

ANNEXURE- III

Proceedings of Public Consultations

Table 5.1: Key Issues Raised in Community Consultations	
A consultation meeting was conducted with the PAPs belongs to in Abhuyudayanagar colony on 12-06-2019. The economic groups include Middle and Lower class families and social category includes SC, BC and Muslim community. They are all encroachers living near canal line for the past 10 years. The age of the participants is between 20-50 years. The occupation of the PAPs includes Agriculture Labors, tailors, construction labors, small traders, fruit vendors, house maids and carpenters. These PAPs comes 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, 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 there are no water supply pipe line connections in their locality and major source of water is from public stand points and tankers from Municipality.	There should be an OHT and regular water supply. Connection should be provided throughout the colony. 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.
They expressed that there are only two hand pumps but are not working and there is no ground water for digging bore wells.	Water supply connection should be provided to each household to overcome the water supply issue.
They indicated that the taste of the water is good and there is no issue with water supply through tankers.	But supply of tankers is happening thrice in a week which is insufficient. Supply duration needs to be increased to twice in 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 charges should be minimum.
Most preferred source of water in the town is Gundlakammareservoir	
The average time taking for fetching water is 30 minutes, and the distance of public stand point is 200 meters from their home. Two family members are involving 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
None of the households are following any particular treatment for purification of water as the supplied water is already purified.	
Existing Water Tariffs	

The existing connection charges are Rs. 5000/- and water supply charges in the area / locality is Rs. 360/- for six months.	The water connection charges should be reduced upto 50%.
These connection charges are not affordable	
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. Information is received through informally from waterman.	Information should be given by Municipal staff or it should be given through newspaper advertisement.
Not been able to engage in Municipal meetings as they have been considered as encroachers.	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 official, 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 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 of there is any water issues to be resolved.	
There is no NGO working in the area.	
SHGs 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, 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, 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
If there is a need of any relocation the government must show a suitable place in consultation with the affected community for relocation.

Table 5.2: Key Issues Raised in FGDs with Kiosks and Vendors

A Focussed Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted with the owners of Kiosks and Vendors at RTC Bus Stand Road on 12-06-2019. The age of the participants is between 21-60 years. Around 12 participants joined the discussions. The social categories include BC, OC and Minorities. The occupation of the PAPs includes owners of petty shop, tea shop, juice points, fruit vendors, pan shop and vegetable vendors, These PAPs come under the temporarily impacted persons due to temporary disturbances to business during the construction of 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, majority expressed that they did not participate 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.
The existing major source of drinking water in the area / locality is municipality water. Some are purchasing private mineral water for Rs. 2/- per pot and Rs. 20/- per 10 ltrs. can	
The advantage perceived by the community by the major source of drinking water is improvement in health.	
There are no storage tanks in the locality and there is no particular water purification method for drinking water.	
Most preferred source of water perceived by the group is through individual water supply pipe line from river water.	
Awareness on Water Tariffs	
None of the PAPs were aware of the tariff for fresh connection and for the supply of water. They are also unaware of payment of bills, regularity in payment and specific suggestions related to bill payment.	
Communication, Information and Community Engagement	
All the PAPs are aware of the water supply and septage facilities in the area. The major source of information was through municipal staff.	
All the PAPs expressed that they have regular interaction with Municipal Staff about the project and the responses were positive.	
The preferred method of receiving information about the project is municipal staff, media and paper advertisement.	
Advance time needed for providing the information about the project is six months.	
Present grievance is insufficient water supply. For all grievances they approach municipal staff and ward members.	
Positive benefits perceived due to project is getting sufficient water to public	
Adverse impacts perceived due to project is loss of daily income between Rs. 300 to Rs. 1000 income during the project construction period	
Social Organizations in the Area	

SHGs are the social organizations exist in the area	PAPs opined that social organizations should also be involved in planning, supervision and monitoring of the project
The major activities of the SHGs are only savings. They are not active in other social activities.	The construction activities must be completed within 10 to 15 days. This reduces the income loss to vendors and kiosks.
There are no NGOs working in this area	
Project Impacts	
Middle class and BPL families get assured water supply	--
Direct benefit is getting assured water supply and additional income due to saving the time in fetching water	--
Petty traders and vendors will lose business for more than 6 months by digging the road to lay the water supply pipe lines. The monthly income of vendors and petty traders is between Rs. 5000 to 10000. Due to water supply pipe line construction there may be loss of 50% of income.	--
The likely impact of the project on occupation is none but there is increase in income and improvement standard of living	--
Compared to other residential areas there will be loss of income and temporary disturbances to run the business is expected during construction.	--
Entitlement Matrix	
None of the PAPs are aware of the entitlements	The PAPs were provided only with Entitlement Matrix Disclosure so far. Once RAP approved then that will be displayed
They do not have any preferred entitlement option	Since no displacement or adversely affected none of the PAPs preferred any entitlements.

Table 5.3: Key Issues Raised during FGDs with Women

A Focused Group Discussion (FGD) with women at Narravaripalem was conducted on 12-06-2019. The age of the participants is between 25-45 years. Around 14 participants joined the discussions. The social categories include SC, ST, BC, OC and Minorities. The occupation of the PAPs includes owners of clothes business, tailors, tiffin shops, cool drinks shop, caterers and home maids. These PAPs come under the temporarily impacted persons due to temporary disturbances to business and residences during the construction of 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, majority expressed that they participated in Dwacra meetings at MEPMA office.	They are willing to actively participate in the meetings related to water supply and they should be involved.
Specific issues related to the project impacts for women in the community are, no proper supply of drinking water and bore water, no ground water for house hold purpose also, sewerage water is mixing with tap water and causing health issues. There are no proper pipe lines.	Coping mechanisms perceived by women to overcome problems related to water supply are, there should be free water supply, there needs to build OHT in this area, there is a need for new water supply pipe lines in this area with broad gauge pipe

	line.
<p>The major source of water in the town is municipal tap connections and public stand points. Only 29.4% of the households have municipal tap connections. Rest will be fetch water from public stand points. It is taking 3 hours' time to get water and 3 family members are involved for fetching water.</p> <p>The alternative source of drinking water in their locality is buying from private filter water supply vendors. They are purchasing tap water for Rs. 2/- for pot and 20ltrs can for Rs. 6/-.</p>	<p>The most preferred source of water perceived by women is supply of treated water in new pipelines. Existing pipe lines are not adequate and damaged.</p>
<p>These women groups perceived that the water supply in their area is worst compared to other areas in the town.</p>	<p>To enhance the role of women in the community / area in improving water supply it was perceived by women that they should be involved in water supply management level at municipality and create awareness on water project and save water.</p>
<p>Specific observations on water supply other than mentioned above perceived by women are; there is no proper pipeline for tap water. Water is being supplied once in 3 or 4 days in summer. There are no proper timings for water supply (supplying in night hours). Because of low pressure in pipe line water the duration of supply of water is 60 minutes only which is insufficient. There is no proper supply of water tankers by municipality.</p>	
<p>Presently women/family members are fetching water from other nearby areas of 500 meters distance from their locality.</p>	
<p>The common problems faced with regard to water are: need to travel 500 mtrs for fetching water, water needs to be carried either by vehicles, bicycles or by hands. There will be larger number of people in the queue. Experiencing lot of physical strain. There are no proper timings for release of water. 3 family members are involved for fetching water.</p>	
<p>Advantages presently experienced by the current source of water is: People are accustomed to have drinking mineral water by purchasing.</p>	
<p>Disadvantages perceived due to the present water supply system are, the present taste of water being supplied is salty, it is causing knee pain, throat infections, dental problems and stomach pains. It is also incurring huge amount for purchasing water cans from private vendors.</p>	
<p>Women shared that the water supply connection is available for only 50% of households. The reasons for not having household level connection are no supply lines, low pressure, irregular timings and cost for getting connection is very high.</p>	
<p>Water is being supplied once in three days. The taste and quality of water is not good. It needs to be filtered with cotton cloth for usage. Its taste is salty. It is not a safe drinking water.</p>	
<p>Steel pots, mud pots, bottles, cement tanks, plastic barrels and buckets are major storage arrangements of water by women.</p>	
<p>Treatment methods adopted for purification of water is filtering with cotton cloth.</p>	
<p>With regard to release of piped water supply schedule women indicated that there is no proper time schedule, no information about supply timings. Due to this waiting time is too long.</p>	
Water Tariffs	
<p>With reference to water tariffs, women expressed that the existing connection charges in their locality is Rs. 8000/- and water charges is Rs. 360/- per six months. Women expressed that these costs are not affordable and supply is also not sufficient. The charges for water connection should be Rs. 4000/- in installment basis and charges should be Rs. 150/-. These are the affordable charges indicated by Women. All the bills are being paid by cash at Municipality office. The payments of bills are made regularly compared to other localities. The major concern expressed by women is the cost of the connection and charges is high. It should be reduced and made affordable. Women expressed that presently women are not involved in making decision related to water charges and bills. They should be given an opportunity to raise their voices in this regard.</p>	

Communication, Information and Community Engagement
With regard to awareness about the water supply and septage facilities project in the area, women indicated that they are aware of this project through municipal staff. But they do not have any specific views on the project. Women indicated that they do get opportunity to interact regularly with ULB staff and their response has been positive. The preferred method of receiving information about the project for the community indicated by the women is through concerned staff and announcements in mobile vans through loud speakers. Women expressed that a separate information mechanisms should be placed especially for women as women play a major role in fetching the water and facing challenges. They also expressed that at least one month advance notice period should be given. the proffered methods of engaging the community in the project activities? The preferred method of engaging community in the project activities is to collaborate through Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA). Consultations revealed that women prefer to approach Municipal commissioner or municipal counselor to register grievances with respect to this project. They perceived that this project will positively impact as they will get water without much hard work, no risk of getting water from faraway places, it saves time and money.
Social Organization in the Area
Women expressed that there are no other social organizations apart from Self Help Groups in the area. This is the only organization which they approach for any issues. But presently the activities of SHGs are limited to only money saving. The SHGs can be associated with the project in supporting the women. It was indicated by the women that the social organizations like SHGs should be involved in planning, supervision, monitoring the project. This helps to improve the water supply and better implementation of project.
Project Impacts
Women are not aware of type and extent of land getting impacted by the project. But they expressed that this project will have positive impact on 500 families from all categories and about 2000 population. The direct impact perceived by women is getting potable drinking water and saving time and money. They will be relieved from stress of walking long distances for fetching water. They do not have any awareness about the impact of the project on forest Land, community property resources and ground water. The major source of livelihood is labour work. The expressed that the project will not have any negative impact on their livelihoods. They expressed that this project will save time and that extra time can be utilized for earning income. They also said that this will improve the living standard as well and health.
Entitlement Matrix
With regard to entitlement matrix, women informed that they are not aware of such entitlements. They do not have any special expectation as they will be getting water supply project. But they indicated that during the construction period if any damages take place they need to be restored.

Table 5.4: Key Issues Raised in FGDs with Indigenous People
A Focused Group Discussion (FGD) with Tribal Population (ST) at Ekalavya Colony was conducted on 12-06-2019. The age of the participants is between 22-65 years. Around 9 participants joined the discussions. The social categories include ST (Yerukala caste). The occupation of the PAPs includes birds hunting, hair business, fortune telling (sodhi), plastic and aluminum exchange by collecting clothes and hair, labors and students. 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, 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 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 300 mts distance from their location. Presently there are only 2 public stand

points for the entire colony. 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 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 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. Water is released between 4 am to 5 am for 30 minutes. 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 overhead tank or higher capacity storage tank and increase of water supply duration. For fetching water two family members are involved. 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. 15000/- and water charges is Rs. 1200/- for six months. According to community these charges are not affordable. The charges should be Rs. 200/- for six 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

None of the community members were 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, 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 4 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 YerukalaSangham. (Tribal people mainstreamed in the sense that they are living in Urban Place and not isolated. However, they are continuing their traditional practices.)

For any issues these PAPs approach the sangham. There are no NGOs working 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 400 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 standard of living.

List of Participants for FGDs with Women/SC-ST/PAPs/Vendors & Kiosks

Name of the village:	ADDANKI	-	PRAKASHAD
Target Group:	WOMEN		
Date:	12/06/2019		
Place:	NARRAYAN PALLEM	5th ward	

Sl.no	Name of the Land Owner	Mobile No.	Signature	
01	K. RANI	9959689384	K. Rani	20
02	SK. MASTANBEE	630236237	SK Mastanbee	33
03	G. MADHURI	7093414027	G. Madhuri	29
04	Y. SUKANYA	9059595799	Y. Sukanya	38
05	CH. NAGARASAKHARI	8686138799	CH. Nagarasa	44
06	N. Venkata Sujana	7674812906	N. Venkata Sujana	56
07	M. GAYATHRI	9848969279	M. Gayathri	25
08	K. PADMA.	9704017956	K. Padma	32
09	P. KRISHNAVENI	7075048153	P. Krishna	45
10	E. SUSHEELA.	9989563988	E. Susheela	36
11	K. PADMALATHA	8008139138	K. Padmalatha	32
12	D. RAJYALAKSHMI	7032197766	D. Rajyalakshmi	34
13	SHAIK. DILSHADBI	9640834494	S. K. Dilshadbi	31
14	V. Rajyalakshmi	8500225317	V. Rajyalakshmi	29

List of Participants for FGDs with Women/SC-ST/PAPs/Vendors & Kiosks

Name of the village:	ADDANKI	PRAKASHAM
Target Group:	KIOSKS	
Date:	12/06/2019	
Place:	RTC BUSSTAND AREA	

Sl.no	Name of the Land Owner	Mobile No.	Signature
01	R. VENKATEWARA	9946042080	T. 20/5/2018
02	G. muni kharjunva.	—	G. muni kharjunva
03	CH. VENKATESH	6301702488	CH. 20/5/2018
04	S. S. S. S.	9177864607	S. S. S. S.
05	S. K. RAJOL	—	S. K. RAJOL
06	G. MARUTHI	9946110821	G. MARUTHI
07	V. L. Shivaiah	9848431675	V. L. Shivaiah
08	P. ANKAMARAO	98666306138	P. ANKAMARAO
09	S. K. GHOUSE MOM	9997600435	S. K. GHOUSE MOM
10	P. RAJESH	9846507146	P. RAJESH
11	V. SHEKHAGIRI	9849293915	V. SHEKHAGIRI
12	K. S. INU	995950796	K. S. INU

List of Participants for
FGDs with Women/SC-ST/PAPs/Vendors & Kiosks

Name of the village:	ADDAKI ULB.	PRAKASHAM (D)
Target Group:	PAPS	
Date:	12/06/2015	
Place:	ABHAYUDAYA NAGAR.	4A ward.

Sl.no	Name of the Land Owner	Mobile No.	Signature	
01.	M. GANGAMMA	9581281697	M. Gangamma	35
02.	A. LAXMI	9010066820	A. Lakshmi	20
03.	SK. KAJAJABEE	9618433239	SK. Kajajabee	30
04.	M. KOTESHWARAMMA	850048368	M. Koteswaramma	25
05.	M. MOHA	9951988138	M. Moha	25
06.	SK. NAGUL BEE	9441071657	SK. Nagul Bee	25
07.	E. JAYAMMA	7995163757	E. Jayamma	20
08.	SK. SHAMILA	7093732879	SK. Shamil	50
09.	YE. PAPAMMA	—	YE. Papamma	50
10.	M. KRUPAMANI	850048368	M. Krupamani	45
11.	Y. MARIAMMA	8186869013	Y. Mariamma	39
12.	E. VISAYAKUMAR	8897895665	E. Visayakumar	35
13.	A. VIJAYAKUMAR	—	A. Vijayakumar	30
14.	A. RAMANAMMA	—	A. Ramanamma	52
15.	M. JYOTHI	9490242532	M. Jyothi	22
16.	M. SHANSI	9550046372	M. Shansi	25

