



**GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
PANCHAYAT RAJ ENGINEERING DEPARTEMNT**

Andhra Pradesh Rural Roads Connectivity Project
The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank assisted



Tribal Peoples Planning Framework (TPPF)

Final Report
July 2018

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1 Introduction

1.1 Andhra Pradesh Rural Roads Connectivity Project

The Andhra Pradesh Rural Roads Connectivity Project (APRRP) has been launched by the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) to provide "all weather" road connectivity to unconnected habitations with population of 250 or more. The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is providing financial assistance to take up this rural road connectivity project in all 13 districts of AP. The Project cost is estimated to be around USD 650 million. This Project will be implemented by the Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED), GoAP. It will connect about 3,274 habitations to the roads and is likely to benefit around 2.0 million people. The Project will finance activities including building new roads, cross-drainage structures, bridges and resurfacing/rehabilitation of existing roads. The length of the rural roads to be constructed will vary between less than 1.0 Km to 15 Km with a total length of 4826 Kms. A total of 2440 rural roads are proposed under APRRP. The following table details district wise proposed roads length, number of benefitting habitations and cost.

Table 1-1: District wise Proposed Roads and their length

S No	District	No. of Packages	No of works	Length(Km)	DPR cost(Lakhs)	Nos of Habitation connected
1.	Srikakulam	4	315	493.31	36024.69	420
2.	Vizianagaram	4	156	304.22	24659.09	187
3.	Visakhapatnam	3	73	205.38	14993.82	119
4.	East Godavari	3	109	238.66	20444.86	122
5.	West Godavari	3	57	134.26	12027.53	64
6.	Krishna	2	58	123.91	13187.51	65
7.	Guntur	2	71	169.14	16793.94	101
8.	Prakasam	4	203	404.52	26356.29	238
9.	SPSR Nellore	3	196	409.71	31610.12	212
10.	Chittoor	8	585	1029.02	66096.62	1016
11.	YSR Kadapa	3	144	165.06	15980.19	166
12.	Kurnool	5	139	329.76	29564.77	151
13.	Anantapuram	6	334	818.74	49854.49	413
	Total	50	2440	4826	357594	3274

Source: PRED

1.2 Environmental and Social Management

AIIB has categorized the APRRP as "Category B" in terms of the risks associated with the environmental and social impacts; the expected impacts are limited, of short term and entirely reversible. As required by the Environment and Social Framework of AIIB, the ESS-1 (Environmental and Social Assessment and Management) is applicable. Since the project does not involve any land acquisition or displacement of population, ESS-2 (Involuntary Resettlement) is not applicable. The project will be executed State-wide including districts

having sizeable Schedule Tribe population. Hence, ESS-3 (Tribal Population) is applicable since about 4% of the project roads passes through districts having sizeable tribal populations (indigenous) or Scheduled Tribes (ST). ESS-3 aims at designing and implementing projects in a way that fosters full respect for Tribal People's identity, dignity, human rights, economies and cultures, as defined by the Tribal Population themselves, so that they:

- a) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits;
- b) do not suffer adverse impacts because of Projects; and
- c) Can participate actively in Projects that affect them.

As per requirements of a Category B project, Tribal Peoples Planning Framework (TPPF) has been developed. TPPF envisages that and Tribal Peoples Plan shall be prepared in conformity with the TPPF approved by AIIB. The key environmental and social issues associated with the Project have been studied through a rapid assessment of environmental and social scenario specific to APRRP and has been utilised in formulating this Tribal Peoples Planning Framework (TPPF). The assessment included series of stakeholder consultations, on-site observations of completed/on-going and proposed sub-project locations in tribal areas and through community and public consultations.

1.3 Need for Tribal Peoples Planning Framework (TPPF)

TPPF ensures smooth implementation of rural road project in Fifth Schedule Areas of AP. TPPF suggests for assessment of impacts and formulation mitigation measures in sub-projects where Scheduled Tribes population are involved. The APRRP does not envisage any impact on land and natural resources that have traditional ownership or that are under customary occupation or use. The project will not cause any sort of relocation of scheduled tribe population and will not restrict access to natural resources that have traditional ownership or that are under customary occupation or use. The cultural heritage of scheduled tribe population will in no way be affected adversely with the proposed road development interventions.

TPPF suggests carrying out Free, Prior, and Informed Consultations (FPIC) for sub-project roads which are in Fifth Schedule Areas. This is with the objective of obtaining their views and suggestions regarding the proposed project interventions. FPIC intends to fully identify the views of affected community and ascertain their broad community support for the project during various stages such as project preparation, implementation and maintenance.

FPIC has twin objectives such as (i) disseminating details about the proposed project, its adverse and favourable impacts on the ST community and (ii) integrating the affected ST households with suitable development programs (skill development or capacity building). Informed participation involves organized and iterative consultation through which the views of the affected communities on matters that affect them directly, such as proposed mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities and implementation issues, are incorporated into the decision-making process of the project.

1.4 Objectives of TPPF

As has been mentioned before the preparation of TPPF was necessitated because project roads will be located in the Tribal or 5th Schedule areas. The provisions of the TPPF are listed below:

- To provide necessary guidelines for free, prior and informed consultation with the tribal people of the sub-project areas during the various stages of road infrastructure development; project preparation, implementation and maintenance.
- To consult and document views and felt needs of the tribal community regarding the proposed road improvements and accordingly ensure their participation in finalizing project design.
- To ascertain that any foreseen impacts are avoided, minimized and mitigated with respect to impacts on land and other assets of tribal people residing adjacent to the proposed sub-project locations.
- To disseminate all relevant information related to the proposed project to the tribal community, especially making the community aware of the positive as well as adverse impacts, if any regarding the proposed road improvements; and,
- To guide in the preparation of Tribal Populations Plan, depending on the size of impact, by ensuring active participation of the tribal community, and with cooperation of the concerned Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDA) and Tribal Welfare Department.

2 Legal and Institutional Framework

2.1 Introduction

GOI has been sensitive to the needs of the tribal population of India. The Supreme Court has aptly summed up the tribal situation in India, “tribal areas have their own problems. Tribals are historically weaker section of the society. They need the protection of the laws as they are gullible and fall prey to the tactics of unscrupulous people and are susceptible to exploitation on account of their innocence, poverty and backwardness extending over centuries.” Many safeguards are provided under the constitution to safeguard the interests of tribals. This section reviews such safeguards and the associated laws and regulations governing tribal development and water and sanitation activities in the state.

2.1.1 Constitutional Safeguards

The constitutional safeguards related to tribals are : (i) Article 14, related to Equal rights and opportunities; (ii) Article 15, prohibits discrimination on grounds of sex, religion, race, caste etc; (iii) Article 15 (4), enjoins upon state to make special provisions for the STs; (iv) Article 16 (3), empowers state to make special provisions for reservation in appointments or posts in favor of STs; (v) Article 46, enjoins upon State to promote with special care educational and economic interests of STs, protection from social injustice and exploitation; (vi) Article 275 (1), Grand-in-aid for promoting the welfare of STs; (vii) Article 330, 332, 335, related to the reservation of seats for STs in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies; and (viii) Article 339, 340, related to Control of the Union over the Welfare of STs and powers to investigations thereof. One of the important Act which ensures Social Safeguards of the STs is “Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

2.2 Some Important legal provisions to safeguard tribal interests

The Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act, 1917: Enacted in 1917, this act checked transfers of land in the Agency tracts of Ganjam (presently in Orissa), Vizagpatnam (covering the present Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam districts) and Godavari (covering the present East and West Godavari districts) districts. It regulated debt and interest on the borrowings by the hill tribes and transfer of their immovable property. It was enacted primarily to safeguard the interest of hill tribes of the area over which it extended and to protect them from exploitation by non-tribals and moneylenders. It permitted transfer of land only among tribals and laid down that the interest accrued over the debts borrowed by the tribals shall not exceed the principal amount.

The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation, 1959: This promulgation extended the provisions of the Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act, 1917 of the former Madras presidency to the scheduled areas of the Andhra region (Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts) of the reorganized state of Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Pradesh was reorganized with effect from 1st November 1956 duly including the telugu speaking areas of the then Madras Presidency and

the former Hyderabad State). Through a separate Regulation it was further extended to the tribal tracts of Telangana region (Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam and Mahabubnagar districts) with effect from 1st December 1963.

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Scheduled Areas) Estate (Abolition and conversion into Ryotwari) Act 1948; The Andhra Pradesh Mahals (Abolition and conversion into Ryotwari) Regulation, 1969 and The Andhra Pradesh Mutta (Abolition and conversion into Ryotwari) Regulation, 1969: These are land mark enactments and promulgations that facilitated state ownership of private estates and lands in the scheduled areas and paved way for settlement of land tenure. Prior to these enactments and promulgations lands in the Scheduled areas were under private ownership in the form of Estates. Mahals were private estates in certain parts of the present Khammam district. Estates, and Mahals owners leased parts of their lands to tenants for cultivation. In the scheduled areas of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts, the then rulers granted 'Mokassas' and 'Mutta rights' to certain individuals in recognition of service rendered by them like assisting in collection of land revenue, maintaining law and order etc. Since these were basically grants, the tribals did not have absolute rights over these properties. Through abolition of Estates and Mahals the state paved way for settlement of rights of all the tribal tenants who tilled these lands. Further through abolition of Mutta rights and their conversion as Ryotwari Pattas the Mokassas and the Mutta rights were settled in favor of the tribals who tilled these lands.

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

This is an act to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded; 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 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :(Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995

The act provides for specific provisions to prevent atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and suggests State Government to frame rules for the same. These include identification of areas where atrocity may take place or there is an apprehension of reoccurrence of an offence under the Act. The State Government is required to set up a Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell at the State headquarters under the charge of Director of Police, Inspector-General of Police. This Cell is responsible for, conducting survey of the identified area; maintaining public order and tranquility in the identified area; recommending to the State Government for deployment of special police force or establishment of special police post in the identified area; and restoring the feeling of security amongst the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes

It can be summed up that the protective provisions safeguard tribal people from social injustices and all forms of exploitation, while the developmental provisions promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections like the tribals and SCs. Further, administrative provisions under the Fifth and Sixth Schedules give special powers to the state for the protection and governance of tribal areas and the reservation provisions ensure due representation in legislative bodies and government jobs.

2.3 Provision of Scheduled Areas under 5th Schedule of the Constitution

Scheduled Areas: The tribals live in contiguous areas unlike other communities. It is, therefore, much simpler to have area approach for development activities and also regulatory provisions to protect their interests. In order to protect the interests of the Scheduled tribes with regard to land alienation and other social factors, provision of “Fifth Schedule “ and “Sixth Schedule” have been enshrined in the Constitution. The Fifth Schedule under article 244 (2) of the 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.

2.3.1 Fifth Schedule Areas

The criteria for declaring any are as a “Scheduled Area “under the Fifth Schedule are:

- Preponderance of tribal population,
- Compactness and reasonable size of the area,
- Available administrative entity such as district, block or taluk, and
- Economic backwardness of the area as compared to neighboring areas.

The specification of “Scheduled Areas” in relation to a state is by notified Order of the President, after consultation with State Government concerned. The same applies for altering, increasing, decreasing, incorporating new areas, or rescinding any Orders relating to “Scheduled Areas”.

2.3.2 Purpose and Advantage of Scheduled Areas:

Scheduled Areas have certain distinct provisions meant to protect and benefit tribal people in a State:

- a. The Governor of a State which has Scheduled Areas is empowered to make regulations in respect of (1) Prohibit or restrict transfer of land from tribals; (2) Regulate the business of money lending to the members of Scheduled tribes. In making any such regulation, the Governor may repeal or amend any Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State, which is applicable to the area in question.
- b. The Governor may by public notification direct that any particular Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State shall not apply to a Scheduled Area or any part thereof in the State or shall apply to such area subject to such expectations and modifications as he may specify.
- c. The Governor of a State having Scheduled Areas therein, shall annually, or whenever so required by the President of India, make a report to the President regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas in that State and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to the State as to the administration of the said area.
- d. Tribes Advisory Council [TAC] shall be established in States having Scheduled Areas. The TAC may also be established in any State having Scheduled Tribes but not Scheduled Areas on the direction of the President of India. The TAC consists of more than twenty members of whom, as nearly as may be, three fourth are from the

representatives of Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State. The role of TAC is to advise the State Government on matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State as may be referred to it by the Governor.

- e. The Panchayaths (Extension to Scheduled Areas), Act 1996, which the provisions of Panchayaths, contained in Part IX of the Constitution, were extended to Schedule Areas, also contains special provisions for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes.

2.3.3 Fifth Scheduled Areas in AP

From the 5th Five year plan onwards, tribal development gathered momentum with the introduction of a Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) approach. Under this approach, Andhra Pradesh has identified ten areas having concentration of tribals in a continuous area. Special Development Agencies like Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) have been created for overall tribal development in these areas. Objective is to ensure an integrated approach towards implementation of developmental programmes for tribals in the (tribal) sub plan area. The Project Officers of ITDAs are vested with both development as well as regulatory responsibilities with the administrative control over all other line departmental officers including the revenue and tribal department personnel in the district. This way, all the three streams - revenue, development and law and order, are all streamlined, with a single line administration in Tribal Sub Plan areas. Further, all developmental programmes in the sub plan area need to be approved by ITDAs.

And all Officers and staff in the sub plan area, connected with regulatory and developmental functions are under the administrative control of the Project Officer, ITDAs. The Project Officers are authorized to call for any record, review and inspect the works being executed by any department in sub plan area. In all recruitments for sub plan area, the Project Officers, ITDA will be the Chairman / Member.

Andhra Pradesh has 6 ITDAs covering the TSP areas in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Kurnool and Nellore districts. The ITDA is the nodal agency for integrating all welfare and developmental programs for tribal development. The ITDA functions under the umbrella of the Tribal Welfare Commissionerate at Amaravathi.

2.3.4 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA), Pockets and clusters

Since the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97), the concept of TSP has been modified by extending the coverage to the entire ST population outside the scheduled areas, but those who live in contiguous areas. Three criteria are laid down for identification of tribal pockets under MADA approach. These include (i) a minimum population of 10,000 (ii) 50% of ST population in the pockets (iii) contiguity of villages in the pockets.

2.4 Devolution of power and emergence of system of local self governance

The Government of India, in 1992, towards strengthening the democratic institutions at the grassroots level and make them vibrant, enacted the Constitution's 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts, empowering the people for effective participation in local governance. Under the Act, a three tier PRI system has been introduced viz. Zilla Parishad at the district level, Panchayat Samiti at the Block level and Gram Sabha at the Gram Panchayat level.

Table 2-1: PRI Constitution

Level	PRI Body	Constitution
District Level	Zilla Parishad	The Zilla Parishad is the apex body of the three-tier PRI structure at the district level. The constituencies for election of Zilla Parishad members are demarcated with a rural population of 40,000. Representatives from each constituency, Mandal Parishad chair persons, MPs and MLAs representing the area are members of the Zilla Parishad.
Mandal level	Mandal Parishad	A Mandal Parishad is at the intermediate level. It consists of all elected members, of the Gram Panchayaths, Sarpanchs and local MLAs and MPs representing the area.
Village level	Gram Panchayath	For every village there is a Gram Panchayath composed of all persons registered (by virtue of the Representation of the People Act, 1950) in the electoral roll for any Assembly Constituency for the time being in force as relates to the village and the said portion of the roll is deemed to be the electoral roll in respect of the concerned village. The Grama Panchayath shall be a body corporate by the name of the village to which it relates.

2.4.1 Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act

The 73rd and 74th Constitutional (Amendments of 1992), accommodate special powers to PRIs, were later extended, with separate provisions to the Scheduled Areas as well through the Panchayath (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act of 1996. With the strength and support of PESA Act, 1996 the PRI bodies at the district and village level have been endowed with special functional powers and responsibilities to ensure effective participation of the tribal people in their own development. This would also help preserve/ conserve their traditional rights over natural resources. A brief summary of powers given to PRIs under PESA Act is given below:

Table 2-2: Powers given to Gram Sabhas under PESA Act

Gram Sabha	Gram Panchayath	Mandal Panchayath	Zilla Parishad
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listing of development projects for execution through Gram Panchayaths. Identification and recommendation of beneficiaries under poverty alleviation programs. Any proposal/plan presented by the Gram Panchayath needs prior consultation and approval with the Gram Sabha. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcement of prohibition of regulation or restriction of the sale and consumption of any intoxicant. The ownership of Minor Forest Produce. Prevention of alienation of land and restoration of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The powers of control and supervision of activities of various organizations and individuals and their office bearers engaged in social work Consulting the Gram Sabha 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval to obtain concession for raising minor minerals, lease and licenses for mining activities or auctioning of minor mineral products Prior approval of Zilla Parishad, for land acquisition or rehabilitation of

Gram Sabha	Gram Panchayath	Mandal Panchayath	Zilla Parishad
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior approval for collection of taxes • Wherever necessary asking for information from gram panchayath • Intervene in conflict resolution through traditional and customary traditional methods if required. • Gram Sabha has power to safeguard the cultural identity, community resources and dispute resolution per traditional customs and regulations. • Control and supervision of functions and powers of Gram Panchayath. 	<p>any unlawful land of a Scheduled Tribe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control over the money lending to the Scheduled Tribe. 	<p>wherever necessary</p>	<p>affected people with or without consultation with the Gram Sabha</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning and management of minor water bodies

2.4.2 Local Governance Arrangements in Tribal Areas of AP

In Andhra Pradesh, the State Government has enacted Act 7 of 1998 extending Panchayat Raj to scheduled areas. Relevant Rules under the Act are yet to be issued. Meanwhile, in the tribal areas of the State, community based organizations viz. Village Tribal Development Agency (VTDA) has been promoted by ITDAs. The VTDA's are actively involved in planning, implementing and monitoring various tribal development activities at habitation level. Tribal Welfare Department has found VTDA as a viable and functional structure in carrying out PESA effectively in tribal areas. Hence, in anticipation of Rules under PESA, Tribal Welfare attempted to formulate a meaningful structure for the VTDA's and government orders were issued defining the composition, role and responsibility of VTDA's. During this period, women SHG movement was also picking up in tribal areas of the State. Hence, Tribal Welfare Department attempted to integrate the existing PR structure with the new community based movements. In order to ensure a proper integration, it was ordered that the Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat shall be the president of the VTDA and the secretary of the VTDA should be a woman selected from among the SHG members of the village. The highlights of the VTDA arrangement are-

- One VTDA for each habitation
- Sarpanch of GP President of VTDA
- Election of a Vice President from habitation members
- Election of a Secretary of VTDA from amongst the Self Help Group members of the habitation
- Planning and implementation of all development activities through VTDA
- Small works (upto Rs. 20 lakhs) may be implemented by VTDA
- All funds to be spent in habitation to be routed through VTDA bank account
- Provision of recovery of misappropriated amount by the General Body of VTDA
- Technical support by the line departments

2.5 Applicable Other Acts and Policies

Applicable other Acts and Policies relevant in the context of the project have been reviewed and their relevance to the project is outlined in **Table 2-3**. PRED shall ensure that project activities implemented are consistent with the following regulatory/legal framework.

Table 2-3: Applicable Acts and Policies and their Relevance to the Project

S. No.	Acts and Policies	Relevance to this project	Applicability
1	AIIB Environmental and Social Management Framework	The ESMF of AIIB aims at facilitating achievement of development outcomes, through a system that integrates sound environmental and social management into project decision making process and implementation. ESF articulates ESS for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ environmental and social impact assessment, ▪ Involuntary Resettlement, and ▪ Tribal (Indigenous) Peoples 	Applicable to sub-project roads. ESS-3: Tribal (Indigenous) Peoples applicable only for sub-projects roads located in Fifth Schedule Areas
2	The Right to Information Act, 2005	The Act provides for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority.	Applicable to all sub-project roads

3 Demographic Profile of Scheduled Tribes in AP

3.1 Introduction

As per census 2011 the population of AP was 49.6 million out of which 2.74 million were tribal constituting around 5.53% of the total population. Yenadis, Yerukulas, Sugalis, Konda Dhoras and Savaras constitute around 60% of the tribal population as evident from the below table:

Table 3-1: Tribe-wise and Gender-wise Population

Name of Tribe	Total ST Population			% of Male to total Tribal population	% of Female to total Tribal population	% to total Tribal population
	Total	Male	Female			
Yenadis	533,746	270,146	263,600	50.6%	49.4%	20.29%
Yerukulas	375,209	187,308	187,901	49.9%	50.1%	14.26%
Sugalis	361,520	185,601	175,919	51.3%	48.7%	13.74%
Konda Dhoras	210,509	103,977	106,532	49.4%	50.6%	8.00%
Savaras	137,613	67,527	70,086	49.1%	50.9%	5.23%
Bagata	132,577	64,884	67,693	48.9%	51.1%	5.04%
Jatapus	126,659	60,811	65,848	48.0%	52.0%	4.81%
Koya	104,348	50,482	53,866	48.4%	51.6%	3.97%
Kondhs	102,378	50,341	52,037	49.2%	50.8%	3.89%
Kondareddis	90,937	44,736	46,201	49.2%	50.8%	3.46%
Valmiki	70,513	34,060	36,453	48.3%	51.7%	2.68%
Kammara	48,912	23,849	25,063	48.8%	51.2%	1.86%
Chenchu	47,315	23,847	23,468	50.4%	49.6%	1.80%
Kotia	45,291	22,108	23,183	48.8%	51.2%	1.72%
Mukha Dhora	42,357	20,699	21,658	48.9%	51.1%	1.61%
Gadabas	37,798	18,374	19,424	48.6%	51.4%	1.44%
Porja	36,145	17,565	18,580	48.6%	51.4%	1.37%
Others	113,682	56,405	57,277	49.6%	50.4%	4.32%
Grand Total	2,631,145	1,309,399	1,321,746	49.8%	50.2%	100%

Source: Census of India 2011. (This data excludes ST population of Submergence of Sch. villages of 7 mandals from Khammam district to the A.P. State (as per Reorganization Act 2014)

The Other tribes include Andh, Bhil, Gond, Goudu, Hill Reddis, Kattunayakan, Kolam, Konda Kapus, Kulia, Malis, Manna Dhora, Nayaks, Pardhan, Reddidora, Rona, Rena, Nakkala, Dhulia, etc.

District wise distribution of Tribal population in the state indicates that Vishakhapatnam, Vizainagram and SPSR Nellore have the highest concentration of tribals in the state constituting 14.42%, 10.05% and 9.65% of the total population as evident from **Table 3-2**.

Table 3-2: District Wise Population of Scheduled Tribes of AP

District	Households		Population		Males		Females	
	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total
Anantapur	36,860	5.6%	154,127	5.9%	78,573	51.0%	75,554	49.0%
Chittoor	40,613	6.2%	159,165	6.0%	79,756	50.1%	79,409	49.9%
East Godavari	57,663	8.7%	213,195	8.1%	104,422	49.0%	108,773	51.0%
Guntur	63,445	9.6%	247,089	9.4%	125,105	50.6%	121,984	49.4%
Krishna	34,423	5.2%	132,464	5.0%	66,734	50.4%	65,730	49.6%
Kurnool	18,105	2.7%	82,831	3.1%	42,052	50.8%	40,779	49.2%
Prakasam	37,387	5.7%	151,145	5.7%	76,677	50.7%	74,468	49.3%
SPS Nellore	78,642	11.9%	285,997	10.9%	145,168	50.8%	140,829	49.2%
Srikakulam	39,112	5.9%	166,118	6.3%	81,382	49.0%	84,736	51.0%
Visakhapatnam	150,308	22.8%	618,500	23.5%	302,905	49.0%	315,595	51.0%
Vizianagaram	54,680	8.3%	235,556	9.0%	114,687	48.7%	120,869	51.3%
West Godavari	29,212	4.4%	109,072	4.1%	53,367	48.9%	55,705	51.1%
Ysr Kadapa	19,138	2.9%	75,886	2.9%	38,571	50.8%	37,315	49.2%
GRAND TOTAL	659,588	100%	2,631,145	100%	1,309,399	49.8%	1,321,746	50.2%

Source: Census of India 2011.

3.2 Notified Tribes in AP

As per the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002 there are 34 notified tribes in AP. Detailed list is presented in **Table 3-3**.

Table 3-3: List of Scheduled tribes of Andhra Pradesh

S. No.	Tribes	S. No.	Tribes
1	Andh, Sadhu Andh	18	Koya, Doli Koya, Gutta Koya, Kammara Koya, Musara Koya, Oddi Koya, Pattidi Koya, Rajah, Rasha Koya, Lingadhari Koya (ordinary), Kottu Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya
2	Bagata	19	Kulia
3	Bhil	20	Malis
4	Chenchu	21	Manna Dhora
5	Gadabas, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kallayi Gadaba, Parangi Gadaba, Kathera Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba	22	Mukha Dhora, Nooka Dhora
6	Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond, Koitur	23	Nayaks
7	Goudu	24	Pardhan
8	Hill Reddis	25	Porja, Parangiperja
9	Jatapus	26	Reddidora
10	Kammara	27	Rona, Rena
11	Kattunayakan	28	Savaras, Kapu Savaras, Maliya Savaras, Khutto Savaras
12	Kolam	29	Sugalis, Lambadis, Banjara
13	Konda Dhoras, Kubi	30	Valmiki
14	Konda Kapus	31	Yenadis, Chella Yenadi, Kappala Yenadi, Manchi Yenadi, Reddi Yenadi
15	Kondareddis	32	Yerukulas, Koracha, Dabba Yerukula, Kunchapuri Yerukula, Uppu Yerukula

S. No.	Tribes	S. No.	Tribes
16	Kondhs, Kodi, Kodhu, Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttia Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs, Yenity Kondhs, Kuvinga	33	Nakkala, Kurvikaran
17	Kotia, Benthoriya, Bartika, Dulia, Holva, Sanrona, Sidhapaiko	34	Dhulia

Source: AP tribal Welfare Department, GoAP

3.3 Primitive Tribal Groups

Government of India has identified 75 tribal communities as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG), spread over 15 states/union territories. The PTGs are characterized by smallness in size and diminishing in number, backwardness and isolation, use of pre-agricultural technology and very low literacy. Government of Andhra Pradesh has five PTG, such as Chenchu, Gadabas, Kondareddis, Kondhs, Porja and Savaras.

Table 3-4: Primitive Tribal Groups

S. No.	PVTG
1	Chenchu
2	Gadabas, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kallayi Gadaba, Parangi Gadaba, Kathera Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba
3	Kondareddis
4	Kondhs, Kodi, Kodhu, Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttia Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs, Yenity Kondhs, Kuvinga
5	Porja
6	Savara

Source: AP tribal Welfare Department, GoAP

3.4 Socio-Economic Profile of Tribal in AP

3.5 Literacy Levels

Tribal population in AP has low literacy levels and only 42.6% of the total ST population are literates. Only 49.4% of male population are literates while literacy among female population is only 35.8%. Highest literacy among ST population is recorded in West Godavari district at 50.4% closely followed by Anantapur (48.7%) and East Godavari with literacy rate of 47.7%.

Highest male literacy is recorded in Anantapur district with 57% followed by Srikakulam at 56.2% and Kurnool at 56%. While female literacy is highest among ST population in West Godavari followed by East Godavari and Krishna district with 47.1%, 43% and 40.5% respectively.

The detailed analysis of the literacy levels among ST population is presented in **Table 3-5**.

Table 3-5: District wise Literacy Rate among ST Population

Districts	Males			Females			Total		
	Total	Literates	%	Total	Literates	%	Total	Literates	%
Anantapur	78,573	44,757	57.0%	75,554	29,435	39.0%	154,127	74,192	48.1%
Chittoor	79,756	40,982	51.4%	79,409	31,793	40.0%	159,165	72,775	45.7%
East Godavari	104,422	54,850	52.5%	108,773	46,788	43.0%	213,195	101,638	47.7%
Guntur	125,105	59,459	47.5%	121,984	39,559	32.4%	247,089	99,018	40.1%
Krishna	66,734	35,510	53.2%	65,730	26,652	40.5%	132,464	62,162	46.9%
Kurnool	42,052	23,552	56.0%	40,779	15,720	38.5%	82,831	39,272	47.4%
Prakasam	76,677	35,111	45.8%	74,468	25,804	34.7%	151,145	60,915	40.3%
SPS Nellore	145,168	58,051	40.0%	140,829	48,360	34.3%	285,997	106,411	37.2%
Srikakulam	81,382	45,731	56.2%	84,736	33,104	39.1%	166,118	78,835	47.5%
Visakhapatnam	302,905	146,129	48.2%	315,595	95,453	30.2%	618,500	241,582	39.1%
Vizianagaram	114,687	55,631	48.5%	120,869	41,069	34.0%	235,556	96,700	41.1%
West Godavari	53,367	28,726	53.8%	55,705	26,242	47.1%	109,072	54,968	50.4%
YSR Kadapa	38,571	18,875	48.9%	37,315	12,767	34.2%	75,886	31,642	41.7%
Grand Total	1,309,399	647,364	49.4%	1,321,746	472,746	35.8%	2,631,145	1,120,110	42.6%

Source: Statistical Abstract of Andhra Pradesh 2015, Directorate of Economics and Statistic, GoAP

3.6 Sex Ratio

Average household size among ST population in AP is around 4 while the sex ratio is 1009 with Vizianagaram at 1054 recording the highest followed by West Godavari at 1044 and East Godavari and Vishakhapatnam at 1042. Lowest sex ratio is recorded in Anantapur district at 962 females per 1000 males. The district wise details of HH size and sex ratio are presented in

Table 3-6.

Table 3-6: District wise HH Size and Sex-Ratio among ST Population

Districts	Households	Population	Males	Females	HH Size	Sex Ratio
Anantapur	36,860	154,127	78,573	75,554	4.18	962
Chittoor	40,613	159,165	79,756	79,409	3.92	996
East Godavari	57,663	213,195	104,422	108,773	3.70	1042
Guntur	63,445	247,089	125,105	121,984	3.89	975
Krishna	34,423	132,464	66,734	65,730	3.85	985
Kurnool	18,105	82,831	42,052	40,779	4.58	970
Prakasam	37,387	151,145	76,677	74,468	4.04	971
SPS Nellore	78,642	285,997	145,168	140,829	3.64	970
Srikakulam	39,112	166,118	81,382	84,736	4.25	1041
Visakhapatnam	150,308	618,500	302,905	315,595	4.11	1042
Vizianagaram	54,680	235,556	114,687	120,869	4.31	1054
West Godavari	29,212	109,072	53,367	55,705	3.73	1044
YSR Kadapa	19,138	75,886	38,571	37,315	3.97	967
GRAND TOTAL	659,588	2,631,145	1,309,399	1,321,746	3.99	1009

Source: Statistical Abstract of Andhra Pradesh 2015, Directorate of Economics and Statistic, GoAP

3.7 Workers

55% members of the ST Population in the state are workers. The state average for workforce is 38.96%. Highest is recorded in Vishakhapatnam at 58%. District wise details of number of workers among male and female ST population is presented in **Table 3-7**. Highest level of employment among male ST population is recorded in Vishakhapatnam and East Godavari at 62% while Vishakhapatnam and Vizainagram have highest employment level among female ST population with around 57% and 53% of the females in the district being engaged in some form of employment.

Table 3-7: Worker Population among ST in AP

Districts	Males			Females			Total		
	Total	Workers	%	Total	Workers	%	Total	Workers	%
Anantapur	78,573	42,301	54%	75,554	35,180	47%	154,127	77,481	50%
Chittoor	79,756	46,913	59%	79,409	37,009	47%	159,165	83,922	53%
East Godavari	104,422	64,422	62%	108,773	57,059	52%	213,195	121,481	57%
Guntur	125,105	73,527	59%	121,984	65,142	53%	247,089	138,669	56%
Krishna	66,734	37,531	56%	65,730	30,876	47%	132,464	68,407	52%
Kurnool	42,052	21,602	51%	40,779	19,165	47%	82,831	40,767	49%
Prakasam	76,677	44,703	58%	74,468	37,829	51%	151,145	82,532	55%
Srikakulam	81,382	46,004	57%	84,736	44,750	53%	166,118	90,754	55%
Visakhapatnam	302,905	181,302	60%	315,595	178,595	57%	618,500	359,897	58%
Vizianagaram	114,687	67,482	59%	120,869	66,080	55%	235,556	133,562	57%
West Godavari	53,367	32,703	61%	55,705	29,187	52%	109,072	61,890	57%
Ysr Kadapa	38,571	21,944	57%	37,315	16,900	45%	75,886	38,844	51%
Sps Nellore	145,168	90,367	62%	140,829	68,454	49%	285,997	158,821	56%
Grand Total	1,309,399	770,801	59%	1,321,746	686,226	52%	2,631,145	1,457,027	55%

Source: Statistical Abstract of Andhra Pradesh 2015, Directorate of Economics and Statistic, GoAP

4 Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

4.1 Introduction

To identify and understand the issues related to roads and to assess the direct and indirect impacts and risk, a quantitative and qualitative research of the beneficiary communities was conducted on sample basis. For quantitative research, a household questionnaire was developed, tested and administered to the sampled beneficiary community households to collect the information on relevant aspects. Also qualitative research through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with beneficiaries including women was conducted to assess the impacts and capture their aspirations regarding better connectivity with improved roads and services.

The household survey and FGDs were conducted during mid-April to May 2018. The data collected was entered and processed in a customized database after scrutiny. For the purpose, out of 26 sample roads 4 roads were chosen in tribal region. Consultations were conducted on aspects related to economic activities, education, health and perception about the improved roads and its impacts. These discussion were conducted with general village population and women. The findings of the primary survey data is presented in Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework (ESMPF) of which TPPF is a part. The following observations and conclusions are from this primary and secondary research.

4.2 Impacts

After a series of consultations held with community in various districts of the state, people are in favour of construction of roads under the project, primarily since the approach roads would provide connectivity the villages to the key economic centers of the state and thus will prove to be a major input in improvement of their day to day affairs. The overall social, economic and political status of the tribal community in tribal areas shows that they have become part of the mainstream society, and their lifestyle and livelihood is in no manner different from the other sections of the society.

As per Forest Rights Act, 2006 the scheduled tribes have rights to use forest land for agricultural purposes, fishing in ponds located within forest areas, non-timber forest produces, grazing of cattle etc. The proposed road improvements will not affect any such rights of the tribal people as the rehabilitation of roads are proposed within the available Right of Way (RoW). The advantages of the project as perceived by the stakeholders are;

- (i) improved access to local and regional market centers, enabling faster movement and reduction in transit time and losses;
- (ii) improved access to educational institutions and medical facilities
- (iii) improved quality of life; particularly for women and girls

Adverse impacts perceived are temporary disturbance due to rehabilitation of existing roads and the others are;

- (i) Site clearance leading to loss of land, in some cases where farmers have encroached on RoW or government land;
- (ii) Loss of livelihood, that may arise due to impact on temporary commercial shops or similar structures;
- (iii) damage to agricultural crops/ fruit - bearing trees and other trees located in the required encroached land to be acquired
- (iv) damage to utility structures or cultural resources or community assets

4.3 Impact Mitigation Measures

Land acquisition is not anticipated in the Project as the interventions are about rehabilitation of existing roads. A conscious effort towards avoidance of land acquisition and minimization of adverse social impacts is taken up as an integral part of the entire project preparation and design of APRRP. However, in cases where new link roads are to be constructed, there could be possibility of encroachments or infringement with existing structures. Wherever unavoidable, efforts to minimize impacts through design interventions will be worked out for sub- projects. As a guideline, the following steps shall be followed:

Improvements to be planned within available RoW/ land width: The cross-section of the road shall be designed to accommodate within the available RoW / land width.

Adoption of Corridor of Impact approach: The corridor of impact (CoI) is termed as the width required for the actual construction of the road, including carriageway, shoulder and embankments. The objective of social inputs to project design shall be to ensure that the corridor of impact is reduced, within acceptable design principles and standards, to minimize adverse social impacts.

Participatory Approach: Building community consensus to secure land, where required, for ensuring construction of the link roads. Local self-governments as well as the communities will be involved in developing a consensus to resolve issues of encroachments or infringement, if any.

4.4 Guidelines for Land Securing

The Project basically covers rehabilitation of existing roads, construction and resurfacing of new roads, up gradation of existing, earthen, metal, asphalt roads, widening of MDR / ODR, related structures, bridges, up gradation of existing causeways. Land acquisition is not envisaged in the AP Rural Roads Connectivity (APRR) Project.

However, while constructing new roads along defined alignments where the land is already owned by the Department, there might be instances of encroachments within the RoW. Common facilities like hand-pumps or small water tanks generally used for irrigating farm fields are also sometimes partly or fully located in the approach roads. The TPPF provides for assistance for repair/ rehabilitation of any damaged/ impacted assets. PRED will take all necessary measures to screen and identify such locations and avoid any additional

land securing through design interventions without jeopardizing the safety standards to be followed in sub-project roads.

In case encroachments are found, there are dealt with in detail in the Resettlement Policy Framework for this project. The guidelines, process and procedures stipulated in this RPF will be followed scrupulously by PRED.

5 Tribal Peoples Planning Framework (TPPF)

5.1 Objectives of TPPF

One of the major objectives of TPPF is to guide in the preparation of Tribal Population Plan. TPP shall be prepared based on the scope, size and magnitude of impacts, ensuring active participation of the tribal community, and with cooperation of the concerned Integrated Tribal Development Agency and Tribal Welfare Department. The views and felt needs of the community with respect to the rural road improvements shall be clearly documented for incorporating the same into the project design. The main features of TPP shall be a preliminary screening process, a social assessment to determine the degree and nature of impact of sub-projects, with entitlement provisions envisaged in this TPPF (and in the RPF).

5.2 Screening

A screening exercise shall be carried out on the sub-project roads located in the Fifth Schedule Areas, which will include documentation of types of tribal population and the details of the villages/ tribal hamlets. PRED will arrange for formal and informal discussions with tribal communities to provide information regarding the proposed sub- project. During these discussions, community representatives and others stakeholders will be given an opportunity to express their views and concerns.

A Screening Checklist is provided as part of this TPPF which will be used to collect necessary information regarding the Scheduled Tribes. Based on the outcome of Screening, if tribal community resides in the sub-project location and is impacted, then a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) will be carried out following the procedures mentioned subsequently and duly following ESS-3 of AIIB. Impact Screening Checklist for Scheduled Tribes is given in **Annexure II**.

5.3 Social Assessment

The ESS-3 Tribal (Indigenous) Peoples of the AIIB, suggests that a social assessment shall be undertaken in a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive manner or by using similar methods for assessing Project impacts. This social assessment shall gather relevant information on demographic, social, cultural, and economic profile of tribal community. Positive as well as adverse social, cultural and economic benefits shall also be assessed in detail. As part of the social assessment a Transect Walk will be carried out and relevant information will be gathered using the format developed for this purpose. The Format for Recording Transect Walk & Consultations with the Affected Persons is given in Annexure II.

5.4 Need for TPP

While setting out do a social assessment, the following actions would be required to determine if the preparation of TPP is required:

- Hold separate consultations with tribal households, including tribal women and traditional leaders, to elicit their views during sub- project planning
- Evaluate the project's potential positive and adverse impacts on indigenous people
- Explore various measures to avoid adverse effects.
- If such measures are not feasible, identify minimization or mitigation measures
- Develop a screening framework to avoid adverse social impacts on the indigenous communities
- Hold regular, periodic consultations with affected forest dependent tribal communities during planning and implementation stage to seek broad community support and participation.
- Based on the screening process and the consultation, determine whether a TPP is required to be prepared or not.

5.5 Tribal Peoples Plan

Outcome of the social assessment will be presented in the form of an Tribal Peoples Plan (TPP), which will include the following:

- (i) a framework for continued consultation with the tribal community during Project implementation;
- (ii) measures to ensure that these Tribal Peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits;
- (iii) measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate any adverse Project impacts, and
- (iv) culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.

5.6 Some Generic TPP Components/ Actions

The following are some generic components/ actions to be included in all TPPs.

Component	Steps Involved
Awareness generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community mobilisation to generate awareness about the project and assess the interest and demand of tribal communities for proposed project interventions, ▪ Development of culturally appropriate IEC materials for dissemination in the project areas with ST population regarding forestry operations, rights and entitlements of forest dependent communities as well as roles and responsibilities of community institutions tribal councils and development committees. ▪ Use of IEC at different stages of the project based on specific activities and locations to help planning of sub-projects ▪ Galvanising community support for proposed interventions through social mobilisation and consultations with tribal stakeholders and its documentation ▪ Deployment of local (tribal) Community Facilitators to support awareness generation and mobilisation in tribal areas.
Inclusion and Representation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure adequate representation of all categories of tribals –small & marginal farmers, landless, women, NTFP collectors & traders, community institutions formed under the several development projects, etc. ▪ In tribal-dominated areas, such bodies to be either headed by tribal leaders or have their representation in decision-making roles. ▪ Participation to be ensured in any training, exposure visits, consultations, awareness programs etc.
Training and Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacity building of key tribal community members through provision of an External Consultant for a period of 2 years for development of the TPPs. ▪ Capacity building of key department officials; especially field staff recruited by the project on issues related to tribal development and related safeguards. ▪ Capacity building of members of community institutions (including those in tribal areas) on engagement in project operations, roles and responsibilities as well as rights and entitlements related to forest management.
Convergence with other relevant schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify schemes that promote social and economic empowerment of tribal communities with which project activities can be converged. ▪ Hold consultations with state based institutions mandated to work on tribal development or managing schemes providing concessional finance, marketing, capacity/ skill building or institution support to vulnerable communities (as described in the previous section), to avail benefits for stakeholders belonging to scheduled tribes.
Implementation of the TPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation of the TPP shall be undertaken in accordance with the overall project implementation schedule. ▪ As per the overall proposed institutional arrangements, the Social Specialist in the Project Management Unit (PMU) will be responsible for the preparation and implementation of the TPP. ▪ S/he would be supported by an identified focal point in the respective ITDAs, who in turn would be supported by the project.
Monitoring the implementation of TPP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring would be consistent with the overall M&E proposed under Project ▪ The overall responsibility for monitoring the implementation would lie with the PMU at the State Level ▪ Oversight of its implementation will also be done through regular field visits by the Social Specialist of PMU. ▪ Progress will be periodically tracked against the baseline data collected during preparation of the TPP ▪ Constraints and challenges identified during TPP implementation will be escalated to senior project management for modifications (if found necessary) in the project implementation strategy.

5.7 Identification of Key Stakeholders and Consultation

In view of the baseline information on demographic, social, cultural and political characteristics of the scheduled tribe population, and the legal and institutional framework applicable to tribal development, and also based on the discussions in Fifth Schedule Areas, the key project stakeholders are identified and is given under:

- Key Members from each Tribe
- Gram Sabha
- Village Sarpanch
- Elected representatives (MPs, MLAs, MLCs, etc)
- NGOs working for tribal development
- Mandal Development Office
- Revenue Inspector
- Tribal Welfare Department
- Integrated Tribal Development Agency
- The Tribal Community in general

Consultations or formal discussions with key stakeholders shall be carried out as appropriate during various stages; project preparation including design, implementation and maintenance. Community Consultation Format is given as

Annexure III.

5.8 Free, Prior and Informed Consultations

As stipulated in the AIIB policy, FPIC will be followed to ensure broader community support in Fifth Schedule Areas. Consultations will be carried out with all the key stakeholders mentioned above and Scheduled Tribes residing in the concerned Fifth Schedule Area. It is important to have consultations during project preparation, implementation and maintenance as well with the communities, affected tribal households, local authorities, and local self-governing bodies to ensure broad community support and participation. The support of the community is essential for the smooth implementation and maintenance of the project.

Gram Sabha is the platform identified for such consultations. Regularly progress of the project will be disseminated through Gram Sabha. The potential post-completion benefits of the project will be documented in coordination with ITDA, Tribal Welfare Department, local governing bodies and line departments (e.g., information regarding new bus-services, ambulance services, etc., will be disseminated on priority basis through Gram Sabha for the immediate benefit of community). Gram Sabha meeting will be convened in which the following information will be provided to the Gram Sabha.

Copy of the TPPF in Telugu language will be provided to the respective Mandal development officers, Gram Panchayat members and Sarpanches. Leaflets with salient features of the proposed sub-projects – proposed road-rehabilitation options, road safety measures, geometric improvements, entitlement provisions, grievance redress mechanism, implementation arrangements, etc. will be provided at all local development offices including Gram Panchayats and its elected members.

Separate discussions will be organised for women participants to ensure active participation of women in consultations. One session of the consultations shall be devoted for the dissemination of information on development schemes being implemented. The session shall be conducted by a Project Official and Minutes of the meeting shall be prepared and read out at the end of the meeting for the concurrence of the participants. The procedures of the meetings and resolution so passed during the Gram Sabha shall be recorded.

5.9 Institutional Structure and Implementation Arrangements

During implementation of the Project, PRED along with Project Management Consultant (PMC) and Contractor will be responsible for ensuring that the TPP is implemented diligently in the spirit of TPPF. Implementation of TPP will be the collective responsibility of PRED, PMC and Contractor for which the support from local governing bodies, ITDA, Tribal Welfare Department and other key stakeholders. An indicative responsibility mechanism has been presented in Table below:

Table 5-1: Institutional Responsibilities

System	Designation	Responsibilities
Coordinating/ Facilitating Agency	Engineer-in-Chief PRED	Overview of the project implementation Ensure timely budget for the TPP Coordination with key stakeholders for creating an enabling environment Participate in major meetings with Tribal Development Department Monthly review of the progress
	Superintending Engineer - PRED	Overall responsible for TPP/TPPF implementation Reporting to various stakeholders (AIIB, Regulatory bodies) on status of TPP implementation Coordination with PRED Staff (Field Engineers) Review of the progress made by Contractor
	Executive Engineers PRED	Assisting SE in overall implementation of TPP Review of periodic reports on EMP, SMP and RPF implementation and advising SE in taking corrective measures. Conducting periodic field inspection of EMP, SMP and RFP implementation Assisting SE in reporting various stakeholders (AIIB, Regulatory bodies) on status of TPP implementation
PMU/ PIU	Environmental Specialist Social Specialist (Project Management Consultants (PMC))	Responsible for supervision of effective implementation of TPP measures by the Contractor Review progress reports and periodic reporting to PRED about the status of TPP implementation Work in close coordination with Field Engineers (PRED) and Contractor Preparing Social training program and conducting the same for field Engineers and Engineers of Contractor PMC shall be responsible for facilitating and on-ground implementation of TPP Capacity building and training to PRED functionaries / Local Self Governing bodies, Tribal Development Department involved with the implementation of TPP Periodic monitoring of TPP implementation
Contractor	Contractor's (Contractor)	Responsible for ensuring the implementation of TPP.

System	Designation	Responsibilities
		Prepare and submit monthly reports to PRED on the status of implementation TPP
Panchayat	ITDA Tribal Development Department	Responsible for mobilising tribal community and ensuring community support Coordinate with PRED / PMC for identification of project affected persons and, if necessary arrange for dovetailing them with rural development and tribal welfare schemes In consultation with Field Engineer and Contractor organize FPIC Engage with Stakeholders and organize community level meetings for conflict resolution Facilitate relocation of community resources as and when necessary.

5.10 Grievance Redress Mechanism

There will be a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) to hear the complaints of project affected persons and resolve the same. This process will promote settlement of disputes and reduce litigation. GRC will be set up at the Mandal level with Project Director, ITDA as head.

The following persons will be the members of GRC:

- Project Director, ITDA
- Revenue Officer of the Department of Revenue;
- Executive Engineer of PIU;
- Two persons conversant with issues of the tribal community and he/she should be widely respected and having problem solving skills (to be selected by the Project Director, ITDA). At least one among these two should be a woman.
- Three tribal persons representing local tribal community. At least one among these three should be a woman.
- The Social Specialist of the PMU

The broad functions of GRC shall be the following:

- Record the grievances/ Complainants of PAPs, if any, categorize and prioritize them and provide redressal to the grievances in accordance with the provisions set forth in TPPF.
- The GRC may undertake site visits, ask for relevant information from PRED and other government and non-government agencies, etc., in to redress the grievances.
- Fix a time frame for resolving the grievances within the stipulated time-period of 30 days.
- Inform Complainants/ PAPs through PRED about the status of their grievances and their decision to PAPs for compliance.

The Environmental Specialist and Social Specialist of PMC shall provide all necessary help to complainants in presenting in his/her grievance before the GRC. The GRC shall respond to the grievance within 15 days. The GRC will normally meet once in a month and if the situation so demands, it shall meet more frequently. A specific grievance shall be resolved within a time period of 30 days. The decision of the GRC shall not be binding to PAPs. This means the decision of the GRC does not insist/prevent PAPs taking recourse to court of law, if he/she so desires.

5.11 Process of approach GRC

Any aggrieved person with a grievance will approach Grama Sabha and the local representatives of the GRC. The local GRC members will direct him/ her to the Social Specialist/ Expert of PMU/ PIU who will help in recoding the grievance to the GRC. In certain cases, this can be also recorded with the help of EE/AEE of the PIU. The decisions of the GRC needs to be communicated to PAP/ aggrieved party by the Social Specialist/ Expert/ AE/ AEE. If the GRC decision is not acceptable to PAP/ aggrieved party, and if that person is willing to escalate or seek legal help, in such case the Social Specialist/ Expert/ AE/ AEE will provide necessary assistance.

In all the proposed sub-projects' villages, the PIU should disseminate the project information to the local population. The PIU and Social Specialist/ Experts will conduct the Grama Sabha and disclose the list of affected persons and their entitlements. A copy of this will be kept at Gram Panchayat office. Social Specialist/ Experts and PMC will regularly conduct awareness programs for the PAPs and other project stakeholders, about the entitlements they are eligible, provisions of GRC and the process to approach,

5.12 Monitoring and Reporting Procedures

Internal monitoring of the implementation of social safeguards shall be carried out by the PIU with support of Project Management Consultants/ Supervision Consultants. Towards enhancing the quality of Tribal Peoples Planning framework (TPPF) implementation, in addition to the internal monitoring by the PIU, external monitoring shall be done by a third-party agency for environmental/ social aspects. The role of third-party agency towards external monitoring and audit of social safeguards shall include the following:

- Conduct periodic monitoring and audit of TPPF implementation to provide early alert to redress any potential problems; and,
- Conduct mid-term, annual and end term monitoring and audit to assess target achievements and slippages with respect to implementation of TPPF.
- Grievance redressal mechanism - monitor and audit its functioning and processes along with complaints received and resolved shall be monitored and audited.

The results of this monitoring and audit shall be summarized in reports which will be submitted to the PRED on a regular basis. Provision will be made for participatory monitoring involving the PAPs. The summarized reports of this monitoring and audit should be sent to AIB on half-yearly basis.

5.13 Capacity Building and Training

The Environmental Specialist and Social Specialist of the PMU shall provide the basic training required for environmental and social safeguards aspects. Specific modules customized for the available skill set shall be devised after assessing the capabilities of the trainees and the requirements of the project. The entire training would cover basic principles of social assessment and safeguards management; mitigation plans, implementation

techniques, monitoring methods and tools. The proposed training program along with the frequency of sessions is presented in **Table 5-2**.

Table 5-2: Training Modules for TPPF

S. No.	Training Program	Duration	Target Group	Responsibility
1.	Orientation of contractors at the time of issuing work orders on the implementation of TPP	½ Working Day	PRED (including field engineers) and Contractors	Environmental and Social Specialists of the PMU
2.	Need and type of Information, education, communication and awareness campaigns to be carried out to mitigate social impacts associated with infrastructure development	½ Working Day	Contractors/ Women Labors and PRED	Environmental and Social Specialists of the PMU and External Experts
3.	Overview of AIIB Social Safeguards - Policy triggers, Requirements and compliance	½ Working Day	PRED	Environmental and Social Specialists of the PMU and External Experts on Safeguards
4.	Training on key elements of TPPF	½ Working Day	PRED and Revenue Official	Environmental and Social Specialists of the PMU

5.14 Budget for implementing the TPPF

The budget for implementing the TPPF is worked out below. This does not include the cost of land securing, implementation of TPPs.

Table 5-3: Budget for implementing the TDP

S No	Item	Unit	Quantity	Rate (INR)	Amount
1	Hiring of an External Consultant –TDF for 6 months intermittent over project period	Month	6	1,00,000	6,00,000
2	Design of IEC material including audio-visual, folk based	LS	LS	5,00,000	5,00,000
3	Dissemination of IEC material – 6 districts (proportionate to tribal population)	District	6	1,00,000	6,00,000
4	Holding community consultations, including FPIC	District Per Year	6 Districts 4 Years	25,000	6,00,000
5	Training, Capacity building and Exposure visits of members of tribal communities, field staff, facilitators and representatives	District Per Year	6 Districts 2 Years	50,000	6,00,000
6	Provision of additional funds for meeting requirements to enhance participation and accrual of positive project impacts on tribal communities	Number	1	LS	5,00,000
TOTAL					34,00,000
Say					40,00,000

5.15 Public Consultation Meeting

Samaj Vikas Development Support Organisation has prepared Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework, Tribal Peoples Planning Framework and Resettlement Policy Framework for Andhra Pradesh Rural Roads Connectivity Project. It is the policy of the project to disseminate the study findings to the stakeholders, seek feedback and suggestions, and finalize the reports incorporating the feedback and suggestions as appropriate. During the study period, as part of field work, several community consultations were held in the form of FGDs and Group Meetings in the field. As a part of these consultations and Citizen Engagement, a Public Consultation meeting was held at Vijayawada 28 June 2018. Further a separate Tribal Public Consultation meeting was planned in consultation with Engineering-in-Chief, AP PRED, Vijayawada and Superintending Engineer (SE) Vishakhapatnam.

On 20th July 2008, Tribal Public Consultation meeting on Tribal Peoples Planning Framework was conducted at Paderu, Vishakhapatnam at Meeting Hall, Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Paderu. This was organized by the PMU, AP PRED. The participants from tribal areas of Vishakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam district have attended this meeting. Also AIIB's Senior Environmental and Social Consultant has also participated. The meeting started with brief introduction of the project by Executive Engineer, Paderu Division. He explained the objective of public meeting as to inform the people about the project, study findings and to gather feedback and suggestions. Later, the Social Specialist of PMU has presented the TPPF findings and provisions. After presenting, the participants made several observations and suggestions. Some of the key observations and suggestions are given below:

1. Roads were selected based on village populations more than 250. A total 51 roads were selected in tribal areas based on this criteria.
2. Planning is done in consultation with community participation.
3. Any impacts due to the sub-projects will be compensated and entitlements disbursed as per the RPF, before the start of implementation of works.
4. The planning and design of the proposed project is done, keeping in mind, the benefits of local tribal population.
5. Special committee will be formed for Tribal villages to monitor construction and implementation of road works.
6. Special provisions are made in the TPPF, to redress the grievances of the tribals, such as grievance redressal committee.
7. Awareness campaigns, on tribal provisions such as PESA, FRA, etc. will be conducted during the implementation of the project.
8. Women empowerment through involving Self Help Groups in maintenance of the roads, is being considered by the project.

The following are the feedback and suggestions given by the participants:

1. A representative from GK Veedhi Mandal, Gurrallagondi village expressed that during the laying of the road of Gurrallagondi (2.4km) proposed under APRRCP, one farmer is likely to lose about 32 coffee plants, which are adjacent to the proposed road work.

The representative requested for adequate compensation. She also expressed that Forest Clearance may also be required for the proposed road work. The SE, Visakhapatnam instructed the field officer to verify the field facts and take necessary action immediately.

2. Koyyuru Mandal, Nadimpalem to M. Makavaram Road – Representative from M. Makavaram Village expressed happiness for the sanction of the road from Nadimpalem to M.Makavaram, but at the same time, requested for extension of the road to an extra 2 km to reach Pasalapadu village, which is a hamlet of M.Makavaram Panchayat to provide connectivity to the hamlet, which will also provide connectivity with the neighbouring District of East Godavari. In response to this the SE, Visakhapatnam expressed that another Rs.1 Crore is required to provide extension connectivity and said that this proposal will be sent to the Government.
3. GK Veedhi Mandal – Mrs. Konduri Vijaya Kumari, expressed her thanks to the government for inclusion of this road in the project (Chowdepalli to Jerrila), but she requested for link road development as well.
4. Pedabayalu Mandal, Gomanga (Panchayat) – The representative requested for provision of sidewalls at ghat sections of the road and also requested for extension of the road for 2 km upto Boddapur. SE, Visakhapatnam responded that the all the road safety aspects are addressed in the DPR and will followed strictly at the time of execution of the road construction, but the proposal for road extension will be sent to the Government.
5. Chintapalli Mandal, Pedabarada (Panchayat) – Sarpanch of Pedabarada Panchayat requested for provision of a link road of 2 km for connectivity with Chintapalli Mandal.

The meeting was concluded by SE, Vishakhapatnam and expressed gratitude to participants for sharing their views and suggestions.

Annexure I: Outline of Tribal Peoples Plan

1. Project Description - APRRP and proposed Components
2. Objectives of TPP
3. Methodology for preparation of TPP
 - a. Results of Screening exercise
 - b. Methodology of conducting Public Consultation
 - c. Sampling Strategy for Social Assessment
4. Social Assessment
 - a. Household survey findings
 - b. Vulnerability Analysis
 - c. Outcomes of consultations undertaken
5. Social Impacts
 - a. Components of Project and associated Social Impacts for each activity
 - b. Impact details - positive and adverse impacts on assets, community resources, livelihood etc.
 - c. Assessed severity of impacts
6. Mitigation Measures for Minimization of impacts
7. Action Plan
 - a. Action Plan for Mitigation Measures
 - b. Consultations and Awareness Generation Programs to be undertaken during implementation
 - c. implementation schedule (by activities and months)
 - i. Public Consultations
 - ii. Provision of mitigation measures
 - iii. monitoring of implementation
 - d. monitoring indicators (as necessary by sub-project)
 - e. Implementation budget including cost of
 - i. mitigation measures
 - ii. conducting Public Consultations - material, logistics
 - iii. miscellaneous contingency
 - f. Grievance Redressal Mechanisms

Annexure II: Scheduled Tribes: Impact Screening Checklist

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
A. Scheduled Tribes Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), in the project area?				
2. Are there national or local laws or policies or anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to scheduled tribes, tribal peoples?				
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and schedules tribes?				
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?				
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?				
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?				
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?				
8. Are such groups represented as "Scheduled Tribes" or as "ethnic minorities" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision- making bodies at the national or local levels?				
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Scheduled Tribes?				
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Scheduled Tribes' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)				
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Scheduled Tribes? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)				
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Scheduled Tribes, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?				
C. Identification of Special Requirements Will the project activities include:				

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Scheduled Tribes?				
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?				
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Scheduled Tribes?				
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by Scheduled Tribes?				
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied, or claimed by Scheduled Tribes?				

Part B: Transect Walk Map

While filling in this data sheet, the implementing agency should hold a consultation with the local community through the Gram Panchayat in order to determine the most suitable alignment, sort out issues of land availability (including forest land), moderate any adverse social and environmental impacts and elicit necessary community participation in the programme. For this purpose the implementing agency should organise an informal 'Transect Walk' and prepare a map (Not To Scale) of this and attach the same to this data sheet. The following points should be borne in mind while preparing this map.

- The Transect walk shall be undertaken by the Officer filling in this data sheet, accompanied by the Sarpanch of the Panchayat/ Ward Member and other community members after adequate advance publicity. The local Forest official may also be associated if forest land is involved.
- During the Transect Walk, issues relating to land requirements for the road/ bridges and its impact on landowners, encroachers, squatters, etc. need to be discussed with members of the local community present. Collect all land related revenue records, maps and gazettes for supporting the claims and attach to this report. To this check list attach a typical cross section of the structure at its widest and note the land required.
- Environmental impact on vegetation, land, soil and water etc. shall be identified and noted for resolution.
- During the walk, due opportunity shall be given to interested persons to put forward their points of view.
- At the end of the walk and after recording the issues that arose during the walk, the action taken/ proposed to resolve the issues be noted. This shall be recorded by the Secretary of the Panchayat and countersigned by the Sarpanch/ Ward Member. A copy of this document shall be attached to the data sheet.
- During or after (as convenient) the Transect Walk, a map (Not To Scale) with the road/ bridges alignment, the environmental features along the road/ bridges, ownership of land need to be prepared. Identify all structures, viz., places of worship, schools, hospitals and other common property resources, forest land, etc. and locate on this Transect Walk Map.
- To this map attach some (a minimum of four on right side and four on left side and one each at the beginning and ending) photographs showing and highlighting the most critical places.

1.	Name of Road	:	
2.	Villages	:	
3.	Gram Panchayat	:	
4.	Mandal	:	
5.	District	:	
6.	Date; Time	:	
7.	Total Number of Participants in the Transect walk	:	
8.	Issues and suggestions raised by the Participants:		
(i)	Road alignment and design in general	:	

(ii)	Road width and land availability	:	
<i>Insert Photograph (Start Point)</i>		<i>Insert Photograph (End Point)</i>	
Start Point		End Point	

Sl. No.	Chainage	Side	Sensitive Locations

<i>If applicable, please Insert Photograph (forests, cultural properties, etc)</i>	<i>If applicable, please Insert Photograph (forests, cultural properties, etc)</i>
<i>Caption of the Photograph</i>	<i>Caption of the Photograph</i>

iv)	Water-related issues : [drainage lines, rivers and water crossings, irrigation water courses, other water bodies, etc.]	
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Sl. No.	Chainage (in km)	Existing Culverts
<i>If applicable, please Insert Photograph [drainage lines, rivers and water crossings, irrigation water courses, other water bodies, etc.]</i>		<i>If applicable, please Insert Photograph [drainage lines, rivers and water crossings, irrigation water courses, other water bodies, etc.]</i>
<i>Caption of the Photograph</i>		<i>Caption of the Photograph</i>

(v)	Road safety-related issues [Major junctions, curves, bends, etc.]	:	
(vi)	Other suggestions [such as regarding cattle crossing, Borrow-pits, etc.]	:	
9.	Major outcomes of the Transect Walk:		
(i)	Changes to be incorporated in the Design	:	

Please Insert Photograph	Please Insert Photograph
Existing condition of the road	

(ii)	Extent of land take and willingness /unwillingness of land owner	:	No additional land would be required for the proposed project.
(iii)	Environment issues to be resolved	:	No trees located along the alignment would be affected due to the project.
(iv)	Other issues	:	

Please Insert Photograph	Please Insert Photograph
Chainage wise Caption of the Photograph	Chainage wise Caption of the Photograph

<i>Please Insert Photograph</i>	<i>Please Insert Photograph</i>
Consultation with the local community	

The road alignment will be finalized with the best efforts to address the above issues.

Countersigned	
(Signature & Name) Sarpanch/Secretary, Gram Panchayat (Name)	(Signature & Name) AE/JE, GSRRDA





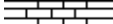



CHAINAGE WISE TRANSECT WALK FINDINGS

Chainage		Existin g Land Width*	Additional Land Required		Type of Damage		Remarks/Suggestions
From	To		LHS	RHS	LHS	RHS	
0+000	0+200						
0+200	0+400						
0+400	0+600						
0+600	0+800						

Format for Strip Plan

Name of the Road:			Chainage:
District:	Block:	Date:	

Chainage	Description		Description
+			
+			
+			
+			
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1.	Water Valve	WV	2.	Stand Post	SP	3.	Underground water pipe line	
4.	Transformer	TF	5.	House/Hut		6.	Existing Road side earthen drain	
7.	Temple/ Church, Mosque:	Mention structure type	8.	Hand Pump	HP	9.	School, Anganwadi Centre	
10.	Electric Pole	EP	11.	Tree	Mention Name of Species	12.	Boundary wall	
13.	Telephone Pole	TP	14.	Well		15.	Fencing	
16.	Clear Road Land		17.	Pond				

Signature of official from PRED:

Annexure III: Community Consultation Format

Introduction

Government of AP (GoAP) through Panchayati Raj Engineering Department (PRED) is extending its rural road network to the villages and habitations through this new flagship program – AP Rural Road Connectivity Project (APRRP).

Under APRRP, those habitations will be connected which are having less than 500 population and which were not previously covered under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). PRED - GoAP is partnering with Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) to take the APRRP forward. Accordingly, GoAP has planned for an estimated total investment of INR 650 crores in three years.

The key environmental and social issues associated with the Project have been studied through a rapid assessment of environmental and social scenario specific to APRRP and has been utilised in formulating this Social Management Framework. **The assessment included series of stakeholder consultations, on-site observations of completed/on-going and proposed sub-project locations and also through public consultations.**

The ESMF provides guidance on development of an ESIA. The ESMPF also provides a generic ESMP. On completion of ESIA, both the ESMPF and ESMP will be updated.

Discussion Points – General

- Awareness and opinion about the project
- Consultation with all affected persons to identify the adverse impact on their assets and assess entitlements
- To discuss the issues of encroachments and infringements along the selected corridors and/or alignments
- Complaints, disputes, and monitoring of the outcomes

Discussion Points for Temporary Shelters/Shops and Livelihood:

In the event of partial losses to structures or temporary impact on livelihood due to the proposed road development initiative, the affected people shall be informed by serving advance notice of one-to-three months, depending upon the severity of damage.

In case of physical relocation is unavoidable, Gram Panchayat shall be encouraged to identify a suitable location either in government/ Panchayat/ Community land after proper consultation with project affected persons.

- Type of crops cultivated in a year [average farm-gate price of various crops cultivated, marketing centers, area of cultivation]
- Details regarding cropping pattern [number of crops in a year, any share-cropping pattern, usual arrangement of share-cropping or contract farming]
- Dependence on Bore-wells or other irrigation facilities [arrangement for bore-well or other irrigation facilities] – Cost of Bore-well or other irrigation facilities – cost sharing pattern

Discussion Points – Religious Structures / Common Property Resources

- Extent of impact in terms of securing of land – damage to structures – damage to other assets, etc.

- Age of the structure - important festivals/events of pilgrim/tourist attraction - period of
- such celebrations - pilgrim/tourist population
- Relocation of religious properties / common property resources - Involvement of
- Panchayats - Any community based organizations
- Any unavoidable impact on such resources shall be adequately mitigated by the Gram
- Panchayat in consultation with the local community.

Participant Details [Road Name _____ Village _____; Date _____; Venue _____]

Sl. No.	Name	Contact Number	Signature

Annexure IV: Public Consultation – Photographs





Annexure V: Public Consultation - Participants List

Government of Andhra Pradesh
Panchayat Raj Engineering Department
Andhra Pradesh Rural Roads Connectivity Project

Date 20/7/2018
at G. Subbarao A. Rao - PADERU

PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE WORKSHOP

S No	Name of the Participant	Name of the Organisation	Designation	Contact Mobile Email	Signature
1.	K. Venugopal	PREED	SE	9848149677	[Signature]
2.	G. Sankar Reddy	ICED	SE PIV	9692193588	[Signature]
3	B. Venkatesh Rao	PREED	DE PIV	8331905001	[Signature]
4	L.V. SARADHI	PREED	DEE (PIV)	9949422266	[Signature]
5	K. RAMUDU	PREED (PIV)	DEE (PIV)	9441180059	[Signature]
6.	D. Murak Kumar	PIV, G. Veedh	DEE (PIV)	9246600153	[Signature]
7.	M. SREENIVASA RAO	PIV - Koyyuru	DY. E.E.	9346679592	[Signature]
8.	G.V.S. PRAKASH	PIV - G.K. Veedh	AEE	8491152882	[Signature]
8.	V. SURESH	PIV - Chintapalli	DY. E.E.	738222849	[Signature]
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10	K. Pavankumar	PIV SD Paderu	AEE	9492482769	[Signature]

Government of Andhra Pradesh
Panchayat Raj Engineering Department
Andhra Pradesh Rural Roads Connectivity Project

20/7/2018

S No	Name of the Participant	Name of the Organisation	Designation	Contact Mobile Email	Signature
11	A.N.S. KRISHNA	PIV, SD, Paderu	AEE	7901272479	[Signature]
12	P. Srinivas	PIV, SD, Kumpam, Vem	AEE	8500608198	[Signature]
13	P. R. Naidu	PIV, SD, Kumpam, Vem	AEE	8985235276	[Signature]
14	I. Ramana Mohan	PIV, SD, parvattipalle Vijayanagara Dist	DY. EE	8142322077	[Signature]
15	R. Bhanu Prasad	PIV, SD, Anantagiri	AEE	8332979439	[Signature]
16	M. SANKARARAO	PIV, SD, PEDDABAYALU	AE	8331837684	[Signature]
17	S. SRINIVASA RAO	PIV SD PADERU	AEE	9494976755	[Signature]
18	S. Sankar Rao	Anantapada	Surpanch	8500950991	[Signature]
19	K. Rama Murthy	M. Halkavaram Koyyuru	Surpanch	949304141855	[Signature]
20	K. Jyothi	M. Halkavaram	Surpanch	9493414435	[Signature]
21.	P. Uma maheswari	Bangaram pelli	Surpanch	9492640591	[Signature]

Government of Andhra Pradesh
Panchayat Raj Engineering Department
Andhra Pradesh Rural Roads Connectivity Project

20/7/2018

S No	Name of the Participant	Name of the Organisation	Designation	Contact Mobile Email	Signature
22	S. DANCE RAJUKA	charpanch		9440088756	S. DANCE RAJUKA
23	A. KANTHAMMA	charpanch		9492646903	A. KANTHAMMA
24	A. Vijayakumar	charpanch		8333872307	A. Vijayakumar
25	K. Vijaya Kumari	Charpanch L. K. Reli		8500381305	K. Vijaya Kumari
26	K. Kenu Rao	S. Uthavaram		9494302222	K. Kenu Rao
27	S. Srinivasulu	Ward No 50-508		9490950375	S. Srinivasulu
28	S. Srinivasulu	Ward No 50-508		9490950375	S. Srinivasulu
29	S. Pushpakumari	Kintada		9492246394	S. Pushpakumari
30	B. Rajitha	Sanjiv Vikas	Co-ordinator	97013608390	B. Rajitha
31	G. Chaitanya		Sarpanch	9493640182	G. Chaitanya
32	M. S. S. S.		Sarpanch	9495942848	M. S. S. S.
33	A. Narasimharajulu Naidu	MPTC (Thunipada)	MPTC	9492230100	A. Narasimharajulu Naidu

Government of Andhra Pradesh
Panchayat Raj Engineering Department
Andhra Pradesh Rural Roads Connectivity Project

S No	Name of the Participant	Name of the Organisation	Designation	Contact Mobile Email	Signature
34	P. Sambasubramanian	Sambasubramanian	General P. S. S.	7382185558	P. Sambasubramanian
35	Vanitha Rama	Sarpanch	Chairman	7282060400	Vanitha Rama
36	S. K. Srinivasulu	K. S.	K. B. Gupta	9491126863	S. K. Srinivasulu
37	T. Ramanna	Dist. Koyyuru		9498424648	T. Ramanna
38	Korru Pullaiah	Dist. Koyyuru		7382314902	Korru Pullaiah
39	K. V. Ramanna	Koyyuru		8985166912	K. V. Ramanna
40	G. Srinivasulu	Guravada gowdi		7382190454	G. Srinivasulu
41	G. palani	"		9492845988	G. palani
42	R. K. S. HAS KATE	Panchayat Raj	Executive P. W.	9999547177	R. K. S. HAS KATE
43	V. Apparao	Sarpanch (Kintada)	Sarpanch	8985081745	V. Apparao
44	K. Jagannath	Sarpanch Sironji	Sarpanch	9494927029	K. Jagannath
45	P. V. S. Ram	conductor	conductor	9492222222	P. V. S. Ram

Government of Andhra Pradesh
Panchayat Raj Engineering Department
Andhra Pradesh Rural Roads Connectivity Project

S No	Name of the Participant	Name of the Organisation	Designation	Contact Mobile Email	Signature
46	Kudra Chinnabhai	Yarrabointhi (G.P)	Sarpanch	8500351090	K. Chinnabhai
47	B. Srinivas	Andabaitada	Sarpanch	896113072	B. Srinivas
48	Babu Rao B.	Siragan	Pesa kanti	9499890037	Babu Rao
49	G. Balaji	Siragan	Vara mantri	8322821618	G. Balaji
50	V. Rajarao	Siragan	Pesa kanti	8985322298	V. Rajarao
51	B. Sai Prasad	PIU, SO, Padara	Asst. Sec. Engrs	8500045048	B. Sai Prasad
52	K. Illo umila	Katta Palem	Sarpanch	9491506223	K. Illo umila
53	Buridi. Lalitha	Benne Varang	Sarpanch	9493811766	Buridi Lalitha
54	K. Anand	PIU Subdivision Padra	Senior Asst	9494617409	K. Anand