

Social Compliance Audit Report

Project Number: 53376-001
October 2020

IND: DBL Highway Project

Prepared by Setu Resources and Livelihoods Solutions Pvt Ltd.

The social compliance audit report is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature. Your attention is directed to the "Terms of Use" section of this website.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

Final Report

Social Audit for Widening of Anandapuram-Pendurthi- Anakapalli Highway

**Submitted to
DBL Anandapuram-Anakapalli Highways Pvt Ltd**

Prepared By

SETU

Setu Resources and Livelihoods Solutions Pvt Ltd

October, 2020

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	ii
Abbreviations	a
Executive Summary	i
I. Project Background	1
A. Overview	1
B. Project Description	1
C. Objective and Scope of Assignment	4
D. Approach and Methodology	4
II. Applicable Legal and Policy Framework	9
A. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013	9
B. National Highway Act, 1956	10
C. Andhra Pradesh RFCTLARR Rules, 2014	11
D. Andhra Pradesh Government Order on Resumption of Assigned Lands	11
E. ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009	11
F. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies	12
III. Assessment of Land Acquisition and Resettlement process	13
A. Background	13
B. Overview of Land Acquisition Process	14
C. Assessment of process and adequacy of market valuation for loss of land	17
D. Assessment of market valuation for loss of structures owned by titleholders	18
E. Assessment of market valuation for loss of trees	21
F. Compensation for other immovable assets	22
G. Compensation to Non-Titleholders	23
H. Rehabilitation and Resettlement assistance	24
I. Arbitration and Litigation	25
J. Gap Assessment, Compliance with ADB SPS and Closure Measures	25
IV. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts	29
A. Land requirement	29
B. Land Acquisition Timeline	29
C. Overall Project Affected Persons and Compensation Disbursement Status	30
D. Pending Land Acquisition	32
E. Existing encumbrance/encroachment within RoW	33
F. Summary of land acquisition and resettlement impacts	38
V. Socio Economic Survey and Stakeholder Consultations	41

A.	Socio-economic profile.....	41
B.	Stakeholder Consultations	41
VI.	Livelihood Restoration Measures and Way Forward	46
A.	Gaps identified.....	46
B.	Key Principles for gap closure.....	47
C.	Compensation payment and information gap closure	48
D.	Livelihood Restoration Measures	49
E.	Budget and Financing Plan.....	51
F.	Stakeholder consultation, participation and disclosure strategy	53
G.	Grievance Redressal Mechanism.....	56
H.	Institutional Arrangement.....	59
I.	Implementation Plan.....	63
J.	Monitoring, Reporting and Audit	65
	Appendices.....	68
	Appendix 1: Impact profile of affected structures existing within RoW.....	68
	Appendix 2: Socio-economic profile of project affected households.....	71
	Appendix 3: Details of Notifications issued under section 3A, 3D, 3G of NH Act, 1956 ..	80
	Appendix 4: Compensation Disbursement Status.....	87
	Appendix 5: 3D Notification on details of missing land plots in 15 villages	90
	Appendix 6: Village wise number of arbitrations.....	91
	Appendix 7: Assessment of Land Compensation Rate.....	92
	Appendix 8: Sample of Structure valuation sheet prepared by R&B department	94
	Appendix 9: Market valuation of Impacted Structure	99
	Appendix 10: Sample Public Notice as per section 3G of NH Act	101
	Appendix 11: Sample notification under section 3E of NH Act	102
	Appendix 12: Comments on MoRTH/NHAI's responsibility against Second Schedule provisions of RFCTLARRA	103
	Appendix 13: Terms of Reference for NGO to be hired for implementation of livelihood restoration measures.....	108
	Appendix 14: Monitoring templates for status of compensation disbursement	112

Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Andhra Pradesh
APRDC	Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation
BHS	Both hand side
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CALA	Competent Authority for Land Acquisition
COD	Commercial Operation Date
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DBFOT	Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer
DIS	Deputy Inspector of Survey
DPR	Detailed Project Report
EHS	Environmental, Health & Safety
EPF	Employees Provident Fund
ESIC	Employees State Insurance Corporation
FSR	Forest Schedule of Rates
GRM	Grievance Redressal Mechanism
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOL	Inventory of Loss
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
LA	Land Acquisition
LHS	Left Hand Side
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MoRTH	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
MRO	Mandal Revenue Officer
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NH	National Highway
NHAI	National Highway Authority of India
OBC	Other Backward Classes
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PHC	Public Health Center

PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
R&B	Roads and Buildings
R&R	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RFCTLARR Act	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act
RHS	Right Hand Side
RoW	Right of Way
SDC-LA	Special Deputy Collector – Land Acquisition
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SPS	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009
TDS	Tax Deduction at Source
ToR	Terms of Reference

Executive Summary

Background

The Government of India has entrusted the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI), the Development, Maintenance and Management of Anandapuram – Pendurthi – Anakapalli section of National Highway (NH)-5 (renamed as NH-16) from km 681.000 (existing km 681.000) to km 731.780 (existing km 742.400) in the state of Andhra Pradesh. NHAI has selected M/s. Dilip BuildCon Limited for execution of this work for augmentation of the 50.780 km long project road on Design, Build, Operate and Transfer (Hybrid Annuity) basis. The Concession Agreement for this project was signed between NHAI and DBL Anandapuram Anakapalli Highways Pvt. Ltd. (SPV) on 13th April 2018.

The project road passes through the plain terrain falling across 35 villages of four mandals (sub district level administrative units) in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh. The project road starts at Anandapuram (design chainage km 681.000) and ends at Anakapalli (design chainage km 731.780).

M/s. DBL Anandapuram Anakapalli Highways Pvt Ltd (hereinafter referred as ‘DBL’ or ‘Client’) is seeking project financing from Asian Development Bank (ADB) to support execution of project works. A social audit study was commissioned on process documentation of land acquisition (LA) and involuntary resettlement (IR) activities undertaken by the project (so far) to assess its alignment with ADB safeguard policy statement (SPS), 2009 and compliance with statutory requirements. This report is documentation of the study and findings and also way forward on gaps identified with respect to the applicable requirements

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Process

The land acquisition for the project was initiated in 2016 as per the provisions of NH Act, 1956. The notification under section 3A (notification declaring state’s intent to acquire) was issued in July 2016, followed by 3D notifications (notification that declares final list of land parcels to be acquired, upon submission of objections by interested parties) published between February 2017, May 2018 onwards. Award declaration (under section 3G of NH Act, 1956) was published from February 2018 onwards.

The determination of compensation value for asset loss was carried out in accordance with Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act 2013, as per guidelines of MoRTH, Government of India. The valuation of land and other assets (trees, structures) were determined as recommended in section 26 to section 31 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The valuation of land was made by the Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (CALA) office while the Horticulture/ Forest Department was responsible for valuation of trees and Road and Building (R&B) Department was responsible for valuation of the structures.

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

The project land requirement is estimated to be 335.68 Ha out of which 80 Ha land was already available with NHAI as RoW of the existing road. The balance land requirement of 255.68 Ha has necessitated private land acquisition of 196.05 Ha and transfer of Government land of 59.63 Ha. Of these, 178.92 Ha of private land has already been acquired. The balance private land acquisition

(of 17.13 Ha) pertains to Saripalli village (7.30 Ha) and 15 other villages accounting for 9.83 Ha. Further, NHAI is yet to get the possession of 6.25 ha of government land. In summary, 23.38 Ha of land is yet to be handed over to NHAI due to pending land acquisition and transfer of government land. NHAI though has the provision of descopeing project's land requirement (in the context of pending land handover to project), if facing delay in land acquisition or other technical difficulties.

Land acquisition has been carried out on 2368 number of land parcels, affecting 4700 persons which includes 4571 titleholders (with possible duplication in count of affected persons as some of the titleholders owned multiple affected parcels) and 199 non-title holders (118 encroachers and 81 assigned landholders- landless/poor families who were assigned government land in the past for use without transfer of ownership title). In addition to these, pending land acquisition will affect 254-304 families in 16 villages, which if completed will add to existing tally (4571 persons) of affected persons.

The Census and Inventory of Loss (IOL) survey conducted during March 2020 for the project road (on a as is basis) has identified existing encumbrances within the Right of Way (RoW). Key findings from the survey are:

- 104 structures currently exist in the RoW that include 88 privately owned structures (Appendix 1A), 3 government buildings and 13 community structures (Appendix 1B);
- Privately owned structures belong to 95 families. Of these, 6 families are anticipated to face loss of income/livelihood, 36 will face loss of residential structure and 1 will face both loss of income/livelihood and residential structure. The remaining families (52 in number) will face partial/minor impacts.
- The affected private structures include, 2 that are on assigned land (government owned land assigned to poor/landless families for use without transfer of ownership title), 24 on private land and rest 62 structures are encroachments, existing on government land;

Compensation and R&R Benefits

As on date, compensation award of Rs 5.7428 billion have been made of which Rs 3.995 billion (69.56%) has been disbursed. Field survey findings confirm similar disbursement pattern. Compensation disbursement for remaining PAPs is under process.

Discussions had with NHAI and CALA officials suggest that in the project there is no provision for providing R&R benefit to the affected persons as per NHAI Land Acquisition Act 1956 and hence no such benefits were extended by the project. A review of RFCTLARR (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014 and the NHAI manual of guidelines confirms exemption from SIA, whereas, with respect to Second Schedule of the RFTLARR Act 2013, it is understood that NHAI projects prior to the issue of "A manual of guidelines on Land Acquisition for National Highways under the National Highways Act, 1956" (refer Appendix 12) were executed with the interpretation that R&R benefits as prescribed under the Second Schedule were not made applicable to the project.

The assessment of determination of compensation and its adequacy suggests:

- The compensation for land includes augmentation of market value by applicable multiplication factor, addition of 12% interest on said value subject to time delay in award declaration. An additional solatium of 100 percent of the market value of land after

multiplication factor (as determined for the land parcel, under the provisions of RFCTLARR Act) is added to arrive at the final compensation amount.

- In case of structures, a solatium of 100 percent is added to the value of structure determined by R&B department for titleholders and assignee land holders (D-patta). The non-titleholders on government encroached land are paid only for the loss of structure value as certified by R&B department without addition of solatium.
- The review of compensation process (based on the structure valuation estimates prepared by R&B department for 33 sample structures – 18 structure owned by titleholders and 15 structures of non-titleholders on encroached government land) for the affected structures confirms that the structure loss compensation for land titleholders and assignee land holders have been adequate and matching market values. However, in case of non-titleholders (encroachments on government land), the review suggest that the structure loss compensation is not adequate or matching the market value. This gap is primarily due to compensation approach of not adding solatium to structure value, unlike the approach adopted for loss of structures owned by titleholders and assignee land holders.
- Compensation/ex gratia payment is pending for 67 out of 104 existing encumbrances. The details of these for both titleholder and non-titleholder (encroached on government land) have been given in Appendix 14A and Appendix 14B. CALA has confirmed that compensation order is under process of finalization and it has been delayed due to the recent COVID-19 pandemic.
- Compensation has been paid for loss of other assets such as well, bore well, trees etc. However, retrospective assessment of adequacy of compensation could not be done as these assets were found to have been cleared. The feedback from the PAPs during consultations also confirm that the PAPs are being compensated for these assets.

As per the available information, 156 arbitration cases (Appendix 6) filed by the PAPs, are pending with the appointed arbitrator in District Administration. Of these, hearing has been completed for 96 cases and orders are reserved. About half of the cases are related to appeal for enhancement of compensation rates. The PAPs are free to seek legal recourse in case they are not satisfied with the outcome of arbitration. The final decision of the court will be binding for parties involved. The final decision here does not create any liabilities for DBL.

Livelihood Restoration and Gap Closure Measures

The project was exempted from application of R&R benefits to PAPs. At the time of conducting this study, land acquisition of 17.13 Ha of private land and transfer of 6.25 Ha of government land is only pending. The social compliance audit report has discussed findings related to land acquisition process and the compliance aspects. While retrospective assessment of livelihoods impacts is found not feasible, a set of livelihood restoration measures (to be further detailed based on consultation with affected persons and mapping of skill set and available opportunities), stakeholder engagement activities and other community development activities have been suggested in this plan as key gap closure measures. Gap closure includes measures for compensation gap closure that has been assessed for encroachment structures during the audit. Any additional liability arising out of project's non-compliance with ADB SPS that may get identified during the project life will be met by the company. The document also suggests arrangements for compensation related information gap closure, implementation arrangement for livelihood restoration, GRM, implementation plan, monitoring and reporting requirements.

A mechanism for implementing livelihood restoration measures is to be setup by the project which will help in identifying the potential beneficiaries based on the key principles envisaged for gap

closure. In order to create sustainable long-term livelihood support, non-cash based livelihood restoration activities have been suggested. These activities may be implemented inhouse or with the support of an NGO appointed by the client. The proposed GRM is aimed at reducing instances of grievances, receiving, registering and resolution of grievances, with responsibilities of monitoring, training & capacity building and review/update of GRM processes. A two tier GRM under the safeguard cell, PIU have been proposed. The safeguard cell of the PIU will be committed to compliance and closure of gaps that have been reported in this study.

.
A budget envelope of Rs 5,88,00,000 has been proposed, to be allocated by the project for implementation of livelihood restoration and gap closure activities.

I. Project Background

A. Overview

1. The Government of India has entrusted the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) with development, maintenance and management of Anandapuram – Pendurthi – Anakapalli section of National Highway (NH) - 5 (renamed as NH-16) from km 681.000 (existing km 681.000) to km 731.780 (existing km 742.400) in the state of Andhra Pradesh. This section of NH-5 (renamed as NH-16) is being upgraded to 6-lanes under the ‘Bharatmala Pariyojana’, a centrally sponsored project of government of India. NHAI has selected M/s Dilip Buildcon Limited for execution of this work i.e. augmentation of the project road (50.780 km) on design, build, operate and transfer (Hybrid Annuity) basis. The concession agreement for the project was signed on 13th April 2018.

2. M/s Dilip Buildcon Limited has formed a special purpose vehicle named M/s DBL Anandapuram Anakapalli Highways Pvt. Ltd (Concessionaire) as a limited liability company under the companies act 2013. M/s DBL Anandapuram Anakapalli Highways Pvt. Ltd. is a wholly owned subsidiary of M/s Dilip Buildcon Limited and will be responsible for the development of the project i.e. six laning of the project road section of length 50.780 km.

3. M/s DBL Anandapuram Anakapalli Highways Pvt Ltd (hereinafter referred as ‘DBL’ ‘Company’ or ‘Client’) is seeking project financing from Asian Development Bank (ADB) to support execution of project works. A preliminary Environmental and Social Compliance Audit to assess environmental, social, health, and safety risks of the project was earlier carried out by an external consultant to identify major red flags to ADB’s investment decisions. The audit, in one of its recommendations, suggested a study on process documentation of land acquisition (LA) and resettlement activities undertaken by the project (so far), to assess its alignment with ADB safeguard policy statement (SPS), 2009 and other statutory requirements, and to provide/suggest remedial measures for gaps identified. Setu Resources and Livelihoods Solutions Pvt Ltd (hereinafter referred as ‘Setu’ or ‘Consultant’) was appointed by the client to undertake this study.

4. The assignment was carried out on behalf of the client and accordingly the report (this document titled “Social Audit for widening of Anandapuram-Pendurthi-Anakapalli Highway”) is owned by the client. The report documents the process of land acquisition (LA) and the resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) undertaken by the project and assesses it’s alignment with existing central and state government legal and policy frameworks, ADB SPS 2009 and other relevant international guidelines. The report presents existing and legacy status of land acquisition and R&R activities by the project. Based on assessment findings and gaps/ pending closure issues with respect to LA and R&R processes, the report recommends sets of compliance/gap closure measures and related institutional arrangements that are aligned to ADB SPS 2009 requirements.

B. Project Description

5. The Concessionaire was appointed on 4th January 2019 while the commercial operation date (COD) i.e. commencement of commercial operation, is scheduled for 1th July 2021. The concession period includes 910 days of construction period and 15 years for operation, commencing from COD.

Figure 1: Alignment Map of Anandapuram - Anakapalle Road (NH-16)¹



Source: Project Documents, March 2020

6. An overview of the project road based on the information obtained from the Concessionaire’s Agreement and detailed project report (DPR) is presented in the table 1 below.

Table 1: Project Road Overview			
Project name	Six laning of Anandapuram – Pendurthi - Anakapalli section of NH-5 (new NH-16) from km 681.000 (Existing km 681.000) to km 731.780 (Existing Km 742.000) (Design Length = 50.780 km) in the State of Andhra Pradesh under Bharatmala Pariyojana on Hybrid Annuity Mode		
NH No. (Old/New)	NH – 5 / NH – 16		
Mode of the Execution	DBFOT (Hybrid Annuity Mode)		
Length of the Project (in Km)	50.78 km		
Right of Way	Proposed Right of Way (RoW) is 60m for the entire project road.		
Concession Period	15 years		
Concessionaire	M/s DBL Anandapuram Anakapalli Highways Pvt. Ltd.		
Concessionaire Appointment Date	4 th January 2019		
COD	1 th July 2021		
No. of Bypasses	2		
Interchanges	3		
Structure Inventory (*includes existing, proposed for widening/reconstruction/new construction)	Structure inventory	Total*	Existing
	Major bridges	4	2
	Minor bridges	24	15
	Pipe culverts	95	55
	Box culverts		2
Slab culverts		39	

¹ Project road in the map is shown as light (royal) blue line markings, with intermittent chainages marked all through the project road length

	Road over bridges	4	2
	Underpasses	21	0
	Bus bays and stops	36	0
	Truck lay bye	1	0
	Major junctions	1	6
	Minor junctions	19	31
	Flyover	10	0
No. of Toll Plazas	4 (Chainage – 686.483 km, 704.383 km, 714.133 km, and 722.154 km)		
Length of Slip/Service Road	LHS – 47.170 km, RHS – 47.570 km		
Source: Project Documents, March 2020			

7. The entire project road stretch (of 50.780 km) is to be built as an access controlled road with limited number of access at interchanges and without any median opening. The project road passes through the plain terrain falling in 35 villages of four mandals (sub district level administrative units) namely Anandapuram, Pendurthi, Sabbavaram and Anakapalli in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh. The project road starts at Anandapuram (design chainage km 681.000) and ends at Anakapalli (design chainage km 731.780).

Sl No	Mandal	Name of Villages	Number of Villages	Design chainage
1	Anandapuram	Vellanki, Vemulavalasa, Anandapuram, Palavalasa, Gambheeram, Tarluvada, Gudilova, Sontyam, Gidijala, Narayana Gajapathiraju Puram-Bit 1, Mamidilova, Gangasani Agraharam, Narayana Gajapathiraju Puram-Bit 2, Gandigundam	14	681.000 to 699.500
2	Pendurthi	Gurrampalem, Rajayyapeta, Saripalle, Pendurthi, Gorapalli, Rampuram, Pinagadi	7	699.500 to 709.080
3	Sabbavaram	Mogalipuram, Sabbavaram, Amruthapuram, Iruvada, Pydivada, Askapalli, Gali Bheemavaram, Dongalamarri Sitaramapuram, Batajangalapalem	9	709.080 to 720.300
4	Anakapalli	Koduru, Rebaka, Sankaram, Golagam (Batlapudi), Anakapalli	5	720.300 to 731.780
		Total number of villages	35	
Source: Project data shared by DBL, March 2020				

8. A summary of project's land requirement and existing status with respect to land acquisition is provided in Table 3 below:

1	Total land required for the Project Road	335.68 Ha
2	Land already available with NHAI (Existing RoW)	80.00 Ha
3	Land area proposed for acquisition/transfer under the project road (1-2)	255.68 Ha
a	Government land	59.63 Ha
b	Private land	196.05 Ha
4	Status of pending and acquired private land	

a	Private land area (with 3G ² awards approved and land handed over)	178.92 Ha ³
b	Balance private land, yet to be acquired (3b-4a)	17.13 Ha
5	Government Land yet to be transferred	6.25 Ha
6	Total land pending acquisition/transfer (4b+5)	23.38 Ha
Source: Documents from CALA office and DBL, July 2020		

C. Objective and Scope of Assignment

9. The objectives of the assignment as per the terms of reference (ToR) are as follows:
- a. To review the land acquisition (LA), rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) process, assess its adequacy and alignment with ADB SPS, identify land acquisition and involuntary resettlement risks, if any;
 - b. Develop a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)/Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) aligned to the applicable framework requirements in view of compliance gaps and risks identified.

10. In fulfilment of the above stated objectives, the scope includes detailed review of the LA and R&R process aimed at identifying the legacy issues and current status (with respect to LA and R&R implementation) and the process followed by the project for the same. The review shall be carried out against the local regulatory framework and ADB SPS and identify key social risks and impacts and non-compliances, if any, associated with LA and R&R.

11. Assignment objective also includes suggesting required gap closure measures and establishing the need for a detailed RAP/LRP. In case the need for a detailed RAP/LRP arises, consultants are required to prepare the same based on applicable reference framework. The preparation of RAP/LRP is guided by the outcomes of review of various applicable state and central legal and policy frameworks, ADB SPS, assessment and validation of land acquisition processes, census and inventory of loss surveys, stakeholder meetings and public consultations. Specific focus includes income and livelihood restorations plan for identified vulnerable project affected persons (PAPs) requiring special assistance. The Plan should further suggest institutional arrangements, implementation schedules, monitoring and reporting frameworks and budgetary requirements, needed for its implementation. This document has been prepared in fulfilment of above stated requirements.

D. Approach and Methodology

a. Approach and the reference framework

12. The approach followed by the consultant in preparation of this Plan document is described in brief below:

- a. Detailed review of the land acquisition process and legal provision under which land acquisition was carried out;

² Section of National Highway Act,1956 under which land acquisition compensation awards (for private land) are declared, and possession taken over thereupon

³ As per summary of 52 declared awards, shared by the office of 'Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (CALA)

- b. Assessment of adequacy of the land acquisition process including identification of gaps (if any with respect to governing legal framework and ADB SPS) and risks identification;
- c. In depth assessment of current status of the right of way (RoW) including evidences and reasons for any encumbrances in the RoW, identification and assessment of involuntary resettlement impacts and measures to avoid, minimize and mitigate such impacts on the Project Affected Persons (PAPs);
- d. Social compliance audit process diligently focused on identifying any legacy issues or ongoing risks to the project and its successful implementation (including any legal challenges);
- e. Vulnerability lens has been used to identify if any PAP is vulnerable and suggest measures to reduce project induced vulnerabilities;
- f. Stakeholder consultations with the affected community/persons, and documentation of the same;
- g. Documentation and assessment of site visit findings, review of secondary data to present overall findings to identify compliance gaps and suggest measures for - mitigation of these gaps/risks that include potential livelihood restoration measures, an effective grievance redress mechanism and related implementation arrangements to manage the same.

13. The assessment has considered the following standards and guidelines, in addition to the applicable local legislation and standards:

- a. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009;
- b. ADB Social Protection Strategy, 2001;
- c. ADB Gender and Development Policy, 1998;
- d. ADB Access to Information Policy, 2019;
- e. World Bank Group/IFC EHS Guidelines interpreted and applied through requirements under the applicable screening criteria in the categorization for each road, Specifically, the following World Bank Group EHS Guidelines, published on April 30, 2007:
- f. International Covenant on Economic, Cultural and Social Rights and relevant ILO Core Labour Standards Conventions; and
- g. Other relevant good industry practice guidelines and related documents

14. The local Legislations and Standards that were applicable and complied with for the road project were reviewed for this assignment and includes:

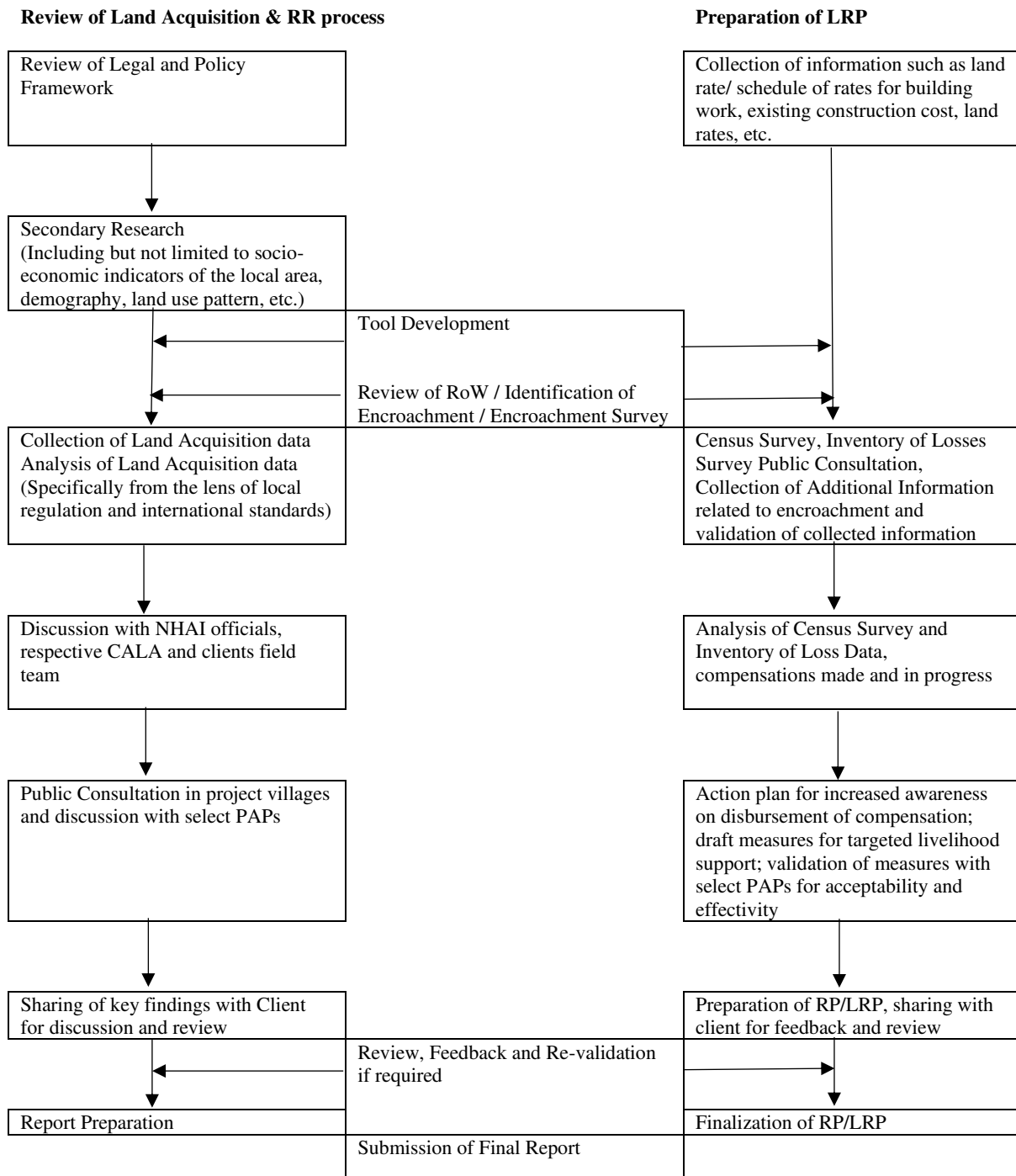
- a. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARR), 2013
- b. The National Highways Act (NH Act), 1956
- c. Andhra Pradesh RFCTLARR Rules, 2014
- d. Guidelines for land acquisition under the NH Act 1956
- e. Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Policy of Government of Andhra Pradesh, 2005
- f. Andhra Pradesh Assigned Lands (Prohibition of Transfers) Act ⁴,1977
- g. Latest Scheduled Rates for Building Works, Government of Andhra Pradesh

⁴ Assigned land or D-patta is a term used for government land assigned to landless households in Andhra Pradesh. It originates from the D-form which provides an extract copy of the land records which has been assigned by the government of Andhra Pradesh to the landless poor.

b. Methodology

15. This assignment comprised of two broad sets of activities. First set of activities included assessment of land acquisition process and its validation through detailed review of secondary data and comprehensive stakeholder consultations. The second set of activities relate to preparation of livelihood restoration plan (LRP) for eligible and willing PAPs based on census and inventory of loss survey, secondary data and stakeholder consultations. A schematic representation of the activities undertaken is given below in figure 2.

Figure 2: Schematic representation of activities undertaken



16. The first set of activities included conducting a detailed review of land acquisition process, assessed against ADB SPS 2009, RFCTLARR Act 2013 and NH Act 1956 requirements. Further, secondary research and data collection was carried out from available resources and stakeholders. This information was analyzed to assess land acquisition process and compliance gaps therein. The findings and observations were further discussed with the NHAI, CALA⁵ and DBL offices for validation before concluding on the assessment.

17. In the process, the consultants have also reviewed the status relating to compensation payment to affected persons in compliance with their entitlements.

18. The second set of activities pertains to conduct of census and socio-economic survey and preparation of inventory of loss (IOL). Census and inventory of loss survey (March 2020) was carried out for all affected persons who continue (as on date of survey) exist within the RoW or are yet to vacate their claims. 104 such structures (refer section E, chapter IV) were identified during census and IOL survey. In addition to this, socio-economic survey was carried for a sample 89 PAPs (refer Appendix 2) from amongst the PAPs who at the time of survey had already vacated the RoW (possession of land handed over). The IOL survey assessed anticipated loss of assets (for encumbrances that still exist in the RoW), compensation status, replacement cost of asset loss etc.

19. It may also be noted that since its appointment and prior to conduct of this audit, the client has made significant progress in terms clearance of encumbrances from the RoW upon handover of acquired/transferred land parcels to it by NHAI/ Government. Hence, project affected persons, include PAPs who have already cleared/vacated their claims and land is in possession of company and encumbrances if any have mostly been dismantled (leaving with no physically verifiable evidence for retrospective assessment) and the PAPs who are yet to vacate their claims and continue to exist within the RoW. Given the challenge in making retrospective assessment of asset and livelihood losses (as most of encumbrances were already cleared by the time this study commenced), the individual based livelihood restoration plan is not feasible/practical at this stage. However, a set of measures are proposed in this document, which can be further finetuned and made individual specific at the time implementation of the LRP for all eligible and willing PAPs, who wish to avail LRP measures.

20. Review findings and suggested risk mitigation and management measures are presented in the following chapters. Chapter II of the report provides an overview of applicable legal frameworks and policies, Chapter III presents the findings of assessment of LA and R&R process adopted by the project, alignment gaps against ADB SPS, 2009, Chapter IV discusses project's LA and involuntary resettlement impacts and Chapter V presents suggested risk mitigation measures and management arrangements, including an outline of LRP. Relevant supporting information are included as appendices.

c. Limitations of the study

21. The compliance review and data collection exercise were constrained by a set of limitations as mentioned below.

⁵ CALA refers to 'Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (CALA)', designated by the State Government. Joint Collector (JC) is designated CA in this project.

- a. Limitation on account of confirmation of updated status of compensation disbursement by CALA is noted. The challenge was further exacerbated due to financial closure and COVID-19 related ground situations. Hence, findings presented in this report are based on the data that was made available at the time of the visit and subsequent data that could be collected by the Company (from CALA office) during the intervening period of report preparation and finalization.
- b. At the time of the commissioning of this study, 93.03% of land acquisition (physical possession of land) was already completed. Retrospective assessment of loss of asset and livelihoods (person specific) could not be carried out for PAPs who have already vacated the acquired land and encumbrances cleared. Such assessment has only been done for PAPs that still exist in the RoW.
- c. During field survey team faced challenges in identifying concerned PAPs for some of the structures, yet to be dismantled. These are explained on the following grounds:
 - i) Tracking of owners was a challenge as several of them resided in a village different from where affected land/plot is situated
 - ii) Tracing them solely on the basis of survey numbers (of affected land parcel) and name of affected person was difficult, as in many cases, actual owners were different from those mentioned in official land records i.e. land records do not have updated details.
 - iii) Some of the landowners were also found to have migrated to other locations and their whereabouts could not be ascertained
 - iv) Even local village level revenue officials were found to be unaware about some of the landowners and hence could not help much in tracing them.
- d. Final award documents for most of the PAPs category (that still exist in the RoW) are yet to be formally declared by the CALA office. Award preparation for such PAPs is still ongoing and not available for onsite validation. However, award copies were available for PAPs who have already cleared the RoW to establish compensation entitlements and such details.

II. Applicable Legal and Policy Framework

22. The applicable legislations based on national and state laws applicable to Anandapuram - Anakapalli NH-5 project includes National Highway Act (NH Act), 1956, The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, Andhra Pradesh (AP) RFCTLARR Rules, 2014, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Policy of Government of Andhra Pradesh, 2005, Andhra Pradesh Government order on resumption of assigned lands. This chapter provides an overview of the of application of these legal frameworks to the project LA and R&R process along with its alignment with ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009.

A. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013

23. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, provides for a transparent process and just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land is acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition. This Act also provides for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families. The basic principle of the RFCTLARR Act is to ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory land acquisition should be such that, the affected persons become partners in development, leading to an improvement in the standard of living after acquisition. This Act came into effect on 1 January 2014 and the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 stands repealed. Salient provisions of RFCTLARR Act are discussed below:

24. The RFCTLARR Act applies to acquisition of land for a public purpose, as defined in the Act. The Act provides for consultation with and involvement of local self-government in undertaking a Social Impact Assessment (SIA). The SIA is reviewed by an expert group to assess if the potential benefits of the project outweigh the social cost and adverse social impacts. The expert group can recommend either for or against proceeding with the project. The appropriate government is not bound by the decision of the expert group and can decide otherwise. The RFCTLARR (second amendment) Bill 2015 proposes to empower appropriate government to exempt certain projects from "Social Impact Assessment" provisions of the RFCTLARR Act.

25. The Act prohibits acquisition of multi crop land for any project, however on exceptional cases allows acquisition of multi crop land, wherein the State specific threshold of acquiring such land is not exceeded and equivalent wasteland is developed for agricultural purpose.

26. Section 26 to 30 of the Act describes the process for determining market value of land and structures and other assets attached to the land whereas section 31 and 32 describe the rehabilitation and resettlement process.

27. The competent authority while determining the market value of the land has to consider the higher value of the land arrived at by either (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of Sale Deed or Agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii) average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of Sale Deeds of the preceding 3 years; or (iii) consented amount paid for PPPs or private companies. In case of rural areas, the market value of land so determined is multiplied by a factor, to be decided by the appropriate government. A solatium of 100% is payable on the market value of land multiplied by the factor and all immovable

properties or assets, trees and plants. In addition, an amount calculated at the rate of 12% per annum on such market value for the period commencing on and from the date of publication of notification of SIA study till date of award or date of taking possession whichever is earlier has to be paid.

28. A Resettlement and Rehabilitation award detailing the entitlements to be provided as per the Second Schedule of Act is passed by the Competent Authority. Possession of land can be taken only after payment of compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements as detailed in Second Schedule and Third Schedule.

B. National Highway Act, 1956

29. The Act empowers the state to carry out land acquisition as per provisions made under various sections for building, maintenance, management or operation of a national highway or part thereof. Key sections under the Act are (i) section 3A - power to acquire land; (ii) 3B - power to enter for surveys; (iii) 3C - hearing of objections; (iv) 3D - declaration of acquisition; (v) 3E - power to take possession; (vi) 3F - power to enter into the land where land has vested with the central government; (vii) 3G - determination of amount payable as compensation; and (viii) 3F - deposit and payment of amount. The Act requires that the processes must be completed within a year from 3A to 3D.

Application of NH Act, 1956 and RFCTLARR Act, 2013 for the Project

30. The date for determination of market value of land is the date of publication of 3A notification (which is corresponding to Section 11 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013).

31. In alignment with RFCTLARR Act, 2013 requirements, the additional amount of 12% on market value (to be paid for time lapse between declaration of intent to acquire and declaration of award) is to be calculated from the date of publication of 3A⁶ notification to the date of publication of award under section 3G of the Act. Also, this additional amount is to be calculated as a standalone component.

32. Land can be purchased by the project implementing authority through consent of landowners preferably limited to 10% of total quantum of land to be acquired in the case of missing plots or additional land required for alteration of alignment at implementation stage.

33. The provisions of second and third schedule (on R&R benefits and resettlement site respectively) of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 are applicable in respect of land acquisition for construction/expansion/development of national highways only where it leads to dislocation and displacement of an affected family from the affected area. Before considering grant of any relief in terms of the Second Schedule, CALA is required to unequivocally certify that the affected family has been displaced and dislocated into another place⁷. It may be noted that benefits under Second Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act are not applicable in this project which is discussed in detail in section H, Chapter III of this report. Provisions under Third Schedule of RFCTLARR Act (requirement of developing resettlement site) is considered as applicable when there is large scale physical displacement involving concentrated settlements of project

⁶ RFCTLARRA requires the estimation to be done from the data of conduct of SIA. Since, land acquisition carried out for national highway projects (under NH Act of 1956) is exempted from SIA, date of publication of notification under section 3A of the NH Act has been adopted.

⁷ As per Manual of guidelines on LA for NH under NH act 1956.

affected families. Such displacement impacts are typically not observed in linear projects, including in this Project and as such resettlement benefits are not found to be applicable.

C. Andhra Pradesh RFCTLARR Rules, 2014

34. Exercising its power, as conferred under sub section (1) and (2) of section 109 of the RFCTLARRA, state of Andhra Pradesh has drafted and passed its rules for implementation of the said Central Act. In this respect the following may be noted from the Rules drafted by the state:

- a) The Commissioner, Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall create a dedicated user-friendly website to serve as a public platform on which the entire workflow of each acquisition case will be hosted, beginning with the notification of the SIA and tracking each step of decision making, implementation and audit.
- b) The multiplication factor to be applied while determining the compensation amount under First Schedule of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 for rural areas shall be 1.25 other than scheduled areas and 1.50 for scheduled (tribal) areas subject to any further notification as may be notified by Government.

D. Andhra Pradesh Government Order on Resumption of Assigned Lands

35. The GoAP vide its order G.O. Ms. No. 1307 of Revenue (Assignment I) Department, dated 23 December 1993 has stipulated that compensation for assigned lands⁸, that are resumed for public purpose, are paid the market value for land on par with similar *pattadhar* (titleholder) land and with an additional 30 percent as solatium. The assignee is also entitled for compensation for any structure or well erected in the land. The Order further explains that this payment is an ex-gratia payment and that the assignee will not have right to seek enhanced compensation through the Court.

36. Since the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 provides for an enhanced solatium of 100 percent, the same would apply to assignees too.

E. ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009

37. ADB's SPS, 2009 describes the policy objective, its scope and triggers and principles of (i) environmental safeguards; (ii) involuntary resettlement safeguards; and (iii) indigenous people's safeguards.

38. The objectives of involuntary resettlement safeguards are: (i) avoid involuntary resettlement where possible; (ii) if avoidance is not possible, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

39. The involuntary resettlement safeguards policy covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land,

⁸ Assigned land or D-patta is a term used for government land assigned to landless households in Andhra Pradesh. It originates from the D-form which provides an extract copy of the land records which has been assigned by the government of Andhra Pradesh to the landless poor

assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) 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. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

40. The three important elements of involuntary resettlement safeguards are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons relative to pre-project levels and to improve the standard of living of displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

F. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies

41. A detailed comparison between Government Statutes and ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguards policy that provides gap-filling measures reflected in the entitlement matrix is presented in chapter III of the report. The RFCTLARR Act, 2013, which has integrated provisions of National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy with that of Land Acquisition Act 1894- the earlier applicable legal framework, recognizes titleholders and non-titleholders affected by land acquisition, wherein, the squatters, encroachers and those present in right of way and other government lands are excluded from the purview of the Act.

42. The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 has repealed the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (as amended in 1984). This Act complements the revision of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (2007) and decrease significantly the gaps between the Land Acquisition Act 1894 (the Act that was applicable earlier) and ADB's SPS. The Act also expands compensation coverage of the Principal Act by requiring that the value of structure, trees, plants, or standing crops damaged must also be included and the solatium being 100 percent of all amounts inclusive. The Act furthermore meets ADB requirement of all compensation to be paid prior to project taking possession of any land and provision of R&R support including subsistence grant and transportation cost.

43. The key differences between the national and ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguards policy are with regards to requirements of screening for past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks which are not required as per applicable government policies. Similarly, ADB safeguard policy requires monitoring of R&R implementation and its outcomes at regular frequency while no such requirements are specified in government policies. Another major gap is with respect to cut-off date, required to determine eligibility for compensation and R&R benefits. As per provisions of RFCTLARR Act, the cut-off-date for title holders is the date of SIA notification [Sec 4(2)] and for non-titleholders, the affected person should have been living/working continuously for three years or more prior to acquisition of the land. ADB SPS does not prescribe any such conditions for non-titleholders and recognizes them as affected, irrespective of the duration of stay/living/working at the affected land parcel. The cut-off date in this case is the date of census survey conducted at project.

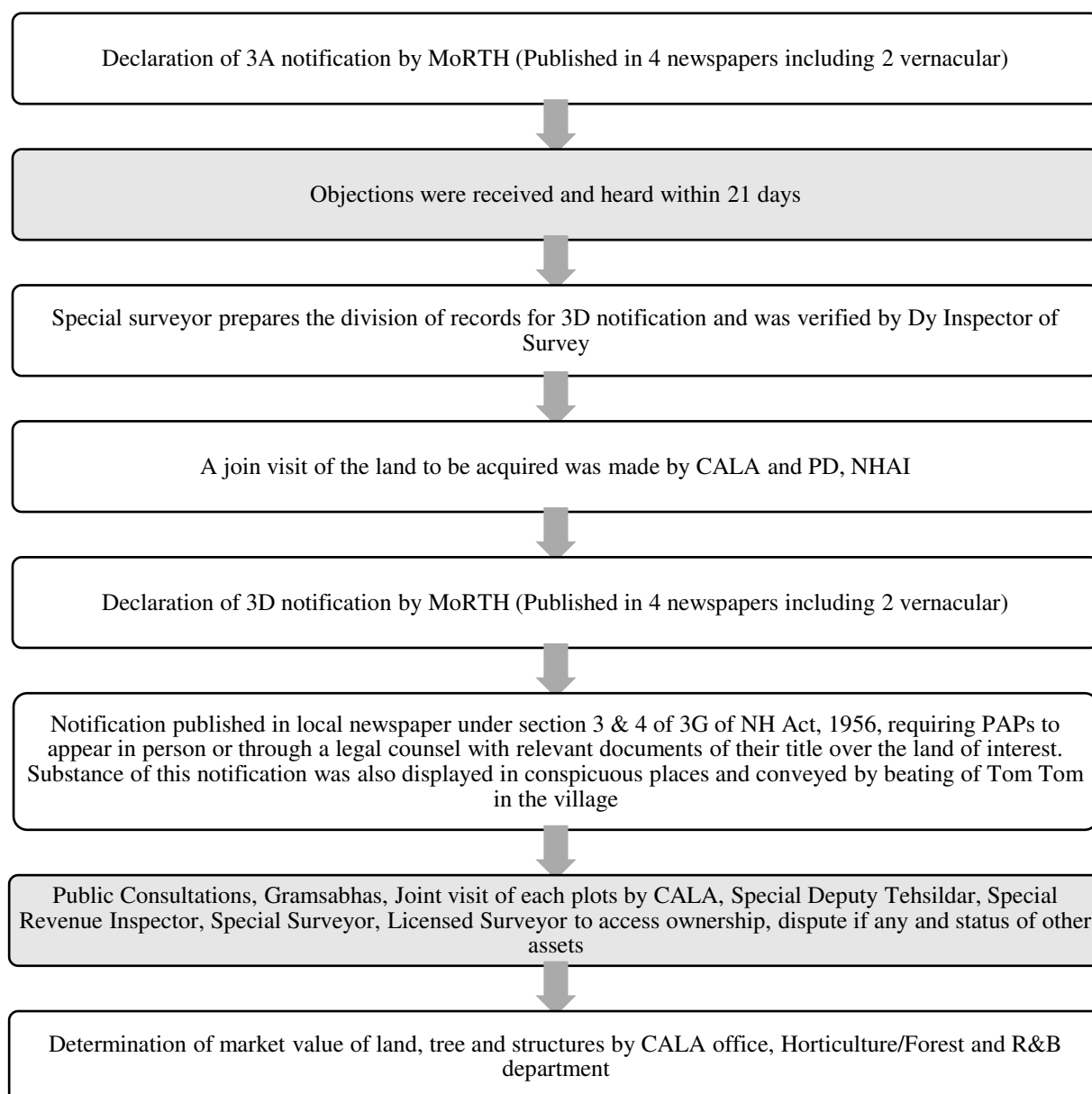
III. Assessment of Land Acquisition and Resettlement process

A. Background

44. Review of land acquisition and R&R process adopted by the project was conducted to assess its compliance vis-à-vis statutory legal framework and alignment with ADB SPS, and identify gaps if any. Findings of this assessment is presented in this chapter.

45. Land acquisition for the project was carried out under National Highways (NH) Act, 1956. The schematic chart (in figure 3) below summarizes the process adopted for land acquisition.

Figure 3: Land Acquisition Process Chart



Source: Based on discussion and documents collected from the office of Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (CALA), March 2020

46. Land acquisition process was initiated in 2016 with issue of the notification under section 3A (notification declaring state's intent to acquire land) in July 2016. These were followed by 3D notifications (notification that declares final list of land parcels to be acquired, upon submission of objections by interested parties) published between February 2017 and May 2018. Award declaration (under section 3G of NH Act, 1956) was published between February 2018 and October 2019.

47. Determination of compensation value for asset loss, as per Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MORTH) was carried out in accordance with RFCTLARR Act 2013 provisions. Valuation of land and other assets (trees, structures) were as per provisions made in section 26 to section 31 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. Valuation of land was made by the office of Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (CALA) while horticulture/ forest department was responsible for valuation of trees and Roads and Buildings (R&B) department was responsible for valuation of structures.

48. The following sections provide a detailed overview of the land acquisition followed by detailed assessment related to determination and adequacy of compensation for loss of land, structures, trees, R&R benefits, status of compensation and arbitration and litigation issues. The chapter concludes with a summary of overall alignment of the process against ADB SPS requirements.

B. Overview of Land Acquisition Process

49. The total land requirement for the project land has been reported to be 335.68 Ha out of which 80 Ha was already available (existing road) prior to land acquisition. Balance land requirement (255.68 Ha) was proposed to be met through acquisition of private land (196.05 Ha) and transfer of government land (59.63 Ha), as per data available from CALA office. Land acquisition process for project road was initiated in July 2016 and included the steps as described below:

50. **Institutional arrangement for land acquisition:** Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (CALA) was the designated body on behalf of Government of Andhra Pradesh to initiate and complete the process of land acquisition for the project, as per section 3(a) of NH Act, 1956. Special Deputy Collector - land acquisition (SDC-LA) was assigned to lead a team of revenue functionaries from government of Andhra Pradesh to carry out land acquisition activities.

51. **Declaration of section 3A notification:** Notification under section 3A of NH Act, 1956 declaring intent to acquire land for building, maintenance, management or operation of Anandapuram-Anakapalli section of NH-16 (project road) were issued by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH). The notification was published between July 2016 to January 2018 in 4 newspapers including 2 vernacular newspapers which is mandatory as per the Act. In all, 23 such notifications, accounting for an area of 307.48 Ha, have been issued till date. Notifications made under section 3A provide a 21 days window for interested persons to raise objections, if any about the proposed land acquisition.

52. **Hearing of objections:** The objections received after the declaration of 3A notifications were heard and addressed by the CALA, though exact number of objections received and resolved could not be readily made available to consultants. Objections received were considered or disallowed based on validation made against available records and or

justification presented by complainant to authorities. Amendments as applicable were subsequently made in records upon hearing and disposing of objections.

53. **Survey of land and measurements:** Land survey was undertaken by special surveyors appointed by the CALA. The special surveyors conducted inspection of land, carried out measurements, marked levels and boundaries to prepare records for 3D notifications. Survey findings were further verified by the Deputy Inspector of Survey (DIS). Survey exercise also included preparation of inventory of assets (other immovable assets), anticipated to be impacted, besides the loss of land parcels.

54. **Declaration of 3D notifications:** Notifications under section 3D of the NH Act were issued after objections were heard (considered or disallowed as per rules), survey of land parcels were conducted, and asset inventory was prepared. In all, 20 such notifications have been published by MoRTH. These have been published between February 2017 and May 2018, accounting for 272.71 Ha of land. These notifications were published in 4 newspapers including 2 vernacular newspapers as required by the Act.

55. **Public Consultations by CALA officials:** Upon publication of 3D notifications, CALA officials including Special Deputy Collector (SDC) – Land Acquisition conducted *gramsabhas*⁹ in each of the project villages to share and explain the entire process of land acquisition including process of valuation, compensation and grievance redressal mechanisms. Prior information through elected representatives and government staff were made to the affected persons in effort to maximize their participation in the meeting.

56. **Asset inventory and market valuations:** Asset inventory and market valuation processes were carried through surveyors and assessors of designated departments. CALA office were responsible for market valuation of land while valuation of structure (including building and other structures such as well, bore-well, etc.) was undertaken by Roads and Buildings (R&B) department through appointed valuers, and valuation of trees was carried out by horticulture department (for horticulture species) and forest department (timber and other species). The detailed review of adequacy of valuation process for calculating market value of the affected land, assets including horticulture and non-horticulture trees, other immovable assets such as borewell/open well, has been discussed later in this chapter.

57. **Preparation of award and declaration of 3G notifications:** The land acquisition process categorizes the affected persons as titleholders and non-titleholders. The titleholders are registered owners of the land having the land ownership title. Non-titleholders are categorized into encroachers, squatters and assigned land holders. The assigned land holders are those who have been allocated land by the government under state sponsored welfare schemes, however, this land is non-transferable, and the assignee land holders are not owners of the land. **However, with respect to compensation policy for loss of assets (other than land), both title holders and assigned land holders are treated at par.** Determination of compensation is based on market valuation (as per provisions laid out in the applicable land acquisition Act, RFCTLARR Act, 2013 in this context) of land and impacted assets. It may be noted that awards (as part of land acquisition process) are prepared only for affected titleholders while compensation for non-titleholders are made as *ex-gratia* payments only, considering that the affected non-titled persons are not owners of the land affected by the project.

⁹ Gramsabha is the village level meeting conducted in each village involving all the members of Village Councils.

58. Compensation award included the value of land, structure and other immovable assets. To this, 100% solatium and additional amount (equivalent to 12% of market value, as interest for time delay from the date of publication of 3A notification till the date of award declaration under section 3G) were added to the market valuation arrived for asset losses. **Assigned land holders have been compensated on similar principles (i.e. for loss of land and other immovable assets, as per state rules on resumption of assigned land) as titleholders.** In case of encroaches and squatters, they were compensated for loss of assets (except for loss of land) following similar principles for asset valuation as done for titleholders.

59. Upon finalization of Award amount, notices were issued (as required under section 3G of the NH Act, 1956) to affected persons. Available information suggests that 52 such notifications, corresponding to 178.92 Ha of land, have been issued between February 2018 and October 2019. These notices were displayed at easily accessible public places such as Panchayat Office, *Mandal* Revenue Offices (ref. Appendix 10), etc. In addition, announcements were made by the designated village representatives by beating of tom-tom or drums.

60. The table below provides a snapshot of Land Acquisition Notifications with timelines issued from time to time under the project. It may be noted that land area corresponding to Land Acquisition Notifications issued under sections 3A, 3D and 3G may not match with each other. This is on account of revisions made in the land requirement estimations based on objections raised by notified persons, design changes (to minimize land requirements), litigations etc. Further, for some land parcels the Award Notifications (under section 3G) are still awaited and figures may change slightly on this account.

Table 4: Snapshot of Land Acquisition Notifications				
Notification	Earliest Date	Latest Date	Total no of Notifications	Total Area (Ha)
3A	July 2016	January 2018	23 (6 main, 4 supplementary and 13 amendments)	307.48
3D	February 2017	May 2018	20	202.33
3G	February 2018	October 2019	52	178.92
Source: Data from Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (CALA) office, Visakhapatnam, March 2020				

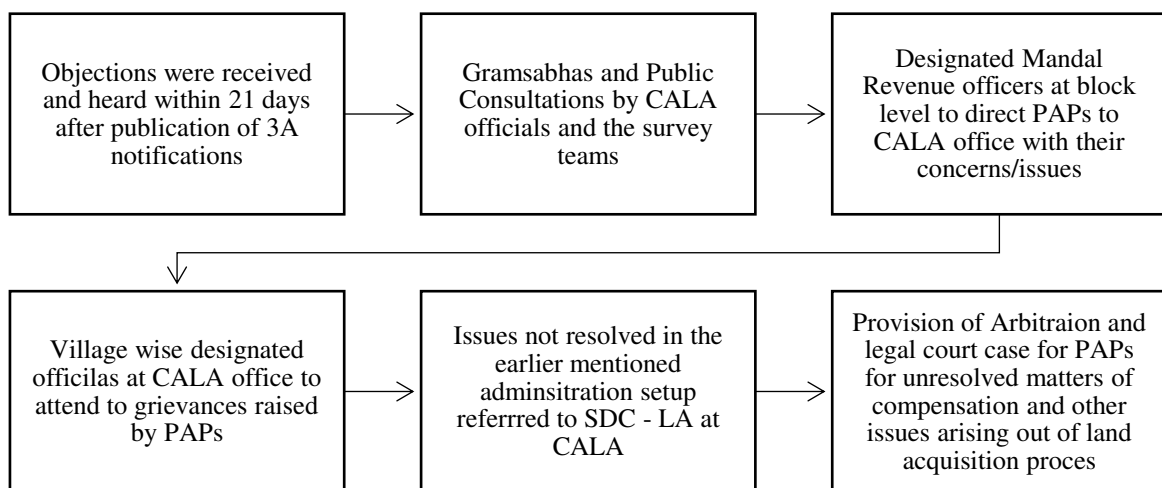
61. **Final awards to PAPs:** Upon finalization of Award, individual notices were sent to each of the PAPs, to inform about their Award amount as required by section 3E (1) of NH Act, 1956. These notices informed the PAPs to appear in person before the CALA within 60 days and produce original documents regarding ownership of the land and passbook details. After validation of mentioned documents, fund transfers was initiated by CALA office and compensation amount was transferred directly to the bank account of the PAPs.

62. **Grievance management systems:** Grievance management system adopted by the CALA had the following features, available to affected persons:

- a. Any person interested could lodge their complaint and be heard by the CALA within 21 days of issue 3A Notification (refer Figure 3);
- b. Joint visits of notified plots was conducted by CALA officials that included special deputy tehsildar, special revenue inspector, special surveyors, licensed surveyors. This

- provided occasion for onsite assessment of grievances/dispute/clarifications if any related to ownerships and land acquisition processes (refer Figure 3);
- c. The Mandal Revenue Officers (MRO) at the block/mandal level were the contact points for any grievance during the entire LA process. These officials were informed to direct aggrieved PAPs to the CALA office as required;
 - d. At CALA office, officials were designated village wise to deal with grievances of the PAPs;
 - e. Any grievance which could not be resolved at the above mentioned administrative levels, the matter was referred further up to special deputy collector (SDC)-LA for resolution;
 - f. Apart from the above options PAPs also had the option to file an arbitration with CALA or go to court in case their grievance is not addressed suitably.

Figure 4: Institutional arrangement of GRM adopted in land acquisition process



63. **Budgetary provisions for land acquisition:** Fund requirement for acquiring land was estimated by the CALA through the market valuation process. The estimated fund requirement was then sanctioned by the state government and the requisition sent to the NHAI. In turn, NHAI officials after internal assessment of the fund requisition by CALA and resolution of queries, if any, release fund to CALA in tranches. The CALA offices submit a quarterly utilization statement to the NHAI offices before making requisition for next tranche.

C. Assessment of process and adequacy of market valuation for loss of land

64. Compensation Awards (as per letter number 11011/30/2015, Land Acquisition, dated 29-04-2015) made on or after 01-01-2015 for acquisition of land acquisition under NH Act 1956, were required to be done in accordance with the 1st schedule of RFCT LARR Act, 2013. For this project, the same approach was adopted by the CALA office.

65. As per the provisions under section 26 to 31 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 the market value was decided as higher of:

- a. The market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act 1899 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell, as the case may be, in the area, where the land is situated; or
- b. The average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village of nearest vicinity area.
- c. To the rate found out as above 1.25 (for rural areas) or 1 (for urban areas) was applied as multiplication factor which is as per state rules for implementation of RFCTLARR Act.
- d. Further, 100% solatium was added to the value arrived at upon application of multiplication factor, to arrive at the final compensation rate for land.
- e. An additional compensation equivalent to 12% of the market value was added to compensate for time lapse from the date of publication of 3-A notification to the date of passing the award. This amount was added to the market value of land obtained after the application of multiplication factor

66. Review of Award documents was done to assess land rates for various land types across affected villages, based on which compensations were made to affected persons. An assessment of the then prevailing (at the time of land acquisition) market rate for land was made by the consultants from various sources which included key informants in various villages, local property dealers etc (Refer Appendix 7)

67. Assessment of final land rate as per Compensation Award and the actual market rate (as assessed by the consultants) confirms that the **two are comparable** for project affected villages. For example, in Asakapalli village, the CALA office determined the market rate for land to be Rs 618 per sqm for land abutting the road, Rs 918 per sqm for agriculture land fit for housing sites and Rs 589 per sqm for dry/wet/garden land. These rates were further augmented by applying multiplication factor, and additional 12% over this value (for time lapse in award declaration since issue of LA notification under section 3A). In addition to this, a solatium equivalent of 100% market value (upon application of multiplication factor) was further added to arrive at the final compensation rate. These rates (upon application of multiplier, addition of solatium and compensation for time lapse in award declaration) have been assessed to be more than the market value prevailing at the time land acquisition. The prevailing market rate in this village was assessed to be about Rs 1200 per sqm for all categories of land which is **clearly lower than** final compensation rates for any land type as mentioned above. Details of village wise land rate comparison is appended (refer Appendix 7) to the report for reference.

From the above, it is evident that market rate assessment of land by CALA was carried out as per process laid out in RFCTLARR Act, 2013. Further, the final compensation rate thus arrived was comparable to the existing market rate and as such is aligned to the principle of replacement cost.

D. Assessment of market valuation for loss of structures owned by titleholders

68. Valuation of affected structures was carried out by R&B department on behalf of CALA. The Roads and Building (R&B) department carried out valuation of structures based

on dimension and type of each affected structure. The R&B department has defined type of structures as permanent, semi-permanent, temporary, compound wall, borewell/open well. A 100% solatium was added to estimated structure value (submitted by R&B department) by CALA before arriving at final compensation amount for the affected structure.

69. For assessment of adequacy of compensation paid for structure loss, the following approach was adopted:

- a. Affected structures (owned by titleholders) have been considered of two types. In the first category, the structures refer to those that have been compensated by CALA and these no longer exist on ground as they have been cleared by the company. The second category refers to structures that still exist within the RoW and were physically verified by consultants during site visit. In the Table 5 below, serial 1-16 pertains to first category of structures and serial no. 17-18 pertain to the latter category. It may be noted that most of the affected structures (585 such encumbrances existed at the time of appointment of concessionaire) have been cleared or abandoned by the owner and only 104 structures (includes structures owned by non-titleholders as well) remain on ground, at the time of preparation of this report.

	Village name	Survey no	Structure value as per Valuation sheet		Market Valuation calculated by consultant		Difference (A-B)
			Net value as per R&B valuation sheet	Value after adding 100% solatium (A)	Structure value as per current market valuation	Market value upon adjusting for Inflation(B)*	
1	Asakapalli		50,527	1,01,054	1,46,724	1,26,746	- 25,692
2	Asakapalli	196/22	11,20,113	22,40,226	23,17,460	20,01,909	2,38,317
3	Asakapalli	194/3	2,48,102	4,96,204	4,40,231	3,80,288	1,15,916
4	Asakapalli	196/15	55,124	1,10,248	61,413	53,051	57,197
5	Gandigundam	235/8A	7,69,642	15,39,284	11,90,147	10,28,094	5,11,190
6	Gandigundam	230/1B	6,85,875	13,71,750	10,17,743	8,79,164	4,92,586
7	Gandigundam	230/1B	59,701	1,19,402	1,90,224	1,64,323	- 44,921
8	Gandigundam	208/6B	2,25,955	4,51,910	1,66,075	1,43,462	3,08,448
9	Pendurthi	164/3	66,297	1,32,594	1,25,480	1,08,395	24,199
10	Pendurthi	164/6	15,62,055	31,24,110	27,61,725	23,85,682	7,38,428
11	Pendurthi	164/9B	94,700	1,89,400	2,27,801	1,96,783	- 7,383
12	Pendurthi	164/1A1	21,295	42,590	62,980	54,405	- 11,815
13	Sankaram	24/1	6,84,239	13,68,478	11,24,780	9,71,627	3,96,851
14	Sankaram	24/1	9,78,693	19,57,386	15,43,359	13,33,211	6,24,175
15	Sankaram	24/1	5,81,216	11,62,432	10,27,923	8,87,958	2,74,474
16	Sankaram	24/1	2,84,276	5,68,552	5,02,766	4,34,308	1,34,244
17	Gandigundam	230/2	6,85,875	13,71,750	4,49,834	3,88,584	9,83,166
18	Pinagadi	60/13B	9,35,483	18,70,966	15,90,890	13,74,271	4,96,695

Source: Land acquisition valuation and award documents, CALA, March 2020

*market rates applied for structure valuation were collected in March 2020 while R&B valuations were mostly carried out in early 2017, hence consultant's valuations have been adjusted backward @5 percent per year for 3-year.

- b. To assess adequacy of compensation for first category of structures (serial no. 1-16), sample valuation sheet prepared by R&B department was collected from CALA. Copies of sample valuation sheets is appended (refer Appendix 8) for reference. These sheets have been prepared for each affected structure which provide information on type of structure, dimension, detailed calculation for structure components and photograph of the structure. Using the available information (structures' image, dimension and other details provided in the valuation sheet), an independent estimation was carried out by consultant's engineer. In this case however, market value (unit rate) for structure components, as collected by consultant from local market, were applied to arrive at replacement cost. Details of process adopted for market value estimation by consultant is explained in Appendix 9. Then a comparative assessment on adequacy of compensation (between the two values) was made, as show in Table 5.
- c. A few of the structures (owned by titleholders) continue to exist within the RoW and some of these have been issued Award Notice as well. Two such structures (serial no. 17-18 in table 5) were identified during the field survey and Award value of the affected structures was noted from the notices issued¹⁰. Market valuation of structure by consultant's engineer carried out independently (based on physical measurement of structures, taken at site). A comparative assessment of award value and market valuation made by consultant is presented in table 5. It may be noted that the detailed valuation sheets could not be collected from CALA office for these structures, to verify the dimensions and areas accounted by R&B department for their estimations. Further, as discussed earlier, award values declared by CALA are sometimes challenged by affected persons in case they are not satisfied with valuations made and if considered, the Award may undergo revision.

70. In the context of comparative assessment presented in table 5 above, it may be noted:

- a. Most of the structures no longer exist (reference comparison presented for structures in table 5) as these have been dismantled, hence an absolute retrospective estimation of loss for affected structures was not possible at this stage. Hence, comparison between consultant's estimation and CALA's valuation of affected structure are limited by differences in interpretation and judgment related to assumed project impact.
- b. Structure valuation carried out by R&B department for CALA includes depreciation based on the age of the structure and future life. The market valuation carried out by the consultant is based on the principle of replacement cost. However, the provision for 100% solatium on the R&B valuation compensates for this gap as seen for most of the structures (14 out of 18 assessed structures) in table 5.

Review of compensation process confirms that affected structures (owned by land titleholders) were compensated as per the guidelines of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The assessment (analysis presented in table 5), further confirms that the structure loss compensations have been adequate and matching market values- calculated on the basis of input (replacement) cost. For over three fourth of sample structures (selected for the assessment), compensation amount has been found to be adequate and/or above the market value. For remaining structures (4 out of 18 assessed), the award value has been found to be

¹⁰ Refers to Notice of Award under Section 3E (1) of NH Act, 1956. One sample copy is appended as Appendix 11

marginally lower than assessed market value which can be attributed to the limitations in retrospective assessment. Hence, compensation for structure loss (owned by titleholders) is confirmed to be aligned with SPS requirement of replacement cost basis.

E. Assessment of market valuation for loss of trees

71. Valuation of fruit bearing and other type (non-horticulture) of trees was carried out by the horticulture and forest departments, respectively. These departments submitted their valuation reports to CALA which was adopted for payment of compensation to the landowners. This assessment process was in accordance with the guidelines of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

Figure 5: Estimation of Non-Horticulture tree valuation

Sl. No.	Sy No.	Extent in Sq.mts./Ac	Beneficiary Name	Name of tree species	Girth at BH (in metres)	approximate Ht (in Metres)	volume	no of trees	FSR Rate (per Cmt/each)	Total value as per FSR	Total Value in Cmt.	Rate per Cmt/each no. (Market value)	Total Value	Ref.No.	
7	44/28		Kolladai Arjuna Sri Lata Jagrathu.	Teak	0.39	2.00		1	41	41		100	100		
				Teak	0.25	2.00		1	41	41		50	50		
				Teak	0.25	2.00		1	41	41		50	50		
				Teak	0.25	2.00		1	41	41		50	50		
				Teak	0.25	2.00		1	41	41		50	50		
				Teak	0.25	2.00		1	41	41		50	50		
				Teak	0.25	2.00		1	41	41		50	50		
				Teak	0.25	2.00		1	41	41		50	50		
				Teak	0.25	2.00		1	41	41		50	50		
				Teak	0.25	2.00		1	41	41		50	50		
				Teak	0.25	2.00		1	41	41		50	50		
				Teak	0.25	2.00		1	41	41		50	50		
				Teak	0.25	2.00		1	41	41		50	50		
				Teak	0.25	2.00		1	41	41		50	50		
8	44/3		Kolladai Pyattamma N/o Lata Nandanpulu	Cherita	1.46	4.00	0.3476	1	12277	6779.6	0.5476	4000	2190		
				Eucalyptus	0.84	4.00	0.1136	1	444	444	0.1536	4000	614		
				Eucalyptus	0.35	3.00		1	111	111		50	50		
				Teak	0.48	3.00	0.0431	1	14028	1124.4		100	100		
				Subabalu	0.32	3.00	0.0192	4	111	444	0.1152	1185	148		
				Subabalu	0.42	3.00	0.0331	1	111	111	0.0991	1185	43		
				Subabalu	0.50	4.00	0.0425	1	300	300	0.0625	1185	80		
				Subabalu	0.40	3.00	0.0300	1	111	111	0.0300	1185	39		
				Subabalu	0.50	4.00	0.0500	1	40	40	0.0196	1185	28		
				Subabalu	0.50	4.00	0.0500	1	40	40	0.0196	1185	28		

Source: Land acquisition valuation and award documents, CALA, March 2020

Figure 6: Estimation of Horticultural Trees

ESTIMATION OF COMPENSATION AMOUNT FOR HORTICULTURE SPECIES EXISTING IN NH16 EXPANSION AS PER NEW G.O.Ms.NO. 357 DT.22.03.2006													
Village: IRUVADA													
S.No.	Sch.No	Survey number	Area(acs)	Name of the Enjoyer	Crops existing on ground	Horticulture crops	Number existing	Eligible as per G.O.	Category	Age	Compensation value per tree	Total amount (Rs.)	Remarks
1	7	38/158	0.155	[REDACTED]	Neem-1, Palmyrah Tree-1, Coconut plants 23, Teak plants-14	Coconut	23	0	0	0	0	0	This is recently planted plants and not eligible for compensation
2	23	46/5	0.17	[REDACTED]	Coconut-1, Thatched hut, Tamarind tree-1	Coconut	1	1	Isolated Bearing	More than 10 yrs	1153.32	1153.32	
3	28	46/198	0.13	[REDACTED]	coconut-2	Coconut	2	2	Isolated Bearing	More than 10 yrs	1153.32	2306.64	
4	38	48/13	0.09	[REDACTED]	(Equal share) neem-5, Palmyrah trees-12, Teak-5, Mango-2 & Tamarind-7	Mango	2	2	C grade Prebearing	Approx 3 yrs	198.02	396.04	
5	50	50/198	0.095	[REDACTED]	Coconut trees & Teak trees	Coconut	6	6	C grade Prebearing	approx 5 yrs	219.85	1319.1	

Source: Land acquisition valuation and award documents, CALA , March 2020

72. Figure 5 and Figure 6 are sample images of valuation of non-horticulture and horticulture trees respectively that was included in the final Awards declared for each PAP. In case of the non-horticulture trees, the Forest Schedule of Rates (FSR) was applied to timber volume (cubic meter) of the affected trees. In case of horticulture trees, the valuation has been provided as per the G.O. Ms. No. 357 dated 22.03.2006 for eligible plants. Available documents suggest that factors like age of trees and remaining life (for timber value and fruit bearing value) have been factored in while estimating compensation value. A 100% solatium has been added to this value as per the awards and compensation documents verified. The conversations held with PAPs during the census and IOL survey informed that they are being compensated for the loss of fruit bearing as well as other trees impacted due to land acquisition. However, retrospective assessment of adequacy of market valuation of horticulture and non-horticulture trees could not be done by the consultants due to clearance of affected trees at site and hence conclusive statement on principle of replacement cost being met by the compensation offered to affected persons cannot be made.

F. Compensation for other immovable assets

73. Review of Award statements and consultation with PAPs during field visit confirm that affected persons have been compensated for other immovable assets impacted by the project. Award documents (valuation sheets) mention items such as open well and borewell for which compensation estimations have been made. Sample of such valuations have been provided in Appendix 8. As per final Award documents obtained from CALA office and sample Award Notice (refer Appendix 11), a solatium of 100 percent of market valuation of such immovable assets (as done R&B department) was further added to arrive at final award amount. During

IOL survey, no such immovable asset was found within the RoW to physically validate adequacy of compensation made. Public consultations held during the visit has though not provided evidences to draw any conclusion suggesting inadequate compensation. Further, inferring from the assessment made for building structures (table 5), asset valuation of these structure types (borewell, open well) that deploy similar estimation principles, suggest compensation value to be meeting replacement costs. However, in absence any physically verifiable existing structures, a definitive conclusion cannot be made.

G. Compensation to Non-Titleholders

74. The CALA and NHAI officials, during discussions, confirmed that structure valuation for asset loss (other than land) to non-titleholders (encroachers, squatter and assigned land holders) have been similar to those applied for titleholders. However, the compensation award in the case of encroached structures is not augmented by addition of solatium (equivalent to 100 percent of structure value), as provided to titleholder and assignee owned structures. It may be noted again that encroachers and squatters in the category of non-titleholders are not entitled for land compensation or replacement of land, whereas assigned land holders are provided compensation for loss of land and structure on same principles that are applied for titleholders.

75. At the time of project award to the company, information made available by CALA (to company), there were 110 PAPs on government land (encroachers/squatters) associated with 105 structures (refer table 12 in chapter IV) and 81 assignee land holders (refer table 13 in chapter IV). Of these, 42 PAPs (encroachers/squatters on government land) and 40 assignee land holders have been compensated (Refer table 12 and 13 in chapter IV)¹¹. During IOL survey conducted as part of this audit, 104 structures (upon excluding abandoned structures) were assessed to be existing in the ROW of the project road. Of these 71 structures that include 62 privately owned structures (64 PAPs) and 9 community structures, were assessed to be encroachments, while 2 structures (2 PAPs) were identified to be on government assigned land. Of the 71 encroachments identified during the IOL survey, 28 encroachment structures (26 privately owned and 2 community structures) were traced to be overlapping with the non-titled encumbrance list (referred above) prepared at project start. Compensation payment to existing encumbrances is under process as per discussion with CALA officials. The delay in compensation has been mostly noted due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

76. Based on sample of 15 encroachment structures identified during IOL survey (refer Appendix 14A for further details on existing encumbrances and compensation gap assessment) and information available from award documents, an analysis (similar to assessment presented in Table 5 earlier) for compensation adequacy was carried out. As mentioned earlier, solatium is not added to compensation amount for loss of encroachment structures. Summary findings are presented in Table 6, below.

¹¹ Structure valuation and award declaration has been made for remaining PAPs as well. Compensation disbursement is understood to be under process. The process is learnt to have been delayed also because of declaration of lockdown due to COVID-19. Information related to compensation disbursement is included as part of monitoring and reporting arrangement, discussed later in this document.

Table 6: Assessment of valuation of structures for non-titleholders (encroaching on government land)					
Sl. No.	Village name	Survey no	Structure value as per award document (A)	Structure value as per market valuation* (B)	Difference (A-B)
1	Sankaram	24-1	6,84,239	24,20,931	-17,36,692
2	Sankaram	24-2	2,05,272	5,65,889	-3,60,617
3	Sankaram	24-6	2,58,259	6,03,615	-3,45,356
4	Sankaram	29-2	3,62,092	4,06,954	-44,862
5	Koduru	229-3	4,13,054	2,39,464	1,73,590
6	Koduru		6,97,626	11,54,414	-4,56,788
7	Koduru		2,38,561	6,81,371	-4,42,810
8	Koduru		4,88,617	24,66,304	-19,77,687
9	Koduru		6,54,009	13,54,869	-7,00,860
10	Rebeka	10-2	1,33,275	1,81,460	-48,185
11	Sankaram	29-2	4,78,742	2,01,981	2,76,761
12	Amruthapuram		10,221	7,60,555	-7,50,334
13	Amruthapuram	1-4	485	91,118	-90,633
14	Amruthapuram		19,283	1,81,212	-1,61,929
15	Amruthapuram		7,49,984	3,54,555	3,95,429

Source: Award Document, CALA, March 2020

*similar to estimation made in Table 5, figures were adjusted backward for inflation @5 percent per year for 3-years

Assessment (referring to the analysis presented in table 6), suggests that the structure loss compensations for encroachment structures is not adequate or matching market values-calculated on the basis of input (replacement) cost. The gap is primarily explained by compensation approach of not providing solatium, unlike the approach adopted for titleholder and assignee owned structures

H. Rehabilitation and Resettlement assistance

77. As per the section 10A (e) of RFCTLARR (Amendment) Ordinance, 2014¹², infrastructure and social infrastructure projects including projects under public private where the ownership of land continues to vest with the government are exempt from Social Impact Assessment (SIA). Further, the NHA manual of guidelines¹³ on land acquisition under the NH Act, 1956 states on page 35, 75 & 193 that the national highway projects being infrastructure projects are exempted from SIA.

The project has provided compensation for loss of land, structures, standing crops, trees and other assets. The RFCTLARR Act has provisions for R&R benefits to the affected families which is described under Section 31 and further elaborated in Second Schedule of the Act. As per provisions in this Act certain benefits in addition to the market value of land and other assets such as provision of housing unit, land for land, choice annuity/employment, subsistence grant, transportation allowance, etc. are to be provided to the affected families.

¹² <https://dolr.gov.in/sites/default/files/RFCTLARR%20Act%20%28Amendment%29%20Ordinance%2C%202014.pdf>

¹³ https://morth.nic.in/sites/default/files/A_Manual_of_Guidelines_on_Land_Acquisition_for_National_Highways_File3449.pdf

78. “A Manual of Guidelines on Land Acquisition for National Highways under The National Highways Act, 1956” uploaded by NHAI/MoRTH (refer Appendix 12) provides clarity of application of provisions of the Act (under second Schedule) is applicable, at least from the date of issue of this clarification (December 2018). As per this information, select provisions of the second schedule are applicable to NHAI project. It was learnt from NHAI office that projects prior to the issue of above guidelines were executed with the interpretation that schedule II of the RFCTLARR Act, 20013 (considering applicability exclusions provided initially under schedule 4 of the Act and subsequent ordinances passed by central government) was not applicable to NHAI projects. Given the above context and the project timeline (land acquisition initiated in 2016), R&R benefits as prescribed under schedule II of the RFCTLARR Act 2013, were not made applicable to the project.

I. Arbitration and Litigation

79. One of the grievance redressal option available to affected persons is to appeal to Arbitrator for any dispute related to claims. CALA office has provided a list of 156 arbitration cases pending with the arbitrator regarding land acquisition under the project. Of these, 18 have been filed by PAPs from Anakapalli mandal, 35 from Anandapuram mandal, 48 from Pendurthi mandal and 55 from Sabbavaram Mandal. Detailed village wise number of arbitrations is appended (Appendix 6) to the report.

Sr. No.	Mandal	Number of Arbitration Cases
1	Anakapalli	18
2	Anandapuram	35
3	Pendurthi	48
4	Sabbavaram	55
	Total	156

Source: CALA office, March 2020

80. Out of the 156 cases, majority of the cases i.e. 57.44% were filed for enhancement of compensation rate, on the ground that acquired land though classified as agriculture land as per land records, was fit for house or abutting to existing roads. Further, 5 of the PAPs have asked for enhanced rate claiming impact to their livelihood while 6 other PAPs have demanded higher rate as the land use of the acquired land had already changed from agriculture to non-agriculture prior to start of land acquisition process.

81. Of 156 cases, orders have been reserved for 96 cases by the appellate authority, implying that appeals have been heard and final arbitration orders are awaited. The PAPs are free to seek legal recourse if not satisfied by the outcome of arbitration and the final decision of the court is binding on all parties.

J. Gap Assessment, Compliance with ADB SPS and Closure Measures

82. Based on the assessment of land acquisition process and review of adequacy of compensation and benefits provided to affected persons, observations on project’s process alignment with ADB SPS requirements are summarized in Table 8 below. It may be noted that the land acquisition process for this project, initiated during 2016 was not carried out in anticipation of ADB’s financing for the project. The table 8 also suggests gap closure/mitigation measures that are further elaborated in chapter VI of this document.

Table 8: Gaps between project compensation against ADB's SPS requirement

Sl No	ADB SPS policy requirements	Gap/Compliance Status	Mitigation Measures
1	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities and concerned non-government organizations ensuring their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs	Project was exempted from the provision of conducting SIA, therefore no such consultations were carried out prior to initiating of land acquisition process. However, consultations have been held in villages (upon declaration of notification under section 3D of the NH Act, as required by the NH Act) with affected persons/communities to brief them about the land acquisition process, valuation procedures, GRM etc. Such consultations are also understood to have provided opportunities to affected community in raising their concerns/grievances/suggestions to authorities. However, such consultations are understood to be lacking specific focus on vulnerable families (including women). There is no provision of affected community in monitoring or evaluation of resettlement/livelihood restoration program.	<p>DBL will engage with communities on ongoing basis based on four parameters of meaningful consultations i.e. it should be participatory, timely, socially inclusive and open.</p> <p>A local NGO/ in house LRP and safeguard implementation cell will be engaged to conduct public consultations with the focus to get their input in planning, implementation and monitoring of LRP interventions.</p> <p>Further, such public consultation will also be used as platform to identify LA related issues that remain unaddressed and facilitate its resolution through GRM arrangements under the project.</p>
2	Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns.	As described in this chapter, a formal GRM exists for conduct of LA process which provides opportunities to the PAPs to lodge their grievances that addressed by competent authorities. In addition to the above, PAPs have option to take legal recourse, as permitted under the Act.	<p>A grievance redressal mechanism will be set up by client that shall facilitate affected persons in addressing land acquisition related residual grievances that may have remained undressed or any other grievance related to project operation.</p> <p>For grievances related to land acquisition matters, the project level GRM will act as facilitator, linking them to formal GRM that exists at CALA level and facilitate its resolution. On other matters such as project operation, LRP implementation,</p>

Table 8: Gaps between project compensation against ADB's SPS requirement

SI No	ADB SPS policy requirements	Gap/Compliance Status	Mitigation Measures
			GRM shall address and resolve these issues independently at its own level.
3	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance	Applicable legal framework provided compensation (cash based) only. Assessment of adequacy of compensation provided suggest that these meet replacement cost or are higher (specifically land compensation).	A retrospective assessment of physical and economic displacement may not be feasible. Measures have been proposed in this plan document, which shall carry out consultation amongst affected community and accordingly finalize on livelihood restoration activities which shall be based on interest and willingness of PAPs, skill and opportunity mapping.
4	Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets	Non-titleholders have been recognized to be eligible for compensation for loss of assets (except for land). The project was exempted from R&R assistance and hence no such assistance have been provided to this PAP category as well	
5	Improve, or at least restore, the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women through land bases resettlement strategies wherever possible, prompt replacement of assets, prompt compensation at full replacement cost and additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible	Only cash based compensations were provided that meets replacement cost and no other benefits were provided to the affected persons including those targeted at vulnerable groups. Assessment of compensation provided for loss of land, structure and other assets suggests that these were adequate to meet replacement cost.	LRP planning and implementation will lay special focus on PAPs (including women) who have been rendered vulnerable due to land acquisition by the project. GRM and public consultations to be carried out by LRP implementing agency will facilitate in this objective. .
6	Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation schedule	As the project was exempted from Schedule 2 benefits, as outlined in RFCTLARR Act, 2013, which provides for rehabilitation and resettlement benefits. No such plan was prepared	Preparation of resettlement plan based on retrospective assessment of project impacts may not be feasible. Instead, a livelihood restoration plan (this document) has been prepared which is aimed at assisting affected persons' livelihood restoration. The plan (refer chapter 5) also provides for institutional

Table 8: Gaps between project compensation against ADB's SPS requirement

SI No	ADB SPS policy requirements	Gap/Compliance Status	Mitigation Measures
			arrangement, implementation schedule. M&E arrangements etc.
7	Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders	Not applicable	
8	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation	Compensation was paid to affected persons prior to their displacement. Final award documents for encumbrances that exist within the RoW was not available (in most cases) at the time site visit. award in such cases are understood to be in the process of finalization.	In alignment with the ADB policy, DBL has its own internal policy that no one from the ROW is displaced without adequate compensation. In adherence to the outlined policies, DBL will facilitate the process of compensation disbursement from CALA office, and confirm payment of compensation prior to any displacement.
9	Special consideration for indigenous people	Not Applicable for this project	
10	Monitoring and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	No resettlement plan was prepared for this project and hence no such arrangement exists.	LR measures have been recommended in this document (chapter VI) which also suggests M&E arrangements to monitor and report its implementation progress.

IV. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

A. Land requirement

83. The project on 6-laning of Anandapuram-Anakapalli section of the NH-16 has total land requirement of 335.68 Ha of land. Of 35 villages that fall along the project road, there was no additional land requirement for the project in 2 villages. Out of total land requirement (335.68 Ha), 80 Ha (as right of way of existing road) was already available to NHAI. The balance 255.68 Ha of land requirement was distributed across 33 villages. Additional land requirement constituted 196.05 Ha of private land 59.63 Ha of government land. In 2 of the 33 villages namely Gidijala and Pydivada only government land transfer was required. Compensation award (3G notification under NH Act of 1956) has already been published for 30 out of the 31 villages where private land acquisition has been carried out.

84. As on date, based on the 3G award documents collected from CALA office, and subsequent update (July 2020) shared by the company, award has already been announced for 178.92 ha of private land. The remaining balance of 17.13 ha of private land is yet to be acquired and handed over to DBL. Including the government land, total 23.38 ha of land is yet to be handed over to the company. Table 9 below gives a brief overview of the land requirement and present status of acquisition/land transfer.

1	Total land required for the Project Road	335.68 Ha
2	Land already available with NHAI (Existing RoW)	80.00 Ha
3	Land area proposed for acquisition/transfer under the project road (1-2)	255.68 Ha
a	Government land	59.63 Ha
b	Private land	196.05 Ha
4	Status of pending and acquired private land	
a	Private land area (with 3G ¹⁴ awards approved and land handed over)	178.92 Ha ¹⁵
b	Balance private land, yet to be acquired (3b-4a)	17.13 Ha
5	Government Land yet to be transferred	6.25 Ha
6	Total land pending acquisition/transfer (4b+5)	23.38 Ha

Source: Documents from CALA office and DBL, July 2020

B. Land Acquisition Timeline

85. Land acquisition process for this project was initiated in 2016. The earliest 3A notification¹⁶ was published in July 2016. A total of 23 3A Notifications were published for 392.12 Ha land area. Similarly, 20 Notifications under section 3D¹⁷ of NH Act were published between February 2017 and May 2018, corresponding to 263.05 Ha of land.

86. Award declaration (under section 3G of NH Act, 1956) was published between February 2018 and October 2019 onwards. Till date 52 Awards have been published corresponding to 178.92 ha of private land. Further details on land acquisition notifications are

¹⁴ Section of National Highway Act, 1956 under which land acquisition compensation Awards (for private land) are declared, and possession taken over thereupon

¹⁵ As per summary of 52 declared awards, shared by the office of 'Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (CALA)

¹⁶ Preliminary Notification under NH Act, 1956 to express intent of the government to acquire land

¹⁷ Notification under NH Act, 1956, declaring final list of land parcels to be acquired

provided in Appendix 3. As explained earlier (paragraph 60, chapter III), area corresponding to Notifications issued under different sections i.e. 3A, 3D and 3G may not match due to subsequent revision in land requirements on account of design changes, community objections, subsequent corrections and other reasons.

Notification	Earliest Date	Latest Date	Total no of Notification	Private Land (Ha)
3A	July 2016	January 2018	23 (6 main, 4 supplementary and 13 amendments)	307.48
3D	February 2017	May 2018	20	202.33
3G	February 2018	October 2019	52	178.92

Source: Data from Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (CALA) office, Visakhapatnam

C. Overall Project Affected Persons and Compensation Disbursement Status

87. Land acquisition has resulted in involuntary resettlement impact to approximately 4770 persons¹⁸ as per land acquisition records. This includes 4571 titleholders and non-titleholders comprising 118 encroacher/squatters (on government land) and 81 assignee land holders. As per available records, 3068 affected persons (64.32 percent of the total) have been compensated as of July 2020.

88. As presented in table 11, land acquisition as of July 2020 has involved 2979 survey numbers affecting 4571 title holders out of which 2979 PAPs (65.2%) have been compensated.

Sr. No	Mandal	Total PAPs	Total land Survey Numbers	Total PAPs Compensated	% of PAPs Compensated
1	Anakapalli	655	314	493	75.3%
3	Anandapuram	1097	683	936	85.3%
3	Pendurthi	1155	631	676	58.5%
4	Sabbavaram	1664	835	874	52.5%
	Total	4571¹⁹	2463	2979	65.2%

Source: Updated data from CALA (sourced by DBL), July 2020

89. As per information made available by CALA (to company) at the time of project award, there were 110 PAPs on government land (encroachers/squatters) associated with 105 structures, falling under 35 land survey numbers (refer Table 12). Of these, 38.2% PAPs have been compensated. IOL survey found a total of 71 structures (62 privately owned and 9 CPR structures) encroached on government land (refer section E to this chapter). Out of these, 28 encroachment structures identified during IOL survey, have been traced to be overlapping with encroachments (105 in number) listed at project start. (refer Appendix 14A and 14 B).

Table 12: Number on Non-Titleholder PAPs on Government Land (Encroachers)

¹⁸ Figures are an approximation as number of affected titleholders has been taken as the count of names appearing against each affected plot. Duplication of names i.e. same name appearing against multiple plots cannot be ruled out.

¹⁹ Few of title holders name may be repeated if they are owners of multiple affected plots. Accordingly, the figure may be slightly inflated on account of duplication in counting.

Sr. No	Mandal	Total PAPs	Total Number of Structures	Total Survey Numbers	Total PAPs Compensated	% of PAPs Compensated
1	Anakapalli	42	41	10	42	100.0%
2	Anandapuram	36	36	13	0	0.0%
3	Sabbavaram	32	28	12	0	0.0%
	Total	110²⁰	105	35	42	38.2% %

Source: List of encroachments provided by DBL (sourced from CALA), July 2020

90. Land acquisition has affected 81 assignee land holders (a non-titleholder category). These families are occupants on government assigned (D-patta) land. 40 of these PAPs have been compensated as of July 2020.

Sr. No	Mandal	Total PAPs	Total PAPs Compensated	% of PAPs Compensated
1	Anakapalli	5	4	80.0%
2	Anandapuram	69	35	50.7%
3	Sabbavaram	7	1	14.3%
	Total	81	40	49.4%

Source: List of encroachments provided by DBL sourced from CALA, July 2020

91. Information collected from CALA office during the site visit is presented in Table 14 below. As per information shared with the team, Total compensation amount sanctioned for Award for acquisition of land under the project was Rs 561.65 crore (5616.5 million), corresponding to 179.74 Ha of land. Out of this amount, Rs. 388.56 crore (69.18%) was disbursed till February 2020. Appendix 4 can be referred for further details on disbursement

Sl No	Data Details	Extent for Award passed & Amount sanctioned		Payments made		Balance to be distributed for notices served U/s 3E(1)		Payment Percentage	
		sqm	Amount Rs.	sqm	Amount Rs.	sqm	Amount Rs.	Area	Amount
1	Until 31.10.2019	1,797,417	5,616,480,076	1,064,646.5	3,747,056,228	732770.5	1,869,423,848	59.23	66.72
2	From 31.10.2019 To February 2020	-	-	39,619	138,557,131				
	Total	1,797,417	5,616,480,076	1,104,265.5	3,885,613,359	693151.5	1,730,866,717	61.44	69.18

Source: Documents collected from CALA, March 2020

92. Further update on compensation sanctioned Award and compensation disbursement status was collected from CALA (sourced by DBL) in July 2020. As per available information (refer table 15 below), total compensation has been sanctioned for Rs 574.28 crore (5742.8 million). NHAI has so far deposited Rs. 545.99 crore to CALA. Of the sanctioned amount, Rs 399.50 crore (69.56%) has already been disbursed till date. It may be noted that Award

²⁰ Few of the PAPs may be repeated as the count of total PAPs is derived from the number of structures impacted. Some survey numbers have multiple plot/structure counts.

preparation and disbursement is still ongoing and figures may change with further updates. This document will be updated based on disbursement details received from CALA from time to time in future.

Table 15: Updated Status of Compensation disbursement to PAPs	
Item	Value (in crore)
Total Sanctioned Award Value	574.28
Total amount deposited by NHAI to CALA	545.99
Total amount disbursed by CALA till date	399.50 (69.56%)
Balance amount to be disbursed	174.89 (30.45%)
Source: CALA (sourced by DBL), July 2020	

93. Consultant's field team conducted a survey of 87 PAPs (randomly sampled) as part of socio economic survey and to collect information about land acquisition process including compensation disbursement status. In their response, 57 (65%) PAPs reported that they have already received the compensation which is in line with the compensation disbursement status reported by CALA.

94. Some of the reasons cited by the CALA office for tardy progress in disbursement of compensation are:

- a. Frequent changes in Approval Authority within CALA office and related procedural delays has resulted in slower disbursement of compensation. The office also shared that post October 2019 there was no signing authority due to change of office in-charge. The CALA officers belong to revenue department and management of land acquisition process is an additional charge to them. There is no exclusive team set up for land acquisition tasks for projects.
- b. Funds were not received from NHAI office for about 2-3 months due to procedural reasons.
- c. CALA officials also informed that the compensation disbursement could not be completed for several PAPs due to non-submission of required supporting documents substantiating their claims.
- d. Further, outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic has accentuated the delay in the ongoing processes of Award finalization, declaration and compensation disbursement.

D. Pending Land Acquisition

95. At the time of the study land acquisition was pending for 17.13 Ha of private land which is besides pending handover of 6.253 Ha of government land. Therefore, 23.38 Ha (9%) of total requirement of 335.68 Ha land is pending for acquisition/transfer. Of these, 9.53 Ha is pending in Saripalle village and rest are distributed across 15 villages.

96. In Saripalle village, acquisition of 7.29 Ha of private land and transfer of 2.23 Ha of government land is pending, as detailed out in table 16. Delay in land acquisition in this village is due to an ongoing court case. The main contention as submitted in the court (also verified during discussions with local community) was that disproportionately higher scale of land acquisition (as compared to other villages) has been proposed in this village. NHAI, however, maintains that the higher land requirement is due to the proposed interchange in the village.

Table 16: Land acquisition status in Saripalle village					
Details as per 3A notification for Saripalle village					
Village	3A SO No	Date	Private Land (Ha)	Govt Land (Ha)	Total (Ha)
Saripalle	3239	19-10-2016	10.853	4.4509	15.3039
Saripalle	1893	13-06-2017	0.0121		0.0121
		Total	10.8651	4.4509	15.316
Details as per 3D notification for Saripalle Village					
Village	3D SO No	Date	Private Land (Ha)	Govt Land (Ha)	Total (Ha)
Saripalle	3162	27-09-2017	7.2971	2.2325	9.5296

Source: Data from competent authority for land acquisition (CALA) office, Vishakhapatnam

97. Remaining area of land pertains to missing extent across 15 villages. The 3D notification for these plots was published vide SO number 3370 (E) dated 18.09.2019. Award calculation process for these land parcels are presently under process by the Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (CALA) office. Details of the 3D notification is appended (Appendix 5) to the report for further reference. These relate to 120 land parcels, as per the 3D notification, of which 111 plots are private land. In these affected land parcels, 12 structures (10 privately owned and 2 CPRs) were identified during the IOL survey. Further details are provided in the following section (section E) of this chapter.

98. During the discussions (February, 2020) with Special Deputy Collector for Land Acquisition and other officials of CALA, the consultants were informed that the office is in the process of preparing 3G Awards for missing extent across 15 villages which will be completed by 31st March 2020. However, given the COVID-19 outbreak, the process is yet to be completed and may possibly take another 4-5 months for closure in current circumstances.

99. In case of Saripalle village, there are total of 64 survey numbers out of which 51 are related to private plots. These private plots are associated with 54 families. Whereas in case of remaining missing plots in 15 villages, there are total 111 private plots (as per the mentioned survey numbers listed in 3D) which is owned by 181 families. Considering the missing names that have not yet been specified for about 19 survey numbers in the 3D document, the number of affected persons is estimated to be in the range of 200-250 for the missing plots in 15 villages. Summing it up, about 254-304 families are anticipated to be affected in 16 villages (including Saripalle) for the remainder of the land.

100. It may be noted that NHAI has inbuilt provisions to de-scope proposed land acquisition in case there is any design change on account of alternate design option or due to issues such as objections/suggestions by local community. Such measures can be taken without reducing the construction period for BOT (build, operate, transfer) – HAM (Hybrid Annuity Model) projects. NHAI has issued a standard operating procedure pertaining this option. Past experience suggests that such steps can be taken for projects facing land acquisition issues in specific sections, or technical design challenges identified at later stage, allowing for descoping in the proposed RoW.

E. Existing encumbrance/encroachment within RoW

101. A detailed exercise involving transact walk, identification of structures standing within RoW, (facilitated by land acquisition team of DBL), conduct of detailed Inventory of Loss (IOL) survey followed by further validation of data with the DBL team, was carried out to assess present status of encumbrances.

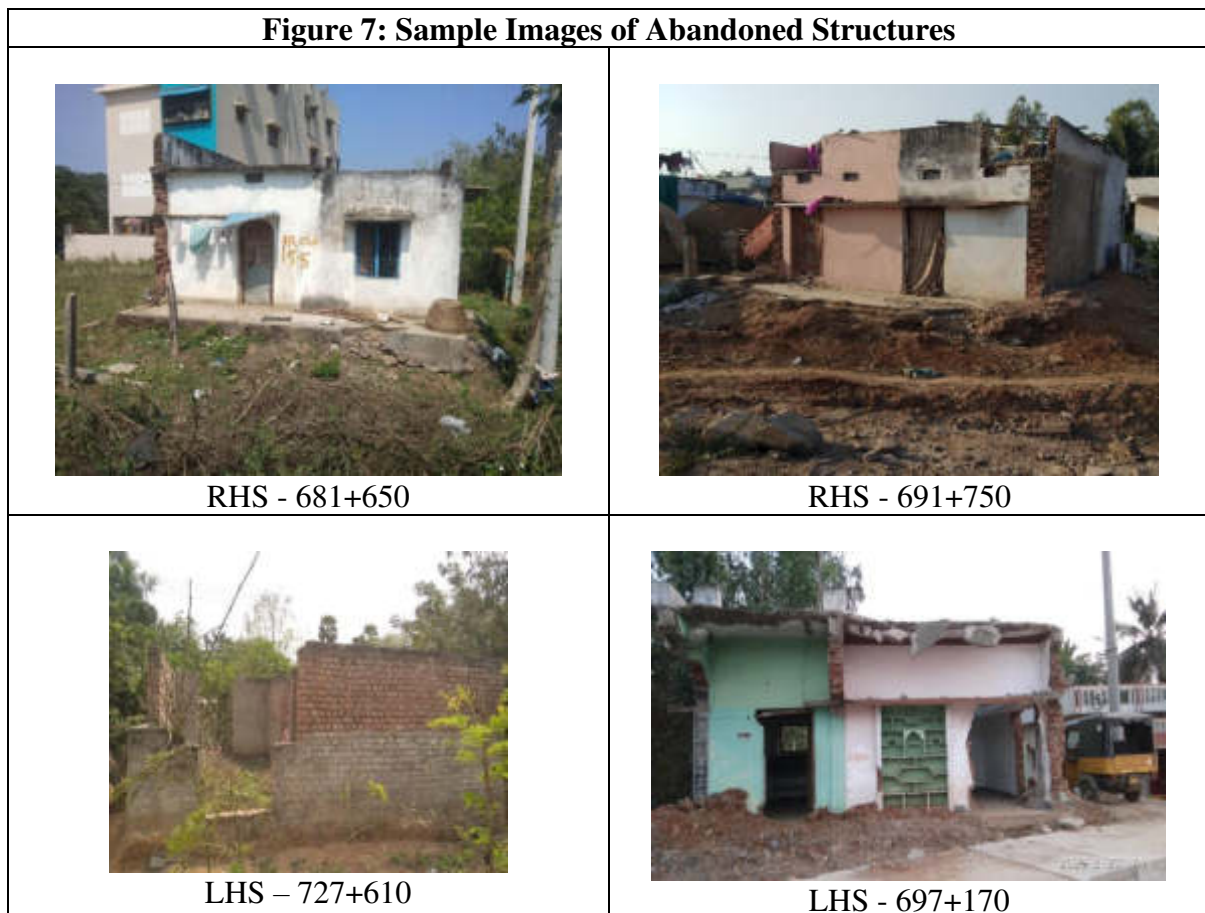
102. Encumbrance status: 585 structures (includes both titleholder and non-titleholder owned structures) existed at the time of appointment of Concessionaire. A listing exercise was done by the company at this stage which was shared with the consultant at the time of field survey. During IOL survey (1-15 March 2020), 139 structures were found to be still existing in the RoW. The balance has already been cleared by the company. Discussion with DBL and consultations with affected persons have confirmed that encumbrances are cleared only after payment of compensation.

103. Structure Usage Status – IOL survey assessed 35 of these (139) structures to be abandoned and no longer in use. 33 of these abandoned structures were privately owned structures, whereas 2 were government buildings. PAPs do not reside or use these structures any longer and have vacated these upon receiving compensation (sample images below). As summarized in table 17, the balance 104 structures are in use at present.

Table 17: Structure usage Status			
Side of the Road	No of Structures	Structures in use	Abandoned Structures
LHS	60	44	16
RHS	79	60	19
Total	139	104	35

Source: Census and IOL Survey, March 2020

Figure 7: Sample Images of Abandoned Structures



104. Of the identified 104 structures in use, 88 are private owned, 13 are community owned and rest 3 are government owned structures.

Side of the Road	No of Structures	Private owned structures	Govt Structures	Community owned
LHS	44	34	2	8
RHS	60	54	1	5
Total	104	88	3	13

Source: Census and IOL Survey, March 2020

105. Out of the 88 private structures (corresponding to 95 affected households), 2 are located on assigned land (government land- D-patta²¹), and 62 structures are encroachments on government land. Remaining 24 structures are standing on private owned land. IOL survey has identified that 54 of the privately owned structures are used for residential purposes, 18 structures are used for commercial purposes, 5 structures are used for both residential and commercial purposes and the balance 10 structures are cattle sheds/storage huts etc

Category and type of private structures	Side of the road		Total private structures	Number of associated households
	LHS	RHS		
On assigned land (D-patta)	0	2	2	2
Commercial	0	1	1	1
Residential	0	1	1	1
Encroachment on government land	19	43	62	64
Cattle Shed	0	5	5	5
Commercial	4	8	12	12
Residential	15	25	40	42
Residential cum Commercial	0	5	5	5
On private land	15	9	24	29
Cattle Shed	4	1	5	7
Commercial	4	1	5	5
Residential	7	7	14	17
Grand Total	34	54	88	95

Source: Census and IOL Survey, March 2020 and data received from DBL

106. Construction type: 69 of the privately owned structures are of permanent construction type, 6 are semi-permanent, and 8 are temporary. The assessment of permanent, semi-permanent and temporary is based on the classification adopted by CALA for structure valuation (Refer Appendix 8A to 8C).

Side of the Road	Type of Construction	Total
------------------	----------------------	-------

²¹ Assigned land or D-patta is a term used for government land assigned to landless households in Andhra Pradesh. It originates from the D-form which provides an extract copy of the land records which has been assigned by the government of Andhra Pradesh to the landless poor persons.

	Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Temporary and Others	
LHS	23	3	4	34
RHS	46	3	4	54
Total	69	6	8	88
Source: Census and IOL Survey, March 2020				

107. The privately owned structures are compensated through the process of Award preparation and a formal Declaration and Notification of Award (as prescribed under NH Act, 1956; discussed in detail in chapter III) to the PAP. In case of the assigned land holders or encroachers, an ex-gratia payment order is declared and notified. Based on the available primary survey information (including discussion with affected households at the time of survey) and subsequent update (by DBL land acquisition team, sourced from CALA office, July 2020)²², it is assessed that as on date, 3G awards or ex gratia payments have been declared and notified for 14 structures (table 21). These 14 PAPs have been compensated for acquired land and loss of assets. There are 14 structures which were awarded during land acquisition carried out earlier and no other payment will be made to these structure owners. These 14 structures are in Vellanki and Vemulavalasa villages of Anandapuram mandal/block from chainage 681+000 to 683+200.

108. A total of 67 PAPs associated with 60 structures are yet to be compensated. The award preparation is under process for 13 structures (includes 2 PAPs who are assigned land holders). In case of 6 PAPs, award has been approved but the disbursement is yet to be done due to lack of submission of required land records. Structure valuation for 40 structures (40 PAPs, all non-titleholders in the encroacher category) is approved, however the disbursement of payment is pending. One PAP has declined to take the awarded compensation and has demanded higher compensation to CALA. The matter is under consideration/deliberation in CALA.

	Status of award/ex gratia payments	Number of private structures	Number of PAPs
1	Awarded and paid in earlier LA (encroachments on existing NH land)	14	14
2	Formal award/ex-gratia declared, notified and compensated	14	14
3	Pending formal award/ex-gratia and compensation	60	67
	a. Award preparation under process	13	18
	b. Award approved and compensation disbursement is pending	6	6
	c. Structure valuation approved and compensation disbursement is pending	40	42
	d. PAP has declined compensation for demand of higher compensation	1	1
	Total	88	95
Source: Census and IOL Survey, March 2020 and Data update received from DBL			

²² final award documents for the standing structures in the RoW, were not available at the time of the site visit. It was under preparation for most of the structures. Compensation payment status for all existing encumbrances will be confirmed/validated (with evidence of payments) for all existing encumbrances, as part of monitoring/progress reporting to ADB. This is further elaborated in Chapter VI in detail.

109. Census and IOL survey suggest (table 22) that amongst existing encumbrances, the land acquisition will result in loss of residential structures to 36 families while 6 families will face loss of income/livelihood. One family will face both type of impacts while impact to 52 PAPs will be minor. .

Impact type	Number of PAPs	Number of Impacted Structures
Loss of Income/livelihood	6	6
Loss of residential structure	36	30
Both loss of income/livelihood and residence	1	1
Partial/minor impact not resulting in loss of income or significant loss of residential structure	52	51
Total	95	88

Source: Census and IOL Survey, March 2020

110. Vulnerability status of the households was assessed based on the BPL status, SC/ST household, households with differently abled persons, elderly persons with no immediate members to support, widow member in household, women headed household with dependent members, and households with no legal title of land. The groups indicated in below table have been drawn from safeguard documents from earlier ADB financed projects in the past. Applying these criteria, it was found that 64 families currently existing in ROW are vulnerable. However, it may be noted that identification of vulnerable PAPs for the entire project level impact was not feasible at this stage. Therefore, a provision has been made in the grievance redressal mechanism which shall identify PAPs from the above mentioned social groups, specifically those whose livelihoods have been significantly impacted, rendering them particularly vulnerable. LRP benefits will be extended to such vulnerable PAPs, to assist them to restore/improve their living standard, which is discussed further in chapter VI of this report

Vulnerability status	Number of households
SC households	7
BPL household	61
Women headed households	5
Households with widow member	12
Households with differently abled member	4
Households with elderly (60 year or more) member with no immediate family members to support	6
Households with no legal title for land	1
Total vulnerable households	64

Source: Census and IOL Survey, March 2020

111. Apart from the privately owned structures, there are a total of 13 community structures currently located within the RoW. These include 11 religious structures (temples), 1 statue and 1 memorial. The statue is located at chainage 706+900 on left hand side of the project road in Rampuram village of Pendurthi mandal. The memorial is located at chainage 710+340 km on right hand side of the project road in Sabbavaram village of Sabbavaram Mandal. Of these, 9

structures are encroachment on government land while 4 exist on privately owned land. The chainage wise details of these structures have been provided in Appendix 1.

Type of land	Side of the road		Number of structures
	LHS	RHS	
On government land (Encroached)	4	5	9
On private land	4		4
Grand Total	8	5	13

Source: Census and IOL Survey, March 2020 and data received from DBL

112. Compensation Payment status: Formal award/ex-gratia amount is pending for approval for 1 structure while for 6 other structures, the award has been approved and payment is under process. NHAI has deposited funds to CALA account for structures for which award/ex gratia has been declared. However, these being community structures, it is mandatory to form the committee with Tehsildar as one of the committee members. Once this process is completed, disbursement of compensation amount will be carried out. In case of one community structure (a non-religious statue in government land), the structure can be easily moved to another location, community has voluntarily initiated shifting it to an alternate location and hence no claim has been made for compensation (also confirmed during site visit discussions in the community). The remaining 5 community structures were compensated during land acquisition carried out in past and hence not eligible for compensation. Local community has agreed to voluntarily shift these structures to another location. Public consultations will be continued with local community regarding shifting of the structures and any grievance will be resolved.. Outcomes of public consultations, held in this respect will be included in monitoring/progress reports submitted to ADB.

Status	Number of structures
Compensation yet to be paid	7
Award approval is pending	1
Award has been approved, payment under process	6
Other	6
Awarded in earlier LA (Chainage 681+000 to 683+200)	2
Awarded in earlier LA for two laning of NH-5	3
Voluntary shifting of structure (statue)	1
Grand Total	13

Source: Census and IOL Survey, March 2020 and data received from DBL

F. Summary of land acquisition and resettlement impacts

113. As on date, 93% of the total land requirement (355.68 Ha) for the project is in possession of the concessionaire and only 7% (23.38 Ha) of the requirement is pending for acquisition/handover. Pls say that this land is not for the carriageway and descoping is being explored. Discussion with CALA officials suggested that the office was initially targeting completion of land acquisition exercise by end of March 2020. However, the process has suffered further delay due to the outbreak of COIVD-19 pandemic. As it appears, except for

the pending litigation at Saripalle village, there are no community led socio-political risks associated with the land acquisition process for the pending land required for the project. Further, NHAI has recently introduced provision for descoping of pending ROW, should land acquisition challenge persist for long. This should enable an early closure of land acquisition exercise.

114. Available land acquisition records suggest that project has required land acquisition/transfer of land parcels involving 2368 survey numbers. This has resulted in involuntary resettlement impact to 4700 persons/families. The figures are tentative due to possible duplication in count of affected title holders may be holding multiple plots. The number affected titleholders are 4571 and the balance are non-titleholders, either encroachers or assigned land holders. As per available update, project has so far compensated for 69.56% of the sanctioned award value

115. With respect to the existing encumbrances, the earliest available list of hindrances existing on the RoW at the start of the project was reported to be 585. Of these, 104 structures were found to be still standing within ROW at the time of IOL survey. 16 of these structures have been compensated during the earlier land acquisition carried out (chainage 681+000 to 683+200) and 3 structures were compensated during the two laning for NH-5 amongst the existing encumbrances, 14 structures have been compensated as per the available information.

116. A summary of project's land acquisition requirement, current status, impact and the status of present encumbrances is given below in table 26.

Table 26: Summary status of land acquisition		
Sl no	Key Facts regarding land acquisition	Number
A	Land Acquisition	
1	Total land required for the Project Road	335.68 Ha
2	Land already available with NHAI	80.00 Ha
3	Land to be acquired for the project road	255.68 Ha
4	Government land	59.63 Ha
5	Private land to be acquired	196.05 Ha
6	Status of pending and acquired private land	
7	Land area (with awards declared) handed over	178.92 Ha
8	Remaining private land to be acquired	17.13 Ha
9	Total land pending for acquisition	23.38 Ha
B	Involuntary Resettlement Impacts and compensation disbursement status	
1	Total number of affected persons	4770
2	Total number of affected persons compensated	3068 (64.3%)
3	Total number of titleholders affected	4571
4	Total number of titleholders compensated	2979 (65.2%)
5	Total number of affected non-titleholders on government land (encroachers)	110
6	Total number of non-titleholders on government land (encroachers) compensated	41 (37.3%)
7	Total number of affected non-titleholders on government land (assigned land holders)	81
8	Total number of non-titleholders on government land (assigned land holders) compensated	40 (49.4%)

9	Compensation disbursement vis-à-vis sanctioned award amount	69.56%
C	Existing encumbrances in ROW	
1	Total structures at the time of IOL survey	139
2	Structures in use	104
3	Abandoned structures	35
C.1	Details of structures in use (104 structures)	
1	Privately owned structures	88
2	Government structures	3
3	Community structures (including religious structures)	13
C.2	Details of privately owned structures (88 structures)	
1	Number of structures present on assigned lands (D-patta)	2
2	Number of structures which are encroachment on government land	62*
3	Number of structures on private/titled land	24
4	Number of affected households	95
5	Number of vulnerable households	64
6	Number of structures awarded and paid in earlier LA (encroachments on existing NH land – chainage 681+000 to 683+200)	14*
7	Number of structures where formal award/ex-gratia is declared, notified and compensated	1
8	Number of structures where formal award/ex-gratia and compensation is pending	67
9	Structures Awarded in earlier LA process	14
10	Number of PAPs facing loss of Income/livelihood	6
11	Number of PAPs facing loss of residential structure	36
12	Number of PAPs facing both loss of income/livelihood and residential structure	1
C.3	Details of Community Structures (13 structures)	
1	Number of structures which are encroachment on government land	9*
2	Number of structures on private land	4
3	Number of structures where formal award/ex-gratia and compensation finalization is pending	1
4	Number of structures where formal award/ex-gratia is approved but compensation is pending	6
5	Structures Awarded in earlier LA process	5*
6	Number of structure that was voluntarily shifted by community without any claims of compensation	1

*Compensation gap has been assessed for encroachments (refer Table 6)) and will be eligible for mitigation support by this project. However, structures that have already been compensated during an earlier land acquisition will not be eligible for compensation gap closure assistance. 62 encroachments (privately owned structures) were identified during IOL survey of which 14 were compensated during earlier acquisition. Similarly, of the 9 community structures (encroaching on government land), 5 had already been compensated during earlier acquisition. Accordingly, the budget (refer Table 28) provision for compensation gap closure assistance has been made for 52 encroachments (48 privately owned and 4 community structures).

V. Socio Economic Survey and Stakeholder Consultations

A. Socio-economic profile

117. Visakhapatnam district is one of the north eastern coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh. It has a total area of 11161 sq km with a population of 42.91 lakhs according to census conducted in 2011. It has 4 revenue divisions, 46 mandal (blocks/revenue mandals), 925 grampanchayats, 3305 villages, 1 municipal corporation and 1 municipality. As per 2011 census, Scheduled Castes constituted 7.68% of the population while Scheduled Tribes account for 14.42% of the population of the district. The district has a work force of 18.90 lakhs constituting about 42.91 of the population besides the marginal workers to a tune of 4.08 lakhs as per 2011 Census. The cultivators constitute 7.51%, Agricultural Labourers 13.49% and the balance of 79% engage in Primary, Secondary and Territory sectors. The literary rate of the district is 59.8% (males – 66.52% and females – 53.23%).²³

118. Besides inventory of loss survey, was conducted for all PAPs whose structures are still standing within the RoW, i.e. 88 structures with 95 PAPs. An impact profile was prepared based on survey outcomes which is appended (refer Appendix 1) to the report for reference.

119. Consultants have also conducted a sample socio-economic survey with 89 project affected families (includes affected families who have cleared RoW) to understand their socio-economic status. Findings of this survey is appended (refer Appendix 2) to the report for reference.

B. Stakeholder Consultations

120. During site visit and data collection, the field team also conducted consultations with various stakeholders. A summary of these consultations is provided below.

Sl no	Date	Location	Participants	Key discussion Points
1	23/02/2020	CALA office, Visakhapatnam	SDC-LA and CALA officials	The discussions were carried around social impact assessment and its applicability for the Anandapuram-Anakapalli NH5 project and provisions that call for its exemption. Further, the discussions also included the applicable central and state legal frameworks in land acquisition process. A general overview of land acquisition process, applicability for frameworks for structure valuation, processes for compensation with respect to titleholders and non-title holders and compensation were understood from the SDC-LA. Further, discussion with respect to status of pending arbitrations and litigations were also conducted with SDC -LA with inputs from other CALA officials.

²³ Handbook of statistics Visakhapatnam District, 2016, <https://www.ap.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Visakhapatnam-2016.pdf>

Table 27: Consultations with stakeholders				
Sl no	Date	Location	Participants	Key discussion Points
2	24/02/2020	Sankaram village	PAPs standing in ROW	Concerns regarding compensations for the structures in the RoW, was discussed with PAPs. The PAPs shared that they know that they are being compensated for the structures impacted, however they think that it may not match their expectations. It appeared that PAPs were apparently not very well versed with the entire process of structure valuation Further consultations with community is required to improve their awareness about the valuation approach. They have though confirmed that there have been visits by CALA officials who briefly explained their approach. They are also aware that CALA office can be approached if they have any grievance related to compensation or land acquisition process.
3	28/02/2020	CALA office, Visakhapatnam	CALA Officials	The discussions were centered around various type of grievance redressal mechanisms adopted during the land acquisition process. During the discussion following things were thoroughly understood 1. objections allowed after declaration of 3A notifications 2. Key contact points from CALA office for PAPs to raise their concerns 3. Designated officials at CALA office for resolution of grievances raised by PAPs. 4. Resolutions at the level of SDC- LA and 5. Process of arbitration and its results.
4	03/03/2020	Villages around Pendurthi and Sabbavaram	PAPs and construction material suppliers	A team of engineer and members from consultant team discussed and collected information regarding various type of structures/construction types in the area, rates of various materials to determine market valuation of current structures. They had initial discussion with PAPs to understand their expenses during construction followed by market assessment of present value of materials used during construction.
5	05/03/2020	CALA office, Visakhapatnam	CALA Officials	Detailed discussions were carried out with different CALA officials to understand the process of valuation for the loss of assets for PAPs. The discussion included information on process adopted for valuation of assets and the role of different departments such as R&B, Horticulture and Forest in determining the valuation and further steps

Table 27: Consultations with stakeholders				
Sl no	Date	Location	Participants	Key discussion Points
				by CALA for including them in the final valuation towards preparation of awards for compensation to PAPs.
6	06/03/2020	Sontyam	PAPs , yet to receive full compensation	The discussions were carried out with the PAPs including those whose houses were partially dismantled or yet to be dismantled. One of the PAPs shared that they have requested the dismantling staff of contractors to not carry out dismantling work as their structure was partially compensated. During the discussions, they said that they have no objection in removal of structures once they are compensated fully as per the final awards. The issue was conveyed up further by the contractors to DBL and CALA. This is being resolved at CALA office with facilitation by DBL's land acquisition and Liaising team. The PAPs willingly shared their book of land records and 3E notifications which they have received from CALA office.
7	09/03/2020	Anandapuram Village	PAPs standing in ROW	The consultations were carried out with PAPs to understand the process of land acquisition right from the beginning. The discussions focused on understanding the timeline of land acquisition activities, beginning from marking of the RoW and if they were made aware about various stages and procedures of land acquisition. The discussions included marking of ROWs, notifications, compensation status, satisfaction with respect to structure related valuations, any arbitrations or litigations that they may have filed. The PAPs during the discussion informed about LA procedures and various compensation components being awarded. The PAPs on government land (encroached) mentioned that they have been informed that they will be compensated for loss of assets such as structures and other immovable assets. None among those present during consultation expressed their preference for government led resettlement option. They further shared that they would want to exercise their discretion in case relocation is required and hence would not prefer any assistance by project in this regard.
8	15/03/2020	Pendurthi Mandal	Land Brokers/real estate agents	A team of Setu carried out consultations with various land brokers to find out rates of land for the past five years and how they

Table 27: Consultations with stakeholders				
Sl no	Date	Location	Participants	Key discussion Points
				have changed in the context of land acquisition for Anandapuram-Anakapalli NH5 project.
9	17/03/2020	Villages around Sabbavaram	PAPs from latest 3Ds for pending land acquisition	The discussion was carried out with PAPs in villages in & around Sabbavaram. The PAPS seemed very much satisfied with the declaration of land acquisition with the belief that this project will bring them lot of new opportunities for development & a much better connectivity with Visakhapatnam city. They informed that the compensation is yet to be provided and that could be a concern for few, but they are confident of receiving it in near future based on what they have heard from other PAPs who have already been compensated. The PAPs mentioned that they are hopeful of getting compensation for their land as per the current market value in Sabbavaram region. Further, participants expressed their preference to receive compensation for loss of residential structures than for government assisted resettlement options.

Figure 8: Images of Stakeholder consultations, training and debriefing



Consultation with PAP



A plot in pending 3D



Training and Debriefing Meetings



IOL survey and Measurement

VI. Livelihood Restoration Measures and Way Forward

121. The ADB SPS, for an existing or under construction project facility/activities, requires the borrower to undertake a social compliance audit including onsite assessment to identify concerns related to involuntary resettlement and indigenous people. In line with to the stated SPS requirement, this audit was conducted with an objective to determine whether land acquisition process for the project was in compliance with the ADB safeguard principles and if there are any outstanding compliance issues. Preceding sections of this report have discussed audit findings related to land acquisition process and the compliance aspects. This chapter presents a summary of outstanding compliance issues/gaps identified, along with retrospective gap filling/mitigation measures that are within the remit of the borrower. This further includes implementation arrangements and budget for successful execution of suggested action plan.

A. Gaps identified

122. The land acquisition for the project was initiated in 2016, well before the involvement of ADB for financing the project work. While the earlier sections of the report, ascertained that process is largely aligned with ADB SPS, with certain gaps identified as follows:

- a. Project has provided compensation for loss of land, structures, standing crops, trees and other assets. However, the land acquisition process did not include provision for R&R benefits to affected families. As discussed earlier (refer Section H Chapter III), such provisions were not applicable for this project and were exempted. Keeping this in context, the following gaps may be noted
 - i) Project induced vulnerability was not assessed and no additional benefit was provided to affected persons from such category (including women);
 - ii) Livelihood and resettlement impacts were not considered (for reasons mentioned above) and accordingly R&R plan (with R&R benefits) was not prepared;
 - iii) Consultation with affected local communities was designed and carried out as per the provisions of applicable Act (NH Act 1956). Consultations, as an ongoing and enabling activity to facilitate PAPs resettlement and rehabilitation, was missing in the land acquisition process adopted by the project. However, it may be noted that PAPs were adequately informed about land acquisition processes and inbuilt GR mechanism related to land acquisition issues.
 - iv) Land acquisition mechanism (government led) lacks provision for monitoring activities for assessing impact of project activities on local communities and PAPs.
- b. Compensation provided for loss of non-titleholder owned structures (on government land) was assessed to be not meeting replacement cost. Unlike the principle applied for titleholder owned structures, solatium (equivalent to 100 percent of structure value as assessed by competent authority) is not added to the compensation amount paid for structure loss in this category.
- c. Information gap has been identified in terms of compensation disbursement status, number of PAPs (both titleholders and non-titleholders) who have received compensation. Compensation payment records were not updated and evidences of payment (for existing encumbrances) were not available with CALA at the site visit. Further, consultations with CALA and the company suggest that award declaration is

under process for existing encumbrances including the non-titleholders. In summary, some of the PAPs are yet to receive compensation (refer section C in chapter IV).

B. Key Principles for gap closure

123. In view of gaps summarized above, there is a requirement to take up a set of measures to further assist the PAPs for mitigation of project impacts. These measures will be guided by ADB SPS requirements, the key principles of which will be underlined by as follows:

- a. In the context of existing encumbrances (structures/assets), displacement (economic or physical) of PAP will be caused only after compensation has been paid in full to them.
- b. Compensation for loss of assets should be adequate and meeting replacement cost of loss incurred. In case, compensation amount provided by CALA fails to meet replacement cost (as assessed for encroachment structures), the gap amount will be met by the company. Such cost gaps shall be mitigated by providing livelihood restoration support measures (suggested measures are mentioned in section of this chapter) to eligible PAPs which shall not be monetarily less than gap value identified. Compliance in this respect will be part of monitoring reports submitted to ADB.
- c. The scope of livelihoods restoration measures (detailed out later in this chapter) shall cover all PAPs. These include all 4571 titleholders and 199 non-titleholders. Identification of PAPs interested to avail such support will be ensured through an effective stakeholder engagement mechanism and safeguards implementation arrangement set up by the project. The following parameters shall merit special focus while identifying beneficiaries from amongst the PAPs:
 - (i) PAPs (both titleholder and non-titleholder) facing loss of structure, that is yet to be cleared/dismantled. This will be irrespective of compensation award receipt status.
 - (ii) PAPs facing loss of land for which compensation award is yet to be announced.
 - (iii) Interested PAPs from vulnerable groups such as women headed household, elderly headed household with no support, disabled, economically poor household (as per criteria defined by the state)
 - (iv) PAPs who have been rendered vulnerable such as homeless, significant loss of livelihood (loss of more than 25 percent of income generating assets/land, as per state policy on eligibility for R&R benefits under RFCTLARR Act)
 - (v) Any affected person (including non-titleholder) who claims to have been displaced without being paid the compensation. Claim veracity shall first be established by safeguards cell, PIU before confirming eligibility as beneficiary of livelihood restoration measures. Project GRM will be part of safeguards implementation arrangement in resolving such matters. It shall further facilitate/liaise with CALA for grievance redress related to claimed denial of compensation.
- d. A functional project level GRM will be set up at the start of the project. The GRM besides its typical role related stakeholder grievance redress during project construction and O&M phase, shall also be responsible for validation of claims related to project impacts that have not been formally recognized. Upon verification of these claims, such persons will be treated as project affected person and entitled for livelihood restoration support.

- e. Preference will be given for non-cash based livelihood restoration support to PAPs;
- f. There will not be any discrimination in treatment of titleholders and non-titleholders in relation to compensation for non-land assets and assistance provided by project. GRM and livelihood restoration support will be accessible to all PAPs.
- g. Company shall ensure regular and healthy stakeholder engagement specifically with the affected community/persons. Public consultations will be carried out as an ongoing activity. Livelihood restoration activities will be planned based on inputs collected during public consultations that will encourage participation of vulnerable PAP groups as well. Gender focus will be ensured in conduct of these activities.
- h. For any unanticipated project impacts or emergent situations not identified in this document, project will address the same as per applicable legal framework which should be aligned to ADB SPS 2009 requirements as well. In principle, any obligation arising out of gaps with ADB SPS requirements will be met by the company.
- i. A monitoring mechanism for implementation of livelihood restoration activities and gap compliance shall be developed. Documentation and progress reports at proposed periodic levels for gap closure, GRM and livelihood restoration activities will be submitted to ADB. This will also include reporting on progress and closure of compensation disbursement related to land acquisition.

C. Compensation payment and information gap closure

124. Project will provide updated information with respect to the following:

- a. Updated information with respect to compensation disbursement, affected person data base which shall include number of affected persons, their entitlements, compensation disbursement status. In this respect, individual level information will be reported for all existing encumbrances (both titleholder and non-titleholder identified during IOL survey) in the RoW and all non-titleholders (199 PAPs including 110 encroachers and 81 assigned land holders listed prepared at the start of project) while aggregate village level information will be provided for all 4700 affected persons/affected assets. Documentation and reporting will be carried out as part ongoing monitoring by the company.
- b. This information will be included as part of regular monitoring report to be submitted to ADB and updated accordingly.
- c. Referring to #a above, project will verify and confirm entitlement and compensation payment status of non-titleholders (encroachers). Appendix 14 provides the list of all such affected persons. Similar reporting will also be made for assigned land holders.
- d. Regular monitoring report will include a tabular template listing all standing structures along with structure compensation value as estimated by consultant along with final award/compensation value (to be filled in as and when declared). For all standing encroachment structures, if the final award/compensation value is observed to be less by 20 percent (allowing for margin of errors in estimations) or

lower than the value estimated by the consultant, project shall confirm/establish adequacy of the final compensation award value (to meet replacement cost). Such deviation if justifiable, will be established in monitoring reports submitted to ADB. These will be part of monitoring and submissions to ADB with every reporting cycle. In case, no such plausible explanation, aligned to ADB SPS is available, identified compensation gap will be met by the project and reported to ADB accordingly. Relevant structure market valuation details and assumptions have been provided in Appendix 9 and 14 of this report.

- e. Compensation gap closure assistance (encroachment structure loss), if established, will be applicable for all existing (at the time of IOL survey) encroachment structures (listed in Appendix 14A). In case, any of the non-titleholders whose structure has been dismantled by the project in past (listed in Appendix 14B), claims under-compensation and is able to provide evidence (e.g. admissible document establishing market valuation of affected structure), such claims will also be eligible for compensation gap closure benefits

D. Livelihood Restoration Measures

125. As discussed earlier most of the land acquisition for the project has already been completed. Hence a retrospective assessment of project's economic displacement impact and planning for impact mitigation may not be feasible. In this view, livelihood restoration measures are being suggested which shall cover all affected PAPs, both titleholders and non-titleholders. Potential beneficiaries will be identified by the safeguard cell, PIU in line with the principles discussed earlier (refer paragraph 123).

126. In case of encroachers, compensation gap has been assessed (refer Chapter III.G) for loss of encroachment structures. Identified cost gap, if more than 20 percent of the estimated replacement cost with no plausible justification for variation, will be mitigated through one of the livelihood restoration support options described below which shall be equivalent to value of compensation gap identified. This assistance will be provided to affected person in addition to livelihood restoration support benefits accessible to PAPs in general. As mentioned above (paragraph 124.e), retrospective compensation gap claims for encroachments that have already been cleared, if established with supporting evidence, will also be eligible for gap closure support. In case of community structures (4 such encroachments on government land), gap closure measures will be taken in consultation with community. Support measures in this context should be aimed at restoring/reconstructing affected structure to a location preferred by the community or any other community level benefit, based on compensation gap value assessed.

Options for livelihoods restoration support

127. It is recommended to create sustainable long term livelihood support sources rather than providing one-time cash support and in view of consultations held with affected PAPs, following non-cash based R&R and livelihood restoration activity sets are suggested to be provided as benefits to the PAPs:

- a. Income and livelihoods restoration support
- b. Capital support/seed money
- c. Training and capacity building

- d. Employment in project construction activity
- e. Community development and CSR activities for vulnerable and needy persons from project affected community
- f. Assist in accessing government supported livelihoods and welfare schemes

128. **Income and livelihoods restoration support** – The project proponent shall focus on livelihoods restoration or creation of additional livelihoods opportunities to support the PAPs. Livelihood restoration will not only be aimed at minimizing the impacts of displacement but also to maximize the benefits by providing the members of the affected households with long term and sustainable sources of earning. Income and livelihood restoration strategies for the project will be built around the principle of empowering people/affected communities to engage in sustainable income generating activities by providing them support in linking/providing capital for setting up their own enterprise and mentoring support. The end objective of these strategies/programmes would be to provide sustainable income and livelihoods, enabling them to not only sustain but also better their standards of living. Some of the suggested income generation options for which the PAPs can be supported are – roadside tea shops, small *dhabas* (restaurants), grocery shops, motor mechanic and puncture shops, tailoring, dairying, cash crop (mango, cashew nut, etc.) cultivation, etc. Financial assistance in the form of capital/ seed money can be provided to enable affected persons in taking up income generation/livelihood activities. Such assistance will be made more effective by providing training on technical know-how, linking them to credit agencies, establishing linkages with service providers, providing mentoring support, etc.

129. **Capital Support/Seed Money**- Related to the above financial assistance for purchase of goods/materials/instruments required to set up business or take up income generation activity, can be provided to affected person. Support through long term fixed deposits/investment schemes in the name of a female member of the family may also be explored.

130. **Training and capacity building** – Another option to support the livelihood restoration and/or strengthening is to provide training on various skills which have demand in local market and linked to proposed income generating activities wherever possible. A tentative list of suggested trainings is mobile repairing skill, beautician training, tailoring and designing, basic computer literacy, advanced computer application, motor mechanic, skilled labour for house construction, etc. The training and capacity building will be further optimized by extensive needs assessment study by the NGO (LRP implementation unit set up by the project).

131. **Employment in project construction activity** - The project will, to the extent possible, make aware and encourage employment opportunities (permanent, temporary or contractual) to the affected people, and engage them as per Company Policy. The construction phase of the project is likely to generate significant employment. Efforts will be made to maximize local content in employment in this phase. However, provision for employment is closely linked to skill/capacity and overall employability of the person and these aspects will play a key role in selection of the beneficiary. The construction phase employment will also mostly be through contractual and linked to construction contracts.

132. **Employment in project O&M activities** – The project will also aim to provide employment to affected communities in O&M activities of the project activities such as toll operators, regular O&M activity, drivers, plantation maintenance, etc. either directly or through vendors engaged for various O&M activities. This shall be in line with the capacity and skill

level of affected persons. The project proponent shall encourage employment of women (aim at providing 35 percent of employment opportunities) from project affected families in employment opportunities generated by the project such as toll operators, maintenance works etc. Livelihood restoration support activities in general will have vulnerability focus (including gender) in its coverage.

133. **Community Development Activities-** DBL is also recommended to plan for additional assistance measures for the larger community in the project area. Activities such as livelihood related skill building, educational awareness, community health and safety awareness measures may be taken up, as identified by the project.

134. Further, DBL shall assess its internal capacity and skilled resource availability to set up institutional arrangements for planning and implementation of livelihoods restoration activities. Alternately, it can engage a local experienced NGO partner in this role. The NGO/safeguard cell, PIU will be responsible to validate the list of PAPs, validate and reconfirm entitlement of PAPs, identify livelihood restoration support eligibility of PAPs where land acquisition is pending, finalize list of income generation/livelihood support based on skill and opportunity mapping in local areas, counsel and list down livelihood restoration preferences, identify PAPs as beneficiaries of other community development measure, prepare the detailed implementation plan and its execution, and reporting. Draft ToR for engaging NGO is placed at Appendix 13..

E. Budget and Financing Plan

135. The total budget proposed for livelihoods restoration and stakeholder engagement activities is Rs 5,88,00,000 (estimation details are mentioned in table 28 below). This budget includes

- a. Costs for Livelihoods restoration and other community development activities. As mentioned earlier, all affected persons including the non-titleholders and additional PAPs who may get identified by the safeguard cell, PIU in future;
- b. Compensation gap closure assistance (encroachment structures)
- c. Cost for implementation of stakeholder consultations and GRM operations;
- d. Implementation cost (gap closure and safeguard compliance);
- e. External Evaluation and Audit and;
- f. Project contingency.

136. It may be noted that this budget has been proposed as an envelope amount available for taking up livelihood restoration activities. While all project affected persons are eligible to receive this benefit, the safeguard cell (PIU) or the appointed NGO partner will identify interested PAPs with a special focus laid on affected persons in need of such support, based on parameters already discussed in section B of this chapter earlier.

137. Additional budget has been proposed for closure gaps assessed in case of compensation provided (as per available award document) for loss of encroachment structures. In all such cases where award value is less than 20 percent or lower than replacement cost valuation (prepared by consultant) and lacks plausible justification (aligned with ADB SPS) for observed variation, identified compensation gap will be closed through additional support measures by the project, as discussed earlier (paragraph 124.e).

138. Financial cushion in the form of contingency fund has been proposed to meet unforeseen costs, project impacts and liabilities that may get identified at later stage.

Table 28: Project Budget			
	Item	Amount (Rs)	Remarks
A	Livelihoods restoration plan and community development activities	3,00,00,000	Out of approximately 4700 PAPs (includes non-titleholders and additional PAPs that may be get added later due to pending land acquisition), it is assumed that maximum 50 percent of them may be interested in availing livelihood restoration benefits. Person specific cost will be subject to need and support provided. In case, higher number of PAPs express interest, activity costs will be adjusted within the allocated budget accordingly. Proposed budget includes cost for training and skill building inputs, non-cash-based livelihood support and other CDP activities.
B	Compensation Gap Closure Assistance (encroachment structure loss)	2,00,00,000	Refer note below the table
C	Stakeholder Consultation and GRM operation costs	20,00,000	Lumpsum budget for entire project life
D	cost	30,00,000	Lumpsum (includes cost for engaging local NGO as implementing agency for 2 years)
E	External Evaluation/Audit	10,00,000	Lumpsum
F	Project Contingency	28,00,000	Calculated as 5% of sum of A, B, C, D and E
	Total Project Cost	5,88,00,000	

Note:

*B: 71 encroachments (which includes 62 privately owned structures and 9 community structures) on government land were identified during IOL survey. Of these, 19 (14 privately owned structures and 5 community structures) are located on land parcels that were acquired in earlier land acquisition exercise (prior to this project) and have been compensated accordingly in past. They are hence not eligible for compensation. For the remaining (52 encroachments), award statements could be traced for 28 structures. Consolidated replacement cost for structure loss to these (28) structures has been estimated (by consultants) to be INR 1,73,71,356. As per award statements, the consolidated compensation value for these losses (corresponding to the same 28 structures) has been determined as INR 65,84,968, thereby indicating compensation gap. Replacement cost for all 52 structures (48 privately owned structures and 4 community structures on government land) has been assessed (by consultants) to be INR 2,72,70,785. Extrapolating the gap observed for 28 structures above, consolidated compensation gap for 52 structures has proportionately been estimated to be INR 1,69,33,236. To cover for possible retrospective compensation gap claims²⁴ for some of the encroachments that have already been cleared, the budget under this head has been enhanced to INR 2,00,00,000, and proposed accordingly.

139. The livelihoods restoration and community development budget accounts training and skill building inputs, and all non-cash-based support (towards livelihood restoration or

²⁴ Such claims will need to be supported with evidence to establish that structure loss compensation was not meeting replacement cost.

community development) to be taken up by the project. The implementing agency will identify the list of activities based on consultation with affected community/PAPs.

F. Stakeholder consultation, participation and disclosure strategy

140. Any infrastructure project may have a number of stakeholders who can influence, in a positive or negative way, functioning of the project. Therefore, it is important for any infrastructure project to identify relevant stakeholders and maintain a symbiotic relationship through continuous engagement with them all through the project life. Stakeholders for this project are the PAPs, NHAI officials, CALA officials, District Administration, Police, academic institutions, local transporters, local community, media persons, commuters using the road, etc. Project should, therefore, develop appropriate stakeholder engagement plan and implement them and maintain good relationship with them so that the project operates smoothly. In this section a strategy to deal with various stakeholders are discussed briefly that will be implemented during the construction as well as the operation phase.

141. As outlined above, stakeholders may have varying level of interest and influence over project activities. In the table below, list of stakeholders along with their impact on the project and associated concerns are provided.

Sl No	Stakeholder	Impact of Project activities on Stakeholders	Influence of Stakeholder on functioning of the Project	Key concerns	Significance of Stakeholders
1	CALA	None	Most important role in Land Acquisition including identification of PAP, determining compensation, communicating to PAPs regarding compensation details, resolving grievances and finally acquiring required land	Timely determination of compensation amount Grievance redressal Timely deposit of compensation amount	High
2	NHAI	Achievement of target completion	Overall, in charge for approval of technical design, quality control, CoS works, release of money	Making available required land in time, provide timely feedback on work status, resolve grievances, timely release of money	Moderate
3	Legal title holders -	Reduced land holding, loss of	Land will be available for	Adequate compensation	High

	Land and or Structure losers	residence, physical/economic displacement, loss of earning sources, landlessness in some case, loss of livelihoods, temporary disruption in approach to their property, etc.	project activities only if the land losers agree to provide the land against the compensation	Satisfaction of the land losers Quick redressal of grievance if any	
4	Encroachers / Squatters	Loss of residence, loss of livelihoods, landlessness if on assigned land	Land will be available only when they agree to vacate the land	Adequate compensation Satisfaction of the land losers Quick redressal of grievance if any	High
5	Mobile vendors, hawkers, etc.	Temporary / Permanent loss of livelihoods	No significant impact on the project	How to support / strengthen their livelihoods	Low
6	General community	Noise, air and other pollution Crossing the road from one side to the other will be a challenge Better connectivity Reduction in accident once project is completed Increased job opportunity in O&M, toll plaza, etc. Temporary difficulty in accessing their property Damage to property	General opinion about the project Availability of labour forces	Adequate provision for pollution control Providing enough number of underpasses, etc, Temporary safe alternatives to access their property Engaging the local people in project related jobs Establishing as before condition to temporarily damaged property	Low unless there is any particular opinion against the project
7	Road users /commuters	Frequent traffic jam Temporary road diversion Risk of accidents Lower travel time on completion of project	No significant impact on the project during construction phase and main source of fund in operation phase	Providing a well maintained road with adequate safety signages Providing grievance redressal system Adequate number of roadside facilities	Medium
8	Local transporters	May support their livelihoods / income	No significant impact on the project		

10	Local Media	None	May influence public opinion thereby causing hindrances in project activities	How to provide correct information about the project How to get positive coverage	Medium
11	Local NGOs	None	May influence public opinion thereby causing hindrances in project activities	How to provide correct information about the project	Low

142. In order to deal with identified stakeholders, the following multi-pronged strategy is proposed:

- a. Rapport building
- b. Information sharing
- c. Stakeholder Consultations
- d. Documentation
- e. Monitoring and Reporting
- f. Grievance Redressal

143. Rapport building – It is important to build rapport with project stakeholders who might have certain influence on the project. In order to do so the project can undertake activities such as road safety awareness programmes, health camps, support local government school with small infrastructure support such as drinking water system, library books, etc. This will help in establishing a rapport with local communities.

144. Information sharing – Information sharing is not only a measure of transparency but also are tools for meaningful engagement with stakeholders of the project. Key project related information such as route alignment, infrastructure to be established, various rules and policies, livelihood restoration measures, etc. need to be shared with the stakeholders so as to keep them abreast of the project activities and efforts of the company to undertake activities in a transparent manner. This will be helpful in address any confusion and unrest among the affected people as well as other stakeholders such as local media, NGOs, etc.

145. Stakeholder consultations – Consultation with different groups of stakeholders such as affected community, local media, other stakeholders, etc. should be conducted from time to time bring in their views as well as to share project related information. One of the key consultations will be to engage with affected community regarding the livelihood restoration options and other community development activities so as to align these activities with the needs and concerns of the community. Project through its safeguard implementation staff and implementing agency will conduct consultations with affected communities to finalize livelihood restoration activities. Effective and meaningful role will be traced to involve affected community for planning and implementation livelihood restoration activities. These consultations will be carried out in all project villages which shall ensure that opinions of vulnerable groups (including women) are factored in while finalizing the plan.

146. Documentation – A formal documentation system shall be put in place to document all stakeholder engagement activities. This will help in to create a data bank for understanding external stakeholders. Documentation should keep information regarding stakeholders met,

place of meeting, key issues/concerns, response to these issues, photograph of events, report of the event, etc.

147. Monitoring and reporting – All activities conducted under the stakeholder engagement process such as meetings, community development programmes, livelihood restoration activities, etc. should be properly monitored by the management and reported at relevant places for transparency as well as relation building.

G. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

148. Grievances are common in developing road projects. It can emanate from internal (employees) or external (community members, road users, other agencies) sources. It is important to have an appropriate grievance redressal mechanism in place so that all grievances can be resolved timely and effectively. The grievance redressal mechanism should provide for grievance identification process, recording, redressal mechanism, disclosure mechanism, institutional set up, etc.

149. Projects such as this brings in a considerable change in the landscape of the project geography affecting the local population living in and around this geography. Further user of the infrastructure created by the project have their own sets of experience. Also, the people involved in establishing and operating the infrastructure have their own level of interaction with the project. These people due to their level of interaction / engagement with the project infrastructure, may have grievances which may risk or adversely impact project activities. Therefore, it is important to place a grievance redressal mechanism in place to record, resolve and communicate back grievances raised internally by the project staff or externally by community. It is important to resolve the complains as early as possible and hence it is important to put in a formal mechanism in place. In the section below a grievance redressal mechanism for this project is proposed.

150. Purpose of this GRM is to receive and resolve any concern of internal or external stakeholders which says that one or more of the project activities adversely affecting their quality of life or livelihoods or environment.

151. Category of grievance – There may be many types of grievances against a project. Some of the major grievance category are:

- a. Internal grievance (employees related)
- b. Contractor and labour related grievances
- c. External grievances (PAPs, general community, commuters/road users)

152. Employees grievances may be related to wage/salary/other benefits, working condition, discrimination, PF/ESIC, etc. It is assumed that these issues must have been addressed by the HR policy of DBL. Hence the proposed grievance redressal mechanism has excluded the employee related grievances to be addressed in accordance with the company's HR policy.

153. Contractor and labour related grievances may include issues related to wage rate, working condition, discrimination, working hour, facilities in labour camps, health condition, EPF/ESIC, etc. These issues are more or less similar to the issues/grievances raised by internal employees. It is assumed that the company HR policy is in place to deal with employee grievances. The same policy can be extended to the labourers hired directly or through

contractors. These contractors may be asked, as part of contract agreement, to comply with relevant provisions of the company HR policy. Therefore, the proposed grievance redressal system does not take into account contract and labour issues.

154. External grievances – There are mainly 3 types of external stakeholders who may have grievances with the project. Key grievances of these stakeholders are:

- a. PAPs may have grievances related to land acquisition matters such as damage to land/structure/crop, inadequate/lower valuation of land/structure, issues related to income loss, adverse impact on common property resources, delay in compensation disbursement, denial of compensation, non-recognition of project impacts in claim settlement etc.
- b. General community living in and around the project area may have day to day interaction with the project and may have grievances related to safety issues, pollution/health issues, drainage/water logging issues, disruption in access to their property, temporary use or damage to their property, etc.
- c. Commuters / road users may have issues related to traffic jam, traffic diversion, safety issues, accident issues, pavement quality, toll rate issues, etc.

155. It is to be noted here that some of the issues/grievances raised by the external stakeholders may not be resolved through the proposed grievance redressal mechanism (few examples suggested as below). For all such grievances, the GRM will facilitate the affected person in approaching appropriate authority such as CALA, communicate their grievances to prompt resolution.

- a. Procedural issues related to compensation estimation, and disbursement of compensation amount;
- b. Internal conflict among PAPs related to stake over land/assets to be acquired for the project;
- c. Personal dispute between labour/employees and community members;
- d. Any other.

156. Proposed GRM will have the following key operational features:

- a. **Reducing instances of grievances** – Proactive engagement with external stakeholders on a continuous basis will help the project to assess if there is any problem/grievance brewing among the stakeholders. This will help in addressing the reason of possible grievance and thereby avoid potential grievance.
- b. **Publicizing the GRM** – Relevant GRM related information such as who can raise the complaint, where and how grievances can be registered, personnel responsible for receiving and responding to complaints, etc. should be displayed at prominent places so that the stakeholders can easily access them. Also, it should be in local language so that it is easily understood by stakeholders.
- c. **Receiving and Registering grievances** – All grievances should be received at designated placed and records of the same should be kept in the grievance register. Also, wherever possible the complainant shall be given a receipt of the grievance registered by his/her. The grievance register shall have provision for information including but not limited to date of grievance, complainant name and address

(anonymity options shall be given to the complainant, grievance type, mode of communication, acknowledgement receipt, concerned department/ person, status (Open/Closed), proposed resolution, date of closure, details of closure communication to complainant, and reasons for delay if any in the resolution process.

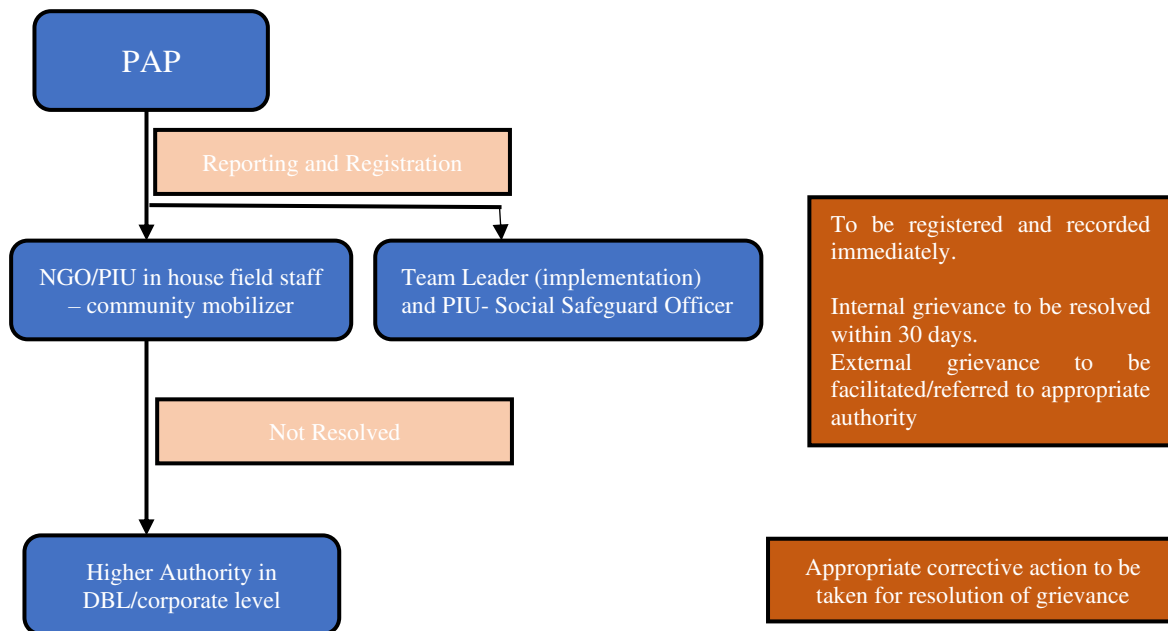
- d. **Investigating grievances** – The person responsible for handling grievances shall arrange to validate the legitimacy of the complaint and to ascertain that the complaint is related to the project or project activities.
- e. **Resolving grievances** – The person responsible for grievance with the help of concerned department will find a response to the grievance and implement the required corrective measures. If the grievances are outside the powers of the company such as release of compensation amount, dispute in measurement, change of scope items, etc. then the company will facilitate engagement between the aggrieved parties and the concerned agency for speedy redressal of the grievance.
- f. **Reporting and Recording** – Once the grievance is resolved and corrective actions are taken same should be communicated to the aggrieved party whenever possible. It should also be updated in the grievance register for closure of the complaint loop and for future reference. Further, the GM, Project should also report internally within DBL and externally to relevant parties such as NHAI the status of grievances received, and action taken in a fortnightly frequency. Summary documentation of grievances, nature of grievances, its resolution status will be maintained and shared as part of quarterly/six monthly LRP implementation progress reporting to ADB.
- g. **Monitoring** – Grievance occurrence and handling shall be monitored in a regular basis to assess the effectiveness of the monitoring mechanism and make necessary changes. Some of the key indicators those can be tracked are : number of grievances received and resolved; community preference for any particular channel to register their grievances; average time taken in resolving grievances; effectiveness of solutions provided; repeat grievances of same nature if any, etc.
- h. **Institutional Arrangement** – The social safeguard officer at the project level shall be the point person for management of GRM operations. S/he shall report to the GM, Projects and work under his/her direct guidance.
- i. **Training and capacity building** – All the employees and contractors of the project shall be trained on the grievance redressal mechanism of the company. The training module shall include at least accepted behaviour and practices when interacting with employees and external stakeholders, routes available to lodge grievance, responsible person for managing grievances, tracking procedure, etc.
- j. **Review and Update** – The GRM process shall be reviewed from time to time to assess whether it is responding to the grievances of employees and external stakeholder or not and make necessary changes in a timely manner.

157. As an additional scope under this project, the GRM will also facilitate the safeguard cell, PIU in identifying PAPs interested in benefiting from livelihood restoration measures and any other grievance related to operationalization of livelihood restoration measures. In this

respect it shall support in eligibility claim verification of interested PAPs, grievance register and resolution related to implementation of livelihood restoration and other gap closure activities

158. The GRM shall have the following proposed architecture

Figure 9: Grievance Redressal Mechanism



Note:

- legal recourse will be available to PAPs for land acquisition related grievances which will be independent of project’s GRM arrangements
- for land acquisition related grievances, project GRM will act as facilitator in resolving the issue by communicating and consulting with CALA

H. Institutional Arrangement

159. The implementation of livelihood restoration activities and other gap closure measures would require planning and coordination with multiple stakeholders at various levels. An institutional arrangement is proposed to manage these tasks.

160. At the corporate office level, a Social Safeguard Manager will be required to plan, coordinate with project office and report land acquisition and livelihood restoration related activities. He will have to coordinate with the HR and Finance department for various activities. He will be reporting to the Head, Projects at the corporate office.

161. At the project level, a safeguard cell within the project implementation unit (PIU) will be set up for proper implementation of the livelihood restoration and gap closure activities. This shall comprise of:

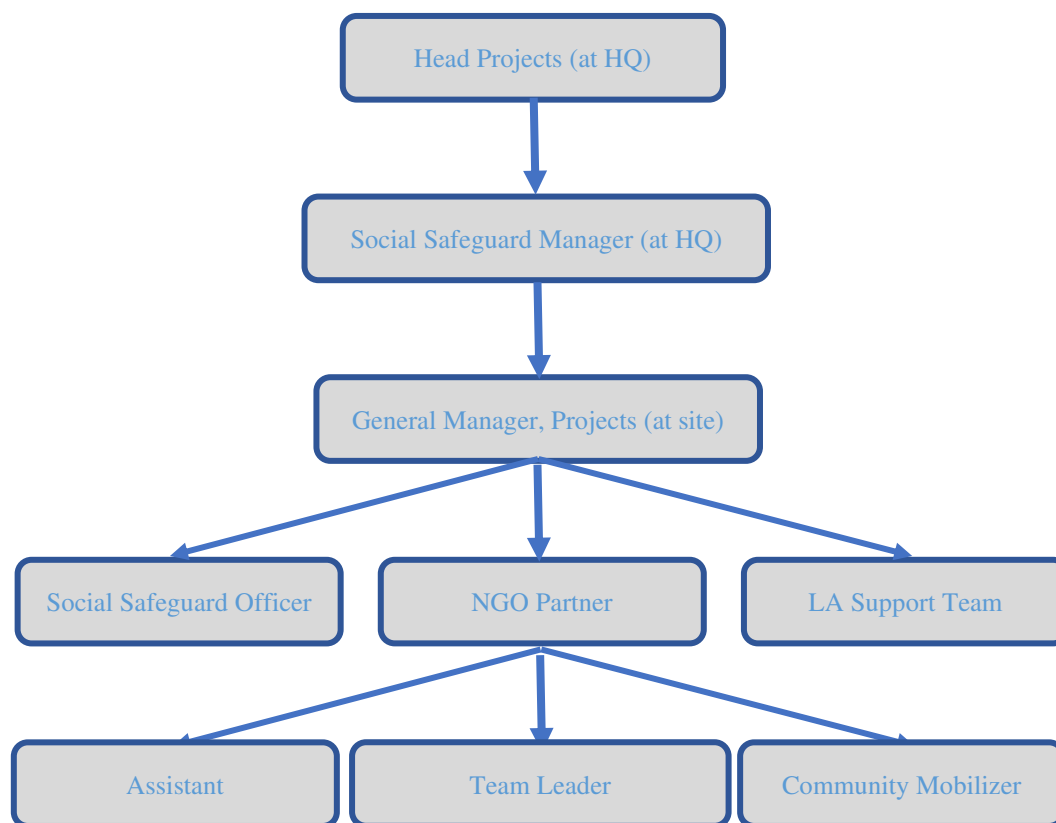
- a. General Manager of the project will have the overall responsibility for implementation of livelihood restoration and gap closure activities at the project level;
- b. Social Safeguard officer will be deployed who under the supervision of general manager will be responsible for overall planning, coordination, implementation, monitoring and reporting of livelihood restoration, gap closure and social safeguard compliance measures. Related to livelihood restoration, specific role will be to plan and operationalize measures discussed earlier in coordination with the land acquisition team, resolve any issues hindering the progress and ensure achievement of all targeted activities and report the status;
- c. Land acquisition support team – A land acquisition coordinator assisted by 2 field coordinators will liaison with the PAPs who are yet to receive compensation, CALA office and NHAI to expedite the Land Acquisition process. They will also be responsible for identifying and communicating the remaining land acquisition areas and issues.

162. Implementation agency for livelihood restoration activities– Implementation of proposed livelihood restoration activities are not among the core competencies of DBL. Therefore, it is proposed that a local NGO will be hired to plan and implement these activities in the field. For this purpose, the proposed agency (or alternately if implemented in house by the PIU) the implementation arrangement shall be constituted of the following team:

- a. Team Leader cum livelihood restoration expert (1) – The project team leader will be responsible for overall planning and implementation of the livelihood restoration activities, coordination with PIU for grievance redressal and other gap closure measures identified in the audit report. S/He will also be responsible for identifying livelihood training providers and coordinating the training of PAPs on various skills.
- b. Community Mobilizer (3) – The community mobilizers will be responsible for identifying PAPs interested in availing livelihood restoration support, collecting their baseline information and vulnerability status, stakeholder consultations and field level GRM operation, implementing the livelihood restoration activities and any other work assigned to them from time to time.
- c. Assistant cum data entry operator

163. The proposed institutional arrangement for implementation and reporting of the livelihood restoration activities is presented in the figure 10 below:

Figure 10: Implementation Arrangement



164. The Specific roles and responsibilities of the LRP team is summarized in the table 30 below:

Table 30: Roles and Responsibilities	
Official	Roles and Responsibility
Corporate Office Level	
Head, Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In charge of overall planning and implementation of livelihood restoration activities and coordinating the Land Acquisition process • Liaison with ADB • Finance and Budget
Social Safeguard Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the Head Projects in implementation of the livelihood restoration activities • Providing technical assistance to the project team and the partner NGO and build their technical capacity for implementation of the livelihood restoration activities and coordinating the Land Acquisition process • Monitoring implementation of the livelihood restoration activities, Coordinate with implementation unit • Review and prepare the progress report of the Land Acquisition status, livelihood restoration activities and gap closure status

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database management related to Land Acquisition, gap closure and livelihood restoration activities
Project Level		
General Project Manager,		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In charge of overall planning and implementation of activities in the field and head safeguard cell of the PIU • Liaise with NHAI/CALA for update on Land Acquisition process • Capacity building and dispute resolution of team members • Progress reporting to head office
Social Officer	Safeguard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the GM, Project in implementation of the livelihood restoration activities, updating the Land Acquisition and gap closure status • Manage safeguard cell and ensure safeguard compliance at project level • Providing technical assistance to staffs of partner NGO/implementation unit and build their technical capacity for implementation of the livelihood restoration activities • Monitoring implementation of the livelihood restoration activities and gap closure measures, review and preparation of report • Coordinate with NGO/implementation unit for implementation of livelihood restoration activities and gap closure measures • Database management of Land Acquisition, livelihood restoration and gap closure activities • Plan and implement other community development activities
Land Support Team	Acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify areas where Land Acquisition is yet to be completed • Identify PAPs who are yet to receive compensation • Identify reasons for which Land Acquisition is pending • Coordinate with NHAI/CALA for quick redressal of issues and release of compensation • Periodically report to GM, Project the status of Land Acquisition
NGO Partner/implementation unit (in house) – Team Leader		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primarily responsible for finalization and implementation of livelihood restoration activities • Coordinate and report to safeguard cell, PIU for implementation of livelihood restoration activities, grievance redressal and other gap closure measures • capacity building of team members, trainers • Support safeguard cell, PIU in preparation of report preparation and documentation
NGO Partner/implementation unit (in house)- Community Mobilizer		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify PAPs interested in livelihood restoration support • Prepare a baseline of socio-economic information of the identified PAPs, vulnerability status • Conduct stakeholder consultations and field level grievance redress activities • Implement the livelihood restoration activities • Report to the team leader progress of livelihood restoration activities
NGO Partner/implementation unit (in house) – Assistant cum data entry operator		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist team members as per task assigned • Data entry

Selection Criteria for the NGO

The selection of the NGO to assist and support the implementation of the livelihood restoration activities would be done by the GM, Project. The selection criteria for the NGO would include (but not be limited to)

- They should have local presence;
- They should have prior experience of implementing livelihood restoration/support activities;
- Should have a team with adequate experience;
- Prior experience of developing and implementing resettlement action plans will be a plus;
- Willing to deploy a full time team for the project.

It is envisaged that the NGO would be engaged for a time of 24 months.

I. Implementation Plan

Key Activities

165. The process of the implementation of the livelihood restoration, gap closure and community development activities involve the following:

- a. Setting up of project implementation unit and safeguard cell within it as per staffing propose
- b. Hiring of staffs and support agency (NGO)/mobilizing inhouse implementation unit
- c. Setting up of GRM
- d. Preparation and finalization of the list of affected Persons/families, updating information on compensation disbursement
- e. Training and capacity building of internal staffs and NGO staffs
- f. Discussion with related stakeholders, identification of interested PAPs and finalization of livelihood restoration options acceptable to them, conduct of public consultations
- g. Implementation of other community development activities such as road safety awareness drives, computer literacy programmes, community health and safety measures, health camps, etc.
- h. Implementation of livelihood restoration and gap closure activities; and
- i. Monitoring, reporting and Evaluation (internal/third party closure audit).

166. The above proposed activities are divided in to three broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation. The details of activities involved in these three phases, i.e. Project Preparation Phase, Implementation phase and Monitoring and Evaluation period are discussed in the below sections.

Project Preparation Phase

167. The major activities to be performed in this period include establishment of institutional mechanisms including hiring staffs to be deployed at Head office as well as project level and hiring of implementing agency (NGO)/mobilization of inhouse team for implementation of livelihood restoration.

168. The staffs need to be trained on the need and implementation strategy for livelihood restoration activities including the role and responsibility of individual staff members. The training will include understanding of the RFCTLARR Act and stakeholder engagement strategy, grievance redressal mechanism, etc.

169. During this phase PAPs who are to be provided the benefits under the livelihood restoration measures will be identified and verified. Once the PAPs are identified the NGO staff/implementation unit will have discussion with them on a one-to-one or in groups to find out their preference of livelihood activity. While conducting these discussions NGO staffs will have the tentative budget and bouquet of activities with them but will not provide any lead to the PAPs so that their unbiased preference can be captured. Any other grievance related to land acquisition; information related to gap closure issues will also be collected in parallel.

170. Once preference of all the PAPs are captured a detailed plan of action along with plan and budget for each individual will have to be prepared, discussed internally and finalized. The detailed plan shall also consist of stakeholder engagement activities as well as other development activities proposed to be taken up by project. As part of rapport building exercise, activities such as traffic safety activities, health camps, etc. will be conducted

Implementation Phase

171. After the project preparation phase, the next stage is implementation of livelihood restoration activities which would include;

- j. Collection of baseline information of PAPs who are to be benefitted from the project;
- k. Implementation of stakeholder engagement activities over the full duration of the assignment;
- l. Implementation of livelihood restoration and gap closure (example measures to meet cost gaps in compensation for encroachment structures) activities;
- m. Closure of the livelihood restoration and gap closure activities.
- n. Quarterly reporting

Monitoring and Evaluation Phase

172. The internal as well as external monitoring process including closure audit, impact assessment, etc. will be done at this stage. A third party external evaluation will be conducted to confirm gap closure and completion of livelihood restoration activities.

Implementation Schedule

173. Key activities described above for livelihood restoration and gap closure activities will be completed over a period of next 2 years. The proposed timeline is as follows:

Table 31: Implementation Schedule for Livelihood Restoration and Gap Closure								
Activity	Timeline							
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
Project Preparation Phase								
Hiring/mobilization of internal staff								
Setting up and operationalization of GRM								

Table 31: Implementation Schedule for Livelihood Restoration and Gap Closure								
Activity	Timeline							
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8
Regular update on compensation disbursement status								
Hiring of livelihood restoration implementing agency/in house implementation unit								
Training and capacity building								
Verification of PAPs and Counselling for livelihoods support interventions								
Stakeholder Engagement / Rapport Building Activity								
Counselling and Finalization of detailed plan for livelihood restoration measures								
Implementation Phase								
Collection of baseline information of PAPs and gap closure items								
Implementation of Stakeholder engagement (consultation, participation, disclosure) activities								
Implementation of livelihood restoration and gap closure activities								
Monitoring and Evaluation phase								
Reporting by NGO (Quarterly/Six-monthly)								
External Audit on closure of LRP								

J. Monitoring, Reporting and Audit

174. The project will put in place a monitoring, reporting and audit framework to assess the overall status of disbursement and other entitlements to affected persons, and implementation of livelihood restoration activities. These activities will be regularly monitored and reported periodically to ADB. An external audit shall be conducted upon completion of LRP implementation to assess its successful closure.

175. The suggested framework will have three components;

- a. Monitoring;
- b. Reporting and;
- c. Completion Audit; and

These aspects have been discussed in the sections below.

176. The Monitoring Programme for the Project will include and be aimed at:

- a. Regular, on-going monitoring of disbursement of compensation and other entitlements to all affected persons (refer section #B and #C of this chapter on parameters to be monitored and reported) and implementation of livelihood restoration and gap closure activities
- b. Monitoring effectiveness of stakeholder participation and other engagement activities
- c. Monitoring of GRM
- d. To assess compliance against ADB SPS requirements

- e. Identify gaps against targets set and take corrective actions based on internal monitoring assessments.

177. Project office of DBL will be responsible for monitoring the performance and progress of the targeted activities at the project level and DBL's head office will be responsible for monitoring the performance at corporate level and reporting to ADB.

178. For monitoring, key parameters those will be monitored are (this is a tentative list and can be modified as per need):

- a. Status of Land Acquisition
- b. Compensation disbursement status;
- c. Livelihoods restoration activities initiated/in progress;
- d. Cost gap closure status
- e. Quality of the delivery mechanism/implementation process;
- f. Performance of the NGO/implementation unit engaged for livelihoods restoration activities;
- g. Functioning of the Grievance Redressal Mechanism;
- h. Information disclosure and transparency in implementation of livelihoods restoration activities.

179. Quarterly/half yearly progress reports will be submitted by the project to ADB. Reporting will be made based on parameters indicated above. Further detailing reporting parameters are provided in the table below.

180. On the completion of the livelihood restoration and gap closure activities external audit will be conducted which shall assess successful closure of planned activities.

181. A detailed listing of monitoring and reporting indicators is provided below. The list may be finetuned further in consultation and agreement with ADB.

Table 32: Suggested List of Monitoring and Reporting Indicators	
Indicators/Variables	Variables - All data should be disaggregated by gender, vulnerable groups as required and for different groups of PAPs
Resource Inputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staffing; • Budget and Time Frame; • Basic information on PAP; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of persons/staffing deployed; • training and capacity building inputs- number trainings etc.; • Financial provisions to carry out livelihood restoration and gap closure measures; • Availability and access to information related to LA&RR, PAP list, compensation disbursement data etc.;
Stakeholder Consultation and Participation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation • Staff capacities; • Adequacy and effectiveness of Public Consultation process; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of consultations carried out? • Number and type of participants? • Venue, data, discussion agenda, • Were proceedings participative, inputs received, key concerns and suggestions? • Have inputs received during consultations incorporated in livelihood and gap closure strategy/principles • Participation of vulnerable peoples- number, type, inputs/opinion received from these groups? • No. of General meetings (for both men and women);

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effectiveness of the Internal Monitoring Mechanism; • Compliance with Policy and framework requirements; • Transparency and Accountability; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of women out of total participants; • Number of meetings exclusively with women; • Number of meetings exclusively with vulnerable groups; • Level of participation in meetings (of women, men & vulnerable groups); • Number of Community Compensation Assessment meetings held; • Number of visits by DBL staff and NGO; • Have any PAPs been made aware about GRM?
GRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether it is in place • Staffing • Number of grievances received- formal, informal • Number of grievances resolved, pending, timeframe of resolution • Number of grievances escalated • Type of grievances and type of complainant • Grievance related to LA and R&R aspects, whether facilitated in resolution • Grievances related to road construction, operation, maintenance, community safety etc. • Any gender related grievances
Land Acquisition and Delivery of Entitlements:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of land acquisition- disbursement of compensation • Pending land acquisition- pending compensation status (details) • Compensation payment status of non-titleholders (refer Appendix 14 for template for updated information on status), cost gap status • Have compensation been adequate to meet replacement cost, specifically non-titleholders (refer Appendix 14A, to establish adequacy of compensation to encroachers) • Have PAPs received payments on time? • Have/are PAPs who were impacted by temporary land access been compensated? • PAP specific compensation disbursement status of PAPs identified during IOL and census survey, non-titleholders listed in the valuation sheet provided by tehsildar • Aggregate (village level) compensation disbursement status for the entire project • Has GRM identified any new person claiming to be affected but has been denied compensation?
LRP implementation and other community development activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PAPs as beneficiary (reporting quarter and cumulative) • Type of benefits provided (skill building, non-cash based support) • Number and type of vulnerable PAPs benefited • Livelihood restoration and gap closure activities/support provided during reporting period, cumulative status • Case examples of impacts of livelihood restoration interventions, sustainable livelihood impacts/outcomes • Details of other community development activities, beneficiaries
Gender and vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation and representations in activities carried out, support provided to PAPs; • Number as livelihood restoration beneficiaries • Number if any from these groups have been provided employment in opportunities created by the project • Grievances if any specifically from these groups

Appendices

Appendix 1: Impact profile of affected structures existing within RoW

Appendix 1A: Impact profile of affected private structures existing within RoW

(Appendix 1A has been provided as a standalone document)

Appendix 1B: Impact profile of community structures existing within RoW

(Appendix 1B has been provided as a standalone document)

Appendix 1C: List of vulnerable PAPs (encumbrances existing within RoW)

Provided overleaf

Appendix 1C: List of vulnerable PAPs (encumbrances existing within RoW)

Identity Code*	Name of the HH Head**	Type of Structure	Village	Chainage	LHS / RHS
AP1		Residential	Vellanki	681+550	LHS
AP 2		Residential	Vellanki	681+550	LHS
AP 3		Residential	Vellanki	681+590	LHS
AP 4		Residential	Vellanki	681+600	LHS
AP 5		Commercial	Vellanki	681+625	LHS
AP 10		Commercial	Vemulavalasa	682+920	RHS
AP 14		Commercial	Anandapuram	683+690	RHS
AP 17		Residential	Eegalavanipalem	684+689	RHS
AP 19		Residential	NGR Puram Bit - 1	693+820	RHS
AP 23		Residential	Ramapuram	706+900	LHS
AP 24		Residential	Pinagadi	707+170	RHS
AP 25		Residential	Pinagadi	707+170	RHS
AP 26		Cattle Shed	Pinagadi	707+200	LHS
AP 27		Cattle Shed	Pinagadi	707+200	LHS
AP 28		Cattle Shed	Pinagadi	707+200	LHS
AP 29		Residential	Pinagadi	707+215	RHS
AP 31		Cattle Shed	Pinagadi	707+365	RHS
AP 33		Cattle Shed	Amruthapuram	710+430	RHS
AP 34		Cattle Shed	Chinnaya palem	710+435	RHS
AP 35		Cattle Shed	Sabbavaram	710+440	RHS
AP 36		Residential	Chinnayapalem	710+440	RHS
AP 38		Residential	Chinnayapalem	710+446	RHS
AP 39		Cattle Shed	Amruthapuram	710+492	RHS
AP 40		Cattle Shed	Sabbavaram	710+700	LHS
AP 41		Residential	Sabbavaram	710+700	LHS
AP 42		Cattle Shed	Sabbavaram	710+700	LHS
AP 43		Cattle Shed	Sabbavaram	710+700	LHS
AP 44		Residential	Sabbavaram	710+700	LHS
AP 45		Residential	Sabbavaram	710+700	LHS
AP 46		Residential	Chinnayapalem	710+710	LHS
AP 47		Residential	Chinnayapalem	710+710	LHS
AP 52		Residential	Sunnapetlu	717+500	RHS
AP 54		Residential	Sabbavaram	717+565	RHS
AP 56		Residential	Sunnambeetalu	717+570	RHS
AP 57		Residential cum Commercial	Sunnapetlu	717+580	RHS
AP 59		Residential	Asakapalli	717+590	RHS
AP 60		Cattle Shed	Badajantalapalem	721+390	RHS

Identity Code*	Name of the HH Head**	Type of Structure	Village	Chainage	LHS / RHS
AP 61		Residential	Batajagalapalem	721+390	RHS
AP 63		Residential	Batajagalapalem	721+605	RHS
AP 64		Residential	Koduru jn	723+850	LHS
AP 65		Residential	Koduru	723+870	LHS
AP 66		Residential	Koduru	723+880	LHS
AP 67		Commercial	Koduru	723+890	LHS
AP 68		Commercial	Koduru	723+900	LHS
AP 69		Residential	Koduru	723+940	LHS
AP 70		Commercial	Koduru	724+315	RHS
AP 71		Residential	Koduru	724+320	RHS
AP 72		Residential	Rebaka	725+600	RHS
AP 73		Residential	Rebaka	725+700	RHS
AP 74		Residential	Rebaka	725+750	RHS
AP 76		Residential	Rebaka	725+812	RHS
AP 79		Residential cum Commercial	Rebaka	725+850	RHS
AP 80		Residential	Rebaka	725+870	RHS
AP 83		Residential	Rebaka	725+900	RHS
AP 84		Residential	Rebaka	725+914	RHS
AP 85		Residential	Rebaka	725+914	RHS
AP 86		Commercial	Rebaka	725+950	RHS
AP 87		Residential	Rebaka	725+990	RHS
AP 88		Residential	Sankaram	727+560	LHS
AP 89		Residential	Sankaram	727+595	LHS
AP 90		Residential	Sankaram	727+595	LHS
AP 91		Residential	Sankaram	727+600	LHS
AP 94		Residential	Sankaram	728+860	LHS
AP 95		Residential	Batlapudi	728+863	LHS

*(As per Appendix 1A)

** Deliberately left as blank

Appendix 2: Socio-economic profile of project affected households

(PAPs who have cleared RoW and PAPs existing in RoW)

A. Socio-economic profile of the PAPs in the Project who have cleared RoW

1. Based on the data made available by DBL, 89 PAPs, randomly sampled from 21 villages of four blocks, were covered for socio-economic survey. Village wise number of samples are presented in table A1 given below.

Table A1: Sample Size		
Sr. No.	Mandal/Villages	Sample Count
1	Anakapalle	16
I.	Anakapalle	4
II.	Batlapudi	1
III.	Koduru	4
IV.	Rebaka	4
V.	Sankaram	3
2	Anandapuram	28
I.	Anandapuram	2
II.	Gambheeram	3
III.	Gandigundam	5
IV.	Gudilova	2
V.	NGR Puram	2
VI.	Sontyam	14
3	Pendurthi	13
I.	Gurrampalem	4
II.	Pendurthi	4
III.	Pinagadi	4
IV.	Ramapuram	1
4	Sabbavaram	32
I.	Amruthapuram	7
II.	Asakapalli	4
III.	Batajandalapalem	7
IV.	Iruvada	10
V.	Mogalipuram	2
VI.	Sabbavaram	2
	Total	89

2. The family size of the identified samples ranges from 1 member to 11 members. There are total 383 members in the 89 sample households surveyed during the study of PAPs. 50.56% of the households have 4-6 members in the family. 34.83% households have 1-3 members whereas only 14.61% households have confirmed presence of 6 or more family members in the household. There are 53% male and 47% female members in the households surveyed.

No of Household Members	Sample Count	Sample Percentage
1-3 Family Members	31	34.83%
4-6 Family Members	45	50.56%
More than 6 Family Members	13	14.61%
Total	89	100.00%

Source: Census Survey, March 2020

3. The age wise grouping has been done as per the census. The surveyed households have members ranging from 0 to more than 80 years old. A total of 35.77% members fall in the age group of 25-44 years followed by 25.59% members in the age group of 45-64 years. The age wise distribution of household members is presented in the below table A3.

Age (Years)	Number of male members	Percentage of male members	Number of female members	Percentage of female members	Total members	Percentage of total members
0 -4	3	1.48%	4	2.22%	7	1.83%
5-9	9	4.43%	8	4.44%	17	4.44%
10-14	8	3.94%	18	10.00%	26	6.79%
15-19	15	7.39%	13	7.22%	28	7.31%
20-24	19	9.36%	12	6.67%	32	8.36%
25-44	79	38.92%	59	32.78%	137	35.77%
45-64	45	22.17%	53	29.44%	98	25.59%
65-79	24	11.82%	12	6.67%	36	9.40%
80+	1	0.49%	1	0.56%	2	0.52%
Total	203	100.00%	180	100.00%	383	100.00%

Source: Census Survey, March 2020

4. A total of 29.79% members in the households surveyed are illiterate whereas only 0.53% members have declared that they can only read and write. The rate of illiteracy among the female members in the households surveyed is high as 34.09% compared to 26% among male members. A total of 24.47% household members have studied upto class 10 followed by 11.44% members who have completed primary education. The percentage of female and male members differ by only 0.93% in the education completed up to primary level. A total of 7.45% members have studied up to class 12 where the percentage of female members is significantly lower compared to the male members. Only 15.96% household members have studied up to graduation, where female and male percentage stands at 10.23% and 21% respectively.

Education	Number of male members	Percentage of male members	Number of female members	Percentage of female members	Total members	Percentage of total members
Illiterate	52	26.00%	60	34.09%	112	29.79%
Can read and write only		0.00%	2	1.14%	2	0.53%
Primary	22	11.00%	21	11.93%	43	11.44%

Up to Class 10	46	23.00%	46	26.14%	92	24.47%
Up to Class 12	18	9.00%	10	5.68%	28	7.45%
Up to Graduation	42	21.00%	18	10.23%	60	15.96%
Post-graduate and above	10	5.00%	2	1.14%	12	3.19%
Others	3	1.50%	8	4.55%	11	2.93%
Education Status not stated	7	3.50%	9	5.11%	16	4.26%
Total	200	100.00%	176	100.00%	376	100.00%
<i>Source: Census Survey, March 2020</i>						

5. Out of the total 383 household members, 84 members (21.93%) have stated their occupation as farmer. This is followed by 15.14% household members who are engaged in daily wages work at available opportunities of daily wages, contract or farm labour. Only a 3.13% members have stated that they are self-employed. Salaried members constitute 8.36% in terms of major occupation of household members. 3.39% of the household members are pensioners. 13.58% eligible household members are unemployed. Number of members who cannot be employed (children or elderly) constitute 19.58% of the total population of surveyed households.

Major occupation	Number of male members	Percentage of male members	Number of female members	Percentage of female members	Total members	Percentage of total members
Salaried employee	25	12.32%	7	3.89%	32	8.36%
Farmer	52	25.62%	32	17.78%	84	21.93%
Self employed	11	5.42%	1	0.56%	12	3.13%
Wage/contract/farm labour	45	22.17%	13	7.22%	58	15.14%
Housewife		0.00%	57	31.67%	57	14.88%
Unemployed	36	17.73%	16	8.89%	52	13.58%
Not Employable (children or elderly)	28	13.79%	47	26.11%	75	19.58%
Pensioner	6	2.96%	7	3.89%	13	3.39%
Total	203	100.00%	180	100.00%	383	100.00%
<i>Source: Census Survey, March 2020</i>						

6. 68.54% households surveyed has only 1 earning members. There are 19.10% household with 2 earning members followed by 5.62% households with 3 earning members within the household. 6.74% households have 4-6 earning members in the family.

Number of earning members in a household	Number of households	Percentage of households
1 member	61	68.54%
2 members	17	19.10%
3 members	5	5.62%

4 members	2	2.25%
5 members	3	3.37%
6 members	1	1.12%
Total	89	100.00%
<i>Source: Census Survey, March 2020</i>		

7. For 48.31% households farming is the primary source of income where it draws more than 25% of the total household income. A total of 22.47% households draw their income from wage labour opportunities at daily wage works, farm or contract labour. For 20.22% households salaried employees are the major income drawers in the family. 8.99% have self-employment as primary source of income.

Primary source of income	Number of households	Percentage of households
Salaried employee	18	20.22%
Farming	43	48.31%
Self employed	8	8.99%
Wage/Farm/Contract labour	20	22.47%
Total	89	100.00%
<i>Source: Census Survey, March 2020</i>		

8. The average annual income as stated by 83.15% of the surveyed households fall within the bracket less than 5 lakh rupees per annum. 16.85% households did not share their income details during the survey. 14.61% households have stated their average annual income between 15 000-25,000 Rs whereas 26.97% households have their average annual income between 25,001 to 50,000 Rs. They together constitute 41.58% of the surveyed households. 21.35% of the households have annual average income between 100,001 to 200,000 Rs. Only 2.25% households confirmed their average annual income to be more than 200,000 Rs but less than 500,000 Rs.

Average annual income	Number of households	Percentage of households
15000 to 25000 Rs	13	14.61%
25001 to 50000 Rs	24	26.97%
50001 to 100000 Rs	16	17.98%
100001 to 200000 Rs	19	21.35%
200001 to 500000 Rs	2	2.25%
Income not stated	15	16.85%
Total	89	100.00%
<i>Source: Census Survey, March 2020</i>		

9. A total of 97.75% households surveyed have lost their land during the land acquisition process for the project road. 40.45% households have stated that the structure of house has been impacted under the road construction that is being carried out. 23.60% households have also lost fruit bearing trees, whereas 13.48% households have confirmed losing other type of trees during the land acquisition process.

Type of loss	No of Households (89)	Percentage
Land	87	97.75%
Structure	36	40.45%
Trees		
Horticulture	21	23.60%
Other Trees	12	13.48%
<i>Source: Census Survey, March 2020</i>		

10. 64.04% households have confirmed receipt of compensation against their losses due to land acquired for the project road. 33.71% households informed that they are yet to receive the compensation from the concerned authorities. 2 households declined to share the status of compensation during the survey.

Status of compensation	No of Households	Percentage
Compensation received	57	64.04%
Compensation yet to be received	30	33.71%
Declined to share the information	2	2.25%
Grand Total	89	100.00%
<i>Source: Census Survey, March 2020</i>		

11. Only 1 surveyed household has confirmed to have filed the arbitration case with respect to the lower compensation received against the losses due to land acquisition. There are about 4 households who have raised grievances related to lower compensation being offered but have not confirmed on availing the route of arbitration to address their grievances.

B. Socio Economic Profile of the PAPs in ROW

12. The IOL survey identified 139 structures in the RoW. Out of these 35 were abandoned. Remaining 104 structures were surveyed of which 88 are privately owned. There are 95 PAPs who have claims to these 88 privately owned structures. In the section below socio-economic information of these 95 families have been discussed.

Head of Household

13. The information regarding the head of households was available for 74 households. Out of these households 25 are headed by women, whereas 49 households are headed by men.

Mandal	Women Headed	Male Headed	Information not available	Total
Anakapalle	31.25%	46.88%	21.88%	32
Anandapuram	9.52%	52.38%	38.10%	21
Pendurthi	36.36%	36.36%	27.27%	11
Sabbavaram	29.03%	61.29%	9.68%	31
Total	26.32%	51.58%	22.11%	95

Sample	29	45	21	95
<i>Source: Census and IOL Survey, March 2020</i>				

BPL Status of Project Affected Households

14. Out of the 95 PAPs surveyed, 75 have provided information regarding their BPL status. Out of the 75 PAPs who have provided information 61 are BPL whereas 10 are not BPL. Table B2 enumerates the mandal wise details.

Mandal	Yes	No	Don't Know	Information not available	Total
Anakapalle	78.13%	0.00%	0.00%	21.88%	32
Anandapuram	33.33%	19.05%	14.29%	33.33%	21
Pendurthi	72.73%	0.00%	0.00%	27.27%	11
Sabbavaram	67.74%	19.35%	3.23%	9.68%	31
Total	64.21%	10.53%	4.21%	21.05%	95
Sample	61	10	4	20	95
<i>Source: Census and IOL Survey, March 2020</i>					

Social and Religious Composition of Project Affected Households

15. Data regarding social category was available from 72 PAPs of which 42 belong to OBC category and 7 to SC community. Block wise details is enumerated in Table B3.

Mandal	SC	OBC	General	Other	Not stated/ information not available	Total
Anakapalle	12.50%	37.50%	25.00%	3.13%	21.88%	32
Anandapuram	0.00%	23.81%	33.33%	0.00%	42.86%	21
Pendurthi	0.00%	45.45%	27.27%	0.00%	27.27%	11
Sabbavaram	9.68%	64.52%	6.45%	6.45%	12.90%	31
Total	7.37%	44.21%	21.05%	3.16%	24.21%	95
Sample	7	42	20	3	23	95
<i>Source: Census and IOL Survey, March 2020</i>						

16. Of the surveyed PAPs 74 have revealed their religion. As enumerated in Table B4, 71 of the PAPs are Hindu.

Mandal	Hindu	Christian	Muslim	Not stated/ information not available	Total
Anakapalle	71.88%	6.25%	0.00%	21.88%	32
Anandapuram	57.14%	0.00%	4.76%	38.10%	21
Pendurthi	72.73%	0.00%	0.00%	27.27%	11
Sabbavaram	90.32%	0.00%	0.00%	9.68%	31
Total	74.74%	2.11%	1.05%	22.11%	95
Sample	71	2	1	23	95

Source: Census and IOL Survey, March 2020

Household Composition and Economic Details

17. Out of the 71 PAPs who furnished information regarding number of family members, 33 PAPs have 4-6 members in family, 25 have 1-3 members, 7 have 7-9 members, and 6 have more than 10 members. Further details can be referred to in Table B5. A total of 2 children out of 44 in the age group of 6 to 14 years were found to be school dropout during the survey.

Number of HH members	Anakapalle	Anandapuram	Pendurthi	Sabbavaram	Total	Sample
1-3 members	31.25%	19.05%	27.27%	25.81%	26.32%	25
4-6 members	37.50%	19.05%	36.36%	41.93%	34.74%	33
7-9 members	6.25%	4.76%	9.09%	9.68%	7.37%	7
10 or more Members	0.00%	14.29%	0.00%	9.68%	6.32%	6
Information not available	25.00%	42.86%	27.27%	12.91%	25.26%	24
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100%	95

Source: Census and IOL Survey, March 2020

18. Out of the 67 respondents who provided information on number of earning members in the family it is noted that 33 PAPs have only 1 earning member in the house, 20 have 2 earning members and 10 have 3 earning members and 2 have 5 earning members. Mandal wise detail is enumerated in Table B6.

No of Earning members	Anakapalle	Anandapuram	Pendurthi	Sabbavaram	Total	Sample
1	34.38%	19.05%	27.27%	48.39%	34.74%	33
2	15.63%	14.29%	36.36%	25.81%	21.05%	20
3	15.63%	4.76%	9.09%	9.68%	10.53%	10
4	3.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.05%	1
5	3.13%	4.76%	0.00%	0.00%	2.11%	2
More than 5	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.23%	1.05%	1
Information not available	28.13%	57.14%	27.27%	12.90%	29.47%	28
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	95

Source: Census and IOL Survey, March 2020

19. Out of the 95 PAPs, 65 have reported the primary source of income. A total 33 PAPs have a salaried employee as the primary earning source, 16 PAPs have reported major occupation as farming. There are 10 PAPs who have self-employed members drawing primary income in the house. 6 PAPs have reported wage/contract or farm labour as their primary source of income. Mandal wise details can be referred from table B7.

Primary Source of Income	Anakapalle	Ananda-puram	Pendurthi	Sabba-varam	Total	Sample
--------------------------	------------	--------------	-----------	-------------	-------	--------

Salaried Employee	34.38%	19.05%	54.55%	38.71%	34.74%	33
Farmer	21.88%	4.76%	18.18%	19.35%	16.84%	16
Self Employed	6.25%	19.05%	0.00%	12.90%	10.53%	10
Wage Labourer/ Contract/ Farm Labour	6.25%	0.00%	0.00%	12.90%	6.32%	6
Information Not Available	31.25%	57.14%	27.27%	16.13%	31.58%	30
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	95

Source: Census and IOL Survey, March 2020

20. Out of the 65 PAPs who furnished information on average annual income, 41.54% have average annual income between Rs. 50,001 to Rs. 100,000. This is followed by 24.62% PAPs who have income between Rs. 100,001 and Rs. 1,50,000. Further details can be referred from Table B8.

Average Annual Income	Anakapalle	Ananda-puram	Pendurthi	Sabba-varam	Total	Sample
Rs. 15000 - Rs. 50000	21.74%	28.57%	12.50%	18.52%	20.00%	13
Rs. 50001 - Rs. 100000	43.48%	14.29%	50.00%	44.44%	41.54%	27
Rs. 100001 -Rs. 150000	21.74%	28.57%	12.50%	29.63%	24.62%	16
Rs. 150001 - Rs. 300000	8.70%	14.29%	12.50%	3.70%	7.69%	5
Rs. 300001 & above	4.35%	14.29%	12.50%	3.70%	6.15%	4
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	65

Source: Census and IOL Survey, March 2020

21. Only 22 respondents have disclosed their annual savings. 7 PAPs each have average annual savings between Rs. 5,001 to Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 10,001 to Rs. 30,000. A total of 5 PAPs have average annual savings less than Rs. 5,000 and 3 have reported average annual savings greater than Rs. 30,000. Mandal wise details are enumerated in Table B9.

Average Annual Savings	Anakapalle	Ananda-puram	Pendurthi	Sabba-varam	Total	Sample
Rs. 1 - Rs. 5000	50.00%	0.00%	0.00%	30.77%	22.73%	5
Rs. 5001 - Rs. 10000	0.00%	50.00%	60.00%	23.08%	31.82%	7
Rs. 10001 - Rs. 30000	0.00%	0.00%	20.00%	46.15%	31.82%	7
Rs. 30000 & above	50.00%	50.00%	20.00%	0.00%	13.64%	3
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	22

Source: Census and IOL Survey, March 2020

22. During the IOL survey, 8 of the PAPs have reported that they have taken a loan whereas 49 reported that they have not taken any loan. Out of the 8 who have taken a loan 2 have taken for a house. Table B10 provides further details on loan status.

Loan in Household	Anakapalle	Ananda-	Pendurthi	Sabba-	Total	Sample
-------------------	------------	---------	-----------	--------	-------	--------

		puram		varam		
Yes	0.00%	14.29%	0.00%	16.13%	8.42%	8
No	53.13%	33.33%	63.64%	58.06%	51.58%	49
Don't Know	9.38%	4.76%	9.09%	9.68%	8.42%	8
Information Not Available	37.50%	47.62%	27.27%	16.13%	31.58%	30
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	95

Drinking Water and Sanitation

23. 26 of the PAPs have reported that they get drinking water from borewell whereas, 21 have piped water supply for drinking water. Further, 19 PAPs stated that they get drinking water through government water tanker. Open well and hand pump is also used as source of drinking water by a total of 2 and 1 PAPs respectively.

Source of Drinking Water	Anakapalle	Ananda-puram	Pendurthi	Sabba-varam	Total	Sample
Hand Pump	3.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.05%	1
Borewell	9.38%	23.81%	72.73%	32.26%	27.37%	26
Piped Water from utility company/govt	37.50%	9.52%	0.00%	22.58%	22.11%	21
Govt Water Tanker	25.00%	19.05%	0.00%	22.58%	20.00%	19
Open Well/Canal	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.45%	2.11%	2
Information Not Available	25.00%	47.62%	27.27%	16.13%	27.37%	26
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	95

Source: Census and IOL Survey, March 2020

24. The information related to access and use of toilet was available from 67 respondents. Out of these 43 PAPs have access to toilets, and they use it regularly. There are 24 households which defecates in the open. Table B12 provides mandal wise details.

Access and Use of Toilet	Anakapalle	Ananda-puram	Pendurthi	Sabba-varam	Total	Sample
Yes	34.38%	42.86%	36.36%	61.29%	45.26%	43
No	31.25%	14.29%	36.36%	22.58%	25.26%	24
Information Not Available	34.38%	42.86%	27.27%	16.13%	29.47%	28
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	95

Source: Census and IOL Survey, March 2020

Appendix 3: Details of Notifications issued under section 3A, 3D, 3G of NH Act, 1956

Details of 3A, 3D and 3G																
S. No.	Village	3A notification details					3D notification Details					3G Award Details				
		3A SO No	Date	Private Land (Sq. mts)	Govt Land (Sq. mts)	Total (Sq. mts)	3D SO No	Date	Private Land (Sq. mts)	Govt Land (Sq. mts)	Total (Sq. mts)	3G Award Number	3G Award Date	Private Land (Sq. mts)	Govt Land (Sq. mts)	Total (Sq. mts)
1	Iruvada	215	12-02-2018	6314	0	6314	1060	09-03-2018	5950		5950	44/2018	24-10-2018	5950		5950
2	Asakapalli	215	12-02-2018	7704	4530	12234	1060	09-03-2018	7704	4530	12234	52/2018	06-12-2018	7704	4530	12234
3	Asakapalli	3239	19-10-2016	45501	15983	61484	580	22-02-2017	13181	8822	22003	19/2018	24-04-2018	29352	15498	44850
		1106	07-04-2017	5268	81	5349	887	20-03-2017	40		40					
		1893	13-06-2017	1538	5099	6637	1940	20-06-2017	6482	81	6563					
		1295	26-04-2017				2583	11-08-2017	6597	121	6718					
		2389	28-07-2017				2699	21-08-2017	688	5099	5787					
							3373	18-10-2017	7121	1335	8456					
4	Gangasaini Agraharam	3232	19-10-2016	12247	1619	13866	573	22-02-2017	7932	1255	9187	03/2018	15-02-2018	10804	6283	17087
		581	22-02-2017	2548	5028	7576	1739	31-05-2017	2548	5028	7576					
		1150	11-04-2017				1986	23-06-2017	324		324					
5	Gandigundam	3232	19-10-2016	125416	27434	152850	573	22-02-2017	34397	9429	43826	12/2018	05-03-2018	63971	16420	80391
		581	22-02-2017	9844	5777	15621	1739	31-05-2017	16723	10552	27275					
		1893	13-06-2017	81	81	162	1986	23-06-2017	19125	3724	22849					
		1150	11-04-2017				2583	11-08-2017		1700	1700					
		1294	26-04-2017				2699	21-08-2017	81	81	162					
		2388	28-07-2017				3372	18-10-2017	4026	891	4917					
6	Gandigundam	215	12-02-2018	14203	4856	19059	1060	09-03-2018	14203	4856	19059	42/2018	27-08-2018	14203	4856	19059
7	Iruvada	3239	19-10-2016	168759	25027	193786	716	03-03-2017	14938	5746	20684	27/2018	19-05-2018	105350	23126	128476
		1106	07-04-2017	25611	7546	33157	887	20-03-2017								
		1295	26-04-2017				1739	31-05-2017	25584	243	25827					
		1893	13-06-2017	23146	15539	38685	1940	20-06-2017	12693	546	13239					
		2389	28-07-2017				1986	23-06-2017								
							2583	11-08-2017	13141		13141					
							2699	21-08-2017	23146	15539	38685					

Details of 3A, 3D and 3G																
S. No.	Village	3A notification details					3D notification Details					3G Award Details				
		3A SO No	Date	Private Land (Sq. mts)	Govt Land (Sq. mts)	Total (Sq. mts)	3D SO No	Date	Private Land (Sq. mts)	Govt Land (Sq. mts)	Total (Sq. mts)	3G Award Number	3G Award Date	Private Land (Sq. mts)	Govt Land (Sq. mts)	Total (Sq. mts)
							3374	18-10-2017								
							3373	18-10-2017	23870		23870					
8	Gurrampalem	3232	19-10-2016	139055	29798	168853	887	20-03-2017	26748	6596	33344	14/2018	27-03-2018	62871	36482	99353
		1106	07-04-2017				1293	26-04-2017	23290		23290					
		1294	26-04-2017				1940	20-06-2017	4532	10035	14567					
		1893	13-06-2017		16714	16714	2583	11-08-2017	14648	3197	17845					
							2699	21-08-2017		16714	16714					
9	Gurrampalem	215	12-02-2018	21407	1680	23087	1060	09-03-2018	21407	1680	23087	59/2019	08-05-2019	21125		21125
10	Sabbavaram	3232	19-10-2016	90070	31047	121117	715	03-03-2017	19121	10198	29319	33/2018	12-07-2018	53925	22034	75959
		1106	07-04-2017				716	03-03-2017	4936	2003	6939					
		1294	26-04-2017				887	20-03-2017	2611	1983	4594					
		1893	13-06-2017	39741	809	40550	1739	31-05-2017	12040	688	12728					
		2388	28-07-2017				1940	20-06-2017	5978	2590	8568					
							1986	23-06-2017	1052		1052					
							2583	11-08-2017	11970	3763	15733					
							2699	21-08-2017	39741	809	40550					
							3372	18-10-2017	1518		1518					
11	Mogalipuram	3232	19-10-2016	34214	4389	38603	573	22-02-2017	30237	3723	33960	18/2018	24-04-2018	24986	3723	28709
		581	22-02-2017	111		111	1739	31-05-2017	111		111					
							1986	23-06-2017	6262		6262					
12	Amruthapuram	3239	19-10-2016				716	03-03-2017	88482	6809	95291	30/2018	04-06-2018	3262220	100007	438827
		3240	19-10-2016	251970	23665	275635	887	20-03-2017	40664	13051	53715					
		1106	07-04-2017	5149	30473	35622	1739	31-05-2017	11574		11574					
		1294	26-04-2017				1940	20-06-2017	12919	47904	60823					
		1296	26-04-2017				1986	23-06-2017	6920		6920					
		1893	13-06-2017	126724	20	126744	2583	11-08-2017	40689	21610	62299					
		2388	28-07-2017				2699	21-08-2017	126724	20	126744					
		2390	28-07-2017				3372	18-10-2017	1214	5220	6434					
				215	12-01-2018	23598	10563	34161	3374	18-10-2017						

Details of 3A, 3D and 3G																
S. No.	Village	3A notification details					3D notification Details					3G Award Details				
		3A SO No	Date	Private Land (Sq. mts)	Govt Land (Sq. mts)	Total (Sq. mts)	3D SO No	Date	Private Land (Sq. mts)	Govt Land (Sq. mts)	Total (Sq. mts)	3G Award Number	3G Award Date	Private Land (Sq. mts)	Govt Land (Sq. mts)	Total (Sq. mts)
13	Anandapuram	3232	19-10-2016	172618	39878	212496	1060	09-03-2018	23598	10563	34161					
		3232	19-10-2016	43941	29602	73543	573	22-02-2017	18410	4736	23146					
		581	22-02-2017	1184	404	1588	1739	31-05-2017	1184	2064	3248					
		1106	07-04-2017	30		30	1940	20-06-2017	30		30					
		1150	11-04-2017				1986	23-06-2017	4707	5301	10008					
		1294	26-04-2017				2583	11-08-2017	1012		1012	02/2018	15-02-2018	25220	12101	37321
14	Anandapuram	215	12-01-2018	1315		1315	1060	09-03-2018	1315		1315	41/2018	23-08-2018	1315		1315
15	Gambeeram	3232	19-10-2016	57588	47490	105078	573	22-02-2017	31602	2407	34009					
		581	22-02-2017	2034	4775	6809	1739	31-05-2017	2034	4775	6809					
		1106	07-04-2017	1781		1781	1940	20-06-2017	1781		1781					
		1150	11-04-2017				1986	23-06-2017	5827	61188	67015	9/2018	05-03-2018	41274	68370	109644
16	Palavalasa	3232	19-10-2016	3342	130	3472	573	22-02-2017	1314	81	1395	05/2018	15-02-2018	1314	81	1395
17	Rampuram	3239	19-10-2016	97509	22989	120498	715	03-03-2017	2104	6475	8579					
		1106	07-04-2017	4481	3805	8286	887	20-03-2017	18121	7445	25566					
		1295	26-04-2017				1940	20-06-2017	4481	3805	8286					
							2583	11-08-2017	33670		33670	23/2018	03-05-2018	58256	17725	75981
18	Sontyam	3232	19-10-2016	135143	65226	200369	573	22-02-2017	64567	32111	96678					
		581	22-02-2017				1739	31-05-2017								
		1106	07-04-2017	202		202	1940	20-06-2017	202		202					
		1150	11-04-2017				1986	23-06-2017	18058	3137	21195					
		1294	26-04-2017				2583	11-08-2017		243	243					
		215	12-01-2018									17/2018	18-04-2018	79536	45240	124776
19	Sontyam	3232	19-10-2016	1548	4725	6273	573	22-02-2017								
		581	22-02-2017	1412	8933	10345	1739	31-05-2017	1654	8690	10344					
		215	12-01-2018				1060	09-03-2018	1538	4725	6263	55/2019	21-01-2019	1548		1548
20	Pendurthi	3239	19-10-2016	169853	4009	173862	1940	20-06-2017	37424	4977	42401					
		1893	13-06-2017	63251	8093	71344	1986	23-06-2017	17371	1699	19070					
		2389	28-07-2017				3373	18-10-2017	47546	809	48355					
						2699	21-08-2017	63251	8093	71344	24/2018	07-05-2018	163812	15578	179390	

Details of 3A, 3D and 3G																
S. No.	Village	3A notification details					3D notification Details					3G Award Details				
		3A SO No	Date	Private Land (Sq. mts)	Govt Land (Sq. mts)	Total (Sq. mts)	3D SO No	Date	Private Land (Sq. mts)	Govt Land (Sq. mts)	Total (Sq. mts)	3G Award Number	3G Award Date	Private Land (Sq. mts)	Govt Land (Sq. mts)	Total (Sq. mts)
							1060	09-03-2018	36786	2105	38891					
21	Pinagadi	3239	19-10-2016	66616	2987	69603	573	22-02-2017				28/2018	24-05-2018	33199	4045	37244
		581	22-02-2017	9347	485	9832	1739	31-05-2017	9347	485	9832					
		1106	07-04-2017		405	405	1940	20-06-2017		405	405					
		1151	11-04-2017				1986	23-06-2017	16511	2265	18776					
22	Gorapalli	1893	13-06-2017	4452		4452	2699	21-08-2017	4290		4290	16/2018	05-04-2018	4290		4290
23	Rajayyapeta	3232	19-10-2016	108080	5979	114059	887	20-03-2017	73516	5342	78858	10/2018	05-03-2018	83185	8055	91240
		3239	19-10-2016				1940	20-06-2017	1312	2713	4025					
		1106	07-04-2017	1312	2713	4025	2583	11-08-2017	10208		10208					
		1294	26-04-2017				1060	09-03-2018	1740		1740					
		3239	19-10-2016	15720		15720										
24	Pinagadi	3239	19-10-2016				573	22-02-2017	22841	930	23771	62/2019	03-10-2019	2912		2912
		581	22-02-2017				1986	23-06-2017								
25	Pinagadi	215	12-01-2018	48480		48480	1060	09-03-2018	7282		7282	63/2019	03-10-2019	7243		7243
26	Anankapalli South (Govarapalem Ward) & R.S.Ward villages	291	30-01-2017	136741	102983	239724	1739	31-05-2017	23066	3157	26223	46/2018	05-11-2018	161292	13733	175025
		1893	13-06-2017	69221	13516	82737	1940	20-06-2017	12505		12505					
		2387	28-07-2017				1986	23-06-2017	22662	1214	23876					
		215	12-01-2018	39091	5340	44431	2699	21-08-2017	65459	12909	78368					
							3375	18-10-2017		6274	6274					
							3987	21-12-2017	48839	1416	50255					
27	Golagam (Batlapudi)	215	12-01-2018	40	131	171	1060	09-03-2018	40	131	171	25/2018	11-05-2018	40	131	171
28	Batajangapalem	3232	19-10-2016	102833	11684	114517	887	20-03-2017	6242	324	6566	29/2018	30-05-2018	92956	14730	107686
		1106	07-04-2017	28170	3278	31448	1293	26-04-2017								
		1294	26-04-2017				1739	31-05-2017	4694		4694					
		1893	13-06-2017	14718	0	14718	1940	20-06-2017	32378	5989	38367					
		2388	28-07-2017				2583	11-08-2017	31545	2144	33689					
							2699	21-08-2017	14718		14718					

Details of 3A, 3D and 3G																
S. No.	Village	3A notification details					3D notification Details					3G Award Details				
		3A SO No	Date	Private Land (Sq. mts)	Govt Land (Sq. mts)	Total (Sq. mts)	3D SO No	Date	Private Land (Sq. mts)	Govt Land (Sq. mts)	Total (Sq. mts)	3G Award Number	3G Award Date	Private Land (Sq. mts)	Govt Land (Sq. mts)	Total (Sq. mts)
29	DMS Puram	3232	19-10-2016		21593	21593	580	22-02-2017	10158		10158	22/2018	25-04-2018	6799	4633	11432
		1106	07-04-2017		535	535	1940	20-06-2017		535	535					
		1294	26-04-2017				2583	11-08-2017	2347		2347					
		2388	28-07-2017				3372	18-10-2017		1578	1578					
30	Galibheemvaram	3232	19-10-2016	50947	10294	61241	1293	26-04-2017	6475	5584	12059	13/2018	27-03-2018	17442	12464	29906
		1106	07-04-2017	1133		1133	1940	20-06-2017	5504		5504					
		1294	26-04-2017				2583	11-08-2017	7284		7284					
		1893	13-06-2017	5220	6880	12100	2699	21-08-2017	5220	6880	12100					
31	Gudilova	3232	19-10-2016	61020	40035	101055	573	22-02-2017	37362	12725	50087	08/2018	27-02-2018	45105	25795	70900
		581	22-02-2017	4146	2912	7058	1739	31-05-2017	4146	2912	7058					
		1150	11-04-2017				1986	23-06-2017	4492	13638	18130					
32	Koduru	3232	19-10-2016	33673	7181	40854	716	03-03-2017	19274	8012	27286	20/2018	25-04-2018	39195	13920	53115
		3239	19-10-2016	46473	5994	52467	1739	31-05-2017	7365	161	7526					
		1106	07-04-2017	6708	2792	9500	1940	20-06-2017	7153	2792	9945					
		1294	26-04-2017				1986	23-06-2017	283		283					
		1295	26-04-2017				2583	11-08-2017	7548	4249	11797					
		1893	13-06-2017	1952	728	2680	2699	21-08-2017	1952	728	2680					
		2388	28-07-2017				3372	18-10-2017	486		486					
		2389	28-07-2017				3373	18-10-2017	5220		5220					
33	Mamidilova	3232	19-10-2016	26460	0	26460	573	22-02-2017	10825		10825	01/2018	15-02-2018	20272	61	20333
		581	22-02-2017	8357	61	8418	1739	31-05-2017	8357	61	8418					
		1150	11-04-2017				1986	23-06-2017								
34	NGR Bit - 1	102	12-01-2017	3116	31035	34151	1739	31-05-2017	364	9468	9832	06/2018	20-02-2018	3147	9589	12736
		1893	13-06-2017	1862	3399	5261	2699	21-08-2017	1862	3399	5261					
		2386	28-07-2017				3371	18-10-2017	2084		2084					
35	NGR Bit - 2	102	12-01-2017	17781	8384	26165	1739	31-05-2017	668		668	07/2018	20-02-2018	6251	8377	14628
		1893	13-06-2017				2699	21-08-2017								

Details of 3A, 3D and 3G																
S. No.	Village	3A notification details					3D notification Details					3G Award Details				
		3A SO No	Date	Private Land (Sq. mts)	Govt Land (Sq. mts)	Total (Sq. mts)	3D SO No	Date	Private Land (Sq. mts)	Govt Land (Sq. mts)	Total (Sq. mts)	3G Award Number	3G Award Date	Private Land (Sq. mts)	Govt Land (Sq. mts)	Total (Sq. mts)
36	Rebaka	2386	28-07-2017				3371	18-10-2017	4269	5261	9530					
		3232	19-10-2016	52334	1721	54055	573	22-02-2017								
		3239	19-10-2016	36160	5070	41230	1739	31-05-2017	19211	6028	25239					
		581	22-02-2017	9781	3682	13463	1986	23-06-2017	11370	3315	14685					
		1150	11-04-2017				3373	18-10-2017	2670	2792	5462					
		1151	11-04-2017													
		2389	28-07-2017								21/2018	25-04-2018	25169	5201	30370	
37	Sankaram	3232	19-10-2016	24191	13221	37412	715	03-03-2017	11078	324	11402					
		3239	19-10-2016	22319	1062	23381	1739	31-05-2017								
		1150	11-04-2017				1940	20-06-2017	5240		5240					
		1151	11-04-2017				1986	23-06-2017	10440	11170	21610					
		581	22-02-2017	8667	1536	10203	2699	21-08-2017	202		202					
		1893	13-06-2017	202		202					15/2018	29-03-2018	17309	21944	39253	
38	Tarluwada	3239	19-10-2016	371	6621	6992	1739	31-05-2017	910	3399	4309					
		581	22-02-2017	910	3399	4309						04/2018	15-02-2018	910	3399	4309
39	Batajangapalem	215	12-01-2018	17484	10	17494	1060	09-03-2018	17484	10	17494	37/2018	13-08-2018	12546	10	12556
40	Koduru	215	12-01-2018	10958	808	11766	1060	09-03-2018	10958	808	11766	40/2018	18-08-2018	10465	808	11273
41	Rebaka	215	12-01-2018	22621	3736	26357	1060	09-03-2018	24887	1470	26357	39/2018	18-08-2018	22612	3736	26348
42	Sankaram	215	12-01-2018	12665	2724	15389	1060	09-03-2018	12665	2724	15389	38/2018	18-08-2018	13125	2072	15197
43	Galibheemvaram	215	12-01-2018	2086		2086	1060	09-03-2018	2086		2086	36/2018	13-08-2018	1093		1093
44	Gudilova	215	12-01-2018	1092	3764	4856	1060	09-03-2018	3075	1781	4856	35/2018	13-08-2018	1092	3723	4815
45	Batajangapalem	3232	19-10-2016				887	20-03-2017								
							1293	26-04-2017	10125	4007	14132	47/2018	20-11-2018	4451		4451
46	Batajangapalem	215	12-01-2018				1060	09-03-2018				48/2018	20-11-2018	4937		4937
47	Galibheemvaram	1106	07-04-2017				1940	20-06-2017								
		1294	26-04-2017				2583	11-08-2017				49/2018	23-11-2018	5584		5584
48	Koduru	215	12-01-2018				1060	09-03-2018				54/2018	26-11-2018	493		493
49	Koduru	3239	19-10-2016				1739	31-05-2017								
		1295	26-04-2017				2583	11-08-2017				51/2018	24-11-2018	3797		3797

Details of 3A, 3D and 3G																
S. No.	Village	3A notification details					3D notification Details					3G Award Details				
		3A SO No	Date	Private Land (Sq. mts)	Govt Land (Sq. mts)	Total (Sq. mts)	3D SO No	Date	Private Land (Sq. mts)	Govt Land (Sq. mts)	Total (Sq. mts)	3G Award Number	3G Award Date	Private Land (Sq. mts)	Govt Land (Sq. mts)	Total (Sq. mts)
50	Rebaka	3232	19-10-2016				573	22-02-2017				50/2018	24-11-2018	1457		1457
		3232	19-10-2016				715	03-03-2017								
51	Sankaram	581	22-02-2017				1739	31-05-2017	5908	10277	16185	53/2018	26-11-2018	4088		4088
52	Sabbavaram			1811	0	1811	1060	09-03-2018	1811		1811	57/2010	28-01-2019	38001		38001
	Total (Sq. m)		Sq m	3074772	846495	3921267			2023331	607237	2630568			178193	548480	2350273
	Total (Ha)		Ha	307.48	84.65	392.13			202.33	60.72	263.06			178.92	54.85	235.03

Appendix 4: Compensation Disbursement Status

Appendix 4A: Compensation Disbursement Status (as on 31.10.2019)

Statement showing the progress on payment of Land Compensation to the Awardees - NH -16, Visakhapatnam as on 31-10-2019											
Sl No	Name of the village	Extent for Award passed & Amount sanctioned		Payments made		Balance to be distributed for notices served U/s 3E(1)		Payment Percentage		PAP Details	
		Sq.mts.,	Amount Rs.	Sq.mts.,	Amount Rs.	Sq.mts.,	Amount Rs.	Area	Amount	Number of PAPs	PAPs compensated
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Anakapalli Mandal											
1	Anakapalli	161,292	605,772,179	59,928	438,310,910	101,364	167,461,269	37.15%	72.36%	175	134
2	Batlapudi	40	50,089	-	-	40	50,089	0.00%	0.00%	2	0
3	Koduru	53,545	107,392,389	36,359	74,419,099	17,186	32,973,290	67.90%	69.30%	134	75
4	Rebaka	49,238	138,519,862	42,773	120,114,048	6,465	18,405,814	86.87%	86.71%	164	139
5	Shankaram	34,466	87,626,876	26,981	76,131,554	7,485	11,495,322	78.28%	86.88%	109	80
	Sub-Total 1	298,581	939,361,395	166,041	708,975,611	132,540	230,385,784	55.61%	75.47%	584	428
Anandapuram Mandal											
6	Anandapuram	26,535	178,340,498	18,540	126,735,949	7,995	51,604,549	69.87%	71.06%		
7	Gambheeram	41,274	334,693,278	34,517	280,668,544	6,757	54,024,734	83.63%	83.86%		
8	Gandigundam	78,174	345,192,070	58,271	269,411,752	19,904	75,780,318	74.54%	78.05%		
9	Gangasani Agraharam	10,804	43,226,138	10,804	43,226,138	-	-	100.00%	100.00%		
10	Gudilova	46,197	188,847,568	41,916	171,968,780	4,281	16,878,788	90.73%	91.06%	94	81
11	Mamidilova	20,272	9,654,559	17,192	67,732,713	3,080	11,921,846	84.81%	85.03%	34	28
12	NGR Puram -1	3,147	13,806,544	2,972	13,124,967	175	681,577	94.44%	95.06%	24	21
13	NGR Puram -2	6,251	39,498,383	5,554	36,774,452	697	2,723,931	88.85%	93.10%	45	38
14	Palavalasa	1,314	10,602,095	1,314	10,602,095	-	-	100.00%	100.00%		
15	Sontyam	81,084	358,772,400	75,865	335,849,012	5,219	22,923,388	93.56%	93.61%		
16	Tarluvada	910	5,694,968	910	5,694,968	-	-	100.00%	100.00%	1	1

Statement showing the progress on payment of Land Compensation to the Awardees - NH -16, Visakhapatnam as on 31-10-2019											
Sl No	Name of the village	Extent for Award passed & Amount sanctioned		Payments made		Balance to be distributed for notices served U/s 3E(1)		Payment Percentage		PAP Details	
		Sq.mts.,	Amount Rs.	Sq.mts.,	Amount Rs.	Sq.mts.,	Amount Rs.	Area	Amount	Number of PAPs	PAPs compensated
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Sub-Total 2	315,962	1,598,328,501	267,855	1,361,789,370	48,108	236,539,131	84.77%	85.20%	198	169
Pendurthi Mandal											
17	Gorapalli	4,290	29,282,472	3,140	21,432,862	1,150	7,849,610	73.19%	73.19%		
18	Gurrampalem	88,732	476,718,747	51,575	244,192,716	37,157	232,526,031	58.12%	51.22%		
19	Pendurthy	163,812	566,696,950	63,858	220,873,122	99,954	345,823,828	38.98%	38.98%		
20	Pinagadi	33,199	95,549,608	17,572	48,478,525	15,627	47,071,083	52.93%	50.74%		
21	Rajayyapeta	83,185	294,680,402	62,282	211,502,538	20,903	83,177,864	74.87%	71.77%		
22	Rampuram	58,256	161,895,962	45,136	124,095,661	13,121	37,800,301	77.48%	76.65%		
23	Saripalle	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	Sub-Total 3	431,474	1,624,824,141	243,563	870,575,424	187,912	754,248,717	56.45%	53.58%	-	-
Sabbavaram Mandal											
24	Amruthapuram	338,820	432,241,963	110,726	149,128,258	228,094	283,113,705	32.68%	34.50%		
25	Asakapalli	37,056	73,950,313	22,746	44,178,232	14,310	29,772,081	61.38%	59.74%		
26	Batajangalapalem	114,732	261,556,158	96,574	223,089,255	18,158	38,466,903	84.17%	85.29%	258	188
27	DMS Puram	6,799	8,996,289	6,799	8,996,289	-	-	100.00%	100.00%	6	6
28	Galibheemavaram	24,119	35,864,291	17,447	30,542,843	6,672	5,321,448	72.34%	85.16%	22	10
29	Iruvada	111,300	148,130,311	70,461	94,897,816	40,840	53,232,495	63.31%	64.06%		
30	Mogalipuram	25,192	145,670,667	11,392	66,054,572	13,800	79,616,095	45.22%	45.35%		
31	Sabbavaram	93,382	347,556,047	51,044	188,828,558	42,338	158,727,489	54.66%	54.33%		
	Total	751,400	1,453,966,039	387,189	805,715,823	364,212	648,250,216	51.53%	55.42%	286	204
	Grand TOTAL	1,797,417	5,616,480,076	1,064,647	3,747,056,228	732,771	1,869,423,848	59.23%	66.72%	1,068	801
<i>Source: CALA</i>											

Appendix 4B: Compensation Disbursement Status (November 2019-February 2020)

Statement showing the progress on payment of Land Compensation to the Awardees - NH -16, Visakhapatnam after 31-10-2019

SI no.	Date	Cheque no.	Name of the village	Description of land	Award no/proceedings no	No of claimants	Deposited amount	Extent Sq. m
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	27-02-2020	1526	Sankaram	Government		2	110827	
	27-02-2020	1526	Koduru	Government		1	1537480	
	27-02-2020	164	Iruvada	Government		1	1341714	
2	11-03-2020	1626	Gurrampalem	Private	59/2019	6	12207564	2175
3	07-04-2020	1583	Pendurthii	Private	24/2018	22	42231195	12223
4	08-04-2020	1582	Pendurthi	Private	61/2019	2	13838466	3288
5	13-04-2020	618	Iruvada	Government		1	1341714	
	13-04-2020	619	Sankaram	Government		1	47406	
6	14-04-2020	1584	Pinagadi	Private	28/2018	16	11634435	4351
	14-04-2020	1585	Pinagadi	Private	28/2018	1	68927	
	14-04-2020	615	Rampuram	Private	23/2018	12	6252493	2468
7	15-04-2020	723	Gandigundam	Private	12/2018	32	23279708	5926
	15-04-2020	724	Gandigundam	Private	42/2018	7	14033161	3143
8	29-04-2020	1679	Asakapalli	Private	52/2018	5	10524009	6045
	29-04-2020	1677	Asakapalli	Private	52/2018	5	108032	
					Total	117	138557131	39619
	Total amount sanctioned	₹ 5,61,64,80,076	Refer column 5 appendix 4A					
	Total amount disbursed	₹ 3,88,56,13,359	Sum of column 7 appendix 4A and column 8 appendix 4B					
	Payment Percentage	69.18%						

Appendix 5: 3D Notification on details of missing land plots in 15 villages

3D Gazette SO 3370 (E) - Details of land to be acquired notified on 18th September 2019			
Name of Village	Government (Ha)	Private (Ha)	Total (Ha)
Amruthapuram		2.1165	2.1165
Anandapuram	0.0283	0.1505	0.1788
Batajangalapalem		0.2468	0.2468
Pendurthi		0.1072	0.1072
Anakapalli	0.5139	4.3604	4.8743
Asakapalle		0.0162	0.0162
Dongalamarri Sitarampuram	0.1336		0.1336
Gandigundam		0.3843	0.3843
Gurrampalem	0.0162	0.0505	0.0667
Iruvada		0.103	0.103
Koduru		0.0385	0.0385
Pinagadi		0.4249	0.4249
Rajayyapeta		0.0445	0.0445
Sabbavaram	0.0081	0.5584	0.5665
Sankaram		0.0061	0.0061
Grand Total	0.7001	8.6078	9.3079

Appendix 6: Village wise number of arbitrations

Mandal/Village	Number of Arbitration Cases
Anakapalli	18
Anakapalli	2
Anakapalli(R.S. Ward)	1
Anakapalli(South)	1
R.S.Ward (Anakapalli)	1
Rebaka	8
Sankaram	5
Anandapuram	35
Anandapuram	7
Gambheeram	6
Gandigundam	2
Gudilova	4
Gudivada	1
N.G.R.Puram-2	1
NGR Puram	1
NGR Puram-2	1
Sontyam	12
Pendurthi	48
Gorapalli	3
Gurramapalem	4
Pendurthi	5
Pinagadi	2
Rajayyapeta	30
Rampuram	4
Sabbavaram	55
Amruthapuram	34
Batajangala palem	4
Mogalipuram	9
Sabbavaram	8
Grand Total	156

Appendix 7: Assessment of Land Compensation Rate

(Comparison of land rate determined by CALA and as assessed by consultant)

Name of Village	Land abutting to Road		Agriculture land fit for housing sites		Dry/Wet/Garden lands		Layout Plots		House Sites		Rate as per Consultant assessment (Collected from property dealers, local residents, etc.)
	Rs/Acre	Rs / sqm	Rs/Acre	Rs / sqm	Rs/Acre	Rs/ sqm	Rs/Acre	Rs/ sqm	Rs/Acre	Rs/ sqm	
Asakapalli	2,500,000	618	4000000	918		589					1200
Gangasani											
Agraharam	6,000,000	1483									
Gandigundam	7,000,000	1730									
Gandigundam	6,000,000	1483									
Iruvada					2,200,000	544					
Iruvada					2,000,000	494					
Gurrampalem				2272				2631			
Gurrampalem				1112					2460		
Sabbavaram		1359		1730		1112					2000-2500
Mogalipuram				2153							
Amruthapuram	2,000,000	494	4,000,000	988	1,800,000	445					900-1200
Anandapuram	9,600,000	2372	9,600,000	2372	9,600,000	2372					2000-5000
Gambheeram	12,000,000	2965								7176	
Palavalasa	12,000,000	2965									
Rampuram	3,800,000	939									
Sontyam	6,000,000	1483									
Sontyam	7,000,000	1730									
Pendurthi				1606							1200-3500
Pinagadi	3,800,000	939									
Pinagadi	4,000,000	988									
Gorapalli									10,648,000	2631	
Rajayyapeta			4,200,000	1038				3349			
Batjanglapalem			3,000,000	741							

Name of Village	Land abutting to Road		Agriculture land fit for housing sites		Dry/Wet/Garden lands		Layout Plots		House Sites		Rate as per Consultant assessment (Collected from property dealers, local residents, etc.)
	Rs/Acre	Rs / sqm	Rs/Acre	Rs / sqm	Rs/Acre	Rs/ sqm	Rs/Acre	Rs/ sqm	Rs/Acre	Rs/ sqm	
Batjanglapalem			3,500,000	865							
Galibheemvaram	2,000,000	494									
Galibheemvaram	2200000	544									
Koduru			3,000000	741							1000-1500
Koduru			2,800000	692							
Rebaka			3,000000	741							
Rebaka			3,500000	865							
Sankaram			3,000000	741							
Sankaram			3,500000	865							
Gudilova	7,500,000	1853									2200-5000
Gudilova	6,000,000	1483									
Anakapalli			12,000,000	2965							
Anakapalli			9,686,000		4,400,000						1000-1500
Batlapudi					2,000,000	494					
DMS Puram	2,000,000	494									
Mamidilova	6,000,000	1483									
NGR Puram Bit-1	6,000,000	1483									
NGR Puram Bit-2	6,000,000	1483									
Tarluvada	6,000,000	1483									

Appendix 8: Sample of Structure valuation sheet prepared by R&B department

Appendix 8A: Structure valuation sheet by R&B department – 1 Sample Structure

Sample valuation sheet (Structure Sl No 1 in Table 5), Village – Asakapalli, 3 pages

Details of Structures of affected in Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-16(oid NH-5) from KM 681.000 to KM 731.000 (Anandapuram to Anakapalli Section)						
Name of the Owner	Thota Gandhi Ply wood Factory					
Door No / Survey No						
Name of the Village	Askapalli					
Name of the Mandal	Sabtapuram					
Name of the District	Vishakhapatnam					
Chainage			RHS			



Details Structures	Year of Const.	L	B	Area	Semi Permanent
Total Area of structure		4.70	2.00	9.40	No. of Floors 1
Area Affected	1980	4.70	2.00	9.40	
% of Area Affected to Total Area				100%	
Affected Area greater than 50%				100%	
Whether Additional Area Should be considered (YES or NO)				YES	
Additional Area to be Considered apart from Actual Affected area				0%	

Area of Affected Structure considered for valuation

Life of Structure (Years)	Type of structure	Year of Construction	Dimensions		Plinth Area (Sqm)	Plinth Area (SR)	Remarks
			L	B			
50	Permanent	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
50	Semi Permanent	1980	4.70	2.00	9.40	101.18	
20	Temporary	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Life of Structure	Type of structure	Year of Construction	Dimensions		Length (Rm)	Length (RR)	Remarks
			L	B			
50	Compound Wall	1980			1.50	4.92	

Total Estimate Amount

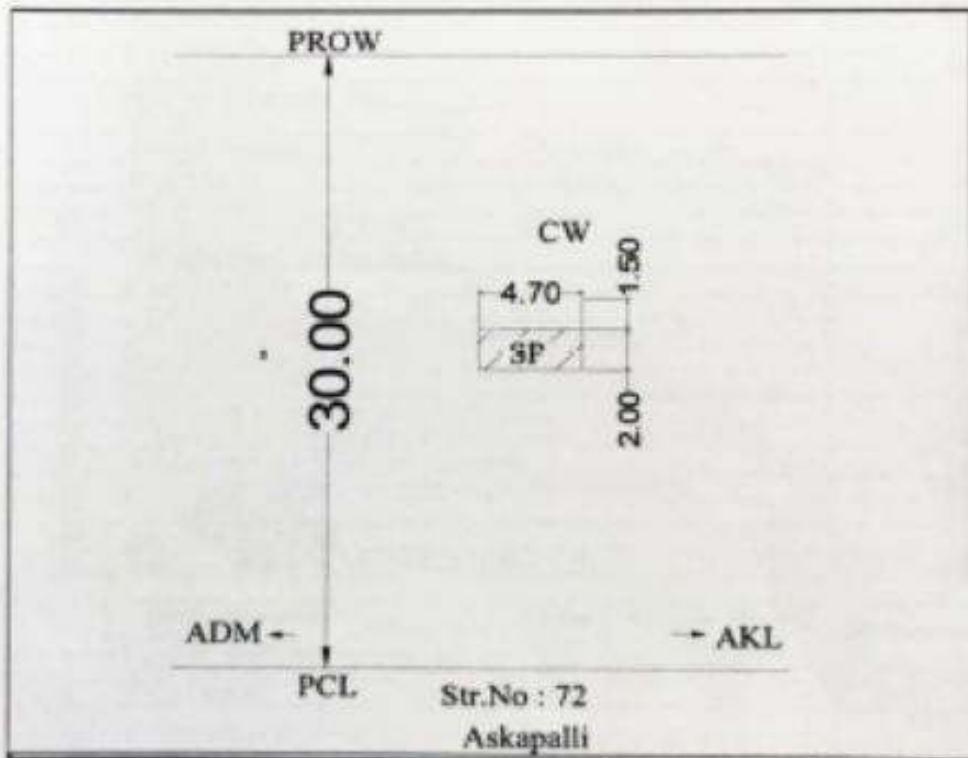
(A) Civil Works:

Sl. No.	Type of Structure	Pilth Area (Sq.M)	Pilth Area (SR)	Rate per SR	Amount in Rs.
1	Permanent				
	Ground Floor	0.00	0.00	1278	0
	1st Floor	0.00	0.00	972	0
	2nd Floor	0.00	0.00	1009	0
	3rd Floor	0.00	0.00	1069	0
	4th Floor	0.00	0.00	1118	0
	5th Floor	0.00	0.00	1142	0
				Sub Total	0
2	Semi Permanent				
	Ground Floor	9.40	101.13	668	67554
	1st Floor	0.00	0.00	328	0
				Sub Total	67554
3	Temporary	0.00	0.00	279	0
				Sub Total	0
4	Compound Wall (Linear)	1.50	4.92	622	3060
				Sub Total	3060
Total Cost of Civil Works :					70614

(B) Amenities:

1	Internal and External Electrification	3378
2	Internal and External Water supply and Sanitary Arrangements	2027
3	Other Amenities including dismantling of removable items	678
Total Cost of Amenities :		6083

TOTAL COST in Rs. (A + B)	76694
----------------------------------	--------------



VALUATION OF STRUCTURE AFTER APPLYING DEPRECIATION

Sl. No.	DETAILS OF STRUCTURE WITH VALUATION NORMS	
1	Name of Owner	Thota Gandhi Ply wood
2	Door no / Survey No	Ankapalli
3	Name of the village	Satsevaram
4	Type of building	Semi Permanent
5	Year of construction	1980
6	Life of building (in years)	
	(a) Permanent	80
	(b) Semi Permanent	60
	(c) Temporary	20
	(d) Compound Wall	60
7	Age of building (in Years)	37
8	Year of valuation	2017
9	Age of Building for the purpose of Depreciation (in years)	37
10	As per Hurst's table depreciation (in percent)	
	(a) Permanent	0
	(b) Semi Permanent	23.88
	(c) Temporary	100
	(d) Compound Wall	23.88
11	Present cost of building as per Estimate (in Rs.)	
	(a) Permanent	0
	(b) Semi Permanent	67554
	(c) Temporary	0
	(d) Compound Wall	3090
12	Salvage value of building proper at 8% (in Rs.)	
	(a) Permanent	0
	(b) Semi Permanent	4053
	(c) Temporary	0
	(d) Compound Wall	184
13	Value of building for effecting depreciation (in Rs.)	
	(a) Permanent	0
	(b) Semi Permanent	63501
	(c) Temporary	0
	(d) Compound Wall	2877
14	Value of Depreciation (in Rs.)	
	(a) Permanent	0
	(b) Semi Permanent	15164
	(c) Temporary	0
	(d) Compound Wall	687
15	Net Value of Building (in Rs.)	50527
	Electrification and water supply :	
16	Year of installation	1980
17	Year of valuation	2017
18	Life of electrification and water supply arrangement (in years)	25
19	Age of installation (in years)	37
20	Further life (in years)	-12
21	As per Hurst's table depreciation in percent	100
22	Present cost of electrical fitting and water supply Arrangement in Rs	6080
23	Salvage value of 25% of proper value in Rs	1520
24	Value of electrical fitting and water supply arrangement in Rs.	4560
25	Depreciation (in Rs.)	4560
26	Net Value of E.I & WS	0
27	Total Net Value of Building = E.I & W.S (A) + (B)	50527


Details of structure Components	Present Cost	Salvage Value	Value for effecting Depreciation	Depreciation	Net Value (Rs)
A ON BUILDING	70614	4237	66378	15851	50527
B ON E.I & W.S	6080	1520	4560	4560	0
				TOTAL	50527

Licensed Surveyor
NH-16, Visakhapatnam


Deputy Executive Engineer (R & B)
Visakhapatnam

Appendix 8B: Structure valuation sheet by R&B department – (Sample Structure Borewell)

Details of Structures affected in Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-16(oldNH-5) from KM 691.000 to KM 731.000 (Anandapuram to Anakapalli Section)						
Name of the Owner	Nata Kundal Rao S/o. Appanna, Chukka Pentamma S/o. Bangaraya					
Door No. / Survey No.	180					
Name of the Village	Sampalli					
Name of the Mandal	Sabbavaram					
Name of the District	Visakhapatnam					
Charge				RHS		



Details Structures			Bore Well				
Sl.No	Description of Work	No's	Measurements		Area of Contents	Rate / Per meter	Amount
			Diameter	Depth			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Valuation for 50 mm dia Bore Well and in all fountain all consolidated framateside and raising the bore to suit insertion 50 mm GI 5.1 Kg/m casing pipe including bore well yield test etc.	1 No	50	10.00	10.00	500.00	5000
2	Supply and fixing of 50 mm dia 5.1 Kg/m GI Pipe	1 No	50	10.00	10.00	436.00	4360
3	Labour charges for removing of pump set and accessories and raising	1 No			1 No	2000.00	2000
						Total Rs.	11360



(Signature)
LICENSED SURVEYOR
 NH-16, Visakhapatnam
 Deputy Executive Engineer (R & B)
 Visakhapatnam

STR ID:4

Appendix 9: Market valuation of Impacted Structure

- Qualified and experienced civil engineer visited the site to identify various types of structure that are present in the RoW such as load bearing structure, frame structure, boundary wall, brick wall with AC sheet roof, brick wall with straw roof, etc. were identified to represent for all structures that exist in the RoW.
- Further, consultations were carried out with local contractors and construction material shops to get information about the cost of various types of construction material and labour to assess the prevailing market rates.
- This was followed by preparation of average cost sheet for each type of the identified structure. One such sample is presented in table below:

Framed structure bldg.(Single story),Ceiling ht.upto-3.30 ,Size-6.00*3.00=18.00 Sqm bldg.					
Sl No	Item	Qty*	Unit	Rate	Amount
1	Boring for pile-	36.60	mtr	55.00	2,013.00
2	RCC 1:1.5:3-Pile	2.59	cum	7,484.52	19,384.91
3	RCC 1:1.5:3-Grade beam	4.92	cum	9,083.79	44,692.25
4	Column	1.13	cum	9,083.79	10,264.68
5	Centering and shuttering-G.B. at plinth level, lintel, roof beam	23.50	sqm	454.29	10,675.82
6	Centering and shuttering-Roof	13.75	sqm	527.34	7,250.93
7	Centering and shuttering-Column	18.00	sqm	589.50	10,611.00
8	Reinforcement	777.60	kg	75.56	58,755.46
9	Sand filling in plinth	6.88	cum	846.08	5,821.03
10	1:5:10-Below brick work at G.level	1.83	cum	5,464.19	9,999.47
11	Brick work-Below plinth upto G.B.	1.17	cum	6,042.77	7,070.04
12	Brick work-Above plinth upto ceiling	10.15	cum	6,591.66	66,905.35
13	15 mm cement plaster	70.35	sqm	235.74	16,584.31
14	12 mm cement plaster	51.15	sqm	203.45	10,406.47
15	6 mm cement plaster-Ceiling	13.75	sqm	176.76	2,430.45
16	Water proofing cement pain/Snowsane	70.35	sqm	77.58	5,457.75
17	Internal distemper	64.90	sqm	68.64	4,454.74
18	S/A paint for woodwork and grill-Window	9.78	sqm	150.50	1,471.89
19	Wood work in frame-Door	0.10	cum	94,590.14	9,459.01
20	Panel Door-Door	2.69	sqm	2,373.82	6,385.58
21	Window grill	30.00	kg	89.50	2,685.00
22	C.C. flooring	13.75	sqm	442.69	6,086.99
23	Cement primer	135.25	sqm	47.87	6,474.42


	Total Cost for 18 sqm plinth area	3,25,340.52
	Average cost for 1sqm plinth area	18,074.47
	Add for internal and external services@26% (Int.4%+ext.5%+int elt 12.50%+powering wiring 4%+lit cond 0.50%=26%)	4,699.36
	Average cost for 1 sqm plinth area	22,773.84
	Average cost for 1 sqft plinth area	2,116.53

*figures have been taken from CPWD standards.

- Appropriate adjustments were made based on the actual dimension, construction quality, construction status, etc. and final rate for a particular structure was determined. For example, the structure in Appendix 8A comes under the type explained in the table above but without the roof and internal and external services. Therefore, for estimation of market value for this structure, Rs 1433 per sqft was adopted as unit rate.

Appendix 10: Sample Public Notice as per section 3G of NH Act

16/10/2019 16/10/2019

 **Government of India**
MINISTRY OF ROAD
TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS **3G**

11th Sep 2019

PUBLIC NOTICE

Re.No.114/2016/SA **dated: 03-10-2019.**

(Under section 3G(3) sub section-(ii) of the National Highways Act 1956 for widening (4/6 laning,maintenance etc..) from Km 681.000 to Km 731.600 (Anandapuram - Anakapalle Section) and from 0.000 to Km 13.600 (Sabbavaram to Sheelanagar Junction) of NH-16 in the State of Andhra Pradesh)

The lands mentioned in **the** schedule with structures and trees etc, are vested to the Central Government free from all encumbrances under section 3(D)(2) of the National Highways Act 1956 (48/1956) vide notification of Government of India, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways vide **S.O. 1836 & 1837** Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary issue **No.1639 & 1640, 24.05.2019** part II-Section 3- sub-section (ii), dated for building (widening / six-laning, etc..) maintenance management and operation of National Highway No.16 on the stretch of land from Km 681.000 to Km 731.600 (Anandapuram - Anakapalle Section) and from 0.000 to Km 13.600 (Sabbavaram to Sheelanagar Junction) of NH-16 in the following villages of Mandals of Visakhapatnam District in the state of Andhra Pradesh. All the persons interested in such lands are requested to appear in person or by an agent or by a legal practitioner with original documents and Xerox copies of documents / Pattadar pass books/ Title deeds or any other relevant documents pertaining to their lands and if they have any other relevant documents pertaining to their lands and if they have any structures, with the approved plans, tax assessments, tax receipts before the Competent Authority and Special Deputy Collector, LA., NH-16, Visakhapatnam in the office of the Tahsildar, Sabbavaram, Anandapuram & Pendurthi mandals Visakhapatnam District from 11.00 AM on the date/s noted against each village as mentioned below and state the nature of their respective interest and rights in such lands.

Appendix 11: Sample notification under section 3E of NH Act

ItemNo.2 : Plot No. 254
Rc.No.114/2016/RI/dt. .09 .2019
Acquisition],

O/o the Competent Authority &
Special Deputy Collector [Land

NH-16, Visakhapatnam.

NOTICE OF AWARD UNDER SECTION 3E (1) OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS ACT, 1956.

Take notice that the award with particulars as notice below has been passed by the undersigned in the matter acquisition of lands as per notification in the Gazette of India Ministry of Roads Transport and Highways vide **S.No.215 Dt.12.01.2018** in the Extra-Ordinary issue Part II_Section-3, Sub-Section (ii) of the **Gazette of India No..190 Dt.12.01.2018** . The said notification has also been published in the required places. In pursuance of Sub-section (1) of Section 3(D) of the said Act vide **S.No.1060 Dt.09.03.2018** published in the Central Gazette No.**942 Dt.09.03.2018** Extra – Ordinary issue Part-2 and as per Award 59/2019,Dt.08.05.2019

District: - Visakhapatnam				Mandal: - Pendurthy				Village:- Gurrampalem				
Survey No.	Extent Ac.cts/Sq .Mts.	Land value per Sq.Mt (M.V)	Total Land Value (M.V)	Market Value multiplied as per rule 28 read with item (2) i.e.1.25	Horticultur e Value for fruit bearing trees	Forest Value for Non-fruit bearing trees	R & B Value for Structures	Bore / Well	Total Value	100 % Solatium U/s.30 (1) of Land Acquisition Act.	Add. Market Value 12% U/s 30 (3) of Land Acquisition Act.,on M.V. shown in col.4	Total Compensation
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
127-13	223	2460	548580	685725	0	0	0	0	685725	685725	86931	1458381

TDS Deducted on structure value:-Rs. –Nil-

Sri/Smt Varri Demudamma W/o Late Chinnayya is here by informed that he should appear in person before the undersigned within 60 days with original documents for confirmation of title and bank pass-book to receive amount specified above failing which, the said sum of amount will be kept in Deposit and will bear no interest.

Station: Visakhapatnam
AUTHORITY &
Date: .09.2019
(Land Acquisition)(FAC),

COMPETENT
SPECIAL DEPUTY COLLECTOR
NH16, VISAKHAPATNAM

Appendix 12: Comments on MoRTH/NHAI's responsibility against Second Schedule provisions of RFCTLARRA

Adaptation and application of schedule II of RFCTLARRA, 2013 to NHAI projects.

Source: https://morth.nic.in/sites/default/files/A_Manual_of_Guidelines_on_Land_Acquisition_for_National_Highways_File3449.pdf, December 2018

Sl No (1)	Elements of R&R Entitlements (2)	Entitlement provision (3)	Comments on MoRTH/NHAI's responsibility (4)
1.	Provision of housing units in case of displacement	<p>(1) If a house is lost in rural areas, a constructed house shall be provided as per the Indira Awas Yojana specifications. If a house is lost in urban areas, a constructed house shall be provided, which will be not less than 50 sq mts in plinth area.</p> <p>(2) The benefits listed above shall also be extended to any affected family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the area continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of notification of the affected area and which has been involuntarily displaced from such area:</p> <p>Provided that any such family in urban areas which opts not to take the house offered, shall get a one-time financial assistance for house construction, which shall not be less than one lakh fifty thousand rupees:</p> <p>Provided further that if any affected family in rural areas so prefers, the equivalent cost of the house may be offered in lieu of the constructed house:</p> <p>Provided also that no family affected by acquisition shall be given more than one house under the provisions of this Act.</p>	<p>This benefit is envisaged for the "affected family" in case of displacement.</p> <p>It is an admitted position that certain residential units may come within the RoW or extended RoW in the process of Land Acquisition for a road project. The owners of such dwelling units are in any case entitled to the price of land situated under such dwelling units, as also the assessed value of the structure. In addition to the above, such land owners would also be entitled to a constructed house in terms of para (1) under Column (3) above, if the affected family is displaced and dislocated from the area.</p> <p>The "Indira Awas Yojana", as referred to in the Second Schedule, has been revamped as "Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana" now for the Rural areas.</p> <p>Similarly, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing a scheme known as "Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Housing for All (Urban)" for the Urban areas.</p> <p>Both the above Ministries have specified the size of the dwelling units being provided to the beneficiaries and the financial limits for construction/ provision of such units under the above schemes. It is natural that the costing of such units would also get suitably adjusted from time to time.</p> <p>It is, therefore, in order that a family, whose dwelling unit is lost in the process of acquisition of land for a NH Project and is displaced and dislocate from the affected area is also paid the amount prescribed under the two</p>

Sl No (1)	Elements of R&R Entitlements (2)	Entitlement provision (3)	Comments on MoRTH/NHAI's responsibility (4)
		<p><i>Explanation.</i>—The houses in urban areas may, if necessary, be provided in multi-storied building complexes.</p>	<p>schemes at such time, subject to a minimum of Rs. 1.50 lakh, in addition to the compensation amount for the land and the structure paid to them.</p> <p>The possibility of an affected family being in unauthorized occupation of such land cannot be ruled out. In such cases, while the affected persons/ family would not be entitled to any compensation for the land and the assessed value of the structure (being in unauthorized occupation by way of encroachment on public land), however, the affected family, if displaced and dislocated, would still be entitled to the benefits as per para (vi) above under the Second Schedule if it has been in occupation of such place for a period of three years or more.</p>
2.	Land for Land	<p>In the case of irrigation project, each affected family owning agricultural land in the affected area and whose land has been acquired or lost, or who has, as a consequence of the acquisition or loss of land, been reduced to the status of a marginal farmer or landless, shall be allotted, in the name of each person included in the records of rights with regard to the affected family, a minimum of one acre of land in the command area of the project for which the land is acquired:</p> <p>Provided that in every project those persons losing land and belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes will be provided land equivalent to land acquired or two and a one half acres, whichever is lower.</p>	Not attracted for NH Projects
2A	Offer for Developed Land	<p>In case the land is acquired for Developed urbanisation purposes, twenty per cent of the developed land will be reserved and offered to land owning project affected families, in proportion to the area of their land acquired and at a price equal to the cost of acquisition and the cost of development:</p>	Not attracted in the case of NH Projects

Sl No (1)	Elements of R&R Entitlements (2)	Entitlement provision (3)	Comments on MoRTH/NHAI's responsibility (4)
		<p>Provided that in cases the landowning project affected family wishes to avail of this offer, an equivalent amount will be deducted from the land acquisition compensation package payable to it.</p>	
3.	Choice of Annuity or Employment	<p>The appropriate Government shall ensure that the affected families are provided with the following options:</p> <p>(a) where jobs are created through the project, 'after providing suitable training and skill development in the required field, make provision for employment at a rate not lower than the minimum wages provided for in any other law for the time being in force, to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange for a job in such other project as may be required; or</p> <p>(b) onetime payment of five lakhs rupees per affected family; or</p> <p>(c) Annuity policies that shall pay not less than two thousand rupees per month per family for twenty years, with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers.</p>	<p>The scheme of "Rehabilitation and Resettlement" is applicable in cases where the landowner, whose land is acquired, and the landless family whose source of livelihood is dependent upon such landowner, is dislocated and compelled to change his place of residence or business due to such acquisition. This situation normally does not occur in the case of acquisition of land for linear projects like National Highways, unless a person's entire landholding is acquired. The Second Schedule refers to Sections 31(1), 38(1), and 105(3) of the RFCTLARR Act and these sections do not contain any provision in respect of this component of "Choice of Annuity or Employment".</p> <p>Secondly, even if it is assumed that these provisions have a correlation with the overall scheme of RFCTLARR Act, 2013, this component has multiple options, which have to be specified by the appropriate government. It is beyond the Competent Authority or the Collector to make an Award in this behalf in the absence of any provision by the Appropriate Government.</p>
4.	Subsistence grant for displaced families for a period of one year	<p>Each affected family which is displaced from the land acquired shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to three thousand rupees per month for a period of one year from the date of award. In addition to this amount, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes displaced from Scheduled Areas shall receive an amount equivalent to fifty thousand rupees. In cases of displacement from the Scheduled Areas, as far as possible, the affected families shall be relocated in a similar ecological zone, so as to preserve</p>	<p>This provision is attracted in the case of displaced families. This would be applicable in cases where the family whose land is acquired, or the landless family whose source of livelihood is dependent on such landowning displaced family. In each such case, an amount of Rs. 36,000 would be payable. Further, if such displacement of any family from the SCs and the STs takes place in the Scheduled Areas, an additional amount of Rs. 50,000/- would be payable.</p>

Sl No (1)	Elements of R&R Entitlements (2)	Entitlement provision (3)	Comments on MoRTH/NHAI's responsibility (4)
		the economic opportunities, language, culture and community life of the tribal communities.	
5.	Transportation cost for displaced families	Each affected family which is displaced shall get a one-time financial assistance of fifty thousand rupees as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle	Again, this would be applicable in cases where a family is displaced and is compelled to change its place of residence to any other location. This would not apply if the displaced family does not have to change its place of residence or business to any other village/town.
6.	Cattle shed/petty shops cost	Each affected family having cattle or having a petty shop shall get one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of twenty-five thousand rupees for construction of cattle shed or petty shop as the case may be.	The one-time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000/- or the amount as may be prescribed by the appropriate government, would be payable to an affected family if the land where its source of livelihood was existing (petty shop/ cattle), comes under acquisition.
7.	One time grant to artisan, small traders and certain others	Each affected family of an artisan, small trader or self-employed person or an affected family which owned non-agricultural land or commercial, industrial or institutional structure in the affected area, and which has been involuntarily displaced from the affected area due to land acquisition, shall get one-time financial assistance of such amount as the appropriate Government may, by notification, specify subject to a minimum of twenty-five thousand rupees.	Applicable only in cases of involuntary displacement of the affected family from the affected area due to land acquisition.
8.	Fishing rights	In cases of irrigation or hydel projects, the affected families may be allowed fishing rights in the reservoirs, in such manner as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.	Not attracted in the case of NH Projects
9.	One-time Resettlement Allowance	Each affected family shall be given a one-time "Resettlement Allowance" of fifty thousand rupees only.	This provision would apply only where an affected family is displaced and has to re settle somewhere else due to acquisition of his land.
10.	Stamp duty and registration fee	(1) The stamp duty and other fees payable for registration of the land or house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by the Requiring Body.(2) The land for house allotted to the affected families shall be free from all encumbrances.(3) The land or house	This provision would be applicable only in rare cases where an alternate residence or land is allotted to the affected family. The amount of Stamp Duty would be paid only upon submission of documentary evidence to that effect.

Sl No (1)	Elements of R&R Entitlements (2)	Entitlement provision (3)	Comments on MoRTH/NHAI's responsibility (4)
		allotted may be in the joint names of wife and husband of the affected family.	
<i>Source: A Manual of Guidelines On Land Acquisition for National Highways under The National Highways Act, 1956</i>			

Appendix 13: Terms of Reference for NGO to be hired for implementation of livelihood restoration measures

A. Project Background

1. Government of India had entrusted the National Highway Authority of India the development, maintenance and management of National Highway 5 (new NH-16) Anandapuram – Pendurthi – Anakapalli including the section from km 681.000 (existing km 681.000) to km 731.780 (existing km 742.400). NHAI had resolved to augment the existing road from Anandapuram to Anakapalli (approx. 50.650) of National Highway 5 (new NH-16) to six lanes in the state of Andhra Pradesh under the Bharatmala Pariyojana on design, build, operate and transfer (the Hybrid Annuity mode) basis. The Authority had adopted a single stage two envelope bidding process. After evaluation of bids, Dilip Buildcon Limited (DBL) was selected and the Concession Agreement was signed on 13th April 2018.

2. DBL, as part of the project, proposes to take up livelihood restoration measures for the affected person in an effort towards retrospective mitigation of project impacts. A social audit report with suggested livelihood restoration measures has been prepared. The document contains information about existing encumbrances, PAPs, eligibility criteria, bouquet of livelihood support activity, budget and timeline.

3. DBL seek the services of an NGO having local presence and experience in implementing livelihood restoration activities to implement these activities at the field level.

B. Objectives of the Assignment

5. The NGO shall be responsible for the following:

- To verify eligible PAPs for livelihoods restoration support and prepare the final list;
- To develop a communication strategy regarding how and what kind of information is to be shared with the PAPs;
- To provide support and information to displaced persons for livelihood restoration;
- To engage with the individual PAPs to find out their choice of livelihoods support and prepare final plan for implementation livelihood restoration measures;
- To collect baseline information of the PAPs to be supported through livelihood restoration activities;
- To prepare detailed implementation plan;
- To implement the finalized plan livelihoods restoration activities;
- To collect data and submit progress reports on a monthly and quarterly basis for the project to monitor the progress of implementation livelihood restoration measures
- To attend to the vulnerable PAPs with targeted focus and assist them to come out of their vulnerability (where applicable)

C. Scope of Work

- a) Administrative Responsibilities of the NGO

- To assist the displaced persons in redressing their grievances;
 - Provide baseline data of the PAPs to be supported through the livelihood restoration plan;
 - To submit monthly and quarterly progress report of livelihoods restoration activities to DBL including both physical and financial progress. The report should also cover implementation issues, summary of grievances and summary of consultations;
- b) Responsibilities for Implementation of the Livelihoods Restoration Measures
- NGO shall verify the information already collected and the individual losses of the displaced persons;
 - NGO shall establish rapport with PAPs, consult with them individually or in groups, generate acceptable livelihoods support, prepare identity cards for eligible PAPs containing a photograph of the PAP, extent of loss suffered, livelihoods restoration support, and contact details of NGO and DBL;
 - Prepare the final plan for individual specific livelihood restoration support and its implementation details;
 - Prepare monthly action plans with targets in consultation with DBL;
 - During the verification of the eligible PAPs, the NGO shall ensure that each of the PAPs is contacted and consulted either individually or in groups. The NGO shall specially ensure consultation with women from the PAPs especially women headed households.
 - Participatory methods should be adopted in assessing the needs of the displaced persons, especially with regard to the vulnerable groups of displaced persons. The methods of contact may include village level meetings, gender participation through group's interactions, and individual meetings and interactions;
 - The NGO shall explain to the PAPs objectives of the livelihood restoration measure, key provisions under proposed support measures. This shall include communication to the roadside squatters and encroaches;
 - In all of these, the NGO shall consider women and vulnerable as special focus group, and deal with them with care and sympathy.
 - Identify livelihood opportunities, assess interest, develop training plans, conduct trainings, establish linkages
- c) Supporting communities/PAPs in grievance redressal
- The NGO shall nominate a suitable person (from the staffs of the NGO) to assist the PAPs in registering their grievances specifically related to land acquisition matters.
 - The NGO shall assist the DBL staff in validating the grievances and getting them registered with suitable officials.
 - The NGO in collaboration with DBL shall help the PAPs in speedy resolution of the grievances.
 - The NGO shall monitor and report the status of various land acquisition related grievances.
- d) Conduct of Public Consultation
- The NGO will be responsible for periodic consultation with the PAPs and other stakeholders for providing various project related information as agreed upon with DBL and assess status of grievances;

- Should organize meetings and appraise communities about the schedule / progress of civil works and resolve any issues in coordination with DBL;
 - All consultations should be documented with photographs, attendance sheets and details of issues discussed. These should be submitted to DBL on a monthly basis.
- e) Monitoring and Reporting
- The NGO is responsible for progress reporting of livelihood restoration activities in a quarterly basis. Also they have to provide required baseline and other information required for audit and monitoring of the LRP by external agencies.

D. Documentation and Reporting by NGO

6. The NGO selected for the assignments shall be responsible to:
- Submit an inception report within three weeks; on signing up of the contract including a work plan for the whole contract period, staffing and personnel deployment plan, and a withdrawal plan at the end of the period of contract. The withdrawal plan shall be detailed and reflect how the PAPs will maintain and continue to generate income from the livelihood generating options chosen by them.
 - Prepare monthly progress reports to be submitted to the project office, with weekly progress and work charts as against the scheduled timeframe of implementation of livelihood restoration measures.
 - Prepare and submit quarterly reports on a regular basis, to be submitted to DBL.
 - Submit a completion report at the end of the contract period summarizing the actions taken during the project, the methods and personnel used to carry out the assignment, and a summary of support/assistance given to the displaced persons.
 - All other reports/documentation as described in these terms of reference.
 - Record minutes of all meetings.
 - Four copies of each report shall be submitted to project social safeguard officer/manager together with one soft copy.

E. Data, Services and Facilities to be provided by the Client

7. The project will provide to the NGO the copies of this document, PAPs Census, the strip plan of final design and any other relevant reports/data. All facilities required in the performance of the assignment, including office space, office stationery, transportation and accommodation for staff of the NGO, etc., shall be arranged by the NGO.

F. Timeframe for Services

8. It is estimated that the NGO services will be required for about 24 months to undertake the assignment of implementation of livelihood restoration activities. The time schedule for completion of key tasks is given below:

SNo	Task Description	Time for completion
1	Inception Report	At the end of the 3 rd week after commencement of services
2	a. Hiring of Staff and setting up the team b. Training and Capacity building	By the end of quarter 1
3	a. Rapport Building Activity b. Stakeholder Engagement	By the end quarter 2
4	a. Finalization of livelihood restoration activities b. Collection of baseline data for PAPs	By the end quarter 3
5	a. Implementation of Stakeholder engagement activities b. Implementation of GRM c. Implementation of livelihood restoration activities	Quarter 1 to 8 Quarter 1 to 8 Quarter 3 to 7
6	Reporting	End of each quarter, Final report at the end of project

G. Team for the Assignment

9. The Agency/NGO shall assign a team of professionals to assist the project social safeguard team in implementation of LRP. The Agency/NGO team should consist of 5 staff as proposed below. The core team should have a combined professional experience in the areas of social mobilization, community development, land acquisition and resettlement, census and socio economic surveys and participatory planning and consultations.

SNo	Key Professional	No. of Persons	Experience
1	Team Leader cum R&R/livelihood restoration expert	1	Postgraduate in Social Science with a minimum of 10 years' experience in R&R and livelihood restoration. Proficient in Telugu and English
3	Community mobilizer / Liaison officer	3	Graduate in Social Science with knowledge and experience in census and socio-economic surveys, livelihood implementation works, PRA Technique and fluent in Telugu and English.
4	Assistant cum data entry operator	1	Graduate with experience in data entry

Appendix 14: Monitoring templates for status of compensation disbursement

Appendix 14A: Monitoring template for compensation disbursement status of structures identified within the RoW

Note: The list below relates to existing encumbrances identified during IOL survey for which monitoring and reporting to confirm compensation disbursement shall be carried out by the company. 104 such encumbrances were identified during the survey. Of these, 3 structures are government owned and another 19 structures (14 privately owned and 5 community structures) are those that have been compensated in the past during earlier land acquisition, These 22 structures do not require monitoring and hence have been excluded from this list.

The remaining **82** structures are included in the list below and comprise **28** structure on private land (24 privately owned structures and 4 community structures) from S.No. 1 to 33 (29 PAPs; some of the structures may have multiple associated PAPs), **2** structures (privately owned structures on assigned land) in S.No. 34 and 35 (2 PAPs), and **52** encroachment structures (on government land, that include 48 privately owned structures (50 PAPs) and 4 community structures) mentioned in S.No. 36 to S.No. 89.

Encroachment structures (52 in number) mentioned in S.No. 36 to S.No 89 have also been identified for compensation gaps (refer Table 6 of the report). These will be eligible for gap closure assistance as per the principles described in this document.

A list of 105 encroachment structures was prepared at the start of the project. 28 structures from this list were found to be still existing during IOL survey. Identity code for all such overlapping structures are suffixed with '' in the table below.

P= Permanent; S= Semi-Permanent; T= Temporary

Sr. No.	Identity Code (I)	Ownership Type (II)	Survey No (III)	Location Details (IV)	Type of Structure (V)	Structure Description (VI)	Extent (Area in Acre Cents) (VII)	Boundary Wall (In mft) (VIII)	Valuation of structure loss by consultant (IX)	Final Award /Ex Gratia amount (X)	Whether award amount lesser than 20% of (IX) (If Yes, provide justification) (XI)	Compensation Disbursement Status (Full/Partial/None) (XII)	Remarks (Regarding compensation or any other issues) (XIII)
1	AP15	Private	300/12A, 300/7B, 300/8B1	LHS, 683+866, Anandapuram, Anandapuram	P	Load bearing structure, 2 floors, second floor has GI sheet roof	0.0459	0.0000	4633894				
2	AP18	Private	261/31	RHS, 692+820, Sontyam, Anandapuram	P	Load bearing structure	0.0096	0.0000	249946	158675			
3	AP20	Private	225	RHS, 697+020, Gandigudam, Anandapuram	P	B/W without pillar and without gate	0.0000	6.1265	39171				

Sr. No.	Identity Code (I)	Ownership Type (II)	Survey No (III)	Location Details (IV)	Type of Structure (V)	Structure Description (VI)	Extent (Area in Acres) (VII)	Boundary Wall (In mft) (VIII)	Valuation of structure loss by consultant (IX)	Final Award /Ex Gratia amount (X)	Whether award amount lesser than 20% of (IX) (If Yes, provide justification) (XI)	Compensation Disbursement Status (Full/Partial/None) (XII)	Remarks (Regarding compensation or any other issues) (XIII)
4	AP22	Private	168	LHS, 699+800, Gurrampalem, Pendurthi	S	Wooden wall, GI sheet shed shop and Straw shed	0.0025	0.0000	121597				
5	AP23	Private	61/8A	LHS, 706+900, Ramapuram, Pendurthi	P	Boundary wall with gate and Load bearing structure	0.0115	24.3840	831703	2378000			
6	AP24	Private	60/13	RHS, 707+170, Pinagadi, Pendurthi	P	GI sheet extension on brick wall	0.0000	0.0000	283460				
7	AP25	Private	60/13	RHS, 707+170, Pinagadi, Pendurthi	P	Load bearing structure with B/W	0.0172	17.6784	1374271				
8	AP26	Private	77/1	LHS, 707+200, Pinagadi, Pendurthi	T	Cattle shed	0.0000	0.0000	72660				
9	AP27	Private	77/1	LHS, 707+200, Pinagadi, Pendurthi	T	Straw hut	0.0000	0.0000	50790				
10	AP28	Private	77/1	LHS, 707+200, Pinagadi, Pendurthi	S	Cattle shed	0.0000	0.0000	45809				
11	AP29	Private	61/14B	RHS, 707+215, Pinagadi, Pendurthi	P	Load bearing structure with GI sheet shed extension	0.0172	0.0000	1056473				
12	AP30	Private	61/13B	RHS, 707+350, Pinagadi, Pendurthi	P	Frame Structure	0.0069	0.0000	554584				

Sr. No.	Identity Code (I)	Ownership Type (II)	Survey No (III)	Location Details (IV)	Type of Structure (V)	Structure Description (VI)	Extent (Area in Acre Cents) (VII)	Boundary Wall (In mft) (VIII)	Valuation of structure loss by consultant (IX)	Final Award /Ex Gratia amount (X)	Whether award amount lesser than 20% of (IX) (If Yes, provide justification) (XI)	Compensation Disbursement Status (Full/Partial/None) (XII)	Remarks (Regarding compensation or any other issues) (XIII)
13	AP31	Private	61/9	RHS, 707+365, Pinagadi, Pendurthi	T	Straw hut	0.0000	0.0000	14194				
14	AP32	Private	196/2A, 196/5A	LHS, 708+400, Pinagadi, Pendurthi		No structure only storage unit	0.0000	0.0000	0				
15	AP40	Private	81/1A	LHS, 710+700, Sabbavaram, Sabbavaram	S	Cattle shed (GI sheetshed extension)	0.0000	0.0000	182156				
16	AP41	Private	81/1A	LHS, 710+700, Sabbavaram, Sabbavaram	P	Load bearing structure (House) & Cattle Shed	0.0168	0.0000	1102805				
17	AP42	Private	81/1A	LHS, 710+700, Sabbavaram, Sabbavaram		Same as AP40	0.0000	0.0000	0				
18	AP43	Private	81/1A	LHS, 710+700, Sabbavaram, Sabbavaram		Same as AP40	0.0000	0.0000	0				
19	AP44	Private	81/1A	LHS, 710+700, Sabbavaram, Sabbavaram		Same as AP41	0.0000	0.0000	0				
20	AP45	Private	81/1A	LHS, 710+700, Sabbavaram, Sabbavaram		Same as AP41	0.0000	0.0000	0				
21	AP46	Private	81/1A	LHS, 710+710, Chinnayapalem, Sabbavaram	P	Load bearing structure and tile roof-brick wall structure	0.0055	0.0000	631134				

Sr. No.	Identity Code (I)	Ownership Type (II)	Survey No (III)	Location Details (IV)	Type of Structure (V)	Structure Description (VI)	Extent (Area in Acres) (VII)	Boundary Wall (In mft) (VIII)	Valuation of structure loss by consultant (IX)	Final Award /Ex Gratia amount (X)	Whether award amount lesser than 20% of (IX) (If Yes, provide justification) (XI)	Compensation Disbursement Status (Full/Partial/None) (XII)	Remarks (Regarding compensation or any other issues) (XIII)
22	AP47	Private	81/1A	LHS, 710+710, Chinnayapalem, Sabbavaram		Same as AP46	0.0000	0.0000	0	1527			
23	AP48	Private	81/1A	LHS, 710+760, Chinnayapalem, Sabbavaram	P	Load bearing structure (House, Bathroom, B/W)	0.0034	18.7452	321318				
24	AP49	Private	81/3	LHS, 710+785, Sabbavaram, Sabbavaram	P	Brick wall with GI sheet roof	0.0010	0.0000	65306				
25	AP50	Private	130/2A	LHS, 711+000, sabbavaram, Sabbavaram	P	CC floor of petrol pump	0.0000	0.0000	486714				
26	AP51	Private	193	LHS, 717+500, Sunnapetlu, Sabbavaram	P	Multi storied frame structure (Only frame)	0.0765	0.0000	4709809				
27	AP52	Private	196/15	RHS, 717+500, Sunnapetlu, Sabbavaram	P	Load bearing structure (House)	0.0123	0.0000	885476				
28	AP53	Private	194	LHS, 717+500, Sunnapetlu, Sabbavaram	P	Load bearing structure, Boundary wall and toilet	0.0172	24.9936	1280581				
29	AP56	Private	196/15	RHS, 717+570, Sunnambeetalu, Sabbavaram	P	Load bearing structure (House)	0.0201	0.0000	1320408				
30	AP100	Private	245/4A	LHS, 696+980,	P	Cement concret temple	0.0057	0.0000	534837	57289			

Sr. No.	Identity Code (I)	Ownership Type (II)	Survey No (III)	Location Details (IV)	Type of Structure (V)	Structure Description (VI)	Extent (Area in Acres) (VII)	Boundary Wall (In mft) (VIII)	Valuation of structure loss by consultant (IX)	Final Award /Ex Gratia amount (X)	Whether award amount lesser than 20% of (IX) (If Yes, provide justification) (XI)	Compensation Disbursement Status (Full/Partial/None) (XII)	Remarks (Regarding compensation or any other issues) (XIII)
				Gandigundam, Anandapuram									
31	AP101	Private	182/1	LHS, 699+580, Gurrampalem, Pendurthi	P	Temple	0.0016	0.0000	147752				
32	AP104	Private	56/1A	LHS, 707+200, Pinagadi, Pendurthi	P	CC Temple	0.0076	0.0000	715069				
33	AP105	Private	77/2	LHS, 707+200, Pinagadi, Pendurthi	P	Temple with GI sheet roof	0.0074	0.0000	489266				
34	AP19	Assigned land (D-patta)	8/7 & 8/8	RHS, 693+820, NGR Puram Bit - 1, Anandapuram	P	Load bearing structure	0.0087	0.0000	573434	472346			
35	AP21	Assigned land (D-patta)	25/4	RHS, 699+120, Gandigudam, Anandapuram	P	Boundary wall	0.0000	32.3088	256021				
36	AP16*	Government (Encroached)	187, 281, 290, 300	RHS, 683+900, Anandapuram, Anandapuram	P	Load bearing structure	0.0058	0.0000	380278	205895			
37	AP17*	Government (Encroached)	187, 281, 290, 300	RHS, 684+689, Eegalavanipalem, Anandapuram	P	Load bearing structure with tile roof and B/W	0.0181	12.0396	1385188	10448			
38	AP33*	Government (Encroached)	01-04	RHS, 710+430, Amruthapuram, Sabbavaram	S	GI sheet shed on concrete pillar	0.0000	0.0000	179522	377000			

Sr. No.	Identity Code (I)	Ownership Type (II)	Survey No (III)	Location Details (IV)	Type of Structure (V)	Structure Description (VI)	Extent (Area in Acres) (VII)	Boundary Wall (In mft) (VIII)	Valuation of structure loss by consultant (IX)	Final Award /Ex Gratia amount (X)	Whether award amount lesser than 20% of (IX) (If Yes, provide justification) (XI)	Compensation Disbursement Status (Full/Partial/None) (XII)	Remarks (Regarding compensation or any other issues) (XIII)
39	AP34*	Government (Encroached)	1(4)	RHs, 710+435, Chinnaya palem, Sabbavaram	P	Load bearing structure with GI sheet shed extension	0.0197	0.0000	354555	749984			
40	AP35*	Government (Encroached)	01-02	RHS, 710+440, Sabbavaram, Sabbavaram	S	GI sheet shed extension	0.0000	0.0000	91118	485			
41	AP36*	Government (Encroached)	4-24	RHS, 710+440, Chinnayapalem, Sabbavaram	P	Load bearing structure	0.0116	0.0000	760555	10221			
42	AP37*	Government (Encroached)	1-4	RHS, 710+440, Chinnayapalem, Sabbavaram		Same as AP36	0.0000	0.0000	0	5939			
43	AP38*	Government (Encroached)	1-4	RHS, 710+446, Chinnayapalem, Sabbavaram		Same as AP36	0.0000	0.0000	0	7305			
44	AP39*	Government (Encroached)	01-02	RHS, 710+492, Amruthapuram, Sabbavaram	T	Straw hut	0.0330	0.0000	181212	19823			
45	AP54	Government (Encroached)	195	RHS, 717+565, Sabbavaram, Sabbavaram	P	Load bearing structure (ground floor), GI sheet shed in first floor and GI sheet extension in ground floor	0.0436	0.0000	3367827				
46	AP55	Government (Encroached)	195	RHS, 717+565, Galibheemavaram	P	Load bearing structure with GI sheet shed	0.0011	3.0480	104729				

Sr. No.	Identity Code (I)	Ownership Type (II)	Survey No (III)	Location Details (IV)	Type of Structure (V)	Structure Description (VI)	Extent (Area in Acres) (VII)	Boundary Wall (In mft) (VIII)	Valuation of structure loss by consultant (IX)	Final Award /Ex Gratia amount (X)	Whether award amount lesser than 20% of (IX) (If Yes, provide justification) (XI)	Compensation Disbursement Status (Full/Partial/None) (XII)	Remarks (Regarding compensation or any other issues) (XIII)
				, Sabbavaram		extension and BW							
47	AP57*	Government (Encroached)	195	RHS, 717+580, Sunnapetlu, Sabbavaram	P	Load bearing structure and GI sheet shed extension	0.0043	0.0000	500462	55947			
48	AP58	Government (Encroached)	195	RHS, 717+580, Galibheemavaram, Sabbavaram	P	Load bearing structure	0.0009	0.0000	67068				
49	AP59	Government (Encroached)	195	RHS, 717+590, Asakapalli, Sabbavaram	P	CC Flooring	0.0000	0.0000	55251				
50	AP60	Government (Encroached)	81/2B	RHS, 721+390, Badajangalapalem, Sabbavaram	T	Temporary Shed	0.0000	0.0000	7087				
51	AP61	Government (Encroached)	81/2B	RHS, 721+390, Batajangalapalem, Sabbavaram	S	GI sheet shed on GI sheet wall	0.0000	0.0000	334244				
52	AP62	Government (Encroached)	81/2B	RHS, 721+566, Batajangalapalem, Sabbavaram	P	MGNREGA Toilet	0.0000	0.0000	37318				
53	AP63	Government (Encroached)	81/2B	RHS, 721+605, Batajangalapalem, Sabbavaram	T	Straw bamboo hut	0.0000	0.0000	66820				
54	AP64*	Government (Encroached)	232/3	LHS, 723+850, Koduru jn, Anakapalle	P	Load bearing structure; toilet; and B/W without	0.0017	16.7640	239464	413054			

Sr. No.	Identity Code (I)	Ownership Type (II)	Survey No (III)	Location Details (IV)	Type of Structure (V)	Structure Description (VI)	Extent (Area in Acres) (VII)	Boundary Wall (In mft) (VIII)	Valuation of structure loss by consultant (IX)	Final Award /Ex Gratia amount (X)	Whether award amount lesser than 20% of (IX) (If Yes, provide justification) (XI)	Compensation Disbursement Status (Full/Partial/None) (XII)	Remarks (Regarding compensation or any other issues) (XIII)
						pillar and with gate							
55	AP65*	Government (Encroached)	226/1	LHS, 723+870, Koduru, Anakapalle	P	Load bearing structure and straw hut	0.0171	0.0000	1143535	8972			
56	AP66*	Government (Encroached)	226/1	LHS, 723+880, Koduru, Anakapalle	P	Load bearing structure (House)	0.0176	0.0000	1154414	697626			
57	AP67*	Government (Encroached)	229/3	LHS, 723+890, Koduru, Anakapalle	P	Load bearing structure with GI sheet shed extension	0.0012	0.0000	81495	85221			
58	AP68*	Government (Encroached)	229/3	LHS, 723+900, Koduru, Anakapalle	T	Starw hut	0.0000	0.0000	15979	3494			
59	AP69*	Government (Encroached)	229/3	LHS, 723+940, Koduru, Anakapalle	P	Brick wall with GI sheet roof	0.0144	0.0000	681371	238561			
60	AP70*	Government (Encroached)	179/2	RHS, 724+315, Koduru, Anakapalle	P	Load bearing structure, GI sheet shed extension and B/W without gate	0.0183	15.1638	1354869	654009			
61	AP71*	Government (Encroached)	179/2	RHS, 724+320, Koduru, Anakapalle	P	Load bearing structure	0.0422	0.0000	2466304	488617			
62	AP72	Government (Encroached)	10	RHS, 725+600, Rebaka, Anakapalle	P	Load bearing structure and store room	0.0152	0.0000	1021116				

Sr. No.	Identity Code (I)	Ownership Type (II)	Survey No (III)	Location Details (IV)	Type of Structure (V)	Structure Description (VI)	Extent (Area in Acres) (VII)	Boundary Wall (In mft) (VIII)	Valuation of structure loss by consultant (IX)	Final Award /Ex Gratia amount (X)	Whether award amount lesser than 20% of (IX) (If Yes, provide justification) (XI)	Compensation Disbursement Status (Full/Partial/None) (XII)	Remarks (Regarding compensation or any other issues) (XIII)
63	AP73*	Government (Encroached)	10	RHS, 725+700, Rebaka, Anakapalle	P	GI Sheet roof on brick wall	0.0029	0.0000	181460	133275			
64	AP74	Government (Encroached)	10	RHS, 725+750, Rebaka, Anakapalle	P	Boundary wall and CC Floor	0.0000	10.9728	75098				
65	AP75	Government (Encroached)	10	RHS, 725+800, Rebaka, Anakapalle	P	Load bearing structure and straw hut	0.0034	0.0000	295396				
66	AP76	Government (Encroached)	3/142	RHS, 725+812, Rebaka, Anakapalle	P	Load bearing structure and GI sheet shed extension	0.0118	0.0000	867916				
67	AP77	Government (Encroached)	10	RHS, 725+830, Rebaka, Anakapalle	P	Load bearing structure	0.0059	0.0000	427561				
68	AP78	Government (Encroached)	10	RHS, 725+840, Rebaka, Anakapalle	P	Load bearing structure	0.0046	0.0000	366193				
69	AP79	Government (Encroached)	10	RHS, 725+850, Rebaka, Anakapalle	P	Load bearing structure with AC sheet extension	0.0034	0.0000	202828				
70	AP80	Government (Encroached)	10/2	RHS, 725+870, Rebaka, Anakapalle	P	Load bearing structure	0.0034	0.0000	226356				
71	AP81	Government (Encroached)	10	RHS, 725+870, Rebaka, Anakapalle	P	Brickwall with GI sheet roof structure and	0.0039	0.0000	307141				

Sr. No.	Identity Code (I)	Ownership Type (II)	Survey No (III)	Location Details (IV)	Type of Structure (V)	Structure Description (VI)	Extent (Area in Acres) (VII)	Boundary Wall (In mft) (VIII)	Valuation of structure loss by consultant (IX)	Final Award /Ex Gratia amount (X)	Whether award amount lesser than 20% of (IX) (If Yes, provide justification) (XI)	Compensation Disbursement Status (Full/Partial/None) (XII)	Remarks (Regarding compensation or any other issues) (XIII)
						GI sheet shed extension							
72	AP82	Government (Encroached)	10	RHS, 725+890, Rebaka, Anakapalle	P	Load bearing structure with AC sheet extension and BW	0.0069	5.4864	553884				
73	AP83	Government (Encroached)	10/2	RHS, 725+900, Rebaka, Anakapalle	P	Load Bearing structure	0.0047	0.0000	309767				
74	AP84	Government (Encroached)	42/1	RHS, 725+914, Rebaka, Anakapalle	P	Load bearing structure with concrete platform	0.0012	0.0000	89404				
75	AP85	Government (Encroached)	03-40	RHS, 725+914, Rebaka, Anakapalle	P	GI sheet extension and BW	0.0223	10.9728	303607				
76	AP86	Government (Encroached)	42/1	RHS, 725+950, Rebaka, Anakapalle	P	Brickwall with AC sheet roofing	0.0033	0.0000	182720				
77	AP87	Government (Encroached)	42/1	RHS, 725+990, Rebaka, Anakapalle	P	Load bearing structure	0.0028	0.0000	181085				
78	AP88*	Government (Encroached)	24/1	LHS, 727+560, Sankaram, Anakapalle	P	Load bearing structure, boundary wall and teenshed	0.0464	52.4256	2420931	684239			
79	AP89*	Government (Encroached)	24/1	LHS, 727+595, Sankaram, Anakapalle	P	Load bearing structure	0.0092	0.0000	603615	258259			

Sr. No.	Identity Code (I)	Ownership Type (II)	Survey No (III)	Location Details (IV)	Type of Structure (V)	Structure Description (VI)	Extent (Area in Acres) (VII)	Boundary Wall (In mft) (VIII)	Valuation of structure loss by consultant (IX)	Final Award /Ex Gratia amount (X)	Whether award amount lesser than 20% of (IX) (If Yes, provide justification) (XI)	Compensation Disbursement Status (Full/Partial/None) (XII)	Remarks (Regarding compensation or any other issues) (XIII)
80	AP90*	Government (Encroached)	24/1	LHS, 727+595, Sankaram, Anakapalle	P	Load bearing structure	0.0077	0.0000	565889	205272			
81	AP91*	Government (Encroached)	24/1	LHS, 727+600, Sankaram, Anakapalle	T	Straw Hut	0.0077	0.0000	55073	66841			
82	AP92*	Government (Encroached)	29/2	RHS, 727+740, Sankaram, Anakapalle	P	Load bearing structure and 2 bathrooms	0.0021	0.0000	201981	478742			
83	AP93*	Government (Encroached)	29/2	RHS, 727+750, Sankaram, Anakapalle	P	Load bearing structure	0.0056	0.0000	406954	362092			
84	AP94*	Government (Encroached)	56/1	LHS, 728+860, Sankaram, Anakapalle	P	Brick wall GI sheet roofing	0.0179	0.0000	968941	2218			
85	AP95	Government (Encroached)	56/1	LHS, 728+863, Batlapudi, Anakapalle	P	Load bearing structure	0.0041	0.0000	271627				
86	AP98	Government (Encroached)	281	RHS, 683+650, Anandhapuram, Anandapuram	P	Cement Concrete Temple	0.0018	0.0000	166068				
87	AP103	Government (Encroached)	169	LHS, 706+960, Ramapuram, Pendurthi	P	Statue	0.0006	0.0000	11321				
88	AP106*	Government (Encroached)	72/1	RHS, 710+340, Sabbavaram, Sabbavaram	P	Load bearing structure	0.0085	0.0000	559099	225597			

Sr. No.	Identity Code (I)	Ownership Type (II)	Survey No (III)	Location Details (IV)	Type of Structure (V)	Structure Description (VI)	Extent (Area in Acre Cents) (VII)	Boundary Wall (In mft) (VIII)	Valuation of structure loss by consultant (IX)	Final Award /Ex Gratia amount (X)	Whether award amount lesser than 20% of (IX) (If Yes, provide justification) (XI)	Compensation Disbursement Status (Full/Partial/None) (XII)	Remarks (Regarding compensation or any other issues) (XIII)
89	AP108*	Government (Encroached)	107	RHS, 716+847, Asakapalli, Sabbavaram	P	Temple	0.0046	0.0000	437093	135832			

Appendix 14B: Monitoring template for compensation disbursement status of encroachers on government land (non-titleholders)

Note: This monitoring template is based on encroachers list of 105 structures prepared at the start of the project. Some of these still exist within ROW. 28 such structures were traced to be overlapping/matching with IOL survey list. Identity code for all such overlapping structures are suffixed with '*' in Table 14a. List of remaining 77 encroachments (upon excluding 28 structures) is provided below.

Monitoring and reporting will be carried out for these structures listed which shall confirm compensation payment status as shown in the template below. In case, any affected person associated with the structures listed below comes up with retrospective compensation gap related claims (supported with evidence of affected structure's valuation), project shall assess the veracity of such claims and if established compensation gap closure measures will be taken, as per principles laid down in this report.

Any grievance related to denial of compensation/non recognition of project impacts altogether, will be resolved through project GRM. Compensation gap, if any, arising out of such compliance gaps will be added to the scope of project monitoring and reporting.

Sr. No.	Identity Code (I)	Location Details (Village) (II)	Mandal (III)	Survey No (IV)	Extent (Acre Cents) (V)	Total amount of Value of structures (as per award document) (VI)	Remarks/Justification (VII)	Compensation Disbursement Status (Full/Partial/None) (VIII)	Award no/Date (IX)
1	NTS01	Ngr puram bit-2	Anandapuram	3/5p	0.005	64869			
2	NTS02	Ngr puram bit-2	Anandapuram	3/5p	0.025	728458			
3	NTS03	Ngr puram bit-2	Anandapuram	3/5p	0.005	160187			
4	NTS04	Anandapuram	Anandapuram	281	0.01	7395			
5	NTS05	Anandapuram	Anandapuram	290/27	0.05	13523			
6	NTS06	Anandapuram	Anandapuram	281	0.0025	73460			
7	NTS07	Anandapuram	Anandapuram	290/27	0.015	171600			
8	NTS08	Anandapuram	Anandapuram	290/27	0.0025	3009			
9	NTS09	Anandapuram	Anandapuram	187	0.0175	21904			
10	NTS10	Anandapuram	Anandapuram	281	0.0125	206497			
11	NTS11	Anandapuram	Anandapuram	290/27	0.0025	7126			
12	NTS12	Anandapuram	Anandapuram	281	0.005	8944			
13	NTS13	Anandapuram	Anandapuram	281	0.0075	48356			
14	NTS14	Anandapuram	Anandapuram	281	0.005	75621			
15	NTS15	Anandapuram	Anandapuram	281	0.005	71644			
16	NTS16	Anandapuram	Anandapuram	281	0.0025	131404			

Sr. No.	Identity Code (I)	Location Details (Village) (II)	Mandal (III)	Survey No (IV)	Extent (Acre Cents) (V)	Total amount of Value of structures (as per award document) (VI)	Remarks/ Justification (VII)	Compensation Disbursement Status (Full/ Partial/ None) (VIII)	Award no/ Date (IX)
17	NTS17	Anandapuram	Anandapuram	300/5	0.01	11810			
18	NTS18	Anandapuram	Anandapuram	281	0.0125	224612			
19	NTS19	Anandapuram	Anandapuram	281	0.005	141459			
20	NTS20	Anandapuram	Anandapuram	281	0.005	82332			
21	NTS21	Anandapuram	Anandapuram	281	0.0025	42334			
22	NTS22	Anandapuram	Anandapuram	281	0.015	157713			
23	NTS23	Gandigundam	Anandapuram	200/1	0.01	234068			
24	NTS24	Gandigundam	Anandapuram	32/1	0.0025	57289			
25	NTS25	Gandigundam	Anandapuram	240/2	0.02	263562			
26	NTS26	Gandigundam	Anandapuram	15p	0.0025	49825			
27	NTS27	Gidijala	Anandapuram	332/2	0.02	4919			
28	NTS28	Gidijala	Anandapuram	332/2	0.02	12260			
29	NTS29	Gidijala	Anandapuram	333	0.02	44740			
30	NTS30	Gidijala	Anandapuram	333	0.01	105468			
31	NTS31	Gidijala	Anandapuram	333	0.01	11724			
32	NTS32	Gambheeram	Anandapuram	57/2	0.0175	757614			
33	NTS33	Gambheeram	Anandapuram	9P	0.0125	299123			
34	NTS34	Gambheeram	Anandapuram	9P	0.0025	56704			
35	NTS35	Galibheemavaram	Sabbavaram	111/2	0.01	8735			
36	NTS36	Galibheemavaram	Sabbavaram	111/2	0.01	8735			
37	NTS37	Galibheemavaram	Sabbavaram	111/2	0.03	47336			
38	NTS38	Batajagalapalem	Sabbavaram	4/2	0.44	87006			
39	NTS39	Batajagalapalem	Sabbavaram	4/2	0.44	1521			
40	NTS40	Batajagalapalem	Sabbavaram	86	0.43	54919			
41	NTS41	Asakapalli	Sabbavaram	192-8	0.07	26224			
42	NTS42	Iruvada	Sabbavaram	54-2	0.18	22398			

Sr. No.	Identity Code (I)	Location Details (Village) (II)	Mandal (III)	Survey No (IV)	Extent (Acre Cents) (V)	Total amount of Value of structures (as per award document) (VI)	Remarks/ Justification (VII)	Compensation Disbursement Status (Full/ Partial/ None) (VIII)	Award no/ Date (IX)
43	NTS43	Sabbavaram	Sabbavaram	64-2	0.28	1527			
44	NTS44	Sabbavaram	Sabbavaram	163/3	0.02	20585			
45	NTS45	Amruthapuram	Sabbavaram	1-4	0.04	2240632			
46	NTS46	Amruthapuram	Sabbavaram	1-4	0.05	6084			
47	NTS47	Amruthapuram	Sabbavaram	1-4	0.03	6550			
48	NTS48	Amruthapuram	Sabbavaram	1-4	0.025	5130			
49	NTS49	Amruthapuram	Sabbavaram	1-4	0.01	8666			
50	NTS50	Amruthapuram	Sabbavaram	1-4	0.04	307093			
51	NTS51	Amruthapuram	Sabbavaram	1-5	0.04	31029			
52	NTS52	Amruthapuram	Sabbavaram	270/13	0.02	30896			
53	NTS53	Sankaram	Anakapalli	24/1	0.005	66841			
54	NTS54	Sankaram	Anakapalli	24/1	0.01	978693			
55	NTS55	Sankaram	Anakapalli	24/1	0.02	413323			
56	NTS56	Sankaram	Anakapalli	24/1	0.0075	7267			
57	NTS57	Sankaram	Anakapalli	24/1	0.0075	6179			
58	NTS58	Sankaram	Anakapalli	24/1	0.01	159360			
59	NTS59	Rebaka	Anakapalli	75/6	0.02	371156			
60	NTS60	Rebaka	Anakapalli	75/6	0.015	192525			
61	NTS61	Rebaka	Anakapalli	75/6	0.0125	8873			
62	NTS62	Koduru	Anakapalli	226/1	0.01	758215			
63	NTS63	Koduru	Anakapalli	226/1	0.005	6775			
64	NTS64	Koduru	Anakapalli	229/3	0.0075	9006			
65	NTS65	Koduru	Anakapalli	232/3	0.0075	63516			
66	NTS66	Koduru	Anakapalli	232/3	0.0075	9844			
67	NTS67	Koduru	Anakapalli	232/3	0.0025	4672			
68	NTS68	Koduru	Anakapalli	232/3	0.005	5873			

Sr. No.	Identity Code (I)	Location Details (Village) (II)	Mandal (III)	Survey No (IV)	Extent (Acre Cents) (V)	Total amount of Value of structures (as per award document) (VI)	Remarks/ Justification (VII)	Compensation Disbursement Status (Full/ Partial/ None) (VIII)	Award no/ Date (IX)
69	NTS69	Koduru	Anakapalli	179/2	0.005	8422			
70	NTS70	Koduru	Anakapalli	179/2	0.0325	432679			
71	NTS71	Koduru	Anakapalli	179/2	0.01	344855			
72	NTS72	Koduru	Anakapalli	179/2	0.01	140210			
73	NTS73	Koduru	Anakapalli	179/2	0.01	382413			
74	NTS74	Koduru	Anakapalli	159/2	0.0025	40623			
75	NTS75	Koduru	Anakapalli	159/2	0.0025	229828			
76	NTS76	Koduru	Anakapalli	178/2	0.0025	77968			
77	NTS77	Koduru	Anakapalli	229/3	0.03	252167			