INDIGENUOS PEOPLE’S PLANNING FRAMEWORK (IPPF)

GNHCP

Government of Andhra Pradesh Roads and Building Department (APNH)

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INDIA,
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### GLOSSARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BPL</td>
<td>Below poverty line</td>
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<tr>
<td>EA</td>
<td>Executing agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>EMP</td>
<td>Environmental Management Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>EMF</td>
<td>Environment Management Framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>FPIC</td>
<td>Free, Prior, and Informed Consultations</td>
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<tr>
<td>GOAP</td>
<td>Government of Andhra Pradesh</td>
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<tr>
<td>GOI</td>
<td>Government of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNHCP</td>
<td>Green National Highway Corridor Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>GRC</td>
<td>Grievance Redress Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>GRM</td>
<td>Grievance Redress Mechanism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HA</td>
<td>Hectares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IA</td>
<td>Implementing agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INR</td>
<td>Indian rupee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPPF</td>
<td>Indigenous People’s Planning Framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>IPDP</td>
<td>Indigenous People’s Development Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>ITDP</td>
<td>Integrated Tribal Development Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>Indigenous peoples</td>
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<tr>
<td>IR</td>
<td>Involuntary resettlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA</td>
<td>Land acquisition</td>
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<tr>
<td>MUD</td>
<td>Ministry of Urban Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>PCU</td>
<td>Project Coordinating Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIU</td>
<td>Project implementation unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMC</td>
<td>Project management consultants</td>
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<tr>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>Project management unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-government organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>PPTA</td>
<td>Project preparatory technical assistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>PVTGs</td>
<td>Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RF</td>
<td>Resettlement framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RP</td>
<td>Resettlement plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMF</td>
<td>Social Management Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSP</td>
<td>Tribal Sub-project</td>
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</table>
Section 1: Project Description

1.1 Background of the Project

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highway (MoRT&H), Government of India (GoI) has launched a National Green Highways Mission (NGHM) following the promulgation of ‘Green Highways Policy’ in September 2015, considering the importance of road network in economic growth, employment generation and poverty reduction on one hand and the need to reduce adverse effects of vehicular pollution, forest diversion and felling of trees on the other. The green corridors, relevant from both climate mitigation and adaptation perspective, are being seen as the solution to fulfill India’s commitment for voluntary reduction of carbon emissions. The GoI plans to carry out plantation along the NHs with participation of the local communities, farmers, NGOs, private sector, government agencies and Forest Departments (state level). So far, more than 5,000 km of avenue plantation works worth INR 650 Crore (about USD 90 million) have been executed.

1.2 Project Area: The proposed sub-project roads are located across the said 4 (four) States with varying geo-climatic conditions and are exposed to varying degrees of environmental risks. The environmental issues, including vulnerability to climate risks such as heavy rainfall, landslides etc. and the adaptive capacities to manage them also varies. Some of the proposed upgrading works are likely to be carried out in tribal dominated areas and through settlement sections. The proposed green roads approach would consider resource efficiency and sustainability measures from a menu of options such as pavement recycling, use of local materials, use of innovative materials and techniques such as soil stabilisation etc., avenue plantations along the corridor for creating carbon sink, soil and water conservation and new/alternative technologies, as suited to local needs and challenges. Also the project intends to support capacity building initiatives and studies for further investment in four areas, viz., climate resilience, resource efficiency, efficient logistic movement and road safety. In Phase I Social Impact assessment are being prepared for 5 (five) candidate roads i.e., 2 (two) in Andhra Pradesh, 1(one) in Rajasthan and 2 (two) in Himachal Pradesh by the MoRTH. Right of Way (RoW) details were collected from the concerned authorities (State PWD) and were verified with revenue records. Details of the 4 (four) candidate roads are given in Table 1.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Packages</th>
<th>Stretch</th>
<th>Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>NH 516E</td>
<td>Bowada to Vizianagaram</td>
<td>26.94 KM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>NH 516E</td>
<td>Paderu to Araku</td>
<td>49.37 KM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>NH-707</td>
<td>Paonta Sahib to Gumma</td>
<td>94.90 KM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>NH-707</td>
<td>Gumma to Fediz</td>
<td>9.80 KM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>NH-158</td>
<td>Ras-Beawar-Asind-Mandal</td>
<td>116.75 KM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.3. **Project Development Objectives:**

The Project Development Objective is to develop green and safe project National Highway corridors and enhancing the institutional capacity of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways in mainstreaming green technologies by improving transport connectivity through adopting green an climate resilient construction methods for the National Highway network and implementing them in pilot sections of the Network.

| Table 1.2. List of Roads identified for the development under the Project are given below: |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State | Highway | Stretch | Length (km) | Districts |
| Himachal Pradesh | NH-707 | Paoonta Sahib to Gumma | 97 | Sirnaur, Shimla |
| | NH-70 | Hamirpur to Mandi | 124 | Hamirpur, Mandi |
| Rajasthan | NH-158 | Ras-Beawar-Mandal | 116.90 | Pali, Ajmer, Rajsamand, Bilwara |
| Andhra Pradesh | NH- 516 E | Bowdara to Vizianagaram | 26.44 | Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram |
| | NH- 516 E | Paderu to Araku | 49.50 | Visakhapatnam |
| | NH- 516 E | Koyaru to Paderu | 133.09 | Visakhapatnam |
| Uttar Pradesh | NH-730C & NH0731K | & Bewar to Pilibhit | 180 | Mainpuri, Faroukhabad, Shahjahanpur, Pilibit |
| | NH-92 | Bewar to Etawa | 57 | Etawa |
| Total | | | 783.84 | |

1.4. **Project Component/Sub-Component**- The proposed components of the project given below:

1.4.1 **Component A: Civil Construction Road Works:** It includes construction and maintenance of 781.38 km of National Highways in the State of Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh & Andhra Pradesh.

1.4.2 **Component B: Institutional Capacity Enhancement Component:** It includes the enhancement of institutional capacity of the Ministry, IAHE (Indian Academy of Highway Engineers), Noida by enhancement of Highway/Bridge Engineering Lab using new technologies & equipment for testing of materials to check the quality of works from time to time, to better manage the NH network through supporting specific interventions in 4 areas viz. climate resilience, financing, efficient logistic movement and skill development.
1.4.3 **Component C: Road Safety Component:** It includes improvement of road safety through safety audits at design, implementation and operation & maintenance stages, continuing of road safety related activities like Integrated Road Accident Database (IRAD), other Road Safety Systems, updating codes and manuals under the ongoing National Highways Interconnectivity Improvement Project & research & development and training and other new interventions on road safety. Capacity building of Central Institute of Road Transport (CIRT), Pune for crash investigation will also be taken up.

1.4.4 **Component D: Research and Development Component:** It includes Research & Development studies such as (i) stabilization of soils & pavement layers, (ii) use of fly ash, demolition waste etc. in the embankments, (iii) use of waste plastic, modifiers etc. in bituminous works, (iv) tree plantation & (v) slope protection using bio-engineering solutions.

1.5. **Social Assessment**

Tribal people in India are also known as ‘Adivasi’ which literally means ‘Indigenous people’ or ‘Original Inhabitants of a given region’. Tribal cultures are more secluded and highly conservative in nature and adhere to the region traditions. The tribal communities are traditionally self-governed. These communities are unique and diverse in their social cultural, political and economic systems which they have sustained over centuries, comprising a number of sub-groups identifiable on the basis of their differential endowment, gender, ethnicity, different economic groups and other regional features. They also have their own customary laws and mechanism of the local dispute resolution. The challenge therefore lies in addressing the requirements of all social groups, with special attention towards the poor and socially excluded groups. There are multiple stakeholders to the project, who would have varying degrees of influence and impact on project activities and outcomes. This made it necessary for the project to provide a framework for participation of all key stakeholder groups and solicit their contributions towards project design and delivery mechanisms. The social assessment helped in identifying key social development issues and to assess impacts of the project. This led to drawing necessary measures that the project is expected to take up to ensure inclusion of the deprived segments, more particularly the tribals; addressing equity in accessing project benefits, strengthening decentralized governance system as per the constitutional norm and ensuring gender based integration in project execution process.

The initial scoping and preliminary assessments made during the project preparation established that the profile of project beneficiaries are diverse, comprising of a number of social and ethnic sub-groups and other regional features. Andhra Pradesh has a significant geographical area of 14132.56 sq. km covered by tribal areas. There are substantial tribal people (indigenous peoples) in the project area; and they do have a collective attachment to the project interventions and outcomes, especially in the scheduled/ tribal areas. The Scheduled Tribe population in the state of Andhra Pradesh is
26.31 lakhs as per 2011 censes. They constitute 5.53% of the total population of the state. There are (34) Scheduled Tribes besides the generic tribes of the ST population. Out of which (6) tribes were identified as primitive tribal group under six clusters according to the Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) 1) Chenchus of Kurnool, Prakasam and Guntur Districts 2) Konda Reddy of East and West Godavari 3) Khond 4) Porja 5) Godaba 6) Konda Sarvana and are vulnerable in nature.

Social assessment conducted to understand and address social development issues in terms of inclusion, cohesion, equity, security and accountability has helped in mapping of project stakeholders and conducting detailed stakeholder consultations, assessing the social impacts of the proposed project interventions, review and suggest, as appropriate, the legal, policy and institutional aspects to enable accomplish the social development objectives and develop measures to enhance positive impacts and mitigate negative impacts, if any.

1.5.1 Objectives
The overall objective of social assessment study is “to better understand and address social development issues, and ensure accomplishing the outcomes – inclusion, cohesion, equity, security, decentralization and accountability

1.5.2 Aspects of Social Assessment
1.5.2.1 Beneficiary Assessment
Assessment of the potential beneficiaries, based on the available secondary data, comprising socio-economic profile of the project state and district, was undertaken in the assessment process, including tribal communities. The assessment covered current status of development in different aspects, local institutional and governance mechanisms and the local operational arrangements.

1.5.2.2 Stakeholder Analysis
Identifying stakeholders at different intervention levels, mapping their key expectations, expected impacts, issues and concerns as related to each stakeholder and the subgroups thereof.

1.5.2.3 Impact Assessment
Identifying positive and negative social impacts likely to occur for different sub-groups or beneficiaries as a result of project interventions; assessing and prioritize impacts based on their significance; and likelihood of measures (within the scope of the project) to minimize negative impacts and derive the maximum from positive impacts.

1.5.2.4 Institutional Analysis
Documenting the existing institutional and implementation arrangements, covering key actors, such as government departments, sector institutions, political bodies etc.
1.5.2.5 Risk Assessment and Analysis
The assessment and its analysis, from within and external to the project and specific measures required to address them. Identifying key issues to be addressed by the project and preparing a Social Management Framework to address the same which includes; implementation arrangements, capacity building, awareness and application of IEC etc. The assessment also adhered to the Bank’s Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples i.e. OP 4.10.

1.5.2.6 Develop Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
Preparing a Monitoring and Evaluation System from social perspectives, based on the planned activities under the scope of the project. Preparation of the M&E evaluation Suggesting a

1.5.2.7 Capacity Building Framework
Given that the objective is to mainstream environmental and social safeguards in planning and implementation, a robust capacity building plan for various levels of stakeholders should be prepared.

1.5.2.8 Implementation Arrangements
Establish a clear understanding of the institutional requirements, roles and responsibilities for adopting and implementing the Social Management Framework (SMF). Importantly, this should include a thorough review of the authority and capability of institutions at different levels (e.g. block, district and state) and their capacity to manage and monitor SMF implementation.

1.5.2.8 Budget for SMF
Estimating a realistic budget to be allocated for timely implementation of the SMF in the project; including human resource requirements, building and enhancing the capacity of the institutions responsible for implementing the SMF and cost of ensuring safeguard policies and mitigation measures.

1.6 Associated Preparation Activities
In addition to Social Assessment, other efforts undertaken have resulted in different project related documents, like Project Implementation Plan, Environmental Assessment (EA) Environmental Management Framework (EMF), vulnerability assessments and baseline information.

1.7 Tribal Issues
Social Assessment results revealed that that the program interventions will primarily affect the tribal people. Impacts shall be positive as a ‘potential opportunity and that the same needs to be translated into reality. In other words, project should have planned efforts inclusion and equity so as to ensure
that they participate in the project and derive positive benefits. Accordingly, the Indigenous People’s Plan Framework (IPPF) is developed to address tribal issues up-front and provide culturally compatible resolutions that ensure focused and exclusive attention towards tribal / indigenous people. A framework is prepared for the following reasons:

1. the types of interventions are location specific and will become known only after the implementation starts
2. villages will be selected for intervention over time and plans too will be prepared over time.

As and when the tribal interface surfaces during the implementation, the framework will be adopted and a Indigenous People ’s Development Plan (IPDP) will be prepared as a part of the overall development plan. The objectives of the IPPF are to ensure that the tribal populations are: (i) adequately and fully consulted; (ii) enabled to participate in the project and derive full benefits; and (iii) that the project’s institutional and implementation arrangements take due note of the existing governance in the tribal areas as specified under the Constitution of India and relevant legal provisions. The IPPF is prepared in accordance with the World Bank’s Operational Policy (OP) 4.10 on Indigenous peoples as well as legal provisions of Government of India and Government of Andhra Pradesh

1.8 Need for Developing Indigenous People’s Planning Framework (IPPF)

Looking at the overall frame of the project and its design of implementation, it is evident that the project will not have any adverse impact on the tribal. Rather, the project will be beneficial to them in terms of improving their skill base in climate resilient agricultural practices, promotion of climate resilient agriculture system and helping the tribal families to improve their economic status through agricultural commodity-based value chain approach. Though, the project will not have any adverse impact on the tribal, still special and focused attention is required, within the scope of the project, based on their current status of development and in order to meet the safeguard provisions that are constitutionally provisioned for the tribal. The planning framework, prepared for the tribal, would be adopted in scheduled areas, if such areas fall in to the jurisdiction of the project operation, based on vulnerability assessment.

1.8.1 Adhering to Safeguard Provisions for Tribes

The constitution of India provides safeguard to the tribes with regards to their tradition, socio-culture practices and governance mechanism etc. Any intervention is to adhere to these safeguard principles. Apart from this, the State Government has been implementing exclusive policy and provisions for the development of tribes. So, it becomes apparent that the project should have special attention to their rights and entitlements, as per the provisions laid out constitutionally and tribal development policies of the Government.
1.8.2 Alignment of the Project with Current Government Initiatives

Both Central and State Governments have been taking special measures for the development of the tribes. A number of schemes are under implementation to address their vulnerability, for example schemes implemented under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) approach to tribal development, Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP), support under Article 275 (1) etc. Any initiative that is to be implemented in tribal habitations for the development of the STs, need to be in coherence with the current initiatives, without any contradiction to the overall approach to the development of tribes. Hence, systematic integration with the current interventions is required in tribal habitations. So, special attention is essential to ensure that proposed intervention is in accordance to the overall framework of the tribal development approach.

1.8.3 Improving Socio-Economic Status

The baseline information shows the socio-economic conditions of STs are below the State and National benchmarks. Though their status is gradually improving, still they lag behind in many socio-economic indicators like educational status, health status, employment and income, skill and knowledge base, adoption of modern farming technologies, infrastructural and asset base, etc. So, it is imperative that the project should have focused interventions, with both community / area and household based development approaches, to minimise their vulnerability, equip them with required skill and knowledge base and add value to the other tribal welfare and development initiatives of the Government.
Section 2: Tribal Scenario in Andhra Pradesh

2.1 Introduction

India has a tribal population of 104.28 million and Andhra Pradesh has the eight largest number of tribal population in the country. The Scheduled Tribe population in the state of Andhra Pradesh is 26.31 lakhs as per 2011 censes. They constitute 5.53% of the total population of the state. According to the Census of 2011, the total tribal population of Telangana was 31,77,940 and Andhra Pradesh was 49,575,771. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976 have notified 33 STs in the state. The numerically dominant tribal groups of Telangana are Lambada/Banjara, Koya, Gonds, Yerukala/Kurru and Pradhan; whereas Lambada, Yerukula and Yanadi are numerically dominant tribal groups of Andhra Pradesh. Detail list of all the Schedule Tribes of Andhra Pradesh is provided in Annexure 1.

2.1.1 Constitutional Definition of Scheduled Tribes: "Scheduled Tribes" means such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of the Constitution. The criterion for specification of a community as a Scheduled Tribe are:

1. Indications of primitive traits,
2. Distinctive Culture
3. Geographical isolation,
4. Shyness of contact with the community at large,
5. Backwardness

This criterion is not spelt out in the Constitution but has become well established. It takes into account the definitions in the 1931 Census; the reports of the first Backward Classes Commission (Kalelkar), 1955; the Advisory Committee on Revision of SC/ST lists (Lokur Committee), 1965; the Joint Committee of Parliament on the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1967 and Chanda Committee Report, 1969. Under the Constitution of India, a number of articles have been included for the protection of the STs in particular. These are:

1. Article 14 – confers equal rights and opportunities to all;
2. Article 15 – prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of sex, religion, race, caste, etc.;
3. Article 15(4) – enjoins upon the state to make special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes;
4. Article 16(4) – empowers the state to make provisions for reservation in appointments or posts in favor of any backward class of citizens;
5. Article 46 – enjoins upon the state to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, the STs, and promises to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation;
6. Article 275(1) – promises grant-in-aid for promoting the welfare of STs and for raising the level of administration of the scheduled areas;

7. Articles 330, 332, and 335 – stipulate reservation of seats for STs in the Lok Sabha and in the State Legislative Assemblies and in services;

8. Article 340 – empowers the state to appoint a commission to investigate the conditions of the socially and educationally backward classes; and

9. Article 342 – specifies those tribes or tribal communities deemed to be scheduled tribes (STs).

2.1.2 Indigenous People as Per World Bank Operational Manual OP 4.10: Because of the varied and changing contexts in which Indigenous Peoples live and because there is no universally accepted definition of “Indigenous Peoples,” OP 4.10 of the World Bank does not define the term. For the purpose of the policy OP 4.10, the term “Indigenous Peoples” is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing different characteristics in varying degrees, i.e., (a) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (b) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (c) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (d) an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

2.2 Tribal Profile of Andhra Pradesh

The forest-clad mountainous tracts of the East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts of Andhra Pradesh are the tribal areas of that State, with some twenty tribes speaking either Dravidian or Mundari dialects. The tribal people of Andhra Pradesh are economically and technologically better equipped than the tribes of other regions. Most of them have youth organizations. Six tribes were identified as primitive tribal group under six clusters according to the Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) 1) Chenchus of Kurnool, Prakasam and Guntur Districts 2) Konda Reddy of East and West Godavari 3) Khond 4) Porja 5) Godaba 6) Konda Sarvana and are vulnerable in nature.

On the basis of the geo-ethnic characteristic, the tribal areas of the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh are divided in the following five geographical regions:

1) Gond Kolam Region – the tribal areas of Adilabad district

2) Koya-Konda Reddi region – Tribal areas of karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam, West Godavari & East Godavari districts- areas along the Godavari gorges

3) Khond-Savara Region – Tribal areas of Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, and Srikakulam districts
4) Chenchu Region – Tribal areas of Nalgonda, Mahboobnagar, Kurnool, Prakasam and Guntur districts
5) Plain Areas – Areas of habitation of Yanadis, Yerukulas and Banjaras or Lambadas in four district of Rayalaseema region.

The criteria for declaring any area as a “Scheduled Area” under the Fifth Schedule are:
1. Preponderance of tribal population,
2. Compactness and reasonable size of the area,
3. Available administrative entity such as district, block or taluk, and
4. Economic backwardness of the area as compared to neighbouring areas.

The specification of “Scheduled Areas” in relation to a state is by a 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”. The PESA act, 1996 was enacted to provide self-autonomy to tribal in Vth schedule areas of the country. In the state the scheduled areas extend over 14132.56 sq.Kms in (5) districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari covering (4764) villages. The total mandals covered by PESA is 35 of the total 660. The PESA act is applicable to 588 Gram Panchayats of the total 12919.

### Table 2.1: Area and No of Scheduled Villages in Andhra Pradesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the ITDA/ District</th>
<th>Area (Sq.Kms)</th>
<th>Sch. village</th>
<th>Non Sch. village</th>
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<td>Seethampeta / Srikakulam</td>
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<td>108</td>
<td>240</td>
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<td>4191.65</td>
<td>834</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kotaramachandrapuram / West Godavari</td>
<td>1006.1</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong>:</td>
<td><strong>14132.56</strong></td>
<td><strong>4764</strong></td>
<td><strong>554</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Statistic 2016-2017, AP Tribal Welfare Department

### 2.3 Demography and Distribution of ST population
As per the 2011 census, there are about 5.53% of the ST populations to the total population inhabited in the Andhra Pradesh. The total population of ST from 1961 to 2001 seen an incremental rise, whereas the last decade shown slight decrease in their population growth to about 1.60%. And the sex ration average has 987 females per 1000 males. In comparison to its decadal growth, the male percentage is lesser as compared to the female population in
tribal areas. Women in tribal areas play a major role in social, economic and cultural development for better living conditions.

### Table 2.2 Gender-Wise Total Population of the Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Scheduled Tribes</th>
<th>% ST Male Pop</th>
<th>% ST Female pop</th>
<th>% ST Pop to Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>22008663</td>
<td>2149404</td>
<td>4350270</td>
<td>840022</td>
<td>817635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>27108922</td>
<td>2644075</td>
<td>5354967</td>
<td>161868</td>
<td>155731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1991</td>
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<td>3278342</td>
<td>6650800</td>
<td>214281</td>
<td>205666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2001</td>
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<td>3768259</td>
<td>7621000</td>
<td>254829</td>
<td>247580</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>24829848</td>
<td>2474592</td>
<td>4957577</td>
<td>136170</td>
<td>137843</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Statistic 2016-2017, AP Tribal Welfare Department

### 2.4 Literacy Rate among STs

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).

### 2.5 Sex ratio

The configuration of tribal male and female indicates that the males constitute to about 43.9% and 46.1% females to of the total population in the area. The sex ratio i.e. the number of females per 1000 males indirectly reveals certain sociological aspects in relation with female births, infant mortality among female children and single person family structure, a resultant of migration of industrial workers. The study area on an average has 1049 females per 1000 males. (Appendix 5 presents the district wise, sex wise distribution of tribal population).
2.6 Religious status: According to Census data, Hindus constitute 98.9 per cent of ST population of Andhra Pradesh, followed by Christians 35,983 (0.7 per cent) and Muslims 4,643 (0.1 per cent).

2.7 Economic activity and Work Participation Rate (WPR)
The tribal agency area covers 11 mandal’s fully and 1 partially. Tribal population in this region earns about half of their incomes through agriculture which is facing number of challenges. About 70 to 80 per cent of the tribal farm holdings in these villages fall under the category of the small and marginal land holdings. The average farm size is about two-thirds of an acre. The main crop is paddy followed by cereals and millets (Ragi, Sama, Maize, Rajamah). A large number of the tribal households restore to subsidiary occupation for meeting their minimum requirements. Unskilled manual labour is taken up by large number of tribal’s. They even migrate to the surrounding urban area for work. Main source of cash income of the majority of the tribals is from the collection and sale of firewood and other minor forest produce. These are collected from the forest surroundings of the villages. The tribals collect Hill Brooms, Honey, Addaleaf, Tamarind, Myrobalan, Mahuva seed and other minor products of forest produce.
Section 3: Legal and Institutional Framework

3.1 Panchayati Raj Act
As per the 73rd constitutional amendment act, 1992, the panchayats as the local self-government are empowered to plan execute and monitor certain activities as per the activity mapping. The act strengthens the decentralized governance system and promotes bottom-up planning. As per the act, the GP level plans are to be prepared in Gram Sabha which is having an important bearing on the planning process of the proposed project. The act is having both mandatory and discretionary provisions and of the mandatory provisions of the Panchayati Raj Act, the most critical are those that strengthen the structure of representative democracy and political representation at the local level. To ensure inclusion, mandatory reservations have been provided for women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

3.2 Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996
To mainstream the tribal in the development process, without disturbing or destroying their cultural identity and socio-economic milieu, the Parliament extended the provisions of 73rd Amendment Act to the Scheduled Areas by passing Provisions of Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996. The Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, commonly known as PESA, legally recognizes Scheduled Tribe’s own systems of self-governance. The Gram Sabha of the village becomes the focal institution, endowed with significant powers. Under section 4(d) of PESA: “every Gram Sabha shall be competent to safeguard and preserve the traditions and customs of the people, their cultural identity, community resources and the customary mode of dispute resolution.” PESA legally recognizes the right of tribal communities to govern themselves through their own systems of self-governance and also acknowledges their traditional rights over natural resources. The salient feature of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act include the following:

1. Legislation on Panchayats shall be in conformity with the customary law, social and religious practices and traditional management practices of community resources;
2. Habitation or a group of habitations or a hamlet or a group of hamlets comprising a community and managing its affairs in accordance with traditions and customs; and shall have a separate Gram Sabha.
3. Every Gram Sabha to safeguard and preserve the traditions and customs of people, their cultural identity, community resources and the customary mode of dispute resolution.
4. The Gram Sabhas have roles and responsibilities in approving all development works in the village, identify beneficiaries, issue certificates of utilization of funds; powers to control institutions and functionaries in all social sectors and local plans.
5. Gram Sabhas or Panchayats at appropriate level shall also have powers to manage minor water bodies; power of mandatory consultation in matters of land acquisition;
resettlement and rehabilitation and prospecting licenses/mining leases for minor minerals; power to prevent alienation of land and restore alienated land; regulate and restrict sale/consumption of liquor; manage village markets, control money lending to STs; and ownership of minor forest produce.

6. The provisions of Panchayats with certain modification and exceptions have been extended to the Schedule V areas.

To further provide regional autonomy, protect the interests of the tribes and improve their status, certain areas of the State have been declared as the Scheduled Areas; these areas are usually populated predominantly by tribes. There are exclusive provisions under 5th schedule of the constitution which are;

1. The Governor of the state has been entrusted with special responsibilities in the administration of the
2. Scheduled Areas in the state. The governor has been vested with legislative powers.
3. He/she is required to prepare a special report annually, or whenever required and submit to the
4. President regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas. [Section 3 of Schedule V].
5. The Union Government can issue appropriate directives to the State Governments as to the administration of the Scheduled Areas.
6. This Schedule also provides for constitution of the Tribes Advisory Council to advice on such matter pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Schedule Tribes as may be referred to them by the Governor [S 4(2)].
7. The Governor may make rules regarding the number of members of the Tribes Advisory Council, its conduct, meeting and other incidental matters [S4 (2)].
8. The Governor may further direct, by public notification, that a particular Act of the Parliament or of the State Legislature shall not apply to a Scheduled Areas or to its parts with such exceptions as may be directed [S 5(1)].
9. The Governor may make Regulations for peace and good governance in the Scheduled Areas by which she/he may, among other things, prohibit or restrict the transfer of land by the members of the Schedule Tribes amongst themselves; regulate the allotment of land to members of the tribes in such areas; and regulate the business as moneylender by persons who lend money to members of the Scheduled Tribes, etc., [S 5(2)]. While making such regulations the Governor may, in consultation with the Tribes Advisory Council, repeal or amend any Act of parliament or of the Legislature of the State or any existing law which is for the time being applicable to the area in question [S 5(3)]. The Governor shall submit all regulation, which applies to such Scheduled Areas forthwith to the President, and these shall be effective only with the assent of the president [S 5 (4)].
3.3 RFCTLARR Act, 2013

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (also Land Acquisition Act, 2013) is an Act of Indian Parliament that regulates land acquisition and lays down the procedure and rules for granting compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement to the affected persons in India. The Act has provisions to provide fair compensation to those whose land is taken away, brings transparency to the process of acquisition of land to set up factories or buildings, infrastructural projects and assures rehabilitation of those affected. The special provision under this Act for ST has been provided in Annexure 6.

3.4 The Schedule Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

This Act, “Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act”, 2006 grants legal recognition to the rights of traditional forest dwelling communities and makes a beginning towards giving communities and the public a role in forest and wildlife conservation. The Act gives rights to the forest dwellers which secure individual or community tenure or both. The Act gives forest rights of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers on all forest lands, namely:-

- right to hold and live in the forest land under the individual or common occupation for habitation or for self-cultivation for livelihood by a member or members of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribe or other traditional forest dwellers;
- community rights over forest;
- right of ownership, access to collect, use, and dispose of minor forest produce which has been traditionally collected within or outside village boundaries. The scope of the Act also covers the following rights that are placed on the forest dwelling communities.

- Community rights of uses or entitlements such as fish and other products of water bodies, grazing (both settled or transhumant) and traditional seasonal resource access of nomadic or pastoralist communities;
- Community tenures of habitat and habitation for primitive tribal groups and pre-agricultural communities;
- Rights in or over disputed lands under any nomenclature in any State where claims are disputed;
- Conversion of leases or grants issued by any local authority or any State Government on forest lands to titles;
- Settlement and conversion of all forest villages, old habitation unsurveyed villages and other villages in forest, whether recorded, notified, or not, into revenue villages; protect, regenerate, or conserve or manage any community forest resource, which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use;
- Rights which are recognised under any State law or laws of any Autonomous District Council or Autonomous Regional Council or which are accepted as rights of tribals under any traditional or customary law of concerned tribes of any State;
- Access to biodiversity and community right to intellectual property and traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and cultural diversity;
- Any other traditional right customarily enjoyed by the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes or other traditional forest dwellers, as the case may be, which are not mentioned in clauses (a) to (k) but excluding the traditional right of hunting or trapping or extracting a part of the body of any species of wild animal;
- In-situ rehabilitation, including alternative land in cases where the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers have been illegally evicted or displaced from forest land of any description without receiving their legal entitlement or rehabilitation prior to the 13th of December, 2005.

The project is not expected to take any such measure that may affect the basic interest of the forest dwellers, contrary to the prescription of the Act. Rather, the implementation of the project will create scope for the forest dwellers, who have been allotted rights over the forest land for agriculture. They may take up climate resilient agricultural practices in their fields to cope with the climate variability for improved livelihoods security. The project suggested measures are supportive to the act and can add value to the current initiatives in terms of improving livelihood and food security of the forest dwellers.

3.5 The SCs and The STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
The act was passed in 1989 to prevent Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from atrocities. The act suggests Precautionary and Preventive Measures. As per the provision of the act, the State Government shall set up a Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Protection Cell at the State head quarter under the charge of Director General of Police/Inspector General of Police. This Cell shall be responsible for (i) conducting survey of the identified area; (ii) maintaining public order and tranquility in the identified area; (iii) recommending to the State Government for deployment of special police force or establishment of special police post in the identified area; (iv) making investigations about the probable causes leading to an offence under the Act; (v) restoring the feeling of security amongst the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes; (vi) informing the nodal officer and special officer about the law and order situation in the identified area; (vii) making enquiries about the investigation and spot inspections conducted by various officers; (viii) making enquiries about the action taken by the Superintendent of Police in the cases where an officer in-charge of the police station has refused to enter an information in a book to be maintained by that police station; (ix) making enquiries about the willful negligence by a public servant.
3.5.1 Tribal Development and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) Approach

The tribal situation varies by states where some areas have high tribal concentration while in other areas, the tribal form only a small portion of the total population. The Constitution of India provides a comprehensive framework for the socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes and for preventing their exploitation by other groups of society. A detailed and comprehensive review of the tribal problem was taken on the eve of the Fifth Five Year Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan strategy took note of the fact that an integrated approach to the tribal problems was necessary in terms of their geographic and demographic concentration. The tribal areas in the country were classified under three broad categories, i.e., (1) category 1: States and Union Territories having a majority Scheduled Tribes population, (2) Category 2: States and Union Territories having substantial tribal population but majority tribal population in particular administrative units, such as block and tehsils, and (3) Category 3: States and Union Territories having dispersed tribal population.

In the light of the above approach, for the second category of States and Union Territories, tribal sub-Plan approach was adopted after delineating areas of tribal concentration. To look after the tribal population coming within the new tribal sub-Plan strategy, in a coordinated manner, Integrated Tribal Development Projects are conceived during Fifth Five Year Plan. During the Sixth Plan, Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) was adopted to cover smaller areas of tribal concentration and during the Seventh Plan, the TSP strategy was extended further to cover even smaller areas of tribal concentration and thus cluster of tribal concentration was identified. At the time of delineation of project areas under the Tribal Sub-Plan strategy, it was observed that the ITDPs/ITDAs are not co-terminus. Areas declared under Fifth Schedule of the Constitution. The Scheduled Areas as per the Constitutional orders have been declared in eight States and Andhra Pradesh is one among them. As per the provisions contained in the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, various enactment in the forms of Acts and Regulations have been promulgated in the states for the welfare of scheduled tribes and their protection from exploitation.

The TSP strategy is having twin objectives, i.e., Socio-economic development of Schedule Tribes and protection of tribal against exploitation, the Govt. of India in Aug., 1976 had decided to make the boundaries of Scheduled Areas co-terminus with TSP areas (ITDP/ITDA only) so that the protective measure available to Scheduled Tribes in Sch. Areas could be uniformly applied to TSP areas for effective implementation of the development programmes in these areas. Accordingly, the TSP areas have been made co-terminus with Scheduled Areas in the State.

3.5.2 Directive Principles of State Policy

Promotion of Educational and Economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections: The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled
Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Under this there is special provision for claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to services and posts. The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State: Provision in favour of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes can be made for relaxation in qualifying marks in any examination or lowering the standards of evaluation, for reservation in matters of promotion to any class or classes of services or posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State.

3.6. Political Safeguards
The Commissioner/ Director of the AP Tribal Welfare Development is the Chief controlling officer who formulates, directs the process of implementation & monitors the process of all tribal development programs in State in coordination with the other departments of implementation of TSP & also implementation of Constitutional Safeguards.

3.6.1 Special Provisions
- Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People: Seats shall be reserved in the House of the People for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The number of seats reserved in any State or Union territory for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes at the same proportion to the total number of seats allotted to that State or Union territory in the House of the People as the population of the Scheduled Castes / Tribes in the State or Union territory.

- Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States: Seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of every State, based on proportion to the total number of seats in the Assembly as the population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State.

- Reservation of seats at GPs: Seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in every Panchayat and the number of seats so reserved shall be the same proportion to the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in that Panchayat as the population of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes in that Panchayat area to the total population of that area and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat. Not less than one-third of the total number of seats reserved shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat.

3.6.2 Agency for Monitoring Safeguards
National Commission for Scheduled Tribes: A Commission for the Scheduled Tribes, known as the “National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes” has been constituted (a) to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Tribes under this Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards; (b) to inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Tribes; (c) to participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and any State; (d) to present to the President, annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards; (e) to make in such reports recommendations as to the measures that should be taken by the Union or any State for the effective implementation of those safeguards and other measures for the protection, welfare and socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes; and (f) to discharge such other functions in relation to the protection, welfare and development and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes as the President may, subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, by rule specify.

3.7 The Schedule Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2012 The Act basically looks in to two things, i.e., grants legal recognition to the rights of traditional forest dwelling communities and makes a beginning towards giving communities and the public a voice in forest and wildlife conservation. Forest dweller, as defined in the act are those who resides in forests or forest lands; and depends on forests and forest land for a livelihood for 75 years. The Act recognises three types of rights, i.e., (1) land rights, (2) use rights, and (3) right to protect and conserve.

3.7.1 Land Rights
As per the law, no one gets rights to any land that they have not been cultivating prior to December 13, 2005 and that they are not cultivating right now. Those who are cultivating land but don’t have document can claim up to 4 hectares, as long as they are cultivating the land themselves for a livelihood. Those who have a ROR or a government lease, but whose land has been illegally taken by the Forest Department or whose land is the subject of a dispute between Forest and Revenue Departments, can claim those lands. Further, in order to prevent selling / transfer of land, the act has made the provision by which the land cannot be sold or transferred to anyone except by inheritance.

3.7.2 Use Rights
The law secondly provides “rights to use” and/or collect Minor Forest Produces (MFPs) “that has been traditionally collected, which does not include timber; use of grazing grounds and water
bodies and traditional areas of use by nomadic or pastoralist communities i.e. communities that move with their herds, as opposed to practicing settled agriculture.

3.7.3 Right to Protect and Conserve
The act gives the community the right to protect and manage the forest. Section 3(1) (i) of the act provides right and a power to conserve community forest resources, while section 5 gives the community a general power to protect wildlife, forests, etc.

3.7.4 Recognition of the Rights
In order to get the rights under the act, the Gram Sabha has to make a recommendation, mentioning who have been cultivating land for how long, which minor forest produce is collected, etc. Based on the recommendations of the Gram Sabha, the screening committees at the taluka and district levels verify the authenticity. The district level committee makes the final decision on the recommendations and verification and allocate the land.

3.7.5 Functions of Gram Sabha
The Gram Sabha initiate the process of determining the nature and extent of forest rights, receive and hear the claims relating thereto; prepare a list of claimants of forests rights and maintain a register containing such details of claimants and their claims as the Central Government may by order determine; pass a resolution on claims on forest rights after giving reasonable opportunity to interested persons and authorities concerned and forward the same to the Taluka (Sub-Divisional) Level Committee. Apart from this, the Gram Sabha constitute Committees for the protection of wildlife, forest and biodiversity, from amongst its members, in order to carry out the provisions of section 5 of the Act.; prepare a conservation and management plan for community forest resources in order to sustainably and equitably manage such community forest resources for the benefit of forest dwelling tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers and integrate such conservation and management plan with the micro plans or working plans or management plans of the forest department with such modifications as may be considered necessary by the committee; review and approve all decisions of the committee pertaining to issue of transit permits, use of income from sale of produce, or modification of management plans.

3.7.6 Taluka / Sub-Divisional Level Committee
The Sub-Divisional Level Committee, constituted by the State Government (1) provide information to each Gram Sabha about their duties and duties of holder of forest rights and others towards protection of wildlife, forest and biodiversity with reference to critical flora and fauna which need to be conserved and protected; (2) provide forest and revenue maps and electoral rolls to the Gram Sabha or the Forest Rights Committee; (3) collate all the resolutions of the concerned Gram Sabhas; (4) consolidate maps and details provided by the Gram Sabhas; (5) examine the resolutions and
the maps of the Gram Sabhas to ascertain the veracity of the claims; (6) hear and adjudicate disputes between Gram Sabha on the nature and extent of any forest rights; hear petitions from persons, including State agencies, aggrieved by the resolutions of the Gram Sabha; (7) coordinate with other Sub-Divisional Level Committees for inter sub-divisional claims; (8) prepare block or tehsil-wise draft record of proposed forest rights after reconciliation of government records; (9) forward the claims with the draft record of proposed forest rights through the Sub-Divisional Officer to the District Level Committee for final decision; (10) raise awareness among forest dwellers about the objectives and procedures laid down under the Act and in the rules; (11) ensure easy and free availability of proforma of claims to the claimants as provided in Annexure-I (Forms A, B & C) of the rules; (12) ensure that the Gram Sabha meetings are conducted in free, open and fair manner with requisite quorum.

3.7.7 District Level Committee
The District Level Committee, constituted by the State Government (1) ensure that the requisite information under clause (b) of rule 6 has been provided to Gram Sabha or Forest Rights Committee; (2) examine whether all claims, especially those of primitive tribal groups, pastoralists and nomadic tribes, have been addressed keeping in mind the objectives of the Act; (3) consider and finally approve the claims and record of forest rights prepared by the Sub-Divisional Level Committee; (4) hear petitions from persons aggrieved by the orders of the Sub-Divisional Level Committee; (5) co-ordinate with other districts regarding inter- district claims; (6) issue directions for incorporation of the forest rights in the relevant government records including record of rights; (g) ensure publication of the record of forest rights as may be finalized; (7) ensure that a certified copy of the record of forest rights and title under the Act, as specified in Annexures II & III to these rules, is provided to the concerned claimant and the Gram Sabha respectively; (8) ensure that a certified copy of the record of the right to community forest resource and title under the Act, as specified in Annexure IV to the rules, is provided to the concerned Gram Sabha or the community whose rights over community forest resource have been recognized.

3.7.8 Functions of the State Level Monitoring Committee
The State Level Monitoring Committee (1) devise criteria and indicators for monitoring the process of recognition and vesting of forest rights; (2) monitor the process of recognition, verification and vesting of forest rights in the State; (3) meet at least once in three months to monitor the process of recognition, verification and vesting of forest rights, consider and address the field level verification and vesting of forest rights, consider and address the field level problems, and furnish a quarterly report in the format appended as Annexure V to these rules, to the Central Government on their assessment regarding the status of claims, the compliance with the steps required under the Act, details of claims approved, reasons for rejection, if any and the status of pending claims; (4) on receipt of a notice as mentioned in section 8 of the Act, take appropriate actions against the
The Constitution of India provides a comprehensive framework for the socio-economic development of tribes and for preventing their exploitation by other groups of society. A detailed and comprehensive review of the tribal problem was taken on the eve of the Fifth Five Year Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan strategy took note of the fact that an integrated approach to the tribal problems was necessary in terms of their geographic and demographic concentration. The tribal areas in the country were classified under three broad categories, i.e., (1) category 1: States and Union Territories having a majority tribal population, (2) Category 2: States and Union Territories having substantial tribal population but majority tribal population in particular administrative units, such as block and tehsils, and (3) Category 3: States and Union Territories having dispersed tribal population.

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The TSP strategy is having twin objectives, i.e., Socio-economic development of Schedule Tribes and protection of tribal against exploitation, the Govt. of India in Aug., 1976 had decided to make the boundaries of Scheduled Areas co-terminus with TSP areas (IPDP/ITDA only) so that the protective measure available to tribes in Sch. Areas could be uniformly applied to TSP areas for effective implementation of the development programmes in these areas. Accordingly, the TSP areas have been made co-terminus with Scheduled Areas in the State. It can be summed up that the constitutional protective provisions safeguard tribal people from social injustices and all forms of exploitation, while the developmental provisions promote educational and economic interests.
Further, administrative provisions under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution provide special provision for tribal autonomy and welfare in selected regions of the country. The Fifth Schedule is specifically applicable for the State of Andhra Pradesh where the project will be implemented.

3.9 World Bank (Operational Policy) OP 4.10

The World Bank’s Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10) aims at ensuring that the development process fosters full respect for the dignity, human rights and cultures of indigenous peoples, thereby contributing to the Bank’s mission of poverty reduction and sustainable development. To achieve this objective, Bank-assisted projects which affect indigenous peoples provide them a voice in design and implementation, avoid adverse impacts where feasible, or minimize and mitigate them, and ensure that benefits intended for them are culturally appropriate. The Bank recognizes that indigenous peoples are commonly among the poorest and most vulnerable segments of society and in many countries they have not fully benefited from the development process. It also recognizes that the identities, cultures, lands and resources of indigenous peoples are uniquely intertwined and especially vulnerable to changes caused by development programs. Because of this, issues related to indigenous peoples and development are complex and require special measures to ensure that indigenous peoples are not disadvantaged and that they are included in and benefit from these programs as appropriate.

3.10 Tribal Development Schemes of Andhra Pradesh

3.10.1 Special Central Assistance & Grants Under Article 275(1) of the Constitution

Special Central Assistance is provided to the State to supplement its efforts in tribal development through Tribal Sub-Plan. This assistance is basically meant for family-oriented income-generating schemes in the sectors of agriculture, horticulture, minor irrigation, soil conservation, animal husbandry, forests, education, cooperatives, fisheries, village and small-scale industries and for minimum needs programme. Centre also provides grants under the article 275(1) of the Constitution to meet the costs of projects for tribal development and for raising the level of administration of Scheduled Area therein at par with the rest of the State. Part of the funds are utilized for setting up of Residential Schools for providing quality education to tribal students.

3.10.2 Economic support schemes and schemes under tribal area sub plan - Under this, financial assistance is given to ST families below poverty line for taking up economic support activities. The action plan for these programs is approved by Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Finance Corporation Limited (TRICOR), Hyderabad. TRICOR reviews the implementation from time to time.
3.10.3 Conservation-cum-Development Plans (CCDP) of PVTGs - Government of India (GOI) has approved Conservation Cum Development Plan for the development of PVTGs for a period of five (5) years starting from 2012-13. GOI have released Rs.33.20 Cr. during 2014-15 and 2015-16. Under this, schemes such as Backyard Poultry and Kitchen gardens for food security, Corpus funds for health emergencies, and support to Voluntary Organizations for involving in livelihood activities and improving health and nutrition status were taken up. During 2016-17, proposals were submitted to GOI for sanction of Rs.40.64 Cr. for providing micro projects that create food security, habitation development activities for improving health, hygiene and nutrition conditions, etc. GOI has released Rs.13.20 crores so far.

3.10.4 Development of Coffee plantations in ITDA, Paderu area - The Government have approved a comprehensive Development of Coffee Project in Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), in Paderu area at a total cost of Rs.526.16 Cr. for implementation over a period of ten years from 2015-16 to 2024-25. The project work comprises of: (1) Expansion of Coffee Plantations; (2) Coffee Consolidation/ Rejuvenation; (3) Organic Certification; (4) Promotion of Wet pulping through supply of Baby pulpers; and (5) Marketing support.

3.10.5 Skill Upgradation of formal and self-employment - Government of Andhra Pradesh is keen in development of Skills of ST unemployed youth by imparting training and providing placements. For this purpose, Government have sanctioned a Sub Mission exclusively for STs for taking up skill upgradation training and placement in the Scheduled Areas, so that there will be a sustainable and formal self-employment. Youth Training Centres were constructed aimed to create aspirational training infrastructure in the tribal areas. During 2015-16 Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation (APSSDC) implemented training to 2700 (ST) Youth in various Trades through their Training partners across the State.

3.10.6 The Girijan Co-operative corporation (GCC) - It is a public sector undertaking of government of Andhra Pradesh established in the year 1956 with a single mission, which is the socio-economic upliftment of Tribals. The forests in this state play a significant role in sustaining the livelihood of these people, especially the sale of forest produce (non-timber forest products), since agricultural activity by itself is not sufficient for sustenance, or as a source of livelihood. GCC was instituted with the sole purpose to protect them from exploitative middlemen, petty traders and establish a mutually beneficial relationship between them and the rest of the world.

3.10.7 Education Schemes

3.10.7.1 Girijana Vidya Vikas Kendras (GVVK) - Providing access to education by teachers and later sent for teacher training at government cost. This measure introduced in 1986 brought an enrolment explosion in the areas of Tribals; out of 4317 GVVKs, 351 GVVKs are upgraded to
primary schools in 2001-02. Government of Andhra Pradesh has sanctioned permanent buildings for all these upgraded schools under DPEP during 2003-04. Presently, these GVVKs are called Tribal Welfare Primary Schools.

3.10.7.2 Ashram schools- The Ashram Schools were opened in 1974 to provide both school and hostel under the same roof and these were exclusively for Scheduled Tribes. The Ashram Schools are established in all districts of Andhra Pradesh state. Presently, 599 Ashram Schools are functioning in the tribal concentrated areas and have been centres of awareness, social renaissance and qualitative academic progress. Each of the Integrated Welfare Hostel Complexes will provide accommodation for 400 boarders belonging to scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward class. For each complex, buildings and other amenities are being provided adequately.

3.10.7.3 Hostel buildings for degree colleges- The scheme is intended to provide hostel buildings for Post-Metric scheduled tribe students studying in eight degree colleges. Each degree college will have one boys' hostel and one girls' hostel. Children admitted in the hostels will receive maintenance charges of Rs. 525 per month under Post-Metric Scholarships.

3.10.7.4 Construction of high schools- The scheme is intended to provide additional accommodation to high schools especially tribal welfare girls’ in Ashram high schools located in the RIAD area.

3.10.7.5 Buildings for educational institutions- The objective of the scheme is construction of buildings (new/additional accommodation) for Integrated Hostels, Post-Metric Hostels and Ashram Schools which are in private accommodation. The funding is shared by state and central government on 50:50 bases.

3.13 The Objectives of the Scheme are;
1. Improving the quality of life in tribal areas
2. Improving the quality of education
3. Qualitative and sustainable employment for tribal families
4. Bridging infrastructure gaps with focus on quality
5. Protection of tribal culture and heritage

Under the scheme, strategies taken to realise the objects are (1) Strengthening of institutions meant for delivery of goods and services with adequate administrative, technical and financial powers such as Tribal Welfare Departments as nodal Department, Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Integrated Tribal Development Projects (IDPs) and creation of new ones where they do not exist etc. (2) Convergence of scattered resources and activities being undertaken under various components.
Section 4: Stakeholder Analysis

4.1 During social assessment study, consultation meetings were conducted with different stakeholders at different project execution levels for assessment of impacts and preparation of mitigation measures where Scheduled Tribes population are involved. The anticipated adverse impacts are due to land acquisition and partially affected structures which may cause sort of relocation that have traditional ownership or that are under customary occupation. The cultural heritage of scheduled tribe population will in no way be affected adversely with the proposed road development interventions.

4.2 To ensure that the various potential impacts are mitigated and the positive impacts are enhanced, social impact management measures shall be implemented during the various stages of the project viz. Pre-construction Stage, Construction Stage and Operational Stage. Consultations and information disclosure are an integral part of IPDP preparation in order to ensure that the priorities, preferences, and needs of the tribal groups have been taken into consideration adequately. With that objective in view, a strategy for consultation with tribal communities and their leaders will be developed so that these are conducted in a participatory manner. The PIU will be fully involved in evolving the strategy and consultation process.

4.3 The affected IPs will be actively engaged in all stages of the project cycle, including project preparation, and feedback of consultations with the IPs will be reflected in the project design, followed by disclosure. Their participation in project planning will inform project design, and the IPs should be convinced of their benefits from the project. The IPDP prepared will be translated into the local language of the IPs and made available to them before implementation by the PIU, with assistance from NGO.

4.4 Local CBOs/tribal community representatives will be involved in IPDP implementation and resolving all issues related to the IPDP through consultation and facilitation by the implementing NGO. The GoAP through the concerned PIU will ensure adequate flow of funds for consultation and facilitation of planned activities within IPDP. One project information disclosure (PID) brochure will be prepared, translated into a language understandable to the IPs, and distributed among them. Appendix 4 provides the template for the PID.
Section 5: Indigenous People’s Planning Framework (IPPF)

5.1 Introduction
The villages under the scheduled areas of “PESA Act” protect the tribal population from exploitation by making Gram Sabha’s and Gram Panchayat centers for self-governance and exclusively empowers local which safeguard and preserve the tradition and customs of the people and their cultural identity, community resources, and customary mode of dispute resolution. IPPF suggests carrying out Free, Prior, and Informed Consultations (FPIC)/Gram Sabha for proposed project which are in Fifth Schedule Areas and list of Schedule Areas of Andhra Pradesh is provided in Annexure 2. This is with the objective of obtaining their views and suggestions regarding the proposed project interventions. The social impacts of the proposed Project have been classified as

1. Impact during beginning of the construction stage
2. Impact during Construction stage
3. Impact during Operation stage or post construction stage

5.2 The objectives of the IPPF are to ensure that

- The tribal populations are adequately and fully consulted by the project;
- Tribal take part in the entire process of preparation, implementation and monitoring of project activities;
- Project benefits are equally accessible to the tribal living in the project area; they are provided with
- special assistance as per prevailing laws and policies because of their culture identities and to minimize further social and economic imbalances within communities;
- Institutional arrangements are in place for the implementation of the IPPF, associated disclosure mechanisms and addressing any grievances; and
- Monitoring and reporting arrangements, including mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project are in place.
- Further, a grievance redress mechanism has also been developed to resolve grievances related to service access by tribal people. This Planning Framework will be applicable only in scheduled areas.
- This Planning Framework will be adopted on a full scale in the scheduled areas and as deemed necessary in the other areas.

5.3 STRATEGY FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PARTICIPATION
Consultations and information disclosure are an integral part of IPDP preparation in order to ensure that the priorities, preferences, and needs of the tribal groups have been taken into consideration adequately. With that objective in view, a strategy for consultation with tribal communities and their
leaders will be developed so that these are conducted in a participatory manner. The PIU will be fully involved in evolving the strategy and consultation process. The affected IPs will be actively engaged in all stages of the project cycle, including project preparation, and feedback of consultations with the IPs will be reflected in the project design, followed by disclosure. Their participation in project planning will inform project design, and the IPs should be convinced of their benefits from the project. The IPDP prepared will be translated into the local language of the IPs and made available to them before implementation by the PIU, with assistance from NGO.

Local CBOs/tribal community representatives will be involved in IPDP implementation and resolving all issues related to the IPDP through consultation and facilitation by the implementing NGO. The GoAP through the concerned PIU will ensure adequate flow of funds for consultation and facilitation of planned activities within IPDP. One project information disclosure (PID) brochure will be prepared, translated into a language understandable to the IPs, and distributed among them.

5.4 BENEFITS OF THE PROJECT AND MITIGATION OF ADVERSE IMPACTS

5.4.1 The main thrust of the IPPF is to address the potential adverse impacts of the development project, taking into consideration the marginality and vulnerability status of the tribal community. The IPDP will be formulated in such a way that the IP groups will have development options built into the project design which are in accordance with their needs, and at the same time preserve their distinctive sociocultural identity. The IPDP will also focus on developmental strategy that encourages and strengthens their existing skill so that the IPs are able to derive benefits from project intervention.

5.4.2 Based on the significance and nature of the project impact on the IP community, the affected IPs will be entitled to various compensation packages. Where land acquisition is essential, IPs are entitled to receive land-for-land compensation for acquired land, if feasible. Their traditional customary right over land use will be protected. Absence of legal title over land will not be a bar to receiving compensation for land or alternate land. They will be entitled to all types of compensation and assistance as defined in the RF of the project. All compensation and assistances will be paid prior to start of project civil work.

5.4.4 In addition, the affected IPs are entitled to: (i) special assistance earmarked for the vulnerable group to restore their livelihood; (ii) improvements in their economic condition and better quality of life; and (iii) maintaining their cultural identity. The IP community living in the project impact zone will prepare the mitigation action plan to address the adverse issues, with support from District Tribal Welfare Office (DTWO) officials, PIU officials, and project management and supervision
consultants (PMC) to give shape to their plan of action. If the IP impacts are not significant, the PIU in consultation with PMC could decide to prepare a “specific action” plan detailing required actions to address the IP issues without preparing a stand-alone IPDP. This decision will depend on the severity of impacts. This “specific action” plan can be a community action plan where the IP groups live with non-indigenous peoples in the same subproject location. Another way is to incorporate IP issues and their benefits into the RP, if any. If the above are not feasible, it is possible to specifically include them in the subproject beneficiary group.
Section 6: Implementation Arrangement

6.1 Existing Institutional Structure

6.1.1 National level: The Ministry of Tribal Affairs was constituted in October 1999 by bifurcating the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment with the objective of more focused attention on integrated socioeconomic development of scheduled tribes (STs) in a coordinated and planned manner. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal ministry for overall policy, planning, and coordination of development programs for scheduled tribes. Apart from this, the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes issues directions on the drawing up and execution of schemes essential for the welfare of scheduled tribes.

6.1.2 State level: The Government of Andhra Pradesh’s Department of Tribal Welfare is headed by a Commissioner/Director. The Department of Tribal Welfare provides social justice and economic upliftment to the tribes. The Director of Tribal Welfare is the chief controlling officer for the department's budget. He/she formulates, directs the process of implementation and monitors the progress of all tribal development programs in the State. He/she coordinates with other departments on implementation of TSP and also implementation of constitutional safeguards. Organogram of the Tribal Welfare Department of Andhra Pradesh is provided in Annexure 8.

Apart from these national and state-level institutions that cater to the fulfillment of needs of the indigenous people, in case of identification of any IP issues, the PMU and PIU should have an officer or personnel specially trained in handling issues related to IP. It is advisable to provide a special course to train them in understanding tribal issues, customary rights, and laws protecting their rights and cultural heritage, particularly natural resource management. There should be dedicated persons at the PIU level who will be responsible for handling project-related IP issues, and they will be given special capacity development training for the benefit of the project. The implementing NGO should preferably appoint one local person having knowledge of the IP community, their socioeconomic and cultural background, and their customary rights over land, forest, water, wildlife, and other natural resources. However, if such person is not available for inclusion in the team, one dedicated person should be trained in these matters to implement IP-related project components and resolve issues concerning the IP.

6.2 Institutional Arrangements for Preparing and Implementing IPDP

6.2.1 No negative impacts on IPs are envisaged in GNHCP. The PIUs will be the responsible body for implementing the IPDP, if required, and they will recruit a full-time qualified resource
person experienced in similar work, as the Special Officer, Tribal Welfare. The Safeguard Manager appointed for RAP implementation activities will also be involved in IPDP preparation and implementation activities. The designated staff of the PIU (Special Officer Tribal Welfare) will coordinate with the district tribal welfare officer (DTWO) under the Department of Tribal Welfare during implementation of all IPDP activities. District revenue officials will provide necessary help and guidance in conducting preliminary IP screening, which will be the primary task of designated staff of PIUs. Based on this screening, PIUs will finalize design of the subproject component sites and alignment, wherever necessary.

6.2.2 After submission of Social Impact Assessment study, if recommended an IPDP will be prepared in consultation with the designated PIU staff. In all these activities, the state’s existing administrative set-up for tribal affairs, namely the Department of Tribal Welfare, will be consulted, and an orientation on a participatory approach will be provided by the responsible officers of these departments. The draft IPDP will be approved by the Department of Tribal Welfare, which will scrutinize whether all provisions have been made in accordance with the existing laws pertaining to protection of the interest and welfare of tribal communities. The PIU and PMU will scrutinize the draft IPDP for compliance with World Banks OP 4.10, and send it for approval. It will be reviewed and approved after incorporation of observations, if any, by the PIUs for IPDP implementation. After the final approval PIU will undertake IPDP implementation.

6.2.3. The PIUs will be directly responsible for implementation of IPDP for each subproject component. An NGO appointed by the PIU will facilitate IPDP action plan implementation. The safeguard officer at PMU, safeguard manager at the PIU supported by the special officer on tribal affairs, will monitor IPDP implementation periodically along with an independent agency (apex NGO) appointed by the PMU. Appendix 7 gives the institutional roles and responsibilities for preparation and implementation of the IPDP.

6.3 Project Monitoring and Evaluation
Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) facilitates resolving problems that crop up during implementation by providing solutions without delay. The IPDP includes a set of monitoring indicators for periodic monitoring of the progress of planned activities incorporated in the IPDP. For subprojects with significant adverse impact on IPs, the PIU will engage qualified and experienced external experts and a qualified NGO with experience in similar work to assist the monitoring expert and verify monitoring information. The external monitor will advise the EA on compliance issues. If any significant IP issues are identified, the EA will prepare a corrective action plan to mitigate those and/or update approved IPDP. The PIU will implement
the corrective action plan and take necessary steps to follow up the effectiveness of those corrective measures. The EA will prepare periodic monitoring reports on the progress of IPDP implementation, highlighting compliance issues and corrective actions taken, if any. The PIU will submit biannual monitoring reports. The costs of monitoring requirements will be included in project budgets.

M&E would be carried out for regular assessment of both process followed and progress of the RAP & IPDP implementation. The internal monitoring will be carried out by the State PCU by the LA cum SDO with assistance from NGO/Consultancy firm and a quarterly report will be submitted to MoRTH. Each quarterly report would also be uploaded on the MoRTH website. The external agency (third party) however, would conduct assessment annually for each sub-project by undertaking field visits and all other necessary activities including consultations. The annual reports would cover detailed information on process and progress of RAP including IPDP implementation. The report would highlight issues, if any that need attention of the Project Authority and suggest corrective measures that may be followed for better implementation of RAP & IPDP

6.4 Grievance Redress Mechanism

6.4.1 Redressing grievances of the affected IPs is vital, particularly if project impacts displace any IP community or individuals, disrupt livelihood, affects their customary rights over land, forest, water, and other natural resources, or put obstacles to cultural heritage sites. Grievances may be caused by any of these adverse impacts and need to be resolved as quickly as possible, with consent and consultation with the IP community or their representatives.

6.4.2 A project-specific multi-tier grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be in place to receive, evaluate, and facilitate complaints and grievances of the affected persons in relation to the project’s social and environmental performances. IP-related concerns will also be integrated in this process to inquire, investigate, and apply mitigation measures for resolving issues. The main objective of this common GRM will be to provide time-bound action and transparent mechanisms to resolve indigenous peoples’ concerns due to adverse impact of the project. This common GRM will be regarded as an accessible and trusted platform for receiving and facilitating all project related complaints and grievances raised by the IP community. The multi-tier GRM for the program will have realistic time schedules to address grievances, and specific responsible persons identified to address grievances, and to whom the IP community has access to interact easily.
6.4.3 Awareness on grievance redress procedures will be created through a public awareness campaign, with the help of print and electronic media and radio. The implementing NGO will ensure that the IP are made aware of the GRM and their entitlements, and assured that their grievances will be redressed adequately and in a timely manner. However, where IPs or the community are not literate in languages other than their own, special assistance will be sought from community leaders, CBOs, and NGOs having knowledge of their language, culture, or social norms, or having working experience among the IP community, who will help the IPs express their concerns, consult about mitigating measures, and explain to them the project and its potential impact on the IP community.

6.4.4 Where IP communities or their representatives are educated and literate in the local language of the mainstream, they will be informed about multiple means of registering grievances and complaints: by dropping grievance forms in complaint/suggestion boxes at accessible locations, or through telephone hotlines, email, post, or writing in a complaint register book in the PIU’s project office. There will also be a complaint register book and complaint boxes at the construction site office to allow a quick response to their grievances/complaints on urgent matters. The name, address, and contact details of the persons, with details of the complaint/grievance, location of problem area, and date of receipt of complaint will be documented. One special officer on tribal affairs will be recruited to register and sort out grievances and complaints of the IP community, and who will assist PMU’s safeguard officer for registration of grievances and communication with the aggrieved IP community for timely resolution of the issues. A project information disclosure (PID) leaflet, which will include contact numbers of the respective PIU offices responsible for the implementation of GNHCP, is to be distributed to all affected IP communities and individuals. (Appendix 7 presents the typical structure of a PID leaflet).

6.5 Grievance Redress Process

6.5.1 There will be several tiers for grievance redress. For urgent matters that need immediate attention, supervision consultants and contractors will provide easily accessible contact details for speedy resolution. The name, designation, and contact number of personnel responsible for grievance redress—that is, the safeguard manager, special officer on tribal affairs, and the key person of the implementing NGO—will be posted in the contractor’s and PMU’s site office in full view of the public. If possible, this will be translated into tribal language, if any written form exists, or in a language understandable to the IP. Simple grievances and those needing immediate redress will be resolved onsite by the contractor and the project management supervision consultant (PMU) engineer. If the grievance is not addressed in 7 days at field level, they will be escalated to the safeguard manager and special officer on tribal affairs at
the PIU. During all these activities, the implementing NGO will maintain liaison and assist the aggrieved IPs/ communities. Grievances of an immediate and urgent nature should be resolved at PIU level within 15 days of registration of grievances, in written form. The assistance of the implementing NGO will be sought. If necessary, a joint field visit should be made by the PIU safeguards manager and special officer on tribal affairs, the local NGO at PIU level, and the site engineers from the contractor’s and PMU’s office to verify justification and nature of the grievances, and seek mitigation measures to resolve the grievance, with consultation with the IPs, community, and representatives.

6.5.2 Major grievances that cannot be resolved at PIU level will be forwarded to the grievance redress committee (GRC) set up at district level under the chairmanship of the District Collector and having the District Tribal Welfare Officer as member. For addressing issues related to the IP community, one expert member will be inducted into the committee who will provide best judgment and advice to resolve issues of the IPs. The GRC will try to resolve the issues within 30 days. All documents related to grievances and follow-up action taken to resolve them, along with an explanatory note on the nature, seriousness, and time taken for grievance redress, shall be prepared by the PIU special officer on tribal affairs and circulated to GRC members at least 1 week prior to the scheduled meeting. The decision taken at the GRC level will be communicated to the IPs/ community by the PIU and the implementing NGO. For any issues that remain unresolved by the GRC, or if the decision made at such meetings is not acceptable, the IPs/community can approach the Court of Law.

6.5.3 District Level GRC composition for IP
The existing district monitoring committee for TSP will be used for IPDP monitoring and grievance redress. The GRC for IP will have as members: (i) district collector/deputy commissioner (DC) of the district as Chairperson, (ii) revenue department (registrar) official, (iii) IPDP NGO and PMU social safeguard specialist; (iii) PIU social safeguard officer/special officer on tribal affairs, who will request for inclusion of IP communities’ issues related to GNHCP in the periodic meeting of the district monitoring committee and shoulder responsibility of keeping records of grievances/complaints in detail, with help from the resettlement NGO, (v) expert on tribal affairs; and (v) District Tribal Welfare Officer (DTWO) as convener. Hence, the existing structure of the district monitoring committee will remain; and project-related social safeguard/tribal welfare officers will join the meeting of the district monitoring committee for discussions on any grievances / complaints lodged by IP, that cannot be resolved at field level. Other members, such as NGO/CBO representatives, ward council/tribal gram sabha representatives, and other IP community representatives will be selected by the DTWO to represent them in the GRC meeting. The NGO should also deploy one person in the team.
who will be responsible for coordinating with all GRC members and the DPs for grievance redress.

6.5.4 State Level GRC composition
Unlike the district level, there will be no separate GRC at the State level for IP, as all issues are expected to be resolved at the district level itself. In case of any issue that remains unresolved or spills beyond the jurisdiction of a single district, the matter will be referred to the PMU/State- level GRC which will be set up for the overall project, which will have the Director Tribal Welfare as special invitee, along with the concerned District Collector(s) and District Tribal Welfare Officer(s), IPDP implementing NGO and IP representatives. The State Level GRC will attempt to resolve issues within 30 days. Since IP issues typically cannot be resolved in a hurry, the GRM proposes adequate time at each stage.

6.6 Outline of Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP)
The substantive aspects of this outline will guide the preparation of IPDPs. The IPDP will contain the following chapters:

1. Project Description- provides a general description of the project; discusses project components and activities that may cause impacts on IP; and identifies project area.
2. Objectives of IPDP/VPDP
3. Methodology for preparation of IPDP/VPDP (include results from the Screening exercise)
4. Minimization of impacts
5. Free and prior informed consultations (FPIC) for Broad community support/Community Consultations
6. Social Assessment
   a. Household survey findings
   b. Impact details - positive impacts and adverse impacts on assets, community resources, livelihood etc.
7. Action Plan
   a) Institutional arrangements
   b) Implementation schedule (by activities and months)
      I. FPIC/Consultations
      II. Provision of mitigation measures
      III. Monitoring of implementation
   c) Monitoring indicators (as necessary by sub-project)
   d) Implementation budget including cost of
I. mitigation measures
II. conducting FPICs - material, logistics
III. miscellaneous/contingency

8. Grievance Mechanisms (by level of mechanism)

6.7 Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation: This section describes the information disclosure, consultation, and participation process with the affected IP communities that was carried out during project preparation;

- summarizes their comments on the results of the social impact assessment, and identifies concerns raised during consultation, and how these have been addressed in project design;
- in the case of project activities requiring broad community support, documents the process and outcome of consultations with affected IP communities and any agreement resulting from such consultations for the project activities and safeguard measures addressing the impacts of such activities;
- describes consultation and participation mechanisms to be used during implementation to ensure IP participation during implementation; and confirms disclosure of the draft and final IPDP to the affected IP communities.

6.7.1 Beneficial Measures - This section specifies the measures to ensure that the IP receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate and gender responsive.

6.7.2 Mitigation Measures - This section specifies the measures to avoid adverse impacts on IP, and where avoidance is impossible, specifies the measures to minimize, mitigate, and compensate for the unavoidable adverse impacts for each affected IP group.

6.7.3 Capacity Building - This section provides measures to strengthen the social, legal, and technical capabilities of (a) government institutions, to address IP issues in the project area; and (b) IP organizations in the project area, to enable them to represent the affected IP more effectively.

6.7.4 Grievance Redress Mechanism - This section describes the procedures to redress grievances of affected IP communities. It also explains how the procedures are accessible to IP, culturally appropriate, and gender sensitive.
6.7.5 **Monitoring, Reporting, and Evaluation** - This section describes the mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the IPDP. It also specifies arrangements for participation of affected IP in the preparation and validation of monitoring and evaluation reports.

6.7.6 **Institutional Arrangement** - This section describes institutional arrangement responsibilities and mechanisms for carrying out the various measures of the IPDP. It also describes the process of including relevant local organizations and NGOs in carrying out the measures of the IPDP.

6.7.7 **Budget and Financing** - This section provides an itemized budget for all activities described in the IPDP.
**Annexure 1**

** LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES OF ANDHRA PRADESH**

**THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2002**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a) List of Scheduled tribes of Andhra Pradesh</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Bhil</td>
<td>20. Malis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Goudu</td>
<td>24. Pardhan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Kammara</td>
<td>27. Rona, Rena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Konda Dhoras, Kubi</td>
<td>30. Valmiki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Kondareddis</td>
<td>32. Yerukulas, Koracha, Dabba Yerukula, Kunchapuri Yerukula, Uppu Yerukula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Kotia, Bentho Oriya, Bartika, Dulia, Holva, Sanrona, Sidhopaiko</td>
<td>34. Dhulia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**b) list of PVTGs**

| 1. Chenchu                          |  |
| 2. Gadabas, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kallayi Gadaba, Parangi Gadaba, Kathera Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba |  |
| 3. Kondareddis                        |  |
| 4. Kondhs, Kodi, Kocuh, Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttinya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs, Yenity Kondhs, Kuvinga |  |
| 5. Porja                             |  |
| 6. Savara                            |  |

Source: Census of India 2011
Annexure 2

Scheduled Areas in Andhra Pradesh

(1) Visakhapatnam Agency area 1 [excluding the areas comprised in the villages of Agency Lakshmipuram, Chidikada, Konkasingi, Kumarapuram, Krishnadevipeta, Pichigantikothagudem, Golugondapeta, Gunupudi, Gummudukonda, Sarabhapalapatnam, Vadurupalli, Pedajagampeta].

(2) Sarabhapath Agraharam, Ramachandrarajupeta Agraharam, and Kondavatipudi Agraharam in Visakhapatnam district.

(3) East Godwari Agency area 2 [excluding the area comprised in the village of Ramachandrapuram including its hamlet Purushothapatnam in the East Godavari district].

(4) West Godawari Agency area in West Godavari district.
   1. Inserted by the Madras Scheduled Areas (Cesser) Order, 1951
   2. Inserted by the Andhra Scheduled Areas (Cesser) Order, 1955

(5) Data includes the Submergence of Sch. villages of 7 mandals from Khammam district to the A.P. State (as per Reorganisation Act, 2014):

Nellipapaka, Kunavaram, Chintoor and V.R.Puram in East Godawari district and Burgampad, Kukunoor and Valaipadu in West Godawari district.
Annexure 3

URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH PER DISTRICT (2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>ST Total</th>
<th>ST Rural</th>
<th>ST Urban</th>
<th>Total Population Total</th>
<th>Total Rural</th>
<th>Total Urban</th>
<th>ST Population as percent to Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>2631145</td>
<td>2293102</td>
<td>338043</td>
<td>49386799</td>
<td>34776389</td>
<td>14610410</td>
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Source: Census 2011
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<th>Decadal growth Rate</th>
<th>Male</th>
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<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage of Urban population to Total Population</th>
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Source: Census of India 2011

* Excluding Submerged Sch.villages of ST population from Khammam district to the A.P. State (as per reorganisation act 2014)
Annexure 5

District-wise, Sex-wise population of Schedule Tribe of A.P 2011 Census

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<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>ST Total</th>
<th>ST Male</th>
<th>ST Female</th>
<th>% of Male (ST) Total Population</th>
<th>% of Female (ST) Total Population</th>
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**ANDHRA PRADESH**

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<th>Total Population</th>
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*Source: Census of India, 2011*

*Data includes ST population of Submersion of Sch. villages of 7 mandals from Khammam district to the A.P. State (as per reorganisation act 2014)*

*Note: As per Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Ordinance 2014, 7 Mandals (5 Complete & 2 Partial) of Khammam District are removed from Telangana State and tentatively added to Andhra Pradesh State.*
Annexure 6

SPECIAL PROVISIONS IN THE RFCTLARR ACT PERTAINING TO SCHEDULED TRIBES

41. (1) As far as possible, no acquisition of land shall be made in the Scheduled Areas.

(2) Where such acquisition does take place it shall be done only as a demonstrable last resort.

(3) In case of acquisition or alienation of any land in the Scheduled Areas, the prior consent of the concerned Gram Sabha or the Panchayats or the autonomous District Councils, at the appropriate level in Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, as the case may be, shall be obtained, in all cases of land acquisition in such areas, including acquisition in case of urgency, before issue of a notification under this Act, or any other Central Act or a State Act for the time being in force:

Provided that the consent of the Panchayats or the Autonomous District Councils shall be obtained in cases where the Gram Sabha does not exist or has not been constituted.

(4) In case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a Requiring Body which involves involuntary displacement of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes families, a Development Plan shall be prepared, in such form as may be prescribed, laying down the details of procedure for settling land rights due, but not settled and restoring titles of the Scheduled Tribes as well as the Scheduled Castes on the alienated land by undertaking a special drive together with land acquisition.

(5) The Development Plan shall also contain a programme for development of alternate fuel, fodder and non-timber forest produce resources on non-forest lands within a period of five years, sufficient to meet the requirements of tribal communities as well as the Scheduled Castes.

(6) In case of land being acquired from members of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, at least one-third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families initially as first instalment and the rest shall be paid after taking over of the possession of the land.

(7) The affected families of the Scheduled Tribes shall be resettled preferably in the same Scheduled Area in a compact block so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity.
(8) The resettlement areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall get land, to such extent as may be decided by the appropriate Government free of cost for community and social gatherings.

(9) Any alienation of tribal lands or lands belonging to members of the Scheduled Castes in disregard of the laws and regulations for the time being in force shall be treated as null and void, and in the case of acquisition of such lands, the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be made available to the original tribal land owners or land owners belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

(10) The affected Scheduled Tribes, other traditional forest dwellers and the Scheduled Castes having fishing rights in a river or pond or dam in the affected area shall be given fishing rights in the reservoir area of the irrigation or hydel projects.

(11) Where the affected families belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are relocated outside of the district, then, they shall be paid an additional twenty-five per cent. rehabilitation and resettlement benefits to which they are entitled in monetary terms along with a one-time entitlement of fifty thousand rupees.

42. (1) All benefits, including the reservation benefits available to the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes in the affected areas shall continue in the resettlement area.

(2) Whenever the affected families belonging to the Scheduled Tribes who are residing in the Scheduled Areas referred to in the Fifth Schedule or the tribal areas referred to in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution are relocated outside those areas, than, all the statutory safeguards, entitlements and benefits being enjoyed by them under this Act shall be extended to the area to which they are resettled regardless of whether the resettlement area is a Scheduled Area referred to in the said Fifth Schedule, or a tribal area referred to in the said Sixth Schedule, or not.

(3) Where the community rights have been settled under the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, the same shall be quantified in monetary amount and be paid to the individual concerned who has been displaced due to the acquisition of land in proportion with his share in such community rights.
Annexure 7

SUGGESTED STRUCTURE OF INFORMATION DISCLOSURE LEAFLET FOR IPDP

The following structure of Information Disclosure leaflet on IPDP is recommended to be prepared in the local language by PM:

**Background.** The proposed Green National Highway Corridor Project will complement ongoing efforts of the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) considering the importance of road network in economic growth, employment generation and poverty reduction on one hand and the need to reduce adverse effects of vehicular pollution, forest diversion and felling of trees on the other. The green corridors, relevant from both climate mitigation and adaptation perspective, are being seen as the solution to fulfill India’s commitment for voluntary reduction of carbon emissions. The GoI plans to carry out plantation along the NHs with participation of the local communities, farmers, NGOs, private sector, government agencies and Forest Departments (state level).

**Policy and Principles: Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF).** The IPPF sets out the policy, principles, and implementation mechanisms to address such impacts according to World Banks OP. 4.10 requirement on indigenous people (IP). During the course of project identification and social impact assessment, if any IPs are identified, the impacts (both positive and negative) of the subproject component on affected groups/communities will be addressed according to the prepared framework. The framework addresses the developmental needs of indigenous people/tribes as a distinct community through a process of sustainable development.

**Subproject components.** Specific and brief description of subproject (that is assessed to have IP impacts)

**Indigenous Peoples Impacts.** Brief summary of IP impacts assessed as a result of the subproject.

**Indigenous people’s development plan (IPDP).** An IPDP is prepared to safeguard potential impacts of proposed subproject components to IP. During the course of project identification and social impact assessment, if any IPs are identified, the impacts (both positive and negative) of the subproject component on affected groups/communities will be addressed according to the prepared framework. The framework will address the developmental needs of indigenous people/tribes as a distinct community through a process of sustainable development. This IPDP includes the following measures for IP living in proposed subproject areas, to be accomplished by the project team (the PMU/PIU of GNHCP: (a) beneficial measures; and (b) mitigative measures. Specific budgets for each of the above-mentioned activities are provided in the IPDP. The above-mentioned activities, their timelines and budgets in the IPDP, are part of the condition for project activities to proceed. These IPDP activities are selected in consultation with the IP communities in proposed subproject affected areas.

**Entitlements and Compensation.** The Entitlement Matrix in the IPPF defines entitlements and compensation for affected persons, whether titled or non-titled. A budgetary provision of
shall be made for IPDP implementation. Brief summary of applicable sections of the EM, relevant to identified losses for the specific subproject components with IP impacts to be added to this PID leaflet. Applicable sections of EM to be translated and appended to the PID leaflet.

Institutional arrangements. The institutional arrangements to manage and implement Resettlement Action Plan & Tribal Development Plan/Vulnerable Communities Development Plan will be set up at three levels viz., Central, State and Sub-Project Level. These are presented below: This Framework shall apply to all project roads under GNHCP whether partly or fully funded by World Bank during the entire period of loan assistance. Overall objective of this Framework is to guide the preparation and implementation of GNHCP.

- At Central Level, the Chief Engineer (EAP), MoRTH, Govt. of India will be overall responsible for the implementation of RPF. CE (EAP) will have all delegated administrative and financial decisions with regard to implementation of the project as well as land acquisition, RAP including IPDP/VCDP implementation. It will include further augmenting the capacity of MoRTH with regard to resettlement and rehabilitation and management of other social issues.

- At State Level, a Land Acquisition cum Social Development Officer (LA cum SDO) would be appointed in the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) headed by Nodal Officer. Additional sociologist as individual consultant will also be engaged to assist LA cum SDO in states as required, particularly in states with larger share of sub projects such as Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh etc.

- A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) comprising officials of State PWD will be constituted at subproject level and headed by the Superintending Engineer/Executive Engineer – who will be designated as Project Director. The PIU will be responsible for the project execution including RAP & IPDP/VCDP implementation. There will be a designated or appointed Resettlement & Rehabilitation Officer (RRO) at respective PIUs who will be responsible only for the implementation of RAP and IPDP at site. Additional sociologist as individual consultant will also be engaged to assist RRO as required. RRO will assist Project Director at PIU in all matters related to resettlement and rehabilitation.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (IPDP). A multi-level grievance redress mechanism is established for IPDP implementation. The first/field level grievances will be resolved by the contractors, PIU safeguard officers immediately on-site in consultation with the complainants, within 7 days of receipt of a complaint/grievance. If the grievance is not addressed in 7 days at field level, they will be escalated to the safeguard manager and special officer on tribal affairs at the PIU. During all these activities, the implementing
NGO will maintain liaison and assist the aggrieved IPs/ communities. Grievances of an immediate and urgent nature should be resolved at PIU level within 15 days of registration of grievances, in written form. The assistance of the implementing NGO will be sought. Major grievances that cannot be resolved at PIU level will be forwarded to the grievance redress committee (GRC) set up at district level under the chairmanship of the District Collector and having the District Tribal Welfare Officer as member. For addressing issues related to the IP community, one expert member will be inducted into the committee who will provide best judgment and advice to resolve issues of the IPs. The GRC will try to resolve the issues within 30 days.
Annexure 8

Tribal Welfare Department - Organogram

Minister, Tribal Welfare
Principal Secretary, Tribal Welfare

Commissioner/Director

Secretary, Gurukulam

DTRI

ITDA

PO ITDA

PS ITDA

ST (TW)

DTWO

ATWO

HWO

Clerks/DEOs

Teachers

MD, TRICOR

ENP, TW

MD, OCC

MD, TRIPCO

Jr, Gurukulam

DP, Gurukulam

AS, Gurukulam

Secretarial Staff

DOM TRICOR

Managers

Secretarial Staff

RS/EMRI/RTC/KGBV/Ahani Gurukulam/CO/SCS

Principal

Teachers

OM

DM

BM-GPKMS

CCFA

DR