

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN REPORT (RAP) (DHANDHUKA-DHOLERA)

October - 2019

TABLE OF CONTENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
CHAPTER -1 SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	10
1.1 GENERAL	10
1.2 OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF THE PROJECT	10
1.3 CORRIDOR 1: DHANDHUKA-DHOLERA ROAD (SH-20)	10
1.4 RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN: OBJECTIVES.....	11
1.5 RIGHT OF WAY (ROW) AND CORRIDOR OF IMPACT (COI)	11
1.6 SOCIAL BENEFITS OF THE PROJECT	12
1.7 HIV / AIDS ALONG THE PROJECT ROAD	12
1.8 CONSULTATIONS	12
1.9 REPORT STRUCTURE.....	13
CHAPTER – 2 STUDY METHODOLOGY	14
2.1 OBJECTIVES.....	14
2.2 METHOD AND TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDY	14
2.3 DATA COLLECTION FROM PRIMARY SOURCES	14
2.4 DATA COLLECTION FROM SECONDARY SOURCES	14
CENSUS AND SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY.....	15
CHAPTER – 3 SOCIO – ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PROJECT INFLUENCE AREA	16
3.1 INTRODUCTION.....	16
3.2 OVERVIEW OF DHANDHUKA-DHOLERA ROAD.....	16
CHAPTER – 4 IMPACTS ON PROJECT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS	18
4.1 MINIMISATION OF RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS.....	18
4.2 POTENTIAL IMPACTS	18
4.3 CUT-OFF DATE	19
4.4 OVERVIEW OF DESIGN MODIFICATIONS	19
4.5 VIDEOGRAPHY OF THE PROJECT CORRIDOR.....	19
4.6 CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEYS	19
4.7 IMPACT ON PROPERTIES	19
4.8 TYPE OF OWNERSHIP	20
4.9 TYPE OF LOSS.....	20
4.10 TYPE OF STRUCTURES.....	20
4.11 IMPACT ON CULTURAL PROPERTIES AND COMMUNITY ASSETS	21
4.12 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED POPULATION.....	21
4.13 OCCUPATION PATTERN IN THE FAMILY ALONG THE PROJECT ROAD	21
4.14 CONCLUSION.....	22
CHAPTER – 5 PUBLIC INFORMATION AND CONSULTATIONS.....	23
5.1 INTRODUCTION.....	23
5.2 CLASSIFICATION OF STAKEHOLDERS	23
5.3 OUTCOMES OF CONSULTATIONS.....	23
CHAPTER 6 MITIGATION MEASURES AND PROCESSES	27
6.1 COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE PROCEDURES.....	27
6.2 INCOME RESTORATION MEASURES	27
6.3 GENDER PLAN	28
6.4 FACILITIES FOR WOMEN IN CONSTRUCTION CAMPS.....	28
6.5 HIV AIDS ISSUES	29

6.6 ROAD SAFETY ISSUES.....	29
CHAPTER 7 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS.....	30
7.1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROJECT.....	30
7.2 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT UNIT (ESMU)	30
7.3 IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT BY NGO.....	32
7.4 COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE PROCEDURES.....	33
7.5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	33
7.6 COMPLAINT HANDLING MECHANISM	36
7.7 GRIEVANCE REDRESS COMMITTEE	36
7.8 INCOME RESTORATION MEASURES	38
7.9 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE.....	38
7.10 MECHANISM FOR TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING.....	39
7.11 COORDINATION WITH CIVIL WORKS AND CERTIFICATION	40
7.12 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE.....	40
CHAPTER-8 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK	42
8.1 RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK.....	42
8.2 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS.....	43
8.3 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX.....	44
CHAPTER -9 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET	52
9.1 SUMMARY OF RESETTLEMENT COSTS.....	52
9.2 COMPENSATION FOR STRUCTURES.....	52
9.3 R&R ASSISTANCE.....	52

LIST OF TABLE

Table: RAP Implementation Schedule: Major Activities	9
Table 1.2 Details of Project Corridors	10
Table 4.1: Potential Resettlement Impacts	18
Table 4.2: Design Interventions to minimize / avoid resettlement impacts	19
Table 4.3: Details of Properties having Major and Minor Impacts	20
Table 4.4: Ownership Details of Affected Properties	20
Table 4.5: Impacted Properties by Type of Loss	20
Table 4.6: Type of Structures of Impacted Properties	20
Table 4.7: impact On Cultural/Community Assets	21
Table 4.8: Number of PAPs along the Project Road	21
Table 4.9: Education Profile of PAPs	21
Table 4.10: Occupation Profile of PAFs	22
Table 4.11: Monthly Income of PAFs	22
Table 5.1: Details of Consultation	23
Table 5.2: Outcomes of Consultation and Integration into Project Design	24
Table 7.1: Monitoring Indicators for Physical Progress	34
Table 7.2: Monitoring Indicators for Financial Progress	34
Table 7.3: Monitoring of Grievance Redress	34
Table 7.4: Evaluation Indicators	35
Table 7.5: RAP Implementation Schedule	40
Table 8.1: Entitlement Matrix	44
Table 9.1: RAP Budget	52
Table 9.2: Compensation for Structure.....	52

Table 9.3: R&R Assistance.....	53
Table 9.4: Resettlement Budget.....	52

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Dhandhuka-Dholera Corridor.....	11
Figure 1.2: Right of Way and Corridor of Impact	12
Figure 3.1 Index Map showing location of Dhandhuka-Dholera road	16
Figure 7.1: Implementation Arrangements	31
Figure 7.2: Grievance Redress Mechanism	37

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 0.1: Major and Minor Intersections.....	55
Appendix 0.2: Pedestrian Crossing Signs and Marking	57
Appendix 2.1: Census Survey Questionnaire format.....	58
Appendix 2.2: Socio-Economic Questionnaire format	59
Appendix 3.1: Socio-Economic Profile of the corridor settlements and taluks	64
Appendix 4.1: List of Affected Properties.....	64
Appendix 4.2: Map of Affected structures.....	68
Appendix 5.1: Attendance list of community consultations.....	86
Appendix 6.1: Implementation of Resettlement Action Plan.....	91
Appendix 7.1: Public Consultation and Disclosure.....	100

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

1. As the road network, involving Dhandhuka-Dholera road is proposed for development under OPRC, so the project study consisting of preparation of Concept design, and drawings has been prepared for the improvement, rehabilitation, strengthening and widening of the road network including the assessment of social impact and preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). R&BD has selected three corridors, aggregating to 103.389 (Existing length) km lengths. As part of the project preparation, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) has been undertaken for the proposed roads. This RAP is based on the findings of SIA carried out in Dhandhuka- Dholera corridor and is in line with Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the project.

Corridor Description

2. The project road starts from Dhandhuka and ends at Dholera with a total length of 27 km, is proposed for two-lane paved shoulder with 7 m carriage-way width from the existing condition of 5.5 m carriage-way width from km 00+000 to km 27+000. The improvements proposed are within the available RoW of 24 m. Land acquisition is not envisaged, and there are no stretches where widening or geometric improvements beyond the CoI.

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) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for loss of assets caused due to the project; (iii) 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, (iv) provided with skill development assistance such as training, in addition to compensation. The Objectives of RAP are:

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

Right of Way and Corridor of Impact

4. The existing RoW along the corridor is 24m. Using available RoW records with the R&BD and Revenue Department, the social team verified the boundaries of private properties within and in the vicinity of potential corridor of impact (CoI)¹. The CoI for the project corridor is 16m. Adopting the CoI approach, the impacts on land and other assets have been minimized, within acceptable design principles and standards. Development within available RoW has been considered, wherever feasible, for avoiding or minimizing impact on residential and commercial structures, schools, religious structures and agricultural land.

Resettlement Policy Framework

5. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared formulated based on the applicable and

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

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

- Entitlements for project affected persons to cover the loss of land, structures and other assets, such as standing crops or trees. The broad categorisation of affected persons is (i) Titleholders; and (ii) Non-titleholders.
- The vulnerable sections among each of the above categories will receive additional support.
- Compensation for land at replacement cost, plus allowances for fees or other charges will be provided along with other assistances. Land will be acquired following Land Acquisition Act, LARR 2013 and its amendments. The difference between the land cost decided as per LA Act and the updated Jantri values for the specific land parcel to be acquired will be paid by the project in the form of assistance.
- Compensation for residual unviable land parcels will be provided to those affected persons who are eligible and opting for the same.
- Compensation for loss of structures, other assets will be provided at replacement cost and will be paid before physical displacement from the occupied or affected area.
- Assistance will be provided to those affected persons who lose their livelihood due to the acquisition carried out as part of the project.
- In the cases of land acquisition affecting land holders the cut-off date would be the last date of publishing Notification for land acquisition u/s 11 (1) of RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 in the local newspaper. Those without any valid pass, the cut-off date would be the start date of the Census and Socio-Economic survey.
- The households/land owners who are absent during the time of census survey will be entitled for assistance and budget provisions will include them also. However, people moving to the CoI after the cut-off date will not be entitled for any compensation or assistance.
- Loss of common property resources will be compensated and reconstructed at project cost. Enhancement measures also will be provided for community assets located alongside the project corridor in consultation with the community.

Cut-off Date

6. Cut-off date i.e. start date of Census survey for non-titleholders is 4th July 2017.

Impact on Land and Structures

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

8. **Land Acquisition:** No land acquisition is envisaged as there are no stretches where widening or geometric improvements are proposed beyond the existing RoW of 24 m.

9. **Categories of Impact:** the proposed road improvement will impact 14 private, 2 government and 2 common/ cultural properties along the corridor. Of these, 6 will have major impacts and 8 will have minor impacts. All the structures having major impact belong to non-titleholders. The impacted properties include 8 commercial (squatter), 6 (encroacher).

10. Impact on Cultural Properties and government Assets: 2 religious and 2 government structures will be impacted due to the project.

Socio-Economic Profile

11. Total number of PAHs are 14 are non- titleholders (NTH). Total 14 PAHs comprises 49 PAPs. There are 1 vulnerable (BPL) households among the affected households.

Public Consultations

12. Public consultation meetings were held in 3 locations (Dhandhuka, Dhandhuka (Hanuman Mandir) and Badiyad) along the project corridor with road side communities to obtain their views and suggestions regarding the proposed project interventions. The consultations have provided inputs towards mitigation of impacts, improvement in designs, and preparation of resettlement plan and its implementation. Based on the suggestions design modifications including minimizing the CoI (religious importance, provision of road safety measures such as pedestrian crossings ,warning signs, markings, etc has been carried out (Appendix 0.1 & 0.2).

Implementation Arrangement

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

14. ESMU will be headed by an officer of the rank of Executive Engineer (EE), and will be responsible for all activities related to resettlement and rehabilitation. Chief Engineer (World Bank Projects) will be assisted by Superintending Engineer (SE). The EE will be assisted by an Environmental Specialist and a Social Specialist. ESMU will be housed in R&BD headquarters in Gandhinagar. One each Executive Engineers at field divisions² will be responsible for E&S activities.

Implementation Support by NGO/RAP Implementing Agency

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

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

² The Field Divisions of R&BD are located at Rajkot and Mehsana

- Identify training needs of PAPs for income generating activities and ensure they are adequately supported during the post-training period on respective income generating activities, and,
- Ensure that the grievances and problems faced by PAPs are presented to the Grievance Redress Committee for their resolution.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

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

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

17. 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 any serious cases.

Monitoring and Evaluation

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

Public Consultation and Disclosure

19. In order to make the RAP implementation process transparent, a series of public disclosure meetings have been arranged. The RAP Executive Summary and Full RPF, translated in Gujarati language along with List of PAPs with impacted assets has been disclosed through public consultations and made available through GSHP Website (<http://gshp2.gov.in>). The full RAP disclosed at the World Bank's External website.

RAP Implementation Schedule

20. The construction tenure of the corridor is 24 months³. The on-ground rehabilitation and resettlement exercises and handing over the encumbrance free stretch for civil works will take 5 months and afterwards, the NGO will carry out awareness programmes on road safety, HIV/AIDS prevention campaign, repeat training for PAPs, facilitate overall monitoring, etc.

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

Table: RAP Implementation Schedule: Major Activities

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

Resettlement Budget

21. The resettlement budgets include 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 7.81 lakh.

CHAPTER -1 SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1.1 GENERAL

1.2 OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

22. The overall objective of the study is to assess the adverse impacts of the project road on property and life of people and also prepare a resettlement action plan to assist the project affected persons (PAPs) in getting their entitlements (compensation - for affected land, structure and other properties and assets and R&R assistances) to enable them in improving or at least restoring their living standards and income earning capacity.

The specific objectives of the study are as under:

- Collect information using suitable tools regarding project impacts;
- Differentiate the properties and assets likely to be affected by type of ownership and construction, etc;
- Assess the extent of loss of properties (land, structure and others) of individual as well as that of community and loss of livelihood;
- Conduct meaningful consultations with likely PAPs, community and other stakeholders;
- Establish a baseline profile of population, social structure, employment, sources of income, access to social services and facilities, etc.

23. All the three project corridors are situated within three districts of Gujarat as detailed below :-

Table 1-2 Details of Project Corridors

Sl. No.	Road Sections	Existing Chainage		Length (km)	RoW (m)	COI (m)
		From	To			
1	SH-20: Dhandhuka Dholera	0.000	27.000	27.000	24	16
2	SH-01: Dhandhuka Paliyad	104.773	151.169	46.396	30	16
3	SH-20: Limbdi Dhandhuka	65.909	95.902	29.993	30	16

1.3 CORRIDOR 1: DHANDHUKA-DHOLERA ROAD (SH-20)

24. Dhandhuka – Dholera Road is part of SH-20. It starts at km 0+000 near junction with SH-117 in Dhandhuka and travels almost in South-East direction till Dholera and terminates at Km 27+000 near junction with SH-6 in Dholera. Length of the road is 27.00 km.

25. It entirely passes through plain terrain in Ahmedabad district via Rojka and Bhadiyad villages. Land-use along the Project Corridor is predominantly agriculture except in Dhandhuka, Rojka, Bhadiyad and Dholera where it passes through urban settlements. Existing carriageway width of this corridor is 5.5m and having flexible pavement.

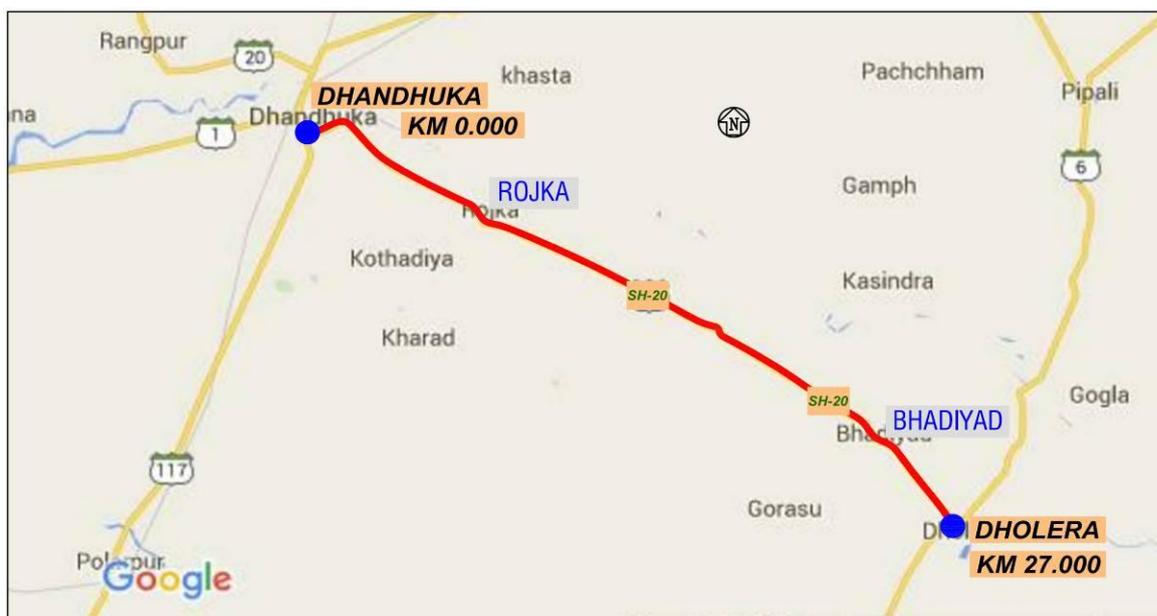


Figure 1.1: Dhandhuka-Dholera Corridor

1.4 RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN: OBJECTIVES

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

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

1.5 RIGHT OF WAY (ROW) AND CORRIDOR OF IMPACT (COI)

27. The existing RoW along the corridor is 24m. Using available RoW records with the R&BD and Revenue Department, the social team verified the boundaries of private properties within and in the vicinity of potential corridor of impact (CoI). The CoI for the project corridor is 16m. Adopting the CoI approach, the impacts on land and other assets have been minimized, within acceptable design principles and standards. Development within available RoW has been considered, wherever feasible, for avoiding or minimizing impact on residential and commercial structures and religious structures.

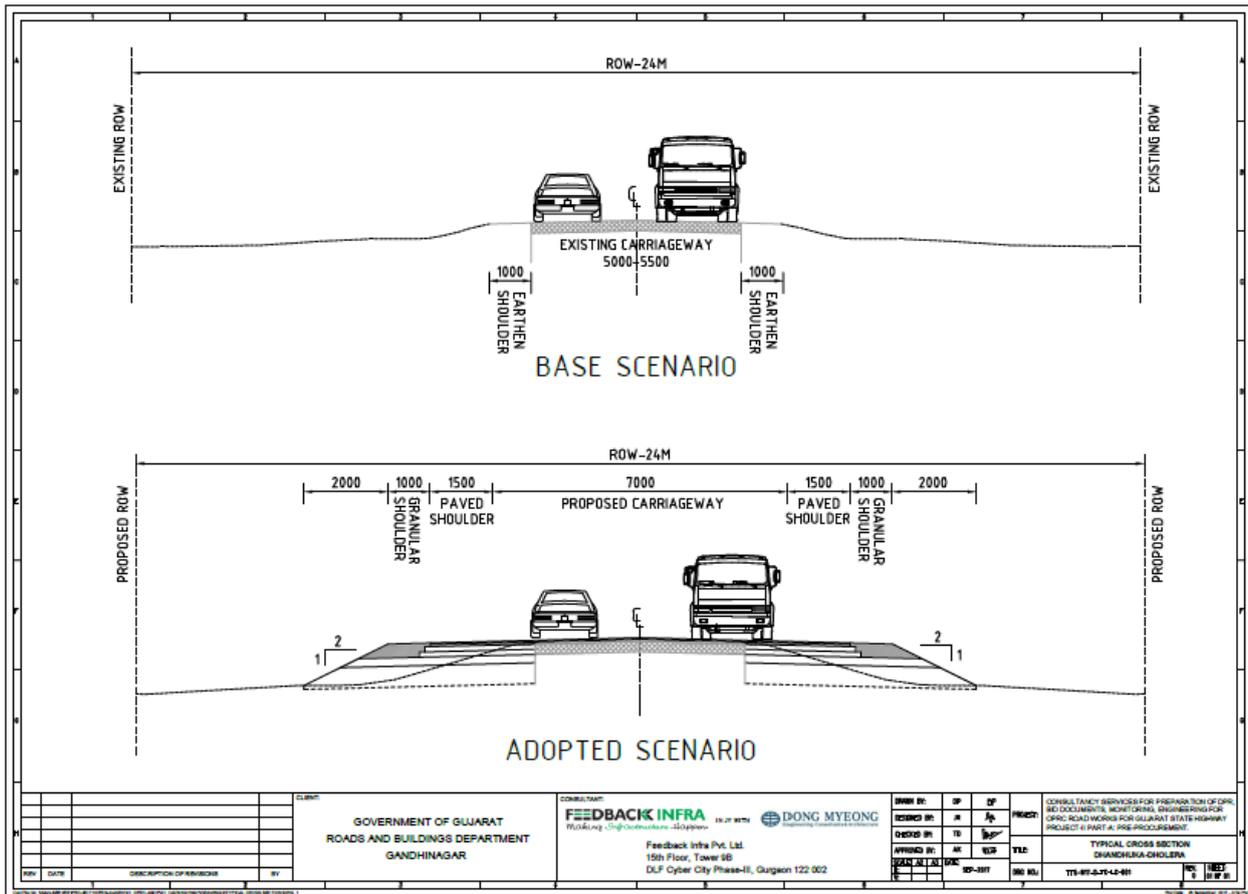


Figure 1.2: Right of Way and Corridor of Impact

1.6 SOCIAL BENEFITS OF THE PROJECT

28. The road project is expected to bring positive benefits for the road users and communities along the project corridors. The project road is expected to bring positive benefits for the road users and communities along the project corridors and sometimes it may affect negatively to some segment of population.

1.7 HIV / AIDS ALONG THE PROJECT ROAD

29. Prevention and control of HIV/AIDS transmission is one of the important social responsibilities of the project. Hence prevention and control of transmission of HIV/AIDS is an important component of SIA. For details on the proposed measures to control spread of HIV/AIDS in project road corridors and in order to know about these fatal highway/road diseases along the project area, we have conducted public meetings with the local community people and there are no such cases identified. The discussion with different stakeholders emphasizes on the targeted intervention programs during project implementation and operation phase. Thus, awareness campaign will be required more at the time of construction of the road.

1.8 CONSULTATIONS

30. Consultations with potential project affected persons and local people were conducted at Bhadiyad and Dhandhuka to inform people about the proposed upgrading and strengthening of the project and also to understand know their issues, concerns and perceptions. Consultations at these places were conducted in view of exploring the possibility of alternatives because of congested nature of the place. To disseminate information about the project and also to involve larger participation in consultation meetings people were informed by the members of the survey team in advance specifying date, venue and time. In addition, spot

consultations in groups and individual consultations were also held at several places during the field survey work. Outcome of the consultations was shared with the design team of the consultant for integrating the social concerns wherever feasible. The main objective of consultations were to promote public understanding and find out meaningful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs and problems, loss of livelihoods, impact on religious structures, alternatives, resettlement issues, etc.

1.9 REPORT STRUCTURE

31. The present RAP document has been structured into the following chapters:

- **Chapter 1 & Chapter 2** deals with the overall objectives and tasks of conducting Social impact study. This chapter also describes the project background, project description, objectives and scope of study, data collection sources and reporting requirements. To understand the socio-economic context of the proposed project and for providing necessary inputs for social analysis of the project, relevant baseline data on socio-economic and cultural conditions was collected from various available primary and secondary sources like personal observation & enquiry, consultation with knowledgeable persons of the villages, District Census handbook and District Gazetteers etc.
- **Chapter 3** Describes the Socio - Economic profile of the affected villages/ settlements in the concerned district (Ahmedabad).
- **Chapter 4** The chapters presents a detailed study of the ownership of affected properties structures being affected.
- **Chapter 5** describes the public consultation with the PAPs. They expressed valuable suggestions on various aspects of the project.
- **Chapter 6** Mitigation measures and process.
- **Chapter 7** describes Implementation Arrangements
- **Chapter 8** deals with Resettlement and Legal Framework regarding implementation of the project and compensation and entitlement to the affected people.
- An Estimated R&R cost has been estimated in Chapter 9 for inclusion in the overall project cost.

CHAPTER – 2 STUDY METHODOLOGY

2.1 OBJECTIVES

32. The overall objective of the study is to assess the adverse impacts of the project road on property and life of people and also prepare a time bound resettlement action plan to assist the project affected persons (PAPs) in getting their entitlements (compensation - for affected land, structure and other properties and assets and R&R assistances) to enable them in improving or at least restoring their living standards and income earning capacity.

33. The specific objectives of the study are as under:

- Collect information using informations from Govt of Gujarat websites
- Differentiate the properties and assets likely to be affected by type of ownership and construction, etc;
- Assess the extent of loss of properties (land, structure and others) of individual as well as that of community and loss of livelihood;
- Conduct meaningful consultations with likely PAPs, community and other stakeholders;
- Establish a baseline profile of population, social structure, employment, sources of income, access to social services and facilities, etc.

34. The various activities that have been carried out as part of the study are summarized as under :

2.2 METHOD AND TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDY

35. This report has been based, largely, on primary data collected during field survey and is well supported by a review of available secondary data for preparation of baseline information. The field research includes detailed social survey of the project affected persons and properties within a perpendicular width of 24 meters (12 mtrs on either side from the centerline).

2.3 DATA COLLECTION FROM PRIMARY SOURCES

36. The objective, survey coverage and design of the schedule are as follows:-

Asset inventory

- **Objective:** To assess the type and extent of loss on properties, enumeration of structures/properties within the corridor of impact together with their area, type of construction, uses, ownership and its location (in terms of distance) from the existing centre line of the road.
- **Survey Coverage:** 100% census survey and 25% socio-economic survey of the properties falling within 16 meter (CoI) of the proposed road. This survey provides a baseline against which mitigation measures and support has been evaluated & measured.
- **Design of Schedule:** The schedule developed for this survey was based on the requirements of the project's Terms of Reference, which spell out the documentation of all properties/structures irrespective of their legal status at the initial stage in order to confine future influx of population along the project road.

2.4 DATA COLLECTION FROM SECONDARY SOURCES

37. Relevant baseline data on socio-economic and cultural conditions were collected from various available secondary sources, like Census Handbooks, official websites of Government of Gujarat to understand the socio-economic context of the proposed project and for providing necessary inputs for social analysis of the project.

CENSUS AND SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY

38. The survey was carried out by using a Census and Socio-economic survey questionnaire (Appendix 2.1& 2.2). Census and socio-economic survey was conducted by engaging a team of surveyors recruited locally. The survey was conducted under the overall supervision of R&R expert. It was conducted amongst all the project affected households and business units within the corridor of impact. The survey was administered to head of the household; preferably otherwise an adult member of the household was requested to provide the response. The socio-economic questionnaire was developed keeping in view the aims and objectives and baseline data needed for assessing the socio-economic conditions of project affected persons with specific concern to vulnerable sections of the society (ST, Women Headed Household, BPL, Disabled, Elderly Persons) for monitoring the status of project affected persons during and after the implementation of project. The socio-economic questionnaire covered data generation on demography, occupation, sources of income, land holding, ownership of dwelling and other properties, livestock holding, and their views on the project and option for resettlement and rehabilitation.

CHAPTER – 3 SOCIO – ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PROJECT INFLUENCE AREA

3.1 INTRODUCTION

39. The chapter presents the socio-economic profile of talukas and villages/settlements abutting the Dhandhuka-Dholera corridor. The project corridor passes through 4 villages of Bhadiyad, Dholera, Kothadiya and Rojka and one urban centre of Dhandhuka in the Dhandhuka taluka. The project area has a population of 1,54,121 as per Census 2011. Summary of demographic details of talukas and villages are given in Appendix 3.1.

3.2 OVERVIEW OF DHANDHUKA-DHOLERA ROAD

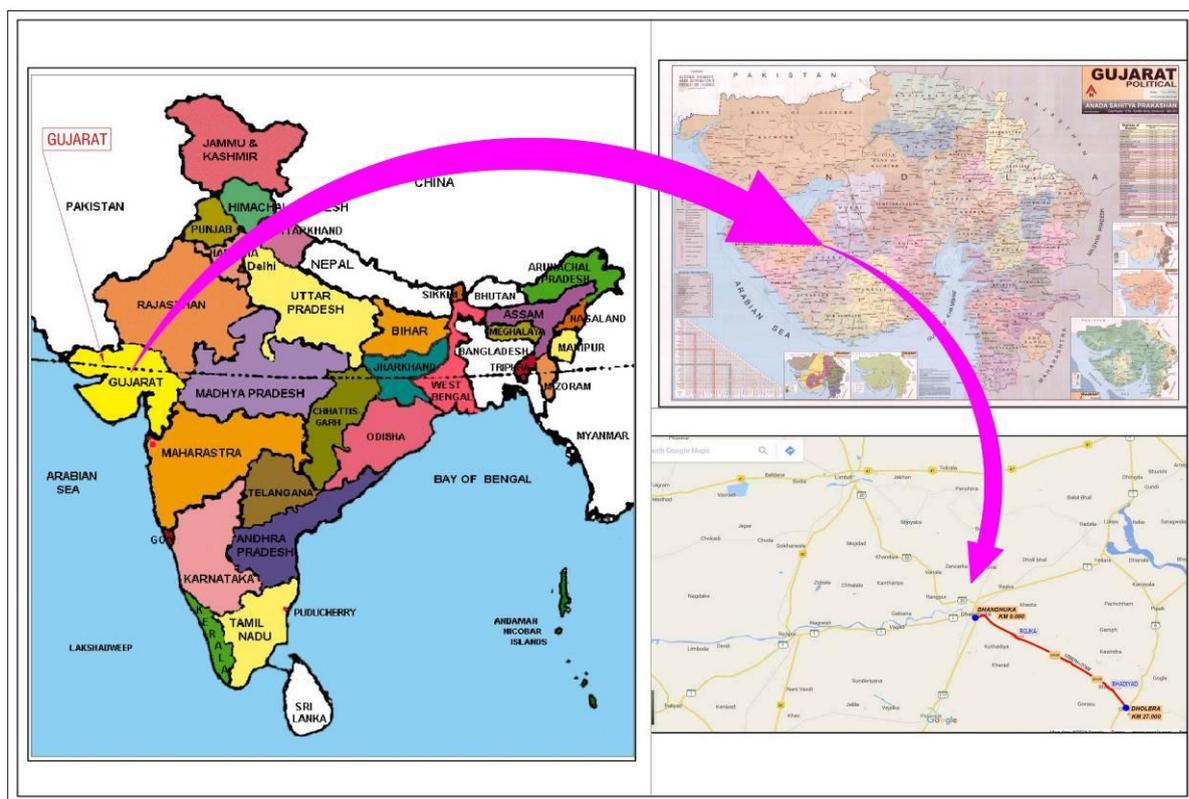


Figure 3.1 Index Map showing location of Dhandhuka-Dholera road

40. **Population Distribution:** The project area taluka comprise a total population of 1.34 lakh as per 2001 census with an Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR) of 1.4%. The settlements abutting the project corridor account for nearly 27% of the total taluka level population. The town of Dhandhuka with a population of 145252 comprise nearly 94.25% of the total population residing along the corridor.

41. These settlements have 28681 households with an average household size of 5.4.

42. **Population Composition:** The average sex ratio along the project area was 918 as per 2011 census.

43. **Social Characteristics:** The average literacy rate for project area talukas was 64.09% as per 2011 census. Only 8.63% of the total population of the settlements abutting the project corridor level belongs to SC and ST community. The share of SC community is 8.40% whereas that of ST community is 0.23%. The ST population is concentrated only in Dhandhuka (0.20%).

44. **Occupational Structure:** As per the census 2011 there are 62203 workers in the project corridor settlements. Majority of the workers (49.15%) are engaged in Agriculture sectors.

45. **Workforce Participation Ratio (WPR):** As per the census 2011 the WPR for the project area talukas was 40.36%. The male WPR was 29.08% as against male WPR of female was 11.28% for the project villages.

CHAPTER – 4 IMPACTS ON PROJECT AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

4.1 MINIMISATION OF RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

46. The proposed road improvements will be carried out within the available RoW of 24 Therefore, no land acquisition is envisaged. Efforts are made to minimise adverse impact on structures and other assets located within the proposed CoI of 16m by way of limiting geometric improvements within the existing RoW.

4.2 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

47. As stated above there will not be any impact on land. A total of 14 private structures (8 are Kiosks), 2 government & 2 religious properties will be impacted by the proposed improvements along the project corridor. The commercial structures (Kiosk & Kutcha) will be fully impacted and the religious property will be partially impacted.

48. No private trees located within affected portion of the property which also will be impacted due to the proposed improvement.

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

Table 4.1: Potential Resettlement Impacts

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Numbers
1A	Titleholder – Agriculture Land / Non-agriculture land / Homestead Land and assets	Loss of land and assets	Land owner(s)	Nil
1B	Titleholder – Residential Structure	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	Nil
1C	Titleholder-Commercial/ industrial Structure	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	Nil
1D	Titleholder-Residential-cum-commercial/ industrial structure	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	Nil
2A	Tenants-Residential / commercial / industrial Structure	Loss of structure	Individual / Household	Nil
3A	Squatter-Residential / Commercial / Residential- cum-commercial	Loss of structure	Individual / Household	8
3B	Encroacher	Loss of structures / Assets	Land owner(s)	6
4A	Additional support to vulnerable groups		Individual / Household	1(BPL)
5A	Employees in shops, agricultural laborers, sharecroppers	Loss of livelihood	Individual	Nil
6A	Community Assets	Loss of community assets	Community	4
7A	Scheduled Tribes	Loss of land, structure or both	Household	Nil
8A	Disruption	Temporary Impact	Owner(s)	Nil
9A	Unforeseen impacts			Nil

4.3 CUT-OFF DATE

50. Cutoff date for non-titleholders is 4th July 2017.

4.4 OVERVIEW OF DESIGN MODIFICATIONS

51. The concerns raised by the community have been documented and discussed in detail with the Design Team. The views and suggestions of the community have been integrated into the road design wherever feasible. This includes modifications in alignment to protect mainly structures of religious importance, road safety measures such as pedestrian crossings, warning signs, markings, etc within the existing RoW.

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

Table 4.2: Design Interventions to minimize / avoid resettlement impacts

S. No.	Chainage	Design Interventions	Structures Saved
1	0+010 to 1+300	5 Houses (RHS), 4 shops (3 LHS & 1 RHS) & 2 (RHS) are residential cum commercial shops are protected by minimizing CoI upto 12-13mtr.	11
2	7+300 to 7+700	3 shops (2 RHS & 1LHS) saved by minimizing CoI upto 16mtr	3
3	16+250	Minimal impacts on boundary wall of Jai Bholenath Mahadev ji, Aliyasar Temple after design by minimizing CoI upto 16mtr.	1
Total Structures Saved			15

4.5 VIDEOGRAPHY OF THE PROJECT CORRIDOR

53. Videography of the project corridor, covering the entire RoW was carried out on 04.07.2017. This exercise formed the basis for the inventory of non-titleholders.

4.6 CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEYS

54. The Census survey was carried out for all affected households within the CoI and detailed socio-economic survey has been carried out on representative basis. The census and socio-economic surveys were carried out on 04.07.2017 for the affected households. Data was collected for each affected property, the details were documented. The list of impacted structures has been enclosed in Appendix 4.1 along with map (Appendix 4.2). The findings of the survey has been analyzed and presented in succeeding sections. The survey information helped to generate necessary input for the preparation of RAP. It also provided a baseline assessment of potential impacts on affected households and formed the basis for estimating the entitlement-based resettlement budget.

4.7 IMPACT ON PROPERTIES

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

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

57. **Minor:** includes all impacts other than major impacts, OR those properties where only a part of the structure/land is acquired and the remaining portion is intact and the affected party can continue to live/do business in the unaffected portion of the property.

58. The project will not affect any private land or government land. Details of properties with level of impacts have been presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Details of Properties having Major and Minor Impacts

Use of Affected Properties	Total Affected Properties	Major Impact	Minor Impact	Total
		Non-titleholder	Non-titleholder	
Commercial	12	6	6	12
Residential	2	0	2	2
Total	14	6	8	14

Source: Census Survey, 2017

4.8 TYPE OF OWNERSHIP

59. Of the total affected 14 properties, 8 are squatters (Kiosk) and 6 encroacher (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4: Ownership Details of Affected Properties

Type of Ownership	Total Affected Properties	Ownership Types			
		Owners	Tenants/ Leased	Squatters	Encroacher
Commercial	12	-	-	8	4
Residential	2	-	-	-	2
Total	14	-	-	8	6

Source: Census Survey, 2017

4.9 TYPE OF LOSS

60. Built up structure will be affected for 14 properties (12 commercial & 2 Residential) in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Impacted Properties by Type of Loss

Type of Loss	Major Impact				Minor Impact			
	Structure	Land	Structure & land	Total	Structure	Land	Structure & land	Total
Commercial	6	-	-	6	6	-	-	12
Residential	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Total	6	-	-	6	8	-	-	14

Source: Census Survey, 2017

4.10 TYPE OF STRUCTURES

61. Out of the 14 affected structures, 12 each are kutcha structures (8 are kiosks) (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6: Type of Structures of Impacted Properties

Type of Loss	Partial Impact				Fully Impact			
	Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Kutcha	Total	Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Kutcha	Total
Commercial	0	1	5	6	0	0	6	6
Residential	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2	6	8	0	0	6	6

Source: Census Survey, 2017

4.11 IMPACT ON CULTURAL PROPERTIES AND COMMUNITY ASSETS

62. The proposed road improvement will affect 2 Temples and two water tank (1 Drinking facility & one are abandoned).

Table 4.7: Impact On Cultural/Community Assets

Type of Loss	Number
Temple (Mota Hanuman Temple) and one temple under construction	2
Water Tanks	2

4.12 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED POPULATION

63. Socio-economic survey has been carried out for all the affected structures. Total 14 project affected households (PAHs) are affected due to the project. There are altogether 49 persons (family members of affected households). Out of the 49 PAPs, 22 are female. The socio-economic profile of the affected population is analysed and presented in the following sections.

64. Social Category: Out of the 14 PAFs, 4 belong to Other Backward Castes (OBC), 7 are of General category and the remaining 3 are not available during the survey.

65. Vulnerable Group: There are 1 vulnerable (BPL) households among the affected households.

Table 4.8: Number of PAPs along the Project Road

Sl. No.	Category	Major Impact	Minor Impact
1	Male	19	8
2	Female	17	5
Total		36	13

Source: Census Survey, 2017

66. **Education Profile:** The education profile of affected PAPs is given in Table 4.9. Major percentage of PAPs has attained an education graduation and above.

Table 4.9: Education Profile of PAPs

Education Levels	Major Impact	Minor Impact
	Number	Number
Illiterate	18	6
Primary	8	4
Middle School	5	2
Secondary	1	1
Graduation and Above	1	0
Not Found	3	0
Total	36	13

Source: Census Survey, 2017

4.13 OCCUPATION PATTERN IN THE FAMILY ALONG THE PROJECT ROAD

67. The project road is dominated by families involved in business (petty shops). Major percentages of the project affected persons are given in (Table 4.10).

Table 4.10: Occupation Profile of PAFs

Occupation	Major Impact	Minor Impact
	Number	Number
Self-Employed (petty shops)	6	8
Total	6	8

Source: Census Survey, 2017

68. **Income Profile:** Average monthly household income of the affected population is given in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11: Monthly Income of PAFs

Monthly Income	Major Impact	Minor Impact
Less than 2000	6	2
2001 - 4000	0	3
Not Found	0	3
Total	6	8

Source: Census Survey, 2017

69. **Possession of Household Assets:** Households having major impact possess household assets such as TV and phone. The affected household owning the industrial property possesses refrigerator, 2-wheeler and computer besides TV and phone.

4.14 CONCLUSION

70. The Socio-Economic analysis of the project affected persons reveals their dependency on the project corridor. This dependency is either in the form of place for commercial or for livelihood generation. Affected people shall be consulted at every stage of the project planning and implementation.

CHAPTER – 5 PUBLIC INFORMATION AND CONSULTATIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

71. Project affected people were informed about the proposed road development and potential impacts during consultations. Consultations with the roadside communities were undertaken at 3 locations as part of the SIA. The involvement of the Public consultation has been carried out in this Project with the objectives of minimizing probable adverse impacts of the project through alternate design solutions (cross-sectional) and to achieve speedy implementation of the project through bringing in awareness among the community on the benefits of the project. Details of consultation are presented in Table 5.1 and the list of participants is given in Appendix 5.1.

5.2 CLASSIFICATION OF STAKEHOLDERS

72. Stakeholder analysis typically classifies stakeholders or all those who have an interest in the project, into three categories:

- *Primary stakeholders* are those who are directly or indirectly affected by a project, such as the project beneficiaries and the people who are likely to be adversely affected by a project.
- *Secondary stakeholders* are those who are involved in the delivery of the project outputs, such as the government, the *implementing* agency (R&BD), the executing agency (e.g., contractors, consultants), if any and NGOs, etc.
- *External stakeholders* are those who are “outside” the ambit of the project activities, but who can influence the outcome of the project, such as the media, politicians, religious leaders and other opinion leaders.

Table 5.1: Details of Consultation

Sr. No	Corridor: Dhandhuka-Dholera
1	Chainage: km 0+000, Along the road, Dist: Ahmedabad. Date: 07/12/16, Number of Participants: 7: Villagers.
2	Chainage: km 04+850; Dhandhuka Village, Dist: Ahmedabad. Date: 07/12/16, Number of Participants: 7: Sarpanch, villagers.
3	Chainage: km 16+240; Mahadev ji Temple, Aliyasar, Dist: Ahmedabad. Date: 07/12/16, Number of Participants: 5: villagers.

73. At the start of the consultation sessions, the project objectives, proposed improvements for the corridors were informed to the participants. It was informed to the participants that there was a conscious effort to minimize land acquisition and impacts on private lands and assets. Accordingly designs are being worked out to avoid land acquisition, especially in the settlement stretches.

5.3 OUTCOMES OF CONSULTATIONS

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

Table 5.2: Outcomes of Consultation and Integration into Project Design

Sl. No.	Date and Location	Issues Discussed	People's suggestion	Integration into project design
1	Chainage: km 0+850; Dhandhuka Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temple protection • Health facility • Compensation cost • Drainage Facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temple protection • The discussion generate considerable awareness of the project • Required both side drain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed road alignment design within the CoI that would be saved the Temple (Baba Sitaram) in RHS • Provision of drains on both sides of the road included in the design. • Affected structure shall be compensated based on R&BD Schedule of Rates without depreciation, based on provisions of Resettlement Policy Framework of project.
2	Chainage: km 0+950	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Builtup sections • Transportation & Communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed Alignment shift to LHS & Speed breaker near temple (Mota Hanuman) should be placed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed road alignment design within the CoI (13mtr) that would be saved the structures along the road.
3	Chainage: km 16+240, Aliyasar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of Temple (Boundary wall) • Transportation & Communication • Movement of cattle across the road is frequent and road safety measures should be provided. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temple boundary wall should be avoided. • Cattle movement during morning and evening time that should be taken care off (Safety measures should be provided). • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The compound wall saved in design • Signboards will be provided informing vehicle operators regarding cattle movement along the stretch.

75. The general issues raised by the PAPs in most of these consultations were related to the compensation package, provision of safety measures (like providing speed breaker, proper signage etc.), employment generation schemes by the project authority to restore the livelihood of the affected households etc. The location wise list of participants in public consultation is given in Appendix 5.1. The location and group wise consultation details are detailed below:



Consultation meetings at Dhandhuka (RHS Km 0+950)



Consultation meeting at Bhadiyad (RHS km16+240)

CHAPTER 6 MITIGATION MEASURES AND PROCESSES

6.1 COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE PROCEDURES

76. Compensation and eligible assistances shall be provided as per the Entitlement Matrix. ESMU will facilitate for joint verification of land by LAO. Valuation of assets within affected land will be carried out by respective Departments⁴. Implementing NGO will facilitate and assist in the valuation of assets.

77. NGO will prepare the Micro-Plan 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. 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.

6.2 INCOME RESTORATION MEASURES

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

- **Verification of PAPs and choosing respective income restoration activities** – NGO needs to verify the affected persons and prepare a list of feasible income restoration options. While identifying IR options, the following factors shall 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.

79. The NGO will assist in identifying appropriate alternative economic rehabilitation schemes from the list of government schemes (See Chapter 4). It shall counsel and consult the PAPs on their preferred options. NGO 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 NGO. The scope of work of the NGO to be engaged for the implementation of RAP includes all the above aspects related income generation/restoration activities for PAPs.

80. Provision of Training: Option for training on skill enhancement for those losing their livelihood has been provided in the Entitlement Matrix. Training needs assessment shall be carried out and that shall form the basis of identification of the further training needs. The beneficiary group includes member of the identified ST household. Training programs will be conducted by PIU with assistance from NGO. Support shall be provided through the training agency/department to PAP in seeking employment. Periodic review meeting will be carried out by the PIU to assess the efficacy of training programs and corrective measures, if required, will be suggested for coordination with various training institutes/departments.

⁴ 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.

81. **Identification of Training Institutes/Departments:** Based on trades selected, NGO shall identify the training institute for different trades / activities who can provide on the job training. NGO shall 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 NGO in Appendix 6.1) The suggested institutes include:

- (i) Education Department, Govt. of Gujarat (self employment programmes for women);
- (ii) Tribal Development Department, Govt. of Gujarat (Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana); and
- (iii) Commissioner ate of Rural Development, Govt. of Gujarat.

Monitoring: After training, the contracted M&E agency shall carry out the monitoring. Internal monitoring is the responsibility of PIU with support from PMC. (See **Section 7.1.3** for list of indicators).

6.3 GENDER PLAN

82. The proposed road development is expected to open up new economic opportunities for women to upgrade their skills and also provide better accessibility to educational and health facilities. There are no woman-headed households amongst the affected households.

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

6.4 FACILITIES FOR WOMEN IN CONSTRUCTION CAMPS

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

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

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

86. The Civil Works Contractor shall be responsible for the above interventions. The Social Specialist at ESMU shall along with the contracted NGO facilitate the preferential provision of work opportunities to those interested women. They shall be also responsible for internal monitoring of these

interventions on a periodic basis.

87. The budget for various facilities for women in construction camps as stated above have been provision 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] and respective Environmental Management Plans (EMPs). The External Monitoring to be undertaken by the PMC shall also monitor the implementation of these provisions based on suitably devised gender sensitive indicators.

6.5 HIV AIDS ISSUES

88. Detailed consultations have been conducted with community and local villagers along the project corridor as part of the study with respect to HIV/AIDS Prevention Plan (HPP). Movements of trucker community and migrant population are expected to increase once the Dholera Special Investment Region is functional.

6.6 ROAD SAFETY ISSUES

89. Road safety issues reveals high number of accidents along the project corridor due to inadequate width of shoulders, poor sight distance in sharp locations, lack of treatment in junctions, narrow width of cross drainage works and the parapets of the culverts. Safety interventions included in the design with respect to curve locations are warning signs on both sides of curves and restricted speed, design of T-junction with channelization, posting of proper markings and designs, etc. A minimum of 1.5 m shoulder has been provided. Wherever feasible the culverts will be expanded in width to accommodate shoulders/extended carriageway. Delineation of trees with object markers will be done.

90. Safety interventions included in the design with reference as per schedule II & III.

CHAPTER 7 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROJECT

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

7.2 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT UNIT (ESMU)

92. ESMU will be headed by an officer of the rank of Executive Engineer (EE), and will be responsible for all activities related to resettlement and rehabilitation. Chief Engineer (World Bank Projects) will have overall responsibility of the project, who will be assisted by Superintending Engineer (SE). The EE will be assisted by an Environmental Specialist and a Social Specialist. ESMU will be housed in R&BD headquarters in Gandhinagar. One each Executive Engineers at field divisions⁵ will be responsible for E&S activities

Roles and Responsibilities of EE at State Level:

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

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

Roles and Responsibilities of Divisional Offices at District Level;

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

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

⁵ The Field Divisions of R&BD are located at Rajkot, Mehsana and Ahmedabad.

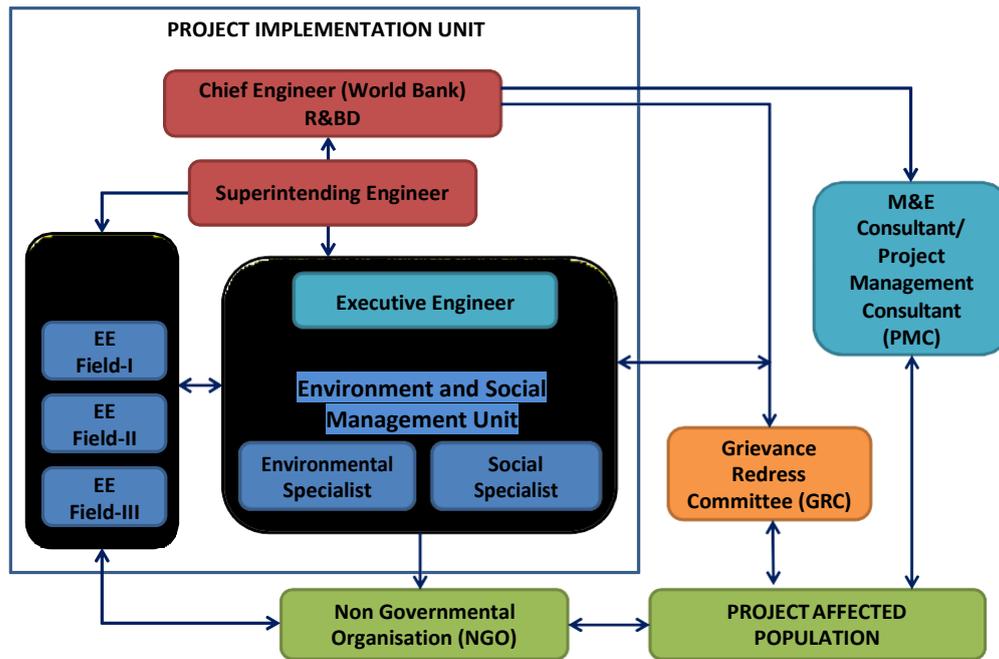


Figure 7.1: Implementation Arrangements

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

Roles and responsibilities of Social Specialist at the State Level

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

Roles and responsibilities of Social Specialist at the District Level

- Participate in public consultations.
- Management of conflict resolution exercises for social issues.
- Assistance in-community property & temple relocation cases.
- Monitoring of community enhancement plans.
- Liaison with district administration and concerned departments for dovetailing government social security schemes for the socio-economic wellbeing of the PAPs.

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

7.3 IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT BY NGO

96. As prescribed in the World Bank Operational Policy⁶, GSHP-II envisages involvement of NGOs in the implementation of RAP. (See Terms for Reference for NGO in Appendix 6.1) The roles and responsibilities of NGO are summarized as follows:

- Undertake verification of PAPs
- Explain to PAPs about the potential adverse impacts and proposed mitigation measures and, R&R entitlements;
- Distribute the dissemination materials including pamphlets on RAP and other aspects;
- Facilitate ESMU in organizing public information campaign at the commencement of R&R activities;
- Prepare the micro plans;
- Participate in the meetings organized by ESMU;
- Provide support for implementation of RAP;
- Prepare and issue identity cards to identified PAPs;
- 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;
- NGOs will help in HIV awareness;
- Identify training needs of PAPs for income generating activities and ensure they are adequately supported during the post-training period on respective income generating activities, and,
- Ensure that the grievances and problems faced by PAPs are presented to the Grievance Redress Committee for their resolution.

⁶ Annex A: Involuntary Resettlement Instruments, OP 4.12. The World Bank Operational Manual. December 2001.

7.4 COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE PROCEDURES

- ESMU will facilitate for joint verification of land by LAO. Valuation of assets within affected land will be carried out by respective Departments⁷. Implementing NGO will facilitate and assist in the valuation of assets.
- Micro-Plan will be prepared for each affected person. Micro-Plan will have details of affected area of land and the compensation for the same (including compensation for various assets located within the affected land) along with entitlements as per the Resettlement Policy Framework for respective members of households. NGO will prepare the Micro-Plan.
- The compensation for land and other assets for titleholders (assets alone in the case of non-titleholders) will be disbursed through Revenue Department.
- Assistance as per entitlement provisions for both titleholders and non-titleholders will be disbursed through PIU.
- Any grievances arise during valuation of land or other assets and estimation of entitlements will be referred to the Grievance Redress Committee. This will also be facilitated by NGO.

7.5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

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

98. 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.

99. The benchmarks and indicators will be limited in number, and combine quantitative and qualitative types of data. The results of this monitoring will be summarized in reports which will be submitted to the PIU on a regular basis. Provision will be made for participatory monitoring involving the PAPs. Illustrative set of monitoring indicators for physical progress, financial progress and grievance redress have been presented in Table 7.1, Table 7.2 and Table 7.3.

⁷ 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.

Table 7.1: Monitoring Indicators for Physical Progress

Sl. No	Monitoring Indicators	Implementation Target	Revised Implementation Target	Progress this Month	Cumulative Progress	% against Revised Implementation Target
1	Compensation for structure					
2	Preparation and dissemination of leaflets to various stakeholders					
3	Preparation and approval of plans					
4	Number of joint bank accounts opened					
5	Issuance of identity cards					
6	Submission of monthly progress reports					
7	Shifting allowance for all affected categories					
8	Livelihood Restoration Allowance for affected categories					
9	Vulnerable groups					
10	Community Assets					
11	No. of PAPs who have received training for livelihood restoration					
12	No. of PAP who have taken a job after training					

Table 7.2: Monitoring Indicators for Financial Progress

Sr. No	Category	Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)	Progress this month
1	R&R Assistance		
2	NGO Services and M&E Services		

Table 7.3: Monitoring of Grievance Redress

Sl. No	Particulars	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
1	No. of cases referred to GRC				
2	No. of cases settled by GRC				
3	No. of cases pending with GRC				

Sl. No	Particulars	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
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				

100. 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 7.4 presents the mid and end-term evaluation indicators

Table 7.4: Evaluation Indicators

Indicators	Pre Project Baseline	Mid Term Evaluation	End Project Evaluation
ECONOMIC			
Below Poverty Line	1 out of 14 (7%)		
Household income (Annual)	< Rs. 24000 = 8 out of 14 (57%) Rs. 24001-48000 = 3 out of 14 (21%) Rs. 48001-72000 = Nil Rs. 72001-120000 = Nil > Rs. 120001 = Nil		
Occupation	Self employed – 11 out of 14 (78 %) Private service – Nil Agriculture labour – Nil		
Average household expenditure	Food (monthly) – Rs.7000 Education (monthly) – Rs.6000 Health (monthly) – Rs.3000 Local travel (monthly) – Rs.5500		
Percentage of earning women	31% (5 out of 16 female population)		
Average monthly earning of women	Rs.1500 (average earnings of 1 working women)		
ASSET OWNERSHIP			
Ownership of household assets	Television – 11 out of 14 (78%) Refrigerator –5 out of 14 (35%) 2-wheeler – 11 out of 14 (78%) 4-wheeler – Nil Telephone – 11 out of 14 (78%) Washing Machine – Nil Computer – 1 out of 14 (25%)		

7.6 COMPLAINT HANDLING MECHANISM⁸

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

102. 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).

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

7.7 GRIEVANCE REDRESS COMMITTEE

104. 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 the rank of Assistant District Collector (preference would be given to women officers);
- The District Development Officer of the Department of Revenue;
- The Executive Engineer, PIU
- 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);

105. GRC will be responsible for the following:

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

106. 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

⁸ 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.

option of taking recourse to the court of law if he/she so desires. Broad functions of GRC are as under:

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

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

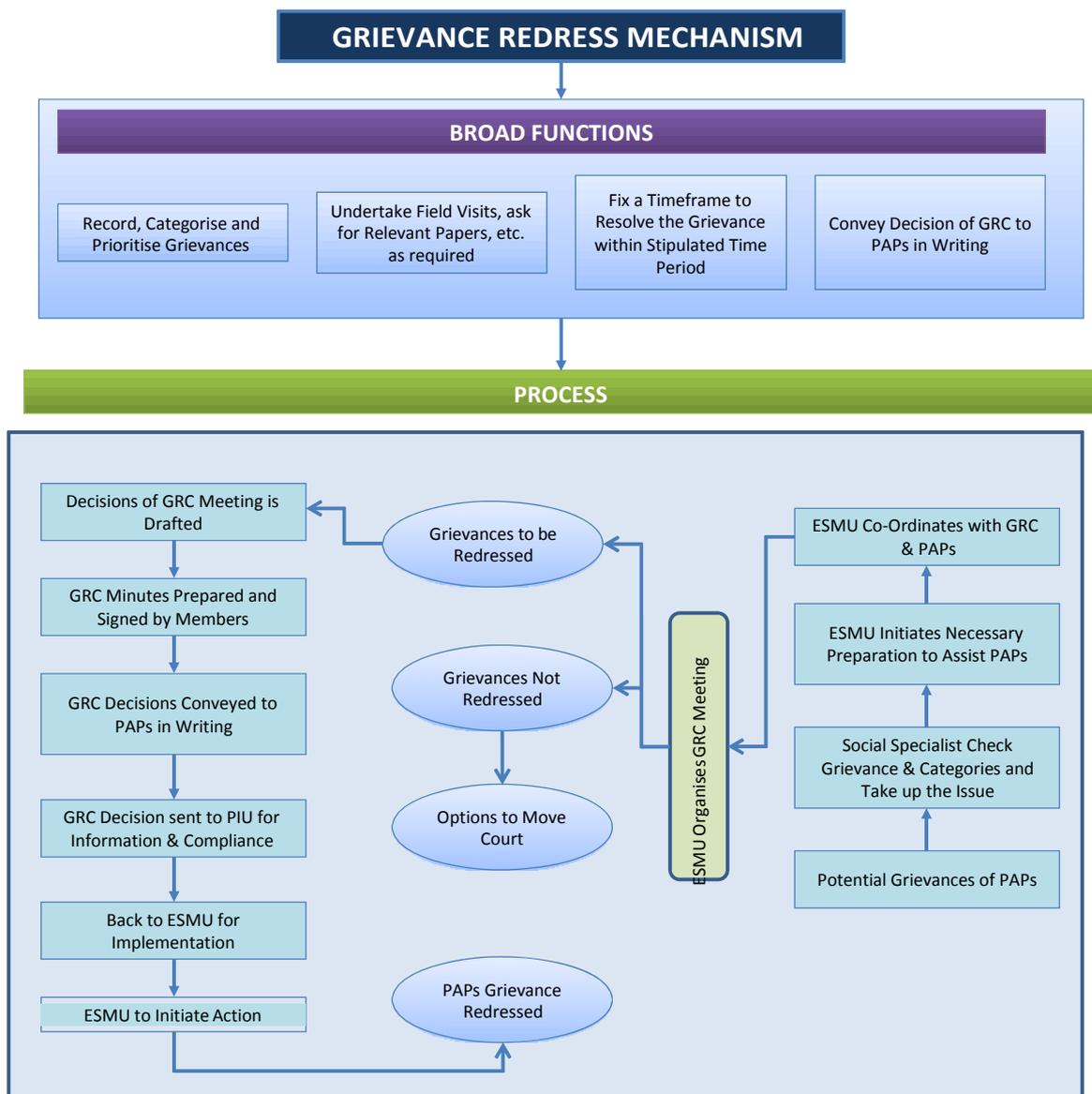


Figure 7-2: Grievance Redress Mechanism

7.8 INCOME RESTORATION MEASURES

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

- Identification of target groups and choosing respective income restoration activities – NGO needs to identify the affected persons and prepare a list of feasible income restoration options. While identifying IR options, the following factors shall also be considered: (i) education level of affected persons, (ii) skill possession, (iii) likely economic activities in the post-displacement period, (iv) extent of land left, (v) suitability of economic activity to supplement the income, and (vi) market potential and marketing facilities. Based on socio-economic characteristics and options preferred by affected persons, the NGO may have to assign trades to affected persons. The NGO will assist in identifying appropriate alternative economic rehabilitation schemes through counseling and consultation.
- Training: option for training on skill enhancement for those losing their livelihood has been provided in the Entitlement Matrix. The beneficiary group includes employees in shops, agricultural labours, sharecroppers, squatters and vulnerable people. Training programmes will be conducted by PIU with assistance from NGO. Periodic review meeting will be carried out by the PIU to assess the efficacy of training programmes and corrective measures, if required, will be suggested for coordination with various training institutes/departments.
- Identification of Training Institutes/Departments: based on trades selected, NGO shall have to identify the training institute for different trades / activities who can provide on the job training. The suggested institutes include:
 - Education Department, Govt. of Gujarat (self employment programmes for women);
 - Tribal Development Department, Govt. of Gujarat (Vanbandhu KalyanYojana);
 - Department of Social Justice and Empowerment; Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation (Economic Upliftment Schemes for Scheduled Castes and women); and
 - Commissionerate of Rural Development, Govt. of Gujarat.
- Training Arrangement: NGO shall group the affected persons based on their preferred trades and make all the arrangements such as fixing the venue etc.
- Monitoring: After training, the contracted M&E agency shall carry out the monitoring. Internal monitoring is the responsibility of PIU with support from PMC.

7.9 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

109. 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.

110. In order to make the RAP implementation process transparent, a series of public disclosure meetings have been arranged and attached Appendix 7.1. The RAP Executive Summary along with RPF, translated in Gujarati language has been disclosed through public consultations and will also be made available through GSHP Website (<http://gshp2.gov.in>). The full RAP would also be disclosed at World Bank's External website. The following project specific information related to social safeguards will be disclosed on the website. Relevant topics (first 10 bullet points) shall be disseminated by the implementing NGO among the community to elicit participation.

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

111. 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.

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

7.10 MECHANISM FOR TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

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

114. The topics for training and capacity building includes:

115. 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);

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

117. Social Impact Assessment and RAP/IPDP/HIV/AIDS Awareness, prevention plan (social screening, census survey, socioeconomic survey, methodology, focus group discussions, institutional survey, free, prior informed consultation, data analysis report preparation);

118. 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);

119. RAP/IPDP/IPDP/HPP implementation (updating PAP database, joint verification of affected structures/land and affected population, preparation of Micro Plan, grievance redress procedures, conflict resolution packages, assistance and training for income restoration, monitoring and evaluation of social safeguards implementation.

120. The training programs are to be conducted with the help of local, state and national level training institutions and experts in various aspects of social management and safeguard issues. PIU will also identify courses offered by the premier institutions in India on social management and safeguard issues and enable participation of project staff. Towards enhancing the capacity of the R&BD engineers on social safeguards management, R&BD has over the past few years deputed engineers for participation in various safeguards training and capacity building programs.

7.11 COORDINATION WITH CIVIL WORKS AND CERTIFICATION

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

122. Actions to be completed prior to bid and award of contract include: (i) resettlement action plan should be approved by the GoG; (ii) the action plan should be disclosed in the web site and other public places accessible to the local people; (iii) the first notification for private land acquisition should be issued; (iv) the issue of identity cards to eligible PAPs should be completed.

7.12 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

RAP Implementation Schedule is provided in Table 7.5. This provides the key benchmarks of implementing RAP. The construction tenure of the corridor is 24 months⁹. The on-ground rehabilitation and resettlement exercises and handing over the encumbrance free stretch for civil works will take 5 months and simultaneously, the NGO will carry out awareness programmes on road safety, HIV/AIDS prevention campaign repeat training for PAPs, facilitate overall monitoring, etc

Table 7.5: RAP Implementation Schedule

ACTIVITY	MONTHS																								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Mobilising Personnel and Training																									
M&E Consultant / PMC in place																									
NGO in place																									
GRC in place																									
Training for PIU/ESMU Personnel																									
Training for NGOs																									
Information Campaign and Community Consultation																									

⁹ The construction tenure of individual corridors ranges from 18 months to 30 months spread across an overall period of 36 months and accordingly, R&BD has envisaged tenure of 36 months for the RAP implementing NGO.

Compensation / R&R / Clearance of CoI																													
Verification of PAPs, listing of assets affected, measurement of structures, categorization of PAPs																													
ID Card distribution																													
Preparation of Micro Plan and approval																													
Opening joint account of PAPs																													
Payment of compensation																													
Payment of R&R assistance																													
Clearance of RoW for civil works																													
Consultations (intermittant)																													
Skill and training needs assessment																													
Identification of government schemes																													
Enrollment into government schemes																													
Training of PAPs for income restoration schemes																													
Consultation for relocation/rehabilitation of Community assets/Cultural properties																													
Awareness programmes with respect to HIV/AIDS																													
Awareness on Road Safety																													
Repeat training of PAPs for new vocation																													
Monitoring and Evaluation																													
Internal Monitoring																													
External Monitoring and Evaluation																													
Project Completion Survey																													
Project Completion Survey Report																													

CHAPTER-8 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

8.1 RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

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

- Entitlements for project affected persons to cover the loss of land, structures and other assets, such as standing crops or trees. The broad categorisation of affected persons is (i) Titleholders; and (ii) Non-titleholders.
- The vulnerable sections among each of the above categories will receive additional support.
- Adverse impacts would be avoided or minimized by exploring all viable alternative project design. Where the impacts are unavoidable, the project-affected persons will be assisted for retaining or upgrading their standard of living.
- Compensation for land at replacement cost, plus allowances for fees or other charges will be provided along with other assistances. Land will be acquired following LARR Act,2013 and its amendments. The difference between the land cost decided as per LA Act and the updated Jantri values for the specific land parcel to be acquired will be paid by the project in the form of assistance.
- Compensation for residual unviable land parcels will be provided to those affected persons who are eligible and opting for the same.
- Compensation for loss of structures, other assets will be provided at replacement cost and will be paid before physical displacement from the occupied or affected area.
- Assistance will be provided to those affected persons who lose their livelihood due to the acquisition carried out as part of the project.
- In the cases of land acquisition affecting land holders the cut-off date would be the last date of publishing Notification for land acquisition u/s 11 (1) of RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 in the local newspaper. Those without any valid pass, the cut-off date would be the start date of the Census and Socio-Economic survey.
- The households/land owners who are absent during the time of census survey will be entitled for assistance and budget provisions will include them also. However, people moving to the CoI after the cut-off date will not be entitled for any compensation or assistance.
- Vulnerable groups will be identified and given additional support and assistance in re-establishing or enhancing livelihood.
- Loss of common property resources will be compensated and reconstructed at project cost. Enhancement measures also will be provided for community assets located alongside the project corridor in consultation with the community.
- Information related to the preparation and implementation of resettlement plan will be disclosed to all stakeholders and people's participation will be ensured in planning and implementation.
- Appropriate grievance redress mechanism will be established at the district level to ensure speedy resolution of disputes.
- All consultations with PAPs shall be documented. Consultations will continue during the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation works.
- Effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism will be established to ensure consistent implementation of resettlement activities planned under the project including third party monitoring.

8.2 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

- a. **Agricultural land** means land being used for the purpose of: (i) agriculture or horticulture; (ii) raising of crops, grass or garden produce; and (iii) land used by an agriculturist for the grazing of cattle, but does not include land used for cutting of wood only;
- b. **Assistance** refers to the support provided to PAPs in the form of ex-gratia payments, loans, asset services, etc. in order to improve the standard of living and reduce the negative impacts of the project.
- c. **Below poverty line or BPL Family** means below poverty line families as defined by the Planning Commission of India, from time to time, and those included in the State BPL list in force.
- d. **Compensation** refers to the amount paid under Consent Award as part of The Land Acquisition Act, 2013. For private property, structures and other assets acquired for the project, it refers to the amount as given in the Entitlement Matrix for the project.
- e. **Cut-off Date:** In the cases of land acquisition affecting land holders the cut-off date would be the last date of publishing Notification for land acquisition u/s 11 (1) of RTFCTLARR Act, 2013 in the local newspaper. Those without any valid pass, the cut-off date would be the start date of the Census and Socio-Economic survey.
- f. **Encroachers are those person/family**, who transgresses into the public land (prior to the cut-off date), adjacent to his/her own land or other immovable assets and derives his/her additional source of shelter/livelihood.
- g. **Family** includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers, and minor sisters, dependent on him or her for their livelihood.
- h. **Government** refers to the Government of Gujarat.
- i. **Land acquisition** means acquisition of land under the Land Acquisition Act, 2013, as amended from time to time.
- j. **Marginal farmer** means a cultivator with an unirrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to one-half hectare;
- k. **Non-Perennial Crop:** Any plant species, either grown naturally or through cultivation that lives for a season and perishes with harvesting of its yields has been considered as a non-perennial crop in the project. For example, paddy, sugarcane, groundnut, etc.
- l. **Notification** means a notification published in the Gazette of India, or as the case may be, the Gazette of State and expression 'notify' shall be construed accordingly;
- m. **Perennial Crop:** Any plant species that live for years and yields its products after a certain age of maturity is a perennial crop. Generally trees, either grown naturally or by horticultural and yield fruits or timber have been considered as perennial crop in the project. For example, tamarind, coconut, mango, etc. are perennial crops.
- n. **Project Affected Family (PAF)** means- (i) a family whose primary place of residence or other property or source of livelihood is adversely affected or involuntarily displaced by the acquisition of land for the project (ii) any tenure holder, tenant, lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of land in the affected area of otherwise, has been involuntarily displaced from such land or other property; (iii) any agricultural or non-agricultural labourer, landless person (not having homestead land or agricultural land) rural artisan, small trader or self-employed person; who has been residing or engaged in any trade, business, occupation or vocation in the affected area, and who has been deprived of earning his livelihood or alienated wholly or substantially from the main source of his trade, business, occupation or vocation because of the acquisition of land in the affected area or being involuntarily displaced for any other reason.
- o. **Project Affected Household (PAH):** A social unit consisting of a family and/or non-family members living together, and is affected by the project adversely and/or positively.
- p. **Project Affected Persons (PAPs)**, any persons who have economic interests or residence within the project impact corridor and who may be adversely affected directly by the project. PAP include those losing commercial or residential structures in whole or part, those losing agricultural land or homestead land in whole or part, and those losing income sources as a result of project action. PAPs would be of two broad categories, 'PAPs with Major Impact' and 'PAPs with Minor Impact'.
- q. **Major Impact (Fully):** those properties where the major part of the structure/land is affected and

becomes untenable and the affected party is unable to live/do business in the unaffected portion of the property, OR, 25% or more portion of the property is affected.

r. **Minor Impact (Partial):** 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.

s. **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.

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

u. **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.

v. **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.

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

x. **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.

8.3 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX¹⁰

124. The Entitlement Matrix proposed for the project is presented in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1: Entitlement Matrix

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
1A Code	Titleholder – Agriculture Land / Non-agriculture land / Homestead Land and assets	Loss of land and assets	Land owner(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash compensation at “actual market values”. 2. Option for compensation of residual unviable land parcels 3. Registration and stamp duty charges (currently applicable) for the land acquired. 4. All fees, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, shall be borne by the project. 5. Replacement of water-yielding bores shall be done subject to availability of 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compensation shall be determined as per LA Act, 1894. Difference, if any, between the compensation award as per the LA Act, 1894 and the market value, shall be paid by the project in the form of assistance. The updated Guideline / Jantri values will be adopted for determination of actual market value for the specific land parcel to be acquired. 2. Compensation for Timber Trees shall be decided by Forest Department, Gujarat. Compensation for perennial trees and standing crops shall be decided by Agriculture

¹⁰ “In the present case, land acquisition is not envisaged in all the OPRC corridors, hence it is followed as per approved RPF and it is also confirmed in consultation with PIU. In case is any further updates are required in the policy statement, this shall be update/modified as per the latest LARR Act, 2013 and the difference amount if any shall be paid by R&BD. Otherwise, the same compensation/assistance will be followed as per approved RPF for Non-Title holders”.

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
				<p>water in the remaining landholding or anywhere near the beneficiary land in consultation with the affected community. If water is not available, replacement cost of the bore-well at rates decided on case-by-case (without depreciation) based on Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board (GWSSB) Schedule of Rates.</p> <p>6. Financial assistance for replacement of Cattle shed: One-time financial assistance of Rs.15000 for displaced households.</p> <p>7. In case land owners become landless or marginal, financial assistance equivalent to 12 months of minimum agricultural wages of Gujarat (calculated for 25 days in a month), as subsistence allowance.</p> <p>8. Ex-gratia assistance of Rs.20000 for land owners losing upto 500 sq.m of land in lieu of all other benefits.</p> <p>9. In case of severance of agricultural land, an additional grant of 10 percent of the amount paid for land acquisition.</p> <p>10. Advance notice of 4 months to harvest standing crops.</p> <p>11. Crop/tree damage compensation as assessed by the concerned Government Departments.</p>	<p>and Cooperation Department, Government of Gujarat.</p> <p>3. The rates for determination of assistances and compensation shall be revised annually during the project implementation period. The revision shall be effected from the 1st day of April every year. The real value of monetary compensation and assistance shall be assessed as follows: Compensation for land shall be based on updated Jantri value; (ii) Compensation for structures/assets shall be based on updated Schedule of Rates; and (iii) Allowances and assistances shall be based on Consumer Price Index (CPI), updated 1st of April every year. In case, if Jantri Value or Schedule of Rates is not updated by the 1st of April, compensation and assistance shall be provided based on existing rates. Differences if any, between the existing rates and the updated rates will be provided by the project after publication of the updated rates.</p>

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
				12. Right to salvage materials from affected land or structure.	
1B	Titleholder – Residential Structure	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compensation at replacement cost determined on the basis of R&BD Schedule of Rates as on date without depreciation. 2. Affected structures of size less than 20 sq.m., which are fully affected or if rendered unviable, shall have option to compensation equivalent to cost of provision of residential structure of size 20 sq.m. 3. Shifting Allowance: One-time financial assistance of Rs. 10,000. 4. Transitional allowance of Rs.10,000 towards temporary arrangements and rentals during the transition period. 5. Right to salvage materials from affected land or structure. 	1. Cost equivalent to the area mentioned in Para-2 shall be estimated based on R&BD Schedule of Rates without depreciation.
1C Code	Titleholder-Commercial/ industrial Structure	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compensation at replacement cost determined on the basis of R&BD Schedule of Rates as on date without depreciation. 2. Affected structures of size less than 10 sq.m which are fully affected, or rendered unviable, shall have option to compensation equivalent to cost of provision of commercial structure, of size 10 sq.m. 	1. Cost equivalent to the area mentioned in Para-2 shall be estimated based on R&BD Schedule of Rates without depreciation.

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
				3. Shifting Allowance: One-time financial assistance of Rs. 10,000. 4. Transitional allowance of Rs.10,000 towards temporary arrangements and rentals during the transition period. 5. Right to salvage materials from affected land or structure.	
1D	Titleholder-Residential-cum-commercial/industrial structure	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	1. The entitlement provisions that shall be higher among 1B and 1C shall be provided.	
2A Code	Tenants-Residential / commercial / industrial Structure	Loss of structure	Individual / Household	1. For tenants (residential category) requiring relocation, rental allowance for 6 months at the rate of Rs.1000/month in rural areas and Rs.1500/month in urban areas, if the structure is fully affected or the unaffected part of the structure is unviable. 2. For tenants (commercial/industrial category), requiring relocation, rental allowance for 6 months at the rate of Rs.1500/month in rural areas and Rs.2000/month in urban areas, if the structure is fully affected or the unaffected part of the structure is unviable. 3. Shifting Allowance: One-time financial assistance of Rs. 5000. 4. For impacts to structures constructed by the	

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
				EP, compensation at replacement cost determined on the basis of R&BD Schedule of Rates as on date without depreciation. 5. Right to salvage materials from affected land or structure.	
3A	Squatter-Residential / Commercial / Residential-cum-commercial	Loss of structure	Individual / Household	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compensation for impacted structures at replacement cost determined on the basis of R&BD Schedule of Rates as on date without depreciation (or) 2. (i) Costs towards land and house construction (of area as applicable to EWS housing scheme in Gujarat), for residential squatters (ii) Costs towards land and shop construction (of 100 sq ft area) for commercial squatters, whichever is higher among 3A.1 and 3A.2. 3. Shifting Allowance: One-time financial assistance of Rs. 5000. 4. Training Assistance for Income Generation: Training in opted areas to any one member of the household losing livelihood. Training cost upto a maximum of Rs. 15000 shall be borne by the project implementation authority. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training programmes will be offered in coordination with any of the following agencies; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Education Department, Govt. of Gujarat (self employment programmes for women). o Tribal Development Department, Govt. of Gujarat (Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana). o Department of Social Justice and Empowerment; Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation (Economic Upliftment Schemes for Scheduled Castes and women). o Commissionerate of Rural Development, Govt. of Gujarat. 2. PIU will carry out periodic review to assess the efficacy of training programmes and suggest corrective measures including need for inter-departmental coordination, as required.
3B	Encroachers	Loss of Assets	Household	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ex-gratia for impacted assets at replacement cost. 2. Encroachers shall be given advance notice of 4 months in which to remove assets (except trees), 	

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
				and harvest standing crops, if any	
4A Code	Additional support to vulnerable groups		Individual / Household	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training Assistance for Income Generation: Training in opted areas to any one member of the household losing livelihood. Training cost upto a maximum of Rs. 15000 shall be borne by the project implementation authority (or) 2. Lump sum amount of Rs.15000 as grant to those who cannot be provided with alternative livelihood sources. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training programmes will be offered in coordination with any of the following agencies; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Education Department, Govt. of Gujarat (self employment programmes for women). Tribal Development Department, Govt. of Gujarat (Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Department of Social Justice and Empowerment; Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation (Economic Upliftment Schemes for Scheduled Castes and women). o Commissionerate of Rural Development, Govt. of Gujarat o 2. PIU will carry out periodic review to assess the efficacy of training programmes and suggest corrective measures including need for inter-departmental coordination, as required.
5A	Employees in shops, agricultural laborers, sharecroppers	Loss of livelihood	Individual	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training Assistance for Income Generation: Training in opted areas to any one member of the household losing livelihood. Training cost upto a maximum of Rs. 15000 shall be borne by the project implementation authority. (or) 2. Lump sum Financial assistance equivalent to 6 months of minimum agricultural wages of Gujarat 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training programmes will be offered in coordination with any of the following agencies; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Education Department, Govt. of Gujarat (self employment programmes for women). o Tribal Development Department, Govt. of Gujarat (Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana). o Department of Social

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
				(calculated for 25 days in a month), to those who cannot be provided with training on alternative livelihood opportunities.	Justice and Empowerment; Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation (Economic Upliftment Schemes for Scheduled Castes and women). o Commissionerate of Rural Development, Govt. of Gujarat. 2. PIU will carry out periodic review to assess the efficacy of training programmes and suggest corrective measures including need for inter-departmental coordination, as required.
6A Code	Community Assets	Loss of community assets	Community	1. Resources such as cultural properties and community assets shall be conserved (by means of special protection, relocation, replacement, etc.) in consultation with the community. 2. Adequate safety measures, particularly for pedestrians and children, landscaping of community common areas, improved drainage, roadside rest areas, etc shall be provided in design of the highways.	
7A	Scheduled Tribes	Loss of land, structure or both	Household	1. Cash compensation at the actual market value based on the latest Jantri values. In the event of the latest Jantri values not being equivalent to market rates due to lack of evidence of recent land transactions, enhanced cash compensation for land equivalent to 1.5 times of latest Jantri value of affected tribal land parcel. 2. Entitled for	

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
				<p>assistance applicable for vulnerable groups.</p> <p>3. Additional one-time financial assistance equivalent to 500 days minimum agricultural wages towards the loss of customary rights/usages of forest produce.</p>	
8A	Disruption	Temporary Impact	Owner(s)	<p>1. Compensation for temporary use of land or structures outside Right of Way for construction activities shall be made by the Contractor. The use of such land or structure, compensation for the temporary occupation/use of lands and restoration post completion of the occupation shall be through written agreement between land/structure owner and the contractor.</p> <p>2. Temporary access would be provided, where necessary.</p>	As laid down in Clause 111 on Precautions for safeguarding the environment, Technical Specifications in the Bid Document.
9A Code	Unforeseen impacts Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	<p>1. Any unforeseen impacts shall be Entitlement documented and mitigated in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Policy.</p>	

CHAPTER -9 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

9.1 SUMMARY OF RESETTLEMENT COSTS

125. The cost for compensation for loss of various components such as structure, compensation for other assets within affected property, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, has been estimated as per approved Entitlement Matrix, 2013. The project will not affect any private land or government land. The estimated total budget for the implementation of RAP for the project corridor is INR.7.81 lakh.

Table 9.1: Resettlement Budget

Sr. No.	Category	Amount (INR)
1	Compensation for Structure	5,74,400
2	Compensation for Encroachers	24,500
3	R&R Assistance	1,60,000
4	Sub Total (1+2+3+4)	7,58,900
5	Contingency (@3%)	22767
6	GRAND TOTAL (Sub Total + Contingency)	7,81,667

9.2 COMPENSATION FOR STRUCTURES

126. Compensation for structures shall be provided for the loss of commercial, residential or mixed-use structures. Compensation shall be as per the latest Schedule of Rates for for the respective districts of Roads and Building Department, GOG. Different unit rates of compensation have been adopted based on the type of construction materials used as stated below:

- Commercial squatter @ INR 40,000;
- Boundary wall @ INR 3120/sqm.

Table 9.2: Compensation for Structure

Sr. No.	Type of Structures		Number/Sq.m.	Unit Rate(Rs. Per unit)	Total Cost (INR)
1	Commercial Structure		5	40,000	2,00,000
2	Cultural property (Boundary wall)		120	3,120	374400
3	Total				5,74,400
Encroachments					
4	Fencing	RM		15	7,500
5	Slab approach	cum.		35	2,000
6	Gate	(2no.@3m)		2	15,000
7	Total				24,500

9.3 R&R ASSISTANCE

127. R&R assistance has been estimated based on the provisions of the proposed Entitlement Matrix. The total cost estimated for R&R assistance is INR 160000.

Table 9.3: R&R Assistance

Category of PAP	Entitlement	Number of Person	Assistance (INR)	Amount (INR)
Squatters (Commercial)	Shifting Allowance	8	5,000	40,000
	Training Assistance	8	15,000	1,20,000
Total				1,60,000

128. An amount of INR 43 lakh is earmarked for cost of trainings, RAP implementing NGO, monitoring and evaluation, awareness programmes on road safety, HIV/AIDS awareness, etc. (Table 9.4 gives detailed resettlement budget for all upgradation corridors to be taken up).

Table 9.4: Resettlement Budget: Up gradation Corridors

Sl.No.	Corridors/ Category	D-D	D-P	L-D	TOTAL (INR)
1	Compensation for Structures and community assets	5,74,400	16,16,000	1,35,60,000	1,57,50,400
2	Compensation for Structures (Encroachers)	24,500	2,00,000	8,07,000	10,31,500
3	R&R Assistance	1,60,000	3,80,000	80,000	6,20,000
A	Sub Total (Compensation and R&R Assistance) (1+2+3)	7,58,900	21,96,000	1,44,47,000	1,74,01,900
4	RAP Implementing NGO				25,00,000
5	Monitoring & Evaluation (External Monitoring-PMC)				4,00,000
6	Training and Capacity Building				1,00,000
7	Administrative Expenses				9,00,000
8	Out of pocket expenses (corrective measures, grievance redress, un-anticipated works, etc.)				4,00,000
B	Sub Total (Implementation Support) (4+5+6+7+8)				43,00,000
9	Sub Total (A+B)				2,17,01,900
10	Contingency@3%				6,51,057
11	Grand Total				2,23,52,957

Note: D-D: Dhandhuka-Dholera; D-P: Dhandhuka-Paliyad; L-D: Limbdi-Dhandhuka.

Gujarat State Highway Project - II

Appendices to RAP

Appendix 0.1 INTERSECTIONS/JUNCTIONS**Dhandhuka Dholera (SH-20)****a) Major Intersections**

Sl. No.	Existing Chainage (km)	Design Chainage (km)	Type of Intersection	Cross Road Leads to (Left)	Cross Road Leads to (Right)	Typical Drawing No.
1	0.000	0.000	3 Legged	Bagodara	Barwala	16A
2	27.000	27.000	3 Legged	Pipali	Bhavnagar	16A

b) Minor Intersections:-

Sl. No.	Existing Chainage (km)	Design Chainage (km)	Type of Intersection	Cross Road Leads to (Left)	Cross Road Leads to (Right)	Typical Drawing No.
1	0.650	0.650	3 Legged	-	Punit Nagar	17
2	0.800	0.800	4 Legged	Dhandhuka	Punit Nagar	18A
3	1.010	1.030	4 Legged	Dhandhuka	Kathodiya	18A
4	1.430	1.450	3 Legged	Dhandhuka	-	17
5	6.870	6.830	3 Legged	Rojka	-	18
6	7.060	7.020	3 Legged	Rojka	-	17
7	7.340	7.300	4 Legged	Rojka	Tower	18A
8	7.430	7.390	3 Legged	Rojka	-	18
9	7.620	7.580	3 Legged	Rojka	-	17
10	7.730	7.690	3 Legged	Rojka	-	17
11	14.440	14.400	3 Legged	-	Raysangarh	18
12	22.285	22.400	3 Legged	Bhadiyad	-	17
13	22.535	22.650	3 Legged	Bhadiyad	-	18
14	22.635	22.750	3 Legged	-	Gorasu	18
15	23.075	23.060	3 Legged	Bhadiyad	-	17

c) Access Road: - Below mentioned access road locations, need to improve up to 50 mtr in length with BT Layer.

Sr. No.	Existing Chainage (Km)	Proposed Chainage (Km)	Junction Side
1	0.340	0.340	RHS
2	0.940	0.940	LHS
3	8.645	8.530	RHS
4	11.985	11.945	LHS
5	13.960	13.890	LHS

Note:

- 1) The contractor shall take up 'Detailed Engineering study' to ascertain further details of all intersections and treatment of the intersections shall be designed in accordance with the latest guidelines mentioned out in section-3 of IRC-SP-73 2015.
- 2) In addition to the above listed Major and Minor intersections, other minor intersections consisting of Earthen road, BT road etc., which are not listed above shall also be considered for minor improvements. These intersections shall be re-graded to match with the Edge of the Main Carriageway with due regard to physical conditions of the site available. The entire cross roads shall be connected to the highway through properly designed entry and exit curves.

Appendix 0.2 Pedestrian Crossing Signs & Marking

Dhandhuka-Dholera	
Sl.No.	Design Chainage
1	0+000
2	0+610
3	0+800
4	1+050
5	1+400
6	6+840
7	7+000
8	7+300
9	7+400
10	7+600
11	7+700
12	14+400
13	22+400
14	22+650
15	22+730
16	23+060
17	26+950

APPENDIX 2.1: Census Survey Questionnaire format

SIDE(LHS/RHS)	Chainage (in Km)	State	District	Village/ Hamlet	1. Residential 2. Commercial 3.Govt. 4.Religious 5. Community 6. Other	Distance from PCL	Length along the road	Width perpendicular to the Road	No. of floor	1. Katcha 2. Semi-pucca 3. Pucca 4. Thatched 5. Wooden/ Kiosk	Name of Owners/ Head of the Household /Interested person (in case of Govt./Religions/ Community specify its usage and name department/ care taker)	Type of Family	Religion Group	Social Stratification	Literacy Level	Number of Family Members		Occupation Primary	Monthly Income	1. BPL 2. SC 3. ST 4. WHH 5. PH 6. Orphan / Destitute 7. Aged Person 8. Unmarried Girl	
												1. Joint 2. Nuclear 3. Extend.	1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Sikh 4. Christian 5. Other	1. SC 2. ST 3. OBC 4. Gen	1. Illiterate 2 Primary 3. 10th 4. 12th 5. Graduate 6. Above	Male	Female	1. Service 2. Business 3. Agriculture 4. Labour 5. Professional 6. Rural Artisan 7. Small Trader 8. Self Employed 9. Unemployed			

APPENDIX 2.2: Socio-Economic Questionnaire format

Form No. _____ Date _____

Name of Investigator _____

Name of Supervisor _____

ID No. _____ Chainage _____ Distance of Structure from CL: _____

Address: _____ Villago: _____ 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 Graveyard	17 Others (specify)				

2. Type of Loss due to the project

1 Structure	2 Land	3 Land and structure	4 Livelihood	5 Others (.....)
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3. Type of Ownership:

1 Private	2 Government	3 Trust	4 Temple	5 Community	6 Others (.....)
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4. Ownership Status of Property user

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

5a. Survey No. _____ **House No.** _____

Bigha	Acre	Hectare
Sq.ft	Sq.m	other

5b. Total Land Holding: _____

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

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

6. Extent of impact

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

7a. Age of Building _____ **7b. No. of Years Occupied** _____ **7c. Legal electricity connection** Yes 1 No 2

7d. Legal Property Document Yes 1 No 2

7e. Name of head of HH: _____ **7f. S/o** _____

9. If Tenant/Lessee:

G	1
G+1	2
G+2	3

Name and Address of the owner _____

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

11. Assets affected in the Property

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

↔ | ↔

12. Structure types Details

Wall	Reed	Bamboo	Cane	Mud	Brick	Others
	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Roof	Thatch	Tin	Asbestos	Tiles	RCC	Others
	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Floor	Mud	RCC	Tiles	Marble	Stone	Others
	<input type="checkbox"/>					

13. Social Category

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

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

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

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

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

25. Debts: (Amount in Rs)

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

26. Household Items

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

27. Health Status

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

Appendix 3.1 Socioeconomic profile of the corridor settlements and talukas**Table 1: Population distribution and Sex ratio in talukas abutting Dhandhuka-Dholera corridor**

Sr. No.	Talukas	Population		AAGR (2001)	Sex Ratio	
		2001	2011	2011	2001	2011
1	Dhandhuka	1,34,662	1,45,252	0.78	917	916

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Table 2: Juvenile Sex ratio for talukas abutting Dhandhuka-Dholera corridor, 2001 and 2011

Sr. No.	Talukas	2001	2011
1	Dhandhuka	868	879

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Table 3: Literacy Rate for talukas abutting Dhandhuka-Dholera, 2001 and 2011

Sr. No.	Talukas	2001			2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Dhandhuka	55.25	63.03	36.97	64.09	59.68	67.55

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Table 4: Composition of workers by sector in project corridor talukas, 2011

Sr. No.	Talukas	Cultivators	Agricultural	Household	Others
1	Dhandhuka	17.38	49.31	1.24	32.06

Source: Census 2011

Table 5: Workforce Participation Ratio (in %) for Talukas abutting Corridor, 2011

Sr. No.	Talukas	Total	Male	Female
1	Dhandhuka	40.33	72.12	27.88

Source: Census 2011

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

Sr. No.	Name	Total population	HH size	Sex Ratio	Juvenile Sex ratio	Pop below_06years	Literacy Rate (in %)	Literacy rate Male (in %)	Literacy rate Female (in %)	SC (%to total)	ST (% to total)
1	Dhandhuka	145252	5.4	917	879	18969	64.09	73.31	54.02	8.38	0.2
2	Rojka	3257	5.8	933	962	416	66.87	78.64	54.26	10.29	0.0
3	Kothadiya	935	5.3	874	1067	124	70.48	78.96	60.78	19.57	0.1
4	Bhadiyad	1898	4.3	921	750	203	64.65	75.40	52.97	11.59	0.1
5	Dholera	2779	4.8	957	970	323	64.09	73.31	54.02	8.38	0.2
	Total	1,54,121	5.4	918	882	20035	64.32	73.58	54.22	8.40	0.2

Source: Census 2011

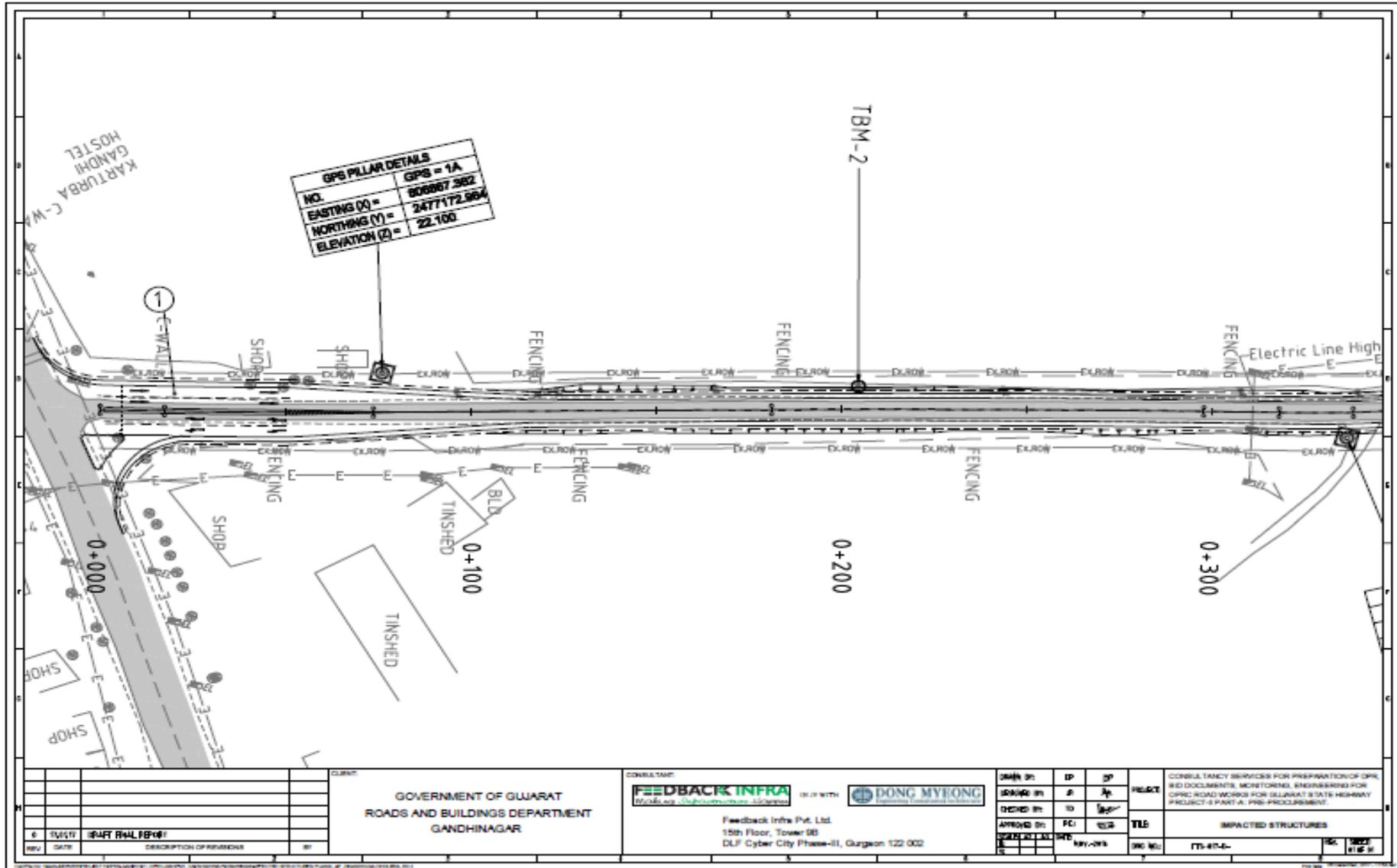
Sr. No.	NAME	% share of Workers in each sector				WPR (in %)		
		Cultivators	Agricultural	Household	Others	WPR	WPR_M	WPR_F
1	Dhandhuka	5.25	17.61	1.72	75.42	40.33	29.09	11.25
2	Rojka	16.89	55.68	5.61	21.82	40.53	28.46	12.07
3	Kothadiya	35.48	42.95	0.00	21.56	62.99	32.62	30.37
4	Bhadiyad	18.24	45.95	0.95	34.86	38.99	29.35	9.64
5	Dholera	0.16	0.60	0.02	0.87	40.33	29.09	11.25
	Total	17.44	49.15	1.32	32.10	40.36	29.08	11.28

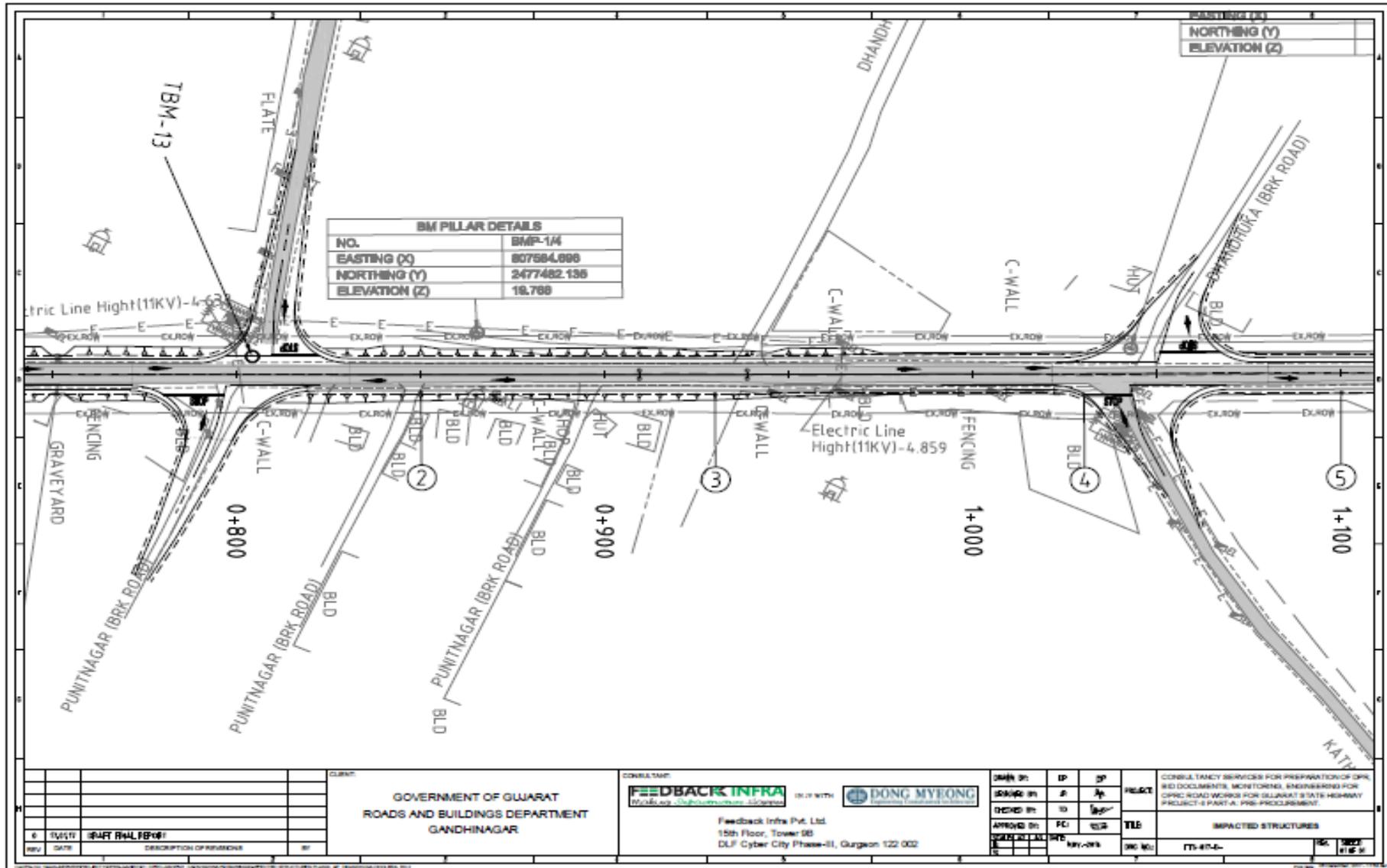
Source: Census 2011

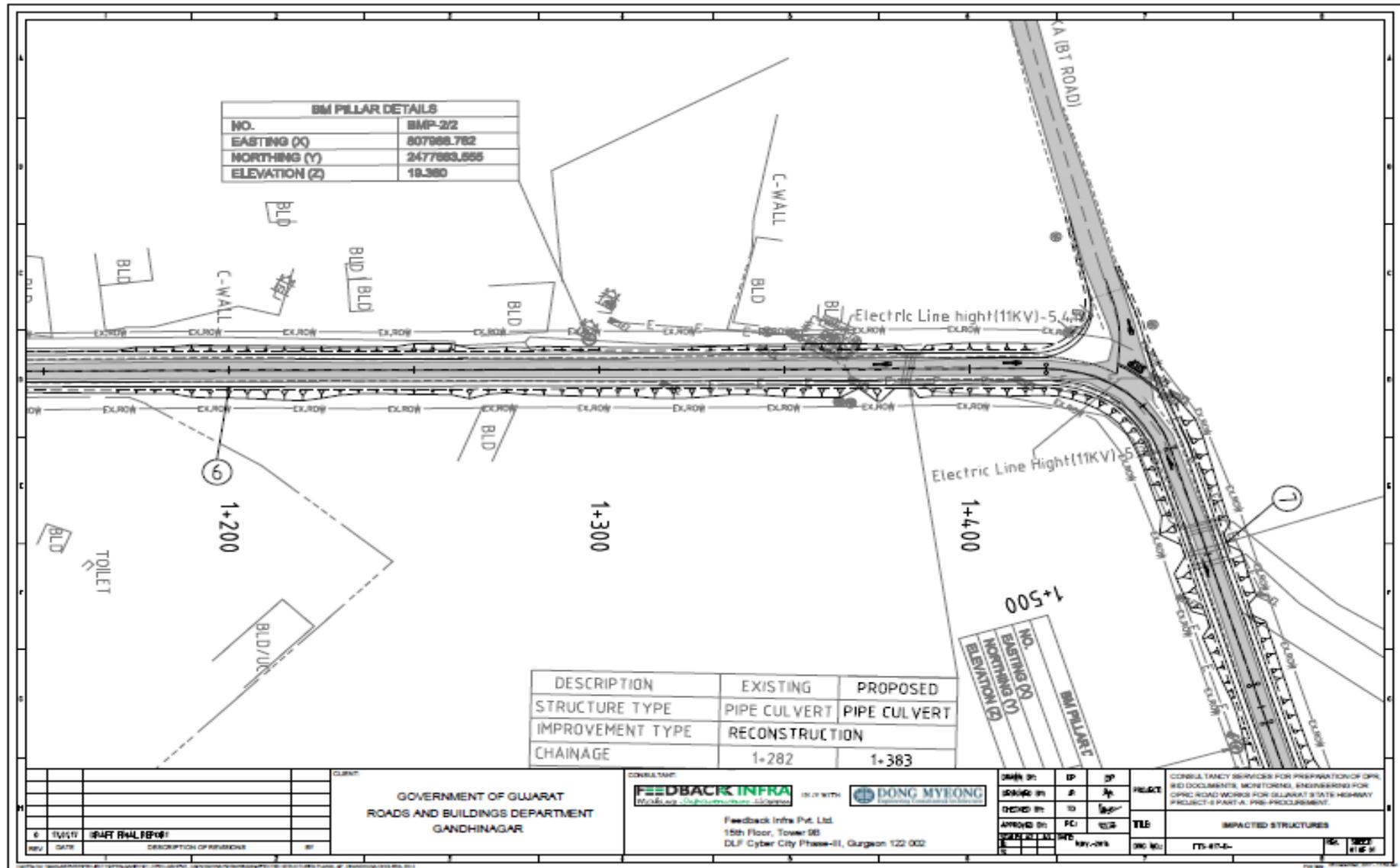
Appendix 4.1 List of affected properties

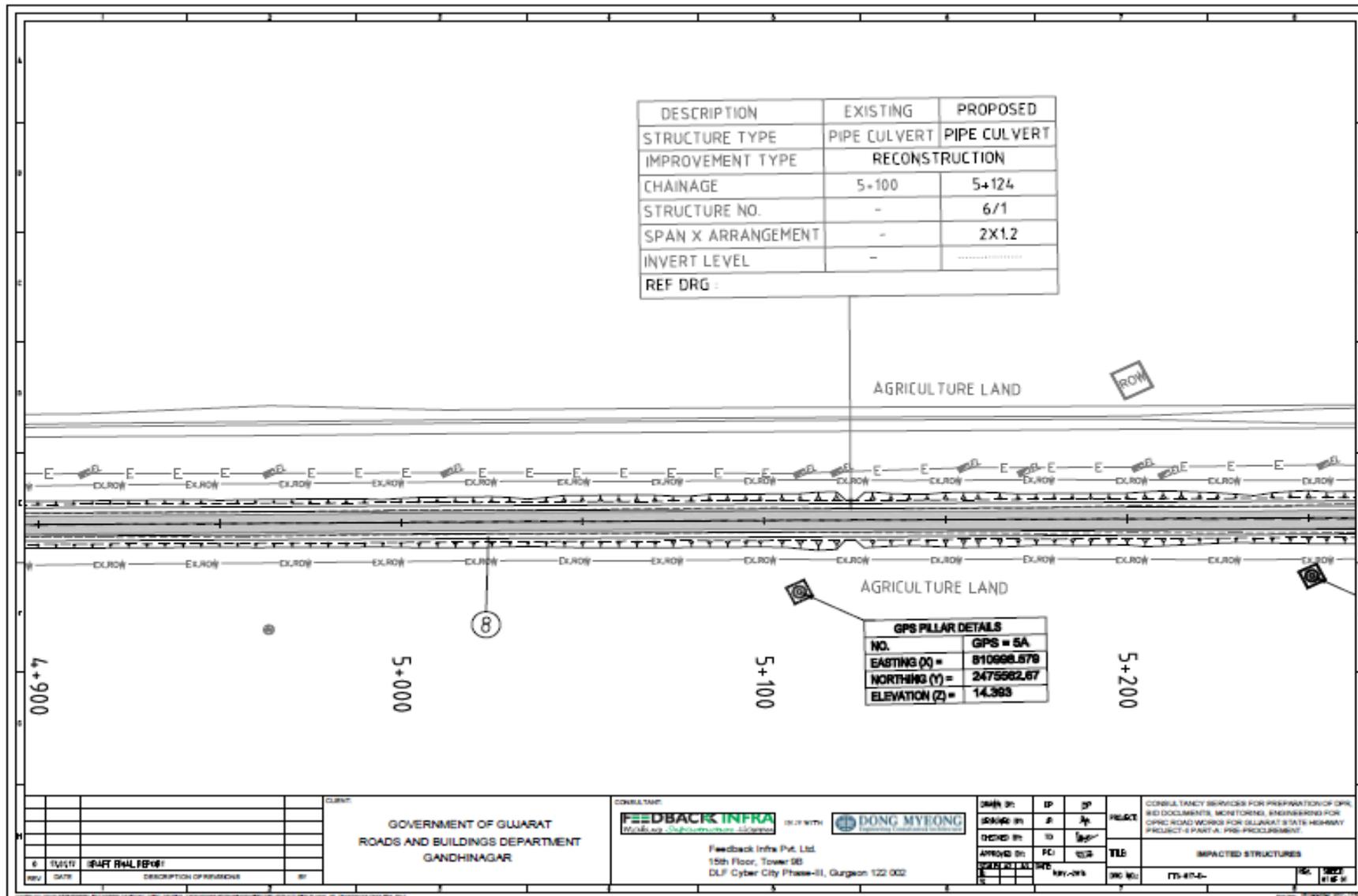
Sl. No	SIDE (LHS/RHS)	Chain age (Km)	State	District	Village / Hamlet	1. Residential 2. Commercial 3. Govt. 4. Religious 5. Community 6. Other	1. Katcha 2. Semi-pucca 3. Pucca 4. Thatched 5. Wooden/ Kiosk	Name of Owners/ Head of the Household / Interested person (in case of Govt./ Religious/ Community specify its usage and name department/ care taker)	Typology	Distance from Centre Line
1	LHS	0.020	Gujarat	Ahmed abad	Dhandhuka	Commercial	Kiosk	Harban singh	Shop	5.50
2	RHS	0.750	Gujarat	Ahmed abad	Dhandhuka	Commercial	Kiosk	Jagga Bhai (Tinshed)	Shop	5.50
3	RHS	0.830	Gujarat	Ahmed abad	Dhandhuka	Residential	Kutchua	No information	Fencing wall+gate	6.10
4	RHS	0.930	Gujarat	Ahmed abad	Dhandhuka	Residential	Semi-Pucca	No information	Fencing wall+gate	6.50
5	RHS	0.940	Gujarat	Ahmed abad	Dhandhuka	Commercial	Kiosk	Closed	Shop	6.10
6	RHS	0.950	Gujarat	Ahmed abad	Dhandhuka	Religious	Pucca	Mota Hanuman Temple		5.50
7	LHS	1.500	Gujarat	Ahmed abad	Dhandhuka	Commercial	Pucca	Mehmod bhai	Approach slab	6.20
8	RHS	5.000	Gujarat	Ahmed abad	Rojka	Religious	Kutchua	Under construction Temple		5.00
9	LHS	6.800	Gujarat	Ahmed abad	Rojka	Commercial	Kutchua	Dhiru Bhai	Shop	5.50
10	RHS	7.300	Gujarat	Ahmed abad	Rojka	Commercial	Kiosk	Premji bhai	Shop	6.10
11	RHS	7.300	Gujarat	Ahmed abad	Rojka	Govt.	Pucca	Water Tank		5.00
12	RHS	7.302	Gujarat	Ahmed abad	Rojka	Commercial	Kiosk	Mausim bhai	Shop	6.10
13	RHS	7.304	Gujarat	Ahmed abad	Rojka	Commercial	Kiosk	Dana bhai	Shop	5.80
14	LHS	7.500	Gujarat	Ahmed abad	Rojka	Commercial	Kiosk	Batuk bhai	Shop	5.70
15	LHS	7.700	Gujarat	Ahmed abad	Rojka	Commercial	Kiosk	Rauji Bhai	Shop+Tinshed	5.00
16	LHS		Gujarat	Ahmed abad	Badiyad	Commercial	Semi-Pucca	Premji bhai	Shop+Tinshed	6.3
17	RHS	23.150	Gujarat	Ahmed abad	Badiyad	Govt.	Pucca	Water Tank		6.3
18	RHS	23.200	Gujarat	Ahmed abad	Badiyad	Commercial	Kutchua	Pratap singh (Temporary shed+shop)	Shop	5.00

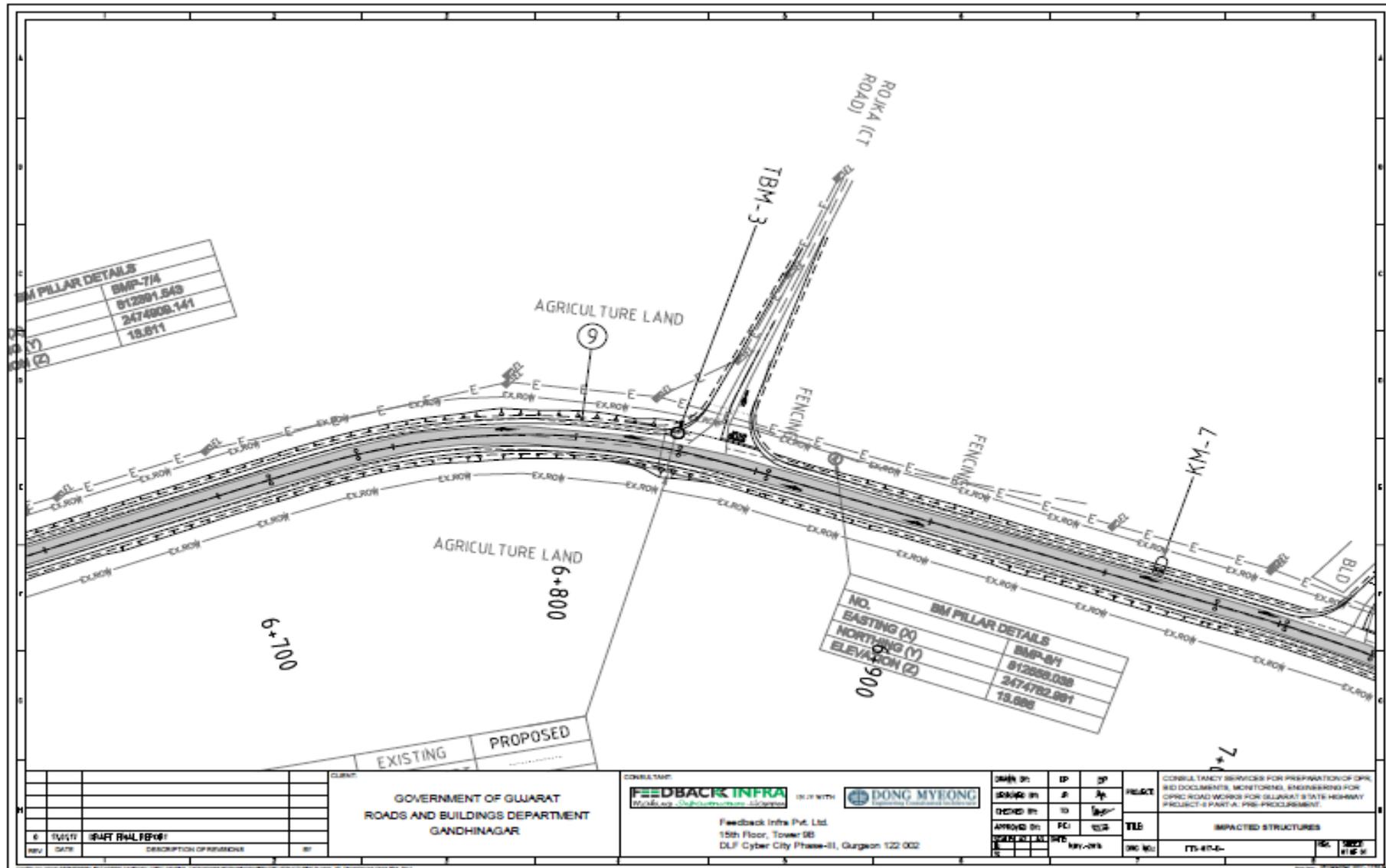
APPENDIX 4.2: MAP OF AFFECTED STRUCTURES

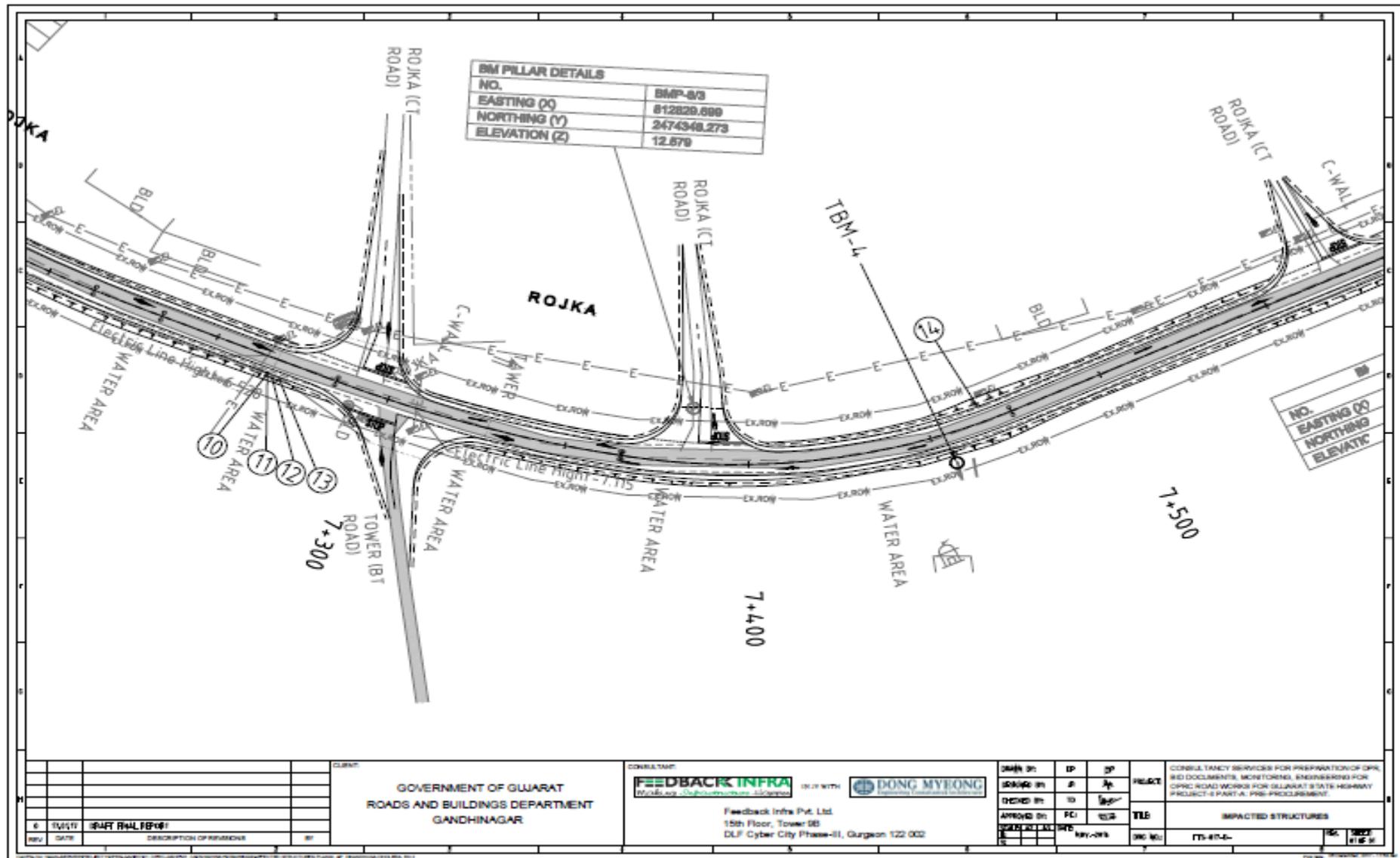


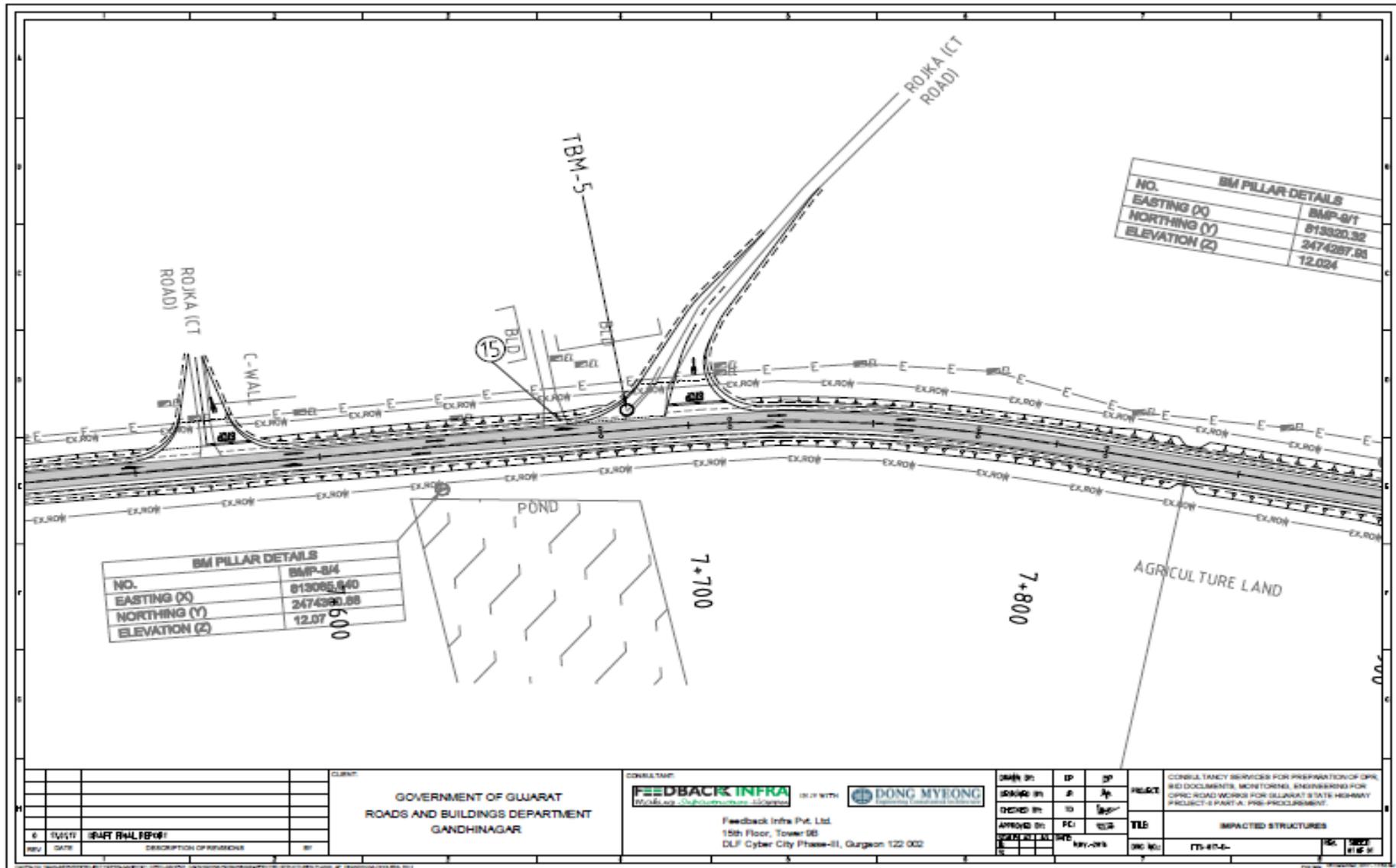


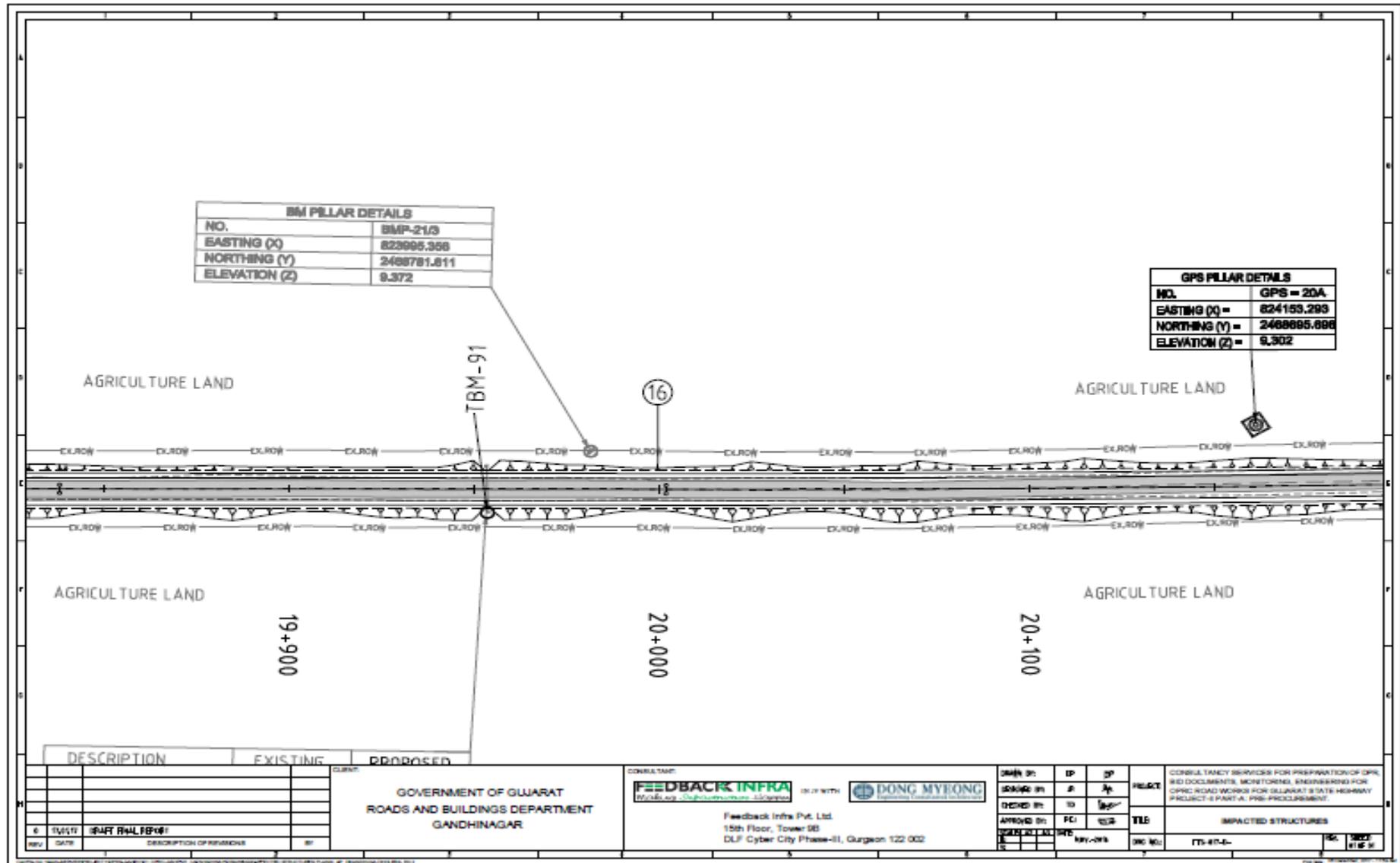


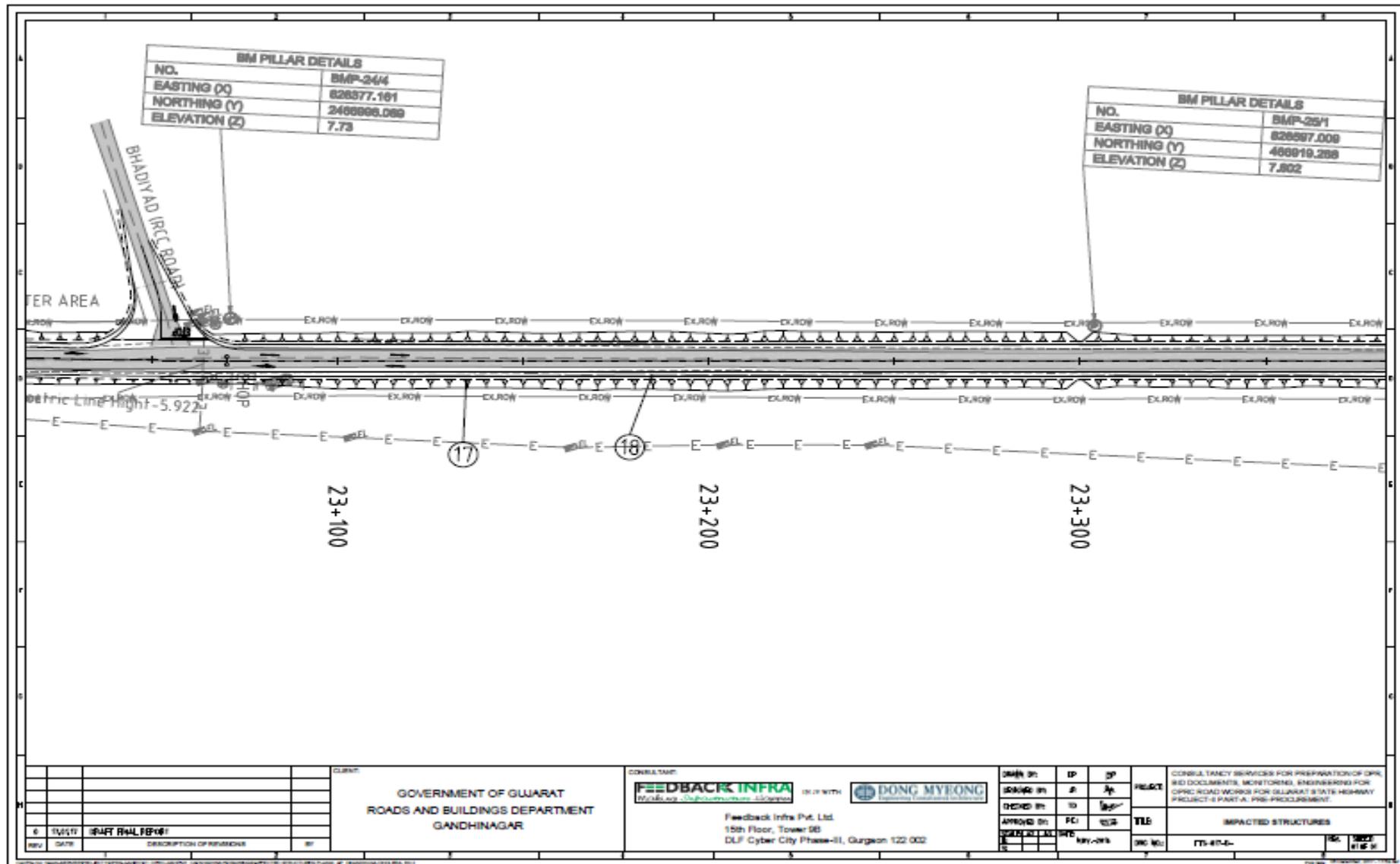












APPENDIX 5.1: ATTENDENCE LIST OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

Public Consultation Meeting OPRC-Gujarat

PUBLIC COUNSULTATION MEETING

Public consultation meeting will be conducted by consultant at various places during the survey for OPRC-Gujarat *Dhandhuka to Dholera*

Project Affected Families/Persons (PAFFs); elected representatives, Community leaders of PAPs, representatives of CROs; designated staff of Project Management Unit (PMU); and local Revenue officials; and representatives of local NGOs.

0.000 to 27.000 Km

Following are the Issue discussed during the public Consultation

- Objective of the project will be shared with the people
- Demand for parking space, service road for day-to-day-activities(As the upcoming road will be a high-speed corridor)
- People's demand for compensation for their affected properties as well as rehabilitation and resettlement measures.
- Compensation regarding to land acquisition and issues related with land rates.
- Social sensitiveness, like temple, mosque, church, shrine etc. People's emotions on ancestral properties, which are falling in proposed alignment.
- Discussed way side amenities like bus shelter, toilet, etc.
- Awareness regarding to health issue, like long term illness, communicable disease and disease like STI like HIV/AIDS.

Peoples suggestion regarding project road and issues which discussed during public consultation.

Date: *7/12/2016* Place: *Dhandhuka* Time: *12.30pm* Chainage: *0.000*

Sl. No	Name & Address	Occupation	Issue and Subject discussed	Venue	Signatures
1	<i>Mr. Manoj</i>	<i>Shop</i>	<i>Compensation for Squatter</i>		
2	<i>Mr. Nagar Das</i>	<i>Shop</i>	<i>Shoping</i>		
3	<i>Mr. Iqbal Bai</i>	<i>Barber Shop</i>	<i>allowance</i>		
4	<i>Mr. Hanu Singh</i>	<i>Croglatha</i>	<i>Ready to go back</i>		
5	<i>Mr. Vishnu Bai</i>				
6	<i>Ishambhar</i>	<i>Garage</i>			
7	<i>Raman</i>	<i>Garage</i>			
8					

Public Consultation Meeting OPRC-Gujarat

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

Public consultation meeting will be conducted by consultant at various places during the survey for OPRC-Gujarat *Dhandhuka-Dholera*

Project Affected Families/Persons (PA/FPs); elected representatives, Community leaders of PAFs, representatives of CBOs; designated staff of Project Management Unit (PMU); and local Revenue officials; and representatives of local NGOs.

0.000 to 27.000 km

Following are the issue discussed during the public Consultation

- Objective of the project will be shared with the people
- Demand for parking space, service road for day-to-day-activities (As the upcoming road will be a high-speed corridor)
- People's demand for compensation for their affected properties as well as rehabilitation and resettlement measures.
- Compensation regarding to land acquisition and issues related with land rates.
- Social sensitiveness, like temple, mosque, church, shrine etc. People's emotions on ancestral properties, which are falling in proposed alignment.
- Discussed way side amenities like bus shelter, toilet, etc.
- Awareness regarding to health issues, like long term illness, communicable disease and disease like STI like HIV/AIDS.

Peoples suggestion regarding project road and issues which discussed during public consultation.

Date: *7/12/18* Place: *Dhandhuka* Time: *12:30* Chainage: *4.850*

Mata Hanuman Mandir + Saini dev

Sl. No	Name & Address	Occupation	Issue and Subject discussed	Venue	Signatures
1	Sevarath	Pujari			
2	Namubhai	Maldhari	Temple Protection		
3	Sukhabhai	maldhari	(Saini dev)		
4	Lalabhai	maldhari	Alignment shift (CHS) to protect		
5	Narasindrasinh	Service			
6	Viramabhai	maldhari	Light doors light given		
7	Grovindbhai	Student			

Feedback: Infrastructure Services Pvt. Ltd.

A

Public Consultation Meeting OPRC-Gujarat

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

Public consultation meeting will be conducted by consultant at various places during the survey for OPRC-Gujarat *Dhandhuka - Dholera*

Project Affected Families/Persons (PAF/Ps); elected representatives, Community leaders of PAFs, representatives of CBOs; designated staff of Project Management Unit (PIU); and local Revenue officials; and representatives of local NGOs.

*0-000 to
27.00 Km*

Following are the Issue discussed during the public Consultation

- Objective of the project will be shared with the people
- Demand for parking space, service road for day-to day-activities(As the upcoming road will be a high-speed corridor)
- People's demand for compensation for their affected properties as well as rehabilitation and resettlement measures.
- Compensation regarding to land acquisition and issues related with land rates.
- Social sensitiveness, like temple, mosque, church, shrine etc. People's emotions on ancestral properties, which are falling in proposed alignment.
- Discussed way side amenities like bus shelter, toilet, etc.
- Awareness regarding to health issue, like long term illness, communicable disease and disease like STI like HIV/AIDS.

Peoples suggestion regarding project road and issues which discussed during public consultation.

Date: *7/12/2016* Place: *Bhadiyad* Time: *10:30A* Chainage: *16-240*
Ataliya Mahadev Temple

Sl. No	Name & Address	Occupation	Issue and Subject discussed	Venue	Signatures
1	<i>Mr. Maje Ram</i>	<i>Priest</i>	<i>Temple protection</i>		<i>9879175123</i>
2	<i>Mr. Ghan Shyam</i>	<i>Agre</i>	<i>Alignment Shift to LHS</i>		<i>9913416135</i>
3	<i>Mr. Jai pal Singh</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Speed Breakers</i>		
4	<i>Mr. Dhanendra Singh</i>	<i>Agre.</i>	<i>to be arranged for crossing the Road</i>		
5	<i>Mr. Prakash</i>	<i>Agre</i>	<i>Street Light (Solar) Drinking water</i>		

This Temple workshop 11 villages

Bladiyad, Dholera, Karindra, Gafa, Sela, Umarghad, Ranigad, Rojka, Gorasa, Ratheviya, Chera, Saugasa

APPENDIX 6.1: IMPLEMENTATION OF RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN**Terms of Reference for Non-Government Organizations****1. 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. The improvements of 625 km in the project includes: (i) four laning for a length of 61 km (ii) widening and strengthening 2 lane with Paved shoulder for a length of 260 km. (iii) Rehabilitation for length 175 km. (iv) output based performance road contract for a length of 130 km. and (v) Road safety demonstration corridor is about 30 km.

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 NGO having experience in carrying out such activities. The recruited NGO shall associate with the Environmental and Social Management Unit (EMU, SMU) of PIU to implement the RAP.

2. TASKS

The NGO shall be responsible for the implementation of the RAP that includes mitigating the adverse effects of the project. The NGO 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.

3. TASKS

NGO shall assist R&BD in all aspect of implementation of Tribal development plan proposed to be implemented under this project

Consultation

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

NGO will support land losers to complete the required documents to access compensation cheques.

NGOs will facilitate disbursement of compensation cheques.

Verification

The NGO 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 NGO 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 NGO shall ensure that each of them are contacted and consulted. The NGO 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 NGO 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. NGOs will accordingly update and finalize the list, if required in consultation with EMU / SMU PIU.

The NGO will identify and verify the community assets that are likely to be affected by the project. The NGO 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 NGO 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 NGO 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 NGO shall be responsible for training and assistance of PAPs in establishing linkages with government programs.

The NGO shall train PAPs losing their livelihood for suitable income restoration programs, depending on the skills and interest of the PAPs. The NGO shall prepare individual Income Restoration Plan, as a part of the Micro Plan. The NGO 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. NGO shall coordinate with the following training institutes as identified in the RAP.

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

Disbursement of Assistance and delivery of entitlements

The NGO 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 NGO shall provide advice to PAPs on the relative benefits of each option. The NGO 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 NGO shall assist the project authorities in ensuring a smooth transition guiding the PAFs through the resettlement period. In consultation with the PAFs, the NGO shall inform the SMU about the date of relocation as suggested by PAF within stipulated time given in notice.

The NGO shall advise the PAPs on utilization of R&R benefits to create productive asset. NGOs 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 NGO shall make PAPs aware of the grievance mechanism set out in the RAP and shall assist them to resolve the grievances. The NGO shall help the PAPs to file a grievance application.

The NGO 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 NGO shall assist R&BD and PAP in the GRC process.

Coordination between PAPs and the EMU / SMU

The NGO 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 NGO 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 NGO may participate in Gram Sabhas of respective villages. Besides contacting PAPs on an individual basis to regularly update the baseline information, NGO shall inform the project details to the

Gram Sabhas on a regular basis. NGO 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 NGO 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

NGO 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 NGO 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.

- Interaction with industrial units and sensitization
- Awareness programmes for migrants
- Facilitating medical health care services including STI treatment
- Interaction with CHCs, ICTCs
- Coordination with Target Intervention NGOs, Link Worker Schemes and other agencies working in the field of HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention
- Conduct sensitization programmes for R&BD personnel, contractors and other stakeholders
- Interaction with transporters and brokers
- To educate all PAPs / PAFs and all concern stakeholders regarding importance of periodic health check up
- Ensure availability of condoms (both socially marketed & govt.) through established condom depots

Consultation in Scheduled Areas

NGO shall carry out consultation in Scheduled Areas during project implementation,

(i) consultation with affected households for livelihood restoration, and (ii) consultation with communities and key stakeholders (Tribal Development Department, Taluka Development Offices and other Development Agencies working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes) to ensure broader community support for the project ,and to aware all the above offices about Tribal Development Plan proposed to implement under the project.

Awareness Creation on Gender and other Social issues

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

NGO 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 centre - 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.

4. 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 NGO 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 NGO without explicit permission of the PIU.

Location of NGO

In order to carry out the above tasks, employees of NGO 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 NGO 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 NGO 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. NGO 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 NGO 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 NGO 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. NGO 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

NGO 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

NGO 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

NGO 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 NGO 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 NGO copies of the Resettlement Action Plan / Tribal Development 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 NGO services shall be required for a period of Two years. The NGO 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 NGO, for a period mutually agreed upon by both the parties (PIU and the NGO).

Payment

All payments will be linked to the completion of tasks as per milestones assigned by the EMU / SMU. The payment to the NGO 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 NGO, 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 NGO, 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 NGO 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 NGO 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 NGO

Contents of final report

- 4.1 Introduction
 - 4.1.1 Background of the Project
 - 4.1.2 Action Plan for RAP Implementation
- 4.2 Details of Joint Verification
- 4.3 Status of Distribution of ID Cards
- 4.4 Details of Consultations carried out with PAPs
- 4.5 Details of Micro Plans for respective PAFs
- 4.6 Training and Support given to PAPs for income restoration
 - 4.6.1 Coordination with Government Departments
 - 4.6.2 Linkages with suitable schemes
 - 4.6.3 Identification of skill sets of PAPs
 - 4.6.4 Details of training imparted
 - 4.6.5 Outcome of training
- 4.7 Disbursement of assistance
- 4.8 Grievance Redress
- 4.9 Road safety awareness programmes
 - 4.9.1 Tools and Methods
 - 4.9.2 IEC Materials
 - 4.9.3 Dissemination outlets
 - 4.9.4 Programme Details
 - 4.9.5 Outcome
- 4.10 Awareness on HIV/AIDS Prevention
 - 4.10.1 Tools and Methods
 - 4.10.2 IEC Materials
 - 4.10.3 Interaction with industrial units and sensitization
 - 4.10.4 Awareness programmes for migrants
 - 4.10.5 Details of medical health care services including STI treatment facilitated
 - 4.10.6 Details of Coordination with Target Intervention NGOs, Link Worker Schemes and other agencies working in the field of HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention
 - 4.10.7 Details of sensitization programmes for R&BD personnel, contractors and other stakeholders
 - 4.10.8 Interaction with transporters and brokers
 - 4.10.9 Details of social marketing of condoms
 - 4.10.10 Details of Consultation in Scheduled Area
 - 4.10.11 Consultation with Affected ST Households
 - 4.10.12 Consultation with Community and Key Stakeholders
 - 4.10.13 Awareness creation on Gender and Social Issues
 - 4.10.14 Awareness creation on gender issues
 - 4.10.15 Health care facilities and working conditions of women in construction camp sites
 - 4.10.16 Achievement of Targets: Physical and Financial [stage-wise]
 - 4.10.17 Summary and Way Forward

APPENDIX 7.1: Public Consultation and Disclosure

Project affected people were informed about the proposed road development and potential impacts during consultations. Consultations at project village at Gram Panchayat were undertaken at 1 location as part of the RAP. Affected persons and common public participated in the consultations. Consultations were carried out with affected persons along the project corridor.

In general, the community welcomed the proposed project and was of the opinion that they have the obligation to part with their structures for the development of road in earlier consultations. At this stage it has been resolved.

At the start of the consultation sessions, the project objectives, proposed improvements plans 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 assets and religious structures. Accordingly designs are being worked out to avoid impact on structures, especially in the settlement stretches. Minutes of the consultation along with photographs and list of participants are presented in Appendix 7.1.

Appendix 7.2: Minutes of Disclosure Meeting held at Rojka village along the project corridor –

Date: 30th September 2019 at 1PM

Location: Rojka Gram Panchayat

The disclosure meeting was carried out at Project village – Rojka Gram Panchayat Gram Panchayat, Taluka:- Dhandhuka, District :- Ahmedabad

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 27th September 2019 (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.

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:

- Project Impacts and its mitigation measures
- Proposed compensation as per LARR act 2013 and SPS guidelines
- Proposed junctions improvement
- Provision of Safety sign board
- GRC establishment at district level

Village Sarpanch Shri. Jesabhai P Chosla was concluded the meeting by explaining about the project improvements which are going to be implemented for better and safer roads and requested residents and villagers to support R&BD in implementing the project.

Appendix :- 7.1 Consultation photographs held at Villages Rojka, Gram Panchayat:-



Village – Rojka



Village – Rojka



Village – Rojka



Village – Rojka

Copy of the Circular for Prior Intimation:-

નં.: પી.આઈ.યુ. (યો.અ.એ.) /૨૦૧૯ /૨૦૧૯

ગુજરાત સરકાર
અધિક્ષક ઇજનેરશ્રી ની કચેરી
યોજના અમલીકરણ એકમ (વિશ્વબેંક),
પ્રાઉન્ડ ફ્લોર, નિર્માણ ભવન,
સેક્ટર-૧૦/એ, ગાંધીનગર
તા: ૨૭-૦૯-૨૦૧૯

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.

ધોરીમાર્ગ	લંબાઈ (કિ.મી.)	જિલ્લાઓ
ધંધુકા-ધોલેરા (SH-20)	૨૭.૦૦૦	અમદાવાદ
પલિયડ-ધંધુકા (SH-01)	૪૬.૪૦	અમદાવાદ, બોટાદ
લિબંડી-ધંધુકા (SH-20)	૨૯.૬૦	અમદાવાદ, સુરેન્દ્રનગર

પ્રસ્તાવિત યોજનાને કારણે થનાર સંભવિત અસરો / સમસ્યાઓ માટે પ્રોજેક્ટ રીસેટલમેન્ટ એક્શન પ્લાન (RAP) સહિત યોજનાની 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 ગ્રામ પંચાયત, રીજકા જગ્યાએ ૧:૦૦ કલાકે તા : ૩૦-૦૯-૨૦૧૯ 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 સભ્યોના પ્રતિનિધિઓને હાજર રહેવા માટે વિનંતી કરવામાં આવે છે. યોજનાને લગત દસ્તાવેજો (ગુજરાતીમાં)

જેવા કે રીસેટલમેન્ટ એક્શન પ્લાન (RAP), રીસેટલમેન્ટ પોલિસી ફ્રેમવર્ક (RPF) ના કાર્યકારી સારાંશ (એક્ઝિક્યુટિવ સમરી) વિગેરે ની માહિતી નીચે જણાવેલ જગ્યાઓ પર ઉપલબ્ધ રહેશે.

- જીલ્લા કલેક્ટર, (અમદાવાદ, બોટાદ, સુરેન્દ્રનગર)
- જીલ્લા પ્રંથાલય, (અમદાવાદ, બોટાદ, સુરેન્દ્રનગર)
- 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.

આપનો વિશ્વાસુ,



Dr. K. Solanki
(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 નેતા, ફીડબેક ઇન્ફા, ગાંધીનગર
૩. ટીમ નેતા, LEA એસોસિએટ્સ સાઉથ એશિયા પીવીટી એલટીડી.
૪. યોજનાનાં જિલ્લા કક્ષાના પ્રતિનિધિઓ.
૫. યોજનાનાં તાલુકા કક્ષા ના પ્રતિનિધિઓ- મેમ્બર.
૬. યોજનાનાં પ્રામ્ય કક્ષાના પ્રતિનિધિઓ- મેમ્બર.

Circular copy received by respective District Collector :-

નં.: પી.આઈ.યુ. (યો.અ.એ.) /૧૦૬૯ /૨૦૧૯



ગુજરાત સરકાર
અધિક્ષક ઇજનેરશ્રી ની કચેરી
યોજના અમલીકરણ એકમ (વિશ્વબેંક),
પ્રાઉન્ડ ફ્લોર, નિર્માણ ભવન,
સેક્ટર-૧૦/એ, ગાંધીનગર
તા: ૨૭-૦૯-૨૦૧૯

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.

ધોરીમાર્ગ	લંબાઈ (કિ.મી.)	જિલ્લાઓ
✓ ધંધુકા-ધોલેરા (SH-20)	૨૭.૦૦૦	અમદાવાદ
પલિયાડ-ધંધુકા (SH-01)	૪૬.૪૦	અમદાવાદ, બોટાદ
લિબંડી-ધંધુકા (SH-20)	૨૯.૬૦	અમદાવાદ, સુરેન્દ્રનગર

પ્રસ્તાવિત યોજનાને કારણે થનાર સંભવિત અસરો / સમસ્યાઓ માટે પ્રોજેક્ટ રીસેટલમેન્ટ એક્શન પ્લાન (RAP) સહિત યોજનાની 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 ગ્રામ પંચાયત, રોજકા જગ્યાએ ૧:૦૦ કલાકે તા: ૩૦-૦૯-૨૦૧૯ 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 સભ્યોના પ્રતિનિધિઓને હાજર રહેવા માટે વિનંતી કરવામાં આવે છે. યોજનાને લગત દસ્તાવેજો (ગુજરાતીમાં)

Circular copy received by respective project village Sarpanch (Rojka):-

નં.: પી.આઈ.યુ. (યો.અ.એ.) /૧૦૬૯ /૨૦૧૯

ગુજરાત સરકાર
અધિક્ષક ઇજનેરશ્રી ની કચેરી
યોજના અમલીકરણ એકમ (વિશ્વબેંક),
પ્રાઉન્ડ ફ્લોર, નિર્માણ ભવન,
સેક્ટર-૧૦/એ ગાંધીનગર
તા: ૨૭-૦૯-૨૦૧૯

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.

ધોરીમાર્ગ	લંબાઈ (કિ.મી.)	જિલ્લાઓ
ધંધુકા-ધોલેરા (SH-20)	૨૭.૦૦૦	અમદાવાદ
પલિયાડ-ધંધુકા (SH-01)	૪૬.૪૦	અમદાવાદ, બોટાદ
લિમ્બડી-ધંધુકા (SH-20)	૨૯.૬૦	અમદાવાદ, સુરેન્દ્રનગર

પ્રસ્તાવિત યોજનાને કારણે થનાર સંભવિત અસરો / સમસ્યાઓ માટે પ્રોજેક્ટ રીસેટલમેન્ટ એક્શન પ્લાન (RAP) સહિત યોજનાની 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 ગ્રામ પંચાયત, રોજકા જગ્યાએ ૧:૦૦ કલાકે તા: ૩૦-૦૯-૨૦૧૯ ના રોજ ગોઠવવામાં આવશે. આ બેઠકમાં ભાગ લેવા માટે જાહેર આમંત્રણ પાઠવામાં આવે છે.

ઉપર જણાવ્યા મુજબ, યોજનાના હિસ્સેદારો, સ્થાનિક રહેવાસીઓ, જિલ્લા / તાલુકા અને પ્રાથમ સ્તરના સભ્યોના પ્રતિનિધિઓને હાજર રહેવા માટે વિનંતી કરવામાં આવે છે. યોજનાને લગત દસ્તાવેજો (ગુજરાતીમાં)

જેવા કે રીસેટલમેન્ટ એક્શન પ્લાન (RAP), રીસેટલમેન્ટ પોલિસી ફ્રેમવર્ક (RPF) ના કાર્યકારી સારાંશ (એક્ઝિક્યુટિવ સમરી) વિગેરે ની માહિતી નીચે જણાવેલ જગ્યાઓ પર ઉપલબ્ધ રહેશે.

- જિલ્લા કલેક્ટર, (અમદાવાદ, બોટાદ, સુરેન્દ્રનગર)
- જિલ્લા પ્રધાનલય, (અમદાવાદ, બોટાદ, સુરેન્દ્રનગર)
- 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.

આપનો વિશ્વાસુ,

AG Rawal

(ડી. કે. સોલંકી)

અધિક્ષક ઇજનેર

યોજના અમલીકરણ એકમ
માર્ગ અને મકાન વિભાગ
ગાંધીનગર



સરપંચ

રોજકા ગ્રામ પંચાયત

તા. ધંધુકા, જી. અમદાવાદ

ગુજરાત રાજ્ય માર્ગ અને મકાન વિભાગ

નકલ રવાના:

૧. મુખ્ય ઇજનેર વિશ્વબેંક, માર્ગ અને મકાન વિભાગ, ગાંધીનગર, ગુજરાત
૨. ટીમ નેતા, ફીડબેક ઇન્કા, ગાંધીનગર
૩. ટીમ નેતા, LEA એસોસિએટ્સ સાઉથ એશિયા પીવીટી ચેલટીડી.
૪. યોજનાનાં જિલ્લા કક્ષાના પ્રતિનિધિઓ.
૫. યોજનાનાં તાલુકા કક્ષા ના પ્રતિનિધિઓ- મેમ્બર.
૬. યોજનાનાં પ્રામ્ય કક્ષાના પ્રતિનિધિઓ- મેમ્બર.

APPNEDIX 7.1- List of Participants attended in disclosure meeting :-

FEEDBACK INFRA Making Infrastructure Happen		Consultation Attendance Sheet				
Road / Project: DHANDHUKA - DHOLEDA ROAD		Chainage/Km			Date: 30.9.19	
Location / Settlement: GRAM PANCHAYAT, ROJKA		Time: 10:30 AM 2 pm			PS/Thana: DHANDHUKA	
District: AHMEDABAD Taluka: DHANDHUKA GP/MC: ROJKA		Male: 21			Female: -	
Total No. of Participants: 21						
Sl. No.	Name	Gender	Caste	Contact Details	Occupation	Signature
1.	Jesabhai. P. Chosla	M	Hindu (Bhasvad)	-	Sarpanch (Rojka)	-
2.	Ra Navubha chudasama	M	Hindu	-	Sarpanch (Bhadiyad)	-
3.	Ismailbhai Ghoghari	M	Muslim	8513711268	Farmer	Ghoghari Ismail U
4.	Mohammad Hussain Kothariya	M.	Muslim	9725490901	Farmer.	محمد حسين كوثري
5.	Boti Bhoriya Vasimbhai	M.	"	9725547850	Farmer.	મોડિયા વાસીમભાઈ
C	Aojanbhai Sadariya	M.	Hindu	9725815745	Shop	-
7.	Yogeshbhai Karanishi bhai	M	"	6354227522	Farmer	કરણીયા યોગેશભાઈ
8.	Rasulbhai Yakesbhai Ghoghari	M	Muslim	8128055107	Farmer.	રસુલભાઈ યાકેશભાઈ ગોગરી
9.	Ranchhodbhai Chosla	M	Hindu	9974675860.	Farmer.	રણછોડભાઈ ચોસલા

pg-1

FEEDBACK INFRA
Making Infrastructure Happen

Consultation Attendance Sheet

Road / Project: **DHANDHUKA - DHOLERA ROAD**
Location / Settlement: **GRAM PANCHAYAT, ROJKA**
District: **AHMEDABAD** Taluka: **DHANDHUKA** GP/MC: **ROJKA**
Total No. of Participants: **21** Male: Female:

Chainage/Km

Date: **30-9-19**

Time: **2 pm**

PS/Thana: **DHANDHUKA**

Sl. No.	Name	Gender	Caste	Contact Details	Occupation	Signature
10.	Arjambhai G. Chauhan	M	Hindu	9724995396	Farmer.	
11.	Yunusbhai Amarbhai Ghoghari	M	Hindu	7698489878	Farmer	
12.	Trivedi Parashbhai	M	Hindu	9898849667	Farmer	
13.	Vata Dilipsinh	M	Hindu	9974942012	Farmer.	
14.	Dhudabhai R. Sadariya	M	Hindu	9724765324	Labour work.	
15.	Natubhai B. Bamroliya	M	Hindu	8511032982	Labour work.	-
16.	Arjambhai J. (Dhadiyad)	M	Hindu	—	Farmer	-
17.	Kuldeepsinh B. Chudasama	M	Hindu	9099562333	Farmer.	
18.	Soyeb Mohammad. I Khatumbara	M	Hindu	9974886989	Farmer.	

Pg 2

FEEDBACK INFRA Making Infrastructure Happen		Consultation Attendance Sheet				
Road / Project: DHANDHUKA - DHOLERA ROAD		Chainage/Km			Time: 2:00pm	
Location / Settlement: GRAM PANCHAYAT, ROTKA		Date: 30.9.19			PS/Thana: DHANDHUKA	
District: AHMEDABAD		Taluka: DHANDHUKA GP/MC: ROTKA			Female: —	
Total No. of Participants: 21		Male: 21				
Sl. No.	Name	Gender	Caste	Contact Details	Occupation	Signature
19.	Dhagranbhai J. Vela	M	Hindu	9724328431	Farmer.	Gul mohammed
20.	Jitubhai N. Chudasama	M	Hindu	9898798435	Sahkari Mandli	J. Chudasama
21.	Karsambhai R. Bhadiyadra	M	Hindu	9979984357	Farmer	S. Vela - 07341521

Pg-3