



सत्यमेव जयते

**Roads and Buildings Department
Government of Gujarat**



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

Mehsana-Bypass (SH 41A)

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

Volume V

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List of Abbreviations

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

Background

1. Continuing the development process under GSHP II, Roads and Building Department (R&BD), Government of Gujarat has selected four additional corridors, aggregating to 153 km length for preparation of developmental intervention and implementation of existing State Highways. As part of the project preparation, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) has been undertaken for the proposed roads. This RAP is based on the findings of SIA carried out on Mehsana-Bypass corridor and is in line with Resettlement Policy Framework (Revised) of the project.

Corridor Description

2. The total length of the project corridor is 5.05 km with RoW of 60 and 100m. The corridor starts at km 11.750 near Mehsana Town and ends at km 16.800 at the junction of Mehsana-Bypass road starts. The project corridor passes through taluka of Mehsana and district of Mehsana. Upgrading the Project Highway shall include widening the existing highway to 2-lane paved shoulder to 4 lane paved shoulder with divided carriageway configuration (as per Typical Cross Section-TCS). Landscape is proposed at starting from 11.800 to 11.900 and at ending stretch from 15.900 to 16.000 of the corridor within the available width.

Resettlement Action Plan: Objectives

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

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

Right of Way and Corridor of Impact

4. The existing RoW along the corridor is 60 and 100m. Using available RoW records with the R&BD and Revenue Department, the social team verified the boundaries of private properties within RoW and in the vicinity of potential corridor of impact (Col)¹. The Col for the project corridor varies from 30 to 50m. In the present context, impacts are assessed up to Col (Fig 1.2). 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, wherever feasible, for avoiding or minimizing impact on commercial structures, water kundi and agricultural encroachments.

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

Resettlement Policy Framework

5. 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 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.
- 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.

Cut-off Date

6. The cut-off date for non-titleholders i.e. start date of Census survey is on 19.12.2018.

Impact on Land and Structures

7. Census and socio-economic surveys were conducted along the proposed project stretch, considering the Corridor of Impact (Col) varying from 30 to 50m (50m considered at bridge and service road sections). Minimum disturbance to the existing features is the prime objective of design. Impacts on sensitive features and settlement areas are minimized by restricting the alignment, and Col approach.

8. An effort towards avoidance of resettlement Impacts has been taken up and designed accordingly as part of alternative analysis and impact minimization process. A three stage iterative process to minimize the resettlement impacts have been worked out such as:

- I) Improvements planned within in RoW
- II) Adoption of corridor of Impact within acceptable design principles and standards to minimize displacement and other project impacts

III) Location specific measures for further minimization of impacts, through adoption of necessary design modifications and adoption of protection measures

9. **Land Acquisition:** No impact on private land along the corridor on both sides, as the RoW is sufficient to accommodate the proposed treatment option of the project corridor.

10. **Categories of Impact:** A total number of 4 PAHs will be affected. This includes 2 commercial squatters and 1 agricultural/open land encroachment and 1 community asset (water kundi).

Socio-Economic Profile

11. Total PAHs are 3 (non-titleholders) and comprise 14 PAPs (based on the household size of 2). Vulnerable groups of affected household are not affected and observed.

Public Consultations

12. Five public consultation meetings were held in the affected villages/settlements (Palodar, Panchot, Fathepura, and Gangapura (small hamlet) 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. 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.

13. 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 and drainage issues which are to be solved during the design.
- Awareness among local and labour on prevalence of HIV/AIDS is significant due to influx of migrant labour, more than 40 percent of the migrant workers are 'single-male-migrants' engage for an average period of 8 months in a year depending upon the seasonal requirement of the employment in cotton & ginning units etc.

14. 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.

HIV/AIDS Prevention Measures

15. Detailed consultations have been conducted with medical institutions, trucker community and local NGOs along Mehsana-Bypass corridor as part of the study with respect to HIV/AIDS Prevention Plan (HPP). As per GSACS estimation², about 1.66 lakh people have HIV infection in Gujarat and HIV prevalence was > 1% among ANC clinic attendees (proxy of general population) in 3 districts viz; Sabarkantha, Mehsana, and Surat and have been considered as Category-A (high prevalence areas), includes one of the project district i.e Mehsana.

² GSACS Annual Report 2016-17

16. Presence of high-risk groups (HRGs) and HIV positive people reported in the CHCs of Mehsana. The movement of migrant labourers, especially single male migrants in view of the large number of small scale industrial units indicates the need of intervention. ART centres (Antiretroviral therapy Centres) established by Gujarat State AIDS Control Society (GSACS) are also available at Mehsana.

17. Detailed account of various issues related to HIV/AIDS based on the consultations carried out with Integrated Counselling and Testing Centre (ICTC) counsellors, NGO personnel, trucker community, etc., along the corridor are presented in the HPP prepared for additional project corridors. Along the Mehsana-bypass corridor, Mehsana urban areas and other locations such as RTO Check post, junctions and truck halt point, Bus stands etc, along the Highway are identified as high risk areas. Strategic action plan for mitigation of identified issues along with budget are also incorporated in HPP.

Implementation Arrangement

18. **Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESMU):** The Superintending Engineer (PIU) will be overall head of the project. An ESMU will be set up by R&BD within the PIU to look into the social and environmental aspects of the project and will have overall responsibility for policy guidance, coordination and planning, internal monitoring and overall reporting.

19. 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 in Gandhinagar. Executive Engineers SRP Division Mehsana will be responsible for E&S activities.

Implementation Support by RAP Implementation Agency

20. 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

Grievance Redress Mechanism

21. 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 Mehsana;
- 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);

22. 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.

23. 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 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.

24. 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.

25. There are about 99 complaints/RTIs were received from the year 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 99, 37 are RTIs related information enquiries and 62 are complaints, all RTIs are received by Information Officer (EE or SE, both at PIU and R&BD). Out of 62 complaints 19 were received from Public Representatives, Collector, CM office, Minster office, Vigilance, Swagat, Jan Seva Kendra etc. Remaining 43 were 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.

Labour Influx Management

26. The construction period of the corridor is 18 months and the skilled and unskilled 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 labour would be employed from outside the region, it is necessary to provide better accommodation facilities within the project area. For Mehsana-Bypass corridor, it is expected that the required labour would be 80 to 100 approx. (including local and migrant labourer). 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. Discussion with the industrial unit operators and NGO personnel 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.

27. 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 laborers and
- iii. To ensure compliance with the World Bank guidelines and national labour laws.

28. 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 also been included in the Bid document along with the budget which is included as part of EMP.

Gender Action Plan

29. 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.

30. Passive 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 Mehsana-Bypass corridor, women have come forward and suggested to improve the drainage condition at the cattle under pass locations and to provide safety measures at settlement areas. The RAP Implementation Agency will ensure that these women are consulted and their views are accounted during implementation.

31. 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.

32. 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.

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

Monitoring and Evaluation

34. 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.

35. 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

36. 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.

37. In addition to the internal monitoring by the PIU, external monitoring will be done by a third-party agency or Project Management Consultant (PMC) for technical as well as environmental/social aspects.

Public Consultation and Disclosure

38. In order to make the RAP implementation process transparent, a series of public disclosure meeting has been arranged at project village on 11th July 2019. The RAP Executive Summary and Full RPF, translated in Gujarati language and disclosed through public consultations, the same also been made available through GSHP Website (<http://gshp2.gov.in>). The full RAP would be disclosed at World Bank's External Website.

RAP Implementation Schedule

39. The construction tenure of the corridor is 18 months³. 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.

³ The construction tenure of individual corridors is 18 months and accordingly, R&BD has envisaged tenure of 24 months for the RAP implementing Agency.

RAP Implementation Schedule: Major Activities

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

Resettlement Budget

40. The resettlement budget includes components such as compensation for structure (private property, cultural property and community assets), R&R assistance and contingency to cover unforeseen / unanticipated costs. The estimated total budget for the implementation of RAP for the corridor is INR 0.145 million.

41. Apart from this, an amount of INR 10.98 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 all the project corridors to be taken up. Escalation of these components have been considered at an annual inflation rate of 7% based on consumer price index and the escalated amount for Year-I is INR 11.75 million and for Year-II, the amount is INR 12.57 million.

Compensation for Land and value of Assets attached to the Land and Building

S. No.	Category of land	Area (sqm/ha/running meter)	Rural/Urban	Multiplying factor (1 or 2)	Solatium (100%)	Total Cost of structures/Assets *
1	Agriculture land/non-agriculture land/Homestead land	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Affected and Displaced Structures-Resi/Comm.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Affected Structures-Commercial & Industrial	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Fencing wire at Open/crop lands	60m	Nil	Nil	Nil	31,500.00
5	Private Assets attached to the building	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Community Assets	1.8 (sqm)	Nil	Nil	Nil	9,450.00
Sub Total(Structure Compensation)						40,950.00

R&R Assistance to the Affected Families

S. No.	Category of Affect	Type of Assistance	Quantity	Amount of R&R Assistance (INR)	Total Amount of R&R Assistance (INR)
1	Loss of land	R&R Cost	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Loss of Structures	Provision of Housing Units (Rural)	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Loss of Structures	Subsistence cost for displaced families	Nil	Nil	Nil
			Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Loss of Structures	Transportation cost for displaced families	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Loss of Structures	Affected Petty shops	2	25000	50,000

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

S. No.	Category of land	Area (sqm/ha/running meter)	Rural/Urban	Multiplying factor (1 or 2)	Solatium (100%)	Total Cost of structures/Assets *
6	Loss of Structures	One time R&R allowance (all affected families, except for petty shops)		1	50000	50,000
Sub Total (R&R Assistance)						1,00,000.00
Total						1,40,950.00
Contingency (@3%)						4,229.00
Grand Total (Sub-total + Contingency)						1,45,179.00

*Note: Structure cost estimated as per latest SOR Rates for the respective Districts of R&BD, 2015-16;

Detailed resettlement budget for two upgradation corridors

Sl. No	Corridors/ Category	Mehsana-Palanpur	Mehsana-Bypass	TOTAL
1	Compensation for Land (Schedule -I)	0	0	0
2	Compensation for Structures/Assets	9708415	40950	9749365
3	R&R Assistance (Schedule-II)	5453000	100000	5553000
A	Sub Total	1,51,61,415	1,40,950	1,53,02,365
4	RAP Implementing Agency			36,53,000
5	Monitoring & Evaluation (External Monitoring-PMC)			21,80,000
6	Training and Capacity Building			13,00,000
7	Administrative Expenses			31,50,000
8	GRM Establishments, Proceedings and administrative expenses			2,00,000
8	Out of pocket expenses (corrective measures, un-anticipated works, etc.)			5,00,000
B	Sub Total			1,09,83,000
	Total (A+B)			2,62,85,365
	Contingency@3%			7,88,561
	Grand Total			2,70,73,926

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

42. Roads and Building Department (R&BD), under GSHP-II has selected four additional corridors, aggregating to 153 km length for preparation of developmental intervention and implementation of existing State Highways. As part of the project preparation, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) has been undertaken for the proposed roads. This RAP is based on the findings of SIA carried out for Mehsana-Bypass corridor as per Updated Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the project.

43. The total length of the corridor is 5.05 km. The existing RoW along Mehsana-Bypass corridor is 60 and 100m. The existing two-lane corridor is proposed to be widened to a standard four-lane facility with paved and hard shoulder. Landscaping at starting and ending point of the corridor is proposed from km 11.800 to 11.900 and from km 15.900 to 16.000 on both sides. Cross-sections are designed accommodating the proposed road improvement within the available RoW, avoiding land acquisition to the extent possible.

1.2 RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN: OBJECTIVES

44. 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

45. 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 4 lane road would induce economic development and improve economic integration of the region in the State and the Country.

- The corridor bypasses the town and is for long distance traffic bound to north India/Rajasthan.
- It improves safety and travel time by segregating long distance traffic with local traffic in Mehsana
- Capacity augmentation of existing facility;
- road safety measures;

- Presence of market yards at Unjha and Unava, faster movement of agriculture produce to the consumption centers in the District and State and also export to international markets through this bypasses the long distance traffic, bound to north India and Rajasthan.
- Employment opportunities;
- Establishments and industrial growth;
- Accessibility to agricultural fields, health, education and institutional areas.

1.4 REPORT STRUCTURE

46. 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 -Mehsana-Bypass**
- **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 MEHSANA-BYPASS CORRIDOR

47. The Mehsana bypass (Project corridor) starts at km 11+750 near Mehsana town and ends at km 16+800 at the junction of Mehsana-Palanpur road, with a length of 5.05 km (SH-41A). The project corridor passes through Mehsana taluka of Mehsana district comprising of 2 villages (Panchot and Palodar). Project location is presented in Figure 2-1 below:

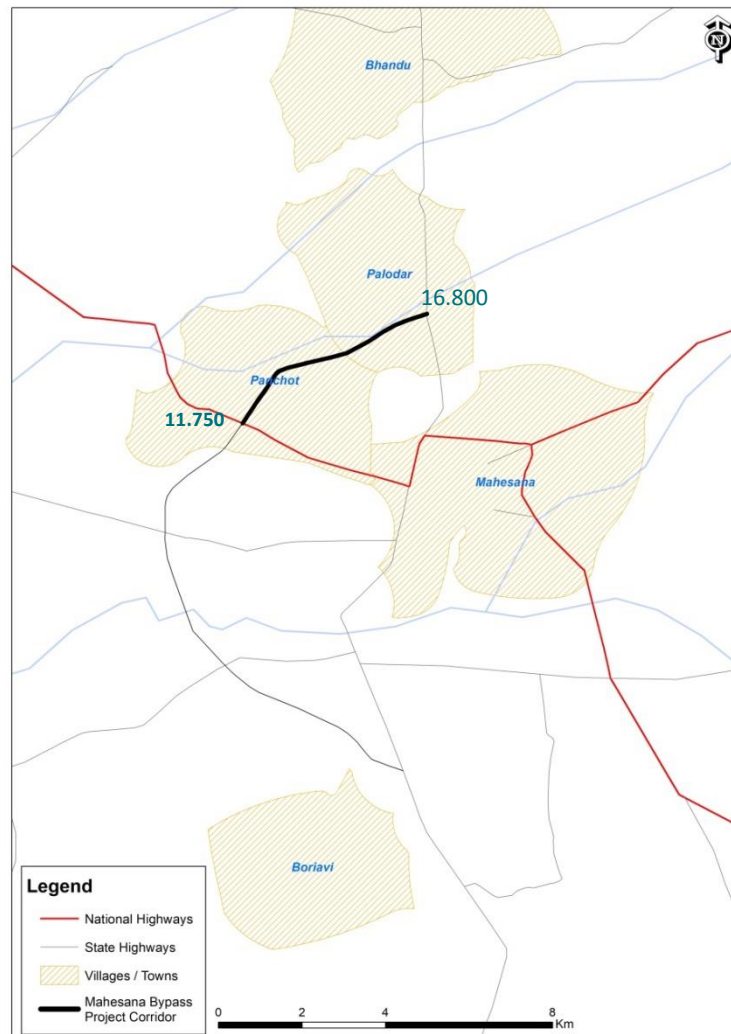


Figure 2-1: Mehsana-Bypass Corridor

2.2 EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY AND CORRIDOR OF IMPACT

48. The existing RoW along the corridor is 60 and 100m. Using available RoW records with the R&BD and Revenue Department, the social team verified the boundaries of private properties within RoW and in the vicinity of potential corridor of impact (Col)⁴. The Col for the project corridor varies from 30 to

⁴The 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 and Service roads.

50m. In the present context, impacts are assessed up to Col. Adopting the Col approach, the impacts on land and other assets have been minimized, within acceptable design principles and standards. Landscaping at starting and ending point of the corridor is proposed from km 11.800 to 11.900 and from km 15.900 to 16.000 on both sides. Chainage-wise details of proposed treatment are given in Appendix 2.1. The existing RoW of the Corridor is presented in the Table 2-1 below:

Table 2-1: Details of Existing Right of Way along on both sides

Sl. No	Existing Chainage		Existing ROW (m) from the center line*	
	From (km)	To (km)	Left	Right
1	11+750	11+950	40	60
2	11+950	12+500	20	40
3	12+500	13+450	50	50
4	13+450	14+100	15	45
5	14+100	14+400	20	40
6	14+400	15+000	15	45
7	15+000	15+600	24	36
8	15+600	16+550	15	45
9	16+550	16+800	30	70

* Varies at locations of curves, approaches of urban areas, Bridge and Bridge approaches on LHS and RHS.

49. Existing and proposed Cross sections showing RoW availability are presented in Figure 2-2 to Figure 2-5.

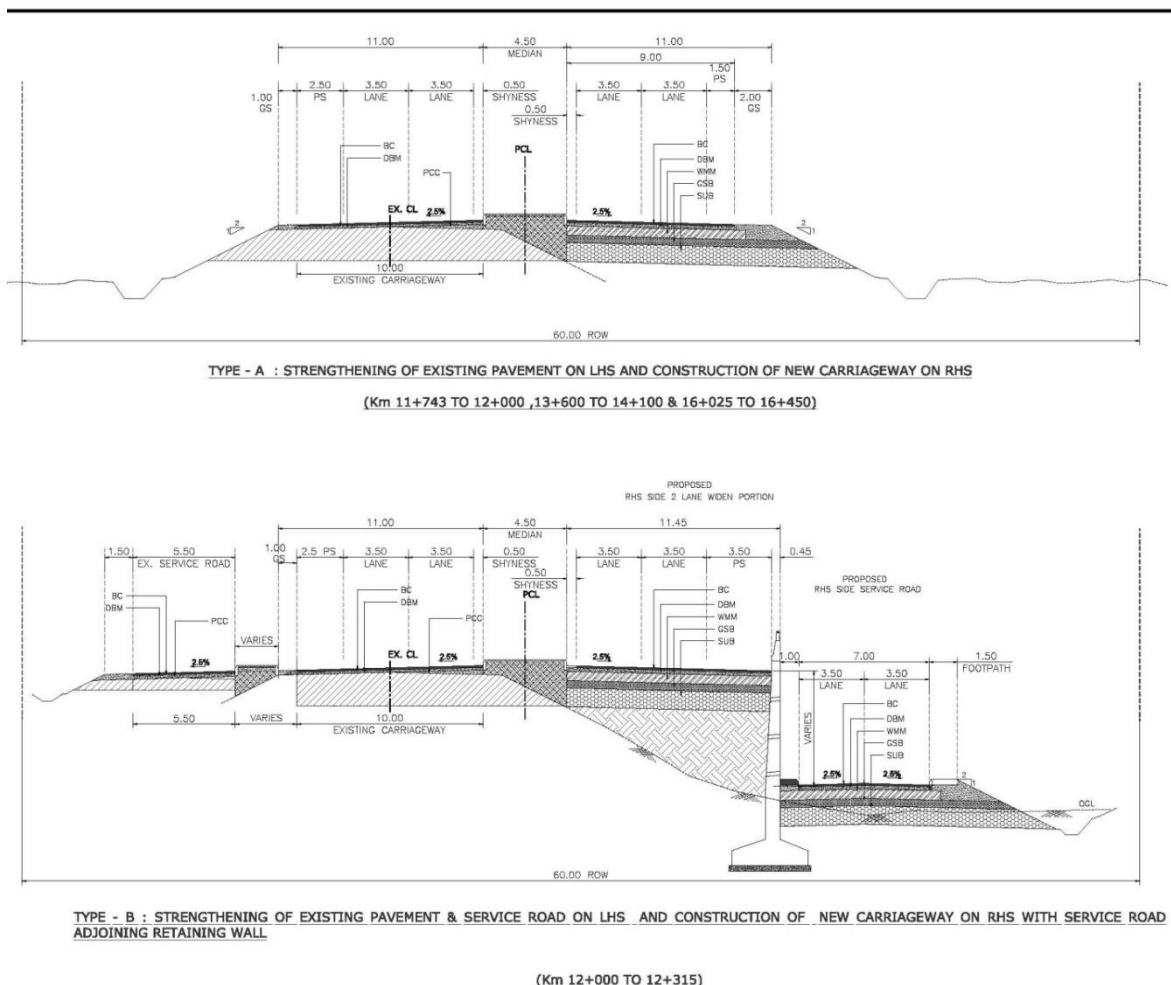
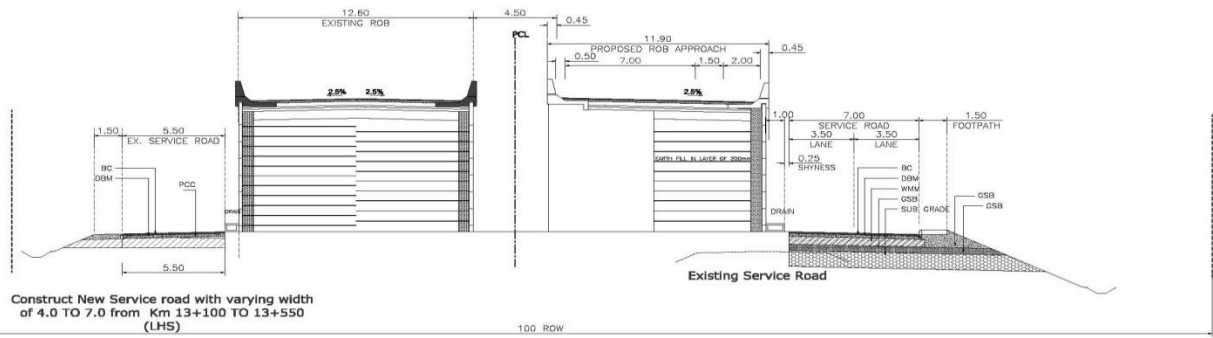
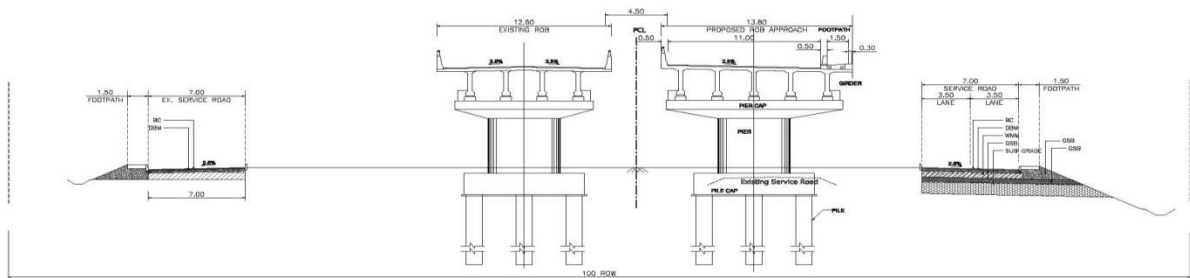


Figure 2-2: Proposed Cross sections (Mehsana-Bypass): Type A and B

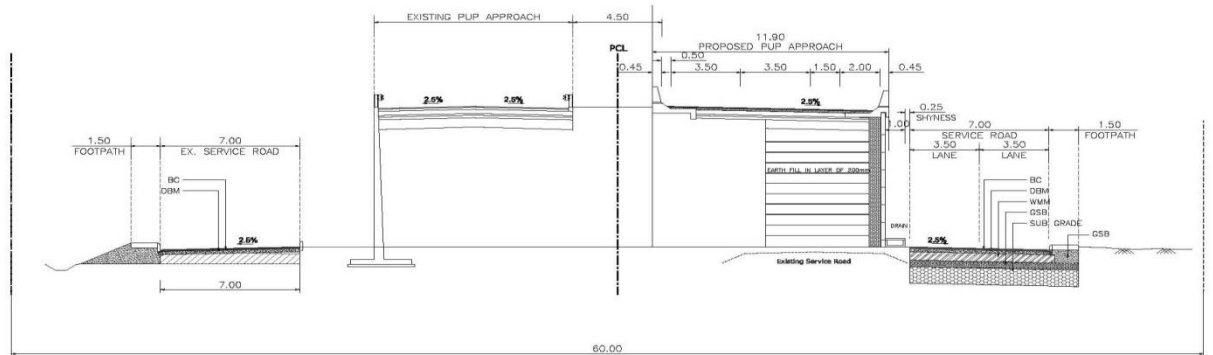


TYPE - C : STRENGTHENING OF EXISTING PAVEMENT & SERVICE ROAD ON LHS AND CONSTRUCTION OF NEW CARRIAGEWAY ON RHS WITH SERVICE ROAD AT RE WALL LOCATION, APPROACH TO ROB
(Km 12+315 TO 12+650 & 13+130 TO 13+600)

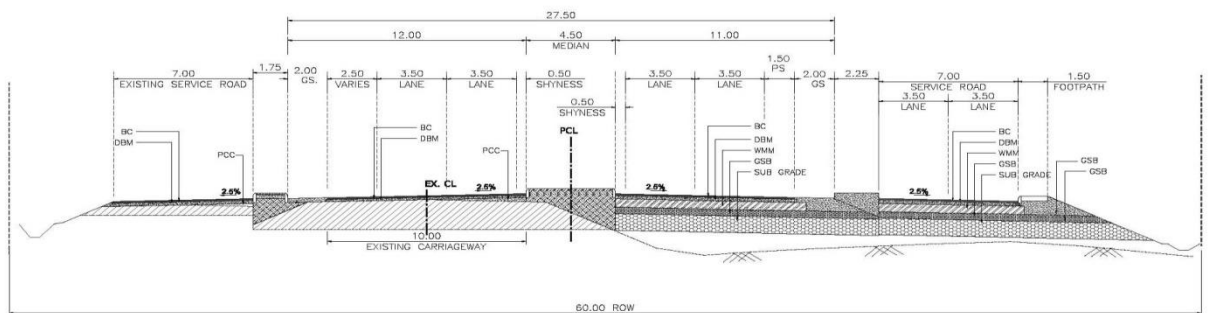


TYPE-D : Resurfacing of Existing ROB and Service Road on LHS and Construction of New ROB / Via Duct with service road on RHS AT Approach to ROB by Via Duct at ROB
(Km 12+650 TO 12+850
12+850 TO 12+910 (FOR ROB PORTION REFER GAD)
12+910 TO 13+130)

Figure 2-3: Proposed Cross sections (Mehsana-Bypass): Type C and D

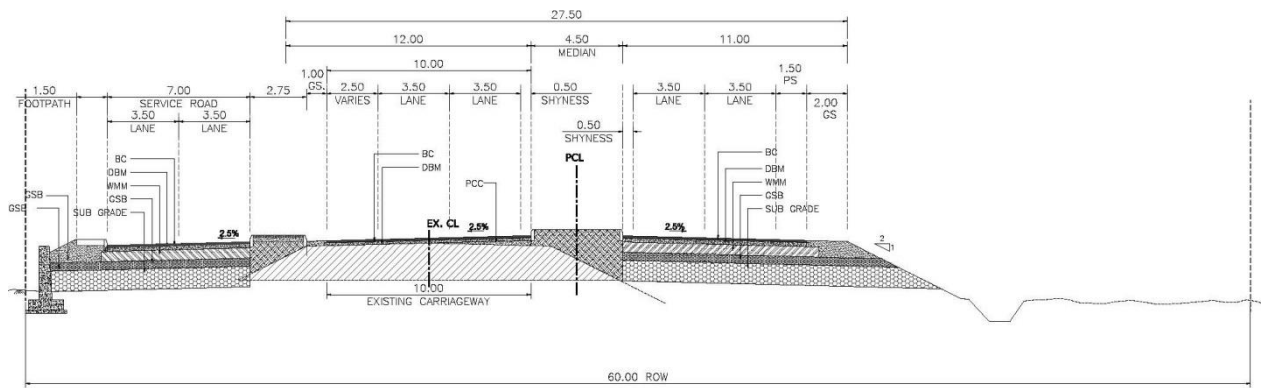


TYPE-E : Resurfacing of Existing Approach of VUP on LHS and Construction of New Carriageway on RHS and Service Road on Both side @ VUP Location
(Km 14+100 TO 14+750
14+400 (FOR VUP PORTION REFER GAD)
15+000 TO 15+550
15+300 (FOR VUP PORTION REFER GAD))



TYPE - F : Strengthening of Existing Pavement & Service Road on LHS and Construction of New Carriageway on RHS with New Service Road
(Km 14+750 TO 15+000)

Figure 2-4: Proposed Cross sections (Mehsana-Bypass): Type E and F



TYPE - G : Strengthening of Existing Pavement on LHS and Construction of New Carriageway on RHS and New Service Road on LHS

(Km 15+550 TO 16+025)

Figure 2-5: Proposed Cross sections (Mehsana-Bypass): Type G

3 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

3.1 INTRODUCTION

50. 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
The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (effective from January 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 ▪ 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 ▪ Make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement. ▪ 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 	Applicable to all project corridors
The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Gujarat Amendment) Act, 2016 (effective from August 2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ 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&R practices. Two major changes made and inserted as following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Power of State government to exempt of public interest and SIA for certain projects mentioned in sub section of 10A. ▪ Another major point to be noted that the Gujarat (Amendment) Act 2016 provides the R&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. 	Applicable to the project corridors
The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	Not applicable. The project corridors do not fall under Fifth Schedule Area

Policy / Act / Rule	Objective	Applicability
The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	Applicable to all project corridors.
World Bank OP 4.12 –Involuntary Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	Applicable to all project corridors
OP 4.10 – Indigenous Peoples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Not Applicable to project corridors. The project corridors do not fall under Fifth Schedule Area
Supreme court order, pertaining to removal and restriction of encroachment of religious structures on the public space	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
Labour laws: Workman compensation Act, 1923	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
Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972	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
Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970	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
Minimum Wage Act, 1948	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
Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986	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.	
Inter-State Migrant workmen's (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1979	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
Maternity Benefit Act, 1961	The Act provides for leave and some other benefits to women employees in case of confinement or miscarriage etc	Applicable to all project corridors
Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013	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

3.2 RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

51. 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 Revised Entitlement Matrix is under process of approval by GoG.

52. 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 labourers, 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, and squatters/encroachers shall be the date of first land acquisition notification issued under section 11 (1) Notification of RFCT-LARR Act, 2013.
- 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 tenancy 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

53. The Entitlement Matrix finalised for the project is presented in Table 3-2 and estimated the social management budget for the corridor. The finalised Entitlement Matrix is under process of approval from 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>A. 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. 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 factor 2.00 (two) 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 factor 1.00 (one) 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>C. 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"> i. Forest Department for timber trees ii. State Agriculture Extension Department for crops iii. Horticulture Department for horticulture, perennial trees iv. Cash assistance to title holders and non-squatters for loss of trees, crops and perennials at market value. <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>D. 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	Resettlement and Rehabilitation cost	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	Provision of Housing units in case of displacements	<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	Land for Land where feasible	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	Offer for Developed Land	<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&BD in future.</p>
5	Choice of Annuity of Employment	<p>Affected families defined u/s 3 (c) of RFCTLAR&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"> a. Where jobs are created through the project, after providing suitable training and skill development 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 b. onetime payment of five lakhs rupees per affected family; or 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. 	
6	Subsistence grant for displaced families for a period of one year.	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"> a. Subsistence allowance equivalent to three thousand rupees per month for a period of one year. 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. 	<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	Transportation cost for displaced families	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	Each affected Cattle Shed or Petty shop	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
			25000/- 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	One-time grant to artisan, small traders and certain others	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	Fishing rights	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	One-time Resettlement Allowance	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	Stamp duty and registration fee	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	Provisions of Resettlement Sites	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	Loss of community Infrastructure and Common Property Resources	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	Mitigation of Temporary Impacts on Lands and Assets	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.

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

54. This chapter presents socio-economic profile of talukas and villages/settlements adjoining Mehsana bypass corridor. The corridor covers in a Mehsana taluka of Mehsana district for the length of nearly 5.05 km.

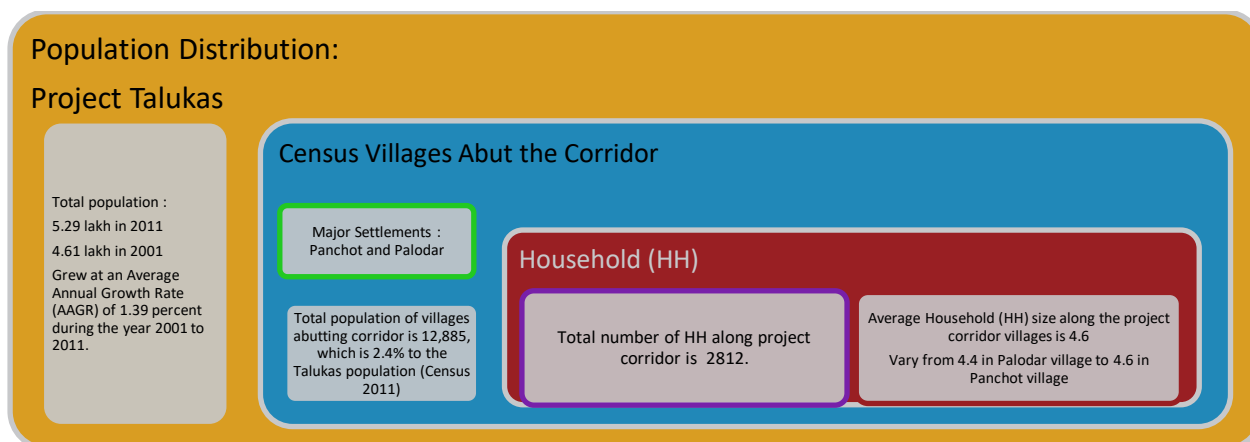
55. Project corridor adjoins 2 villages with a population of 12,885 as per Census 2011. Analysis table for taluka and villages showing socio-economic characteristics is provided as Appendix 4.1.

4.2 PROJECT CORRIDOR PROFILE

56. **Population Distribution:** Project taluka through which the corridor traverses comprises total population of 5.29 lakh in 2011 which was 4.61 lakh in 2001. Population of these talukas grew at an Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR) of 1.39 percent during the period 2001 to 2011.

57. Total population of 2 villages through which corridor passes is 12,885, which is 2.4 percent to the Taluka population (Census 2011). Panchot settlement has the high population i.e. 9,214.

58. The total number of households along project corridor is 2812. Average household size along the project corridor villages is 4.6, in Palodar village 4.4 and 4.6 in Panchot village.



59. **Age Ratio:** The overall population below 6 years age in project corridor taluka is 11.45 percent.

60. **Average Sex Ratio:** The average sex ratio⁵ for project corridor talukas during 2001 was 913 which during 2011 came down to 912. Project corridor villages revealed the sex ratio of 895 females per thousand males. Palodar village has lower sex ratio of 893 females per thousand males and then the Panchot villages which is 896 sex ratio per thousand males. Similarly, looking into the Juvenile sex ratio it is analyzed that as against the juvenile sex ratio of 807 for project corridor talukas; the project corridor villages had sex ratio of 785.

61. **Literacy Rate:** As per the Provisional Census 2011, project corridor talukas possess literacy rate of 86.31 percent which was 78 percent in 2001. Male literacy ratio in project corridor taluka is 92.94

⁵ Sex Ratio: Number of females per thousand males

percent as against the female literacy rate of 79.15 percent in 2011. Average literacy rate in project corridor villages as per 2011 census was 91.81 percent; this constitutes 54.51 percent male literates and 45.49 percent females. Panchot village on project corridor evinced high literacy rate of 93.62 percent.

62. **Urban Rural Population:** The total urban population residing in the project corridor talukas during 2001 was 1.48 lakh which increased to 2.01 lakh in 2011 with an AAGR of 3.13 percent.

63. **Occupational Structure:** Total workers according to census 2011 in project corridor taluka are 1.99 lakh. Taking into account the composition of workers majority of workers are engaged in other activities (57.03 percent) followed by agriculture (24.03 percent). The total workers in project corridor settlements are 4490. Workers composition for the villages/settlements along the corridor shows highest share of workers in other sectors⁶ (56.73 percent) followed by cultivable (25.92 percent).

64. **WPR:** The Workforce Participation Ratio (WPR) for project corridor talukas in 2011 was 37.67 percent. Comparing and analyzing the male WPR and Female WPR, it was recorded that male WPR is 76.21 percent as against the female WPR of 23.79 percent.

65. The average WPR for Project corridor settlements is 38.97 percent which is lower than the Talukas WPR. Male WPR in project corridor settlements is 84.57 percent as against 15.43 percent for female WPR.

66. **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. Project corridor talukas comprise 9.47 percent population belonging to SC and ST community.

67. As per Census 2011, SC and ST population for settlements and villages along the corridor accounts for the figure of 852. Of this the share of ST community is only 0.01 percent to the total population along project corridor.

68. **Poverty Scenario in Project District:** The poverty rates at national poverty line (percent of population) at the project district⁷ is noted as 12.2 percent of population are in below poverty line in Mehsana. 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.

⁶ 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'.

⁷ World Bank Disclosure Document on Gujarat Poverty, Growth and Inequality, June 20, 2017.

5 IMPACTS ON PEOPLE AND COMMUNITY ASSETS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

69. The proposed road improvements are to be undertaken within the available RoW of 60/100 m throughout the corridor. Efforts are made to minimize any adverse impact on structures and other assets located within the proposed Col by way of limiting geometric improvements within RoW.

70. Approach towards minimizing adverse social impacts are being carried out as an integral part of project preparation and design for the corridor. Wherever unavoidable, compensation measures have been worked out to adopt for resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected households.

5.2 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

71. The potential affected structures were identified as 2 commercial squatters and 1 open/crop land encroachments.

72. One number of community assets (Water kundi) will be affected due to proposed improvement. Other than these, there are no other structures are existed along the corridor, throughout the stretch is available and the encumbrances free.

73. 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)	Nil
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)	2
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 /crop land encroachment
Additional support to vulnerable groups		Individual / Household	Nil
Employees in shops, agricultural labourers, sharecroppers	Loss of livelihood	Individual	Nil
Community Assets	Loss of community assets	Community	1 Water Kundi
Disruption	Temporary Impact	Owner(s)	--
Unforeseen impacts			--

5.3 CUT-OFF DATE

74. The cut-off date for non-titleholders i.e. starts date of Census survey is 19.12.2018.

5.3.1 Videography of the Project Corridor

75. Videography of the project corridor, covering the entire RoW has been carried out on 17.12.2018, prior to the conduct of census surveys. This exercise formed the basis for the inventory of non-titleholders.

5.3.2 Census and Socio-Economic Surveys

76. 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 19.12.2018. 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

77. 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.

78. 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	LHS	RHS	Total Affected Properties	Non-titleholder		Total
				Major Impact	Minor Impact	
Commercial	0	2	2	2	0	2
Residential	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mixed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (Cattle Shed)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Open land/crop land	1	0	1	0	1	1
Total	1	2	3	2	1	3

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2018

5.4.2 Type of Loss

79. 2 commercial squatters and 1 open/crop land will be affected (Table 5-3).

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

Type of Loss	Total Affected Properties	Major Impact				Minor Impact			
		Structure	Land	Structure & land	Total	Structure	Land	Structure & land	Total
Commercial	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Residential	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mixed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (Cattle Shed)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Open land/crop land	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	3	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2018

5.4.3 Type of Structures

80. The total affected structures according to type are shown in Table 5-4.

Table 5-4: Type of Structures

S. No.	Project Corridors	Total Affected Structure	Major Impact				Minor Impact			
			Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Kutcha	Total	Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Kutcha	Total
1	Commercial	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
2	Residential	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Industrial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Mixed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Other (cattle shed)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2018

Note: Minor Impact: Remaining 1 is open crop land encroachments.

5.4.4 Impact on community assets

81. One number of community assets will be affected due to proposed improvement, which includes water kundi. No impact on any religious properties.

Table 5-5: Impacted Cultural and community assets

Type of properties	LHS	RHS	Major Impact	Minor Impact	Total
Temple	0	0	0	0	0
Shrine	0	0	0	0	0
Mosque	0	0	0	0	0
Water Tank/Kundi	0	1	1	0	1
School	0	0	0	0	0
Well	0	0	0	0	0
Seating arrangement around tree	0	0	0	0	0
Community Hall	0	0	0	0	0
Public Toilet	0	0	0	0	0
Police check post	0	0	0	0	0
	0	1	1	0	1

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2018

5.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED POPULATION

82. The strategy for socio-economic survey has been drawn 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 2 households and the remaining one household was not covered since they were not available during the survey and these household will be covered during the PAP verification and preparation of Micro-plan exercises to be carried out by RAP Implementation Agency during RAP implementation.

83. For 2 households, there are altogether 14 persons (family members of affected households). Out of 14 PAPs, 6 are female. The socio-economic profile of the affected population is analysed and presented in the following sub-section.

5.5.1 Social Category:

84. Of the total affected households, 2 belong to Other Backward Class (OBC) community.

5.5.2 Age and Sex composition:

85. Age and sex composition of the affected population is given in Table 5-6.

Table 5-6: Age Distribution of Affected Households

Age	Major Impact		Minor Impact	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
< 6 yrs	01	0	0	0
6-14 yrs	01	02	0	0
15-24 yrs	02	03	0	0
25-45 yrs	02	03	0	0
46-60 yrs	0	0	0	0
> 60 yrs	0	0	0	0
Total	6	8	0	0

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2018

5.5.3 Education Profile:

86. The education profile of affected PAPs is given in below. 31 percent of PAPs have attained education up to secondary level and 8 percent are having educational qualification of Higher Secondary and Technical respectively.

Table 5-7: Education Profile of Project Affected Persons

Education	Major Impact		Minor Impact		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Illiterate	3	23%	0	0%	3	23%
Primary	2	15%	0	0%	2	15%
High School	2	15%	0	0%	2	15%
Secondary	4	31%	0	0%	4	31%
Higher Secondary	1	8%	0	0%	1	8%
Vocational	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Graduation and Above	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Technical	1	8%	0	0%	1	7.69%
Total	13	1	0	0	13	1

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2018

5.5.4 Occupation Profile:

87. Major percentage of the project affected persons is working in Construction labour and self-employed sector followed by agriculture farmers, (Table 5-8).

Table 5-8: Occupation Profile of Project Affected Persons

Occupation	Occupation Profile of Project Affected Persons					
	Major Impact		Minor Impact		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Artisans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farmer	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture Labour	0	0	0	0	0	0
Business/Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government Service	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private Service	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial labour	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Labour	3	30%	0	0	3	30%
House Maid	3	30%	0	0	3	30%
Others (self-employed)	4	40%	0	0	4	40%
Total	10	100	0	0	10	100

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2018

88. Income Profile: Average monthly household incomes of project affected persons are given in Table 5-9.

Table 5-9: Monthly Income of Project Affected Families

Monthly Income	Major Impact	Minor Impact
Less than 2000	0	0
2001-5000	0	0
5001-8000	0	0
8001-11000	0	0
11001-14000	0	0
14001 and Above	2	0
Total	2	0

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2018

5.5.5 Possession of Household Assets:

89. 2 households possess household items like TV, two wheeler, and telephone. Out of two, One household possess TV, two-wheeler and refrigerator and cooking gas.

6 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

6.1 CONSULTATION

90. 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.

91. 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.

92. 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 shall 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 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

6.2 OUTCOMES OF CONSULTATIONS

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

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

Location	Situation Outcome	Integration into Project Design and Action Plan
Start point (Panchot Circle) -Tilak Restaurant at 11.850 on LHS Date: 03rd July 2018: Participant Details: Hotel Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem regarding ROB design and non-visibility of the vehicle plying towards opposite direction on the bridge. • Water logging problem at junctions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate design measures included in the proposed options to improve the visibility of vehicles and commuters. • Maintaining the levelling to solve the water logging issues at junctions
Tea stall -Squatter at End point on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers did not specify any specific 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To clear the road width, advance intimation will be

Location	Situation Outcome	Integration into Project Design and Action Plan
RHS at 11.950 Date: 03 rd July 2018: Participant Details: Villagers and shop owner	<p>apprehensions with respect to road widening.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On shop structure is affected (squatter). The affected person has agreed for relocation. Requested for advance intimation of relocation of structure. 	provided for relocation of structure.
Gangapura Village (Hamlet/small settlement area) at 14.225 on LHS Date: 03 rd July 2018: Participant Details: Villagers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problem regarding water logging in the pedestrian/cattle underpass. The underpass was made for cattle crossing, but due to improper slope, issue of water logging throughout the monsoon season. (Gangapura village has total 10 houses and approx. 200 cattle.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design improvements of underpass to resolve water logging issue. Appropriate safety measures such as speed breaker, sign boards along the settlement area.
Tea stall at end point of the road (Palodar Junction) (16.460 km) on RHS Date: 03 rd July 2018 Participant Details: Villagers and shop owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One shop structure is affected and is ready to be relocated. Require advance notice before road works begins. Raised concern regarding safety issues and observation of many robberies on the road. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance notice to squatter for removal/relocation of structure Proper lighting system and junction improvement with safety measures at the junction/end point.
Fathepura village (11.800) Date: 20 th Dec 2018 Participant Details: Village Sarpanch and villagers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussed with Village Sarpanch about road development and to understand the local situation. Welcomed the proposed project by the villagers and were of the opinion that they have no obligation for the development. Proper safety measures shall be concerned at village approach roads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of Blinkers (traffic lights) for traffic coming from Fathepura to Panchot Circle. Appropriate safety measures such as speed breaker, sign boards at approach roads to the settlement area.

Table 6-2: Outcomes of Consultation with NGO

S. No.	Name of Organization	Location	Key Function Areas	Key Issues Discussed
1.	Shri Brhama Samaj Seva Trust, Mehsana	Mehsana-Bypass	Rural development and health, including HIV/AIDS awareness, behavioral change communication	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.,

6.2.1 Consultation with Trucker Community

94. Consultations as well as individual interview with trucker community have been carried out along all project corridors. Community of truckers are vulnerable to HIV due to the high prevalence of risky sexual behaviour, which results from a variety of social and economic factors as well as their work patterns. Since long-distance truckers move throughout the country, those who are at higher risk of HIV can form transmission “bridges” from areas of higher prevalence to those of lower prevalence⁸. The consultations with Trucker community have been done at 3 locations such as highway-side hotels, truck parking areas and circles on the corridors. The major issues discussed is summarized as follows:

- Among the truckers who belong to both local and out of State areas, majority of truckers hails from Maharashtra and Rajasthan. Moreover, truckers from states such as Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Nagaland travel across the project corridors;
- Truckers interact with sex workers in many places alongside the project corridors, such as road-side *dhabas*, hotels, guest houses, farm land, forest areas, riverside, etc.
- Provision of health services including awareness programs about HIV/AIDS should be included as part of the highway improvement project.

⁸ Targeted Intervention for Truckers: Operational Guidelines. National AIDS Control Organization.

7 MITIGATION MEASURES AND PROCESSES

7.1 COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE PROCEDURES

95. 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 Departments⁹. Implementing RAP Implementation Agency will facilitate and assist in the valuation of assets.

96. 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 and CPRs) will be disbursed through ESMU/PIU.

7.2 SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

97. 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.

98. 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.

99. 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

⁹ 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.

the identified ST household. Training programs will be conducted by PIU with assistance from RAP 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.

100. 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. NGO 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.

101. **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

102. 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.

103. 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 Mehsana-Bypass corridor, women have come forward and suggested to improve the drainage condition at cattle/pedestrian under pass, due to improper slope, water logging problem occurs throughout the monsoon season and to provide safety measures at settlement areas. 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.

104. Analysis of work participation in the project villages (as per census 2011) indicates the average female work participation is 15.43 percent (which is very low compared to the male work force of 845.57 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.,

105. **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

106. 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).

107. **Gender Based Violence (GBV) risk in the project area:** The project district i.e Mehsana have more number of crime cases (as per website of digital India) particularly in terms of cruelty by Husband and her relatives (180 cases), followed by Kidnapping and abduction records (81 cases) and Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (39 cases) in total of 322 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.

108. 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. 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.

109. 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 (Mehsana-Bypass Corridor)

Activity	Target/Indicators	Responsibility	Time line/Duration
Pre-Construction Activities			
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		
During Construction Activities			
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 information boards.	Contractor under the approval of Authority Engineer	Construction stage (18 -20 Months)
Promote appropriate employment	Employment opportunities for women with a	Contractor under	Construction

Activity	Target/Indicators	Responsibility	Time line/Duration
opportunities and wages for all gender equally during the project construction and operation period.	minimum target of women engagement	the approval of Authority Engineer	stage (18-20 months)
Develop and enhance infrastructure design for pedestrian facilities to provide safe and comfortable mobility for women, students and disabled persons	Multipurpose path with sanitation facilities for all genders along with bus shelter and basic amenities including landscape 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		

Budget for Implementation of Gender Action Plan-Mehsana –Bypass 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
	TOTAL				99,000

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

110. 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 Mehsana-Bypass 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.

111. 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.

112. 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.,

113. 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.

114. 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 area¹⁰. 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.

115. 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 (refer **HIV/AIDS Prevention Plan**).

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

¹⁰ 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.

117. 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"> • The contractor shall, wherever possible, locally recruit the available workforce or priority given for employment of labour, those impacted due to the project. • 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. • 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., • No gender discrimination shall be followed by the Contractor with respect to recruitment, wages and benefits. • The Contractor ensure and followed the activities under the national labour and employment laws • A complaint handling mechanism for workers shall be put in place to inform and to raise workplace concerns. 	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"> • Guidance note on workers accommodation should be referred (provided in the bid document on Setting up of Construction and Labour camps-ESGP02) • 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. 	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"> • All the guidance notes related Environment, health and safety provided in the bid documents should be referred and followed by the Contractor. • The contractor shall put in place the following security measures to ensure the safety of the workers. • Adequate measures will be undertaken to safeguard gender issues in the project area and the labour camp by the contractor (as outlined in Gender Action Plan-GAP) 	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"> • The procedure developed should include regular inspection of the camp sites, maintaining information pertaining to labors sourced by sub-contractors. • 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. 	Contractor under the approval of Authority Engineer	Construction period (18-20 months)

118. 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

119. Detailed consultations have been conducted with medical institutions, trucker community and local NGO along Mehsana-Bypass corridor as part of the study with respect to HIV/AIDS Prevention Plan (HPP). The GSACS estimates about 1.66 lakh people have HIV infection in Gujarat¹¹. 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), which is one of the project district i.e Mehsana.

120. Presence of high-risk groups (HRGs) and HIV positive people reported in the CHCs of Mehsana. The movement of migrant labourers, especially single male migrants in view of the large number of small scale industrial units indicates the need of intervention. ART centres (Antiretroviral therapy Centres) established by Gujarat State AIDS Control Society (GSACS) are also available at Mehsana.

121. Detailed account of various issues related to HIV/AIDS based on the consultations carried out with Integrated Counselling and Testing Centre (ICTC) counsellors, RAP Implementation Agency personnel, trucker community, etc., along the corridor are presented in the HPP. Along the Mehsana-Bypass corridor, Mehsana, Slum Pocket, and other locations such as RTO Check post, junctions and truck halt point, Bus stands etc, along the Highway are identified as high risk areas. 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
Mehsana-Bypass	Presence of HRGs in 2 cities of the corridor.	Intensive IEC campaign in 6 locations - Distribution of IEC materials and carryout awareness programmes for HRGs/Local Community on monthly basis	Mehsana. Slum Pocket area along Highway	PIU/RAP Implementing Agency
	Truck Halt Points	Assist the target population in accessing the services (BCC, ART, etc.) of TI NGO/CHC	Bus stand, RTO check post cross road	
		Facilitate supply of condoms in coordination with GSACS/Partnering Agencies	Bus Stop, Railway station. Main Bazar, Highway cross roads	
		Distribution of IEC materials and carryout awareness programmes for truckers on 3-month interval till completion of construction works	Major truck halt points/Junctions along the corridor	

122. 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.

¹¹ GSACS Annual Report 2016-17

- 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.

123. 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

124. Road safety audit carried out as part of DPR preparation reveals that number of accidents along the project corridor is reduced from 2017 to 2018, though the accident records are not very clear as to how and where exactly the accidents have occurred except some data shows that total 12 accidents and 40 injuries reported from the year 2016 to 2018. It can be logically inferred that a few of the obvious inadequacies in design and operations could be the main reasons for these accidents.

125. Safety interventions included in the design with respect to settlements and junctions are warning signs on both sides of the road and restricted speed, design of junction with channelization, posting of proper markings and designs, etc. Wherever feasible the culverts & pedestrian under passes will be expanded in width to accommodate shoulders/extended carriageway. Details of road safety issues and interventions are provided in Safety Audit Report (Volume III of DPR)¹².

126. Habitations seeking safety interventions such as:

Safety Measures	Locations			
	SR. NO	Design Chainage	LOCATION	
Zebra Crossing locations all along the project road	1	11+750	Panchot circle	
	2	11+900	Near Bus stop	
	3	12+300	On side roads of underpass	
	4	14+400	On side roads of underpass	
	5	15+300	On side roads of underpass	
Informatory Signs and speed humps with proper markings	Existing Chainage	Side	Type	Location
	12+050	RHS	Service road	For traffic approaching from Service road and entering into the main carriageway
	12+300	Cross	Cross	On both side roads
	13+500	LHS	Service road	For traffic approaching from Service road and entering into the main carriageway
	14+120	RHS	Service road	For traffic approaching from Service road and entering into the main carriageway
	14+400	Cross	Cross	On both side roads
	15+300	Cross	Cross	On both side roads
15+950	LHS	Service road	For traffic approaching from Service road and entering into the main carriageway	

¹²First 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

127. 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)

128. 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 Mehsana¹³ 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.

¹³ The Field Divisions of R&BD are located at Rajkot, Mehsana and Vadodara.

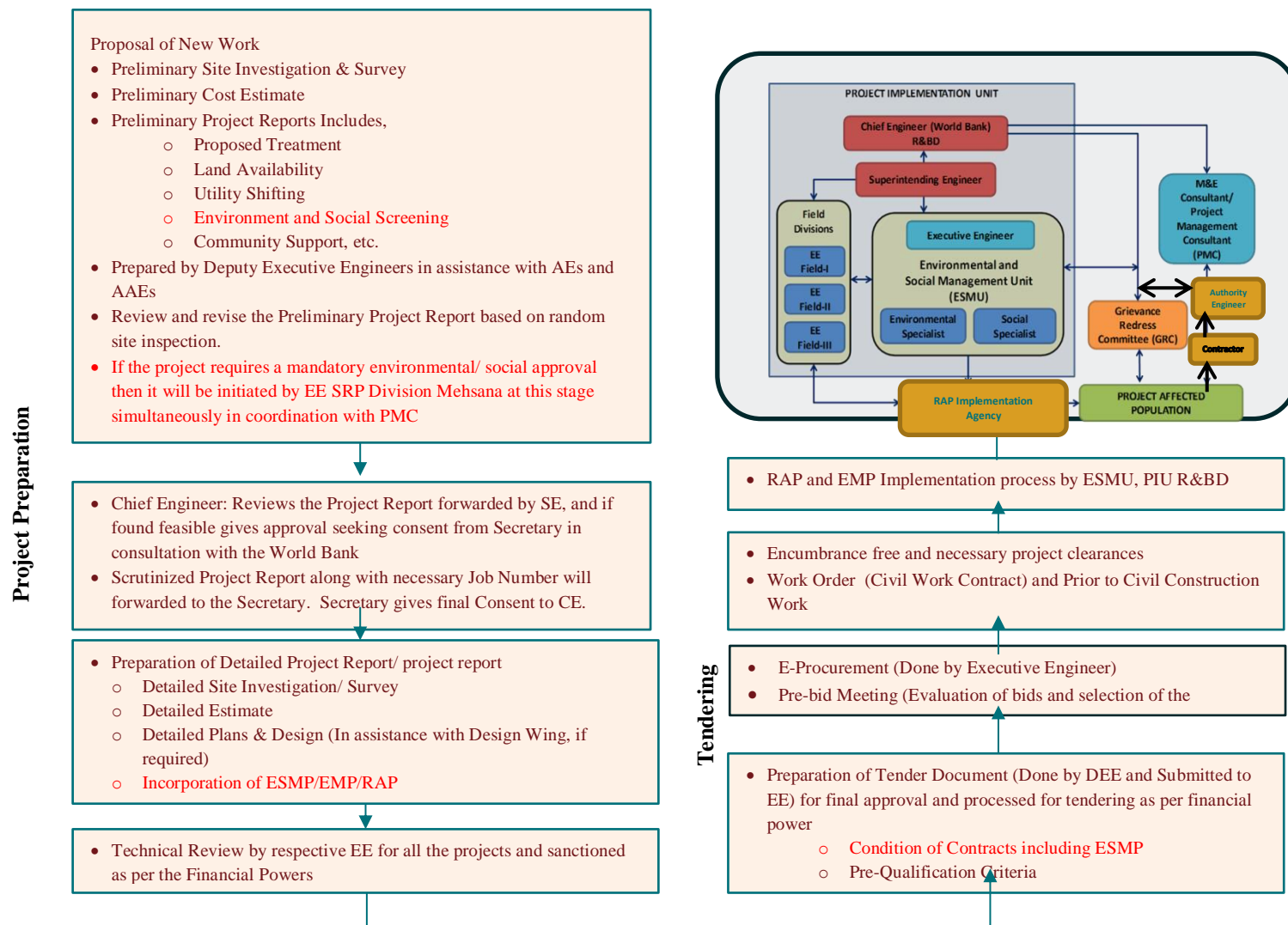


Figure 8-1: Implementation Arrangement

129. 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 Policy¹⁴, 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

¹⁴ 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 Departments¹⁵. 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

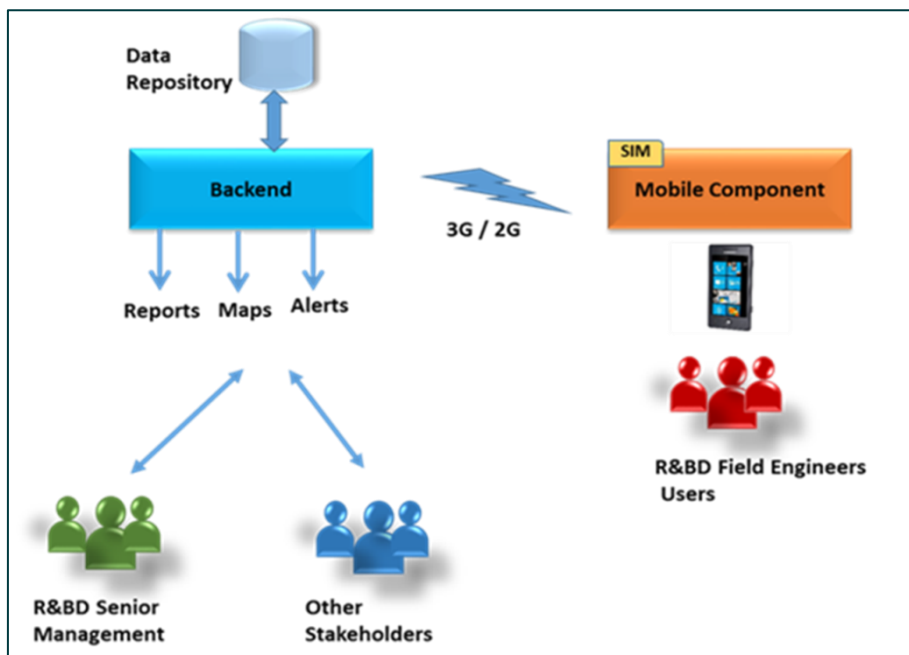
130. Internal monitoring of the implementation of social safeguards will be carried out by PIU with support of Project Management Consultant/Authority Engineer. E-RAP Tool has been developed in consultation with the World Bank towards monitoring the real time activities and to increase the transparency 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

131. 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.

¹⁵ 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



132. 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.

133. 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				

134. 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
ECONOMIC			
Below Poverty Line (no. of Households)	Nil		
Household income (Annual)	< Rs. 24000 = 0 out of 2(0%) Rs. 24001-60000 = 0 out of 2 (0%) Rs. 60001-96000 = 0 out of 2(0%) Rs. 96001-132000 = 0 out of 2 (13%) Rs. 132001-168000= 0 out of 2 (19%) > Rs. 168001 = 2 out of 2 (100%)		
Occupation	Other Self-employed – 4 out of 10 (40%) Construction labour – 3 out of 10 (30%)		
Average household expenditure	Food (monthly) – Rs.1500 Education (monthly) – Rs.3000 Health (monthly) – Rs.2500 Local travel (monthly) – Rs.1200		
Percentage of earning women	2 earning women out of 3 women age between 20 to 60 (67%)		
Average monthly earning of women	Rs. 7000 (total monthly earning of 2 earning women)		
ASSET OWNERSHIP			
Ownership of household assets	Television – 2out of 2 (100%) Refrigerator –1 out of 2 (50%) 2-wheeler –2 out of 2 (100%) 4-wheeler – 0 out of 2 (0%) Telephone – 2 out of 2(100%) Washing Machine – 0 out of 2 (0%) Computer – 0 out of 2 (0%)		

8.1.5 Complaint Handling Mechanism¹⁶

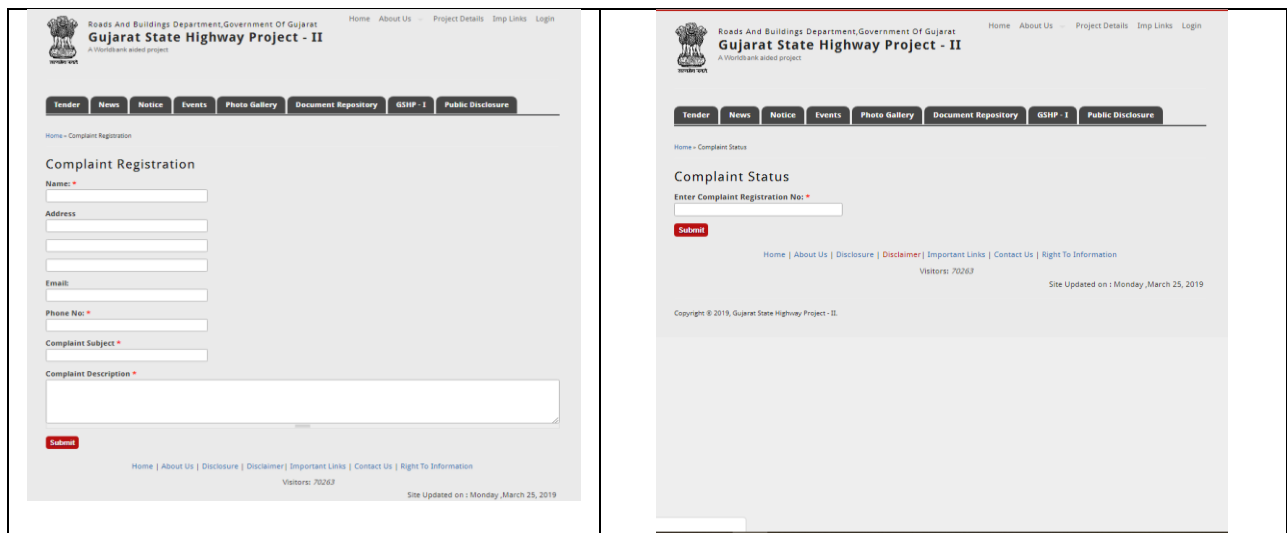
135. The complaint handling mechanism is meant for any citizen to lodge any kind of complaints (including R&R). It has been established with set of roles and responsibilities in GoG. There are a few systems which are address different grievances and provide redressal measures. These systems are operated 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.

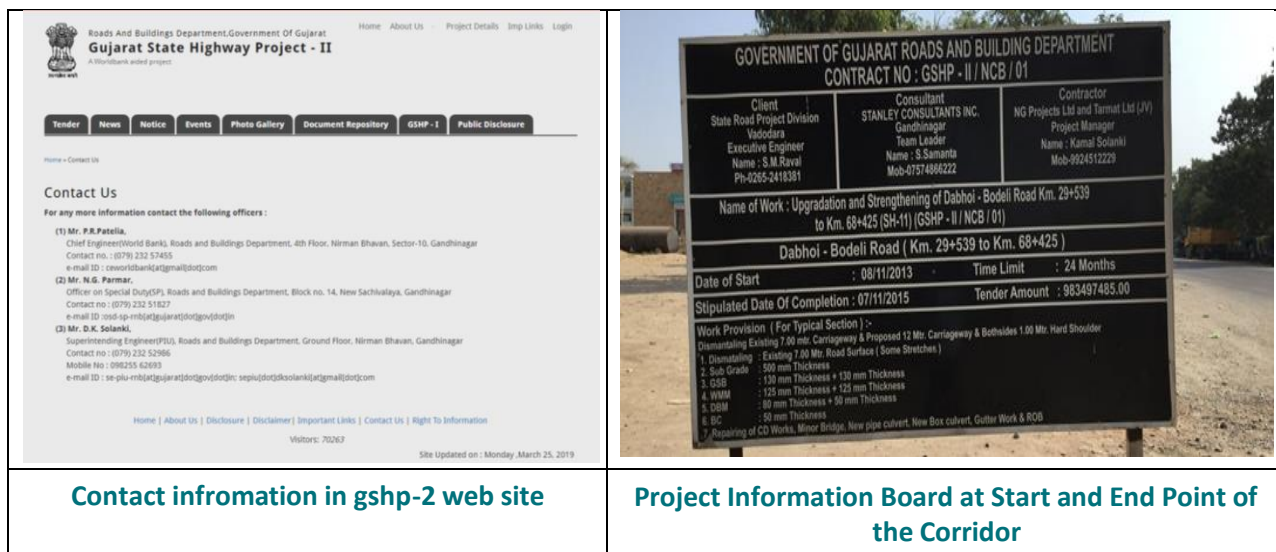
136. A centralised complaint Handling System, which includes maintaining a project log and filling to monitor of follow up each received complaints, established under the GSHP II. The complaint Handling System has been established with the purpose as follows.

- 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.

¹⁶ 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.

- 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 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

137. 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.

138. There are about 99 complaints/RTIs received from the year 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 99, 37 were RTIs related information enquiries and 62 were complaints, all RTIs were received by Information Officer (EE or SE, both at PIU and R&BD). Out of 62 complaints 19 were received from Public Representatives, Collector, CM office, Minister office, Vigilance, Swagat, Jan Seva Kendra etc. Remaining 43 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

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

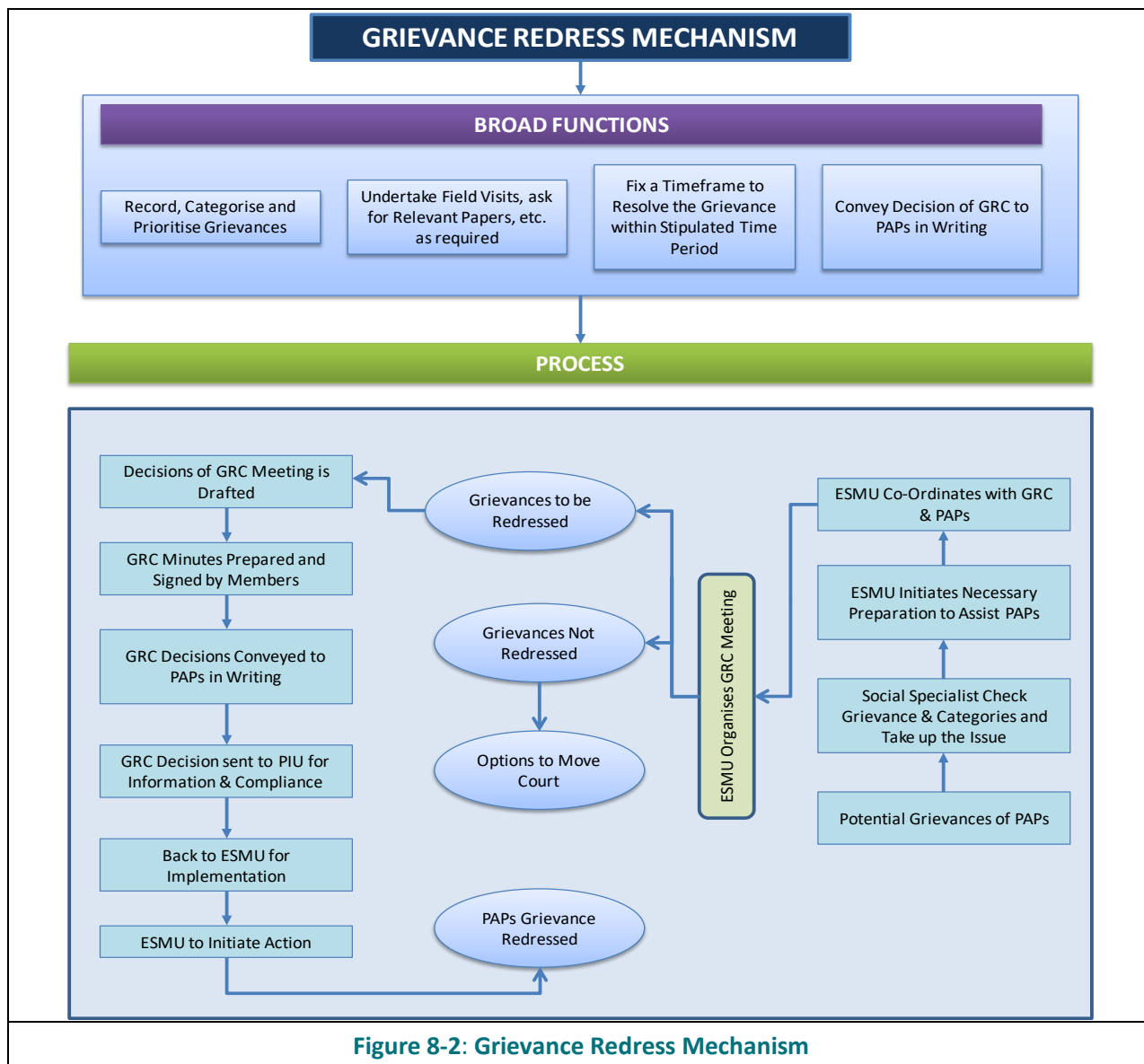


Figure 8-2: Grievance Redress Mechanism

8.1.7 Income Restoration Measures

141. 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:

142. 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.

143. 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.

144. 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

145. 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 meeting has been arranged at project village on 11th July 2019 at 11 AM (Minutes of the disclosure meeting is presented in **Appendix 8.2**). The RAP Executive Summary along with Full RPF, translated in Gujarati language and disclosed through public consultations, the same also been made available through GSHP Website (<http://gshp2.gov.in>). The full RAP would be disclosed at World Bank's external website.

146. 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.

147. 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.

148. 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

149. 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

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

151. 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.

152. 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

153. 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 months¹⁷. 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.

¹⁷ 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
Mobilising Personnel and Training																								
M&E Consultant / PMC in place																								
NGO in place																								
GRC in place																								
Training for PIU/ESMU Personnel																								
Training for NGOs																								
Information Campaign and Community Consultation																								
Compensation / R&R / Clearance of Col																								
Verification of PAPs, listing of assets affected, measurement of structures, categorization of PAPs																								
ID Card distribution																								
Preparation of Micro Plan and approval																								
Opening joint account of PAPs																								
Payment of compensation																								
Payment of R&R assistance																								
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																								
Monitoring and Evaluation																								
Internal Monitoring																								
External Monitoring and Evaluation																								
Project Completion Survey																								
Project Completion Survey Report																								

9 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

9.1 SUMMARY OF RESETTLEMENT COSTS (INDICATIVE)

154. 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. 0.145 million.

Table 9-1: RAP Budget

Compensation for Assets attached to the Land and Building

S. No.	Category of land	Area (sqm/ha/running meter)	Rural/Urban	Multiplying factor (1 or 2)	Solatium (100%)	Total Cost of structures/Assets *
1	Agriculture land/non-agriculture land /Homestead land	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Affected and Displaced Structures-Resi/Comm.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Affected Structures-Commercial & Industrial	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Fencing wire at Open/crop lands	60m	Nil	Nil	Nil	31,500.00
5	Private Assets attached to the building	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Community Assets	1.8 (sqm)	Nil	Nil	Nil	9,450.00
Sub Total(Structure Compensation)						40,950.00
R&R Assistance to the Affected Families						
S. No.	Category of Affect	Type of Assistance	Quantity	Amount of R&R Assistance (INR)	Total Amount of R&R Assistance (INR)	
1	Loss of land	R&R Cost	Nil	Nil	Nil	
2	Loss of Structures	Provision of Housing Units (Rural)	Nil	Nil	Nil	
3	Loss of Structures	Subsistence cost for displaced families	Nil	Nil	Nil	
			Nil	Nil	Nil	
4	Loss of Structures	Transportation cost for displaced families	Nil	Nil	Nil	
5	Loss of Structures	Affected Petty shops	2	25000	50,000	
6	Loss of Structures	One time R&R allowance (all affected families, except for petty shops)	1	50000	50,000	
Sub Total (R&R Assistance)						1,00,000.00
Total						1,40,950.00
Contingency (@3%)						4,229.00
Grand Total (Sub-total + Contingency)						1,45,179.00

*Note: Structure cost estimated as per latest SOR Rates for the respective Districts of R&BD, 2015-16;

9.1.1 Compensation for Structures

155. 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

156. 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 5,000;
- Seating around tree @ 3,276/sq.m;
- Boundary Wall @ 3,276/running meter.

157. An amount of INR 10.98 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 two 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 11.75 million and for year II, the amount is INR 12.57 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	Mehasana-Palanpur	Mehsana-Bypass	TOTAL
1	Compensation for Land & Structures (Schedule -I)	0	0	0
2	Compensation for Structures/Assets	9708415	40950	9749365
3	R&R Assistance (Schedule-II)	5453000	100000	5553000
A	Sub Total	1,51,61,415	1,40,950	1,53,02,365
4	RAP Implementing Agency			36,53,000
5	Monitoring & Evaluation (External Monitoring-PMC)			21,80,000
6	Training and Capacity Building			13,00,000
7	Administrative Expenses			31,50,000
8	GRM Establishments, Proceedings and administrative expenses			2,00,000
9	Out of pocket expenses (corrective measures, un-anticipated works, etc.)			5,00,000
B	Sub Total			1,09,83,000
	Total (A+B)			2,62,85,365
	Contingency@3%			7,88,561
	Grand Total			2,70,73,926

APPENDICES

Appendix 2.1 : Chainage wise Details of Proposed Treatment

Chainage		Length (m)	Type of TCS	SR LHS	GS LHS	PS LHS	CW LHS	CW RHS	PS RHS	Drain LHS	Footpath LHS	SR LHS	GS LHS	PS LHS	CW LHS	Median	CW RHS	PS RHS	GS RHS	SR RHS	Footpath RHS	Drain RHS
From	To			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11+743	12+000	257	Type A	-	1.00	1.50	3.50	3.50	1.50	-	-	-	1.00	2.50	7.50	4.50	7.50	1.50	2.00	-	-	-
12+000	12+315	315	Type B	5.50	-	1.50	3.50	3.50	1.50	-	1.50 to 2.50	5.50	1.00	2.50	7.50	4.50	7.50	3.50	2.00	7.00	2.50	-
12+315	12+650	335	Type C (RE Wall)	5.50	-	2.25	3.50	3.50	2.25	0.75	-	5.50	-	3.50	7.50	4.50	7.50	3.50	-	7.00	2.50	-
12+650	12+850	200	Type D (Bridge Approach)	7.00	-	2.25	3.50	3.50	2.25	-	1.50	7.00	-	3.50	7.50	4.50	7.50	3.50	-	7.00	3.00	-
12+850	12+910	60	RoB Section (GAD)	-	-	2.25	3.50	3.50	2.25	-	-	-	-	3.50	7.50	4.50	7.50	3.50	-	-	-	-
12+910	13+130	220	Type D (Bridge Approach)	7.00	-	2.25	3.50	3.50	2.25	-	1.50	7.00	-	3.50	7.50	4.50	7.50	3.50	-	7.00	3.00	-
13+130	13+600	470	Type C (RE Wall)	5.50	-	2.25	3.50	3.50	2.25	0.75	-	5.50	-	3.50	7.50	4.50	7.50	3.50	-	7.00	2.50	-
13+600	14+100	500	Type A	-	1.00	1.50	3.50	3.50	1.50	-	-	-	1.00	2.50	7.50	4.50	7.50	1.50	2.00	-	-	-
14+100	14+750	650	Type E (VUP Approach)	7.00	-	1.50	3.50	3.50	1.50	-	1.50	7.00	-	2.00	7.50	4.50	8.50	1.50	-	7.00	2.50	-
14+750	15+000	250	Type F	7.00	-	1.50	3.50	3.50	1.50	-	1.75	7.00	2.00	2.50	7.50	4.50	7.50	1.50	2.00	7.00	3.75	-
15+000	15+550	550	Type E (VUP Approach)	7.00	-	1.50	3.50	3.50	1.50	-	1.50	7.00	-	2.00	7.50	4.50	8.50	1.50	-	7.00	2.50	-
15+550	16+025	475	Type G	-	1.00	1.50	3.50	3.50	1.50	-	4.25	7.00	1.00	2.50	7.50	4.50	7.50	1.50	2.00	-	-	-
16+025	16+450	425	Type A	-	1.00	1.50	3.50	3.50	1.50	-	-	-	1.00	2.50	7.50	4.50	7.50	1.50	2.00	-	-	-

SR: Service Road; GS: Granular Shoulder; PS: Paved Shoulder; CW: Carriage way

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

MEHSANA BYPASS CORRIDOR

Table 1: Population distribution and Sex ratio in talukas abutting Mehsana- Bypass corridor

Sr. no	Taluka	Population		AAGR (2001-2011)	Sex ratio		Juvenile (Below 6 years) Population (no.)	Juvenile (Below 6 years) Population (%)	Juvenile Sex Ratio
		2001	2011		2001	2011			
1	Mehsana	461320	529816	1.39	913	912	60643	11.45	807

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Table 2: Literacy Rate for talukas abutting Mehsana- Bypass corridor, 2001 and 2011

Sr. no	Taluka	2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Mehsana	78.00	88.00	67.30	86.31	92.94	79.15

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Table 3: Urban population in talukas abutting Mehsana Bypass corridor, 2001 and 2011

Sr. no	Talukas	2001	2011	% of urban population to taluka population 2001	% of urban population to taluka population 2011	AAGR (2001-2011)
1	Mehsana	148192	201740	32.12	38.08	3.13

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Table 4: Total Workers and WPR for Talukas abutting Corridor, 2011

Sr. no	Talukas	Total Workers	WPR	Male (%)	Female (%)	Main Workers (%)	Marginal Workers (%)
1	Mehsana	199565	37.67	76.21	23.79	87.19	12.81

Source: Census 2011

Table 5: Composition of workers by sector in project corridor talukas, 2011 (in %)

Sr. No	Talukas	Cultivators	Agricultural	Household	Others
1	Mehsana	17.43	24.03	1.51	57.03

Source: Census 2011

Table 6: 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	Mehsana	46211	3964	8.72	0.75	50175	9.47

Source: Census 2011

Table 7: Socioeconomic characteristics of villages and settlements along project corridor, 2011

Sr. No.	Name	No. of HH	HH Size	Total Population	Sex Ratio	Juvenile Population	Juvenile Sex Ratio
1	Panchot	1983	4.6	9214	896	991	729
2	Palodar	829	4.4	3671	893	373	953
Total		2812	4.6	12,885	895	1364	785

Source: Census 2011

Table 8: Literacy Rate of villages and settlements along project corridor, 2011

Sr. No.	Name	Literacy Rate	Literacy Rate Male	Literacy Rate Female
1	Panchot	93.62	53.66	46.34
2	Palodar	87.30	56.79	43.21
Total		91.81	54.51	45.49

Source: Census 2011

Table 9: 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	Panchot	2957	2648	309	23.94	11.36	0.30	64.39
2	Palodar	1533	1149	384	29.75	25.83	2.48	41.94
Total		4490	3797	693	25.92	16.30	1.05	56.73

Source: Census 2011

Table 10: Workers and WPR in respective Settlements/Town, 2011

Sr. No.	Name	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	WPR	WPR Male	WPR Female
1	Panchot	2922	35	35.96	89.55	10.45
2	Palodar	1402	131	46.48	74.95	25.05
Total		4324	166	38.97	84.57	15.43

Source: Census 2011

Table 11: 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	Panchot	599	1	6.50	0.01	6.51
2	Palodar	252	0	6.86	0.00	6.86
Total		851	1	6.60	0.01	6.61

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. _____

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

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

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

6. Extent of Impact

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

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		
A. Name														Write down the names of all people who live and eat together in this household starting with head.
B. Relationship														
C. Sex	Is the NAME male or female?													
	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	
D. Age	How old was NAME on the last birthday?													
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Record the age on last birthday
E. Marital Status	②	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	③	Unmarried
	④	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	⑤	Separated
	⑥	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	⑦	Single Un-wed mother
F. Education	The class till which the person has been educated.													
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Illiterate
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	Primary (Upto Class 3)
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	High School (Class 4 – 7)
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	Secondary (Class 8 - 10)
	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Higher Secondary (Class 11 – 12)
	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	Vocational
	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	Higher (Graduate or higher)
⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	Technical (Graduate or higher)	
G. Physical/mental disabilities	Is the NAME physically or mentally challenged?													
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Yes
②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	No	
H. Occupation	Is the NAME working?													
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Yes
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	No
	What is the main activity at the place of job?													
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	This may have multiple entries
	②	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	③	Famer
	④	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	⑤	Business/Trade
	⑥	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	⑦	Private service	
⑧	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	⑨	Construction labour	
⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	Housemaid	
⑪	⑪	⑪	⑪	⑪	⑪	⑪	⑪	⑪	⑪	⑪	⑪	⑪	Others (specify)	
I. Working Days													Number of working days in a month	
J. Reason for not working	What was the main reason for the NAME not working?													
	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①	Persons who are not working
	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②	No work available
	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	③	Seasonal inactivity
	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	④	Household family duties
	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	Old (>60 yrs)
	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	Student
⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	Physically Challenged	
⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	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
						Agn 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

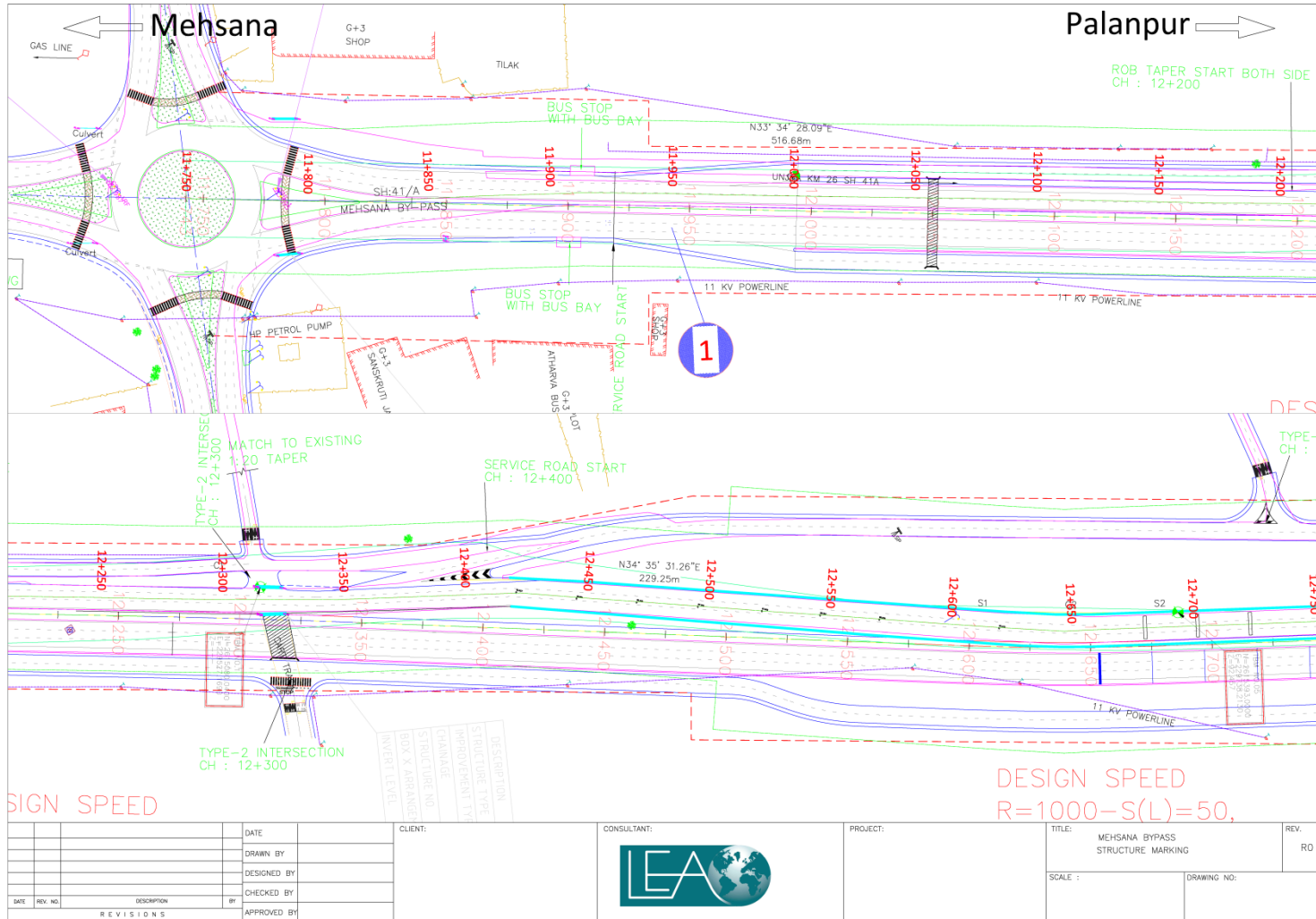
**GUJARAT STATE HIGHWAY PROJECT -II
ROADS AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT-GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT
ENVIRONMENT-SOCIAL DATA**

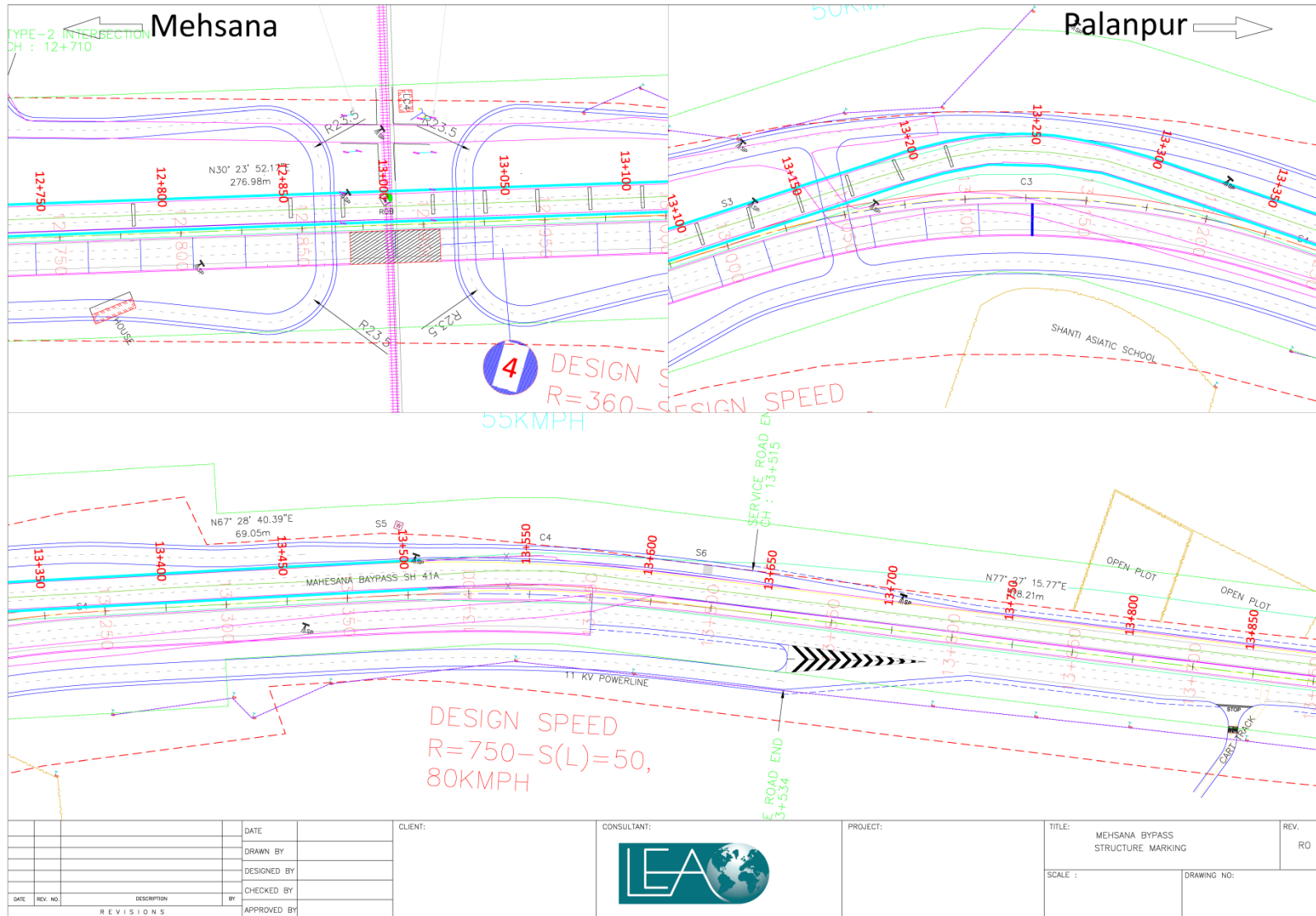
Corridor Name: **Mehsana-Bypass**

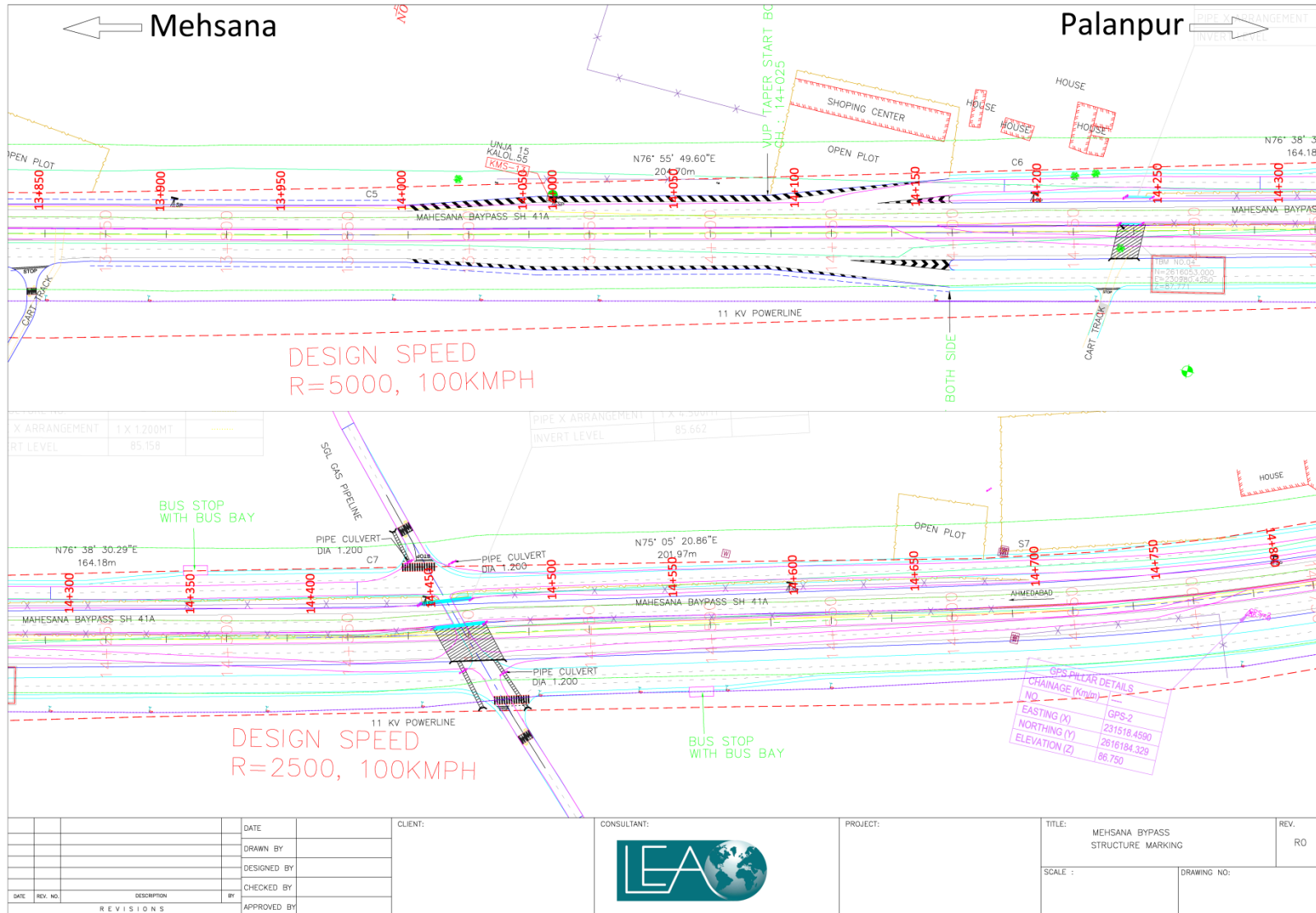
Date: 5th July 2018

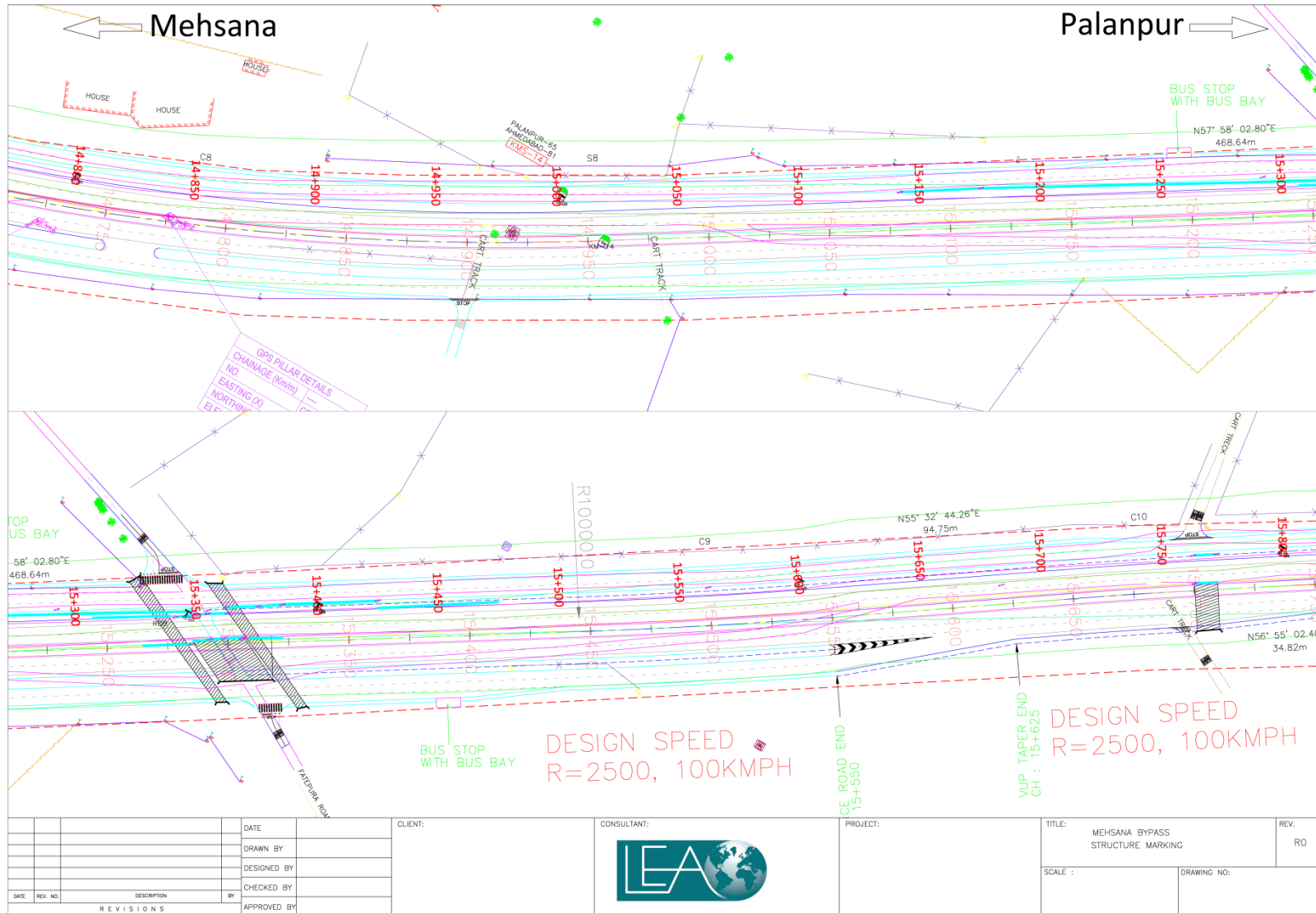
Sr. No	Chainage (Km)	Urban (U)/ Rural (R)	LHS/ RHS	Name of Property	Distance from edge of cw		Area (approx) in sqm	Remarks (Age of Structure, Whether any annual fairs/ Uses)	Uses
					BW	Structure			Used in Agriculture, Bathing/others
1	11.950	U	RHS	Squatter		2.8	3.*3	Tea stall	
2	16.400	U	RHS	Squatter		6.8	3*3	Tea stall	
3	16.450	U	LHS	Encroachment-Fencing		7	60	Fencing-open land	
4	13.050	R	RHS	water kundi		11	1.8	Community property	

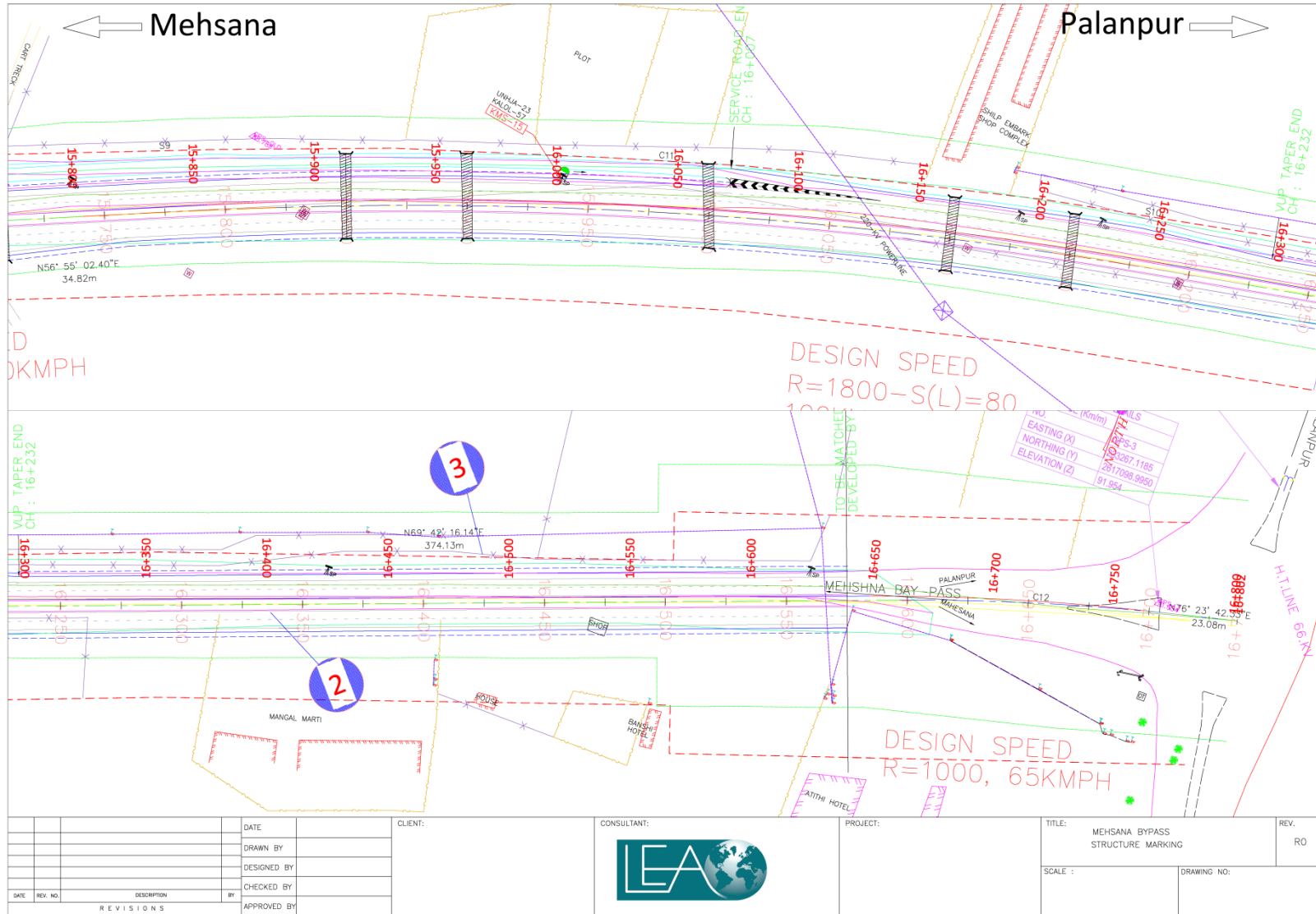
Appendix 5.3: MB Structure Marking











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

Mehsana-Bypass Corridor

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 impacts on private lands and assets; however few structures are getting affected due to the road widening 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 four corridors at this stage, aggregating to 153 km length for detailed project report. This includes widening and upgradation of Mehsana-Bypass corridor.
- The Mehsana bypass (Project corridor) starts at km 11+750 near Mehsana town and ends at km 16+800 at the junction of Mehsana-Palanpur road, with a length of 5.05 km (SH-41A). The project corridor passes through Mehsana taluka of Mehsana district comprising of 2 villages (Panchot and Palodar).
- Consultation intends to disseminate the information regarding the proposed development and **cutoff date (i.e. 19-12-2018) 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 Opinion about the project
- Road safety issues along the corridor [road accidents/avoidance/suggestions etc. – specific cases of accidents taking place in particular locations – reasons for such accidents – increase/decrease in accidents].

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>Start point (Panchot Circle) - Tilak Restaurant at 11.850 on LHS Date: 03rd July 2018:</p> <p>Participant Details: Hotel Staff</p>	<p>Issues Discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem regarding ROB design and non-visibility of the vehicle plying towards opposite direction on the bridge. • Water logging problem at junctions <p>Mitigation/Design Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate design measures included in the proposed options to improve the visibility of vehicles and commuters. • Maintaining the levelling to solve the water logging issues at junctions 		
<p>Tea stall -Squatter at End point on RHS at 11.950 Date: 03rd July 2018:</p> <p>Participant Details: Villagers and shop owner</p>	<p>Issues Discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers did not specify any specific apprehensions with respect to road widening. • On shop structure is affected (squatter). The affected person has agreed for relocation. • Requested for advance intimation of relocation of structure <p>Mitigation/Design Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To clear the road width, advance intimation will be provided for relocation of structure. 		
<p>Gangapura Village (Hamlet/small settlement area) at 14.225 on LHS Date: 03rd July 2018:</p> <p>Participant Details: Villagers</p>	<p>Issues Discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem regarding water logging in the pedestrian/cattle underpass. • The underpass was made for cattle crossing, but due to improper slope, issue of water logging throughout the monsoon season. (Gangapura village has total 10 houses and approx. 200 cattle.) <p>Integration into Project Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design improvements of underpass to resolve water logging issue. • Appropriate safety measures such as speed breaker, sign boards along the settlement area. 		

Location	Summary of Consultations	Consultation Photographs	
<p>Tea stall at end point of the road (Palodar Junction) (16.460 km) on RHS Date: 03rd July 2018 Participant Details: Villagers and shop owner</p>	<p>Issues Discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One shop structure is affected and is ready to be relocated. Require advance notice before road works begins. • Raised concern regarding safety issues and observation of many robberies on the road. <p>Integration into Project Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance notice to squatter for removal/relocation of structure • Proper lighting system and junction improvement with safety measures at the junction/end point. 		

List of Participants:

Location	Name of Participants	Occupation
Start point (Panchot Circle) -Tilak Restaurant at 11.850 on LHS	Jaydeep Patel (Owner of the Hotel)	Business
Tea stall -Squatter at Start point on RHS at 11.950	Kanjibhai	Tea stall owner (Business)
Gangapura Village (Hamlet/small settlement area) at 14.225 on LHS	Villagers (women participants)	Formers/Household activities
Tea stall at end point of the road (Palodar Junction) (16.460 km) on RHS	Sedhajibhai	Tea stall owner (Business)
Fathepura village (11.800)	Mr. Dayabhai Prajapati	Village Sarpanch

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

- **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, 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 (CoI) 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 7th 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 th 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 th 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 th 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 th 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 rd 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	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	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	0.5	
Legal context									
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	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	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	0.5	Sexual Harassment at the Workplace (Prever
Gender norms and beliefs									
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	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	0.5	National Average: 14.3; Gujarat: 19; Regional: 19.8
National level capacity to respond to Gender-based									
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	
Section B: Project Context									
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	0	2	There are no humanitarian or emergency siti
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 Banasa Kantha 11 Mahesana 12.2 Sabar Kantha 19.9 Sardhingar 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	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	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
Total risk assessment rating				10.25				25.0	

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

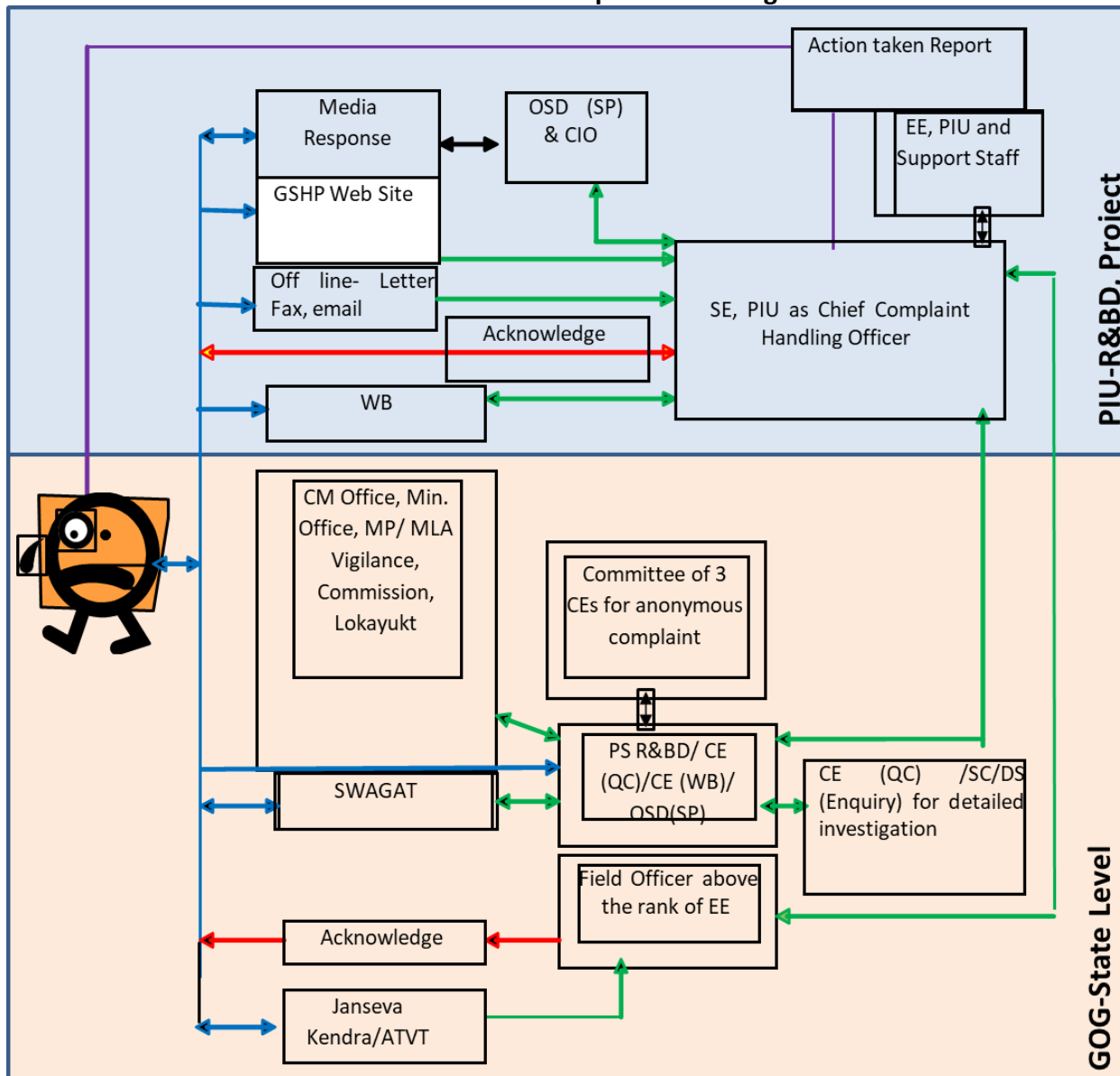


Table-1: For complaint received from other than R & B Department

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

Format of Complaint Register

Sr. No.	Name & Address of Complainant	Date of receipt	Name of office and Officer by whom complaint received	Date & Letter No.	Brief description of complaint	Category of complaint	whether intimated to World Bank	If Yes, Date & letter No.	Date & letter no. of receipt of complaint by CHO	Brief of intermediate action taken by CHO	Letter No. & Date	Whether complaint require involvement of other Agency/ Officer for detailed Report on complaint (Y/N)	If Yes, Name of office and Officer to whom complaint referred	Letter No. & Date	Date of receiving of detailed Report from other Agency /Officer	Date & letter no. of final Disposal	whether final disposal intimated to World Bank (Y/N)	If Yes, Date & letter No.	Feedback received from the complainant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	

Note:

- The complaint register for all complaints is to be maintained at field offices and CHO Office (Office of S.E., PIU)
- CHO will inform every month about status of the complaint to PD and on quarterly basis to P.S, R & B D

Appendix 8.2: Minutes of Disclosure Meeting held at Panchot village along the Mehsana Bypass corridor

Date: 11th July 2019

Location: Panchot Gram Panchayat

The disclosure meeting was carried out at Project village –Panchot Gram Panchayat, Taluka Mehsana, District Mehsana on 11th July 2019 at 11am.

The disclosure meeting was arranged by issuing a prior notice/intimation at all the project villages along the corridor for public consultation (intimation provided to all project villages on 4th July 2019 a week before(A copy of circular and signature copy of a circular received by respective village panchayats and district magistrate offices is attached with this) and informed the villagers to participate in larger number including village/ gram panchayat members and residents residing along the corridor.

PIU/SRP Division Authorities, PMC Social Safeguard Team and the villagers participated in the meeting started at 11 am. The meeting was initiated with the project description about the widening and strengthening options/proposed cross sections and future development along the corridors. During the meeting, it was explained about the impacts within the ROW/COI, minimization and mitigation measures followed for the project as per Bank & Legal Policies and Resettlement Policy Framework.

The following project specific information related to proposed cross sections and social safeguards were discussed and clarifications were provided to the villagers such as:

- Proposed service roads and approach roads to the villagers
- Proposed safety measures and junction improvements
- Project related impacts, mitigation & compensation measures
- Provisions of Entitlement Matrix and implementation arrangements
- GRC establishment at district level and opportunity for local labour during road construction period and
- Expansion about ROB and Clarification about the Toll tax which is not included in the project

PIU/SRP Division, Mehsana Authorities also intervened and explained about project benefits and provided their contact details for further clarifications if any.

Village Sarpanch Shri. Dasarath bhai Patel concluded the meeting by explaining about the project improvements which are going to be implemented in a world class level for better and safer roads and requested residents and villagers to support R&BD in implementing the project on faster pace.

Consultation photographs held at Panchot Gram Panchayat:



Copy of the Circular for Prior Intimation:

નં.: પી.આઈ.યુ. (યો.અ.એ.) / / 2019

ગુજરાત સરકાર
અધિક્ષક ઇજનેરશ્રી ની કચેરી
યોજના અમલીકરણ એકમ (વિશ્વબેંક),
પાઉન્ડ ફ્લોર, નિર્માણ ભવન,
સેક્ટર 10 એ, ગાંધીનગર

લોક પરામર્શ અને જાહેર સભા બેઠક

વિષય: વિશ્વબેંક સહાયિત દ્વિતીય ગુજરાત રાજ્ય ધોરીમાર્ગ યોજના (જી.એસ.એચ.પી. ૨) અંતર્ગત પસંદ કરાયેલા રાજ્ય ધોરીમાર્ગોનું નવિનીકરણ, પહોળા અને મજબૂતીકરણની કરવાની થતી કામગીરી માટેની પૂર્વ તૈયારી રૂપે લોક પરામર્શ અને જાહેર સભા બેઠક યોજના બાબત

ગુજરાત સરકારે માર્ગ અને મકાન વિભાગ થકી દ્વિતીય ગુજરાત રાજ્ય ધોરીમાર્ગ યોજના (જી.એસ.એચ.પી. - ૨) શરૂ કરેલ છે. આ યોજનામાં નીચે મુજબના રસ્તાઓ-રાજ્ય ધોરીમાર્ગો નો સમાવેશ થયેલ છે; જેમાં પહોળા / મજબૂતીકરણ અને નવિનીકરણની કામગીરી કરવામાં આવનાર છે.

ક્રમ નં.	રસ્તાનું નામ	લંબાઈ (કિમી.)	એસ.એચ. નં.	વર્તમાન લેન રૂપરેખાંકન	સૂચિત સુધારણા	આવરાયેલ જિલ્લાઓ
૧	મહેસાણા - ઉંઝા - સિદ્ધપુર - પાલનપુર	૬૦.૯૦	૪૧	૪ - એલ.પી.એસ. (૪ લેન + પેલ્ડ શોલ્ડર)	૬ લેન + પેલ્ડ સાઇડ શોલ્ડર્સ અને હાર્ડ શોલ્ડર્સ + ડાબી બાજુ પર બહુહેતુક પાથવે	મહેસાણા, પાટણ બનાસકાંઠા
૨	રોડ ઓવર બ્રિજ સહિત મહેસાણા બાયપાસ નું ચાર લેનિંગ	૫.૦૦	૪૧	૨ - એલ.પી.એસ. (૨ લેન + પેલ્ડ શોલ્ડર)	૪ લેન + પેલ્ડ સાઇડ શોલ્ડર	મહેસાણા
૩	રાધનપુર-સામી-હારિજ-ચાણાસ્મા	૬૦.૪૦	૫૫	૨ લેન + પેલ્ડ શોલ્ડર	પુનર્વસન / મજબૂતીકરણ	પાટણ
૪	વલ્લભીપુર-રંગોલા (વાયા હોલા અને પરવાલા)	૨૭.૦૦	૩૯	૨ લેન + પેલ્ડ શોલ્ડર	પુનર્વસન / મજબૂતીકરણ	ભાવનગર
	કુલ	૧૫૩.૩૦				

પ્રસ્તાવિત યોજનાને કારણે થનાર સંભવિત અસરો / સમસ્યાઓ માટે પ્રોજેક્ટ રીસેટલમેન્ટ એક્શન પ્લાન (RAP) અને સોશિયલ મેનેજમેન્ટ પ્લાન (SMP) સહિત યોજના ની વિગતો અને સામાજિક સુરક્ષા દસ્તાવેજો,

યોજનાં ની કામગીરી થી પ્રભાવિત ક્ષેત્રો માં જાહેર કરવા જરૂરી છે. આ કામગીરી ની સંભવિત અસરો ઘટાડવા માટે અપનાવેલ પગલાંની પણ જાહેરાત કરવી જરૂરી છે.

ઉપર્યુક્ત કામગીરી ની અમલીકરણની પ્રક્રિયા પારદર્શક બનાવવા માટે, લોક પરામર્શ અને જાહેર સભા બેઠક _____ જગ્યાએ _____ કલાકે તા : _____ ના રોજ ગોઠવવામાં આવશે. આ બેઠકમાં ભાગ લેવા માટે જાહેર આમંત્રણ પાઠવામાં આવે છે.

ઉપર જણાવ્યા મુજબ યોજનાના હિસ્સેદારો, સ્થાનિક રહેવાસીઓ, જિલ્લા / તાલુકા અને પ્રામ્ય સ્તરના સભ્યો ના પ્રતિનિધિઓને હાજર રહેવા માટે વિનંતી કરવામાં આવે છે. યોજનાને લગત દસ્તાવેજો (અંપ્રેજી અને ગુજરાતીમાં) જેવા કે રીસેટલમેન્ટ એક્શન પ્લાન (RAP), સોશિયલ મેનેજમેન્ટ પ્લાન (SMP) અને રીસેટલમેન્ટ પોલિસી ફ્રેમવર્ક (RPF) ના કાર્યકારી સારાંશ (એક્ઝિક્યુટિવ સમરી) વિગેરે ની માહિતી નીચે જણાવેલ જગ્યાઓ પર ઉપલબ્ધ રહેશે.

- જીલ્લા પ્રાંથાલય, મહેસાણા / પાટણ / પાલનપુર / ભાવનગર
- તાલુકા કચેરીઓ (સંબંધિત લાગુ પડતા યોજના અંતર્ગત આવતા તાલુકા)
- પ્રામ પંચાયત કચેરીઓ (યોજના અંતર્ગત આવતા ગામો)
- જીએસએચપી 2 યોજનાની વેબસાઇટ (<http://gshp2.gov.in>)

આ ગુજરાત સરકારની પ્રતિષ્ઠિત યોજના છે અને યોજના ના વિકાસ માટે, રાજ્ય માર્ગ યોજના વિભાગ / યોજના અમલીકરણ એકમ; માર્ગ અને મકાન વિભાગ અને યોજના સંચાલન સલાહકાર સ્ટાફ સાથેની લોક પરામર્શ અને જાહેર સભા અંગેની બેઠકમાં હાજર રહેવું ખૂબ જરૂરી છે.

આ યોજના અંગે વધુ સ્પષ્ટતા જોઈતી હોય, તો નીચે મુજબના સંબંધિત યોજના અધિકારીઓ સાથે સંપર્ક કરી શકો છો :

૧. શ્રી એચ. બી. શેઠ, નાયબ કાર્યપાલક ઇજનેર તથા ઇન્ચાર્જ કાર્યપાલક ઇજનેર
રાજ્ય માર્ગ યોજનાં વિભાગ મહેસાણા; માર્ગ અને મકાન વિભાગ; ગુજરાત સરકાર
સંપર્ક નં. : ૯૪૨૭૭૧૪૨૭૭
૨. શ્રી મયંક ત્રિવેદી, કાર્યપાલક ઇજનેર;
રાજ્ય માર્ગ યોજનાં વિભાગ રાજકોટ; માર્ગ અને મકાન વિભાગ; ગુજરાત સરકાર
સંપર્ક નં. : ૯૪૨૭૨૩૨૯૭૯
૩. આર.ટી.રોહિત, કાર્યપાલક ઇજનેર
યોજના અમલીકરણ એકમ, માર્ગ અને મકાન વિભાગ; ગાંધીનગર; ગુજરાત
સંપર્ક નં. : ૯૯૨૫૦૩૨૧૧૫

આપનો વિશ્વાસુ,



(ડી કે સોલંકી)

અધિક્ષક ઇજનેર
યોજના અમલીકરણ એકમ
માર્ગ અને મકાન વિભાગ
ગાંધીનગર

નકલ રવાના

૧. મુખ્ય ઇજનેર વિશ્વબેંક, માર્ગ અને મકાન વિભાગ, ગાંધીનગર, ગુજરાત

૨. ટીમ લીડર, યોજના સંચાલન સલાહકાર

૩. યોજના નાં જિલ્લા કક્ષા ના પ્રતિનિધિઓ

૪. તાલુકા અને પ્રામ્ય કક્ષા ના પ્રતિનિધિઓ- મેમ્બર

No. PIU / PMC / / 2019

Government of Gujarat
Office of the Superintending Engineer
Project Implementation Unit (World Bank),
Ground Floor, Nirman Bhavan,
Sector 10A, Gandhinagar

PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE MEETING

Subject: Project Preparatory Works for selected State Highways in Second Gujarat State Highway Project (GSHP-II) Assisted by the **World Bank** for Roads and Building Department, Govt. of Gujarat.

The Government of Gujarat through Roads and Building Department (R&BD) has initiated the project, "Second Gujarat State Highway Project-GSHP II". The project has proposed for widening/strengthening and Rehabilitation of selected State Highways is listed below.

**Project Corridors under GSHP II
(Widening/Upgradation and Rehabilitation corridors - DPRs Prepared)**

Sr. No	List of Roads	Length (Km)	SH No	Present Lane Configuration	Proposed Improvement	Districts Covered
1	Mehsana - Unjha - Siddhpur - Palanpur	60.90	41	4 lane plus paved shoulder	4 Lane PS to 6L + Paved Side Shoulder and Hard Shoulders+ Multipurpose Pathway on LHS	Mehsana, Patan Banaskantha
2	Four laning of Mehsana bypass including RoB	5.00	41	2 lane plus paved shoulder	2 Lane PS to 4 Lane + Paved Side Shoulder	Mehsana
3	Chanasma-Harij-Sami-Radhanpur	60.40	55	2 lane plus paved shoulder	Rehabilitation / Strengthening	Patan
4	Vallabhipur-Ranghola (Via Dhola&Parvala)	27.00	39	2 lane plus paved shoulder	Rehabilitation / Strengthening	Bhavnagar
Total		153.30				

As part of above road development works, it is necessary to disclose the project details and Social Safeguard documents at each project area mentioned above with the project Resettlement Action plans and Social Management Plans for the likely impacts/issues due to the proposed project and accordingly mitigations measures adopted to minimize the impacts will be discussed and disclosed.

In order to make the implementation process transparent, a public disclosure meeting will be arranged at _____ on _____; _____ hrs. time. It is requested to gather in large number and make it success.

In view of above, it is requested to be present the local residents, representatives of District/Taluka and Village level members as part of project Stakeholders in development process. The respective documents (English and Gujarati language) such as Corridor Specific Executive summary of Resettlement Action Plans, Social Management Plans and Resettlement Policy Frameworks will be available at such places as follows for further information and knowledge.


- District Library, Mehsana/Patan/Palanpur/Bhavnagar
- Taluka Offices (respective Project Talukas)
- Village panchayat Offices (Project villages)
- GSHP2 Project Website (<http://gshp2.gov.in>)

This is the prestigious project of Government of Gujarat and it is very much required to be present in the disclosure meeting along with R&BD/SRP Division and PMC staff for the project development. With this, we provided prior intimation for your information and successful completion.

If any further clarifications, you may contact to the respective project Authorities:

1. Mr. H B Sheth,
Deputy Executive Engineer and In-charge Executive Engineer
State Road Project Division, Mehsana, Roads and Building Department, Govt. of Gujarat
Contact No : 9427714276
2. Mayank Trivedi
Executive Engineer, State Road Project Division, Rajkot
Roads and Building Department, Govt. of Gujarat
Contact No : 9427232979
3. Mr. R T Rohit,
Executive Engineer Project Implementation Unit (World Bank Projects)
Roads and Building Department, Gandhinagar, Govt. of Gujarat
Contact No : 9925032115

Yours Faithfully,


(D.K. Solanki)
Superintending Engineer
Project Implementation Unit
Gandhinagar

Copy to:

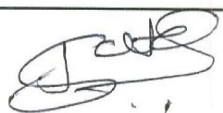



1. The Chief Engineer (World Bank), Roads and Building Department, Govt. of Gujarat for kind information.
2. The Team Leader, LEA Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd., for necessary follow-up/action.
3. Project District Level Members
4. Project Tehsil (Block) Level Members
5. Project Village Panchayat Members

Circular copy received by respective project village heads

GUJARAT STATE HIGHWAY PROJECT -II (GSHP II) Roads and Building Department, Govt of Gujarat				
Prior Information for Disclosure Meeting Community Consultation				
Name of Corridor: <i>Mehsana - Bypass</i>		Location: <i>Paladar.</i>		Date: <i>03/07/2019</i>
S.No.	Participant Name	Age	Village	Signature
1	<i>Kantaben Dashanathbhai Patel, Soramch</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>Panchot.</i>	<i>* K. D. Patel 98246-82833</i>
2	<i>Vinubhai Patel, Soramch</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>Paladar</i>	<i>9979865950.</i>
3	<i>Pranjapati Dahyabhai</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>Fatepur</i>	<i>9723143767</i>

List of Participants attended in disclosure meeting

Public Consultation and Disclosure Meeting- Mehsana-Bypass Corridor - 11th July 2019					
S.No.	Name of Participant	PAH/Local community	Village	Contact No.	Singature
૧.	પાલિકા ડિવિઝનના સરકારી નાર સરકારી ઇન્જિનિયર		ચીંટી	૮૬૨૪૬૨૬૩૩	H. D. Patel Inspector
૨.	પાલિકા સરકારી. જ. નાર ડિવિઝનનાર. જ.		પાલિકા	૯૯૭૬૬૫૫૫૦	કાનિયા. વા
૩	પાલિકા સરકારી નાર ડિવિઝન		કાનિયા	૯૦૨૩૧૪૩૧૬૬	કાનિયા. વા
૪	Vaghela parvatibhai Gomfi		પલોદેર	૯૪૨૬૬ ૬૬૨૬૬	Parvatibhai
૫	નાર સરકારી સરકારી		કાનિયા	૯૯૨૬૬૬૦૯૨	નાર સરકારી સરકારી
૬	નાર યુનિયન સરકારી		કાનિયા	૯૯૨૬૬૬૦૯૨	નાર યુનિયન સરકારી
૭	નાર યુનિયન સરકારી		કાનિયા	૯૯૨૬૬૬૦૯૨	નાર યુનિયન સરકારી

Public Consultation and Disclosure Meeting- Mehsana-Bypass Corridor - 11th July 2019					
S.No.	Name of Participant	PAH/Local community	Village	Contact No.	Singature
૮	જીવિતભાઈ શિંદે		સેવલ	૯૨૫૩૩૦૬૦	
૯	સી. વી. વડે	PIU, Ginger Dy. Ex-Engineer		9824238775	
૧૦	સી. વી. વડે	સી. વી. વડે	મેઝાલી		
11	Aruma Thigalla	Social safeguard specialist PMC-GSHP II	PMC-GSHP II	9662028069	
12	Vishal Chauhan	PMC-GSHP-II	GNR.	8320110472	

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	9	540000
4	Resettlement Expert/Community specialist	Person months	40000	9	360000
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	18	270000
8	Verification, I-card preparation and Distribution, valuation of assets, micro-plan preparation, relocation etc	Project Affected Persons	1000	148	148000
10	HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention				
a	Advocacy with key stakeholders	Lump sum per corridor	30000	4	120000
b	Social marketing of condoms and facilitation	Lump sum (4 corridors)	25000	4	100000
c	Audio-visual equipment	Lump sum (one set)	30000	1	30000
d	Target group congregation events/observance of AIDS Day, etc	Lumpsum per corridor	25000	9	225000
e	Travel expense	Months	40000	9	3,60,000
11	House Rent	Months	15000	9	1,35,000
12	Electricity, water, telephone, internet expense	Months	10000	9	90,000
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	9	90,000
	TOTAL				36,53,000

Monitoring & Evaluation (External Monitoring-PMC)

Sloe.	Category	Unit	Rate	Number	Amount (INR)
1	External Monitoring [PMC]	Person Days	10000	120	1200000
2	Travel Expenses	Trips	12000	20	240000
3	Perdiem	Days	2000	120	240000
4	Printing, stationery	Lump sum			500000
	TOTAL				21,80,000

Training and Capacity Building

Sl.No.	Category	Units	Rates	Number	Amount (INR)
1	Training/workshop Expenses	Numbers	300000	4	1200000
2	Travel Expenses	Trips	1500	40	60000
3	Perdiem	Days	2000	20	40000
	TOTAL				13,00,000

Administrative Expenses

Sl.No.	Category	Units	Rates	Number	Amount (INR)
1	Social Expert	Person months	40000	20	800000
3	Sub-staff	Person months - 2 persons	15000	40	600000
5	Travel Expenses	Month	40000	20	800000
6	Computer and accessories	Numbers	50000	3	150000
7	Printing, stationery	Month	30000	20	600000
8	Publication of disclosure documents, Policy, etc.	Month	10000	20	200000
	TOTAL				31,50,000