

GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH

Social Management Framework for

World Bank assisted

**Madhya Pradesh Rural Connectivity
Project (MPRCP)**

September 2016

Madhya Pradesh Rural Road Development Authority

**Department of Panchayat and Rural
Development, MP**

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Abbreviations	
AAV	Aggregate Abrasion Value
AM	Assistant Manager
BoQ	Bill of Quantities
BT	Bituminous Top / Black Top Surface
CD	Cross Drainage
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CGM	Chief General Manager
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board
CMGSY	Chief Minister Gram Sadak Yojana
DPR	Detailed Project Report
ECoP	Environmental Code of Practice
EE	Executive Engineer
E in C	Engineer In Chief
EP	Electric Pole
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FC	Field Crossing
FCW	Flush Cause Way
GM	General Manager
GoI	Government of India
GoMP	Government of Madhya Pradesh
GP	Gram Panchayat
GS	Gram Sabha
GSB	Granular Sub- Grade
HFL	High Flood Level
HMP	Hot-Mix Plants
HPC	Hume Pipe Culvert
IRC	Indian Roads Congress
IS	Indian Standards
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoRD	The Ministry of Rural Development
MoRT&H	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

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MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Madhya Pradesh
MPRRDA	Madhya Pradesh Rural Road Development Authority
MPRCP	Madhya Pradesh Rural Connectivity Project
NOC	No-Objection Certificate
NREGA	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NRRDA	National Rural Road Development Agency
NQM	National Quality Monitor
O & M	Operation and Maintenance
ODR	Other District Roads
OM	Operations Manual
PAP	Project Affective Persons
PIC	Project Implementation Consultant
PIU	Programme Implementation Units
POL	Petrol, Oil and Lubricants
PRIs	Panchayat Raj Institutions
PSV	Polished Stone Value
PUC	Pollution Under Control
PWD	Public Works Department
P & RD	Panchayat and Rural Development
RoW	Right of Way
RD	Rural Development
R & PF	Resettlement and Participatory Framework
R & R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
S W Plains	South West Plains
SP	Special Publications
SPCB	State Pollution Control Board
SMF	Social Management Framework
SQC	Supervision and Quality Control
WBM	Water Bound Macadam
WB	World Bank
VCW	Vented Causeway
VAP	Vulnerable Affected Person

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project Context

Madhya Pradesh located at the center of India, is one of the largest and the most populous Indian states. Over 32 percent of MP's population lives below the poverty line compared to the national average of 22 percent. The per capita income of the state is approximately US\$362 compared to the national average of US\$665. Poverty rates in the urban areas are lower than in rural areas for all social groups. The proportion of rural poverty in the state has declined, but at a slower pace in relation to other states. Despite progress made in recent years, the impact of growth on poverty in MP has been one of the lowest among Indian states and inequality is increasing. MP grew at an annual rate of 3.5 percent between 1999 and 2008, compared to 8 and 12 percent during 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively, which was accompanied with a significant 12 percentage point decrease in poverty. In terms of human development indicators, while significant progress has been made on the literacy front in the last decade, the overall relative position continues to bracket the state in the group of heartland states with relatively poorer social and economic indicators.

MP has a significant agricultural base and is endowed with vast natural resources and suitable agro climatic conditions. Agriculture provides nearly 72% of all jobs, although it only contributes 33% to the state domestic product. However, with poor transport and storage infrastructure, there is a very high level of wastage in the agricultural sector. MP's industrial base is still predominantly agricultural; manufacturing and service sectors lag behind. In many ways, MP is characterized by the typical set of institutional and development problems faced by the poorest regions of India. As a result of surplus labor, MP has a large subsistent agricultural sector that co-exists with a small modern industrial sector that is localized in specific cities, namely Indore, Gwalior and Jabalpur. The organized industry employs only 6% of the total workforce.

Habitation details in Madhya Pradesh in terms of connectivity are given below:

Table 1.1

S. No.	Particular	Total Nos.	Habitations with Population			
			> 1000	500-999	250+	<250
1	Habitations in Madhya Pradesh	52117	14366	16277	12141	9333
2	Unconnected eligible Habitation upto Dec'2000	19346	5982	10949	2415	1683
3	Habitations covered in proposals upto Date	17960	5965	9793	2202	1249
4	Balance un-connected Habitations-Eligible under PMGSY	1386	17	1156	213	434

The total achievement of Madhya Pradesh for road connectivity up to June 2016 is given below:

Table 1.2

Description	No. of Roads Completed	Length Completed (in km)	Expenditure (Rs. In crore)
PMGSY	12572	54176	13808
ADB	2554	11312	3065
TOTAL	15126	65588	16873
Bridge	109	-	315
G. TOTAL	15126	65588	17188

In the state, all weather BT surfaced roads already provided connectivity to population up to 500 in general blocks and up to 250 population in the tribal blocks under central government funded PMGSY Scheme. The Department of Panchayat and Rural Development under Government of Madhya Pradesh launched the “Chief Minister Gram Sadak Yojana (CMGSY)” – a Rural Road Program in year 2010 to connects with all-weather gravel standard roads to all rural habitations with population less than 500 (less than 250 in tribal blocks) in the state. The program is primarily funded by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The Roadway width and Gravel Surface carriageway of CMGSY roads are 6.00m (in few cases it could be up to 5.5m) and 3.00m respectively. About 6300 numbers of roads in 14000 km length were already constructed under CMGSY.

After providing connectivity with the gravel standard roads under CMGSY, the social, economic and development activities are increasing manifolds in the connected villages. This resulted in substantial increase in mobility of people, agriculture produce from villages to towns, which mainly includes services (like health, education etc) / products (like agriculture equipments, machines, domestic appliances, FMCGs, etc) to rural areas. However, fugitive dust emissions during vehicles movement causing adverse impact on human health and adjoining crops, road user’s safety, uncomfortable riding, road safety, etc are some common concerns associated gravel roads. Therefore further connectivity to lower populated villages through BT surface is felt necessary, which will in turn provide safer, faster, dust less and more comfortable mobility to road users.

1.2 Project Description

Madhya Pradesh Rural Connectivity Program (MPRCP) is mainly up gradation of rural roads under CMGSY funded by World Bank and it covers connectivity to population less than 500 and up to 150 in general blocks and less than 250 and up to 100 population of villages in tribal blocks by upgrading gravel standards to 3.00m BT wide standard roads. The Project Development Objective (PDO) to improve durability and resilience of the rural roads developed under CMGSY and enhance MPRRDA's capacity to manage MP's rural roads more efficiently.

The rural road connectivity ultimately aims to ensure–

- 1) To improve the life cycle of CMGSY roads and good riding quality of existing roads to reduce travel time
- 2) That public services of health, education, employment, income etc. are available to all citizens; and
- 3) To improve the quality of life of under developed, disadvantaged living in rural and remote areas.

1.3 Project Components

It comprises of the following three components

Component A: Road Improvement and Mobility Enhancement (USD 672 mil, Bank financing \$282.24 m). The component has two parts: (i) improvement of existing gravel roads developed under the CMGSY program connecting villages with a population less than 500 in general areas and 250 in tribal areas, and; (ii) provides alternate connectivity to villages that have higher potential to grow faster, given additional linkages to more economic and market centers. In this context the implementation will be carried out through two subcomponents further described as follows:

A.1 Surface Sealing of Gravel Roads (approx. 10,000 km, \$448 m, Bank financing \$188.16 m): This sub component supports the upgrading of 10,000 km existing gravel surfaced rural roads developed under CMGSY, to a sealed surface standard with a view to improve sustainability of

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connectivity provided to the villages. Implementation will be in two phases of 5,000 km each to be completed over a total period of approximately 3-4 years. On completion, a total of 6808 villages will benefit from all weather, resilient sealed road connectivity. In addition to the conventional sealing using pre-mix bituminous concrete, modified asphalt using plastic waste in the area and other surface sealing options that provide cost effectiveness and less carbon foot print will be piloted.

A.2 Provision of Alternate Connectivity (approx. 3,000 km, \$224 m, Bank financing \$94.08 m):

This sub component supports the provision of additional links to villages which are already connected by a single road link but critically require additional connectivity to respond to the growing demand to link to more social, economic and administrative centers. A total of 3000 km of such links will be constructed benefiting XX villages. The proposed innovations in the surface sealing operations will also be applied in this sub component as appropriate.

Emphasis will be given to the use of locally available materials including for construction of boundary stones, guard stones, km stones etc. Alternative cheaper and greener sealing options such as bituminous binder blended with waste plastic, surface treatment, etc. will be explored and piloted. Given the small size of the roads, it is expected that the civil works will be packaged and procured under NCB procedures; generally comprising of packages of Rs. 10 - 50 m (approx.USD150,000-750,000) in line with existing PMGSY practice.

Component 2: Institutional Development (USD 3.5 million, Bank financing \$1.47 m)

The institutional strengthening will focus on the following key areas: (i) developing automated web project management system (e-PMS) with a capability to collect design, construction, quality control and contract management and payment certificates data electronically on a web based platform; (ii) improving road asset management by enhancing the existing EMARG developed under MGSY with possible linkages with the Unified Road Information System developed by MPRDC and maintenance management system developed under PMGSY (iii) reinforcing the engineering design and research unit of MPRRDA to develop capacity to review third party designs, provide support to field based staff on design problems during execution and; (iv) training of MPRRDA staff in design, procurement, contract management, road safety, social and environmental management of road projects.

Component 3: Road Safety Management Capacity Development (USD 13 million, Bank financing USD 5.46 m):

this component supports MPRRDA and other Government departments to build their capacity in managing the state's road safety program. The main elements of the component include: (i) developing a Road Crash Database Management System (RCDMS) anchored at MP traffic police but with the capability of crowd sourcing crash data; (ii) establishing MP's road safety training institute in partnership with Coca Cola India and developing a core training curriculum for drivers, mechanics, police, other road users, road safety program managers and technicians, etc.; (iii) making use of the training institution, design an annual statewide Road Safety campaign; and (iv) piloting a speed management program along high risk corridors.

1.4 Need for Social Management Framework

The rural roads under MPRCP are spread in various parts of Madhya Pradesh with varying geographical, topographical and socio- economic conditions. The heterogeneous characteristics at the road roads level, in terms of locations and engineering designs, warrant a mechanism to bring a homogeneous approach in the planning, design and execution of environmental management activities for such works. This has necessitated preparation of a document that will help and guide the Implementing Agency (MPRRDA, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh) in selection of appropriate technique/s to carry out

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planning, design and implementation of environmental management activities in line with the type and nature of civil works proposed under the project. Therefore, although the general thrust and broad project interventions are well understood, the specific details pertaining to planning and design of the rural roads that the project envisages to support, will be completely known only later in the project cycle.

Project beneficiaries include rural population i.e. farmers, village communities including, vulnerable sections such as women, Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes who are required to access services and different facilities – educational, medical, mandi (markets). Besides, other beneficiaries would include: traders, merchants, vehicle operators to reach producers and service users’ in these villages operators, staff of departments such as Police in reaching crime or accident spots; PHED in supplying water tankers for supplying water to communities in water scarce areas) Through the project, rural people will enable improved access to the markets, basic facilities. It will provide safer, faster, dust less and more comfortable mobility to rural road users.

As the construction is mostly proposed along the existing gravel roads (in case of blacktopping of roads) and existing revenue tracks (in case of multiple connectivity links) the extent of potential impact in terms of land donation and acquisition is expected to be minimal. Importantly, the SMF ensures provision of assistance for any lost assets, of those who are directly and adversely affected. It affirms and provides for the entitlements of those who lack legal or formal ownership of affected assets to fair compensation and assistance. Further in rural India vulnerability is characterized by social isolation and marginalization resulting from gender bias or social identities, e.g. scheduled caste and tribes. In MMGSY the rights of vulnerable population has been given priority and a separate Vulnerability Framework has been prepared. The objective of the Vulnerability Framework (‘VF’, or ‘the Framework’) is to ensure that the development process generated by the MMGSY fully addresses the needs of the vulnerable populations and enables measures to promote distributional equity among the project affected populations (PAPs).

Towards enhancing the assessment and management of environmental and social issues in CMGSY planning and implementation, this Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared based on the review of the existing safeguard instruments. The ESMF comprises of the following safeguard instruments:

- (i) Social Management Framework (SMF)
- (ii) Vulnerability Framework (VF)
- (iii) Environmental Management Framework (EMF)
- (iv) Environmental Codes of Practice (ECoP).

This document presents the SMF that would be applicable for MPRCP and a separate document has been prepared for Vulnerability Framework.

2.0 Socio- economic profile of Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh, with an area of 3, 08,000 sq.km is the second largest state in India after Rajasthan. It is a part of peninsular plateau of India lying in north central part, whose boundary can be classified in the north by the plains of Ganga-Yamuna, in the west by the Aravali, east by the Chhattisgarh plain and in the south by the Tapti valley and the plateau of Maharashtra.

Sections below present a brief summary of the socio-economic profile of the state.

Population: As per Census 2011, Madhya Pradesh has population of 7.27 Crores, an increase from figure of 6.03 Crores in 2001 census. Of the total population, males and females comprise 37,612,306

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and 35,014,503 respectively. It also reflects that the density of the state is about 230 persons per sq.km which is much less than the national average. The population growth rate recorded for this decade (2001-2011) was 72.37%. The state has a growth rate of about 20 percent which is above the national average of about 17 and thus the population of the state is rising considerably given the progress in the state. Sex ratio stands at 930 which is below the national average. More than 75% of the population resides in villages whose main occupation is agriculture, while the rest of the population lives in towns. The majority population is Hindu with Muslims making up the largest minority community.

In rural regions of Madhya Pradesh state, female sex ratio per 1000 males was 936 while same for the child (0-6 age) was 923 girls per 1000 boys. In Madhya Pradesh, 8,325,731 children (0-6) live in rural areas. Child population forms 15.84 percent of total rural population.

Land Use, Land Holding, Cropping: In Madhya Pradesh the number of small and marginal farmers is about 62% of total land holders but their share in area is only 22%. Others are having 78% of area with 38% share in numbers. The percentage of land put to non agriculture use is 6.33%. There is a gradual increase observed in the land put to non agriculture use indicating environmental degradation and change in the land use pattern. Madhya Pradesh is predominantly a Kharif crop growing state. Kharif crops occupy about 54-56% whereas Rabi crops occupy 44-46% area out of the total cropped area in the state. About 38% of the cropped area is generally occupied by cereal crops; while pulses occupy 22% area and oilseed occupy 31% area. Vegetables, fruits, fodder and other horticultural crops occupy the remaining 6% area. Madhya Pradesh is also very rich in terms of forest wealth, when compared to its neighbors, and is ranked fourth in the country. The national forest area is 25%, whereas Madhya Pradesh has forest area of 28%. The analysis of land use data of last 15 years shows that forest area in the state is increasing, which is due to reforms at local level.

Overall state economy: State's economy is based on agriculture, forest products, industries, mineral resources, and cottage industry sectors. It however, depends mainly on the agricultural sector as more than 80% of the people of the state depend on this sector for their livelihood. The agricultural sector contributes around 46% to the state's economy. The various kinds of crops grown in the state of Madhya Pradesh are rice, pulses, wheat, oilseeds, grams, soybeans, and maize. The state contributes 20% to the total production of pulses in the country.

Tribals in the state:

The tribal population of India constitutes 8.6% of total population of the country and majority of them reside in the rural areas (90%). In the project state of MP, according to the 2011 census, the population of Scheduled Tribes (ST) is 21.1% of the state population (15.31 million out of 72.62 million). Numerically, the highest tribal concentration is in Madhya Pradesh, which has 14.7% of the total tribal population of India, ahead of Maharashtra (10.1%) and Odissa (9.2%) The decadal growth rate of the tribal population during 2001-2011 is 23.7% which is higher than India's total decadal growth (17.6%). State wise percent distribution of tribal population that the highest proportion of tribal population resides in north eastern states namely; Mizoram (94.4%), Nagaland (86.5%), Meghalaya (86.1%), Arunachal Pradesh (68.8%), Manipur (35.1%), Sikkim (33.8%), and Tripura (31.8%) Apart from north eastern states tribal population in Lakshadweep islands comprises of 94.8%. The tribes of Madhya Pradesh are mainly concentrated in southern southwestern and eastern parts of the state. The social customs prevalent among different tribes and castes vary more due to variation in their habitat and surrounding geographical conditions. For earnings they depend upon agriculture, forest produce and local craft. With improved communication and growth in the economy, the tribal's way of living is changing.

Some of the notified Scheduled Tribe districts include Jhabua, Mandla, district. There are 46 recognized Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh, India, three of which have been identified as 'Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups' (PTGs). Some of these tribes are Agariya, Andh, Baiga, Bhaina,

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Bharia, Bhumia, Bhuinhar, Bhumiya, Bharia, Pando, Bhumiya, Bhattra, Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia. The Scheduled Tribe population in the State is overwhelmingly rural, with 93.6 per cent residing in rural areas.

3.0 Legal and regulatory framework

Applicable policies and regulations – Central, state and World Bank are summarized in Table below:

Sl.No.	Act, Policy	Provisions	Applicability to the Project
1	The Constitution of India (Articles 15,16 and 46, 338, 243M, 243 ZC, 244-, 330, 332, 243D and 340 T 65th Amendment	The Indian Constitution (Article 15) prohibits any discrimination based on religion, race, caste, sex, and place of birth and also contains a clause allowing the union and state governments to make any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Article 16 refers to the equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. Article 46 directs the state to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, particularly of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and also directs the state to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Article 338 provides for Setting up of National Commission for STs Articles 243M, 243 ZC, 244 provide for reservation of seats for the Local Self-Governments bodies Article 330 provides for Reservation of seats for SCs in the Lok Sabha is provided under, Article 332 provides for in the State Assemblies under and Articles 243D and 340T provides Reservation of seats for the Local Self-Governments bodies under. Sixty-fifty amendment constituting national commission for SC and ST	Relevant as the provisions under the Constitution ensure the access, equity and inclusiveness of the vulnerable groups in the Program particularly as the state as population of SC, STs in many districts

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Sl.No.	Act, Policy	Provisions	Applicability to the Project
2	Article 366 (25) of the Constitution of India Article 244(1) of Constitution	<p>Article 366 (25) refers to Scheduled Tribes as those communities, who are scheduled in accordance with Article 342 of the Constitution, wherein communities shall be declared as such by the President through an initial public notification or through a subsequent amending Act of Parliament.</p> <p>The Fifth Schedule under Article 244(1) of Constitution defines “Scheduled Areas” as such areas as the President may by order declare to be Scheduled Areas after consultation with the Governor of that State. Defines following essential characteristics, for a community to be identified as Scheduled Tribes are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indications of primitive traits; • Distinctive culture; • Shyness of contact with the community at large; • Geographical isolation; and • Backwardness. <p>The criteria for declaring any area as a “Scheduled Area” under the Fifth Schedule are; (a) preponderance of tribal population, (b) compactness and reasonable size of the area, (c) a viable administrative entity such as a district, block or Taluka, and (d) economic backwardness of the area as compared to the neighbouring areas</p>	Relevant as some of the project interventions would be in tribal dominated areas, besides in other areas where tribal population is dispersed
3	Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006	<p>The Act has been framed to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling STs and other traditional forest dwellers who have residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. The Act intends to provide for a framework for recording the forest rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land. The main objective is to facilitate the overall development and welfare of the tribal people by empowering them socially, economically and politically without any impact on their culture, habitation and tradition and in terms of their age old rights and privileges.</p> <p>The Act provides three kinds of rights to Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers: Land Rights: Right to continue cultivating land (less than or</p>	Relevant due to presence of ST population dependent on such resources in many of the project districts

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Sl.No.	Act, Policy	Provisions	Applicability to the Project
		equal to four hectares) where they have been cultivating prior to 13 December 2005; Use Rights: Provides for rights to use and/or collect a) minor forest produce (tendu patta, herbs, medicinal plants) that has been traditionally collected, b) Grazing grounds and water bodies, c) Traditional areas of use by nomadic or pastoralist Communities Right to protect and conserve. Gives the community the right to protect and manage the forest.	
3	Right to Information Act, 2005	provides for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of Public Authorities. The act sets out obligations of public authorities with respect to provision of information; requires designating of a Public Information Officer; process for any citizen to obtain information/disposal of request, etc.; provides for institutions such as Central Information Commission/State Information Commission	Relevant as all program related information would need to be disclosed
5	Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas Act (PESA, 1996)	<p>The salient feature of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) and the modalities worked out to grant rights to tribals in the country are:</p> <p>(i) Legislation on Panchayats shall be in conformity with the customary law, social and religious practices and traditional management practices of community resources;</p> <p>(ii) Habitation or a group of habitations or a hamlet or a group of hamlets comprising community and managing its affairs in accordance with traditions and customs; and shall have a separate Gram Sabha.</p> <p>(iii) Every Gram Sabha to safeguard and preserve the traditions and customs of people, their cultural identity, community resources and the customary mode of dispute resolution.</p> <p>(iv) The Gram Sabhas have roles and responsibilities in approving all development works in the village, identify beneficiaries, issue certificates of utilization of funds; powers to control institutions and functionaries in all social sectors and local plans.</p> <p>(v) Gram Sabhas or Panchayats at</p>	Relevant as there are scheduled areas in the state, wherein project proposes roads – upgrading to BT standards and multiple connectivity links

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Sl.No.	Act, Policy	Provisions	Applicability to the Project
		<p>appropriate level shall also have powers to manage minor water bodies; power of mandatory consultation in matters of land acquisition; resettlement and rehabilitation and prospecting licenses/mining leases for minor minerals; power to prevent alienation of land and restore alienated land; regulate and restrict sale/consumption of liquor; manage village markets, control money lending to STs; and ownership of minor forest produce.</p> <p>The provisions of Panchayat with certain modification and exceptions have been extended to the Schedule V areas viz. the ten States where the Panchayats exist in the country. Gram Sabhas have been constituted in every State as per the Panchayat Raj Act/PESA Rules of the concerned State</p>	
6	Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12)	<p>This policy covers direct economic and social impacts that both result from Bank-assisted investment projects, and are caused by</p> <p>(a) the involuntary taking of land resulting in</p> <p>(i) relocation or loss of shelter;</p> <p>(ii) lost of assets or access to assets; or</p> <p>(iii) Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location. In the event of inadequate land width to construct the road specifically in habitation sections need for taking land may arise.</p>	<p>Not relevant.</p> <p>There shall be no land acquisition</p> <p>Further, provision is being made to screen and identify such locations and avoid any land take through design modifications.</p> <p>All land take would be sourced through voluntary donation.</p>
7	Indigenous People (OP 4.10)	<p>The scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population are present in the state and project districts. Some of the project roads are likely to provide new connectivity to habitations with scheduled caste and schedule Tribe population.</p> <p>The policy requires a social assessment by the borrower;</p> <p>(a) a process of free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities at each stage of the project, and particularly during project preparation, to fully identify their views and ascertain their broad community support for the project;</p>	<p>Relevant. A Vulnerability Framework is provided outlining the process of screening the sub projects for presence of Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe Population in the habitations to be connected, ensuring their participation in the transect walk process and consultations during DPR preparation to ascertain their views and broad support for the project, and</p> <p>Extending additional support to them and other vulnerable people adversely affected by the project.</p> <p>Disclosure of project information at the community</p>

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Sl.No.	Act, Policy	Provisions	Applicability to the Project
			level in a culturally appropriate way and local language "Hindi".

Apart from compliance to the above policies, the project will comply with the bank procedure, BP17.50 in respect of Disclosure shall be carried out at all stages of the project as at planning stage, prioritization stage, project preparation stage and implementation stages. The core network shall be displayed at the project planning stage and project information brochure shall be distributed at the prioritization and project preparation stages. Consultations shall be conducted with the community and the PRI at project preparation and implementation stages.

4. Social Management Framework

Sections below discuss the potential impacts, objectives of the SMF, planning and participation framework, implementation arrangements, monitoring and reporting aspects and grievance redressal mechanisms

4.1 Potential Impacts

The up-gradation of rural roads under MPRCP has been overwhelmingly demanded by the people, as roads upgrade to BT surface. While 10,000 km of existing gravel roads are proposed to be taken up for up-gradation to the BT standards and specifications in the Rural Roads Manual (IRC:SP-20:2002), existing revenue tracks (created under rural works programs) are proposed to be taken for 3000 km of multiple connectivity links. The available width of the existing tracks is mostly sufficient to accommodate the proposed improvements, thereby requiring very little or no additional land or taking of other asset such as trees or structures.

As the up-gradation is proposed along the existing tracks, the extent of impacts is expected to be nil or minimal. However, in case of multiple connectivity links for about 3000 km, which too are to be taken on existing revenue tracks and in most cases having sufficient width, there is a likelihood of the following impacts:

- **Loss of land:** small fraction of land will required in cases of curve improvements or in other cases of where existing width (for multiple connectivity links) is insufficient, it could be private land or existing right of way with encroachments.
- **Community structures:** community/public toilet, Temple, Mosque, Church, religious/cultural/historical monuments, school, health center, public toilet and other similar structures.
- **Trees:** Along the road side trees from the center point of the road will count and utilities like Water tap, hand pump,
- Likely impacts during construction phase such as disturbance, disruption to access, dust emission, etc.

Hence, land take would be necessitated along new alignments of multiple connectivity, especially in cases where the existing tracks cannot be upgraded to the required standards otherwise. Though all the land is to be sourced through voluntary donation, the extent of social impacts is minimal as the requirement for land width accretion will not be significant and there will be nil or negligible impact on structures or loss of livelihood. **Govt. of Madhya Pradesh will source all necessary land through donation**

Though minimal, the mitigation of the social impacts in the project requires a framework for addressing the impacts in the individual project phases related to resettlement. This Social

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Management Framework (SMF), which consists of mitigation measures, has been worked out on the basis of assessment of the current conditions in Madhya Pradesh. This SMF outlines the principles and approaches to be followed in minimizing and mitigating the adverse social and economic impacts due to the project.

4.2 Objectives and core provisions of the SMF

The SMF establishes the procedures for land donation or loss of access to assets. In particular, it guides how the PIUs will identify, mitigate any adverse impacts on the assets and livelihoods of the people directly affected while safeguarding the interests of the population impacted by the project, especially of the poor, women, and vulnerable groups such as the scheduled caste and tribes

Objectives and core provisions of the SMF are as follows:

- To ensure that throughout its duration, the project fully complies with the principle that avoids or minimizes the loss of assets or relocation of economic activities or residence, and are mitigated
- To ensure procedures and processes such as transect walk, consultations etc. are fully adhered to
- To guarantee that adequate procedures exist for prior consultation of all Project affected persons,
- To undertake assessment of losses and entitlements, handling complaints and disputes, and monitoring of the outcomes; and
- To lay down the process of land transfer.
- To ensure broad community support for the project based on consultation in habitations of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population; and
- To provide for adequate implementation arrangements for MPRRDA, PIU and also the monitoring and grievance redressal mechanisms

As the construction is mostly proposed along the existing tracks, the extent of potential impact in terms of land donation and acquisition is expected to be minimal. Voluntary Donation would be the 'only' approach to land take, if any, is required for: (a) improvements to curves in roads in light of safety considerations proposed under resurfacing; (b) for additional links (3000 km). Further, as additional links would be taken only where there existing earthen tracks, land take (vide land donation), would be minimal, if any and does not lead to will not lead to poverty/landlessness. In case if there is any objections from owners or neighboring villages (as identified during screening stage or later) such road(s) would either be dropped or be taken up a later date once objections are resolved. Importantly, the SMF ensures provision of assistance for any lost assets, and resettlement and rehabilitation of those who are directly and adversely affected. It affirms and provides for the entitlements of those who lack legal or formal ownership of affected assets to commensurate assistance.

In rural India vulnerability is characterized by social isolation and marginalization resulting from gender bias or social identities, e.g. scheduled caste and tribes. In CMGSY the rights of vulnerable population has been given priority and a separate Vulnerability Framework has been prepared. The objective of the Vulnerability Framework ('VF', or 'the Framework') is to ensure that the development process generated by the MMGSY fully addresses the needs of the vulnerable populations and enables measures to promote distributional equity among the project affected populations (PAPs). A separate Vulnerability Framework has been prepared for the project.

4.3 Planning and Participation Framework

The various tasks at various stages of project cycle are given below:

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4.3.1 Selection of Roads: The selection of roads for up gradation from existing Gravel roads to Blacktop standards shall be from the existing CMGSY network. The following criteria shall be adopted as pre-requisites for taking up CMGSY roads by State Government: -

- Adequate land width available as specified in IRC: SP-20: 2002;
- No encumbrances are to be removed (as has been done in selection of roads for about 5000 km under Phase I and II)
- The proposed alignment involves little or no loss of land or structures, and the remaining land and/or structures remain viable for continued use;
- In the event of impacts not being avoidable or in case of un-resolved disputes or objections, there is a scope for obliterating, reducing, even dropping of proposed road projects and / or supporting losses through one or more of the following mechanisms:
 - Design modifications by reduction of the land width, alignment shifts, continuing with same curvature of the alignment (but with safety signs e.g. “sharp curve ahead”), modifications in cross-sections etc, to the extent required from safety considerations,
 - Voluntary land donation by the land owner through a written Memorandum of Understanding and, civil society support mechanism (PRI/Community) to the vulnerable affected persons.
 - A civil society mechanism (PRI/Community) will assist the affected vulnerable PAPs in effecting the transfer of land and receiving entitlements as applicable

4.3.2 Detailed Project Report – Screening of sub projects: Following selection of roads and identification of the site for physical works, prefeasibility activities will be carried out by the DPR consultants under the guidance of PIU. **(Format for Screening is provided in Annexure 7)**

- a) It will gather cadastral information (if the land is surveyed) or other information relating to land ownership, as well as existing structures and uses of the land highlighting the presence of SC and ST population, if present and are impacted by the road works.
- b) The information shall be verified in site by the PIU Nodal officer (Social & Environment) who will assess socio-economic implications of the identified road.
- c) The stage would also include including the land availability certificate for the proposed road (from Executive Engineer, PIU)

4.3.3 Dissemination of Project Information: After selection of roads and prior to finalization of the alignment (mostly applicable in cases of multiple connectivity links), a brochure providing an overview of the CMGSY in the state will be available for distribution in each of the Gram Panchayat along the proposed roads. **Annexure 1** provides the project information package encompassing the information to be disclosed at various stages of project implementation. **Format 2 of Annexure 1** provides the Brochure to be distributed among the local community providing details of the scheme. All such brochures will be prepared in local languages/dialect, would be gender sensitive culturally suitable appropriate IEC material (in case of tribals) and distributed It will provide the communities with an opportunity to voice their concerns at this stage

4.3.4 Finalisation of Alignment & Transect Walk:

Finalisation of alignment will be through community planning involving local communities and the village level Government body that is Gram Panchayat. Transect walks along the proposed alignments will be organized by the PIU in co-ordination with the Gram Panchayat and the revenue and forest officials at the village level. The methodology for conducting transect walk is given in **Annexure 2** while a guidance note on issues to be discussed during transect walk is given as Format 5 of the information dissemination package (**Annexure 1**). The alignment will be finalized with due consideration to the aspects of road safety and scope for future development along the corridor. **Transect Walk would be carried out too, in cases of upgrading of existing gravel roads to BT**

standards so as to enable identification of any item or community level suggestion that might have been previously missed out during construction of the original gravel road.

The Transect Walk will be organised by the PIU/DPR consultants in coordination with the respective Gram Panchayat member and Pradhan along with other government department officials such as the revenue and forest officials at the village level. It would be organized in a gender sensitive manner, to specifically take account of the scheduled caste and tribes, and the priorities of the women population, besides it would ensure participation of the elected panchayat members from reserved seats for women, SC and STs. The date of the transect walk will be announced in accordance with the Annexure 2 on methodology for transect walk. Where SC and ST households are present, the approach will encompass measures prescribed in the Vulnerability Framework (VF).

The transect walk shall enable:

- Proper Engineering Design, Geometric Improvements and Required Road safety components
- Finalisation of the alignment for new connectivity through community planning that is in consultation with the communities along with sensitizing them of design compulsions if any,
- A joint on-site inventory, cross-checking and verification of the alignment;
- Identification of grievances, if any on ground and redressal of the same;
- Initiation of the process of transfer of land and assets through MoU, if any land is required;
- Identification of vulnerable PAPs; and,
- Acceptance of the project, alignment, land / structure donations by the communities as the case may be.

4.3.5 Consultation with Affected Persons: Within a week of transect, the PIU / Gram Panchayat (GP) shall organize a meeting involving the affected persons along with the women to communicate how the concerns of the communities have / have not been incorporated into the project design. The place and venue of the meeting should be predefined at suitable locations and informed in advance to the concerned group. The structure and format for recording the consultation sessions are presented in **Annexure 3**. (Refer Annexure 1 for disclosure of information). The following information pertaining to the project design will be highlighted and disseminated:

- Specifications, project costs and construction schedule,
- Likely issues due to project activities,
- Land width required, if any and available,
- Design modifications incorporating comments and suggestions of communities
- Procedure to be adopted for accretion of land / assets (MoU/Affidavit), if any,
- Safety and health concerns during construction works, and
- Inputs required by the local community as construction labour, temporary use of land for diversions etc.
- At this stage, information on village level "Assistance and Grievance resolution committee" would be provided,
- Concerns of the villagers that could not be considered in the project execution should be explained to them.

4.3.6 Profile of Affected Persons: The census survey for the identified PAPs will be undertaken by the PIU to assess the extent of impact on each household. **Annexure 4** gives a Questionnaire for census survey of PAP. A full census will be undertaken to register and document the status of the potentially affected population within the proposed RoW, by the PIU with the assistance of the GP. It will provide a demographic overview of the population, and will cover the asset ownership and sources of livelihood. The census shall enable the identification of vulnerable PAPs, based on which the entitled persons and the extent of support required shall be assessed. The list of such donors would be

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displayed on the village notice boards so as to inform all and accord them with due recognition for their contribution.

4.3.7 Identification of vulnerable PAPs: The project provides for targeted support / assistance to the vulnerable groups. The vulnerability shall be assessed by the PIU based on the census of the affected persons. The following categories of Project Affected Persons shall be entitled for support as vulnerable groups:

- BPL households (with a valid proof), as per the State poverty line for rural areas¹.
- BPL households without a proof of the same and belonging to the following social categories (i) Women headed households with women as sole earner (ii) Schedule Caste/Scheduled Tribe and (iii) Handicapped person, and is subject to any of the following impacts;
 - loses more than 10% of the total land holding;
 - loses shelter; and,
 - loses source of livelihood.

4.3.8 Integrating R&R issues in Detailed Project Report (DPR): To ensure that the designs for the CMGSY roads are sensitive to social issues and have incorporated the social considerations, the following information shall be documented as part of the DPR prior to submission for approval:

- Output of transect walk
- Proceedings of the formal consultation (meeting) with the communities,
- Census questionnaires of the PAPs, and
- List of Entitled Persons (segregated by gender, Social group) who will be eligible for support. See **Annexure 6**.

4.3.9 Mechanism for Land Transfer (Submission of (MoU/ by individual) landowners: As land take is through land donation, for each of the land parcel likely to be affected in the project, an individual MoU (Appended in Annexure 5) between the landowner/s and PIU or Government will be done. As Revenue officer/patwari may not always be available at the site, so MoU will be signed in the presence of PRI/PIU representatives. It shall be the responsibility of the PIU/Consultants to collect MoU from all landowners and submit the same to the PIU. To ensure that the landowner is in the legal possession of the land under consideration, a copy of the proof of the ownership, as applicable, shall be obtained by the PIU. In the absence of such supporting evidence, the Patwari shall vet the proof of ownership.

The award of civil works contract shall be only after the MoU from all affected persons are available with PIU. In case of land owners with unclear titles or unable to provide proof of ownership, involvement of PRI (Sarpanch and other members), Patwari and village community shall be undertaken to verify the ownership of the concerned land owner on the land parcel or asset. The PIU will facilitate the enrolling the Entitled Persons in the Rural Development (RD) schemes with prior disclosure of information on the process, schedule and other details as given in Annexure 1. The disbursement of entitlements through civil support mechanism will be the responsibility of the Gram Panchayat and its members.

The willingness of the landowner for transfer of land either through donation shall be assessed during consultations and if required, support through PRI and community shall be taken to explain the advantages and disadvantages of the proposed, particularly among women and other categories of vulnerable population.

¹ The Madhya Pradesh state rural population below poverty line (BPL) is 35.74% and wages 771/Month* and 31.65 is the urban BPL percentage (ref. base year 2011-2012) as per Report of the expert group to review methodology for measurement poverty Govt. of India planning commission June 2014

4.3.10 Participation of PRIs and Communities: Effective participatory mechanism for community level local government (Gram Panchayat) in decision-making at every project stage has been evolved. Involvement of communities at every stage of project shall be taken up as specified in this framework. The Participation Framework envisages involvement of the PRI, village community, PAPs, and other agencies by the PIU during project prioritization, planning, implementation and monitoring. The PIU will be responsible for ensuring participation of the village community at the sub project level through the Gram Panchayat. The involvement of the community is not only restricted to the interactions with the villagers but also disclosing the relevant information pertaining to the project and tasks encompassed in the project as given in **Annexure 1**. The PIU will facilitate the enrolling the Vulnerable PAPs in the RD schemes with prior disclosure of information on the process, schedule and other details as given in Annexure 1.

4.3.11 Impact on lands involving traditional and tenurial rights: The legal provisions at the Central and State level pertaining to the transfer of lands will be followed. The process of land transfer shall take into account the existing customary rights of the tribal community on various categories of land. It shall be the responsibility of the AE/JE (PIU) along with the village level Panchayat members to assess the impact on loss of livelihood and extent of dependence of local community on these lands through consultations.

5.0 Impacts and Entitlements

The Social Management framework addresses the following categories of impacts (Table 7.1) caused by the project.

5.1 Title Holders including those with clear ownership proof & unclear titles: In case, the land owner has unclear titles or is unable to provide proof of ownership, involvement of PRI (Sarpanch and other members), Patwari and village community shall be undertaken to verify the ownership of the concerned land owner on the land parcel or asset. The measures proposed for the various impact categories are presented in the following sections.

Land: To the extent possible, the proposed works will be carried out within the available land width. In the event of inadequate land width, the project will aim at obtaining land through a process of land contribution by the affected households. The project will provide for inclusion as beneficiaries in the ongoing Rural Development programs such as like MNREGA and Indira Awas Yojana, through the Gram Panchayat. . Only voluntary donation of land is considered and PAP is linked with RD schemes

House and Shelter: The designs for the proposed MPRCP roads will be worked out to avoid any impacts on structures. Therefore, the incidence of loss of house and shelter is unlikely. In the event of partial losses to structures, the preferred approach shall be to assist people to move back and away from the RoW with adequate notice. In these cases, transfer of assets lost by an individual or community through MOUs will be accepted. The PAPs shall be included as beneficiaries under housing programs by PRD such as the Indira Awas Yojna (IAY). In case of physical relocation being unavoidable, then an alternative site on a community gram sabha land will be identified in consultation with PAPs.

Other Assets: Though minimal, the project may involve the loss of other assets as wells, trees and other assets, particularly in case of multiple connectivity links. The project shall accept willing transfer of assets lost through a MoU. The project will assist the loss of these assets belonging to vulnerable group/s through inclusion in the RD schemes existing/operational in

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the state. The PIU shall provide technical inputs in case of restoration and relocation of the common assets (wells, temples etc) by the Gram Panchayat or community.

5.2 Other community Assets: Though minimal, the project may involve the loss or partial loss or damage of other assets as hand pumps, temples, chabutras (seating places) etc. The PIU shall provide technical inputs in case of relocation of the common assets (hand pumps, temples etc) to the Gram Panchayat or community. Contractor has to restore the assets or he has to pay the replacement cost according to the Schedule of rates at an alternate location. Besides, in case of usage of any such (village land and water resources (borewell, pond, lake), the PIU has to obtain a No-objection for usage.

5.3 Non-Titleholders: The clearance of non-titleholders (encroachers and squatters) from the existing RoW shall be in accordance with the legal provisions. The PIU shall serve an advance notice of a month to the non-titleholders towards removal of assets/standing crops and subsequent clearance. If the affected non-titleholders belong to vulnerable sections, they will be assisted in enrolling into appropriate ongoing state Rural Development schemes.

5.4 Additional unforeseen impacts on Shelter / Livelihood during construction: In addition to those PAPs identified as directly impacted in the project, there is a likelihood of impacts during construction. The contractor shall avoid the loss by providing adequate protection measures through construction of appropriate slope protection measures as breast walls/retaining walls and by adopting ECOPs. In case of non-provision of these measures it shall be the responsibility of the PIU to work out alternate shelter to offset the impact.

5.5 Temporary Impacts during Construction: The temporary impacts during construction include disruption to the normal traffic, increased noise levels, dust generation, and damage to adjacent parcel of land due to movement of heavy machineries. The contractor shall be responsible for regulating time of usage of heavy equipment, dust suppression, schedule of construction work to allow normal traffic during morning and evenings and signage for sensitive areas where safety is a concern. The contractor shall bear the costs of any impact on structure or land movement of machinery during construction. All temporary use of lands outside the proposed RoW shall be through written consent / approval of the landowner or the PRI. The contractor shall locate construction camps in consultation with the local Panchayat to avoid any resentment or confrontation with the local or host community. Consultations with the community shall be undertaken by the contractor to sensitize the community on the construction works and its probable impacts through pamphlets / brochures, through the Gram Panchayat.

Table 5.1: Resettlement Planning – General and Tribal Population

Stage	Tasks	Nodal Agency	Involvement Support /	Time Frame	Target Group	Monitoring By	Remarks
Project planning and Design	1. Information Dissemination & Sensitisation Of Community- Pre Alignment Finalisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meetings at GP/block PRI representatives ▪ Public Announcements ▪ Consultation/Meetings ▪ Distribution of leaflets ▪ Prior intimation regarding date / time of transect walk 	PIU/DPR consultant	<input type="checkbox"/> GP <input type="checkbox"/> PIU (GM/SE/AM)	First week of DPR preparation	Community	PIU (Social cell)	Obtain feedback especially from women and vulnerable communities; ensure participation of women by adopting gender sensitive approaches to conducting meetings, transect walks, etc."
	2. Finalising Alignment / Transect Walk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Display tentative alignment of proposed road ▪ Conduct transect walk ▪ Information about final alignment along with list of PAPs / PAFs / at Gram Sabha in local language through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Folk media Group discussion along with tribal opinion leader (in case of tribals) ▪ Involve tribal people in the transect walk ▪ Avoid taking over land of sacred tribal places and abodes of spirits and dead ancestors andkinsmen. ▪ Also avoid other places of minor forest produce etc. ▪ To document details of losses incurred by Tribal PAF ▪ Identify sites for land donation 	PIU/DPR consultant	<input type="checkbox"/> GP <input type="checkbox"/> Revenue Dept <input type="checkbox"/> PHED <input type="checkbox"/> Forest tribal heads/state deptt of Tribal welfare (in case of tribals)	First Month of DPR preparation	Community/ Tribal Community	MPRRDA	List should have exact amount of land to be taken, structures likely to be damaged, if any etc. Display alignment of proposed road superimposed on revenue map; Communicate regarding available grievance resolution mechanisms"
	3 CENSUS of PAPs/ PAFs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct socio-economic Survey at household level ▪ Identify vulnerable PAPs. 	PIU/DPR consultant	<input type="checkbox"/> GP Tribal Heads (in case of tribals)	After Alignment is finalised	PAPs / PAFs	PIU (Social cell)	
Project Planning and Design	4. Preparation Of Mitigation Plan <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Hold meetings with PAPs for inputs on mitigation measures b. Consultation meetings for awareness generation / clarification of land taking processes/land donation d. standing crops on private land) as required e. Develop individual entitlements for the entitled e. Display lists of PAPs with types of losses and f. entitlements / support 	PIU/DPR consultant GP	<input type="checkbox"/> Revenue Dept <input type="checkbox"/> PWD <input type="checkbox"/> District RD / SW/WCD officers	Second Month of DPR preparation	Comm unity. PAPs / PAFs	DPIU (Social Cell) / MPRRDA)	Obtain land availability certificate from revenue department/institution responsible for land administration for all sub projects

Stage	Tasks	Nodal Agency	Involvement / Support	Time Frame	Target Group	Monitoring By	Remarks
Site Preparation	5. Donation Of Land / Legal Processes a. Finalise Land Donation from PAPs/ PAFs, Prepare MoUs b. Provide Support in Resettlement and government schemes	PIU LRD	<input type="checkbox"/> GP / <input type="checkbox"/> District SW/WCD official	After DPR approval, Implementation of Project	PAPs / PAFs	PIU (Social Cell) / MPRRDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only individual MOUs/Affidavit for each individual land owner(s) would be taken advance notice for harvesting of crops, removal (or shifting back) of affected assets Obtain No-objection for usage of common property resources (village land, and water resources (borewell, pond, lake).
	6. Grievance Redressal / Mitigation Measures a. Investigation of unforeseen impacts / complaints b. Provide on the spot assessment and documentation c. Communicate decisions	AGRC PIU CM Helpline	<input type="checkbox"/> GP <input type="checkbox"/> Revenue Dept <input type="checkbox"/> MPRRDA <input type="checkbox"/> Other departments	Throughout the project Cycle	Community, PAPs/PAFs	PIU (Social Cell) / MPRRDA	As per processes listed in Annexure
	8. Monitoring a. Monitor actions related to Tasks 1-6 b. PIU to inform MPRRDA of all proceedings c. Quarterly Report	PIU (Social Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> GP/VC <input type="checkbox"/> PIU (Social Unit)	Throughout the Project Cycle at regular interval Every 4 th month	-	MPRRDA, External Agency	Initially weekly & then monthly. Report to MPRRDA
8. Community Feedback survey among community members especially PAPs for Feed Back on process adopted and quality of construction	PIU (Social Unit) /	<input type="checkbox"/> GP / VC <input type="checkbox"/> Revenue Dept <input type="checkbox"/> CMGSY officials	To be decided by MPRRDA	-	MPRRDA	Every three months during the life of the project.	

Abbreviations: DPIU (District Programme Implementation Unit), LRD (Land and Revenue Department), MoU (Memorandum of Understanding), PD (Project Director), PAF (Project Affected Families), PAP (Project Affected persons), PIU (Programme Implementation Units), CMGSY (Chief Minister Gram Sadak Yojana), PRIs (Panchayat Raj Institutions), RD (Rural Development), MPRRDA (State Rural and Road Development Agency), SW (Social Welfare), VC (Village Council), VCP (Village Council Pradhan),

6.0 Summary of Consultations and Disclosure

Consultations were undertaken in six (6) districts of the state particularly with village communities that would be benefitted from the proposed upgrading of roads under the Project. These included Sehore, Bhopal, Seoni, Chhindwara, Jhabua and Ratlam. The purpose was to ascertain the benefits experienced with respect to their mobility, access and also benefits they perceive as likely to accrue to them. Summary of these consultations are presented below:

Interactions indicated that communities have benefitted from upgradation of the earthen tracks to CMGSY gravel roads in many way such as: i) improved access to education and health institutions, markets (mandis), besides enabling traders/merchants to reach their villages, resulting in improved prices of farm outputs; ii) enabling transportation of goods using different modes of transport; iii) access work opportunities in nearby areas supplementing their incomes, particularly during failures of monsoon; iv) improvement in social status as other villages were keen to have social relationships into these well-connected villages; v) enabling police and medical vans to reach their villages faster than before, thus leading to reduction in crimes and enhancing treatment options in case of accidents, ailments, pregnancy; vi) improved access to girls to school (or reach near-by bus-stops). Communities expressed the need for: i) multiple connectivity that would enable access to other facilities such as market, block headquarters, etc.; ii) public/private transports in the form of shuttle buses to commute between villages or to the nearest main road and bus stops; iii) street lights at bus stops after dusk to enhance safety; and iv) provision of equal pay to women as given to male counterparts for the same type of work.

Further an in-country disclosure workshop with representatives from relevant departments was held on X, 2016 in project area. Summary of findings of the disclosure workshop are presented below:

MPRRDA disclosed the completed EMF, ECOPs SMF and VF and translated version of the Executive Summary of these documents on its website on X 2016, besides disclosing at district level. These document as authorized by the borrower were also disclosed at the Bank's PIC on X, 2016.

7.0 Institutional Arrangements

7.1 Assessment of Existing Implementation at MPRRDA

As part of project preparation a diagnostic assessment study was carried out to ascertain: i) suitability of policies and guidelines for implementing CMGSY project in respect of environment and social considerations, ii) existing implementation structure of MPRRDA for funded and own funded projects, iii) experience and exposure to EMF gained under executing similar works for ADB financed PMGSY projects; and iv) finally to identify gaps, if any, that need to be addressed under this project. Table 6.1 summarizes the findings of the diagnosis assessment.

Table 7.1 : Findings of the Diagnosis Assessment

Sn.	Existing System (Strengths)	Gaps and Challenges	Action Required
1.	Policies, guidelines applicable for CMGSY and Adherence		
	MPRRDA and Rural Engineering Services both had been responsible for construction of CMGSY roads in the state. Specifically MPRRDA had constructed about 2700 km of roads in 11 districts of the state. MPRRDA followed the guidelines issued under PMGSY by National Rural Roads Development Agency	Review of the implementation indicates that while the guidelines were adopted but not fully adhered to in practice for CMGSY roads. As technical aspects and codes were adhered to in their works under CMGSY, environmental considerations were not adopted. These included aspects such as Environmental screening, documentation of land donation,	Hence, as part of project preparation and in order to meet World Bank requirements, MPRRDA has prepared an ESMF that comprises of SMF, VF, Environmental Management Framework, and ECOPs that provide for mainstreaming environment and social considerations across all stages of project/sub-project.

Sn.	Existing System (Strengths)	Gaps and Challenges	Action Required
	<p>(NRRDA) and adopted the same for construction of CMGSY roads.</p> <p>However, MPRRDA has been implementing these guidelines as part of their ADB funded PMGSY works wherein MPRRDA has fully adhered to Community Participation Framework, Environmental Assessment and Review Framework. Hence, they have understanding and awareness of environmental and social safeguards for rural roads.</p>	<p>implementation of ECOPs and applicable mitigation measures, which were not adhered to.</p>	
2.	<p>Institutional Arrangements</p> <p>MPRRDA at HQ level, currently has a Safeguards Cell for ongoing ADB funded PMGSY that comprises team of four persons. These include Safeguard Officer, Assistant Safeguard Officer and two support staff</p> <p>Safeguards Cell would continue their role in World Bank funded project– MPRCP too.</p>	<p>The team at MPRRDA -HQ is a designated team having other functions as well. Hence, there is no dedicated Environment & Social Safeguards Expert at MPRRDA Head Quarter for day to day basis coordination with PIUs for implementation of Environment Management Framework.</p> <p>At the field level /PIUs, the Environment & Social Officers are not available, to ensure regular supervision and monitoring of implementation of Environment Management Framework during design and construction of rural roads.</p>	<p>MPRRDA at HQ shall be required to strengthen its Safeguard Cell by deploying Dedicated Safeguard Officer and an Assistant Safeguard Officer.</p> <p>At PIUs, designated E&S Safeguard Officer would be necessary since all DPRs that are prepared are submitted to the respective PIUs for their review and onward sending to MPRRDA, HQ and to ensure implementation of ESMF in sub-projects.</p>
3.	Use of New & Innovative Technology		
	<p>MPRRDA has used alternative materials/ innovative technologies like use of waste plastic in hot bituminous and cold mix technology, etc under the ADB funded PMGSY project.</p>	<p>Though the technology was used it was not originally included in the DPRs prepared for the sub-projects with technical specifications. Number of sub-projects wherein such new technologies were adopted less than 15% of the sub-project as per NRRDA guidelines</p>	<p>MPRRDA needs to explore other feasible innovative technologies under MPRCP project upto extent possible as per applicable IRC codes and guidelines. Suitable provisions and specification should be given in DPRs for use of new technologies/ alternative materials. This will further contribute to environmental protection and resource conservation in the MPRCP project.</p>
4.	GIS based Road Database		
	<p>In the Madhya Pradesh state, roads network connecting habitation with up 100 populations was superimposed on GIS based i-Geo Approach computer portal, which has been renamed to e-MARG. Geo-MMGSY has also been developed for planning of rural connectivity to villages in</p>	<p>However, the existing GIS based systems are not being used for planning and DPRs preparation purposes and identification of environmental sensitive issues like forests and natural habitats.</p>	<p>The database needs to be expanded to include these aspects for DPRs preparation including identification of environmental issues in the rural roads.</p>

Sn.	Existing System (Strengths)	Gaps and Challenges	Action Required
	Madhya Pradesh state.		
5.	Capacity Building/Training		
	There is mixed capacity at both HQ and PIUs level as while some staff have had experience in ADB projects other do not have any such exposure	There is need for greater orientation and awareness creation on ESMF and exposure so as to improve incorporation of environmental concerns during preparation and implementation.	MPRRDA shall ensure capacity building through orientation and refresher training in the initial years and later as required, and also experience sharing workshops to enable cross learning on outcomes in respect of ESMF implementation
6.	Monitoring and Evaluation/ Third Party Audit		
	For the purpose of ADB funded PMGSY works, MPRRDA had engaged a Project Implementation Consultant (PIC) for periodic review on sample basis of roads in respect of technical, environmental and social aspects	However, such an arrangement does not exist MPRRDA own funded works and for MPRCP however PMC has social and environmental experts	Under this project MPRRDA would undertake Third Party/Independent Consultant Evaluation for ongoing and completed works to ascertain status of compliance to provisions of ESMF.
7.	Grievance Redressal		
	Three different channels currently exist for people to raise their concerns or record their grievances. These are i) Village level committee and four more levels upto the CEO, MPRRDA, ii) Chief Minister's Helpline and iii) Jan Sunwai (Public Hearing) at the GM, PIU level. The first of these channels has been specifically setup under the ADB financed project, while the other two are routinely available to all persons for any project in the state.	Records of grievances are kept only manually and cumulatively available at the PIU level and not the HQ level	Under this project, grievances (verbal and written) by the type and nature need to be recorded along with their redressal status and be made available cumulatively at the HQ level through PMC.

7.2 Implementation Arrangement for MPRCP

The MP Rural Road Development Authority will be the executing agency for MPRCP. The PIUs at the districts, will have the responsibility of coordinating and implementing the provisions of the ESMF along with the other project components.

MPRRDA shall appoint Project Management Consultant (PMC) to regularly monitor the planning, design and construction of rural road works and to confirm that actions taken at each stage of the MPRCP project cycle are in compliance with agreed procedures and standards. The PMC shall **deploy full time** Environment Officer and Social Officer at MPRRDA Head Quarter. Environment Officer and Social Officer shall be responsible to take appropriate steps to advice, interact, training, documentation, reporting for implementation of Environmental and Social Management Framework.

MPRRDA shall deploy Panel of Retired Senior Engineers having extensive experiences in road sector for independent review of DPRs to be prepared for rural roads under the MPRCP. The Environment Officer and Social Officer of PMC will interact and coordinate with this panel to ensure addressing site specific environmental and social issues in DPRs.

At State level, MPRRDA shall have Safeguards Cell which will provide overall guidance to Environment Officer and Social Officer of PMC and coordinate with PMC and PIUs for effective implementation of EMF including ECOPs by the participating PIUs. Safeguards Cell shall ensure the EMF/ECOP/SMF/VF are part of bid document.

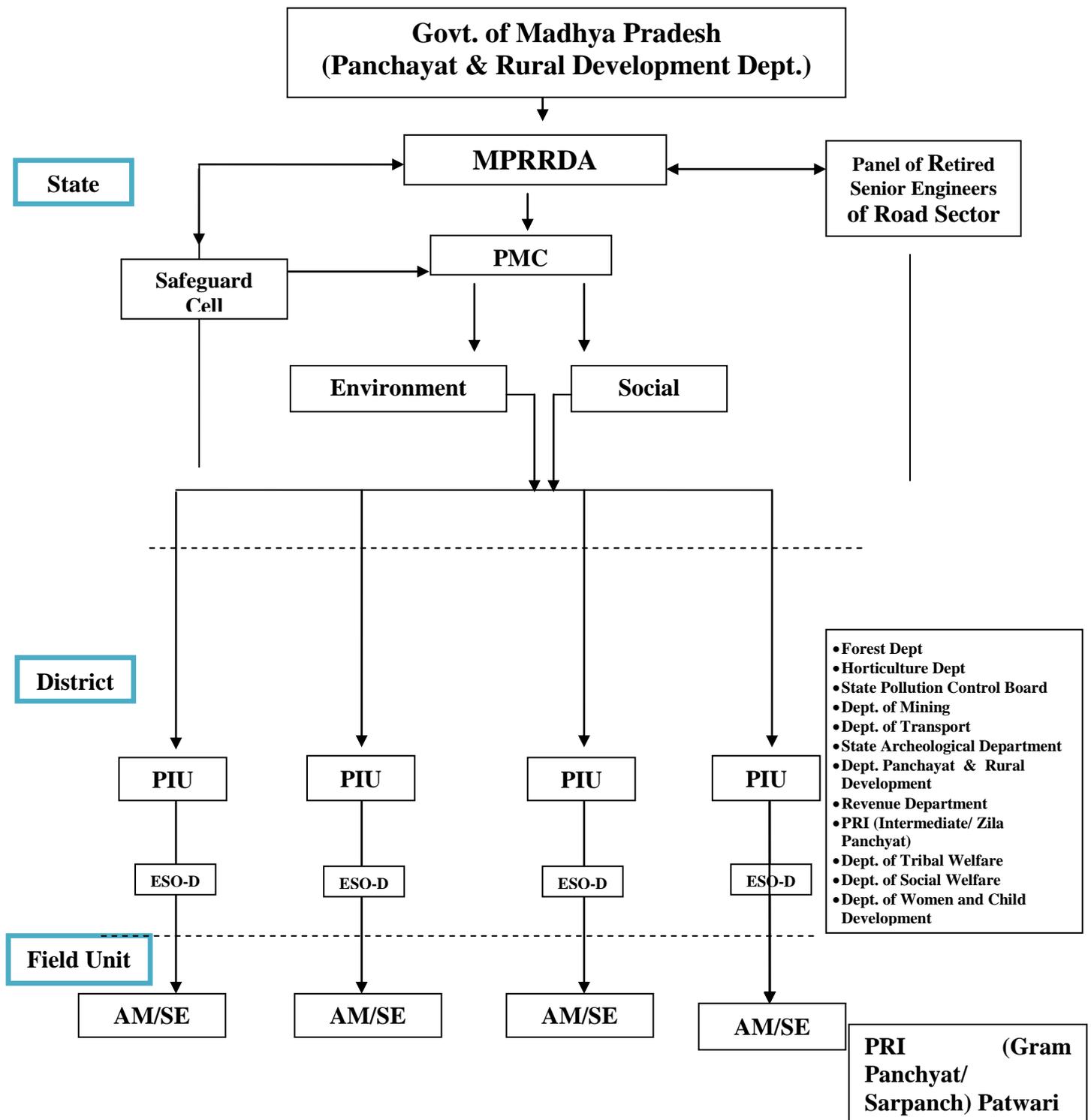
Towards implementation of the EMF, an Environmental and Social Officer shall be designated (ESO - D) at each PIU. S/he will coordinate with Assistant Managers (AM) and Sub Engineers (SE) for particular sub-projects and monitor implementation of EMF provisions in rural roads. MPRRDA has instructed each PIU for formation and functioning of Safeguards Cell vide letter 125/5/GMT-/WB/MPRRDA/16 dated 31/05/2016 and most of the PIUs have constituted Safeguards Cell as per refer instruction.

For proposed MPRCP project, arrangement of clearance of technical proposals by MPRRDA will include review and clearance responsibility of compliance with EMF including ECOP provisions. To this effect, the training and capacity building programs under MPRCP will involve responsible persons/authorities for better understanding of provisions under EMF.

Third Party/Independent Consultant Audit – MPRRDA shall appoint Third Party/ Independent Consultant for auditing of application, verification and efficacy of implementation environmental management measures and ESMF in rural roads. Third Party/Independent Consultant shall deploy team(s) of qualified and experienced environmental and social experts for audit and verification purpose.

The organogram for implementation arrangement for MPRCP is presented in **Figure- 7.1**.

Figure 7.1 Organogram for Implementation Arrangement for MPRCP



The PIUs through the AM/SE will implement all the tasks at the field level with the assistance and participation of PRIs (Sarpanch and Other Panchyat/Ward Members, etc). Each PIU will designate an Environment & Social Officer (ESO-D) for providing inputs on environmental and social aspects and monitoring of implementation of EMF. The designated Environment & Social Officer will also coordinate with AM/SE and contractors for effective implementation of EMF including ECOPs provisions.

The PIU shall be responsible for co-ordination among different agencies, such as the PRIs, DRDA, Revenue Department etc. During implementation, meetings will be organised by the PIU for providing information on the progress of the project work. Disbursement of Entitlements shall be through the PRI, mainly vesting the responsibility with the Gram Panchayat and JE (PIU).

The role and responsibility of each of the Agency/Official involved are presented in the Table 7.1

Table 7.1- Roles and Responsibilities

LEVELS	ROLES and RESPONSIBILITIES
<p>MPRRDA – Nodal Social Officer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure dissemination of information to community/PAPs as proposed in the SMF • Coordinate with agencies for ensuring implementation of social development issues during SMF, • Coordinate assessment of people affected by the project; assess vulnerability and entitlement issues and coordination of R&R implementation, • Ensure implementation of SMF as per schedule, • Monitor MPRCP - CMGSY roads for fulfillment of R&R issues in co-ordination with the consultants, • Report progress, highlighting social issues not addressed, to provide for course correction in subsequent projects, • Coordinate training with agencies involved. • Coordination with PMC to ensure implementation of ESMF • Shall ensure civil works will be initiated only after the required ROW is free from any encroachments and PIU has physical possession of the land.
<p>Programme Implementing Unit (PIU)</p>	<p>District Level (GM)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EE/SE oversees land availability for taking up proposed roads as per SP-20:2002 during road selection • Liaise with PMC as necessary to ensure implementation of ESMF" • Shall ensure civil works will be initiated only after the required ROW is free from any encroachments and PIU has physical possession of the land. • Affidavits/ MOU from each affected individual are in place where land take is through donation

LEVELS	ROLES and RESPONSIBILITIES
	<p>Field Level (AE/JE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of Project Information at various stages of project as envisaged in the SMF • Ensuring availability of revenue records and maps prior to Transect Walk • Finalise alignment through community planning including road safety and scope for future growth, PRI (Sarpanch or other members) and Revenue Dept. (Patwari) through Transect Walk encompassing a joint onsite inventory and verification of alignment • Documentation and disclosure of Transect Walk outputs through consultations in coordination with PRI (Sarpanch or other members) • AM/SE along with Patwari and PRI identify locations for land width accretion and ownership including the customary rights in tribal areas • Verify ownership of impacted land parcel through proof of ownership during census survey • Identification of impacts and PAPs through Transect Walk and assessing extent of impacts through Census Surveys (Vulnerable PAPs and Entitled Persons) • Verification of vulnerability of PAPs based on the criteria adopted • Collection and submission of Gift Deed/Affidavit/MoU from landowners • Responsible for addressal of additional unforeseen impacts during construction • Ensuring incorporation of social issues in DPR prior to approval • Supervising the SMF tasks during implementation & its progress in coordination with PRI • Collect data pertaining to the evaluation and monitoring indicators

Independent Consultant – Social Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper application of environmental, social and techno-economic screening procedures for the selection of rural roads sub-projects; • Detailed design is in compliance with agreed technical standards as well as stipulated environmental and social management measures; • Compliance of actual works with contract conditions and quality assurance procedures as well as agreed environmental and social management measures, and, • Sensitising and capacity building of the PIU officials, the PRI representatives towards implementation of the ESMF provisions.
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8.0 Monitoring and Reporting Procedures

The monitoring of the social component which includes the SMF and the VF will be conducted through: (a) State Quality Monitors; (b) PMC; and c) user satisfaction surveys. The monitoring reports from these actions will be submitted to the Bank periodically. These reports will provide disaggregated data by gender and other categories of vulnerability. The AE/JE will communicate the progress report to the Gram Panchayat, to enable a discussion on the same in the quarterly meeting of the Gram Panchayat. The Social Specialist of the Project management Consultants (PMC) will periodically monitor the progress of implementation of the Social Management Framework. The PIU will document the progress of implementation on a quarterly basis and forward the same to MPRRDA.

Among various others, the minimum information those will be reported are on the following indicators.

1. Number of Consultations and number of participants by gender, SC and ST.
2. Number and type of asset and donors as per DPR
3. Number and type of donations actually executed
4. Number of eligible entitlements
5. Number of entitlements actually provided
6. Number of habitations connected with current population disaggregated by gender, SC and ST population.

An evaluation of the project shall be undertaken by the MPRRDA on Social aspects of the project to assess the overall impact of the village community based on the broad socio- economic indicators. The scope of the evaluation will be mainly to assess the social effectiveness of the project in terms of its overall utility to the community and overall implementation with an exclusive focus on implementation of SMF. The evaluation will be undertaken twice during the life cycle of the project – midterm and at the end.

9.0 Capacity Building and Training

Implementation staff of CMGSY would need to be oriented towards environmental & social management. A two tier-training plan is prepared to orient the staff at state level, PIU level towards implementation of SMF and VF. Table below presents an indicative and integrated (with EMF and ECOPs) program for Training and capacity building.

Table 9.1: Training plan

Module	Description	Participants	Form of Training	Level	Duration
Module I					
Session I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Concept of EMF • Screening of corridors • Environmental & Social Concerns in MMGSY 	BRRDA, Chief Engineers (CE), Superintending Engineers (SE), Executive Engineers (EE) PIU, Revenue Department, Forest Department.	Workshop	State	One Working day
Session II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Concepts of Social Management (Planning and Participation) Framework • Provisions of Vulnerability Framework 				

Module	Description	Participants	Form of Training	Level	Duration
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions of Social Management Framework • Delivery of entitlements 				
Module II					
Session I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Concept of EMF • Transect Walk • ECoP Provisions and Applicability • Preparation of BoQ • Integrating EMF provisions into DPR • Role and Responsibility Monitoring Mechanism 	Executive Engineers (EE), Assistant Engineers (AE) of PIU.	Lecture	District	One Working day
Session II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Concepts of SMF and Participation Framework • Information dissemination and Consultations • Transect walk and social impact assessment • Land availability assessment • Census and Profile of PAPs • Identification of Vulnerable PAPs • Land Transfer process • Integrating social concerns in DPR • Role and Responsibility, delivery of entitlement • Social accountability/ community feedback • Redressal Mechanism 	Executive Engineers (EE), Assistant Engineers (AE) of PIU.	Lecture	District	One Working day
Module III					
Session I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of Environmental Concerns during construction stage • ECoP provisions and its Implementation • Reporting formats 	Assistant Engineers (AE), Junior Engineer (JE) of PIU.	Field Based lectures	District	Two Working days which focuses on field works and operationalisation
Session II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of Social concerns during construction • Grievance Redressal mechanism with the provisions of R&R framework Methodology for land transfer • Delivery of entitlements • Social Accountability /community feedback 	Assistant Engineers (AE), Junior Engineer (JE) of PIU.	Lecture	District	
Session III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional Setup • Roles and Responsibilities of officials/ contractors/ consultants/ Technical • Examiner towards protection of environment • Monitoring mechanisms 	Assistant Engineers (AE), Junior Engineers (JE) of PIU, Contractor.	Interactive Session	District	

Module	Description	Participants	Form of Training	Level	Duration
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting requirements with targets 				

10.0 Grievance Redressal Mechanism

MPRCP shall have five tier grievance resolution systems. These are described below:

Level 1 Village level: Most grievances are expected to be resolved at the village level. Assistance and Grievance Resolution Committee already exists in ongoing PMGSY (financed by ADB) would be continued under this project as well. It comprises of at least five - seven members including

- Village Head (Sarpanch),
- GP Secretary,
- at least 2 females,
- 2 males and
- local PIU official.

Representatives of PAPs will be active participants during the proceedings of grievance redressal.

The Grievance Redressal Committee shall act as the village level Grievance Committee, and will meet once in a month till DPR preparation and quarterly after initiation of the construction work for addressing grievances till the construction is completed. The committee shall have a period of 15 days to respond and resolve the grievances. Record of all grievances – written and verbal would be kept at the PIU level. 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, etc in order to resolve the grievances of PAPs.
- Fix a time frame within the stipulated time period for resolving the grievance.
- Inform PAPs through about the status of their case and their decision to PAPs for compliance.

Level 2 – GM, PIU Level: The next level would be the GM, PIU level, in case the grievance is unresolved at the previous level. At this level, PIU would deploy technical team and/or designated E&S officers to look into the grievance and resolve within a period of 15 days. Contacts details of concerned GM (and contractor) as well as address would be notified in the Information Sign board of the construction road. Records of all grievances received – verbal and written would maintain cumulatively at the PIU level. Also at this level, the PAP has recourse to Jan Sunwai (Public Hearing) which is held by the head of the PIU every Tuesday.

Level 3 – CGM Level: The third level is Chief General Manager of concerning region. S/he shall investigate the complaint if not resolved at the previous level and provide a resolution within a period of 30 days.

Level 4 – Project Director, MPRCP: Fourth level of resolution would be provided by the Project Director, MPRCP. S/he would investigate through the Safeguard Officer, MPRDDA. It is to be resolved within a period of 30 days.

Level 5 – CEO, MPRRDA, HQ: Final level of resolution is MPRRDA, HQ, wherein the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) shall look into these complaints if not resolved at the previous levels. It is to be resolved within a period of 30 days.

In addition to the above grievance redressal system that is largely internal to MPRRDA, there is a provision for calling the **Chief Minister’s Helpline**. It too has four levels wherein the complaint is forwarded to the:

- Level 1 (GM PIU) : period of 15 days for redressal
- Level 2 (CGM, RRDA) : period of 7 days for redressal

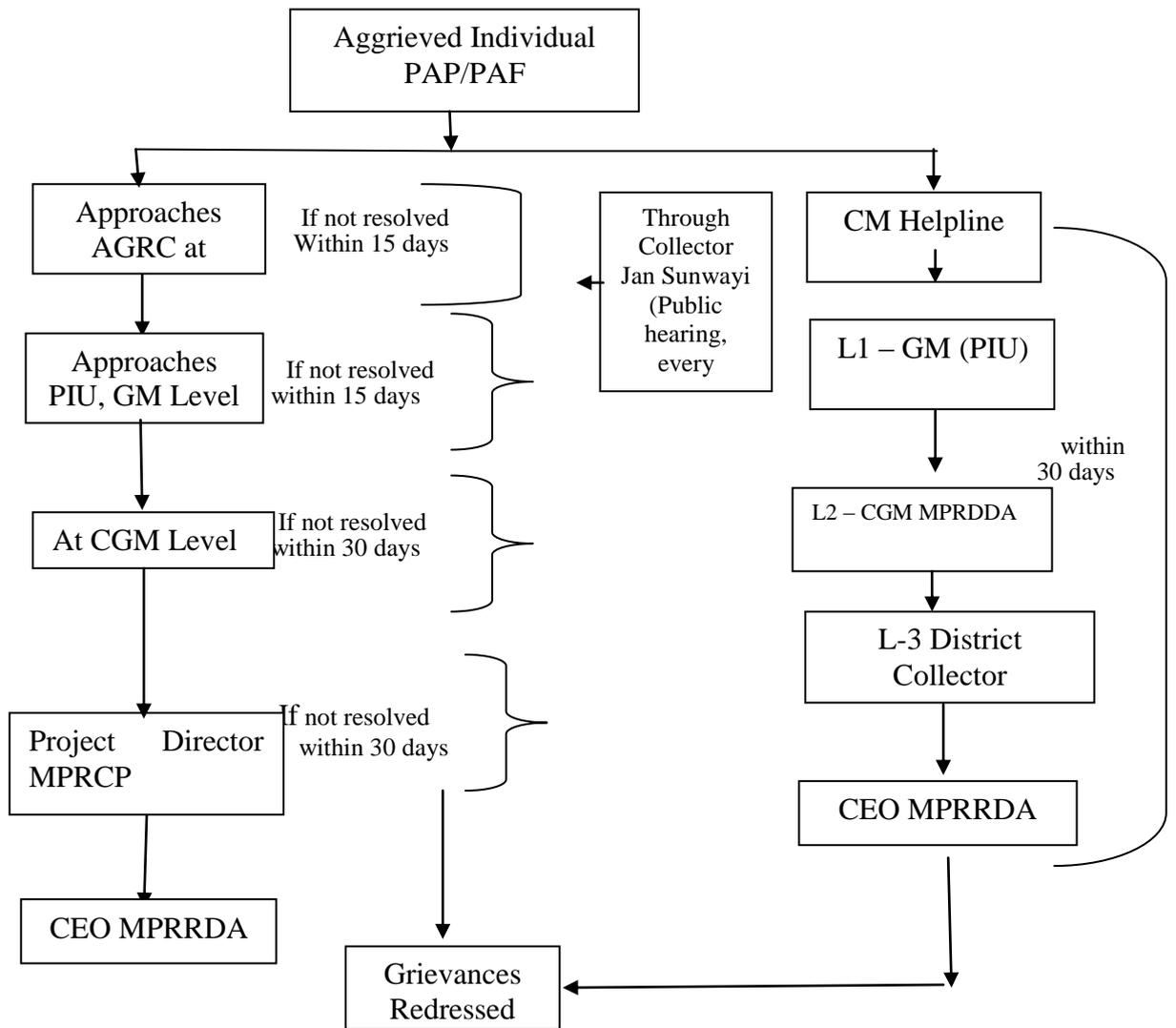
- Level 3 (District Collector) : period of 7 days for redressal; and
- Level 4 (CEO, MPRRDA)

Total time period from the time the grievance is lodged to stage it reaches CEO, MPRRDA for final decision is 30 days.

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

Besides, at every PIU and also the MPRRDA HQ, there is a designated Public Information Officer (Lok Soochna Adhikari) who is responsible for dealing with any queries raised under Right to Information Act, 2005

Figure 10.1: Grievance Redress Mechanism



11.0 Revision of SMF and VF

The SMF & VF will be an 'up-to-date' or a 'live document' enabling revision, when and where necessary. Unexpected situations and/or changes in the project would therefore be assessed and appropriate management measures will be incorporated by updating the Social Management Framework and VF. Such revisions will also cover and update any changes/modifications introduced in the legal/regulatory regime of the country/ state. Also, based on the experience of application and implementation of this framework, the provisions and procedures would be updated, as appropriate in consultation with the implementing agencies/ departments and with approval of the World Bank.

Annexure I: Disclosure Formats of SMF

Project Stage	Information to be disseminated	How to disseminate	Location	Responsible	Target Group
PLANNING					
Prior to finalization of alignment	Overview of project with salient features, implementing agency	Distribution of Brochures (Format 2)	Village Chaupal/Haat, Local newspaper	PIU	Village Community
Prior to Transect Walk		Public Announcements (Format3) Pamphlets/Posters (Format 4)	Village Chaupal/Haat,	PIU	Village Community
During Transect Walk	Guidance Note for Transect Walk	Pamphlets/Posters (Format 5)	Village Chaupal/Haat	PIU	Village Community
After finalization of alignment and minimization of impacts	Outputs from transect walk including modifications, community suggestions, list of impacts and PAPs	Display of Transect Walk Maps and list of Issues (Format 6) Pamphlet/Display of list of PAPs (Format 7)	Village Chaupal/Haat	PIU	Village Community, PAPs
Prior to Voluntary land donation	Process of Voluntary Donation	Notices of Individual Landowners (Format 8) Notice to Entitled Persons (Format 9)	Village Chaupal, Haat, List at Gram Panchayat office	PIU	PAPs and EPs
IMPLEMENTATION					
Prior to initializing construction works	Sub-Project Details	Pamphlets/Announcement/Notice Boards (Format 10)	Village Chaupal, Haat, Onsite information Boards	PIU	Community, PAPs

Format 1: Details of Core Network along with MAP (after approval of Core Network)

State:

District:

Block Name	Name of Road	Link Route/No.	Estimated length (kms)	Beneficiary Village	Population		
					Total	SC	ST

The map for the Block should clearly communicate

- Administrative Boundaries (District/Block/Tehsil/Village)**
- Link Route and Length**
- Name of connected habitations**

Responsible Agency/Person: PIU (EE/SE), District Panchayat (Zila Pradhan), Gram Panchayat (Sarpanch and other members)

Format 2: Project Details Brochure

Responsible Agency/Person: PIU (AM/SE), Gram Panchayat (Sarpanch and other members)

INFORMATION ABOUT IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

Department: _____

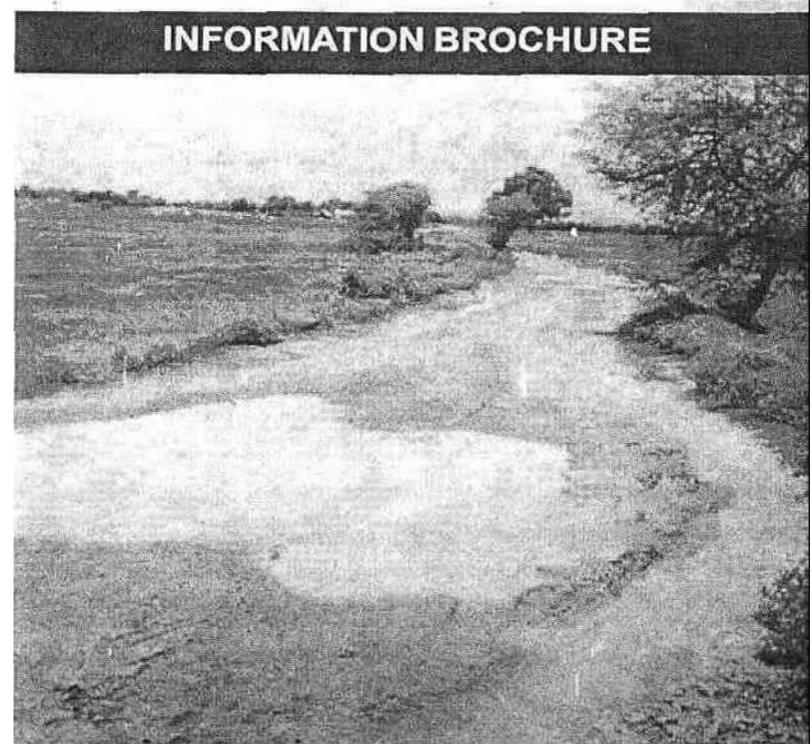
Address: _____ **Tel.:** _____ **E-mail** _____

Contact Person: _____

Department: _____

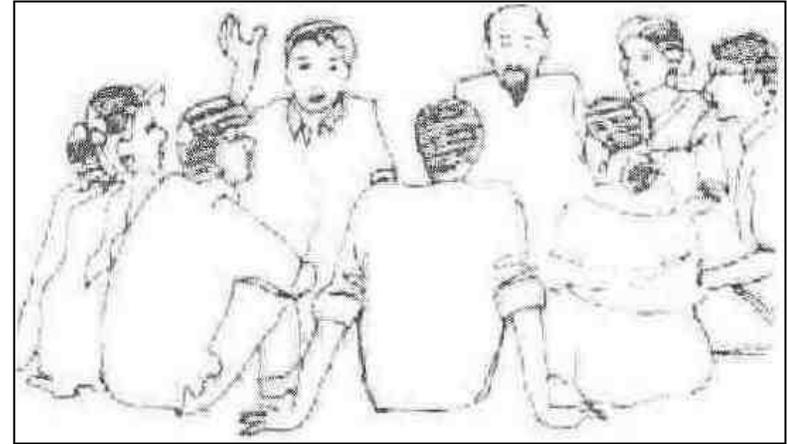
Address: _____

Contact Person: _____ **Tel. No.** _____



What is CMGSY?

Why are all weather roads being built?



What is CMGSY & MPRCP?

MPRCP is a State Government project to upgrade the existing gravel road (constructed under CMGSY) to bituminous road to provide connectivity to villages with population of less than 500 to 150 in the rural areas in the General block. In tribal block, the villages with population less than 250 to 100 will be connected. World Bank is funding this project titled “Madhya Pradesh Rural Connectivity Project”.

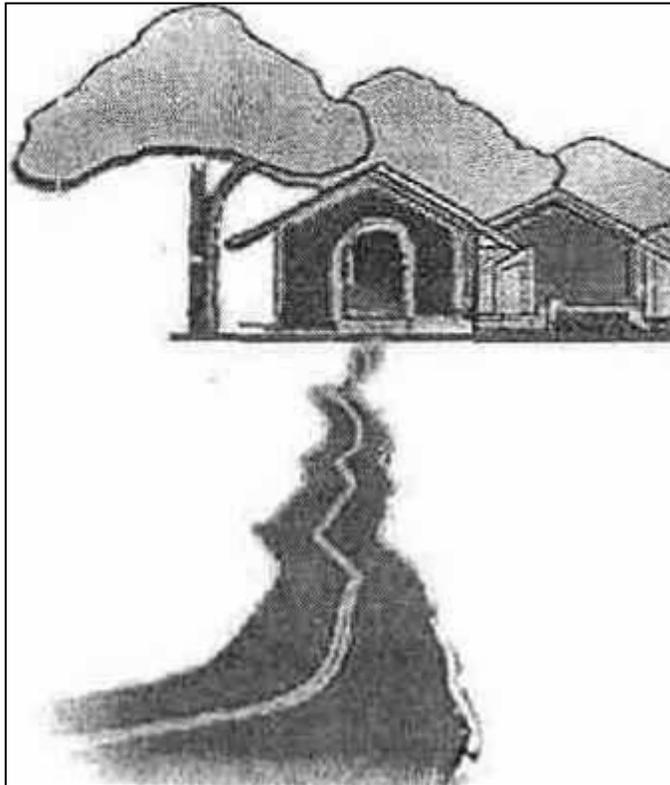
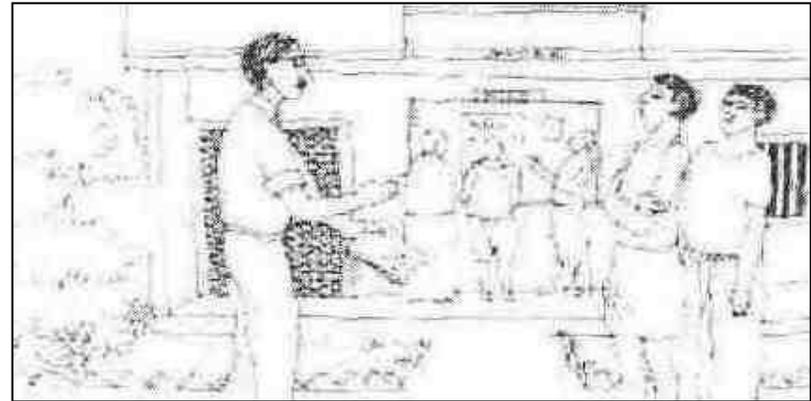
Why are all weather roads being built?

Rural road connectivity plays a key role in securing poverty alleviation by providing easy access to marketing centers for agricultural produce at lower transportation cost resulting in higher price realization and consequently increasing rural income. It further increases access to education, healthcare, employment opportunities and improving standard of living of the rural population.

Where are these roads being built?

Who will build these roads?

What is the meaning of PIU?



Where are these roads being built?

In the state, the M.P. Govt. would finance the proposed CMGSY – MP RCP works through the World Bank in all 51 districts. The villages with population of 499 or less but more than 150 will be connected through B.T. roads by upgrading existing CMGSY link in general blocks. In tribal areas, the villages with population 249 or less but more than 100 will be connected.

Who will build these roads?

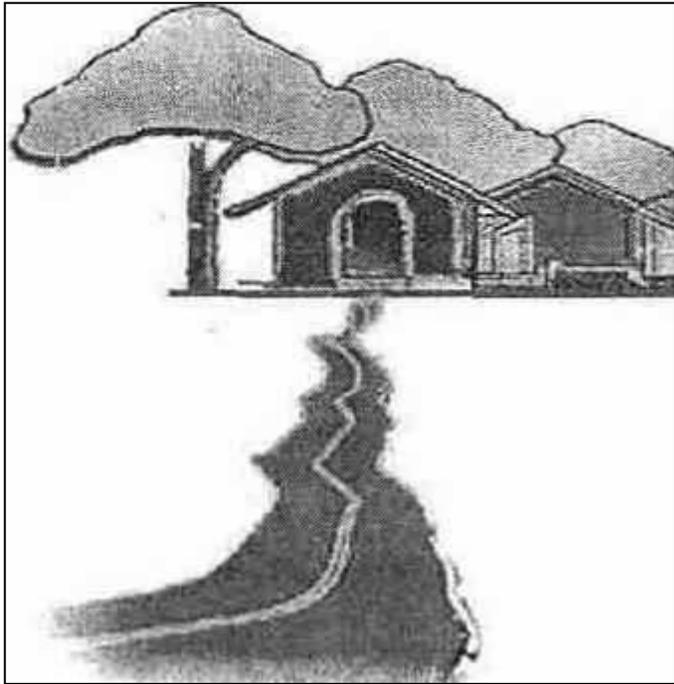
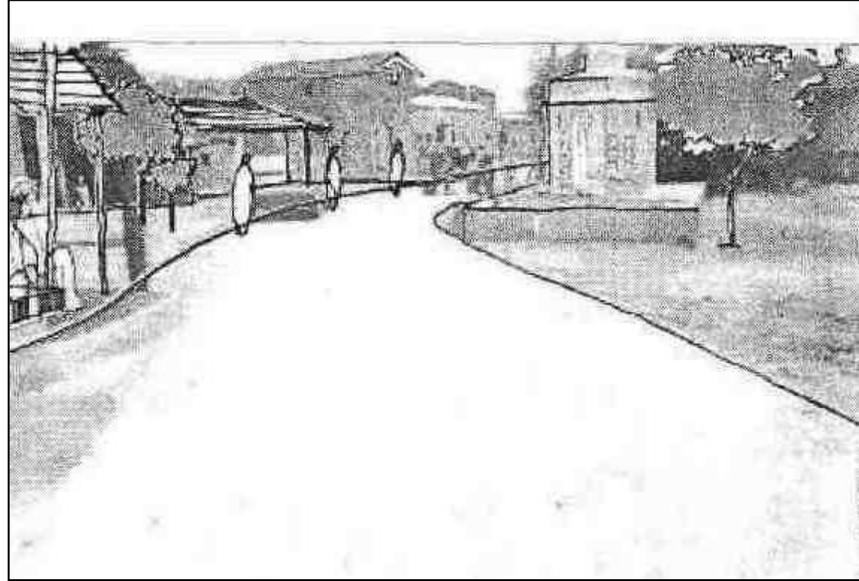
In Madhya Pradesh, the MPRCP project is implemented by MP RRDA. The MP RRDA has set up a Project Implementing Unit (PIU) for this purpose at the district level.

What is the meaning of PIU?

PIU is the short name of "Project Implementation Unit". This includes Senior officers from MPRRDA, other officers, engineers etc.

Who will finance this project?

What is World Bank?



Who will finance this project?

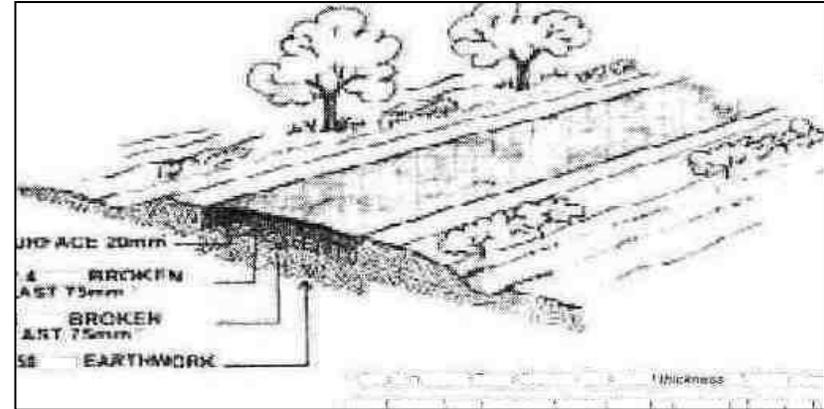
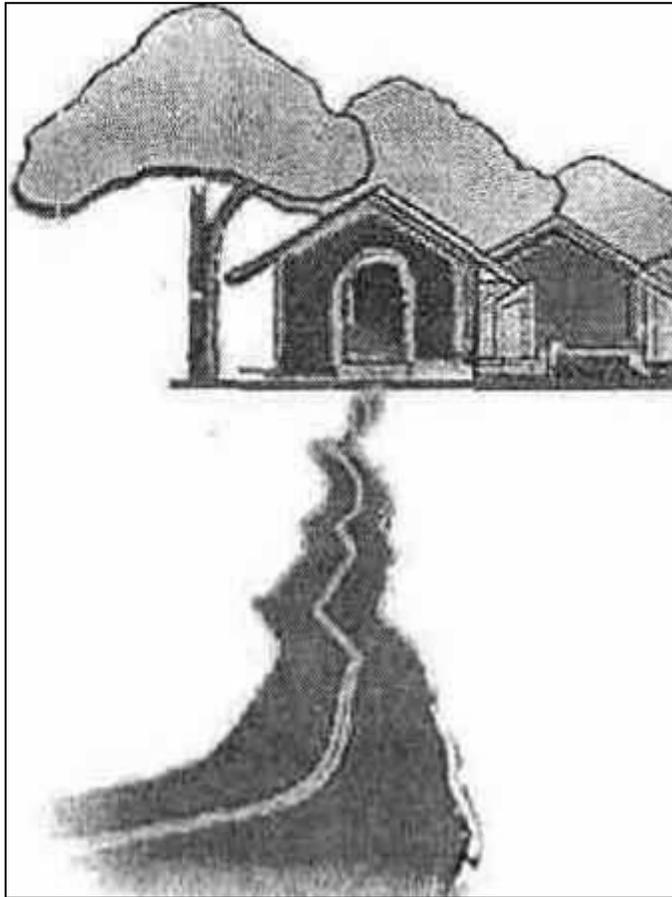
The M.P. Govt. would finance the proposed CMGSY works through the World Bank. In the 51 districts of state the project is being implemented with loan from World Bank.

What is World Bank?

World Bank is an international organization, which gives loan for development purpose to the governments all across the world.

What are the prerequisites for building the roads?

Donation of Land



What are the prerequisites for building the roads?

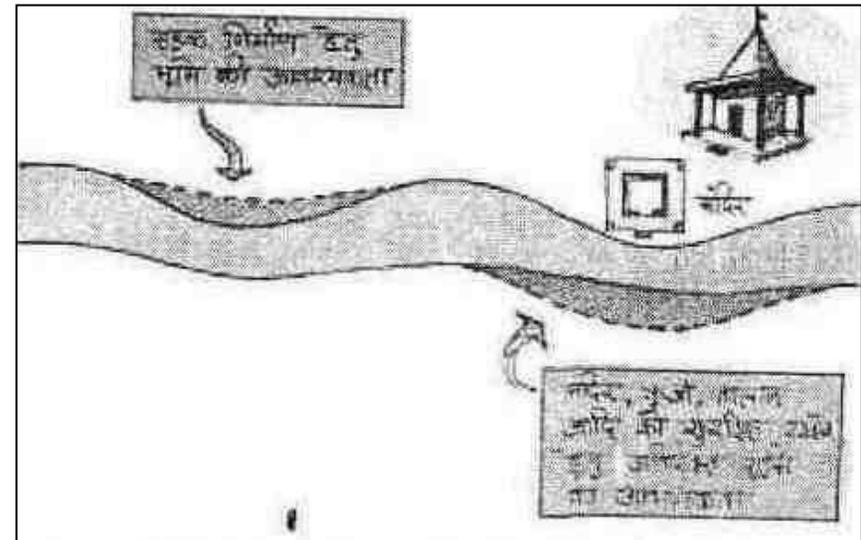
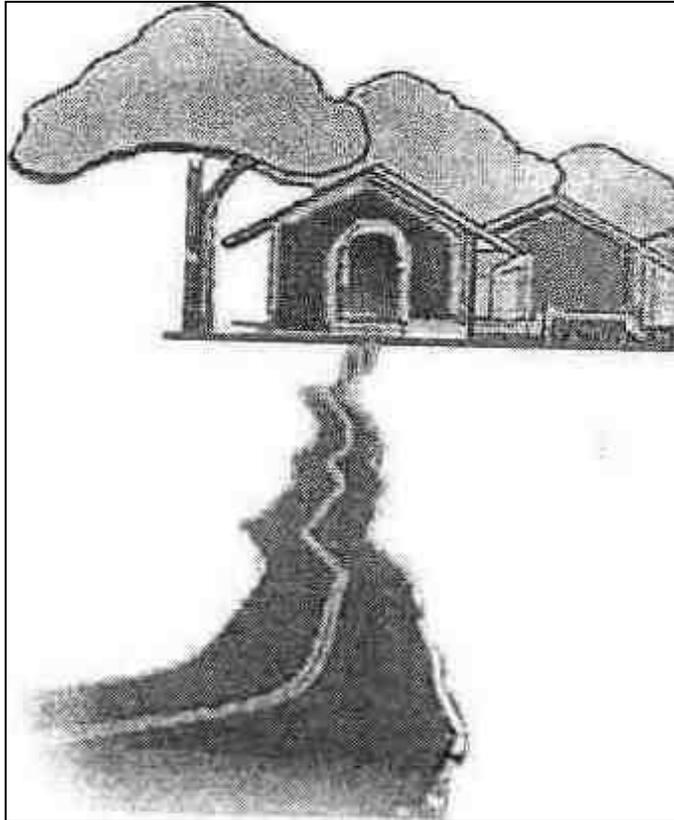
It is necessary to have sufficient land for building the road. In case of sharp curves extra land may be required to ensure the safety of the road users.

Donation of Land

In case the land is required, the villagers will have to donate part of their land for the project through MOU.

Which land will be required?

What are the possible types of impact?



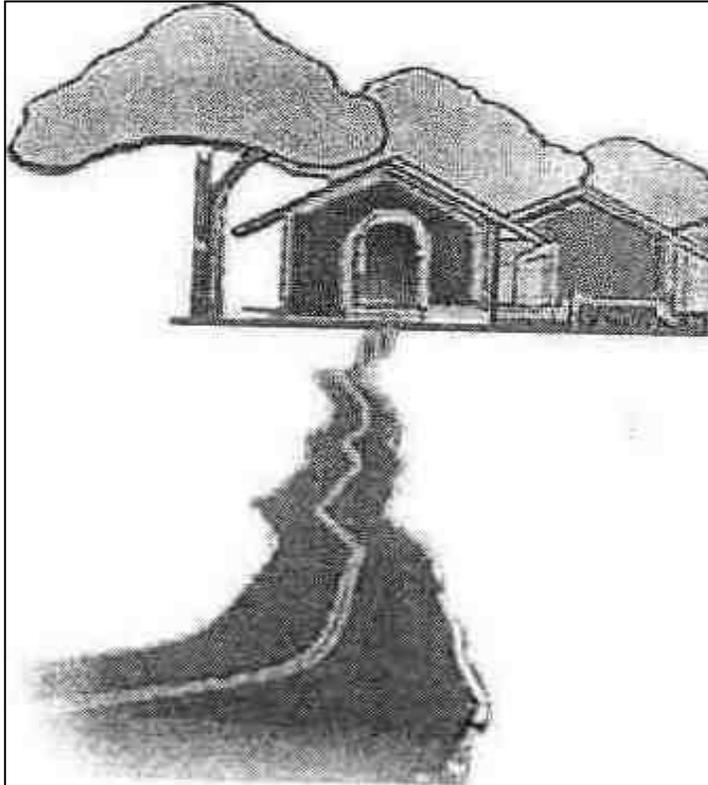
Which land will be required?

The land is available on existing CMGSY roads at most of the stretches. So land required for the project will be minimal for extra width at few places. Thus the impact on land, houses, shops etc will be minimal. Extra land will be required where the existing revenue track is narrow or there is need to improve the curve or provide slope protection works.

What are the possible types of impact?

- Land may be required for road building or widening,
- Farming may be required to shift away where the road is to be built,
- Trees may have to be cut and private /public utilities may have to be shifted

You are eligible for assistance if!



You are eligible for assistance if:

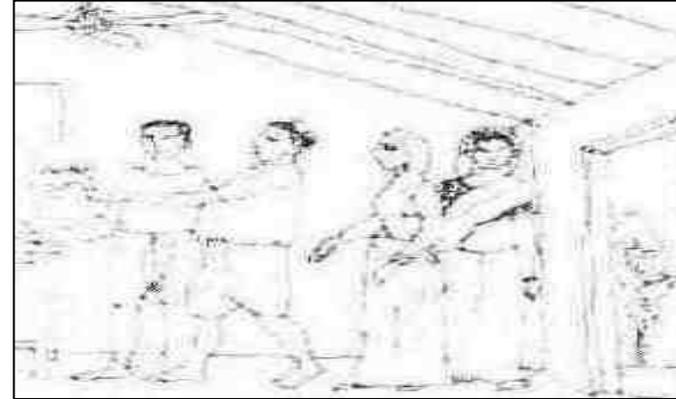
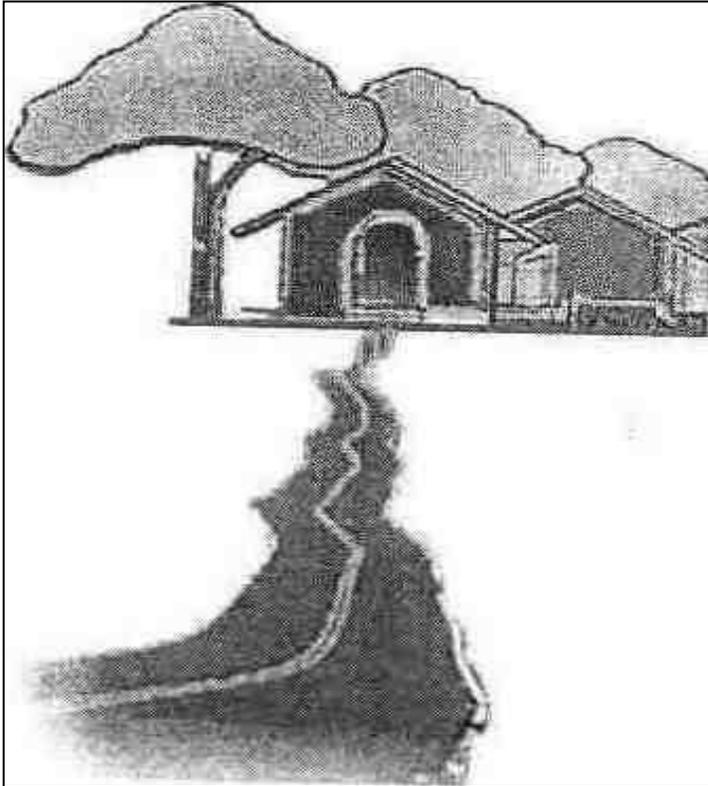
You belong to the following categories:

- BPL households (with a valid proof), as per the State poverty line for rural areas;
- Women headed households with women as sole earner
- Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and
- Handicapped person,

and you are subjected to any of the following impacts:

- Loss of land (more than 10% of the total land holding),
- Loss of shelter and,
- Loss of source of livelihood.

Suggested Measures for addressing various Impact Categories



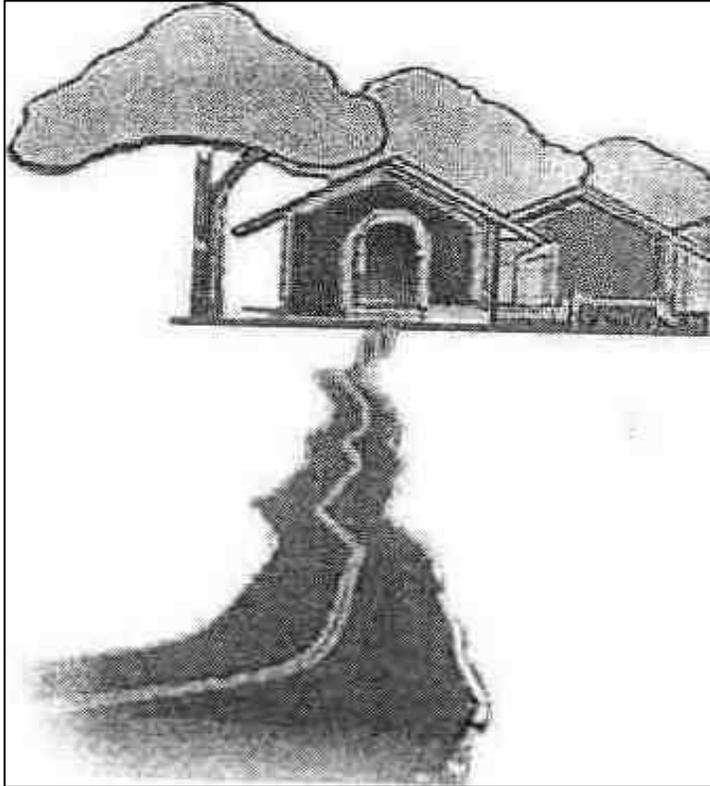
Suggested Measures for Addressing Various Impact Categories

- **Land:** Through Voluntary donation and Assistance/Support by the community only for vulnerable groups through: (i) Assistance or support by community and Panchayat and (ii) Inclusion as beneficiaries in central/state income generation/skill development programs.
- **Structures:** Assistance/Support for asset creation by community and Panchayat.
- **Livelihood:** Inclusion as beneficiaries in central/state income generation/skill development programs.

Common Property Resources: GP/community with technical inputs from PIU either relocates or constructs assets; Consultations with the concerned sections of the community in case of grazing land etc.

Non-titleholders: Advance notice to removal of assets/standing crops and subsequent clearance; Involvement of GP/community in sensitization and clearance of encroachments. Assistance to vulnerable NTHs.

How community can contribute?



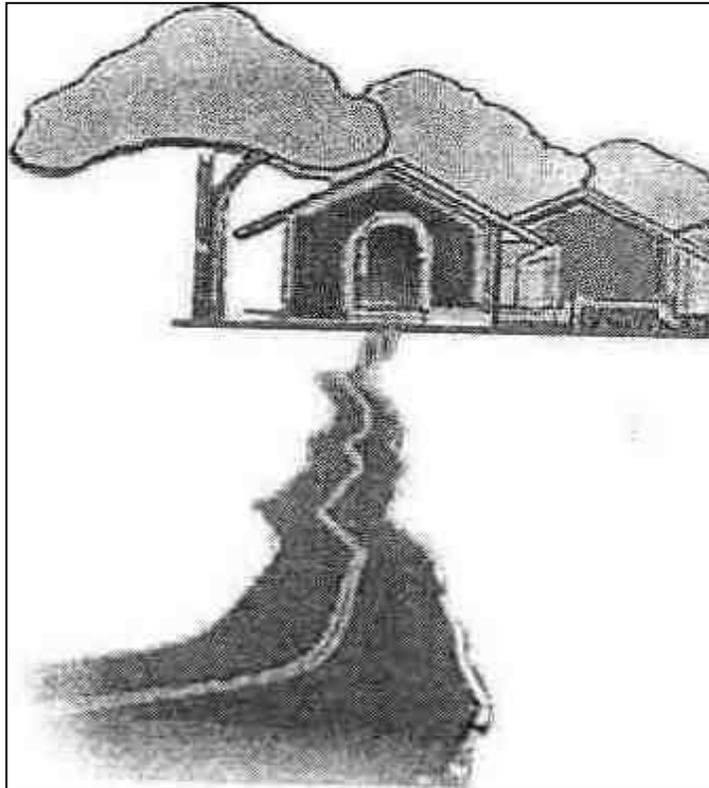
How community can contribute?

The project encourages community involvement to make them accountable in the success of the entire project. The community will participate directly or in coordination with PRIs for the following:

- Facilitate identification of issues and concerns
- Suggest measures for mitigating impacts including impacts on eligible vulnerable groups
- Donating land and earth for the project, if required.
- Providing labor, water and camp site for construction activities
- Redressing grievances at individual / community level
- Providing assistance to the contractor to ensure speedy implementation.
- Giving Feedback on the project in terms of timing and quality
- Avoiding damage to the road during post construction stage and encroachment.

What happens when there is resentment from the communities?

MPRCP and Conservation of environment



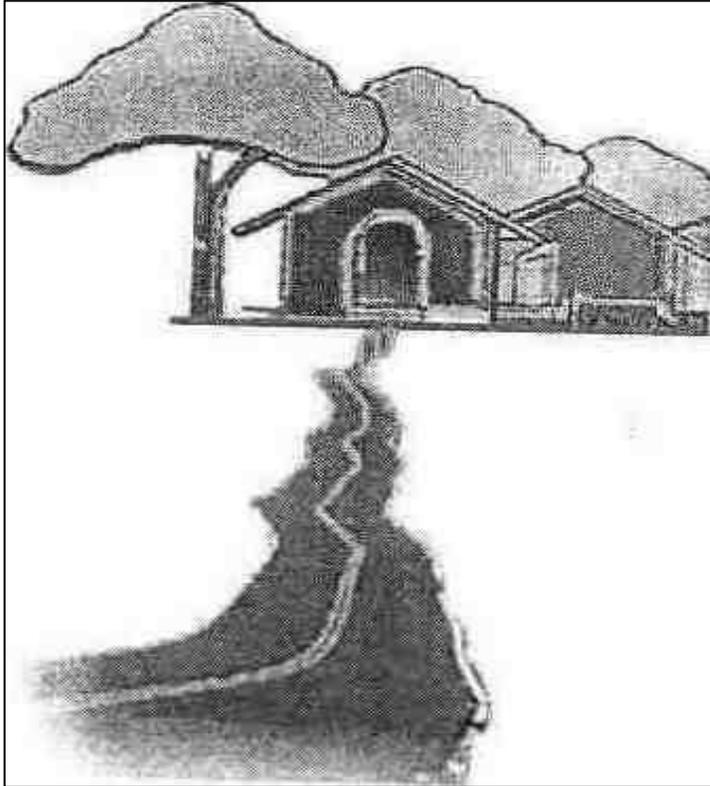
What happens when there is resentment from the communities?

The roads under MPRCP will be built on existing CMGSY gravel roads to connect villages where the communities need them. The PIU shall not take up those roads (in that particular year) where the local population is apprehensive to the implementation of the Social Management Framework. Such projects will be taken up at a later stage, only after the communities/PRI's work out suitable mechanisms at the village level to resolve issues pertaining to land requirements for the project.

MPRCP and Conservation of Environment

MPRCP aims for rural roads construction with a minimum impact on the environment. To avoid adverse environmental impacts, issues have been considered at each project implementation stage to guide planning, design, construction and maintenance of MP RCP roads. Detailed guidelines named ECoP are prepared for this purpose. The information on this could be obtained from the PIU.

Addressal of Public Grievances

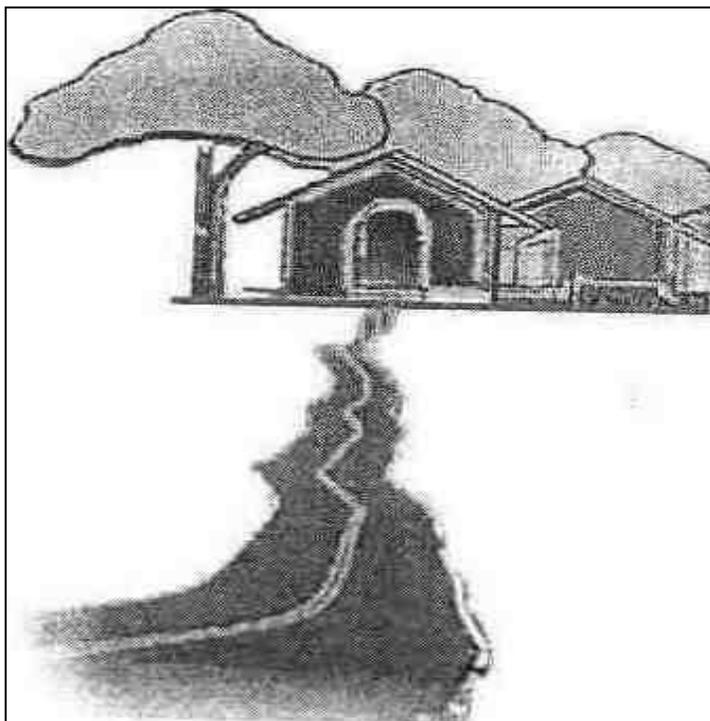


Addressal of Public Grievances

During the Planning stage a group of people will conduct Transect Walk. During the walk, the members of PIU will talk to the villagers, give them information, receive information from them and will try to understand their problems. Besides this they will also take suggestions for solutions to above problems.

The PIU to intimate the PRI at least a week prior to the transect walk. The intimation to the public shall be in the form of a formal notice at the Village Panchayat building. The information will include the date, time and place of the transect walk.

What will happen if there are grievances even after the Transect Walk?



MPRCP shall have five tier grievance resolution systems as below:

Level 1 Village level: Most grievances are expected to be resolved at the village level. Assistance and Grievance Resolution Committee already exists in ongoing PMGSY (financed by ADB) would be continued under this project as well. It comprises of at least five - seven members including.

- Village Head (Sarpanch),
- GP Secretary,
- at least 2 females,
- 2 males and
- Local PIU official.

Level 2 – GM, PIU Level:

Level 3 – CGM Level:

Level 4 – Project Director, MPRCP:

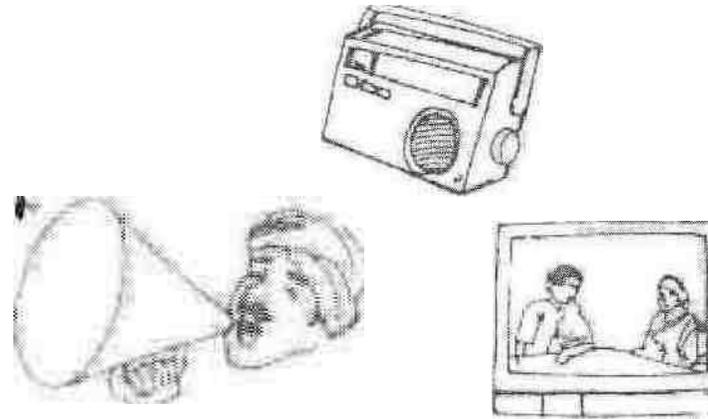
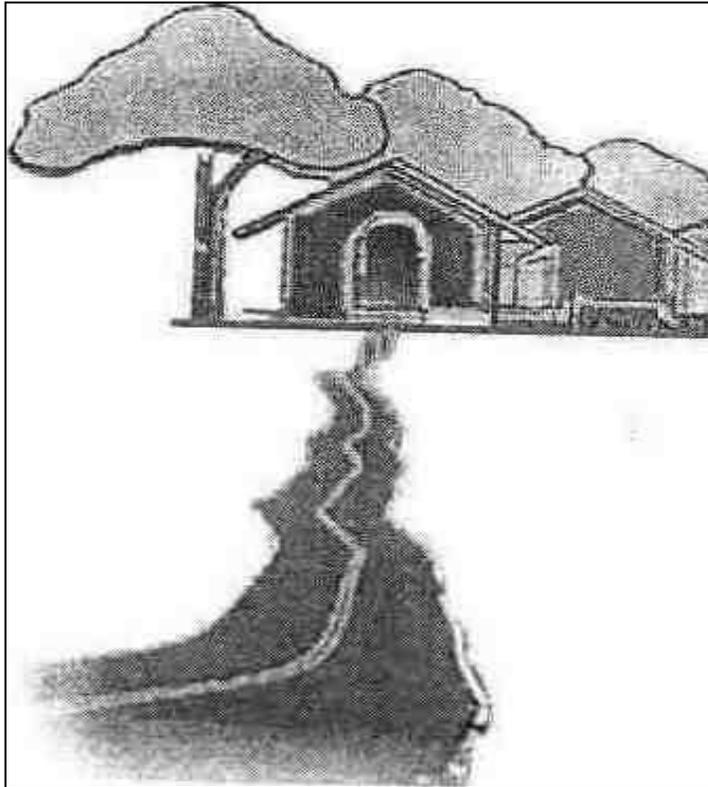
Level 5 – CEO, MPRRDA, HQ:

In addition to the above grievance redressal system that is largely internal to MPRRDA, there is a provision for calling the **Chief Minister's Helpline**. It too has four levels wherein the complaint is forwarded to the:

- Level 1 (GM PIU) : period of 15 days for redressal
- Level 2 (CGM, RRDA) : period of 7 days for redressal
- Level 3 (District Collector) : period of 7 days for redressal; and
- Level 4 (CEO, MPRRDA)

Total time period from the time the grievance is lodged to stage it reaches CEO, MPRRDA for final decision is 30 days.

How to get information about the project?



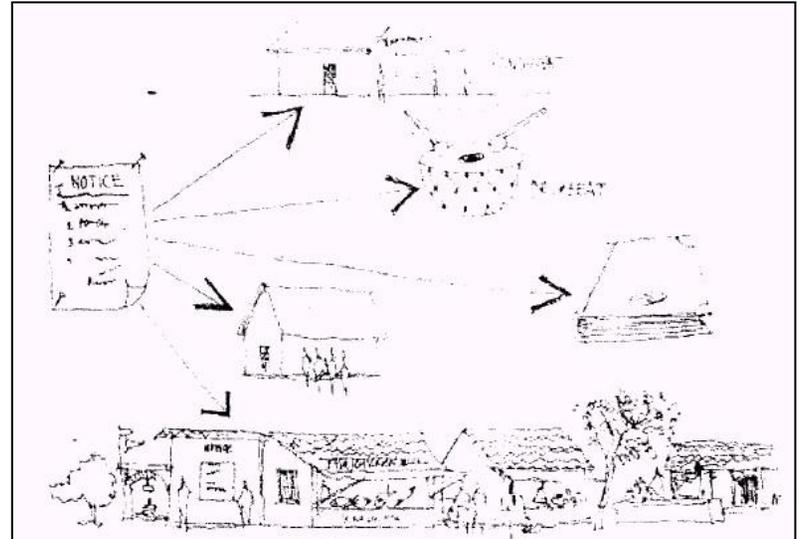
How to get information about the project?

The PIU will give information at every stage of the project. The information about the plan of road could be obtained from the Gram Panchayat. The Gram Panchayat will maintain a list of all the documents related to social aspect of the project. Copy of which could be obtained from the Panchayat office. After the finalization of alignment the information could be obtained from both Village Panchayat, Project Implementation Unit.

The official web site www.mprrda.com provides the detailed project information at the state and district levels.

Format 3 : Public Announcements (Prior to finalization of alignment/transect walk)

- What is the Project and its salient features?
- Benefits
- Which Agencies are involved?
- What if resentment from community?
- Need for additional land through Voluntary Land Donation
- Likely Impact and Entitlements
- Date of Transect Walk
- Alignment Details along with map of alignment displayed
- Contact Person and Address (PIU and PRI)



Responsible Agency/Person: PIU (AM/SE), Gram Panchayat (Sarpanch and other members), Community Development Officer

Format 4: Alignment Details for Disclosure (Prior to Finalization of Alignment/Transect Walk)

District:

Tehsil:

Block:

Name of Project road:

Total Length (km):

Connected Villages :

Starting Node/km:

Ending Node/km:

Population Benefited

Total

Directly

Indirectly

Implementing Agency:

Name of Contact Person and Address:

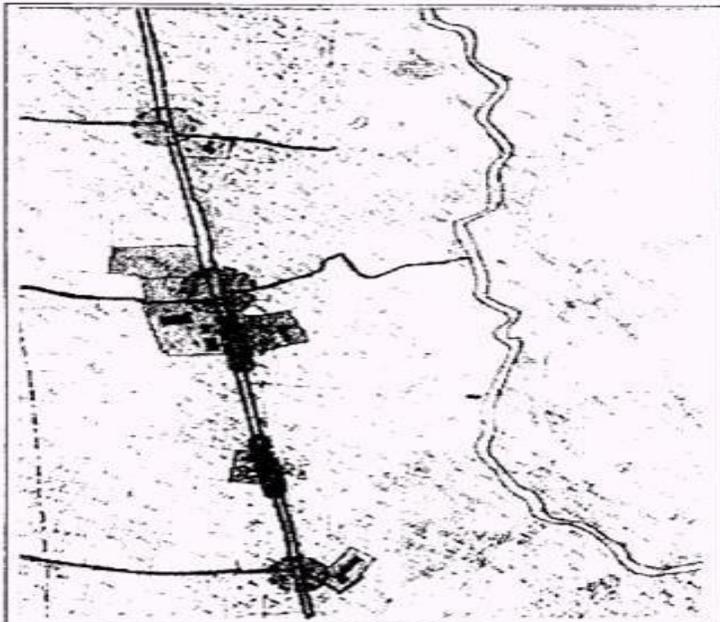
Responsible Agency/Person: PIU (AE/JE), Gram Panchayat (Sarpanch and other members), Revenue officials

Format 5: Guidance Note for Transect Walk (During finalization of alignment/transect walk)

- Sensitizing the community about the sub-project and design compulsions
- Route Alternatives
- Inventorisation of Environmental and Social Features (Trees, Water bodies, Grazing lands etc.)
- Inventorisation of Utilities (Electric Pole, Hand-pump, Wells etc.)
- Requirement of Land/Availability of sufficient Land
- Locations where extra land will be required
- Land Ownership/Land Categories
 - Private Land
 - Government Land
 - Encroachments and Squatters
- Design Modifications
 - Road Safety
 - Protection of Cultural Properties
 - Slope for vehicles to enter and exit the road
 - Slope for cattle crossing
 - Induced Development
 - Lay - by
- Plantation
- Process of Land Transfer/ Land Donation
- Profile of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)
- Assessment of Social Impact (Land, Structures, Cultural Properties etc.) Issues and suggestions of the local people

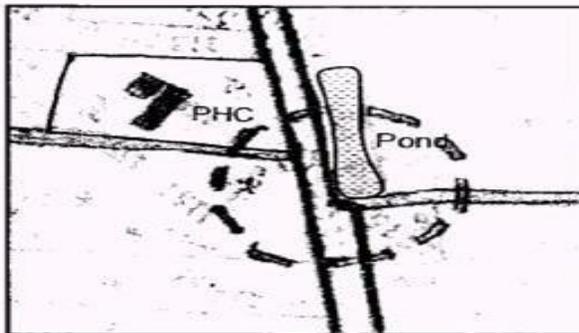
Responsible Agency/Person: PIU (AE/JE), Gram Panchayat (Sarpanch and other members), Revenue officials, Forest Department Representative

Format 6 Outputs of Transect Walk (After finalization of alignment/transect walk)



- Identification of Environmental & Social sensitive location
- Likely location for additional land requirement
- Issues identified
- Suggestion from community

Modifications to minimize land width accretion and incorporating community suggestions through alterations/modifications on alignment



As suggested by the community during the transect walk, the alignment has been modified in view to protect the religious structure on the RHS of the project road. The landowners have provided land voluntarily to avoid dismantling or relocation of the religious structure.

Responsible Agency/Person: PIU (AE/JE), Gram Panchayat (Sarpanch and other members), Community Development Officer, Patwari

Annexure 2: Methodology For Transect Walk

A transect walk is suggested along the proposed alignment with the communities towards finalization of the alignment. The transect walk shall be a participatory process organised by the PIU in co-ordination with the Gram Panchayat and the revenue officials at the village level. The methodologies for the conduct of transect the issues to be raised and recording of the same is described in this Annexure 2.

A. What is a Transect Walk?

A walk along the suggested alignment by PIU with the communities, PRI and key informants to observe, to listen, and to ask questions which would enable identification of problems and collectively evolve solutions. The transect shall enable the PIU, to quickly learn about the social structure, issues pertaining to land, social impacts, soils, land use, and community assets and to triangulate data already available. Figures 1 to 4 of this annexure illustrate the recording of the transect on the village revenue maps.

B. Planning and Preparedness for a Transect Walk

- The PIU to intimate the PRI at least a week prior to the transect walk. The intimation to the public shall be in the form of a formal notice at the Village Panchayat building.
- To provide information on the project, provide at least 25 copies of the CMGSY handouts, describing the salient features of the project, including a description of the proposed improvements, land width required and the provisions of the resettlement framework.
- Collect the village revenue map from the Pataki and mark the suggested alignment. The list of landowners along the suggested alignment to be identified from the revenue records.
- The PRI to select a group of villagers (key informants) who have good knowledge on physical resources of the village and who are willing to participate in the transect walk.
- Discuss with the PRI representatives on the basis of the village revenue map the route to follow in the walk. Obtain the suggestions from the PRI representatives on the following questions
 - Where to start?
 - Where to end?
 - What to see?
 - At what time to start?
 - How long will it take?
 - Does the walk need to be split⁵ into sections?
 - When does the transect team stop?

⁵ Long corridor shall require more than one transect.

- Provide contacts to the communities regarding the project information. These shall be through (i) Contacting the PIU official , and (ii) Village Pradhan or Sarpanch
- Distribute responsibilities for recording information among the members of the PRI, and the key informants, for activities such as interviewing, time keeping, sketching and recording.

Transect Walk shall stop when...	Identification of key informants...
<input type="checkbox"/> Community or individual has a concern <input type="checkbox"/> Impact on private land / structures <input type="checkbox"/> Impact on community land <input type="checkbox"/> Impact on Forests & sensitive areas/structures <input type="checkbox"/> Clearances of encroachers <input type="checkbox"/> Impact on standing crops <input type="checkbox"/> Ambiguity pertaining to land ownership	<input type="checkbox"/> Old people in village community <input type="checkbox"/> Women representatives <input type="checkbox"/> School Teacher <input type="checkbox"/> Community representatives <input type="checkbox"/> Vulnerable Groups <input type="checkbox"/> Village council members

C. Conducting a Transect Walk

- Based on the responsibilities assigned, the participants shall observe and record in detail all-important things on the revenue map and get as much information as possible from the villagers and the locals. When talking to the villagers, the PIU to feel free to use the **six helpers**:
 - When?
 - What?
 - How?
 - Where?
 - Why?
 - Who?
- Make notes of all vital information gathered and draw sketches wherever necessary. The sensitive locations where additional efforts need to be taken during the design will be marked on the revenue map.
- Travel slowly and patiently and try to understand the physical features and aspects related to social issues, land titles, in the village from different perspectives.

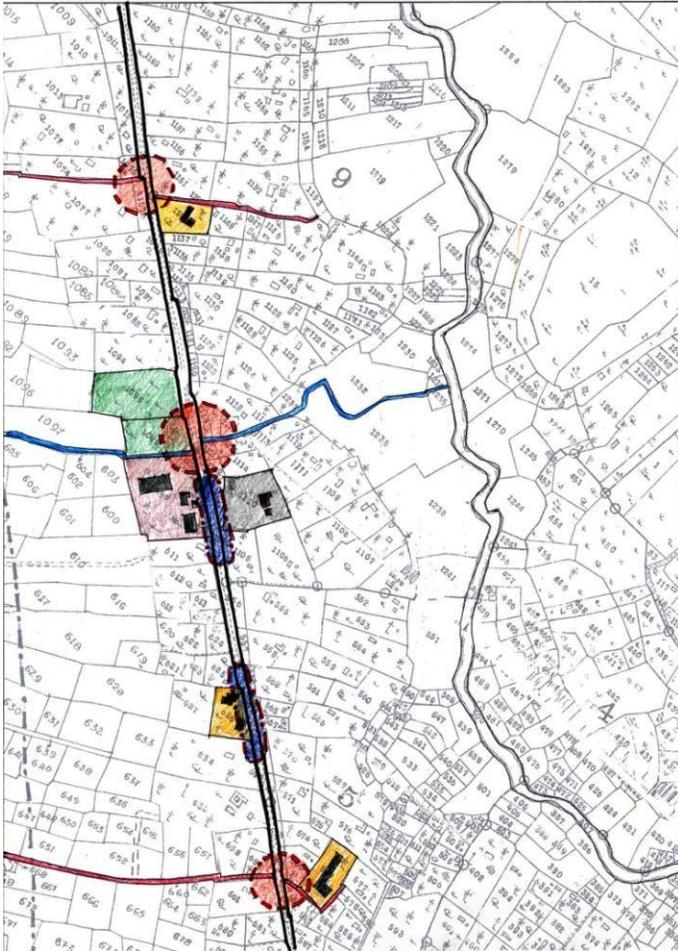
Social Aspects ...	Environmental Aspects ...
<input type="checkbox"/> Sites of additional land uptake <input type="checkbox"/> Encroachments and squatters <input type="checkbox"/> Land categories impacted <input type="checkbox"/> Lands with traditional, customary rights <input type="checkbox"/> Population characteristics incl. vulnerable groups <input type="checkbox"/> Assessment of social impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Land <input type="checkbox"/> Structures (Residential/Commercial) <input type="checkbox"/> Other structures (Wells, Temples etc) <input type="checkbox"/> Trees, standing crops <input type="checkbox"/> Common properties <input type="checkbox"/> Livelihood and economic opportunities 	<input type="checkbox"/> Trees <input type="checkbox"/> Forests if any <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage lines, rivers and water crossings <input type="checkbox"/> Irrigation water courses <input type="checkbox"/> Water bodies <input type="checkbox"/> Grazing lands <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities <input type="checkbox"/> Community facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Schools <input type="checkbox"/> Hospitals <input type="checkbox"/> Major junctions and <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal markets or cultural congregations

The PIU representative to communicate to the participants on site, on the possible extent of improvements. The PIU shall provide adequate responses to the communities on:

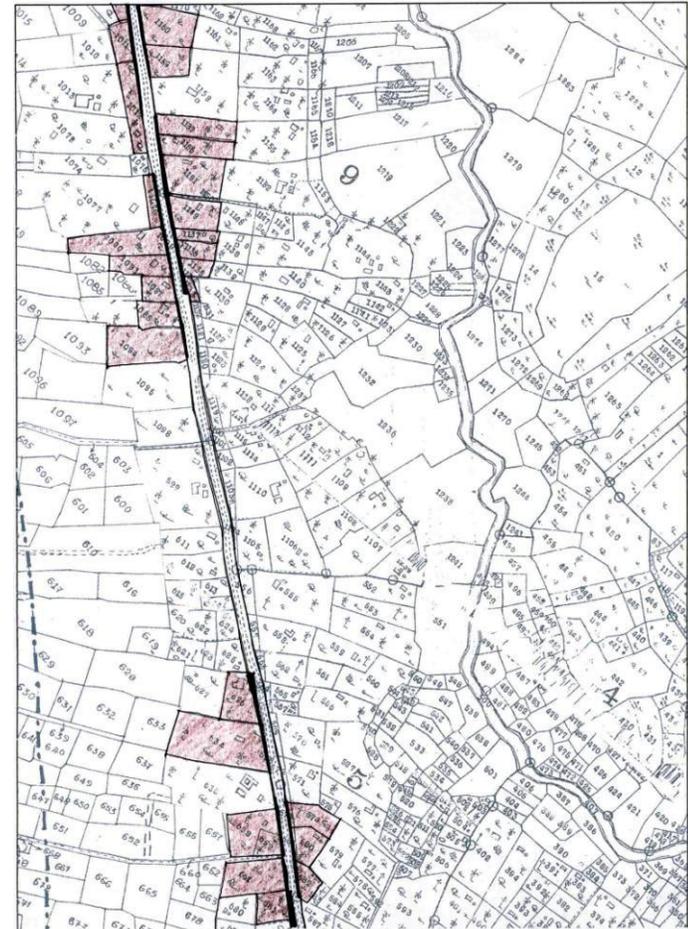
- Queries raised pertaining to environmental and social issues
- Process of voluntary land donation
- Working out possible alignment changes to minimize impacts
- Compliance to IRC SP-20 standards to enhance safety of road users
- All queries and concerns of the communities shall be recorded.

D. Things to do after the Transect Walk

- After the completion of a transect walk, sit down in a suitable place with the villagers to have a discussion and recording of information and data collected.
- Prepare an illustrative diagram of the transect walk on the map using the information already gathered and get the information cross checked by the community.
- Prior to dispersing for the day, finalize a date for the formal consultation session to be conducted.



- Identification of sensitive locations as major junctions, cultural properties, water crossings, forests, locations with large number of trees.



- Identification of locations requiring land width accretion
- Identification of vulnerable persons

Annexure 3: Format for Recording Consultation

District:

Village:

Road No.

Date:

Road Name

Time:

Venue:

Duration:

1. Project Description

2. Issues raised by the community and responses provided

Issues:

Response by PIU/PRI:

3. Key Issues

(i) (ii) (iii)

Conclusion by PRI representatives

Suggested Content of Consultation sessions...

The meeting duration shall be for about 1-1/2 to 2 hours and shall cover the following.

All these steps of the consultation shall be recorded in the format given below

I: The session shall start with a description of the project by the PIU officials to the community. The following information shall be covered:

- Overview of MPRCP and criteria for selection
- Involvement of PRIs & communities in project planning, design and implementation
- Expectations of the project from the beneficiaries, the communities
- Outputs of the transect and how the concerns of the communities have been incorporated into the design, if not, why they have not been incorporated
- Provisions of the project as the Resettlement Framework provisions, mechanisms for voluntary land donation process etc
- Environmental issues in the project, Codes of practice
- Census survey
- Mechanisms for Grievances, implementation arrangements
- Involvement of communities / PRI in tree plantation, managing induced development etc
- Likely construction schedule

II : After the description of the project, suggestions from the community on the project and issues will be obtained.

III : Responses to the issues raised will be provided by the PIU, PRI during the meeting.

For issues that require a visit to the site or involves certain engineering decisions, or consultations with other Government agencies, a date shall be committed for response to the same. The response shall be given by the PIU to the PRI within the specified date.

IV : The PIU shall summarize the issues.

V: Conclusion by the PRI representatives and attendance of the participants.

On a separate sheet mark the attendance at the meeting in the following format

Community		PIU/PRI	
Name of Person and Village of residence	Signature	Name and Designation of Official	Signature

Annexure 4: Census Questionnaire with Affected Persons

Project
Coordinator

Household Identification number

Plot no./Patti No./Chars No.

Head of Household

(Name) Vulnerability

(tick)

(whether belong to)

SC	ST	Women HH	Handicap	BPL	Others

If BPL, proof of BPL Ration Card

Yes		Card No.
No		

Household size (No. of persons)

No. of earning adult members

(Nose) No. of dependents

Children

(Nose)

Adults

Agriculture

Residence

Commercial

Other

Nature of impact (tick)

Agriculture

Size of Total holding (ha)

<Marginal	
>Marginal	
<10%	>10%
	=100%

Extent of Impact (% total land holding including any other land parcels owned elsewhere by PAP)

Size of residual holding (ha)

Residence

Plot size (sum)

Extent of impact (Full/Partial)

Impacted

-

Area

(sum)

Yes	No	If yes Specify

Full		Partial	

Residual plot viable

(Yes/No)

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

Yes	No	If yes Specify

If No, Alternate house site (if relocation red)

Commercial establishments

Plot size (sum)

Extent of Impact (*tick*)

Impacted Area (sum)

Commercial Plot viable (*tick*)

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

If No, Alternate commercial site (if relocation required)

Asset Loss

Inventory assets lost (Trees, Wells, Hand pump, CPRs, _____
etc)

Livelihood loss

Alternate livelihood sources, other than mentioned
above

Yes	No	If yes Specify

Annexure 5: Model Format of MoU

THIS GIFT DEED IS EXECUTED ON THIS.....DAY OF.....,20__ at..... by :
Mr./Mrs..... S/o /W/o.....,residing at

..... (herein after referred to as the DONOR which expression shall wherever the context so requires or admits, mean and include his/her successors, executors, administrators and assigns or anyone claiming through or under her)

IN
FAVOUR
OF:

.....Department, Government of..... (here in after referred to as the DONEE which expression shall wherever the context so requires).

WHEREAS the Donor herein, is the absolute owner of _____ acre of land bearing khasra No. in village _____ block _____, tehsil _____, and district _____ which is

WHEREAS the Donor, is desirous of gifting a portion the schedule property, a strip of land,m wide for a length ofm required for laying the road (as delineated in the sketch appended to this deed by the letters ABCDEF absolutely and forever) to the Done for the construction and development of CHIEF MINISTER GRAM SADAK YOJANA road in the village _____ for the benefit of the villagers and the public at large.

NOW THIS DEED WITNESS AS UNDER:

- 1. In consideration of the benefit of the villagers and the public at large, the Donor hereby gifts in favour of the Done the specified width of the above piece of land fully described in Schedule hereunder and delineated in the sketch appended to this deed by the letters ABCDEF absolutely and forever.
- 2. The Donor has this day put the Done in actual physical possession of the said portion of the schedule property and the Done has accepted the said Gift and has taken possession of the said portion of the Schedule Property, and has in token thereof signed this deed.
- 3. The Done hereby commits that the extent of the proposed roads shall be strictly within the boundaries of the land gifted and shall not spillover into the residual holding of the Donor. In the event of any violation of the same or any damages to structure/assets outside the said portion, either by the Donee or the Contractor, the Donee shall be liable to compensate the Donor.

SCHE
DULE

(Describe the property)

All that piece and parcel of the property bearing No _____ in village _____ block _____, tehsil _____, and district _____ delineated in the annexed sketch by the letters..

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, parties above named have executed theses present s in the presence of the witnesses attesting hereunder on the day, month and year first above written.

WITNE
SSES:

1. D O
N O R

2. D O
N E E

NOTE: 1) Documents to be stamped with appropriate non-Judicial stamp.

2) To be registered as contemplated by the Indian Registration Act.

Annexure -6

List of Entitled Persons who will be eligible for support:-

SN.	Name	Category of impact	Gender	Social Group (SC, ST, BPL, Handicapped), if any	Signature
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					

Annexure 7

Screening Format (Resurfacing roads and Multiple Connectivity)

1. Land Requirement for the subproject		
Details	Unit	Quantity
Government land	Acres	
Private land	Acres	
Titleholders	Number	
Non-Titleholders (Encroachers)	Number	
Non-Titleholders (Squatters)	Number	

2. Agricultural land affected by the subproject		
Details	Unit	Quantity
Total affected	Number	
Title holders	Number	
Non-Titleholders (Encroachers)	Number	
Non-Titleholders (Squatters)	Number	
BPL families losing agricultural land	Number	

3. Structures affected by the subproject		
Details	Unit	Quantity
Total affected	Number	
Title holders	Number	
Non-Titleholders (Encroachers)	Number	
Non-Titleholders (Squatters)	Number	
BPL families losing structure	Number	

4. Commercial properties affected due to the subproject		
Details	Unit	Quantity
Total affected	Number	
Title holders	Number	
Non-Titleholders (Encroachers)	Number	
Non-Titleholders (Squatters)	Number	
BPL families losing structure	Number	

5. Common/community properties affected		
Type	Unit	Quantity
	Number	
	Number	
	Number	

Summary		
S.No.	Items	Result
1	Total number of HH affected due to proposed project activity	
2	Total number of vulnerable HH affected due to proposed project activity	
3	Total number of community property resources affected	

Annexure 8 -- Consultations

Consultations were undertaken in six (6) districts of the state particularly with village communities that would be benefitted from the proposed upgrading of roads under the Project. These included Sehore, Bhopal, Seoni, Chhindwara, Jhabua and Ratlam. The purpose was to ascertain the benefits experienced with respect to their mobility, access and also benefits they perceive as likely to accrue to them. Findings by road are presented below:

Mohoria Chappra to Shivpuri: The 1.54 km long road was constructed three years back in 2012 for village Shivpuri that has a population of 131 persons. Village community recalled experiencing serious difficulties accessing schools and medical facilities that were nearly 3-5 km away. Farm incomes used to be low as prices for agriculture produce (soyabean, wheat) received from traders were low. However, following the construction of the road, the villagers were able to send their children including girl children to schools. Also other vehicles including school buses, trucks, tractors now ply on this road. Further they were able to transport their agriculture produce to the markets at a time when the commodity prices were higher. Besides about 15-20% of villagers were able to take up available work opportunities in nearby Bhopal district and Sehore blocks and thereby could supplement their incomes. Further they reported of change in perceptions held by other villages about their village as access was no longer an issue. Village communities requested that black topping of the road be taken up at the earliest.

Chapprakalan to Manikheri: The 1.7 km long road was constructed about 1.5 years back in the year 2013 for the village Manikheri that has a population of 110 persons. Construction involved land donation from one person in the village. While previously farmers had to take their produce to the markets before the rains cut off their access leading to forced sales at prevailing lower prices, construction of the road enabled them to access markets at better prices. Also they could now indulge in milk sales, unlike earlier. Access to the nearby hospital (nearly 8 km away) by different means of transport - motorcycles, tractors, trucks etc had been made possible too. The villagers expressed their support to the project as that would ensure comfortable access round the year.

NH-86 to Dalpathpura: The 4.59 km long road connected to Dalpathpura village to NH-86. The village has a population of 153 persons. The villagers indicated that road provided much needed access as now it has enabled ambulances, school buses to reach their village. It has enabled them to send their children including girl children to study in secondary level schools outside their village too. Further they reported of increase in incomes as they were getting better prices for their produce (soyabean, paddy). E.g. they were now able to sell Soyabean when the prices were closer to Rs. 5000/- per quintal as opposed to Rs. 3000/- per quintal. However, the villagers indicated that the plying of vehicles on the gravel road leads to emission of dust that settles on crops on land parcels that lie adjacent to the road, leading to reduction in growth. Also gravel roads causes slippages particularly to 2 wheelers. They requested that a good quality road be constructed that would be long lasting.

Bhairasiya Narsingharh to Netapura: The 1.12 km long road connects Netapura village that has a population of 275 persons. The road and the bridge was constructed two (2) years back in 2012-13 with donation of land by two persons. The road included a bridge that provided much needed relief to the villagers as the high levels of water post rainy seasons used to routinely cut off their access. However, following road construction all types of vehicles including ambulances and school buses are now reaching their village. The villagers requested that besides black topping the road, internal village roads be improved as well. Further they requested for two (2) step dams as presently the lack of irrigation facilities pose a major constraint to their cultivation.

Consultations in Tribal Blocks: Seven roads -- three (3) roads within Kurai block of Seoni district and four (4) roads within Bichhua block of Chhindwara district. Both these blocks fall within Scheduled Tribals Areas of the state and are largely populated with Gond tribals. All these roads have been upgraded from earthen tracks to gravel roads in 2013/14. The roads visited included:

Kurai block (Seoni district)

- i. Parthapur -Jhalagondi to Brookganj (0.75 km, completed in 2013)
- ii. Mudapur to Keshardiya (1.40 km, completed in 2013)
- iii. Teliya to Arjani (2.6 km, completed in 2014)

Bichhua block (Chhindwara district)

- iv. Gwarimal to Gwari Raiyat (1.10 km, completed in 2014)
- v. L07 Main road to Silotakhurd (0.75 km, completed in 2014)
- vi. Surrewani to Bordi (1.25 km, completed in 2014)
- vii. Pathrakalan to Kokiwada (1.85 km, completed in 2014)

Interactions with communities indicated the following:

Benefits: Communities have benefitted from upgradation of the earthen tracks to CMGSY gravel roads in the form of improved access to education and health institutions, mandis (markets) at *Dhobisara, Kamari, Teliya, Deolgarh, Bicchua, Chhindwara*, and also enabled traders to reach their villages, thereby resulting in improved prices of farm outputs such as wheat, paddy, maize and vegetables and milk. E.g. communities benefit upto Rs. 225 to 250 on prices of 1 quintal of maize. Communities are now able to transport goods using different modes of transport - own two wheelers, or using own or renting four wheelers (bullock carts, tractors, commander jeeps). Due to earthen tracks, previously such commander jeeps would not be available, but are now are rented to transport produce. Also, improved roads have led to improvement in social status as well with other villages being more forthcoming in marrying their daughters into these well-connected villages. Another interesting observation was that improvement in road conditions have led reduction in crimes as better roads have enabled police to reach their villages faster than before.

Donation of land: In all cases, communities have voluntarily donated land and signed group MOUs indicating donation in some cases

Concerns: During monsoons, access to education, markets and health institutions (particularly during delivery) becomes difficult. Dust emission from these earthen track poses health hazards besides slippages. Except for MNREGA (wherein most households in all villages have job cards issued) and stop/check dams and other activities under Integrated watershed projects (in some of visited villages), there are no other ongoing government programs. Since, some of the villages are within the Pench National Park area, there have been instances of wild animals causing damages to crops, though recently fencing is being taken to protect crops from damage.

Women's views: Women indicated that they too benefit from improved access. Girls in all these villages travel to school (or reach near-by bus-stops) using cycles given under government schemes. Except in rains when tracks become muddy and slippery, gravel roads have immensely benefitted access. Ambulances (under Janani suraksha scheme) too reach their villages though it becomes difficult during rainy seasons and poses a problem during pregnancy related emergencies.

Suggestions/demands: In few villages (e.g. Gwarimal in Bichhua block) that already has a PMGSY road too, besides an existing CMGSY road (leading to Gwari Raiyat) there is a demand for multiple connectivity that would enable access to another market in Kamari. Communities at Arjani village requested improvement to road and bridge conditions as they often cross the border to Deolaghar district of Maharashtra to access markets. Generally, communities wanted irrigation facilities, deepening of ponds, as the poor rains in the previous years have brought a drought like situation. As most are engaged in farming only and few non-farm labor opportunities exist under panchayat works, water for cultivation is their immediate serious concern.

Overall Community support: Overall, communities welcomed the proposal to black-top and upgrade the existing gravel roads