



**GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH**  
**AP Urban Finance and Investment Development Corporation**

**Andhra Pradesh Urban Water Supply and Septage  
Management Improvement Project**  
The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank assisted

**Tribal Peoples Planning Framework (TPPF)**

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## Table of Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction.....</b>	<b>- 5 -</b>
1.1	Andhra Pradesh Urban Water Supply and Septage Management Improvement Project (APUWSSMIP).....	- 5 -
1.2	Environmental and Social Management.....	- 5 -
1.3	Need for Tribal Peoples Planning Framework (TPPF).....	- 6 -
1.4	Objectives of TPPF .....	- 6 -
<b>2</b>	<b>Legal and Institutional Framework.....</b>	<b>- 8 -</b>
2.1	Introduction .....	- 8 -
2.1.1	Constitutional Safeguards.....	- 8 -
2.2	Some Important legal provisions to safeguard tribal interests .....	- 8 -
2.3	Provision of Scheduled Areas under 5 <sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Constitution .....	- 10 -
2.3.1	Fifth Schedule Areas.....	- 10 -
2.3.2	Purpose and Advantage of Scheduled Areas:.....	- 10 -
2.3.3	Fifth Scheduled Areas in AP.....	- 11 -
2.3.4	Modified Area Development Approach (MADA), Pockets and clusters.....	- 12 -
2.4	Devolution of power and emergence of system of local self-governance.....	- 12 -
2.4.1	Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act.....	- 12 -
2.4.2	Local Governance Arrangements in Tribal Areas of AP .....	- 12 -
2.5	Applicable Other Acts and Policies .....	- 13 -
<b>3</b>	<b>Demographic Profile of Scheduled Tribes in AP.....</b>	<b>- 14 -</b>
3.1	Introduction .....	- 14 -
3.2	Urban Areas .....	- 15 -
3.2.1	Notified Tribes in AP .....	- 16 -
3.2.2	Primitive Tribal Groups.....	- 16 -
3.3	Socio-Economic Profile of Tribal in AP.....	- 17 -
3.3.1	Literacy Levels.....	- 17 -
3.3.2	Literacy in Urban Areas.....	- 18 -
3.3.3	Sex Ratio.....	- 18 -
3.3.4	Sex Ratio in Urban Areas.....	- 20 -
3.3.5	Workers .....	- 20 -
3.3.6	Urban Areas.....	- 21 -

<b>4</b>	<b>Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures.....</b>	<b>- 22 -</b>
4.1	Introduction .....	- 22 -
4.2	Impacts.....	- 22 -
4.3	Impact Mitigation Measures .....	- 23 -
<b>5</b>	<b>Tribal Peoples Planning Framework (TPPF) .....</b>	<b>- 24 -</b>
5.1	Objectives of TPPF .....	- 24 -
5.2	Social Assessment.....	- 24 -
5.3	Need for TPP .....	- 24 -
5.4	Tribal Peoples Plan.....	- 24 -
5.5	Some Generic TPP Components/ Actions .....	- 25 -
5.6	Identification of Key Stakeholders and Consultation.....	- 27 -
5.7	Free, Prior and Informed Consultations .....	- 27 -
5.8	Institutional Structure and Implementation Arrangements.....	- 28 -
5.9	Grievance Redress Mechanism .....	- 29 -
5.10	Process of approach GRC .....	- 30 -
5.11	Monitoring and Reporting Procedures.....	- 30 -
5.12	Capacity Building and Training .....	- 30 -
5.13	Budget for implementing the TPPF .....	- 32 -
5.14	Public Consultation Meeting .....	- 33 -
Annexure I:	Outline of Tribal Peoples Plan.....	- 34 -
Annexure II:	Transect Walk Map .....	- 35 -
Annexure III:	Community Consultation Format.....	- 37 -
Annexure IV:	Public Consultation Meeting.....	- 39 -
Annexure V:	Photographs.....	- 40 -

## List of Tables

Table 2-1:	PRI Constitution.....	- 12 -
Table 2-2:	Applicable Acts and Policies and their Relevance to the Project.....	- 13 -
Table 3-1:	Tribe-wise and Gender-wise Population.....	- 14 -
Table 3-2:	District Wise Population of Scheduled Tribes of AP .....	- 15 -
Table 3-3:	Distribution of Tribal Population in Urban Areas .....	- 15 -
Table 3-4:	List of Scheduled tribes of Andhra Pradesh.....	- 16 -
Table 3-5:	Primitive Tribal Groups.....	- 17 -
Table 3-6:	District wise Literacy Rate among ST Population .....	- 17 -
Table 3-7:	Literacy Level among Urban Tribal Population .....	- 18 -
Table 3-8:	District wise HH Size and Sex-Ratio among ST Population.....	- 20 -
Table 3-9:	HH Size and Sex-Ratio among ST Population in Urban Areas .....	- 20 -
Table 3-10:	Worker Population among ST in AP .....	- 21 -
Table 3-11:	Worker Population among ST in Urban Areas of AP.....	- 21 -
Table 5-1:	Institutional Responsibilities .....	- 28 -
Table 5-2:	Training Modules for TPPF .....	- 32 -
Table 5-3:	Budget for implementing the TDP.....	- 32 -

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Andhra Pradesh Urban Water Supply and Septage Management Improvement Project (APUWSSMIP)

There are 110 ULBs in Andhra Pradesh; these categorized as Corporations (14) Municipalities (Special Grade-7, Selection Grade-4, Grade I-12, Grade II-25, Grade III-19) and Nagara Panchayaths (29). Several projects/ programs are ongoing providing infrastructure in these ULBs. They are Smart City Program, Atal Mission for Rural and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), Critical Infrastructure Investment Fund (CIIF), Swatcha Bharat Abhiyan, etc. AMRUT, being the most prominent program among these in the urban sector focusses on ULBs with above 100,000 population. Hence the GoAP has decided to launch the **Andhra Pradesh Urban Water Supply & Septage Management Improvement project (APUWSSMIP)** to cover the ULBs with less than 100,000 population. There are 50 ULBs in Andhra Pradesh with less than 100,000 population. The present project envisages provision of 135 lpcd potable water to 2.4 million people in 50 ULBs

The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is providing financial assistance to take up the APUWSSMIP. The Project cost is estimated to be around USD 940 million. The project will be implemented by The Public Health & Municipal Engineering Department, GoAP and Andhra Pradesh Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation (APUFIDC), GoAP shall be the nodal agency for the project. Proposed project implementation period is January 2019 to December 2023.

The project will be implemented in two phases; Phase 1 and Phase 2. Phase 1 could cover 21 ULBs and Phase 2 will cover the remaining 29 ULBs. Out of 21 ULBs selected in the 1<sup>st</sup> Phase, 14 ULBs are from the drought prone region of Rayalaseema consisting of Chittoor, Kadapa, Anantapur & Kurnool Districts and the remaining 7 ULBs are from drought prone region of Prakasam & Nellore Districts.

### 1.2 Environmental and Social Management

AIIB has categorized the APUWSSMIP as “Category A” 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 land acquisition or displacement of population, ESS-2 (Involuntary Resettlement) is not applicable. The project will be executed in 13 districts including those having sizeable Schedule Tribes (indigenous) population. Hence, ESS-3 (Tribal Population) is applicable. 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 A project, Tribal Peoples Planning Framework (TPPF) has been developed. TPPF envisages that 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 APUWSSMIP 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 Urban Water Supply Projects, which are in Fifth Schedule Areas of AP and in those ULBs having presence of Scheduled Tribes. TPPF suggests for assessment of impacts and formulation mitigation measures in sub-projects where Scheduled Tribes population are involved. The APUWSSMIP 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 project components.

TPPF suggests carrying out Free, Prior, and Informed Consultations (FPIC) for sub-projects 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 some of the sub-projects are 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 water supply infrastructure development; project preparation, implementation and maintenance.
- To consult and document views and felt needs of the tribal community regarding the proposed water supply project 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 Water Supply sub-projects; 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

Government of India 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 Acts 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), Visakhapatnam (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 5<sup>th</sup> 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 area 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”.

1. ITDA, Srisailam, Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh
2. ITDA, K.R. Puram, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh
3. ITDA, Rampachodavaram, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh
4. ITDA, Seethampeta, Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh
5. ITDA, Paderu, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh
6. ITDA, S.P.S. Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh
7. ITDA, Parvathipuram, Vizianagaram District, Andhra Pradesh
8. ITDA, Chintoor, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh
9. ITDA, Plain Areas, Andhra Pradesh (There are 8 Plain Area Districts; Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor, Kadapa, Ananthapur & Kurnool)

The Tribal Population in the State is 27.39 lakhs (5.53%). The Tribal Population in (5) Scheduled area Districts is 14.51 lakhs (8) and in the plain Area Districts is 12.89 lakhs.

### 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 tribal; (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 5<sup>th</sup> 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 programs 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 programs 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 9 ITDAs covering the Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, East Godavari, Kurnool, Kadapa, Chittoor, Ananthapur, Nellore, Prakasam, Krishna, Guntur 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 Amaravati.

### 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 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> 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 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> 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.

#### 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 and government orders were issued defining the composition, role and responsibility of VTDA. 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 2-2**. APUFIDC shall ensure that project activities implemented are consistent with the following regulatory/legal framework.

**Table 2-2: 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"> <li>▪ environmental and social impact assessment,</li> <li>▪ Involuntary Resettlement, and</li> <li>▪ Tribal (Indigenous) Peoples</li> </ul>	Applicable to sub-projects ESS-3: Tribal (Indigenous) Peoples applicable only for sub-projects 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-projects

### 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. Average household size among ST population in AP is around 4. 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	% of Female	% 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%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,631,145</b>	<b>1,309,399</b>	<b>1,321,746</b>	<b>49.8%</b>	<b>50.2%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

The Other tribes include Andh, Bhil, Gond, Goudu, Konda 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, Vizianagaram 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%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>659,588</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,631,145</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,309,399</b>	<b>49.8%</b>	<b>1,321,746</b>	<b>50.2%</b>

Source: Census of India 2011.

### 3.2 Urban Areas

Table 3-2 details out the distribution of tribal population in urban areas and compares it to total population of tribal, within the respective district. **From the table it is evident that around 13% of the total tribal population in the state resides in urban areas.** District wise distribution of Tribal population in the urban areas of the state indicates that Krishna, YSR Kadapa and Guntur have the highest proportion of tribal population residing in urban areas with 29.1%, 23.3% and 22.7% of the total tribal population in the respective districts residing in urban areas.

**Table 3-3: Distribution of Tribal Population in Urban Areas**

District	Households		Population		Males		Females	
	Total	% of District Tribal Population	Total	% of District Tribal Population	Total	% of District Tribal Population	Total	% of District Tribal Population
Anantapur	6210	16.8%	27765	18.0%	14010	17.8%	13755	18.2%
Chittoor	7078	17.4%	30412	19.1%	14877	18.7%	15535	19.6%
East Godavari	3336	5.8%	14497	6.8%	7434	7.1%	7063	6.5%
Guntur	13863	21.9%	56184	22.7%	28194	22.5%	27990	22.9%
Krishna	10230	29.7%	38549	29.1%	19443	29.1%	19106	29.1%
Kurnool	3671	20.3%	18096	21.8%	9479	22.5%	8617	21.1%
Prakasam	6561	17.5%	26759	17.7%	13291	17.3%	13468	18.1%
SPS Nellore	11203	14.2%	45025	15.7%	22780	15.7%	22245	15.8%
Srikakulam	1172	3.0%	5680	3.4%	2944	3.6%	2736	3.2%
Visakhapatnam	8440	5.6%	38532	6.2%	20661	6.8%	17871	5.7%
Vizianagaram	1833	3.4%	9426	4.0%	4387	3.8%	5039	4.2%
West Godavari	2312	7.9%	9413	8.6%	4706	8.8%	4707	8.4%
YSR Kadapa	4181	21.8%	17705	23.3%	8817	22.9%	8888	23.8%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>80090</b>	<b>12.1%</b>	<b>338043</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	<b>171023</b>	<b>13.1%</b>	<b>167020</b>	<b>12.6%</b>

Source: Census of India 2011.

### 3.2.1 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 3-4**.

**Table 3-4: 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	Konda 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
16	Kondhs, Kodi, Kodhu, Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs, Yenity Kondhs, Kuvinga	33	Nakkala, Kurvikaran
17	Kotia, Benthoriya, Bartika, Dulia, Holva, Sanrona, Sidhopaiko	34	Dhulia

Source: AP tribal Welfare Department, GoAP

### 3.2.2 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 3-5: 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, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs, Yenity Kondhs, Kuvinga
5	Porja
6	Savara

Source: AP tribal Welfare Department, GoAP

### 3.3 Socio-Economic Profile of Tribal in AP

#### 3.3.1 Literacy Levels

Tribal population in AP has low literacy levels and only 42.6% of the total ST population is literates. Only 49.4% of male population is 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 3-6**.

**Table 3-6: 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%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,309,399</b>	<b>647,364</b>	<b>49.4%</b>	<b>1,321,746</b>	<b>472,746</b>	<b>35.8%</b>	<b>2,631,145</b>	<b>1,120,110</b>	<b>42.6%</b>

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

### 3.3.2 Literacy in Urban Areas

Tribal population in urban AP has low literacy levels and only 56% of the total ST population in urban areas is literate. Male literacy of tribals in urban areas is 62% while among females the literacy rate is only 50%. Highest male literacy is recorded in Visakhapatnam district with 79% followed by Srikakulam at 75% and East Godavari at 72%. While urban female literacy is highest among ST population in Vizianagram, followed by Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts with 67.3%, 63.9% and 63.6% respectively. The detailed analysis of the literacy levels among ST population is presented in **Table 3-6**.

**Table 3-7: Literacy Level among Urban Tribal Population**

District	Males			Females			Population		
	Total	Literates	%	Total	Literates	%	Total	Literates	%
ANANTAPUR	14010	9357	66.8%	13755	6990	50.8%	27765	16347	58.9%
CHITTOOR	14877	9617	64.6%	15535	8427	54.2%	30412	18044	59.3%
EAST GODAVARI	7434	5373	72.3%	7063	4492	63.6%	14497	9865	68.0%
GUNTUR	28194	15664	55.6%	27990	11610	41.5%	56184	27274	48.5%
KRISHNA	19443	11916	61.3%	19106	9651	50.5%	38549	21567	55.9%
KURNOOL	9479	6365	67.1%	8617	3996	46.4%	18096	10361	57.3%
PRAKASAM	13291	7073	53.2%	13468	5756	42.7%	26759	12829	47.9%
SPS NELLORE	22780	12046	52.9%	22245	9818	44.1%	45025	21864	48.6%
SRIKAKULAM	2944	2214	75.2%	2736	1634	59.7%	5680	3848	67.7%
VISAKHAPATNAM	20661	16297	78.9%	17871	11422	63.9%	38532	27719	71.9%
VIZIANAGARAM	4387	3212	73.2%	5039	3389	67.3%	9426	6601	70.0%
WEST GODAVARI	4706	2515	53.4%	4707	2259	48.0%	9413	4774	50.7%
YSR KADAPA	8817	5103	57.9%	8888	3811	42.9%	17705	8914	50.3%
Grand Total	171023	106752	62.4%	167020	83255	49.8%	338043	190007	56.2%

Source: Census of India 2011.

### 3.3.3 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of tribal population in AP is 1009 with Vizianagram 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 household size and sex ratio are presented in

Table 3-8.

**Table 3-8: 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
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>659,588</b>	<b>2,631,145</b>	<b>1,309,399</b>	<b>1,321,746</b>	<b>3.99</b>	<b>1009</b>

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

### 3.3.4 Sex Ratio in Urban Areas

The sex ratio of urban tribal population is 977 with Vizianagram at 1149 recording the highest followed by Chittoor at 1044 and Prakasam at 1013. Lowest sex ratio is recorded in Visakhapatnam district at 865 females per 1000 males. The district wise details of HH size and sex ratio are presented in **Table 3-9**.

**Table 3-9: HH Size and Sex-Ratio among ST Population in Urban Areas**

Districts	Households	Population	Males	Females	HH Size	Sex Ratio
Anantapur	6210	27765	14010	13755	4.5	981.8
Chittoor	7078	30412	14877	15535	4.3	1044.2
East Godavari	3336	14497	7434	7063	4.3	950.1
Guntur	13863	56184	28194	27990	4.1	992.8
Krishna	10230	38549	19443	19106	3.8	982.7
Kurnool	3671	18096	9479	8617	4.9	909.1
Prakasam	6561	26759	13291	13468	4.1	1013.3
SPS Nellore	11203	45025	22780	22245	4.0	976.5
Srikakulam	1172	5680	2944	2736	4.8	929.3
Visakhapatnam	8440	38532	20661	17871	4.6	865.0
Vizianagaram	1833	9426	4387	5039	5.1	1148.6
West Godavari	2312	9413	4706	4707	4.1	1000.2
YSR Kadapa	4181	17705	8817	8888	4.2	1008.1
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>80090</b>	<b>338043</b>	<b>171023</b>	<b>167020</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>976.6</b>

### 3.3.5 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 3-10**. Highest level of

employment among male ST population is recorded in Vishakhapatnam and East Godavari at 62% while Vishakhapatnam and Vizianagaram have highest employment level among female ST population with around 57% and 53% of the females in the district are engaged in some form of employment.

**Table 3-10: 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%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,309,399</b>	<b>770,801</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>1,321,746</b>	<b>686,226</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>2,631,145</b>	<b>1,457,027</b>	<b>55%</b>

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

### 3.3.6 Urban Areas

40% members of the urban ST Population in the state are workers. The state average for workforce is 38.96%. Highest is recorded in Guntur at 46%. District wise details of number of workers among male and female ST population in urban areas is presented in Table 3-11. Highest level of employment among male ST population is recorded in Prakasam and Srikakulam at 56% while Guntur and Prakasam have highest employment level among urban female ST population with around 56% and 55% of the females in the urban areas of the district are engaged in some form of employment.

**Table 3-11: Worker Population among ST in Urban Areas of AP**

Districts	Males			Females			Total		
	Total	Workers	%	Total	Workers	%	Total	Workers	%
Anantapur	14,010	7,043	50%	13,755	3,418	25%	27,765	10,461	38%
Chittoor	14,877	7,802	52%	15,535	3,753	24%	30,412	11,555	38%
East Godavari	7,434	3,312	45%	7,063	1,550	22%	14,497	4,862	34%
Guntur	28,194	15,515	55%	27,990	10,103	36%	56,184	25,618	46%
Krishna	19,443	10,604	55%	19,106	5,820	30%	38,549	16,424	43%
Kurnool	9,479	4,344	46%	8,617	2,822	33%	18,096	7,166	40%
Prakasam	13,291	7,391	56%	13,468	4,678	35%	26,759	12,069	45%
Srikakulam	22,780	12,738	56%	22,245	6,266	28%	45,025	19,004	42%
Visakhapatnam	2,944	1,217	41%	2,736	717	26%	5,680	1,934	34%
Vizianagaram	20,661	8,965	43%	17,871	3,902	22%	38,532	12,867	33%
West Godavari	4,387	1,837	42%	5,039	909	18%	9,426	2,746	29%
Ysr Kadapa	4,706	2,564	54%	4,707	1,341	28%	9,413	3,905	41%
SPS Nellore	8,817	4,741	54%	8,888	2,687	30%	17,705	7,428	42%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>171,023</b>	<b>88,073</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>167,020</b>	<b>47,966</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>338,043</b>	<b>136,039</b>	<b>40%</b>

## **4 Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures**

### **4.1 Introduction**

To identify and understand the issues related to Water Supply and to assess the direct and indirect impacts and risk, a qualitative research of the beneficiary communities was conducted on sample basis. Qualitative research through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with beneficiaries including women was conducted to assess the impacts and capture their aspirations regarding improved water supply services.

The FGDs were conducted during mid-June to July 2018. The information collected was analyzed. For this purpose, out of 5 sampled ULBs, 1 was chosen in tribal region. Consultations were conducted on aspects related to economic activities, education, health and perception about the water supply and its impacts. These discussions were conducted with general population and in particular with women. The findings are 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 the 5 sampled ULBs, it was noted that people are in favour of construction of Water Supply Schemes under the project, primarily since the present water supply system in all the five ULBs sampled and studied have a very limited water supply coverage and with the economic growth and rapid urbanization the requirements have increased manifold. 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 livelihoods are in no manner different from the other sections of the society.

The proposed project will not affect the rights of the tribal people as the entire distribution and supply network is planned to be laid along the roads while the structures like Intake structures, Water treatment plant, GLSR, ELSRs, etc. are proposed on government land, wherever such land is available for the purpose. The advantages of the project as perceived by the stakeholders are;

- (i) improved access to safe and potable water
- (ii) improved health conditions of people and society at large and reduction in water borne diseases
- (iii) economic benefits in long run due to regular and timely supply of water

Adverse impacts perceived are;

- (i) Loss of land and livelihoods due to land acquisition for project facilities, where required
- (ii) Loss of livelihoods of squatters/ encroachers due to land acquisition of encroached government land;

- 
- (iii) damage to agricultural crops/ fruit-bearing trees and other trees located in the lands 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 construction of water supply networks along existing roads and other facilities like WTP and Storage Structures on available government land. A conscious effort towards avoidance of land acquisition and minimization of adverse social impacts are made as an integral part of the entire project preparation and design of APUWSSMIP. However, in case of distribution systems there could be possibility of encroachments affected. Wherever unavoidable, efforts to minimize impacts will be made through design interventions for sub- projects. As a guideline, the following steps shall be followed:

**Improvements to be planned within available government lands:** The project facilities be planned on available government lands. The alignment of raw water transmission; distribution network or supply network shall be designed to accommodate within the available RoW / land width of road available. 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 APUFIDC.

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

**Vulnerables First Approach:** The Vulnerables First Approach will be implemented through actions such as a) Areas with tribal communities in the ULBs will be given first preference in laying distribution network, b) when giving House Service Connections the tribal areas will be addressed first, c) separate community consultations will be held with tribals in ULBs with tribals and d) a separate grievance redress committee will be formed for redressing the grievances of the tribals.

## 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 water supply schemes shall be clearly documented for incorporating the same into the project design. The main features of TPPF shall be a social assessment to determine the degree and nature of impact of sub-projects and Tribal Population Plan with provisions envisaged in this TPPF (and in the RPF).

### 5.2 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 and 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 **Error! Reference source not found.**

### 5.3 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 impacts.
- If such measures are not feasible, identify management and/or mitigation measures
- 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 social assessment and consultations, determine whether a TPP is required to be prepared or not based on the presence of STs in the ULB.

### 5.4 Tribal Peoples Plan

Outcome of the social assessment will be presented in the form of a 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.

## **5.5 Some Generic TPP Components/ Actions**

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

Component	Steps Involved
<b>Vulnerables First Approach</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Areas with tribal communities in the ULBs will be given first preference in laying distribution network,</li> <li>▪ When giving House Service Connections the tribal areas will be addressed first,</li> <li>▪ Separate community consultations will be held with tribals in ULBs with tribals</li> <li>▪ A separate grievance redress committee will be formed for redressing the grievances of the tribals.</li> </ul>
<b>Awareness generation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Community mobilisation to generate awareness about the project and assess the interest and demand of tribal communities for proposed project interventions,</li> <li>▪ Development of culturally appropriate IEC materials for dissemination in the project areas with ST population</li> <li>▪ Use of IEC at different stages of the project based on specific activities and locations to help planning of sub-projects</li> <li>▪ Galvanising community support for proposed interventions through social mobilisation and consultations with tribal stakeholders and its documentation</li> <li>▪ Deployment of local (tribal) Community Facilitators to support awareness generation and mobilisation in tribal areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Inclusion and Representation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure adequate representation of all categories of tribals - women, petty traders, community institutions formed under several development projects, etc.</li> <li>▪ In tribal-dominated areas, such bodies to be either headed by tribal leaders or have their representation in decision-making roles.</li> <li>▪ Participation to be ensured in any training, exposure visits, consultations, awareness programs etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Training and Capacity building</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Capacity building of key tribal community members through provision of an External Consultant for a period of 2 years, with intermittent inputs, for development of the TPPs.</li> <li>▪ Capacity building of key department officials; especially field staff recruited by the project on issues related to tribal development and related safeguards.</li> <li>▪ Capacity building of members of community institutions (including those in tribal areas) on engagement in project operations</li> </ul>
<b>Convergence with other relevant schemes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify schemes that promote social and economic empowerment of tribal communities with which project activities can be converged.</li> <li>▪ 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Implementation of the TPP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Implementation of the TPP shall be undertaken in accordance with the overall project implementation schedule.</li> <li>▪ 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.</li> <li>▪ S/he would be supported by an identified focal point in the respective ITDAs, who in turn would be supported by the project.</li> </ul>
<b>Monitoring the implementation of TPP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Monitoring would be consistent with the overall M&amp;E proposed under Project</li> <li>▪ The overall responsibility for monitoring the implementation would lie with the PMU at the State Level</li> <li>▪ Oversight of its implementation will also be done through regular field visits by the Social Specialist of PMU.</li> <li>▪ Progress will be periodically tracked against the baseline data collected during preparation of the TPP</li> <li>▪ Constraints and challenges identified during TPP implementation will be escalated to senior project management for modifications (if found necessary) in the project implementation strategy.</li> </ul>

## **5.6 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 are given under:

- Key Members from each Tribe
- 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.

## **5.7 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.

Water User Associations and SHGs would form the platform for such consultations. Regularly progress of the project will be disseminated through ULBs. 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 connections, tariffs etc., will be disseminated on priority basis through ULB for the immediate benefit of community). Meeting will be convened by the ULBs involving SHGs, Water User groups/ associations in which the information related to project and service delivery shall be shared

Copy of the TPPF in Telugu language will be provided to the respective Mandal development officers, Councilors, MLAs. Leaflets with salient features of the proposed sub-projects, grievance redress mechanism, implementation arrangements, etc. will be provided at all local development offices including ULBs.

Separate discussions will be organised for women groups 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 meeting shall be recorded.

## 5.8 Institutional Structure and Implementation Arrangements

During implementation of the Project, APUFIDC 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 APUFIDC, PMC, ULB 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
<b>Coordinating/ Facilitating Agency</b>	Managing Director APUFIDC	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
	Chief Engineer APUFIDC	Overall responsible for TPP/TPPF implementation Reporting to various stakeholders (AIIB, Regulatory bodies) on status of TPP implementation Coordination with APUFIDC Staff (Field Engineers) Review of the progress made by Contractor
	Executive Engineers PHMED	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
<b>PMU</b>	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 APUFIDC about the status of TPP implementation Work in close coordination with Field Engineers (APUFIDC) 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 APUFIDC functionaries / Local Self Governing bodies, Tribal Development Department involved with the implementation of TPP Periodic monitoring of TPP implementation
<b>Contractor</b>	Contractor's staff	Responsible for ensuring the implementation of TPP. Prepare and submit monthly reports to APUFIDC on the status of implementation TPP
<b>Panchayat</b>	ITDA Tribal Development Department	Responsible for mobilising tribal community and ensuring community support Coordinate with APUFIDC / PMC for identification of project affected persons and, if necessary arrange for dovetailing them with rural development and tribal welfare schemes

System	Designation	Responsibilities
		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.

## 5.9 Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established within the existing **Water Supply Complaint Cell** in the ULB to hear the complaints of users and affected persons and resolve the same. This process will promote settlement of disputes and reduce litigation. GRC will be set up at the District 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 PHMED;
- 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 Water Supply Complaint Cell 'State Level Water Supply Compliant Cell (SLWSCC)' is established at State level in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief (PHMED) for online monitoring of Water Supply Complaints (WSC). The State Level Water Supply Compliant Cell (SLWSCC) closely coordinates all the complaints received through mail as well as SMS and forwards the same to the Commissioners of concerned ULBs. The complaints duly redressed by the respective ULBs and the Commissioners shall reply by mail/ SMS as the case may be to the WSC Cell.*

The broad functions of GRC shall be the following:

- Record the grievances/ Complaints of affected persons and users, 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 APUFIDC and other government and non-government agencies, etc., in order to redress the grievances.
- Fix a time frame for resolving the grievances within the stipulated time-period of 30 days.
- Inform Complainants/ PAPs through APUFIDC 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 users and affected persons from taking recourse to court of law, if he/she so desires.

## 5.10 Process of approach GRC

Any aggrieved person with a grievance will approach ULB and the local representatives of the GRC. The local GRC members will help in recording the grievance to the GRC. In certain cases, this can be also recorded with the help of EE/AEE of the PHMED. The decisions of the GRC need to be communicated to aggrieved party. If the GRC decision is not acceptable to 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' towns, the ULB should disseminate the project information to the local population. The PHMED and Social Specialist/ Experts will conduct the consultation meetings and disclose the provisions under the sub-projects to the users. A copy of this will be kept at ULB office. Social Specialist/ Experts and PMC will regularly conduct awareness programs for the users and other project stakeholders, about the entitlements they are eligible, provisions of GRC and the process to approach courts if necessary.

## 5.11 Monitoring and Reporting Procedures

Internal monitoring of the implementation of social safeguards shall be carried out by the PHMED 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 PHMED, 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 APUFIDC 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 AIIB on half-yearly basis.

## 5.12 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	PHMED and ULB Engineers (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 PHMED and ULB Engineers	Environmental and Social Specialists of the PMU and External Experts
3.	Overview of AIIB Social Safeguards - Policy triggers, Requirements and compliance	½ Working Day	PMU, APUFIDC	Environmental and Social Specialists of the PMU and External Experts on Safeguards
4.	Training on key elements of TPPF	½ Working Day	PHMED and ULB Engineers and Revenue Official	Environmental and Social Specialists of the PMU

### 5.13 Budget for implementing the TPPF

The budget for implementing the TPPF is worked out below. This does not include the cost of land securing and implementation of RPF and 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	LS	LS	5,00,000	5,00,000
4	Holding community consultations, including FPIC	LS	LS	5,00,000	5,00,000
5	Training, Capacity building and Exposure visits of members of tribal communities, field staff, facilitators and representatives	LS	LS	5,00,000	5,00,000
6	Provision of additional funds for meeting requirements to enhance participation and accrual of positive project impacts on tribal communities	LS	LS	5,00,000	5,00,000
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>31,00,000</b>
<b>Say</b>					<b>35,00,000</b>

## **5.14 Public Consultation Meeting**

Samaj Vikas Development Support Organisation is responsible for preparing Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework, Tribal Peoples Planning Framework and Resettlement Policy Framework for Andhra Pradesh Urban Water Supply and Septage Management Improvement 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 on 12<sup>th</sup> September 2018 at Guntur. The feedback from these consultations is annexed. (*Annexure*

## **Annexure I: Outline of Tribal Peoples Plan**

1. Project Description - APUWSSMIP 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: Transect Walk Map

While filling in this data sheet, the implementing agency should hold a consultation with the local community through the ULB 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 Ward Member / ULB official 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 water supply project 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 and countersigned by the ULB official/ 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 alignment, the environmental features along the alignment, 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.	<b>Name of ULB</b>	:	
2.	<b>Town</b>	:	
3.	<b>Mandal</b>	:	
4.	<b>District</b>	:	
5.	<b>Date; Time</b>	:	
6.	<b>Total Number of Participants in the Transect walk</b>	:	
7.	<b>Issues and suggestions raised by the Participants:</b>		
(i)	<b>Alignment and design in general</b>	:	
(ii)	<b>land availability</b>	:	
<i>Insert Photograph (Start Point)</i>		<i>Insert Photograph (End Point)</i>	
Start Point		End Point	

Sl. No.	Pipeline 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>
Caption of the Photograph	Caption of the Photograph

iv)	<b>Water-related issues</b> [Source, Intake well, WTP, GLSR, ELSR, drainage lines, rivers and water crossings, irrigation water courses, other water bodies, etc.]	:	
<b>9.</b>	<b>Major outcomes of the Transect Walk:</b>		
(i)	Changes to be incorporated in the Design	:	

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

### **Annexure III: Community Consultation Format**

#### **Introduction**

Government of AP (GoAP) through AP Urban Finance Investment Development Corporation (APUFIDC) is extending its Water Supply network to the municipalities and towns through this new flagship program – AP Urban Water Supply and Septage Management Improvement Project (APUWSSMIP).

Under APUWSSMIP, those urban habitations will be covered which have been left out from the AMRUT programme would be covered. APUFIDC - GoAP is partnering with Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) to take the APUWSSMIP forward. Accordingly, GoAP has planned for an estimated total investment of USD 940 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 APUWSSMIP 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 EMP 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 water supply 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, ULB shall be encouraged to identify a suitable location either in government/ municipal/ 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 [ULB\_\_\_\_\_ Town\_\_\_\_\_ ; Date\_\_\_\_\_ ; Venue\_\_\_\_\_ ]**

Sl. No.	Name	Contact Number	Signature

#### **Annexure IV: 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 Water Supply and Septage Management Improvement Project (APWSMIP). 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 Guntur 12<sup>th</sup> August 2018.

The session was started with Social Specialist of PMU has presented the TPPF findings and provisions as given below:

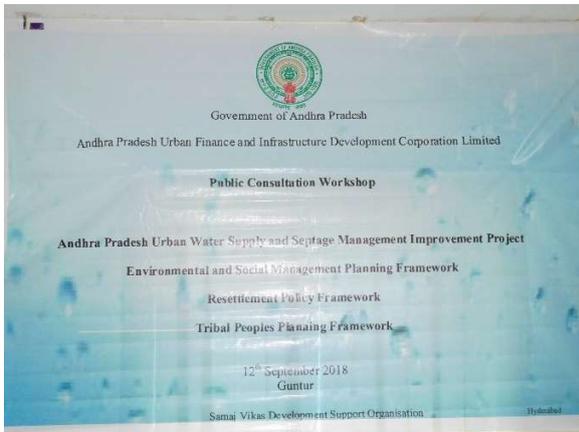
- Will ensures smooth implementation of Urban Water Supply Projects, which are in Fifth Schedule Areas and ULBs with significant tribal population
- To suggest for assessment of impacts and formulation mitigation measures in sub-projects where Scheduled Tribes population are involved.
- The APUWSSMIP does not envisage any impact on land and natural resources that have traditional ownership or that are under customary occupation or use.
- Will suggests carrying out Free, Prior, and Informed Consultations (FPIC) for sub-projects which are in Fifth Schedule Areas.
- 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).

Some of the key observations and suggestions are given below:

- What will be the water charges proposed under this project for house service connection?
- Will the distribution of water will have same pressure till the tail end beneficiaries? The project is designed to provide 135 lpcd. Appropriate technology like zoning will be used so that even tail end house receive water with same pressure.

The meeting was concluded by Social Expert, APUFIDC and expressed gratitude to participants for sharing their views and suggestions.

**Annexure V: Photographs**



**Annexure VI: Participants List**

**Government of Andhra Pradesh**  
**Andhra Pradesh Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited**  
**Andhra Pradesh Urban Water Supply and Septage Management Improvement Project**  
 Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework Tribal Peoples Planning Framework  
 Date: 12 Sept 2018

**PUBLIC CONSULTATION WORKSHOP**

S No	Name of the Participant	Name of the Organisation	Designation	Contact Mobile Email	Signature
1	G. Kotamrao Rao	APUFIDC	SEC (A) RMA U.I.F.E	9618145456	
2	G. RAJESH	A.R. Palakonda (Co. Director)	A.E	9494189571	
3	B.K.D. RAJA	ASIAN INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT BANK	SAFEGUARDS CONSULTANT	9393333430	
4	K. Rama Koteswari	Maruthi Mahila Society	PM	9618371279	
5	A. RATNAKAR RAO	APUFIDC	EE	8639269450	
6	P. Edukandala	Mangalagiri m.p.s.s	DUEC	9849907303	
7	M. Ganesh Babu	APUFIDC	PS	967675836600	
8	K. Yashwanth Reddy	APUFIDC	P.M.	7675836644	
9	Nageswari Bagesari	APUFIDC	Asstt. Director (A&S)	9395360369	
10.	L. Suresh Naidu	MAE Palakonda Nagar, Palakonda	MAE	7177374092	
11	V.V.S.R. BANU DRUPAL	MEPMA - HO	T.E	7901675638	
12.	M. NAGESWARA	MEPMA. HO	TE	7901675649	

**Government of Andhra Pradesh**  
**Andhra Pradesh Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited**  
**Andhra Pradesh Urban Water Supply and Septage Management Improvement Project**  
 Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework Tribal Peoples Planning Framework  
 Date: 12 Sept 2018

**PUBLIC CONSULTATION WORKSHOP**

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24	Y. Anurag	Siva Sathya M.G	SLF Leader	9948581617	
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**Government of Andhra Pradesh**  
**Andhra Pradesh Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited**  
**Andhra Pradesh Urban Water Supply and Septage Management Improvement Project**

③

Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework Tribal Peoples Planning Framework  
 Date: 12 Sept 2018

S No	Name of the Participant	Name of the Organisation	Designation	Contact Mobile Email	Signature
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30	G. Kathirika	Bharatamatrang	SHG leader	9951082479	G. Kathirika
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32	M. Anurag Kumar	HOPE	Secretary	9346566699	M. Anurag
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35	V. Lakshmi Prasanna	MCPMA	"	9966653265	V. Lakshmi
36	V. Lakshmi Prasanna	MCPMA	"	9603989629	V. Lakshmi
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38	O. Anurag Kumar	MCPMA	"	9676170037	O. Anurag

**Government of Andhra Pradesh**  
**Andhra Pradesh Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited**  
**Andhra Pradesh Urban Water Supply and Septage Management Improvement Project**

④

Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework Tribal Peoples Planning Framework  
 Date: 12 Sept 2018

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46	SK. KHILJI ULI	e-governments	Tr. BA	988867775	SK. KHILJI
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48	S. HARSHA	E-Governments	Tr. BA	9700886855	S. Harsha
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50	V. Sundar	Karvy	MA	8019225443	V. Sundar
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Government of Andhra Pradesh  
 Andhra Pradesh Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited  
 Andhra Pradesh Urban Water Supply and Septage Management Improvement Project

Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework Tribal Peoples Planning Framework  
 Date: 12 Sept 2018

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53	V. Sarala	CEMT	Director	9246348895	<i>[Signature]</i>
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55	Rajitha Reddy	Sociologist	Sociologist	7013608390	Reddy