

Indigenous Peoples Plan (DRAFT)

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India: Karnataka Rural Roads Improvement Project

Prepared by Karnataka Rural Road Development Agency (KRRDA), Government of Karnataka for the Asian Development Bank.

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

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 INR 1.00 = \$ 0.01182
 \$ 1.00 = 84.561

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	: Asian Development Bank
COO	: Chief Operating Officer
DP	: Displaced Person
EA	: Executive Agency
FGD	: Focus Group Discussion
GRM	: Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRC	: Grievance Redress Committee
IP	: Indigenous People
KMVSTDCL	: Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Schedule Tribes Development Corporation Limited
KRRDA	: Karnataka Rural Road Development Agency
KRRIP	: Karnataka Rural Road Improvement Project
PIU	: Program Implementation Unit
PMGSY	: Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PMU	: Program Management Unit
PVTG	: Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group
SPS	: Safeguard Policy Statement
ST	: Schedule Tribe

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GLOSSARY

Displaced persons: In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Economic displacement: Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Gram Panchayat: A Gram Panchayat (GP) is the local self-government organization at the village level under Panchayati Raj system. The people directly elect the members of the gram panchayat. The head of the GP is called Sarpanch or Pradhan.

Meaningful consultation: A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

Physical Displacement: Relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter because of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Schedule Tribe: The tribes are the indigenous or native people of the land who are believed to be the earliest settlers in the Indian Peninsula. They are generally called *Adivasis*, implying original inhabitants. The term 'Scheduled Tribes' first appeared in the Constitution of India. Article 366 (25) of the Constitution of India defined scheduled tribes as "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 this constitution". Article 342 prescribes the procedure to be followed in the matter of specification of scheduled tribes.

Vulnerable Affected Person: Project affected people especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land,

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Government of Karnataka (GOK) has requested the Asian Development Bank (ADB), to finance Karnataka Rural Road Improvement Project (KRRIP) to improve the overall condition and performance of the road network, minimize life cycle costs, enhance road safety, enhance poverty reduction and provide satisfactory levels of service to road users. The Government of Karnataka (GOK) has identified 5,135.04 kilometers (km) of priority rural roads for immediate intervention to (i) address climate-and disaster-risk vulnerability; (ii) boost connectivity from farm to post-harvest centers, state transport services, educational institutions and medical facilities; (iii) enhance connectivity to business parks, processing and manufacturing zones, industrial clusters, multimodal logistics hubs and dry ports; (iv) promote districts with lagging multidimensional poverty; and (v) improve road safety.

2. For the proposed project, the Karnataka Rural Road Development Agency (KRRDA) is the Executing Agency (EA) under the overall supervision of the Chief Executive Officer (Secretary) at the state level. A Project Management Unit (PMU) is already in place, headed by the Chief Operating Officer (COO), who also acts as the Project Director (PD), responsible for overall project and safeguards implementation. The PD will be supported by the State Quality Coordinator (SQC) and Project Management Consultant (PMC) at the PMU level, Superintending Engineers (SEs) at the regional level, Executive Engineers (EEs) and Project Implementation Support Consultant (PISC) at the district level. At the district level, 29 Project Implementation Units (PIUs), headed by Executive Engineers (EEs), will be responsible for implementing the project at the ground level.

3. The project is classified as Category B for Indigenous Peoples under the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS, 2009). The Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) for this project has been prepared based on the detailed design report of KRRDA, the socio-economic study of sample road subprojects, meaningful consultations with Scheduled Tribes (STs), and a review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the State Government, Government of India, and the ADB SPS, 2009.

4. The socio-economic study conducted for the project revealed that 74 subprojects in 18 districts have significant number of ST beneficiaries. The tribal people constitute about 6.95% of total population of the state. There are more than 50 recognized ST Groups in Karnataka, two of which- Jenu Kuruba and Koraga have been identified as 'Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)¹. The tribes found in majority are Nayaka (Valmiki, Beda, Bidar), Gond, Jenu Kuruba, Kadu Kuruba, Koraga, Soliga, Siddis, Hakkipikki, Iruliga, Gowdalu, Koya, and Chenchu etc.

5. The survey of sample road subprojects revealed that 68.6% of the respondents are illiterate and 10% are just literate². About 96% of ST households are engaged in agriculture as farmer or agriculture labour. About 98% have electricity and 63% have sanitation facility. Supply water for drinking is available to only 24% ST households and rest are dependent on bore well. Health facilities are available but there is lack of doctors and medicines. Women are mostly engaged in farming as farmer or agriculture labour. They play a key role in social decision making at household level. Women self-help groups were found in all villages of sample

¹ [Ministry of Tribal Affairs](#)

² "Just literate" refers to someone who possesses only the most basic ability to read and write, such as being able to sign their name.

subprojects areas. There are a number of development schemes for ST people in Karnataka state and Gruhalaxmi scheme is more popular among the communities.

6. Aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs, stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions, and individual interviews. Public consultations were conducted at 52 locations along the 51 subprojects attended by 1415 people (984 male and 431 female) to ensure ST peoples' participation in preparation of IPP.

7. Based on findings of consultation with ST communities, an indicative list of activities is provided as beneficial measures to consider for implementation under the project. The Social Safeguard Expert of PISC/supervision consultant will carry out a need-based assessment of beneficiaries to prepare the final list of activities. The final list of beneficiaries and activities to be implemented will be documented in the semiannual social safeguard monitoring report.

8. The total budget for IPP implementation is Rs 2.321million, which will be borne by the KRRDA, Government of Karnataka.

9. A three-tier project specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of affected people's social and environmental safeguards-related issues, concerns, and grievances at the Project level.

10. The PMU with support of Social Safeguard Expert of PMC and PISC will have responsibility to implement IPP at subproject level and report to ADB through submitting semi-annual social safeguards monitoring reports. Monitoring and supervision activities will be carried out on an ongoing basis until a project completion report is issued.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Overview of the Project

1. The Government of Karnataka (GOK) has requested the Asian Development Bank (ADB), to finance Karnataka Rural Road Improvement Project (KRRIP). The project proposes to promote decarbonization pathways, climate resilience, disaster-risk preparedness, and road safety and asset management system maturation. The project proposes transition of the subsector from regular roads to green roads by selecting interventions from the Green Roads Guidance Note (Assessment Tool) and Toolkit. The project will demonstrate best practice in integrating climate and disaster risk and resilience with road asset management, with the objective to improve the overall condition and performance of the road network, minimize life cycle costs, enhance road safety, enhance poverty reduction and provide satisfactory levels of service to road users.

2. The GOK has identified 5,135.04 kilometers (km) of rural roads for immediate intervention to (i) address climate-and disaster-risk vulnerability; (ii) boost connectivity from farm to post-harvest centers, state transport services, educational institutions and medical facilities; (iii) enhance connectivity to business parks, processing and manufacturing zones, industrial clusters, multimodal logistics hubs and dry ports; (iv) promote districts with lagging multidimensional poverty; and (v) improve road safety. Selected roads will boost farm-to-market connectivity, improve rural, intrastate, and interstate transport links, facilitate access for small-scale industries, and support Karnataka's economic growth by fostering more inclusive connectivity.

3. The Project will support the GOK's aim to achieve economic development and equal opportunity for inclusive growth and prosperity to all through an efficient, effective and safe road network. The project is consistent with the country and regional strategies and priorities, sector assessment and ADB's Strategy 2030 by accelerating progress in gender equality, building climate and disaster resilience and enhancing environmental sustainability, promoting rural development and food security, and strengthening governance and institutional capacity. The district wise number of proposed rural roads under KRRIP (Pragathi Patha) is provided in **Appendix 1**.

4. For rural roads under KRRIP, the Karnataka Rural Road Development Agency (KRRDA) is the Executing Agency (EA) under the overall supervision of the Chief Executive Officer (Secretary) at the state level. A Project Management Unit (PMU) is already in place, headed by Chief Operating Officer(COO) as the Project Director (PD), responsible for overall project implementation and safeguards.

5. At the district level, 29 Project Implementation Units (PIUs) headed by Executive Engineers (EEs) will be responsible for implementing the project through 50 subdivision units of PMGSY at the ground level. The EEs will be focal persons for safeguards (social and environment); the Assistant Executive Engineers (AEEs) are the safeguard focal of respective Constituency /Talukas supported by the site engineer and quality control engineer of the Contractor who will be responsible for safeguards and grievance redress, respectively and will ensure overall implementation of safeguard measures at the site level.

6. The preliminary assessment of sample roads revealed that some project activities that involve civil works are in areas where the majority of the population belong to scheduled tribes.

The project envisages beneficial impacts for indigenous peoples as road users along with the general population. However, road upgradation may inadvertently create safe passages for outsiders and antisocial elements, enabling the expansion of illegal activities in ST areas. This could expose communities to vulnerabilities, such as the exploitation of ST farmers by middlemen, illegal liquor and drug supply, unauthorized acquisition of tribal land by outsiders, and other related risks. Hence, the project is classified as **Category B** for indigenous peoples. This Indigenous People Plan (IPP) is prepared in accordance with the ADB SPS 2009. The IPP will be implemented in all subprojects where road passes through the IP habitations.

B. Project Impacts and Benefits

7. Based on the site visits, available data, and consultations, the proposed subproject roads will not directly or indirectly affect the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous peoples/scheduled tribes nor will it affect the territories or natural or cultural resources that IPs own, use, occupy or claim as their ancestral domain. The road improvement works will be undertaken within available right of way. Beneficial impact is envisaged for scheduled tribe people in subproject areas, as users of the road, along with general population. The project will not result in any adverse impact on indigenous communities. The direct impact of the project will be triggered due to improved accessibility to various services such as to markets, health facilities, schools, and workplace, which in turn increases the income of the local residents including STs, and ultimately elevating their standard of living.

8. The possible direct and indirect positive impacts of the project are listed below.

- Improved roads will increase the competitiveness of the agriculture sector and improve rural socio-economic outcomes. Farmers will ensure transportation of their produce with minimum spoilage.
- Improved road network will provide for improved linkages between the village communities and urban center, which provides wider marketing facilities.
- Better connectivity and access to health, education and social services will enhance social outcomes and reduce the poverty of isolation and exclusion.
- Road network will not only link the village communities to better markets, but also open up wider work opportunities in distant places. People can shuttle to distant work sites and towns and engage in construction, factories, business as well as domestic works.
- Improved road will also help people building strong institutional network with outside agencies. Essential and emergency services like schools, health center, public distribution system etc. can be availed faster.
- Increased frequency of interaction with outsiders will increase the awareness level of the people in the village with regard to their health and nutrition, living style, value of education and proper utilization of available resources.
- Interaction with the government, non-government and other development agencies will help people gain new knowledge on improved farming, land development, development and maintenance of natural resources through the formation of various economic and social development groups.
- Road safety will help reduce the vulnerability of low-income households including the STs to the substantial shocks caused by road crash fatalities and injuries.

C. Measures to Avoid Resettlement and Livelihood Impacts

9. Adequate attention has been given during the feasibility and detailed design phases of the project preparation to avoid involuntary resettlement and livelihood impacts. The project will not lead to private land acquisition or involuntary resettlement impacts as all the civil works will take place within the right of way of roads, land under ownership of Panchayati Raj Engineering Department (PRED). However, there are roads where the existing ROW is found insufficient to construct the road and are passing through the habitation of ST communities. Similarly, roads which passes through ST habitation might have impacts on structures on ROW. (**Appendix 2**). If land is required for widening or alignment correction, construction of road for missing link, it will be obtained through voluntary land donation from private landowners, following the process outlined in the approved Voluntary Land Donation Guidelines (VLDG) available with KRRDA. Similarly, structures will be removed only after taking the consent of the owner in accordance to the VLDG. The temporary impacts, if any, found during construction will be minimized by adopting the following provisions.

- (i) All construction activities will be carried out on government land within the available Right of Way (RoW)
- (ii) The construction schedule will be finalized in consultation with the local and ST communities to ensure minimum disruption to their ongoing livelihood activities.
- (iii) Installation of information billboards, including GRM contact information.
- (iv) Provision of temporary access to houses and shops, such as using wooden planks and as suggested in the EMP.
- (v) If any damage to private properties occurs during the construction period, the assets replacement-based compensation will be paid by the contractor as per the guidelines specified in the Operational Manual, 2005 for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).
- (vi) The PISC will monitor and report any social impact during construction to KRRDA and ADB through its periodic monitoring reports.

D. Scope and Objective of Indigenous Peoples Plan

10. The aim of this IPP is to ensure that STs (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits; (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts because of project interventions; (iii) can actively participate in the subprojects and livelihood interventions free from coercion, and (iv) are consulted meaningfully. The Social Impact Assessment and the IPP are adequate to mitigate potential impacts and ensure participation of STs. The project is category B for IP safeguards due to its positive impact to the STs, and the IPP has been prepared in compliance with ADB SPS 2009. The issues identified and addressed in this document are as follows:

- (i) Impacts on STs, vulnerable groups like poor, women, and other disadvantaged groups of society;
- (ii) Meaningful consultation and STs' participation in the project;
- (iii) Existing legal and administrative framework for safeguarding STs' rights.
- (iv) Planning beneficial measures for the STs in ST dominated areas;
- (v) Cost estimate for implementing beneficial measures including provision for fund;
- (vi) Institutional framework for the implementation of the plan,
- (vii) Grievance redress mechanism, and
- (viii) Monitoring and reporting.

E. Methodology for Indigenous Peoples Plan

11. Due diligence was carried out through site visits of sample road subprojects, meaningful consultations with STs in ST dominated areas and other stakeholders through focus group discussions (FGD) and individual interviews. Review of feasibility studies, and detailed project reports for the proposed subprojects of KRRIP were done. The social impacts on indigenous people (STs) were assessed and screened using the IP impact screening checklists for all subprojects. Further due diligence and meaningful consultation will be conducted by KRRDA, and if required, the IPP will be updated.

1. Indigenous People Screening

12. Screening of all sample road subprojects was first carried out through reconnaissance survey. The aim of reconnaissance survey was to assess the scope of land acquisition and impact on STs in sample subproject areas and accordingly the detailed plan of action was prepared for the socio-economic survey and preparation of indigenous people plan. On similar pattern KRRDA submitted the IP checklists for all road subprojects under the KRRIP.

2. Socio-Economic Survey

13. During screening of road subprojects, it was found that out of 31 districts, 20 districts have 99 road subprojects where tribals households are found in substantial number (**Appendix 3**). A sample of 43 road subprojects (43%) was selected based on criteria like having ST beneficiary population more than 2000 or more than 30% of the total village population, presence of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), poorest districts of the State and length of road and number of villages covered. A structured socio-economic questionnaire (**Appendix 4**) was administered among 30 households randomly per road subproject. The survey team including one male and one female was selected locally familiar with local language (Kannada) mobilized under the supervision of resettlement specialist and the survey was closely monitored on a regular basis. The objective of socio-economic survey was to assess the socio-economic status of STs in subproject areas and suggest beneficial measures for implementation under the Project.

3. Public Consultation

14. To ensure ST peoples' participation in the planning phase and aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs of ST people, problem and prospects in schedule tribe areas, 44 public consultations covering each sample road subproject were carried out to include their views and suggestions.

II. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

A. General Profile of the Project Area

15. Karnataka in the southern part of India is situated in the Deccan Plateau with total geographical area 191,791 km² and is bordered by the Arabian Sea to the west, Goa to the northwest, Maharashtra to the north, Andhra Pradesh to the southeast and east, Telangana to the east, Tamil Nadu to the south and southeast, and Kerala to the southwest. It is situated at the angle where the Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats of South India converge into the Nilgiri hills.

16. The population of Karnataka is 6,10,95,297 accounts for 5.05 per cent of country's population in 2011. The state is urbanized steadily. In terms of urbanization, the state has witnessed an increase of 4.68 per cent in the proportion of urban population in 2001-2011 decade. 61.33 per cent are rural residents and 38.67 per cent are urban residents.

17. Agriculture remains vital, with improved irrigation, technology integration, and farmer-centric initiatives enhancing productivity and rural livelihoods. As a premier investment destination, the state has nurtured a business-friendly ecosystem, particularly excelling in IT, biotechnology, and high-tech industries, with exports contributing nearly 40% of its GSDP. Infrastructure development has been transformative, with renewable energy policies driving near self-sufficiency in power generation. Urban mobility projects like the Bengaluru Suburban Railway and Bangalore Metro Phase-2, alongside the Shakti scheme providing free travel for women, reflect Karnataka's people centric development model. Expanding banking and digital governance initiatives further strengthen the economic framework.

18. Karnataka has emerged as one of India's fastest-growing state economies, exhibiting consistent and sustained economic growth driven by the expansion of the services and technology sectors over the past few decades. Its per capita Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Rs.3.05 lakhs (estimated for 2022) is the highest among the top five states. A standout feature of the state economy is it has the highest share of services in the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of 66.1% the highest among all states in the year 2022 (Economic Survey of Karnataka 2024). However, despite its relatively strong economic performance, the state witnessed regional and demographic disparities in income distribution. The multidimensional poverty rate as estimated was 20.91% in 2021-22 with about 128.40 lakh people living below poverty line.³

Table 1: Demographic Profile of State

Indicators	Karnataka
Total Population	61,095,297
Rural Population	37,469,335

³ [IJMSRT25JUN073.pdf](#)

Urban Population	23,625,962
Area (Sq. Km)	191,791
Population Density/Km ²	318
Sex Ratio	973
Literacy %	75.4
Male Literacy %	82.5
Female Literacy %	68.1
Schedule Tribe	4,248,987
Projected Demographic Indicators (2021-25)	
Population Growth Rate (%)	0.62
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	15.8
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	7.4
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	1.5
Life Expectancy (Males)	67.9
Life Expectancy (Females)	71.9

Source: Census of India, 2011, SRS Bulletin, Vol 57 No.1, June 2025

B. Project Location

19. The proposed project under KRRIP will be implemented in 31 districts of Karnataka. The project location is given in figure-1 and the details of program districts is given in table -2.

Figure 1: Subproject Locations (31Districts)



C. Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka

20. In India, STs constitute about 8.6% of the total population (census 2011) or more than 104 million people, under 645 ethnic groups. In Karnataka the composition of tribal people is 6.95% of total population. There are more than 50 recognized ST Groups in Karnataka, two of which- Jenu Kuruba and Koraga have been identified as 'Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)⁴. The important tribes are Nayaka (Valmiki, Beda, Bidar), Gond, Jenu Kuruba, Kadu Kuruba, Koraga, Soliga, Siddis, Hakkipikki, Iruliga, Gowdalu, Koya, and Chenchu etc. The ST population in India and Karnataka state is given below.

Table 2: Scheduled Tribes Population in India and Karnataka

State	Total Population	Schedule Tribe Population			% of total State/Country Population
		Total	Male	Female	
Karnataka	61,095,297	4,248,987	2,134,754	2,114,233	6.95%
All India	1,210,569,573	52,409,823	51,871,211	104,281,034	8.6%

Source: Census of India, 2011

21. According to Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (for rural areas), around 36% ST households in India are landless and depend on casual labor to make a living. About 26% ST households in Karnataka are landless. The percentage of salaried ST households in government service is very low and in Karnataka it is further lower than the India's figure. The details are provided in the table below.

Table 3: Economic Condition of Scheduled Tribes Population in Karnataka, and India

State/ Country	Scheduled Tribe Households						
	Total Households	Landless HHs	%of total HHs	Having non-agricultural enterprises	% of total HHs	Salaried Job Government	% of total HHs
Karnataka	8048664	173997	26.11%	18051	2.71%	18794	2.82%
All India Total	19,737,399	7,036,369	36%	404,546	2%	861,283	4%

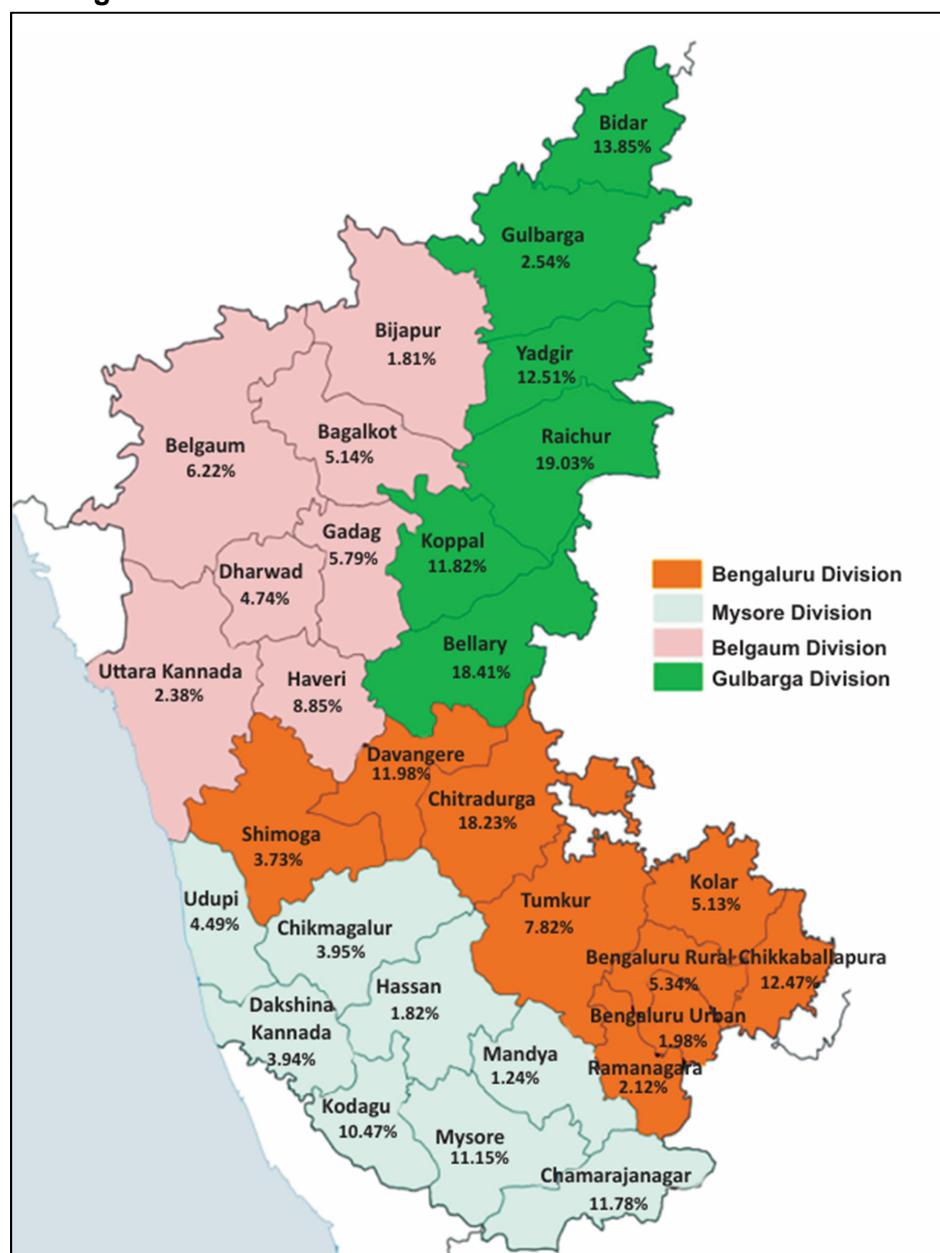
Source: Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011

22. The STs are present in all 31 districts of Karnataka. A list of tribal groups in Karnataka, is provided in **Appendix 5**. The presence of ST population is high in Raichur district (19.03%) followed by Bellary (18.41%) and Chitradurga district (18.23%). Mandya district has the lowest proportion of ST population (1.24%). Although they have their own dialects, such as Kokani, Chenchwar, Barda, Katkari and so on, Kannada is predominantly spoken. Their primary occupations include agriculture, cattle rearing, wood cutting, and collecting minor forest produce, which they sell in nearby markets. Those who are landless either work as agriculture

⁴ [Ministry of Tribal Affairs](#)

laborers in neighboring fields or migrate for employment in the construction industry. The ST of Karnataka have diverse historical backgrounds, cultural traits, dialects, and traditional attire.

Figure 2: Distribution of Schedule Tribe in Karnataka



Source: Census of India, 2011

A. Findings of Socio-Economic Survey

23. The sample socio-economic survey for preparation of IPP was conducted in September-October 2025. The survey team administered a pre-tested ADB approved questionnaire among the sampled ST households (1290 households) randomly covering 44 villages along the 43 road

subprojects in 11 project districts. During survey interaction was made with 8 ST groups namely Koraga, Valmiki, Beda, Nayaka, Gond, Tokri Koli, Bedar, Jenu Kuruba, Matai Naik and Talwar. Out of 8, Koraga and Jenu Kuruba are PVTG which is found in Dhaksin Kannada district.⁵ The findings of the survey are provided in the following sections.

a) Demographic Profile of ST Family Members Respondents

24. The 1290 ST households surveyed for baseline have 6557 persons in total in which about 52% are male and 48% are females. The average size of a household was found to be 5 members per household and the sex ratio was found 934 females per thousand males. The details are provided in following table.

Table 4: Demographic Details of ST Family Members

Sl. No.	Categories	Number	%
1	Male	3390	52.0
2	Female	3167	48.0
Total		6557	100
3	Average Household Size	5.08	
4	Sex Ratio	934	

25. **Education Level:** The respondents were classified according to their education. It was found that about 69 % respondents are illiterate and 10 % are just literate⁶ which indicates that the education level among the STs is very low. 12.3% respondents were found educated up to middle, 5.9% below metric, and 1.1% metric. Only 2% were found graduate or above graduate. The details are given in table below.

Table 5: Educational Status of Respondents

Sl. No.	Educational status	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
1	Illiterate	477	74.3	408	63.0	885	68.6
2	Literate	115	17.9	14	2.2	129	10.0
3	Up to middle	23	3.6	136	21.0	159	12.3
4	Below metric	6	0.9	70	10.8	76	5.9
5	Metric	9	1.4	5	0.8	14	1.1
6	Graduate	9	1.4	14	2.2	23	1.8
7	Above graduate	3	0.5	1	0.2	4	0.3
Total		642	100	648	100	1290	100

26. **Occupation Profile:** On the occupational profile of respondents, it was found that most (58%) are farmers who are involved in agriculture activities followed by the landless working as agriculture laborers (38%). The numbers of ST households found in business or service sector are very low. The details of occupational status of respondents in given in table below.

Table 6: Occupational Status of Respondents

⁵ This particular road subproject has been dropped due to environmental concern.

⁶ 'Just literate' refers to someone who possesses only the most basic ability to read and write, such as being able to sign their name

Sl. No.	Economic category	Number of Respondents	%
1	Farmer	744	58
2	Agricultural labourer	486	38
3	Business	13	1
4	Pensioneer	6	0
5	Govt Service	7	1
6	Pvt Service	17	1
7	Construction labour	1	0
8	Housewife	16	1
9	Other (study)	0	0
Total		1290	100

b) Access to Social Services and Civic Amenities

27. Access to social services and civic amenities is a key indicator of government's efforts to improve the lives and living conditions of Scheduled Tribes (STs), and helping them become a productive and self-reliant community. These social services include education, food subsidies, healthcare facilities, subsidized housing, self-employment assistance, and skill development support, etc.

28. **Electricity:** Supply of electricity is found in all sample villages and it is provided free of cost up to 200 units. However, due to reasons like poverty or lack of awareness 2% respondents said that they do not have electricity connection in their houses. The details are provided below.

Table 7: Respondent having Electric Supply

Sl. No.	Electricity	Number of Respondents	%
1	Yes	1266	98
2	No	24	2
Total		1290	100

29. **Sanitation Facilities:** The government is providing assistance to poor households for construction of toilets under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. However, only 63% of ST households in project area have private toilets within their boundaries, while the remaining 37% lack toilet facilities and resort to open defecation, a practice they are accustomed to due to the rural areas.

Table 8: Sanitation Facility available in the Project Area

Sl. No.	Toilet	Number of Respondents	%
1	Yes	807	63
2	No	483	37
Total		1290	100

30. **Source of Water:** In the sampled ST households, the primary source of drinking water for most (76%) is borewell, while 24% rely on other sources such as tap water, open wells, canal water, and JJM connections. The supply of water under JJM is under progress in the project villages. The details are presented below in Table 9.

Table 9: Sources of Water Supply

Sl. No.	Source of Water	Number of Respondents	%
1	Hand Pump	0	0
2	Bore Well	974	76
3	Supply water and others (JJM, well, canal)	316	24
Total		1290	100

31. **Education:** A total of 1274 children from surveyed households were found attending various educational centers. The survey revealed that primary education centers, from Anganwadi to middle school, are available within the Gram Panchayat, and children typically walk to access these facilities. However, in remote areas attendance remains irregular. For secondary schools and higher education institutions, the considerable distance discourages adolescents from attending. Poverty is a major factor limiting boys' and girls' access to higher education. Although, 30 free residential schools (Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS))⁷ are available for children belonging to STs in rural areas of Karnataka, student's enrollment remains low, primarily due to poverty, bad roads or lack of interest.

Table 10: Education Facilities in Project Area

S.No.	Education Centre	Number of Children going to Education Centre	Average Distance to Facility (km)	Mode of Travel	Problems in availing Facility
1	Primary School (up to Class V)	514	0-2.97	On Foot, Van, Bus, Cycle, Auto	Poverty, bad roads
2	Middle School (Class VI - VIII)	294	0-3.5	On Foot, Bike, Bus, Cycle	Poverty, bad roads
3	Secondary School (Class IX - X)	213	10.0	Bus, bike, cycle	Poverty, bad road, no school facility
4	Higher Secondary (Class XI - XII)	105	29.3	By Bus, bike	Poverty, No bus facility due to bad road condition, Road damaged
5	College	122	35	Bus, Bike	Poverty, bad roads, no bus
6	University	21	75	Bus, train	Poverty, bad roads
7	Technical Institute	5	18	Bus, Bike	Poverty, bad roads
Total		1274			

32. **Health Status:** Government health sub-centers and primary health centers (PHCs) are established in tribal areas based on population criteria—one per 3,000 people for sub-centers and one per 20,000 people for primary health centers. However, in subproject areas, ST communities remain concerned about the accessibility of these healthcare facilities. According to the majority (21%) of respondents, poor road conditions is a significant barrier to accessing

⁷ [EMRS School List in Karnataka: Get District-Wise List of Schools](#)

healthcare facilities followed by lack of doctors (7%) and lack of hospitals/Primary Health Centres (PHCs) (6.7%). For major treatments, people travel to the nearest towns, which are located 15 to 40 km away.

Table 11: Gaps in Health Care Facilities

Sl. No.	Major Gaps	Number of respondents	%
1	Poor Road Access	276	21.4
2	Lack of Hospital/ PHC	86	6.7
3	Lack of Doctors	96	7.4
4	Lack of staffs	32	2.5
5	Lack of Medicine	36	2.8
6	Lack of facilitators (ASHA)	0	0.0
7	Lack of Awareness	2	0.2
8	Poverty	0	0.0
9	Others	0	0.0

33. During the survey, it was found that fever, cold, and cough are common health issues in the project area. Skin diseases and malaria are also major concerns. According to respondents, an ASHA health worker is available in the Gram Panchayat, and doctors visit the villages when needed. Sub-centers are located at an average distance of 2 km, and medical supplies are provided free of cost. However, respondents expressed dissatisfaction due to a lack of qualified doctors and medicines in these centers.

34. To improve the healthcare system, respondents suggested improving road conditions (69%), deploying adequate and trained doctors in PHCs and sub-centers (17%), establishing mobile health clinics in remote areas (9%), providing ambulance services (5%). In response to another question, 98% of respondents believe that improved roads are essential for accessing healthcare facilities.

c) Gender Issues

35. The composition of women in the sample population of surveyed ST households was found to be 48%. The sex ratio of 934 is comparatively lower than the state figure of 973. Among the total population, 1264 women (19.3%) were found to be above 18 years of age. The education status of 648 women (48% of respondents) indicates that 63% are illiterate, while 2% are just literate i.e. are able to sign their name, reflecting a very low level of education among ST women. Among women above 18 years of age, 3% were identified as the main earning members of their families. Women in ST communities under survey are primarily engaged in agriculture and allied activities, with a participation rate of 32% and 26% respectively, which is lower than that of their male counterparts.

36. Although women play an important role in contributing to family income, their low level of functional literacy limits recognition of their decisions in financial matters. Only 54% of respondents reported that women play a key role in financial decision-making, while 90% stated that their decisions on social matters are valued.

37. Most of the women respondents (95.5%) are engaged as farmers or agricultural laborers in nearby fields. Only 42% of the total women respondents travel daily, primarily to the nearest town or taluka for agriculture work, construction-based labor, service or college. The women

working outside, belonging to the ST community, do not own land for agriculture. They usually commute by bus, bullock cart or bike/tractor alongside fellow co-workers. The main challenges they face while traveling are poor road conditions. Only 6 women were found having a vehicle (2-wheeler).

38. The ST women in project areas face numerous health problems due to poverty and limited resources. During consultations, women highlighted that poor road conditions often prevent ambulances from reaching their villages. As a result of large potholes and delays, some pregnant women are forced to deliver their babies inside the ambulance itself. Lack of safe drinking water, and inadequate nutrition often leave them weak, malnourished, and vulnerable to various diseases. Due to low literacy levels and limited awareness, they struggle to respond effectively to their health issues. They recognize common diseases such as cough and cold, fever, dengue, diabetes, respiratory disease, anemia and Joint pains. Initially, they rely on local treatments based on traditional knowledge, but if they do not find relief, they visit government hospitals for allopathic medicines.

Table 12: Common Health Problems among ST Women

Types of Diseases	How many times in a year	Type of Treatment	Treatment Centre Govt. Hospital/Private Doctor
Cough & Cold	2-3 times	Traditional & Allopathic	Govt. Hospital (sub center)
Fever, Pneumonia	2 times	Traditional & Allopathic	Govt. Hospital (sub center)
Dengue	1 time	Traditional & Allopathic	Govt. Hospital (PHC)
Diabetes	Life long	Traditional & Allopathic	Govt. Hospital (PHC)/Private Clinic
Joint pains/arthritis	Life long	Traditional & Allopathic	ASHA health worker
Anemia	Life long	Traditional & Allopathic	ASHA health worker

39. Women have organized themselves into Self-Help Groups (SHGs), each consisting of 10 members. These groups are either formed under ‘*Sanjeevini*’ – Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Mission or independently at the village level to secure bank loans and work collectively. Each member contributes ₹100 per month to the group's account, and they can borrow from the group savings when needed. Loans are primarily used for poultry or goat farming. Additionally, some groups engage in small-scale food production, making potato chips, papad, pickles, and other items, which they sell in local markets.

d) Participation of ST People in Government Development schemes

40. The state government implements various development schemes aimed at rural development and the upliftment of Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities in rural areas. These schemes, funded by both the state and central governments, are administered through different departments, including Rural Development, Tribal Development, Social Welfare, and Education. Notable schemes such as Ayushman Bharat, Jan Dhan Yojana, Free Food Grains distribution, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Old-age Pension (Rudapya Vethana), scholarships, Gruhalaxmi, Gruha Jyoti (Free electricity), PM Kisan, and NREGA are aimed to benefit ST communities in Karnataka's rural areas. According to the survey, 98% of respondents reported receiving assistance through various government initiatives. These schemes support housing, farmer welfare, pensions for senior citizens, employment generation, household necessities, and women's empowerment. Illiteracy, insufficient information about schemes are the reasons that some ST people do not get benefits of schemes. The number of beneficiaries under different schemes are given below.

Table 13: Beneficiaries of Government Rural Development Schemes

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	No. of Respondents	%
1	Gruhalaxmi	1109	87.7
2	Rudapya Vethana (Old-age Pension Scheme)	44	3.5
3	Gruha Jyoti	93	7.4
4	PM Kisan	196	15.5
5	NREGA	126	10.0

e) Source of Income

41. The ST people in the project area engaged in various economic activities and have multiple sources of income. Among them, 28.4% are landless and therefore rely on sources of income other than agriculture. The occupational distribution indicates that the majority are involved in agricultural activities (71.6%), followed by labor (67.8%), and other occupations such as private service, livestock farming, and remittances (12%). The average annual income of a household is Rs. 235,611 which seems not very bad but household level disparity in income is observed as many are land less and also, have no pucca houses. The details are provided in the table below.

Table 14: Source and Annual Income in Project Area

Sl. No.	Income Source	No. of Respondents	%	Average Income (Rs)
1	Agriculture	924	71.6	163,874
2	Commercial	27	2.1	159,926
3	Service (Pvt./Govt.)	54	4.2	195,527
4	Livestock	72	5.6	54,680
5	Labour	874	67.8	152,726
6	Remittance (money order, etc.)	3	0.2	8,600
Total Average				235,611

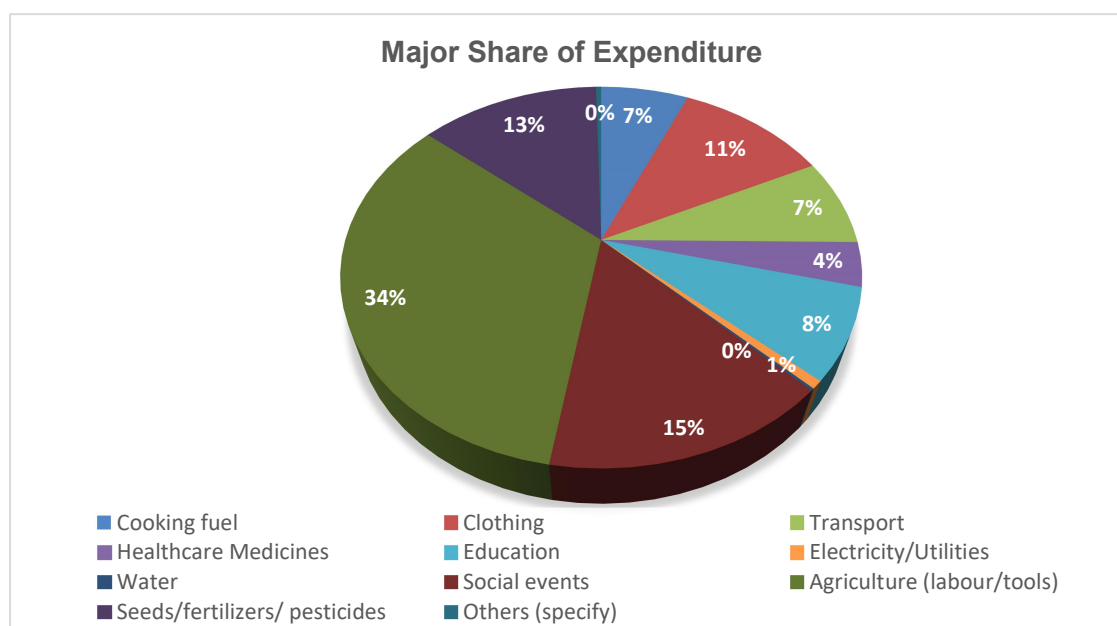
42. The members of landless ST households tend to migrate for labour jobs in agriculture and construction industries in nearby towns. Around 6.4% of them migrate for an average period of 3 months sometime out of district.

f) Expenditure

43. The data reveals that the largest share of expenditure is allocated to agriculture tools and labour (34%), followed by social events (15%), seeds/fertilizers (13%) and clothing (11%). Education accounts for 8% of the expenses, while transportation and cooking fuel each make up 7%. Expenditure on major food items is minimal, as they are either sourced from farmland or obtained free of cost from fair-price shops. Electricity and water are also free up to some limit. The figure below provides a detailed breakdown of expenditure across different categories.

Table 15: Pattern of Household Expenditure

Sl. No.	Items of Expenditure	Average Expenditure (Rs)
1	Cooking fuel	6,548
2	Clothing	11,229
3	Transport	7,446
4	Healthcare Medicines	3,757
5	Education	7,723
6	Electricity/Utilities	661
7	Water	188
8	Social events	15,153
9	Agriculture (labour/tools)	33,594
10	Seeds/fertilizers/ pesticides	13,468
11	Others (specify)	383
Total Average Expenditure		96,488

Figure 3: Major Share of Expenditure

g) Indebtedness

44. The baseline data reveals that out of total (1290) respondents, only 329 (25.5%) have taken loan either from bank, or other sources like SHGs, Society or Cooperatives. 176 households taken loan from bank mainly for agriculture, house construction, tractor, livestock,

education purpose. The details of number of households taken loan and average amount is given in table below.

Table 16: Loan taken by Sample Households

Sl. No.	Source of Loan	Number of HHs	%	Ave. Amount of Loan taken (in Rs.)	Purpose of Loan	Amount returned (Rs)	Balance (Rs)
1	Bank	176	53.5	290,578	Agriculture, House Const, Tractor, Livestock, Education	184,967	105,611
2	Private Money Lender	13	4.0	438,461	Agriculture, Business, House Const, Vehicle Purchase	197,500	240,961
3	Others (SHGs, Society, Cooperative)	140	42.6	110,471	House Repair, House Expenditure, Dairy, Agriculture, Business	66,246	44,225
Total		329	100.0				

h) Assets and Durables Possessed

45. Sample households were further described based on their assets and other durable possessions. Among them, 71.6% own agricultural land, with an average landholding of 1.5 acres. Around 30% have semi-permanent houses or huts with thatched roofs and mud walls.

46. It was found that, out of the total sample households, about 80% own a two-wheeler (motorbike), 2.6% have four-wheelers, and 4.1% possess a tractor. Regarding non-productive assets, 14.3% of respondents own a refrigerator, 4.9% have a washing machine, 80.2% possess ceiling fans, and 72.5% have a radio or television. Additionally, about 2.9% of respondents were found to own a computer, while 92.6% have a smart phone. The details are provided in the table below.

Table 17: Number of Assets possessed by the Households

Sl. No.	Type of Assets	No. of Respondents	%	Type of Assets	No. of Respondents	%
1	Two-Wheeler	928	71.9	Refrigerator	185	14.3
2	Four-Wheeler	34	2.6	Washing machine	63	4.9
3	Tractor	53	4.1	Ceiling Fan	1035	80.2
4	Machine for Agriculture	7	0.5	Radio / Television	935	72.5
5	Machine for commercial Use	9	0.7	Computer	38	2.9
6	Other:	15	1.2	Smart Phone	1194	92.6

i) Cropping Pattern

47. Cropping pattern is not uniform in all over the state. Agriculture in ST dominated project areas is primarily rainfed. Consequently, cropping is limited to two seasons—spring and summer. During the spring season, paddy, soybean, millets, corn, and cotton are cultivated, while Maize, cotton and pulses are grown in the spring season. Large number of horticulture crops are also grown on commercial basis by the farmers having large land holdings. Minor irrigation practices like drip irrigation systems are found very common. Cotton, onion, chilly etc. are grown by small farmers to sell to Agriculture Produce Market Committee (APMC). The cropping pattern in the sample areas is detailed in the following table.

Table 18: Cropping Pattern in Schedule Tribe Areas

Season	S.N.	Crop Name	Area cultivated (acres)	Average Production	Rate (in Rs./Kg.)
				(Kg per /acre)	
Spring Plant Rabi (July-Nov.)	1	Paddy	3	3179	26
	2	Millet (Ragi, Jowar etc.)	1.4	1147	30
	3	Maize	2.1	3492	30
	4	Soyabean	1.6	584	40
	5	Sunflower	1.8	800	64
	6	Cotton	1.8	1447	67
	7	Chilli	3	2410	75
	8	Pulses (Gram, Toor, Urad, Moong etc.)	2	1215	60
	9	Ground Nut	1.6	1060	40
	10	Onion	1	4000	5
Summer Plant (March-July)	1	Maize	2.3	4053	35
	2	Cotton	1.6	677	80
	3	Ground Nut	2	1832	32
	4	Millet (Ragi, Jowar etc.)	1.6	517	30
	5	Pulses (Gram, Toor, Urad, Moong etc.)	1.5	877	52

j) Other Major Social Concerns

48. According to respondents, issues such as human trafficking, HIV/AIDS, and drug-related problems have not been reported in their areas to date. They indicated that the improved road is not expected to create any negative impacts. A total of 342 respondents (26.5%) reported awareness of the KRRIP project. They believe that the road improvements will generate exclusively positive outcomes, including easier transportation of farm produce and improved access to towns and essential facilities.

III. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Consultation and Participation

49. Consultation and information disclosure are carried out to ensure that the needs, priorities, and preferences of indigenous peoples are accurately reflected in the design and implementation of the KRRIP project. Consultations with various stakeholders were carried out during various phases of project preparation. At design stage, consultations were carried out with project beneficiaries, community leaders, (Sarpanch, MLA) and officials of various line departments to assess the socio-economic impacts, and preparation of IPP. The objectives of these consultations are to:

- Understand the socio-economic and cultural context of the tribal communities.
- Identify the development challenges and barriers that tribal communities faced in project areas.
- Identify factors that facilitate better transport and communication opportunities for sustainable livelihood.
- Gather information on the concerns and expectations of schedule tribe communities, including women, regarding the project.
- Map key stakeholders for the project implementation stage.

50. Consultation meetings and focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted at 44 locations with 1021 people (708 male and 313 female) during the socio-economic survey. These consultations included FGD and personal interviews with ST communities, including women and youth, as well as panchayat functionaries, officials from the tribal and revenue departments, and staff from KRRDA. The details of public consultations, list of participants and consultation photographs are given in **Appendix 6,7 and 8**. The list of consultations carried out during socio-economic survey and number of participants is given below.

Table 19 : List of Public Consultations

S.No.	Date	Road Subproject	District	Number of Consultation	Participants			Name of ST
					Male	Female	Total	
1	23-09-2025	Karalapura MDR to Valagere	Mysore	1	11	0	11	Nayaka
2	24-09-2025	Hadya to Shettahalli	Mysore	1	15	0	15	Nayaka
3	27-09-2025	Kadabana Katte Mysarahatty to Bennehally	Chithradurga	1	4	6	10	Beda, Valmiki, Nayaka
4	29-09-2025	SH Near Billahally cross to HosabanniHatty	Davanagere	1	15	4	19	Beda, Valmiki, Nayaka
5	29-09-2025	NH 48 Near Davanagere to pamenahalli	Davanagere	1	23	9	32	Valmiki, Nayaka
6	30-09-2025	Bagarakkanagudda to donnehally via Hosahatty	Davanagere	1	18	10	28	Valmiki, Nayaka
7	03-10-2025	MB Ayyanahally to Bhisnahalli cross	Vijayanagara	1	21	9	30	Valmiki, Nayaka
8	03-10-2025	Sanklapura to chiratagundu-Korachanahatty road	Vijayanagara	1	21	9	30	Valmiki, Nayaka
9	04-10-2025	Kolgal MDR to Alipura	Ballary	1	18	13	31	Beda, Valmiki, Nayaka

S.No.	Date	Road Subproject	District	Number of Consul-Tation	Participants			Name of ST
					Male	Female	Total	
10	07-10-2025	Meenahally to Toradarsi	Bellary	1	23	8	31	Beda, Valmiki, Nayaka
11	06-10-2025	Hanumannagar to Ballari by pass	Bellary	2	33	12	45	Beda, Valmiki, Nayaka
12	06-10-2025	Y. Budihal cross road to Y Budihal	bellary	1	13	9	22	Beda, Valmiki, Nayaka
13	06-10-2025	Thirumalanagar camp to Bandihatti	Ballari	1	20	8	28	Beda, Valmiki, Nayaka
14	07-10-2025	Old Yerragudi to Bellary main road	Bellary	1	21	12	33	Beda, Valmiki, Nayaka
15	08-10-2025	Somalpura cross to H veerapura	Bellari	1	21	9	30	Beda, Valmiki, Nayaka
16	08-10-2025	Gundiganuru to Sirigeri	Ballari	1	21	5	26	Beda, Valmiki, Nayaka
17	09-10-2025	Basarihal to Varanked	koppala	1	19	10	29	Beda, Valmiki, Nayaka
18	10-10-2025	Benchamaradi Road to maski via sanabal	Raichur	1	14	7	21	Beda, Valmiki, Nayaka
19	10-10-2025	Sangapur to Mallina madagu	Raichur	1	19	11	30	Beda, Valmiki, Nayaka
20	11-10-2025	Sanbal-maski road to budini	Raichur	1	14	3	17	Beda, Valmiki, Nayaka
21	11-10-2025	SH - 61 To G Irabgera	Raichur	1	15	3	18	Beda, Valmiki, Nayaka
22	13-10-2025	Rajankollur to geddelmaricross	yadgir	1	17	4	21	Beda, Valmiki, Nayaka
23	13-10-2025	Kakkera main road to yadalbhavi	Yadgir	1	16	4	20	Beda, Valmiki, Nayaka
24	15-10-2025	Mandaknalli to Kashampura	Bidar	1	13	5	18	Gond, Tokre Koli
25	15-10-2025	Nirma to Bashirapura	Bidar	1	9	7	16	Tokre koli
26	15-10-2025	Godgi to nandgaon	Bidar	1	9	6	15	Gond
27	16-10-2025	Fatimapur to Walkhindi-Itga Junction	Bidar	1	9	0	9	Gond, Tokre Koli
28	16-10-2025	Sindenkerla to Hankuni	Bidar	1	2	7	9	Gond, Tokre Koli
29	17-10-2025	Pandergera to MDR	Bidar	1	21	3	24	Tokre koli
30	17-10-2025	Hirnagaon to Chiknagaon	Bidar	1	18	3	21	Tokre koli, Gond
31	18-10-2025	Kitta cross to Basavakalyana	Bidar	1	21	10	31	Gond
32	18-10-2025	MDR to Rajola tanda	Bider	1	17	10	27	Gond, Tokre Koli
33	23-10-2025	Teggi to Bullurshed (Inam Hannchinal) Road	Bagalkot	1	19	15	34	Nayaka
34	23-10-2025	Kalasakoppa to Join Kaladagi MDR	Bagalkot	1	21	7	28	Nayaka, Talwar
35	23-10-2025	Bhairamatti to join T-05	Bhagalkot	1	18	8	26	Valmiki, Nayaka
36	24-10-2025	Navalagi- Belagahi to Join Naragatti Road	Bagalkot	1	21	8	29	Valmiki, Nayaka
37	24-10-2025	Yedahatti to Kamata road,	Bagalkot	1	14	7	21	Valmiki, Nayaka
38	25-10-2025	Savadi Re to Savodi Raddarhatti	Belagavi	1	21	7	28	Nayaka
39	25-10-2025	Lokuru to Ugur BK via Turaiwadi	Belagavi	1	10	11	21	Bedar
40	25-10-2025	Harungadi To SH-53 Via	Belagavi	1	7	7	14	Bedar

S.No.	Date	Road Subproject	District	Number of Consul-Tation	Participants			Name of ST
					Male	Female	Total	
		Badanekai Thota						
41	27-10-2025	Hooli to Chulaki road	Belagavi	1	21	8	29	Bedar, Nayak
42	27-10-2025	Arabhavi to Sangakeri vai parmaddi Raoad	Belagavi	1	14	9	23	Bedar, Nayak
43	28-10-2025	Nesargi Road to Join Hosakatti Road Via Hanabratti	Belagavi	1	11	10	21	Bedar, Nayak
Total				44	708	313	1021	

51. In addition to the above, eight consultation meetings were conducted during the Fact-Finding Mission fielded from 5 to 18 July 2026. The KRRDA organized these meetings covering eight road subprojects in five districts—Uttara Kannada, Udupi, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu, and Mysuru. The participants included roadside communities, Gram Panchayat members, community leaders, and CBOs. Wide publicity was given to inform communities and encourage participation in the consultation meetings (**Appendix 9**). A total of 394 participants attended, including 30% women, representatives of CBOs like Hasiro Dala (NGO) and Sri Dharamasthala Grameen Abhiruddhi Sanga and representatives of tribes such as Jenu Kuruba, Kadu Kuruba, Koraga, and Marati Naik. The proceedings and outcomes of these consultations are provided in **Appendix 10**.

B. Major Concerns of the People

52. The indigenous peoples (ST) were informed and consulted in preparing the IPP. People were informed about the road subproject proposed at the village level under KRRIP. They were asked to express their opinion and provide appropriate solutions to address the problems. The major concerns raised by the ST people are given below.

- According to the people, roads are highly significant in rural Karnataka, not only from an economic perspective but also for their social implications. Well-maintained roads provide connectivity to nearby markets, facilitating the transport of agricultural produce, which constitutes the mainstay of the rural economy. However, poor road conditions often lead to increased transport costs, resulting in farm produce remaining unutilized in the fields or being sold to middle-man at lower prices. Roads also exert a direct influence on social dynamics, as improved interaction and communication foster stronger family relations and community ties. In Kalasakappa village of Bilgi constituency in Bagalkot district, the community disclosed that due to poor road conditions, public transport vehicles have stopped plying. As a result, people from other villages are reluctant to marry their daughters from the village, the lady teacher of the government school is unable to arrive on time, and delivery vans no longer reach the settlement.
- In almost all surveyed villages across the sample districts/road subprojects, many ST households are landless and depend on rearing sheep/goats or on casual agricultural labour for their livelihood. As these are predominantly rural areas, there are limited or no adequate options for alternative sources of livelihood. In Kitta village, along the Kitta Cross-Basavakalyana road subproject in Bidar district, youth—supported by local agents—tend to migrate to Gulf countries for unskilled labour jobs in the painting and construction industries, typically for a minimum period of two years.

- ST households are generally unaware of the government schemes available to them. According to ST families in Nannivala, Chitradurga district, the budget allocated to the gram panchayat is limited and insufficient to provide pucca housing for poor and landless ST households. The situation is also same in all other ST dominated villages. Although education is free, scholarships are not provided to children who wish to pursue higher education. Furthermore, no separate budget has been earmarked for the development of ST households at the gram panchayat level. ST communities also lack technical skills, and many educated youths remain unemployed, often resorting to unskilled labor due to limited opportunities. ST people in all project villages are demanding training and awareness programs at the gram panchayat level.
- The supply of drinking water under the Jal Jeevan Mission is underway in almost all the ST habitations surveyed. However, for many households the situation remains problematic: taps have been installed at their doorsteps, but no water is available either because the source is inadequate or the pipeline is broken. So, most of time they have to rely on borewell water for household purpose. In some villages, such as Kitta village along the Kitta Cross–Basavakalyana road subproject in Bidar district, underground water is unsafe for drinking. Consequently, the government installed a community filter (Bio-Sand Filter). However, due to poor or irregular maintenance, the filter has not been functioning for an extended period.
- Primary schools located in villages or gram panchayats are facing infrastructural challenges. Many buildings are old, and in some cases—such as the school in Nandgaon village along the Godgi–Nandgaon road subproject in Bidar district—the school grounds suffer from waterlogging, creating an unsafe environment for children. The people are demanding some remedial measures on urgent basis.
- Women Self-Help Groups (WSHGs) have been established in nearly all villages in Karnataka under various government schemes. These groups, typically consisting of 10 to 12 members, operate based on savings and inter-loaning basis. Each member contributes Rs. 100 per month to the group and can avail low-interest loans to meet personal financial needs. Registered groups can also obtain bank loans for specific income-generating activities. Generally, they invest in goat farming or small-scale poultry farming for household purpose. Due to a lack of technical knowledge, the women struggle to generate additional income. They seek vocational training at the Gram Panchayat level to expand their livelihood activities within the self-help groups.
- Street lights and speed breakers along the road subprojects passing through habitations are common demands from ST people to help prevent road accidents. In Sindenkera village, under the Sindenkera–Hankuni road subproject in Bidar district, the proposed road length of 4.43 km does not fully serve its intended purpose, as an additional 1.2 km is required to connect with the main road, the marketplace, and three neighboring villages. According to KRRDA officials, this extension can be accommodated, subject to approval from the competent authority.

53. The people in project areas are not aware of the proposed project but aware of the road subproject condition and do not anticipate any negative impacts on their land and structures. Moreover, they are eager to see upgraded and improved roads in their village, along with better connectivity to health, education, and economic facilities. They want to execute the construction work as soon as possible. The community has put forth its suggestions for socio-economic development and found the consultation useful. The findings of FGD and consultations with ST communities, including women, the perceived benefits and losses along with other social concerns related with proposed project are presented in the following table.

Table 20 : Outcome of the Consultations

S.No.	Issues Discussed	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Response of KRRDA
1	General perception and awareness about the proposed project.	Some community members are aware of the project and expressed satisfaction upon learning that the road subproject will be improved. The Gram Panchayat and the local MLA provided this information firsthand.	
2	Support of local (ST) people for the proposed project.	Yes, locals are in the support of the project. The proposed roads are 10-12 years old and need improvement.	
3	Any critical issue or concern by the local people regarding the project?	No critical issue. Road construction should be started as soon as possible.	The project is in planning stage, DPRs are being prepared and civil work will be commenced soon.
4	Any criteria you would like to see considered during project design, construction and operation stage?	- The road quality should be maintained at a high standard. On Sindenkhera to Hankuni to Fathimapur in Hamnabad constituency of Bidar district ST people are demanding 1.2 km extra length in order to make better connectivity to market and surrounding villages. - Street lights and speed breakers should be provided along the road subprojects passing through habitation.	- The State Quality Coordinator (SQC) ensure the road quality. For extra road length the efforts will be done with the approval from competent authority. - Provision of speed breakers is provided in the DPR wherever is found feasible. - KRRDA will co-ordinate with the concerned department to provide the street lights.
5	Do you have any problem with the existing road?	The majority of people acknowledged that they are facing difficulties due to existing bad road conditions causing disruptions in their movement and accessing the school and	The roads will be improved as per the approved designs.

S.No.	Issues Discussed	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Response of KRRDA
		healthcare facilities. The other negative impacts are increase in fare of public transport and vehicle damage.	
6	What is the Mode and Frequency of Transport	Due to bad road, the frequency of public transport has reduced or stopped completely in some project villages.	
7	Do you sell your agricultural product in the market, if yes, how do you transport them?	The agriculture products are sold to APMC or in local markets. The products are transported through tractor trollies, trucks or vans.	
8	Is the proposed project going to reduce accidents and provide better traffic system?	Yes, better road facility will be helpful for smooth function of vehicles on the road.	
9	What are the economic activities? Land use, cropping pattern (Seasonal), types of crops etc.	Rainfed agriculture, and labor activities. Two crops are taken in Spring and Summer. Paddy, gram, tor, soyabean, cotton, wheat and millets are main crops.	
10	Main source of drinking water	Borewell and Supply water are main source of drinking water. JJM scheme is not very effective.	KRRDA will coordinate with concerned department to complete the JJM schemes more effective.
11	Is there shortage of water for human consumption	No, as an alternate borewell is used everywhere for reliable water supply. Although the ground water is not safe for drinking in many project villages and hence, community water filter is used.	
12	Loss of residential/commercial structures, if any due to the project	No, the people do not anticipate such losses.	
13	Loss of community life like any Market Places or community activities to be affected	The people do not anticipate such losses.	
14	Has there been land acquisition before?	Yes,	The roads are already included in the RS Map and DRRP
15	Health status, Availability of Hospitals and over all environmental	PHCs and Sub-centers are available at a distance from 5 to 12 kms based on the population criteria. No chronic disease is	

S.No.	Issues Discussed	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Response of KRRDA
	condition. Is there any chronic disease prevalent in this area and are you aware about HIV/AIDS and STP?	found. Due to having rural areas overall environment is good. Some people are aware of HIV/AIDS.	
16	Poverty Level: Is the area poor or very poor or well off	Except the areas where Nayaka, Valmiki or Beda tribes are found the other ST areas are poor. Many people depend on the govt. supplies for food, healthcare, education, electricity etc. Some of the PVTG households in Dakshin Kannada districts have no cemented houses.	KRRDA will make efforts to link poor ST households with livelihood mission - Sanjeevini project. The KRRDA with the help of PISC will liaison with the Tribal Welfare Department for providing cemented houses to the PVTGs.
17	Education Status: Literate, illiterate etc.	Although various departments of the state government run numerous programs and provide residential schools for Scheduled Tribes (STs), a large proportion of people remain illiterate. The younger generation, however, shows promising progress in literacy and education. Yet, many youths are reluctant to pursue higher education and prefer to work in their agriculture fields.	
18	Employment Status: Percentage of employment/ unemployment/ underemployment	The number of ST people in private of govt. job are negligible although they have reservation. Mostly, unskilled labour work is done by the youth educated upto higher secondary or graduate level.	
19	Migration Pattern (If any), inward or outward	Due to limited employment opportunities in villages, people often migrate to other regions, and sometimes even to Gulf countries.	
20	Perceived benefits from the project	•Transportation facility will improve, •Better healthcare, Business growth, Market facility, •Better connectivity, village development, •Reduced distance will save	

S.No.	Issues Discussed	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Response of KRRDA
		time,	
21	Perceived losses from the project	Air pollution for short time, traffic and pedestrian safety risks. Minor impacts on tribal homestead assets.	Mitigation measures like watering, road safety etc. will be done during construction in accordance to the EMP. For any impacts on private assets prior consent will be taken to remove the asset in accordance to the VLDG.
22	Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area. (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	NGOs were not found in any of sample project villages. The women SHGs formed under State Livelihood Mission are getting benefit through inter-lending or loan taken from bank for rearing of sheep and goats.	
23	Do the women in your locality have some traditional skills?	No traditional skills, only labour work, Papad and Spice making in a few SHGs.	
24	Any safety/security concerns for women or children in this area (reports of human trafficking, gender-based violence)	No, such incidents reported. Rare instances of alcohol abuse have been reported.	
25	What role do the women of the household have in the decision-making process of the household?	Yes, women play an active role only in social decision making. Woman mostly handles agriculture activities.	
26	Is this consultation useful? Comments	Yes, consultations were very useful as everyone has become more aware of the project, and that it gave an opportunity to the local community to come together and provide their mindshare on the various issues. The respondents also	KRRDA will make efforts to enhance the participation of vulnerable tribal households in local governance.

S.No.	Issues Discussed	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Response of KRRDA
		opined that such consultations enhance mutual trust and positive outcomes.	
27	Any Other Issues that you would like to share.	Unemployment, training for income generation, shortage of drinking water during summer, delay in road construction, are some of major concern.	

C. Information Disclosure

54. Several additional rounds of consultations with STs will form part of the further stages of project preparation and implementation covering all subproject areas. The Project Implementation Support Consultant (PISC) will be entrusted with the task of conducting these consultations during IPP implementation, which will involve disclosure on need assessment, training programs, assistance and livelihood measures suggested for the project. The consultation will continue throughout the project implementation period.

55. It is imperative to inform the STs about the construction schedule, activities during construction of road. This ensures that their daily routine of economic activities remains unaffected. To enhance transparency in planning and encourage active involvement of STs and other stakeholders, project information will be disseminated through disclosure of safeguards documents to the STs, at Gram Panchayat office and Taluka, and on EA and ADB's website. The summary of the IPP will be disclosed to the ST communities in a manner and language acceptable and understandable to them through consultation. The safeguard documents for disclosure are:

- (i) Draft IPP;
- (ii) Final IPP;
- (iii) Updated IPP and a corrective action plan prepared during implementation, if any;
- (iv) Semiannual safeguards monitoring reports.

56. Consultations will be carried out in all proposed subproject locations in project areas by the KRRDA social safeguard officer, supported by PISC non key experts at district level. This IPP will be updated further with new consultation minutes, photos and details of participants under all subprojects. A future consultation and disclosure plan is provided in the table below.

Table 21: Further Consultation and Disclosure Plan

Activity	Task	Timing (Date/Period)	Agencies	Remarks
Need Assessment	Identify the specific needs of the STs in all subprojects	October 2026	PMU's Social Gender and Safeguards Officer/PISC's Social Safeguard Expert	
Sharing of road construction schedule	Notify the schedule	November 2026	PISC's Social Safeguard	

with ST communities.			Expert/Contractor/ AEE and JE/Section Officer of concerned taluka	
Updating and Disclosure of IPP	Translate IPP in Kannada and disclose at Gram Panchayat office and Taluka; Internet disclosure at ADB and EA websites	January 2027	PMU's Social and Gender Safeguards Officer/PISC's Social Safeguard Expert/Contractor	
Distribution of training and assistance information leaflet	Prepare IPP information leaflet and distribute to STs in entire project area	February 2027	PISC's Social Safeguard Expert/Contractor	
Disclosure of the final IPP	Translate IPP in Kannada and disclose at Gram Panchayat office and Taluka; Internet disclosure at ADB and EA websites	March 2027	PMU's Social and Gender Safeguards Officer/PISC's Social Safeguard Expert	

ADB = Asian Development Bank, EA = Executing Agency, AEE= Assistant Executive Engineer, IPP = Indigenous People Plan, PISC = Project Implementation Support Consultant, PMU = Project Management Unit.

IV. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Policy and Legal Framework

57. The policy framework for the project is based on national and state laws and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009.

58. Indigenous peoples are defined as those having a distinct social, cultural, economic, and political traditions and institutions compared with the mainstream or dominant society with the following characteristics: (i) descent from population groups present in a given area before territories were defined; (ii) maintenance of cultural and social identities separate from dominant societies and cultures; (iii) self-identification and identification by others as being part of a distinct cultural group; (iv) linguistic identity different from that of dominant society; (v) social, cultural, economic, and political traditions and institutions distinct from dominant culture; (vi) economic systems oriented more toward traditional production systems rather than mainstream; and (vii) unique ties and attachments to traditional habitats and ancestral territories.⁸ In India the people bearing above characteristics are termed as Scheduled Tribes (ST) under the law of Indian Constitution.

59. The Indian Constitution's Article 366 (25) refers to STs as those communities who are scheduled in accordance with Article 342 of the Constitution. According to Article 342 of the Constitution, they are the tribes or tribal communities or part of or groups within these tribes and tribal communities which have been declared as such by the President through a public notification.⁹

B. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

60. The bifurcation of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes from the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is under the 94th Amendment Act of the Constitution. Although, the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes has been created in August 2003, little measures in terms of budgetary and staff allocations have been made to make the Commission functional.

61. One of the duties assigned to the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes is to submit reports to the President annually or at such other time as the Commission may deem fit, upon the working of the safeguards.

C. The SCs/STs Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989

62. The objectives of the Act are to clearly emphasize the intention of the Indian state to deliver justice to SC/ST communities through affirmative action in order to enable them to live in society with dignity and self-esteem and without fear, violence, or suppression from the dominant castes. The provisions of Act are divided into three different categories, covering a variety of issues related to atrocities against SC/ST people and their position in society: (i) Provisions of criminal law. It establishes criminal liability for a number of specifically defined

⁸ ADB Policy Paper, Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009

⁹ Article 366 (25) and Article 342 of The Constitution of India, 1949.

atrocities and extends the scope of certain categories of penalizations given in the Indian Penal Code (IPC); (ii) Provisions for relief and compensation for victims of atrocities; and (iii) Provisions that establish special authorities for the implementation and monitoring of the Act.

D. The Scheduled tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006

63. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006, recognizes and vests the forest rights and occupation in forest land to Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights are not recorded.

64. This law provides for recognition of forest rights to Scheduled Tribes in occupation of the forest land prior to 13 December 2005 and to other traditional forest dwellers who are in occupation of the forest land for at least 3 generations i.e. 75 years, up to maximum of 4 hectares. These rights are heritable but not alienable or transferable.

E. Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prohibition of Transfer of Certain Lands) Act, 1978

65. This Act prohibits the transfer of lands granted by the government to persons belonging to STs. Its purpose is to protect tribal land rights and prevent alienation of land from vulnerable communities.

F. The National Policy on Tribals, 2006

66. The success of the National Policy on Tribals of the Government of India to a large extent will depend on strengthening of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, implementation of the Civil Rights Act and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and making necessary budgetary allocations. However, the Draft National Policy fails to make any reference to these issues.

G. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009

67. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) recognizes the rights of Indigenous Peoples to direct the course of their own development. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009: Safeguard Requirements 3) outlines the requirements that borrowers/clients are required to meet in delivering Indigenous Peoples safeguards to project supported by ADB. According to the SPS Indigenous Peoples safeguards are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of Indigenous Peoples or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that Indigenous Peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset. The term Indigenous Peoples is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the subproject area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

68. The SPS discusses the objectives and scope of application and underscores the requirements pertaining to (i) undertaking the social impact assessment and planning process; (ii) preparing social impact assessment reports and planning documents; (iii) disclosing information and undertaking consultation, including ascertaining consent of affected Indigenous Peoples community to selected project activities; (iv) establishing a grievance mechanism; and (v) monitoring and reporting.

H. Policy Gap Analysis

69. The above policies and legal instruments available in India are supplemented by ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) (2009) for the implementation of the KRRIP. The SPS propose to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for Indigenous Peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the Indigenous Peoples themselves so that they (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects, and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them. Both Government of India and ADB recognize the vulnerability of indigenous peoples, and specifically ensures that any project intervention, whether positive or adverse, will be addressed by the project authorities. The policy gap measures are given in the below Table 22.

Table 22: Gap Analysis on National Policies (Government of India) on Indigenous People and ADB SPS 2009 and Measures

ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) on Indigenous Peoples	Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006 and GOI's Acts and Policies on Scheduled Tribes	Measures Adopted for this Project
Policy Principle 1: Screen early on to determine (i) whether indigenous peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and (ii) whether project impacts on indigenous peoples are likely.	Constitution of India ensures affirmative action for all (Article 14), prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of sex, religion, race, caste, etc. (Article 15) and enjoins upon the state to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, in particular, the scheduled tribes, and promises to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Article 46); However, there is no provision on early screening process is required under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006.	The Constitution of India and the Acts and Policies related to scheduled tribe people/indigenous people does not specify on early screening of subprojects for indigenous people, by the Constitution. The KRRIP shall screen the subprojects early to determine the presence of indigenous people/scheduled tribe. Initial overall screening of proposed subprojects under the KRRIP has been carried out and potential beneficial impacts are assessed.
Policy Principle 2: Undertake a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on indigenous peoples. Give full consideration to options the affected indigenous peoples prefer in relation to the provision of project benefits and the design of mitigation measures. Identify social and economic benefits for affected indigenous peoples that are culturally appropriate and gender and intergenerationally inclusive and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on indigenous peoples.	The said Act does not stipulate any social impact assessment or similar methods to assess potential project impact. Under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006, Tribal Welfare Department of the state has the power for conversion of <i>pattas</i> or leases or grants issued by any local authority or any state government on forest lands to titles. Such titles given to the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers under the said Act are inalienable rights. If the project activities affect the land with titles provided under the said Act, adequate measures will be taken to avoid the affected land.	Assessment would be carried out to understand positive and adverse impacts of the KRRIP on the indigenous peoples. Based on the assessment, measures would be adopted to minimize the potential adverse impacts (if any) and carry out specific action plans tasks, for beneficial impacts. This will be carried out during project implementation.

ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) on Indigenous Peoples	Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006 and GOI's Acts and Policies on Scheduled Tribes	Measures Adopted for this Project
Policy Principle 3: Undertake meaningful consultations with affected indigenous people communities and concerned organizations to solicit their participation (i) in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and (ii) in tailoring project benefits for affected indigenous people communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance indigenous peoples' active participation, projects affecting them will provide for culturally appropriate and gender inclusive capacity development. Establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of indigenous peoples' concerns.	The said Act does not lay down any provision to undertake consultations with affected indigenous peoples. The said Act does not specify any grievance mechanism for resolution of indigenous peoples' concerns.	The KRRIP will undertake meaningful consultation with the scheduled tribe people, in a culturally appropriate manner at a location suitable for the tribal community to attend the meetings. The meetings will be conducted in a language understandable to the tribal community. Consultation strategy during implementation will be proposed in the IPP which shall take place during the next phase of project activities and especially prior to and during project implementation. The grievance redress committee at the site level will have a representative from scheduled tribe community.
Policy Principle 4: Ascertain the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities to the following project activities: (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples. For the purposes of policy application, the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities refers to a collective expression by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for such project activities. Broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups object to the project activities.	Under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006, indigenous peoples have the right to protect, regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use. Hence, any adverse impact of on community forest resource should take the consent of affected indigenous peoples or their recognized representatives. The said Act confer rights of indigenous peoples for conversion of <i>pattas</i> or leases or grants issued by any local authority or any state government on forest lands to titles. Therefore, physical displacement from traditional or customary land right of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers cannot be permitted. The IPP should mention adequate plan to avoid the affected land of indigenous peoples with customary land rights. Such provisions are aligned with ADB policy.	Consultation and future participatory assessment will be done with the scheduled tribe population along the proposed road in the future course of action (in case of adverse impacts). Project activities will not consider any component, that will cause physical displacement of tribal people from traditional or customary lands. Commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of indigenous peoples will not be considered by the KRRIP. Prior consent is not required in the KRRIP as there is no commercial development of

ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) on Indigenous Peoples	Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006 and GOI's Acts and Policies on Scheduled Tribes	Measures Adopted for this Project
		cultural resources or physical displacement, hence ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) requirement under this principle is not triggered.
Policy Principle 5: Avoid, to the maximum extent possible, any restricted access to and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources. Where avoidance is not possible, ensure that the affected indigenous peoples communities participate in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of management arrangements for such areas and natural resources and that their benefits are equitably shared.	The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006 have provision on right of ownership, access to collect, use, and dispose of minor forest produce which has been traditionally collected within or outside village boundaries. The IPP should mention mitigation measures to avoid, to the maximum extent possible, any restricted access to collect, use, and dispose of minor forest produce which has been traditionally collected within or outside village boundaries. This is aligned with ADB policy.	The issues of access restriction and physical displacement have been avoided by the KRRIP following PMGSY Guidelines. The same will be ensured during project implementation. This ADB SPS principle is not triggered.
Policy Principle 6: Prepare an indigenous peoples plan that is based on the social impact assessment with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected indigenous peoples.	Under the said Act, there is no provision on preparation of IPP.	A draft IPP will be prepared during the planning phase which will further be updated during project implementation. The draft and updated IPP will be disclosed. The IPP will include a framework for continued consultation with the affected indigenous people communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that indigenous peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits; identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for any adverse subproject impacts; and includes culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.

ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) on Indigenous Peoples	Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006 and GOI's Acts and Policies on Scheduled Tribes	Measures Adopted for this Project
Policy Principle 7: Disclose a draft IPP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the social impact assessment in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected indigenous people communities and other stakeholders. The final IPP and its updates will also be disclosed to the affected indigenous people communities and other stakeholders.	Under the said Act, there is no provision on IPP disclosure.	Project related documents especially the benefits and mitigation measures etc. will be disclosed during the project implementation among the indigenous people beneficiaries. The draft IPP will be disclosed once approved by executing agency and ADB.
Policy Principle 8: Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (i) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that indigenous peoples have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, or (ii) involuntary acquisition of such lands.	The Scheduled Tribes & Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (RoFR) Act, 2006, recognize rights of indigenous peoples for conversion of pattas or leases or grants issued by any local authority or any state government on forest lands to titles. This is aligned with ADB policy.	The project will not involve acquisition of customary land and/or ancestral domains that will cause impacts on customary rights. Implementation of subproject will ensure that there will be no impact on the customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains.
Policy Principle 9: Monitor implementation of the IPP using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and assess whether the IPP's objective and desired outcome have been achieved, taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of IPP monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	Under the said Act, there is no provision on preparation or monitoring of IPP implementation.	Continuous monitoring of the IPP implementation will be done by the executing agency and the reports will be submitted to ADB semi-annually and the same will be disclosed on KRRDA and ADB websites.

I. Policy Principles for the KRRIP

70. Based on the above analysis of government provisions and ADB policy, the following indigenous peoples safeguard principles are adopted for this Project:

- Screen early on to determine (i) whether Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area; and (ii) whether project impacts on Indigenous Peoples are likely.
- Undertake a culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment or use similar methods to assess potential project impacts, both positive and adverse, on Indigenous Peoples. Give full consideration to options the affected Indigenous Peoples prefer in relation to the provision of project benefits and the design of mitigation measures. Identify social and economic benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples that are culturally appropriate and gender and inter-generationally inclusive and develop measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples.
- Undertake meaningful consultations with affected Indigenous Peoples communities and concerned Indigenous Peoples organizations to solicit their participation (i) in designing, implementing, and monitoring measures to avoid adverse impacts or, when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects; and in tailoring project benefits for affected Indigenous Peoples communities in a culturally appropriate manner. To enhance Indigenous Peoples' active participation, projects affecting them will provide for culturally appropriate and gender inclusive capacity development. Establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the Indigenous Peoples' concerns.
- Ascertain the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities to the following project activities: (i) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples; (ii) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (iii) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples. For the purposes of policy application, the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities refers to a collective expression by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for such project activities. Broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups object to the project activities.
- Avoid, to the maximum extent possible, any restricted access to and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources. Where avoidance is not possible, ensure that the affected Indigenous Peoples communities participate in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of management arrangements for such areas and natural resources and that their benefits are equitably shared.
- Prepare an Indigenous Peoples plan (IPP) that is based on the social impact assessment with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts and that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities. The IPP includes a framework for continued consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that Indigenous Peoples receive culturally

appropriate benefits; identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for any adverse project impacts; and includes culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.

- Disclose a draft IPP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the social impact assessment in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders. The final IPP and its updates will also be disclosed to the affected Indigenous Peoples communities and other stakeholders.
- Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (i) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that Indigenous Peoples have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, or (ii) involuntary acquisition of such lands.
- Monitor implementation of the IPP using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and assess whether the IPP's objective and desired outcome have been achieved, taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of IPP monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

V. IP-SPECIFIC MEASURES FOR THE PROJECT

A. Introduction

71. The project is expected to have positive impacts on Indigenous Peoples. This chapter outlines measures to ensure that Indigenous communities receive culturally appropriate and gender-responsive social and economic benefits. The improved rural roads under KRRIP will not only enhance the competitiveness of the agricultural sector and improve rural socio-economic conditions but also create broader work opportunities in distant locations. ST people in project areas of Karnataka will be able to commute to work sites and towns, engaging in construction, factory jobs, business ventures, and domestic work. However, due to low awareness and financial constraints, these communities may struggle to fully realize the project's benefits. Therefore, additional efforts to support their socio-economic upliftment are necessary

72. The government has many schemes at state and central level for socio-economic development of its citizens and the ST people in particular. These include food security through distribution of 10kg of free food grains per month to the poor. This is in addition to the subsidized (Rs 2-3 per kg) ration provided under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) to families covered under the Public Distribution System (PDS). Government provides healthcare cover of Rs. 5 lakh per family under Ayushman Bharat Yojana. Free education can be availed from government schools under different government schemes. The other schemes are Gruhalaxmi yojana, Rudapya Vethana (old age pension), Gruha Jyoti, PM Kishan, MGNREGA and so on. In addition, there are several other schemes for ST people in Karnataka being implemented mainly by the Department of Tribal Welfare and the Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation (KMVSTDCL)¹⁰.

73. The Department of Tribal Welfare was established in 1956 for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Women, and Children. The administrative setup of the department operates at three levels:

1. State Level

74. At the state level, the Director of Tribal Welfare functions as the Head of the Department. He is assisted by three Joint Directors, four Deputy Directors, and one Chief Accounts Officer. In addition, one Joint Director of Tribal Welfare serves as the Director of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Research Institute. A Pre-Examination Training Centre is located at Ambedkar Bhavan, Miller's Road, Bangalore, where coaching is provided to SC/ST students aspiring to qualify for the Indian Civil Services Examinations.

2. District Level

75. At the district level, the Zilla Panchayats implement all programs of the Tribal Welfare Department. The District Tribal Welfare Officer is the Head of Tribal Welfare at the district level and assists the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Panchayat in implementing Tribal Welfare programs.

3. Taluk Level

¹⁰ [Department of Tribal Welfare, Karnataka, Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Limited - Index](#)

76. At the taluk level, the Taluk Tribal Welfare Officer heads the Taluk Tribal Welfare Office. He works under the control of the Taluk Panchayat and coordinates with the Executive Officers of the Taluk Panchayat and the District Tribal Welfare Officer in implementing departmental schemes.

77. Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Schedule Tribes Development Corporation Limited (KMVSTDCL) belongs to the Department of Schedule Tribes Welfare, was established in July 2006. Its primary role is to implement targeted schemes for the socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities in Karnataka. KMVSTDCL is helping ST communities taking up of self-employment schemes through subsidy and loan and improving the skill level in their activities (**Appendix 11**). The important schemes for ST development in Karnataka are given below.

Educational Development Schemes

- Pre-Matric Scholarship (ST students, Classes 9–10): Financial support to reduce dropouts.
- Post-Matric Scholarship (11th, 12th, and higher education): Covers tuition, hostel, and exam fees.
- SSLC Prize Money: Cash awards for ST students excelling in SSLC exams.
- Post-Matric Prize Money: Incentives for meritorious students in higher education.
- Overseas Scholarship (Prabuddha): Helps ST students pursue postgraduate studies abroad.
- UPSC/KAS/Bank/SSC Coaching Support: Free coaching and stipends for competitive exams.

Social Development Schemes

- Incentives for Marriages:
- Inter-caste marriages (ST with non-ST)
- Intra-caste marriages (within ST communities)
- Widow remarriages and simple marriages
- Support for Devadasi Children's Marriage: Financial aid for rehabilitation.
- Organizer Stipend for Law Graduates: Encourages ST graduates to enter legal professions.

Economic Development Schemes

- Self-Employment Direct Plan (KMVSTDCL): Grants up to ₹50,000 for small enterprises like vegetable, livestock, or fish farming.
- Ganga Kalyana Yojana: Borewell and irrigation support for ST farmers.
- Interest Subsidy Scheme: Reduced interest rates for ST entrepreneurs.
- Skill Development & Training: Vocational courses to improve employability.
- Subsidized Loans: For housing, agriculture, and small businesses.

Special Central & State-Sponsored Schemes

- Article 275(1) Grants: Central assistance for tribal infrastructure and welfare.
- Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP): Focused funds for tribal-majority areas.
- CCD for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs): Targeted development programs for the most marginalized ST groups.

B. ST-specific Measures

78. Out of 1335 proposed subprojects under KRRIP, 74 subprojects are found having significant number of ST beneficiaries. Based on findings of personal interviews and consultations with ST communities in sample project areas an indicative list of activities is provided as beneficial measures to be implemented under the project, as relevant for each subproject. For measures involving civil works, there are two sets of measures: (i) those that are to be constructed by line agencies; and (ii) those to be constructed by KRRDA/PRED contractors as part of road design. The details are provided in Table 23.

Table 23: Indicative List of ST-specific Measures

S.No.	Proposed Activity	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of Item and Distribution	Responsible Organization
A. Training and Skill Development				
1.	Training/awareness on government tribal development schemes	2,220	1 batch of 30 people in each subproject (74) in project area	PIU, TTWO Tribal Development Department, PISC, GP
2.	Vocational Training to tribal youths	1,480	1 batch of 20 people in each subproject (74) in project area	PIU, DITE, Project officer KMVSTDCL, PISC, GP
3.	Vocational Training to women SHG members	2,220	1 batch of 30 women in each subproject (74) in project area	PIU, DITE, Project officer KMVSTDCL, PISC, GP
B. Construction Activities				
1.	Safety measures like cross barrier, reflector, speed breakers, street lights, protection wall on road subprojects	Subproject beneficiaries	Mundargi and Old Yerragudi villages in Ballari district, Villages of Dakshin Kannada and on other road subprojects based on need assessment.	PIU, PRED, PISC, GP, Contractor
2.	Cross drainage works	Subproject beneficiaries	Benchamaradi village in Raichur district, and other villages based on need assessment	PIU, PRED, PISC, GP, Contractor
3.	Construction of extra road/ CC Road/drainage pattern in village	Subproject beneficiaries	1.2 kms more in Sindenkera to Hankuni road subproject, 500 mt. CC Road in Hirnagaon village in Bidar district, CC Road in Hanabratti village Belagavi, construction of additional 200 mt. road to ST hamlets in Nandoli to Murana Katte Hosur Road (ID 1551) for proper connectivity, and drain patterns in villages	PIU, PRED, PISC, GP, Contractor

			based on need assessment	
4.	Repair/establishment of community drinking water filter	Subproject beneficiaries	Village like- Hosahatty (Davangere), and all other villages based on need assessment.	PIU, PRED, RDWSD PISC, GP
5.	Restoration of water supply schemes constructed under JJM/Ensuring that all schemes are functional.	Subproject beneficiaries	All villages along 74 subprojects.	PIU, RDWSD, Project officer TTWO, PISC, GP
6.	School building repairment/ Soak pit	Subproject beneficiaries	Budinni in Raichur, Nandgaon in Bidar district, and villages where such requirement is found.	PIU, DOE, PISC
7.	Construction of community hall	Subproject beneficiaries	Yadahalli village in Bagalkot and all others based on need assessment.	PIU, PISC, Project Officer TDD
8	Road Safety Training	Subproject beneficiaries	All villages	PRED

DITE: Department of Industrial Training and Employment, **TTWO:** Taluka Tribal Welfare Officer, **PIU:** Project Implementation Unit, **PISC:** Project Implementation Support Consultant, **RDWSD:** Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Department, **PRED:** Panchayati Raj Engineering Department, **DOE:** Department of Education

C. Strategy for Beneficial Measures

79. The focal person for safeguard (EE) at district level with support of key Experts of PISC will coordinate with various concerned departments at district and state level to organize training programs, facilitate construction activities, and communicate to resolve the problems as listed above in table 23. Convergence with other government development scheme like ongoing schemes of tribal development will be done to provide maximum benefits to the IPs in strengthening the livelihood options and addressing the food security issue among the IP communities. The EE through PISC will also coordinate with Taluka Tribal Welfare Officer (TTWO) to implement beneficial measures in the project area. At village level the AEE and JE with support of PISC will help communities to develop proposals for need based development activities and submit it to the Project Officer, Tribal Development.

80. Among specific development measures, capacity buildings of all ST communities will be carried out by the project authority. The AEE/JE of PIU and concerned Taluka will coordinate with key experts of PISC to identify the eligible and most suitable candidate from the ST household through need-based assessment. Communication and consultations need to be organized in an understandable manner through channels that are more accessible and effective and respect IP's culture and traditional practices.

D. Additional Support from Ongoing Poverty Reduction Programs

81. In addition to proposed activities under IPP, the PISC will play a proactive role to mobilize IPs to get benefits from various government schemes for tribal development.¹¹ Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)¹² is a flagship program of Government of India to develop skill and capacities of youths in a particular field. The PISC and JE will work closely with the gram panchayat and TTWO to make available to the IPs benefits of some of the ongoing pro-poor programs for poverty reduction.

82. The KRRDA with support from PMC/PISC will coordinate with forest department to ensure ST representation in Ecological Development Committees.¹³ These committees will facilitate ecological-based livelihood restoration in subproject areas where road alignment pass through ST habitations and adversely affect their forest-based livelihoods due to ecological imbalance.

E. Mitigation Measures impacts on IP land and structures

83. The IP (ST) households in project area will be ensured to receive positive impacts in their living standard. Land strips if required for widening or curve improvement and private structures on ROW required to be removed will be arranged through collective or individual consent, which will be ascertained through consultative process and signing formal MoU (**Appendix 12**) following the approved voluntary land donation guidelines under the project available with PMU. The process of land donation will be validated by a third party as per the SPS 2009. A sample third party certification format is given in **Appendix 13**. The IPP will be implemented in all the 74 subprojects, would address the issue of community participation and benefit sharing.

84. Any unanticipated impact on the ST community during the implementation will be documented by the PMU through PISC/PIU and reported to ADB through the semi-annual safeguards monitoring report. In case of unanticipated impact, a corrective action plan, depending on the severity of the impacts, will be prepared by the PMU/PMC- PISC and mitigated as per the ADB SPS 2009.

¹¹ pib.gov.in/PressReleaseframePage.aspx?PRID=1514998

¹² [PMKVY \(pmkvyofficial.org\)](http://pmkvyofficial.org)

¹³ In Karnataka, Ecological Development Committees (EDCs) are grassroots institutions formed mainly at the village and taluk levels to involve local communities in biodiversity conservation, forest protection, and ecological restoration. They work closely with the Forest Department and Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) to safeguard natural resources and promote sustainable livelihoods.

VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Grievance Redressal

85. The PMU will ensure that a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is established to support the resolution of environmental and social safeguards related issues during implementation of the project. The GRM will receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected people's concerns, complaints and grievances about the social and environmental issues of the Project. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. The project-specific GRM is not intended to bypass the government's own process, rather it is intended to address displaced people's concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the displaced people and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the project. The complainant may access the formal legal system at any time regardless of the outcome of the grievance redressal through GRM.

86. For the KRRIP, KRRDA proposes to adopt a three-tier grievance redress mechanism through formation and functioning of Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) at three level; 1st level at the Site Level, 2nd at PIU level and the 3rd at PMU (State) level. Efforts will be made to resolve the grievances at local field level.

87. KRRIP will also have an offline grievance filing system for those who do not have access to the internet. Each construction site will maintain a complaint register specific for lodging concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social, land, and environmental issues or concerns by stakeholders and affected persons (if any). The grievance redress mechanism will be accessible to people throughout the length of the road, proposed for improvement, under the KRRIP. The Environment and Social Safeguard Experts at Project Management Unit (PMU) level (from PMC) and Environment and Social Safeguard Experts at project implementation unit (PIU-PISC) will follow-up on the grievances registered until resolved. The PMU will have a regular review to ensure that all grievances are resolved in time-bound and through a transparent mechanism.

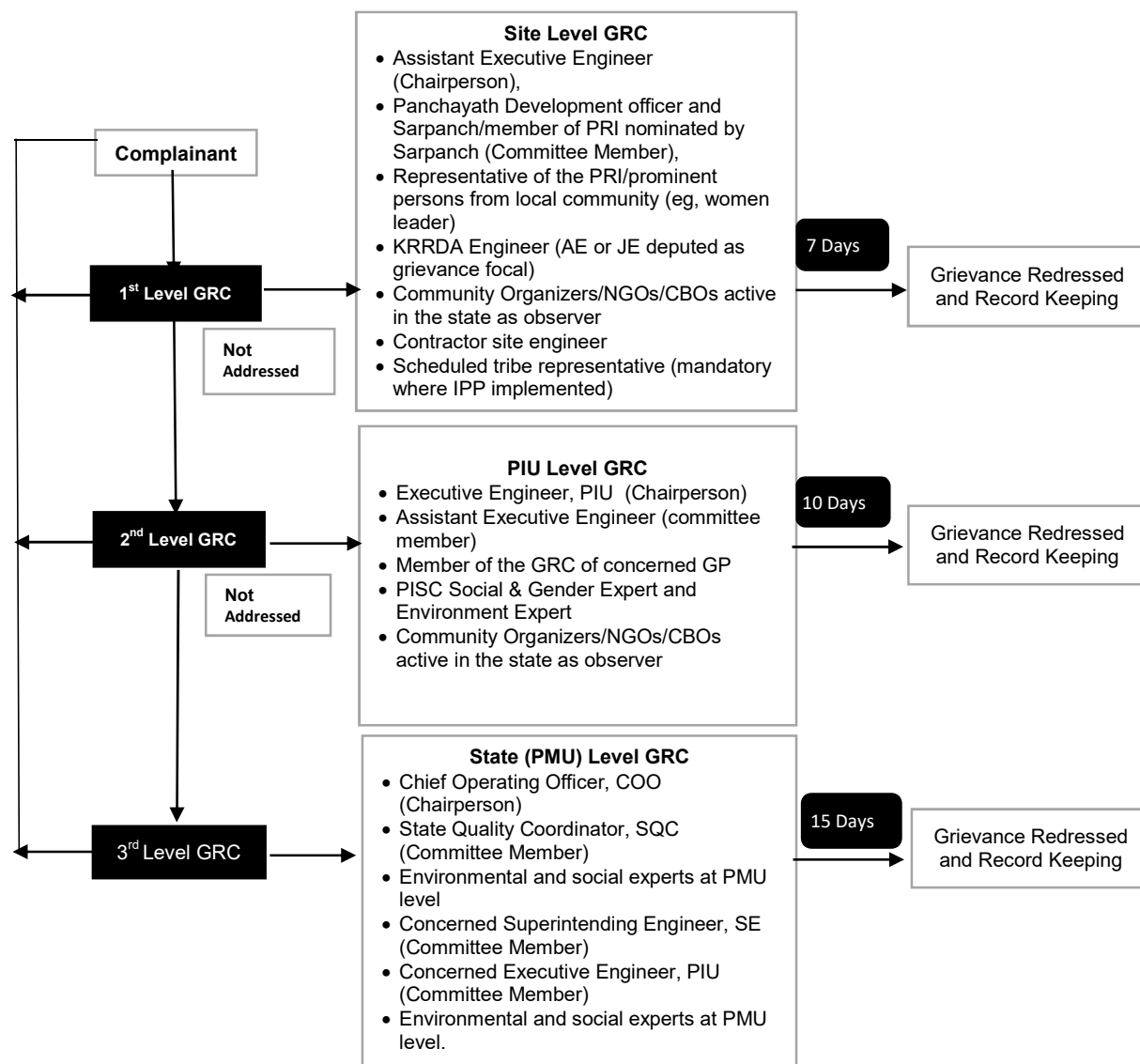
88. The grievance redress process and the list of grievance redress committee members at different levels is presented in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Grievance Redress Process for KRRIP

A. Grievance Redress Committees at different level

Site Level GRC	District (PIU) Level GRC	State (PMU) Level GRC
- Assistant Executive Engineer (Chairperson), - Panchayath Development officer and Sarpanch/member of PRI nominated by Sarpanch (Committee Member), - Representative of the PRI/prominent persons from local community (eg, women leader) - KRRDA Engineer (AE or JE deputed as grievance focal) - Community Organizers/NGOs/CBOs active in the state as observer - Contractor site engineer	- Executive Engineer, PIU (Chairperson) - Assistant Executive Engineer (committee member) - Member of the GRC of concerned GP - PISC Social & Gender Expert and Environment Expert - Community Organizers/NGOs/CBOs active in the state as observer	- Chief Operating Officer, COO (Chairperson) - State Quality Coordinator, SQC (Committee Member) - Concerned Superintending Engineer, SE (Committee Member) - Concerned Executive Engineer, PIU (Committee Member) - Environmental and social experts at PMU level

B. Grievance Redress Process



Note: For grievances regarding land ownership or any matter exclusively under the preview of the Honorable Courts, project affected persons file the legal petition at any point in time.

B. Grievance Redress Arrangements and Role Functions

89. A three tier GRM will be established with formation of Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) at three levels: i.e. Site level, PIU level and State (PMU) level. Responsible persons and agencies/offices are identified to address grievances and seek appropriate advice at each stage, as required. Institutional arrangements, including constitution of grievance redress committees (GRC) at various levels, will be ensured to function throughout the project duration. The PMU shall ensure the constitution of these committees and oversee the implementation of grievance redress processes, including adherence to time limits, record keeping, and documentation at each level. Representation of ST people in the site-level GRC will be ensured for all road subprojects passing through or located adjacent to ST habitations. Furthermore, the GRM will be established and fully disclosed along the entire stretch of road subprojects where ST communities are present in order to establish a culturally appropriate and gender inclusive grievance mechanism.

Site Level: The first level of the GRM will function at the project location/site. The GP-level arrangement will consist of ground implementation staff led by the Assistant Executive Engineer, Panchayat Development Officer, village Sarpanch, PRI/prominent persons from local community (eg. Women leader), KRRDA Engineer (AE or JE deputed as grievance focal), Contractor site engineer, community organizers/NGOs/CBOs active in the state as observer and Scheduled tribe representative (mandatory where IPP implemented). All minor issues and those perceived as immediate and urgent by the complainant will be resolved at the field level itself (within 7 days). In cases of larger issues that cannot be resolved at the field level, the matter will be escalated to the district PIU level GRC, the second level arrangement. A summary of grievance records will be submitted to the PMU monthly. The PIU level Environment and Social Specialist of PISC will monitor and provide guidance and support to the field staff in grievance redress and its record-keeping

District (PIU) Level: The second GRC will be established at the PIU level, headed by the Executive Engineer (EE). The AEE of concerned district will be the committee member along with representatives of site level GRC, PISC Social/Gender Expert and Environment Expert and local NGO/CBOs. All grievances that cannot be resolved at the field level and those directly registered at this level will be addressed by this body within 10 days of complaint receipt. Proper documentation of grievances (including records of grievances redressed at the field level) will be maintained by the PIU. In cases where the GRC at this level is unable to resolve a grievance within the stipulated period, the case will be escalated to a higher level for resolution. The PISC will also maintain follow-up for each grievance, periodically disseminate information to complainants on the status of their grievance and record their feedback (satisfaction/dissatisfaction and suggestions).

State (PMU) Level: The arrangement at the highest level will involve the constitution of a project level grievance redressal committee headed by the Chief Operating Officer, (COO) of the PMU as the chairperson. The SQC, Environmental and social experts at PMU level, SE and EE of concerned PIU will be the committee members. The committee will receive support from the Social Safeguard Specialist/Environmental Safeguard Specialist of supervision consultant to report the grievances. Representative of line departments will be nominated as required based on the type of grievance. All grievances that cannot be resolved by the field and district level GRC will be brought to the attention of this body, seeking its advice or referral for resolution at this level. Grievances received or referred to this committee will be resolved within 15 days. Periodic information will be provided to complainants on the resolution status of their grievance. The Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist will be responsible for compiling grievance

redress records, including project-level documentation and reporting. A sample grievance registration form is given in **Appendix 14**.

90. The affected person/complainant shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage. Furthermore, accessing the country's legal system can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM.

C. ADB Accountability Mechanism

91. If the established GRM is not able to resolve a grievance, the affected person can also use the ADB Accountability Mechanism through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer at ADB headquarters or the ADB India Resident Mission (INRM). Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, affected/aggrieved person/s should make a good faith effort to solve the problem by working with the concerned ADB operations department. Only after doing so, and if they are still dissatisfied, will the Accountability Mechanism consider the complaint eligible for review.¹⁴ The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's developing member countries. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the project-relevant information to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

14. [Accountability Mechanism | Asian Development Bank](#)

VII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

92. The Karnataka Rural Road Development Agency is the Implementing Agency and will be chaired by the Chief Executive Officer-Secretary at state level. The Chief Operating Officer (COO) will be the Project Director (PD) for the KRRIP and will be responsible for overall supervision of KRRIP. At KRRDA, a separate project management unit (PMU) has been established to implement the ADB financed project.

A. Project Management Unit (PMU)

93. The COO will head the PMU and be responsible for overall project implementation and safeguards. The COO, will be assisted by State Quality Coordinator (SQC) for progress on daily basis. The safeguard experts (social, environment and gender) from Project Management Consultant (PMC) will be responsible for implementation of safeguard measures and will report to SQC/COO. The Superintending Engineer (SE) will also assist PMU in project implementation including safeguard in their concerned regions. The SEs, KRRDA will be assisted by the safeguard experts (social, environment and gender) of PISC/Supervision Consultant at PIU office in planning, implementing and reporting of the safeguard measures in their respective region.

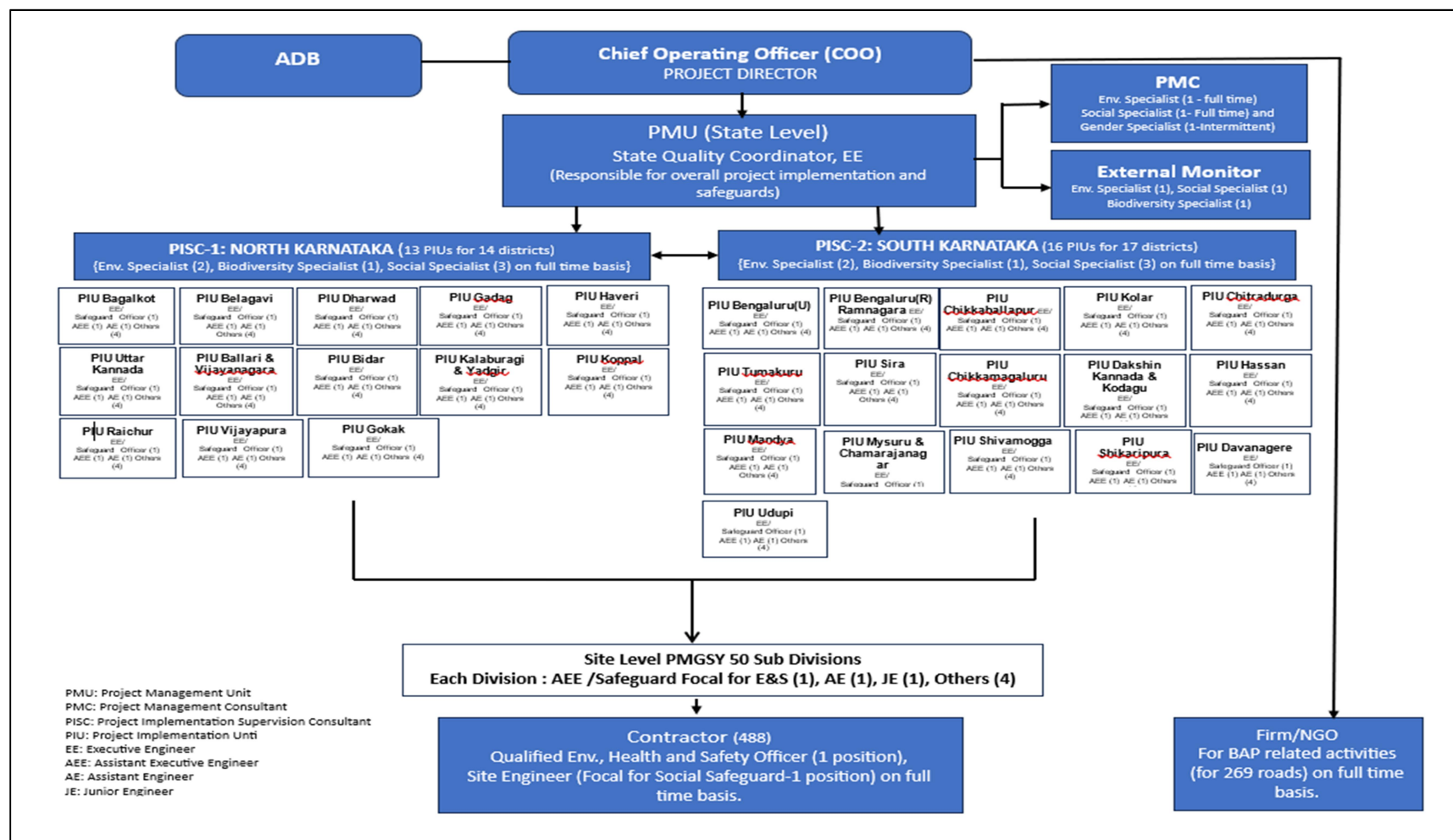
B. Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at District Level

94. The respective Executive Engineers (EEs) will head the PIUs at district level. The EE will be the focal person for safeguards and will be assisted by the Assistant Executive Engineers (AEEs) at site level. A PIU has Section Officer (AE/JE) at Taluka level, who will act as safeguard focal for each subproject taluka. The PIUs will be assisted in implementation of safeguard measures by the safeguard experts of the PISC/Supervision Consultant.

C. Safeguard Implementation

95. The KRRDA will do the overall coordination, planning, implementation, and ensure that adequate finances for costs related to indigenous people's plan implementation is allocated and voluntary donations for the project is ensured. The institutional arrangement for safeguard implementation is presented in Figure 5.

Figure 5: Institutional Arrangement for Safeguard Implementation, KRRIP



96. The table below provides details on the key agencies involved and their main responsibilities regarding social safeguard implementation.

Table 24: Implementation Agencies and Key Responsibilities

Key Agency	Responsibility
Government of Karnataka through the KRRDA (PMU at state level) and PMC	• Finalize the list of subprojects to be included under the KRRIP project. • Overall responsibility for project design, feasibility, construction and operation and guide PIUs • Ensure that sufficient funds are available to properly implement all agreed social safeguards measures. • Ensure establishment of Grievance Redress Committee at the State and PIU level. • Ensure that all subprojects comply with the provisions of ADB, Gol's and GoM policies and regulations • Submit semi-annual safeguards monitoring reports to ADB and disclose it on the website.
Project Implementation Units at district level through the PISCs	• Act as safeguard focal officer for environment and social. • Disseminate project information to the project affected community • Ensure establishment of Grievance Redress Committee at the GP level. • Disclosure of project information in public spaces and through relevant media. • Disseminate project information to the community • Facilitate the socioeconomic survey and census • Facilitate consultation by the PIU officials and civil works contractor with community throughout implementation • Oversee land donation and coordinate with revenue department • Supervise the mitigation measures during implementation and its progress • Through monitoring checklists sharing information and data to PMU and PISC to prepare semi-annual monitoring reports for further submission to ADB. • Conduct internal monitoring and prepare reports.
Sub Divisions and Gram Panchayat	• Assist PIU in entire safeguard implementation work • Guide and support land donation and income restoration, • Participate in GRC
ADB	• Review safeguard planning documents and due diligence reports • Review social monitoring reports submitted by KRRDA and disclose the reports on the ADB website. • Monitor implementation through review missions. • Provide assistance to the KRRDA on subprojects, if required, in carrying out its responsibilities and for building capacity for safeguard compliance. • Monitor overall compliance of the project to ADB safeguard policy.

D. Capacity Building of EA on IPP

97. Training on social safeguards under KRRIP was provided to KRRDA staff and DPR Consultants during planning stage of the project. To allow an effective execution of all IPP related tasks some expansion of the capacity building may be needed at PIU level. As soon as the project will become effective KRRDA with the help of PISC will carry out capacity building programs. All concerned staff at PIU level involved in IPP implementation will undergo an orientation and training in ADB SPS policy requirement 2 and 3. In addition, the staff will be trained on Voluntary Land Donation Guidelines (VLDG) adopted under the project.

VIII. BUDGET AND FINANCING

A. Introduction

98. The IPP implementation cost estimate for this project includes the cost of liaising with line departments, training centers and support cost for IPP implementation. The support cost, which includes staffing requirement, grievance redressal, monitoring and reporting, and other administrative expenses are part of the overall project cost. Contingency provisions have also been made to consider variations from this estimate. The cost has been calculated for 74 subprojects having significant number of ST communities and the amount will be allocated to the respective PIUs. For measures involving civil works, construction budget will be provided by line agencies and KRRDA/PRED as part of the civil works contract.

B. Budget

99. The tentative budget for IPP implementation is prepared and presented below as INR 2,321,000 (2.321 million).

Table 25: Budget Estimate for IPP Implementation*

Sl. No.	Item	Unit (in Number)	Rate (Rupees)	Amount (Rupees)
1	Liaising with other line departments	74	10,000.00	740,000
2	Consultation and Information Dissemination	74	5,000	370,000
3	Grievance Redressal	Lum sump	500,000	500,000
4	Monitoring and Reporting	Lum sump	500,000	500,000
	Sub Total			2,110,000
	Contingency (10%)			211,000
	GRAND TOTAL			2,321,000

C. Source of Funding

100. The cost related to IPP implementation will be borne by the KRRDA.

IX. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Monitoring

101. The monitoring of IPP implementation will be the responsibility of PMU-KRRDA and PISC/Supervision Consultant. Monitoring will start early during the project when implementation of IPP starts and will continue till the complementation of the project. PMU will collect information from the PISC at project site and assimilate in the form of monthly report to assess the progress and results of IPP implementation and adjust work program where necessary in case of delays or any implementation problems as identified. This monitoring will form parts of regular activity and reporting on this will be extremely important in order to undertake mid-way corrective steps.

102. Monitoring includes assessing whether the project is undertaking all necessary activities involved in the implementation of the IPP, including engaging the relevant stakeholder, preparing monitoring reports, conducting ongoing meaningful consultations with STs, and achieving the goal of providing access to project participation and culturally appropriate social and economic benefits for ST groups throughout the project's life. These include the following indicators.

Table 26: IPP Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring Indicators	Basis for Indicators
Demographic baseline	• Numbers of STs by gender, age, income, status and position • Number of households with basic facilities -house, drinking water, electricity, road. • Number of households with handicapped, elderly or invalid members • Number of women headed households •
Consultation and participation	• Number of consultations and participation activities that occur—meetings, information dissemination, brochures; flyers, training • Percentage of ST women as participants; number of meetings exclusively with ST women • Languages used at meetings • Consultation and participation progress against plan and budget • Have consultations taken place as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community activities? • Were separate consultations done with the STs? • Was the conduct of these consultations inter-generationally exclusive, gender fair, free from external coercion and manipulation, done in a manner appropriate to the language and customs of the affected STs community and with proper disclosure? • How was the participation of ST women and children? Were they adequately represented?
Beneficial measures	• Progress of implementation of beneficial measures against plan • Number of activities that occur/completed—training, disbursements of livelihood support, • Percentage progress against timelines and budget

Grievance redress	• Total number of people using the grievance redress procedure. • Number of grievances received. • How many times has a household submitted the same grievance? • Number of grievances resolved? • Length of time taken to be resolved? • Types of grievance categories and prevalence • Have conflicts been resolved?
Budget and Timeframe	• Have capacity building and training activities been completed on schedule? • Are IPP activities being implemented, and targets achieved against the agreed time frame? • Are funds for the implementation of the IPP allocated to the proper agencies on time? • Have funds been utilized according to the IPP?
Implementation problems	• Identified delays— (days, cost) due to personnel, capacity, insufficient funds, etc. • Number of times implementation schedule revised
Benefits Monitoring	• What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation, production and resources use compared to the pre- project situation? • What changes have occurred in income and expenditure patterns compared to pre-project situation? • What have been the changes in cost of living compared to pre-project situation? Have affected persons' incomes kept pace with these changes? • What changes have taken place in key social and cultural parameters relating to living standards. • What changes have occurred for STs? • Has the situation of the STs improved, or at least maintained, as a result of the project? • Are ST women reaping the same benefits as ST men?

B. Reporting

103. The PISC experts/Supervision Consultant engaged by the KRRDA will advise on compliance issues and if any significant indigenous people's issues are found, prepare a corrective action plan and or update the IPP. With the support of PISC the PMU-KRRDA will submit semi-annual social safeguards monitoring report to ADB within 30 days after each monitoring and reporting period for disclosure on the ADB and KRRDA website. A template of the monitoring report is given in **Appendix 15**. Monitoring and reporting should continue until the project completion report is issued by ADB.

Appendix 1: District wise Number of Rural Roads under KRRIP (Pragathi Patha)

Sr. No.	District	No. of Roads	Length (Km)
1	Bagalkote	43	195.2
2	Bellari	43	176.6
3	Belagavi	143	489.82
4	Bengaluru (Rural)	28	109.51
5	Bengaluru (Urban)	21	58.18
6	Bidar	37	155.07
7	Chamarajanagara	23	112.29
8	Chikkaballapura	22	151.53
9	Chikkamagaluru	35	150.98
10	Chitradurga	41	167.34
11	Dakshina Kannada	44	141.72
12	Davanagere	50	203.24
13	Dharwad	30	143.39
14	Gadag	16	104.74
15	Hassan	56	163.21
16	Haveri	39	180.37
17	Kalburgi	59	255.42
18	Kodagu	15	59.15
19	Kolara	42	155.44
20	Koppal	27	128.8
21	Mandya	62	185.26
22	Mysuru	57	199.23
23	Raichur	41	184.82
24	Ramanagara	31	88.63
25	Shivamogga	61	165.34
26	Tumakuru	81	292.62
27	Udupi	42	144.14
28	Uttara Kannada	50	161.99
29	Vijayanagara	25	85.19
30	Vijayapura	50	216.85
31	Yadgir	21	108.97
	Total	1335	5135.04

Source: PMU, KRRDA, Bengaluru

Appendix 2: Number of Roads with possible Resettlement Impacts requiring VLDG

KRRIP, Phase-I

SN	District	No of roads requiring VLD	No of roads with encumbrance	Name of STs along the Allignment
1	Bangaluru Rural	6	0	Valmiki, Nayaka
2	Bangaluru Urban	11	0	Nayaka, Beda
3	Chikkamagalur	0	10	Nayaka, Valimiki, Soliga
4	Davanagere	0	4	Valmiki
5	Kalburgi	0	12	Nayaka, Iruliga, Soliga, Valmiki,
6	Kolara	0	7	Nayaka
7	Mandya	0	10	Nayaka
8	Ramanagara	11	0	Nayaka
9	Tumakuru	7	0	Nayaka, Valmiki
10	Vijayapura	0	5	Nayaka, Beda
11	Yadgir	1	0	Nayaka, Valmiki

KRRIP, Phase-II

1	Belagavi	4	0	Nayaka, Valmiki
2	Chikkamagalur	0	25	Nayaka, Jenu Kuruba, Korga, Hakki Pikki, Malaikudi
3	Chincholi	0	1	Nayaka
4	Kalburgi	0	7	Nayaka, Jenu Kuruba, Soliga, Hakki Pikki, Valmiki, Iruliga
5	Ramanagara	12	0	Nayaka
6	Tumakuru	21	0	Nayaka, Valmiki
	Total	73	81	

Appendix 3: List of Subprojects under KRRIP having substantial Schedule Tribe Population

S.No.	District	Constituency	Name of Road	Length (Kms)	Habitations	Total ST Population	% of ST in Total Population
1	Bagalkot	Bilgi	Teggi to Ballur Shed (Inam Hanchinal) Road	3.4	Teggi	1816	35.48
2	Ballari	Bellary	Y Budihal cross road to Y Budihal - Bobbakunta main road via vijayapura camp	2.7	Yettinabudihal, Vijayapura camp Bobbukunta	2176	54.76
3	Ballari	Bellary	Old Yerragudi to Ballari-Adoni main road	2.94	Hosa yerragudi, yerragudi	2521	62.05
4	Ballari	Bellary	Meenahalli to joladarasi	5.62	Meenahalli, Hagari station Sidiginamola, Joladarashi	2873	45.40
5	Ballari	Bellary	vanenur to Gududur camp	6.07	vanenur	1406	45.96
6	Ballari	Bellary City	Ballari - Kolagal MDR to Allipur-Kolagal MDR	3.86	BATRI, KOLAGALLU, Shanthi Nagar	2728	13.21
7	Ballari	Bellary City	Thirumalanagar B Camp to K.Bevinahalli - Shankarabanda MDR	2.88	1) Thirumalanagar B Camp 2) SHANKARABANDA	831	58.36
8	Ballari	Bellary City	Improvements to road from Hanuman Nagar to Ballari bypass via Patrabudihal	2.32	1) Hanuman Nagar 2) Patrabudihahal	2016	7.75
9	Ballari	Bellary City	Thirumalanagar camp to Bandihatti via Mangamma camp, Hanuman Nagar,	15.05	Mangamma camp, Bandihatti, Guggarahatti, Mundrigi, Thirumalanagar camp	3742	8.11
10	Ballari	Kampli	VADHATTI CROSS TO VADHATTI	2.77	Vaddatti, Vaddatti camp Rambabu camp, Annapurneshwari camp	1593	30.19
11	Ballari	Kampli	Basarakodu to Gududur via allum sumangalamma camp from Ch 4.50Km to 7.62Km	3.12	Basarakodu Gududur Allamsumanagalamma camp	1643	37.94
12	Ballari	Kampli	Mustagatta to Arjun raj camp via baburao camp	6.96	Mustagatta Baburao Camp Arjun raja camp	1,860	57.34
13	Ballari	Kampli	Somalapura cross to H Veerapura via Somalapura chitiginahal	6.39	Somalapura Chitiginahal Chitiginahal camp Thataraja Camp	2380	58.75

S.No.	District	Constituency	Name of Road	Length (Kms)	Habitations	Total ST Population	% of ST in Total Population
14	Ballari	Sandur	Gouripura to D.B.Halli Cross via S Oblapura	3.46	Gouripura, DB Halli, S.Oblapura	472	34.40
15	Ballari	Sandur	Surrvanahalli to Taluka Border (jarmali cross)	4.02	Survvanahalli, S.Lakkalahalli, S gollarahatti	743	70.76
16	Ballari	Siraguppa	Gundiganuru to sirigeri via gundiganuru camp	3.84	Gundiganur Sirigeri	2391	20.75
17	Belagavi	Athani	Improvements to Road Savadi RC Road to MDR(Athani Jamkhadi Road)	5.39	Savadi RC Savadi Radderhatti Gaikwad Tota	2200	26.85
18	Belagavi	Chikkodi-Sadalga	Improvements to road from Ingali to Shedabal via Ganesh Nagar	3.38	Ingali Shedabal	2400	13.19
19	Belagavi	Kagwad	Improvements to Road Ugar BK to Lokur via Turaiwadi	9.15	Lokur, Mamdapuri Sangappagol Vasti, Borakatri Kalloti Vasti, Kallal, Shedbal Turai Vadi, Ugar BK	2925	12.24
20	Belagavi	Yemkanamardi	Improvements to Road from Indira Nagar to T09 Road	2.77	Indira Nagar	385	31.95
21	Belagavi	Yemkanamardi	Daddi to Bidrewadi to Aladal	3	Daddi, Bidrewadi, Aladal	1862	48.65
22	Bidar	Basavakalyan	Kitta Cross to Basavakalyan (Rural Police Station Basavakalyan)	3.75	Kitta, Gokul, Narayanpur, Narayanpurwadi, Yadlapur, Basavakalyan, Dhannura R, Janapur	7281	9.50
23	Bidar	Basavakalyan	Hirnagaon to Chiknagaon via Gangaram Tanda, Banjara Tanda	6.63	Hirnagaon, Chiknagaon, Mudbi, Gangaram Tanda, Banjara Tanda, Chiknagaowadi	2353	24.23
24	Bidar	Bidar	Gadgi to Nandgoan	3.67	Hamilapur, Ghumma, Nandagonv, Mal egoan, Gadagi, Odwada	2580	22.18
25	Bidar	Bidar South	MANDAKNALLI TO KASHAMPUR(P) VIA MALIK MIRZAPUR	4	KAMTHANA , KASHAMPUR(P) AND MALIK MIRZAPUR	4275	27.71
26	Bidar	Bidar South	NIRNA TO BASHIRAPUR AND TOWARDS MEENKERA	5.8	NIRNA, BASHIRAPUR , MEENKERA, BORAL, ALIPUR AND ALIPUR THANDA	3683	21.70

S.No.	District	Constituency	Name of Road	Length (Kms)	Habitations	Total ST Population	% of ST in Total Population
27	Bidar	Humnabad	MDR to Rajola Tanda	2.65	Rajola, Rajola Tanda, Ghatbora, Hunsgera	2676	15.83
28	Bidar	Humnabad	Pandergera to MDR	3.5	Pandergera, Pandergera Tanda, Rajeshwar, Yarbag, Sadlapur, Dhannura K	2590	13.55
29	Bidar	Humnabad	FATHIMAPUR TO WALKHINDI -ITGA JUNCTION (BALANCE LENGTH)	4.8	CHITGUPPA, WALKHINDI AND ITGA	2573	8.36
30	Bidar	Humnabad	Humnabad to Kallur Thanda	3.65	KALLUR THANDA, BASVATIRTH, KALLUR AND BASVANTHPUR	1643	31.75
31	Bidar	Humnabad	Sindhenkera to Hankuni and towards Fathimapur	5.6	SINDHENKERA, HANKUNI AND HUMNABAD	4261	8.19
32	Bidar	Humnabad	Gogga to Hulgutti	2	Gogga, Mallikarjunwadi	1310	89.42
33	Chamarajanagara	Hanur	Improvements to Road from Marur to Ponnachi	3.06	Marur Ponnachi	1476	33.74
34	Chikkaballapura	Chintamani	CMY ROAD to Y. Kurupalli Road via I. Kurupalli, Myakapothalahalli, Junjanahalli, Naravamakalahalli, Puligundlahalli	9.73	I. Kurupalli, Myakapothalahalli, Junjanahalli, Naravamakalahalli, Puligundlahalli	630	34.50
35	Chitradurga	Challakere	Nannivala to Taluk Border (Hosakatappanahatty) Via Nakkalarahatty	5	Chikkatanahatty, Hosakatappanahatty, Naklarahatty, Nannivala, Ningalarahatti, Rathnagiri hatti	858	40.84
36	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	Jodichikkenahally to Jodichikkenahalli G.hatty upto Taluk border (Balalahalli)	3.86	Jodichikkenahally, Jodichikkenahalli G.hatty, Jodichikkenahalli L. Hatti, ennegere	642	31.21
37	Chitradurga	Molakalmuru	Thaluku to Maraihanahatty via Hosahalli	4.59	Maraihanahatty, Hosahally, Talak	1241	34.96
38	Dakshina Kannada	Mangalore City North	Paduperar korakambala kattalsar Road	2.53	Barankila, Budiogadi, Katinje Varakala, Balvandi, Paduperar proper, Padpu Kora Kambala	4832	98.81

S.No.	District	Constituency	Name of Road	Length (Kms)	Habitations	Total ST Population	% of ST in Total Population
39	Davanagere	Channagiri	SH near Bilahalli cross to Hosabanihatti via Bilahalli,Bussenahalli	8.6	Bilahalli, Hosabanihatti, Bilahalli Bussenahalli Muddenahalli, garabannihatti Channagiri	38293	13.30
40	Davanagere	Davanagere South	NH48 near Davanagere to Chandranahalli via Pamenahalli	7.65	Davanagere Chandranahalli Pamenahalli	36218	14.58
41	Davanagere	Jagalur	Bangarakkanagudda to Donnehally Via Hoasahatty	4.5	Bangarakkanagudda , Donnehally, Hoasahatty, Kananakatte, Hosa Kananakatte, Aknur, Siddammanahalli, Hucchavvanahalli, Honnamaradi, Kamagethanahalli, Bharamasamudra	2631	21.52
42	Haveri	Byadgi	Arbagonda - Katenahalli (SH136) to kalladevar Via Kengonda	3.86	Kalladevar, Kengonda	1495	35.23
43	Kalburgi	Sedam	SH10 to Hanganalli-Udagi Road via Rajiv Nagar	2.7	Hanganhalli and Rajiv nagar	820	35.34
44	Koppal	Kanakagiri	Chikkadankankal-Basaweshwar nagar- 29th distributory camp-Tondihal road	6.61	Chikkadankankal , 29th distributory camp	844	41.17
45	Koppal	Kanakagiri	improvements to road from basarihal to varankheda vai bailakkampura	6.09	basarihal , varankheda , bailakkampura	2083	72.88
46	Koppal	Yelburga	Imporvements to road from Gandal to Katagihalli	4.8	Gandal Katagihalli	1595	34.73
47	Koppal	Yelburga	Imporvements to road from Makkalli to Vajrabandi SH Vai Salabhavi	2.92	Salabhavi Makkalli,	648	54.64
48	Mysuru	Heggadadevankote	Improvements to road from Hulikura to Hebbalakuppe	2.76	Hebbalaguppe Hulikura	1432	38.41

S.No.	District	Constituency	Name of Road	Length (Kms)	Habitations	Total ST Population	% of ST in Total Population
49	Mysuru	Hunsur	Improvements to road from Periyapatna Taluk Border to Virajpet Road (SH-90) via Vadli Manuganahalli	3.01	Vadimanuganahalli	220	52.13
50	Mysuru	Nanjangud	Karalapura MDR to Volgere - Masage Joining road via Handijogicolony	5.37	Karlapura, Kalale Hadijogicolony, Masage-Hosakote	4813	43.37
51	Mysuru	Nanjangud	Hadya to Shettahalli	8.69	Channapatana, Hadya, Hadyadahundi Jogipalyadahundi, Kadajetti, Kanenur, Kappasoge, Mangaloor Mudalahundi, Shanthaiahnahundi Shettahalli, Taraganahaly	3226	24.07
52	Mysuru	Piriyapatna	Gonikoppa Main road to Habaturu-Laxmipura Hadi To Booditittu	3.35	Habaturu, Laxmipura Hadi, Booditittu	1400	35.60
53	Raichur	Devadurga	Galag Main Road to Jalmardi	3.65	Galag, Jalmaradi	178	47.98
54	Raichur	Devadurga	Kyadigera to AG Colony	5.15	Kyadigera, AG Colony	2665	37.90
55	Raichur	Devadurga	SH 61 to Nagadadinni	7.44	Nagadadinni	875	35.00
56	Raichur	Devadurga	SH-61 to G irabgera	6.27	G Irabgera, K irabgera	3573	55.85
57	Raichur	Manvi	RG Road to Rajaldinni	1.99	Rajaldinni	439	64.75
58	Raichur	Manvi	Sangapur to mallinamadu	2.46	Sangapur Mallinamadu	2021	48.78
59	Raichur	Manvi	Dr. Camp to Nugdoni via N.Hosur	3.9	Dr. camp N Hosur Nugdoni	1147	33.84
60	Raichur	Maski	Sanbal-maski road to Budinni	3.71	sanaba, Maski,Biddinni	2378	9.34
61	Raichur	Maski	veerapur to mullur	4.66	Veerapur,Mullur	1574	54.79
62	Raichur	Maski	Benchmardi road to Maski via Sanabal	9.46	Benchamaradi , Maski,sanabal	2546	10.10
63	Raichur	Raichur Rural	SH link to Maldoddi via kothadoddi J	3.37	Maldoddi Kothadoddi J	544	31.45
64	Raichur	Sindhanur	C.S.F To Ayyanur road via Vigneshwara camp,Venkateshwara camp,Annapurna camp,Paparao camp.	14.25	Ayyanur, Vigneshwara camp Venkateshwara camp Annapurna camp Paparao camp	1947	34.30

S.No.	District	Constituency	Name of Road	Length (Kms)	Habitations	Total ST Population	% of ST in Total Population
65	Shivamogga	Shimoga Rural	Rechikoppa-Ragihosalli road to kumshi (NH-69)	3.71	Kumsi Ragihosalli	1535	40.97
66	Shivamogga	Shimoga Rural	SH115 (K K Road) to Hossa Chandanakere Via D B Halli	4.37	Hossachandanakere Dombabayranahalli Chandanakere	686	31.82
67	Uttara Kannada	Haliyal	Rayapattan to Garadolli in Haliyal Taluk, U.K District.	3.16	R Gouliwada,Gadgera,Garadolly,Wada, Rayapattana	723	50.00
68	Vijayanagara	Kudligi	Sanklapura to chiratagundu - Koracharahatti road	2.34	Koracharahatti, Myasarahatti,Yarralinganahalli,Ekkegundi,Obalashettihalli,Chirtagundu	4931	64.98
69	Vijayanagara	Kudligi	Siddapura to Jummobanahalli-Hosahalli Road	3.5	chikkajogihalli,Siddapura Vaddrahatti,ChikkJogihalli Thanda,J Myasarahatti,Siddapura,Siddapura Gollrahatti,Jummobana halli	3400	46.64
70	Vijayanagara	Kudligi	MB Ayyanahalli to Bhisnahalli cross	4.17	Bellikatte,M B Ayyanahalli,B T Guddi,B Gollarahatti,B T Guddi Gollarahatti,Bhishnahalli,Harakabavi	2691	23.64
71	Vijayanagara	Kudligi	Arodhi to SH02	3.35	Nagarahunase,Jermali,A.Dibbadahalli ,Harudi	1774	44.45
72	Vijayanagara	Kudligi	NH-50 to MDR via Boragatti	2.45	A Sooranahalli,Boragatta	563	58.58
73	Yadgir	Shorapur	Kakkera Main Road to Yadalbhavi	5	Kakkera,Yadalabhavi	9351	41.54
74	Yadgir	Shorapur	Rajankollur To Geddalmari Cross via Rajawal, KadadralKadadral	9.2	Rajankolloor,Geddalmari,Rajwal,Kaddal	2494	25.50

Appendix 4: Socio-Economic Questionnaire

Karnataka Rural Road Improvement Project

Preparation of Indigenous People Plan (IPP) for Karnataka Rural Road Development Agency, Bangalore

Socio-Economic Questionnaire

Questionnaire No: _____

Road section (Name): _____ Chainage/ Kms: _____

District: _____ Block: _____ Village: _____

Name of Tribe _____

A. Respondent's Identification

1. Name of Respondent: _____ Gender ☐ M ☐ F

2. Father's/Husband Name ~~Name~~ _____

3. Relation with Head of the Family _____

4. Educational Status _____ (1. Illiterate, 2. Literate, 3. Up to middle, 4. Below metric, 5. Metric
6. Graduate, 7. Above Grad)

5. Social Category _____ (1-SC, 2-ST, 3-OBC, 4-General, 5-~~Other~~ religion/ethnic group)

6. Religion _____ (1-Hindu, 2-Muslim, 3-Sikh, 4-Christian, 5-Jain 5-Other)

7. Economic Category _____ (1. Farmer, 2. Agriculture ~~Labour~~, 3. Business, 4. Pensioner
5. Govt. Service, 6. Pvt. Services, 7. Housewife 8. Other)

8. Number of family members (Total _____ Male _____ Female _____)

B. Education Facility for Children

Education	No. of children attending school	Distance	Mode of Transport	Problems Faced
Primary School (up to Class V)				
Middle School (Class VI - VIII)				
Secondary School (Class IX - X)				
Higher Secondary (Class XI - XII)				
College				
University				
Technical Institute				

C. Health Care Facilities - Existing System and Gaps

1. What are the common diseases in the area?

2. How adequate is the healthcare facility?

3. What are the general gaps of health care services? _____ (use appropriate code)

1. Poor Road Access 2. Lack of Hospital/ PHC 3. Lack of Doctors 4. Lack of staffs

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5. Lack of Medicine 6 Lack of facilitators (ASHA) 7. Lack of Awareness 8. Poverty

9. Other:.....

4. How the general health care condition can be improved?

5. Will road development benefit rural health? Give reasons.

6. Is there HIV/ AIDS/ STD prevalent in region? _____ (1. Yes, 2. No)

7. If yes, what measures can be taken to stop spread of STD/ HIV/ AIDS?

D. Other Facilities

1. What is the main source of water?

For drinking _____ for other usage _____

2. Is there electricity supply in your house: _____ (Yes-1, No-2)

3. Is sanitation (toilet) facility available? _____ (1-Yes, 2-No-)

4. If yes specify: _____ (1. Private 2. Public, 3. Pay and Use, 4. Open area, 5. Others)

E. Gender Status

1. Total number of women above 18 years of age in the family: _____

2. Main Earning member in the family: (Total _____ Male _____ Female _____)

3. Participation of women in agricultural activities:..... (%)

4. Participation of women in allied agricultural activities:..... (%)

5. Role of women in financial decision making _____ (1. Yes 2. No)

6. Role of women in social decision making _____ (1. Yes 2. No)

7. Do you travel on daily basis _____ (1. Yes 2. No)

8. If yes in previous question, please provide the following information.

Indicators	Woman	Man
Purpose of Travel		
Place of travel		
Distance (in Km.)		
Mode of Travel		
Time Consumed		
Cost of Travel (Rs.)		
Difficulty in Travel		
Vehicle Owned		

9. Common health problems associated with women

Types of Diseases	How many times in a year	Type of Treatment*	Treatment Centre Govt. Hospital/Private Doctor

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1. Allopathic 2. Homeopathic 3. Ayurvedic 4. Unani 5. Treatment at home 6. Other.....

F. Government Development Schemes

1. Have you availed any benefit under Central or State Govt. Scheme_____ (1. Yes 2. No)

Name of Scheme	Purpose	Amount Availed	Training

• SGSY, JGSY, NREGA, PMRY, DWACRA, PMKBY etc.

G. Income

1. What is your main source of Income_____

(1. Agriculture 2. Business 3. Govt. Service 4. Pvt. Service 5. Livestock 6. Pension 7. Other)

2. Annual Income

Sl. No.	Source	In Rupees
1	Agriculture	
2	Commercial	
3	Service (Pvt./Govt.)	
4	Livestock	
5	Remittance (money order, etc)	
6	Others (Specify)	
	TOTAL	

3. Do you migrate for work? _____ 1. Yes 2. No

4. If 'Yes' for how many months/days in a year? _____

5. Where do you migrate for work? _____ (1. Within district 2. Outside district 2. Outside State)

6. What kind of work you undertake while migrate _____

(1. Agricultural 2. Construction 3. Industrial 4. Trade 5. Other.....)

H. Expenditure

Sl. No.	Items	In Rupees
1	Cooking fuel	
2	Clothing	
3	Transport	
4	Healthcare Medicines	
5	Education	
6	Electricity/Utilities	
7	Water	

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8	Social events	
9	Agriculture (labour/tools)	
10	Seeds/fertilizers/ pesticides	
11	Others (specify)	
	TOTAL	

I. Indebtedness

Please indicate your borrowings during last one year

Source	Amount taken (in Rs.)	Purpose of Loan	Amount returned (in Rs)	Balance
Bank				
Private money lender				
Others.....				

J. Assets available with affected family

S.N.	Productive Assets	Yes (1)	S.N.	Other Assets	Yes (1)
1	Two Wheeler		1	Refrigerator	
2	Four Wheeler		2	Washing machine	
3	Tractor		3	Ceiling Fan	
4	Machine for Agriculture		4	Radio / Television	
5	Machine for commercial Use		5	Computer	
6	Other.....		6	Smart Phone	

K. Cropping Pattern (Ask for only Major Crops)

Season	S.N.	Crop Name	Area cultivated (acres)	Production (Kg per /acre)	Rate (in Rs./Kg.)
Autumn Plant Kharif (Nov.- Mar)	1				
	2				
	3				
Spring Plant Rabi (July-Nov.)	1				
	2				
	3				
Summer Plant (Mar-July)	1				
	2				
	3				

L. Other Social Issues

- Has your family experienced lack of sufficient food in the last 2 years? _____ (1- Yes 2- No)
- If Yes in above question, for what period: _____ (1. 1-2 months, 2. 2-3 months, 3. 3-6 months 4. more than 6 months)
- Have you ever heard about the problem of human trafficking (e.g. in the news, TV, etc.); have you ever heard it is a problem in this area? _____ (1- Yes 2- No 3- Don't know)
- Is there any case of Drug addiction in this area _____ (1- Yes 2- No 3- Don't know)

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5. Do you think safety will be a concern if this road is improved_____ (1- Yes 2- No 3- Don't know)

6. Do you experience flood in the area/road_____ (1- Yes 2- No)

M. Project Related Information

1. Are you aware of the proposed project_____ (1- Yes 2. No)

2. If yes what is the source_____ (1. TV 2. News Paper 3. Govt. Official 5. Other.....)

3. Perception of Positive Project Impacts

Sl. No.	Positive impacts	Yes (1), No (2)
1	Increase in employment opportunity	
2	Increase in vehicle speed/ time saving	
3	Increase in business opportunity	
4	Increase in land price	
5	Better reach /access to towns/facility	
6	Others (specify)	

4. Perception of Negative Project Impacts

Sl. No.	Negative impacts	Yes (1), No (2)
1	Loss of land	
2	Pressure on existing infrastructure	
3	More visitors/population	
4	Conflict with outsiders	
5	Increase in road accidents	
6	Increase in pollution	
7	Others (increase in incidents of HIV/AIDS and Trafficking etc.)	

Name of Investigator _____

Date: ____/____/____

Appendix 5: List of Schedule Tribe in Karnataka State

Table. List of Scheduled Tribes of Karnataka along with their population and most inhabited districts			
Sl	Tribe name	State population	Major districts inhabited
1	<i>Adiyan</i>	758	Bengaluru Urban, Mysore
2	<i>Barda</i>	266	Bengaluru Urban, Belgaum
3	<i>Bavacha, Bamcha</i>	960	Ramanagara
4	<i>Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagolia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave</i>	6204	Uttara Kannada, Belgaum, Dharwad, Mysore, Scattered in most remaining districts
5	<i>Chenchu, Chenchwar*</i>	954	Yadgir, Kolar
6	<i>Chodhara</i>	117	Bengaluru Urban, Bellari, Uttara Kannada, Scattered in many other districts
7	<i>Dubla, Talavia, Halpati</i>	264	Davangere, Koppal, Belgaum
8	<i>Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi, Valvi</i>	516	Koppal, Scattered in other districts
9	<i>Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond</i>	158243	Bidar, Gulbarga, Uttara Kannada, Scattered in most remaining districts
10	<i>Gowdalu*</i>	8617	Chikmangalur, Bengaluru Urban, Scattered in most other districts
11	<i>Hakki Pikki, Harnshikari*</i>	11892	Mysore, Shimoga, Ramanagara, Chikballapura, Scattered in many other districts
12	<i>Hasalaru*</i>	24466	Chikmangalur, Shimoga, Hassan, Davangere
13	<i>Irular*</i>	703	Shimoga, Ramanagara, Bengaluru Urban
14	<i>Iruliga*</i>	10259	Ramanagara, Bengaluru Urban
15	<i>Jenu Kuruba**</i>	36076	Mysore, Kodagu, Chamarajanagar, Scattered in all other districts
16	<i>Kadu Kuruba*</i>	11953	Yadgir, Mysore, Bengaluru Urban
17	<i>Kammara</i>	949	Chamarajanagar, Dakshina Kannada
18	<i>Kaniyan, Kanyan</i>	413	Chamarajanagar
19	<i>Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor, Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari</i>	274	Belgaum, Yadgir
20	<i>Kattunayakan*</i>	168	Davangere, Bengaluru Urban
21	<i>Kokna, Kokni, Kukna</i>	32	Kodagu
22	<i>Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha</i>	112190	Bidar, Yadgir, Gulbarga, Bijapur
23	<i>Konda Kapus</i>	7438	Bengaluru Urban, Bellari, Hassan, Chikmangalur
24	<i>Koraga**</i>	14794	Udupi, Dakshina Kannada, Haveri
25	<i>Kota*</i>	121	Kodagu, Bengaluru Urban
26	<i>Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya</i>	365	Bidar
27	<i>Kudiya, Melakudi*</i>	2169	Kodagu
28	<i>Kuruba*</i>	3111	Kodagu
29	<i>Kurumans</i>	347	Bengaluru Urban, Ramanagar
30	<i>Maha Malasar</i>	36	Bidar
31	<i>Malaikudi*</i>	9236	Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Chikmangalur
32	<i>Malasar</i>	82	Bengaluru Urban, Chikmangalur
33	<i>Maleyakandi</i>	116	Dakshina Kannada, Udupi
34	<i>Maleru</i>	440	Bengaluru Urban, Chikmangalur, Kodagu

Contd...

SI	Tribe name	State population	Major districts inhabited
35	<i>Maratha</i>	3396	Kodagu
36	<i>Marati</i>	82447	Dakshina Kannada, Udupi
37	<i>Meda, Medari, Gauriga, Burud</i>	44160	Mysore, Belgaum, Shimoga, Dharwad, Scattered in most other districts
38	<i>Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka, Naik, Nayak, Beda, Bedar and Valmiki*</i>	3296354	Bellari, Raichur, Chitradurga, Scattered in most other districts
39	<i>Palliyar</i>	226	Kodagu, Bengaluru Urban
40	<i>Paniyar*</i>	495	Kodagu, Dakshin Kannada, Mysore
41	<i>Pardhi, Advichincher, Phanse Pardhi</i>	10746	Dharwad, Bagalkot, Gadag, Bijapur, Gulbarga
42	<i>Patelia</i>	57	Bengaluru Urban, Gulbarga
43	<i>Rathawa</i>	45	Bidar, Bengaluru Urban
44	<i>Sholaga</i>	52	Bengaluru Urban, Mandya, Ramanagara
45	<i>Sholigar*</i>	33819	Chamarajanagar, Mysore, Mandya
46	<i>Toda*</i>	147	Udupi
47	<i>Varli</i>	58	Kodagu, Bengaluru Urban, Koppal
48	<i>Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia*</i>	23	Koppal, Belgaum, Bengaluru Urban
49	<i>Yerava*</i>	30359	Kodagu, Mysore
50	<i>Siddi*</i>	10477	Uttara Kannada
*Tribes exclusive to or primarily inhabitants of Karnataka			
*Tribes classified as "Primitive Tribal Group" by the Government of India			
Source: Ref. 2			

Appendix 6: Outcomes of Public Consultations/Focus Group Discussions

Outcome of FGD	Subproject-1	Subproject-2	Subproject-3
Sub Project Name	Paduperar korakambla kattalsar-road	Hadya to Shettahalli	Karalapura MDR to Volagere-Masage joining road via Handijogi colony
Chainage:	Km 1.65	Km 0.0	Km 4.32
Village:	Kattalsar Hardi	Hadya	Kalale
Name of Schedule Tribe	Koraga	Nayaka, Valmiki, Beda	Nayaka, Valmiki, Beda
Taluka	Mangalore City North	Nanjangud	Nanhangud
District:	Dakshina Kannada	Mysore	Mysore
Date of Consultation:	22-09-2025	23-09-2025	24-09-2025

Issues	Subproject-1	Subproject-2	Subproject-3
	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
General perception about the project and the awareness about the proposed project.	Yes, from the local gram from panchayat. Request for improvement has been given to local MLA.	Yes, from the local gram from panchayat. Request for improvement has been given to local MLA.	No only few are aware about propose the project
Support of local people for the proposed project	Yes-, locals are in the support of the project	Yes-we support the project	Yes, transportation will improve.
Any critical issue or concern by the local people regarding the project?	No critical issues. ST people need repair of their houses.	Nothing	No critical issues.
Any criteria you would like to see considered during project design, construction and operation stage?	Yes, drain must be constructed along the road.	Nothing	No
Do you have any problem with the existing road?	No, but it is damaged and required improvement	Yes: cracked out bit road partially earthen road	Yes existing road are not good for travel because lots of potholes and earthen roads
What is the Mode and Frequency of Transport	Karnataka state transportation (Bus) & private vehicles- bus as a public transport and 2-wheeler	tractor, 2 wheelers, bullock cart, sugar cane by ruck	Bus
How much time you spend for reaching to District HQ	45 minutes	1 hour	45 min
Do you sell your agricultural product in the market, if yes, How do you transport them?	No, because the ST people are PVTGs and landless.	Yes, and transported by tractors	Yes: by tractor or auto
Is the proposed project going to reduce accidents and provide better traffic system?	Yes, better road facility will be helpful for smooth function of vehicles on the road	Yes	Yes
Is it commercially developed?	No	No	No

Is it an industrial Area?	No	No	No
What are the economic activities? Land use, cropping pattern (Seasonal), types of crops etc.	Most of the people are daily wager, basket weaver and no landless activities	for economic activities rely on agriculture	Most of the formers are landless and rely an agriculture activity as daily wages only few farmers grow season crops like, jowar, ragi, cotton.
Current rates for the land per acre	Landless, No idea about land rate	6 lakhs	10 lakhs
Main source of drinking water	Piped water supply for individual house from borewell	Borewell	borewell
Is there shortage of water for human consumption	No	No	No
Loss of residential/commercial structures, if any due to the project	no because does not include land acquisition	No	No
Loss of community life like any Market Places or community activities to be affected	No	No	No
Has there been land acquisition before?	No,	No land acquisition reported	No land acquisition has been reported
Health status, Availability of Hospitals and over all environmental condition. Is there any chronic disease prevalent in this area and are you aware about HIV/AIDS and STP?	PHC is available, no chronic disease	Lack of PHC nearby & no chronic disease but sanitation problem	PHC is 5 kms away, No chronic disease
Poverty Level: Is the area poor or very poor or well off	Poor, landless, Koraga are characterized as PVTGs	Not all, but some households do not pucca house	Not all but the landless are poor and rely on free ration.
Education Status: Literate, illiterate etc.	100 % are Illiterate, most of the people work on a daily wage.	70% are illiterate	60 % are illiterate
Employment Status: Percentage of employment/ unemployment/ underemployment	All of the household of Koraga ST are unemployed.	Farming is major activity, landless are working as agriculture labour. 10% employed	Most of them are farmer and daily wage labour on farmland.
Migration Pattern (If any), inward or outward	Migration within district	No , only during off season people migrate to construction work	no
Perceived benefits from the project	No accidents, time will save,	yes, likely to increase land value transportation and vehicles movement will ease and time saved to reach hospital and district headquarters	Yes this project will increase land value, traffic and transportation will be ease and time will save to reach district head quarter and taluk head quarter
Perceived losses from the project	No losses	No loss	No losses

Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area. (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	No	No , NGO are running only Asha worker	No NGO's are running only Asha worker
Do the women in your locality have some traditional skills?	Yes, basket weaving	No	no
Any safety/security concerns for women or children in this area (reports of human trafficking, gender-based violence)	No, no incident happened. Rare instances of alcohol abuse have been reported.	No	No such cases have been reported
What role do the women of the household have in the decision-making process of the household?	yes, women make independent decision regarding daily choices	yes, for most of the daily household chores women's takes the decision	Yes for house hold chores women takes the decision
Is this consultation useful? Comments	yes, the consultation was useful and we gathered lots of information	yes, this consultation was very useful	Yes this consultation was useful and gathered lots of information on the project first time.
Any Other Issues that you would like to share.	No	no	no

Outcome of FGD	Subproject-4	Subproject-5	Subproject-6
Sub Project Name	SH Near Billahally cross to Hosabanni Hatty	Bomma devarahally to Nannivala via, vara vinarahatty, Dore glara hatty, gowdara hatty.	NH 48 near Dvanagere to Chandranahalli via Pamenahalli
Chainage:	Km 0.5	Km 5	Km 4.1
Village:	Billahally	Nannivala	Pamenahalli
Name of Schedule Tribe	Nayaka, Valmiki, Beda	Nayaka, Valmiki, Beda	Nayaka, Valmiki, Beda
Taluka	Channagiri	Challakere	Davanagere south
District:	Davanagere	Chitradurga	Davanagere
Date of Consultation:	27-09-2025	26-09-2025	29-09-2025

Issues	Subproject-4	Subproject-5	Subproject-6
	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
General perception about the project and the awareness about the proposed project.	Yes, project is required, local panchayath and Govt offices has provided the information	Yes, information provided by Govt office	No Awareness, after knowing the project respondents were positive and said its required.
Support of local people for the proposed project	Yes, local people are fully cooperative	Yes	yes, local people are very supportive for proposed

			project
Any critical issue or concern by the local people regarding the project?	No such critical issue	No critical issues	No
Any criteria you would like to see considered during project design, construction and operation stage?	Local demand for a damaged culvert	Yes, cross drainage and culvert, need to provided.	Yes, roadside barriers across the channel for safety
Do you have any problem with the existing road?	Yes, road condition is very bad	Bitumen road is not in good condition and lot of potholes	Yes, road /earthen road fully damaged
What is the Mode and Frequency of Transport	Tractor, 2-wheeler	2-wheeler truck car tractor	Local transport auto,2 wheeler- Continue
How much time you spend for reaching to District HQ	45 min	1.30 hour	40 minutes
Do you sell your agricultural product in the market, if yes, How do you transport them?	Yes, Tractors.	Yes, we transport our agriculture products by truck and tractor	yes, most of the agriculture product are Transported by tractor & truck
Is the proposed project going to reduce accidents and provide better traffic system?	Yes, it will help reach fast in the market	yes	Yes, better road will help for good driving road
Is it commercially developed?	No	Yes, factories and mill are there.	No, not developed
Is it an industrial Area?	No	Yes, factories and mills	No
What are the economic activities? Land use, cropping pattern (Seasonal), types of crops etc.	Farming is main activity, Maize Onion and ground nut	Types of crops grown are onion, maize, ground nut	local people are farmers and daily wage labour, Maize, sugarcane, Paddy, Cotton
Current rates for the land per acre	10 Lakhs	10 lakhs	25 lakhs
Main source of drinking water	Borewell	Borewell	Borewell
Is there shortage of water for human consumption	Only during summer	No, but only in summer, water is shortage	No
Loss of residential/commercial structures, if any due to the project	No	no	No problem or loss due to the project
Loss of community life like any Market Places or community activities to be affected	No, no such activities expected	no	no activities to be affected
Has there been land acquisition before?	No	no	No
Health status, Availability of Hospitals and over all environmental condition. Is there any chronic disease prevalent in this area and are you aware about HIV/AIDS and STP?	Long distance for health facility, no chronic diseases prevalent	No there is no PHC nearby for hospital has to taluka headquarter, no chronic disease	no such chronic disease
Poverty Level: Is the area poor or very poor or well off	Very poor	Very poor	Poor
Education Status: Literate, illiterate etc.	literacy rate is not good, 50% are literate	Most of the people above age 40 are illiterate.	Illiteracy is high (70%) in the village
Employment Status: Percentage of	Farming is major activity, most of the	Most of the people are farmers and	Most of the local people are

employment/ unemployment/ underemployment	workers work in farms	daily wage worker	farmers and daily wages labour
Migration Pattern (If any), inward or outward	No	no	no
Perceived benefits from the project	Yes, literacy rate will increase health issue decrease	Benefits from the project include increase agriculture activity time saved to reach hospital and literacy rates are increased	Yes, connectivity schools, colleges, university and transportation of agriculture good
Perceived losses from the project	No losses	no loss	No losses
Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area. (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	No NGO working, only with respect to local farmers need farmer's society is working.	no	no
Do the women in your locality have some traditional skills?	No	no	No
Any safety/security concerns for women or children in this area (reports of human trafficking, gender-based violence)	No, no incident happened	no	No such cases have been reported
What role do the women of the household have in the decision-making process of the household?	Yes, women play an active role in decision making, helping family by work in farm, SHG present in the village	Yes, women are responsible to take decision in daily house hold chore	Yes, women take part in the decision for daily household chores Farming activity SHG present in the village
Is this consultation useful? Comments	Yes, it will be helpful, given details in detail	Yes useful, this project will benefit the ST community	Yes, information on the project benefits
Any Other Issues that you would like to share.	No	no	No

Outcome of FGD	Subproject-7	Subproject-8	Subproject-9
Sub Project Name	Bangarakkanagudda to donnehally via hosahatty	MB Ayyanahally to Bhisnahally	NH-50 to MDR via Boragatti
Chainage:	Km 2.0	Km 0	Km 0
Village:	Hosahatty	MB Ayyanahally	Adavi Soorvanhalli
Name of Schedule Tribe	ST Valmikinayaka	ST Nayaka	ST Nayaka
Taluka	Jagaluru	Kudligi	Kudligi
District:	Davan	Vijayanagara	Vijayanagara
Date of Consultation:	30-09-2025	03-10-2025	03-10-2025

Issues	Subproject-7	Subproject-8	Subproject-9
	Participants' Opinion, Comments	Participants' Opinion, Comments	Participants' Opinion,

	and Suggestions	and Suggestions	Comments and Suggestions
General perception about the project and the awareness about the proposed project.	People know about the project, they want the project to be executed as soon as possible	No awareness of the proposed project. But road is required to be improved.	No awareness of the project. Demand was given to the local MLA
Support of local people for the proposed project	Yes, locals think this project will be beneficial for them	Yes, local peoples are fully support for the proposed project	Yes, local people are fully supportive
Any critical issue or concern by the local people regarding the project?	No, no critical issues or concern	No critical issues	No critical issue
Any criteria you would like to see considered during project design, construction and operation stage?	Yes, Cross drainage should be given at certain points.	No	No
Do you have any problem with the existing road?	No, but is damaged	Yes, the roads are completely damaged	Yes, the roads are completely damaged
What is the Mode and Frequency of Transport	Due to rural area Autos & Two-wheeler	Bullockcart,Tractor,2 wheeler, buses	Tractor,buses,2 wheeler auto
How much time you spend for reaching to District HQ	2 hours	2 hours	1.5
Do you sell your agricultural product in the market, if yes, How do you transport them?	Yes, by tractors, trolleys we transport the crop production	Yes, agricultural products are transported by tractors	Yes, by tractor,truck,good transports
Is the proposed project going to reduce accidents and provide better traffic system?	Yes, improved roads will help to reduce traffic and accidents can be reduced	Yes, the project will reduce accidents and provide better traffic system	Yes, the project will provide better traffic system reduce accidents
Is it commercially developed?	No	No	No, it is not commercially developed
Is it an industrial Area?	No	No	No, it is an industrial area
What are the economic activities? Land use, cropping pattern (Seasonal), types of crops etc.	Agriculture, and labour activities. onion, groundnut, maize, cotton are type of crops.	Agriculture is the economic activities maize, groundnut Jowar, Ragi	Agriculture is the economic activities for local people onion, maize, groundnut
Current rates for the land per acre	7-8 lakhs per acre	8 lakhs	5 lakhs
Main source of drinking water	Borewell	Borewell	Borewell
Is there shortage of water for human consumption	Yes, water scarcity in summer season	No shortage, only during summer there is scarcity	No shortage but only during summer
Loss of residential/commercial structures, if any due to the project	No such losses due to the project	no loss of residential/commercial structure	No losses
Loss of community life like any Market Places or community activities to be affected	No	No community activities or market places affected	No losses and affected
Has there been land acquisition before?	No	No land acquisition before	No land acquisitions
Health status, Availability of Hospitals and over all environmental condition. Is there any	Water borne disease are common in the area. no hospital present in	No chronic disease no health facilities PHC	No chronic disease

chronic disease prevalent in this area and are you aware about HIV/AIDS and STP?	nearby area. environmental condition is good no chronic disease present		
Poverty Level: Is the area poor or very poor or well off	Very poor people	Very poor	Very poor
Education Status: Literate, illiterate etc.	Most of the people illiterate, youths are literate	illiterate	illiterate
Employment Status: Percentage of employment/ unemployment/ underemployment	Most of the people are farmers and others do daily wage work	Most of the local people are farmers & landless rear sheep and goats and do labor job on farmland	Most of the local people are farmers, others are daily wage labor
Migration Pattern (If any), inward or outward	No	No migration	Yes, only few are migrating to other districts
Perceived benefits from the project	Yes, time save to reach district head quarter and hospital	This project helps local people by going to hospitals in during emergency transporting agricultural products	Road will connect to city and time saved easy to transport agricultural products and school hospitals can reach in time
Perceived losses from the project	No losses, local area benefitted	No losses from the project	No losses
Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area. (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	No, only women SHGs were formed under state livelihood mission.	no such organizations, only women SHGs were formed under state livelihood mission.	no NGO, only women SHGs were formed under state livelihood mission.
Do the women in your locality have some traditional skills?	No, no traditional skills, only labour work	no traditional skills	no skills
Any safety/security concerns for women or children in this area (reports of human trafficking, gender-based violence)	No, no incident happened	No	no such case of human trafficking gender based violence
What role do the women of the household have in the decision-making process of the household?	Yes, both women and man take decision. women play an active role in decision making Agriculture activity.	Women take the decision for their daily household chores	In household chores women in responsible to take decision daily activities
Is this consultation useful? Comments	Consultation was useful and lots of information about the project activity understood by the locals	Yes, we gathered lots of information of the project	Yes, the consultation was very informative
Any Other Issues that you would like to share.	Unemployment, Water issue	no	no

Outcome of FGD	Subproject-10	Subproject-11	Subproject-12
Sub Project Name	Sankalapura to Chitragundu Kerachanahatty road	Kolgal MDR to Alipura	Improvements to road from hanuman nagar to Ballari by pass via Patrabudhal in Ballari city constitutently
Chainage: Kms	Km 2.35	Km 3.86	Km 2.32
Village:	Chiratagundu	Kolgal	Patrabudihal
Name of Schedule Tribe	Nayaka, Valmiki, Beda	Nayaka, Valmiki, Beda	Nayaka, Valmiki, Beda
Taluka	Kudligi	Ballari city	Bellary City
District:	Vijayanagara	Ballari	Bellary
Date of Consultation:	03-10-2025	04-10-2025	06-10-2025

Issues	Subproject-10	Subproject-11	Subproject-12
	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
General perception about the project and the awareness about the proposed project.	No awareness about the proposed project	Yes, some local people are aware of the proposed project	No awreness about the project
Support of local people for the proposed project	Yes, local people are fully supportive	Yes, local people are very supportive for proposed project	Yes, local people are supportive for the project
Any critical issue or concern by the local people regarding the project?	No such critical issue	Water supply issue through JJM	No critical issue
Any criteria you would like to see considered during project design, construction and operation stage?	No	No	No such criteria
Do you have any problem with the existing road?	Yes, the roads are damaged & earthen road	Road is very important , so it is very essential & the roads are damaged	Yes, road is completely work out and damaged
What is the Mode and Frequency of Transport	Tractor,buses,2 wheeler	Frequency is Tractors , cars, 2-wheeler	Tractor,2 wheeler, cars
How much time you spend for reaching to District HQ	1.5	30 mins	20 km
Do you sell your agricultural product in the market, if yes, How do you transport them?	Yes, by tractor	Yes, through tractors	Yes: agricultural products are transported through tractors
Is the proposed project going to reduce accidents and provide better traffic system?	Yes, the proposed project reduces accidents and better traffic system	Yes, the project will reduce accidents & provide better traffic system	Yes: it is very helpful and provide better traffic system
Is it commercially developed?	No	Yes	No
Is it an industrial Area?	No	No	No
What are the economic activities? Land use, cropping pattern (Seasonal), types of crops etc.	Agriculture Groundnut, cotton, maize.	Chilly , paddy , maize for economic activities people do agriculture	Maize, chilly, tomato, vegetables, paddy. For economics activities people rely on agriculture

Current rates for the land per acre	6 lakhs	30 lakhs per acres	8-20 lakhs
Main source of drinking water	Borewell	Cannel	JJM & borewell
Is there shortage of water for human consumption	No only during summer	No	No only during summer
Loss of residential/commercial structures, if any due to the project	No losses	No shortage	No losses
Loss of community life like any Market Places or community activities to be affected	No losses	No losses from the project	No not affected
Has there been land acquisition before?	No land acquisitions	No activities to be affected	No land acquisition
Health status, Availability of Hospitals and over all environmental condition. Is there any chronic disease prevalent in this area and are you aware about HIV/AIDS and STP?	No chronic disease no health facility PHC	No land acquisition	No chronic disease
Poverty Level: Is the area poor or very poor or well off	Very poor	No hospitals . No chronic diseases	Poor
Education Status: Literate, illiterate etc.	Illiterate	Very poor	Literate
Employment Status: Percentage of employment/ unemployment/ underemployment	Most of the local people are farmers	40 % illiterate & 60 % literate	80% of the local people are farmers and do agriculture
Migration Pattern (If any), inward or outward	yes to work in coffee state	60 % employed & 40 % unemployed	few local people migrate to other distract during summer
Perceived benefits from the project	project benefitted for farmers to transport agriculture products and schools & hospital	Few local people migrate to other district during summer	yes the project helps farmers to transport agricultural products smoothly and can reach hospitals in time and provide better traffic system
Perceived losses from the project	no losses	Yes the provide better traffic system & time will reduce to reach hospitals	no losses
Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area. (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	No NGO	no losses from the project	no such organizations
Do the women in your locality have some traditional skills?	Yes women engage in traditional bhajans	Local women sugar , few women's formed SHG to address the problems	No

Any safety/security concerns for women or children in this area (reports of human trafficking, gender-based violence)	No such reports of human trafficking gender-based violence	No	No reports of human trafficking, gender-based violence
What role do the women of the household have in the decision-making process of the household?	Women take the responsibility and decision for daily household chores		Women are involved in making decisions of households
Is this consultation useful? Comments	Yes, the consultation was very useful and gathered lots of information	No	Yes, consultations was very informative
Any Other Issues that you would like to share.	No	No major issue.	No

Outcome of FGD	Subproject-13	Subproject-14	Subproject-15
Sub Project Name	Meenahally to Toladarsi	Old yerragudi to Bellary main road	Gundiganuru to Sirigeri Via Gundiganuru
Chainage:	Km 0	Km 0	Km 3.84
Village:	Meenahally	Yerragudi	Sirigeri
Name of Schedule Tribe	ST Nayaka	ST(Nayaka)	ST Nayaka
Taluka	Bellary	Bellary	Siraguppa
District:	Bellary	Bellary	Ballari
Date of Consultation:	07-10-2025	07-10-2025	08/10/25

Issues	Subproject-13	Subproject-14	Subproject-15
	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
General perception about the project and the awareness about the proposed project.	Yes, local people are aware of the proposed project	Yes , Awareness of the proposed project	Local knows about the project, they want the project implement as soon as possible
Support of local people for the proposed project	Yes, local people are very supportive	Yes, local people are very supportive	Yes, locals think this project will be beneficial for them
Any critical issue or concern by the local people regarding the project?	20 electric poles & bulbs(electric issues needed)	No critical issue or concern by the local people regarding the project	No, no critical issues or concern
Any criteria you would like to see considered during project design, construction and operation stage?	No	No	Yes, during construction in some of the places additional pipe to be use
Do you have any problem with the existing road?	Road is very important and is damaged	Yes, the road is very important, completely damaged	Yes, Damages surface BT road
What is the Mode and Frequency of Transport	Frequency is two-wheeler, auto, bus, tractors	Tractors ,Auto , bus , 2-wheeler	Local transport auto,2 wheeler-Continue

How much time you spend for reaching to District HQ	60 km	25 Km 45mins	1.5 Hours
Do you sell your agricultural product in the market, if yes, How do you transport them?	Yes: through tractor	Yes, agricultural products are transport by tractors	Yes, Through Tractors and Trucks
Is the proposed project going to reduce accidents and provide better traffic system?	Yes	Yes , the proposed project will reduce accidents & provide better traffic system	Yes
Is it commercially developed?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Is it an industrial Area?	Yes	No	No
What are the economic activities? Land use, cropping pattern (Seasonal), types of crops etc.	Cotton, groundnut, jowar, mirchi, toor daal. agriculture is the main role for economic activities	Jowar , Paddy for economic activities people or former & relay on agricultural	Agriculture, and labour activities. Onion, groundnut, maize, cotton are type of crops.
Current rates for the land per acre	6 lakh interior and 15 lakh main road	15 - 20 lakhs per acres	16 Lakh
Main source of drinking water	Cannel & hole (Yedhavathi river)	Borewell , cannel	Borewell and Canal
Is there shortage of water for human consumption	No, only during summer	No shorter	No
Loss of residential/commercial structures, if any due to the project	No losses	No losses from the project	No
Loss of community life like any Market Places or community activities to be affected	No not affected	No activities to be affected	No
Has there been land acquisition before?	No, land acquisition	No land acquisition before	No
Health status, Availability of Hospitals and over all environmental condition. Is there any chronic disease prevalent in this area and are you aware about HIV/AIDS and STP?	No hospitals or no nearby no chronic disease	Yes, (h0sayareagudi its around 3 Km from old Yarragudi) No such chronic diseases	Water borne diseases are common in the area. No hospital present in nearby area. Environmental condition is good no chronic disease present
Poverty Level: Is the area poor or very poor or well off	Well of	Well off	Very poor people
Education Status: Literate, illiterate etc.	30% literate & 70% illiterate	20% literate & 80% illiterate	Most of the people illiterate, youths are literate
Employment Status: Percentage of employment/ unemployment/ underemployment	50% employed & 50% unemployed	2% employed & 98 % unemployed most of local people are formed	Most of the people are farmers and others do daily wage work
Migration Pattern (If any), inward or outward	Both people migrate for building work during summer to other districts	Both during summer people migrate to other districts	No
Perceived benefits from the project	Yes: local project ease better traffic system and reduce accidents	Yes, project provide better traffic system reduces accidents & time saved to reach hospital & educational institution	Yes, time save to reach district head quarter and hospital

Perceived losses from the project	No losses from the project	No losses from the project	No losses, local area benefitted
Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area. (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	Local women's sangha local ladies formed SHG to address the problem	Yes, local women sanga SHG formed by small group of women to address the problem	No
Do the women in your locality have some traditional skills?	No traditional skills	No traditional skills	No, no traditional skills, only labour work
Any safety/security concerns for women or children in this area (reports of human trafficking, gender-based violence)	No human trafficking or gender-based violence	No reports of human trafficking or gender-based violence	No, no incident happened
What role do the women of the household have in the decision-making process of the household?	Yes, women take part in decision making	Yes, women take the decision of their daily household	Yes, Both women and man take decision. Women play an active role in decision making Agriculture activity.
Is this consultation useful? Comments	Yes	Yes, the consultation informative	Consultation was useful and lots of information about the project activity understood by the locals
Any Other Issues that you would like to share.	—	No issues	Unemployment, Water issue

Outcome of FGD	Subproject-16	Subproject-17	Subproject-18
Sub Project Name	Basarihal to Varanked via	Sangapur to Mallina Madugu	Somalapura cross to H Veerapura via Somalapura Chitigininahal
Chainage:	Km 0	Km 0	Km 1.6
Village:	Basarihal	Mallina madugu	Somalapura
Name of Schedule Tribe	Nayka, Valmiki, Beda	Nayka, Valmiki, Beda	Nayka, Valmiki, Beda
Taluka	Kanakagiri	Manvi	Kampli
District:	Koppala	Raichur	Bellari
Date of Consultation:	09-10-2025	10-10-2025	08-10-2025

Issues	Subproject-16	Subproject-17	Subproject-18
	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions

General perception about the project and the awareness about the proposed project.	No awareness of the proposed project	Most of the people are aware of the proposed project few are not aware	No awareness of the proposed project
Support of local people for the proposed project	Yes, local people are supportive	Yes, local people are very supportive for proposed project	Yes, local people are fully supportive
Any critical issue or concern by the local people regarding the project?	No such concern by the local people	No critical issue	Drainage issue
Any criteria you would like to see considered during project design, construction and operation stage?	No such design criteria	No	No
Do you have any problem with the existing road?	Yes, existing roads are completely damaged	Yes, the existing road are completely damaged	Yes: Road is fully damaged & difficult for daily transportations the road is essentials to development
What is the Mode and Frequency of Transport	Local people use tractors,2 wheeler, cars& buses	Most people transport agricultural products through tractors . Some like bike, cars for local issues.	Frequent is more like tractor,2 wheeler
How much time you spend for reaching to District HQ	1.5 hour	1 hours	40 km,1 hour
Do you sell your agricultural product in the market, if yes, How do you transport them?	Yes, transported through tractors	Yes , through tractors	Yes, through tractor
Is the proposed project going to reduce accidents and provide better traffic system?	Yes, this project reduces accident and provide traffic system	Yes, the project reduces accidents & provide better traffic system	Yes, the proposed project reduce accident and provide better traffic system
Is it commercially developed?	No	No	Yes
Is it an industrial Area?	No	No	No
What are the economic activities? Land use, cropping pattern (Seasonal), types of crops etc.	Local people are farmers and agriculture activities pearl millet, Toor Daal, Maize, cotton & millets	Cotton , Sunflower, Jowar	Paddy, maize, chilly for economic activities most of the local people are farmers
Current rates for the land per acre	16 lakhs	10 lakhs per acres	15 lakhs
Main source of drinking water	Borewell	Borewell	Borewell, canal
Is there shortage of water for human consumption	No only during summer	No Only during summer	No only during summer
Loss of residential/commercial structures, if any due to the project	No losses	No loses	No losses from the project
Loss of community life like any Market Places or community activities to be affected	Not affected	No activities to be affected	No not affected
Has there been land acquisition before?	No land acquisition	No land acquisition	No land acquisition before
Health status, Availability of Hospitals and over all environmental condition. Is there any chronic disease prevalent in this area and are you aware about HIV/AIDS and STP?	Healthcare facilities are available with no such chronic disease	No availability of hospitals nearby no such chronic disease	No hospital available no chronic disease

Poverty Level: Is the area poor or very poor or well off	Very poor	Very poor	Poor
Education Status: Literate, illiterate etc.	Illiterate	Partially illiterate	60% literate, 40% illiterate
Employment Status: Percentage of employment/ unemployment/ underemployment	Employment 10% unemployment 15% remaining are daily wages	Most of the local people are farmers and rely on agricultural & agriculture labor or daily wages	30% employee, 70% unemployed most of the people are farmers and depend on agriculture
Migration Pattern (If any), inward or outward	No migration	Yes, people are migrating to partially to Bangalore (in summer 6 months) for construction work	No migration
Perceived benefits from the project	Project benefits local people to transport agricultural products. Time saved to reach hospital and educational institutions	Yes, project benefitted to local people to hospital school in time & helpful for transportation of agricultural goods to market	This project helps local people by going to hospitals in during emergency transporting agricultural products
Perceived losses from the project	No losses	No losses from the project	No losses from the project
Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area. (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	No NGO running SHG is running by local women's	No NGO running	Local women's group SHG is formed with few number
Do the women in your locality have some traditional skills?	No traditional skills	No traditional skills	No traditional skills
Any safety/security concerns for women or children in this area (reports of human trafficking, gender-based violence)	No such cases reported	No such cases reported	No human trafficking gender-based violence
What role do the women of the household have in the decision-making process of the household?	Women take decision for household problems	Yes, women make decision for household process	Women take the decision for their daily household chores
Is this consultation useful? Comments	Yes, consultation was informative & useful	Yes, the consultation was very informative	Yes, consultation was very informative & benefitted
Any Other Issues that you would like to share.	No	No issues	_No

Outcome of FGD	Subproject-19	Subproject-20	Subproject-21
Sub Project Name	Benchamaradi road to Maski via sanabal	Sanbal-Maski road to budini	Kyadigera to AG Colony
Chainage:	kms 0	kms 0	kms 4.7
Village:	Benchamaradi	Budini	AG Colony
Name of Schedule Tribe	Nayaka, Valmiki, Beda	Nayaka, Valmiki, Beda	Nayaka, Valmiki, Beda
Taluka	Maski	Maski	Devadurga
District:	Raichur	Raichur	Raichur

Date of Consultation:	10-10-2025	10-10-2025	11-10-2025
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Issues	Subproject-19	Subproject-20	Subproject-21
	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
General perception about the project and the awareness about the proposed project.	Yes, local people are aware of the project	No information and awareness of the proposed project	Yes, local people are aware of the proposed project
Support of local people for the proposed project	Yes, local people are supportive	Yes, local people are fully supportive	Yes, local people are very supportive for proposed project
Any critical issue or concern by the local people regarding the project?	No such issue	No critical issue	No critical issue
Any criteria you would like to see considered during project design, construction and operation stage?	Yes, road is water logged so requested for road side drain	No critical issue	To raise embankment to the road level
Do you have any problem with the existing road?	Yes, the roads are damaged and BT worn out	In some stretches water logging is observed, so requested for road side drain	Yes, the road is worn out BT & both holes
What is the Mode and Frequency of Transport	Tractor,buses,cars,2 wheeler	Tractors,2 wheeler, buses& cars	Tractors , ears, trucks , 2-wheeler
How much time you spend for reaching to District HQ	1.5 hour	80 km	2 hours
Do you sell your agricultural product in the market, if yes, How do you transport them?	Yes and transported through tractor trucks	Yes, transported through tractor	Yes most of the agriculture product are transported by tractor & truck
Is the proposed project going to reduce accidents and provide better traffic system?	Yes this proposed project reduces accident & provide better traffic system	Yes, this project will reduce accidents and provide better traffic system	Yes, the projects will reduces accidents & provide better traffic system
Is it commercially developed?	No	No	No
Is it an industrial Area?	No	No	No
What are the economic activities? Land use, cropping pattern (Seasonal), types of crops etc.	Toor Daal, cotton, pearl millet, sunflower local people rely on agriculture for economics activities	Cotton, Toor Daal, channa, pearl millet, chilly for economic activities local people rely or agriculture	Most of the local people are farmers and relay of agriculture. Cotton , Toor Dal , Groundnuts & Paddy
Current rates for the land per acre	8 lakhs	10 lakhs	15 lakhs per acres
Main source of drinking water	Borewell	Borewell	Borewell
Is there shortage of water for human consumption	No but only during summer	No	Only during summer shorter
Loss of residential/commercial structures, if any due to the project	No losses	No such losses	No problem or loss due to the project
Loss of community life like any Market	Not affected	No activities to be affected	No activities to be affected

Places or community activities to be affected			
Has there been land acquisition before?	No land acquisition	No only during summer	No land acquisition
Health status, Availability of Hospitals and over all environmental condition. Is there any chronic disease prevalent in this area and are you aware about HIV/AIDS and STP?	Health status is good & no PHC are nearby no chronic disease	No healthcare nearby no chronic diseases	Availability of PHC is about 15 kms . No chronic diseases
Poverty Level: Is the area poor or very poor or well off	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor
Education Status: Literate, illiterate etc.	Illiterate	Most of the local people are farmer & illiterate	Partially illiterate & literate
Employment Status: Percentage of employment/ unemployment/ underemployment	People rely on agriculture for economic activities most popular self-employed in own agriculture land	Most of the local people are farmer & rely on agriculture	Most of the local people are farmers and relay of agricultural
Migration Pattern (If any), inward or outward	No migration only during summer for 3 months people go to other districts for build by work	Yes, only during summer people migrate to construction works in Bangalore & Pune	Yes, only during summer people migrate to construction works in Bangalore & Pune
Perceived benefits from the project	This project reduces accidents and better traffic system time saved to reach hospital & educational institutions	Project is benefitted to local farmers to transport agriculture products	Yes, project benefitted to local people for transporting agricultural product & reaching hospital in time& education institution
Perceived losses from the project	No losses	No losses	No losses from the project
Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area. (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	NGO local women form SHG for addressing problem	No NGO is running	No such organization
Do the women in your locality have some traditional skills?	No traditional skills	No traditional skills	No traditional skills only few Lambani community has some traditional dress code during festivals
Any safety/security concerns for women or children in this area (reports of human trafficking, gender-based violence)	No such cases reported	No such cases reported	No human trafficking gender-based violence
What role do the women of the household have in the decision-making process of the household?	Women take decisions for household activities	Yes, women take decision for making household process	In most of the cases men take decision on daily household activities
Is this consultation useful? Comments	Yes, the consultation was very useful and informative	Yes, the consultation was very useful and informative	Yes, the consultation was very informative & useful
Any Other Issues that you would like to share.	No		No issues

Outcome of FGD	Subproject-22	Subproject-23	Subproject-24
Sub Project Name	SH - 61 To G Irabgera	Hirnagaon to Chiknagaon	Kitta cross to Basavakalyana
Chainage:	kms 2.1	kms 0	kms 0
Village:	K Irabgera	Hirnagaon	Kitta
Name of Schedule Tribe	Nayaka, Valmiki, Beda	Tokre koli	Tokari koli, Gond
Taluka	Devadurga	Basavakalyana	Basavakalyana
District:	Raichur	Bider	Bider
Date of Consultation:	11-10-2025	17/10/2025	18/10/2025

Issues	Subproject-22	Subproject-23	Subproject-24
	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
General perception about the project and the awareness about the proposed project.	People are not aware of the project although they know that the demand is given to MLA.	Not aware. The road is bad in condition and need to be improved.	Yes, local people are aware of the proposed project
Support of local people for the proposed project	Yes, local people are very supportive	Yes, local people are very supportive	Yes, local people are very supportive
Any critical issue or concern by the local people regarding the project?	No critical issue or concern by the local people regarding the project	No critical issue	No critical issue and request to build a bridge which connect 3 villages
Any criteria you would like to see considered during project design, construction and operation stage?	Yes, local people are requested for road side drain	Yes, water is logging near the temple and also requested for CD (cross drainage) 3 nos.	Yes, request to build field cross drainage
Do you have any problem with the existing road?	Yes, the road are completely damaged & both holes are visible	Road is very important and is damaged	Road is very important and is damaged
What is the Mode and Frequency of Transport	Tractors ,Auto cars , buses , 2-wheeler	Frequency is two-wheeler, auto, bus, tractors	Frequency is two-wheeler ,auto, bus, tractors
How much time you spend for reaching to District HQ	2 hours	2.3 hours	2.3 hours
Do you sell your agricultural product in the market, if yes, How do you transport them?	Yes, agricultural products are transport by tractors , truck	Yes: through tractor	Yes: through tractor vai commission agent
Is the proposed project going to reduce accidents and provide better traffic system?	Yes	Yes, it will reduce accidents and provide better traffic system	Yes, proposed project reduce accident and after completet 3 km reduce to basavakdyon
Is it commercially developed?	No	No	No
Is it an industrial Area?	No	No	No
What are the economic activities? Land use, cropping pattern (Seasonal), types of crops etc.	Cotton , Paddy , Toor dal , Groundnut	Agriculture is the main for for economic activity, urad daal, toor, soya, green gram	Soya, toor daal, sugarcane, jowar agriculture activities

Current rates for the land per acre	15 lakhs per acres	40 Lakhs	45 lakhs
Main source of drinking water	Borewell	Borewell and in few places open well, water pump OHTS and connected through pipes	Borewell
Is there shortage of water for human consumption	Only during summer shorter	No shortage	No shortage
Loss of residential/commercial structures, if any due to the project	No problem or loss due to the project	No losses	No losses
Loss of community life like any Market Places or community activities to be affected	No activities to be affected	No not affected	No not affected
Has there been land acquisition before?	No land acquisition before	No land acquisition	No land acquisition
Health status, Availability of Hospitals and over all environmental condition. Is there any chronic disease prevalent in this area and are you aware about HIV/AIDS and STP?	Availability of PHC is about 15 kms . No chronic diseases	For health-related issue PHC is adequate malaria, dengue, fever, cold no such chronic disease	Malaria, typhoid, common fever, cold, poor sanitation no chronic disease
Poverty Level: Is the area poor or very poor or well off	Very poor	Poverty level is very poor	60% poor & 40% well off
Education Status: Literate, illiterate etc.	Partially illiterate & literate	60% literate and 40% illiterate	50% literate & 50% illiterate
Employment Status: Percentage of employment/ unemployment/ underemployment	Most of the local people are farmers and relay of agricultural	Most of people are farmers works in own land	60% are farmers 30% are agriculture labor & 10% are unemployment
Migration Pattern (If any), inward or outward	Local people migrate only during summer for 4 months to another district	No migration pattern	Both people migrate for building work during summer to other districts
Perceived benefits from the project	Yes, project benefitted to local people for transporting agricultural product & reaching hospital in time& education institution	Yes: local project ease better traffic system and reduce accidents	Yes: local project ease better traffic system and reduce accidents
Perceived losses from the project	No losses from the project	No losses from the project	No losses from the project
Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area. (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	No NGO or such organization	No NGO running	No NGO running
Do the women in your locality have some traditional skills?	No traditional skills	No traditional skills	No traditional skills
Any safety/security concerns for women or children in this area (reports of human trafficking, gender-based violence)	No human trafficking gender-based violence	No such cases reported	No human trafficking gender-based violence
What role do the women of the household have in the decision-making process of the household?	In the most of the household men take decision & only few hours women on taking decision	Yes, women take part in decision making	Yes, women take part in decision making

Is this consultation useful? Comments	Yes, the consultation information & beneficial for local people	Yes	Yes
Any Other Issues that you would like to share.	No issues	No	Request to build a bridge which connects 3 villages

Outcome of FGD	Subproject-25	Subproject-26	Subproject-27
Sub Project Name	MDR to Rajola Tanda	SH Near Billahally cross to Hosabanihatti via Billahally,Bussenahalli	Siddapura to Jummobanahalli-Hosahally road
Chainage:	kms 0	kms 0	kms 3.5
Village:	Rajola	Billahally,Agarabannihatty	Jummobanahally&Mysarahatty
Name of Schedule Tribe	Gond and Tokre koli	Nayaka	Nayaka
Taluka	Hanumanabad	Channagiri	Kudligi
District:	Bider	Davanagere	Vijayanagar
Date of Consultation:	18-10-2025	29-09-2025	04-10-2025

Issues	Subproject-25	Subproject-26	Subproject-27
	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
General perception about the project and the awareness about the proposed project.	No awareness of on the project but MCA requested to government to undertake the project	No awareness about the proposed project	No awareness about the project
Support of local people for the proposed project	Yes, local people are very supportive	Yes, local people are very supportive	Yes, local people are supportive for the project
Any critical issue or concern by the local people regarding the project?	No issue, requested to start work at earliest	No critical issue regarding the project	No critical issue by the local people regarding the project
Any criteria you would like to see considered during project design, construction and operation stage?	No critical but request to do the quality work during road construction	Yes, drain required	No
Do you have any problem with the existing road?	Yes, the BT are worn out and few lengths is shorter than road	Yes, existing road in completely damaged	Yes: road is completely work out and damaged
What is the Mode and Frequency of Transport	Mode of transport are public buses, tractor, autos, two-wheeler	Tractor,2 wheeler	Tractor,2 wheeler, cars, auto
How much time you spend for reaching to District HQ	3 hours	40 minutes	2 hours
Do you sell your agricultural product in the market, if yes, how do you transport them?	Yes, agriculture products are sold to nearby APMC through commission agent and transport through tractor	Yes, by tractors and trucks	Yes, by tractors ,truck goods temp
Is the proposed project going to reduce	Yes, this project will reduce	Yes, this road project will reduce	Yes

accidents and provide better traffic system?	accidents and provide better traffic system	accidents and provide better traffic system	
Is it commercially developed?	No	No	No
Is it an industrial Area?	No	No	No
What are the economic activities? Land use, cropping pattern (Seasonal), types of crops etc.	Toor daal, sugarcane, green gram, soyabean, jowar agriculture activity is main economical part in this area	Most of the local people or farmers and rely on culture arecanut, maize	Agriculture is the economic activities groundnut, maize, Jowar, cotton, millets
Current rates for the land per acre	20 lakhs	20 lakhs	5 lakhs
Main source of drinking water	Borewell	Borewell	Borewell
Is there shortage of water for human consumption	No shortage	No only during summer	No only during summer
Loss of residential/commercial structures, if any due to the project	No losses from the project	No losses due to the project	No loss of structure, commercial or residential due to the project
Loss of community life like any Market Places or community activities to be affected	20 lakhs	No such activities to be affected	No losses & affected
Has there been land acquisition before?	No	No	No land acquisition
Health status, Availability of Hospitals and over all environmental condition. Is there any chronic disease prevalent in this area and are you aware about HIV/AIDS and STP?	No there is no PHC nearby for hospital has to taluka headquarters no chronic disease	No such chronic disease	No chronic disease
Poverty Level: Is the area poor or very poor or well off	Very poor	Very poor	Very poor
Education Status: Literate, illiterate etc.	Illiterate	Illiterate	Literate
Employment Status: Percentage of employment/ unemployment/ underemployment	Most of the people are farmers and daily wage worker	Most of the local people are farmers and some working as a agriculture labor	Most of the local people are farmers
Migration Pattern (If any), inward or outward	No	No	Yes
Perceived benefits from the project	Benefits from the project include increase agriculture activity time saved to reach hospital and literacy rates are increased	Time saved to reach hospital during emergencies and cost reduces for transportation of agricultural products	Time & cost reduced to hospitals schools and transport agriculture
Perceived losses from the project	No loss	No losses from the project	No losses
Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area. (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	No	No NGO are running	No NGO

Do the women in your locality have some traditional skills?	No	No such traditional skills	No traditional skills
Any safety/security concerns for women or children in this area (reports of human trafficking, gender-based violence)	No	No such cases seen reported	No
What role do the women of the household have in the decision-making process of the household?	Yes, women are responsible to take decision an daily house hold chore	Yes, women have in the decision-making process of the daily household chores	Yes, women are responsible in taking decision of household to chores
Is this consultation useful? Comments	Yes useful, this project is benefit to ST community	Yes, the consultation was informative	Yes, consultation was very informative
Any Other Issues that you would like to share.	No	No	No

Outcome of FGD	Subproject-28	Subproject-29	Subproject-30
Sub Project Name	Fatimapur to Walkhindi	Mandaknalli to Kashampura	Kakkerla main road to Yadalbhavi
Chainage:	Km 5	Km 4.26	Km 2
Village:	Itga	Khashampura	Ambanagar valminki chowk
Name of Schedule Tribe	Gond & Tokre koli	Gond & Tokre koli	ST Nayaka
Taluka	Humnabad	Bider south	Shorapur
District:	Bider	Bider	Yadgir
Date of Consultation:	07-10-2025	15/10/2025	13/10/2025

Issues	Subproject-28	Subproject-29	Subproject-30
	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
General perception about the project and the awareness about the proposed project.	No awareness about the proposed project	Yes, local people are aware of the proposed project	No awareness to local people about project
Support of local people for the proposed project	Yes, people have full cooperation.	Yes, local people are very supportive	Yes, local people are very supportive
Any critical issue or concern by the local people regarding the project?	No such critical issue	No critical issue	No critical issue
Any criteria you would like to see considered during project design, construction and operation stage?	No	No	No such critical issue is considered during construction & operating stage
Do you have any problem with the existing road?	Road is very important and is damaged	Road is very important and is damaged	Yes, visiting road is completely damaged.
What is the Mode and Frequency of	Frequency is two-wheeler, auto,	Frequency is two-wheeler, auto,	Frequency is two-wheeler, auto,

Transport	bus, tractors	bus, tractors	bus, tractors
How much time you spend for reaching to District HQ	1.5 hours	30 min	2.45 hours
Do you sell your agricultural product in the market, if yes, How do you transport them?	Yes: through tractor	Yes: through tractor	Yes: through tractor
Is the proposed project going to reduce accidents and provide better traffic system?	Yes	Yes	Yes, it will reduce accidents and provide better traffic system
Is it commercially developed?	No	No	No
Is it an industrial Area?	No	No	No
What are the economic activities? Land use, cropping pattern (Seasonal), types of crops etc.	Cotton, groundnut, jowar, toor daal, sugarcane, .agriculture is the main role for economic activities	Cotton, groundnut, jowar, mirchi, toor daal, sunflower, agriculture is the main role for economic activities	Agriculture is the main for economic activity, urad daal, toor, pearl millet
Current rates for the land per acre	15 Lakhs	15 Lakhs	20 lakhs
Main source of drinking water	Borewell	Borewell is the main source of drinking water	Borewell
Is there shortage of water for human consumption	No shortage	No only during summer	No , only during summers
Loss of residential/commercial structures, if any due to the project	No losses	No losses	No losses
Loss of community life like any Market Places or community activities to be affected	No not affected	No not affected	No not affected
Has there been land acquisition before?	No land acquisition	No land acquisition	No land acquisition
Health status, Availability of Hospitals and over all environmental condition. Is there any chronic disease prevalent in this area and are you aware about HIV/AIDS and STP?	PHC is available for common disease like fever, cold, cough, malaria, No chronic disease	Healthcare facilities are adequate	PHC is not available nearby have to travel Kakkera town, No chronic diseases
Poverty Level: Is the area poor or very poor or well off	Very poor	Poverty is very poor	Poverty level is very poor
Education Status: Literate, illiterate etc.	60% illiterate & 40% literate	70% literate & 30% illiterate	Illiterate
Employment Status: Percentage of employment/ unemployment/ underemployment	60% are farmers and cultivating in their own land other works as labor	60% people do agriculture 30% agriculture Labor & 10% unemployed	60% employment , 40 unemployment
Migration Pattern (If any), inward or outward	No migration	No migration	In summers people are migrate fir civil work
Perceived benefits from the project	Yes: local project ease better traffic system and reduce accidents	Yes: local project ease better traffic system and reduce accidents	Yes: local project ease better traffic system and reduce accidents
Perceived losses from the project	No losses from the project	No losses from the project	No losses from the project

Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area. (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	No NGO	No NGO running	No NGO running
Do the women in your locality have some traditional skills?	No traditional skills	No traditional skills	No traditional skills
Any safety/security concerns for women or children in this area (reports of human trafficking, gender-based violence)	No human trafficking gender-based violence	No human trafficking gender-based violence	No such cases reported
What role do the women of the household have in the decision-making process of the household?	Yes, women take part in decision making	Yes, women take part in decision making	Yes, women take part in decision making
Is this consultation useful? Comments	Yes	Yes	Yes
Any Other Issues that you would like to share.	—	—	No

Outcome of FGD	Subproject-31	Subproject-32	Subproject-33
Sub Project Name	Sindenkera to Hankuni	Godgi to nandgaon	Pandergera to MDR
Chainage:	0	3.67	3.1
Village:	Sindhenkera	Nandgoan	Pandergera
Name of Schedule Tribe	Tokre Koli	Gond & Tokre koli	Tokre koli & Gond
Taluka	Humanabad	Bider	Humnabad
District:	Bider	Bider	Bider
Date of Consultation:	16/10/2025	17/10/2025	17/10/2025

Issues	Subproject-31	Subproject-32	Subproject-33
	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
General perception about the project and the awareness about the proposed project.	No awareness of the project to local peoples	No awareness to local people about project	No awareness to local people about project
Support of local people for the proposed project	Yes, local people are very supportive	Yes, local people are very supportive	Yes, local people are very supportive
Any critical issue or concern by the local people regarding the project?	No issue	No critical issue	No critical issue
Any criteria you would like to see	No	No such critical issue	Yes, there is open bridge & box

considered during project design, construction and operation stage?			culvert is required
Do you have any problem with the existing road?	Road is very important and is damaged	Yes, road visited is completely damaged	Yes, visiting road is completely damaged
What is the Mode and Frequency of Transport	Frequency is two-wheeler, auto, bus, tractors	Frequency is two-wheeler, auto, bus, tractors	Frequency is two-wheeler, auto, bus, tractors
How much time you spend for reaching to District HQ	1 hour	30 min	1.2 hour (32 km)
Do you sell your agricultural product in the market, if yes, How do you transport them?	Yes: through tractor	Yes: through tractor	Yes: through tractor
Is the proposed project going to reduce accidents and provide better traffic system?	Yes	Yes, it will reduce accidents and provide better traffic system	Yes, it will reduce accidents and provide better traffic system
Is it commercially developed?	No	No	No
Is it an industrial Area?	No	No	No
What are the economic activities? Land use, cropping pattern (Seasonal), types of crops etc.	Cotton, groundnut, jowar, mirchi, toor daal etc. Agriculture is the main sector for economic activities	Agriculture is the main for economic activity, urad daal, toor, soya, green gram, onion	Agriculture is the main for economic activity, urad daal, toor, jowar, sugarcane, ground, soya, green grove
Current rates for the land per acre	20 lakhs	15 Lakhs	15 Lakhs
Main source of drinking water	Borewell is the main source of drinking water	Borewell & JJM partially activated	Borewell
Is there shortage of water for human consumption	No shortage	No shortage	No , only during summers
Loss of residential/commercial structures, if any due to the project	No losses	No losses	No losses
Loss of community life like any Market Places or community activities to be affected	No not affected	No not affected	No not affected
Has there been land acquisition before?	No land acquisition	No land acquisition	No land acquisition
Health status, Availability of Hospitals and over all environmental condition. Is there any chronic disease prevalent in this area and are you aware about HIV/AIDS and STP?	PHC is available dengue, malaria, typhoid, no chronic disease	PHC is available No chronic disease	PHC is not available, typhoid, fever, cough. No chronic disease
Poverty Level: Is the area poor or very poor or well off	Poverty level is poor	Poverty level is very poor	Poverty level is very poor
Education Status: Literate, illiterate etc.	60% literate & 40% illiterate	Illiterate	60% literate & 40% are illiterate
Employment Status: Percentage of employment/ unemployment/ underemployment	Most of the people are farmers and working in their own land	10% employment & most of people are farmers works in own land	60% on agriculture labor 40% as cultivation in own land
Migration Pattern (If any), inward or outward	No migration	No migration pattern	No migration
Perceived benefits from the project	Yes, local project ease better traffic	Yes: local project ease better	Project benefit for local farmers to

	system and reduce accidents	traffic system and reduce accidents	transport the agriculture project to market by reducing transport cost locals can get treatment in time at hospital literacy rate increase
Perceived losses from the project	No losses from the project	No losses from the project	No losses from the project
Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area. (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	No NGO	No NGO running	No NGO running
Do the women in your locality have some traditional skills?	No traditional skills	No traditional skills	No traditional skills
Any safety/security concerns for women or children in this area (reports of human trafficking, gender-based violence)	No such cases reported	No such cases reported	No such cases reported
What role do the women of the household have in the decision-making process of the household?	Yes, women take part in decision making	Yes, women take part in decision making	Yes, women take part in decision making
Is this consultation useful? Comments	Yes	Yes	Yes
Any Other Issues that you would like to share.	No	No	No

Outcome of FGD	Subproject-34	Subproject-35	Subproject-36
Sub Project Name	Y. Budihal cross road to Y Budihal	Rajankollur to geddelmaricross	Thirumalanagar camp to Bandihatti
Chainage:	Km 0.0	Km 3.2	Km. 11.85
Village:	Y.Budihal	Bommagudda	Mundargi
Name of Schedule Tribe	ST Nayaka	Gond and Tokre koli	ST Nayaka
Taluka	Bellary	Shorapur	Ballari city
District:	Bellary	Yadgir	Bellari
Date of Consultation:	10-06-2025	13/10/2025	10-06-2025

Issues	Subproject-34	Subproject-35	Subproject-36
	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
General perception about the project and the awareness about the proposed project.	Yes, local people are aware of the proposed project	No awareness to locals' people about project	No awareness about project to local

Support of local people for the proposed project	Yes, local people are very supportive	Yes, local people are very supportive	Yes, local people are very supportive
Any critical issue or concern by the local people regarding the project?	No, but request to repair govt. primary school	No such critical issue	No such critical issue
Any criteria you would like to see considered during project design, construction and operation stage?	No	No	No
Do you have any problem with the existing road?	Road is very important and is damaged	Yes, existing roads are damaged	Road is very important and is damaged
What is the Mode and Frequency of Transport	Two-wheeler, auto, bus, tractors are frequently plying	Mode of transport are public buses, tractor, autos, two-wheeler,	Frequency is two-wheeler, bus, tractors
How much time you spend for reaching to District HQ	50 min	3.30 hours	1 hour
Do you sell your agricultural product in the market, if yes, How do you transport them?	Yes: through tractor	Yes, through tractors	Yes: through tractor
Is the proposed project going to reduce accidents and provide better traffic system?	Yes	Yes, this project will reduce accidents and provide better traffic system	Yes, proposed project will reduce accident
Is it commercially developed?	Yes	No	Yes
Is it an industrial Area?	No	No	Yes
What are the economic activities? Land use, cropping pattern (Seasonal), types of crops etc.	Most of the people are farmers, growing two major crops in selling to APMC	Cultivation of Toor daal, paddy, moong, etc. Agriculture activity is main economical part in this area	Most of the local people work in industrial area but those having land cultivate two crops per year.
Current rates for the land per acre	10 Lakhs	20 lakhs	10 lakhs
Main source of drinking water	High level canal (HCC)	Borewell	Borewell
Is there shortage of water for human consumption	No, only during summer	Yes, in summers	No , only during summers
Loss of residential/commercial structures, if any due to the project	No losses	No losses from the project	No losses
Loss of community life like any Market Places or community activities to be affected	No not affected	No not affected	No not affected
Has there been land acquisition before?	No land acquisition	No land acquisition	No land acquisition
Health status, Availability of Hospitals and over all environmental condition. Is there any chronic disease prevalent in this area and are you aware about HIV/AIDS and STP?	Availability of hospitals are limited no chronic disease	Government hospital is 5 Km away & Asha workers are available No chronic disease	Health care facility is available
Poverty Level: Is the area poor or very poor or well off	Well of	Very poor	Well off
Education Status: Literate, illiterate etc.	25% literate & 75% illiterate	Illiterate	40% literate & 60% illiterate
Employment Status: Percentage of employment/ unemployment/	10% employed & 90% unemployed	Most people are farmers and working in own land only few go	70% are employment 30% are unemployment

underemployment		to other agriculture land for working	
Migration Pattern (If any), inward or outward	People migrate for building work during summer to other districts	Yes, during summers local people migrate to other district for construction work	No
Perceived benefits from the project	Yes: local project ease better traffic system and reduce accidents	Yes: local project ease better traffic system and reduce accidents	This project will benefit to local people by time reduce to go hospital & school
Perceived losses from the project	No losses from the project	No losses from the project	No losses from the project
Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area. (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	Local women's sanga local ladies formed SHG to address the problem	No NGO running	No such organization
Do the women in your locality have some traditional skills?	No traditional skills	No traditional skills	No traditional skills
Any safety/security concerns for women or children in this area (reports of human trafficking, gender-based violence)	No human trafficking or gender-based violence	No human trafficking or gender-based violence	No loss reported
What role do the women of the household have in the decision-making process of the household?	Yes, women take part in decision making	Yes, women take part in decision making	Yes, women take part in decision making
Is this consultation useful? Comments	Yes	Yes	Yes
Any Other Issues that you would like to share.	No	No	No

Outcome of FGD	Subproject-37	Subproject-38	Subproject-39
Sub Project Name	Nirna to Bashirapur & towards meenkera	Teggi to Bullurshed (Inam Hannchinal) Road,	Kalasakoppa to Join Kaladagi MDR
Chainage:	0	0	0 Km
Village:	Nirna	Teggi	Kalasakoppa
Name of Schedule Tribe	Gond & Tokre koli	Nayaka	Thalwar/Nayak
Taluka	Bider south	Biligi	Biligi
District:	Bider	Bagalkot	Bagalkot
Date of Consultation:	15/10/2025	23/10/25	23/10/25

Issues	Subproject-37	Subproject-38	Subproject-39
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	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
General perception about the project and the awareness about the proposed project.	No awareness to local people about the project, they understand the MLA is doing this road improvement work.	No, Awareness, first such meeting is being held. Good to know that road is going to improve.	No Awareness, after knowing the project respondents were positive and said its required.
Support of local people for the proposed project	Yes, local people are very supportive and want the work to start soon.	Yes, locals think this project will be beneficial for them	Yes, local people are very supportive for proposed project
Any critical issue or concern by the local people regarding the project?	No critical issue	No, no critical issues or concern	No
Any criteria you would like to see considered during project design, construction and operation stage?	No such critical concern during construction & operating stage	Yes, during construction in some of the places additional pipe to be use	Yes, roadside barriers across the channel for safety
Do you have any problem with the existing road?	Yes, visiting road is completely damaged	Yes, Damaged surface BT road	Yes, road /earthen road fully damaged
What is the Mode and Frequency of Transport	Frequency is two-wheeler, auto, bus, tractors	Local transport auto,2 wheeler-Continue	Local transport auto,2 wheeler-Continue
How much time you spend for reaching to District HQ	45 min	01 Hours	40 minutes
Do you sell your agricultural product in the market, if yes, How do you transport them?	Yes: through tractor	Yes, Through Tractors and Trucks	Yes, most of the agriculture product are Transported by tractor & truck
Is the proposed project going to reduce accidents and provide better traffic system?	Yes it will reduce accidents and provide better traffic system	Yes	Yes, better road will help for good driving road
Is it commercially developed?	No	No	No, not developed
Is it an industrial Area?	No	No	No
What are the economic activities? Land use, cropping pattern (Seasonal), types of crops etc.	Agriculture is the main for for economic activity sugarcane, toor daal	Agriculture, and labour activities. Onion, groundnut, maize, cotton are type of crops.	Local people are farmers and daily wage labour, Maize, sugarcane, Paddy, Cotton
Current rates for the land per acre	20 Lakhs	7 Lakh	25 lakhs
Main source of drinking water	Borewell & JJM partially activated	Borewell and Canal	Borewell
Is there shortage of water for human consumption	No shortage	No	No
Loss of residential/commercial structures, if any due to the project	No losses	No	No problem or loss due to the project
Loss of community life like any Market Places or community activities to be affected	No not affected	No	No activities to be affected
Has there been land acquisition before?	No land acquisition	No	No
Health status, Availability of Hospitals and over all environmental condition. Is there any	Healthcare facility is adequate malaria, fever, cold, cough, are	Water borne diseases are common in the area. No	No such chronic disease

chronic disease prevalent in this area and are you aware about HIV/AIDS and STP?	disease No chronic disease	hospital present in nearby area. Environmental condition is good no chronic disease present	
Poverty Level: Is the area poor or very poor or well off	Poverty level is very poor	Very poor people	Poor
Education Status: Literate, illiterate etc.	80% are literate & 20% illiterate	Most of the people illiterate, youths are literate	Illiteracy is high in the village
Employment Status: Percentage of employment/ unemployment/ underemployment	Most of people are farmers works in own land	Most of the people are farmers and others do daily wage work	Most of the local people are farmers and daily wages labour
Migration Pattern (If any), inward or outward	No migration pattern	No	No
Perceived benefits from the project	Yes: The project will provide better traffic system and reduce accidents	Yes, time save to reach district head quarter and hospital	Yes, connectivity schools, colleges, university and transportation of agriculture good
Perceived losses from the project	No losses from the project	No losses, local area benefitted	No losses
Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area. (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	No NGO running	No	No
Do the women in your locality have some traditional skills?	No traditional skills	No, no traditional skills, only labour work	No
Any safety/security concerns for women or children in this area (reports of human trafficking, gender-based violence)	No such cases reported	No, no incident happened	No such cases have been reported
What role do the women of the household have in the decision-making process of the household?	Yes, women take part in decision making	Yes, Both women and man take decision. Women play an active role in decision making Agriculture activity.	Yes, women take part in the decision for daily household chores Farming activity SHG present in the village
Is this consultation useful? Comments	Yes	Consultation was useful and lots of information about the project activity understood by the locals	Yes, information of the project benefits
Any Other Issues that you would like to share.	No	Unemployment, Water issue	No
Outcome of FGD	Subproject-40	Subproject-41	Subproject-42
Sub Project Name	Bhairamatti to Join T-05	Navalagi- Belagahi to Join Naragatti Road	Yedahatti to Kamata Road

Chainage:	0 Km	0 Km	0 Km
Village:	Bhairamatti	Navalagi	Yadahalli
Name of Schedule Tribe	Valmiki	Valmiki	Valmiki
Taluka	Bhagalkot	Jamakandi	Mudhal
District:	Bhagalkot	Bagalkot	Baglkot
Date of Consultation:	23/10/25	24/10/25	24/10/25

Issues	Subproject-40	Subproject-41	Subproject-42
	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
General perception about the project and the awareness about the proposed project.	No, Awareness	No, Awareness	Yes, information provided by Govt office
Support of local people for the proposed project	Yes, locals think this project will be beneficial for them	Yes, locals think this project will be beneficial for them	Yes
Any critical issue or concern by the local people regarding the project?	No, no critical issues or concern	No, no critical issues or concern	No critical issues
Any criteria you would like to see considered during project design, construction and operation stage?	Yes, in some of the places additional pipes should be given for cross drainage	Yes, additional pipes for cross drainage are required.	Yes, some field culverts are required upgradation.
Do you have any problem with the existing road?	Yes, Damaged surface BT road	Yes, Damaged surface BT road	Bitumen road is not in good condition and lot of potholes
What is the Mode and Frequency of Transport	Local transport auto,2 wheeler-Continue	Local transport auto,2 wheeler-Continue	2-wheeler truck car tractor
How much time you spend for reaching to District HQ	01 Hours	2.30 Hours	1.30 hour
Do you sell your agricultural product in the market, if yes, How do you transport them?	Yes, Through Tractors and Trucks	Yes, Through Tractors and Trucks	Yes, we transport our agriculture products by truck and tractor
Is the proposed project going to reduce accidents and provide better traffic system?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Is it commercially developed?	Yes	No	Yes
Is it an industrial Area?	No	No	Yes
What are the economic activities? Land use, cropping pattern (Seasonal), types of crops etc.	Agriculture, and labour activities. Onion, groundnut, maize, cotton are type of crops.	Agriculture, and labour activities. Onion, groundnut, maize, cotton are type of crops.	Types of crops grown are onion, maize, ground nut
Current rates for the land per acre	7 Lakh	10Lakh	10 lakhs
Main source of drinking water	Borewell and Canal	Borewell and Canal	Borewell
Is there shortage of water for human consumption	No	No	No, but only in summer, water is shortage

Loss of residential/commercial structures, if any due to the project	No	No	No
Loss of community life like any Market Places or community activities to be affected	No	No	No
Has there been land acquisition before?	No	No	No
Health status, Availability of Hospitals and over all environmental condition. Is there any chronic disease prevalent in this area and are you aware about HIV/AIDS and STP?	Water borne diseases are common in the area. No hospital present in nearby area. Environmental condition is good no chronic disease present	Water borne disease are common in the area. No hospital present in nearby area. Environmental condition is good no chronic disease present	No there is no PHC nearby for hospital has to taluka headquarter no chronic disease
Poverty Level: Is the area poor or very poor or well off	Very poor people	Very poor people	Very poor
Education Status: Literate, illiterate etc.	Most of the people illiterate, youths are literate	Most of the people illiterate, youths are literate	600% are illiterate
Employment Status: Percentage of employment/ unemployment/ underemployment	Most of the people are farmers and others do daily wage work	Most of the people are farmers and others do daily wage work	Most of the people are farmers and daily wage worker
Migration Pattern (If any), inward or outward	No	No	No
Perceived benefits from the project	Yes, time save to reach district head quarter and hospital	Yes, time save to reach district head quarter and hospital	Benefits from the project include increase agriculture activity time saved to reach hospital and literacy rates are increased
Perceived losses from the project	No losses, local area benefitted	No losses, local area benefitted	No loss
Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area. (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	No	No	No
Do the women in your locality have some traditional skills?	No, no traditional skills, only labour work	No, no traditional skills, only labour work	No
Any safety/security concerns for women or children in this area (reports of human trafficking, gender-based violence)	No, no incident happened	No, no incident happened	No
What role do the women of the household have in the decision-making process of the household?	Yes, Both women and man take decision. Women play an active role in decision making Agriculture activity.	Yes, Both women and man take decision. Women play an active role in decision making Agriculture activity.	Yes, women are responsible to take decision an daily house hold chore
Is this consultation useful? Comments	Consultation was useful and lots of information about the project activity understood by the locals	Consultation was useful and lots of information about the project activity understood by the locals	Yes useful, this project is benefit to ST community

Any Other Issues that you would like to share.	Unemployment, Water issue	No	No
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Outcome of FGD	Subproject-43	Subproject-44	Subproject-45
Sub Project Name	Savadi Re to Savodi Raddarhatti	Lokuru to Ugur BK via Turaiwadi	Improvement Road Haragari to SH-53 Via Badanekai Thota
Chainage:	4.41 Km	5.4 Km	1.80 Km
Village:	Satti	Turaiwadi	Badanekai Thota
Name of Schedule Tribe	Nayak	Bedar	Bedar
Taluka	Athani	Kagawada	Kudachi/Raybag
District:	Belagavi	Belagavi	Belagavi
Date of Consultation:	25/10/25	25/10/25	25/10/25

Issues	Subproject-43	Subproject-44	Subproject-45
	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
General perception about the project and the awareness about the proposed project.	Local knows about the project, they want the project implement as soon as possible	No Awareness, after knowing the project respondents were positive and said its required.	No, Awareness
Support of local people for the proposed project	Yes, locals think this project will be beneficial for them	Yes, local people are very supportive for proposed project	Yes, locals think this project will be beneficial for them
Any critical issue or concern by the local people regarding the project?	No, no critical issues or concern	No	No, no critical issues or concern
Any criteria you would like to see considered during project design, construction and operation stage?	Yes, during construction in some of the places additional pipe to be use	Yes, roadside barriers across the channel for safety	Yes, during construction in some of the places additional pipe to be use
Do you have any problem with the existing road?	Yes, Damaged surface BT road	Yes, road /earthen road fully damaged	Yes, Damaged surface BT road
What is the Mode and Frequency of Transport	Local transport auto,2 wheeler-Continue	Local transport auto,2 wheeler-Continue	Local transport auto,2 wheeler-Continue
How much time you spend for reaching to District HQ	1.5 Hours	40 minutes	2.30 Hours
Do you sell your agricultural product in the market, if yes, How do you transport them?	Yes, Through Tractors and Trucks	Yes, most of the agriculture product are Transported by tractor & truck	Yes, Through Tractors and Trucks
Is the proposed project going to reduce accidents and provide better traffic system?	Yes	Yes, better road will help for good driving road	Yes
Is it commercially developed?	Yes	No, not developed	Yes

Is it an industrial Area?	No	No	No
What are the economic activities? Land use, cropping pattern (Seasonal), types of crops etc.	Agriculture, and labour activities. Onion, groundnut, maize, cotton are type of crops.	Local people are farmers and daily wage labour, Maize, sugarcane, Paddy, Cotton	Agriculture, and labour activities. Onion, groundnut, maize, cotton are type of crops.
Current rates for the land per acre	7 Lakh	25 lakhs	10Lakh
Main source of drinking water	Borewell and Canal	Borewell	Borewell and Canal
Is there shortage of water for human consumption	No	No	No
Loss of residential/commercial structures, if any due to the project	No	No problem or loss due to the project	No
Loss of community life like any Market Places or community activities to be affected	No	No activities to be affected	No
Has there been land acquisition before?	No	No	No
Health status, Availability of Hospitals and over all environmental condition. Is there any chronic disease prevalent in this area and are you aware about HIV/AIDS and STP?	Water borne diseases are common in the area. No hospital present in nearby area. Environmental condition is good no chronic disease present	No such chronic disease	Water borne diseases are common in the area. No hospital present in nearby area. Environmental condition is good no chronic disease present
Poverty Level: Is the area poor or very poor or well off	Very poor people	Poor	Very poor people
Education Status: Literate, illiterate etc.	Most of the people illiterate, youths are literate	Illiteracy is high in the village	Most of the people illiterate, youths are literate
Employment Status: Percentage of employment/ unemployment/ underemployment	Most of the people are farmers and others do daily wage work	Most of the local people are farmers and daily wages labour	Most of the people are farmers and others do daily wage work
Migration Pattern (If any), inward or outward	No	No	No
Perceived benefits from the project	Yes, time save to reach district head quarter and hospital	Yes, connectivity schools, colleges, university and transportation of agriculture good	Yes, time save to reach district head quarter and hospital
Perceived losses from the project	No losses, local area benefitted	No losses	No losses, local area benefitted
Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area. (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	No	No	No
Do the women in your locality have some traditional skills?	No, no traditional skills, only labour work	No	No, no traditional skills, only labour work
Any safety/security concerns for women or	No, no incident happened	No such cases have been	No, no incident happened

children in this area (reports of human trafficking, gender-based violence)		reported	
What role do the women of the household have in the decision-making process of the household?	Yes, Both women and man take decision. Women play an active role in decision making Agriculture activity.	Yes, women take part in the decision for daily household chores Farming activity SHG present in the village	Yes, Both women and man take decision. Women play an active role in decision making Agriculture activity.
Is this consultation useful? Comments	Consultation was useful and lots of information about the project activity understood by the locals	Yes, information of the project benefits	Consultation was useful and lots of information about the project activity understood by the locals
Any Other Issues that you would like to share.	Unemployment, Water issue	No	No

Outcome of FGD	Subproject-46	Subproject-47	Subproject-48
Sub Project Name	Hooli to Chulaki road	Nesargi Road to Join Hosakatti Road Via Hanabratti	Arabhavi to Sangakeri vai parmaddi Raoad
Chainage:	0 Km	2.5 Km	0 Km
Village:	Hooli	Hanabratti	Arabhavi
Name of Schedule Tribe	Nayak/Bedar	Bedar/Nayak	Bedar/ Nayaka
Taluka	Sawadatti	Kittur	Mudalagi
District:	Belagavi	Belagavi	Belagavi
Date of Consultation:	27/10/25	27/10/25	27/10/25

Issues	Subproject-46	Subproject-47	Subproject-48
	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions	Participants' Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
General perception about the project and the awareness about the proposed project.	Local knows about the project, they want the project implement as soon as possible	Local knows about the project, they want the project implement as soon as possible	Yes, information provided by Govt office
Support of local people for the proposed project	Yes, locals think this project will be beneficial for them	Yes, locals think this project will be beneficial for them	Yes
Any critical issue or concern by the local people regarding the project?	No, no critical issues or concern	No, no critical issues or concern	No critical issues
Any criteria you would like to see considered during project design, construction and operation stage?	Yes, during construction in some of the places additional pipe to be use	Yes, during construction in some of the places additional pipe to be use	Yes, some of the field culbert to be loyed during road construction
Do you have any problem with the existing road?	Yes, damaged surface BT road	Yes, damaged surface BT road	Bitumin road is not in good condition and potholes are lot
What is the Mode and Frequency of	Local transport auto,2 wheeler-	Local transport auto,2 wheeler-	2-wheeler truck car tractor

Transport	Continue	Continue	
How much time you spend for reaching to District HQ	1.5 Hours	1.5 Hours	1.30 hour
Do you sell your agricultural product in the market, if yes, How do you transport them?	Yes, Through Tractors and Trucks	Yes, Through Tractors and Trucks	Yes, we transport our agriculture products by truck and tractor
Is the proposed project going to reduce accidents and provide better traffic system?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Is it commercially developed?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Is it an industrial Area?	No	No	Yes
What are the economic activities? Land use, cropping pattern (Seasonal), types of crops etc.	Agriculture, and labour activities. Onion, groundnut, maize, cotton are type of crops.	Agriculture, and labour activities. Onion, groundnut, maize, cotton are type of crops.	Types of crops grown are onion, maize, ground nut
Current rates for the land per acre	16 Lakh	7 Lakh	10 lakhs
Main source of drinking water	Borewell and Canal	Borewell and Canal	Borewell
Is there shortage of water for human consumption	No	No	No, but only in summer, water is shortage
Loss of residential/commercial structures, if any due to the project	No	No	No
Loss of community life like any Market Places or community activities to be affected	No	No	No
Has there been land acquisition before?	No	No	No
Health status, Availability of Hospitals and over all environmental condition. Is there any chronic disease prevalent in this area and are you aware about HIV/AIDS and STP?	Water borne diseases are common in the area. No hospital present in nearby area. Environmental condition is good no chronic disease present	Water borne disease are common in the area. No hospital present in nearby area. Environmental condition is good no chronic disease present	No there is no PHC nearby for hospital has to taluka headquarter no chronic disease
Poverty Level: Is the area poor or very poor or well off	Very poor people	Very poor people	Very poor
Education Status: Literate, illiterate etc.	Most of the people illiterate, youths are literate	Most of the people illiterate, youths are literate	Illiterate
Employment Status: Percentage of employment/ unemployment/ underemployment	Most of the people are farmers and others do daily wage work	Most of the people are farmers and others do daily wage work	Most of the people are farmers and daily wage worker
Migration Pattern (If any), inward or outward	No	No	No
Perceived benefits from the project	Yes, time save to reach district head quarter and hospital	Yes, time save to reach district head quarter and hospital	Benefits from the project include increase agriculture activity time saved to reach hospital and literacy rates are increased
Perceived losses from the project	No losses, local area benefitted	No losses, local area benefitted	No loss

Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area. (Probe for the agencies, nature of vocational trades providing, women's participation and livelihood opportunities).	No	No	No
Do the women in your locality have some traditional skills?	No, no traditional skills, only labour work	No, no traditional skills, only labour work	No
Any safety/security concerns for women or children in this area (reports of human trafficking, gender-based violence)	No, no incident happened	No, no incident happened	No
What role do the women of the household have in the decision-making process of the household?	Yes, Both women and man take decision. Women play an active role in decision making Agriculture activity.	Yes, Both women and man take decision. Women play an active role in decision making Agriculture activity.	Yes, women are responsible to take decision on daily house hold chores.
Is this consultation useful? Comments	Consultation was useful and lots of information about the project activity understood by the locals	Consultation was useful and lots of information about the project activity understood by the locals	Yes useful, this project is benefit to ST community
Any Other Issues that you would like to share.	Unemployment, Water issue	Unemployment, Water issue	No

Appendix 7: List of Participants

District Mysuru, Taluka -Nanjagud, Village- Kalale

Date: 24-09-2025

Dist : mysore
Taluk : Nanjangud
CH: 4.22

Village : Kalale
Date: 24/09/2025
Karnataka Rural Road Improvement Project
Preparation of IPP for Karnataka Rural Road Development Agency (KRRDA), Bangalore

Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
ಶೇಷವಿಠಲ್	ಕೆಲಸ	54	male	ಶೇಷವಿಠಲ್
ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯನಾಥ	ಕೆಲಸ	52	male	ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯನಾಥ
ನಿಂಜನಾಥ	ಕೆಲಸ	60	male	ನಿಂಜನಾಥ
ರಾಜನಾಥ	ಕೆಲಸ	59	male	ರಾಜನಾಥ
ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯನಾಥ	ಕೆಲಸ	50	male	ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯನಾಥ
ನಂಜುಂಡನಾಥ	ಕೆಲಸ	40	male	ನಂಜುಂಡನಾಥ
ಕೊಂಕಣ್ಣ	ಕೆಲಸ	48	male	ಕೊಂಕಣ್ಣ
Kunaraiah	ಕೆಲಸ	49	male	Kunaraiah
K.C. Venkatesha	ಕೆಲಸ	47	male	K.C. Venkatesha
ನಂಜುಂಡ				
ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯನಾಥ	ಕೆಲಸ	51	Male	ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯನಾಥ
ರಾಜನಾಥ. ಕೆ.ಎ.	ಕೆಲಸ	48	male	ರಾಜನಾಥ. ಕೆ.ಎ.
ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯನಾಥ	ಕೆಲಸ	38	male	ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯನಾಥ
ರಾಜನಾಥ	ಕೆಲಸ	43	male	ರಾಜನಾಥ
ಶೇಷವಿಠಲ್	ಕೆಲಸ	55	male	ಶೇಷವಿಠಲ್
ನಂಜುಂಡ	ಕೆಲಸ	60	male	ನಂಜುಂಡ

District Chitradurga, Taluka – Challakere, Village- Kadabanakatte
Date: 27-09-2025

[illegible]

District Davanagere, Taluka – Davanagere South, Village- Pamenahalli
Date: 29-09-2025

Davanagere district, Davanagere South Taluk; Pamenahalli village
29/09/2025

Karnataka Rural Road Improvement Project
Preparation of IPP for Karnataka Rural Road Development Agency (KRRDA), Bangalore

Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature	
ಕಂಪ್ಲೆ	ಕೃತ	40	ಗಂಡು	ಕಂಪ್ಲೆ	(S.T)
ಮಾರುತಿ.ಕೆ	ಕೃತ	29	ಗಂಡು	ಮಾರುತಿ.ಕೆ	(S.T)
Lalith	ಕೃತ	18	ಗಂಡು	Lalith	(S.T)
ಹುಮಯೂನುಪ್ಪೆ	ಕೃತ	50	ಗಂಡು	ಹುಮಯೂನುಪ್ಪೆ	(S.T)
ಮನರಾಜಿ	ಕೃತ	57	ಸುತ್ತು	ಮನರಾಜಿ	(S.T)
ಮಂಜುನಾಥ.ಡಿ	ಕೃತ	45	ಗಂಡು	ಮಂಜುನಾಥ.ಡಿ	(S.T)
ಬಸಿಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ.ಎನ್	ಕೃತ	34	ಗಂಡು	ಬಸಿಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ.ಎನ್	(S.T)
ಶಿವು	ಕೃತ	45	ಗಂಡು	ಶಿವು	(S.T)
ಬಸೇಬಾಬಾಪ್ಪ	ಕೃತ	63	ಗಂಡು	ಬಸೇಬಾಬಾಪ್ಪ	(S.T)
ಮೂರುಪ್ಪೆ	ಕೃತ	60	ಗಂಡು	P.M. Kupp	(S.T)
ಮಂಜುಪ್ಪೆ	ಕೃತ	39	ಗಂಡು	ಮಂಜುಪ್ಪೆ	(S.T)
ಮನುಪ್ಪೆ	ಕೃತ	50	ಗಂಡು	ಮನುಪ್ಪೆ	(S.T)
ಮನುನುಪ್ಪೆ	ಕೃತ	45	ಗಂಡು	ಮನುನುಪ್ಪೆ	(S.T)
ಮನುನುಪ್ಪೆ	ಕೃತ	48	ಹೆ	Manakshanna	(S.T)
ಸರಸ್ವತಿಮ್ಮ	ಕೃತ	50	ಹೆ	ಸರಸ್ವತಿಮ್ಮ	(S.T)
ನಾಗಮ್ಮ	ಕೃತ	40	ಹೆ	ನಾಗಮ್ಮ	(S.T)
ಮನುಪ್ಪೆ	ಕೃತ	38	ಹೆ	ಮನುಪ್ಪೆ	(S.T)
ಹನುಮಂತ	ಕೃತ	58	ಹೆ	ಹನುಮಂತ	(S.T)
ಪ್ರೇಮ	ಕೃತ	40	ಹೆ	ಪ್ರೇಮ	(S.T)
ಕಾಂತಮ್ಮ	ಕೃತ	60	ಹೆ	ಕಾಂತಮ್ಮ	(S.T)
ಶಿವಮ್ಮ	ಕೃತ	55	ಹೆ	ಶಿವಮ್ಮ	(S.T)
ಬಹುಶಕ್ತಿ	ಕೃತ	53	ಗಂಡು	ಬಹುಶಕ್ತಿ	(S.T)

District Vijayanagara, Taluka - Kudligi, Village- Chiratagundu
Date: 03-10-2025

Road Section: Sankalapura to Chiratagundu chainage - 2.35
Dist: Vijayanagara Block: Kudligi Village: Chiratagundu.
03/10/2025

Karnataka Rural Road Improvement Project
Preparation of IPP for Karnataka Rural Road Development Agency (KRRDA), Bangalore

Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
Kubendra. T.O.	Agriculture	32	male	Kubendra
P.B. Anurag	Wage	47	male	P.B. Anurag
Pravin. B.D.	Hand work	36	male	Pravin. B.D.
MURUGESHA	Hand work	23	male	Murugesha
Chandanna	Agiculture	55	male	Chandanna
B.P. Papad	Agiculture	45	male	B.P. Papad
Buriah	Agiculture	50	male	Buriah
Suresha K.B.	Handycap	42	male	K.B. Suresha
K.B. Palash	Handycap	33	male	K.B. Palash
H. Veeranna	Agiculture	48	male	H. Veeranna
Pravin. B.D.	Agiculture	47	male	Pravin. B.D.
P.D. Narasimha	Agiculture	68	male	P.D. Narasimha
P.D. Narasimha	Agiculture	60	male	P.D. Narasimha
P.D. Narasimha	Agiculture	50	male	P.D. Narasimha
P.D. Narasimha	Agiculture	69	male	P.D. Narasimha
P. Narasimha	Agiculture	51	male	P. Narasimha
P. Narasimha	Agiculture	60	male	P. Narasimha
P. Narasimha	Agiculture	67	male	P. Narasimha
P. Narasimha	Agiculture	30	Male	P. Narasimha
P. Narasimha	Agiculture	41		P. Narasimha
P. Narasimha	Agiculture	41		P. Narasimha

Dist: Vijayanagara Block: Kudligi Village: Chirata Gundu.
 Village: Chirata Gundu 03/10/2025

List of Participants

	Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
1)	Pudramma	Housewife	56	Female	
2)	Boramma	Former	45	Female	
3)	Obamma	Former	30	Female	
4)	Thippamma	Former	30	Female	
5)	Marappa	Former	48	Female	
6)	Boramma	Former	55	Female	
7)	Danamma	Labour	48	Female	
8)	Sarasvathi	Labour	30	Female	
9)	Savathi	Labour	19	Female	
10)	Gandamma	Labour	40	Female	

District Ballari, Taluka -Ballari, Village- Yerragudi
Date: 7-10-2025

Old Yerragudi to Ballari main road. 07/10/2026
Dist: Ballari Block: Ballari Village: Yerragudi
Karnataka Rural Road Improvement Project
Preparation of IPP for Karnataka Rural Road Development Agency (KRRDA), Bangalore

Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
Suresh	Former	40	M	
Eranna	Former	38	M	
Sanna bhemappa	Former	51	M	
30 Rudrappa	Former	54	M	
3023	Former	38	M	
Mallikarjuna	"	45	M	
Devraj. Y	"	33	M	
M. Doddabasappa	"	40	M	
Malliah	"	58	M	
H Venkateshwar	"	65	M	
Ramanjini	"	54	M	
N. Ramanjinaiah	"	60	M	
M. Kotappa	"	55	M	
Murali	"	28	M	
Lokesh	"	35	M	
B. Eranna	"	45	M	
Doddabasappa	"	48	M	
H. Basappa	"	75	M	
Govindappa	"	72	M	
Chandappa	"	80	M	
Veeresu	labour	35	M	

District: Ballari Block: Ballari village: Yarragudi

old Yarragudi to Ballari main road, 07/10/2025

List of Participants

Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
Eramma	Washer worker	30	Female	1 Eramma
Yeramma	Housewife	25	F	Yeramma
Rosa	-/-	24	F	ROSA
Anjali	Fashioning	25	F	Anjali
Cheramma	Shop	60	F	Cheramma
Laxmi	Farming	36	F	Laxmi
Anjineemma	House wife	70	F	Anjineemma
Eramma	Farming	71	F	Eramma
Padma wati	-/-	68	F	Padma wati
Gowamma	-/-	69	F	Gowamma
Shiramma	-/-	60	F	Shiramma
Eramma	-/-	40	F	Eramma

District - Koppal, Taluka - Kanakagiri, Village- Basarihal
Date: 09-10-2025

District: Koppal Block: Kanakagiri Village: Basarihal
Road: Basarihal to Varananked via. 09/10/2025

Karnataka Rural Road Improvement Project
Preparation of IPP for Karnataka Rural Road Development Agency (KRRDA), Bangalore

Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
ಇವುಳ್ಳಿ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ (ನಿ.ಪಂ.ಸಿ. ಪುರಾಣಿ)	"	68	m	✓ ಇವುಳ್ಳಿ
ನಾಡು ಚಂಪು	"	58	-11	ನಾಡು
ಕೆವನುಳ್ಳಿ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ	"	57	-11	ಕೆವನುಳ್ಳಿ
ನಾಡು ಸೆತುಳ್ಳಿ	"	56	-11	ನಾಡು
ಪಿಳ್ಳಿ ಪಂಪಾಪ್ಪ	"	41	+11	ಪಿಳ್ಳಿ
ಯವನುಳ್ಳಿ ಸೆತುಳ್ಳಿ	"	30	-11	ಯವನುಳ್ಳಿ
ಕೆವನುಳ್ಳಿ ಸೆತುಳ್ಳಿ	"	46	male	ಕೆವನುಳ್ಳಿ
ಕನಕಪ್ಪ ಚಂಪು	"	45	-11	ಕನಕಪ್ಪ
ಕನಕಪ್ಪ ಸೆತುಳ್ಳಿ	"	40	-11	ಕನಕಪ್ಪ
ಕನಕಪ್ಪ ಚಂಪು	"	34	-11	ಕನಕಪ್ಪ
ನಾಡು ಗಾಡಿ	"	35	-11	ನಾಡು
ಯವನುಳ್ಳಿ ಗಾಡಿ	"	38	-11	ಯವನುಳ್ಳಿ
ಕನಕಪ್ಪ ಸೆತುಳ್ಳಿ	"	65	-11	ಕನಕಪ್ಪ
ಯವನುಳ್ಳಿ ಸೆತುಳ್ಳಿ	"	32	-11	ಯವನುಳ್ಳಿ
ಕನಕಪ್ಪ -	"	45	45	ಕನಕಪ್ಪ
ಕನಕಪ್ಪ ಸೆತುಳ್ಳಿ	"	43	-11	ಕನಕಪ್ಪ
ಕನಕಪ್ಪ ಸೆತುಳ್ಳಿ	"	36	36	ಕನಕಪ್ಪ
ಕನಕಪ್ಪ ಸೆತುಳ್ಳಿ	"	39	-11	ಕನಕಪ್ಪ
ಕನಕಪ್ಪ ಸೆತುಳ್ಳಿ	"	39	-11	ಕನಕಪ್ಪ

District: Koppala Block: Kamakoti. Village: Basarikal.
 Road: Basarikal via Varanikhet via
 09/10/2025

List of Participants

Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
Yamuna Kamakoti	Shree	40	Female	ಯಮುನಾ
Basamma	Shree	42	Female	ಬಸಮ್ಮ
Lalitha	Shree	45	Female	ಲಲಿತಾ
Yamanuramma	Shree	37	Female	ಯಮನುರಮ್ಮ
Renukamma	Shree	22	Female	ರಣುಕಮ್ಮ
Hanumanamma	Shree	60	Female	ಹನುಮಮ್ಮ
Devamma	Shree	26	Female	ದೇವಮ್ಮ
Shanthamma	Shree	36	Female	ಶಾಂತಮ್ಮ
Anitha	Shree	30	Female	ಅನಿತಾ
Lalithamma	Shree	32	Female	ಲಲಿತಮ್ಮ

District - Raichur, Taluka -Manvi, Village- Mallina Madugu
Date: 10-10-2025

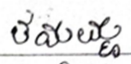
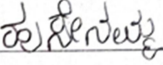
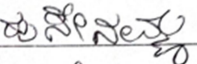
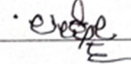
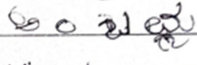
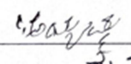
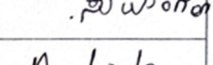
District : Raichur Block : manvi village : mallina madugu
Road : Sanganpura to mallina madugu

Karnataka Rural Road Improvement Project
Preparation of IPP for Karnataka Rural Road Development Agency (KRRDA), Bangalore

Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
1) Mallegappa	Agriculture	35	Male	[Signature]
2) Timappa	Agriculture	35	Male	[Signature]
3) Basavayya	Agriculture	38	Male	[Signature]
4) Bhimappa	Agriculture	35	Male	[Signature]
5) Venkappa	Agriculture	50	Male	[Signature]
6) Venkappa	Agriculture	50	Male	[Signature]
7) Rudrapa	Agriculture	35	Male	[Signature]
8) Channabasava	Agriculture	35	Male	[Signature]
9) Marappa	Agriculture	60	Male	[Signature]
10) Thimappa	Agriculture	40	Male	[Signature]
11) Ramanna	Agriculture	70	Male	[Signature]
12) Channabasava	Agriculture	34	Male	[Signature]
13) Urukunda	Agriculture	25	Male	[Signature]
14) Basappa B	Agriculture	63	Male	[Signature]
15) Basappa	Agriculture	60	Male	[Signature]
16) Venkoba Y	Agriculture	50	Male	[Signature]
17) K Manjunath	Agriculture	30	Male	[Signature]
18) Ramayya	Agriculture	35	Male	[Signature]
19) Hanumeth	Agriculture	40	Male	[Signature]
20) Nazamma	Housewife	35	Female	[Signature]
21) Mallamma	Housewife	30	Female	[Signature]

District: Raichur Taluk: manvi village: mallina madage
 Road: Sangeput to mallina madage 10/10/2025

List of Participants

Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
Thayamma	Retained	65	Female	
Husenamma	Labour	52	Female	
Husenamma	Labour	45	Female	
Lakshmi	Labour	42	Female	
Ambamma	Labour	37	Female	
Lakshmi	Labour	30	Female	Laxmi
Ayyamma	Labour	39	Female	
Sumanangala	Labour	22	Female	
Ambika	Labour Hw	21	Female	Ambika

District - Yadgir, Taluka -Shorapur, Village- Ambanagar
Date: 13-10-2025

District: Yadgir Block: Shorapur Village: Ambanagar
Road: Kakkasa main road to yadalbhavi
Karnataka Rural Road Improvement Project
Preparation of IPP for Karnataka Rural Road Development Agency (KRRDA), Bangalore

Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
Vijayolaxmi	Agriculture	20	F	[Signature]
Shantadasini	Labour	35	F	[Signature]
Shantama	Labour	50	F	[Signature]
Chandamma	Labour	55	F	[Signature]
Hannambraya	Labour	42	m	[Signature]
Jettappa	agriculture	60	m	[Signature]
GopindNayak	-11-	37	m	[Signature]
Parashuram	-11-	39	m	[Signature]
Boilappa	-11-	38	m	[Signature]
Amarappa	-11-	45	m	[Signature]
Parashuram	Labour	30	m	[Signature]
Chandru	-11-	38	m	[Signature]
Parashuram	-11-	28	m	[Signature]
Laxman	agriculture	40	m	[Signature]
Sharanappa	-11-	32	m	[Signature]
Bandenawa2	-11-	45	m	[Signature]
Chandru	-11-	42	m	[Signature]
Momaden	-11-	28	m	[Signature]
Devraj	-11-	20	m	[Signature]
Mouneshnayak	-11-	30	m	[Signature]

District - Bidar, Taluka - Basavakalyana, Village- Kitta
Date: 18-10-2025

Distance: Bidar block: Basavakalyana Village: Kitta
Road: Kitta cross to Basavakalyana 18/10/2025

Karnataka Rural Road Improvement Project
Preparation of IPP for Karnataka Rural Road Development Agency (KRRDA), Bangalore

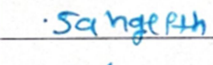
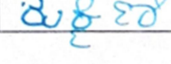
Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
Jagmohan Mahab	G.P Member	50	Male	[Signature]
Sattalya Zonale	social worker	55	male	[Signature]
Khondappa	A. Labour	65	"	[Signature]
Dilipkumar	Job	35	male	[Signature]
Sangthi	"	45	female	[Signature]
Gauri	"	50	female	[Signature]
Santkar	"	58	69.	[Signature]
Lokesh	study	29	male	[Signature]
Govindappa	cool	60	male	[Signature]
panit	cool	59	male	[Signature]
BASAVARAT	KISHAN	43	MALE	[Signature]
PARSHURAM	KOOL	64	MALE	[Signature]
Nagannaiah	Sadu	75	male	[Signature]
B.S. Mudda	st	45	-11-	[Signature]
Shivraj	S.C	62	-11-	[Signature]
Shri Patil	S.C	61	-11-	[Signature]
Shri Patil	S.C.	65	male	[Signature]
Masabangur	D.D.C.	60	-11-	[Signature]
Shivappa	S.C.	40	-11-	[Signature]
Shri Patil	SO	47	-11-	[Signature]
Ashok Dake	Kisan	53	male	[Signature]

Road: Kithacross to Balavakalyana

District: Bidar Block: Balavakalyana village: Kitha

18/10/2025

List of Participants

Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
Sharanamma	Labour	45	F	
Sulochana	Labour	64	F	
Kavita	Labour	35	F	
Renuka	Labour	38	F	
Mamatha	Agriculture	36	F	
Lakshmi	Agriculture	30	F	
Sangeetha	HW	29	F	
Asha	HW	32	F	
Rukmini	HW	27	F	
	Labour	40	F	

District - Bagalkot, Taluka -Mudhol, Village- Yadahalli
Date: 24-10-2025

District : Bagalkot Block : mudhol village : Yadahalli
 Road : yadahatti to kamata Road 24/10/2025

Karnataka Rural Road Improvement Project
Preparation of IPP for Karnataka Rural Road Development Agency (KRRDA), Bangaluru

Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
ಕೊಂಟೆ ಎರಂದ	ಬೆಂಕಿಲನೆ	40	M	KSS
Sadashu Rujani	ಬೆಂಕಿಲನೆ	48	M	STP
Vinfiappa. R. Muttu	ಬೆಂಕಿಲನೆ	50	M	V. G. Muttu
Adhappa. V. Balogol	ಬೆಂಕಿಲನೆ	55	M.	
Bhimappa. M. Talawar	ಬೆಂಕಿಲನೆ	48	M.	B. M. T.
Adhappa. Yadigeri	ಬೆಂಕಿಲನೆ	50	M.	AVY
Siddappa. H. Rujani	ಬೆಂಕಿಲನೆ	55	M.	S. H. R.
Yellappa. S. Shikhar	ಬೆಂಕಿಲನೆ	47	M	
Adhappa. S. Bandi	ಬೆಂಕಿಲನೆ	55	M	
Nallappa. Jalageri	ಬೆಂಕಿಲನೆ	40	M	
Shankar. A. Bandi	ಬೆಂಕಿಲನೆ	30	M	
Borawa. Matapethi	ಗೃಹಿಣಿ	50	F	
Ramch. Daddappa	ಬೆಂಕಿಲನೆ	42	M	
Tippanna. Jalageri	ಗೃಹಿಣಿ	61	F	
Krishna. H. Mathli	ಗೃಹಿಣಿ	65	F	ಮಂಜುಳಾ ಬೆಂಕಿಲನೆ
Bhimanna. Gatti	ಗೃಹಿಣಿ	68	F	
Rundanna Shikhar	ಗೃಹಿಣಿ	57	F	
Rutikamanna. Latikani	ಗೃಹಿಣಿ	50	F	RBL
Uthappa. R. Yadigeri	ಗೃಹಿಣಿ	39	F	ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣ್ಣ ಬೆಂಕಿಲನೆ
Adhappa. R. Gudaker	ಬೆಂಕಿಲನೆ	31	M	
Honamant. Talawar	ಬೆಂಕಿಲನೆ	58	M	

District - Belagavi, Taluka - Kagawada, Village- Turaiwadi
Date: 25-10-2025

District: Belagavi Block: Kagawada Village: Turaiwadi
Road: ugar BK to Lokur via Turaiwadi
25/10/2025

Karnataka Rural Road Improvement Project
Preparation of IPP for Karnataka Rural Road Development Agency (KRRDA), Bangalore

Name	Profession	Age	Sex	Signature
Appasab S Goude	Former	41	M	Appasab
Jakappa S Goude	Former	50	M	J.S. Goude
Mahadev Goude	Former	72	M	Mahadev Goude
Lakanna Goude	Former	30	F	L.M.G
Arakka Goude	Former	54	F	Arakka Goude
Suresh Goude	Former	43	M	Suresh
Deepa Goude	Former	35	F	Deepa
Laxmibai Goude	Former	52	F	Laxmibai
Raju M Talawar	Former	50	M	Raju
Sauja M Talawar	Former	48	M	Sauja
Appasab M Talawar	Former	55	M	Appasab
Shrikantes M Talawar	Former	38	M	Shrikantes
Prakash M Talawar	Former	29	M	Prakash Talawar
Suresh M Talawar	Former	35	M	Suresh Talawar
Madavi	Farmer	35	F	Madavi
Kenuka	Former	37	F	Kenuka
mayakka	Former	46	F	mayakka
Sujatha	Former	51	F	Sujatha
Komala	Former	48	F	Komala
Rekha	Former	34	F	Rekha
Satyavva	Former	36	F	Satyavva

Appendix 8: Consultation Photograph



Consultation in Kalale Village, Mysuru



Consultation in Kadabanakatte Village, Chitradurga District



Consultation in Pamenahalli Village, Davanagere



Consultation in Basarihal Village, Koppal District



Consultation in Pandargera Village, Bidar District



Consultation in Somalapura, Ballari District



Consultation in Kalasakappa Village, Bagalkot



Consultation in Hanabaratti Village, Belagavi District

Appendix 9: Sample Publication for Consultation Meetings during FFM





Invitation
ADB
ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING
As part of the fact finding mission (FFM) visit of ADB team to KODAGU District

ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಸಭೆ
ADB ತಂಡದ ಕೊಡಗು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಭೇಟಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ಆದರದ ಆಹ್ವಾನ

Jointly Organized By
KARNATAKA RURAL ROAD DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (KRRDA)
And with the participation of Asian Development Bank (ADB)

ಸಂಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಆಯೋಜಿಸುವವರು
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣರಸ್ತೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (KRRDA)
ಮತ್ತು Asian Development Bank (ADB) ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ

PUBLIC CONSULTATION
ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ

 **For the proposed Road under Pragathi Patha Scheme**
ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಪಥ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಲಾದ ರಸ್ತೆಗಾಗಿ

Road Details/ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವಿವರಗಳು

Road Details/ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವಿವರಗಳು
Road ID/ ರಸ್ತೆ ID: 4822
Improvement to Road From Basariguppe to Alliluguppe Road,
Somavarpete Taluk, Madikeri Constituency in Kodagu District.
ಕೊಡಗು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸೋಮವಾರಪೇಟೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು, ಮಡಿಕೇರಿ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ
ಬಸರಿಗುಪ್ಪೆಯಿಂದ ಅಲಿಲುಗುಪ್ಪೆ ರಸ್ತೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆ.

 **Length/ಉದ್ದ: 0.00 km to 4.50 km/0.0 ಕಿ.ಮೀ ಯಿಂದ 4.50 ಕಿ.ಮೀ**

(EVENT DETAILS)

Date/ದಿನಾಂಕ: 10 July 2026 (Friday) Time/ ಸಮಯ: 2.00 pm onwards
Venue/ಸ್ಥಳ: Basariguppe Community Hall, Alliluguppe Village, Somavarpete Taluk, Kodagu District.
ಸ್ಥಳ: ಬಸರಿಗುಪ್ಪೆ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಭವನ, ಅಲಿಲುಗುಪ್ಪೆ ಗ್ರಾಮ, ಸೋಮವಾರಪೇಟೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು, ಕೊಡಗು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ.

Project Division, Mangalore

Appendix 10: Sample Minutes of the Public Consultation Meeting during FFM

ADB Assisted Pragathi Patha Project (KRRDA)

Name of Work: Road ID 5168 Proposed Improvement to the Road from Gonikoppa Main Road to Hebaturu – Laxmipura Hadi – Booditittu Road (Chainage: 0.00 km to 4.61 km), Piriapatna Taluk, Mysuru District

Venue: Samudaya Bhavana, Hebaturu Village, Piriapatna Taluk, Mysuru District

Date: 11-07-2026, **Time:** 10.00am

Members Present

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Ms. Maria Laureen Estil Laurito

Mr. Nilesh Kumar

Dr. Vinod B. Mathur

Mr. Anjay Kumar

Dr. Parul Gupta

Mr. Dinesh Godiyal

Ms. Suvalaxmi Sen

Karnataka Rural Road Development Agency (KRRDA)

Executive Engineer

Assistant Executive Engineer

Assistant Engineer

DPR Consultants

Project manager, Geonet Consultants (OPC) Pvt. Ltd. Mysore

Other Participants

Forest Department Officials

Representatives of Hebaturu, Laxmipura Hadi and Booditittu villages

Members of Indigenous Tribal Communities

Local residents, farmers, women's self-help groups.

Proceedings of the Meeting

The Public Consultation Programme commenced with a warm welcome address by the Executive Engineer, KRRDA. He welcomed the distinguished representatives from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), officers of KRRDA, Forest Department officials, Geonet Consultants (OPC) Pvt. Ltd., village representatives, indigenous tribal community members and other stakeholders.

The Executive Engineer explained that the consultation was being conducted as part of the environmental and social safeguard requirements of the ADB Assisted Pragathi Patha Project. He highlighted the importance of community participation in planning and implementing rural infrastructure projects and requested the participants to express their views and suggestions openly.

Presentation by Geonet Consultants (OPC) Pvt. Ltd.

Following the inaugural remarks, The Project Manager, Geonet Consultants (OPC) Pvt. Ltd., delivered a detailed presentation on DPR. The consultant explained that the project has been planned to improve connectivity while minimizing impacts on the surrounding environment and nearby communities.

Public Consultation and Discussion

An interactive discussion was held with the residents of Hebaturu, Laxmipura Hadi and Booditittu villages.

The following key issues were discussed:

Existing Road Condition

The villagers stated that the existing road is narrow, uneven and deteriorated at several locations. During the rainy season, the road becomes difficult to use due to poor drainage and surface damage. They welcomed the proposal for road improvement.

Proposed Road Cross Section

The consultant explained the proposed carriageway width, shoulder improvements, drainage arrangements and road safety provisions. Participants sought clarification regarding access to residential properties, agricultural fields and tribal habitations during construction. The project team clarified that uninterrupted access would be maintained throughout the construction period of 5 years.

Wildlife Movement

Although the project road is classified as a Category A road, it is located approximately 3.0–4.0 km away from the forest boundary. During the public consultation, the villagers stated that no incidents of wild animals entering or crossing the existing road have been observed. The Forest Department officials also confirmed that the likelihood of wildlife accessing the existing road is minimal. They explained that effective wildlife protection measures, including a first line of Elephant-Proof Trench (EPT) and a second line of protective fencing, have already been established along the forest boundary to prevent the movement of elephants and other wild animals into nearby villages and onto the project road. Based on the information provided by the local community and Forest Department officials, the risk of wildlife intrusion onto the project road is considered to be very low.

Environmental Pollution During Construction

The participants discussed likely environmental impacts during construction, including dust generation, noise pollution, traffic inconvenience and waste disposal.

- The consultant explained the proposed mitigation measures, including:
- Regular water sprinkling for dust suppression.
- Noise control through well-maintained equipment and regulated working hours.
- Safe disposal of construction debris.
- Prevention of contamination of nearby water bodies.
- Regular environmental monitoring during construction.

Socio-Economic Benefits

The participants appreciated that the proposed road would provide significant socio-economic benefits, including:

- Improved connectivity between villages.
- Better access to schools, hospitals and markets.
- Reduced travel time and transportation costs.
- Improved emergency services.
- Enhanced livelihood opportunities.
- Better access for agricultural transportation.
- Improved connectivity for indigenous tribal communities.
- Overall improvement in quality of life.

Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP)

The provisions of the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) were explained to the participants. The consultant informed the gathering that the project has been designed to ensure that indigenous tribal communities' benefit from the proposed improvements without adversely affecting their livelihoods, cultural identity or traditional access to community resources.

Members of the tribal communities expressed their support for the project and requested that construction activities should not obstruct access to their settlements or forest-based livelihood activities.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The ADB representative explained the three-layered Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that will be implemented during the project.

The mechanism will function at:

Field Level (Contractor and Site Engineers)
Project Implementation Unit (PIU)
Project Management Unit (PMU)

Participants were informed that any complaints related to construction activities, environmental impacts, traffic management, safety, access, compensation or other project-related issues could be registered through this mechanism. All grievances will be recorded, reviewed and resolved in a transparent and time-bound manner.

Interaction with ADB Officials

Asian Development Bank (ADB) team interacted directly with the villagers and encouraged them to freely express their views regarding the proposed project.

He invited comments on:

Existing road conditions.
Wildlife movement across the project corridor.
Environmental concerns during construction.
Socio-economic conditions of the villages.
Expected benefits of the road improvement project.
Concerns relating to indigenous tribal communities.
Measures required for minimizing environmental impacts.

The villagers responded positively and expressed strong support for the project. They stated that the improved road would significantly reduce travel time, improve access to education and healthcare, facilitate transportation of agricultural produce, improve connectivity to nearby towns and enhance overall economic development in the region.

The participants also requested that environmental safeguards, road safety measures and wildlife protection measures should be implemented effectively throughout the construction period.

Conclusions

After detailed discussions, the following conclusions were recorded:

- The local community unanimously supported the proposed road improvement project.
- Participants requested that construction activities should be completed within the stipulated time while minimizing inconvenience to the public.
- Environmental Management Plan (EMP) mitigation measures shall be strictly implemented during construction.
- The Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) shall be implemented effectively to ensure that tribal communities receive project benefits without adverse impacts.
- The three-layered Grievance Redress Mechanism at the Field, PIU and PMU levels shall be implemented and publicized among the affected communities.
- Continuous stakeholder consultation shall be maintained throughout the implementation period.

Vote of Thanks

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks proposed by the Executive Engineer, KRRDA. He expressed sincere gratitude to the representatives of the Asian Development Bank, Forest Department officials, Geonet Consultants (OPC) Pvt. Ltd., local community members, indigenous tribal representatives and all participants for their valuable suggestions, active participation and constructive feedback.

He assured the gathering that all feasible suggestions received during the consultation would be carefully examined and incorporated, wherever appropriate, into the project design, Environmental Management Plan (EMP), Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) and project implementation process in accordance with the requirements of the Asian Development Bank Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and the applicable Government of Karnataka regulations.

Field Visit

Upon completion of the consultation programme, a joint field visit was conducted by the representatives of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), KRRDA officials, Forest Department officials, Geonet Consultants (OPC) Pvt. Ltd., and members of the local community. The participants visited important locations along the proposed road corridor to review the existing road condition, drainage requirements, tribal habitations and environmentally sensitive locations.

A detailed discussion was conducted by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) representatives with the indigenous tribal community regarding their livelihoods, socio-economic conditions, and dependence on local natural resources. The participants shared information on their primary sources of income, access to basic services, and the challenges they face in their day-to-day lives.

The ADB team also discussed the welfare measures, development programmes, and government schemes available for the upliftment of Scheduled Tribe communities. The tribal community members were informed that the proposed project would be implemented in accordance with the Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) and the Asian Development Bank's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), ensuring that the project does not adversely affect their rights, culture, livelihoods, or access to community resources.

The participants requested continued support from the Government for livelihood enhancement, improved road connectivity, better access to education and healthcare, skill development, employment opportunities during project implementation, and effective implementation of tribal welfare schemes.

Following the field visit, the representatives of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) concluded the programme by expressing their sincere appreciation to the officials of KRRDA, Forest Department representatives, Geonet Consultants (OPC) Pvt. Ltd., village representatives, indigenous tribal community members, and all participants for their active involvement and valuable contributions during the public consultation and site inspection.

The ADB team thanked all stakeholders for their cooperation and constructive suggestions, emphasizing that the feedback received would be duly considered during the detailed design and implementation of the project in accordance with the applicable environmental and social safeguard requirements.

The programme concluded with a group photograph of the ADB representatives, KRRDA officials, Forest Department officials, consultants, and members of the local community to commemorate the successful completion of the public consultation and field visit.



Consultation with Jenu Koruba (PVTG)



Houses of Some ST Households

Appendix 11: Development Schemes of KMVSTDC for ST Communities

publication

The following welfare schemes are being implemented by the Karnataka Maharishi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation for the economic development of the Scheduled Tribes for the year 2025-26. (Those who have applied online in the years 2023-24 and 2024-25 do not need to apply again)

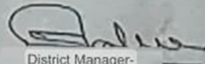
1. Land Ownership Scheme: Agricultural land will be purchased for landless women agricultural workers at a maximum unit cost of Rs. 20.00 lakhs. Out of which, subsidy is 50% and corporation loan is 50% (interest rate of 4%).
2. Ganga Kalyan Yojana: Small and very small farmers with minimum 1.00 acre to maximum 5.00 acre of land will be provided with open bore wells, pump sets and electrification for irrigation. Unit cost Rs. 3.75 lakhs, including Rs. 3.25 lakhs as subsidy and Rs. 0.50 lakhs as term loan.
3. Self-employment programs
 - i. Direct Loan Scheme: Subsidies and direct loans are sanctioned by the Corporation to start micro-economic activities.
 - ii. Dairy farming: (In collaboration with banks) Subsidy of 50% of the unit cost or a maximum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs for two buffaloes/cows for undertaking dairy farming.
 - iii. Swavalambi Sarathi: (In collaboration with banks) 75% of the unit cost or a maximum subsidy of Rs. 4.00 lakhs under the Goods Vehicle/Taxi (Yellow Board) scheme.
 - iv. Entrepreneurship Development Scheme: (In collaboration with banks) Other Objective: Subsidy of 70% of the unit cost or a maximum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for business and other purposes.
4. Micro Credit (Prerana) Scheme: Micro credit for women self-help groups (minimum 10 members) Loan and subsidy facility will be provided for economic activities. Unit cost Rs. 5.00 lakhs, out of which subsidy Rs. 2.50 lakhs and corporation loan Rs. 2.50 lakhs will be given to the bank account of the association. (Interest rate 4 percent)

ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಾಗಿ <https://sevasindhu.karnataka.gov.in> ನಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡುವ ಅಥವಾ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸೆವಾಸಿಂಧು ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ವಯಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬಹುದು. Applications can be submitted at Bangalore One or Karnataka One centers. For more information, contact the District Manager's office of the corporation or the corporation's website or the Kalyanamitra helpline 9482-300-400.

Special Note: Applications accepted under the Corporation's Board of Directors, Discretionary Quota or Government Institutional Quota should also be submitted through the SevaSindhu portal.

Last date for submission of application: 17.09.2025

For further information, please contact the District Manager's Office, Karnataka Maharishi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation, "B" Block, Room No. 307, Rajatadri Maniwala-576104.


District Manager-
District Manager,
Karnataka Maharishi Valmiki Scheduled Tribes
Development Corporation Ltd. Udupi

Appendix 12: Template for Memorandum of Understanding/ Consent Letter

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
(For land donation in case signing is done individually)

This memorandum of understanding is made on _____ day of _____ 20. between Mr./Mrs. _____ resident of _____ (Herein after referred to as "the First Party") and the Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department, Government of Karnataka, through Mr./Mrs. _____ (designation) _____ (hereinafter referred to as "the Second Party").

THESE PRESENTS WITNESS AS FOLLOW:

1. That the First Party is landowners with transferable right of _____ sq.m of land bearing Plot Nos. _____ in village _____, Taluka _____ of _____ district.
2. That the First Party has taken part in the transect walk conducted under the requirements of the Karnataka Rural Road Improvement Project (KRRIP) Financing and has been made to understand the benefits of obtaining a rural road/Bridge for the village under KRRIP Financing.
3. That the First Party hereby grants to the Second Party, out of its free will, above said land for the construction and development of rural road/Bridge in _____ GP under _____ Taluka of _____ District for the benefit of the villagers and the public at large.
4. That the First Party would not claim any compensation against the above said grant of land.
5. That the Second Party shall construct and develop the road/bridge and take all possible precautions to avoid damage to land adjacent to MRCIP road.
6. That the First Party also assures the Second Party that the first party will not indulge in any wilful act of damaging the road or obstructing the movement of public and vehicles on the road/bridge.
7. That both the Parties hereto agree that the road/bridge so constructed/developed shall be public premises.
8. That the provisions of the MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING will come into force and effect from the date of signing of this deed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Parties hereto have signed this deed on the day and the year first above written.

Signatures of the First Party

Signature for and on behalf of the Second Party

Witnesses:

Witnesses:

1. _____

1. _____

2. _____
(Signature, name and address)

2. _____
(Signature, name and address)

Note:

1. A certified copy of the land title of the land holding should be attached with the MOU. For loss of structure, if repair is not enough to address the loss, restoration cost shall be mentioned in the format appendix – 5 under the column Support/Assistance Options

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
(in case signing is done in group/community-wise)

This memorandum of understanding is made on _____ day of _____ 2018 between Mr./Mrs. _____ resident of _____ (Hereinafter referred to as "the First Party") and the Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department, Government of Karnataka, through Mr./Mrs. _____ (designation) _____ (hereinafter referred to as "the Second Party").

THESE PRESENTS WITNESS AS FOLLOW:

1. That the First Party is the landowners with transferable right of the respective acres (or other units as applicable) of land bearing Plot Nos. as listed below in village _____ Taluka _____ of _____ district.
2. That the First Party has taken part in the transect walk conducted under the requirements of the Karnataka Rural Road Improvement Project (KRRIP) Financing and has been made to understand the benefits of obtaining a rural road/bridge for the village under KRRIP Financing.
3. That the First Party hereby grants to the Second Party, out of their free will, above said land as detailed in the list below for the construction and development of rural road/bridge in the village _____ under _____ Taluka of _____ District, for the benefit of the villagers and the public at large.
4. That the First Party would not claim any compensation against the above said grant of land.
5. That the Second Party shall construct and develop the road/bridge and take all possible precautions to avoid damage to land adjacent to road/bridge.
6. That the First Party also assures the Second Party that the first party will not indulge in any wilful act of damaging the road/bridge or obstructing the movement of public and vehicles on the road/bridge.
7. That both the Parties hereto agree that the road/bridge so constructed/developed shall be public premises.
8. That the provisions of the MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING will come into force and effect from the date of signing of this deed.

S.No:	Name	Description of land owned	Description of land granted for MRCIP rural road/bridge
1			
2			
3			
3			

(Add as many more who are donating their land)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Parties hereto have signed this deed on the day and the year first above written.

Signatures of the First Party

Signature for and on behalf of the Second Party

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

(all the signatures of the First Party should be obtained)

Witnesses:

Witnesses:

1. _____
2. _____
(Signature, name and address)

1. _____
2. _____
(Signature, name and address)

Note:

1. A certified copy of the land title of the land holding should be attached with the MOU.
2. For loss of structure, if repair is not enough to address the loss, restoration cost shall be mentioned in the format appendix – 5 under the column Support/Assistance Options

Appendix 13: Sample Third Party Certification Format

This is to certify that Mr./Mrs. XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX, (profession, designation, address) is appointed as independent third party to certify the process of negotiated purchase/donation of plot no.....area.....owned / donated by XXXXXXXXXXXX (names of owner), who is a signatory to this certificate. It is also placed on record that none of the signatories to this certificate have any objection to appointment of xxxx as third party witness.

Date

Officers Concerned PIU and land donor/ land owner
(Names and Signatures)

I, _____ of _____ (address) certify that I have verified the process of land donation (details of plot _____ from XXXXXXXXXXX land owners names).

I certify that:

1. The process of voluntary donation of the said land was transparent; the landowner(s) was/were willing donate the land/assets for the welfare of the community/subproject activities.
2. No coercion was used in the purchase/donation process.
3. No party other than the land/ asset owners is negatively affected¹⁵ by the donation activity
4. Land transfer costs (registration fee and stamp duty) were borne by the government and not by the owner/donor.
5. All concerns expressed by the owner/donor as agreed, were addressed and no pending issues remain.
6. Attached are the summary meetings held between project proponents and the land owner/donor, and the agreed price/value of the donated land which I was witness to or have verified.
7. Attached are the pictures of the land purchased/donated and pictures of the original land owner(s) of the purchased/donated land.
8. Attached are the information of the socio economic background of the land owner(s)/ donor(s)

Signed/
Name

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Date: _____ Place: _____

Encl: Summary/ Minutes of meetings held between land owner/donor and project proponents

¹⁵ Negatively affected defines as permanent loss of/ access to shelter or livelihood support which could cause impoverishment to the affected third party.

Appendix 14: Sample Grievance Registration Form (to be provided in Kannada and English)

The -----Project welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries and comments regarding project implementation. We encourage persons with grievance to provide their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch with you for clarification and feedback. Should you choose to include your personal details but want that information to remain confidential, please inform us by writing/typing *(CONFIDENTIAL)* above your name. Thank you.

Date		Place of registration	
Contact Information/Personal Details			
Name		Gender	Age
Home Address			
Place			
Phone Number			
E-mail			
Complaint/Suggestion/Comment/Question			
Please provide the details (who, what, where and how) of your grievance below			
How do you want us to reach you for feedback or update on your comment/grievance?			

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Registered by: (Name of Official registering grievance)	
Mode of communication: Note/Letter Email Verbal/Telephonic	
Reviewed by: (Names/Positions of Official(s) reviewing grievance)	
Action Taken:	
Whether Action Taken Disclosed:	Yes
Means of Disclosure:	

Appendix 15: Safeguards Monitoring Report Template

The following headings provide guidance on the main elements the social monitoring report should contain:

Executive Summary - brief overview of the status of the project and monitoring activities.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Scope of the Report
- 1.2 Brief Project Description

2.0 Project Status

- 2.1 Status of Project Implementation
- 2.2 Status of Project Monitoring Activities
- 2.3 Implementation Schedule

3.0 Performance Monitoring

Provide a brief summary on performance monitoring in accordance to SPS 2009 requirements

3.1 Compliance with Legal and Policy Requirements

Provide a brief summary on the status of the project's compliance with host country laws on social safeguard requirements

3.2 Compliance with Social Safeguard Covenants

In brief, identify the loan covenants relating to social safeguards and describe (preferably in table format) - the process and status for complying with each

3.3 Compliance with Safeguard Plan Requirements

Generally identify compliance with the process of consulting DPs, payment of entitlements (compensation and assistances), and getting their participation in livelihood restoration programs, as defined in the IPP; identify any major variations or changes to the process/requirements; identify and describe any updates to the IPP and process to address these. To demonstrate real value added, it will be important to highlight and discuss the nature and scope of the livelihood restoration programs - including how many people are benefitting, define those that are eligible (under what criteria), describe what kind of livelihood programs are offered, and involved in and what is the intended or real consequence of this - how will it help people improve their quality of life.

4.0 Implementation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism

- 4.1 Grievance Redressal Mechanism - briefly define/explain the process
- 4.2 Status of Implementation of the GRM

Briefly describe how the GRM is being implemented. In table format, please list all complaints received, the nature of the complaint, the status of resolution and the resolution itself. Where grievances have not been closed, please identify what is being done to try to reach a resolution

5.0 Stakeholder Engagement

5.1 Stakeholder Engagement Process

Briefly define and explain the process followed to maintain on-going dialogue with stakeholders/DPs.

5.2 Consultations

Provide an updated list of consultations carried out during the period. Identify the nature of the issues raised and how these have been resolved.

6.0 Conclusion

Provide a brief conclusion summarizing the general findings on the process of performance monitoring. Provide recommendations for continued action, improvements or refinements in the process.