. The proposed road improvements should be carried out within the available government land.</p> <p><b>Integration into Project Design:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affected land will be compensated based on most recent Jantri value following the provisions of RPF and compensation amount will be disbursed before the initiation of civil works.</li> <li>Apart from providing compensation for affected land based on most recent Jantri/market value, (i) registration and stamp duty charges for acquired land; and (ii) all fees, taxes and other charges as applicable under the relevant laws will be provided following the provisions of RPF.</li> <li>Geometric improvements require land acquisition. Assistance in the form of training for income generation (or financial assistance to those who cannot be provided with training on alternative livelihood opportunities) for loss of livelihood will be provided following the provisions of RPF.</li> </ul>	

Location	Summary of Consultations	Consultation Photographs
<b>Ucharpi Village at 8+550</b>	<p><b>Issues Discussed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road improvements should be carried out within the available government land, avoiding land acquisition.</li> <li>People have already lost their land for the Sujalam Sufalam Project, for which they had not received any compensation. Further land acquisition will add to their woes. Land acquisition should be avoided as far as possible. Compensation for affected structures, if any, should be provided at market rates.</li> </ul> <p><b>Integration into Project Design:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proposed improvements will be carried out within the existing RoW. Sections of the corridor include widening of village roads with RoW less than 15m to two lane standards triggering land acquisition, which is unavoidable. Affected land will be compensated based on most recent Jantri/market value following the provisions of RPF and compensation amount will be disbursed before the initiation of civil works.</li> </ul> <p>Compensation for affected structures will be based on R&amp;BD Schedule of Rates, without factoring for depreciation.</p>	

**List of Participants:**

Location	Name of Participants	Occupation
<b>Start point (Tajpur village) at 0+000</b>	Chaganbhai Varsambhai Patel, Sureshkumar Patel, Shantibhai Patel Affected Land owners	Agriculture farmers
<b>Dhamod at 3+500</b>	Villagers	Farmers
<b>Lalsar</b>	Villagers including affected land owners (women headed household)	Farmers/Household activities
<b>Hadod</b>	Villagers and land owners	Farmers
<b>Ucharpi</b>	Villagers and land owners	Farmers

## Appendix 7.1: Implementation of Resettlement Action Plan – Terms of Reference for RAP Implementation Agency

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- **BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT**

The Government of Gujarat (GoG), through the Roads and Buildings Department (R&BD), has taken up the second Gujarat State Highway Project (GSHP-II), covering up-gradation, maintenance and improvement of identified core road network in the state. The GoG has proposed to take up this project with financial assistance from the World Bank. Further improvements for preparation of developmental intervention and implementation of existing State Highways under GSHP II which include: (i) upgradation corridors for a length of 66.9 km, involving the strengthening and upgrading of two lane roads to standard 4-lane paved shoulder and 4-lane to 6 lane-with-paved-shoulders and multipurpose lane, and (ii) maintenance, of the remaining 88.1 km. In line with the prioritization exercise, R&BD has selected four additional corridors, aggregating to about 155 km in length, as projects to be taken up for implementation in the second phase of the project.

Keeping in view the adverse impact the project will have on the people due to the implementation of the project, the Project Implementing Unit (PIU) of R&BD will appropriately resettle and rehabilitate the project affected persons (PAPs)/ project affected families (PAFs) in accordance with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) proposed for the purpose. For the implementation of the RAP, the PIU will appoint local RAP Implementation Agency having experience in carrying out such activities. The recruited RAP Implementation Agency shall associate with the Environmental and Social Management Unit (EMU, SMU) of PIU to implement the RAP.

- **TASKS**

The RAP Implementation Agency shall be responsible for the implementation of the RAP that includes mitigating the adverse effects of the project. The RAP Implementation Agency shall facilitate the land acquisition process on behalf of **R&BD**. In addition, remain responsible for the development of a comprehensive livelihood system to facilitate the PAPs to take advantages of the options available as per the RAP.

Dissemination of Information: Key task is to provide full information to the PAPs on the R&R policy, provisions, and approach to land acquisition and R&R, time frame for implementation, roles and responsibilities of implementing agency and grievance redress mechanism.

- **TASKS**

RAP Implementation Agency shall assist R&BD in all aspect of implementation of R&R plan proposed to be implemented under this project

### **Consultation**

The RAP Implementation Agency shall educate the PAPs on their rights, entitlements and obligations under the RAP. It shall disseminate information to the PAPs on the possible consequences of the project on the communities' livelihood systems and the options available, so that they do not remain ignorant. It shall explain to the PAPs the need for land acquisition, the provisions of the policy and the entitlements under the RAP. This shall include communication to the roadside squatters and

encroachers about the need for their eviction, the timeframe for their removal and their entitlements as per the RAP.

### **Land Acquisition**

The RAP Implementation Agency will facilitate PAP in land acquisition process up to receipt of compensation cheques in consultation with R&BD.

RAP Implementation Agency will support land losers to complete the required documents to access compensation cheques.

RAP Implementation Agency will facilitate disbursement of compensation cheques.

### **Verification**

The RAP Implementation Agency shall undertake joint verification with the Field Offices of R&BD of the project affected persons to identify PAF eligible as per the cut-off date for R&R entitlement and shall update the database accordingly. The RAP Implementation Agency shall verify the information already contained in the RAP and the individual losses of PAPs and validate the same and suggest suitable changes if required.

During the identification and verification of the eligible PAPs and PAFs, the RAP Implementation Agency shall ensure that each of them are contacted and consulted. The RAP Implementation Agency shall conduct consultation with the women including women headed households.

Verification exercise shall include actual measurement of the extent of total property loss/damage, and valuation of the same. Prepare & put up updated data base on individual losses required for preparation of micro-plans before EMU / SMU PIU. After getting approval of the same from EMU / SMU PIU, The RAP Implementation Agency shall display the list of eligible PAFs in the affected villages for PAF's to verify. The PAFs will be provided 15 days' time period to verify the list. This process will enable eligible PAFs to be included in the list. RAP Implementation Agency will accordingly update and finalize the list, if required in consultation with EMU / SMU PIU.

The RAP Implementation Agency will identify and verify the community assets that are likely to be affected by the project.

The RAP Implementation Agency will identify PAFs and/or community asset coming within the Right of Way (RoW) / Corridor of Impact (Col) after the cut-off date, and notify the same to the field office of R&BD and shall remove such properties or community structure from the RoW, through appropriate consultation and shall inform them that any project benefits do not apply to them.

### **Distribution of Identity Cards**

After finalization of verification the RAP Implementation Agency shall distribute Identity Cards to all PAPs. The identity card should include a photograph of the head of the PAF, the extent of loss, and entitlement i.e. Compensation and assistance, as applicable. The Identity Cards are to be signed by the responsible person at respective Field Offices of R&BD and counter signed by the R&R Specialist of Social management Unit.

### **Prepare Micro Plan:**

The RAP Implementation Agency shall prepare Micro Plans that details out category of PAF, asset lost, compensation and all types of assistance, alternate livelihood options; details of resettlement, specific training requirement for skill up gradation and institutions responsible for training. A separate plan has to be prepared for shifting of community assets.

### **Training and Support for income restoration**

In addition to providing assistance given in the entitlement package, the RAP Implementation Agency shall be responsible for training and assistance of PAPs in establishing linkages with government programs.

The RAP Implementation Agency shall train PAPs losing their livelihood for suitable income restoration programs, depending on the skills and interest of the PAPs. The RAP Implementation Agency shall prepare individual Income Restoration Plan, as a part of the Micro Plan. The RAP Implementation Agency shall assist the PAPs to establish linkages with Government departments, district administration, etc., and ensure that the PAPs are included in the development schemes, as applicable especially with reference to vulnerable groups, in pension schemes for senior citizens, widow pensions, schemes for women or women headed households, schemes for handicapped persons etc. RAP Implementation Agency shall coordinate with the following training institutes as identified in the RAP.

- IV. Education Department, Govt. of Gujarat (self-employment programmes for women).
- V. Department of Social Justice and Empowerment; Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation (Economic upliftment Schemes for Scheduled Castes and women).
- VI. Commissionerate of Rural Development, Govt. of Gujarat

### **Disbursement of Assistance and delivery of entitlements**

The RAP Implementation Agency shall assist SMU in ensuring all the PAFs obtain their full entitlements under the RAP before being dispossessed; to ensure benefits due to the PAFs under the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) are provided to the PAFs. Where options are available, the RAP Implementation Agency shall provide advice to PAPs on the relative benefits of each option. The RAP Implementation Agency shall assist the PAPs in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations of a joint account and how she/he can access the resources she/he is entitled to.

### **Relocation**

The RAP Implementation Agency shall assist the project authorities in ensuring a smooth transition guiding the PAFs through the resettlement period. In consultation with the PAFs, the RAP Implementation Agency shall inform the SMU about the date of relocation as suggested by PAF within stipulated time given in notice.

The RAP Implementation Agency shall advice the PAPs on utilization of R&R benefits to create productive asset. RAP Implementation Agency will verify and prepare utilization certificates for the assistance disbursed to PAFs. The funds will be disbursed against the approved plan for creating productive asset.

### **Grievance Redressal**

The RAP Implementation Agency shall make PAPs aware of the grievance mechanism set out in the RAP and shall assist them to resolve the grievances. The RAP Implementation Agency shall help the PAPs to file a grievance application.

The RAP Implementation Agency shall record the grievance and bring the same to the notice of the Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) within 7 (seven) days of receipt of the grievance from the PAPs. It shall submit a draft resolution with respect to the particular grievance of the PAPs, suggesting solutions to concern officer of R&BD who in turn shall present them in the GRC meeting.

The RAP Implementation Agency shall assist R&BD and PAP in the GRC process.

### **Coordination between PAPs and the EMU / SMU**

The RAP Implementation Agency shall facilitate consultation between the PAPs and the EMU / SMU and or concerned R&BD staff. This will be achieved through meetings with both the EMU / SMU representatives and the PAPs as and when necessary which will be documented.

### **Conduct Public information campaign**

The RAP Implementation Agency shall assist the EMU / SMU to undertake public information campaign at the commencement of the project to inform the affected communities regarding the project RAP and the RPF.

### **Participation in Gram Sabhas**

The RAP Implementation Agency may participate in Gram Sabhas of respective villages. Besides contacting PAPs on an individual basis to regularly update the baseline information, RAP Implementation Agency shall inform the project details to the Gram Sabhas on a regular basis. RAP Implementation Agency shall encourage participation of PAPs in such meetings by discussing their problems regarding LA, R & R and other aspects relating to livelihood restoration.

### **Awareness Creation on Road Safety**

The RAP Implementation Agency shall conduct Road Safety Awareness to the children of schools and community at large in the villages located along the Project Roads through IEC materials, signboards and interactive discussions.

### **Awareness Creation on HIV/AIDS Prevention**

RAP Implementation Agency shall carry out awareness programs along the corridors at identified locations such as toll-plazas, construction camp sites and truck-parking lay-by in respective corridors. For the purpose, the IEC materials as well as technical advice from GSACS will be utilized in a timely manner.

The RAP Implementation Agency shall ensure in collaboration with EMU / SMU that medical facilities and health check-ups which may include diagnosing of STD/HIV for the workers are provided at the construction camps.

- I. Interaction with industrial units and sensitization
- II. Awareness programmes for migrants
- III. Facilitating medical health care services including STI treatment
- IV. Interaction with CHCs, ICTCs
- V. Coordination with Target Intervention RAP Implementation Agency s, Link Worker Schemes and other agencies working in the field of HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention
- VI. Conduct sensitization programmes for R&BD personnel, contractors and other stakeholders
- VII. Interaction with transporters and brokers

- VIII. To educate all PAPs / PAFs and all concern stakeholders regarding importance of periodic health check up
- IX. Ensure availability of condoms (both socially marketed & govt.) through established condom depots

### **Awareness Creation on Gender and other Social issues**

RAP Implementation Agency shall assist PIU in ensuring that the Contractors comply with applicable labor laws (including prohibition of child labor).

RAP Implementation Agency shall assist the EMU / SMU in ensuring facilities for women such as (i) temporary housing - during the construction the families of laborers/workers are provided with suitable accommodation and facilities for other civic requirements, particularly health and sanitation; (ii) health center - health problems of the female workers are taken care of through health centers temporarily set up for the construction camp where medicines and minimum medical facilities to tackle first-aid requirements or minor accidental cases are provided.

- **CONDITION OF SERVICES**

#### **Duration of Services**

The time line for initiating the RAP implementation will be provided by the PIU. From initiation, the duration of the services will be for three years. The RAP Implementation Agency shall help the EMU / SMU in all other matters deemed necessary to implement the RAP in its spirit and entirety.

All documents prepared, generated or collected during the period of contract, in carrying out the services under this assignment will be the property of R&BD. No information gathered or generated during and in carrying out this assignment shall be disclosed by the RAP Implementation Agency without explicit permission of the PIU.

#### **Location of RAP Implementation Agency**

In order to carry out the above tasks, employees of RAP Implementation Agency are to be stationed at a location mutually agreed with PIU if found necessary, besides central office at Ahmedabad/ Gandhinagar.

#### **Reporting**

Reports are to be submitted to EMU / SMU. All supporting documents such as photographs, video graphs, primary and secondary information collected, etc., taken during the assignment shall be submitted in support of the reports, along with an electronic copy of the documents. The following deliverables has to be submitted.

#### **Inception Report**

The RAP Implementation Agency shall submit to the EMU / SMU an inception report detailing plan of action, manpower deployment, time schedule, and detailed methodology, within 21 days of the commencement of the assignment.

#### **Monthly and Quarterly Progress Reports**

The RAP Implementation Agency shall also submit monthly progress reports on the activities carried out during that month and proposed activities for the next month. The monthly progress reports shall include data on input and output indicators as required by the EMU / SMU, with work charts as against

the scheduled timeframe of RAP implementation. All progress reports shall include data on input and output indicators as required by the EMU / SMU. RAP Implementation Agency shall also submit Quarterly progress report depicting all the aforesaid details.

The monthly progress report shall have to be submitted on or before Third working day of every month.

The quarterly progress report shall have to be submitted on or before 7<sup>th</sup> of the First month in the following quarter.

### **Monthly Work Plan**

The work plan for the each coming month shall have to be submitted in the monthly meeting along with that of the current month clearly showing site visits, targets v/s achievements, and various other elements.

The RAP Implementation Agency shall document in full details, the consultation/ counseling processes, and a full description of the training imparted (or facilitated) as part of the assignment. The progress achieved in land acquisition as per entitlements shall be documented and shall be submitted to the EMU / SMU as a part of the monthly progress report.

### **Status Reports**

The RAP Implementation Agency shall prepare and submit the status report in consultation with EMU / SMU as and when asked by R&BD besides at every WB mission visit. RAP Implementation Agency shall also prepare Power Point presentation on status report during WB mission visit in consultation with EMU/ SMU as and when required during the entire contract period.

### **Draft Final Report**

RAP Implementation Agency shall submit a Draft Completion Report at the end of the contract period summarizing the actions taken during the project, the methods used to carry out the assignment, and a summary of support, compensation and assistance given to the PAPs (a guideline content of the Final Report is given in Appendix).

### **Final Report**

RAP Implementation Agency shall submit final completion report complying all the remarks / comments of EMU / SMU PIU R&BD on Draft Final Report at the end of the contract period summarizing the actions taken during the project, the methods used to carry out the assignment, and a summary of support, compensation and assistance given to the PAPs (a guideline content of the Final Report is given in Appendix).

### **Participation in Periodic Review Meeting of PIU**

RAP Implementation Agency Team Leader shall participate in the periodic review meetings of the PIU to discuss about the progress of the assigned tasks, issues and constraints in carrying out any specific task, etc.

### **Submission of Meeting Records**

Minutes of the meeting shall be prepared for all the meetings with EMU / SMU and PAPs, GRC Meetings, various consultations with the PAPs, consultations with respect to shifting of community assets, joint verification of affected land and structures, etc., shall need to be recorded and submitted to the EMU / SMU.



## Submission of Micro Plans

All micro plans have to be submitted, with the status of disbursement and payment of compensation, on a monthly basis. Where changes occur during the project implementation, the RAP Implementation Agency will update the relevant Micro Plans and resubmit them to the EMU / SMU.

## Data, Services and Facilities to be provided by the Client

The EMU / SMU will provide to the RAP Implementation Agency copies of the Resettlement Action Plan / HIV-AIDS Prevention Plan, PAP database, land acquisition details, and any other relevant and available reports/data related to the respective project corridors.

## Time Schedule

It is estimated that the RAP Implementation Agency services shall be required for a period of Two years. The RAP Implementation Agency shall carry out all assigned tasks based on the milestones as set out by the EMU/ SMU. The period of service shall be extended, if found necessary and on the basis of the performance of the RAP Implementation Agency, for a period mutually agreed upon by both the parties (PIU and the RAP Implementation Agency).

## Payment

All payments will be linked to the completion of tasks as per milestones assigned by the EMU / SMU. The payment to the RAP Implementation Agency will be made against outputs as given below.

Sl. No.	Output	Payment Schedule
1	Upon Approval of Inception report (should be submitted within 1 month)	10% of total Contract value. At the end of first month from commencement of the services with Bank Guarantee of 10% of Contract value
2	Joint verification of assets within RoW, dissemination and distribution of Entitlement Matrix, issue of Identity card for eligible PAPs. Submission of monthly work plans, MPRs and a QPRs. (should be completed within 5 <sup>th</sup> month)	15% of the total contract value
3	Submission of Micro Plan for Title Holders/Non- Title Holders and approval of the same by EMU / SMU, Disbursements of entitlement for PAPs, final data analysis report containing additional and or missing census details, Submission of monthly work plans, MPRs and QPRs. (should be completed within 9 <sup>th</sup> month)	30% of the total contract value
4	Training and need assessment for income restoration, submission of monitoring and evaluation schedule of PAPs on the implementation of RAP, Submission of monthly work plans, MPRs and QPRs. (should be completed within 24 <sup>th</sup> month)	15% of the total contract value
5	On approval of Draft final report summarizing the action taken and RAP implementation works to be fulfilled by RAP IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY, Submission of monthly work plans, MPRs and QPRs. (should be completed within 30 <sup>th</sup> month)	15% of the total contract value
6	On approval of final report summarizing the action taken and RAP implementation works to be fulfilled by RAP IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY, Submission of monthly work plans, MPRs and QPRs, if any (should be completed within 33 <sup>rd</sup> month)	15% of the total contract value

## Team for the Assignment

The RAP Implementation Agency shall depute a team of professionals to the site. The constitution of the Core Team and their required qualification and experience shall be as follows.

Sl. No.	Position	Number of Position	Qualification/Experience
1	Project Manager/Team Leader	1	Project Manager / Team Leader should be a post-graduate, preferably in social sciences. S/he should have about 10 years' experience in implementation of R & R and rural development works. S/he should have held responsible position in the previous assignments and should possess participatory management skills. Knowledge of local language is necessary. The Project Manager must have been with the RAP Implementation Agency for at least 2 years.
2	Social Specialists cum Community Facilitators	2	Should be graduate or equivalent in social sciences with at least five years field experience. They shall have experience in implementation of R & R and rural development works, Knowledge of prevailing R&R policies including WB's R&R policies. Should have at least three years of experience in community consultation. Knowledge of local language and experience of working in the region desired. One person must be woman.
3	Land acquisition facilitator	1	Should be a retired revenue officer having knowledge of prevailing land acquisition Act and land acquisition process, prevailing R&R policies including WB's R&R policies and its Implementation to be able to liaison with the revenue department.
4	Land Acquisition Specialist	1	Should be a graduate or equivalent in social science with five years field experience in Land Acquisition should having knowledge of prevailing land acquisition Act and land acquisition process , to be able to liaison with the revenue department.

## Appendix: RAP implementing Agency Contents of final report

- a. Introduction
  - i. Background of the Project
  - ii. Action Plan for RAP Implementation
- b. Details of Joint Verification
- c. Status of Distribution of ID Cards
- d. Details of Consultations carried out with PAPs
- e. Details of Micro Plans for respective PAFs
- f. Training and Support given to PAPs for income restoration
  - i. Coordination with Government Departments
  - ii. Linkages with suitable schemes
  - iii. Identification of skill sets of PAPs
  - iv. Details of training imparted
  - v. Outcome of training
- g. Disbursement of assistance
- h. Grievance Redress
- i. Road safety awareness programmes
  - i. Tools and Methods
  - ii. IEC Materials
  - iii. Dissemination outlets
  - iv. Programme Details

- v. Outcome
- j. Awareness on HIV/AIDS Prevention
  - i. Tools and Methods
  - ii. IEC Materials
  - iii. Interaction with industrial units and sensitization
  - iv. Awareness programmes for migrants
  - v. Details of medical health care services including STI treatment facilitated
  - vi. Details of Coordination with Target Intervention RAP IMPLEMENTATION AGENCYs, Link Worker Schemes and other agencies working in the field of HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention
  - vii. Details of sensitization programmes for R&BD personnel, contractors and other stakeholders
  - viii. Interaction with transporters and brokers
  - ix. Details of social marketing of condoms
- k. Details of Consultation in Scheduled Area
  - i. Consultation with Affected ST Households
  - ii. Consultation with Community and Key Stakeholders
- l. Awareness creation on Gender and Social Issues
  - i. Awareness creation on gender issues
  - ii. Health care facilities and working conditions of women in construction camp sites
- m. Achievement of Targets: Physical and Financial [stage-wise]
- n. Summary and Way Forward

## Appendix 7.2: GBV Risk Assessment

1	Prevalence intimate partner violence. (select the country then in the "Common Indicators" tab and scroll to "Physical or sexual violence by a husband/partner")	Lower than regional average	Low Risk	0	Higher Risk is having IPV prevalence above regional average per DHS data (see next tab). Lower Risk is having IPV prevalence below the regional average per DHS data (see next tab).	0		0.5	National Average: 28.7; regional average: 30.275; Gujarat: 20
2	Prevalence of any form of sexual violence. (select the country then in the "Complete List" tab and click the "Domestic Violence" tab. Select the "Experience of sexual violence" option, then select "Women who ever experience sexual violence" option)	Lower than regional average	Low Risk	0	Higher Risk is having a sexual violence prevalence above regional average per DHS data (see next tab). Lower Risk is having a sexual violence prevalence below the regional average per DHS data (see next tab).	0		1.0	National Average: 6; regional average: 9.55; Gujarat: 0.4
3	Prevalence of child marriage (defined as marriage before exact age 18 reported by women)	Medium prevalence (24-36%)	Medium Risk	0.5	Low prevalence 0-23.9 Medium prevalence 24-36.9 High prevalence 37-100	0	0.5	1.0	
4	State Department/Trafficking in Persons report (Tier 1-3, with one low and 3 high risk)	Tier II	Medium Risk	0.25	Higher risk is Tier III and Tier II watch-list Medium risk is Tier II Lower risk is Tier I	0	0.25	0.5	
5	Presence of Peace-keeping mission	No	Low Risk	0	Higher risk is if there is a mission Lower risk is if there is no mission	0		0.5	
<b>Legal context</b>									
6	Laws on domestic violence (click on the "domestic violence" tab, scroll to the given country and in the second column, see the response to "Is there domestic violence legislation?")	Yes	Low Risk	0	Higher Risk is having no laws on this topic Lower Risk is having laws on this topic	0		0.5	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence
7	Laws on marital rape (click on the "marital rape" tab, scroll to the given country and in the first column, see the response to "Does legislation explicitly criminalize marital rape?")	No	High Risk	0.5	Higher Risk is having no laws on this topic Lower Risk is having laws on this topic	0		0.5	
8	Laws on sexual harassment (click on the "sexual harassment" tab, scroll to the given country and in the first column, see the response to "Is there legislation that specifically addresses sexual harassment?")	Yes	Low Risk	0	Higher Risk is having no laws on this topic Lower Risk is having laws on this topic	0		0.5	Sexual Harassment at the Workplace (Prever
<b>Gender norms and beliefs</b>									
9	Justification of wife-beating (Select Country in "Country" menu -> click on Indicator box -> Complete List -> Select "Women's Empowerment" category -> Select indicator "Attitude toward wife-beating" -> select "Wife-beating justified for at least one specific reason")	Wife beating justified below average	Low Risk	0	Higher risk is above the regional average Lower risk is below the regional average	0		0.5	Gujarat: 35% women, while 27% men say that wife-beating is justified in some circumstances; Regional: 42.8; India: 44.6
10	Help seeking to stop violence (Select Country in "Country" menu, -> click on Indicator box -> Complete List -> Select "Domestic Violence" category -> Select indicator "Help-seeking to stop violence" -> select "Sought help to stop violence" or "told someone about the violence")	Help seeking below average	High Risk	0.5	Higher risk is help seeking below the regional average Lower risk is level of help seeking above the regional average	0		0.5	National Average: 14.3; Gujarat: 19; Regional: 19.8
<b>National level capacity to respond to Gender-based</b>									
11	National action plan on Women Peace and Security	No	High Risk	0.5	Lower risk is having a NAP in place Higher risk is not having a NAP in place	0	0.25	0.5	
12	GBV Working Group	No working group	High Risk	0.5	Higher risk is not having a GBV working group in place Medium risk is having a GBV working group with a national coordination level in place or a few sub-national structures in place Lower risk is having a GBV working group with a national and sub-national bodies in place including the project area.	0	0.25	0.5	
13	National referral pathway protocol? (no = higher risk)	No	High Risk	1	Higher risk is no national referral pathway protocol Lower risk is having a national referral pathway	0	0.25	1	
<b>Section B: Project Context</b>									
14	Is project in a humanitarian area of the country? (Go to Country in the "Countries" tab -> click on Map of the country and view "Maps & Infographics section" and "Disasters" for latest humanitarian and emergency situation.)	No	Low Risk	0	Higher risk is humanitarian or emergency situation in project area Lower risk is no presence of humanitarian or emergency situation in project area	0		2	There are no humanitarian or emergency situ
15	How much infrastructure construction, upgrading or rehabilitation does your project entail? (major = higher risk, medium = medium risk, small amount = lower risk)	Medium	Medium Risk	0.5	Higher risk is major rehabilitation and construction Medium risk is moderate rehabilitation and construction Lower risk is low rehabilitation and construction	0	0.5	1	The status of non rural roads constructed an
16	According to the guidance from the labor influx note, rate your project as high, medium or low risk related to the level of labor influx. If there is no labor influx, choose the low risk option. This determination is a self-judgement based on project parameters, using the labor influx note guidelines.	Medium	Medium Risk	1	Higher risk can be associated with large number of workers, small remote community (low absorption capacity) concurrent with pre-existing social conflicts, high prevalence of GBV, weak law enforcement, presence of specific marginalized, vulnerable, ethnic groups, etc.	0	1	2	Over the years, Gujarat has emerged as a ma
17	During project preparation, consultation was undertaken with women's groups, groups that advocate for children and adolescent rights, and other stakeholders. (Please note consultations should have provided a safe enabling environment for open conversation by women, recognizing that power dynamics in communities often limit women's full participation)	Consultations undertaken	Low Risk	0	Higher risk is no engagement with women's children's and adolescents' rights groups Lower risk is engagement with women's, children's and adolescents' rights groups	0	0.5	1	As per the RAPs prepared under the project,
18	During community consultations and project appraisal, issues related to GBV and GBV-related concerns about the project have arisen in the community engagement discussions.	No	Low Risk	0	Higher risk is Yes Lower risk is No	0	1	2	Although consultations with women/women
19	Are military or paid security forces being contracted as part of the project?	No	Low Risk	0	Higher risk is Yes Lower risk is No	0	0.5	1	No, military and paid security have not been
20	Poverty in the project area is in bottom quartile of country?	No	Low Risk	0	Higher risk is being in the bottom quartile of poverty Lower risk is not being in the bottom quartile of poverty	0	0.5	1	Kachchh 5.6 Banaskantha 11 Mahesana 12.2 Sabar Kantha 19.9 Gandhinagar 20.6 Ahmadabad 28 Surendranagar 18.8 Rajkot 5.6 Jamnagar 10.6 Porbandar 13.3 Junagadh 8.6
21	Project in hard-to-supervise areas? (for instance, very remote or geographically diffuse projects)	No	Low Risk	0	Higher risk is hard-to-supervise areas Lower risk is compact or easily accessed project areas	0		2	The project is not located in a geographically
22	Urban, peri-urban or rural?	Rural	High Risk	1	Higher risk is rural Medium risk is peri-urban Lower risk is urban	0	0.5	1	Some of the corridors pass through rural area;
23	Project construction near school route or other pedestrian access that women and girls use for their daily activities?	Yes	High Risk	1	Higher risk is Yes Lower risk is No	0		1	Community assets such as schools, religious;
24	Project able to monitor GBV and SEA risks across the full span of the work?	No	High Risk	2	Higher risk is No Lower risk is Yes	0	1	2	There are no mechanisms in place to monito
25	Female workers in close proximity to male workers with limited supervision?	Yes	High Risk	1	Higher risk is Yes Lower risk is No	0	0.5	1	At present, there are no specific measures for addressing risks related to gender based violence. However, a separate wing on Quality Control (QC) under a dedicated Chief Engineer (CE) looks after quality of works as well as related issues such as construction safety and child labour. Budget for various facilities for women in construction camps were included in the bid document. Measures specified in safeguard documents for women working at the construction site and staying in the labour camps
<b>Total risk assessment rating</b>				<b>10.25</b>				<b>25.0</b>	

## Appendix 8.1: Note on Complaint Handling Procedures

### Complaint Handling Procedures

The complaint handling mechanism is meant for any citizen to lodge any kind of complaints (including R&R). It has been established with set of roles and responsibilities in GoG. There are a few systems which are address different grievances and provide redressal measures. These systems are operated by different agencies for which have a separate mandate, rules and procedures, R&BD cannot impose on these systems and has to integrate and align to the needs of these systems.

- **Project specific Complaint Handling Mechanism:**

A centralised complaint Handling System which includes maintaining a project log and filling to monitor of follow up each received complaints, established under the GSHP II. The complaint Handling System has been established with the purpose as follows.

- Being a project involving large scale of civil works along with implementation of RAP/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.
- 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).
- 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.

Thus GOG and the R&BD in GOG have complaint handling procedures. But for Gujarat State Highway Project II which is being prepared with loan assistance from WB, R&BD at the behest of WB desires putting up within R&BD procedures for this project for interfacing with the existing mechanisms so that a centralized monitoring of all the complaints received from and through various mechanisms / individuals can efficiently take place under the information of WB and without budging inside the existing mechanisms.

**Accessibility for complaint:**

1. Save for the limitations inherent to the various existing systems, any citizen can lodge complaints.
2. With any officer not below the rank of executive engineer in charge of the work.
3. With any officer in charge of the redressal systems in vogue in the state.

### **Complaints can be lodged in following Modes:**

- Through modes specified in the redressal systems in vogue in the state i.e SWAGAT, Media Response System, Vigilance Commission, Anti-Corruption Bureau and ATVT/Janseva Centers
- Through telephone SMS and orally for MPs/MLAs and other dignitaries
- Through letter/fax
- Through email
- Through web site of GSHP
- Through web site of R&BD
- Through WB
- Information Through RTI act 2005

### **Categories of Complaints Related to project Services**

- New proposal / alteration in the scope of project
- Ongoing/ completed project services
  - i) Quality
  - ii) Procurement
  - iii) R & R
  - iv) Environment
  - v) Related to inaction / delayed action

### **Related to Personal**

- vi) Misbehavior
- vii) Corruption
- viii) Service matter

### **Responsiveness**

Complaints shall be processed (Flow chart for Complaint Handling process and Tables for Response time frame for complaints received within R&BD and other than R&BD are attached with this note) by SE, PIU as chief Complaint Handling Officer (CHO) with set roles and responsibilities.

### **Role and Responsibilities of CHO**

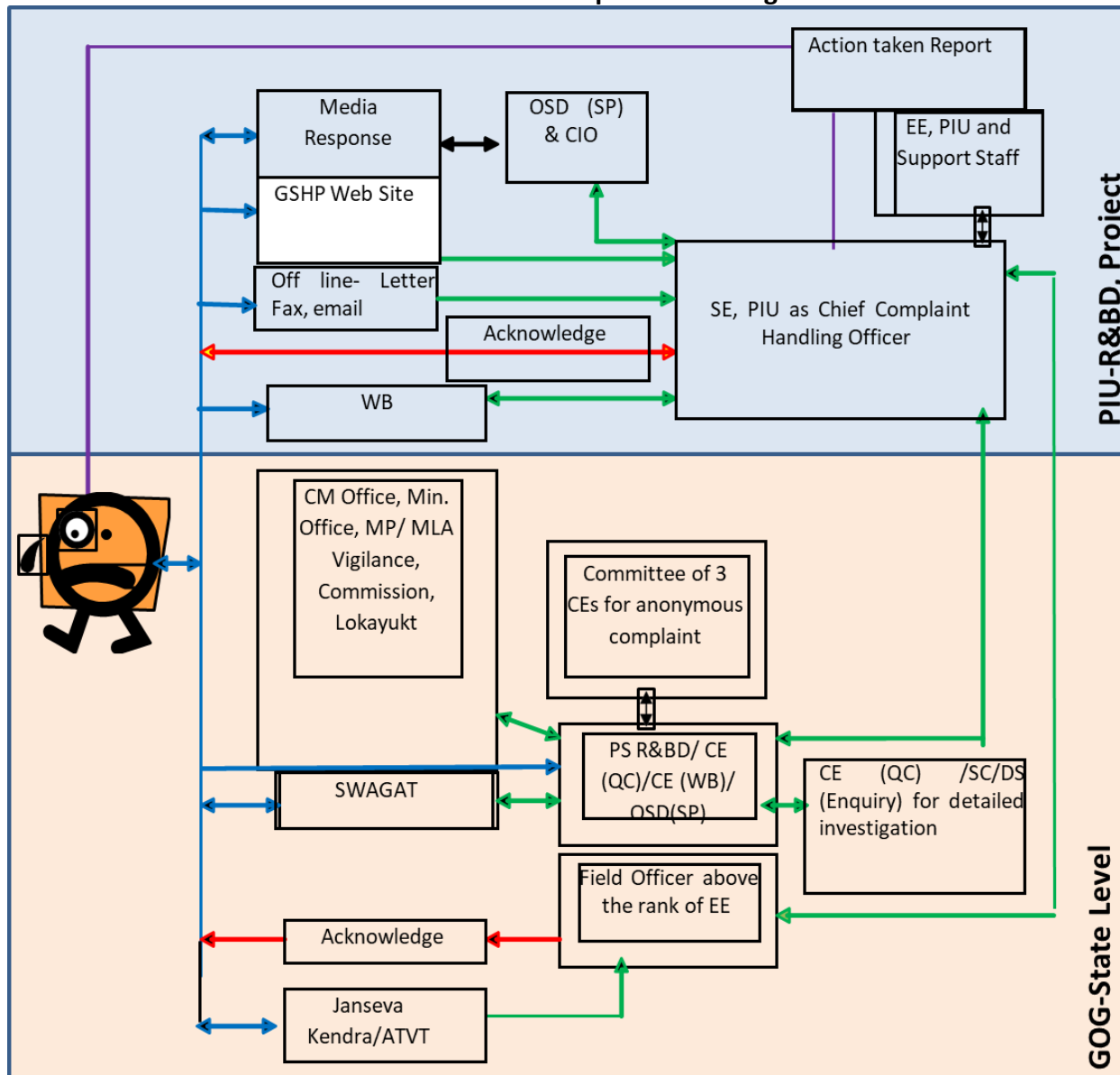
He shall collect record the complaints and responses transpired through the systems:

- Complaints from Median Response, Swagat, MP/MLA references shall collect from Officer on Special Duty (SP) and shall be treated as written complaints and treated accordingly.
- Complaints from ATVT /Jan seva centers collect from all the field officers under WB wing and shall promptly acknowledge the receipt.
- For Vigilance commission and Anti-corruption bureau, he shall collect details from DS (Enquire) and treated accordingly with in the specified time frame.
- A complaint making telephonic complaints shall be requires to give written complaint. Anonymous complaints decided for further action shall be treated as written complaint and shall be processed.
- Any complaint logged on the GSHP web site shall have automated acknowledgement and transfer of complaint to the CHO; this shall be treated as written complaint. CHO shall obtain such complaints from Chief Information Officer (CIO) of the department on fortnight basis and process the same.
- If complaints received through SMS, the sender shall be requested for written complaint. SMS from MP/MLA shall be printed out and treated as written communication. No acknowledgement shall be required.

Record of all the complaints (written, anonymous and telephonic/SMS) shall be maintained in prescribed formats by the CHO. (Format of Complaint Register is attached in this note)

CHO shall act in stipulated time frame to get the complaint processed through the existing system of complaint handling. He shall regularly monitor the status of complaints and shall also place before CE (WB) the records every month. CHO shall inform the decision to the complaint under the intimation of WB.

### Flow Chart for Complaint Handling



**Table-1: For complaint received from other than R & B Department**

Complaint received from	Response time frame			Monitoring Period
	Acknowledgement receipt by CHO on	Intermediate response to whom complaint received	Final response	
World Bank Office	within 15 days after receipt	Not more than 30 days	Depending upon the depth of investigation and involvement of other agencies, within 30 days after getting the detailed report of Investigation or from other Agency.	Monthly
Media response system	As per system			Monitored by Information department
SWAGAT	As per system			CM office monitors online
GSHP web site	Immediate, automatic	Not more than 35 days		Monthly

Complaint received from	Response time frame		Monitoring Period
Janseva Kendra/ATVT Center	As per system		Monthly
Other Offices	within 10 days	Not more than 45 days	Monthly
Vigilance	within 10 days	Not more than 45 days	Monthly
ACB	As per system		Monthly

Note: In exceptional cases the time of disposing off the complaint may be more if it requires field investigations / preparing proposals etc.

**Table 2: For complaint received within R & B Department**

Complaint directly addressed to	Response time frame			Monitoring Period
	Acknowledgement on receipt by CHO	Intermediate response	Final response	
CHO & S.E-PIU	within 10 days	within 30 days	Depending upon the depth of investigation and involvement of other agencies, within 30 days after getting the detailed report of Investigation or from other Agency.	Monthly
Any other concerned project Officer of R & B D, not below rank of E.E.	within 7 days by concerned project Officer of R & B with copy to CHO	within 45 days		Monthly
Any other Officer of R & B Department, Gandhinagar	within 10 days	within 45 days		Monthly





## Appendix 9.1: Detailed Budget for RAP Implementation and other expenses

### Budget for RAP Implementation Agency

Sl. No	Category	Unit	Rate	Number	Amount (INR)
1	Team Leader	Person months	60000	15	900000
4	Resettlement Expert/Community specialist	Person months	40000	24	960000
5	HIV/AIDS Expert	Person months	40000	9	360000
6	Community Facilitators - 1 Persons	Person months	25000	9	225000
7	Salary to Sub-staff - 2 Persons	Person months	15000	48	720000
8	Verification, I-card preparation and Distribution, valuation of assets, micro-plan preparation, relocation etc	Project Affected Persons	1000	356	356000
10	HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention				
a	Advocacy with key stakeholders	Lump sum per corridor	30000	5	150000
b	Social marketing of condoms and facilitation	Lump sum (4 corridors)	25000	5	125000
c	Audio-visual equipment	Lump sum (one set)	30000	2	60000
d	Target group congregation events/observance of AIDS Day, etc	Lumpsum per corridor	25000	15	375000
e	Travel expense	Months	40000	15	6,00,000
11	House Rent	Months	15000	24	3,60,000
12	Electricity, water, telephone, internet expense	Months	10000	24	2,40,000
13	Printing of Dissemination Information and IEC Materials/awareness /GRC	Lump sum	600000	1	6,00,000
14	Stationery, Fax, Postage, Courier & Office Maintenance	Months	10000	24	2,40,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>62,71,000</b>

### Monitoring & Evaluation (External Monitoring-PMC)

Sloe.	Category	Unit	Rate	Number	Amount (INR)
1	External Monitoring [PMC]	Person Days	10000	240	2400000
2	Travel Expenses	Trips	12000	30	360000
3	Perdiem	Days	2000	240	480000
4	Printing, stationery	Lump sum			500000
	<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>37,40,000</b>

### Training and Capacity Building

Sl.No.	Category	Units	Rates	Number	Amount (INR)
1	Training/workshop Expenses	Numbers	300000	5	1500000
2	Travel Expenses	Trips	1500	40	60000
3	Perdiem	Days	2000	20	40000
	<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>16,00,000</b>

### Administrative Expenses

Sl.No.	Category	Units	Rates	Number	Amount (INR)
1	Social Expert	Person months	40000	24	960000
3	Sub-staff	Person months - 2 persons	15000	48	720000
5	Travel Expenses	Month	40000	30	1200000
6	Computer and accessories	Numbers	50000	3	150000
7	Printing, stationery	Month	30000	24	720000
8	Publication of disclosure documents, Policy, etc.	Month	10000	24	240000
	<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>39,90,000</b>