



**Roads and Buildings Department
Government of Gujarat**



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

Radhanpur-Chanasma (SH 55)

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

July, 2019

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List of Abbreviations

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

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

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

1.2 Corridor Description:

2. The total length of the project corridor is 60.421 km with RoW of 30m. The corridor starts at km 0.000 at Radhanpur Town and ends at km 60.421 at the junction of Chanasma. The project corridor passes through talukas of Radhanpur, Harij, Sami and Chanasma of Patan District. The project corridor is considered for Rehabilitation with safety improvements. The Corridor connects Two National Highways, acts as east west connectivity and connects North Gujarat to Kutch. Improves alternative interstate connectivity for long distance traffic, specifically bound to ports.



Project Corridor

1.3 SIA and Social Management Plan: Objectives

3. Social Impact Assessment (SIA) has been undertaken for Radhanpur-Chanasma corridor. SIA study looked into the likely impacts of road improvement on the communities, and the likely mitigation aspects of impacts. Accordingly, Social Management Plan (SMP) has been prepared to address the social issues by providing the management plans along with corresponding budget provisions, as well as institutional arrangements. The Objectives of SMP are: (i) to guide the management of social issues

caused by the proposed project; (ii) to identify adverse social /community issues and determine mitigation measures, this includes identification of issues and mitigations adopted for GBV, Labour influx management, prevention of HIV/AIDS and GRM etc., (iii) to follow the Resettlement Policy Framework for procedure set forth in compliance with national and international policy guidelines.

1.4 Right of Way and Impact on Land and Structures

4. The Right of Way of (RoW) of the project corridor is 30m. There will not be any impact on land and other properties, since the proposed treatment is only maintenance works of project corridor. However, in the event of any resettlement impact in the project, mitigation measures will be provided based on the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the project.

5. RPF prepared for the project 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 management of social impacts caused by the proposed project. The RPF is based on the principle that affected people should be in a better-off position or at least at the same level as compared to the pre-project scenario.

2 OUTCOME OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

6. Public consultations were held along the project corridor with the local community and ensured women participation in the consultation process. Basic objectives of the consultations were to disseminate project information, identify issues that may arise out of the proposed improvement, obtain suggestions of the community to mitigate adverse impacts, if any. The outcome of the consultations were analyzed and discussed with the Design Team. Consultations were also carried out with Gujarat State Aids Control Society (GSACS), Integrated Counselling and Testing Centers (ICTC), CHCs and NGOs operational in the project area to carry out interactive meetings for preparation of HIV/AIDS prevention plan. The views, suggestions and concerns of the community were integrated into the project design, which is summarized in Table 2-1. The consultations have helped in not only achieving the social assessment objectives, but also assisted in gathering suggestions for mitigation of adverse impacts, improvement in designs. Appendix 1.1 provides the minutes of consultations along with photographs and participants details.

Table 2-1: Key Outcomes of Consultation and Integration into Project Design

Location	Key Outcomes	Integration into Project Design and Action Plan
Radhanpur-Prajapati Brahmakumari's Vishwavidyalaya & Commercial Shop (0+000) Starting point Date: 7th April 2018 Participant Details Shop owners and Staff of Barahmakumari's Vishwavidyalaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brahmakumari Vishwavidyala and other commercial shops located adjacent to the project road at starting point are congesting the road due to improper footpath and parking areas. • At starting point of the corridor, water logging issues due to improper drainage lines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporating the provisions of safety measures, foot paths, pedestrian crossings, rumble strips (pavement bar marking) and cautionary sign boards. • Improving the drainage condition with providing closed drain cum footpath along with pedestrian guard rail (PGR) is included in the road design.
Maaku Maa Temple (56+500) – RHS- Dharmoda Village Date: 7th April 2018 No. of Participants: 8 Villagers and Shrine owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shrine is at distance of 3.8 m from Carriage way and it is 150 years old. Every year nearly, from 100 to 150 devotees visit temple twice and gather for celebration. • Water logging problem during rainy season, due to low levelling of the road. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions of crash barrier (guard rail) at shrine location to preserve the shrine along with safety measures such as cautionary sign boards and rumble strips. • Improving drainage conditions for side drains (earthen drain) included in the design.
Harij Police station/check post Km. 37.400 Date: 2nd May 2018 Participant Details: Police staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Harij settlement area comprises mix of Residential and commercial category along the road. • Frequent accidents at Harij settlement and congestion due to vehicle parking along the road. • Continuous local movement of travels/shuttles/cars results in accidents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate design of road intersection with proper safety measures such as speed humps, zebra crossing and speed limit signage are included in the design part.
Chanasma Junction, Km. 60.400 Date: 2nd May 2018 Participant Details: Shop Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At Chanasma few accidents occur at this stretch due to traffic congestion. • The movement of local travelers are more such as shuttles/cars/jeeps etc., 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporating the provisions of appropriate safety measures such as speed humps, zebra crossing and speed limit signage are included in the design as part of junction improvement.

Table 2-2: Outcomes of Consultation with ICTC/CHCs and NGOs

S. No.	Name of Organization	Location	Key Function Areas	Key Issues Discussed
1.	ICTC/CHC and PHCs at Sami, Radhanpur and Chanasma	Radhanpur- Chanasma	Rural development and health, including Counselling, testing and HIV/AIDS awareness, behavioural change communication and condom use promotion among people and distribution	Prevalence of HIV/ AIDS, and health awareness programs Overall development concerns such as awareness programs/IEC campaigns, rallies, group meetings and one to one discussions, etc.,
2	Bhagini Samaj (NGO-Out Reach Workers), Radhanpur			

3 HIV/AIDS PREVENTION MEASURES

7. Detailed consultations have been conducted with medical institutions and local NGOs along Radhanpur-Chanasma corridor as part of the study with respect to HIV/AIDS Prevention Plan (HPP). As per GSACS estimation¹, about 1.66 lakh people have HIV infection in Gujarat and HIV prevalence was > 1% among ANC clinic attendees (proxy of general population) in 3 districts viz; Sabarskantha, Mehsana, and Surat and have been considered as Category-A (high prevalence areas).

8. Presence of high-risk groups (HRGs) and HIV positive people reported in the CHCs of Radhanpur. 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 centers (Antiretroviral therapy Centers) established by Gujarat State AIDS Control Society (GSACS) is also available at Radhanpur.

9. 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 etc., along the corridor are presented in the HPP prepared for additional project corridors. Strategic action plan for mitigation of identified issues along with budget are also incorporated in HPP. The table below presents the identified/assessed high risk areas along the project corridor and accordingly strategic actions suggested for implementation as follows:

Table 3-1: Strategic Action Plan

Corridor	Outcome of Situation Assessment/Issues Identified	Strategy/Action Suggested	Locations/Village/Town	Responsibility
Radhanpur-Harij-Chanasma	Presence of High Risk Groups in some villages	Intensive IEC campaign in 6 locations - Distribution of IEC materials and carryout awareness programmes for HRGs/Local Community on monthly basis	Villages like Aliyana, Kamalpur, Babra, Kolivada, Garamdi near Radhanpur	PIU/RAP Implementation Agency
	Truck Halt Points	Assist the target population in accessing the services (Behavioral Change Communication (BCC), Antiretroviral Therapy (ART), etc.) of Target Intervention (TI) NGO/CHC.		PIU/RAP Implementation Agency
		Facilitate supply of condoms in coordination with GSACS/Partnering Agencies	Kandla Highway, Varahi, Santalpur (Truck Workers).	
	Distribution of IEC materials and carryout awareness programmes for truckers on 3-month interval till completion of construction works.			

10. The components suggested for effective implementation of HIV/AIDS Prevention Plan in project corridor with the objective of sustaining the project initiatives has been worked out and presented in the following.

¹ GSACS Annual Report 2016-17

- Awareness creation through IEC will be adopted for identified locations and at construction/labour camps
- Behavior Change Communication is an essential element of HIV prevention, care and support programs, providing critical linkages to other program components, including policy initiatives.
- Health problems of the workers will be taken care of by providing basic health care facilities through a health center set up at the construction camps.

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

4 GENDER ISSUES

12. 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 and settlement locations and to ensure that women are secure in providing safety measures where woman will be the first benefited person to the use of road development.

13. The project area of all villages (as per census 2011), the ratio of women's participation in the workforce is 15.87 against 45.56 percent of male workforce was noted and needs to be increased by providing good transportation facility and by encouraging involvement in construction or supervision kind or related activities.

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

4.1.1 Facilities for Women in Construction Camps

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

- Temporary housing - during the construction the families of labourers/workers will be provided with suitable accommodation and facilities for other civic requirements, particularly health and sanitation;
- Health center - health problems of the female workers will be taken care of through health centers temporarily set up for the construction camp. These will provide medicines and minimum medical facilities to tackle first-aid requirements for minor accidental cases. Child care facilities /crèche will also be ensured.
- In addition, linkage to nearest higher medical care will be ensured whenever required. The contractor will arrange visit of a doctor, at least once in a week, to provide required medical support to the workers in general and women in particular.
- A strong vigilance mechanism will have to be developed by the contractor to ensure ceasing abuses at work places. RAP implementing 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 will be responsible for the above interventions. The Social Specialist at ESMU will along with the contracted NGO facilitate the preferential provision of work opportunities to those

interested women. They will be also responsible for internal monitoring of these interventions on a periodic basis.

- The budget for various facilities for women in construction camps as stated above have been 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; Minimum Wages Act, 1948; Child labor (prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986; Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and Sexual Harassment of Women at the work place (Prevention, prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013] and respective Environmental Management Plans (EMPs).

4.1.2 Gender Based Violence (GBV) risk in the project area:

16. The project district of Patan has more number of crime cases particularly (as per website of digital India) in terms of cruelty by Husband and her relatives (72 cases), followed by Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (42 cases) and Kidnapping and abduction records (16 cases) in total of 156 cases against women in project district in the year 2015. Women working at the construction site and staying in the labour camps may have the following risks.

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

17. As such no cases/incidents are reported with respect to risks on gender in the previous completed corridors under GSHP II, however, it is suggested to include internal complaints committee and awareness programs on gender issues and to be carried out by the contractor. To address risks related to sexual harassment at the work place at the construction site and at the institutional level, the following actions will be implemented in accordance with the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013:

- Setting up of Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) by the Contractors to meet their corporate requirement and legal mandate under the Act. The employer will have the following functions as specified by the law:
 - Creation and communication of a detailed policy and code of conduct against GBV and work place harassment;

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

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

Table 4-1: Gender Action Plan (Rachanpur-Chanasma Corridor)

Activity/measures	Target/Indicators	Responsibility	Time line/Duration
Pre-Construction Activities			
Ensure that the road design integrate addressing the needs of women, differently abled and children/students	Design standards (including bus stops/bus shelters along with basic amenities such as toilets and water facilities, pedestrian facilities for safe and comfortable movement/crossing) meet the needs of women and physically disabled persons are assessed and reflected in the road design.	R&BD and Design Consultant	Design/pre-construction Stage
During Construction and Operation Stage			
Ensure that GAP is appropriately	Carryout focused consultations with women community (of migrant and host community) shall be framed to gather information on GBV and shall be appropriately included/updated in the	R&BD, PMC/Authority Engineer and Contractor	Pre-construction stage

Activity/measures	Target/Indicators	Responsibility	Time line/Duration
disseminated to the women community (or migrant and host community) and include suggestions and views received	gender action plan		
	Gather information on (i) number of likely migrant labor (labor influx) in the project site during the pre-construction and construction stages, (ii) distance of proposed labor camps from villages, (iii) absorption capacity of host community, (iv) gender perspective study of safety provisions provided in road design and road-user facilities		
Develop and enhance infrastructure design for pedestrian facilities to provide safe and comfortable mobility for women, students and disabled persons	Multipurpose path with sanitation facilities for all genders along with bus shelter with provision of ramp and basic amenities including landscape all along the corridor shall be provided by the Contractor according to the design standards	Contractor under the approval of Authority Engineer	Construction Stage (18-20 months)
Develop material and conduct awareness campaigns to improve attitude and behaviors and creating women and disabled friendly environment along the road and at construction/labour camp	Information on safety measures provided along the road, generate awareness on sexual harassment laws, help line numbers and encourage women to report harassment and encourage to bystanders to assist women and girls along the road and at labour camp included in awareness programs to be aired through information boards.	Contractor under the approval of Authority Engineer	Construction and operation stage (5 years)
Promote appropriate employment opportunities and wages for all gender equally during the project construction and operation period.	Employment opportunities for women with a minimum target of women engagement	Contractor under the approval of Authority Engineer	Construction and operation stage (5 years)
Take measures to curb instances of sexual harassment	Constitution of Internal Complaints Committee - in accordance with the Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013	Contractor under the approval of Authority Engineer	Construction Stage (18-20 months)
	Awareness campaign on Gender issues		

Budget for Implementation of Gender Action Plan-Rachanpur-Chanasma Corridor

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

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

5 LABOUR INFLUX MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

- Conflict amongst workers, and between workers and local community, based on cultural, religious or behavioral practices.
- Displeasure amongst local community on engagement of outsiders.
- Minor epidemics of certain infectious diseases due to interactions between the local and migrant populations. The most common of these are respiratory (TB), vector borne (Malaria, Dengue), water borne (Stomach infections, typhoid) and sexually transmitted diseases (HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis).
- Security issues to local women from migrant workforce. Influx of labour may worsen the risk of Gender Based Violence in a project area². Women and girls are more commonly affected by gender-based violence due to the lower status of women in many societies, discrimination against them and their higher vulnerabilities to violence. Gender-based violence takes many forms, including sexual, physical, and psychological abuse.
- Use of community facilities such as health centers, temples, transport facility etc. by migrant labour may lead to discontent with local community.
- In case contractors bring in unskilled migrant labour, there stands the risk of exploitation of a labourer. This can happen in the form of hiring young labourers, low and unequal wage payments, forced labour and discrimination on basis of the caste, religion or society.
- Impacts due to cumulative labour at site are mainly stress on local resources, disruption of community relations and movement of labourers.
- The other impacts could be worker utilize the local transport for commuting nearby areas thereby increasing risk of accidents, increased traffic generated by the project etc.,
- There could be increase in stress on medical or recreational facilities prevailing nearby residential areas if appropriate services are not provisioned in the project area.

² Gender-based violence is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will, and that is caused by differences in power between people of different genders, i.e., between males and females and people of other gender and sexual identities.

- Such adverse impacts are usually amplified by local-level low capacity to manage and absorb the incoming labour force, and specifically when civil works are carried out in, or near, vulnerable communities and in other high-risk situations.

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

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

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

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

Table 5-1: Labour Influx Management Plan

S.No.	Category of Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Duration
1	Labour influx and stress on local environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor shall, wherever possible, locally recruit the available workforce or priority given for employment of labour, those impacted due to the project. • Project should include a code of conduct relating to the Environment, social health and safety (ESHS) to be signed with the contract document, the Contractor shall be required to implement the agreed code of conduct till the end of contract period. • Contractor shall provide appropriate and requisite on job and ESHS training as necessary including required awareness campaigns and health checkups (Prevention of HIV/AIDS) etc., • No gender discrimination shall be followed by the Contractor with respect to recruitment, wages and benefits. • The Contractor ensure and followed the activities under the national labour and employment laws • A complaint handling mechanism for workers shall be put in place to inform and to raise workplace concerns. 	Contractor under the approval of Authority Engineer	Construction period (18-20 months)
2	Accommodation Facilities at the labour camp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance note on workers accommodation should be referred (provided in the bid document on Setting up of Construction and Labour camps-ESGP02) • The work force shall be sensitized to the local cultural behavior, Labour behavior in 	Contractor under the approval of Authority Engineer	Construction period (18-20 months)

S.No.	Category of Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Duration
		the accommodation facilities to be kept in place and strictly enforced.		
3	Environment Health and safety/security issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the guidance notes related Environment, health and safety provided in the bid documents should be referred and followed by the Contractor. The contractor shall put in place the following security measures to ensure the safety of the workers. Adequate measures will be undertaken to safeguard gender issues in the project area and the labour camp by the contractor (as outlined in Gender Action Plan-GAP) 	Contractor under the approval of Authority Engineer	Construction period (18-20 months)
4	Regular inspection and monitoring of labour camp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The procedure developed should include regular inspection of the camp sites, maintaining information pertaining to labours sourced by sub-contractors. Campsite shall be inspected at frequent intervals to ensure that the facilities are well organized and maintained to acceptable and appropriate standards by the contractor. 	Contractor under the approval of Authority Engineer	Construction period (18-20 months)

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

6 ROAD SAFETY

26. Road safety audit carried out as part of DPR preparation reveals quite a high rate of accidents along the project corridor, though the accident records are not very clear as to how and where exactly the accidents have occurred except some data. The data is collected for the period from 2013 to 2017 from the respective police stations of Radhanpur, Harij and Chanasma. Only major injury and fatal accidents are usually recorded. However, there is a potential scope of other minor injury and property damage accidents that may have gone unreported. It can be logically inferred that a few of the obvious inadequacies in design and operations could be the main reasons for these accidents.

27. Safety interventions included in the design with respect to settlements and junctions are warning signs on both sides of the road and restricted speed, design of T-junction (3 arm junction) with channelization, posting of proper markings and designs, etc. Details of road safety issues and interventions are provided in Safety Audit Report (Volume III of DPR).

28. Safety interventions in form of warning signs have been taken up for all the settlements and junctions in project corridor. Junctions and Intersections are properly designed access along with markings and signs. Habitations seeking safety interventions such as Starting point of the corridor at Radhanpur (0+000), Gochanad village (7+510), Baspa village (14+600), Harij (39+000), Dharmoda village (56+300) and end point at Chanasma (60.200). Fortune School of Science, Radhanpur (0.100), near Model School, Radhanpur (02.600) near Baspa School (13+535) and near Kanhibhai Hospital, Chanasma (60.000) are provided with traffic calming measures such as informatory signs, speed limit signs and zebra crossing are posted at the entrance along with the termination sign after crossing the village. Rumble strips with proper markings and signs are provided near the schools and institutions.

29. The project corridor is predominately located adjacent to fields and passes through settlements with untethered livestock. The livestock is often driven along or across the carriageway, hence warning signs are provided for cattle crossing locations such as Gochanad (5.500), Baspa (15.500), near Harij (36.000), Near Dharmoda (56.000) and near Chanasma (59.500), where there are grazing land located on both sides of the corridor. Details of road safety issues and interventions are provided in Safety Audit Report (Volume III of DPR).

7 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

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

31. ESMU will be headed by an officer of the rank of Superintending Engineer (PIU), and will be responsible for all activities related to resettlement and rehabilitation. Superintending Engineer (PIU) will be assisted by Executive Engineer (EE). The EE will be assisted by an Environmental Specialist and a Social Specialist (Figure 9.1). ESMU will be housed in R&BD headquarters in Gandhinagar. Executive Engineers SRP Division, Rajkot will be responsible for E&S activities.

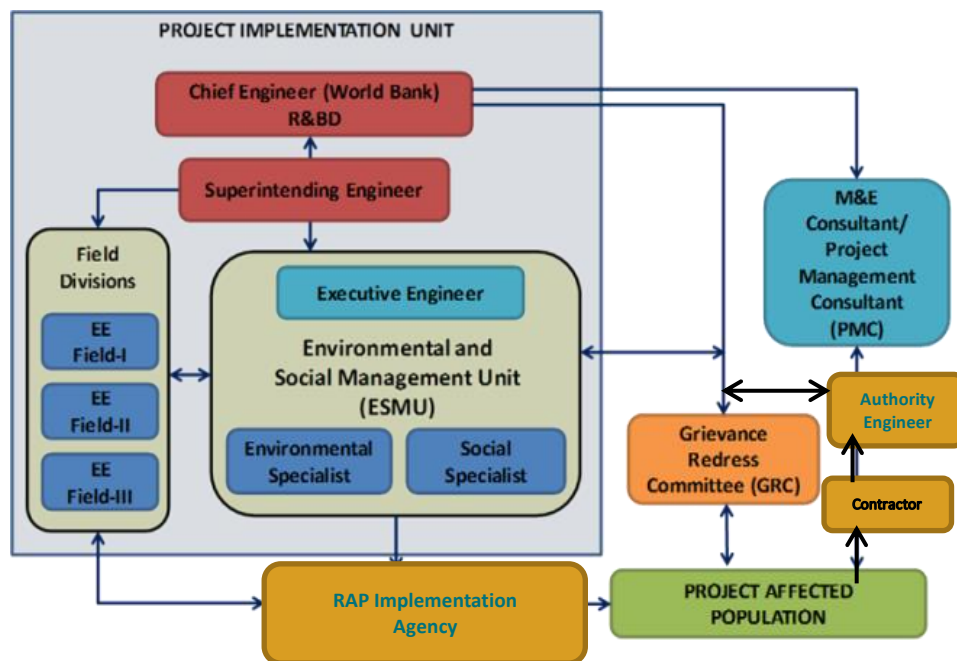


Figure 7-1: Implementation Arrangements

7.1 Implementation Support by RAP Implementation Agency

32. RAP will be implemented by the ESMU with support from a RAP Implementation Agency which will be selected as part of the project. The roles and responsibilities of RAP Implementation Agency are summarized as follows:

- Explain to PAPs about the potential adverse impacts and proposed mitigation measures and, R&R entitlements;
- Distribute the dissemination materials including pamphlets on RAP and other aspects;
- Facilitate ESMU in organizing public information campaign at the commencement of R&R activities;
- Prepare the micro plans;
- Participate in the meetings organized by ESMU;
- Provide support for implementation of RAP;

- Prepare and issue identity cards to identified PAFs;
- Facilitate opening of joint bank accounts (PAPs and his/her spouse) for individual PAPs;
- Assist PAPs in receiving compensation, focusing on vulnerable PAPs to ensure that they get their dues on time;
- Generate awareness about the productive use of compensation money and R&R grants;
- Explain the resource base and other opportunities to enable them to make informed choices and participate in their own development;
- Ensure that vulnerable PAPs are given their dues both for payment of compensation and rehabilitation assistance;
- Submit monthly progress reports to ESMU;
- Identify training needs of PAPs for income generating activities and ensure that they are adequately supported during the post-training period on respective income generating activities, and,
- Ensure that the grievances and problems faced by PAPs are presented to the Grievance Redress Committee for their resolution.
- Support PIU in updating the implementation status through E-RAP tool

8 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

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

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

34. Usually villagers approach the Village Sarpanch for their complaint registration by giving in writing and Sarpanch intimates the same complaint to circle level R&BD.

GRC will be responsible for the following:

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

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

Broad functions of GRC are as under:

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

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

8.1 Complaint Handling Mechanism

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

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

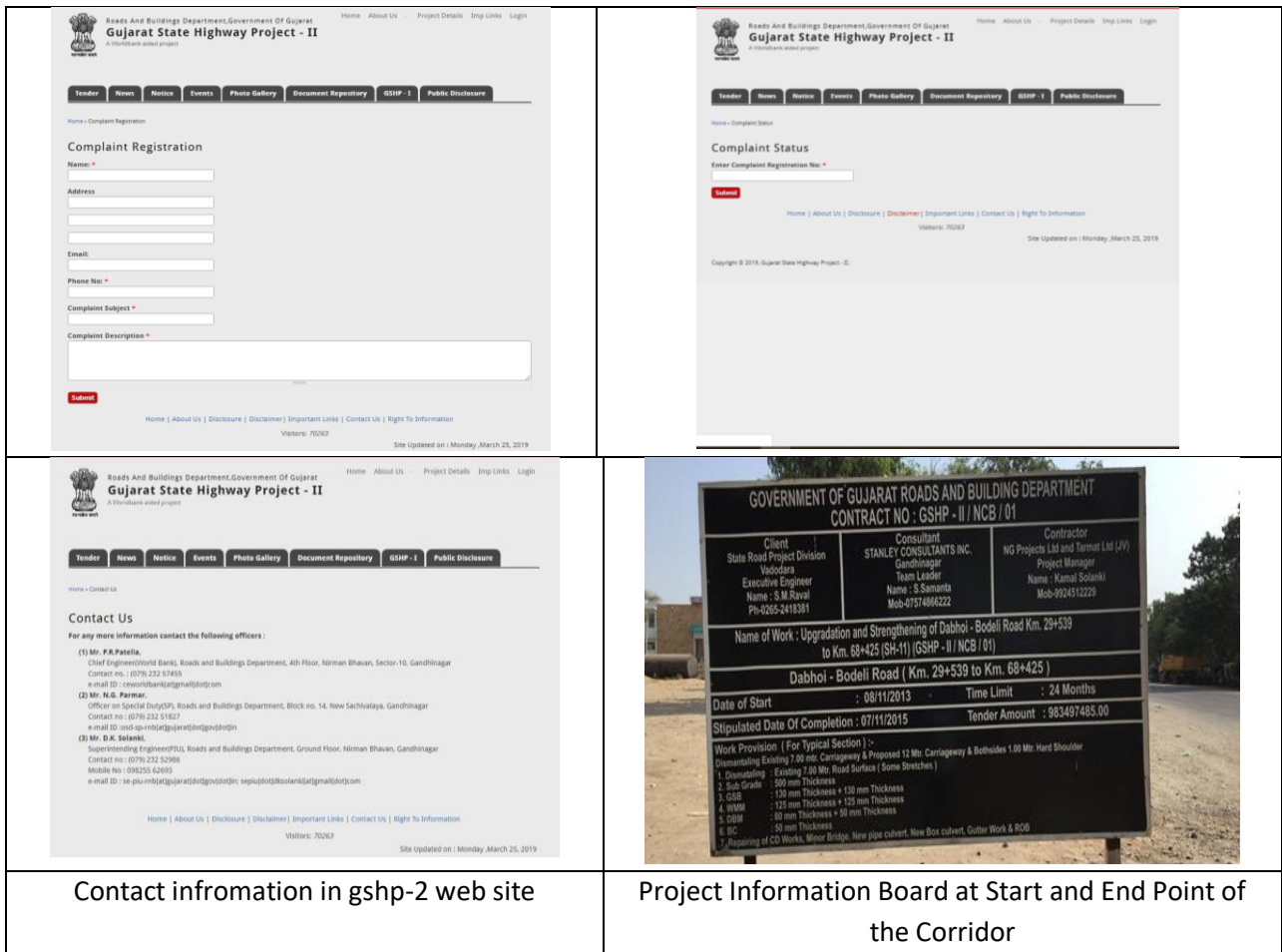
39. Being a project involving large scale of civil works along with implementation of RAP/HPP, the project is likely to receive suggestions, complaints, inquiries, etc. R&BD recognizes the importance of this and hence intends to address such issues through the Complaints Handling Procedures for GSHP-II,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

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

- Complaints Handling Procedures assigns SE, PIU as the Chief Complaint Handling Officer with set roles and responsibilities. He is mainly responsible for complaints not related to personnel. Complaints related to personnel require to be dealt with as per the existing system. Training to the employees working under WB wing of R&BD, who are involved in GSHP II under the World Bank assisted project. This includes PIU staff, staff of State Road Project Divisions of Rajkot, Vadodara and Mehsana. They need to be given a clear understanding of the procedures involved and to treat the complaints as an opportunity for improvement and not to discriminate / antagonize the complainant in future dealings.

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

Compliant registration process in GSHP-II web site and contact information board at project site



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

8.1.1 Public Consultation and Disclosure

43. The Disclosure Policy of GSHP-II formulated by R&BD, GoG states that the Policy intends to enhance transparency in decision making process during implementation phase, including those for procurement, financial management, social and environmental safeguards, and to comply with all legal requirements under Right to Information Act, 2005. In order to make the RAP implementation process transparent, a series of public disclosure meeting has been arranged at project area on 12th July 2019 (Attached the minutes of Disclosure meeting in **Appendix 2.1**). The Social Management Plan Summary along with Full RPF, translated in Gujarati language and disclosed through public consultations, the same documents also been made available through GSHP Website (<http://gshp2.gov.in>). The full RPF would be disclosed at World Bank’s External Website.

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.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1.1: Minutes of the Consultations along with Photographs and participants details (Radhanpur-Chanasma) SH-055

At the start of the consultation sessions, the project objectives, proposed improvements for the corridors were informed to the participants. It was informed to the participants that there was a conscious effort to minimize impacts on private lands and assets. The following points were discussed during the Public Consultation Meetings:

Informed about Project Introduction:

- Government of Gujarat has taken up the second Gujarat State Highway Project (GSHP-II), covering up- gradation, maintenance and improvement of identified core road network for loan appraisal with the World Bank. Roads and Building Department (R&BD), the responsible body for managing the project, has retained M/s LEA Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd. (LASA) as Project Management Consultants to prepare pertinent plans on widening and upgradation of highways.
- As a pre-requisite towards loan appraisal with the World Bank, R&BD has selected four corridors at this stage, aggregating to 153 km length for detailed project report.
- The corridor enroutes 4 talukas and 1 district for the length of nearly 60.42 km. Talukas through which the corridor passes are Radhanpur, Harij, Sami and Chanasma.
- Consultation intends to disseminate the information regarding the proposed development as well as to know the opinion of the people regarding resettlement issues, road safety measures and potential impacts of the project.

Points Discussed – General

- Awareness and Opinion about the project
- Road safety issues along the corridor [road accidents/avoidance/suggestions etc. – specific cases of accidents taking place in particular locations – reasons for such accidents – increase/decrease in accidents].

Points discussed for Commercial / industrial /Residential Category





- Extent of impact [in terms of loss of property – loss of livelihood – any improvement in business expected due to the project, etc.]
- Will you be able to continue your business in the same location – if relocating to another place, implications on rent, business etc. - how much time required relocating the structure or restoring the affected business/livelihood.





Discussion Points for Religious Structures / Common Property Resources

- Extent of impact [in terms of loss of land – loss of structure – loss of other assets, etc.]
- Age of the structure – important festivals/events of pilgrim/tourist attraction - period of such celebrations – pilgrim/tourist population

Relocation of religious properties / common property resources – Involvement of Panchayats – Any community based organizations

Summary of Consultations and Participants details:

Location	Minutes of Consultation	Photographs	
<p>Radhanpur-Prajapati Brahmakumari's Vishwavidyalaya & Commercial Shop (0+000) Starting point Date: 7th April 2018 Participant Details: Shop owners and Staff of Brahmakumari's Vishwavidyalaya</p>	<p><u>Situation Assessment and outcome:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brahmakumari Vishwavidyalaya and other commercial shops located adjacent to the project road at starting point are congesting the road due to improper footpath and parking areas. • At starting point of the corridor, water logging issues due to improper drainage lines <p><u>Mitigation/Design Measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporating the provisions of safety measures, foot paths, pedestrian crossings, rumble strips (pavement bar marking) and cautionary sign boards. • Improving the drainage condition with providing closed drain cum footpath along with pedestrian guard rail (PGR) is included in the road design. 		
<p>Maaku Maa Temple (56+500) – RHS- Dharmoda Village Date: 7th April 2018 No. of Participants: 8 Villagers and Shrine owners</p>	<p><u>Situation Assessment and outcome:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shrine is at distance of 3.8 m from Carriage way and it is 150 years old. Every year nearly, from 100 to 150 devotees visit temple twice and gather for celebration. • Water logging problem during rainy season, due to low levelling of the road. <p><u>Mitigation/Design Measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions of crash barrier (guard rail) at shrine location to preserve the shrine along with safety measures such as cautionary sign boards and rumble strips. Improving drainage conditions for side drains (earthen drain) included in the design. 		

Location	Minutes of Consultation	Photographs	
<p>Harij Police station/check post Km. 37.400 Date: 2nd May 2018 Participant Details: Police staff</p>	<p><u>Situation Assessment and outcome:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Harij settlement area comprises mix of Residential and commercial category along the road. • Frequent accidents at Harij settlement and congestion due to vehicle parking along the road. • Continuous local movement of travels/shuttles/cars results in accidents. <p><u>Mitigation/Design Measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate design of road intersection with proper safety measures such as speed humps, zebra crossing and speed limit signage are included in the design part. 	 <p>2.5.2018 11:36</p>	 <p>7.4.2018 15:19</p>
<p>Chanasma Junction, Km. 60.400 Date: 2nd May 2018 Participant Details: Shop Owners</p>	<p><u>Situation Assessment and outcome:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At Chanasma few accidents occur at this stretch due to traffic congestion. • The movement of local travelers are more such as shuttles/cars/jeeps etc., <p><u>Mitigation/Design Measures</u></p> <p>Incorporating the provisions of appropriate safety measures such as speed humps, zebra crossing and speed limit signage are included in the design as part of junction improvement.</p>	 <p>2.5.2018 10:1</p>	 <p>2.5.2018 10:1</p>

Participant's details:

Location	Name of the Contacted Person (s)	Occupation
Radhanpur-Prajapati Brahmakumari's Vishwavidyalaya & Commercial Shop (0+000) Starting point Date: 7 th April 2018 Participant Details: Shop owners and Staff of Barahmakumari's Vishwavidyalaya	Institute Correspondent, staff members and Shop Keepers of Barahmakumari's Vishwavidyalaya	Institutional/Business
Maaku Maa Temple (56+500) – RHS- Dharmoda Village Date: 7 th April 2018 No. of Participants: 8 Villagers and Shrine owners	Parbatji Thakor, Velaji Thakor (Temple owners)- 6351069023	Agriculture Former
Harij Police station/check post Km. 37.400 Date: 2 nd May 2018 Participant Details: Police staff	H. C. Mahendrabhai -9687858533	Service at Police Department
Chanasma Junction, Km. 60.400 Date: 2 nd May 2018 Participant Details: Shop Owners	Ganesh Parlour – Kalpeshbhai Patel (9426878439)	Business

Appendix 2.1: Minutes of the Disclosure Meeting held at Dharmoda Village (Radhanpur-Chanasma Corridor)

Date: 12th July 2019

Location: Dharmoda Village Panchayat office

The disclosure meeting was carried out at Project village - Dharmoda Gram Panchayat, Taluka Chanasma, District Patan on 12th July 2019 at 11am.

The disclosure meeting was arranged by issuing a prior notice/intimation at all the project villages along the corridor for public consultation and informed the villagers to participate in larger number including village/ gram panchayat members and residents residing along the corridor.

The meeting was initiated with the project description about the strengthening options/proposed cross sections. During the meeting, it was explained about the Social management Plan prepared for the project and Resettlement policy framework which was followed for the project as per Bank Policies.

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

- Proposed safety measures particularly at settlement areas, religious structures and institutional areas
- Strengthening the road side drainage provisions
- GRC establishment at district level and
- Opportunity for local labour during road construction period

Village heads concluded the meeting by explaining about the project improvements which are going to be implemented for better and safer roads.

Consultation Photographs at Dharmoda village Panchayat:



Copy of the Circular for Prior Intimation:

નં.: પી.આઈ.યુ. (યો.અ.એ.) / / 2019

ગુજરાત સરકાર
અધિક્ષક ઇજનેરશ્રી ની કચેરી
યોજના અમલીકરણ એકમ (વિશ્વબેંક),
પ્લોટ નં. ૬૯, નિર્માણ ભવન,
સેક્ટર ૧૦ એ, ગાંધીનગર

લોક પરામર્શ અને જાહેર સભા બેઠક

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

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

ક્રમ નં.	રસ્તાનું નામ	લંબાઈ (કિમી.)	એસ.એચ. નં.	વર્તમાન લેન રૂપરેખાકન	સૂચિત સુધારણા	આવરાયેલ જિલ્લાઓ
૧	મહેસાણા - ઉંઝા - સિદ્ધપુર - પાલનપુર	૬૦.૮૦	૪૧	૪ - એલ.પી.એસ. (૪ લેન + પેવ્લ શોલ્ડર)	૬ લેન + પેવ્લ સાઇડ શોલ્ડર્સ અને હાર્ડ શોલ્ડર્સ + ડાબી બાજુ પર બહુહેતુક પાથવે	મહેસાણા, પાટણ બનાસકાંઠા
૨	રોડ ઓવર બ્રિજ સહિત મહેસાણા બાયપાસ નું ચાર લેનિંગ	૫.૦૦	૪૧	૨ - એલ.પી.એસ. (૨ લેન + પેવ્લ શોલ્ડર)	૪ લેન + પેવ્લ સાઇડ શોલ્ડર	મહેસાણા
૩	રાધનપુર-સામી-હારિજ-ચાણાસ્મા	૬૦.૪૦	૫૫	૨ લેન + પેવ્લ શોલ્ડર	પુનર્વસન / મજબૂતીકરણ	પાટણ
૪	વલ્લભીપુર-રંગોલા (વાયા ઢોલા અને પરવાલા)	૨૭.૦૦	૩૯	૨ લેન + પેવ્લ શોલ્ડર	પુનર્વસન / મજબૂતીકરણ	ભાવનગર
	કુલ	૧૫૩.૩૦				

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

આપનો વિશ્વાસુ,



(ડી કે સોલંકી)

અધિક્ષક ઇજનેર

યોજના અમલીકરણ એકમ

માર્ગ અને મકાન વિભાગ

ગાંધીનગર

નકલ રવાના

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

૨. ટીમ લીડર, યોજના સંચાલન સલાહકાર

૩. યોજના નાં જિલ્લા કક્ષા ના પ્રતિનિધિઓ

૪. તાલુકા અને પ્રામ્ય કક્ષા ના પ્રતિનિધિઓ- મેમ્બર

No. PIU / PMC / / 2019

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

PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE MEETING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

Yours Faithfully,


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

Copy to:

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

SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

List of Participants attended in disclosure meeting:

GUJARAT STATE HIGHWAY PROJECT - II				
Road and Building Department, Government of Gujarat				
Name of Corridor: Radhanpur - Chausma.		Location: Dharmodar Village		Date: 12/07/2019 11:00 AM,
Sr.No.	Name	Contact	Occupation	Suggestions
1	Bhagwati Bhat D	9913703252	Talati Dharmodar	
2	Kalpesh M. Chaudhari	9723376643	Dharmodar (Health)	
3	શ્રી કલ્પેશ ચૌધરી	૯૭૨૩૩૭૬૬૪૩	શ્રી કલ્પેશ ચૌધરી	શ્રી કલ્પેશ ચૌધરી
4	શ્રી ભાગવતી ભટ્ટ	૯૩૪૦૩૬૪૩૩	સહાયક	શ્રી ભાગવતી ભટ્ટ
5	શ્રી રાજેશ્વર ચૌધરી	૯૯૭૯૨૫૧૦૨૦		શ્રી રાજેશ્વર ચૌધરી
6	Vishal Chauhan	8320110472	GSHP-II PMC	
7	સુજાતાબેન વાઘે	૯૯૦૯૦૫૫૧૨	શ્રી. સુજાતા	શ્રી. વાઘે
8	સુજાતાબેન વાઘે	૯૯૩૯૦૩૨૦૨	શ્રી. સુજાતા	શ્રી. વાઘે
9	સોનલ વાઘે	૯૫૬૬૬૬૬૬૬	શ્રી. સોનલ	સોનલ વાઘે

SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Sr.No.	Name	Contact	Occupation	Suggestions
10	દેવે અભયજીભાઈ, વાઘા	949956893	સાચી વડા	સી. વાઘા.દેવે
11	Ramesh Ramesh C.	9478318407	A.W.W	Ramesh Ramesh C.
12	મહાબાઈ વસંતી મહેશભાઈ	9537178717	સાચી વડા	મહાબાઈ - વા - દેવે
13	સાચી વડા	949956893	સાચી વડા	સા. વા. દેવે
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				