

Government of Andhra Pradesh

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department

Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project

The World Bank Assisted

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TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Final Report

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ACRONYMS

AP	Andhra Pradesh
APRWSSD	Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department
APRWSSP	Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project
ATWO	Assistant Tribal Welfare Officer
CE	Chief Engineer
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DRWSA	District Rural water and Sanitation Agencies
DTWO	District Tribal Welfare Officer
DWSM	District Water and Sanitation Mission
EE	Executive Engineer
EIC	Engineer In Chief
GCC	Girijan Cooperative Corporation
GP	Gram Panchayat
GOI	Government Of India
GoAP	Government of Andhra Pradesh
HWCs	Habitation Water Committees
IEC	Information Education and Communication
ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
MADA	Modified Area Development Approaches
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MWSC	Mandal Water and Sanitation Committee
NGO	Non Government Organisation
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Produce
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
OP	Operation Policies
PESA	Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Area
PHC	Primary Health Center
PIP	Project Implementation Plan
PTG	Panchayat Raj Institutions
PRIs	Preliminary Village Action Plan
PVAP	Primitive Tribal Group
PWD	Project Work Division
RWSSD	Rural water Supply and Sanitation Department
RWS	Rural Water Supply
SA	Social Assessment
SE	Superintending Engineer
SHG	Self Help Group
SMPT	Special Multi Purpose Tribal
SO	Support Organisation
ST	Scheduled Tribal
SWSM	State Water and Sanitation Mission
TAC	Tribal Advisory Committee
TD	Tribal Development
TDO	Tribal Development Officer
TDP	Tribal Development Plan
TSP	Tribal Sub Plan
TOTs	Training OF Trainers
TPMUs	Tribal Project Monitoring Units
TRICOR	Tribal Co operative Corporation
TWED	Tribal Welfare Engineering Department
VTDA	Village Tribal development Association
WB	The World Bank
WDI	Women Development Institution

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Government of Andhra Pradesh (GOAP) formulated its RWSS sector vision and policy in 2006. Key features of the Vision are:

- Transfer of responsibility for planning, design and construction of the RWSS infrastructure and for operating the RWSS services to the PRIs and Communities; and
- Evolution of the role of RWSSD into that of a provider of technical assistance to the PRIs.

Similarly, key features of the policy are:

- Devolution of funds, functions and functionaries to the PRIs;
- Enforcement of full recovery of O&M cost of sharing of capital cost (taking into consideration affordability, particularly by disadvantaged groups); and
- Improvement of the “accountability framework” by clarifying roles and responsibilities of various actors of the RWSS sector at the state, district and village level, including responsibilities for policy formulation, financing, regulation, construction, operations and maintenance,

1.2 Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Towards realizing the sector vision, Government of Andhra Pradesh (GOAP) is currently preparing a Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program (APRWSSP) with financial assistance from the World Bank. The project forms a part of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS) sector investment program and implementation action plan- Medium Term Program (MTP). The Plan would serve as a financial action plan for channeling investments and other resources for integrated rural water supply and sanitation development in the state during the program period.

1.2.1 Objectives

Key objective of APRWSSP is to increase rural communities’ access to reliable, sustainable and affordable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS) services. The project aims at covering a total of 2,843 habitations over a period of five years, the breakup of which is as follows: 1878 Not Covered (NC) and 199 No Safe Source (NSS) habitations. Apart from this, 766 Partially Covered (PC) habitations will be covered with water supply during the five years of MTP. This project will also carry out some augmentations and improvements to Single Village Schemes (SVS) and Multi Village Schemes (MVS). Household latrine and/ or sullage drainage activities will be taken up in about 2843 habitations. Additionally, 55 Mandal headquarters will be provided with Under Ground Drainage (UGD) and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) and 55 major Gram Panchayats (GPs) will be provided with pavements and drains.

1.2.2 Scope of the Project

The proposed scope of these activities of the APRWSP is given below:

Table 1: Scope of Activities

Components	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
SVS						
SVS (PC to FC)	147	87	107	60	47	448
SVS (NC to FC)	200	210	300	285	320	1,315
SVS (NSS to FC)	7	14	19	-	-	40
Total	354	311	426	345	367	1,803
MVS						
MVS (PC to FC) – common & intra village facilities	71	96	60	35	56	318
MVS (NC to FC) - common facilities & intra village facilities	113	87	110	125	128	563
MVS (NSS to FC) - common facilities & intra village facilities	29	43	43	18	26	159
Total	213	226	213	178	210	1,040
Rain water harvesting	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5000
innovative technology	10	10	15	20	20	75
Improvements						
Augmentation of SVS (distribution system)	700	440	70	26	153	1,389
Augmentation of MVS (distribution system)	345	244	20	-	145	754
Improving ground water sources	441	441	441	1,323	1,764	4,410
Catchment area protection for surface sources	10	10	10	10	10	50
Environmental sanitation						
HHLs	8,505	8,055	9,585	7,845	8,655	42,645
Pavements, drains and SLWM in major GPs	10	10	11	12	12	55
Soak pits in GPs	567	537	639	523	577	2,843
UGD and SLWM in Mandal head quarters	10	10	11	12	12	55

The APRWSSP will have the following four outcome indicators for monitoring:

- percentage habitations with improved drinking water and sanitation services
- percentage rural households with access to safe and adequate water supply throughout the year
- percentage rural households adopting improved hygiene and sanitation practices; and
- improvements in cost recovery, contributions to capital and O&M Costs, and collection efficiency

1.3 Social Assessment

As part of the Project preparation, the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Department (RWSSD- nodal agency) has carried out a Social Assessment (SA) study. The Key Objective of this study is to understand and address social development issues, and ensure accomplishing the outcomes in terms of inclusion, cohesion, equity, security and accountability. The specific objectives of the study are:

- Identifying and conducting a detailed stakeholder analysis
- Assessing the social impacts of the proposed project interventions
- Developing measures to mitigate negative impacts and enhance positive impacts
- Review and suggest, as appropriate, the legal, policy and institutional aspects to enable accomplish the principles underpinning the approach

1.4 Tribal Development Plan

The social assessment study discovered the presence of tribals¹ (in World Bank's parlance-Indigenous Peoples) in significant numbers in the state. The scheduled tribes (STs) are a group with a distinct cultural identity and social and economic disadvantages. These constitute one of the largest social groups in the State of Andhra Pradesh with a population share of about 7%. It is very clear that the program interventions will not affect adversely the STs, but, they do require special attention from the view point of ensuring inclusion and equity. The social assessment study brought out that: (i) some of the ST groups do have a distinct cultural identity as compared to other groups; (ii) they are socially and economically disadvantaged in comparison to others. (iii) They have special developmental needs especially their settlement pattern is not always near the water source but their livelihood is organically linked to such sources (iv) they are perpetually excluded from the decision making and have least representation in formal and semi-formal village institutions. Further, the need for special developmental attention for tribals arises from the following reasons:

1. **Poor socio-economic condition, prolonged vulnerability and marginalization-** The tribals have a history of vulnerability and prolonged marginalization due to the poor socio-economic conditions in terms of work-participation, education, health, that preempt their inclusion and targeting in all developmental activities undertaken by the state. Isolation from the mainstream society, economic and social backwardness, poverty and its manifestations low level of literacy and health care, primitive system of production, social and political marginalization further adds to their woes.
2. **Constitutional provisions and safeguards for tribals-** The Constitution of India and the Government of Andhra Pradesh have many protective legislations and safeguards for the welfare and development of the STs. The protective provisions safeguard tribal people from social injustices and all forms of exploitation, while the developmental provisions promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections like the STs.

The above in context, and in compliance with the World Bank's Operational Policy (OP) 4.10, a Tribal Development Plan (TDP) is prepared, to specially, address issues related to the tribals specifically, with respect to the project, provide for culturally compatible benefits and ensure their participation in the project processes. The TDP follows the format of the "Indigenous Peoples Development Plan" as outlined in OP 4.10 and is organized in the following way;

1.5 Structure of the Report

The overall report is divided in following sections covering specific details.

¹ It may be noted that, Government of India adopts a constitutional practice of scheduling some groups of people as 'scheduled tribes'. Hence, in this report, the terminologies, tribals and scheduled tribes both mean the same and are used synonymously

- Section 1** covers introduction, details of tribal scenario in AP, legal and institutional framework (Chapter 1,2,3)
- Section 2** covers baseline information, stakeholder consultations, inferences from social assessment and issues emerging from these relevant for the Tribal Development Plan (Chapter 4,5, 6)
- Section 3** includes the Tribal Development Plan covering strategy, institutional arrangements and implementation process, cost and financing plan (Chapter 7,8)
- Section 4** presents monitoring and evaluation framework and grievance redressal mechanism and institutional arrangements for TDP (Chapter 9,10)

2 TRIBAL SCENARIO IN ANDHRA PRADESH

2.1 Introduction

Andhra Pradesh is the southern state of India divided in three main regions viz Rayalseema, Telangana and Andhra. The total state population is 76.21 million as per 2001 census survey of India covering both rural and urban areas. The total tribal population of the state is 5.02 million which forms 6.6% of the total population of the state. Majority of the tribals (93%) stay in rural areas, in absolute terms 4.65 million population live in rural areas whereas the remaining 7% are in urban areas.

The district-wise distribution of tribals is presented below:

Table 2: District-wise Scheduled Tribe Population in Andhra Pradesh

S No	District	Total Population	S T Population	% of ST to total Population
1.	Srikakulam	2537593	151249	5.96
2	Vizianagaram	2249254	214839	9.55
3	Visakhapatnam	3832336	557572	14.55
4	East Godavari	4901420	191561	3.91
5	West Godavari	3803517	96659	2.54
6	Krishna	4187841	107611	2.57
7	Guntur	4465144	208157	4.66
8	Prakasam	3059423	118241	3.86
9	Nellore	2668564	242257	9.08
Coastal Andhra		31705092	1888146	5.96
10	Kurnool	3529494	69635	1.97
11	Anantapur	3640478	128085	3.49
12	Cuddapah	2601797	61371	2.36
13	Chittoor	3745875	128085	3.42
Rayalseema		13517644	386252	2.86
14	Ranga Reddy	3575064	146057	4.09
15	Hyderabad	3829753	34560	0.90
16	Nizamabad	2345685	165735	7.07
17	Medak	2670097	134533	5.04
18	Mahabubnagar	3513934	278702	7.93
19	Nalgonda	3247982	342676	10.55
20	Warangal	3246004	457679	14.10
21	Khammam	2578927	682617	26.47
22	Karimnagar	3491822	90636	2.60
23	Adilabad	2488003	416511	16.74
Telangana		30987271	2749706	8.87
ANDHRA PRADESH		76210007	5024104	6.59

Table 2 above indicates that the concentration of tribals is the highest in Telangana region and the least in Rayalseema region. Further, the tribal population is higher in certain pockets – in the 7 districts of Adilabad, Vishakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, Khammam, Nellore, and Nalgonda Districts. The tribal population in these districts aggregates to 58% of the total

tribal population of the state. Majority of these areas are characterized by undulating terrain, high rainfall and poor reach of services.

Scheduled Areas. The tribals normally live in contiguous areas unlike other communities. Their lives are closely associated with the nature as they eke out their livelihoods from the natural environ – streams, trees, plants, animals etc. It is, therefore, recognized that maintaining their identities would invariably mean keeping their environ intact with them. Given the contiguous inhabitations, it also becomes simpler to have area approach for development activities and also regulatory provisions to protect their interests. In line with this, Andhra Pradesh too is quite unique with certain pockets having high concentration of tribals. In order to protect the interests of the Scheduled tribes with regard to land alienation and other social factors, provision of “Fifth Schedule” is enshrined in the Constitution under article 244 (2). AP has Scheduled (or normally called Tribal) Areas spread over 97 Mandals in 10 districts (Fig-1)

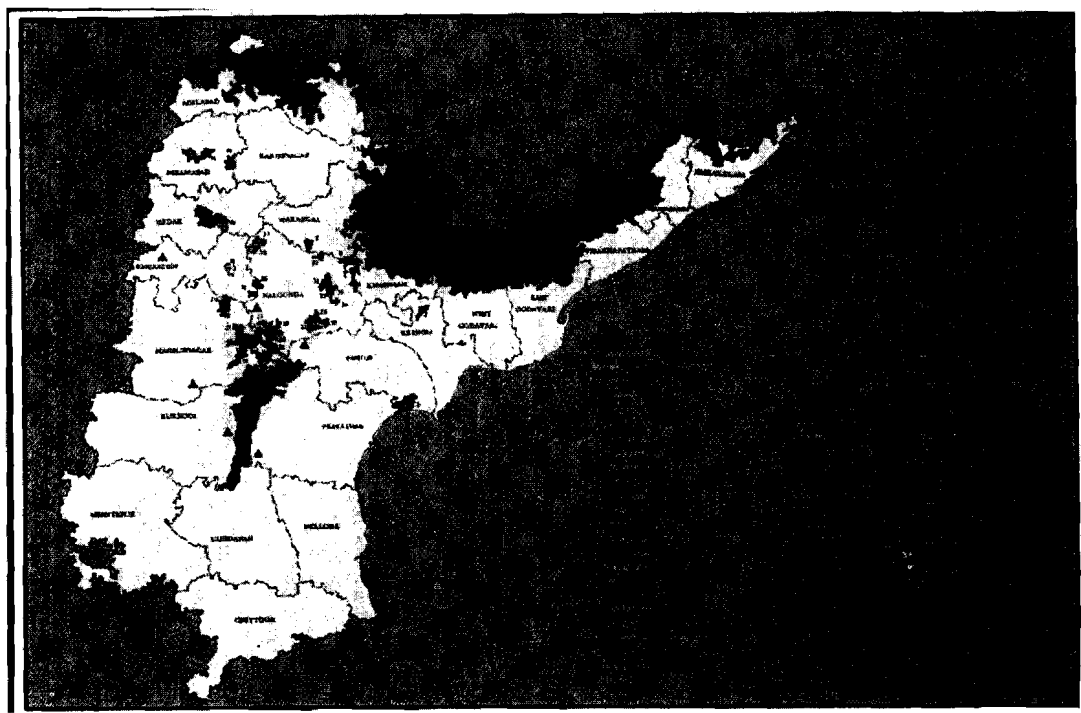


Figure 1: Map-AP Sub Plan, MADA, PTG Area

Tribal Population – Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Areas.

Table 3: Tribal Population in Scheduled and Non scheduled areas

Particulars	(Figures in millions)	
	Population	%
ST Population in Scheduled area	1.69	33.6 %
Tribal Population in other contiguous areas (TSP, MADA and clusters)	0.88	17.5 %
Dispersed Tribal Groups	2.45	48.8 %
Total Tribal Population	5.02	100 %

Table 3 indicates the details of tribal population in scheduled areas and non-scheduled areas. The non –scheduled areas include areas with tribal population either in contiguous blocks or dispersed across the state. Of the total tribal population in the state 33.6% live in Scheduled Areas. Of the remaining, 17.5% live in contiguous areas, referred to as Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets, and Clusters² (explained in detail in a later section). These two categories account for 51%, and the remaining 49% (2.45 Million) are dispersed across the state.

2.2. Demographic information

Tribal Groups The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976 have notified 33 STs in the state (presented below in Table 4).

Table 4: Tribal Communities in Andhra Pradesh

Andh	Hillreddy	Khonds	Pardhan
Bagata	Jatapus	Kotla	Porja
Bhil	Kammara	Koya	Reddi doras
Chenchu	Kattunayakan	Kulia	Rona
Gadaba	Kolam	Malis	Savaras
Gond	Kondadoras	Mannedora	Lambadas
Naikpod	Kondakapus	Mukhadora	Thoti
Goudu	Kondareddis	Nayak	
Yanadis	Yerukalas	Valmiki	

Majority of these (91%) are in the Scheduled areas whereas the remaining are scattered across the state. Out of the 33 STs, five namely, Goudu, Malis, Nayaks, Thoti and Valmiki have been notified with an area restriction. Goudu, Nayaks and Valmiki have been notified in the Agency tracts area, which comprises Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Khammam districts

Out of the 33 STs, Sugalis are numerically the largest ST with a population of 2,077,947 constituting 41.4 per cent of the state's ST population. They are followed by Koya 568,019 (11.3 per cent), Yenadis 462,167 (9.2 per cent), Yerukulas 437,459 (8.7 per cent) and Gond 252,038 (5 per cent). These five (5) STs, together, account for 76 per cent of the ST population of the state.

Among the major STs, Gond have the highest (97.6 per cent) rural population, followed by Koya (95.5 per cent), Sugalis (93.7 per cent), Yenadis (86.4 per cent) and Yerukulas (77.5 per cent). District-wise distribution of ST population shows that they are mainly concentrated in the districts of Khammam, Visakhapatnam, Warangal, Adilabad and Nalgonda. These five districts constitute 48.9 per cent of the total ST population of the state

² Tribal areas having concentrated tribal population i.e. more than 60% of the total population in a village are known as Tribal Sub Plan areas. Further, areas having >50% ST population have been identified as Modified Area. The norm of minimum population of 10000 is adopted for MADA pocket identification. The state has 41 MADA pockets. During, the seventh Five Year Plan the norms were further relaxed to areas having 5000 population with more than 50% of tribal population. 17 such clusters are identified within the state.

Primitive Tribal Groups: Twelve tribes namely, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Bondo Poraja, Khond, Poroja, Parangiperja, Chenchu, Dongaria Khonds, Kuttiya Kondhs, Kolam, Kondareddis, Konda Savaras, and Thoti have been recognized as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). Except Kondareddis and Thoti, population on other PTGs is not available separately as these are notified as sub-groups/sections of main communities. The population of Kondareddis and Thoti is 83,096 and 2,074 respectively, as per the 2001 Census.

Growth rate: The growth rate of ST population in the decade 1991-2001 at 19.6 per cent has been higher if compared to the overall growth rate of 14.6 per cent of the state population as a whole. Among the numerically major STs, highest growth rate of 36 per cent has been recorded in the case of Sugalis, followed by Koya (24.4 per cent), Gond (18.9 per cent), Yenadis (16.8 per cent) and Yerukulas (12.8 per cent)

The **overall sex ratio** of the ST population is 972 females per 1000 males, which is marginally lower than 978 reported for the state population as a whole at 2001 Census. The over all sex ratio of the ST population has registered an increase over 960 reported at the 1991 Census. The sex ratio of above 1000 among ST population in the five contiguous districts namely, Srikakulam (1009), Vizianagaram (1025), Visakhapatnam (1003), East Godavari (1011) and West Godavari (1018) have returned higher sex ratio among STs. In the remaining 18 districts it varies between 994 (Nizamabad) and 921 (Nalgonda).

Literacy and level of education are two basic indicators of the level of development achieved by a group/society. The literacy results in a more awareness besides contributing to the overall improvement of health, hygiene and other social conditions. According to 2001 Census, percentage of literate persons (those who can read & write with understanding), aged 7 years and above, among ST population of Andhra Pradesh is 37 per cent, which is lower than 60.5 per cent reported for state population as a whole. The literacy data show that the ST population of the state has made significant improvement in literacy during the decade 1991-2001. The literacy rate, which was 17.1 per cent in 1991, has increased by 19.9 percentage points in 2001. But in comparison to other states/UTs, the position of ST population of Andhra Pradesh is not satisfactory. It is just above Uttar Pradesh (35.1 per cent) and Bihar (28.2 per cent), which are bottom two states in literacy rate for ST population among all states/UTs. At the district level, the highest literacy rate has been recorded in Hyderabad (55.4 per cent) and the lowest in Mahbubnagar (25.8 per cent).

The educational level analysis reveal that the drop out is conspicuous after the Primary level and again after Secondary levels. This pattern is consistent among all the major STs.

Population in the age group 5-14 years are the potential students. Only 60.7 per cent of the ST population in this age group has been attending various educational institutions.

Marital status is one of the important determinants of fertility and growth of a population. The 2001 Census data on marital status show that 48.7 per cent persons among the STs of Andhra Pradesh are 'never married'. The 'currently married' constitute 46.9 per cent while 4 per cent are 'widowed' and only 0.5 per cent are 'divorced and separated'.

A majority of girls and boys among STs in Andhra Pradesh are getting married after attaining the legal age of marriage. However, marriages of ST girls below 18 years (3.2 per cent) are higher than that recorded among ST population at national level (2.1 per cent). Similarly, the

incidence of marriage among boys below 21 years at 3.6 per cent is also higher than 2.8 per cent aggregated for ST population at the national level.

The mean number of children ever born per ever married ST woman of all ages as well as 45-49 years age group are 2.7 and 3.6 respectively, which are lower than corresponding figures of 3.2 and 4.1 for ST population at the national level

ST Workers and occupations: The state has 29.04 million main workers out of which 2.15 million belong to schedule tribes. Table 5 shows the distribution of main workers with occupational division.

Table 5: Distribution of ST Workers and Occupations (in millions)

Occupational Division	Total Working Population	Working population among ST
Cultivators	7.39 (25.47%)	0.88 (41.01%)
Agri labourers	9.82 (33.83%)	0.9 (41.86%)
Household industry	1.35 (4.66%)	0.06 (2.87%)
Other workers	10.46 (36.04%)	0.31 (14.26%)
Total main workers	29.04 (100%)	2.15 (100%)

Source: Handbook of statistics AP, 2007 by Directorate of Economics & Statistics

In case of marginal workers in the state 68.49% are engaged in agricultural labour whereas 77.68% marginal workers of scheduled tribes are engaged in agriculture labour. This indicates high dependency of agricultural labour activities both by marginal and main workers.

2.2 Vital indicators of development

Table 6: Gaps in levels of development in Scheduled Areas

Sl.No	Area	Indicator	State	Scheduled areas
1	2	3	4	5
1	Demography	Population Growth (%) (1991-2001)	13.86	19.65
		Maternal mortality rate (per 1,00,000 births)	3	7.3
		Infant mortality rate (per thousand) [2000]	53	119
		Work participation rate (2001)	45.81	54.03
2	Social Infrastructure	Literacy rate (2001) Overall	60.42	37.04*
		Literacy rate (2001) Male	70.32	47.66*
		Literacy rate (2001) Female	50.43	26.11*
		Enrolment ratio (6-11 years)	104.07	106.51
		Gross drop out rate (2003-04) - I - X Classes	66.7	84.83
		Hospitals and Dispensaries per lakh of population	4.3	3.1
		No.of beds per lakh of population (2001 - 02)	71	47
		Safe drinking water coverage (%) (1998 - 99)	78.5	56
3	Economic Services	Irrigated area to crop area (2000)	43.67	11
		Productivity-Rice(2001-02) (Kgs per hectare)	3825	NA
4	Economic Infrastructure	Electrification of villages and habitations (%)	100	87.62
		Road length (in KMs) per 100 Sq.Kms	63	59
*figures for Scheduled tribes overall and not specific for scheduled areas				

2.3 Issues identified for TDP

Information generated on tribal scenario in the state leads to identification of critical issues for the Tribal Development Plan. The issues emerged for considerations are -

- Major tribal population (51%) is concentrated in certain pockets. These are mostly the Scheduled Areas of the state or the contiguous settlements.
- Very little information is available on dispersed tribal group status. There is a need to understand the status of these groups by undertaking a specially focused assessment.
- There is a wide gap between the development of tribals in the scheduled areas as compared to the state scenario, leading to the need of providing special focus and thrust on increasing outreach of development in these areas.

2.4 Need for a Dedicated Attention to Tribals

Table 6 indicates a gap in development in the scheduled areas as compared to the state in general. Isolation from the mainstream society, economic and social backwardness, poverty and its manifestations, low levels of literacy and health care, primitive system of production, etc. has limited their development. The history of vulnerability and prolonged marginalization puts forth the need for inclusion of tribals as an important stakeholder group in all developmental activities undertaken and ensuring that they receive due attention not only to meet the basic needs but also to encourage them to participate actively in the development process.

3 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

GOI has been sensitive to the needs of the tribal population of India. The Supreme Court has aptly summed up the tribal situation in India, “tribal areas have their own problems. Tribals are historically weaker section of the society. They need the protection of the laws as they are gullible and fall prey to the tactics of unscrupulous people and are susceptible to exploitation on account of their innocence, poverty and backwardness extending over centuries.”

Many safeguards are provided under the constitution to safeguard the interests of tribals. This section reviews such safeguards and the associated laws and regulations governing tribal development and water and sanitation activities in the state.

3.1.1 Constitutional Safeguards

The constitutional safeguards related to tribals are : (i) Article 14, related to Equal rights and opportunities; (ii) Article 15, prohibits discrimination on grounds of sex, religion, race, caste etc; (iii) Article 15 (4), enjoins upon state to make special provisions for the STs; (iv) Article 16 (3), empowers state to make special provisions for reservation in appointments or posts in favor of STs; (v) Article 46, enjoins upon State to promote with special care educational and economic interests of STs, protection from social injustice and exploitation; (vi) Article 275 (1), Grand-in-aid for promoting the welfare of STs; (vii) Article 330, 332, 335, related to the reservation of seats for STs in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies; and (viii) Article 339, 340, related to Control of the Union over the Welfare of STs and powers to investigations thereof. One of the important Act which ensures Social Safeguards of the STs is “Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

3.2 Some Important legal provisions to safeguard tribal interests

The Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act, 1917: Enacted in 1917, this act checked transfers of land in the Agency tracts of Ganjam (presently in Orissa), Vizagpatnam (covering the present Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam districts) and Godavari (covering the present East and West Godavari districts) districts. It regulated debt and interest on the borrowings by the hill tribes and transfer of their immovable property. It was enacted primarily to safeguard the interest of hill tribes of the area over which it extended and to protect them from exploitation by non-tribals and moneylenders. It permitted transfer of land only among tribals and laid down that the interest accrued over the debts borrowed by the tribals shall not exceed the principal amount.

The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation, 1959: This promulgation extended the provisions of the Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act, 1917 of the former Madras presidency to the scheduled areas of the Andhra region (Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts) of the reorganized state of Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Pradesh was reorganized with effect from 1st November 1956 duly including the telugu speaking areas of the then Madras Presidency and the former Hyderabad State). Through a separate Regulation it was further extended to

the tribal tracts of Telangana region (Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam and Mahabubnagar districts) with effect from 1st December 1963.

The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Scheduled Areas) Estate (Abolition and conversion into Ryotwari) Act 1948; The Andhra Pradesh Mahals (Abolition and conversion into Ryotwari) Regulation, 1969 and The Andhra Pradesh Mutta (Abolition and conversion into Ryotwari) Regulation, 1969: These are land mark enactments and promulgations that facilitated state ownership of private estates and lands in the scheduled areas and paved way for settlement of land tenure. Prior to these enactments and promulgations lands in the Scheduled areas were under private ownership in the form of Estates. Mahals were private estates in certain parts of the present Khammam district. Estates, and Mahals owners leased parts of their lands to tenants for cultivation. In the scheduled areas of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts, the then rulers granted 'Mokassas' and 'Mutta rights' to certain individuals in recognition of service rendered by them like assisting in collection of land revenue, maintaining law and order etc. Since these were basically grants, the tribals did not have absolute rights over these properties. Through abolition of Estates and Mahals the state paved way for settlement of rights of all the tribal tenants who tilled these lands. Further through abolition of Mutta rights and their conversion as Ryotwari Pattas the Mokassas and the Mutta rights were settled in favor of the tribals who tilled these lands.

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

This is an act to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded; to provide for a framework for recording the forest rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :(Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995

The act provides for specific provisions to prevent atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and suggests State Government to frame rules for the same. These include identification of areas where atrocity may take place or there is an apprehension of reoccurrence of an offence under the Act. The State Government is required to set up a Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell at the State headquarters under the charge of Director of Police, Inspector-General of Police. This Cell is responsible for, conducting survey of the identified area; maintaining public order and tranquility in the identified area; recommending to the State Government for deployment of special police force or establishment of special police post in the identified area; and restoring the feeling of security amongst the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes

It can be summed up that the protective provisions safeguard tribal people from social injustices and all forms of exploitation, while the developmental provisions promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections like the tribals and SCs. Further, administrative provisions under the Fifth and Sixth Schedules give special powers to the state for the protection and governance of tribal areas and the reservation provisions ensure due representation in legislative bodies and government jobs.

3.3 Provision of Scheduled Areas under 5th Schedule of the Constitution

Scheduled Areas: The tribals live in contiguous areas unlike other communities. It is, therefore, much simpler to have area approach for development activities and also regulatory provisions to protect their interests. In order to protect the interests of the Scheduled tribes with regard to land alienation and other social factors, provision of “Fifth Schedule “ and “Sixth Schedule” have been enshrined in the Constitution. The Fifth Schedule under article 244 (2) of the Constitution defines “ Scheduled Areas” as such areas as the President may by Order declare to be Scheduled Areas after consultation with the governor of that State.

Fifth Schedule Areas

The criteria for declaring any area as a “Scheduled Area “under the Fifth Schedule are:

- Preponderance of tribal population,
- Compactness and reasonable size of the area,
- Available administrative entity such as district, block or taluk, and
- Economic backwardness of the area as compared to neighboring areas.

The specification of “Scheduled Areas” in relation to a state is by notified Order of the President, after consultation with State Government concerned. The same applies for altering, increasing, decreasing, incorporating new areas, or rescinding any Orders relating to “Scheduled Areas”.

3.3.1 Purpose and Advantage of Scheduled Areas:

Scheduled Areas have certain distinct provisions meant to protect and benefit tribal people in a State:

- a. The Governor of a State which has Scheduled Areas is empowered to make regulations in respect of (1) Prohibit or restrict transfer of land from tribals; (2) Regulate the business of money lending to the members of Scheduled tribes. In making any such regulation, the Governor may repeal or amend any Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State, which is applicable to the area in question.
- b. The Governor may by public notification direct that any particular Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State shall not apply to a Scheduled Area or any part thereof in the State or shall apply to such area subject to such expectations and modifications as he may specify.
- c. The Governor of a State having Scheduled Areas therein, shall annually, or whenever so required by the President of India, make a report to the President regarding the

- administration of the Scheduled Areas in that State and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to the State as to the administration of the said area.
- d. Tribes Advisory Council [TAC] shall be established in States having Scheduled Areas. The TAC may also be established in any State having Scheduled Tribes but not Scheduled Areas on the direction of the President of India. The TAC consists of more than twenty members of whom, as nearly as may be, three fourth are from the representatives of Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State. The role of TAC is to advise the State Government on matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State as may be referred to it by the Governor.
 - e. The Panchayaths (Extension to Scheduled Areas), Act 1996, which the provisions of Panchayaths, contained in Part IX of the Constitution, were extended to Schedule Areas, also contains special provisions for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes.

3.3.2 Fifth Scheduled Areas in AP

From the 5th Five year plan onwards, tribal development gathered momentum with the introduction of a Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) approach. Under this approach, Andhra Pradesh has identified ten areas having concentration of tribals in a continuous area. Special Development Agencies like Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) have been created for overall tribal development in these areas. Objective is to ensure an integrated approach towards implementation of developmental programmes for tribals in the (tribal) sub plan area. The Project Officers of ITDAs are vested with both development as well as regulatory responsibilities with the administrative control over all other line departmental officers including the revenue and tribal department personnel in the district. This way, all the three streams – revenue, development and law and order, are all streamlined, with a single line administration in Tribal Sub Plan areas. Further, all developmental programmes in the sub plan area need to be approved by ITDAs.

And all Officers and staff in the sub plan area, connected with regulatory and developmental functions are under the administrative control of the Project Officer, ITDAs. The Project Officers are authorized to call for any record, review and inspect the works being executed by any department in sub plan area. In all recruitments for sub plan area, the Project Officers, ITDA will be the Chairman / Member.

Andhra Pradesh has 10 ITDAs covering the TSP areas in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Khammam, Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Kurnool and Nellore districts. The ITDA is the nodal agency for integrating all welfare and developmental programs for tribal development. The ITDA functions under the umbrella of the Tribal Welfare Commissionerate at Hyderabad.

3.3.3 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA), Pockets and clusters

Since the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97), the concept of TSP has been modified by extending the coverage to the entire ST population outside the scheduled areas, but those who live in contiguous areas. Three criteria are laid down for identification of tribal pockets under

MADA approach. These include (i) a minimum population of 10,000 (ii) 50% of ST population in the pockets (iii) contiguity of villages in the pockets.

At present 41 MADA pockets exist in AP and the development activities are implemented through these units functioning under the State Commissionerate of Tribal Development.

The Working Group on development of STs during Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), suggested relaxation of present norm of population of 10000 to 5000 with 50% ST population. These areas are the “Clusters”. AP also has 17 clusters in the state.

3.4 Devolution of power and emergence of system of local self governance

The Government of India, in 1992, towards strengthening the democratic institutions at the grassroots level and make them vibrant, enacted the Constitution’s 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts, empowering the people for effective participation in local governance. Under the Act, a three tier PRI system has been introduced viz. Zilla Parishad at the district level, Panchayat Samiti at the Block level and Gram Sabha at the Gram Panchayat level.

Table 7: PRI Constitution

Level	PRI Body	Constitution
District Level	Zilla Parishad	The Zilla Parishad is the apex body of the three-tier PRI structure at the district level. The constituencies for election of Zilla Parishad members are demarcated with a rural population of 40,000. Representatives from each constituency, Mandal Parishad chair persons, MPs and MLAs representing the area are members of the Zilla Parishad.
Mandal level	Mandal Parishad	A Mandal Parishad is at the intermediate level. It consists of all elected members, of the Gram Panchayaths, Sarpanchs and local MLAs and MPs representing the area.
Village level	Gram Panchayath	For every village there is a Gram Panchayath composed of all persons registered (by virtue of the Representation of the People Act, 1950) in the electoral roll for any Assembly Constituency for the time being in force as relates to the village and the said portion of the roll is deemed to be the electoral roll in respect of the concerned village. The Grama Panchayath shall be a body corporate by the name of the village to which it relates.

3.4.1 Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act

The 73rd and 74th Constitutional (Amendments of 1992), accommodate special powers to PRIs, were later extended, with separate provisions to the Scheduled Areas as well through the Panchayath (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act of 1996. With the strength and support of PESA Act, 1996 the PRI bodies at the district and village level have been endowed with special functional powers and responsibilities to ensure effective participation of the tribal people in their own development. This would also help preserve/ conserve their traditional rights over natural resources. A brief summary of powers given to PRIs under PESA Act is given below:

Table 8: Powers given to Gram Sabhas under PESA Act

Gram Sabha	Gram Panchayath	Mandal Panchayath	Zilla Parishad
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listing of development projects for execution through Gram Panchayaths. • Identification and recommendation of beneficiaries under poverty alleviation programs. • Any proposal/plan presented by the Gram Panchayath needs prior consultation and approval with the Gram Sabha. • Prior approval for collection of taxes • Wherever necessary asking for information from gram panchayath • Intervene in conflict resolution through traditional and customary traditional methods if required. • Gram Sabha has power to safeguard the cultural identity, community resources and dispute resolution per traditional customs and regulations. • Control and supervision of functions and powers of Gram Panchayath. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of prohibition of regulation or restriction of the sale and consumption of any intoxicant. • The ownership of Minor Forest Produce. • Prevention of alienation of land and restoration of any unlawful land of a Scheduled Tribe. • Control over the money lending to the Scheduled Tribe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The powers of control and supervision of activities of various organizations and individuals and their office bearers engaged in social work • Consulting the Gram Sabha wherever necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval to obtain concession for raising minor minerals, lease and licenses for mining activities or auctioning of minor mineral products • Prior approval of Zilla Parishad, for land acquisition or rehabilitation of affected people with or without consultation with the Gram Sabha • Planning and management of minor water bodies

3.4.2 Local Governance Arrangements in Tribal Areas of AP

In Andhra Pradesh, the State Government has enacted Act 7 of 1998 extending Panchayat Raj to scheduled areas. Relevant Rules under the Act are yet to be issued. Meanwhile, in the tribal areas of the State, community based organizations viz. Village Tribal Development Agency (VTDA) has been promoted by ITDAs. The VTDA are actively involved in planning, implementing and monitoring various tribal development activities at habitation level. Tribal Welfare Department has found VTDA as a viable and functional structure in carrying out PESA effectively in tribal areas. Hence, in anticipation of Rules under PESA, Tribal Welfare attempted to formulate a meaningful structure for the VTDA and government orders were issued (GO Ms.No.20) defining the composition, role and responsibility of VTDA. Government Orders relating to these are attached as **Annex 1**. During this period, women SHG movement was also picking up in tribal areas of the State. Hence, Tribal Welfare Department attempted to integrate the existing PR structure with the new community based movements. In order to ensure a proper integration, it was ordered that the Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat shall be the president of the VTDA and the secretary of the VTDA should be a woman selected from among the SHG members of the village. During 1999-2003, Tribal Welfare Department has formed (8674) VTDA in (9) ITDAs. Government has

also issued instructions that all works up to a maximum cost of Rs.10.00 lakhs each shall be entrusted to VTDA on nomination basis.

For this purpose, Tribal Welfare Department has taken up regular quarterly training to VTDA office bearers covering issues of social importance, works management and book keeping. The trainings have been regularly organized at the School Complex Training Centers (271) in the state. The VTDA has started taking implementation responsibilities. The drinking water schemes in ITDAs sponsored by NABARD have been implemented by the VTDA. The VTDA has also undertaken works under projects sponsored by IFAD.

The highlights of the VTDA arrangement are-

- One VTDA for each habitation
- Sarpanch of GP President of VTDA
- Election of a Vice President from habitation members
- Election of a Secretary of VTDA from amongst the Self Help Group members of the habitation
- Planning and implementation of all development activities through VTDA
- Works upto Rs. 10 lakhs may be implemented by VTDA
- All funds to be spent in habitation to be routed through VTDA bank account
- Provision of recovery of misappropriated amount by the General Body of VTDA
- Technical support by the line departments

3.5 Institutional Arrangements for Tribal Development in AP

Key government machinery shouldering responsibility for tribal development in the state is the Department of Social Welfare whose key objectives are:

- Strive for educational advancement of Scheduled Castes
- Help in the socio- economic development of Scheduled Castes
- Ensure welfare and protection of Scheduled Castes
- Implement programmes of Social defence such as
 - Homes for orphan children
 - Rehabilitation of Jogins

Associated units of the Department are : (i) Commissionarate of Tribal Welfare; (ii) Directorate of Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute; (iii) APSWERI society; (iv) AP Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance Corporation (TRICOR); (iv) Girijan Cooperative Corporation and (v) Chief Engineer, TWE.

3.5.1 Commissioner of Tribal Welfare

Commissioner of Tribal Welfare is the chief controlling officer for the Departmental Budget. He formulates, directs the process of implementation and monitors the progress of all tribal developmental programs in the State. He coordinates with other departments on implementation of TSP and also implementation of Constitutional safeguards. Key responsibilities include:

- *Education of Scheduled Tribes:* The habitation pattern in the tribal areas has necessitated opening of Ashram Schools and these Ashram Schools are being provided with school and hostel facilities under one roof.
- *Economic Development of Scheduled Tribes:* TRICOR aims at providing financial assistance towards margin money to enable the poorest of the poor Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries to mobilise the required institutional credit to take up the income generating economic activities.
- *Primary Health:* Health care through PHCs, CHCs, Area Hospitals and District Hospitals. Providing epidemic surveillance in tribal areas.

3.5.2 Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute

Tribal Culture Research and Training Institute was formed on the basis of recommendations of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission and the Dhebar Commission. The main functions of the Institute are:

- Conduct ethnographic studies about tribes
- Conduct pre-admission and pre-appointment scrutiny of Scheduled Tribes
- Verify status claims of students and employees under rule of reservations for the Scheduled Tribes
- Examine representations of communities for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes
- Monitor the implementation of protective regulations
- Organize tribal museums to exhibit and educate the public about tribal cultural heritage
- Help in the preservation of tribal languages, songs, dance, handicrafts etc.

3.5.3 APTWREI Society

APTWREI Named as “Gurukulam”, the Andhra Pradesh Tribal Welfare Residential Educational Institutions Society (APTWREIS) was established in the year 1998.

The main functions of the Society are:

- Manage the enrollment of tribal children in schools and prevent them from dropping out from schools
- Improve the quality of education imparted to school children
- Manage all residential schools and residential junior colleges meant for Scheduled Tribes, etc

3.5.4 A P Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance Corporation (TRICOR)

TRICOR has been formed for the economic development of tribals in the State. TRICOR is established for channelizing institutional financing for Tribal Development. It also functions under the umbrella of the office of the Tribal Welfare Commissioner at the state level.

The main objectives of the Corporation are:

- Help tribals undertake economic activities by provide financial assistance in the form of margin money loans

- Co-ordinate and implement the Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) (ST component), special central assistance, Chief Minister's Empowerment of Youth (CMEY), Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY), National Scheduled Tribe Finance Development Corporation (NSFDC) etc. , by providing margin money and identifying beneficiaries

3.5.5 Girijan Cooperative Corporation (GCC)

The Girijan Co-operative Corporation Ltd (GCC) was established in 1956 to achieve the socio-economic development of tribals in the State.

The main activities are of the Corporation are:

- Procurement of non-timber forest produce and agricultural produce from the tribals and marketing of the same to obtain best prices for tribals
- Supply of essential commodities under Public Distribution System and other Domestic Requirements to the tribals at fair and reasonable prices
- Provide financial assistance to tribals to enable them to execute seasonal agricultural operations

GCC is an agency established for providing trade and market support to tribals in marketing their products including Non-Timber Forest Produce. This organization with Head Quarters at Visakhapatnam enjoys monopoly in trade of NTFP in tribal areas. Over a period of time, GCC has expanded its activities and now it also shoulders the responsibility of Public Distribution of essential commodities in Tribal areas and functions as a source of short-term credit for agriculture development.

3.5.6 Tribal Welfare Engineering Department (TWED)

The Tribal Welfare Engineering Department, started in 1985 is the executing agency for construction and maintenance of educational infrastructure, lying of black top roads for connecting un-connected ST habitations and for providing safe drinking water in tribal areas. The TWED functions as the engineering implementing agency for the Tribal Welfare, Social Welfare (SC related) and Backward Castes related engineering works. The TWED is headed by an Engineer in Chief (EIC). The EIC is assisted by 3 Supdt Engineers (SE) located at Vizag, Warangal and Hyderabad. Each of the Executive Engineer under the SE looks after development activities in the specific areas. The TWED has its own staff with additional 10 to 15% staff deputed from departments like PR, RWSSD, PWD, I&CAD, etc.

3.5.7 District Level Institutions

The TWD is responsible for the tribal development within the state. Commissioner of Tribal Welfare is the chief controlling officer for the Departmental Budget. At district level, the District Collector oversees the functioning of Tribal welfare programs and he is assisted by District Tribal Welfare Officer (DTWO) supported by Assistant Tribal Welfare Officers (ATWOs). In ITDA areas, the Project Officer of ITDA has been delegated with powers of District Collector to the extent of TSP area, as a policy of Single Line Administration.

3.5.8 ISSUES of Significance

Governance and development management arrangements for tribal areas are different. The project needs to take these into cognizance while designing institutional and implementation arrangements. They are:

- Habitation Vs Village. Unlike the normal areas, wherein village is a basic unit, in tribal areas, project will have to consider 'habitation' as the primary management unit.
- VTDA vs GPWSC. GOAP has mandated that, in the tribal areas, all development works (up to Rs 10 lakh) shall be done through VTDA. So, the concept of GPWSC (a sub-committee of GP) being mooted for normal areas can not be feasible/ adopted.
- Role of ITDA. Given the mandatory role for ITDA, the Agency needs to be in the central line.
- PESA – Provisions of PESA needs to be taken due note of.

4 BASELINE INFORMATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter provides key baseline information related to the tribals socio-economics as well as the RWSS scenario. The data relates to the tribals living in contiguous areas (mostly TSP areas and a little of MADA and Cluster areas). Database on other tribals is too meager as they are dispersed and interspersed with the main sections of the society. Hence, the baseline information discussions (and subsequently, preparing TDP) are confined only to TSP (mostly Scheduled Areas) only.

4.2 Settlement Pattern

In the state, tribal groups are found inhabiting mostly in north coastal and north inland districts. Tribals, in particular, the hill inhabitants, are distinctly different from the others as characterized by isolated habitations and difficulties in accessibility even for the basic needs fulfillment. Topography, socio-cultural characteristics, livelihood systems and to some extent, historical factors have shaped the settlement patterns in these areas. The tribal settlements in the hilly areas are generally scattered and dispersed.

Tribals and Forests: A good number of tribal are forest inhabitants. With the result, interface with the forests assume huge significance. This may have implications on the type of technologies to be adopted and the time required for securing approvals.

4.3 High Rainfall and drinking water scarcity:

The Schedule areas are characterized by high rainfall as compared to the state's normal rainfall (940 mm). The secondary data on rainfall in the ITDA districts indicates range of 900-1200 mm except Nalgonda which has 751 mm rainfall (normal). In spite of such a high rainfall, most of the scheduled areas face drinking water scarcity in summer months. The scheduled areas though having high rainfall do not have any percolation of water in ground due to hard strata. Paderu is one of the scheduled areas where rainfall is highest and the area faces severe drinking water scarcity during summer months.

4.4 Health & Nutrition:

The health conditions and services available in tribal areas indicate significant gaps when compared to the overall state development. This can be seen from Table 6 in Chapter 2 providing details of key indicators of health status as well as health facilities in tribal areas.

Table 9: Mortality and malnutrition among children

S No	Indicator	Tribal areas
1	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 births)	730
2	Infant mortality rate (per 1000) (based on 2000 data)	119
3	Extent of malnutrition among children in 0-5 years age group**	
	Grade III & IV	0.11%
	Grade II	18%

	Grade I	33%
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Source : RCH-II baseline survey by Commissioner of Family Welfare 2006

Monthly Progress Report of Indira Kranti Pathhakam programme in AP

**-figures compiled for ITDA districts

In general, the health condition of tribals in the scheduled areas is found to be poor. Table 9 presents the malnutrition and mortality status in tribal areas. The most common health problems reported are acute respiratory infections, diarrhea and gastroenteritis. Unhygienic living conditions, absolute lack of concern for health and sanitation, malnutrition and poverty coupled with poor network of health care are the primary reasons for such unhealthy living.

As part of tribal welfare initiatives in the state, GOAP has engaged 8,500 Community Health Workers known as ASHA³ in these areas who, with adequate education on First Aid and minimum health care, work as barefoot doctors in the remote and interior tribal habitations. This initiative supplements the network of Primary Health Centers (PHC) and hospitals administered by the ITDAs.

4.5 Sources of drinking water in ITDA districts

Table 10: District wise distribution of scheduled tribe house holds by source of drinking water

S No	Name of the District	Total No.of Households	Water connec tions	Handpu mp	Tube well	Well	Tank pond, Lake	River, Canal	Spring	Any Other
1	Srikakulam	37865	1339	9772	2168	22346	151	716	722	651
2	Vizainagaram	49830	1797	23034	2390	14165	304	2844	2535	2761
3	Vishakapatnam	128278	7063	22292	4686	28348	276	13474	43645	8494
4	East Godavari	52409	6389	27764	2139	8252	325	5549	1528	463
5	West Godavari	27767	13542	9558	617	2324	551	866	13	296
6	Khammam	150428	27266	88189	9862	20206	449	2864	583	1009
7	Warangal	104712	23403	42943	10525	25760	387	249	236	1209
8	Adilabad	93165	9921	47489	7190	25136	298	1959	406	766
9	Mahabubnagar	63069	14291	40728	6423	861	28	72	81	585
	Total	707523	105011	311769	46000	147398	2769	28593	49749	16234
	%		15	44	7	21	0	4	7	2

Source: Basic Statistics of Scheduled Tribes in AP, Published by Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute

Table 10 presents different sources of drinking water used by the tribal households. It is observed that hand pumps are predominant drinking water source with 44% households using the same. Wells, springs and river/ canals are the next sources used by 32% households. This indicates that very less number (15%) of households use taps for drinking water. This may have an implication on the selection of the technological options.

4.6 Coverage of habitation with drinking water schemes:

³ ASHA-Accredited Social Health Activist is a locally selected and trained community health worker accountable to villagers. She acts as an interface between community and public health system. She is the first port of call for any health related demand. She is responsible for creating awareness on health aspects and community mobilization for sanitation and hygiene practices along with other health aspects. She is paid by the Health and Family Welfare Department.

Table 11 below presents drinking water coverage status in ITDA habitations. The ITDA areas include scheduled areas as well as other tribal sub plan areas. It can be observed that 398 habitations in these areas do not have any drinking water coverage by the state government programmes.

Table 11: Coverage of ITDA area habitations for drinking water schemes

Sl.No	ITDA Areas	Total No.of Habitations	Drinking Water Supply		
			FC	PC	NC
1	Seethampeta	1882	445	1437	0
2	Parvathiputam	1324	638	686	0
3	Paderu	3538	1758	1411	369
4	RC Varam	784	584	181	19
5	KR Puram	241	161	80	0
6	Badhracahalam	2326	1354	972	0
7	Eturunagaram	384	51	332	1
8	Utnoor	1664	512	1151	1
9	Srisailam	354	128	218	8
	Total	12497	5631	6468	398
	% coverage		45	52	3

FC- Fully covered; PC- Partially covered and NC- Not covered

Source: Office of CE (Tribal Welfare), Hyderabad

4.7 Water supply and water use

During discussion with tribal development department it is noted that most of the tribals are accustomed to use drinking water from natural streams flowing till winter. Well water is used thereafter. The field interactions indicate that tribals prefer surface water over ground water for drinking purpose. Lack of home treatment of such water leads to water borne diseases. There is a need of awareness on potable water and bringing in changes in household behaviour. Further, open wells used for drinking water in these areas do not have any systems of protection from dry leaves, water lifting devices for helping locals to easily take the water.

Water Quality and local preferences

G. Madugula is one mandal in Paderu ITDA, where drinking water borewell are used for cleaning and washing cloths. The water from bore wells is not used as people express that it is rusty and has a bad smell. Children in this area refuse to drink bore well water. This has led to more health problems.

The smaller habitations have more borewells. There are about 40-50 such habitations which have two borewells per habitation. The interactions with the ITDA officials indicated that many borewells in the area are not functional. Primary reasons of the same are depleting ground water levels, breakage/shortage of pipe and lack of regular maintenance and repairs.

Yalaamchilly mandal with 40 habitations has only one mechanic who undertakes repairs of borewells and handpumps.

Area characteristics and functioning of extension mechanism

Gkveedhi is a mandal with 300 habitations in the hilly terrain where people have to commute distance of about 10 km to reach another habitation. In such areas weekly Shandis (weekly markets) become the functional headquarters for providing services. The tribals in these areas are used to work through such functional headquarters. Kurupu is another mandal in Vizianagaram with poor connectivity.

4.8 Internalization of O&M

The national and state government has laid major thrust on tribal development and has focused attention of creating development infrastructure in these areas. This has been useful, however current status of the facilities indicates that little attention has been paid to handholding and involving the local community members in internalizing the system usage. Many of the drinking water schemes, especially handpumps, borewells are not in functional conditions primarily due to lack of regular maintenance and repairs. There is a specific need of providing attention to evolving systems and creating support services to ensure functionality of the development infrastructure especially for basic needs such as potable drinking water, sanitation, education, etc.

4.9 Sanitation and Hygiene:

Aspects related to hygiene practices can be categorized broadly into three: (i) personal; (ii) household; and (iii) community/ habitation. All the three are quite poor in tribal areas. On the personal hygiene front, hand wash (before and after defecation) has been identified as a key factor for diseases. Household water disposal systems are almost non-existing, leading to water stagnation and breeding of mosquitoes. A vast majority of the households do not have latrines and open defecation is a common practice. This pollutes water sources. Water delivery points surroundings are too poor in hygiene. These apart, disinfection measures are not normally adopted in all habitations.

Interactions with Tribal Development officials revealed that the morbidity pattern in the ITDA areas indicates a major lack of awareness and importance to sanitation and hygiene. Prevalent diseases are malaria, jaundice, cholera, typhoid. Incidences of these are found more during rainy seasons. Majority of the tribals are thus compelled to spend money on medical care and access to health services too is quite difficult. There is a specific need of creating awareness and influencing behavioral changes in tribals. Hence, this underlines a need for tribal-specific IEC campaign and related investments.

4.10 Social Capital:

Andhra Pradesh has a successful Self Help Group (SHG) movement. The same is also observed in scheduled areas. The ITD areas have 35,581 SHGs with over four hundred thousand women of scheduled tribes. The state government also implements a District Rural Poverty Reduction Programme locally known as *Indira Kranti Patthakam* which works with poorest of poor. Women from this strata are organized in Self Help Groups and a number of capacity building measures are undertaken through a well spread network of community workers.

SHGs are also federated at village level and at Mandal level. ITDA areas have 2714 Village Organizations (VO - village level federations of SHG) and 77 Mahila Samakhya (Mandal level federation of SHGs).

4.11 Availability of electricity in tribal habitations

The table below presents the details of habitations/villages having electricity connections in the Scheduled Areas. The data indicates that even today 12% habitations/villages do not have electricity. Availability of electricity would be one of the factors having implication on selection of technological options for drinking water schemes.

Table 12: ITDA Wise Scheduled Tribe Habitations Electrified

Sl.No	Name of the ITDA	Total No. Of Habitations / Villages	Total No. of Habitations / Villages electrified	Total No. of Habitations / Villages not electrified
1	Seethampeta	1524	1524	0
2	Parvathiputam	1526	1496	30
3	Paderu	3374	2600	774
4	RC Varam	520	416	104
5	KR Puram	261	244	17
6	Badhracahalam	778	770	8
7	Eturunagaram	244	243	1
8	Utnoor	178	166	12
9	Srisailam	328	253	75
	Total	8733	7712	1021

Source: Basic Statistics of Scheduled Tribes in AP, Published by Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, Jan 2006
Data: Directorate of Tribal Welfare, Hyderabad

The areas, though having electrification, in many cases have not paid electricity dues. Thus, the Electricity Board is not willing to provide electricity in these areas.

4.12 Water Supply Works in ITDA areas

The Tribal Welfare Engineering Department (TWED) works in ITDA areas. Details of work undertaken by the department during last three years are presented below to understand the work absorption capacity of the department.

Table 13: Water Supply Physical and Financial Achievements by TWED (NABARD) Rs. Lakhs

S.No	Name of the ITDA	No. of Works sanctioned	Estimated cost	2005-06		2006-07		2008-09	
				No. of works Completed	Expenditure	No. of works Completed	Expenditure	No. of works Completed	Expenditure
1	Seethampeta	8	49.16	0	11.08	3	15.65	3	8.05
2	Parvathiputam	18	75.24	12	39.22	6	13.2	0	0
3	Paderu	56	172.69	18	74.65	34	50.81	3	10.78
4	RC Varam	38	165.13	0	85	38	75.48	0	0
5	KR Puram	10	36.4	10	29.36	0	7.04	0	0
6	Badhracahalam	47	413.78	0	43	14	278.83	33	91.95
7	Eturunagaram	10	111.47	0	24.02	9	46.04	1	6.03
8	Utnoor	79	537.18	20	156.95	38	268.45	21	18.87
9	Srisailam	20	107.23	0	81.5	20	7.94	0	17.78
	Total	286	1668.73	60	544.78	162	763.44	61	153.46

Source: Tribal Development Department, Hyderabad. (Unpublished data)

The Tribal Welfare Engineering Department has also received a sanction from GOI under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme towards end of Dec 2007. Works worth Rs. 13.17 million have been grounded in 2008 in four ITDA areas viz. Parvatipuram-Vizianagaram, Paderu-Vishakhapatnam, Eturunagaram-Warangal, Utnoor-Adilabad and Srisalam-Kurnool. A total of 275 works have been taken up during this year.

4.12 Issues for consideration for TDP

The baseline understanding of tribal areas puts forth some important issues for consideration of the Tribal Development Plan for the Scheduled Areas and contiguous tribal areas.

- The scheduled areas and contiguous tribal areas (Tribal sub plan areas) together have 398 habitations which are not covered under the drinking water supply schemes by the state government. There is an urgent need to include these in the Tribal Development Plan based on the selection criteria of the schemes/areas.
- Hand pump and wells are the most predominant drinking water sources in the tribal areas. However, functionality of hand pumps and borewells indicates the need of setting systems for regular maintenance of hand pumps, borewells and devising mechanisms of repairs of these
- Availability of electricity can have a bearing on choice, selection of technological options for drinking water system development as well as the cost of schemes in tribal areas.
- Accessibility: Number of habitations within a GP are quite high (as many 30-50) (and as high as 300 in a Mandal) rendering extremely difficult for the Government machinery to reach and provide services.
- Sanitation problems resulting in high Morbidity is quite high. So, planned and focused attention for Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (SHP) and associated investments is critical.
- Limited Capacity- VTDA's performance is mixed. Some of them are good and others are yet to be capacitated. Building the capacity of VTDA's will remain a challenge, given low literacy and difficult access.
- Social capital in the form of SHGs, VOs and Mahila Samakhya's do provide an opportunity to integrate them in drinking water system development and management as well as the sanitation promotion and influencing behavioural changes relating to personal hygiene and sanitation

5 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

5.1 Introduction

As part of the social assessment, stakeholder consultations were undertaken at village, district and state level with different stakeholders. The organizational details of these consultations are given in Annexure 4. These consultations have brought out issues of significance for preparation of Tribal Development Plan. Summary of the stakeholder consultations is presented below.

5.1.1 Community level consultations:

Consultations with community members were conducted during social assessment study in sample tanks covering tribal population along with others. Members participated at village level included Village Secretary, Ward members, SHG members, aanganwadi workers along with water users. Main points emerged from these consultations include -

Water supply:

- The need of cleaning of Overhead Tanks was expressed. Also removal of leakages and regular repair system were identified as the need.
- Areas like SC colonies and weaker sections are partially covered and household members have to travel some distance to fetch water.
- Poorer sections opt for public stand-post connections rather than individual house connection for drinking water
- Poor and weaker sections have a fear of being neglected in the drinking water supply schemes.
- SHG members are willing to take up responsibility of O&M of water supply schemes.

Sanitation:

- SHG members are also ready to create awareness on improved practices of water usage and personal hygiene with the help of local Aanganwadi teachers.
- Most of the people indicated willingness for construction of individual toilets with government assistance
- Lack of water is one of the problems for non-use of toilets wherever constructed.
- Waste water disposal is one of the issues. In some cases, the same is drained in canals, streams and nearby tanks leading to health hazards.
- Stagnation of water due to lack of proper drainage system in villages was identified as area of concern as well as minor conflicts at village level.

5.1.2 District level consultations:

District level workshops were organized in three districts covering three main regions in AP. Participants in these workshops included Zilla Parishad members, RWSSD engineers, line department officials, NGOs and media. Apart from these workshops, specific consultations were planned with Tribal Welfare Department, Tribal Welfare Engineering Department, project officials implementing SHG development programmes in scheduled tribe areas,

RWSSD officials, development professionals and NGOs. These identified areas of concerns that may be considered for the project planning.

- Possibility of clubbing smaller tribal habitations with other nearby habitations for drinking water supply schemes
- Extending development strategies, norms of ITDA areas to other non-scheduled tribal areas.
- Maintenance of drinking water infrastructure in tribal as well as other areas forms a major issue that needs handling by devising community based systems
- Need of better coordination between RWSSD and Electricity boards
- Need of designing schemes to cater to increasing population estimation of at least 10 years

5.1.3 State level consultations:

A state level workshop was organized wherein officials of RWSSD, NGOs, development professionals, people's representatives participated. Apart from the state level workshop, specific consultations were planned with Tribal Welfare Department, Tribal Welfare Engineering Department, project officials implementing SHG development programmes in scheduled tribe areas, RWSSD officials and development professionals. These consultations again brought out the following aspects for consideration of tribal development plan.

- Need of setting up a mechanism for O&M works of the drinking water supply schemes
- Involvement of VTDA in planning, implementation and management of drinking water supply schemes
- Need of selection of technology as per local socio-cultural factors and in consultation with community members
- Need of creating awareness on personal hygiene and its relationship to health problems
- Availability of electricity as a critical factor in scheme planning in scheduled areas

5.1.4 Consultations with Tribal Development officials:

Consultations with Tribal Development officials were undertaken through direct interactions. Discussions mainly focused on issues and status in the scheduled areas and contiguous tribal areas.

- Tribal areas are characterized as remote and difficult to access thus having poor outreach of services.
- The development infrastructure is created under various programmes, however, actions are not planned for operations and maintenance of the community based assets and thus many of these are non-functional. In many areas, repair maintenance of the existing non-functional infrastructure can enhance availability of drinking water.
- In some ITDA areas, tribal boys are trained in operations and maintenance. There is a need of transferring operations and maintenance to village level organizations, particularly women's groups.
- Health workers in these areas can be trained in operations and maintenance. The state government has appointed the community health workers to take care of local health needs.

- Need of hygiene and sanitation is much more than drinking water to reduce the morbidity and health expenditure. Community based sanitation is an important need as the field situation indicates prevalence of water borne diseases as well as more mosquito breeding in tribal areas. Awareness generation is most critical to improve the health status of tribals.
- The situation of tribals outside the scheduled areas is further worse. Problems like prevalence of HIV/AIDS, trafficking, selling children are observed across the state. However, detailed assessment of the Dispersed Tribal Groups is not done so far. The Tribal Development Department plans to initiate a study for this purpose.

6 INFERENCES FROM SOCIAL ASSESSMENT STUDY

6.1 Introduction

The planning for development of scheduled tribes requires comprehensive understanding of the socio-cultural and demographic background of the populations for whom the plans are made. The socio-cultural factors include not only the social organization and economic or productive activities but also various practices and dealing with mundane everyday issues and problems. Besides these, it also requires considering various resources available and utilization of the same through various institutional mechanisms and individual's strategies. In this context the social assessment study carried out in 34 villages sampled for this purpose would be of significant value. The survey provides information about the socio-cultural, demographic characteristics of the local population, drinking water, sanitation facilities and their use and other issues. Apart from the survey, data has also been generated on the above from group discussions, in-depth interviews and PRAs in the villages. Besides these, officials in the Tribal Welfare Department are also interacted and discussed various issues concerning the development of the tribal populations in the state. The present chapter discusses the inferences drawn particularly from the Social Assessment which in fact also encompasses the information collected from other sources as mentioned above.

6.1.1 Key findings of Social Assessment

Villages: Villages are of tribal and non-tribal villages with tribal populations. The non-tribal villages are generally multi-caste villages. The tribal villages are as generally located in hills, the population in those habitations is less compared to multi-caste village or a village where tribes and non-tribes live together. Usually tribes like to be away from the non-tribes with some exceptions. Tribal villages are scattered and located in inaccessible areas of the forest.

A village is a Panchayat, with a group of hamlets, as an administrative unit for the government. But, for the people, each hamlet is a village, and for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, in most cases, the village with which they are considered as part is their village. Thus, they are excluded in one sense, but included in another sense. Hence, habitation has to be the management unit for the project.

Literacy: The literacy rates are low in comparison with the national averages. It is pertinent to the project that the female literacy rate is lower than the national average.

Poverty: Poverty levels are quite high with nearly 90% possessing BPL cards. Those who have wetland constitute only. Most of the people from the sample households are laborers and agricultural laborers.

Communication: Usage of television, radio, mobile phones and land phones is quite high in the sample villages.

Coverage: Nearly 3% of the habitations do not have safe sources and some are not covered. Toilet coverage is less than 50%. Still a good number (18%) of people have to trek distanced

of above 100m to more than 500 m to fetch water. Nearly 60% of the people are spending more than half an hour to more than three hours in collecting water.

Participation: It is predominantly females who fetch the water. The survey shows that in 57% households only females fetch water and 38% household both males and females fetch water. Women indicate positive utilization of toilets. Women are willing for promotion of ISL. Women desire to actively participate in the decision making with regard to drinking water management. Community based organizations like SHGs and GP are willing to participate in the project.

Low Latrine Usage: While about 65% of the household do not have latrines, only 28% of those who are having are using them. Nearly 56% of the children are made to defecate inside or outside the house. This poses a serious threat to the health of the family and community. This is a matter of concern for the project to raise awareness levels to put the existing toilets to use and build for all.

Community Sanitation: With nearly 72% of the people throwing garbage in front of their house or on the road, sanitary conditions in the villages are poor. This requires Information Education and Communications campaigns and Behaviour Change Communication using local media local methods.

Hygiene Behaviour: With nearly 22% of the people not bathing daily, this is a matter of concern for the project.

Inaccessibility: Tribal villages are scattered and located in inaccessible areas of the forest. Water resources such as wells and hand pumps dry up particularly in summer due to depletion and deepening of ground water table.

Problems of electricity: In the state 12 % of the habitations do not have electricity connections, some of which may be tribal villages. Problem of uninterrupted power supply, in the remote and inaccessible villages is acute.

Grievance Redresal: Most of the people file their complaints and put forth their grievances with the Gram Panchyat office and with the Sarpanch. There is no proper grievance redresal system in the villages with regard to water and sanitation issues. This is an issue for the project to establish a proper grievance redresal system. Little over a quarter tribals (highest in proportion to others) are not satisfied with the present water supply scheme. Over 20 percent (highest in proportion to others) tribes have lodged complaints against the present water supply scheme. About 52 % tribes want better supply scheme.

7 IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION PLAN – TRIBAL DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT

In this chapter, a Tribal Development Implementation Action Plan is formulated drawing upon the existing development/ regulatory framework including constitutional provisions under the 73rd amendment, and issues identified through stakeholder analyses in the backdrop of the current rural water supply and sanitation status. Initially, issues of significance in the context of formulating an implementation plan are listed, and subsequently, measures drawn to address the same. Essentially, the plan details out: Objectives, scope, strategy, actions to operationalize the strategy, institutional and implementation arrangements, budgets and monitoring and evaluation arrangements.

7.1 ISSUES OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following issues are identified as important to be addressed in the context of reaching effectively the tribals.

7.1.1 Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Situation

- Need of coverage of habitations that are not covered by any drinking water supply scheme
- Need of scheme design based on estimated increase in population. Gaps in existing schemes to cater to needs
- Need for introduction of water quality testing and provision for water treatment both at source level as well as home level
- Neglect of repairs and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes
- Poor coverage of sanitary latrines in tribal areas
- No proper systems for waste disposal both solid and liquid waste

7.1.2 Governance

- Unlike the normal areas, wherein village is a basic unit, in tribal areas, project will have to consider ‘habitation’ as the primary management unit.
- GOAP has mandated that, in the tribal areas, all development works (up to Rs 10 lakh) shall be done through VTDA. So, the concept of GPWSC (a sub-committee of GP) being mooted for normal areas can not be feasible/ adopted.
- Given the mandatory role for ITDA, the Agency needs to be in the central line.
- PESA – Provisions of PESA needs to be taken due note of
- Lack of staff availability in tribal areas is an area of concern. Number of habitations within a GP are quite high (as many 30-50) (and as high as 300 in Mandal) rendering extremely difficult for the Government machinery to reach and provide services. Implementation arrangements will need to take care of the same by planning alternate solutions.

7.1.3 Operations

- Hilly terrain, remote and scattered habitations will pose implementation challenges to complete work in time.
- Need of building a cadre of functionaries to take care of operations and maintenance considering remoteness and lack of availability of technicians
- Handing over of schemes to VTDA for management of water distribution and day-to-day operations

7.1.4 Human and Institutional Development

- Lack of awareness about personal hygiene, sanitation and health problems
- Poor and weaker sections opt for public stand post connections. Need to balance between affordability and equity
- Poor capacity of undertaking O&M
- Limited capacity of VTDA's and mix performance. Need of capacity building and collaborative working with health department functionaries at grassroots level
- Need of better coordination between RWS, TDD, Health and Education departments

7.1.5 Gender

- No involvement of women in decision making during planning and management of drinking water supply schemes
- No specific provisions of women's representation in community based organizations VTDA.
- Positive response of women for ISL
- SHG and VO are women CBO keen and willing to participate in promotion of sanitation and hygiene

7.1.6 Others

- Availability of electricity - a factor to be considered during scheme design
- Higher cost of electricity may lead to higher per capita costs in tribal habitations.
- Possibility of delays in compliance of procedures for Land acquisition in forest areas for bigger schemes

Integration of actions in relation to above aspects is needed to be integrated in the Tribal Development Plan.

7.2 **Objectives of Tribal Development Plan**

The objectives of Tribal Development Plan are:

- Promotion of rural water supply and sanitation delivery through fostering and empowering grassroots tribal institutions for inclusive, equitable access to resources

- Strengthening of rural water sector through integration of local organizations for responsive functioning through support of local NGOs

7.2.1 Scope of TDP

Tribal habitations falling under the jurisdiction of the ITDA would form the purview of the Plan. Rationale for this stems from the fact that: one, tribals are concentrated and live contiguously in these areas and that, tribals outside are rather interspersed and will be difficult to resort to targeting. The following table indicates the coverage of single village based habitations within the overall project, to be executed by TWED. This apart, 4 large multi-village water supply schemes are planned, to be executed by RWSSD. Thus, 600 habitations in the Scheduled Areas shall be covered under TDP.

Table 14: Coverage of General and Tribal (Scheduled Area) Habitations

Category	NC	NSS	PC	FC	Remarks
All habitations in AP	6295	1953	32738	31292	NSS habitations aggregated with NC for Tribal Areas
Tribal (Scheduled Area) Habitations	398		6468	5631	
Proposed (General)	1628	199	616		
Proposed (Tribal - Scheduled Areas)	350		250		

7.3 Strategy

Concept of self help and community sharing of resources is quite common in tribal culture. This is especially due to the geographical characteristics of the area as well as the survival needs. The tribal development strategy of the project will focus on building on existing and traditional systems of resource sharing within the government framework. The Community Driven Development (CDD) principles (adopted as project strategy) of i) autonomy, ii) decentralization and subsidiarity, iii) self selection and demand driven, iv) inclusion and equity, v) participation, vi) cost sharing vii) transparency and accountability would form core part of tribal development strategy.

Activities under the project would thus focus on creating an ‘enabling environment’ through awareness creation among community members, ensuring their participation in planning, selection of need based technological options, ensuring equity in access to water and building capacity of local leaders and functionaries to take care of regular operations and maintenance of the schemes. The community members will be brought together under the umbrella of VTDA (a habitation level institution created under the state GO) and would be capacitated to plan, implement, operate and maintain the water supply systems as well as other infrastructure/facilities created under the project. The project’s “scheme cycle” and associated rules and regulations have been evolved in discussions with tribals and other stakeholders. Capacity building of the primary stakeholders on these aspects needs to be a continuous process, and for this purpose it is planned to provide support through Support Organizations or NGOs. Technical assistance for developing estimates etc would be provided through professional agencies. All other rules and regulations, specially related to capital cost contribution and operation and maintenance will remain the same. The difference, however, will lie in its operationalization. In addition, to ensure that this is not a one-time sort of intervention, and to help in mainstreaming CDD based approaches into the tribal development as a whole in the State, project provides for TWD’s strengthening.

Thus, the TDP will have two major interests: (i) one related to rural water supply and sanitation delivery being attempted through fostering and empowering autonomous, inclusive, equitable and accountable grassroots tribal institutions; and (ii) institutional strengthening, to enable the State government, in general and the TDD in particular to imbibe the CDD approach towards tribal development. Elements of operationalizing the strategy are presented below, separately for RWSS and Institutional Strengthening.

7.4 Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Delivery

Primary Management Unit. In accordance with the national constitutional provision and experiences gained elsewhere in the country, each habitation/ hamlet, instead of GP, will be the basic management unit. That is, for the purpose of TDP, an individual hamlet or a cluster of hamlets (hereinafter, for the purpose of simplicity, referred to as “**Tribal Para**” with about 50 households, as the focal point. Thus a Tribal Habitation will be responsible for planning, procuring, constructing, operating and maintaining water supply and sanitation activities.

Tribal Settlement Definition: Recognizing that population could be mixed (tribal and non-tribal), all habitations with at least 50% tribal households will be considered as a Tribal Settlement.

7.4.1 Village Tribal Development Agency (VTDA)

All people of a Tribal Habitation will comprise ‘Gram Sabha’, the general body. This is the habitation level Gram Sabha and shall comprise all tribal adults of 18 years and above. Sarpanch (President of GP) shall be the President of VTDA and will also have a Vice President and Secretary, both of whom are elected from the General Body. In the absence of Sarpanch, President of the local SHG will preside over the meeting. In addition, VTDA shall elect 2 more members one of which would be a woman member. Thus, these 5 would form the Executive Committee (VTDA-EC)

7.4.2 Self Selection and Demand Driven

The community focused approach under the project forms the core part and it starts right from the beginning of selection of a habitation for participation in the drinking water and sanitation programme. The sub-project selection process will be demand driven and will follow the self selection by tribals. The tribals known to have limited awareness of development initiatives would be made aware on the project through a series of activities. These are detailed below.

District level orientation: The awareness generation would start with a district level orientation workshop to be conducted by the project staff. They will orient the ITDA officials, Gram Panchayat members and Sarpanches, VTDA representatives of the area and local NGOs. The orientation would include information on project activities, self selection parameters, selection criteria, and need of willingness to participate actively by mobilizing community contributions for capital cost sharing as well as taking up responsibility of management of the infrastructure. The project staff will prepare awareness material in local language for facilitating the understanding.

Expression of Interest/ Demand: Based on the orientation, the participants will be requested to orient the fellow community members to take a decision of raising demand for the scheme in the habitation through a written application. These requests can come through any one viz., proponents could include: GPs, VTDA, officers, people's representatives, and NGOs. An undertaking expressing willingness to comply with the project's rules and regulations – community cost contributions and operation and maintenance arrangements, in particular – shall be given by VTDA/ GP while making the request.

Selection of habitations: Tribal habitations will receive priority for participation in the project. All tribal settlements in a project district will automatically be eligible to participate in the project. All the applications thus received will go through a screening process and the DWSM would select the villages based on the prioritization criteria. The prioritization would be done based on coverage of habitation, the intensity of drinking water need and batch-wise allocation.

Support Organizations (SOs): Once the habitations are selected, local NGOs will be inducted to provide community organization and capacity building support. The Support Organizations will facilitate formation of VTDA (in case not done) and strengthening of the same to participate in planning, implementation and day to day management of the infrastructure. The SOs will also facilitate the process of evolving operational norms for equitable water distribution, regular maintenance and upkeep of not only the drinking water scheme but also the drains and sanitation around drinking water sources. A number of community focused actions would be undertaken by the SO with the help of VTDA to bring in a behavioral change in home level care of water storage, treatment, water use. Promotion of personal hygiene and sanitation would be another important task of SO.

Assessment of habitation level drinking water status and needs: The SO along with VTDA members would undertake a physical assessment of the drinking water infrastructure in terms of availability and functionality and identify the needs. These may cover needs of minor repairs and improvements in existing infrastructure, major repairs and the need of provide access to the sections that are deprived of the access to the drinking water sources. The focus of the assessment would be on ensuring access to the poor.

The assessment would also include identification of needs of local capacity building including common and shared understanding about the role of VTDA, the executive committee of VTDA and GP.

Preparation and submission of the Habitation level Water and Sanitation Plan (HWSP)
The needs assessed by VTDA would then be converted into a Habitation level Water and Sanitation Plan. Each VTDA will be enabled to prepare HWSP identifying (a) urgent repairs and replacements, if required, to water supply facilities; (b) entry level activities such as IEC campaigns, or repairing any other infrastructure; and (c) technical options chosen along with the line estimates; and the Comprehensive Habitation level Water and Sanitation Plan.

7.4.3 Habitation level Water and Sanitation Plan (HWSP)

The HWSP will include the following Community Action Plans (CAP)

- CAP-1: Detailed technical project report (DPR) with details about choices considered and the discussions thereof as well as the cost particulars related to water supply and ground water recharge.
- CAP-2: Operation and Management (O&M) Plan including the likely tariff, income and expenses.
- CAP-3: Social and Environmental Management Plans, outlining measures to be address the concerned issues.
- CAP-4: Community Contribution Mobilization plan detailing household-wise cash and labor shares.
- CAP-5 : Capacity Building Plans
- CAP-6: Women's Development Initiatives (WDI), which will spell out integration of women in planning and implementation process, as well as their role in selection of technological options.
- CAP 7: IEC/ Hygiene Promotion plan detailing objectives, inputs, scheduling and the likely outputs.
- CAP 8: Implementation schedule, including schedule for delivery of inputs and services, schedule for monitoring of the progress, success indicators and capacity enhancements.
- CAP-9 : Monitoring and Evaluation
- CAP 10: Dissemination and Disclosures

This plan would be endorsed by the VTDA and approved by GP. Once GP approves the plan, same would be forwarded for sanction to DPSU who in turn will seek approvals from ITDA and DWSM.

7.5 Technological Options

The project team will make available a basket of alternative technological options for improving water supply and sanitation facilities which are cost effective and culture-friendly. Full information on the merits and demerits of each technology will be informed to the tribals to enable an informed and appropriate decision making. Small scale and decentralized, rather than single large scheme will be encouraged so as to ensure that the local needs are not subsumed in large and elaborate schemes. Availability of electricity would also form one of the criteria while choosing a technical option. Repair and rehabilitation including augmenting and modernization of the existing schemes will be preferred over entirely new schemes.

7.6 Capacity Building

The project proposes a number of capacity building activities for both primary and secondary stakeholders. These are listed in the Tribal Development Plan, These include

7.6.1 Exposure visits-

“Seeing is believing” is a common human behavior. The development extension thus needs to utilize this for creating awareness on the need for changes and building confidence of locals. A number of successful initiatives are observed in the state as well as adjacent states. The project will plan for such exposure visits not only for the secondary stakeholders but also for the primary stakeholders. It is proposed to take select VTDA members for such exposure visits.

7.6.2 Training of local masons

The decentralized management of drinking water infrastructure as well as sanitation measures including construction of toilets, drains, soak pits etc will need training of local masons who can take up the activities on their own. This will help to improve the quality of works and build local capacity.

7.6.3 Developing a cadre of functionaries

The drinking water schemes in ITDA areas are essential small schemes and these include variety of technologies used to meet local needs. Table 10 of Chapter 4 indicates predominance of handpumps, coupled with open wells and borewells as drinking water sources. The need of regular maintenance and repairs is well expressed by both primary and secondary stakeholders.

It is proposed to identify local youth as well as SHG members who would be keen to take up regular maintenance activities. Identification of a caretaker family around the sources can also be taken up. These caretakers will be trained in preventive maintenance operations and helping to develop links with skilled persons in and around the habitation.

7.6.4 Involvement of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA)

Government of India has recognized the need of preventive health services in tribal areas and also is aware of non-health issues affecting community health. In tribal areas, the public health and family welfare departments have inducted community health workers (ASHA) to undertake community level awareness generation, health education and providing need based support services for health care.

Considering the morbidity issues relating drinking water and sanitation, the project would need to involve the ASHAs in health education and awareness programmes for local community members. Local SHG members, Anganwadi workers and other opinion leaders can be involved in creating awareness on sanitation and use of potable drinking water.

Training of ASHA on source based and home based care of drinking water sources, personal hygiene and sanitation would be undertaken in all the habitations selected under the project.

7.6.5 Consultations during implementation

Stakeholder consultations for Tribal Development Plan preparation were undertaken at various levels starting from water users and upto state level Tribal Development Department officials as well as other stakeholders such as NGOs. Consultations are generally held in order to;

- create awareness
- bring various stakeholders on a common platform
- seek information
- pass on information
- capacity building

The consultation process initiated during planning stage would be continued during the implementation phase. Stakeholder consultations will be a continuous activity in TDP areas of the project and will be held at the following levels;

Community level:

- Habitation level consultations will be held to orient the water users on water and sanitation aspects and identification of needs based on drinking water supply and sanitation status of the habitation
- HWSP will be prepared through a consultative process after having series of interactions at grassroots level with all stakeholders. Viz. water users- men, women, technicians, village secretary, GP members, opinion leaders such as aanganwadi teachers, school teachers, ASHA
- Sanitation promotion needs behavioural changes. These will need regular interactions among habitation members as well as watch and ward during initial periods. Consultations will be needed for evolving norms and following the same.
- Ensuring equity in water distribution will necessitate interaction with water user. Special consultations will be undertaken with involvement of women at the time of designing water distribution systems as well as deciding timings of water supply in case of protected water supply schemes- both single village and multi-village schemes
- Conflict resolution over water and sanitation issues will be taken up at VTDA level through community interactions
- In case of multi-village schemes, consultations will be required at regular intervals with project affected persons (PAP). The following consultations will be carried out during the project cycle.
 - Estimation of land requirement; Title holder, extent, location, etc.
 - Identification and verification of Encroachers/ Squatters
 - Socio-economic survey for preparing the baseline of the displaced/affected families
 - Motivation of titleholders and encroachers to facilitate the Land Acquisition process
 - Implementation of the IEC/ Communication plan for awareness creation
 - Identifying livelihood support programs for PAPs

In order to keep the momentum of consultation, activity specific consultations and a quarterly consultation will be held with all stakeholder groups. Documentation of all consultations will be prepared by the SO.

District level

- At the district level, DPSU will be held consultations right from the initial stage where all VTDA, GP, local NGOs and line department staff will be oriented on project activities and inviting the habitations to submit applications to participate in the programme.
- The scheduled areas and contiguous tribal areas have Project Director, ITDA as the development head for development of the areas. Hence, consultations will be held regularly to appraise the ITDA and the district Collector on project activities and issues (if any) arising during the implementation. Further, District level Review committee will meet on quarterly basis and undertake review of progress on water supply and sanitation activities. The Tribal Welfare, DRDA Health, education department officials would also participate in these meetings and maintain regular interactions.

State level

- Consultations will be held with departments like Tribal Development Department, TWED, Health, DRDA to develop strategies for communication and education of tribals on personal hygiene and sanitation issues.
- Consultations will also be held at SPSU level through Executive Committee headed by Secretary, RWSS to review progress on implementation of various plans as well as dispute resolution.

7.7 Cost Sharing and Ownership

The project proposes to seek community contribution @ 10% in capital costs to inculcate a sense of ownership and belonging. However, considering the socio-economic situation of STs, it is proposed to relax these norms. In the Schedule V areas and contiguous tribal areas, the community contribution will be 5 % out of which 1 % would be the upfront cash contribution and balance would be contributed in the form of material /labour. Further, threshold levels will be fixed, keeping in view the affordability. This could mean a maximum of Rs 250- 300 per household. Schedule for mobilization of these funds shall be decided by the VTDA.

Operation and Maintenance: The VTDA will be responsible for operation and maintenance. All day to day recurring expenses will be met out of user charges. VTDA, with the help of GP, shall fix the water tariff and collect the same as per an agreed plan.

7.8 Institutional Arrangements

Institutional arrangement for implementation of Tribal Development Plan will be customized to the project requirements. However certain players who are already part of the set up and certain others, who will be involved especially for the project implementation, will provide support for certain activities.

Institutional arrangements have been designed such as to align with the three tier PRI Institutions at the Village (Gram Panchayat), Block (Mandal Parishad) and District (Zilla Parishad). RWSSD or Tribal Welfare Engineering Department will provide implementation support to the PRI institutions at each level as appropriate. The tribal habitations, being small and scattered, the state government has promoted community based organizations viz. Village Tribal Development Agency (VTDA) These will play the main role in implementing the Tribal Development Plan alongwith other institutions: Gram Panchayats, Non-Government Support Organizations, Mandal Parishads, District Collectorate/ District Water and Sanitation Committee (DWSC), ITDA, Tribal Welfare Department, State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM), Government Line Departments (chiefly Tribal Welfare and RWSS). In addition, dedicated project specific teams at state and district level will be established, who will play a major coordination role at the district and state level. In order to ensure that local communities are involved in addressing social and environmental concerns at the village, the following implementation arrangements would be adopted with adequate and appropriate staffing:

7.8.1 Habitation Level

The VTDA will be the primary actor at the habitation level. They will be supported by non-government Support Organizations (SOs), selected for a cluster of villages within a particular geographical boundary. SOs will primarily be responsible for providing community development and external liaison support to the VTDA on a day to day basis.

The responsibility of facilitating planning and implementation of TDP activities at the village level is vested with the VTDA and Support Organizations. The TOR for the SO would include specific responsibilities to manage tribal development activities. The project will develop capacities of both VTDA and SO through training and other information sharing measures to plan and implement social and environmental management activities. As part of their TORs, the external M&E agency would also undertake evaluations at mid-term and project completion stage to assess the implementation of the Tribal Development Plans prepared based on the RPF of the project.

7.8.2 Mandal Level

At the Mandal level the Mandal Water and Sanitation Committee (MWSC) will facilitate IEC and capacity building activities to the GPs, and VTDA. The MWSC will do the scrutiny of the schemes, including RAPs, submitted by the GP and then forward them to DWSC. MWSC will also cooperate with the NGOs for social mobilization, capacity development, communication, project management and supervision. MWSC will also sensitize public representatives, officials and general public about the project principles. MWSC will provide guidance and support to institutions for imparting training for capacity development of all stakeholders, and undertaking communication campaign.

7.8.3 District Level

Similar arrangements are envisaged in DWSMs through District Water and Sanitation Committee (DWSC). In addition, DWSC will get approval of all Tribal Development plans from the Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), which is the main agency responsible for development in these areas.

District Project Support Units (DPSU) will be the nodal agency at district level for the project activities. It will have the overall responsibility of coordination with SO, line departments, ITDA, reporting, implementing financial management system and controls, and maintain database of baseline information as well as progress of the project

7.8.4 State Level

A social development wing in the SWSM's State Program Support Unit (SPSU) will ensure that the Tribal Development Plans are in conformity with the statutory legal framework and that necessary guidance and budget is provided to implement these plans. The RWSS or Tribal Welfare Engg Department (TWED) will provide technical assistance to the project, as a whole. Tribal Development Department has the formal mandate for tribal development, in initiating as well as managing the processes. The following table depicts the role and responsibilities of the major players.

Table 15: Institutions and Functions for TDP

Level	Institution	Function
State	State water Sanitation Mission (SWSM)/ SPSU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide guidance in the preparation and implementation of TDP • Ensure that TDP implementation is in accordance with the constitutional and legal framework • Arrange funds required for implementing the TDP. • Monitoring planning and implementation of HWSPs • Facilitation formation of Grievance Redressal Committees at the state and District levels. • Ensure that appropriate measures are taken on the recommendations of these committees.
District	District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM)/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection and Identification of Support Organizations (SO) • Approve HWSPs prepared at the VTDA level and forwarded by GP • Coordinate with other line departments particularly with TWED and ITDA • Ensure implementation of the decision of the Grievance redressal Committee
	District Project Support Unit (DPSU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation on project to ITDA, Tribal Welfare Department, other line department officials, GP, VTDA, local NGOs for awareness generation • Training and Capacity Building of SOs and VTDA on water and sanitation related issues. • Monitor planning and implementation of HWSP at the habitation level • Coordination between various players and actors in implementation • Technical support to VTDAs/ SO in assessing issues relating to drinking water supply and sanitation, preparing and implementing HWSPs. • Provide /organize training required on water sanitation and community health issues to SOs and VTDAs • Forward grievance unresolved at the district level to SPSU and follow- up on actions required
	Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of Habitation level Water and Sanitation Plans (HWSP) • Selection of SOs • Monitoring of HWSP
Mandal	Mandal Water and Sanitation Committee (MWSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of Habitation level Water Supply and Sanitation Action Plans • Redressal of Grievances • Monitoring of the HWSP implementation • Capacity building and IEC campaigns
GP	Gram Panchayat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission of application for participating in the project • Approval of HWSP

Level	Institution	Function
Village	Village Tribal Development Agency (VTDA) with the support of Support Organization (SO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of existing drinking water supply and sanitation status within the habitation and identification of needs • Selection of two additional members apart from President, Vice President and Secretary and formation of an Executive Committee within the VTDA for project implementation • Identification of capacity building needs of VTDA members • Identification of O&M needs and preparation of O&M plan • Setting up mechanism for integrating women in planning and implementation of HWSP • Organizing awareness campaigns for promotion of sanitation and personal hygiene • Provide support to the engineers during preparation of estimates • Undertake implementation of works upto Rs. 10 lakhs with technical support of engineers from APRWSSD or TWED • Participation in trainings organized from time to time • Record keeping • Annual audit • Liaison with ITDA, Health, Education, Tribal Welfare Department, Women and Child Welfare Department.
	Support organizations (SO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Support to the VTDA in all water supply and sanitation related activities • Work with VTDA in identifying water supply and sanitation issues • Facilitate preparation and implementation of HWSP • Evolve operational norms for water distribution, operations and maintenance and monitor adoption of norms • Liaison with ITDA, Health, Education, Tribal Welfare Department, Women and Child Welfare Department. • Estimation of land requirement (quantum, exact location, titleholder etc.) based on the rehabilitation activities planned along with the VTDA. • Provide support in all engineering related survey activities to the RWSSD or TWED • Provide data to the M&E agency/expert/team • Prepare documentation of all field level consultations during implementation
	Other Line Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convergence of IEC and Capacity Building activities

7.9 Implementation Arrangements

The implementation arrangement consists of detailed steps to be followed in dealing with tribal related issues phased out as per the project cycle, role to be played by various players and the institutional arrangement for the flow of these activities are provided below:

Table 16: Implementation Arrangements for Tribal Development Plan

Activity	Responsibility			Review/ Approval
	Primary	Secondary	Assessment	
Motivation and Awareness Generation for the project	SO	DPSU (Comm. unit)	SPSU (Comm. unit) and CCDU	SPSU and CCDU
Assessment of drinking water supply and sanitation status by VTDA supported by Support Organizations	SO, VTDA	AE/ AEE	DPU	PO, ITDA
Preparation of Habitation level Water Supply and Sanitation Plan (HWSSP) covering – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Detailed Project Report (DPR) - O&M plan - Community contribution mobilization plan - Initiatives for involvement of women in HWSSP - Hygiene promotion plan including IEC - Implementation schedule 	RWSS/ TWED engineer	VTDA, SO	DPU	PD, ITDA
Approval of HWSSP	VTDA, PO, ITDA			PO, ITDA
Monitoring by VTDA	VTDA	SO and DPSU (Social Unit)	SPSU (Social Unit)	SPSU
Sub-Project Evaluation (general project evaluation and specific evaluation of impact of TDP)	SPSU	DPSU	World Bank	GoAP

7.9.1 Phasing

The implementation arrangements for the project preparation, design, implementation and operation and maintenance as designed in the context of the project/ scheme cycle are presented below:

Table 17: Project Cycle

S.No	Phase	Indicative timescale
1	Pre-planning phase	2 Months
2	Planning phase	6 Months
3	Implementation phase	12 to 30 Months depending on the type scheme
4	Operations & Maintenance Phase	4 Months
Total		24 to 42 Months

Details of activities under each phase are presented below in the sub-project cycle. The same is presented below along with corresponding responsible agency.

Table 18: Scheme Cycle – Tribal Development Plan Activities

S. No.	Activities in all project areas	Activities in TDP areas	Responsibility
A	Pre-planning phase		
		District level orientation workshop for VTDA, GP, District officials and inviting applications for support	DPSU
1	Selecting GPs	Receipt of application from VTDA through GP along with an undertaking expressing willingness to comply with the project's rules and regulations	ITDA
2	Selection of Service Agency/Consultant for initial IEC and Support Organisation (SO) in the Program villages	Selection of Habitation	DPSU, ITDA
3	Village level IEC campaign	Selection of SO	DPSU, ITDA
4	Resolving to participate		
5	Preparation of "Devolution Action Plan" (DAP) by GPs with support from SOs		
B	Planning phase		
1	Identification of user groups and formation-cum-constitution of the GPWSC	Motivation and Awareness Generation for the project	SO
2	GP resolution recognizing GPWSC	Identification of two more members from VTDA and formation of an Executive Committee	VTDA, SO, AE/AEE,
3	Capacity building of GPs/ GPWSC members		AE/AEE, SO
		Assessment of drinking water supply and sanitation status through Socio-economic Survey ⁴ (socio-cultural resource mapping and infrastructural survey) for identification of needs	
		Preliminary estimation of Land requirements by VTDA supported by Support Organizations (if yes, follow project cycle as defined in R&R framework of the project)	
4	Opening of bank account		SO
5	Mobilization of communities, participatory planning and use of appropriate tools, problem investigation and analysis		SO
6	Participatory WATSAN situation analysis	Capacity building of VTDA	SO
7	Identifying technology options, conducting feasibility analysis and Agree-To-Do meeting for separate user groups		VTDA, SO, AE/AEE
8	Tripartite MoU signed among GP, GPWSC and DWSM	MOU between VTDA, GP and DWSM	SO, DPSU
9	Collecting part community contribution, based on a pre-determined %		VTDA, SO
10	Preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPR)		VTDA, SO, AE/AEE
11	Approving DPR by GP	Gram Sabha Approval and Consultation in case of Scheduled Areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submission of proposal to Gram Sabha Hearing Objections Submission for approval	
12	Obtaining administrative approval and technical sanction of DPR	Obtaining administrative approval from Prooject Director ITDA in ITDA areas	DPSU
13	DPR for water supply, drainage/ sanitation approved		
14	Awareness on hygiene and environmental sanitation	-	VTDA & SO
15	Preparing sanitation / drainage plans		VTDA & SO
16	Preparation of Community Action Plans (CAP) for GPWSC		VTDA & SO
17	Applying for first installment of program funds		
18	Preparation of implementation phase proposals and Implementation Phase Tripartite Agreement (IPTA)		

⁴ As per R&R policy of the state

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S. No.	Activities in all project areas	Activities in TDP areas	Responsibility
19	Implementation phase proposals and IPTA		
C	Implementation phase (depending on the type of technology chosen)	Monitoring by VTDA	VTDA, SO
1	Preparation and sale of bid documents		AE/AEE
2	Collecting balance cash contribution from communities		VTDA
3	100% of community contribution mobilized		
4	Signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the GPs / GPWSCs and the selected contractor	Signing of MOU between VTDA and contractor (in case bigger works planned to be outsourced)	VTDA, SO
5	Receiving first installment of program funds		VTDA
6	Construction of water supply schemes, environmental sanitation works and catchments area protection works		VTDA, AE/AEE of RWSSD or TWED
7	Periodic monitoring by GPWSC / GP and RWSS	Periodic monitoring by VTDA, ITDA	DPSU, ITDA
8	Technical approval of bills		DPSU
9	Releasing payments to contractors		VTDA
10	Preparation of the Implementation Phase Completion Reports (IPCRs)		VTDA, SO, AE/AEE
11	Submitting utilization certificates		VTDA, SO
12	Releasing balance installment of program funds		DPSU
13	Commissioning of schemes		SE/AEE
14	Water supply, drainage / sanitation infrastructure successfully commissioned		
15	Implementation completion reports including statement of accounts finalized	Sub-Project Evaluation (general project evaluation and specific evaluation of impact of rehabilitation on PAFs) - Restoration/ Improvement of Income level of PAFs - Establishment and Improvement of Livelihoods for PAFs:	SPSU
D	Operations & maintenance phase	Sub-Project Evaluation- specific evaluation of TDP	SPSU, DPSU
1	Appointing operators / contractors		VTDA,SO
2	Fixing user fees		VTDA, GP, SO
3	Collecting user fees		VTDA
4	Remitting bulk water charges to the agency maintaining the common facility		
5	Facilities functioning successfully		

The Multi village schemes will follow the R&R cycle for land acquisition issues (if any)

8 COST AND FINANCING PLAN

8.1 Introduction

The Tribal Development Plan covers costs of construction of facilities of drinking water supply as well as promotion of sanitation. Capacity building at the grassroots level is another component to ensure smooth implementation of project activities and also setting up an institutional system for long term beyond the project period. The Tribal Development Plan also proposes to allocate portion of funds for undertaking detailed assessment of dispersed tribal groups within the state. M& E is another activity needing specific provisions for TDP. The overall budget is presented below in Table 19⁵.

Table 19: Budget for Tribal Development Plan of APRWSSP (Amount in iRs)

S.No.	Particulars	Unit	No.	Quantity	Rate	Amount
	Water Supply					
1	Single Village Schemes	Habitation	1	450	300,000	135,000,000
2	Multi Village Schemes		5	30	900,000	135,000,000
						0
	Sanitation					0
3	50% Coverage of Latrines	Habitation	30	600	3,000	54,000,000
4	Soak Pits	Habitation	60	600	500	18,000,000
5	Pavements and Road Side Drains	Habitation	200	600	1,000	120,000,000
						0
6	Study on Tribals in SA and non SA	No.	1	1	2,500,000	2,500,000
7	Evaluations- Mid term and End of Project	No.	2	1	1,000,000	2,000,000
8	Training of TWD Officials	No.	50	1	30,000	1,500,000
9	Capacity Building at habitation level	Rs.	1	0	139,533,600	13,953,360
10	IEC activities		1	600	5,000	3,000,000
11	Support Organization Costs	No.	15	40	500,000	300,000,000
	Sub-Total					784,953,360
	Contingencies 10%					78,495,336
	TOTAL					863,448,696

8.2 Assumptions:

- 30 Households per habitation and 5 persons per Household
- Per capita cost for SVS is Rs. 1000 and Rs. 3000 per MVS
- 50% of the households in a habitation are provided with latrines. Project to contribute about Rs. 3000 per latrine
- All households will be provided with soak pits. Each soak pit costs about Rs. 500
- 200 m of pavements with drains will be built in the habitation. Each meter of pavement with drain to cost about Rs. 1000

⁵ Scope of the project, overall, stands reduced from 3,800 to 2,600 habitations. Accordingly, number of habitations to be covered under TDP too will be reduced proportionately, from 600 to 400 habitations. Budget is too will be reduced proportionately.

Cost of the schemes is based on project costing for single village schemes and multi-village schemes and the estimates prepared by the Tribal Welfare Engineering Department for ITDA areas. **Annex 2 and 3** presents these details and the cost estimation prepared by the TWED for reference. These investments will be financed by the APRWSSP.

9 REDRESSAL OF GRIEVANCES MECHANISM

9.1 Dispute Redressal Mechanism

9.1.1 Dispute Redressal Committee

All grievances related to water and sanitation schemes in scheduled areas and contiguous tribal population areas will be resolved within the constitutional and legal framework within the state. Accordingly, two bodies are to be established – Dispute Redressal Committee at the state level; and Grievance Redressal Cell at the project level. The former will be established under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary, RWSSD, to monitor and review the progress of implementation of resettlement, in his capacity as Chairman, State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM). Project Director, APRWSSP will be convener of this committee. The composition of the committee will be as stipulated in the state policy. The Dispute Redressal Committee to be constituted will have the following members:-

1. A representative of the Tribal Welfare Department
2. A representative, one each from SC Corporation and ITDA
3. Prominent Academicians
4. Engineer in Chief, RWSSD and TWE
5. A prominent woman development professional
6. A representative of a voluntary organization
7. A representative of the Revenue Department
8. Representatives of the PRIs

9.1.2 Grievance Redressal Cell

Similarly, Grievance Redressal Cell will be established under the chairmanship of Engineer-in-Chief, RWSSD for redressal of grievances of the PAFs. Project Director, APRWSSP shall be the convener of these bodies. Correspondingly, at the sub-state level, GR Committees will be established at the District and Village levels. These committees will be headed by the District Collector and Project Director, ITDA in districts having ITDAs and President, VTDA at the district and habitation levels respectively. Superintending Engineer, RWSSD and the Assistant Engineer/ Assistant Executive Engineer, RWSSD will be the conveners at district level and village level respectively. GP level grievances committee will be facilitated by non-governmental support organizations contracted by the project to provide community development support to the local communities. Thus, grievance mechanism will be available at three levels: (i) state level, (ii) district level and (iii) village level. Macro level issues beyond the purview of the 'District' shall be addressed by the GR Cell and Dispute Redressal Committee.

It is proposed that the PAP first level of the grievances registration will be the VTDA. After receipt of grievance, the committee will take up the matter during the next immediate meeting and initiate measures for redressal. No grievance can be kept pending for more than a month which means the committee has to meet every month. Implementation of the redressal rests with the VTDA. In case the aggrieved party is not satisfied with the proposed redressal measures, it can take approach the district level committee. If the aggrieved party is not satisfied with the decision of the district level committee, then it can approach state level committee and there after the court.

Table 20: Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Level	Agency	Time period for redressal of grievances	Issues likely to emerge	Responsibility
Village	Village Tribal Development Agency	Maximum of one week	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of habitation Selection of SO 	President of VTDA
District	District Water and Sanitation Mission	Maximum of two weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non coverage of households Technological options selection 	Project Director ITDA, Superintending Engineer as Member Secretary of DWSSM and Representative of DWSSM in charge of the subject,
Project	Grievance Redressal Cell	Maximum of three weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land acquisition Compensation Selection of households for ISL support 	Engineer-in-Chief, RWSSD as Chairman of Grievance Redressal Cell and Project Director, APRWSSP as Member Secretary
State	State Water and Sanitation Mission	Maximum of one month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water distribution disputes Disputes over waste disposal Differential service delivery 	Principal Secretary, RWSSD as Chairman of SWSM and Project Director, APRWSSP as Member Secretary

9.1.3 Legal Options to PAPs

The PAPs will have two kinds of options for addressing their grievance s relating to water supply and sanitation. One is the grievance redressal mechanism incorporated in this framework as above. The other is the general legal environment consisting of court of law to address their grievance. These options were disclosed to the PAPs during the public consultation process.

10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) FRAMEWORK

10.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation (M & E) of the Tribal Development Plan is similar to the processes and specific activities proposed for the project as a whole. M & E activities under TDP would help in ;

- Tracking of progress of planned activities and interventions against expected outcomes
- Timely implementation
- Evaluating project service delivery through the project cycle
- Feed back for mid-course correction
- Designing corrective measures
- Overall project management

Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEaL) framework is designed to facilitate: (a) results-based management; (b) learning and process enhancement (through process monitoring by participatory methods, involving group self-ratings, reviews, score cards, satisfaction surveys, etc); and (c) impact evaluation (involving use of appropriate baseline and controls).

The SPSU, through its dedicated M&E unit which would include one M&E expert, will have overall responsibility for planning and coordinating MEaL activities. In this role, the SPSU will coordinate MEaL activities of the three sets of entities that will undertake the bulk of the data collection and analysis work: (i) the implementing departments/agencies at the state and district levels; (ii) an external M&E agency (to be engaged as consultants for the duration of the project); and (iii) beneficiaries, primarily VTDA and various project-supported interest groups. The process of participatory MEaL by beneficiaries will be facilitated by SOs, by the external M&E agency and SPSU/DPSU as appropriate. The SPSU will have overall responsibility for developing systems and procedures for appropriate analysis and presentation of the collected MEaL data to ensure appropriate use of the indicators for project management and learning.

MEaL activities would include: baseline study; regular performance tracking of inputs and outputs by concerned implementing agencies; concurrent performance monitoring (on a sample basis) by external M&E agency; systematic (“panel data” type) analysis of project impacts through repeated monitoring of the same sample set of households through project lifetime; mid-term and final impact evaluations; and continuous participatory MEaL by beneficiary groups at various levels. Reports from these MEaL activities will be generated in agreed format according to a set schedule.

Monitoring will be ongoing and periodic, taken up internally with the help of a MEaL expert operating at SPSU and DPSU. This will also be taken up further at VTDA level with the introduction of community based monitoring system. The SO will help the VTDA to form a habitation level Monitoring Committee from among the water users along with the VTDA President, Vice President and Secretary. The Monitoring Committee will undertake monthly progress monitoring of activities proposed in HWSSP under the seven Community Action Plans.

10.1.1 Components of MEaL System:

The MEaL system will have the following components:

- Community based monitoring system at VTDA level
- Process monitoring to assess participatory processes, institutional and implementation aspect for evaluation
- Impact assessment to evaluate implementation success and post project service delivery
- Sustainability monitoring to assess post-implementation sustainability

10.1.2 Activities under MEaL

VTDA level:

- Community based monitoring of HWSSP
- Progress Monitoring
- Capacity building of VTDA on institutional aspects

DPSU level:

- Process monitoring to assess participatory process, implementation aspects and community ownership
- Compilation of reports
- Monthly reviews

SPSU level:

- Project level reviews
- Compilation of reports from district level and generation of project level reports

10.2 Indicators for monitoring

Table 21: M&E indicators

Challenges	Key indicators
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of HH having drinking water availability within 200 mtrs • No of HH practicing home level treatment and care of drinking water • No of HH having soak pits • No of HH having ISL • No of HH using toilets • No of handpumps in functional condition • No of HH having toilets • No of VTDA's having clean drains • No of VTDA's undertaking regular O&M • % of water supply facilities having local caretakers • % of women representatives in VTDA Managing Committee • User charges paid by HH • Change in morbidity relating to water borne diseases
Institutional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representation of women in VTDA Monitoring Committees • Works undertaken by VTDA (quantum and type) • Regulated process of water distribution implemented by VTDA • Capital cost contribution (labour and money) estimated and

Challenges	Key indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mobilized Cash contribution collected Update records maintained by VTDA Regular monthly meetings No of habitation level technicians trained in bore well and hand pump repair Water and sanitation related conflicts resolved by VTDA IEC messages learnt and adopted by villagers

10.3 Evaluation of TDP

The project evaluation and assessment will be done externally through an agency specially engaged for this purpose. The same agency will also undertake Mid-term evaluation of TDP. Thus, the responsibilities of external M&E agency would include mid term and end term impact assessment.

10.4 Institutional Arrangement for MEaL system for TDP

Table 22: Institutional arrangements for TDP MEaL System

S No	Level	M&E activities	Responsibility
1	State/ Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing reporting system for internal monitoring Selection of external agency for M&E Liaison and coordination with external M&E agency Developing Community based monitoring system for VTDA 	State M&E expert
2	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constitution of a District Level Review Committee under the chairmanship of Project Director, ITDA Planning and conducting regular reviews by the District Level Review Committee Preparation of District level progress reports Field visits to review the progress of work as well as participatory process, capacity building Facilitating implementation of community based monitoring system through SOs Post project sustainability monitoring 	District M&E expert, District Tribal Welfare Dept Officer
3	Habitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of Monitoring Committee at habitation level Undertaking regular monitoring using Community based monitoring system Field visits by Monitoring Committees for work quality monitoring 	VTDA SO
4	Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mid term and end-term evaluation of TDP 	External M&E agency

ANNEXURES:

Annexure1: Government Orders Related to VTDA

1272
04509/2/04
12/5/04

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH ABSTRACT

Tribal Welfare Department - Village Tribal Development Associations (VTDA) in Tribal Sub-Plan areas of Andhra Pradesh - Constitution - Procedure for nomination of a Member for electing as Vice President of VTDA - Amendment - Orders - Issued.

SOCIAL WELFARE (TW.BUD.) DEPARTMENT

G.O.Ms.No.22

04509

Dated: 19-04-2004.
READ the following.

G.O.Ms.No.20, S.W. (TW.Bud.I) Dept., Dated: 31-03-1999.

ORDER:

In the G.O. read above, orders were issued to organize Village Tribal Development Associations (VTDAs) duly replacing the Village Development Committees (VDCs) in all Tribal habitations having more than 70 house holds and located in Tribal Sub-Plan areas and which are not major Gram Panchayats. The main purpose of this order was to ensure participation of the Tribal community in all development activities in addition to the works/function already being performed by VDCs and to inculcate a sense of ownership of community assets, ensure proper and equitable development to the Tribal Sub-Plan villages in the State.

2. In this connection, it has come to the notice of the Government that over a period of time, the VTDAs have lost their significance and became dis-functional due to the following reasons:

- (a) Closure of International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) supported A.P.Participatory Tribal Development Project (APPTDP) in 2003.
- (b) Non conducting of elections to VTDA Office-bearers once in every two years
- (c) The World Bank supported APPTDP has prompted a new community based organization "Village Organizations (VO)" in Tribal areas and in most of the places the VO's activity has relegated the VTDAs to the back ground.
- (d) Multiplicity of organizations such as VO's, VSS, VDC and VTDA at the habitation level and consequential divergence of programmes.

3. Further, the Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act envisages establishment of "Gram Sabha" at habitation level. In concept the VTDAs are closest to the Gram Sabha at habitation level.

4. Considering the above facts Government have decided to revive the VTDAs with certain modifications.

5. Government after careful consideration of the matter hereby issue the following amendment to clause 6 of G.O.Ms.No.20, Social Welfare (TW.Bud.I) Department, dated: 31.3.1999.

(p.10)

for being necessary
Following action

20/5/04

20 PE

MBS

: 2 :

5. Government after careful examination of the matter hereby order that the financial powers of VTDA be enhanced from Rs.5.00 lakhs to Rs.10.00 lakhs for all building works, road works other than BT roads, minor irrigation works and all maintenance works.

6. The above increased financial powers shall be subject to the reforms in the method of constitution of VTDA i.e., the entrustment shall be considered only in those habitations where the Project Officer, ~~(VTDA)~~ Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)

i) notifies the list of the members of general body of VTDA as per G.O.Ms.No.20, Dt.31-3-1999; and

ii) the election of VTDA members shall take place under the direct supervision of Project Officer, ITDA or his nominee.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

V.NAGI REDDY,
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To
The Director of Tribal Welfare, Hyderabad.
The Chief Engineer (TW), Hyderabad.
All Project Officers of ITDAs in the State.
All Agency Collectors concerned.
The Panchayat Raj & Rural Development Department.
The Health, Medical & Family Welfare Department.
The Environment Forest Science & Technology (Forest) Dept.
The Irrigation & CAD Department.
The Transport, Roads & Buildings Dept.
The Finance (R&R SW) Department.
All Sections in Tribal Welfare Wing.
Copy to:
PS to Addl. Secy. to CM
PS to M.(TW)/Pri. Secy.(SW)/Secy.(TW)
PS to M.(Fin.)
PS to CS
SP/SC.

// Forwarded :: By Order //

m/sasib
SECTION OFFICER.

g. Director of Tribal Welfare
OP, Hyderabad.

Enclt - No. 43/8605/05

dt. 3-08-07

Copy communicated for taking necessary action.

TO

MS P.O. & DTDA,
Atk. District

Joint Director (Plng)

dt. 3/8/07
DD (Plng) 7807

2

AMENDMENT

6. The following amendment shall be issued for the words occurred in clause 6 of G.O.Ms.No.20, Social Welfare (TW.Bud.I) Department, dated:31.3.1999.

FOR	READ AS
6. The General Body shall elect a Vice President from among the Members of the VTDA.	The Ward Member of the habitation if he/she happens to be a ST candidate shall be nominated as the Vice President of the VTDA. In case, if the Ward Member is not a S.T. person, then S.T. Member amongst the VTDA shall be elected as the Vice President

7. All the Project Officers of ITDAs are requested to get the VTDA's reconstituted accordingly so as to partner them in all developmental activities taking place in Tribal Sub Plan Areas.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

V.NAGI REDDY,
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To:-
The Director of Tribal Welfare, Hyderabad.
The Chief Engineer (TW), Hyderabad.
All Project Officers of ITDAs in the State.
All Agency Collectors concerned.
The Panchayat Raj & Rural Development Department.
The Health Medical and Family Welfare Department.
The Education Department.
The Agriculture & Cooperation Department.
The Energy Department.
The Women Development, Child Welfare & Disabled Welfare Department.
The E.F.S. & T. (Forest) Department.
The Irrigation & C.A.D. Department.
The T.R. & B. Department.
The Finance (Extr.SW) Department.
All Sections in Tribal Welfare Wing.
Copy to:
PS to Addl.Secy. to Hon'ble CM.
PS to M.(SW&TW).
PS to Pri.Secy.(SW)/Secretary (TW).
SRA

// Forwarded :: By Order //

N. N. Krishna
SECTION OFFICER.

ANNEXURE -

**GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
ABSTRACT**

Tribal Welfare Department - Constitution of Village Tribal Development Associations in Tribal Sub-Plan areas of Andhra Pradesh for overall development of the Tribal Villages through the concept of Self Help - Sanctioned - Orders - Issued.

SOCIAL WELFARE (TW.BUD.I) DEPARTMENT

G.O.Ms.No.20

Dated:31-3-1999.

Read the following:

- 1) G.O.Ms.No.30, Social Welfare(V2) Deptt.,dt.17-2-94.
- 2) G.O.Ms.No.90, Social Welfare (TW.Ser.II-1) Deptt., dated:21-8-98.

ORDER:

In the G.O. first read above, Government have issued orders for constitution of Village Development Committees (VDCs) for involving village community in planning, execution, maintenance and management of works like buildings, minor irrigation schemes etc. Keeping in view the experience gained in implementation of the above schemes and in order to ensure participation of the tribal community in all development activities in addition to the above mentioned works, inculcate a sense of ownership of community assets, ensure proper utilisation of natural resources and to have sustainable and equitable development in the tribal sub-plan villages in the State, it is proposed to organise Village Tribal Development Association (VTDA) in all tribal habitations having more than 20 house holds and located in Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) areas and which are not major gram panchayats.

2. The VTDAs will be replacing the VDCs created in the G.O. first read above and will however continue to perform all the functions hitherto performed by VDCs under the G.Os read above. The concept may be subsequently extended to other tribal habitations. Accordingly, Government have decided to establish VTDAs as per the procedure prescribed below, delegate powers and functions as indicated and order that the accounting and other procedures prescribed shall be followed in the day to day management of the affairs of the VTDAs. It is also ordered that all the departments implementing developmental programmes at the habitation level in the Tribal Sub Plan areas shall route their funds only through the VTDA accounts.

CONSTITUTION:

1. There shall be only one VTDA for every habitation in the TSP areas and the general body of the VTDA shall be the gram sabha at the habitation level.

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2. The list of habitations published by the Department of Finance and Planning (Planning Wing) Government of Andhra Pradesh in July, 1998 located in the Tribal Sub-plan areas shall be the basis for deciding the habitations for this purpose.
3. Only Scheduled Tribe (ST) adults of 18 years and above will be members of the general body of the VTDA.
4. The Sarpanch of the gram panchayat shall be the president of the VTDA at the habitation level. In addition, each VTDA shall elect a vice-president and secretary as per the procedure prescribed below:
5. On receipt of written requisition signed by at-least 1/3 of the members of the VTDA by the PO, ITDA, the general body meeting may be convened by deputing an officer not below the rank of Deputy Tahasildar for election of Vice-president and Secretary. This meeting of the general body shall be presided over by the Sarpanch of the concerned Gram Panchayat. In the absence of the Sarpanch, President of Self Help Group (SHG) or a senior citizen of the habitation may preside over the meeting of the general body.
6. The General Body shall elect a Vice-President from among the members of the VTDA. The term of office of the Vice-President would be two years. Any conviction would automatically disqualify the vice-president from holding the elected position.
7. Each VTDA shall have a Secretary to be elected by tribal SHGs belonging to the habitation. In case of non-availability of SHGs in the habitation, the secretary may be elected by the general body of the VTDA. The term of office of the Secretary would be two years. Any conviction would automatically disqualify the Secretary from holding the elected position.
8. The quorum for the meeting of the General Body shall be 50% of the members. Provided that out of the members constituting the quorum, at-least 50% of the land tribal house holds living in the habitation shall be represented. A tribal house hold shall be considered as land less when the members constituting such a house hold do not possess or own any cultivable land and depend on off-farm activities for their livelihood.
9. The quorum for the meeting of the SHGs would be 2/3 of the total members of the SHGs.
10. The method of election would be by show of hands and the results proclaimed in the gram sabha. The proceedings are to be recorded in a register kept with the VTDA and a copy to be submitted to the Project Officer, ITDA by the Officer appointed by the PO, ITDA for conduct of election.
11. A simple majority in a duly convened general body would be adequate to remove the incumbent Vice-President (Secretary) or to elect a new Vice-President (Secretary).

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and a simple majority in a duly convened SHG members would be adequate to remove Secretary. However, this meeting shall be convened by an officer not below the rank of Deputy Tahasildar to be deputed specifically for this purpose by the PO, ITDA on receipt of notice in writing signed by atleast 1/3 of the members of the general body of the concerned VTDA.

12. The VTDA shall meet on a fixed day once in a month. The Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat shall preside over the meetings of the VTDA. In the absence of the Sarpanch, the vice-president shall preside over the meetings of the general body of the VTDA.

PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION:

13. No development work should be taken up in the habitation without consulting and involving the VTDA.
14. Before taking up any development work, the details have to be explained to VTDA by organising 3 or 4 training programmes at the village level. Thereafter, the VTDA has to prepare the proposal and submit for sanction. This has to be scrutinised and sanctioned by ITDA/concerned department. The required funds are to be deposited with VTDA and the VTDA should execute the works.
15. The VTDA should decide in the general body meeting whether such work is to be executed by the VTDA itself or through an existing self help group or by organising a separate self help group.
16. Planning and implementation of the various developmental works pertaining to the habitation shall be entrusted to the VTDA.
17. Identification and implementation of all economic benefit schemes intended for the members of the VTDA shall be entrusted to the VTDA.
18. The technical staff of the concerned department shall be responsible for adherence to the technical standards and norms which are accepted by the VTDA before the scheme/work is sanctioned.
19. All Government (State and Central)/ITDA/Panchayat/GCC and any other public funds to be spent in the habitation are to be deposited with the VTDA and spent through the VTDA.
20. The norms of work out turn and amounts payable have to be explained to the members of the VTDA clearly so that they evolve mechanisms for executing works and engaging optimum number persons for executing the work. Detailed guidelines and procedure are to be evolved by the Chief Engineer, Tribal Welfare and POs of ITDA for execution of civil works.

MONITORING AND REVIEW

21. The VTDA shall be vested with powers to monitor and review the functioning of habitation level institutions

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and functionaries of Primary health, Primary education, GCC, Agriculture, Horticulture, Electricity, Women Development and Child Welfare, shandies, Forest, Panchayat Raj (drinking water schemes) and Revenue departments. Attendance of the habitation level functionaries in the meetings of VTDA is mandatory.

22. Maintenance of community assets, enrolment and retention, implementation of nutrition programmes, drinking water, utilisation of irrigation potential, introduction of high yielding varieties (HYVs) and better farming techniques in agriculture and horticulture, protection and regeneration of forest, family welfare, sanitation, referral of patients and measures for control of epidemics and any other programme entrusted by the Government departments or ITDA.

MAINTENANCE OF ACCOUNTS:

23. The funds of the VTDA should be operated by opening an account in any of the Nationalised Banks nearer to the village. The vice-president and the secretary of the VTDA should be joint signatories for drawing these funds.
24. VTDA shall maintain Programme wise, scheme wise, and work wise accounts by maintaining a single cash book, ledger and programme wise register.
25. A monthly return of receipts and expenditure duly approved by the general body shall be submitted to the MDO, concerned department which releases the funds and the ITDA. Necessary formats and registers are to be worked out and supplied by the tribal welfare department in consultation with the local fund audit department.
26. A quarterly audit of the accounts of the VTDA should be conducted by the Chartered Accountant at mandal level and annual audit to be conducted by local fund audit at mandal level within three months from the end of the financial year.
27. In case of misappropriation of funds belonging to VTDA, the general body may be convened by deputing a senior officer not below the rank of an Assistant Director belonging to a department other than the department whose funds have been misappropriated. The resolutions of the general body are to be recorded in writing by this officer and submitted to the Project Officer, ITDA who should take further action on these resolutions.
28. The general body shall take steps to recover the misappropriated amount. For this purpose the general body may decide to recover the misappropriated amount by attaching and disposing off the property of the person involved in the misappropriation of VTDA funds or in default of such action, the members shall make good the misappropriated amount to the VTDA account by themselves contributing the amount.

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29. RECORDS AND REGISTERS TO BE MAINTAINED

- i. Minutes Book
- ii. Cash Book
- iii. Programmes/grants register
- iv. Monthly reporting format register
- v. Ledger
- vi. Assets Register

3. This order issues with the concurrence of Fin. & Plg.(FW.EBS XI) Deptt., vide their U.O.No.5682/A/100/A2/EBS.XI/99, dated:12-2-1999.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

S.RAY
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVT.

To
The Commissioner of Tribal Welfare, A.P., Hyderabad.
The Chief Engineer(Tribal Welfare),A.P., Hyderabad.
All Project Officers of I.T.D.As
All Agency Collectors.
Panchayat Raj & Rural Development Department.
Medical, Health & Family Welfare Department.
Education Department.
Agriculture & Co-op. Department.
Energy Department.
Women Development & Child Welfare Department.
E.F.S. & T(Forest) Department.
Irrigation & C.A.D. Department.
T.R & B. Department.
Finance & Planning(FW.EBS.XI) Department.
All Sections in Tribal Welfare Wing.
Copy to:
P.S. to Addl.Secy. to Hon'ble Chief Minister
P.S. to Minister(TW).
P.S. to Prl.Secy.(SW).
P.S. to Secy.(TW).
P.A. to Jt.Secy.(TW).
SF/SCs.

//Forwarded::By Order//

Raham Unnes
Section Officer

Annexure 2: Drinking water facilities required in tribal habitations in ITDA areas

Sl. No	Name of the ITDA	No.of Mandals	Total No.of Villages in TSP Area	Total No.of Habitations in TSP Area	No.of Habitation to be Covered			Amount required	Per Capital cost of Scheme	Remarks
					NC	PC	Total			
1	Seethampeta	18	1882	1882	0	0	0	460	342.75	DW supply programme in TSP area is being taken up by RWS department
2	Parvathiputam	8	628	1266	40	505	545	1800	1072.16	DW supply programme in TSP area is being taken up by RWS department
3	Paderu	11	2491	3538	346	750	1096	2339	419.56	
4	RC Varam	12	608	784	19	181	200	740.7	455.82	
5	KR Puram	3	105	241	0	31	31	180	340.88	
6	Badhracahalam	29	904	2326	0	213	213	3000	533.95	DW supply programme in TSP area is being taken up by RWS department
7	Eturunagaram	13	285	384	1	372	373	577.8	689.98	
8	Utnoor	52	839	1653	0	0	0	3632	872.01	DW supply programme in TSP area is being taken up by RWS department
9	Srisailam	47	338	338	0	0	0	200	478.62	All the habitations area partially covered with DWS for betterment another Rs.200.00 lakhs required
Total		193	8080	12412	406	2052	2458	12929.5	593.43	

Source: Tribal Welfare Engineering Department

Annexure 3: Proposed MVS in the Scheduled Areas

S.No.	Name of the Project	Name of the MLA Proposed	Estimate cost (in lakhs)	Grant Proposed	Source	No. of Habs proposed for coverage					Population (in lakhs)		Per capita cost
						NC	NSS	PC	FC	Total	2001	2008	
1	CPWS at Thummanivalasa	1 & 2	181.00	ARWS(TSP)	Gosthni River	5	0	12	12	29	0.05	0.06	0.03
2	CPWS (Gravity) at Katika	1	96.00	ARWS(TSP)	Katika Spring	0	0	1	12	13	0.01	0.02	0.06
3	CPWS (Gravity) at Thadiguda	1	116.00	ARWS(TSP)	Thadiguda Spring	1	0	1	8	10	0.01	0.01	0.08
4	CPWS at Luvva	2 & 4	75.00	ARWS(TSP)	Gosthani River	0	0	9	8	17	0.04	0.05	0.02
5	CPWS (Gravity) form Sulabha Moorugedda at Nisanivalasa	1	270.00	ARWS(TSP)	Sulabha Muru Gedda	0	0	4	25	29	0.05	0.06	0.05
6	CPWS (Gravity) Ranjellada	1	100.00	ARWS(TSP)	Spring at Ranjellada	0	0	1	8	9	0.07	0.08	0.01
7	CPWS to Chintalavedhi	2	250.00	ARWS(TSP)	Pemial Gedda	0	0	1	7	8	0.04	0.04	0.06
8	CPWS to G.Munchingiputtu	2	350.00	ARWS(TSP)	Permial Gedda	0	0	1	9	10	0.02	0.02	0.15
9	CPWS (Gravity) at Kudasingi	2	38.00	ARWS(TSP)	Spring	0	0	0	6	6	0.01	0.01	0.04
10	CPWS at Boosiputtui	2	200.00	ARWS(TSP)	Champa Gedda	3	0	4	23	30	0.06	0.07	0.03
11	CPWS at Sukraiputtui	2	225.00	ARWS(TSP)	Kusyama Gedda	2	0	13	11	26	0.05	0.06	0.04
12	CPWS at Vujjangi	2	63.00	ARWS(TSP)	Vujjangi Gedda	0	0	4	6	10	0.02	0.02	0.03
13	Gravity Scheme at Kilagada	2	13.00	ARWS(TSP)	Spring at Bheemuni Cheruvu	0	0	0	1	1	0.01	0.02	0.01
14	CPWS at Tajangi	3	50.00	ARWS(TSP)	Borewell	0	0	3	4	7	0.03	0.04	0.01
15	CPWS at Chintapalli	3	50.00	ARWS(TSP)	Borewell	0	0	3	3	6	0.09	0.10	0.00
16	CPWS at Annavaram	3	50.00	ARWS(TSP)	Borewell	0	0	2	4	6	0.02	0.02	0.03
17	CPWS at Darakonda	3	75.00	ARWS(TSP)	Spring at Darakonda	1	0	4	3	8	0.01	0.01	0.05
18	CPWS at G.K.Veedhi	3	13.00	ARWS(TSP)	Spring Water	0	0	3	2	5	0.01	0.01	0.01
19	PWS at Rajendrapalem	3	20.00	ARWS(TSP)	If well in the Gedda	0	0	1	3	4	0.04	0.04	0.00
20	CPWS at Galikonda	2	375.00	ARWS(TSP)	Permial Spring at Galikonda	0	0	11	24	35	0.08	0.09	0.04
21	CPWS (Gravity at Cheediputt)	2	125.00	ARWS(TSP)	Pernial Spring at Chediputtu	1	0	6	4	11	0.04	0.05	0.03
22	CPWS (Gravity) Gurralthota	2	31.00	ARWS(TSP)	Pernial Spring at Gurralthota	0	0	4	2	6	0.01	0.01	0.04
23	PWS (Gravity) Sambi (v)	2	19.00	ARWS(TSP)	Pernial Spring at Sambi	1	0	2	1	4	0.01	0.01	0.03
24	PWS (Gravity) at Rangapalli	2	19.00	ARWS(TSP)	Pernial Spring at Rangapalli	0	0	5	0	5	0.01	0.01	0.02

1. Sri K.Ravi Babu, Hon'ble, MLA, S.Kota, 2. Sri L.Rajarao, Hon'ble MLA, Paderu, 3. Sri Demudu, Hon'ble MLA, Chintapalli, 4. Smt P.Arana, Hon'bel MLA, Gajapathinagaram

Source: RWS Department, 2008

Annexure 4: Stakeholder Consultations at Various Levels⁶

1.1 Introduction

Samaj Vikas Development Support Organisation has conducted Social Assessment for this project preparation. It is the policy of the project to disseminate the study findings to the stakeholders and to invite their inputs. These workshops were planned in consultation with Project Director, APRWSSP. A detailed list of stakeholders to be invited was prepared and communicated to the Superintending Engineers. Accordingly Disclosure Workshops were planned and conducted at Vijayawada, Kadapa and Hyderabad. A final state level workshop was conducted at Hyderabad.

1.2 Vijayawada

On 2nd June 2008, first disclosure workshop was conducted at Vijayawada at The Institution of Engineers (India), Vijayawada Local Centre. A total of 59 participants attended the workshop from districts of Guntur, Krishna, West Godavari, East Godavari, Prakasam, Vishakatpatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam. The participants were drawn from key stakeholders like RWSSD staff, PRI representatives, Tribal Leaders, NGOs, SHG leaders, Staff of other stakeholder departments like Health, Women and Child Welfare, Tribal Welfare, etc. Also representatives from PSU, APRWSSP attended. A press meet was conducted on 31 May 2008 to invite interested persons and organizations to participate in the workshop and to give their suggestions. The workshop was inaugurated by Superintending Engineer (RWS) Krishna District and the dais was shared by SE (RWS) Viskhapatnam, Prof Narasimha Reddy, Consultant, PSU, APRWSSP and Dr BKD Raja, Samaj Vikas.

The first session consisted of a brief introduction to the project including the objective and components by Dr. BKD Raja. Following this, the primary objective of the workshop was explained (to inform about the project, to share findings of the SA study and the draft SA, RPF and TDP and to gather suggestions). After a detailed presentation on the findings of the SA study and the SA, RPF and TDP were presented, a discussion session was held. The issues raised and the suggestions given by the participants were noted. The queries raised and clarifications requested were attended to.

1.3 Kadapa

The second disclosure workshop was held in Kadapa on 4 June 2008 at The Institution of Engineer (India), Kadapa local Center. The number of participants attending was 64. They were from Kadapa, Nellore, Kurnool, Chittoor and Ananthapur districts. The participants were drawn from key stakeholders like RWSSD staff, PRI representatives, Tribal Leaders, NGOs, SHG leaders, Staff of other stakeholder departments like Health, Women and Child Welfare, Tribal Welfare, etc. Also, a press meet was conducted by the Samaj Vikas representative on 30 May 2008 to invite interested persons and organizations. The workshop was started by a welcome note from Superintending Engineer (RWS), Kadapa. The other dignitaries present are SE (RWS) Ananthapur and DE, PSU, APRWSSP.

The first session was with brief introduction of the project and explaining the objective and components of the project by Dr. BKD Raja. He said that information on the project would be

⁶ Details about the participants are available with the PMU, RWSSD, GOAP.

provided and the primary objective of the workshop was to inform the people about the project study findings and gather suggestions. The finding of the Social Assessment study was presented. After presenting the findings the next session started for discussions. The issues and suggestion given by the participants were noted. Replies to these queries and clarifications were given to the participants.

1.4 Hyderabad

The workshop was held at Hyderabad on 7 June 2008. The programme was conducted at National Institute for Micro, Small and medium Enterprise (ni-msme) (formerly nisiet), Yousufguda, Hyderabad. A press note was released on 31 May 2008 for inviting interested persons and organizations to participate in the discussions. The workshop was attended by 56 participants from the districts of Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy, Nalgonda, Warangal, Mahaboobnagar, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Medak and Karimnagar. The participants were drawn from key stakeholders like RWSSD staff, PRI representatives, Tribal Leaders, NGOs, SHG leaders, Staff of other stakeholder departments like Health, Women and Child Welfare, Tribal Welfare, etc.

Mr. S.S.R. Anjaneyulu, Deputy Project Director, APRWSSP welcomed the dignitaries and the audience. He said that the primary objective of the workshop was to inform the people about the project and disseminate the SA study findings and gather suggestions on the SA, RPF and TDP. The other dignitaries present were Superintending Engineer (RWS) Ranga Reddy, Superintending Engineer (RWS) Nalgonda and the World Bank Consultant.

The first session was with brief introduction of the project and explaining the objective and components of the project by Dr. BKD Raja. He said that information on the project would be provided and the primary objective of the workshop was to inform the people about the project study findings and gather suggestions. The findings of the Social Assessment study was presented. After presenting the finding the next session started for discussions. The issues and suggestion given by the participants were noted. Replies to these queries and clarifications were given to the participants.

1.5 Hyderabad – State level workshop

The workshop was held at Hyderabad on 30 June 2008. The program was conducted at Hampshire Plaza Hotel, Lakdi-ka-pul, Hyderabad. Interested persons and organizations were invited by letters, emails, personal invitations and phone calls. The workshop was attended by 40 participants from Hyderabad as well as from a few districts. The participants were drawn from key stakeholders like RWSSD staff, PRI representatives, Tribal Leaders, NGOs, SHG leaders, Staff of other stakeholder departments like Health, Women and Child Welfare, Tribal Welfare, etc. Mr. V. Vaidyanatha Sastry, Project Director, APRWSSP welcomed the dignitaries and the audience. He said that the primary objective of the workshop was to inform the people about the project, disseminate the SA study findings and gather suggestions on the EMF.

The first session was with brief introduction of the project and explaining the objective and components of the project by Dr. BKD Raja. He said that information on the project would be provided and the primary objective of the workshop was to inform the people about the project, study finding and gather suggestions. The finding of the Social Assessment study was presented. After presenting the finding the next session started for discussions. The

issues and suggestion given by the participants were noted. Replies to these queries and clarifications were given to the participants.

