

ANNEXURE – III

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

Key Issues Raised in Community Consultations	
<p>A consultation meeting was conducted with the PAPs belong to at Michael Street, Michael nagar colony on 15-05-2019. The economic groups include Middle- and Lower-class families and social category includes SC community. They are all encroachers living near canal line for the past 10 years. The age of the participants is between 25-65 years. The occupation of the PAPs includes Agriculture Labors, tailors, construction labors, small traders, fruit vendors, house maids and carpenters. These PAPs come under the temporarily impacted persons due to impact on stairs, ramps, steps, etc. due to distribution networks.</p>	
Apprehensions raised by the community	Suggestions from community
In-ULB facilities and service delivery standards	
<p>When they were asked about whether they participated in the ULB level community consultations, majority expressed that they did not participate in such meetings.</p>	<p>They will be able to participate in the meetings if they are included in the project.</p>
<p>PAPs informed that they have water supply pipe line connections in their locality but drinking water supply is very poor. Their major source of water is from public stand points and tankers from Municipality.</p>	<p>There should be an OHT at the top of the hill and provide regular water supply. Connection should be provided throughout the colony.</p> <p>In case they are unable to provide water, supply connections arrangement should be made for water supply through bore points and construction of community tanks in colonies for storing the bore water and supply.</p>
<p>They expressed that there are only two hand pumps but are not working and there is no ground water for digging borewells.</p>	<p>Water supply connection should be provided to each household to overcome the water supply issue.</p>
<p>They indicated that the taste of the water is salty and not good there is an issue with water supply</p>	<p>But supply of tankers is happening once in a week which is insufficient.</p>

through tankers as they supply only once in a week.	Supply duration needs to be increased to twice a week.
Major reason for not having water connection is the cost for getting connection is very high and they cannot afford it. There is no existing connection in their colony.	Water supply connection should be made available for minimum price Rs.25 per month.
	Most preferred source of water in the town is river water through Telugu Ganga.
The average time taken for fetching water is 2 hours, and the distance of bore wells is 1000 meters from their home. Two-three family members are involved for fetching water exclusively.	Provision of individual taps reduces stress and saves time and energy.
There is no water storage facility in the locality	Storage tanks should be constructed
They are not following any particular treatment for purification of water even though the bore water is salty and contaminated. As a result, they are falling sick very often causing knee pain, throat infections, dental problem and stomach ache.	
Existing water Tariffs	
The existing connection charges are Rs. 5000/- and water supply charges in the area / locality is Rs. 300/- for six months and these connection charges are not affordable.	The water connection charges should be reduced up to 50%.
Communication, information and community engagement	
There was no formal information about water supply and septage facilities project in the area as these people are not holding pattas and considered as encroachers. In formally known from waterman.	Information should be given by Municipal staff or it should be given through newspaper advertisement.
These groups have not been engaged in meetings.	Opportunity should be given to all irrespective of ownership to participate

	in meetings.
Informal interactions happen with regard to water supply issues.	There should be a separate wing for project activities and for providing public information to bring more awareness in the public about project
For any grievances at present, they approach water man and concerned, municipal, municipal counselor but response was not positive. .	Information about the project should be communicated to the community before 4 months to implementation.
Preferred approach to register grievances with respect to this project is through concerned Municipal staff.	
Positive benefits perceived due to this project are time saving, money saving and get safe and pure water with less efforts	
The project will make positive impacts to the community as they get sufficient water supply by this project. But there may be loss of some community space for construction.	
For engaging the community in the project, one representative should be there in municipal water project from the community, so that there will be active participation from the community in the project related works to fulfill water needs.	
Social Organizations In The Area	
Self Help Groups are the major social organizations in the area. But they are not very active.	
They approach local leaders as there is no reputed social organization.	
Women Self Help Groups presently focus on savings activities. They can play active role in case if there are any water issues to be resolved.	
There is no NGO working in the area.	
SHG is the only social organization in the area which can be associated with the project in supporting the community.	
There is a need for an active social organization apart from SHGs. There should be someone who can support community to raise their voices in case there are any issues related to water issues. The NGOs can also help project authorities for better implementation of the project on behalf of community. Water supply can be provided to all parts of the town.	
Project Impacts	
For the construction of water tank there is a need of government land which is going to be impacted.	

There are more than 400 families and 900 population. There is no negative impact as such. Structures such as ramps, stairs, and platforms are the major structures which are going to be impacted.
There is a direct positive impact to all the households due to provision of potable drinking water. This saves time, improves health, and reduces stress to women and good earning to municipality by way of water charges.
There is no negative impact on forest land, community property resources and ground water.
There is no adverse impact on the livelihood of the people due to project. By potable and safe drinking water the life of the labours will be improved.
Standard of living will be improved in the area. Health will be improved. Saves time. Increases earning.
Due to assured drinking water people can concentrate time and energy on works and earning will be improved. No negative impacts are perceived by the community.
Entitlement Matrix
None of the participants were aware of the entitlements provided for loss of land, structures and livelihood.
It is expected that, if any damage occurs to the structures during the construction phase they can be reconstructed or restored to original position
If there is a need of any relocation the government must show a suitable place in consultation with the affected community for relocation.
1 person from their colony as a representative of municipal water project.

Key Issues Raised in Consultations with Kiosks / Vendors

A Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted with the owners of **kiosks and vendors** at Old Bus stand road, Allagadda on 16-05-2019. The economic groups include Middle- and Lower-class families and social category includes all communities. Their education levels range from illiterate to 10th. The occupation of these vendors includes fruit vendors, flower vendors, juice points, tea stalls, hotels, xerox machine; watch repairing center, barber shop, chappal repairing shop. These kiosks and vendors come under the temporarily impacted persons due to impact on stairs, ramps, steps, etc due to

distribution networks.	
Apprehensions raised by the community	Suggestions from community
In-ULB facilities and service delivery standards	
When they were asked about whether they participated in the ULB level community consultations, they replied they have attended the meeting and expressed interest in such meetings.	They are willing to participate in the meetings if they are included in the project and sufficient information and place and time of meeting is indicated well in advance.
The specific issues related to the project impacts for this group includes loss of daily income during the construction period	Coping mechanism to overcome problems related to water supply perceived by the group is to construct an overhead tank and provision of regular water supply. If it is not possible need to construct a small water tanks with concrete cement or supply water through tanks in the locations.
Most preferred source of water in the town is river water through Telugu Ganga.	
The average time taken for fetching water is 2 hours, and the distance of bore wells is 1000 metres from their home. Two-three family members are involved for fetching water exclusively.	Provision of individual taps reduces stress and saves time and energy.
There is no water storage facility in the locality	Storage tanks should be constructed
They are not following any particular treatment for purification of water even though the bore water is salty and contaminated. As a result, they are falling sick very often causing knee pain, throat infections, dental problem and stomach ache.	
Existing water Tariffs	
The existing connection charges are Rs. 6300/- and water supply charges in the area / locality is Rs. 300/- for six months.	Connection should be given free and charges to be 300rs per year.
These connection charges are not affordable.	
Communication, information and community engagement	
They had no formal information about water supply and septage facilities project in the area as these	

people are not holding pattas and considered as encroachers. Informally known from waterman.	
These groups have not been engaged in project meetings and even their interactions with the municipal staff is limited to water supply issues.	
Information should be given by Municipal staff or it should be given through public addressing system and newspaper advertisement.	
There should be a separate wing for project activities and for providing public information to bring more awareness about project to community.	
Information about the project should be communicated to the community 6 months prior to implementation.	
Preferred approach to register grievances with respect to this project is through concerned Municipal staff.	
Positive benefits perceived due to this project are time saving, money saving and get safe and pure water with less efforts	
The project will make positive impacts to the community as they get sufficient water supply by this project. But there may be loss of livelihood and some community space for construction.	
For engaging the community in the project, one representative should be there in municipal water project from the community, so that there will be active participation from the community in the project related works to fulfill water needs.	
Social Organizations In The Area	
Self Help Groups are the major social organizations in the area. But they are not very active.	
They approach local leaders as there is no reputed social organization.	
Women Self Help Groups presently focus on savings activities. They can play active role in case if there are any water issues to be resolved.	SHG is the only social organization in the area which can be associated with the project in supporting the community.
There are some NGOs working in the area- Mother Teresa, AVAPA, Subhamma Trust but are not actively involved.	There is a need for an active social organization apart from SHGs. There should be someone who can support community to raise their voices in case there are any issues related to water issues. The NGOs can also help project authorities for better implementation of the project on behalf of community. Water supply can be provided to all parts of the town.
Project Impacts	

For the construction of water tank there is a need of government land which is barren land going to be impacted.	
There are nearly 30 BPL families earning @ 6000 to 10000 monthly income. The negative impact of the project has been expressed that it will cause loss of livelihood. Structures such as ramps, stairs, and platforms are the major structures which are going to be impacted.	
There is a direct positive impact to all the households due to provision of potable drinking water. This saves time, improves health, and reduces stress to women and good earning to municipality by way of water charges.	
There is no negative impact on forest land, community property resources and ground water.	
There is no adverse impact on the livelihood of the people due to project. By potable and safe drinking water the life of the labors will be improved.	
Standard of living will be improved in the area. Health will be improved. Saves time. Increases earning.	
Due to assured drinking water people can concentrate time and energy on works and earning will be improved. No negative impacts are perceived by the community.	
Entitlement Matrix	
None of the participants were aware of the entitlements provided for loss of land, structures and livelihood.	
It is expected that, if any damage occurs to the structures during the construction phase they can be reconstructed or restored to original position	New storage tank to be constructed near Chintakunta in the government land which is in the high surface level.
If there is a need of any relocation the government must show a suitable place in consultation with the affected community for relocation.	

Key Issues Raised in Consultations Women

A Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted with the **Women** at Mouli Street, New Mosque, KVN School, Allagadda on 16-05-2019. 14 participants joined the discussions and they are in the age group 19-59 years. The economic groups include Middle- and Lower-class families and social category includes BC-Muslims. Their education levels range from 7th to Intermediate. The occupation of these women includes clothes business, tailors, petty traders, vegetables vendors, tiffin centers and agriculture labours.

Apprehensions raised by the community

Suggestions from community

In-ULB facilities and service delivery standards

When they were asked regarding their participation in the ULB level community consultations, they replied they have attended the Dwacra meetings at MEPMA office.

They are willing to actively participate in the meetings related to water supply and they should be involved.

Women informed that they have water supply pipe line connections in their locality but drinking water supply is very poor. Their major source of water is from public stand points and tankers from Municipality.

There should be an OHT at the top of the hill and provide regular water supply. Connection should be provided throughout the colony and made available free of cost.

They indicated that the taste of the water is salty and not good there is an issue with water supply through tankers only once in a week.

Most preferred source of water in the town is river water through Telugu Ganga.

The average time taken for fetching water is 2 hours, and the distance of bore wells is 1000 meters from their home. Two-three family members are involved for fetching water exclusively.

Provision of individual taps reduces stress and save time and energy.

There is no water storage facility in the locality

Storage tanks should be constructed

They are not following any particular treatment for purification of water and filter with cotton cloth

even though the bore water is salty and contaminated. As a result, they are falling sick very often causing knee pain, throat infections, dental problem and stomach ache.

Existing water Tariffs

The existing connection charges are Rs. 3500/- and water supply charges in the area / locality is Rs. 600/- per annum.

These connection charges are not affordable. The water connection charges should be reduced and flexible.

When asked whether women are involved in making decision related to water charges and bills, women replied that they raised voice against high charges on the MCP site, but did not receive any response.

Communication, information and community engagement

With regard to awareness about the water supply, they had formal information about water supply and septage facilities project in the area through MCP staff. They expressed that information should be given by Municipal staff or it should be given through public addressing system and newspaper advertisement. There should be a separate wing for project activities and for providing public information to bring more awareness about project to community. Information about the project should be communicated to the community 6 months prior to implementation. For any grievances at present, they approach water man and concerned, municipal, municipal counselor but response was not positive. Preferred approach to register grievances with respect to this project is through concerned Municipal staff, Counselor, Commissioner and through pura seva app. Positive benefits perceived due to this project are time saving, money saving and get safe and pure water with less efforts. The project will make positive impacts to the community as they get sufficient water supply by this project and save money. For engaging the community in the project, one representative should be there in municipal water project from the community, so that there will be active participation from the community in the project related works to fulfill water needs.

Social Organizations In The Area

Self Help Groups are the major social organizations in the area. They approach local leaders such as MLA to address their local issues. Women Self Help Groups presently focus on savings activities. They can play active role in case if there are any water issues to be resolved, but it does not involve itself in general issues. There is a need for an active social organization apart from SHGs. There should be someone who can support community to raise their voices in case there are any issues related to water issues. The NGOs can also help project authorities for better implementation of the project on behalf of community. Water supply can be provided to all parts of the town.

Project Impacts

For the construction of water tank there is a need of government land which is barren land going to be impacted. There are nearly 200 families with a population of 1050 from BC and Muslim communities being affected by the project. There is a direct positive impact to all the households due to provision of potable drinking water. This saves time, improves health, and reduces stress to women and good earning to municipality by way of water charges. There is no negative impact on forest land, community property resources and ground water. There is no adverse impact on the livelihood of the people due to project. By potable and safe drinking water the life of the labours will be improved. Standard of living will be improved in the area. Health will be improved. Saves time. Increases earning. Due to assured drinking water people can concentrate time and energy on works and earning will be improved. No negative impacts are perceived by the community.

Entitlement Matrix

With regard to entitlement matrix, women informed that they are not aware of the entitlements provided for loss of land, structures and livelihood. It is expected that, If any damage occurs to the structures during the construction phase they can be reconstructed or restored to original position. If there is a need of any relocation the government must show a suitable place in consultation with the affected community for relocation. A special wing to be created for women, especially for water supply and management to have identity and a representation of women.

Key issues raised in FGD with Indigenous people

179. A Focused Group Discussion (FGD) with **Tribal Population (ST)** at SV Nagar, 9th ward was conducted on 16-05-2019. The age of the participants is between 24-50 years. Around 10 participants joined the discussions. The education and occupation of the PAPs includes illiterate to 7th while they are engaged as daily wage workers, construction workers, municipal workers and agricultural labors. These PAPs come under the temporarily impacted persons due to temporary disturbances to residences during the construction of distribution networks.

In-ULB facilities and service delivery standards

The major source of drinking water in this area is through Municipal Taps (Public Stand Point). They do not perceive any negative impact due to the project. But the specific issues currently faced by them include, water scarcity, drainage problem, no garbage bins, breeding of mosquitoes, house flies. Due to these unhygienic conditions as their colony is situated very low from the surface level, they are facing health problem like malaria, typhoid, etc. There is no proper sanitation. The taste of the tap water is salty, bad odor and soiled. They are fetching water from the pipe line leakage points. The supply of water is worst in the area compared to other areas. There is no water supplier tanker in this area. They are fetching mineral water from 100 mts distance from their location. Presently there are no public stand points for the entire colony and they bring bore water from a distance of 1 km. This is time taking and need to wait in queue for longer duration. The advantage and disadvantage perceived by present water supply is getting drinking water supply through mineral water and facing health issues like knee joint pain, stomach ache due to polluted water. The major reason for majority number of households not having connections is due to lack of coverage of pipelines throughout the town. The

cost for obtaining connection is also very high. With regard to quality, frequency and reliability of supply PAPs expressed that the present water is not purified, the taste is salty, due to consumption of impure water facing health issues like fever, stomach ache, and knee pains. Coping mechanism perceived by the PAPs are establishing a new water supply pipeline throughout the colony, there should be regular water supply through tankers or through pipelines, an overhead tank or higher capacity storage tank and an RO plant needs to be constructed and increase of water supply duration. They are asking for ground water recharge like rain water harvesting pits and also plantation for each house. Requested for conducting programs to create awareness on water saving. To enhance the tribal population in the area it was suggested to involve one member from ST in the water management team.

Water Tariff

The existing connection charges reported by the PAPs is Rs. 3000/- and water charges is Rs. 300/- for six months. According to community these charges are not affordable. The charges should be Rs. 250 for connection and Rs. 300/ for 6 months. All the water bills are paid at Municipality counters. Since there has been no proper supply of water the bills have not been paid. One of the suggestions given by the community is that the bills should be collected at the respective residences only.

Communication, information and community engagement

The community members were aware of the proposed water supply and septage project in the area through the MCP staff. The community is in regular interaction with ULB officials and water man and the response has been positive so far. The construction of the project is positively perceived by the community as it provides potable drinking water and eradicates water issues. The preferred method for communication regarding the project by community is communication through water man, counselor, commissioner, etc. It was indicated that there should be a separate communication and grievance redressal mechanism for ST population as they have not been provided awareness about the project. One ST member should be involved in the communication mechanism. The advance time expected by the community about the project is 45 days. For any grievances presently these PAPs are approaching counselor or ULB staff and the response has been positive. Overall, the project gives positive benefits to the community.

Social Organizations in the area

The present SHG group members are not active in social issues. A social organization from ST community should be involved for better implementation of the project.

Project Impacts

The project impacts perceived by the ST community is that about 250 families from ST community and also other families get benefit by water supply. They also perceive that there will be improvement in health due to potable drinking water and at the same time they will save time. The time saved can be utilized for other income earning activities. There will be improvement in the standard of living.