

ANNEXURE- III

Proceedings of Public Consultations

Table 6.1: Key Issues Raised in Community Consultations	
<p>A consultation meeting was conducted with the PAPs from SC Colony, Nellore on 1-05-2019. The economic groups include Middle and Lower class families and social category includes SC (Madiga) community. 12 PAPs participated in the discussions. The age of the participants is between 25-65 years. The educational level of these PAPs range from illiterate to Intermediate. The occupation of the PAPs includes drivers, labors, construction labours and home maids. 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	
When they were asked about whether they participated in the ULB level community consultations, majority expressed that they did not participate in such meetings.	They will be able to participate in the meetings if they are included in the project.
PAPs informed that they are not having water supply pipe line connections in their locality. Their major source of water is from public stand points and tankers from Municipality.	There is a need for construction of more number of overhead tanks and provide water supply to entire town.
There is no supply of tankers water	Tanker water should be supplied every day.
Most preferred source of water in the town is treated river water supply through pipeline.	
The average time taken for fetching water is half an hours, and the distance of public stand post is varying from 100 to 300 mtrs from their home. Up to two 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 and filter with cotton cloth.	
Existing water Tariffs	
The existing connection charges are Rs. 3000/- and water supply charges in the area / locality is Rs. 600/- 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	
The PAPs replied that they received information about water supply and septage facilities project in the area 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 3 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 as well as money saving and get pure as well as safe water with less efforts.	
The project will make positive impacts to the community as they get sufficient water supply by this project. .	
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.	
Social Organizations In The Area	
Self Help Groups are the major social organizations in the area.	
They approach Municipal Corporator and local leaders as there is no reputed social organization.	
Women Self Help Groups presently focus on savings activities. They play active role by agitating at municipality office 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 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	
There are about 600 families who will be benefitted by the project. 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 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 as a result of increases in earning and improvement in health as well as time saving.	
Due to assured drinking water people can concentrate their 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.	
Table 6.2: Key Issues Raised in FGDs with Kiosks and Vendors	
A Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted with the owners of kiosks and vendors at Kanchana Veedhi, Main bus stand road, Sullurpet on 01-05-2019. 10 persons participated in the discussions. The economic groups include includes all communities. Their education levels range from 5th to Intermediate. They are total 50 families belonging to all social categories. The occupation of these owners of kiosks and vendors includes petty traders, fruit vendors, ve.getable vendors, juice points, tea stalls, barber shop, fast food centers, pan shops, sweet shops, cell phone repair shops, tailor shops and chicken shops. 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.	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 arrange bore points or supply water through tanks in the locations.
Most preferred source of water in the town is river water through pipe line.	
Major source of drinking water is from public standpoints and some are purchasing mineral water @Rs. 5 per pot & Rs.20 for 20 ltrs.	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 owners of kiosks and vendors do not have any idea regarding the water connection charges.	
Communication, information and community engagement	
They received informal information about water supply and septage facilities project in the area from waterman.	
These groups have not been engaged in project meetings and even their interactions with the municipal staff are 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 2 months prior to implementation.	
Preferred approach to register grievances with respect to this project is through concerned Municipal staff and ward members.	
Positive benefits perceived due to this project are time and money saving and get safe as well as pure water with less efforts.	
The project will make positive impacts to the community as they get sufficient water supply by this project. But they are losing their daily income of Rs.100-2000 depending on the nature of business.	
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	
SHGs in their locality are active as far as the income savings are concerned and they have given information on the pipeline project.	
Women Self Help Groups presently focus on savings activities. They can play active role in case if there are any	SHG is the only social organization in the area which can be associated with the project in

water issues to be resolved.	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	
There are nearly 20 BPL families earning @5000 to 8000 monthly income. The negative impact of the project has been expressed that it will cause loss at least 50% of livelihood in terms of reduction in daily income till construction activities are completed. 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 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 due to Increases earning. As they save time, health will also be improved.	
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.	

Table 7.1: Key Issues Raised in FGDs with Women

A Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted with the Women at Mangalampadu, Sullurpeta on 01-05-2019. 10 participants joined the discussions and they are in the age group 25-50 years. The economic groups include Middle and Lower class families and social category includes BC and SC. Their education levels range from illiterate to Intermediate. The occupation of these women includes tailors, fancy shops, petty traders, tiffin centers, house maids, agriculture and other labors.	
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 that they have not attended so far, but they are willing to actively participate in the meetings related to water supply and they should be involved.	
Women informed that they do not have proper water supply pipe line connections in their locality and 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 and provide regular water supply. Connection should be provided throughout the colony and made available free of cost.
They indicated that the quality and taste of the water is not good and they filter water with cotton cloth.	
Most preferred source of water in the town is tap water in new pipeline with fresh and treated water.	
About 30% households have tap water connection. But the water is supplied once in a week, with low pressure and only for 30 minutes. Therefore, all households fetch water from other areas and the distance of public taps is 500 m from their home spending 1 hours and 2 family members are involved for fetching water.	Provision of regular water supply with good pressure reduces stress and saves time as well as 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 public tap water is contaminated.	
Existing water Tariffs	
The existing connection charges are Rs. 3000/- and water supply charges in the area / locality is Rs. 100/- per month.	
These connection charges are not affordable. The water connection charges should be reduced to 50%	
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 2 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, Counsellor, 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 and presently focus on savings activities. They 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 who can support their community to raise their voices in case there are any issues related to water supply.	
Project Impacts	
There are nearly 200 families with a population of 900 being impacted positively 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 with an increase in earnings. Health will be improved and it saves time. 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.	

Table 9.1: Key Issues Raised in FGDs with Vulnerable People

A Focused Group Discussion (FGD) with **Vulnerable Population** at Ambedkar nagar was conducted on 10-06-2019. The age of the participants is between 20-52 years. Their educational level includes illiterate to Diploma holders. Around 12 participants joined the discussions. The social categories include SC (Mala caste). The occupation of the PAPs includes labours, drivers, fruit vendors, tiffin centers and petty shops. 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 facing by them include, water scarcity, drainage problem, no garbage bins, breeding of mosquitoes and house flies. Due to these unhygienic conditions 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 water supply 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 water from 1 km distance from their location. This is time taking four hours' time and need to wait in queue for longer duration. The advantage and disadvantage perceived by present water supply is getting drinking water supply through public stand point 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 higher costs for connection and no proper supply of water. With regard to quality, frequency and reliability of supply PAPs expressed that the present water is not purified, the taste is salty, get water twice in a week, for the last one year there is no water supply, 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, there need to be constructed a overhead tank or higher capacity storage tank and increase of water supply duration. For fetching water three family members are involved. The water is being purified with cotton cloth at homes. 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 charge reported by the PAPs is Rs. 3500/- for other castes and for BPL it is 250. The water charges is Rs. 300/- for six months. According to community these charges are not affordable. The charges should be Rs. 30/- per month and connection charges should be Rs. 1500/-. Presently no payments are being made as there was no water supply. One of the suggestions given by the community is that the bills should be collected at the door.

Communication, information and community engagement

Most of community members are aware of the proposed water supply and septage project in the area. 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, mobile vans, etc. It was indicated that there should be a separate communication and grievance redressal mechanism for SC population as they have not been provided awareness about the project. One SC member should be involved in the communication mechanism. The advance time expected by the community about the project is 3 months. 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

Participants expressed that there is one Ambedkar youth association, apart from self-help groups. For any issues these PAPs approach the local leader. There are no NGOs working in the area. The present SHG group members are not active in social issues. A social organization from their community should be involved for better implementation of the project.

Project Impacts

The project impacts perceived by the SC community is that about 500 families from SC community and also other families will 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 standard of living. The community did not see any impact on forest land.