

APUFIDC

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR ALLAGADDA ULB



GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

**ANDHRA PRADESH URBAN FINANCE INFRASTRUCTURE
DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION LIMITED**

**ANDHRA PRADESH URBAN WATER SUPPLY & SEPTAGE
MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT**

THE ASIAN INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT BANK ASSISTED

Final Report

Submitted by



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Executive Summary

Introduction

The Andhra Pradesh Urban Water Supply and Septage Management Improvement Project (APUWS&SMIP) with assistance from Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is launched by the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) to improve service standards in water supply in 50 Corporations, which have a population of less than 1 lakh, which presently face both quantity and quality problems. This project is expected to benefit and improve the living standards of about 33 lakh populations by providing potable water at 135 LPCD. The Project will finance activities including development/ augmentation of water supplies including surface sources and 100% House Service Connections (HSC). Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) has received financial assistance from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) for the project. Andhra Pradesh Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation (APUFIDC), is the nodal agency for the Project and Public Health & Municipal Engineering Department (PHMED) is Implementing Agency.

Components of Water Supply Project: The components of the Improvement of Water Supply Scheme are proposed, designed and estimated for the prospective and ultimate years of 2033 & 2048 respectively. The nearest surface water source is Gundlakamma Reservoir. There are total 10 components proposed under drinking water supply project in Allagadda ULB, which include; Intake well , 11.55 MLD WTP-Padakandla BED college premises, ELSR-750KL-at Old RTC Complex premises, ELSR-600KL at BSNL office backside, ELSR-500KL at Padakandla, 3 ELSR-200 at Palasagaram, ELSR-500KL at MPDO office, ELSR-600 KL at court complex, ELSR-500 KL at Chintakunta and distribution network of 103.44kms length is also proposed.

Sub-project Impacts

Efforts were made during preparation of DPR in this ULB to avoid and minimize negative impacts i.e., resettlement and permanent economic loss by carefully designing the proposed project alignments and consciously considering available or existing alternatives.

The project in Allagadda does not involve any land acquisition. The impacts include access disruptions to about 15 assets due to project distribution network and temporary displacement of 8 commercial kiosks for the construction of ELSR. A Socio-economic Survey 15 owners of the temporary access affected structures and household survey for 86 general households have been conducted in order to capture the extent of project impact as well as general living conditions of the people in the project area.

Resettlement Plan and Budget

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for the Andhra Pradesh Urban Water Supply and Septage Management Improvement Project (APUWSSMIP) was prepared in accordance with The Right to Fair

Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act 2013) and Andhra Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2014 (APRFCTLARR Rules 2014), The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)'s Environmental and Social Policy and Environmental and Social Standards (ESS), in particular, ESS 2 (Involuntary Resettlement) and ESS 3 (Indigenous Peoples). Budget estimates for the implementation of RAP in Allagadda ULB is Rs.5.34 lakhs.

Community Engagement

Public participation, consultation and information dissemination in a project begins with initial Social assessment activities during the initial phases of project preparation. Public consultation activities and information dissemination to PAPs and local authorities continues as the project preparation activities proceed in a project.

Gender Action Plan

A Gender Action Plan will be prepared during project implementation in line with the guidance on Social Development. As part of this consultations will be carried out with different women groups, SHGs, women who are not formally organised. Gender Action Plan will be prepared to various issues such as address the (a) aspirations, (b) concerns and (c) scope for engagement of the women in different project components, particularly, (i) responsible consumption of water, (ii) protection of Wash assets, (iii) safe handling of water, (iv) monitoring of project benefits, with respect to adequacy and equity, (v) solid waste management. APUWSSIP will engage a NGO in every Circle to discharge the above activities

Behaviour change and communication programme

A Behaviour Change Communication Action Plan will be prepared during project implementation in line with the guidance provided in Social Development Component. A communication strategy will be developed to identify different population groups with the user community inside the ULBs focussing on better use of the services, responsible use of services, equitable distribution of project benefits, address the concerns of adversely impacted persons. APUWSSIP will engage a NGO in every Circle to discharge the above activities.

Tribal People Plan

Though this Allagadda ULB has 2.77 % of ST population, as per the SIA study only 1 ST family is going to be temporarily adversely impacted. The details are given in data tables annexed. Further, it is envisaged that during project implementation, if any additional impacts identified especially impact on ST families/PAPs the Tribal People Plan will help to mitigate, minimize or address the impacts properly. Tribal People Plan aims at well being of the present and the future Scheduled Tribe PAPs.

Implementation Arrangement

PHMED is the Implementing Agency and will be responsible for the technical implementation of the project in coordination with the respective Corporations. The Social Development Component will include Social Safeguard, and Community Engagement. The tasks of the Social Development Component will be managed by a Social Development Specialist with PMC specialist support within the PMU. The Social Development Specialist will be supported by a Communication Specialist at the PMU level. At Corporation level there will be City Management Unit (CMU) for each of 50 Project ULB/Corporations in the state. PMU will engage an NGO at each circle to assist Corporation for implementation of social safeguards.

Grievance Redressal Mechanism

The project has a grievance redressal mechanism at the Allagadda ULB and at the state level. The ESMPF gives the objectives and processes with regard to grievance redressal. At the ULB level, Allagadda has a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) with Municipal Commissioner as head to register and redress the grievances and complaints of project stakeholders and project affected persons and resolve the same.

1. Introduction

Introduction

1. The population of Andhra Pradesh state is 4.93 crores of which the urban population is 1.46 crores constituting 30 percent. There are 110 urban local bodies (ULBs) in the state comprising of 13 Municipal Corporations, 72 Municipalities and 25 Nagar Panchayats. The municipalities are governed by Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act of 1965. The s are governed by Municipal Corporation Act of 1955.

2. The Andhra Pradesh Urban Water Supply and Septage Management Improvement Project (APUWS&SMIP) with assistance from Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is launched by the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) to improve service standards in water supply in 50 ULBs, which have a population of less than 1 lakh, which presently face both quantity and quality problems. This project is expected to benefit and improve the living standards of about 33 lakh populations by providing potable water at 135 LPCD. The Project will finance activities including development/augmentation of water supplies including surface sources and 100% House Service Connections (HSC). Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) has received financial assistance from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) for the project. Andhra Pradesh Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation (APUFIDC), is the nodal agency for the Project and Public Health & Municipal Engineering Department (PHMED) is Implementing Agency.

3. In this context the APUFIDC, has proposed to construct water supply and septage management facilities in 50 ULBs. The project will be implemented in two phases; Phase 1 and Phase 2. Phase 1 will cover 21 ULBs. Phase 2 will comprise of the remaining 29 ULBs. These ULBs are mostly depending on ground water. The ground water in these regions is depleting due to low rain fall.

4. The APUFIDC has prepared Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework (ESMPF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Tribal Peoples Plan Framework (TPPF) for managing the land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation process in compliance with AIIB's Environmental Social Policy and national and state policies. Further, APUFIDC has proposed to prepare a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and Social Management Plan (SMP)/Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for individual ULBs to address and mitigate the adverse impacts from land acquisition.

5. 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. Proposed project implementation period is from January 2019 to December 2023.

Components of Water Supply Project

6. The components of the Improvement of Water Supply Scheme are proposed, designed and estimated for the prospective and ultimate years of 2033 & 2048 respectively. Source augmentation in order to meet the 135 LPCD demand in the base year (2017), prospective year (2032) and ultimate year (2047) of planning. Proposed components are as elaborated below.

List of Project Components of Water Supply Project in Allagadda ULB as Given in DPR

Intake Well:

- Construction of 10.00m dia. Raw Water Intake Well in Gundlakamma Reservoir.

Water Treatment Plant:

- Construction of 11.55 MLD at Padakandla BED college premises.

Elevated Level Service Reservoirs:

- Construction 750 KL ELSR at Old RTC Complex Premises
- Construction 600 KL ELSR at BSNL office backside
- Construction 500 KL ELSR at Padakandla
- Construction of 3 ELSR 200 KL at Palasagaram
- Construction of 500 KL capacity ELSR at MPDO office
- Construction 600 KL ELSR at Court Complex
- Construction 500 KL ELSR at Chintakunta.

Distribution system:

- Newly proposed pipelines in Nagar Panchayat areas with HDPE-PE 100 grade having pressure holding capacity 6 Kg/cm² pipes (110 mm – 355 mm) – 81.00 Km.

Land Required:

- Acquisition of land is not required.
- Existing ULB lands/Govt. lands are proposed to be utilized.

2. Socio-Economic Profile

Profile of Andhra Pradesh State

7. Andhra Pradesh is the eighth-largest state in India with 13 districts, covering an area of 162,970 square kilometers. As per the 2011 census, it is the tenth most populous state, with 49,386,799 inhabitants. The largest city in Andhra Pradesh is Visakhapatnam. The state is made up of the two major regions of Rayalaseema, in the inland southwestern part of the state, and Coastal Andhra to the east and northeast, bordering the Bay of Bengal. Andhra Pradesh has a coastline of 974 km (605 mi) – the second longest coastline among the states of India, after Gujarat. The demographic profile of Allagadda in comparison with the district and state is given below:

Table 2.1: Demographic Profile of Allagadda ULB, District, and Andhra Pradesh

S.No	Demographic Information (2011 Census)	Allagadda ULB	District Kurnool	A.P State, 2011
1	Total Population	41697	4053463	84580777
2	Total Households	12121	887652	2,10,24,534
3	Total BPL Households	7256	NA	49,05,685
4	Density of Population (persons per Sq.Km.)	400	230	308
5	Male population	14830	2039227	42442146
6	Female population	14959	2014236	42138631
7	Sex ratio (females per '000 males)	1009	988	993
8	Literacy rate (Males)	83.43%	1246369(70.1)	74.88%
9	Literacy rate (Females)	66.29%	880792(49.78)	59.15%
10	Total Literacy Rate	74.8%	2127161(59.97)	67.02%
11	% workers to total	43.6%	2029425(50.07)	31.52%
12	Percentage of agricultural workers to total workers	20.7%	869074(42.82)	47.89%
13	Work participation rate male %	64%	1164122(57.36)	55.1%
14	Work participation rate female %	36%	865303(42.64)	16%
15	% Main workers to total workers	83.2%	86..6%	36.75%
16	% Marginal workers to total workers	16.8%	13.4%	2.58%
	SC and ST Related			
17	SC Population	7451	737945	84,69,278
18	SC Households	1664	NA	22,22,255
19	SC Male Population	3647	370215	42,19,920
20	SC Female Population	3804	367730	42,49,358
21	SC Literacy Rate Total	55%	354806(48.08)	64.47%
22	SC Literacy Rate (Male)	41%	211668(57.17)	71.66%
23	SC Literacy Rate (Female)	35%	143178(38.94)	57.38%
24	ST Population	1207	82831	27,40,133
25	ST Households	452	NA	7,19,312

S.No	Demographic Information (2011 Census)	Allagadda ULB	District Kurnool	A.P State, 2011
26	ST Male Population	581	42052	13,61,706
27	ST Female Population	626	40779	13,78,427
28	ST Literacy Rate Total	48%	39272(47.41)	48.83%
29	ST Literacy Rate (Male)	42%	23552(56.01)	56.91%
30	ST Literacy Rate (Female)	52%	15720(38.55)	40.89%
	Health Related			
31	Infant Mortality Rate	NA	NA	11
32	Maternal Mortality Rate	NA	NA	63
33	Prevalence/ Incidence of Water Related Diseases (Diseases and Numbers during last 3 or 5 years)	NA	NA	NA

Online Source: 1: <https://www.census2011.co.in/data/village/594542-allagadda-andhra-pradesh.html>

<https://censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/MFTTableSeries.aspx>

2: <https://allagadda.cdma.ap.gov.in/en/municipality-profile>

8. Allagadda Nagar Panchayat is 7th largest ULB in the Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh. It was established as Nagara Panchayat in the year 2011. It is located at 15°08'00" N 78°31.00 E Coordinates 15°08'00" N 78°31'00" E. It is the Headquarters of the Mandal as well as the Revenue Division and is located at about 120 Kms. from Allagadda, the district headquarters. It is located 120 km from Allagadda on National Highway 18 and is the border of the districts Kurnool and Kadapa. It is situated 30 Km from Ahobilam is Major Pilgrim Centre in Allagadda District. It has an extent of 62.30 Sq KMs. The population of Allagadda Nagara Panchayat as per 2011 censuses is 41697. Sex ratio is 1009 while literacy rate is 75 percent. The Allagadda Nagara Panchayat is divided into 20 wards and all wards have recognised slum areas.

Table 2.2: Allagadda Nagar Panchayat at a Glance

Area (Sq.Kms)	62.30
Population	41697
No. of House holds	12121
Distance of State Capital	330Kms
Distance of District head Quarters	120 Kms
No. of Municipal Wards	20
No. of HSCs	6826
No. of PSPs	298
No. of Hand Bores	75

Source: <https://allagadda.cdma.ap.gov.in/en/municipality-profile, 2020>

Low-Income Areas

Table 2.3: Number of slums

S. No.	Slum Name	Recognized/ Unrecognized	Households	Water supply Coverage
1	All 20 wards have slum areas	Recognised	7273	90%

Existing Water Supply

9. *Present water supply system:* In Allagadda Nagara Panchayat the existing Source of supply is Tube/Bores. There are 75 No's of hand Bores and 27 power bores in the town and each bore was supply the water through pipes. Borewells are fitted with power pumps; suffice to meet the water requirements of the town significantly during summer period. Ground water been extracted from the Borewells fitted with power pumps and further pumped to elevated service reservoirs (ELSR) or supplied directly to distribution. At some locations, ground water been fed to the public stand posts (PSP) for community service. Present supply from these Borewells is about 2.0 MLD as per the municipality records.

10. *Coverage (quantity, quality, timings):* At present water has been utilising about 2.0 MLD per day. As per the DPR the existing system covering around 30% of the area with about 52 lpcd quantity of water is being supplied alternative days chlorinated to keep the water quality up to the usable level. The water is being provided Two Hour in alternative day through Small Storage Tanks and tankers.

11. *Uncovered areas:* At present, the entire water supply distribution network of the town is divided into Seven zones. The lacuna in the existing system is observed to be non uniform supply in different area and contamination due to leakages. The present uncovered areas are being served by the water tankers.

12. *Un served population:* Out of total 41697 populations, about 1250 people are not covered under the existing water supply system. Though the existing system served the majority population but there are about 54 nos. public stand posts (PSP)/ mini water tanks (GLSR) located at public places in the town to supplement the existing water supply. Now, it is proposed for 100 % coverage under this project.

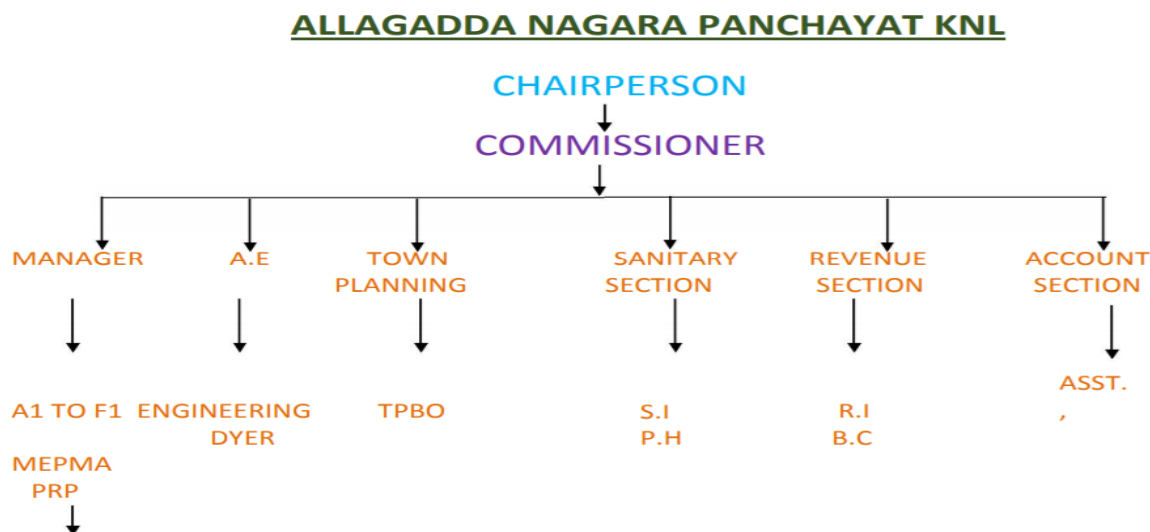
13. *Tariff structure:* As informed by the Municipality the present water charge for domestic connection is Rs. 60/- per month and for house service connection Rs.6000, Rs 10,000 for commercial and Rs 200 for BPL families.

14. *Communication material in use:* The existing communication system in Allagadda Municipality is ward secretarial system. In addition, wall posters, distribution of pamphlets, hoardings, public announcements and broadcasting in local channels are using as communication material.

Present Municipal Governance at Allagadda

15. *Present council:* The council has dissolved on 02.07.2019, presently no council is in place and Govt. has appointed Joint Collector as Special Officer.

FIG-1: Present Administrative setup with an organogram:



Source ::

https://allagadda.cdma.ap.gov.in/sites/default/files/allagadda_cdma_ap_gov_in/orgcharts/ALLAGADDA%20NAGARAPANCHAYAT%20KNL.pdf

Functions of Administrative set-up by position:

Municipal Commissioner: To conduct a review meeting on the work of all sections and all functionaries are working in the Municipality once in a month by devising suitable format for each activity / functionary. To issue minutes of the review meeting as soon as the meeting is over and ensure follow up action on the said minutes.

Manager: Supervision over the work of ministerial employees as provided in the Manual and verification of chitta collection daily and its remittance in the bank / treasury through accountant. Receipt of cash in the municipal treasury, maintenance of chitta and remittance of cash in the bank / treasury.

Revenue Manager: Timely and proper assessment of all buildings and lands to property tax without any leakages and ensure collection / collection of taxes and non-taxes as per the targets / timelines fixed from time to time.

Revenue Inspector: Initiating timely action on assessment of all buildings and lands to property tax without any leakages and ensure collection / collection of taxes and non-taxes as per the targets / timelines fixed from time to time.

Bill Collector: Submission of proposals for timely assessment of all new buildings and lands to property tax, detection of un-assessed/under assessed properties and ensure collection / collection of taxes and non-taxes as per the targets fixed from time to time.

Accountant: Preparation of accounts, budget estimates, maintenance of cash book, cheque book, pass book and ensure that payments from municipal funds are to be made as per principles of Municipal Accounts Code and existing rules on the subject.

Municipal Health Officer: To keep the city / town clean and to ensure proper implementation of public health activities including implementation of all statues relating to public health, food adulteration, registration of births and deaths and solid waste management.

Sanitary Supervisor: Supervision of the work of the staff working under his control, and to ensure that all public health materials are procured properly and supplied to the PH staff within the stipulated timeline.

Sanitary Inspector: To maintain proper sanitation in the division allotted and to take prompt action in respect of all public health activities in the division.

Health Assistant / Birth and Death Sub-Registrar: Proper maintenance of vital statistics of public health section.

Municipal Engineer Grade – II (Dy. Executive Engineer / Asst. Engineer) Formulation of proposals for developmental works and their proper and timely execution and proper maintenance of all urban infrastructures.

B.Work Inspector- Assistance to Assistant Engineer in technical and non-technical matters relating to execution of developmental works.

Town Planning Officer – Sel. / Spl. / Ord. Grade Planning the integrated development of the town and implementation of all rules relating to building constructions, layouts, zoning regulations and town planning.

Town Planning Supervisor- Preparation and implementation of general town planning schemes and enforcement of regulations relating to layouts, installations and advertisements.

16. Present O&M arrangements: Existing ULB staff is taking care of O&M services in Allagadda ULB. In order to provide water supply service, ULBs incur several costs relating to Operation and Maintenance (O&M). Allagadda ULB is depended upon revenue from sources like property tax, water tax, trade licenses etc., and upon loan/grant support from Central government, for meeting the expenditure incurred on service provision.

17. From the ULB's general fund all the Operation and Maintenance of water supply, solid waste, sanitation etc expenditure is being used by the municipality.

18. Present Grievance Redress System: The Grievances received through physically or posted in ULB Portal (Puraseva app) and AP states "Spandana" app shall be forwarded to the concerned Department/Section of the respective ULB depending on the nature of Grievance for further action. The Corresponding sections staff will attend the complaints in given time period and send a reply back to the citizen helpdesk. The reply sent from the corresponding department/Section to the Integrated Citizen helpdesk will be sent to the complainant. The complainant who uses internet can also check the status of his grievance through the web. This proposed system provides periodical reports on status-wise complaint list, department-wise pending complaints, etc. to the higher authorities for monitoring the efficiency and progress of grievance redressal.

3. Project Impacts

19. The project will have temporary impacts such as impact on assets during the construction period due to demolition of stairs and platforms belong to encroachers. There are no impacts on Community Property Resources (CPRs). The present project does not involve any displacement or adverse impacts on livelihood.

Table 3.1: Component-wise Project Impacts in Allagadda ULB.

Sl. No	Proposed Scheme	Ownership of the Land	Present usage of Land	Survey No. / GPS Location	Extent of Land Required (Acres)	No. of Encroachers	No. of Commercial Kiosks	Present status of Land And R&R Measures
1	10m dia Intake well-Gundlakamma Reservoir	Irrigation	Vacant	NA	NA	0	0	*No specific R & R Plan is required.
2	11.55 MLD WTP Padakandla B.E.D College Premises	Municipal	Vacant	15°08'12" N, 78°31'17" E. Sy.No-221/2A2	1.19	0	0	*No specific R & R Plan is required.
3	750KL ELSR-Old RTC Complex Premises	Municipal	Kiosks	15°07'42" N, 78°30'41" E. Sy.No-68/A2	0.27	0	8	*Some kiosks require relocation. *Assistance provided in the budget.
4	ELSR (BSNL Office Backside-600KL)	Revenue	Vacant	15°08'8" N, 78°31'9" E. Sy.No-209	0.30	0	0	No specific R & R Plan is required.
5	ELSR (Padakandla -500KL)	Municipal	Vacant	15°08'28" N, 78°31'17" E. Sy.No-714/2A	1.07	0	0	No specific R & R Plan is required.
6	3.ELSR (Palasagara -200KL)	Municipal	Vacant	15°07'38" N, 78°31'4" E. Sy.No-106	0.10	0	0	No specific R & R Plan is required.
7	ELSR (MPDO Office-500KL)	Municipal	Vacant	15°08'12" N, 78°29'47" E. Sy.No-745	0.20	0	0	No specific R & R Plan is required.

Sl. No	Proposed Scheme	Ownership of the Land	Present usage of Land	Survey No. / GPS Location	Extent of Land Required (Acres)	No. of Encroachers	No. of Commercial Kiosks	Present status of Land And R&R Measures
8	ELSR (Court Complex-600KL)	Municipal	Vacant	15°8'16" N, 78°30'5" E. Sy.No-560/2	0.50	0	0	No specific R & R Plan is required.
9	ELSR (Chintakunta-500KL)	Municipal	Vacant	15°8'52" N, 78°29'9" E. Sy.No-388	0.20	0	0	No specific R & R Plan is required.
10	Raw water main (length 2 Km)	Forest		Compartment no 355&362	0.37	0	0	No specific R & R Plan is required.
10	Distribution Network	Municipal	Public Roads	NA	NA	15	8	*Restoration of encroached structures *Provision of R&R assistance as per entitlement matrix for kiosks towards temporary disturbance to business and livelihood.

4. Socio-Economic Profile of PAFs and Beneficiaries

20. This section presents the socio-economic profile of the project affected families and the general sample population. The approach and methodologies envisaged for census survey and socio-economic survey of affected families include temporary impacts in terms of access to assets such as platforms and stairs.

21. Thus, the study has proposed the following surveys for socio-economic assessment.

1. Survey of temporary structures affected
2. Socio-economic of survey of a sample households (unaffected)
3. Survey of commercial Kiosks affected

Details of Temporarily Access Affected Structures

22. The survey found that there are 15 structures for which access will be temporarily affected due to laying of pipelines spread over 6 locations in the town. In all 15 cases the expected impact was on access line. Of the 15 assets, around 20 percent belonged to Ammavarishala Veedhi and Kotha Veedhi, Rahaman Veedhi and Satram Veedhi. 13 percent belonged to Vijayapuri and remaining 7 percent belonged to SV Pales Road. (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1 : Number and Distribution of Temporarily Access Affected Structures by Locations

S. No	Location	No	%
1	Ammavarishala Veedhi	3	20.0
2	Kbdha Veedhi	3	20.0
3	Rahaman Veedhi	3	20.0
4	Satram Veedhi	3	20.0
5	SV Pales Road	1	6.7
6	Vijayapuri	2	13.3
	Total	15	100.0

23. With regard to ownership of temporarily affected structures it was found that all of them belonged to the category of encroachments (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2 : Ownership Details of Temporarily Access Affected Structures

Sl.No.	Ownership	No	%
1	Encroachments	15	100.0
	Total	15	100.0

24. The survey data has shown that, of the 15 temporarily affected structures, 80 percent were stairs and remaining 20 percent were platforms. (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3 : Type of Access Affected Structures

S.No	Type of structure	No	%
1	Stair*	12	80.0
3	Platform**	3	20.0
	Total	15	100.0

* (a set of steps leading from main entrance of the residential / commercial structure to road)

** (a raised surface)

25. The data on type of usage of affected structure indicated that around 67 percent of structures are used for commercial purpose and around 33 percent belonged to residential usage.(Table4.4).

Table4.4: Type of Usage of Access Affected Structures

S.No	Usage	No	%
1	Residential	5	33.3
2	Commercial	10	66.7
	Total	15	100.0

26. With reference to the usage of Residential Access Affected Structures (including stairs and ramps), it is observed that they were used for accessing road, sitting and vehicle parking. Similarly, with reference to the usage of Commercial structures (including stairs and ramps), it is observed that they were used for accessing road, keeping items for display and for parking vehicles

27. With regard to area of the structure affected it was found that for all the structures, the area affected was between 0.25 to 2.50 square meters. The total area of the structures affected is 14.00 sq.mtrs. (Table –4.5)

Table 4.5: Area of Access Affected Structures under Usage Category

Sl.No.	Location	Platforms	Stair	Total
1	AmmavarishalaVeedhi	2.25	2.50	4.75
2	KodhaVedhi	--	2.50	2.50
3	RahamanVeedhi	--	2.50	2.50
4	SatramVeedhi	1.25	1.50	2.75
5	SV Pales Road	---	0.25	0.25
6	Vijayapuri	---	1.25	1.25
	Total	3.50	10.50	14.0

28. The data on social status of the families owning temporarily affected structures showed that 60 percent belonged to Backward Caste Category while remaining 40 percent belonged to Other Castes. (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6: Social Groups

Sl. No.	Social Category	No	%
1	BC	9	60.0
2	OC	6	40.0
Total		15	100.0

Details of Commercial Kiosks Affected

29. The survey has found that only 8 commercial squatter are going to be affected due to water supply project. These kiosks will be affected during construction of ELSR. The activities of kiosks include barber shop, cold-drinks and fruit juices shop, electrical shop, flowers merchant, fruit merchant, tyre puncture shop and watch repairing shop. All the 8 affected kiosks are male (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7: Gender Composition

Sl. No.	Gender	No	%
1	Male	8	100.0
2	Female	0	--
Total		8	100.0

30. The data on religion indicated that 62.5 percent of the kiosks were Hindus and 37.5 percent were Muslims (Table 4.8).

Table 4.8: Religion

Sl. No.	Religion	No	%
1	Hindu	3	37.5
2	Muslim	5	62.5
Total		8	100.0

31. It was found that none of the kiosks belonged to vulnerable category and all of them belonged to BC category. (Table 4.9)

Table 4.9: Vulnerability Category

S.No	Vulnerability	No	%
1	BC	8	100.0
Total		8	100.0

32. According to the survey 5 vendors constituting 62.5 percent have a daily income of INR up to 500 while 3 kiosks constituting 37.5 percent reported a daily income of INR above 500 to 1000. (Table 4.10).

Table 4.10: Per Day Total Value of Business / Income of kiosks (in INR)

S.No	Income	No	%
1	Up to 500	5	62.5
2	>500 to 1000	3	37.5
	Total	8	100.0

33. On enquiring regarding their preferences for shifting, all the kiosks expressed their opinion to have their business resettled within 200 mtrs from the present location as available. (Table 4.11).

Table 4.11: Preferred Location for Shifting in Case of Displacement

S.No	Location	No	%
1	Within 200 mtrs from the present location	8	100.0
	Total	8	100.0

34. All 8 mobile kiosks constituting 100 percent indicated type of loss experienced by them as the livelihood loss in terms of reduction in income temporarily. (Table 4.12).

Table 4.12: Type of Loss Experienced

Sl. No.	Type of Loss	No	%
1	Livelihood (Temporary reduction in income)	8	100
	Total	8	100.0

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

35. The study has conducted a random sample of 86 households constituting about 0.21 percent of total households in town as per 2011 census to understand the demographic and socio-economic characteristics. The purpose of the survey is to assess the existing socio-economic status which can provide the baseline information for planning and performance assessment.

36. The survey has shown that total population of surveyed families is 233 of which males constituted about 50.2 percent while females constituted about 49.8 percent (Table 4.13).

Table 4.13: Gender Composition

Sl. No.	Gender	HH	%
1	Male	117	50.2
2	Female	116	49.8
3	Total	233	100.0

37. 11 percent studied upto Primary, 8 percent up to secondary level, while 24 percent have studied up to High School. Further, 24 percent passed intermediate. 6 percent were graduates. 0.43 percent have completed post graduation. None is into technical and vocational education. (Table 4.14).

Table 4.14: Educational Qualification

Sl. No.	Education	NO	%
1	Illiterate	58	24.89
2	Up to Primary	25	10.73
3	Secondary	18	7.73
4	High school	56	24.03
5	Passed Intermediate	55	23.61
6	Graduate	15	6.44
7	Post Graduate	1	0.43
8	Technical / Vocational Education	0	00
9	Literate But no formal education	0	00
10	Non School Going Age (<6 years)	5	2.15
Total		233	312

38. The distribution of surveyed families in terms of income shows that a large majority of about 76 percent had an annual income of INR above 50000 to INR 100000. About 13 percent had annual income of INR above 100000 to INR 300000. About 11 percent had annual income of INR above 20000 to 50000 while remaining about 1 percent had an annual income of INR above 300000 to 500000 (table 4.15). Of the 86 households surveyed, 79 households constituting 92 percent were headed by men while the remaining 8 families constituting 8.1 percent were headed by women (Table 4.16).

Table 4.15: Annual Income in INR

Sl. No.	Income	No	%
1	>20000-50000	9	10.5
2	>50000-100000	65	75.6
3	>100000-300000	11	12.8
4	>300000-500000	1	1.2
Total		86	100.0

Table 4.16: Gender of Head of the Households

Sl. No.	Gender of Head of the Household	No	%
1	Men	79	91.9
2	Women	7	8.1
Total		86	100.0

39. The social composition of surveyed households indicated that a significant about 61 percent belonged to Backward Castes, 29 percent belonged to Scheduled Castes while only 1.0 percent belonged to Scheduled Tribes. The remaining 9 percent belonged to 'Other Castes. The social groups of households are provided below table 4.17.

Table 4.17: Social Groups

Sl. No.	Social group	No	%
1	SC	25	29.1
2	ST	1	1.2
3	BC	52	60.5

4	OC	8	9.3
	Total	86	100.0

40. The survey has assessed the vulnerability status of APs based on the categories of WHH,PHC,SC,ST and above 60 yrs age are considered . All 86 households constituting 100 percent belonged to the vulnerable category. Among the 86 vulnerable households 54 households constituting 63 percent belonged to BPL category. The others belonged to a combination of categories which included BPL plus caste plus above 60 years (Table 4.18).

Table 4.18: Vulnerability Status

Sl. No	Vulnerability	No	%
1	BPL+SC	20	23.3
2	BPL+ST	1	1.2
3	BPL	54	62.8
4	BPL+WHH	4	4.7
5	BPL+SC+WHH	2	2.3
6	>60+BPL+SC	2	2.3
7	>60+BPL	2	2.3
8	>60+BPL+SC+WHH	1	1.2
	Total	86	100.0

Table 4.19: Households Having Toilets in the House

Sl. No.	Do you have a toilet	No	%
1	Yes	85	98.8
2	No	1	1.2
	Total	86	100.0

41.85 households constituting 99 percent of surveyed households have a toilet in the house. The one household without toilet in their house practice open defecation. 52 percent toilets are connected to septic tank while 47 percent toilets are connected directly to storm water drainage (Table 4.20).

Table 4.20: Type of Toilet Connection

Sl. No.	Type of toilet connection	No	%
1	Septic tank	45	52.3
2	Directly to storm water drainage	41	47.7
	Total	86	100.0

MUNICIPAL HOUSE SERVICE CONNECTIONS

42. With regard to having a municipal house service connection for water supply among the surveyed households, it was found that 46 households constituting about 54 percent have it while the remaining do not have it (Table 4.21).

Table 4.21: Households Having Municipal House Service Connection for Water Supply

Sl. No.	HSC Connection	No	%
1	Yes	46	53.5
2	No	40	46.5

	Total	86	100.0
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43. Majority (38) of 95 percent of households those who are not having municipal HSC have stated that the reasons for not having HSC as cannot afford it. The remaining stated that there is no distribution system in their area and lengthy process getting connection. (Table 4.22).

Table 4.22: Reasons for Not Having Municipal House Service Connection

Sl. No	Reasons	No	%
1	Can't afford	38	95.0
2	No distribution in the area	1	2.5
3	Lengthy process getting one	1	2.5
	Total	40	100.0

44. Of the 46 households who have HSC, about 46 percent informed that they get water supply once in a day, while 43 percent informed that they get water supply every alternate day. Remaining 11 percent reported that they get once in 3 days and above. (Table 4.23).

Table 4.23: Frequency of water Supply

Sl. No.	Frequency of water supply	No	%
1	Once in a day	21	45.7
2	Every Alternate day	20	43.5
3	Once in 3 days and above	5	10.9
	Total	46	100.0

45. With regard to the duration of water supply, 16 households constituting 35 percent replied that they get water supply for 2 hours, while 15 households each constituting 33 percent replied that they get water supply for one hour and 3 hours respectively. (Table 4.24).

Table 4.24: Duration/Hours of Water Supply

Sl.No	Duration of supply	No.	%
1	One hour	15	32.6
2	Two hours	16	34.8
3	Three hours	15	32.6
	Total	46	100.0

46. Out of 46 households having HSC, 45 households informed that they are paying the water bills at the municipal office (implying that 1 HH is not paying the bill). About 56 percent of households having HSC are paying INR upto 100/- per month while 44 percent are paying INR above 100. (Table 4.25).

****Table 4.25: Details of Water Charges**

Sl. No.	Water charges per month INR	No	%
1	Up to 100	26	56.5
2	>100	20	43.5
	Total	46	100.0

**Though the ULB fixed 50/- per month as water tax per connection some of the households informed during the survey that they are paying more. These issues will be addressed during the implementation of the project.

**Table 4.25: Variations in water tariff charges in between survey data and actual data will be addressed during the implementation of the project. It will be monitored during the implementation of BCC.

UTILISATION OF WATER FROM PUBLIC STAND POSTS

47. Of the 86 households surveyed 42 households constituting 49 percent replied that they are fetching water from the public stand posts while 52 percent replied that they are not depending on public stand posts (Table 4.26).

Table 4.26: Households fetching water from public stand post

S.No	Public Stand Post	No	%
1	Yes	42	48.8
2	No	44	51.2
	Total	86	100

48. Of the 42 households who depend on public stand posts due to insufficient supply of HSC the average time taken for fetching water from public stand posts it is up to half-an hour while 19 percent of the families stated it as half-an-hour to one hour while remaining 2 percent of families the average time taken is more than two hours. (Table 4.27).

Table 4.27: Average Time Taken for Fetching Water from Public Stand Post

Sl. No.	Average Time	No	%
1	Up to Half an Hour	33	78.6
2	Half an Hour – One Hour	8	19.0
3	More Than Two Hours	1	2.4
	Total	42	100.0

49. The distance between house and municipal public stand posts is less than 100 meters for about 86 percent of the families while for 7.1 percent of the families it is 100-300 meters and for about 5 percent families, the distance of public stand post is 300-500 mts. The distance for remaining only 2.4 percent of families is more than 500 meters. (Table 4.28).

Table 4.28: Distance between House and Municipal Public Stand Post

Sl. No.	Distance in meters	No	%
1	Less than 100 mts	36	85.7
2	100-300 mts	3	7.1
3	300-500 mts	2	4.6
4	More than 500 mts	1	2.4
	Total	42	100.0

50. 83 percent of the households reported that the distance is the main problem or difficulty experienced with regard to fetching water from public stand post, while 9.6 percent reported that it is time consuming and remaining 7.1 percent said wastage of water while carrying.(Table 4.29).

Table 4.29: Difficulties/Problems Experienced in Fetching Water from Public Stand Posts

Sl. No.	Difficulties faced in fetching water	No	%
1	Distance	35	83.3
2	Water wastage	3	7.1
3	Time Consuming	4	9.6
	Total	42	100.0

UTILISATION OF RO WATER SUPPLY

51. The survey has attempted to collect the information on agencies building the RO plants in ULBs. According to 80 percent of surveyed families NRIs/ PIOs from the area is responsible for building RO plants while about 12 percent of the families stated that NGO/Charitable agencies are responsible. 8 percent of the families informed that the Government is responsible. (Table 4.30).

Table4.30: Agencies Building RO Plants

Sl.No	Agency	No.	Percent
1	Government	7	8.1
2	NGO/Charitable Organizations	10	11.6
3	NRIs/ PIOs from the area	69	80.2
	Total	86	100.0

52. According to 57 percent of surveyed families the cost of water from RO plants for 20 litres of water is INR 10 while 43 percent of the families stated the cost as INR 5. (Table 4.31).

Table 4.31: Cost of Water from RO Plants for 20 Litres of Water

Sl. No.	Cost of water per 20 Liters	No.	%
1	Rs. 5	37	43.0
2	Rs-10	49	57.0
	Total	86	100.0

53. About 51 percent of surveyed families informed the cost of water supplied at the door step as INR 10 for 20 litres while 47 percent of the families stated it as INR 15. About 2 percent stated it as INR 20.(Table 4.32).

Table 4.32: Cost of Water Supplied at Door Step for 20 Liters

Sl. No.	Cost of water in INR for 20 litres	No	%
1	Rs-10	44	51.2
2	Rs.15	40	46.5
3	Rs.20	2	2.3
	Total	86	100.0

54. The surveyed households depending on individual or public taps were queried about the practice of use of booster pumps for drawing water. Of the 86 households who responded to the query, a huge majority of about 99 percent replied that the taps are normal taps above the ground without booster pumps. However, 1 percent stated that they use booster pump to draw water. (Table 4.33).

Table 4.33: Practice of Use of Booster Pumps for Individual and Public Taps

Sl. No.	Practice of use of booster pumps	No.	%
1	Use of booster pump to draw water	1	1.2
2	Normal taps above ground without booster pump	85	98.8
	Total	86	100.0

55. Majority of 74.4 percent of households use drums and vessels for storing water while about 24.4 percent use sump and roof or loft tank for storing water. Remaining 1.2 percent use only a sump for storing water (Table 4.34).

Table 4.34: Type of Storage of Water

Sl. No.	Response	No	%
1	Sump	1	1.2
2	Sump & Roof/loft tank	21	24.4
3	Drums & vessels	64	74.4
	Total	86	100.0

56. Around 97percent of the families informed that no further **treatment** at home is done for the potable water while remaining about 5 percent stated that water is treated at home using aqua guard and other such gadgets. 88 percent of the families felt that the water quality is good/sweet while about 12 percent opined that it is salty. (Table 4.35).

Table 4.35: Opinion on General Quality of Water

Sl. No.	Opinion	No	%
1	Good/sweet	76	88.4
2	Salty	10	11.6
	Total	86	100.0

57. None of the families reported to have registered a complaint regarding water supply. (Table 4.36).

Table 4.36: Complaints Registered regarding Water Supply

Sl. No.	Complaint registered	No	%
1	No	86	100.0
	Total	86	100.0

58. The survey has assessed the satisfaction of households with regard to various parameters of water supply such as number of hours, pressure, timing, quality, grievance redressal, bill payment facility and overall satisfaction. The satisfaction levels (satisfied and moderately satisfied) are high (above 60 percent) with respect to number of hours, pressure, and quality and relatively low with respect to timing, grievance redressal, bill payment facility and overall satisfaction. (Table 4.37).

Table 4.37: Satisfaction of Households on Various Parameters of Water Supply

Number of Hours of Water Supply			
S.No	Satisfaction	No	%
1	Satisfied	1	1.2
2	Moderately Satisfied	69	80.2
3	Not Satisfied	16	18.6
	Total	86	100.0
Pressure of Water Supply			
S.No	Satisfaction	No	%
1	Satisfied	19	13.6
2	Moderately Satisfied	36	48.1
3	Not Satisfied	31	27.2
	Total	86	100.0
Timing of Water Supply			
S. No	Satisfaction	No	%
1	Satisfied	23	26.7
2	Moderately Satisfied	52	60.5
3	Not Satisfied	11	12.8
	Total	86	100.0
Quality of Water Supply			
S.No	Satisfaction	No	%
1	Satisfied	19	22.1
2	Moderately Satisfied	52	60.5
3	Not Satisfied	15	17.4
	Total	86	100.0
Grievance redressal and fault repair			
S.No	Satisfaction	No	%
1	Satisfied	9	10.5
2	Moderately Satisfied	56	65.1

Number of Hours of Water Supply			
S.No	Satisfaction	No	%
3	Not Satisfied	21	24.4
	Total	86	100.0
Bill Payment Facility			
S.No	Satisfaction	No	%
1	Satisfied	80	93.0
2	Moderately Satisfied	6	7.0
	Total	86	100.0
Overall Level of Satisfaction			
S.No	Satisfaction	No	%
1	Satisfied	12	14.0
2	Moderately Satisfied	65	75.6
3	Not Satisfied	9	10.5
	Total	86	100.0

59. The survey has also assessed preferences and expectations of households with respect to improved water supply, expected duration, willingness to pay and amount to willing to pay. About 94 percent of households expressed preference for improved water supply. About 93 percent expected water supply for duration of two hours. However only 1 percent are willing to pay for expected improvement and indicated an amount of INR 150 per month. (Table4.38).

Table4.38: Preferences and Expectations of Households

Preference for Improved Water Supply			
S.No	Preference for improvement	No	%
1	Yes	81	94.2
2	No	5	5.8
	Total	86	100.0
Expected Duration of Water Supply			
S.No	Expected Hours of supply	No	%
1	One hour	1	1.2
2	Two hours	80	93.0
3	No response	5	5.8
	Total	86	100.0
Willingness to Pay for Expected Water Supply			
S.No	Willing to Pay	No	%
1	Yes	1	1.2
2	No	85	98.8
	Total	86	100.0
Amount Willing to Pay			
S.No	Amount in INR	No	%
1	Rs.150 pm	1	1.2

60. The survey assessed the incidence of disease among the households which was found to be nil. (Table 4.39).

Table 4.39: Incidence of Disease

Details of Family Members Suffered Illness			
Sl. No.	Family Members with Illness	No	%
1	No	86	100.0
	Total	86	100.0

61. The survey has also assessed the status of women and women empowerment, participation in SHG, economic and livelihood activities, decision-making at household level, decision making at Panchayat/Ward/Community level, mode of transport, and place for treatment for health problems. Women in 81 families constituting 98 percent participate in SHGs of which only 4 percent hold the position of Secretary. About 18 families constituting 22 percent participate in economic and livelihood activities. Of the 22 families, 10 families constituting 12 percent are engaged in work, 7 percent are engaged in agricultural activities and remaining 2.5 percent work from home. Of the 18 families that are involved in economic activities the average earnings of 56 percent are up to INR 5000 per month, 16 percent are INR 2000 and for 6 percent each INR 3000 and INR 4000 respectively. Women in 93 percent of families participate in decision making at household level of which 51 percent participate in decisions related to home needs while 44 percent participate in decision related to children's education. Remaining 5 percent participate in decisions related to children's marriage. None of the women among the surveyed have title for agricultural land while 55 percent have title for house. In 47 percent of the families women commute by Auto while remaining 49 percent commute by public transport. In time of illness, women in 81 percent of the families visit private doctor or clinic, 17 percent visit government PHC and 1 percent visit local RMP (Table 4.40).

62. Employing women especially women from vulnerable groups, in the construction of pipeline, plant etc., with implementation of same pay for work of equal value will not only be beneficial but most importantly encourages them to take responsibility whenever there is need in terms of maintenance of the same, as they already know how the system function.

Table 4.40: Status of women and empowerment

S. No	SHG Membership and Position	No	%
1	Secretary	3	3.7
2	Organizer	44	54.3
3	None	34	42.0
	Total	81	100.0
S. No	Participation in economic/livelihood	No	%
1	Yes	18	22.2
2	No	63	77.8
	Total	81	100.0
S. No	Nature and type of livelihood	No	%
1	. Work	10	12.3
2	Work from home	2	2.5
3	Agriculture activities	6	7.4

	Total	18	22.2
S. No	Average earnings per month	No	%
1	2000	3	16.7
2	3000	1	5.6
3	4000	1	5.6
4	5000	10	55.6
5	6000	3	16.7
	Total	18	100.0
S. No	Participation in decision making at household	No	%
1	Yes	75	92.6
2	No	6	7.4
	Total	81	100.0
S. No	Type of decisions	No	%
1	Children's education	33	44.0
2	Children's marriage	4	5.3
3	Home needs	38	50.7
	Total	75	100.0
S. No	Participation in Panchayat/Ward/Community	No	%
1	Yes	1	1.2
2	No	85	98.8
	Total	86	100.0
S. No	Title for agricultural land	No	%
1	No	86	100.0
	Total	86	100.0
S. No	Title for house	No	%
1	Yes	47	54.7
2	No	39	45.3
	Total	86	100.0
S. No	Mode of transport	No	%
1	Public transport	42	48.8
2	Auto	40	46.5
3	Own motorcycle/moped	4	4.7
	Total	86	100.0
S. No	Place of treatment for health problems	No	%
1	Govt PHC	15	17.4
2	Private Doctor / Clinic	70	81.4
3	Local RMP	1	1.2
	Total	86	100.0

5. Resettlement Plan

63. The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for the Andhra Pradesh Urban Water Supply and Septage Management Improvement Project (APUWS&SMIP) was prepared in accordance with The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act 2013), Andhra Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2014 (APRFCTLARR Rules 2014), AIIB's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and generally accepted practices and principles of resettlement and rehabilitation. The following non-negotiable principles will be followed for all the sub-projects implemented under the AIIB assistance.

- Compensation and Rehabilitation and Resettlement assistance will be paid before displacement or taking possession of land.
- All compensation will be at replacement cost and as per RFCTLARR Act 2013.
- No sub-project civil works will be initiated unless compensation for land and assets and rehabilitation and resettlement assistance is provided in full to all eligible AFs and APs.
- Livelihood Assistance will be given in form of Income Generation Assets (IGA) to be chosen by the AFs/ APs. The Project will provide information to the AFs/ APs on alternative income generation activities suitable for the area and help them in making choices.
- The Project will monitor the provision and performance of the IGA through appointed Consultants.
- Progress related to payment of land acquisition compensation and Rehabilitation and Resettlement entitlements will be thoroughly documented and quarterly reports will be sent to the AIIB.
- Under Negotiated Settlement the compensation cannot be below the compensation and other entitlements under RFCTLARR Act 2013.

Options for the Project

64. Option 1: Land acquisition using LA Act 2013
65. Option 2: Direct Purchase/ Negotiated Settlement

A. Minimum R&R Entitlements under RTFCTLARR Act 2013

66. The minimum R&R entitlements under this Act:
1. Subsistence allowance at Rs. 3000/- per month per family for 12 months.
 2. The AFs/ APs shall be entitled to: (a) Where jobs are created through the project, mandatory employment for one member per affected family or (b) Rs. 5,00,000/- per family; or (c) Rs. 3,000/- per month per family as annuity for 20 years, with appropriate index for inflation; The option of availing (a) or (b) or (c) shall be that of the AF/ AP.
 3. If a house is lost in rural areas, a constructed house shall be provided as per the Indira Awas Yojana specifications. If a house is lost in urban areas, a constructed house shall be provided, which will be not less than 50 sq. m. in plinth area. In either case the equivalent cost of the house may also be provided in lieu of the house as per the preference of the project affected family
 4. Rs. 50,000/- for transportation
 5. A one-time Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 50,000/-.

6. The income loss for commercial activities shall be worked out based on daily profit found during census survey and the income loss shall be assessed for a minimum of 30 days disruption or more when required.

B. Special Provisions for SCs and STs

67. In addition to the R&R package, SC/ST families will be entitled to the following additional benefits:

1. One- time financial assistance of Rs. 50,000/- per family.
2. Families settled outside the district shall be entitled to an additional 25% R&R benefits.
3. Payment of one third of the compensation amount at very outset.
4. Preference in relocation and resettlement in area in same compact block.
5. Free land for community and social gatherings.
6. In case of displacement, a Development Plan is to be prepared.
7. Continuation of reservation and other Schedule V and Schedule VI area benefits from displaced area to resettlement area.

Cost of Structures Damaged

68. Cost of Impacted structures will be utilized by the executing agency to restore the access of residential and commercial buildings and community resources like base of hand pump, boundary walls of temple or other community buildings, signage etc. immediate after the completion of project work. While preparing the budget, the R&R team laid special emphasis on arriving at an estimate of the market value of the assets based on govt. schedule rates and prevailing market rates.

R&R Assistance

69. The R&R assistance amounts such as resettlement allowance and assistance for temporary impacted commercial structures and vendors taken from approved R&R policy as prescribed in the ESMPF for the project.

70. The budget for RAP implementation comes to Rs. 5.34 lakhs. Since the project is implemented at ULB level and the owner of the project is ULB, it is understood that the land acquisition expenditure and implementation of RAP budget shall be borne by the respective ULB. The detailed budget is presented below in Table 5.1

Table 5.1: Estimated Costs for Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) as per Entitlement of Provisions of RFP under APUWS&SMIP		
Sl. No.	Item Particulars	Amount (Rs)
Restoration of ramps in cement concrete of M15 Grade and Brick masonry as required per site condition as replacement cost of structures for non-title holders		
1	Total Area of the structures affected in Sq.mtr. 14	21,000
	Total cost for 14 Sq.mtr for Ramps@ Rs. 1500 per Sq.mtr.	
	R&R Assistance Cost for Temporarily Impacted PAPs (kiosks)	

2	Number of commercial structures impacted temporarily 10	
	Payment Rs. 5000/- for 30 days for Temporary Impacted PAPs on income, regardless of their legal status -10 days considered @1600 per day (10X1600=16000)	16000
3	*Temporary loss of livelihoods to 8 commercial kiosks who are going to be displaced @ Rs. 5000/- per month for maximum 2 months. (8*2*5000=80000)	80,000
4	Stake Holder Engagement Plan	3,00,000
5	Tribal People Plan	69,000
6	Total (1 to 5)	4,86,000
7	Contingency@10 % of Total Cost	48,600
Grand Total(6+7)		5,34,600

#The expenditure towards GAP and BCC activities implementation to be incurred by the project budget (Social Development Component) .

* These kiosks will be permanently removed from the present location due to construction of ELSR hence for their resettlement 2 months period is estimated for carrying out their livelihood elsewhere and R&R assistance considered as Rs.10,000 per PAP.

Key Implementation and monitoring directions from PMU

- ULB will implement the RAP with the help of NGO hired under the project
- Commissioner and Director of Municipal Administration (CDMA) has given instructions to all ULBs that expenditure towards land compensation and R&R assistance shall be paid by respective ULBs with the General Funds of ULB.
- PMU along with PMC will monitor the RAP implementation and monitoring report will be submitted to AIIB.
- Land compensation and other entitlements will be paid from ULBs general funds and ULB commissioner will issue cheque to PAPs.

6. Community Engagement

71. Public participation, consultation and information dissemination in a project begins with initial Social assessment activities during the initial phases of project preparation. Public consultation activities and information dissemination to PAPs and local authorities continues as the project preparation activities proceed in a project. Through respective departments and civil society, PAPs are regularly provided with information on the project and the resettlement process prior to and during the project preparation and implementation stage.

72. Consultation with Project Affected Persons (PAPs) is the starting point to address involuntary resettlement issues, concerning resettlement. People affected by resettlement may be apprehensive that they will lose their livelihoods during the time of construction. Participation in planning and managing resettlement helps to reduce their fears and gives PAPs an opportunity to participate in key decisions that affect their lives. The first step in developing plans for consultation and participation is to identify the primary and secondary stakeholders. Information sharing is the first principle of participation.

73. The information dissemination and consultation with PAPs during SIA and RAP preparation included the following:

- Project Description and its Likely Impacts
- Objective and Contents of the Surveys
- General Provisions of Compensation Policy
- Mechanisms and Procedures for Public Participation and Consultation
- Grievance Redress Procedures and its Effectiveness
- Tentative Implementation Schedule
- Roles and Responsibilities of Sub-Project Proponents and Local Authorities
- Perceived loss of livelihood
- Preferences for the Mode of Compensation for Access Affected Structures and livelihood

Details of Public Consultations Organized in the ULB

74. Consultations were held with the impacted persons to hear about their perceptions and apprehensions of the project and to elicit suggestions from them, if any, on improvement to project design.

75. Further, consultation meetings were held with the community along the project affected areas at different locations. Information was disseminated about the project, its benefits and possible impacts. The apprehensions and suggestions given by community are presented below in Table 6.1 to 6.2.

Table 6.1: Key Issues Raised in Community Consultations

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 participants include Agriculture Labors, tailors, construction labors, small traders, fruit vendors, house maids and carpenters.

Apprehensions raised by the community	Suggestions from community
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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 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. 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 borewells.	Water supply connection should be provided to each household to overcome the water supply issue.
They indicated that the taste of the water is salty and not good there is an issue with water supply through tankers as they supply only once in a week.	But supply of tankers is happening once in a week which is insufficient. 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 House Service Connections 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 as informed by the municipal authorities.	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 fulfil 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.

Table 6.2: Key Issues Raised in Consultations with Kiosks and Vendors

<p>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.</p>
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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 House Service Connections 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 as informed by the municipal authorities.	
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 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 fulfil 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.	

Table 6.3 : Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Target stakeholders	Information to be disclosed	Engagement Methods	Frequency	Responsibilities	Cost INR
Council, SHGs	Through Council meetings and whatsapp	Capacity-building workshops Meeting support (including transport, airtime for mobile phones, venue for meeting)	Twice in a year for two years	PMU/ULB	60,000
Slums & SHGs	ULB will communicate to all SHGs	Roadshows Staff training Public address system (for events)	Quarterly once for two years	PMU/ULB	80,000
Slums & SHGs	Workshops & exposure visits	Training for community advisory group	Once in year for two years	PMU/ULB	1,00,000
Local NGOs	Workshops	Training and recruitment of community peer educators	Once in a year for two years	ULB	60,000

Total					3,00,000
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Information Disclosure

76. PMU and the CMUs shall disclose all Safeguards related documents and mitigation plans, viz., EIA, SIA, EMP, SMP, RAP/ ARAP, TPP, etc. at their website. These need to be translated into local language (Telugu) and placed on the website. PMU will also arrange to disclose the final versions of the ESMPF, EMP, SMP, TPPF and RPF along with Entitlement Matrix, in English and the Executive Summaries in Telugu and English, in all the Municipal Commissioner Offices, CMUs, PMU and the local offices of the implementing agencies.

77. The draft SIA and RAP shall be provided to key stakeholders and local NGOs and put in a public place. Feedback received from stakeholders shall be incorporated into the final documents. The executive summary of final set of RAP shall be translated in local language and made available at Project Authority's state and project offices. The final documents in full will replace the draft documents in Project Authority's websites. The list of eligible persons (PAPs) for disbursement of benefits shall be separately disclosed at concerned Panchayat Offices/ Urban Local Bodies to ensure transparency. A copy of the list of eligible PAPs shall be put up at notice boards of the District Collector Offices, Block Development Offices, project offices, and any other relevant offices, etc. The Resettlement Policy Framework, executive summary of the Social Assessment and Resettlement Action Plan of the relevant sub project shall also be placed in the District Collector's Office. The following project specific information related to social safeguards will be disclosed on the website.

- Approved RPF including entitlement matrix;
- Approved SIAs and Resettlement Action Plan;
- Government and private land to be acquired;
- Cultural and religious property to be shifted and relocated;
- Disbursement status of compensation and assistance given to respective PAPs;
- Details of Grievance Redress Committee, its procedures and mechanism;
- Details of public consultation;
- Details of compensation given to land looser and PAP;

7. Gender and Action Plan

78.A Gender Action Plan will be prepared during project implementation in line with the guidance provided in Annexure 5 on Social Development

1. The Gender Action Plan will emerge from a Gender Engagement Analysis; Consultations (Focused Group Discussions) needs to be carried out with different Women's groups, the Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and women who are not formally organized (neighbourhood based peer groups) to understand their (1) understanding of the project and benefits accrued out of it, (2) aspirations relating to project benefits, (3) any concerns regarding the project, (4) willingness to contribute to project implementation, and (5) willingness to contribute to sanitation and hygiene, with particular reference to Solid Waste Management
2. Based on the above information, a Gender Action Plan will be prepared to address the (a) aspirations, (b) concerns and (c) scope for engagement of the women in different project components, particularly, (i) responsible consumption of water, (ii) protection of Wash assets, (iii) safe handling of water, (iv) monitoring of project benefits, with respect to adequacy and equity, (v) solid waste management

79. To achieve the above Tasks the Social Development Expert/Coordinator with approval of the APUWSSIP will engage a NGO in every Circle to discharge the above activities. Essentially, a Work Plan and a Responsibility Chart will be developed for the NGO indicating every activity, deliverable and timeframe for completion of the work. The Development Expert/Coordinator will engage heavily with the NGO and with the Community to discharge the above responsibilities.

80. As part of ESMPPF, gender and vulnerable guidelines are developed to mitigate any potentially adverse gender specific impacts of the Project and to enhance the design of the Project to promote equality of opportunity and women's socioeconomic empowerment, particularly with respect to provision of services and employment. Given below are the result of FGDs carried out during preparation of this SIA.

Table 7.1: Key Issues Raised in Consultations with 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 between 19-59 years. The economic groups include Middle- and Lower-class families and social category is BC-Muslims. Their education levels ranges between 7 th and 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 House Service Connections 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 Municipal Corporation 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 Municipal Corporation 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 counsellor 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 fulfil 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.

81. Participation and engagement of women can be ensured specifically in the following ways:

- Allow and facilitate women to take part in the consultation process.
- Ensure that the women are consulted and invited to participate in group-based activities, to gain access and control over the resources. Guidelines for compensation for land and assets lost, being same for all the affected or displaced families, special care needs to be taken by the CMU for women groups, while implementing the process of acquisition and compensation as well.
- Ensure that women are actually taking part in issuance of identity cards, opening accounts in the bank, receiving compensation amounts through cheques in their name, etc. This will further widen the perspective of participation by the women in the project implementation. While registering properties make sure they are registered in both the spouses' names.
- Provide separate trainings to women groups for upgrading the skill in the alternative livelihoods and assist throughout till the beneficiaries start up with production and business.
- Initiate women's participation through Self-Help Group formation in each of the villages benefitted by the project. These groups can then be linked to special development schemes of the Government.
- Encourage women to evaluate the project outputs from their point of view and their useful suggestions should be noted for taking necessary actions for further modifications in the project creating better and congenial situation for increasing participation from women.

- Devise ways to make other vulnerable to participate in the project activities.
- Cases of compensation to vulnerable should be handled with care and concern considering their inhibited nature of interaction.
- All compensations and assistances would be paid in a joint account in the name of both the spouses; except in the case of women headed households and women wage earners.
- CMUs shall prepare a list of able bodied and willing women PAFs for constructional activities and hand over the same to contractors.
- Half (subject to a minimum of one third) of the PMU/ CMUs/ PMC staff and all other involved agencies (including consulting agencies) staff should be woman.
- When qualified/ skilled women are not available, women with lesser qualifications/ skills may be employed and trained. They may be encouraged and facilitated to obtain the necessary qualifications and/ or skills during the employment. The proposed women personnel shall be available to work at site for at least 50% of the duration of the contract. Women may be replaced during the period of contract, only with women persons of equivalent qualifications and experience.
- Same wage rate for men and women must be ensured.
- Scheduled tribe population identified should be given first preference in selection for any project benefit, viz., livelihoods, etc.
- The petty contracts arising out of the sub-project should considered entrusting to SHGs on community contract basis.
- While selecting community members for training at least half of them should be women and vulnerable.

8. Behaviour Change Communication programme

82. A Behaviour Change Communication Action Plan will be prepared during project implementation in line with the guidance provided in Annexure 5 on Social Development Component

1. Develop a Communication Strategy to identify different population groups within the user community inside the ULBs; the population groups should be homogenous within themselves.
2. Conduct a baseline survey to understand behaviour pattern of the population groups in terms of (a) access to basic amenities, (b) social status, (c) patterns of water consumptions, (d) propensity to pay for services, (e) sanitation habits, (f) personal hygiene habits, (g) domestic and environmental hygiene habits, (h) key influencers, (i) attitude towards solid waste management and general cleanliness, (j) public health security and vulnerability towards water borne diseases and (k) aspirations pertaining to clean environment and easy access to safe water and sanitation facilities
3. Based on the above information develop a Communication Strategy focusing on the Stakeholders with the primary objectives of (a) better use of the services provided under the project, (b) responsible use of the services provided under the project, (c) equitable distribution of project benefits, (d) address the concerns of people adversely impacted by the project or unserved by the benefits of the project
4. One of the objectives of the Communication Strategy will be to involve all Stakeholders from the Social, Political and Religious realms of life and identify Champions within this groups to lead the projects in the ground

83. To achieve the above Tasks the Social Development Expert/Coordinator with approval of the APUWSSIP will engage a NGO in every Circle to discharge the above activities. Essentially, a Work Plan and a Responsibility Chart will be developed for the NGO indicating every activity, deliverable and timeframe for completion of the work. The Development Expert/Coordinator will engage heavily with the NGO and with the Community to discharge the above responsibilities.

9. Tribal People Plan

84. Though this Allagadda ULB has 2.8% of ST population, as per the SIA study no ST family is going to be impacted. Further, it is envisaged that during project implementation, if any additional impacts identified especially impact on ST families/PAPs the Tribal People Plan will help to mitigate, minimize or address the impacts properly. Therefore, the Tribal People Plan aims at well being of the present and the future Scheduled Tribe PAPs.

Objectives of the TPP

85. The principal objectives of TPP include the following:

- To ensure benefits and compensation, as received by tribal community is equal to mainstream population and also ensure the benefits that comes with project itself;
- To ensure that the project engages in free, prior and informed consultation to obtain consent of the tribal people;
- To avoid or minimize to the extent possible, any kind of adverse impact on the tribal community that arise from loss of land, income etc. due project implementation by appropriate mitigation measures.
- To identify the views of tribal people regarding the proposed project and ascertain broad community support for the project;
- To ensure participation of tribal community in the entire process of planning, implementation and monitoring of project

Tribal Consultations

Table 9.1: Key issues raised in FGD with Indigenous people

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 participants includes illiterate to 7th while they are engaged as daily wage workers, construction workers, municipal workers and agricultural labors. These participants do not come under affected PAPs.

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 Municipal Corporation 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, counsellor, 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 45days. For any grievances presently these PAPs are approaching counsellor 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.

The Following Policy Measures are Applicable for TPP Implementation

- RFCTLARRA Act 2013
- Applicable State and Central Legal as well as Policy measures for STs
- Indian Constitutional Special Provisions for STs
- ESS3 of AIIB
- Tribal People Planning Framework of APUWS&SMIP

To mitigate the adversities on STs arise due to project implementation the following special measures proposed to be implemented...

- Free house service connection for affected families,
- Priority shall be given in terms of providing house service connection as well as in water supply during peak summer supply period,
- Should reach water to all tail-end houses with same pressure, if they are residing separately or away from main town,
- If any trainings proposed by Govt. preference shall be given to these people
- If any committees is to be formed at ULB level, at least one representative shall be there from these ST families
- First priority shall be given to these families during restoration of Access affected structures
- If any LA required and land owner belongs to ST, additional assistance shall be given as per ESMPPF and RPF.

Table 9.2 :Tribal Action Plan

Actions	Frequency	Responsibility	Cost Calculations	Estimated Cost in INR
Free House Service Connection to be provided	Once	ULB	Budget included in the DPR	--
Holding community consultations, including FPIC	Quarterly	ULB/NGO/SHGs	5000 x 4	20000
Dissemination of IEC material	Quarterly	PMU/CMU	1000x 4	4000
Training, Capacity building and Exposure visits of members of tribal communities, field staff, facilitators and representatives	Once in execution period	PMU/CMU	25000 x 1	25000
Provision of additional funds for meeting requirements to enhance participation and accrual of positive project impacts on tribal communities	Once in execution period	PMU/ULB	20000 x 1	20000
Total				69,000

10. Implementation Arrangements

86. At ULB level there will be City Management Unit (CMU) for each of 50 Project ULBs in the state. The project ULBs will be manned with technical experts comprising of an urban Infrastructure Expert and Urban Planner for each Project ULB. These CMUs will work for 4 years. The technical experts selected for the CMUs will be dedicated full time staff and will be stationed at respective ULBs. They will assist in implementation of the project at ULB level and also support the ULB Commissioner in preparation of various developmental and service improvement plans/ strategies/ reforms towards strengthening of respective ULB in water supply delivery and related infrastructure. The PMC will have staff for monitoring the ESMPF at the ULB level. Depending on the requirement, the PMC will commission the Environmental Experts to monitor a group of ULBs.

87. APUWSSMIP scope is divided into four broad components namely Planning, Design, Supervision and Project Management. To provide support in project execution in ensuring cost, time and quality compliances, Project Management Consultant (PMC) has been appointed.

88. PHMED is the Implementing Agency and will be responsible for the technical implementation of the project in coordination with the respective ULBs. The role of the PHMED will be to provide technical sanctions to DPRs and final design, procurement and tendering for works and goods, construction monitoring and supervision, ensuring quality controls, approval of payment certificates for works contracts, authorizations for payment supervision, MIS reporting through IT based interface and safeguards implementation.

Environmental and Social Implementation Arrangements at PMU Level

89. Within the PMU, full time Environmental and Social Development Specialists will be deployed to handle all matters pertaining to environment and social management under the project, including implementing the ESMPF. The Social Development Component will include Social Safeguard, and Community Engagement. The tasks of the Social Development Component will be managed by a Social Development Specialist with PMC specialist support within the PMU. The Social Development Specialist will be supported by a Communication Specialist at the PMU level.

90. These Environmental and Social Development Specialists of PMU will be available for the entire project duration. The key responsibilities of the Environment and Social Specialist include:

- Orientation and training of CMU Teams, PMC Team and the Contractors on environmental and social management; for mainstreaming the activities. All on site staff, in particular the engineering, safety, security staff will be oriented and trained.
- Leading/ providing oversight on the EMP/ SMP process and its outputs,
- Review of monitoring reports submitted by the CMU and PMC on ESMPF/ EMP/ SMP/ RAP/ TPP implementation,
- Conducting regular visits to project sites to review ESMPF compliance during subproject planning, design and execution,
- Providing guidance and inputs to the CMU teams on environment and social management aspects.

- Orient, train, guide and support the Technical staff of the CMUs.

91. These Specialists will also deal with matters pertaining to integration of ESMPF into the subproject design and contract documents; preparation of Terms of References for studies (such as for EA/SA); reporting, documentation, monitoring and evaluation on environment and social aspects and will ensure overall coordination with the PMU and CMUs and PMC.

Environmental and Social Implementation Arrangements at ULB Level

92. At the ULB level, the CMUs will support the Environmental and Social Development Specialists of PMU in carrying out the responsibilities listed above. The Environmental Experts will be trained in implementing EMPs.

Project Management Consultants

93. Further to support the Environment and Social Specialists, the Project Management Consultants will also engage environmental and social experts that will implement and review the implementation of various EMP/ SMP/ RAP/ TPP activities for all the subprojects. In addition to providing regular inputs on improving the safeguard implementation practices in the project, the PMC will submit quarterly reports to PMU, which will be an important resource for Bank team's assessment on safeguards management of the project.

Roles and Responsibilities of NGOs

94. NGO will play a significant role in management, restoration and conservation of freshwater resources through public process based in local cultural belief. The NGO at the community level is responsible for community participation on various issues such as enhancing community awareness on water use and payment of tariff, Solid Waste Management, mobilizing women for effective program implementation & service delivery. The role of the NGOs has been designed to be the key interface between the community and the NGOs will be given the responsibility of propagating the project activities and functions at the grassroots.

95. NGOs will educate and build the capacity of the ULB/Consumers/Beneficiaries to educate about how to use the water bodies without polluting them. Capacity building of the local resident/Women groups/youth clubs in monitoring the water quality with the help of user-friendly field test kits. NGOs need to involve school, college, universities in mass awareness campaigns.

96. The NGOs will act as the link between the ULB and PMU. One of the tasks in this respect would be to collate the information regarding the project at ULB level, document the information and share the documents as part of the monthly report to the PMU. The NGOs will also keep a strict vigil on the issue of equitable distribution of benefits. In case the services are not distributed equitably and the issue is not captured by GRC documentation, the NGOs will report on such matters to the PMU. The NGO will facilitate the implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation of affected person due to project activities and inform PMU to ensure the entitlement reaches the affected persons before commencement of the construction activities.

Monitoring Arrangements

97. The concurrent internal social monitoring will be done as part of the regular monitoring by the Project Monitoring Consultants (PMC) and CMUs. The PMU would review this, on periodical basis, through the Social Specialists. The monitoring will incorporate both qualitative and quantitative analysis and will also be used as a course correction if necessary. The Social Experts of the PMU will be primarily responsible for social monitoring and evaluation. Monitoring exercise will be undertaken internally by the project staff at different level. The Social Experts of PMU/PIU of ULB on monthly basis will carry out the project's internal monitoring. An external agency will be appointed for evaluation of project activities related to RAP implementation and compliances. External agency will conduct midterm, annual and end term evaluation of the project. Indicators, which will be monitored/evaluated during the project, consist of two broad categories: Process and output indicators or internal monitoring Outcome/impact indicators.

98. To supervise the implementation of land acquisition and R&R activities, to oversee the recruited NGO/agency performance and to provide guidance, the PMU and other relevant agencies will undertake internal monitoring of physical and financial progress. The monthly internal monitoring reports based on the outcome of consultations and feedback with displaced people who have received assistance and compensation and review of progress of other implementation activities including complains/concerns/issues raised by the displaced persons, will be submitted by the end of 1st week of the subsequent calendar month. The following social parameters may be used for monitoring by the PMU

- Adequacy of entitlements (replacement cost, allowances, income generation grant, etc.)
- Payment of compensation and entitlements before replacement
- Time taken for land acquisition
- Displacements if any; category of households displaced, resettled and compensated
- Number of grievances registered and redressed
- Number of court cases
- Income patterns
- Changes in occupations
- Housing status (area, floor, walls, roof, etc.)
- Ownership of household assets
- Health Status

99. To ensure that the safeguards are implemented in a proper manner, provision for a half-yearly Independent External Social Audit (ISA) should be made. The audit will ensure and check a) the adequacy/correctness of Social Screening, b) adequacy of SIA and SMP, c) the compliance of the social aspects of projects, which are under implementation and completed, d) adequacy of SMP/ RAP implementation, e) assess the effectiveness of supervision and monitoring f) effectiveness of capacity building initiatives undertaken as part of SIA and SMP and g) review and comment on how the recommendations of the previous audits have been followed so far. The Audit is done from an external and third party perspective without any bias; keeping in mind all the monitoring and evaluation is done internally. The PMU will ensure that half-yearly independent external Social Audit, of the sub-projects is done on sample basis (say about of 10% works or minimum 5 sub-projects during every half year), to assess the level of compliance of the provisions laid under ESMPF, RPF SIA and SMP.

100. The external monitoring will include but not limited to: (i) reviewing and verifying the monitoring reports prepared; (ii) monitoring the work carried out by NGO/agency and providing training and guidance on implementation; (iii) reviewing the implementation of the grievance redressal mechanism and its working; (iv) impact assessment through sample surveys amongst displaced persons

for midterm corrective action; (v) consultation with displaced persons, officials, community leaders for preparing review report; (vi) assessing the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness and efficiency, impact and sustainability, and drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning. Some of the important tasks of external monitoring are taking feedback of the displaced persons who receives compensation and assistance, understanding concerns and risks, non-compliances and early warnings in implementation and so on.

101. The indicative monitoring indicators for monitoring of physical activities include the following:

- land acquired- private;
- land transferred - government;
- issue of ID cards;
- number of displaced persons received full R&R assistance (titleholders);
- number of displaced persons received full R&R assistance (non-titleholders);
- number of families provided alternative for relocation – house
- number of vulnerable people received additional support;
- number of CPRs relocated;
- number of grievances received and resolved.

102. The indicative monitoring indicators for financial monitoring include:

- amount paid for land compensation;
- amount paid for structure compensation;
- amount paid as R&R assistances; and
- amount spent on common property resources.

103. In addition to these, the following will also be tracked to judge social inclusion and gender mainstreaming in Resettlement Action Plan implementation:

- Proportion of women landowners who received compensation;
- number of women headed households who received R&R assistances;
- local female and scheduled caste labour force participation in skilled/ unskilled jobs under contractors/ consultants;
- number of vulnerable people who received R&R assistances;
- proportion of women as beneficiaries of house sites/houses offered in the resettlement site under R&R assistance; and
- Proportion of women participation in consultation meetings during implementation.

11. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

104. The project has a grievance redressal mechanism at the ULB level (Allagadda) and at the state level. The ESMPF gives the objectives and processes with regard to grievance redressal. At the ULB level, Allagadda has a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) to register and redress the grievances and complaints of project stakeholders and project affected persons and resolve the same. This GRC is set up at the ULB level with Municipal Commissioner as head. The following are the details of the GRC:

S. No.	Position	Name	Contact Details (Phone, Mobile, Email and Address, etc.)	Remarks
1	The Municipal Commissioner, - Chairperson	A.V.Ramesh babu	8978885220	
2	PHMED Engineer	G.Victor Babu	8500776710	
3	AE/ AEE, - Convener	K.Surendranath Reddy	8978885223	
4	Eminent Citizen from – Member	Surendra Padmanabha Reddy	9948506274	
5	Sankalpa Society Member, - Member	S.S.Tabussam	9966193969	
6	Woman representative from Women Groups/ Civil society, Member	B.Nageswaramma	7799786137	
7	Woman representative from Women Groups/ Civil society, - Member	Varalamma	9052812824	
8	Any Other	-	-	

105. In case the grievances are not resolved at the ULB level, the aggrieved can approach the Grievance Redressal Panel (GRP) at state level. The following are the details of GRP at state level.

S.No.	Position	Name	Contact Details (Phone, Mobile, Email and Address, etc.)	Remarks
1	Project Director, APUWSSMIP - Chairperson	Sri N. Chandra mohan Reddy, IFS	0863-2532833, 0863-2530833 apuwsmp@gmail.com	
2	Project Additional Director - Member	Sri Nagendrakumar Biyani	9395360369, nagendra.iidc@gmail.com	
3	Director (Technical) – Member	Sri K. Rajendraprasad	7675836644	
4	Social Development Specialist – Convener	Sri Ch.Malleswara Rao	7799042263, malliskl@gmail.com	
5	Environment Specialist – Member	Smt Dr. Ganta Rajani	9618280045, esapuws@gmail.com	
6	Special Invitee (Women), from NGO/ Civil Society) – Member	Smt B. Radhakumari, Social worker (Gurumandali NGO, Vijayawada)	9701718978, radhacdc@gmail.com	

The GRC and GRP contact details will be popularized in the ULB through hoardings, public information boards, wall writings and pamphlets.

106. The GRC at the ULB level will endeavour to address all the complaints. If the GRC is not able to address the complaints or if the aggrieved is not satisfied with the redress, it will be escalated to the GRP at state level. Normally complaints lodged with the GRC will be resolved by the Committee within 15 days. In case the complaints are escalated to the GRP, the resolution will be made within 30 days.

Functions of GRC: The broad functions of GRC shall be the following:

- Record the grievances of Complainants/ PAPs, if any, categorize and prioritize them and provide solution to their grievances related to any of the provisions set forth in SMP/ RPF. Grievances may be related to construction phase, land securing, removal of encroachers and subsequently related to water supply and sanitation services
- The GRC may undertake site visit, ask for relevant information from CMU (City Management Unit) and other government and non-government agencies, etc., in order to resolve the grievances.
- Fix a time frame for resolving the grievances within the stipulated time period of 15 days. If the Complaint is escalated upwards to the PMU, the Complaints will be resolved in 30 days
- Inform Complainants/ PAPs through CMU about the status of their case and their decision to PAPs for compliance.
- The GRC will maintain a Grievances Register and send monthly reports on the grievances received and redressed. This will be done by the AE/ AEE of CMU. The PMU will maintain records of all complaints registered, resolved or pending.

107. The Social Coordinator/Expert and Communication Specialist of PMU and AE/AEE of CMU shall provide all necessary help to complainants in presenting in his/her case 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. The decision of the GRC shall not be binding to PAPs. This means the decision of the GRC does not prevent PAPs taking recourse to court of law, if he/she so desires.

108. Adequate measures should be taken to ensure that the people in the ULB or the affected persons along the transmission alignment are aware of the GRC and can access the GRC at will. The NGO responsible for Community Participation activities will be responsible for reaching the people and informing them about the GRC, its functions and means of connecting to the GRC members. Firstly, pamphlets should be distributed containing information on the functions of the GRC and names of the Panel Members. Secondly, wall writing should be conducted in appropriate places indicating the names of the GRC members and their Cell phone numbers.

109. Details of the Complaints: The Complaints Register should contain the name of the Complainant, address, nature of the complaints. The Register should also contain provision for date of resolution of the Complaint and the level at which the Complaint is resolved. The format/items for registering Complaints is listed in next section. At the end of every month, the data from the ULB level GRCs should be send to the PMU. The Social Development Specialist will maintain documentation on the proceedings of the GRC. This will be part of the 6-monthly monitoring report of the Bank funded project.

110. Documentation of the GRM Processes: The GRCs at each level will maintain the following three Grievance Registers that would, among others, help with monitoring and evaluation of the functioning of GRCs but also to document the processes of GRCs. The Grievance Register will have the following details:

- Serial Number
- Case Number
- Name of Complainant
- Gender
- Name of Parent/Spouse
- Full Address of the Complainant
- Main complaint/grievance ☐ List of documents attached
- History of Previous complaint/grievance, if any
- Date of receipt of complaint/grievance
- Date of acknowledgement of complaint/grievance
- Date of field investigation, if any
- Date of hearing
- Decision of GRC at that level
- Progress – redressed, pending or rejected
- Key agreements/commitments
- Decision/Response of the complainant/grieved person
- Date, Mode and Medium of communication to complainant/grieved person
- Date of closing of complaint/grievance
- Whether appealing to next level – yes or no
- Whether or not seeking legal redress.

111. The grievance redress process will be a continuous, transparent and participatory process that would be an integral part of the project's accountability and governance agenda. The GRC at each level will maintain the above- mentioned Registers. The CMU will also prepare periodic reports on the grievance redress on the basis of reports received from the two levels of GRCs. The AIIB will continuously monitor the GRM reports sent by PMU.

Responsibility of NGO with Particular Reference to GRC

112. The NGO at the community level is responsible for community participation on various issues such as Solid Waste Management, enhancing community awareness on water use and payment of tariff, mobilizing women for effective program implementation & service delivery. The role of the NGOs has been designed to be the key interface between the communities and the ULBs/Project proponents. Hence the NGOs will be given the responsibility of disseminating information regarding the functions of GRC at the grassroots.

113. The NGOs will identify the populations in the ULBs and have consultations with the people regarding the benefits and impacts of the project on them. The community members will be actively encouraged to contact the GRC in case they have any concerns or complaints. The process of registering the complaints will be clearly explained to community members and they will be encouraged to contact the GRC members as and when required. The NGOs will ensure that the names of the GRC members along with phone numbers are made public with wall writings in prominent places.

114. The NGOs will act as the link between the ULB and PMU. One of the tasks in this respect would be to collate the information regarding the GRC at ULB level, document the information and share the documents as part of the monthly report to the PMU. The NGOs will also keep a strict vigil on the

issue of equitable distribution of benefits. In case the services are not distributed equitably, and the issue is not captured by GRC documentation, the NGOs will report on such matters to the PMU.