



Gujarat State Highway Project - II

Volume-V: Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) (MEHSANA - HIMATNAGAR)

October 2013

VOLUME-V

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

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List of Abbreviations

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

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

Government of Gujarat (GoG) has taken up the second Gujarat State Highway Project (GSHP-II), covering up-gradation, maintenance and improvement of identified core road network for loan appraisal with the World Bank. Roads and Buildings Department (R&BD), GoG, has retained M/s LEA Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd. (LASA) as Project Preparatory Works Consultants to prepare pertinent plans on widening and upgradation of highways including the assessment of social impact, preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP). R&BD has selected nine corridors, aggregating to 394 km length for preparation of detailed project report. As part of the project preparation, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) has been undertaken for the proposed roads. This RAP is based on the findings of SIA carried out in Mehsana-Himatnagar corridor and is in line with Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the project.

Corridor Description

The project corridor Mehsana-Himatnagar starts from Mehsana at km 103+000 and ends at km 163+700 at Himatnagar, which is 60.7 km long. The corridor passes through 5 Talukas of 3 districts. This includes Mehsana, Visnagar and Vijapur Talukas of Mehsana district, Mansa Taluka of Gandhinagar district and Himatnagar Taluka of Sabarkantha district. The corridor passes through 26 villages and 1 town. The existing two-lane corridor is proposed to be widened to standard four-lane facility.

Resettlement Action Plan: Objectives

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

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

Right of Way and Corridor of Impact

The existing RoW along the corridor is 30m. Using available RoW records with the R&BD and Revenue Department, the social team verified the boundaries of private properties within and in the vicinity of potential corridor of impact (CoI)¹. The CoI for the project corridor is 26m². In the present context, impacts are assessed up to CoI (Fig 1.2). Adopting the CoI approach, the impacts on land and other assets have been minimized, within acceptable design principles and standards. Development within available RoW has been considered, wherever feasible, for avoiding or minimizing impact on residential and commercial structures, water-yielding wells, schools, religious structures and agricultural land.

Resettlement Policy Framework

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

- Entitlements for project affected persons to cover the loss of land, structures and other assets, such as standing crops or trees. The broad categorisation of affected persons is (i) Titleholders; and (ii) Non-titleholders.
- The vulnerable sections among each of the above categories will receive additional support.
- Compensation for land at replacement cost, plus allowances for fees or other charges will be provided along with other assistances. Land will be acquired following Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and its amendments. The difference between the land cost decided as per LA Act and the updated Jantri values for the specific land parcel to be acquired will be paid by the project in the form of assistance.
- Compensation for residual unviable land parcels will be provided to those affected persons who are eligible and opting for the same.
- Compensation for loss of structures, other assets will be provided at replacement cost and will be paid before physical displacement from the occupied or affected area.
- Assistance will be provided to those affected persons who lose their livelihood due to the acquisition carried out as part of the project.
- Cut-off date for titleholders will be the date of publication of notification under Section 4(1) of Land Acquisition Act, 1894. For non-titleholders, the start date of project census survey will be considered as cut-off date.
- The households/land owners who are absent during the time of census survey will be entitled for assistance and budget provisions will include them also. However, people moving to the CoI after the cut-off date will not be entitled for any compensation or assistance.
- Loss of common property resources will be compensated and reconstructed at project cost. Enhancement measures also will be provided for community assets located alongside the project corridor in consultation with the community.

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

²26m CoI is maintained for both four lane and six lane sections. One six-lane section is proposed from km 138+400 to 141+00 at Vijapur for the length of 2.6km.

Cut-off Date

The cut-off date for non-titleholders i.e. start date of Census survey is 22.07.2012 and for titleholders, the cut-off date is the date of Section 4(1) notification as per LA Act, 1894.

Impact on Land and Structures

Census and socio-economic surveys were conducted along the proposed project stretch, considering the Corridor of Impact (CoI) of 26m. Minimum acquisition and disturbance to the existing features is the prime objective of design. Impacts on sensitive features and settlement areas is minimised through realignment and CoI approach.

Land Acquisition: A total of 3.02 ha private land will be acquired for the junction improvements and geometric improvement at Devpura, Derol, Vihar, Dabhla, Vijapur, Rampura, and Pilvai villages. An area of 3.52 ha of government land will be transferred for the project. Land acquisition and resettlement of the affected persons shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the RPF of the project.

Categories of Impact: A total number of 245 PAHs will be affected. This includes, agricultural land of 72 households, vacant land of 14 households, 141 commercial structures (of which 114 belong to non-titleholders), 12 residential structures (including 7 residential squatters), 3 industrial structures, 1 mixed structure (residential-cum-commercial) and two other structure (cattle shed) will be affected. Of the total 245 impacted households, 121 are squatters and 111 are encroachers. Encroachers include commercial structures (27), agricultural land (64), industrial structure (3), residential structure (5), vacant land (9), residential-cum-commercial (1) and cattle shed (2).

Other assets (located within the affected portion of properties) are affected due to the proposed improvement includes 124 private trees, 1 open well, 1 hand pump, 10 Water taps, 13 boundary walls, 20 barbed wire fencing, 2 cattle sheds, 20 water tank and 1 seating around trees are located within the affected portion of the properties.

Impact on Cultural Properties and Community Assets: A total number of 44 community assets will be affected due to proposed improvement, which include 4 schools, 29 water tanks/water kundis, 1 underground water tank, 3 rest tents, 1 community hall, 3 public toilets, 1 police station, 1 LPG gas station and one statue. Apart from this, 11 religious structures will be affected, which include 6 temples, 4 shrines and 1 mosque.

Socio-Economic Profile

Total number of PAHs are 245 wherein 124 are titleholders (TH) and remaining 121 are non-titleholders (NTH). Total 245 PAHs comprises 1272 PAPs (based on the household size). Vulnerable groups of affected household are 40 (in which 2 ST, 2 WHH, 26 BPL, 8 physically challenged, and 2 is headed by aged person of above 60 years old).

Public Consultations

Ten public consultation meetings were held in affected villages (Kadvasan, Devrasan, Udalpur, Kamalpur, Dabhla, Pilvai, Vijapur and Derol) along the project corridor with road side communities to obtain their views and suggestions regarding the proposed project interventions. The consultations have provided inputs towards mitigation of impacts, improvement in designs,

and preparation of resettlement plan and its implementation. Based on the suggestions design modifications including curve improvement, provision of road safety measures such as pedestrian crossings, warning signs, markings, etc has been carried out.

Implementation Arrangement

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

ESMU will be headed by an officer of the rank of Executive Engineer (EE), and will be responsible for all activities related to resettlement and rehabilitation. Chief Engineer (World Bank Projects) will be assisted by Superintending Engineer (SE). The EE will be assisted by an Environmental Specialist and a Social Specialist. ESMU will be housed in R&BD headquarters in Gandhinagar. One each Executive Engineers at field divisions³ will be responsible for E&S activities.

Implementation Support by NGO

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

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

Grievance Redress Mechanism

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

³ The Field Divisions of R&BD are located at Rajkot, Mehsana and Vadodara.

- 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);

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

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

Public Consultation and Disclosure

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

RAP Implementation Schedule

The construction tenure of the corridor is 30 months⁴. The on-ground rehabilitation and resettlement exercises and handing over the encumbrance free stretch for civil works will take 9 months and afterwards, the NGO will carry out awareness programmes on road safety, HIV/AIDS prevention campaign, repeat training for PAPs, facilitate overall monitoring, etc.

Table 1.1: RAP Implementation Schedule: Major Activities

Sl.No.	Major Activities	Months
1.	NGO in place	1 st month
2.	GRC in place	2 nd month
3.	Information campaign and community consultation	2 nd month onwards till 24 th month [on 6-month interval]
4.	Compensation / R&R / Clearance of CoI	2 nd month onwards – to complete by 5 th month
5.	Awareness on Road Safety	3 rd month onwards – every alternate month till 30 th month
6.	External monitoring	2 nd month onwards – every 6 month till 30 th month

Resettlement Budget

⁴ 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.

The resettlement budget include components such as compensation for land, compensation for structure (private property, cultural property and community assets), R&R assistance and contingency to cover unforeseen / unanticipated costs. The estimated total budget for the implementation of RAP for the corridor is INR 21.16 million (Table).

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

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Government of Gujarat (GoG) has taken up the second Gujarat State Highway Project (GSHP-II), covering up-gradation, maintenance and improvement of identified core road network for loan appraisal with the World Bank. Roads and Buildings Department (R&BD), the responsible body for managing the project, has retained M/s LEA Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd. (LASA) as Project Preparatory Works Consultants to prepare pertinent plans on widening and upgradation of highways including the assessment of social impact, preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP). As a pre-requisite towards loan appraisal with the World Bank, R&BD has selected nine corridors, aggregating to 394 km length for detailed project report (DPR) preparation. As part of DPR preparation, Social Impact Assessment (SIA) has been undertaken for the proposed roads.

The total length of the corridor is 60.7km. The existing RoW along Mehsana-Himatnagar corridor is 30m. The existing two-lane/wide two-lane corridor is proposed to be widened to a standard four-lane facility with hard shoulder. One six-lane section is proposed from km 138+400 to 141+00 at Vijapur for the length of 2.6km. Chainage-wise details of proposed treatment are given in Appendix 1.1. Cross-sections are designed accommodating the proposed road improvement within the available RoW, minimizing land acquisition to the extent possible.

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

1.1.1 Mehsana-Himatnagar Corridor

The corridor starts from Mehsana at km 103+000 and ends at km 163+700 at Himatnagar. Total length of the corridor is 60.7 km. The corridor passes through 5 Talukas of 3 districts. This includes Mehsana, Visnagar and Vijapur Talukas of Mehsana district, Mansa Taluka of Gandhinagar district and Himatnagar Taluka of Sabarkantha district. The corridor passes through 26 villages/settlements and 1 town. Settlements seen along the corridor are Rampura, Udalpura, Dhabala, Vasai, Motipura, Vihar junction, Pilvai, Vijapur, Ranchodpur, Derol, Himatnagar and Mehsana.

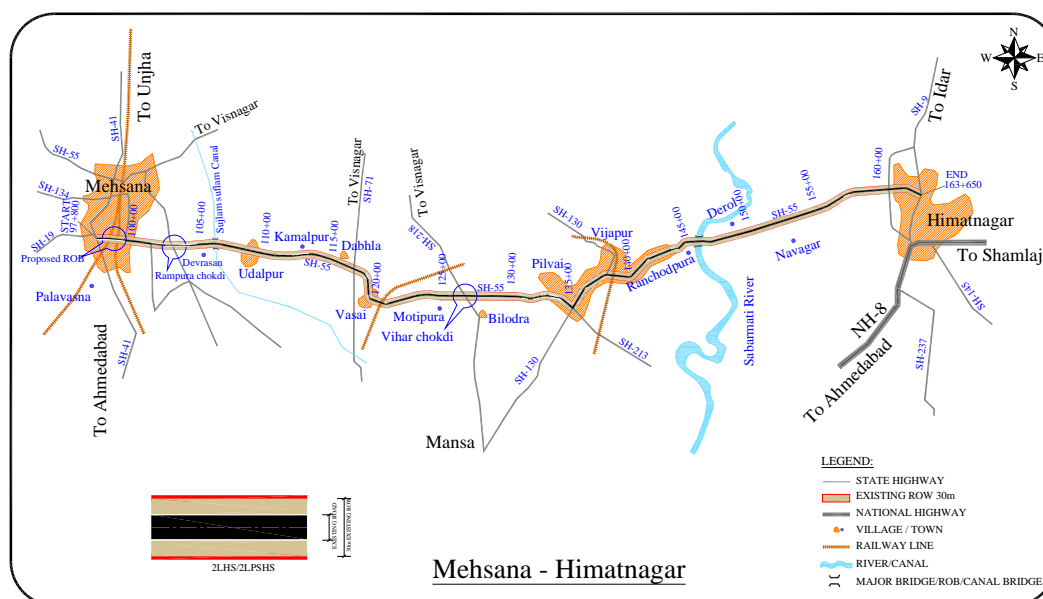


Figure 1.1: Mehsana-Himatnagar Corridor

1.2 RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN: OBJECTIVES

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

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

1.3 RIGHT OF WAY AND CORRIDOR OF IMPACT

The existing RoW along the corridor is 30m. Using available RoW records with the R&BD and Revenue Department, the social team verified the boundaries of private properties within and in the vicinity of potential corridor of impact (CoI)⁵. The CoI for the project corridor is 26m⁶. In the present context, impacts are assessed up to CoI (Fig 1.2). Adopting the CoI approach, the impacts on land and other assets have been minimized, within acceptable design principles and standards. Development within available RoW has been considered, wherever feasible, for avoiding or minimizing impact on residential and commercial structures, water-yielding wells, schools, religious structures and agricultural land.

⁵The 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.

⁶26m CoI is maintained for both four lane and six lane sections. One six-lane section is proposed from km 138+400 to 141+00 at Vijapur for the length of 2.6km.

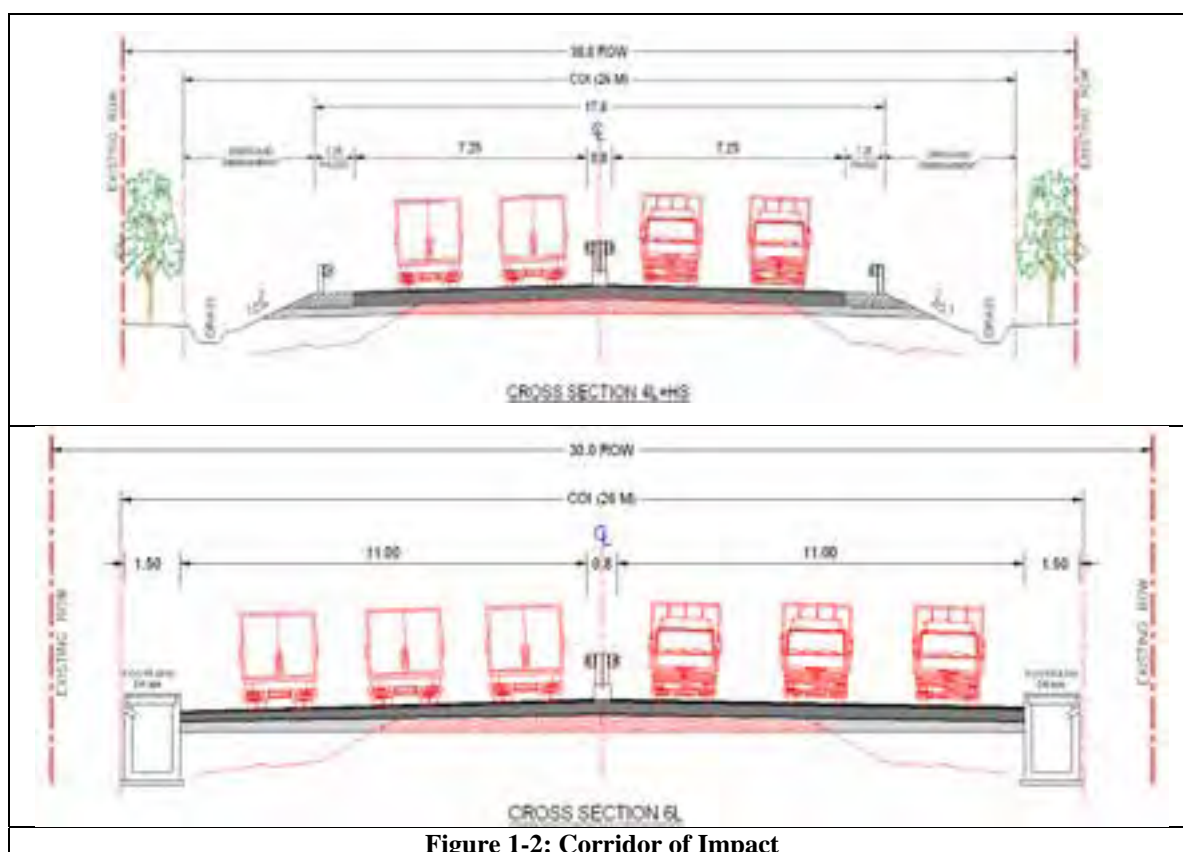


Figure 1-2: Corridor of Impact

Report Structure

The chapters in the report are arranged as follows:

- **Chapter 1- Introduction:** details about the proposed project, rationale and objectives of RAP and approach to resettlement planning.
- **Chapter 2 - Legal and Policy Framework:** provides an overview of the RPF of the project and also gives details about respective affected categories of project, land acquisition requirements, etc.
- **Chapter 3 - Socio Economic Profile:** describes socio-economic profile of the project area, the work participation ratio of population and a brief account of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population.
- **Chapter 4 - Impact on People and Community Assets:** presents the nature and extent of impact on various properties alongside the corridor and the socio-economic profile of the affected population.
- **Chapter 5 - Stakeholder Consultations:** key outcomes of consultations carried out along the corridor and the ways in which the concerns and suggestions of the community were integrated into the project design are presented.
- **Chapter 6 – Mitigation Measures and Processes:** provides details of issues related to compensation and assistance, income restoration, gender, road safety and HIV/ AIDS.
- **Chapter 7- Implementation Arrangements:** describes the institutional arrangement for the smooth implementation of RAP and the roles and responsibilities of various officials.
- **Chapter 8 - Resettlement Budget:** the compensation for affected land and structures, other assets (trees, water tap, barbed wire fencing etc.) and R&R assistance as per the Entitlement Matrix of the project.

2. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.1 RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been formulated based on the applicable and relevant laws relating to the project and also based on the 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 Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The difference between the land cost decided as per LA Act and the updated Jantri values for the specific land parcel to be acquired will be paid by the project in the form of assistance.
- Compensation for residual unviable land parcels will be provided to those affected persons who are eligible and opting for the same.
- Compensation for loss of structures, other assets will be provided at replacement rate and will be paid before physical displacement from the occupied or affected area.
- Assistance will be provided to those affected persons who lose their livelihood due to the acquisition carried out as part of the project.
- Cut-off date for titleholders will be the date of publication of notification under Section 4(1) of Land Acquisition Act, 1894. For non-titleholders, the start date of project census survey will be considered as cut-off date.
- The households/land owners who are absent during the time of census survey will be entitled for assistance and budget provisions will include them also. However, people moving to the CoI after the cut-off date will not be entitled for any compensation or assistance.
- Vulnerable groups will be identified and given additional support and assistance in re-establishing or enhancing livelihood.
- Loss of common property resources will be compensated and reconstructed at project cost. Enhancement measures also will be provided for community assets located alongside the project corridor in consultation with the community.
- Information related to the preparation and implementation of resettlement plan will be disclosed to all stakeholders and people's participation will be ensured in planning and implementation.
- Appropriate grievance redress mechanism will be established at the district level to ensure speedy resolution of disputes.
- All consultations with PAPs shall be documented. Consultations will continue during the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation works.
- Effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism will be established to ensure consistent implementation of resettlement activities planned under the project including third party monitoring.

2.2 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.3 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

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

Table 2.1: Entitlement Matrix

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
1A	Titleholder – Agriculture Land / Non-agriculture land / Homestead Land and assets	Loss of land and assets	Land owner(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at “actual market values”. Option for compensation of residual unviable land parcels⁷. Registration and stamp duty charges (currently applicable) for the land acquired. All fees, taxes and other charges, as applicable under the relevant laws, shall be borne by the project. Replacement of water-yielding bores shall be done subject to availability of water in the remaining landholding or anywhere near the beneficiary land in consultation with the affected community. If water is not available, replacement cost of the bore-well at rates decided on case-by-case (without depreciation) based on Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board (GWSSB) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Compensation for Timber Trees shall be decided by Forest Department, Gujarat. Compensation for perennial trees and standing crops shall be decided by Agriculture and Cooperation Department, Government of Gujarat. The rates for determination of assistances and compensation shall be revised annually during the project implementation period. The revision shall be effected from the 1st day of April every year. The real value of monetary compensation and assistance shall be assessed as follows: (i) Compensation for land shall be based on updated Jantri value; (ii) Compensation for structures/assets shall be based on updated Schedule

⁷ Less than 0.4ha in case of irrigated land and less than 1ha in case of non-irrigated land

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
				<p>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>12. Right to salvage materials from affected land or structure.</p>	<p>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>
1B	Titleholder – Residential Structure	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	<p>1. Compensation at replacement cost determined on the basis of R&BD Schedule of Rates as on date without depreciation.</p> <p>2. Affected structures of size less than 20 sq.m., which are fully affected or if rendered unviable, shall have option to compensation equivalent to cost of provision of residential structure of size 20 sq.m.</p> <p>3. Shifting Allowance:</p>	<p>1. Cost equivalent to the area mentioned in Para-2 shall be estimated based on R&BD Schedule of Rates without depreciation.</p>

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
				<p>One-time financial assistance of Rs. 10,000.</p> <p>4. Transitional allowance of Rs.10,000 towards temporary arrangements and rentals during the transition period.</p> <p>5. Right to salvage materials from affected land or structure.</p>	
1C	Titleholder-Commercial/ industrial Structure	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	<p>1. Compensation at replacement cost determined on the basis of R&BD Schedule of Rates as on date without depreciation.</p> <p>2. Affected structures of size less than 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.</p> <p>3. Shifting Allowance: One-time financial assistance of Rs. 10,000.</p> <p>4. Transitional allowance of Rs.10,000 towards temporary arrangements and rentals during the transition period.</p> <p>5. Right to salvage materials from affected land or structure.</p>	1. Cost equivalent to the area mentioned in Para-2 shall be estimated based on R&BD Schedule of Rates without depreciation.
1D	Titleholder-Residential-cum-commercial/ industrial structure	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entitlement provisions that shall be higher among 1B and 1C shall be provided. 	
2A	Tenants-Residential / commercial / industrial Structure	Loss of structure	Individual / Household	<p>1. For tenants (residential category) requiring relocation, rental allowance for 6 months at the rate of Rs.1000/month in rural areas and</p>	

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

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
				<p>assistance of Rs. 5000..</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>review to assess the efficacy of training programmes and suggest corrective measures including need for inter-departmental coordination, as required.</p>
3B	Encroachers	Loss of Assets	Household	<p>1. Ex-gratia for impacted assets at replacement cost.</p> <p>2. Encroachers shall be given advance notice of 4 months in which to remove assets (except trees), and harvest standing crops, if any</p>	
4A	Additional support to vulnerable groups		Individual / Household	<p>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)</p> <p>2. Lump sum amount of Rs.15000 as grant to those who cannot be provided with alternative livelihood sources.</p>	<p>1. Training programmes will be offered in coordination with any of the following agencies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Education Department, Govt. of Gujarat (self employment programmes for women). o Tribal Development Department, Govt. of Gujarat (Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana). o Department of Social Justice and Empowerment; Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation (Economic Upliftment Schemes for Scheduled Castes and women). o Commissionerate of Rural Development, Govt. of Gujarat <p>2. PIU will carry out periodic review to assess the efficacy of training programmes and suggest corrective measures including need for inter-departmental coordination, as required.</p>
5A	Employees in shops, agricultural laborers, sharecroppers	Loss of livelihood	Individual	<p>1. Training Assistance for Income Generation: Training in opted areas to any one member of the household losing livelihood. Training</p>	<p>1. Training programmes will be offered in coordination with any of the following agencies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Education Department, Govt. of Gujarat (self employment programmes

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
				<p>cost upto a maximum of Rs. 15000 shall be borne by the project implementation authority. (or)</p> <p>2. Lump sum Financial assistance equivalent to 6 months of minimum agricultural wages of Gujarat (calculated for 25 days in a month), to those who cannot be provided with training on alternative livelihood opportunities.</p>	<p>for women).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Tribal Development Department, Govt. of Gujarat (Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana). o Department of Social Justice and Empowerment; Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation (Economic Upliftment Schemes for Scheduled Castes and women). o Commissionerate of Rural Development, Govt. of Gujarat. <p>2. PIU will carry out periodic review to assess the efficacy of training programmes and suggest corrective measures including need for inter-departmental coordination, as required.</p>
6A	Community Assets	Loss of community assets	Community	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
7A	Scheduled Tribes	Loss of land, structure or both	Household	<p>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.</p> <p>2. Entitled for assistance applicable for</p>	

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlement	Remarks
				vulnerable groups. 3. Additional one-time financial assistance equivalent to 500 days minimum agricultural wages towards the loss of customary rights/usages of forest produce.	
8A	Disruption	Temporary Impact	Owner(s)	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. 2. Temporary access would be provided, where necessary.	As laid down in Clause 111 on Precautions for safeguarding the environment, Technical Specifications in the Bid Document.
9A	Unforeseen impacts			1. Any unforeseen impacts shall be documented and mitigated in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Policy.	

The compensation/assistance would be normally paid/ provided to the Household Head. Or else to the member with the household who owns/has valid papers to the affected structure/land (Title holder) or based on verification (to non-titleholder) will receive the compensation or assistance. Also during implementation stage, NGO shall undertake a verification exercise and provide details to the ESMU for preparation of micro plan and payment of compensation and eligible assistances.

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

3.1 PROFILE

This chapter presents socioeconomic profile of talukas and villages/settlements adjoining Mehsana-Himatnagar corridor. The corridor enroutes 5 talukas and 3 districts. Corridor covers Mansa, Vijapur, Himatnagar, Visanagar and Mehsana Taluka of Sabarkantha, Mehsana and Gandhinagar districts. Project corridor adjoins 26 villages and 1 town with a population of 1.34 lakh as per Census 2001. Summary of demographic details of talukas and villages are given in Appendix 3.1.

Population Distribution: Project talukas through which the corridor passes comprises total population of 15.73 lakh in 2011 which was 14.12 lakh during 2001. Population of these talukas grew at an Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR) of 1.1 percent during the year 2001 to 2011. With a total population of 1.34 lakh, 26 census villages and 1 town (Vijapur) abut the project corridor. Settlements seen along the corridor are Rampura, Udalpura, Dhabala, Vasai, Motipura, Vihar junction, Pilvai, Vijapur, Ranchodpur, Derol, Himatnagar and Mehsana.

Household Size: The total number of HH along project corridor is 26,302. Average Household (HH) size along the project corridor villages is 5.

Population Composition: The overall population below 6 years age in project corridor talukas is 11%. The average sex ratio for project corridor talukas during 2001 was 922 which during 2011 decreased to 921. Project corridor villages revealed the sex ratio of 914 (females per thousand males). Similarly, the juvenile sex ratio for project corridor talukas is 786, and that of project corridor villages is 776.

Social Characteristics: As per Census 2001, project corridor talukas possess literacy rate of 77 percent. Corresponding to this, average literacy rate in project corridor villages is 76% constituting 86% male literates and 66% females.

As per Census 2001, SC and ST population for settlements and villages along the corridor was 11,354. The share of ST community is only 1 percent to the total population along project corridor.

Occupational Structure: Total workers according to census 2001 in project corridor taluka was 6.18 lakh, this comprises 83 percent workers classified as main workers⁸ and rest 17 percent as marginal workers⁹.

The total workers in project corridor settlements are 56,931. Workers composition for the villages/settlements along the corridor shows highest share of workers in other sectors¹⁰ (60 percent) followed by cultivators (20 percent).

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

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

¹⁰ Other Workers: all those workers other than cultivators or agricultural labourers or household industry workers are 'Other Workers'. The type of workers that come under this category of 'OW' include all government servants, municipal employees, teachers, factory workers, plantation workers, those engaged in trade, commerce, business, transport banking, mining, construction, political or social

The **Workforce Participation Ratio (WPR)** for project corridor talukas in 2001 was 44 percent. The average WPR for Project corridor settlements is 42 percent which is lower than the Talukas WPR. Male WPR in project corridor settlements is 52 percent as against 32 percent for female WPR.

work, priests, entertainment artists, etc. In effect, all those workers other than cultivators or agricultural labourers or household industry workers are 'Other Workers'.

4. IMPACTS ON PEOPLE AND COMMUNITY ASSETS

4.1 MINIMISATION OF RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

The proposed road improvement will be carried out within the available RoW of 30 m throughout the corridor, except in 7 village locations at Devpura, Derol, Vihar, Dabhla, Vijapur, Rampura and Pilvai where land outside RoW will be acquired for junction improvements and geometric improvements. A total of 3.01 ha of private land outside RoW will be affected for geometric improvements. Efforts are made to minimise any adverse impact on structures and other assets located within the proposed CoI and by way of limiting geometric improvements beyond RoW.

4.2 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

A total of 3.01 ha of private agricultural and vacant land will be affected due to junction improvement and geometric improvements in 7 villages. Land acquisition along the corridor is envisaged at village Devpura (145+911 to 146+511), Derol (146+821 to 147+500), Vihar (126+930 to 126+980), Dabhla (117+040 to 117+090), Vijapur (140+040 to 140+070), Rampura (103+250 to 103+305), and Pilvai (135+230 to 135+280). Other than these 7 village locations, the proposed improvement will be carried out within the existing RoW of 30 m throughout the corridor. An area of 3.52 ha of government land will be transferred for the project.

Agricultural land of 72 households, vacant land of 14 households, 141 commercial structures (of which 114 are non-titleholders), 12 residential structures (including 7 residential squatters), 3 industrial structures, 1 mixed structure (residential-cum-commercial) and two other structure (cattle shed) will be affected.

Other assets (located within the affected portion of properties) are affected due to the proposed improvement includes 124 trees (private), 1 open well, 1 hand pump, 10 Water taps, 13 boundary walls, 20 barbed wire fencing, 2 cattle sheds, 20 water tank and 1 sitting around trees are located within the affected portion of the properties.

A total number of 44 community assets will be affected due to proposed improvement, which include 4 schools, 29 water tanks/water kundis, 1 underground water tank, 3 rest tents, 1 community hall, 3 public toilets, 1 police station, 1 LPG gas station and one statue. Apart from this, 11 religious structures will be affected, which include 6 temples, 4 shrines and 1 mosque.

The potential resettlement impacts and respective categories of affected population are given in Table 4.1 **Error! Reference source not found..**

Table 4.2: Potential Resettlement Impacts

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Numbers
1A	Titleholder – Agriculture Land / Non-agriculture land / Homestead Land and assets	Loss of land and assets	Land owner(s)	Agricultural land of 72 households; Vacant land of 14 households.
1B	Titleholder – Residential Structure	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	5 Households
1C	Titleholder-Commercial/ industrial Structure	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	27 commercial structures, 3 industrial structures
1D	Titleholder-Residential-cum-commercial/ industrial structure	Loss of structure	Land / structure owner(s)	1 Mixed structure (residential-cum-commercial)

Code	Category of PAP	Type of Impact	Unit of Entitlement	Numbers
2A	Tenants-Residential / commercial / industrial Structure	Loss of structure	Individual / Household	24 tenants (23 commercial and 1 residential)
3A	Squatter-Residential / Commercial / Residential-cum-commercial	Loss of structure	Individual / Household	114 shops and 7 residential structures
3B	Encroacher	Loss of structures / Assets	Land owner (s)	111 households; Commercial structures (27), Agricultural land (64), Industrial (3), Residential (5), Vacant land (9), Mixed (1), Cattle shed (2)
4A	Additional support to vulnerable groups		Individual / Household	40 households [2 WHH, 26BPL households, 8 physically challenged households and 2 households headed by aged persons above 60years and 2 schedule tribes]
5A	Employees in shops, agricultural labourers, sharecroppers	Loss of livelihood	Individual	Nil
6A	Community Assets	Loss of community assets	Community	55 including 44 community assets and 11 religious Structures
7A	Scheduled Tribes	Loss of land, structure or both	Household	2 households [1 shop, and 1 agricultural land]
8A	Disruption	Temporary Impact	Owner(s)	--
9A	Unforeseen impacts			--

4.3 CUT-OFF DATE

The cut-off date for non-titleholders i.e. start date of Census survey is 22.07.2012 and for titleholders, the cut-off date is the date of Section 4(1) notification as per LA Act, 1894.

4.4 OVERVIEW OF DESIGN MODIFICATIONS

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

Efforts are made to minimise the adverse impact on structures and assets of prime importance located within the RoW. Two such structures saved with the design interventions i.e. shift in alignment within RoW are Paleshwar Mahadev temple (119 +675) and Dargah at Vijapur Junction (140+075).

4.4.1 Videography of the Project Corridor

Videography of the project corridor, covering the entire RoW has been carried out on 15.05.2012, prior to the conduct of the census surveys. This exercise formed the basis for the inventory of non-titleholders.

4.4.2 Census and Socio-Economic Surveys

The Census survey was carried out for all affected households within the CoI and detailed socio-economic survey has been carried out on representative basis. The census and socio-economic survey of the affected households was carried out on 08.07.2012 to 22.07.2012. The surveys were administered through a structured questionnaire (Appendix 4.1). Data was collected for each

affected property, the details were documented and photographs of structures were taken. The list of impacted structures is enclosed in Appendix 4.2 along with map (Appendix 4.3). The findings of the survey has been analyzed and presented in succeeding sections. The survey information helped to generate necessary input for the preparation of RAP. It also provided a baseline assessment of potential impacts on affected households and formed the basis for estimating the entitlement-based resettlement budget.

4.5 IMPACT ON PROPERTIES

4.5.1 Major and Minor Impacts

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

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

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

Table 4.3: Distribution of Properties having Major and Minor Impacts

Type of Loss	Total Affected Properties	Major Impact			Minor Impact		
		Titleholder	Non-titleholder	Total	Titleholder	Non-titleholder	Total
Commercial	141	12	92	104	15	22	37
Agricultural Land	72	3		3	69		69
Residential	12	3	5	8	2	2	4
Industrial	3			0	3		3
Mixed	1			0	1		1
Others (Cattle Shed)	2	1		1	1		1
Vacant land	14	1		1	13		13
Total	245	20	97	117	104	24	128

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

4.5.2 Type of Loss

The proposed project will affect 141 commercial structures (of which 114 are squatters), 12 residential structures (including 7 squatters), boundary wall of 3 industrial structures, 1 mixed structure (residential-cum-commercial) and two other property (including cattle shed). Apart from these structures, agriculture land of 72 households and vacant land of 14 households will be affected due to the project (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4: Distribution of Impacted Properties by Type of Loss

Type of Loss	Total Affected Properties	Major Impact				Minor Impact			
		Structure	Land	Structure & land	Total	Structure	Land	Structure & land	Total
Commercial	141	93		11	104	25	1	11	37
Agricultural Land	72		2	1	3	2	56	11	69
Residential	12	2	1	5	8		1	3	4
Industrial	3				0			3	3

Mixed	1				0	1			1
Others (Cattle Shed)	2	1			1			1	1
Vacant Land ¹¹	14		1		1		8	5	13
Total	245	96	4	17	117	28	66	34	128

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

4.5.3 Type of Structures

The total affected structures according to type are shown in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Type of Structures

S. No.	Project Corridors	Total Affected Structure	Major Impact				Minor Impact			
			Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Kutchha	Total	Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Kutchha	Total
1	Commercial	141	3	11	90	104	17	5	15	37
2	Residential	12	1	4	3	8	1	2	1	4
3	Industrial	3	3			3				0
4	Mixed	1		0		0		1		1
5	Other (cattle shed)	2		1		1		1		1
	Total	159	7	16	93	116	18	9	16	43

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

4.5.4 Loss of other assets

Losses of assets within the impacted portion of properties are listed in following table. The entire tree (124 trees) impacted is on private/ agricultural land.

Table 4.6: Assets Loss within the Impacted Properties

Type of Assets	Number
Trees (Privates)	124
Open Well	1
Hand Pump	1
Water Taps	10
Boundary Wall	13
Barbed Wire Fencing	20
Cattle Sheds	2
Water Tank	20
Seating area around tree	1

4.5.5 Impact on cultural properties and community assets

A total number of 44 community assets will be affected due to proposed improvement, which include 4 schools, 29 water tanks/water kundis, 1 underground water tank, 3 rest tents, 1 community hall, 3 public toilets, 1 police station, 1 LPG gas station and one statue. Apart from this, 11 religious structures will be affected, which include 6 temples, 4 shrines and 1 mosque.

Table 4.7: Impacted Cultural and community assets

Type of properties	Major Impact	Minor Impact	Total
Temple	1	5	6
Shrine	3	1	4
Mosque	0	1	1
Water Tank/Kundi	29	0	29
School	0	4	4
Underground tank	1	0	1
Rest Tent	1	2	3
Community Hall	0	1	1
Public Toilet	3	0	3
Gas Station	0	1	1
Police Station	1	0	1
Boundary Wall of a statue	0	1	1

¹¹ Open land refers to vacant land where there is no cultivation in place nor any structure erected.

	39	16	55
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4.6 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED POPULATION

The strategy for socio-economic survey has been drawn up based on the findings of SIA exercises¹² and the sample drawn for the detailed socio-economic survey is representative and includes all categories of impacted population. Socio-economic detail were collected for 187 household and the remaining 58 households were not covered since they were not available during the survey and these households will be covered during the PAP verification and preparation of Micro-plan exercises to be carried out by NGO during RAP implementation.

For 187 PAHs, there are altogether 971 persons (family members of affected households). Out of 971 PAPs, 447 are female. The socio-economic profile of the affected population is analyzed and presented in the following section.

Social Category: Of the total affected households, 91 belong to General community, 85 belong to Other Backward Class (OBC) community and 9 to SC Community and 2 to ST community.

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

Vulnerable Group: 40 households are identified as vulnerable (there would be 52 vulnerable households for total 245 impacted households and number could change following the verification exercise).

Table 4.8: Distribution of Vulnerable Group

	Number	Percent
Schedule Tribe	2	5%
Below Poverty Line	26	65%
Woman Headed Household	2	5%
Physically Challenged Household	8	20%
Households headed by aged person of above 60 years	2	5%

Age and Sex composition: age and sex composition of the affected population is given in Table 4.9).

Table 4.9: Age Distribution of Affected Households

Age	Major Impact		Minor Impact	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
< 6 yrs	19	25	14	26
6-14 yrs	32	41	28	43
15-24 yrs	45	54	38	51
25-45 yrs	89	77	88	77
46-60 yrs	26	48	35	55
> 60 yrs	16	17	17	10
Total	227	262	220	262

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

Education Profile: the education profile of affected PAPs is given in Table 4.10. 28 percent of PAPs has attained an education upto secondary level and 7 percent are having educational qualification of graduation and above.

Table 4.10: Education Profile of Project Affected Persons

Education	Major Impact		Minor Impact		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent

¹² This is in line with the Terms of Reference of Social Impact Assessment, Resettlement Action Plan and Indigenous Peoples Development Plan, provided along with the World Bank Aide Memoire dated 4th November 2010.

Illiterate	69	14	47	9.8	116	11.9
Primary	103	21	59	12.3	162	16.1
High School	101	21	100	20.8	201	20.5
Secondary	137	28	134	27.9	271	28
Higher Secondary	49	10	69	14.3	118	12.6
Vocational	11	2	17	3.5	28	2.9
Graduation and Above	20	4	49	10.2	69	7.4
Technical		0	6	1.2	6	0.8
Total	490	100	481	100.0	971	100

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

Occupation Profile: Major percentage of the project affected persons is working in business and trade sector followed by farmers, (Table 4.11).

Table 4.11: Occupation Profile of Project Affected Persons

Occupation	Major Impact		Minor Impact		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Artisans	7	6.0	2	1.57	9	3.69
Farmer	18	15.4	40	31.50	58	23.77
Agriculture Labour	11	9.4	11	8.66	22	9.02
Business/Trade	41	35.0	46	36.22	87	35.66
Government Service	7	6.0	6	4.72	13	5.33
Private Service	2	1.7	8	6.30	10	4.10
Industrial labour	1	0.9	1	0.79	2	0.82
House Maid	10	8.5	9	7.09	19	7.79
Others	20	17.1	4	3.15	24	9.84
Total	117	100.0	127	100.00	244	100.00

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

Income Profile: Average monthly household incomes of project affected persons are given in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12: Monthly Income of Project Affected Families

Monthly Income	Major Impact	Minor Impact
Less than 2000	1	0
2001-5000	39	16
5001-8000	31	21
8001-11000	11	6
11001-14000	3	11
14001 and Above	7	21
Total	92	75

Source: LASA Primary Survey, 2012

Possession of Household Assets: 60 households possess household items like TV, two wheeler, and telephone. 52 households possess TV, two-wheeler and refrigerator, and 13 Household possess TV, refrigerator, two-wheeler and four-wheeler. And 4 household have all of household assets (such as TV, Refrigerator, two wheeler, four wheeler, telephone, food processor and washing machine).

5. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

5.1 CONSULTATION

Project affected people were informed about the proposed road development and potential impacts during consultations. Consultations with the roadside communities were undertaken at 10 locations as part of the SIA. Peoples' representatives, affected people and common public participated in the consultations. Details of consultation are presented in Table 5.1. A format for consultation has been developed incorporating 'open-ended' discussion points to gather information. Copy of the consultation-format is given in Appendix 5.1.

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

Table 5.1: Details of Consultation

Sr. No.	Corridor: Mehsana-Himatnagar
1	Chainage: km 100+000, Sobhasan Village Date- 18-07-2012, Number of people consulted: 18, Stakeholders: Farmers, teachers and community leaders
2	Chainage: km 103+000, Kadvasan Village Date- 18-07-2012, Number of people consulted: 31, Stakeholders: Farmers and community leaders
3	Chainage: km 104+500, Devrasan Village Date- 18-07-2012, Number of people consulted: 27, Stakeholders: Farmers and community leaders
4	Chainage: km 110+000, Udapur Village Date- 20-07-2012, Number of people consulted: 15, Stakeholders: Farmers and community leaders
5	Chainage: km 112+000, Kamalpur Village, Date- 20-07-2012 Number of people consulted: 14, Stakeholders: Farmers and panchayat members
6	Chainage: km 115+850, Dabhla Village Date- 20-07-2012, Number of people consulted: 15, Stakeholders: Farmers and community leaders
7	Chainage: km 134+500, Pilvai Village Date- 27-07-2012, Number of people consulted: 28, Stakeholders: Farmers, Businessman and community leaders
8	Chainage: km 140+000, Vijapur Village, Date- 27-07-2012, Number of people consulted: 20, Stakeholders: Farmers, Businessman and community leaders
9	Chainage: km 150+000, Derol Village Date- 27-07-2012, Number of people consulted: 21, Stakeholders: Teachers, farmers and community leaders
10	Chainage: km 163+000, Himatnagar Date- 27-07-2012, Number of people consulted: 46, Stakeholders: Businessman and community leaders

At the start of the consultation sessions, the project objectives, proposed improvements for the corridors were informed to the participants. It was informed to the participants that there was a conscious effort to minimize land acquisition and impacts on private lands and assets. Accordingly designs are being worked out to avoid land acquisition, especially in the settlement stretches. Only at very constricted locations, where the safety and design standards shall warrant, the acquisition of land has been proposed in the project. Further, it was clarified that, the consultations will form inputs to further refine the project designs to minimize lands on private and community structures and assets. The list of participants is given in Appendix 5.2. Photographs of the consultations are presented in Appendix 5.3.

5.2 OUTCOMES OF CONSULTATIONS

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

Table 5.2: Outcomes of Consultation and Integration into Project Design

Location [affected category]	Key Outcomes	Integration into Project Design and Action Plan
Chainage: km 100+000 Sobhasan Village Date- 18-07-2012 Number of people consulted: 18 Stakeholders: Farmers, teachers and community leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed construction of RoB and up-gradation of the corridor to 4 lanes should not obstruct the access-road to village. Columns of the RoB should not be placed at the cross road to avoid obstruction of traffic. The participants enquired whether there be any toll-tax after the up-gradation of the corridor to 4 lanes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrangements for temporary diversion of traffic will be made during the construction period. Tolling of this road is not envisaged at this stage.
Chainage: km 103+000 Kadvasan Village Date- 18-07-2012 Number of people consulted: 31 Stakeholders: Farmers and community leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision for cattle crossing should be included in the road design. The participants enquired whether the passengers need to pay any toll-tax after the up-gradation of the corridor to 4-lane. Affected persons should be duly consulted before finalisation of options for rehabilitation and resettlement. The name of the person should not be struck off from the Khedut Pothi 13, even if a person loses 100% of his or her land holding, so that his or her right to purchase land elsewhere in the state of Gujarat will not be in jeopardy. In addition to the compensation for loss of land and assets, GoG should give priority to affected households for jobs in government departments in accordance with the qualification of the candidate. Compensation for affected land and structures should be provided at prevailing market rates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of signboards, and road markings informing road users about cattle crossing included in the design. Tolling of this road is not envisaged at this stage. Consultations will be carried out with the affected persons during project preparation as well as project implementation stages respectively. RoW of 30 m is available for the proposed improvements. The improvements are proposed mostly within the existing RoW, hence land acquisition will be minimal. Training on alternative livelihood opportunities will be imparted to PAP. Apart from this, Lump sum financial assistance equivalent to 6 months of minimum agricultural wages of Gujarat (calculated for 25 days in a month) will be provided for livelihood opportunities. Most recent Jantri value will be considered for the estimation of compensation for affected land and the compensation for affected structures will be based on R&BD schedule of rates (SOR) without factoring for depreciation.
Chainage: km 104+500 Devrasan Village Date- 18-07-2012 Number of people consulted: 27 Stakeholders: Farmers and community leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision for cattle crossing should be considered for the safety of the villagers and other road users. Drains on both sides of the road should be provided to avoid the problem of water logging. Road side drains should be connected to the existing underground drains to facilitate the proper use of storm waters. Existing access roads to the agricultural fields should not be obstructed during construction works. Service lane should be provided in urban stretches of the corridor. Zebra crossing should be provided at junctions. Provision for adequate number of passenger shelters should be included in the design. Compensation for affected land and structures should be provided at prevailing market rates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of signboards, and road markings informing road users about cattle crossing included in the design. Provision of drains included in the road design. Provision of service roads included in the design from 103+000 to 104+500. Road safety measures including pedestrian paths, rumble strips, traffic calming measures provided near the junction. Provision of passenger-shelter included in the design Most recent Jantri value will be considered for the estimation of compensation for affected land and the compensation for affected structures will be based on R&BD schedule of rates (SOR) without factoring for depreciation.

¹³Khedut Pothi is a booklet where the details of land holdings of individual farmers are recorded. The Khedut Pothi is maintained by the Revenue Department and a copy of the same is issued to each farmer.

Location [affected category]	Key Outcomes	Integration into Project Design and Action Plan
<p>Chainage:km 110+000 Udalpur Village Date- 20-07-2012 Number of people consulted: 15 Stakeholders: Farmers and community leaders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of link roads have branched off from the SH, connecting Udalpur with Ganpat University, Kherva village, Bisnagar etc. The junctions at the starting points of these link roads should be improved to facilitate smooth movement of traffic. • Adequate safety measures should be provided near CHC, schools, veterinary clinic, telecom office and sub-station of electricity board. • Under pass should be provided near Udalpur junction in view of settlements on both sides of the road. • Trees should be saved to the extent possible. • Compensation should be provided for the standing crops (lemon orchards), if impacted due to the proposed improvements. • The place for dumping of construction wastes should be identified in consultation with the village panchayat. • Compensation for affected land and structures should be provided at prevailing market rates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of road safety measures included in the design in the form of rumble strips, raised pedestrian crossings, warning signs, foot path etc. • Trees will be saved to the extent possible. If the impacts on trees are unavoidable due to poor geometry, safety concerns the same will be compensated as per the requirements of wherever "tree". • Compensation for standing crops shall be provided as per the rates decided by Agriculture and Cooperation Department, GoG • Construction wastes will be dumped at the sites identified by the village panchayat. • Most recent Jantri value will be considered for the estimation of compensation for affected land and for affected structures latest R & BD schedule of rates (SOR) without depreciation will be considered.
<p>Chainage:km 112+000 Kamalpur Village Date- 20-07-2012 Number of people consulted: 14 Stakeholders: Farmers and panchayat members</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The approach of the access road connecting the village to the SH should be improved after the widening of the corridor. • The underground drains connected with the road side open pits should be linked to a proper outfall after the widening of the road to facilitate proper use of storm water. • The participants enquired whether there be any toll-tax after the up-gradation of the corridor to 4 lanes. • Road safety measures should be provided near the school and the Kamalpur junction. • Construction camps should not be established within the village area. Barren land near the Dabhla chokdi may be considered in consultation with the concerned authority. • Compensation for affected land and structures should be provided at prevailing market rates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tolling of this road is not envisaged at this stage. • Rumble strips and other traffic calming measures included in the design near the school and the Kamalpur junction. • The site for construction camps will be identified in consultation with the village panchayat. The camp sites will be selected away from settlement areas. • Most recent Jantri value will be considered for the estimation of compensation for affected land. Affected structures will be compensated based on R&BD Schedule of Rates (SoR) without factoring for depreciation.
<p>Chainage:km 115+850 Dabhla Village Date- 20-07-2012 Number of people consulted: 15 Stakeholders: Farmers and community leaders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underpass should be provided to facilitate smooth movement of villagers and cattle. • Provision for proper drainage to drain out accumulated water on road side should be included in the design. • Trees located on the edge of the carriageway should be removed to ensure safety of the road users. • Adequate road safety measures for the location near the Dabhla bus stop and the approach road to Manikpura should be considered as these are identified to be accident prone areas. • The site for construction camps should be selected in consultation with the village panchayat. • The participants enquired whether there be any toll-tax after the up-gradation of the corridor to 4-lanes. • Compensation for affected land and structures should be provided at prevailing market rates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of signboards, and road markings informing road users about cattle crossing included in the design. • Provision of drains on both sides of the road has been included in the design. • Trees will be removed if it hampers road safety and the trees will be compensated as per the requirements of wherever "tree"after getting clearances from Forest Department. • Provision for traffic calming measures, warning signs, raised pedestrian crossings etc., near the Dabhla bus stop and the approach road to Manikpura, included in the design. • Tolling of this road is not envisaged at this stage. • Most recent Jantri value will be considered for the estimation of compensation for affected land and for affected structures latest R & BD schedule of rates (SOR) without depreciation will be considered.
<p>Chainage:km 134+500 Pilvai Village Date- 27-07-2012 Number of people consulted: 28 Stakeholders: Farmers, Businessman and community leaders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed improvement should be carried out within the available government land to the extent possible and structures located within the RoW should be removed. • In case of loss of livelihood, adequate support should be provided to restore the livelihoods of affected persons losing livelihood. • The junction at the starting point of the road linking Pilvai to Chadasana near Radha Swami Vyas is accident prone. Safety measures should be included in the design. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road widening will be carried out within RoW and in some locations, where it deems necessary for geometric improvements, development beyond RoW will be considered. • Training on alternative livelihood opportunities will be imparted to the PAP. Apart from this, lump sum financial assistance equivalent to 6 months of minimum agricultural wages of Gujarat (calculated for 25 days in a month), for livelihood opportunities. • Road safety measures including speed control

Location [affected category]	Key Outcomes	Integration into Project Design and Action Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharp curves should be straightened to the extent possible. • Provision for new passenger shelters and one rickshaw stand should be made in the design. • The approaches of the link roads connecting SH to Pilvai, Kotdi and Phulwadi villages should be widened after the improvement of the SH. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • measures, warning signs, etc., included in the design. • Geometric improvements of curves at various locations included in the design.
<p>Chainage: km 140+000 Vijapur Village Date- 27-07-2012 Number of people consulted: 20 Stakeholders: Farmers, Businessman and community leaders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed construction of RoB at Vijapur railway crossing may be avoided as the frequency of trains is very less. • A new bridge should be constructed over Sabarmati river as the existing bridge is very old to sustain the load of traffic which is likely to increase many times after the up-gradation of the SH to 4-lane. • Service road should be provided to facilitate smooth flow of traffic along the road section from Vijapur to Radhanpur, where a number of industries are located. • Provision for road safety measures near the schools, Khanusa, Anandpura chokdi and Gobindpura junction should be considered. • Compensatory tree plantation should be carried out wherever government land is available along the proposed corridor. • Site for construction camps may be selected near the railway crossing. • The participants enquired whether there be any toll-tax after the up-gradation of the corridor to 4-lane. • The participants enquired about the proposed implementation schedule of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed developments including RoB are based on future traffic demands, time savings and safety of commuters. • Road safety measures including warning signs, pedestrian-crossing, rumble strips, raised pedestrian paths, etc., included in the design. • Provision of service road included in the design from chainage 135+275 to 144+400. • Site for construction camps will be established at suitable locations. Community will be consulted in identifying suitable locations. • The construction works are likely to be initiated from July 2013. • Tolling of this road is not envisaged at this stage.
<p>Chainage: km 150+000 Derol Village Date- 27-07-2012 Number of people consulted: 21 Stakeholders: Teachers, farmers and community leaders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing accesses to the village and agricultural fields should not be obstructed due to the proposed improvements. • Approaches of the link roads connecting SH with Ramgadh and Saroli village should be improved. • Provision for pedestrian crossing and zebra crossing should be considered. • Road safety measures should be provided near schools and Krishna Nagar junction. • Newly constructed passenger shelters should be retained. • Compensatory tree plantation should be carried out in government land available along the corridor. Species like Ashoka (Asho Palo) should be planted in more numbers. • Jantri value should be considered for the estimation of compensation for affected land. • The participants enquired whether there be any toll-tax after the up-gradation of the corridor to 4-lane. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate measures will be taken during construction works, not to obstruct access roads to villages and agriculture fields. • Updated Jantri value will be considered for the estimation of compensation for affected land. • Traffic calming measures, warning signs, bumps etc., included in the design near schools and the Krishna Nagar junction. • Newly constructed passenger shelters will be removed if design requirements demands so. Adequate number of passenger shelters provided in consultations with the Community. • Compensatory tree plantation will be as per the requirements of Forest Department in suitable locations. • Most recent Jantri value will be considered for the estimation of compensation for affected land. Affected structures will be compensated based on latest R&BD (SoR) without factoring for depreciation. • Tolling of this road is not envisaged at this stage.
<p>Chainage: km 163+000 Himatnagar Date- 27-07-2012 Number of people consulted: 46 Stakeholders: Businessman and community leaders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts on structures and land should be avoided by restricting the road improvement within the available land width in the urban stretch of Himatnagar. The proposed 4-laning may be avoided in the urban stretch of Himatnagar, considering the low volume of heavy traffic. • There are 7 educational institutions and one 50-bedded hospital located within 3 km stretch from RTO circle to Methapura circle. Adequate safety measures should be included in the design. • NG circle is an accident zone along the corridor. Safety measures should be considered for this location. • Compensation for affected properties should be provided at prevailing market rates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geometric improvements, widening and upgradation require land acquisition and is in view of the development potential of the region. • Road safety measures including warning signs, pedestrian-crossing, footpath with guard rails, rumble strips, raised pedestrian paths, etc., included in the design. • Most recent Jantri value will be considered for the estimation of compensation for affected land and for affected structures latest R & BD schedule of rates (SOR) without depreciation will be considered.

5.3 DETAILS OF CONSULTATIONS WITH OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

5.3.1 Consultation with Government Officials

Consultations were carried out with officials to study the current land acquisition and compensation practices in Gujarat. The outcomes of the various meeting have been discussed in Table 5-3. The discussion revealed that the current practice for fixing of land value for payment of compensation was based primarily on average of five year sale deeds. These processes are being increasingly adopted as it provides for a satisfactory compensation to the affected persons, thereby, facilitating timely project implementation. The suggestions received have provided significant input towards selection of the most suitable method for land acquisition and compensation payment for GHSP II.

Table 5-3: Outcomes of Consultation with Government Officials

Sl. No.	Name of Agency	Key Issues Discussed
1.	Gujarat State Road Development Corporation, Gandhinagar	<p>Method of Land acquisition and compensation followed for recent highway projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land acquisition is based on Land Acquisition Act, 1894. For some road projects, the acquisition of land was under emergency clause (section 17) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. Land rate estimated was the average of registry rate of land in past five years in respective villages Valuation of the affected structure was carried out by concerned subdivisions of R&BD based on Schedule of Rates considering depreciation. Cost of standing crops were assessed by concerned Agriculture Offices.
2.	Town Planning and Valuation Department, Gandhinagar	<p>Process of land valuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>For acquisition of land for public purpose:</i> land rate is based on last five-year sale-deed instead of Jantri value. <i>For allotment of private land for public purpose:</i> Land value is finalized by considering one-year sale-deeds. After considering average rate of comparable sale-deeds, multiplicative factors are applied to arrive at the final value of land. These factors include development plan proposals, development level of the area, connectivity, upcoming and proposed projects, land use conversion etc. The allotment rate thus decided by the TPVD is generally considered as the 'market rate' of land in respective locations and is nearly 4-5 times higher than the sale-deed estimates.
3.	Land Acquisition, Revenue Department, Gujarat	<p>Ascertaining of land value for projects undertaken by GIDC, GIPCL or GPCL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land acquisition was as per LA Act, 1894. Land rates were decided based on both Jantri value (the mention is about the pre-revised version of Jantri rates) and average of five-year sale-deed-estimates done by District Level Price Committee. Both the rates were then disclosed to the affected persons for choosing the preferred option. Near 80% accepted the sale- deed estimates and were paid compensation as per Section 11(2) of LA Act, 1894, by using consent method for payment of compensation. Land owners who did not agree to sale deed estimate were compensated through "regular award" process which is decided by the Court. The same procedure is being followed for land acquisition in road projects of NHAI, following the provision of National Highway Act 1956.
4.	Office of Superintendent of Stamp, Government of Gujarat	<p>Process of fixing Jantri Value by the GoG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land values are collected from every square kilometre area, termed as 'Grids'. Separate Information Schedules are used for urban areas and rural areas.

Sl. No.	Name of Agency	Key Issues Discussed
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case of village area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> rates are collected for both agricultural and non-agricultural land; and land rates are recorded for various categories such as those abutting National Highway/State Highway/MDR/ODR; In case of urban areas: rates of open plot, flat/apartment, office space, shop, industrial, agricultural land are considered. The Jantri value reflects the market rate prevailing in respective areas, however in areas where there are no transactions done in recent past, the rates may not be true reflection of market rates. The finalised Jantri value is finally published for every plot (survey number based).
5.	Heduva Hanumat Gram Panchayat Office	<p>Current cost of land and other assets in the area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Jantri rate (the mention is about the pre-revised version of Jantri rates) of land is lower than the market rate with differences between the two going up nearly 2-times. Bore wells cost about Rs.10 lakh, including installation charges. Presently, one bore-well installed in a farmland is used for watering adjacent farmland, on cost-sharing basis. These water sources should be saved to the extent possible.
6.	Vasai Gram Panchayat Office	
7.	Advocates dealing with cases of land acquisition related to Narmada Main Canal Project	<p>Ascertaining of compensation for acquisition of land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nomination of an Expert Committee to decide on the market value of land. The Committee studied the rates of land in adjacent villages and considered the rate of land (Rs.35 per sq.mt) in the nearby village Javaraj, where the rate was previously decided upon through a Court Judgement. Allowing for 10% increase per year, the Expert Committee decided the rate of land as Rs.45.50 per sq.mt. The land-owners will thus entitled for rate decided by the Expert Committee in addition to all statutory benefits (includes 30% solatium, 12% per year for the period from date of Section 4(1) Notification to date of taking possession of land, 9% / year as market rate for one year and 15% / year as market rate after the first year). Negotiation has not taken place in any phase of land acquisition in the case of Narmada Main Canal Project, in the villages under consideration.
8.	Gujarat State Water Supply and Sewerage Board (GWSSB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valuation of Bore-wells, pipelines in the affected land is done by GWSSB based on the latest published Schedule of Rates. For assessing the value of any water sources or related equipment located within a parcel of land to be acquired will be done by GWSSB on request by respective government agency/body which requires the land.
9.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, GoG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valuation of agriculture/horticulture crops is done by District Agriculture Office/District Horticulture Office respectively. The valuation is based on the District-wise production and yield statistics published by Directorate of Agriculture, Krishi Bhavan and the current market rate of the affected crop obtained from respective Agriculture Produce Market Committee (APMC).
10.	Gujarat State AIDS Control Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GSACS provided all sorts of cooperation and given necessary instructions to Target Intervention NGOs functioning in respective corridors. It is opined that GSACS will not fund any intervention initiatives taken up by other government agencies. Technical advisory services in the form of advocacy measures shall be provided to the PIU of R&BD. IEC materials developed by NACO/GSACS can be utilized in generating awareness and for exploring measures towards prevention of the diseases.

5.3.2 Consultation with Non-Governmental Organisations

NGOs operational in the project area was consulted to understand the issues of tribal and social development, livelihood, health, gender specific concerns etc. Interactions with the NGOs were necessary to create an encouraging environment for carrying out social mobility survey, trucker

survey for HIV/AIDS Prevention plan and public consultations. The details of the meetings have been summarized in Table 5-4.

Table 5-4: Outcomes of Consultation with NGOs

Name of Organisation	Location	Key Function Areas	Key Issues Discussed
Young Citizens of India Charitable Trust	Mehsana-Himatnagar	Rural development and health, including HIV/AIDS awareness	Prevalence of HIV/ AIDS, medical facilities available; Overall development concerns
Narottam Lalbhai Rural Development Fund		Social development	Issues and concerns related to gender.

6. MITIGATION MEASURES AND PROCESSES

6.1 COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE PROCEDURES

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 Departments¹⁴. Implementing NGO will facilitate and assist in the valuation of assets.

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

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.

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.

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

¹⁴ 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.

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.

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

The proposed road development is expected to open up new economic opportunities for women to upgrade their skills and also better accessibility to educational and health facilities. During consultations, women suggested to provide adequate safety measures especially at school locations. There are two woman-headed households amongst the affected households. To ensure that women are secure in receiving payments all benefits will be provided in joint account where woman will be first beneficiary.

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

6.3.1 Facilities for Women in Construction Camps

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.

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.

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.

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.

6.4 HIV/AIDS ISSUES

Detailed consultations have been conducted with medical institutions, trucker community and local leaders along Mehsana-Himatnagar corridor as part of the study with respect to HIV/AIDS Prevention Plan (HPP).

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

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

6.5 ROAD SAFETY ISSUES

Road safety audit carried out as part of DPR preparation reveals high number of accidents along the project corridor due to inadequate width of shoulders, poor sight distance in sharp locations, lack of treatment in junctions, narrow width of cross drainage works and the parapets of the

culverts. Safety interventions included in the design with respect to curve locations are warning signs on both sides of curves and restricted speed, design of T-junction with channelization, posting of proper markings and designs, etc. A minimum of 1.25 m shoulder has been provided. Wherever feasible the culverts will be expanded in width to accommodate shoulders/extended carriageway. In places where this is not feasible adequate steps have been taken for delineation of the parapets. Delineation of trees with object markers will be done. Details of road safety issues and interventions are provided in Safety Audit Report (Volume III of DPR)¹⁵.

Safety interventions in form of warning signs have been taken up for all the curve locations in project corridor. Intersections in form of T junction, Y junctions are provided with properly designed access along with markings and signs. Habitations seeking safety interventions such as Devrasan village (105+300 to 105+900), Udalpur village (109+000 to 109+500), Kamalpur village (112+000 to 112+400), Dabhala village (115+300 to 115+900), Vasai village (119+300 to 120+000), Motipura village (123+325 to 123+675), Chankya vidhya mandir (127+100 to 127+250), Pilvai village (134+700 to 135+100), Kamla Sanskar Vidhya pith (135+850 to 136+000), Vijapur Town (138+600 to 140+600), Ranchodpura village (144+100 to 144+400), Derol village (149+500 to 149+900), Krushna nagar village (150+300 to 150+600), Satnagar village (157+100 to 157+400), PTC college Himatnagar Town (161+450 to 161+700), and Himatnagar Town (162+100 to 163+752) are provided with traffic calming measures and informatory signs. Speed limit signs are posted at the entrance along with the termination sign after crossing the village. Raised pedestrian crossing and rumble strips with proper markings and signs are provided near the schools.

¹⁵First Information Report (FIR) details relating to the traffic accidents are collected from Superintendent of Police offices of Mehsana, Himatnagar and Gandhinagar for the period from 2006 to 2011. Only major injury and fatal accidents are recorded. However, there is a potential scope of other minor injury and property damage accidents that may have gone unrecorded. The available data does reveal quite a few facts that can help in visualizing preventive measures. However, efforts are extended in preparing safety improvement options beyond available accident data and the same is incorporated in the final safety recommendations. The data collected from the Office of Superintendent of Police, indicates significant accidents at Himatnagar, Derol, Satnagar, Vijapur, Mehsana and Visnagar. Accident spots at Vijapur, Mehsana and Visnagar are not present in the records of respective talukas. There are total of 62 fatalities and 345 injuries reported in a span of 6 years (2006 – 2011). This is substantial figure of more than 10 deaths in a year accounting for about one fatality per 7 km in a year. Though records are not very clear as to how and where exactly the accidents have occurred except some data, it can be reasonably inferred that a few of the obvious inadequacies in design and control could be the main reasons for these accidents.

7. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PROJECT

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.

7.1.1 Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESMU)

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 divisions¹⁶ 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.

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.

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

¹⁶ The Field Divisions of R&BD are located at Rajkot, Mehsana and Vadodara.

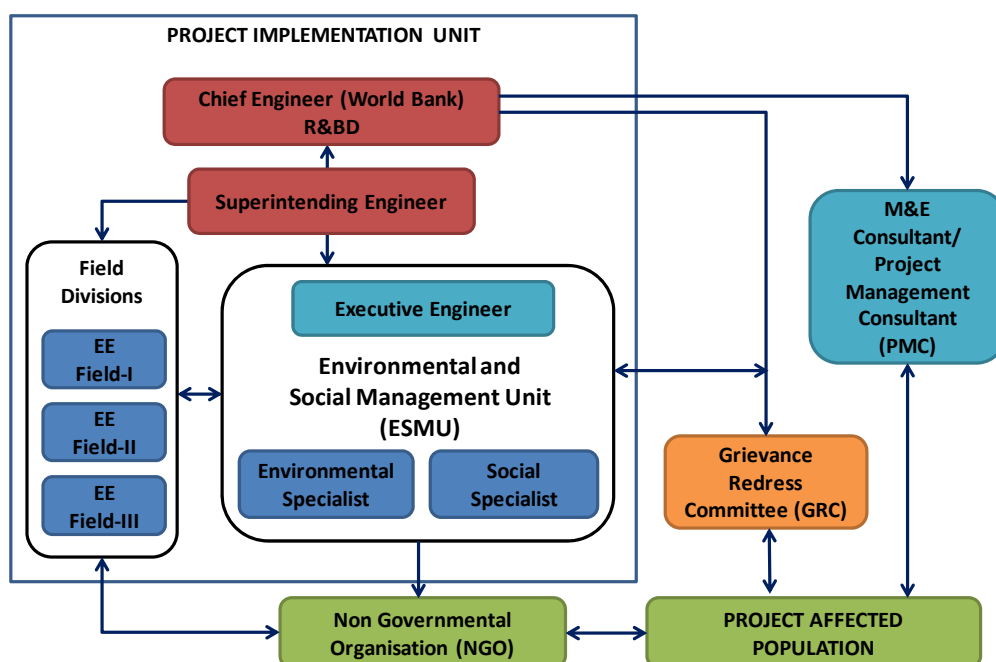


Figure 7.1: Implementation Arrangements

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.
- Assistant in Market Value Assessment Procedures.
- Technical assistance in creating socio-economic data base of HHs losing land.

7.1.2 Implementation Support by NGO

As prescribed in the World Bank Operational Policy 17, 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 distribute identity cards provided by the PIU to identified PAFs;
- Facilitate opening of joint bank accounts (PAPs and his/her spouse) for individual PAPs;
- Ensure that all benefits are provided in joint account where women will be the first beneficiary;
- Assist PAPs in receiving compensation, focusing on vulnerable PAPs to ensure that they get their dues on time;
- Generate awareness about the productive use of compensation money and R&R grants;
- Explain the resource base and other opportunities to enable them to make informed choices and participate in their own development;
- Ensure that vulnerable PAPs are given their dues both for payment of compensation and rehabilitation assistance;
- Submit monthly progress reports to ESMU;
- NGOs will help in HIV awareness;
- Identify training needs of PAPs for income generating activities and ensure they are adequately supported during the post-training period on respective income generating activities, and,
- Ensure that the grievances and problems faced by PAPs are presented to the Grievance Redress Committee for their resolution.

7.1.3 Compensation and Assistance Procedures

- ESMU will facilitate for joint verification of land by LAO. Valuation of assets within affected land will be carried out by respective Departments¹⁸. 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.

¹⁷ Annex A: Involuntary Resettlement Instruments, OP 4.12. The World Bank Operational Manual. December 2001.

¹⁸ Timber trees – Forest Department; Perennial trees and standing crops – Agriculture and Cooperation Department; Built-up structures – Roads and Buildings Department; Water resources – Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Department.

- The compensation for land and other assets for titleholders (assets alone in the case of non-titleholders) will be disbursed through Revenue Department.
- Assistance as per entitlement provisions for both titleholders and non-titleholders will be disbursed through PIU.
- Any grievances arise during valuation of land or other assets and estimation of entitlements will be referred to the Grievance Redress Committee. This will also be facilitated by NGO.

7.1.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

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

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

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

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

Table 7.1: Monitoring Indicators for Financial Progress

Sl. No	Monitoring Indicators	Implementation Target	Revised Implementation Target	Progress this Month	Cumulative Progress	% against Revised Implementation Target
1	Land acquired – private (acre)					
2	Land transferred – government (acre)					
3	Compensation for land (INR)					
4	Compensation for structure					
5	Preparation and dissemination of leaflets to various stakeholders					
6	Preparation and approval of plans					
7	Number of joint bank					

Sl. No	Monitoring Indicators	Implementation Target	Revised Implementation Target	Progress this Month	Cumulative Progress	% against Revised Implementation Target
	accounts opened					
8	Issuance of identity cards					
9	Submission of monthly progress reports					
10	Shifting allowance for all affected categories					
11	Livelihood Restoration Allowance for affected categories					
12	Vulnerable groups					
13	Community Assets					
14	No. of PAPs who have received training for livelihood restoration					
15	No. of PAP who have taken a job after training					

Table 7.2: Monitoring Indicators for Financial Progress

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

Table 7.3: Monitoring of Grievance Redress

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

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	Total BPL (residential, commercial and residential-cum-commercial) – 26 out of 187(14%) BPL within residential – 1 out of 26 (4%) BPL within commercial – 25 out of 26 (96%) BPL within res-cum-comm – Nil		
Household income (Annual)	< Rs. 24000 = 1 out of 167 (1%)		

Indicators	Pre Project Baseline	Mid Term Evaluation	End Project Evaluation
	Rs. 24001-48000 = 55 out of 167 (33%) Rs. 48001-72000 = 52 out of 167(31%) Rs. 72001-120000 = 17 out of 167 (10%) > Rs. 120001 = 42 out of 167 (25%)		
Occupation	Business/Trade – 87 out of 244 (36%) Private service – 10 out of 244 (4.1%) Agriculture labour – 22 out of 244 (9%)		
Average household expenditure	Food (monthly) – Rs.3318 Education (monthly) – Rs.618 Health (monthly) – Rs.470 Local travel (monthly) – Rs.428		
Percentage of earning women	27 earning women out of 447women (6%)		
Average monthly earning of women	Rs. 7750 (average monthly earning of 27 earning women)		
ASSET OWNERSHIP			
Ownership of household assets	Television – 101 out of 187 (54%) Refrigerator –71 out of 187 (38%) 2-wheeler – 70 out of 187 (37%) 4-wheeler – 19 out of 187 (10%) Telephone – 122out of 187(65%) Washing Machine – 7 out of 187 (4%) Computer – 30 out of 187 (16%)		

7.1.5 Complaint Handling Mechanism¹⁹

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.

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

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

7.1.6 Grievance Redress Committee

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

¹⁹ 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.

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);

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

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

- 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.

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

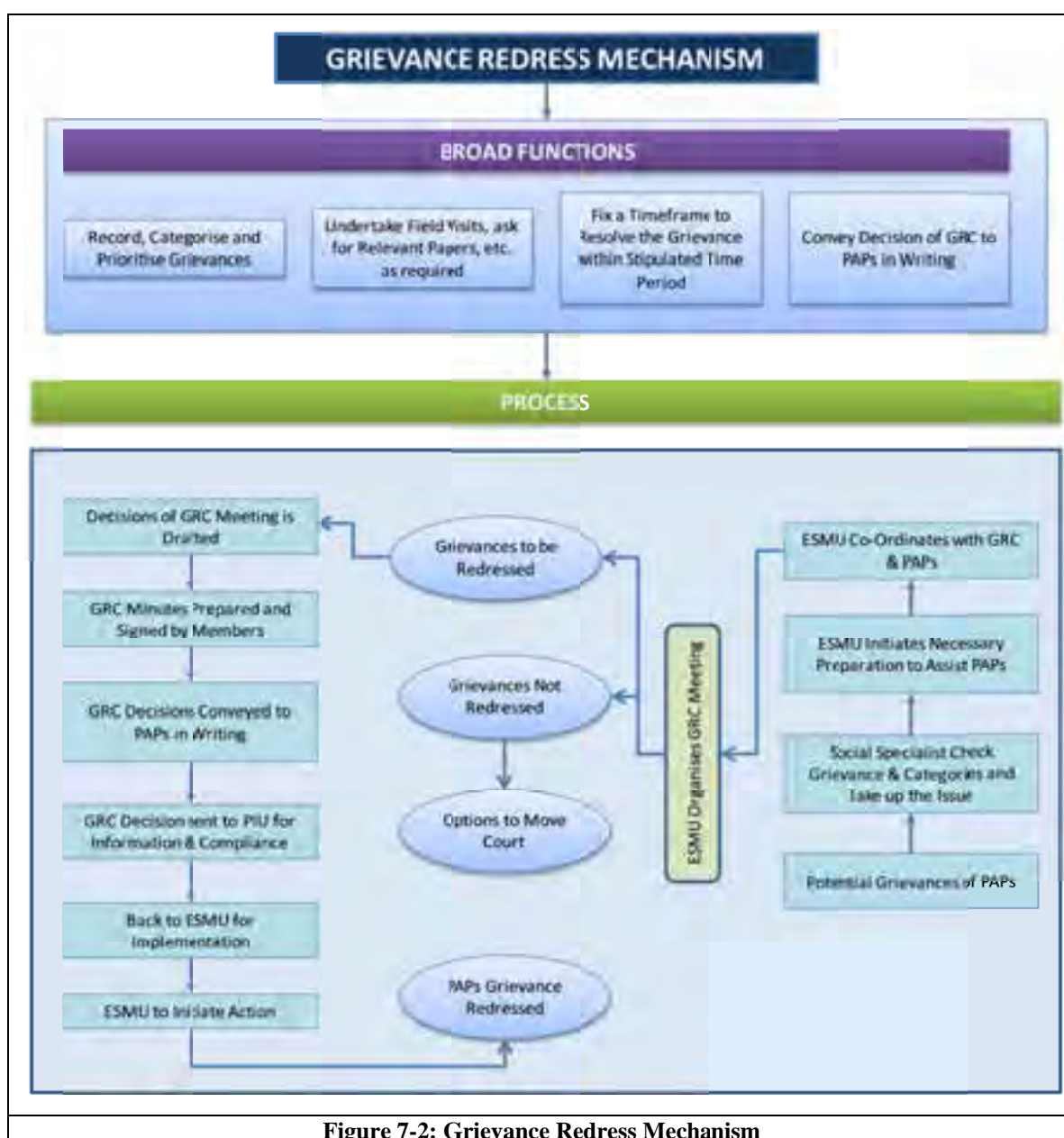


Figure 7-2: Grievance Redress Mechanism

7.1.7 Income Restoration Measures

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

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

will assist in identifying appropriate alternative economic rehabilitation schemes through counselling and consultation

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

7.1.8 Public Consultation and Disclosure

The Disclosure Policy of GSHP-II formulated by R&BD, GoG states that the Policy intends to enhance transparency in decision making process during implementation phase, including those for procurement, financial management, social and environmental safeguards, and to comply with all legal requirements under Right to Information Act, 2005. In order to make the RAP implementation process transparent, a series of public disclosure meetings will be arranged. The RAP Executive Summary along with Full RPF, translated in Gujarati language and List of PAPs with impacted assets will be disclosed through public consultations and will also be made available through GSHP Website (<http://gshp2.gov.in>). The full RAP would be disclosed at World Bank's Infoshop.

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.

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.

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

7.1.9 Mechanism for Training and Capacity Building

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.

The topics for training and capacity building includes:

Introduction to social & R&R issues (R&R policies at state/national/international level, social issues pertaining to R&R (participation of women, poverty assessment, anti poverty programmes, highway related diseases, road safety, transparency, right to information);

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

Social Impact Assessment and RAP/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);

Resettlement Policy Framework (category of PAPs, category of impacts, valuation of assets (land, structure, crops, trees, community assets, etc.), entitlements, women and vulnerable groups, temporary impacts, disruption/damage during construction and respective mitigation measures);

RAP/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.

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

7.1.10 Coordination with Civil Works and Certification

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

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.

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

7.1.11 Implementation Schedule

RAP Implementation Schedule is provided in Table 7.5. This provides the key benchmarks of implementing RAP. The construction tenure of the corridor is 30 months²⁰. The on-ground rehabilitation and resettlement exercises and handing over the encumbrance free stretch for civil works will take 9 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

²⁰ The construction tenure of individual corridors ranges from 18 months to 30 months spread across an overall period of 36 months and accordingly, R&BD has envisaged tenure of 36 months for the RAP implementing NGO.

Table 7.5: RAP Implementation Schedule

ACTIVITY	MONTHS																													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Mobilising Personnel and Training																														
M&E Consultant / PMC in place		■																												
NGO in place	■	■																												
GRC in place	■	■																												
Training for PIU/ESMU Personnel	■																													
Training for NGOs	■																													
Information Campaign and Community Consultation		■	■						■						■						■						■			
Compensation / R&R / Clearance of Col																														
Verification of PAPs, listing of assets affected, measurement of structures, categorization of PAPs		■	■	■	■																									
ID Card distribution			■	■	■	■	■																							
Preparation of Micro Plan and approval			■	■	■	■	■																							
Opening joint account of PAPs			■	■	■	■	■																							
Payment of compensation			■	■	■	■	■																							
Payment of R&R assistance			■	■	■	■	■																							
Consultations (intermittant)		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Skill and training needs assessment							■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Identification of government schemes																														
Enrollment into government schemes																														
Training of PAPs for income restoration schemes																														
Consultation for relocation/rehabilitation of Community assets/Cultural properties																														
Awareness programmes with respect to HIV/AIDS		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Awareness on Road Safety		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Repeat training of PAPs for new vocation																														
Clearance of RoW for civil works																														
Monitoring and Evaluation																														
Internal Monitoring		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
External Monitoring and Evaluation																														
Project Completion Survey																														
Project Completion Survey Report																														

8. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

8.1 SUMMARY OF RESETTLEMENT COSTS

The cost for various components such as land, structure, compensation for other assets within affected property, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, has been estimated. The estimated total budget for the implementation of RAP is INR. 21.16 million.

Table 8.1: RAP Budget

Sr. No.	Category	Amount (INR)
1	Compensation for Land	1,355,426
2	Compensation for Structure, cultural properties and community assets	9,976,001
3	Compensation For Encroacher	3,064,677
4	Compensation for other assets within affected property (Trees, water tap, water tank, barbed wire fencing, sitting around trees, hand pump, open well, boundary wall and cattle shed)	1,457,947
5	R&R Assistance	4,696,925
6	Sub Total (1+2+3+4+5)	20,550,976
7	Contingency (@3%)	616,529
8	GRAND TOTAL (Sub Total + Contingency)	21,167,506

8.1.1 Compensation for Land

Compensation for land shall be provided to all the titleholders for the loss of their agricultural land. The cost of land has been calculated based on the latest Jantri Rates (2011) collected from Department of Stamp Duty and Registration, GoG (Table 8.2). An area of 3.52 ha of government land will be transferred for the project.

Table 8.2: Compensation for Land

Chainage		Village	Total Area (ha)	Total Area (sq. m)	Jantri Rate (sq. m)	Total cost (INR)
From	To					
146+821.5	147+500	Derol	2.83	28347	40	1,133,880
103+290	135+230	Vihar	0.02	230	220, 270	62,100
117+040	117+090	Dabhla	0.09	903	65, 68, 75, 78	67,725
140+040	140+070	Vijapur	0.01	94	475, 463, 850, 875	62,581
103+250	103+305	Rampura	0.06	620	47,42	29,140
Total			3.019	30194		1,355,426

8.1.2 Compensation for Structures

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

- Pucca Structures @ INR 13,130 / sq.m;
- Semi-Pucca structures @ INR 12,396 / sq.m;
- Boundary wall @ INR 3,120 / sq.m;
- Commercial squatter@ INR 40,000;
- Residential Squatter@ INR 45,000;
- Barbed wire fencing @ 500/running meter;
- Kutcha Structure @ INR 5,000; and
- Water tank @ INR 3,120 /sq. m.

Table 8.3: Compensation for Structure

Category	Number/sqm.	Unit Rate (Rs./sqm)	Total Cost (INR)	
Cultural property (pucca-sqm)	49.5	13,130	649,935	
Cultural property (semi-pucca-sqm)	236	12,396	2,925,456	
Cultural property (Boundary Wall-m)	15	3,120	46,800	
Community Assets (pucca-sqm)	42	13,130	551,460	
Community Assets (semi-pucca-sqm)	32.4	12,396	401,630	
Community Assets (water tanks)	138.5	3120	432,120	
Community assets (Boundary wall-m)	30	3,120	93,600	
Total			5,101,001	
Residential Structure (Squatters)	7	45,000	315,000	
Commercial Structure (Squatters)	114	40,000	4,520,000	
Total			4,875,000	
Encroachments		Area Sq.m.	Rate/Sq.m.	
Residential (Encroachers)	Pucca-sqm	1.65	13,130	21,665
	Semi-pucca-sqm	10.65	12,396	132,017
	Barbed wire fencing (meter)	7	500	3,500
	Boundary Wall-sqm	7	3,120	21,840
Commercial and industrial (Encroachers)	Pucca-sqm	9.5	13,130	124,735
	Semi-pucca-sqm	112	12,396	1,388,352
	Kutchha-sqm	132	5,000	660,000
	Barbed wire fencing (meter)	10	500	5,000
	Boundary Wall-sqm	195	3,120	608,400
Mixed (Encroachers)	Semi-pucca-sqm	8	12,396	99,168
Total				3,064,677

8.1.3 Compensation for Other Assets

The assets such 124 private trees, 1 open well, 1 hand pump, 10 water taps, 13 boundary walls, 20 barbed wire fencing, 2 cattle sheds, 20 water tanks and one seating areas around trees are located within the affected property, will be compensated. The total cost estimated for other assets is INR 1,457,947. The unit rates for respective items are as follows:

- Tree @ INR 5,000;
- Water Tap @ INR 1500
- Water tank @ INR 3,120 /sq. m;
- Barbed wire fencing @ 500/running meter;
- Temporary shed @ INR 5,000;
- Seating around tree @ 3,120/sq.m;
- Hand Pump@ 150,000
- Open well @ INR 733 / cum; and
- Boundary Wall @ 3,120/running meter;
- Gate @ number INR 15,000;

Table 8.4: Compensation for other Assets

Sl.no.	Assets	No	Unit rate	Number/sqm	Cost
1	Tree	124	5000	124	620,000
2	Open Well	1	733	19	13,927
3	Water tap	10	1500	10	15,000
4	Water Tank	20	3120	60	187,200
5	Hand Pump	1	15000	1	15,000
6	Boundary wall	13	3120	104	324,480
7	Barbed wire Fencing	20	500	280	140,000
8	Shed	2	5000	25	125,000
9	Seating around Trees	1	3120	0.75	2,340
11	Gate	1	15000	4	15,000
	Total				1,457,947

8.1.4 R&R Assistance

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 4,696,925.

Table 8.5: R&R Assistance

Category of PAP	Entitlement	Number of Person	Assistance (INR)	Amount (INR)
Squatters (Commercial and Residential)	Shifting Allowance	121	5,000	605,000
	Training Assistance	121	15,000	1,815,000
Replacement of Cattle sheds	Financial Assistance	2	15,000	30,000
Tenants	Shifting Allowance	24	5,000	120,000
	Rent Allowance@ INR15,00 for six month	15	9,000	135,000
Vulnerable Groups	Training Assistance	40	15,000	600,000
Additional Support for Schedule Tribes	Financial Assistance	2	60,000	120,000
Ex-gratia land owners losing upto 500 sq.m of land in lieu of all other benefits.		8	20,000	160,000
Total				3,585,000
Total R&R Assistance (Extrapolated ²¹)				4,696,925

An amount of INR 29.6 million is earmarked for cost of trainings, RAP implementing NGO, monitoring and evaluation, awareness programmes on road safety, HIV/AIDS awareness, etc. (Table 8-6 gives detailed resettlement budget for all upgradation corridors to be taken up). Escalation of these components (component 5 to 9 in Table that are likely to span across years) have been considered at an annual inflation rate of 7% based on consumer price index and the escalated amount for Year-I is INR 31.7 million and for Year-II, the amount is INR 33.9 million.

Table 8-6: Resettlement Budget: Up gradation Corridors

Sl.No.	Corridors/ Category	D-B	D-D	A-G	M-H	U-V	B-L	D-M	L-K	TOTAL (INR)
1	Compensation for Land			243,612	1,355,426	148,379	9,817,288	322,021	12,189,019	24075745
2	Compensation for Structures and community assets	720,000	213,600	699,270	9,976,001	1,361,500	1,516,000	562,480	3,60,000	15,048,851
3	Compensation for Structures (Encroachers)	-----	48,155	777,124	3,064,677	277,724	371,880	257,734	-----	4,797,293
3	Compensation for Assets within affected Property	-----	15,000	46,240	1,457,947	90,000	3,943,515	124,400	256,075	5,933,177
4	R&R Assistance	660,000	60,000	379,125	4,696,925	1,055,526	6,763,855	455,000	320,000	14,390,431
A	Sub Total (Compensation and R&R Assistance) (1+2+3+4)									64,245,497
5	RAP Implementing NGO									16,916,000
6	Monitoring & Evaluation (External Monitoring-PMC)									3,492,000
7	Training and Capacity Building									1400000
8	Administrative Expenses									7350000
9	Out of pocket expenses (corrective measures, grievance redress, un-anticipated works, etc.)									500000
B	Sub Total (Implementation Support) (5+6+7+8+9)									29,658,000
10	Sub Total (A+B)									93,903,497
11	Contingency@3%									2,817,105
12	Grand Total									96,720,602

Note: D-B: Dabhoi-Bodeli; D-D: Dhandhuka-Dholera; A-G: Atkot-Gondal; M-H: Mehsana-Himatnagar; U-V: Umreth-Vasad (including Ladvel-Kapadvanj); B-L: Bayad-Lunawada; D-M: Dhansura-Meghraj; L-K: Lunawada-Khedapa.

²¹ Extrapolated for 58 more PAHs