

Draft Resettlement Plan

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Prepared by Andhra Pradesh Transmission Corporation Limited (APTransco), Government of Andhra Pradesh for the Asian Development Bank

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
ADE	–	Assistant Divisional Engineer
APTransco	–	Andhra Pradesh Transmission Corporation Ltd
DoI	–	Department of Industries
GoI	–	Government of India
GRC	–	Grievance Redressal Committee
IAY	–	Indira Awaas Yojana
NGO	–	nongovernment organization
MSP	–	minimum support price
PMU	–	Program management unit
PIU	–	Project implementation Unit
RDO	–	Revenue Divisional Officer
RFCTLARR	–	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
R&R	–	rehabilitation and resettlement
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
SSO	–	Social Safeguard Officer
SSR	–	Standard Schedule of Rates
VCIC	–	Visakhapatnam to Chennai Industrial Corridor
VCICDP	–	Visakhapatnam to Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Project Description

1. The Visakhapatnam to Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program (VCICDP) is proposed to support the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) for infrastructure development, and policy and institutional reforms to stimulate economic growth and employment generation. The program will support the GoAP in the short-term for debottlenecking and enhancing ease of doing business that would make Visakhapatnam to Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) more competitive in attracting industrial investments, for master planning and large scale brown field investments in the medium-term and for developing new economic nodes or cities in the long-term. The proposed investment program will involve development of infrastructure in selected industrial clusters; improve transport infrastructure, such as connectivity of nodes to ports, urban areas, other nodes and critical hinterland areas; develop and improve power infrastructure, such as establishing substations, strengthening of transmission and distribution system; and improving critical urban infrastructure in selected urban areas.

2. The proposed subproject (package Andhra Pradesh Transmission Corporation Ltd (APTransco) 01) involves construction of four substations, two of 132 kilovolt (kV) capacity and two of 220 kV capacity, and related laying of transmission lines of length 24 kilometer (km) and underground cable of 26 km length.

B. Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

3. The objective of a Resettlement Plan is to assist the affected people to improve or at least restore their living standards to the pre-project level. The Resettlement Plan should capture the involuntary resettlement impacts arising out of the proposed augmentation of the transmission infrastructure in *Visakhapatnam* node under VCICDP. The document describes the magnitude of impact, mitigation measures proposed, entitlements for temporary income loss, method of valuation of crop and arriving at the diminution value of land, eligibility criteria for availing benefits, entitlements, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring. This draft Resettlement Plan is prepared based on the technical details available during the processing of the project thus the impacts identified are not yet final. It will be updated post conduct of final Detailed Measurement Surveys (DMS), after final detail engineering design during project implementation.

C. Subproject Impacts

4. In order to meet the immediate and future load requirements of the industries within the clusters identified in Vizag node, APTransco and Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC) have identified the need to create and/or upgrade substations at four locations within the node, for which 7.6 ha of government land is identified. The capacity proposed are 132 kV and 220 kV sub-stations and associated transmission lines for meeting the load requirements in the specified clusters coming up with in/vicinity of VCIC. This involves setting up new sub stations and/or strengthening existing substations and laying /strengthening transmission lines and cables primarily at 220 kV and 132 kV voltage level and then augmenting downstream distribution network as necessary. The proposed overhead transmission towers leading to Nakkapalle SS are estimated to require an additional 1.23 ha land, of which the alignment will be finalized by the turnkey contractor in consultation with APTransco and other stakeholders, hence ownership is not yet known. The intervention will benefit the public and industries in: (i) improved voltage profiles of the regions; (ii) additional load growth of about

(ii)

1,350 Megawatt (MW), met by constructing proposed substations; (iii) reduction of system losses of about 100 MW due to erection of proposed substations; (iv) industry and population gets reliable power supply; and (v) quality and quantity of power ensured over wide geographical area.

5. The subproject is likely to require to use private land for erection of transmission towers (1.23 ha), and is also likely to cause damage to crops during erection of transmission towers and lines. Temporary disruption to access during underground cable laying work, resulting in potential temporary loss of income to an estimated 48 shopowners/vendors and 16 employees, for a maximum period of 10 days each during implementation, as well as temporary access disturbances to residents living along and/or having land along the corridor of transmission line, is assessed.

D. Consultation, Participation and Disclosure

6. Consultations were held along the alignment of the proposed underground cable: (i) with the residents living in Vuda Revenue Colony, along the Kapuluppadu alignment; (ii) with the residents living in Marikivalasa village, along Ozone Valey alignment; and (iii) with the owners of commercial establishment in 100ft road junction, where the underground cable divides into two and traverses in different directions, one towards Kapuluppadu and other towards Ozone Valley.

7. Information will be disseminated to displaced persons at various stages. Information including the ex-gratia payment for diminution of land value, compensation for crop damage, compensation for temporary loss income during construction for underground cable, grievance procedures, timing of payments and civil work schedule will be disclosed by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). This will be done through public consultation and made available to displaced persons as brochures, leaflets, or booklets, in Telugu. The Telugu version of executive summary of Resettlement Plan along with Entitlement Matrix and structure and process of grievance redressal will also be disclosed.

E. Policy and Legal Framework

8. The resettlement principles adopted for this project is in line with the Indian Electricity Act, 2003 (Central Act 36 of 2003); APTranco memo on payment of diminution value for tower area, 2015; the 'The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCLARRA, 2013) and Asian Development Bank's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.

F. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

9. In accordance with the R&R measures suggested for the project, all displaced households and persons will be entitled to compensation for crop damaged and an ex-gratia payment for erecting the tower.

G. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

10. The subproject will not result in any permanent displacement, either physical or economic. Temporary impacts to crops are foreseen for which provisions for adequate compensation is made in the entitlement matrix which will be as per the current market rate for loss of crop. APTransco will also pay the ex-gratia amount for diminution of land value for each

transmission tower erected in private land. Temporary income loss will be compensated as per provisions of the entitlement matrix.

H. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

11. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject includes compensation for crop at replacement cost and ex-gratia assistance. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is estimated at INR 6.87 million. The PIU for this subproject, will provide necessary funds for compensation for land and structure.

I. Grievance Redress Mechanism

12. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at two-levels within the project, one at PIU level and another at PMU level, to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced persons concerns, complaints and grievances. A third level beyond project, at the state level will also be available, in case of any unresolved grievances.

J. Institutional Arrangement

13. The subprojects will be implemented by Andhra Pradesh Transmission Corporation Limited (APTransco). The Safeguards Manager (Social and Gender), will be responsible for subproject compliance to social safeguards and concurrent internal monitoring of Resettlement Plan implementation.

K. Implementation Schedule

14. The Resettlement Plan implementation is divided into three sets of activities viz. project preparation activities, Resettlement Plan implementation activities, and monitoring and reporting activities, which shall be implemented over a period of 8 months.

L. Monitoring and Reporting

15. The PIU will carry out concurrent monitoring of Resettlement Plan implementation through the Resettlement Officer and prepare monthly and quarterly progress report in terms of implementation progress. The monthly report will be submitted to PMU's social safeguard officer to be consolidated into semi-annual social safeguard monitoring report for ADB submission.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Background

1. The proposed Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program (VCICDP) will complement ongoing efforts of the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) to enhance manufacturing sector growth and create high quality jobs in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The VCICDP comprises: (i) a policy-based loan to support policy reforms, and institutional development in the state's industrial sector; and (ii) a multitranche financing facility (MFF) for priority infrastructure projects within the Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC).

2. The envisaged outputs of VCICDP include: (i) ease of doing business improved; (ii) VCIC infrastructure strengthened; and (iii) institutional capacities and program management strengthened. The Program will support output 1; and the MFF will support outputs 2 and 3. Subprojects identified for funding under Tranche 1 of the MFF include: (i) Package Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC)/01: Construction of Common Effluent Treatment plant at Atchutapuram and Naidupet Industrial cluster; (ii) Package APIIC/03: Augmenting utility services for Naidupet Industrial cluster. [SWD, power, internal road and one stop centre]; (iii) Package Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC)/02: Distribution Network improvements for nonrevenue water reduction and 24x7 supply in GVMC area; (iv) Package Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation (APRDC)/01: Upgrading and Rehabilitation of 'Samarlkota to Rajanagaram' Section of 'Kakinada – Rajanagaram' Road to '2 Lane Dual Carriageway Standard; (v) Package Andhra Pradesh Power Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (APTransco)/01: Augmenting power distribution capacity for meeting Industry demand at Kapuleppada, Oszone Valley, Nakkapalle/ Chandanada and Achutapuram locations; and (vi) APTransco/02: Augmenting power distribution capacity for meeting Industry demand at Rachagunneri, Naidupeta and Yerpedu locations. All Tranche 1 subprojects are to be implemented in 4 years, from 2016 to 2019.

3. The State of Andhra Pradesh acting through its Department of Industries (DoI) will be the executing agency. The Directorate of Industries within the DoI will be responsible for the daily coordination and execution of both the Program as well as the MFF. A program management unit (PMU), established in the DoI, will be responsible for planning, implementation, monitoring and supervision, and coordination of all activities under the Program and the MFF. Project implementation units (PIUs) will be established in APIIC, APRDC, APTransco, and GVMC, and will be responsible for implementing the MFF.

4. Based on project preparatory studies for VCICDP, it was observed that one of the key drivers for the industrial growth in the Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) would be availability of quality power to the industries. The existing pipeline of projects of power generation are estimated to be sufficient, however, power transmission remains a challenge. In order to meet the immediate and future requirements of the industries in the Vizag, Naidupeta, and Yerpedu-Srikalahasti nodes, APTransco and APIIC have prioritized construction and upgrading of sub stations at 10 locations within the VCIC and corresponding transmission lines and downstream distribution network, as necessary. The proposed projects will meet the load demand and future growth of the industries coming up within VCIC region.

5. APTransco has proposed to implement five substations of 220 kilovolt (kV), four substations of 132 kV and one substation of 400 kV. APTransco has proposed Gas Insulated Substations (GIS) at three locations (i.e. Ozone valley, Kappuluppada and Achutapuram)

owning to constraint in availability of land. The proposals are mainly based on detailed field studies conducted by APTransco to arrive at the least-cost option of attaining the objectives aimed in the proposed projects and field conditions. System studies were conducted to identify necessary transmission network for the proposed projects. It is expected that the proposed schemes will be catering to existing as well as upcoming industries with total connected loads of approx. 3,180 megavolt ampere (MVA) entailing Transmission Lines and Cables of 281 Ckm.

6. This resettlement plan is prepared for a subproject for augmenting power distribution capacity for meeting industry demand at Kapulappada, Ozone Valley, Nakapalle/Chandanada and Atchutapuram in Visakhapatnam node (contract package AP Transco 01), prepared by APTransco and proposed under Tranche 1 of VCICDP. The Resettlement Plan is based on technical information, maps, and drawings available with APTransco. The subproject is classified as "Category B" for Involuntary Resettlement impact as per ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. **The Resettlement Plan will be updated and reconfirmed for final involuntary resettlement impacts after finalisation of all alignments and completion of detailed measurement surveys.**¹ The final Resettlement Plan will be reviewed and disclosed on DoI and ADB websites. No civil works contracts package should be awarded and started before the completion of final Resettlement Plan implementation for the said package. APTransco is responsible to hand over the project sites/alignments to the contractor free of encumbrance.

7. This Resettlement Plan is prepared in compliance with ADB's SPS, 2009 and applicable central and state government policies in India. In particular, it addresses social safeguard issues arising out of erecting transmission towers in private land wherein the ownership of land continues to vest with the landowner, damage to crops during the laying of transmission line and temporary disruption to access during laying of underground cable, resulting in social and / or economic displacement to households / individuals / community, either direct or indirect.

B. Proposed Subproject Components

8. The subproject involves construction of four substations, two of 132kV capacity and two of 220kV capacity, and related laying of transmission lines of length 24 kilometer (km) and underground cable of 26 km length. Details of proposed subproject components are given in the following table.

¹ Detailed measurement survey will be jointly conducted by the Safeguards Manager of APTransco project implementation unit, consultants and contractors prior to implementation at each site/stretch of alignment. Resettlement Plan for different sites/stretches will be prepared and submitted to ADB for approval; prior payment of compensation to permanent and/or temporarily impacted persons is mandatory before start of civil work at each site/alignment stretch. Project Management and Supervision Consultant (PMSC) and contractor will be responsible for conduct of DMS and updating of this Resettlement Plan prior to implementation.

**Table 1: Proposed Subproject Components under VCICDP Tranche 1 Package
APTransco 01**

Subproject Components	Location	Component Description
132kV Kapuluppada Substation	Kapuluppada, Visakhapatnam District	132Kv GIS ² Substation (2X80 MVA)
132Kv Ozone Valley Substation	Ozone Valley, (Madhurawada), Visakhapatnam District	132Kv GIS Substation (2x80 MVA)
220kV Achutapuram Substation	Achutapuram,	220kV GIS Substation (2x100 MVA)
220 Nakkapalle Substation	Nakkapalle, (DL-Puram),	220kV Substation (3X100+2x80 MVA)
16 km Transmission line	Parwada, Kakinada to Nakkapalli SS, Visakhapatnam Dist	Laying of 220kV Multi Ckt LILO of Parwada - Samalkota and VSS- Kakinada Line to proposed SS at Nakkapalle/Chandanada (16 KM)
8 km Transmission line	Brandix to Achutapuram SS, Visakhapatnam Dist	Laying of 220 kV Multi Ckt OH Line from 220kV Brandix SS to proposed GIS at Achutapuram (8 KM)
14 km underground cable	Dairy Farm to proposed GIS at Kapuluppada, Visakhapatnam District	Laying of 132kV Double Ckt XLPE Cable from 220 kV SS Dairy Farm to proposed GIS at Kapuluppada (14 KM)
12 km underground cable	Dairy Farm to Ozone Valley, Visakhapatnam District	Laying of 132kV Double Ckt XLPE Cable from 220 kV SS Dairy Farm to proposed GIS at Ozone Valley (12 KM)

Ckt = circuit; km = kilometer; kV = kilovolt; MVA = megavolt ampere; SS = substation.

9. A key plan depicting the four proposed substation locations is presented below. Available survey maps depicting the proposed substations and alignments are presented in Appendix 2.

² GIS is Gas-Insulated Substation technology which requires only about 10-25% of the land required for a conventional AIS.

Figure 1: Key Plan depicting Proposed Substation Locations

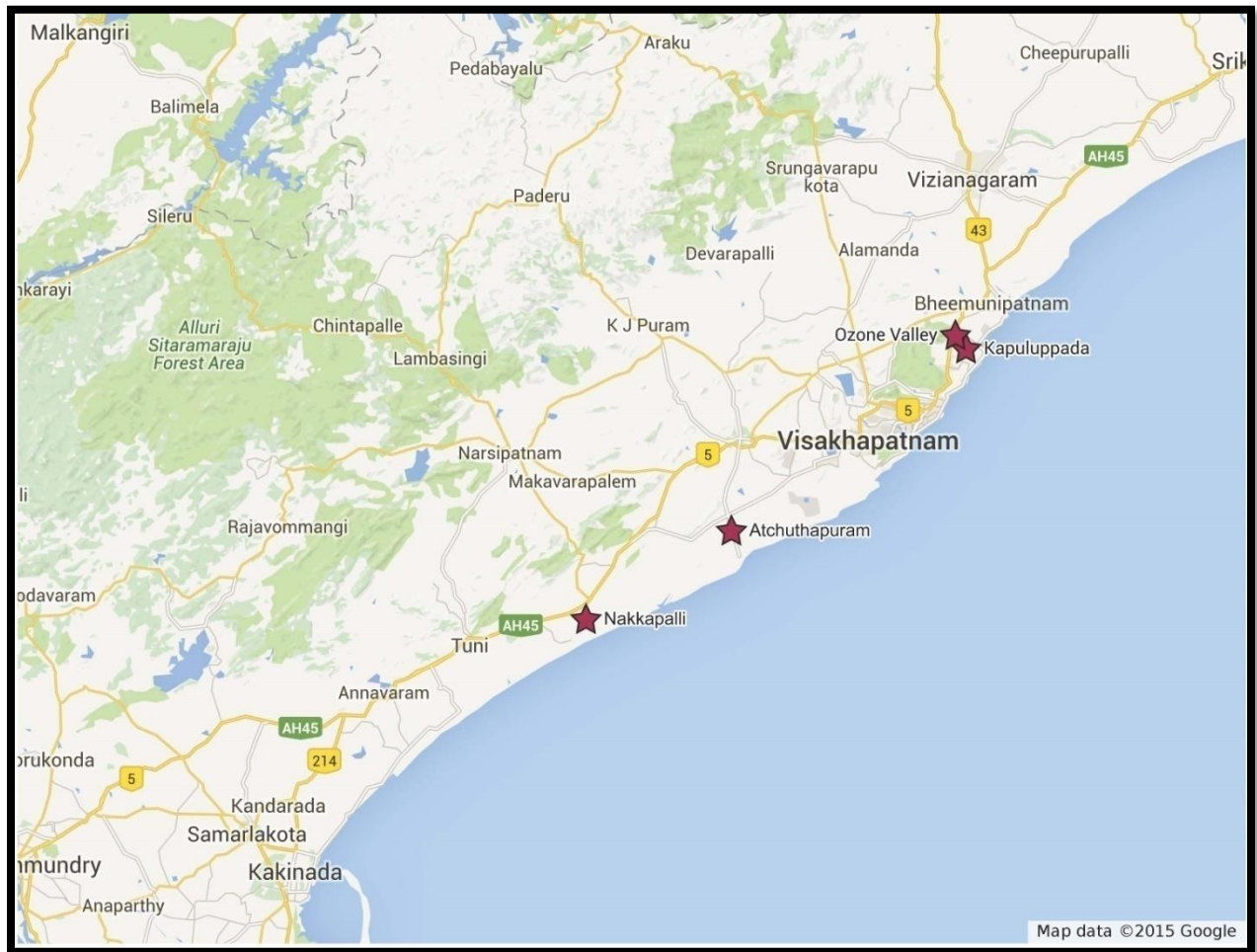


Figure 2: Google Earth Map depicting 220kV Atchutapuram SS and transmission route

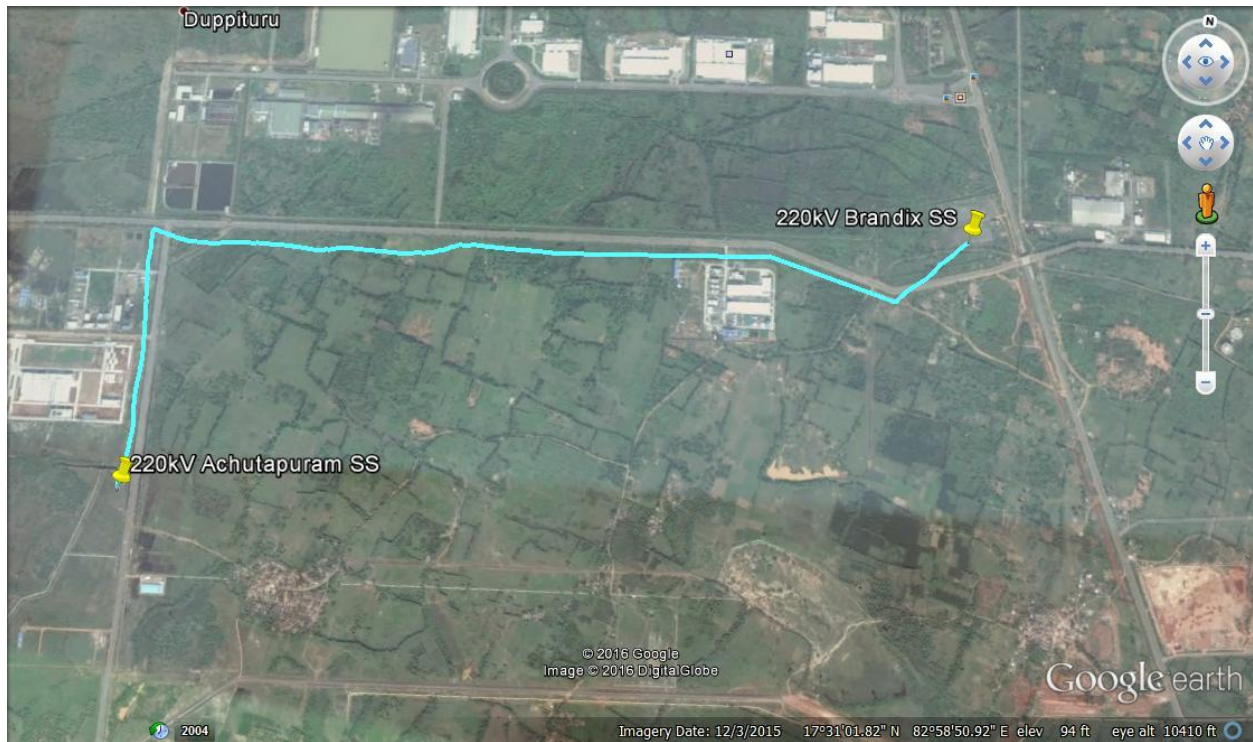
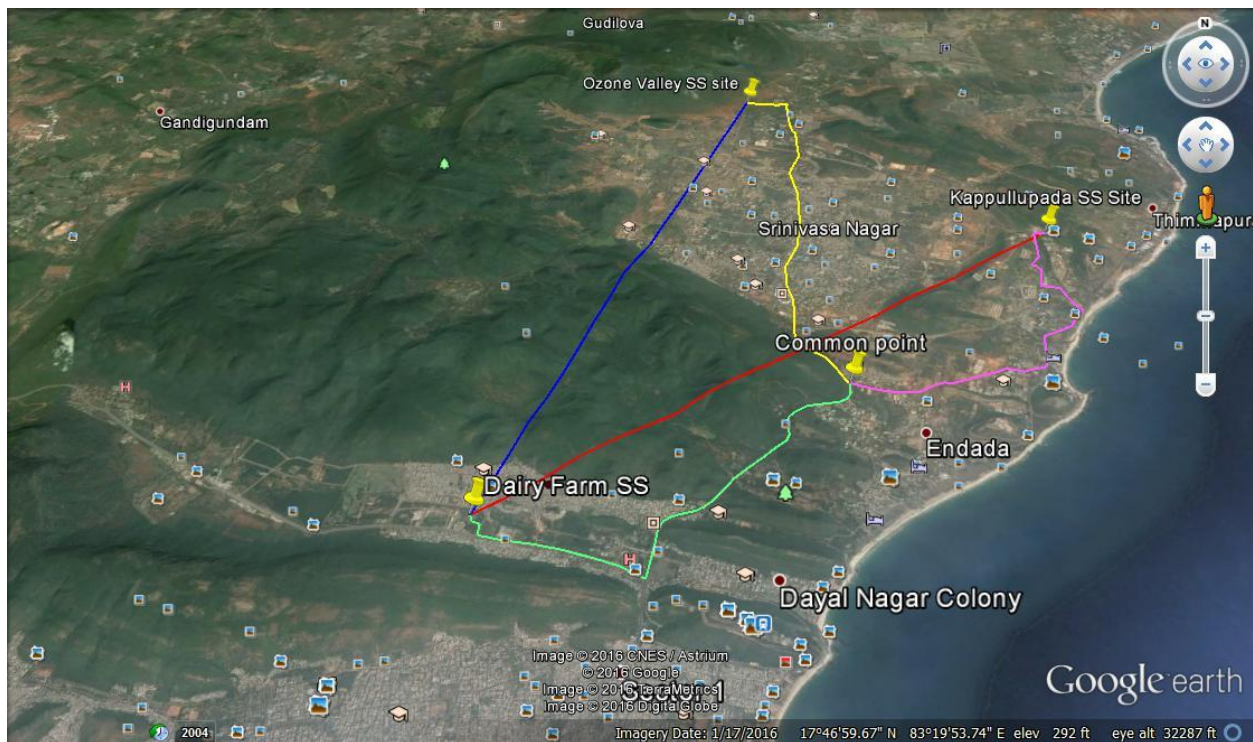


Figure 3: Google Earth Map depicting Kapuluppada and Ozone Valley Substations and transmission routes



C. Sub project Impacts

10. In order to meet the immediate and future load requirements of the industries within the clusters identified in Vizag node, APTransco and APIIC have identified the need to create/upgrade sub stations at four locations within the node. The capacities proposed are 132 kV and 220 kV sub-stations and associated transmission lines for meeting the load requirements in the specified clusters coming up with in/vicinity of VCIC. This involves setting up new sub stations/strengthening existing substations and laying /strengthening transmission lines and cables primarily at 220 kV and 132 kV voltage level and then augment downstream distribution network as necessary. The intervention will benefit the public and industries in: (i) improved voltage profiles of the regions; (ii) additional load growth of about 1,350 megawatt (MW), met by constructing proposed substations; (iii) reduction of system losses of about 100 MW due to erection of proposed substations; (iv) industry and population gets reliable power supply; and (v) quality and quantity of power ensured over wide geographical area.

11. However, the subproject will require to use private land for erection of transmission towers, will cause damage to crops during erection of transmission lines and temporary disruption to access during underground cable laying work, resulting in negative impacts to some people living and/or having land along the corridor of transmission line.

Table 2: Summary of Subproject Impacts

Subproject Components	Component Description	IR Impacts
132kV Kapuluppada Substation	132Kv GIS Substation (2X80 MVA)	No IR impacts as 0.40 ha of government land free from encumbrance has been identified
132Kv Ozone Valley Substation	132Kv GIS Substation (2x80 MVA)	No IR impacts as 0.77 ha of government land free from encumbrance has been identified
220kV Achutapuram Substation	220kV GIS Substation (2x100 MVA)	No IR impacts as 2.23 ha SEZ land free from encumbrance is available
220 Nakkapalle Substation	220kV Substation (3X100+2x80 MVA)	No IR impacts as 4.61 ha of government land free from encumbrance has been identified
16 km Transmission line	Laying of 220kV Multi Ckt LILO of Parwada - Samalkota and VSS-Kakinada Line to proposed SS at Nakkapalle/Chandanada (16 KM)	Alignment not yet finalized, but decision taken to avoid settlement areas, to minimize IR impacts.* 1.23 ha of land will be required to erect transmission towers. In case of private land ownership, potential diminution of land value to the land owners anticipated.
8 km Transmission line	Laying of 220 kV Multi Ckt OH Line from 220kV Brandix SS to proposed GIS at Achutapuram (8 KM)	No IR impact anticipated as transmission line proposed on APIIC land.
14 km underground cable	Laying of 132kV Double Ckt XLPE Cable from 220 kV SS Diary Farm to proposed GIS at Kapuluppada (14 KM)	Temporary disruption to access and potential loss of income to businesses in built up sections. * Traffic diversion may be required in certain sections.
12 km underground cable	Laying of 132kV Double Ckt XLPE Cable from 220 kV SS Diary Farm to proposed GIS at Ozone Valley (12 KM)	Temporary disruption to access and potential loss of income in built up sections.* Traffic diversion may be required in certain sections.

* Even though decision taken to avoid settlement areas, provision for structure loss and other potential losses are retained in the Entitlement Matrix (EM) of this Resettlement Plan, as impacts are not fully known yet.

Additional details including land ownership and status of transfer to APTransco for proposed substation sites are presented in Appendix 1. Letter related to pending transfer of SS sites to APTransco is presented in Appendix 4.

@ Written certification with signatures of land owners on ownership of proposed substation sites to be added to updated Resettlement Plan.

12. In case any private land is used for erection of transmission towers, it is not acquired by APTransco; instead the towers are erected on the private land, the ownership of which continues to vest with the land owner. As per current state government policy, APTransco makes payment to the land owner for damages to crops during erection of the tower and associated lines and an ex gratia amount towards diminution of land value due to erection of the tower. APTransco invokes the provision of Sec 164 of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with Sec 10 to Sec 19 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 to undertake such works.³

D. Minimizing Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

13. Measures were taken to minimise adverse involuntary resettlement impacts by avoiding land acquisition and identifying suitable government land for construction of the four substations. Further, though erection of towers and drawing transmission lines is executed as a turnkey contract, APTransco officials undertook transect walks to avoid IR impacts while studying options for the transmission line alignments. All identified concerns diminution of future value of the lands were identified from the potential affected land owners during the initial public consultations for the construction of the transmission towers. It is important that alternative engineering technology to minimize the land requirement of the footprint of the transmission tower is explored. This requirement will be included in bidding contract of the Turnkey contractor and confirmed during Resettlement Plan finalization prior to the starts of civil works of the component.

E. Scope and Objective of Resettlement Plan

14. The objective of this Resettlement Plan is to assist the affected people to improve or at least restore their living standards to the pre-project level. This Resettlement Plan captures the involuntary resettlement impacts arising out of the proposed augmentation of the transmission infrastructure in *Visakhapatnam* node under VCICDP. The document describes the magnitude of impact, mitigation measures proposed, method of valuation of crops and arriving at the diminution value of land, eligibility criteria for availing benefits, entitlements, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring. The Resettlement Plan is consistent with the agreed Resettlement Framework and seeks to meet the following objectives:

- (i) to describe the identified scope and extent of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts as a result of identified project components, and address them through appropriate recommendations and mitigation measures in the Resettlement Plan;
- (ii) to present the socio-economic profile of the population in the project area, identify social impacts, including impacts on the poor and vulnerable, and the needs and priorities of different sections of the population, including women, poor and vulnerable;

³ As per current practice in the state, the one-time rates that are paid towards diminution of land value (due to construction of power transmission towers) are Rs.1,60,000 per tower of 400kV, Rs. 99,500 per tower of 220kV and Rs. 55,000 per tower of 132kV. GoAP is yet to issue orders in respect of the guidelines issued in October 2015 by Ministry of Power, Government of India, wherein the landowner on whose land the tower is erected is entitled to 85 percent of the guideline value as per the Stamp Act towards the tower base area as compensation, and for the corridor through which the transmission line passes, at 15 percent of the guideline value as per the Stamp Act for the right-of-way corridor of the transmission line towards diminution of land value. As and when the GoI guidelines on payment of compensation for transmission lines are adopted by GoAP, the same will become payable and this Resettlement Plan will be suitably updated.

- (iii) to describe the likely economic impacts and identified livelihood risks of the proposed project components;
- (iv) to describe the process undertaken during project design to engage stakeholders and the planned information disclosure measures and the process for carrying out consultation with affected people and facilitating their participation during project implementation;
- (v) to establish a framework for grievance redressal for affected persons (APs) that is appropriate to the local context, in consultation with stakeholders;
- (vi) to describe the applicable national and local legal framework for the project, and define the IR policy principles applicable to the project;
- (vii) to define entitlements of affected persons, and assistance and benefits available under the project;
- (viii) to present a budget for resettlement and define institutional arrangements, implementation responsibilities and implementation schedule for resettlement implementation; and
- (ix) to describe the monitoring mechanism that will be used to monitor resettlement plan implementation

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement

15. The proposed subproject involves construction of 4 substations, 2 of 132kV capacity and 2 of 220kV capacity, and related laying of transmission lines of length 24 km and underground cable of 26 km length.

16. The construction of subproject's substations will not involve any land acquisition; all the four substations have been proposed in government land, free of encumbrance. The four sites were inspected as part of the social screening undertaken in July 2015 and land revenue records were verified to ascertain the status of land and that each site is free from encumbrance. There are no informal users, squatters or encroachers in any of the four substation sites. The revenue records and letters from District Collector certifying the status of land and issuing no objection for transfer are given as Appendix 4.

17. APTransco defines the RoW and location of towers on the basis of a transect walk⁴. The local community and a representative of the local body is present during the transect walk. Impacts to crops during erection of the transmission towers and lines are assessed and mitigated through compensation paid for loss of crop, as determined by the revenue authority, in consultation with the land owner. APTransco has made budgetary provision for potential crop damage during construction, and related compensation. To further minimize the impacts on private lands for the construction of transmission towers, alternative engineering design/technology should be explored and applied when possible⁵.

⁴ Walk over survey- The walk over survey or transect walk is conducted by APTransco for alternate alignments. The PIU walk over survey is done while defining the RoW for transmission and distribution line. In the process of walk over survey a team of people comprising engineers, surveyors, panchayat representative, and villagers/residents undertake a transect walk along with the topographical sheet and define the RoW avoiding village settlements, structures, CPRs, forest area etc. This participatory alignment defining process helps avoid and minimise involuntary resettlement to the extent possible. This also helps minimise resistance, as the alignment is defined in a participatory basis involving concerned stakeholders. In case of this subproject, the APTransco PIU Safeguards Manager (Social and Gender) will facilitate the consultative decision-making process.

⁵ For example, application of monopole transmission tower technology will significantly reduce the land requirements for the towers.

18. The subproject involves laying of transmission lines for a length of 24 km and these being 220kV lines and multi-circuit, the area required for each transmission tower will range between 196 sq.m to 256 sq.m. The span of 220kV transmission tower is about 350 m, which varies according to the angle. Of the 24 km length of transmission lines proposed, 8 Km length is proposed on government land. For the remaining 16 Km of transmission line (to proposed substation at Nakapalle-Chandanada), it is estimated that about 48 towers are required to be erected, each occupying about 256 sq.m; hence, the total land affected is 1.23 ha. However the actual area of land to be used by the 4 footings of a tower would be about 4 to 5 sq.m (1sq.m is required to set up a foundation of one footing). The land owners would be able to cultivate the land under the tower after the construction of the tower is completed. The status of these lands will be known only when the works are awarded as erection of towers and drawing transmission lines is a turnkey contract and the exact alignment will be known only at the time of implementation of civil works. The involuntary land acquisitions impacts might occur from the use of private lands for the construction of the transmission towers. In the event that private lands are involved for the transmission towers, APTransco will make payment to the land owner for damages to crops during erection of the tower and associated lines and an ex gratia amount towards diminution of land value due to erection of the tower in accordance with the practice of erecting towers invoking the provision of Sec 164 of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with Sec 10 to Sec 19 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. The proposed compensation complies with ADB SPS (2009) SR 2 as AP Transco Memo on Diminution of Land Value for Tower Area (2015) provides compensation that is higher than the market value of the land used for tower footings. The land owners would be able to cultivate the land under the tower after the construction of the tower is completed. More consultation will be conducted during the project implementation to minimize the impacts and social resistance. External monitor will assess the socio-economic condition of the affected persons to ensure that their livelihood will not be worse off due to the project activity.

B. Impact to Structures

19. The subproject is not anticipated to cause any impact to privately owned structures.

C. Temporary Impacts

20. Temporary impacts to access, leading to temporary loss of income may occur during project implementation, especially for laying of underground cables of 26 km.⁶ The contractor will be responsible for providing access to shops, businesses, institutions, residences and common property resources during construction. In case access cannot be provided, damage to structures or utilities may also occur during the execution of civil works; any damages will be rectified/ paid for by the contractor. For the loss of income that may occur to the affected business owners during the construction of underground cable will be assessed by the PIU safeguard manager with the PMSC safeguard expert. The required compensation of such impacts will be included in the final Resettlement Plan and payment will be made by AP Transco PIU safeguard manager prior to the starts of civil works in the affected areas. The scale of

⁶ Of the total length of 26 km where underground cables are proposed, relatively higher level of commercial development is found along approximately 3 km of road stretch, having an average of 16 shops on either side. Since the roads where alignments are proposed are by and large wide, potential impacts will be avoided along major portions of road stretch and are likely to be limited to the side where cable is laid. In the event that access to shops and businesses cannot be ensured and hence loss of daily income cannot be avoided due to construction activities, the APTransco PIU will compensate for economic loss, for the duration of livelihood disruption. Shopkeepers and their employees, if any, will be compensated against temporary income loss as per EM.

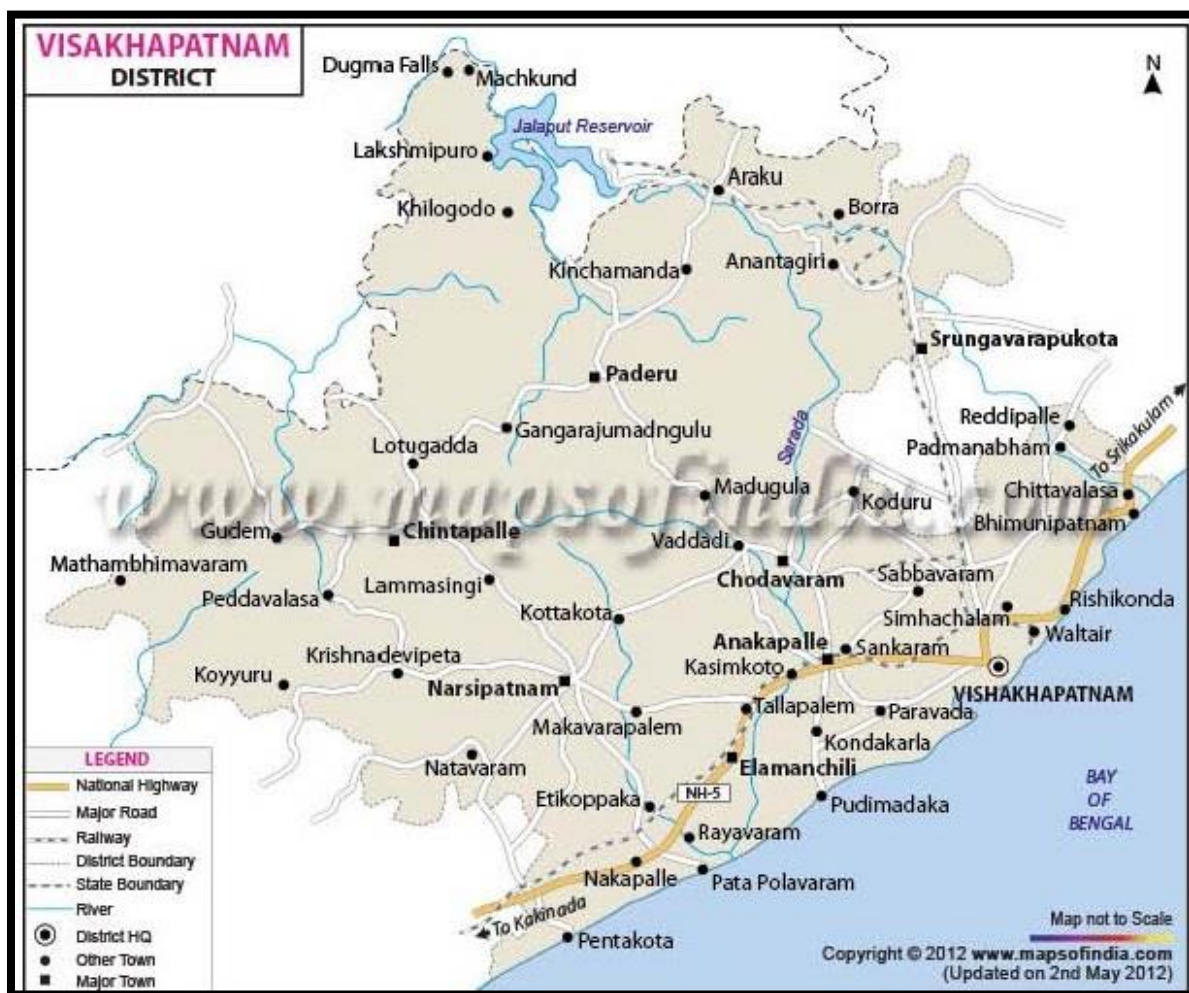
impacts associated with the proposed civil works will be known only during the detailed design by the turnkey contractor. The draft Resettlement Plan will be updated accordingly, submitted to ADB for review, approval and disclosure. The necessary compensation will be paid prior to the start of civil works in the area where IR impacts are identified.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. General Profile

21. Visakhapatnam District is one of the North Eastern Coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh and it lies between 17° 15' and 18° 32' Northern latitude and 83° 54' and 85° 30' in Eastern longitude. It is bounded on the North partly by the Orissa State and partly by Vizianagaram District, on the South by East Godavari District, on the West by Orissa State and on the East by Bay of Bengal. The District has 4 revenue divisions, 43 mandals, 976 gram panchayats, 3082 revenue villages and with 3 Municipalities and the only Municipal corporation of Visakhapatnam City. There are 10 mandals in Visakhapatnam division, 11 each in Narsipatnam and Anakapalle divisions and 11 mandals in Paderu division. Paderu is the new division formed by allocating mandals from Visakhapatnam and Narsipatnam divisions.

Figure 4: Visakhapatnam District Map



22. The District has a population of 42,90,589 persons constituting 5.1 percent of the State's population. The district accounts for 52.5 percent urban population and 47.5 percent rural population. There are more women than men and the sex ratio is about 1006. Literacy rate is 59.9 percent, with male literacy rate (66.5%) slightly higher than women literacy rate (53.2%). The total workers account for 44.1 percent amongst whom 33.6 percent are main workers. Amongst the main workers, cultivators and agricultural labourers account for 44.7 percent and other workers account for 52.8 percent and this high percentage of other workers is mainly due to the presence of many industries in the District. There are about 12,84,098 electricity services connection of various categories in Visakhapatnam District. As per the district administration's published data, 100% electricity coverage for all 3,335 villages in the District was achieved during 2006-2007.⁷

23. **Socio Economic Profile of the Affected People.** The final alignments as well as the exact plots for tower footing of transmission towers are yet to be determined after the completion of the detail engineering design. Consequently the detail information of socio and economic profile of the affected land owners are yet to be collected. The detail information of the affected land owners from the construction of transmission towers and the affected people/business owners that may experience temporary/permanent loss of income/livelihood due to the construction of underground cables will be included in the updated resettlement plans to be prepared during subproject implementation period. The sample of survey instrument for assessing the loss of impacts, both permanent and temporary is attached in the Appendix 7 of this Resettlement Plan.

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Public Consultation

24. In order to engage with the community and enhance public understanding about the subproject and understand the views of the people pertaining to laying of transmission towers and lines, focus group discussions (FGD) and meetings were undertaken amongst the people living enroute, near the transmission line and the underground cable alignment. The opinions of the stakeholders and their perceptions were obtained during these consultations. The consultations with the stakeholders will continue throughout the Resettlement Plan implementation period.

B. Outcome of the Consultations

25. Consultations were held along the alignment of the proposed underground cable in: (i) with the residents living in VUDA Revenue Colony, along the Kapuluppadu alignment; (ii) with the residents living in Marikivalasa village, along Ozone Valey alignment; and (iii) with the owners of commercial establishments in 100 Ft road junction, where the underground cable splits up and traverses in different direction, one towards Kapuluppadu and other towards Ozone Valley.

⁷ <http://www.visakhapatnam.ap.gov.in/About.apo>



Section of the Participants during the Consultations at Vuda, Revenue Colony – Kapuluppada



Section of the Participants during the Consultations at Marikivalasa Village, Ozone Valley



Section of the Participants during the Consultations at 100ft Road, the point where underground Cables split up



Section of the Participants during the Consultations at Vempadu Village, Nakkapalle

26. Further, consultations were also held with the villagers of Vempadu village and Chandanada village which are along the proposed transmission line. In both the villages many people walked away as a mark of protest against erecting towers in their village and those who stayed back refused to sign the attendance sheet and said that they will not allow towers to be laid in their land. The attendance sheet of the participants is given in Appendix 5.



Section of the Participants during the Consultations at Chandanada Village, Nakkapalle

27. The ADE of Visakhapatnam Mr. Harnath Babu, APTranco explained to the people about the proposed subproject and the benefits of augmenting the transmission capacity of the Visakhapatnam district. The people were also informed about the mitigation measures proposed while laying the cable such as (i) undertaking the work of digging the trenches in phases; (ii) completing laying of cable of 450m, the standard length of one drum of cable, in one go; and (iii) making provision for smooth movement of people while digging trenches along the road margins by providing hard platform to cross over the trench. Regarding the transmission line alignment, it was explained on: (i) how the proposed tentative alignment will be finalised in consultation with the villagers, elected local body representatives and revenue officials; (ii) how the alignment will avoid settlements and minimise use of private land and efforts taken to take the transmission line as far as possible in government waste land; and (iii) how compensation for crop and diminution value for land will be paid. The salient points are summarised in the following table.

Table 3: Summary of Consultation Outcome

Concerns and Issues	Response
Meetings along the underground cable alignment (Kapuluppadu and Ozone Valley)	
Meeting at Vuda Revenue Colony on 12.11.2015- Participants 23 (including 12 women (52%))	
Wanted underground cabling to be completed at the earliest as this region is prone to cyclone	Was informed that work will be awarded once the project is approved by GoAP
Whether the cabling get affected when the road margins are dug for telephone cable or some activity resulting in power cut	Was informed that the cables will be well protected and concrete slabs would be laid above the cable. Further, no telecommunication agency will be allowed dig without prior permission.
If there is fault in the cable, will it not take more time to rectify	The cable quality is such that there will be no faults and even if fault arises there are section points in which it can be checked and maintenance work undertaken in the section
What will happen to the overhead cables and towers	This underground cable laying is to augment the power transmission and without having to put towers. However, existing towers will be phased out over a period of time.
Meeting at Marikivalasa village on 12.11.2015- Participants 26 (including 13 women (50%))	
Were happy to note that underground cable is laid instead of towers and wanted all towers to	It was informed that the government plans to replace overhead lines with cables as this region

Concerns and Issues	Response
be replaced	is cyclone prone.
Requested for underground cable for individual houses also	Were told that there is no such proposal for now, but will inform higher authorities
Wanted to know when this work will start	Was informed that by early next year the work will be awarded and after that the contractor will start the work
Wanted to know if the road will be closed for cable laying and for how many days	Since the cables are being proposed along the road margins, no road need to be closed and work will be done with least impact to people and access to houses will be ensured
Meeting at 100ft Road Junction on 12.11.2015- Participants 18	
Were concerned if vehicles will be allowed in the road during laying of cable	It was explained that the 200m dia pvc pipes will be laid and inside that the cable will be laid and hence no road closure is required
Wanted to know if the pvc pipe will get damaged when truck go above the road margin	Cable will be laid 1-2m deep and on top there will be 50mm concrete slaps.
How long will it take to lay this cable as access to shops should not get affected	Were informed that the trench width will be maximum 2m and every commercial area the work will be phased out and done in sections to avoid disturbance. Further, temporary access will be provided to all shops.
Meeting in villages along the transmission line alignment (Nakapalle)	
Meeting at Vempadu Village 13.11.2015- Participants 12	
The villagers were unhappy about the tower being laid through their village and said that they will not give their land	Were told that the government will pay crop compensation to land owner and also Rs.99,500 for every tower constructed
Villagers said that the amount of Rs.99,500 is nothing compared to the land value	It was explained that till date no such amount was paid, but now it is being paid
Villagers informed that the land value is in crores and once tower is laid, the value comes down to lakhs. They said they do not want towers to be constructed in their village.	-
Meeting at Chandanada Village 13.11.2015- Participants 15	
The villagers said that they all are small farmers and cannot allow their land to be used for tower construction	-
Villagers suggested that APTransco use only government land and waste land for towers	Were told that the first choice will be government land and waste land and only if there is private land along the alignment and it cannot be avoided, then they will use it by paying Rs.99,500 per tower and compensation for crop damage
Villagers were agitated and said that paddy is the main crop and they will not part with their land for this meagre amount	-

C. Plan for Continued Consultation

28. During the finalization of the detail design and upon the finalization of this draft Resettlement Plan APTransco safeguard officer, supported by PMSC expert and Turnkey contractor, will hold extensive consultations once the alignment is finalised and in particular with regard to transmission lines and associated tower construction. Village level meetings will be held as part of walk-over survey to explain to the people about entitlements and assistance

available to them. Special consultation meetings will be conducted to all potentially affected land owners for the construction of transmission towers. The PMSC experts, Turnkey contractors and PIU safeguard manager will closely consult the affected land owners to find agreeable solution and minimize impacts to the land owners economic opportunity due to the tower construction on their lands. The minutes of meetings and agreements made will have to be recorded and reported in the social safeguard semi-annual monitoring reports.

29. Further, schedule of work in any given stretch should be informed to the villagers to plan their cultivation activity and regular update about the progress of civil work should be also communicated.

30. Locations where the towers are to be placed and the land owners eligible for the assistance should be prominently displayed and information about payment should be communicated to the land owners through village level meetings. A provisional sum for public consultations is included in the Resettlement Plan costs; public consultation and awareness generation will be key to smooth execution of the project. A record of key issues discussed and outcomes of meetings and consultations will be maintained by the Safeguard Manager (Social and Gender) of the APTransco PIU, who will play a significant role in consensus building and grievance redress.

D. Disclosure

31. Information will be disseminated to displaced persons at various stages. Information including the ex-gratia payment for diminution of land value, compensation for crop damage, grievance procedures, timing of payments and civil work schedule will be disclosed by the PIU. This will be done through public consultation and made available to displaced persons as brochures, leaflets, or booklets, in Telugu. The Telugu version of executive summary of Resettlement Plan along with Entitlement Matrix and structure and process of grievance redressal will also be disclosed.

V. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Background

32. Recognising the social issues that can arise in infrastructure subprojects proposed under Visakhapatnam to Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program (VCICDP), DoI, GoAP has prepared a Resettlement Framework and indigenous peoples planning framework in line with National and State Laws and Policies, and ADB Safeguards Policy Statement. The resettlement framework and indigenous peoples planning framework describe the principles and approach in avoiding, minimizing and mitigating adverse social impacts/indigenous peoples impacts as applicable, that may arise in implementing subprojects proposed under VCICDP.

B. National Legislations, Policies and ADB Policy

33. The policy framework and entitlements for the program are based on: The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, The Indian Electricity Act, 2003, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Policy of Government of Andhra Pradesh, 2005, State laws and regulations and ADB's SPS, 2009.

1. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARR), 2013

34. 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 and 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 January 01, 2014 and the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 stands repealed. The salient provisions of RFCTLARR Act are discussed below.

35. 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.

36. 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 waste land is developed for agricultural purpose.

37. The competent authority while determining the market value of the land has to consider the higher value of the land arrived at by 3-methods of valuation vis: (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.

38. 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. The details of amenities to be provided in a resettlement site are detailed in the Third Schedule.

39. In the context of power sector projects, the RFCTLARRA is applicable in cases where land acquisition leading to transfer of ownership from private owner to government/PPP projects is involved. In case of power sector, it is applicable if a land parcel (e.g. for a substation or power plant) needs to be acquired from a private party. In case no acquisition/transfer of ownership is involved (e.g. for construction of transmission towers/lines), state government policy related to compensation payment for land on which transmission towers are proposed, holds good.

2. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2015

40. In order to expedite land acquisition for infrastructure projects, the government promulgated an ordinance in December 2014, amending certain provisions in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. Since the ordinance was to lapse, the second ordinance was promulgated in May 2015, wherein infrastructure projects were exempted from (i) the provisions of SIA; and (ii) the bar on acquisition of multi crop land. Further, through the ordinance, the determination of compensation as per the First Schedule, rehabilitation and resettlement provisions contained in the Second Schedule and infrastructure amenities to be provided in resettlement sites as per the Third Schedule became applicable to the exempted acts in the Fourth Schedule with effect from January 01, 2015. Since this second ordinance also was to lapse and the replacement bill relating to the RFCTLARR (Amendment) Ordinance has been referred to the Joint Committee of the Houses (Parliament) for examination, this order dated August 28, 2015 has been passed wherein the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, relating to the determination of compensation in accordance with the First Schedule, rehabilitation and resettlement in accordance with the Second Schedule and infrastructure amenities in accordance with the Third Schedule shall apply to all cases of land acquisition under the enactments specified in the Fourth Schedule to the said Act with effect from September 01, 2015. Further, the exemption of SIA and acquisition of multi crop land for infrastructure projects has been done away with; thereby SIA provisions become applicable to VCICDP.

3. The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (Central Act 13 of 1885)

41. The act provides for erection of transmission towers and draw transmission lines in or upon any immovable property and the maintenance of the same.

- (i) Sec 10 of the act defines powers of the telegraph authority⁸ to erect and maintain telegraph lines and posts.
- (ii) Sec 10 (b) vests the telegraph authority no right on the land other than that of user only in the property under, over, along, across in or upon which the telegraph authority places any telegraph line or post on the land in which telegraph lines and posts are laid.
- (iii) Sec 10 (c) bars use property vested in or under the control or management of any local authority, without the permission of the local authority.
- (iv) Sec 10 (d) provides for efforts to be taken to minimise damage to the property and payment of full compensation to all persons interested for any damage sustained while erecting and maintaining telegraph lines and posts. This provision does not apply to property belonging to local body and it is governed by Sec 12 of the act.
- (v) Sec 16 (1) provides for intervention by District Collector / Magistrate empowering the telegraph authority to exercise his right to erect and maintain telegraph lines and posts when there is resistance from the property owner.
- (vi) Sec 16 (3) empowers the District Judge to determine the compensation paid for damages if any dispute arises on the same.
- (vii) Sec 16 (4) provides for remitting the compensation for damages in the Court of District Judge, when there is a dispute on person entitled to receive the compensation and / or apportionment.

⁸ To be read along with Section 164 of India Electricity Act, 2003

4. The Indian Electricity Act, 2003 (Central Act 36 of 2003)

42. The act consolidates the laws relating to generation, transmission, distribution, trading and use of electricity and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

- (i) Sec 164 empowers the appropriate Government to confer on any Authority or person engaged in the business of supplying electricity under the Act, any of the powers which the Telegraph Authority possesses under the Telegraph Act with respect to the placing of telephonic lines or posts for the purpose of a telephone established or maintained by the Government or to be so established or maintained

5. APTranco Memo on Payment of Diminution of Value for Tower Area, 2015

43. The Chief Engineer, Construction, Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Limited (APTranco), through an office memo has directed payment for diminution of land value to the land owner on whose land the transmission tower is erected along with compensation for trees and crops affected. Prior to this office memo, no payments were made for erecting towers, other than the compensation for trees and crops damaged as per the provisions of The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.⁹

6. Government of Andhra Pradesh Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2005

44. The GoAP vide its order G.O. Ms. No.68 of Irrigation and CAD (Project Wing-LA-IV--R&R) Department, dated April 08, 2005 approved a comprehensive and uniform R&R policy applicable to projects implemented by all departments of GoAP.

45. The objective of the policy are: to minimise displacement and to identify non- displacing or least displacing alternatives; to plan the resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected families and project displaced families, including special needs of scheduled tribe and vulnerable sections; to provide better standard of living to project affected families and project displaced families; and to facilitate harmonious relationship between the requiring body and project affected families through mutual cooperation.

46. The policy applies to projects that are notified under this R&R policy and that displaces 100 or more families en-mass in plain areas or 25 or more families en- mass in Tribal areas or in areas mentioned in Schedule V of the Constitution of India from their lands and or houses.

47. The definition of a family under this policy is contentious; it defines a family as one that includes a person, his or her spouse, minor sons, minor daughters, minor brothers or minor sisters and other members residing with him and dependent on him for their livelihood. Further each major son and major daughter residing with such person has been treated as a separate family. This is contrary to the definition of a family by Registrar General and Census

⁹ In this regard, refer Government of India. Ministry of Power. *Guidelines for payment of compensation towards damages in regard to Right of Way for transmission lines*. October 2015. New Delhi. The guidelines have been issued to all states and union territories of India. GoAP is yet to issue orders with respect to the guidelines, wherein the landowner on whose land the tower is erected is entitled to 85 percent of the guideline value as per the Stamp Act towards the tower base area as compensation; and to 15 percent of the guideline value as per the Stamp Act towards the right-of-way corridor of the transmission line towards diminution of land value. As and when the GoI guidelines on payment of compensation for transmission lines are adopted by GoAP, the same will become payable and this Resettlement Plan will be suitably updated.

Commissioner of India which states that 'a household is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so'.

48. In defining the project affected family, the policy recognises both title and non-title holders whose livelihood is substantially affected, but only if such have been there for not less than 3-years preceding the date of declaration of the affected zone. Further, it includes families who lose more than 50 percent of land due to acquisition and left over land after acquisition is below 5 acre of dry or 2.5 acre of wet or a combination of both, in other words land owners losing more than 50 percent of their land and reduced to small farmer category are defined as project affected family. A project displaced family and any tenure holder, tenant, lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of land (including plot in the abadi or other property) in the affected area or otherwise, has been involuntarily displaced from such land or other property are also included as project affected family.

49. The Administrator for R&R is stipulated as an officer not below the rank of Joint Collector of the State and an officer of the rank of Commissioner or Secretary is stipulated to be the Commissioner for Resettlement and Rehabilitation, who will be in overall charge for Resettlement and Rehabilitation.

50. The policy provides for free house site for loss of house and house construction grant to the BPL amongst them. Land for land is an option available to those who face loss of agricultural land and become landless or marginal or small farmers. The policy recommends issue of title in the joint names of wife and husband. Grant for cattle shed, grant for transportation, grant for re-establishing shop/trade, assistance for loss of livelihood commensurate to the extent of land lost, assistance to labourers and employees for loss of livelihood and subsistence allowance to displaced families are the R&R benefits provided for, in the policy.

51. The policy also lists the basic amenities and infrastructure facilities that are required to be provided in the resettlement sites and include drinking water, internal roads, drainage, electricity, primary school building, playground, community centre and access road.

7. Andhra Pradesh Government Order on Resumption of Assigned Lands

52. The GoAP vide its order G.O. Ms. No. 1307 of Revenue (Assignment. I) Department, dated December 23, 1993 has stipulated that compensation for resumption of assigned lands for public purpose, is paid at the market value for land on par with similar *pattadhar* land and with an additional 30 percent as solatium.¹⁰ 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.

¹⁰ Since the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 provides for an enhanced solatium of 100 percent, the same would apply to assignees too. The definitions of "assignee" and "assigned land" is provided in the Government Order on resumption of assigned lands, hence for any case related to resumption of assigned land, both RFCTLARR and the above-mentioned GO on assigned lands need to be read together.

8. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009

53. 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. 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.

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

55. 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.

C. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies

56. A comparison between Government Statutes and ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguards policy that provides gap-filling measures reflected in the entitlement matrix is presented as Appendix 6. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 recognises titleholders and non-titleholders affected by land acquisition.

57. The key difference between the Government and ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguards policy is with regard to the cut-off date for determining the eligibility for compensation and R&R assistance to all those who are affected by the project irrespective of the ownership title to the land. As per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, the cut-off-date for title holders is the date of SIA notification [Sec 4(2)] and for non-titleholders affected by the acquisition of such land, they should have been living/working three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land. To bring this Resettlement Framework in line with ADB's requirements, this Resettlement Framework mandates that in the case of land acquisition, the date of issue of notification will be treated as the cut-off date for title holders, and for non-titleholders such as squatters and encroachers, whom the act does not recognise, the cut-off date will be the start date of the subproject census survey. In case of all affected non-title holders, suitable compensation (ex-gratia payments) for loss of assets and R&R assistance is proposed in the entitlement matrix.

58. A significant development in Government statute is the notification of 'The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013', which has repealed the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (as amended in 1984). This Act would both complement the revision of the NRRP (2007) and decrease significantly the gaps between the LA Act 1894 and ADB's SPS. In particular, the Act would require social impact

assessments for projects involving land acquisition. The Act also expands compensation coverage to include the value of structure, trees, plants, or standing crops damaged; and provides for solatium at 100 percent of all amounts inclusive. Furthermore, the Act meets ADB's 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.

D. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project

59. Based on the above analysis of government provisions and ADB policy, the following resettlement principles are adopted for this Project:

- (i) Screen the project early, to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a census and socio-economic survey of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Adopt measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts by taking the following measures: (i) explore siting the subproject components in government land or locations which are less impacting; (ii) ensure use of appropriate technology to reduce land requirement; and (iii) modify the designs of subproject components to minimise land requirement and ensure involuntary resettlement is avoided or minimized.
- (iii) Where displacement is unavoidable, improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through: (i) land-based resettlement strategies, where possible, when affected livelihoods are land based, and when loss of land is significant, or cash compensation at replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value; and (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) 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 at replacement value.
- (vi) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to national minimum standards or standard before displacement whichever is higher.
- (vii) Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.
- (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on the entitlements of displaced persons, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional

arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.

- (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders.
- (x) Pay compensation and provide all resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement and before commencement of civil works. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xi) Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of displaced persons.
- (xii) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement¹¹ to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (xiii) Monitor 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.

E. Valuation of land and assets

1. Compensation for Land

60. Land will be acquired in accordance with provisions of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and while determining the compensation for land, the competent authority will be guided by the provisions of Sec 26, Sec 27, Sec 28, Sec 29 and Sec 30 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The compensation includes, the multiplying factor¹² of 1.25 times of higher of guideline value or average of higher 50% of sale deed rates for last 3 years or any rates consented for PPP or private projects. In addition, 100% solatium for involuntary acquisition of land will be added. If the residual land remaining after acquisition is unviable, the owner of such land/property will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/property.

2. Compensation for Structures

61. The replacement value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of latest PWD Standard Schedule of Rates (SSR) as on date without depreciation and 100% solatium will be added to the structure compensation. While considering the PWD SSR rate, PIU will ensure that it uses the latest SSR for the residential and commercial structures in the urban and rural areas of the region. Wherever the SSR for current financial year is not available, the PIU will update the SSR to current prices based on approved

¹¹ ADB SPS 2009 (Safeguards Requirements 2) does not apply to negotiated settlements. The policy encourages procurement of land and other assets through a negotiated settlement wherever possible, based on meaningful consultation with affected persons, including those without title to assets. A negotiated settlement will offer adequate and fair price for land and/or other assets. Also, an independent external party will be engaged to document the negotiation and settlement processes. In cases where the failure of negotiations would result in expropriation through eminent domain or the buyer could acquire the property regardless of its owner's decision to sell it or not, will trigger ADB's involuntary resettlement policy. The Safeguard Requirements 2 will apply in such cases, including preparing a resettlement plan.

¹² As per GO. Ms. No. 389 of Revenue (Land acquisition) Department, dated 20.11.2014

previous year escalations. Compensation for properties belonging to the community or common places of worship will be provided to enable construction of the same at new places through the local self-governing bodies like Village Panchayat/Village council in accordance with the modalities determined by such bodies to ensure correct use of the amount of compensation. Further, all compensation and assistance will be paid to displaced persons at least 1 month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets.

3. Compensation for Trees

62. Compensation for trees will be based on their market value. Loss of timber bearing trees will be compensated at their replacement cost and compensation for the loss of crops, fruit bearing trees will be decided by the PIU in consultation with the Departments of Forest or Agriculture or Horticulture as the case may be. In line with the provision of RFCTLARR Act 2013, 100% solatium will be added to the assessed value of the trees. Prior to taking possession of the land or properties, the compensation will be fully paid and displaced persons will have the opportunity to harvest crops/trees within 1-month from the date of payment of compensation.

63. Even after payment of compensation, displaced persons would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that displaced persons can take away the materials so salvaged within 15 days of their demolition; otherwise, the same will be disposed by the project authority without giving any further notice. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed of through prevailing practice by the concerned Revenue Department/ Forest Department.

4. Ex-gratia Payment for Diminution of Land Value

64. The Chief Engineer, Construction, Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Limited (APTransco), through an office memo has directed payment for diminution of land value to the land owner on whose land the transmission tower is erected along with compensation for trees and crops affected. Prior to this office memo, no payments were made for erecting towers, other than the compensation for trees and crops damaged as per the provisions of The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.¹³

VI. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

A. Introduction

65. The subproject will have two types of displaced persons i.e.: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; and (ii) persons who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all these two types of displaced persons.

¹³ In this regard, reference should also be made to Government of India. Ministry of Power. *Guidelines for payment of compensation towards damages in regard to Right of Way for transmission lines*. October 2015. New Delhi. This guidelines have been issued to all states and union territories of India. GoAP is yet to issue orders with respect to the guidelines, wherein the landowner on whose land the tower is erected is entitled to 85 percent of the guideline value as per the Stamp Act towards the tower base area as compensation; and to 15 percent of the guideline value as per the Stamp Act towards the right-of-way corridor of the transmission line towards diminution of land value. As and when the GoI guidelines on payment of compensation for transmission lines are adopted by GoAP, the same will become payable and this Resettlement Plan will be suitably updated.

B. Eligibility Criteria

66. In accordance with the principles of the Resettlement Framework, the displaced persons falling in any of the following three categories will be eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance:

- (i) those who have formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part;
- (ii) those who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part and have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national/state laws; and
- (iii) those who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part and have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land.

67. Cut-off Date: For title holders, the date of SIA notification [Sec 4(2)] of intended acquisition as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey for the subproject will be the cut-off date. There will be adequate notification of cut-off date and measures will be taken to prevent encroachments/squatting after the cut-off date is established.

68. Non-title holders who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however will be given sufficient advance notice (60 days) to vacate the premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. The project will recognize both licensed and non-licensed vendors, and titled and non-titled households

C. Entitlement Matrix

69. In accordance with the R&R measures suggested for the project, all displaced households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the displaced persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. Unforeseen impacts will be mitigated in accordance with the principles of the Resettlement Framework for this loan. The displaced persons will be entitled to the following six types of compensation and assistance packages:

- (i) Compensation for the loss of land, crops/ trees at their replacement cost;
- (ii) Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- (iii) Compensation of loss business/ wage income (temporary and permanent) and income restoration assistance;
- (iv) Alternate housing or cash in lieu of house to physically displace households not having any house site;
- (v) Assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation site (if required), and
- (vi) Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community resources/facilities.

70. An Entitlement Matrix has been developed, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and is in compliance with National/State Laws and ADB SPS. The following entitlement matrix presents the entitlements corresponding to the tenure of the displaced persons.

Table 4: Entitlement Matrix

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
Section I. TITLE HOLDERS - Loss of Private Property				
1	Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)	1.1	Compensation for land at Replacement Cost or Land for land, where feasible.	<p>Land will be acquired by the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.</p> <p>Replacement cost for land will be the higher of the following: (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, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years; or (iii) consented amount paid for PPP projects or private companies.</p> <p>In addition to the above, 100% solatium and 12% interest from date of notification¹⁴ to award.</p> <p>The multiplier or factor adopted by GoAP¹⁵ for land in rural area, based on the distance from urban area to the affected area, will be applied.</p> <p>In case of severance of land, the land owner will have the option of offering the unviable severed portion of the land for acquisition.</p>
		1.2	One-time payment of Rs.500,000 for each affected household, or , annuity policy that shall pay Rs.2000 per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL	
2	Loss of residential structure	2.1	<p>In addition to compensation for land and assistances listed above under S.No.1</p> <p>Cash compensation at scheduled rates for structure without depreciation and with 100% solatium</p>	<p>The value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined by R&B Department on the basis of relevant R&B (Buildings) Schedule of Rates (SoR) as on date, without depreciation.</p> <p>For partially affected structures, the AP will have the option of claiming compensation for the entire structure, if the remaining portion is unviable.</p>

¹⁴ For the purpose computing the 12% interest on the market value, the competent authority will take the period from SIA notification [Sec 4(2)] to award, or, from preliminary notification [Sec 11(1)] to award, as the case may be.

¹⁵ Vide G.O.Ms. No. 389 of Revenue (Land Acquisition) Department, dated 20.11.2014.

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		2.2	Right to salvage materials from affected structure	
		2.3	One time assistance of Rs. 25,000 to those who lose a cattle shed	
		2.4	An alternative house as per IAY specifications for those in rural areas who have to relocate; and a constructed house/flat of minimum 50 sq.m. for those in urban areas, or, cash in lieu of house if opted for (the cash in lieu of house will be Rs.100,000 ¹⁶ in rural areas in line with GoI IAY standards, and Rs.150,000 in case of urban areas, for those who do not have any homestead land and have been residing in the affected area continuously for a minimum period of 3 years.	Stamp duty and registration charges will be borne by the project in case of new houses or sites.
		2.5	One-time assistance of Rs. 25,000 for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed person who has to relocate.	
		2.6	One-time subsistence allowance of Rs.36,000 for affected households who are required to relocate due to the project. In addition, subsistence grant of Rs. 50,000 for each affected Scheduled Tribe/Scheduled Caste family	
		2.7	Shifting assistance ¹⁷ of Rs.50,000 for affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		2.8	One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.50,000 for affected households who have to relocate	

¹⁶ Under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), GoI contribution is Rs.70,000 and State contribution Rs.30,000.

¹⁷ To cover the cost of transportation of household articles and salvaged material from the structure.

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		2.9	Additional one-time assistance of Rs.50,000 to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families who are displaced from scheduled areas and who are required to relocate due to the project.	
		2.10	Registration cost and taxes associated with new house, if any, will be borne by the project.	
3	Loss of Commercial structure	3.1	In addition to compensation for land and assistances listed above under S. No.1: Cash compensation for structure at scheduled rates without depreciation, with 100% solatium.	The value of commercial structures and other immovable properties will be determined by R&B Department on the basis of relevant R&B (Buildings) Schedule of Rates (SOR) as on date, without depreciation. For partially affected structures, the AP will have the option of claiming compensation for the entire structure, if the remaining portion is not viable for continuing business.
		3.2	Right to salvage affected materials	
		3.3	Shifting assistance ¹⁸ of Rs. 50,000 for affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		3.4	One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 50,000 for affected households who have to relocate	
		3.5	Additional onetime assistance of Rs.50,000 to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families who are displaced from scheduled areas and who are required to relocate due to the project.	
4	Impact to tenants / leaseholders (residential / commercial / agricultural) / sharecroppers	4.1	Residential	
		4.1.1	Two months' notice to vacate the rented premises	
		4.1.2	For tenants who have to relocate, rental allowance for 2 months	

¹⁸ To cover the cost of transportation of household articles and salvaged material from the structure

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		4.1.3	Shifting assistance ¹⁹ of Rs.10,000	
		4.2 4.2.1	Commercial Two months' notice to vacate the rental premises	
		4.2.2	For tenants who have to relocate, rental allowance for 2 months	
		4.2.3	Shifting assistance ²⁰ of Rs.10,000	
		4.3 4.3.1	Agricultural Tenants In case of agricultural tenants, advance notice to harvest crops, or, compensation for lost crop at market value of the yield determined by the Agricultural Department	
		4.4	For all the above categories (residential/commercial/agricultural) of tenants/leaseholders/sharecroppers:	
		4.4.1	In addition to the above, reimbursement for unexpired lease/advance rent paid, even if informal.	
		4.4.2	Assistance to find new land/place for affected tenants/leaseholders.	
		4.4.3	All the above provisions will apply to tenants/leaseholders/sharecroppers of negotiated land settlements as well as those affected by land acquisition.	
5	Impact to trees, standing crops, other properties, perennial and non-perennial crops:	5.1	Three months (90 days) advance notification for the harvesting of standing crops, or, lump sum equal to the market value of the yield of the standing crop lost determined by the Agricultural Department	

¹⁹ To cover the cost of transporting household articles and salvaged material from the structure

²⁰ To cover the cost of transporting household articles and salvaged material from the structure

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		5.2	Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price to be determined by the Forest Department for timber trees and by the Horticulture / Agriculture Department for other trees (perennial trees), with 100% solatium.	
		5.3	Loss of other associated properties such as irrigation wells will be compensated at scheduled rates of R&B Department (Buildings) Department, with 100% solatium.	
Section II. NON TITLE HOLDERS - Impact to squatters / encroachers				
6	Impact to Squatters	6.1	Loss of Residential House	Only directly affected squatters who live there will be eligible for all assistance. Structure owners in RoW/government lands who do not live there and have rented out the structure will be provided compensation for structure and no other assistance will be provided them. The occupier (squatter-tenant) will be eligible for other assistances.
		6.1.1	Compensation for structure at scheduled rates without depreciation, with two months' notice to demolish the affected structure	
		6.1.2	Right to salvage materials from the affected house.	
		6.1.3	An alternative house for those who have to relocate, as per IAY specifications in rural areas and a constructed house/flat of minimum 50 sq.m. in urban areas, or, cash in lieu of house, if opted for (the cash in lieu of house will be Rs.100,000 in line with Gol IAY standards in rural areas and Rs.150,000 in case of urban areas), for those who do not have any homestead land and who have been residing in the affected area continuously for a minimum period of 3 years.	
		6.1.4	One-time subsistence allowance of Rs.18,000	
		6.1.5	Shifting assistance ²¹ of Rs.10,000.	
		6.2	Loss of Commercial shop	Only directly affected squatters who do business at the location, will be eligible for all assistance.
		6.2.1	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation	

²¹ To cover the cost of transporting household articles and salvaged material from the structure

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			for structure with one-month notice to demolish affected structure	Structure owners in RoW/government land who do not run the business and have rented out the structure will be eligible for compensation for structure and no other assistance will be provided them. The occupier (squatter-tenant) will be eligible for other assistances.
		6.2.2	Right to salvage materials from affected structure	
		6.2.3	One time rehabilitation grant of Rs. 20,000 for reconstruction of affected shop	
		6.2.4	One time subsistence allowance of Rs.18,000	
		6.2.5	Shifting assistance ²² of Rs.10,000	
		6.3	Street Vendors	The PIU and the implementation support NGO/agency will consult such displaced persons and assess the requirement of rehabilitation grant.
		6.3.1	One month's advance notice to relocate to nearby place for continuance of economic activity.	
		6.3.2	One time financial assistance of Rs.5,000	
7	Impact to Encroachers	6.4	Cultivation	
		6.4.1	Two months' notice to harvest standing crops, or market value as compensation for standing crops, if such notice is not given.	
		7.1	Cultivation	Market value for the loss of standing crops will be decided by the PIU, in consultation with the Agriculture or Horticulture Department.
		7.1.1	Two months' notice to harvest standing crops, or market value as compensation for standing crops, if such notice is not given.	
		7.2	Structure	
		7.2.1	Two months' notice to demolish the encroached structure	
		7.2.2	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for the affected portion of the structure	The value of commercial structures and other immovable properties will be determined by R&B Department on the basis of relevant Schedule of Rates (SoR) as on date without depreciation.
Section III. Loss of Livelihood Opportunities				
8	Loss of income from commercial shop / business to titleholders	8.1	One time grant of Rs.25,000 for loss of livelihood to the business owner	If the business owner is different from the structure owner, the one-time grant for loss of livelihood will be paid to the business owner.

²² To cover the cost of transporting household articles and salvaged material from the structure

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		8.2	One time subsistence allowance of Rs.36,000 for affected households who are required to relocate due to the project	
9	Loss of employment in non-agricultural activities or daily agricultural wages or other wage workers	9.1	Subsistence allowance equivalent to applicable prevalent minimum wage for 6 months.	Only agricultural labourers who are in full-time / permanent employment of the land owner, or, full-time employees of affected businesses, will be eligible for this assistance. Seasonal agricultural labourers will not be entitled to this assistance.
Section IV. Temporary Impacts				
10	Temporary loss of land and damage to crops during erection of towers and drawing transmission / distribution lines	10.1	Titleholders will be entitled for one-time grant ²³ of Rs.190,000 for a 400kV, Rs. 99,500 for a 220kV and Rs. 55,000 for a 132kV tower erected in their land as compensation for diminution of land value to the land owner.	The landowner will have the right to use the land after civil works are completed, without causing damage to the tower or lines.
		10.2	For trees and crops, the landowner will be compensated at four times the rate fixed by Revenue Department vide their GO 357 of Revenue (LA) dated 23.03.2006 for loss of crops/trees, and land will be restored back to its original condition.	
		10.3	Non-titleholders will be given three months' notice to harvest standing crops.	

²³ The unit rate will be revised as and when the Chief Engineer, Construction, Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Limited (APTranco) revises the rate.

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
11	Temporary disruption to residences and shops during laying of transmission/distribution lines	11.1	<u>Residential</u> Temporary access to residences with adequate safety measures	The project will provide alternate space in cases not involving permanent displacement. In the event that temporary displacement exceeds 3 months, monthly assistance will be payable at minimum wage rate for the duration of disruption.
		11.2	<u>Commercial shops/vendors/kiosks</u> All temporarily disrupted commercial activities will be provided with alternative temporary space to enable continuity in economic activities	
		11.3	Compensation at the average net income/loss reported by similar types of affected businesses in the area for the period of disruption, or, three months of minimum wages whichever is more.	
Section V. Impact to Vulnerable displaced persons				
12	Vulnerable ²⁴ Households	12.1	Training for skill development. This includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance, food, and loss of wages for earning members for the duration of training.	One adult member of the affected household, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development. The PIU, with the support of the NGO appointed for Resettlement Plan implementation, will identify the number of eligible vulnerable displaced persons during joint verification and updating of the Resettlement Plan. The PIU will conduct training needs assessment in consultation with the APs so as to develop appropriate training programmes suitable to the skill and the region.
		11.2	One time assistance of Rs.25,000 to AHs who have to relocate	Suitable trainers or local resource persons will be identified by PIU and NGO in consultation with local training institutes. Assistance to be provided by PIU and NGO to vulnerable households to find suitable jobs.
		11.3	Preference in employment in project construction activities, and project-related permanent employment and industries in APIIC	
Section VI. Impact During Civil Works				

²⁴ Women Headed Households (WHH), households with physical/mentally disabled members, Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Annapurna Scheme (AP) card holder households (i.e.) who come under BPL households, scheduled caste households and scheduled tribe households.

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
12	Impact to structure / assets / tree / crops	12.1	The contractor is liable to pay damages to assets/trees/crops in private/public land, caused due to civil works	The PIU will ensure compliance
13	Use of private land	13.1	The contractor should obtain prior written consent from the landowner and pay mutually agreed rental for use of private land for storage of material or movement of vehicles and machinery or diversion of traffic during civil works	
Section VII. Common Property Resources				
14	Impact to common property resources such as places of worship, community buildings, schools, etc.	14.1	Relocation or restoration, if feasible, or cash compensation at replacement cost.	The PIU will ensure that utilities are relocated prior to commencement of civil works in accordance with the civil works schedule.
15	Utilities such as water supply, electricity, etc.	15.1	Will be relocated and services restored prior to commencement of civil works.	
Section VIII. Unforeseen Impacts				
Unforeseen impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of ADB SPS 2009.				

Note: Since inventory of loss is not undertaken for one cable alignment, the entire Entitlement Matrix from the approved Resettlement Framework is presented in this Resettlement Plan. The updated Resettlement Plan during detailed design by the turnkey contractor will retain only relevant sections of the EM.

71. Compensation for land, structure and loss of income/livelihood, in accordance with the eligibility and entitlement, will be paid prior to commencement of civil works. One-time rehabilitation assistances and shifting assistances paid as cash will also be disbursed prior to civil works. However, any long term rehabilitation measures like training for skill development and annuity for life will continue for a longer period and such rehabilitation measures will not be a bar to commence civil works.

VII. INCOME RESTORATION AND RELOCATION

72. The subproject will not result in any permanent displacement, either physical or economic displacement. Temporary impacts on crops and loss of daily income are foreseen for which provisions for adequate compensation is made in the entitlement matrix. APTransco will also pay the ex-gratia amount for diminution of land value for each transmission tower erected in private land. All the compensation and ex-gratia payment will be disbursed prior to the start of the civil works. The subproject does not entail any land acquisition; since the ownerships of private lands for tower footings will be remained with the land owners following the Memo from

of AP Transco on Payment of Diminution of Value for Tower area. Any crops/ structure damage that may occur during construction will be paid as determined in the project Resettlement Framework. Further, whenever there is maintenance work required in the transmission line or tower, APTransco will pay compensation to the land owner for crop damage. For unavoidable temporary loss of daily income to street vendors, kiosks and business during the civil works payment will be made for the loss of nett income of the affected business for the duration of disturbance.

VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Introduction

73. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject includes compensation for crop and ex-gratia payment for diminution of land value. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is INR 8.85 million. The major heads of budget items are listed below.

B. Compensation

74. Use of Private Land: The land will be used for erecting towers and the ownership of the land will continue to vest with the land owner. Hence, there will no compensation for land acquisition of the affected private land aside from a lump sum amount as determined by the AP Transco Memo 2015. Based on this memo APTransco will pay the land owner in whose land a tower is erected, an ex-gratia amount towards diminution of land value due to the erection of the tower in the private land. The present rates that are paid as diminution value are Rs.1, 60,000 per tower of 400kV, Rs. 99,500 per tower of 220kV and Rs.55, 000 per tower of 132kV. The proposed compensation complies with ADB SPS (2009) SR 2 as the compensation provided is higher than the market value of the land used for tower footings. Further, the GoAP is yet to issue specific orders in respect of the guidelines issued in October 2015 by Ministry of Power, Government of India, wherein the landowner on whose land the tower is erected is entitled for 85 percent of the guideline value as per the Stamp Act towards the tower base area as compensation and for the corridor through which the transmission line passes through, a 15 percent of the guideline value as per the Stamp Act towards the width of the right-of-way corridor of the transmission line as diminution of land value. As and when the GoI guidelines for payment of compensation for transmission lines are adopted by GoAP, the same will become payable and this Resettlement Plan will be suitably updated.

75. Crop: APTransco will pay compensation for crop and tree damaged during erection of the transmission tower and associated lines. The transmission lines per kilometre is estimated to cause damage to crops in a 5m width during erection and it works out to about 5000 sq.m area of damage to crops per kilometre. The current market price of paddy²⁵ is Rs.1650 per quintal and the same is used for budget purpose instead of the MSP of Rs.1360 per quintal and Rs.1400 per quintal for ordinary variety and Grade-A respectively. The best yield per acre reported during consultations was 30 bags of 60kgs each amounting to 1800kg or say 18 quintal and this results in an income of Rs.29700 per acre. The subproject will involve erection of 16km of transmission line and will result in impact to crops in 80,000 sq.m or say 19.77 acres.

²⁵ If, after final DMS survey the affected crops identified is other than paddy, and has higher value than of paddy price as stated in this draft Resettlement Plan, the compensation of affected crops will be modified to commensurate with the value of the loss crops/income during the period of disturbance.

76. **Loss of income:** For any temporary economic impacts during civil works, AP Transco will pay compensation at the average net income/loss reported by similar types of affected businesses in the area for the period of disruption, or, three months of minimum wages whichever is more, when the impacts cannot be avoided.

C. Assurances

77. **Ex-gratia Payment for Diminution of land value:** APTransco will pay the land owner in whose land a tower is erected, an ex-gratia amount towards diminution of land value due to the erection of the tower in the private land. The present rates paid towards diminution of land value are Rs.1, 60,000 per tower of 400kV, Rs. 99,500 per tower of 220kV and Rs. 55,000 per tower of 132kV. In case of any revision/change in response to Gol guidelines, the Resettlement Plan cost will be updated.

D. Source of Funding and Fund Flow

78. Government will provide adequate budget for all crop compensation and ex-gratia assistance from the counterpart funding. The funds as estimated in the budget for a subproject and additional fund required based on revised estimates, shall be available at the disposal of APTransco.

E. Resettlement Budget Estimates

79. The total budget for the proposed subproject Resettlement Plan is estimated at Rs.6.87 million. A detailed budget estimate is given in the following table.

Table 5: Budget Estimate

Item No	Item	Input Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	Compensation for Crop damaged	Acre	19.77	29,700	587169
2	Ex-gratia amount for 220kV tower	Number	48	99,500	4776000
3	Provisional sum for average temporary income loss of 10 days per shop/business owner/vendor	Number	48 ²⁶	600x10 days	288000
	Provisional sum for average temporary income loss of 7 days per employee (estimated at average 1 employee for 33% of shops)		16	300*x10 days	48000
4	Consultation, awareness generation, grievance redress	LS			250000
5	Resettlement Plan updation (DMS, Inventory of Loss and Socio-economic Survey)	LS			300000
	Sub Total				6249169
	Contingency @ 10%				6249167
	Total				6874086
	Total in Million INR				6.87

Note: *Minimum wage rate for unskilled labour in Andhra Pradesh in 2013 was INR 271; which, on adjusting for inflation, is about INR 300. The minimum wage rate during implementation will apply. .
<http://www.paycheck.in/main/salary/minimumwages/andhra-pradesh>

** For the purpose of budget, the period of disruption for temporary economic impacts is taken as 10 days. Cost of the external monitor is included in the overall resettlement cost of the project.

²⁶ Estimated number of shop/business owners to be affected by construction of underground cable based on the transect assessment based on the available design during project processing.

F. Disbursement of Compensation and Assistances

80. In order to ensure that: (i) the displaced person need not make frequent visits to his/her bank for depositing the physical paper instruments; (ii) s/he need not apprehend loss of instrument and fraudulent encashment; and (iii) the delay in realisation of proceeds after receipt of paper instrument is obviated, all disbursement of compensation for land and structure and R&R assistances shall be done only through Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) mechanism and charges for ECS, if any, will be borne by PIU. If the displaced persons destination branch does not have the facility to receive ECS (Credit), then the disbursement shall be done through respective lead banks' IFSC (Indian Financial System Code). Payment through account payee cheques will be made wherever required and no cash payment will be made.

IX. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

A. Common Grievance Redress Mechanism

81. Project GRM will be established at three levels as indicated below and covers both environment and social issues. The GRM will be established to evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of APs' concerns, complaints, and grievances related to social and environmental issues of the project. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project.

82. The GRM will be disclosed to the affected communities and households prior to the mobilization of contractors in any subproject areas. The Project grievance redress committee, supported by the PMSC consultants as well as the PMU and PIU safeguard officers will be responsible for timely grievance redress on environmental and social safeguards issues and responsible for registration of grievances, related disclosure and communication with the aggrieved party. A complaint register will be maintained at field unit, PIU and PMU levels with details of complaint lodged, date of personal hearing, action taken and date of communication sent to complainant. Contact details, procedures and complaint mechanism will be disclosed to the project affected communities at accessible locations and through various media (i.e. leaflets, newspapers, etc.). Samples of draft project leaflets, Grievance Registration Forms and monitoring templates are in the resettlement framework.

83. A common GRM will be in place for social, environmental, or any other grievances related to the project. Every grievance shall be registered and careful documentation of process with regard to each grievance undertaken, as explained below. The PIU environmental and social safeguards officers will have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redress on environmental and social safeguards issues, including keeping and maintaining the complaint and redress records. Public awareness campaign will be conducted to ensure that awareness on the project and its grievance redress procedures is generated.

84. Affected persons will have the flexibility of conveying grievances/suggestions by sending grievance redress/suggestion in writing, through telephone call to Divisional Engineer (DE), APTransco PIU safeguard manager, or by writing in the complaints register at the nearest field unit or ward office, filling forms for complaints/suggestion by email in the VCICD Project site to be installed under the AP Transco website. The Resettlement Framework provides the sample grievance registration form. Careful documentation of the name of the complainant, date of receipt of the complaint, address/contact details of the person, location of the problem area, and

how the problem was resolved will be undertaken. The PIU safeguard officers will have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redressal on environmental and social safeguards issues and for registration of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party.

B. Grievance Redressal Committee

85. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) at district level will receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced persons concerns, complaints and grievances. The GRC will provide an opportunity to the displaced persons to have their grievances redressed prior to approaching the State level LARR Authority, constituted by GoAP in accordance with Section 51(1) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The GRC is aimed to provide a trusted way to voice and resolve concerns linked to the project, and to be an effective way to address displaced person's concerns without allowing it to escalate resulting in delays in project implementation.

86. The GRC will continue to function, for the benefit of the displaced persons, during the entire life of the project including the defects liability period. The entire resettlement component of the project has to be completed before the construction starts, and pending grievances resolved. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights and apportionment issues on which the LARR Authority has jurisdiction, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, relocation and payment of assistances. The GRCs will function out of each district where the subprojects are being implemented. The existing setup for coordination, monitoring and grievance redress at district level which meets once a month, will be used for VCICDP. The district level GRC will be chaired by Joint Collector and comprise the Project Engineer of the concerned field unit acting as its member secretary, and the following members: (i) RDO or sub-collector of the division; (ii) Project Director, DRDA; (iii) Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad; (iv) District Panchayat Officer; (v) District Education Officer; (vi) District Medical and Health Officer; (vii) district level representative of DISCOM; (viii) Superintendent, RWS Panchayat Raj Department; (ix) three members from displaced persons, with at least one of them a woman DP; and (x) Team Leader of the resettlement plan implementation support NGO, if any or external monitor. The contact details of the grievances redressal committee, PIUs safeguards manager, and the resettlement plan implementation NGO/agency will be included in the brochures to be circulated among all affected people as a first step in resettlement plan implementation.

87. The Project Director, PMU will be the appellate authority who will be supported by the PMSC and Safeguard Officer of PMU, and concerned PIUs to make final decisions on the unresolved issues.

C. Grievance redress process.

88. In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, the contractor and PMSC on-site personnel will provide the most easily accessible or first level of contact for quick resolution of grievances. Contact phone numbers and names of the concerned Divisional Engineer, PIU safeguard officers and contractors will be posted at all construction sites at visible locations. The PIU safeguard officers will be responsible to see through the process of redressal of each grievance.

- (i) **1st Level Grievance.** The phone number of the PIU office should be made available at the construction site signboards. The contractors and field unit staff can immediately resolve onsite, seek the advice of the PIU safeguard manager as required, within seven days of receipt of a complaint/grievance.

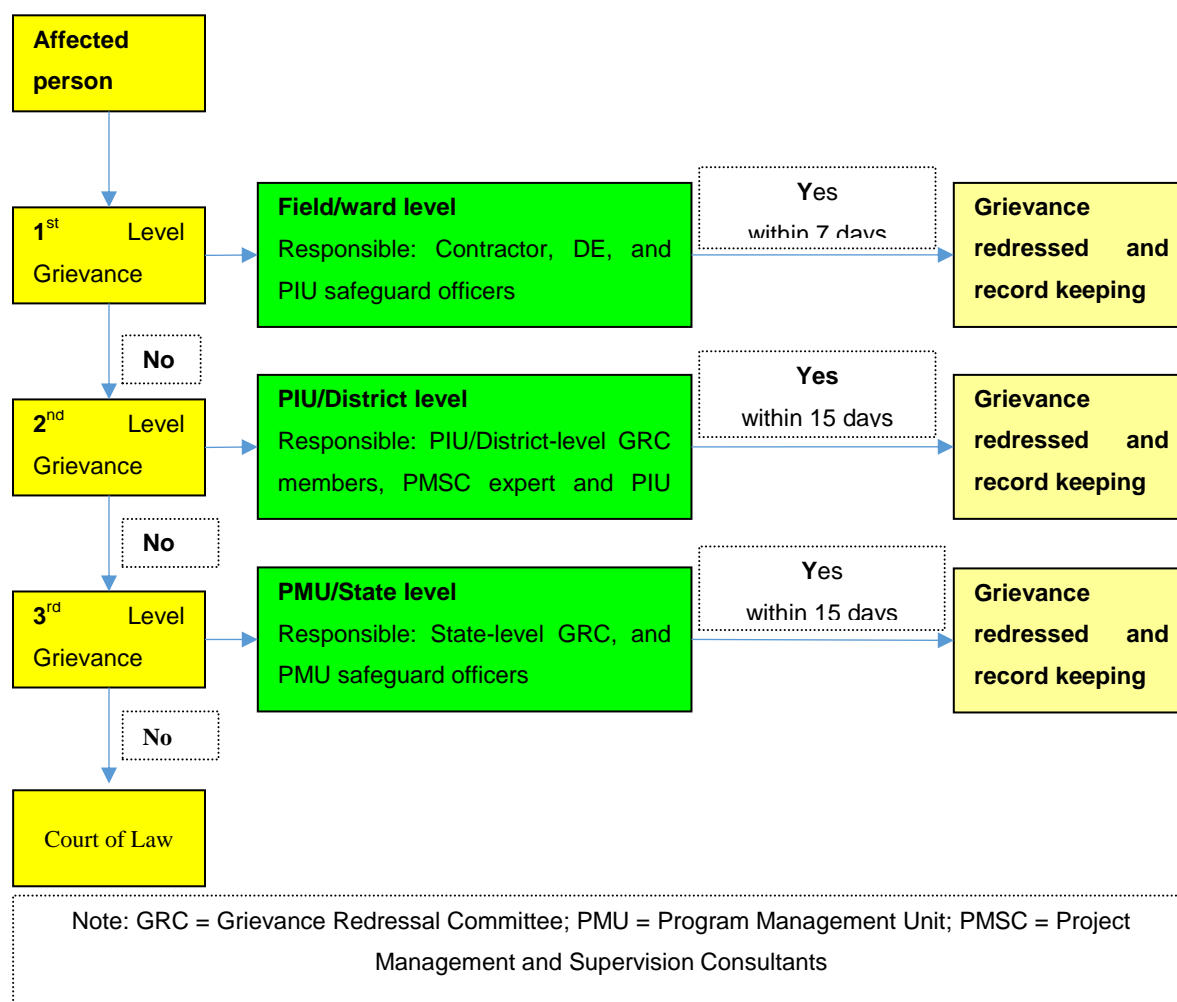
- (ii) **2nd Level Grievance.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within seven days at field/ward level will be reviewed by the GRC at district level headed by Joint Collector. GRC will attempt to resolve them within 15 days. The PIU safeguard manager will be responsible to see through the process of redressal of each grievance.
- (iii) **3rd Level Grievance.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within 15 days at district level will be reviewed by the GRC at state level headed by the Project Director, PMU with support from district GRC, PMU social safeguards and gender officer (SSGO). PMU environmental safeguards officer, and PMC environment and social safeguards specialists. GRC will attempt to resolve them within 15 days. The PMU SSGO will be responsible to see through the process of redressal of each grievance pertaining to social safeguards.

89. **Court of Law.** Despite the project GRM, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage, and accessing the country's legal system can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM.

90. **ADB Accountability Mechanism.** In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO) at ADB headquarters or the ADB India Resident Mission (INRM). The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's developing member countries. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the project-relevant information to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

91. GRCs will continue to function throughout the project duration. The grievance redress process is shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5: VCICDP Grievance Redress Mechanism



D. Functions of GRC

92. The PIU/District GRC should meet at least once in a month in the respective office of the jurisdictional Joint Collector. Petitions received from displaced persons of any concerns or complaints or grievances should be taken up in the GRC. The member secretary should maintain a register of all petitions received with details of date of receipt of the petition, date of hearing, if any, date when it was considered by the committee, along with nature of complaint/concern, action taken and date of communication sent to petitioner. Communication, in writing should be sent to the aggrieved person about the date, time and venue of the GRC sitting and make it known that s/he is entitled for personal hearing and that representation through proxy will be not be entertained.

93. Copies of petitions received 1-week prior to the committee's sitting, should be sent to Chairman and all members along with an explanatory note from appropriate authority to enable the Chairman and members to scrutinize the petitions in detail. Petitions received in the week of the committee's sitting, shall be taken up during the sitting and resolved.

94. Decision of the committee will be final unless an appeal is preferred with the Project Director. If the committee is unable to arrive at a decision through consensus, the matter will be referred to the appellate authority with a note on opinion of the committee members.

95. The complaint / grievance will be redressed in five weeks' time and written communication will be sent to the complainant. A complaint register will be maintained at PIU and PMU level with details of complaint lodged, date of personal hearing, action taken and date of communication sent to complainant. If the complainant is still not satisfied s/he can approach the appellate authority and/or the jurisdictional sub court. The complainant can access the jurisdictional sub court at any time and not necessarily go through the GRC.A Sample Grievance Registration Form has been attached in Appendix 2.

96. **Recordkeeping.** Records of all grievances received, including contact details of complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected and final outcome will be kept by PMU. The number of grievances recorded and resolved and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the PMU office, and on the web, as well as reported in the semi-annual social and environmental monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB.

97. **Periodic review and documentation of lessons learned.** The PMU, and PIUs, supported by the PMSC specialist will periodically review the functioning of the GRM and record information on the effectiveness of the mechanism, especially on the PIU's ability to prevent and address grievances.

98. **Costs.** All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by the respective PIUs; while costs related to escalated grievances will be met by the PMU. Cost estimates for grievance redress are included in resettlement cost estimates.

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. Project Management Unit

99. The State of Andhra Pradesh through the Department of Industries (DoI) will be the Executing Agency (EA) for the project and the Project Director, Directorate of Industries will head the Project Management Unit (PMU) and will be in charge of overall coordination between the various Project Implementation Units (PIU) and in prioritising subprojects for subsequent tranches based on social safeguards compliance.

100. The PMU will have a Social Safeguards Officer (SPO) in the rank of Deputy Director, who would coordinate with the PIUs and ensure that subprojects under VCICDP are in compliance with the Resettlement Framework and also be proactive in identifying likely safeguard issues that could be relevant in the context of its portfolio of projects.

101. The SPO at the PMU will have the following responsibilities:

- (i) The SPO will assess the capacity of the PIU in identifying and managing social safeguard issues and facilitate capacity building of PIU officers and Resettlement Plan implementation support NGO/agencies.
- (ii) Review and update Resettlement Framework as and when there are changes in the applicable law.

- (iii) Review whether the PIUs have taken efforts to avoid or minimize IR impacts during the subproject design stage.
- (iv) Verify whether the resettlement plan has been prepared and is in commensurate to the significance of the impact and whether the documents have been submitted along with the detailed project report.
- (v) Facilitate coordination between various government departments in land acquisition and implementation of the Resettlement Plan.
- (vi) Review and submit the final Resettlement Plans²⁷ to ADB for review and disclosure
- (vii) Carry out periodic review of the progress on Resettlement Plan implementation and ensure Resettlement Plan implementation and complete payment of compensation to the affected people prior to the start of the civil works in the affected areas.
- (viii) Verify whether the PIUs are handing over the land free from encumbrance as stipulated in the contract document.
- (ix) Closely monitor and evaluate the status of socio economic of the affected people in each subproject as reported in the monthly progress report from PIU, especially affected people that losing the value of the lands due to the constructions of the transmission towers.
- (x) Consolidate the progress reports received from the respective PIUs and submit the semi-annual safeguard monitoring report to ADB and any other information as required by ADB in a timely manner.
- (xi) Monitor the implementation of the corrective action plan (CAP) prepares by the PIU for any unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts or unforeseen negative impacts to the APs.
- (xii) Initiate engagement of an external monitor/agency to undertake semi-annual monitoring of Category-A subprojects either through PMU or PIU and submit the semi-annual monitoring report to ADB along with PMU/PIU's response to the comments/observations made in the report.
- (xiii) Support the implementation of project GRM and maintain the data base and record system at the PMU level.

B. Project Implementation Unit

102. These subprojects will be implemented by Andhra Pradesh Transmission Corporation Limited (APTransco) who will be the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). The PIUs will be responsible for screening subprojects, categorisation based on IR impacts, conducting the social assessment, preparation and implementation of Resettlement Plans.

103. The subprojects will be implemented by Andhra Pradesh Transmission Corporation Limited (APTransco). The Safeguard Manager at APTransco PIU will be responsible for subproject compliance to social safeguards and concurrent internal monitoring of Resettlement Plan implementation. The following will be the responsibility of the Resettlement Officer, supported by the DSC resettlement expert:

- (i) Review IR impact categorisation checklist, subproject appraisal note and undertake field visits wherever required and advise the field units about the social safeguards documentation required for subprojects.

²⁷ To ensure policy compliance, easy monitoring and practical implementation, Resettlement Plan updating of this subproject can be prepared based on the component/section wise upon the completion of final detail engineering design of the relevant section/component.

- (ii) Review and finalize the updated Resettlement Plans prepared by the DSC consultants/turnkey contractor upon the completion of final detail design²⁸
- (iii) Submit the final Resettlement Plans to PMU for ADB review and disclosure
- (iv) Ensure and monitor the final Resettlement Plan implementation prior to the starts of civil work in the affected areas;
- (v) Conduct public consultation meetings following the Resettlement Plan finalization and ensure GRM disclosure to the affected communities
- (vi) Ensure walkover survey is conducted by involving local villagers and elected representatives;
- (vii) Oversee the walkover survey to ensure the shortest possible route is adopted for the transmission line and the alignment does not pass through settlements.
- (viii) Ascertain the extent of private land to be acquired and extent of government to be transferred and liaison with the jurisdictional RDO and concerned government departments in getting possession of the same.
- (ix) Closely monitor the public consultations with the affected land owners for transmission towers by the PMSC expert and Turnkey contractors for getting agreements and minimizing impacts.

104. Review and approve list of landowners eligible for crop assistance and ex-gratia for diminution of land value.

- (i) Obtain necessary approval for the payments to landowners and make necessary funds available for disbursement.
- (ii) Ensure the affected land owners from the tower transmission will not be worse off due to the restricted land use of the affected plots by the project activity. If negative impacts are identified the corrective action plan will have to be prepared and implemented. Include the preparation and implementation of the CAP into the monthly safeguard progress report to PMU.
- (iii) Ensure payment for temporary loss of income to the affected business, vendors or kiosks prior to the starts of civil works in affected areas.
- (iv) Undertake internal monitoring of the progress made in Resettlement Plan implementation.
- (v)
- (vi) Review and consolidate the LA and Resettlement Plan implementation progress reports submitted by the jurisdictional RDO, field units and jurisdictional Joint Collector and submit monthly progress report to PMU.
- (vii) Manage and support the implementation of the project GRM, maintain the complaint data base and records.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Introduction

105. Implementation of Resettlement Plan mainly consists of compensation to be paid for crop damage and ex-gartia payment for use of private land for erecting transmission towers. Public consultation and grievance redressal will be an ongoing process throughout the Resettlement Plan implementation period but will happen intermittently.

²⁸ See footnote no 26.

B. Schedule for Project Implementation

106. The proposed Resettlement Plan implementation activities are divided into three broad phases viz. project preparation phase, Resettlement Plan implementation phase, and monitoring and reporting phase, and the activities envisaged in each phase is discussed below.

107. Project Preparation Phase: The activities to be performed in this phase include: (i) establishment of PIU with a designated officer (RO) in charge of safeguards; (ii) submission of draft Resettlement Plan to ADB for approval; and (iii) establishment of GRC. The information dissemination and stakeholder consultations will commence in this stage and continue till the end of the project.

108. Resettlement Plan Implementation Phase: In this phase, key activities will be carried out including: (i) walkover final survey; (ii) valuation of crops/trees; (iii) preparation of list of landowners and amount payable; (iv) Resettlement Plan finalization, submission to ADB for review and disclosure; (v) approval for funds; (vi) payment of crop compensation and ex-gratia amount; and (vii) issuing site clearance certificate to enable commencement of civil works.

109. Monitoring and Reporting Phase: Internal monitoring will commence as soon as Resettlement Plan implementation begins and continue till end of Resettlement Plan implementation.

C. Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule

110. An implementation schedule for payment of crop compensation and ex-gratia assistance including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is provided in the work plan.

Resettlement Plan Implementation - Time Frame

Tasks	Jan 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2016	Apr 2016	May 2016	Jun 2016	Jul 2016	Aug 2016
Approval of Resettlement Plan and Disclosure								
GRC formation								
Award of Turnkey Contract								
Walkover Survey & Resettlement Plan finalization								
Valuation for crop damage & business survey, as required								
Disclosure of list of landowners eligible for crop compensation and ex-gratia assistance								
Disbursement of crop compensation and ex-gratia amount								
Disbursement of compensation against income loss								
Certification of full payment and start of civil works								

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Introduction

111. The objective of monitoring is to provide the PIU with an effective tool for assessing progress in Resettlement Plan implementation, identifying potential difficulties and problems

areas and provide an early warning system for areas that need correction. Continuous supervision and periodic monitoring are an integral part of successful implementation. Monitoring is a warning system for project managers and a channel for the displaced persons to express their needs and reactions to the programme.

B. Internal Monitoring

112. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will carry out concurrent monitoring of Resettlement Plan implementation through the Safeguard Manager (Social and Gender) of PIU and prepare monthly and quarterly progress report in terms of physical and financial progress. In addition, the monitoring process will also look into: the communication and reactions of displaced persons; use of grievance procedures; information dissemination to displaced persons on benefits; and implementation time table. The monthly internal monitoring reports based on the outcome of consultations and feedback with displaced people who have received crop compensation and ex-gratia assistance including complains/concerns/issues raised by the displaced persons, will be submitted to PMU by the end of 1st week of the subsequent calendar month. The monthly monitoring reports from the PIU are to be consolidated as part of the VCICDP semi-annual safeguard monitoring report (SMR) by the PMU Social Safeguard Officer for submission to ADB and disclosure. The progress report will be reviewed by the PMU (DoI) and comments, if any, will be communicated to PIU for immediate action. For any unanticipated IR impacts or unforeseen significant negative social economic impacts to the affected people due the subproject activities as identified during implementation corrective action plan will have to be prepared, included in the semiannual monitoring reports and submitted to ADB for review and approval.

C. External Monitoring

113. An independent external monitor will be appointed. The external monitor's role will include but will not be not limited to: (i) review and verify the monitoring reports prepared by PIU; (ii) provide training and guidance on implementation; (iii) review the grievance redressal mechanism and report on its working; (iv) assess the socio economic condition of the affected persons to ensure that their livelihood will not be worse off due to the project activity; (v) undertake mid-term impact assessment through sample surveys amongst displaced persons for midterm corrective action; (vi) consultation with displaced persons, officials, community leaders for preparing review report; (vii) assess the efficiency of resettlement, effectiveness and efficiency of PIU, impact and sustainability, and drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning. Some of the important tasks of external monitoring include seeking the feedback of the displaced persons who receive compensation and assistance and also to alert project authorities on the risks, non-compliances and early warnings in Resettlement Plan implementing. The external monitor will prepare a list of monitoring indicators in accordance with the Resettlement Framework, prior to Resettlement Plan implementation.

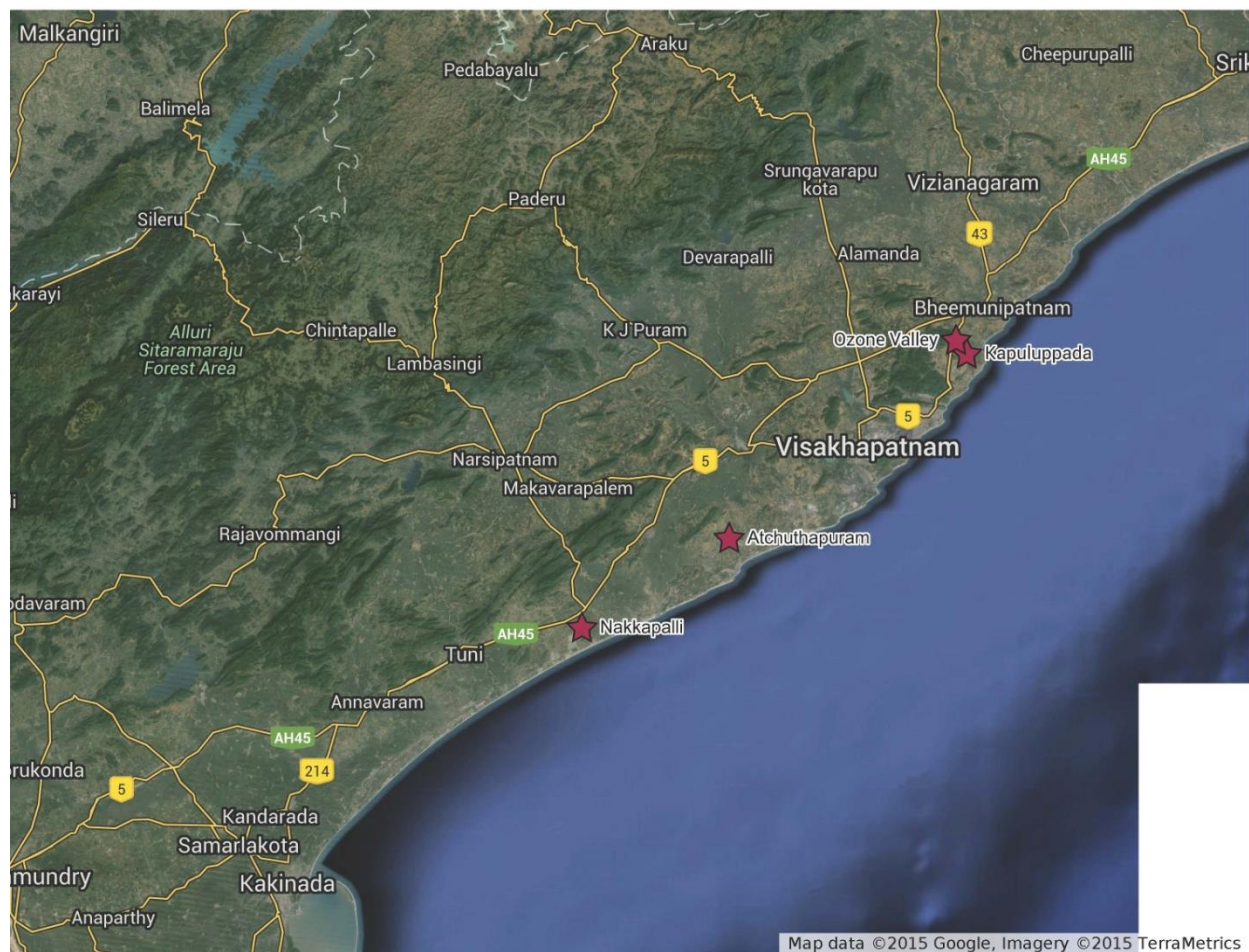
STATUS OF PROPOSED SUBSTATION SITES, RELATED ALIGNMENTS AND THEIR IR IMPACTS

Sl. No	Substation Name, capacity & associated Feeder Bays	Line Work	Substation Land Allotment Status	Substation Land Ownership	Present land use of Substation Land	Whether substation land transferred to AP Transco (Yes/ Pending)*	Any pending resettlement issues regarding Substation Land	Potential IR Impacts of Proposed Cable Alignment
		(route length in km)						
1	132kV GIS SS Kapuluppada (2X80 MVA)	Laying of 132kV Double Ckt XLPE Cable from 220 kV SS Diary Farm to proposed GIS at Kapuluppada (14 KM)	Allotted by APIIC, Plot No.G (part), Hill-2, ITSEZ, Sy.No. 408/1P, at Madhurawada (V), Visakhapatnam (Dist) for an extent of Ac 1.00.	Government Land	Vacant Land	Pending with APIIC	NIL	Alignment proposed along existing, roads (within available RoW) belonging to GVMC and VUDA, from whom APTransco will need to seek permission for pipe-laying. No permanent impacts including land acquisition, structure loss or relocation impacts are assessed. Traffic management plan will be prepared and necessary permission obtained for pipe-laying from Traffic Police. If temporary economic impacts cannot be avoided, they will be compensated as per EM. Possible temporary income loss to 48 shopowners/vendors and 16 employees anticipated. Temporary impacts to be reassessed based on DMS survey during Resettlement Plan updation.
2	132 kV SS Ozone Valley (2x80 MVA)	Laying of 132kV Double Ckt XLPE Cable from 220 kV SS Diary Farm to proposed GIS at Ozone Valley (12 KM)	Allotted by Dist. Collector at Sy. No 131/9 of Visakhapatnam Rural, Visakhapatnam	Government Land	Vacant Land	Pending - with Revenue Department	NIL	Part of the cable route is common to both Kapuluppada and Ozone Valley. Alignment proposed along existing, government roads (within available RoW). No IR impacts

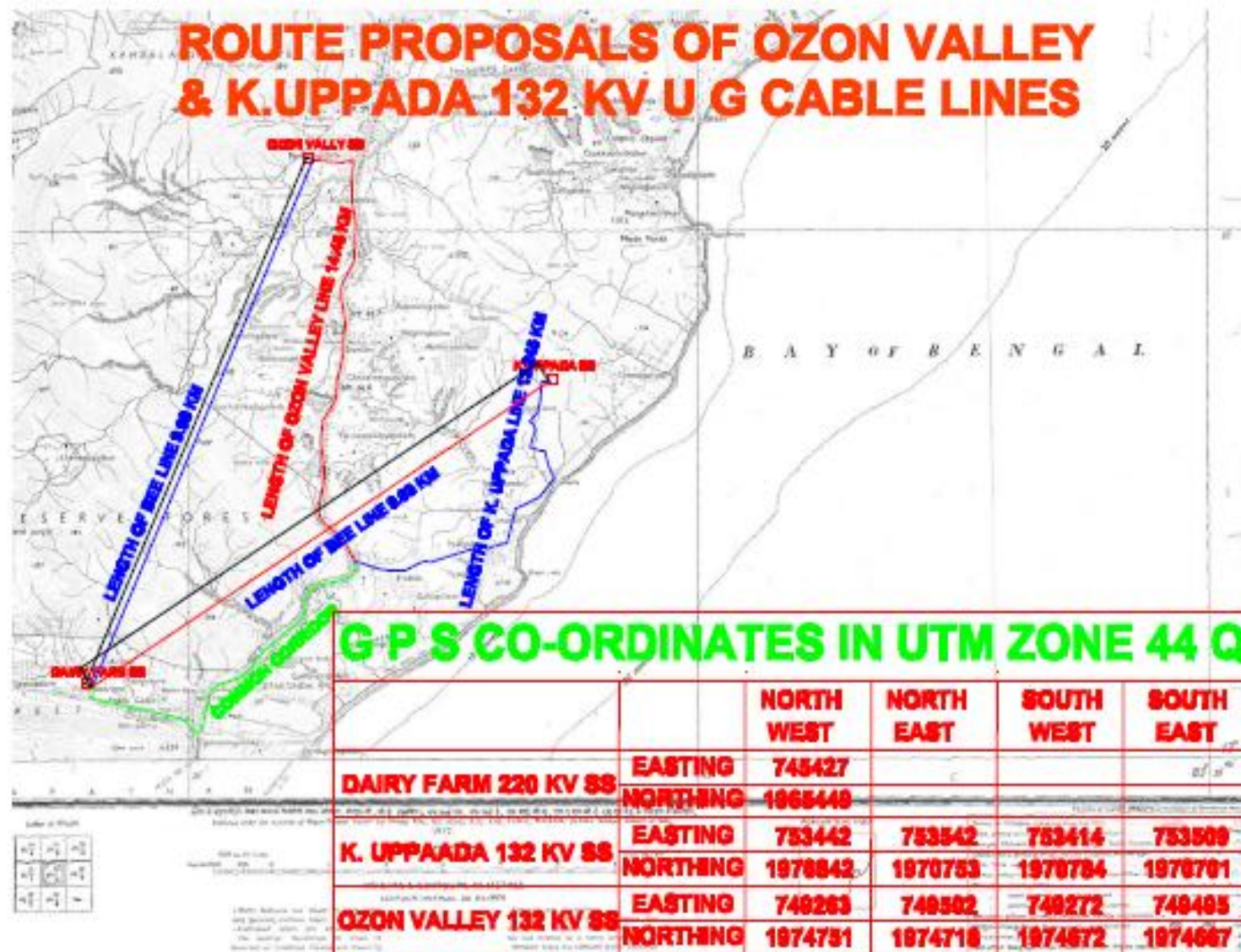
Sl. No	Substation Name, capacity & associated Feeder Bays	Line Work	Substation Land Allotment Status	Substation Land Ownership	Present land use of Substation Land	Whether substation land transferred to AP Transco (Yes/ Pending)*	Any pending resettlement issues regarding Substation Land	Potential IR Impacts of Proposed Cable Alignment
		(route length in km)						
			(Dist), for an extent of Ac 1.90 Cts					anticipated.
3	220/132/33kV GIS SS at Achutapuram (2x100+2x80+1x50 MVA)	Laying of 220 kV Multi Ckt OH Line from 220kV Brandix SS to proposed GIS at Achutapuram (8 KM)	Allotted by APIIC, 3rd main Road, Western Sector, at Gurujapalem (V), Rambilli(T), APSEZ Achuthapuram, Visakhapatnam (Dist) for an extent of Ac 5.50 Cts	APIIC Lands	SEZ	Pending with APIIC	NIL	Alignment proposed on government (APIIC) land. No IR impacts anticipated.
4	220/132/33KV Nakkapalle/ Chandanada (2X100+2x80+1x31.5 MVA)	Laying of 220kV Multi Ckt LILO of Parwada - Samalkota and VSS-Kakinada Line to proposed SS at Nakkapalle/Chandanada (16 KM)	Land identified and yet to be allotted by APIIC	Government Land	Vacant Land	Pending - with Revenue Department	NIL	Alignment yet to be finalized. 1.23 ha of land will be required to erect towers. IR impacts to be assessed in updated Resettlement Plan during alignment selection/detailed design. DMS Survey to be conducted for assessment of IR impacts.

*Note: Record of land transfer (for substation land) to APTransco to be included in updated Resettlement Plan.

MAPS OF PROJECT LOCATIONS



Route Proposals for Ozone Valley and Kapulappada



భూమి కొలతల పటము
FIELD MEASUREMENT SKETCH

గ్రామము నెంబరు : 17
(VILLAGE NUMBER)

పీల్ వెంబరు : 131

గ్రామము పేరు :

VILLAGE NAME : PARADESIPALEM

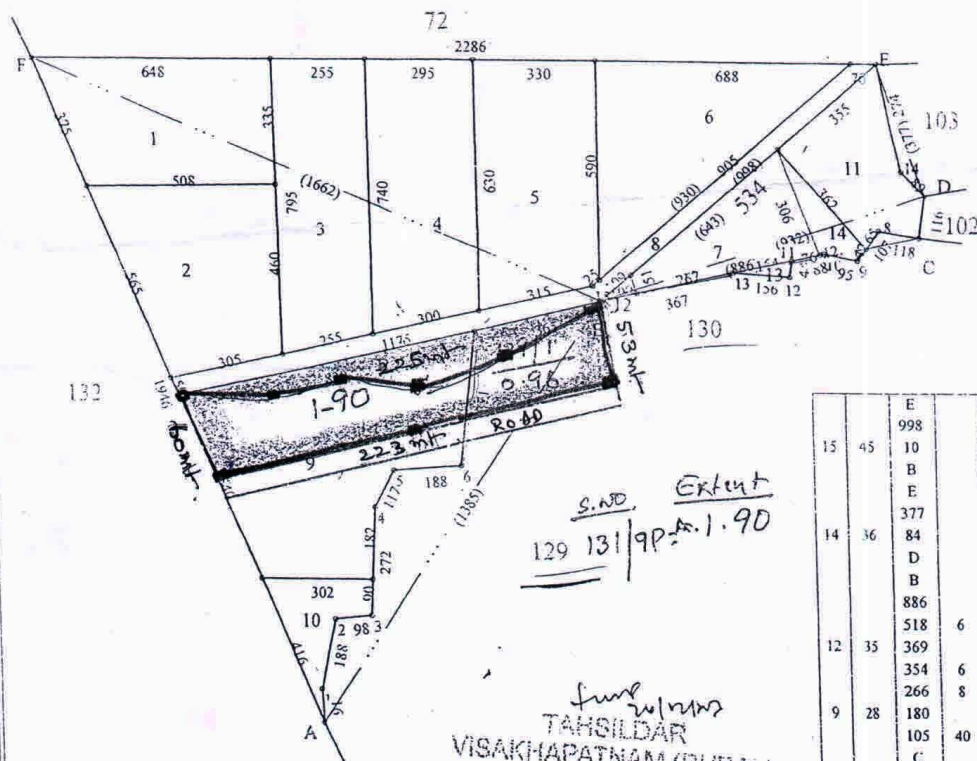
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Ozone valley



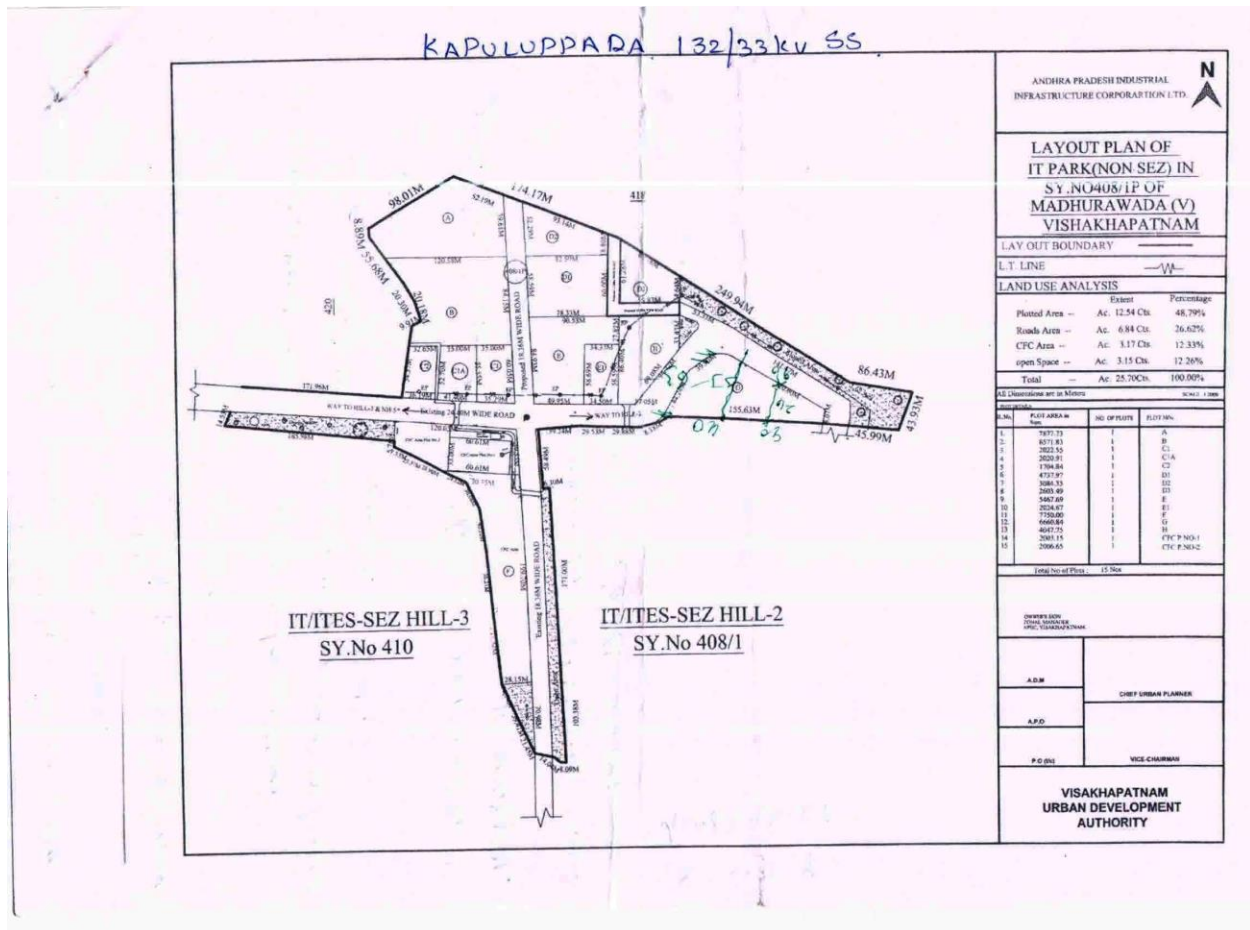
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VISAKHAPATNAM (RURAL)

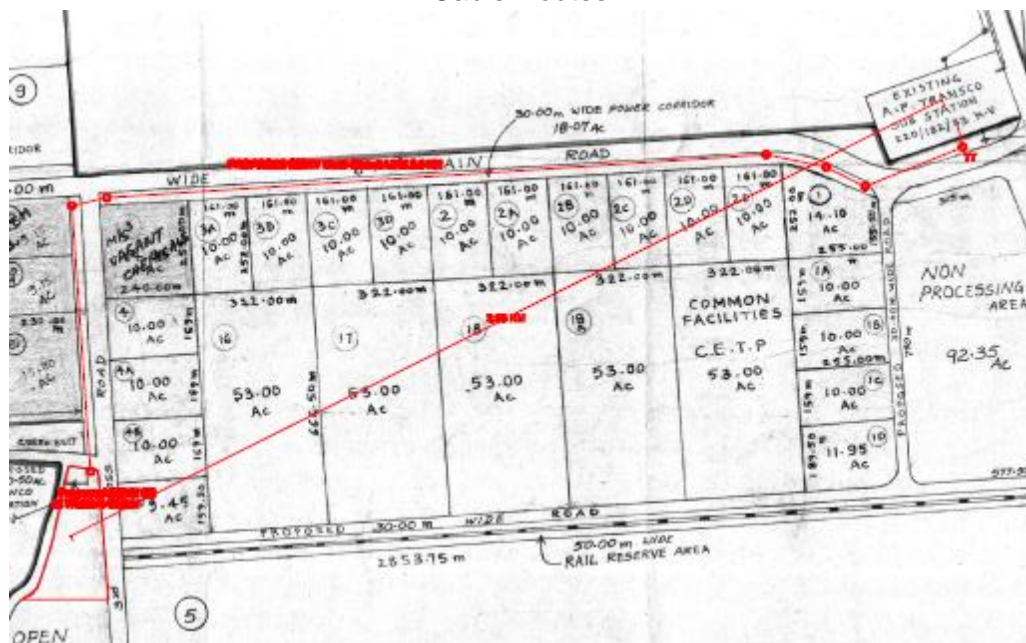
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MANDAL SUPERVISOR

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		10		
		B		
		E		
		377		
14	36	84		
		D		
		B		
		886		
		518	6	13
12	35	369		
		354	6	11
		266	8	10
9	28	180		
		105	40	8
		C		
		B		
		1385		
7	236	1123		
5	65	793		
8	211	677		
4	199	563		
	49	314		
	125	246		
	55	72		

Map of Kapuluppada Substation



Atchutapuram Western Sector SEZ depicting Existing and Proposed Substations and Alternate Cable Routes



Note: The route passes through APIIC Western Sector SEZ land/road RoW, hence no IR impacts are assessed.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF SITES AND ALIGNMENTS

Substation Location Photographs



Achutapuram SS Location



Kapulupadu SS Location



Ozone Valley SS Location

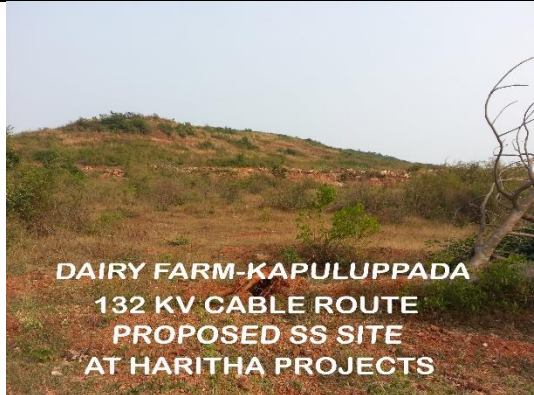
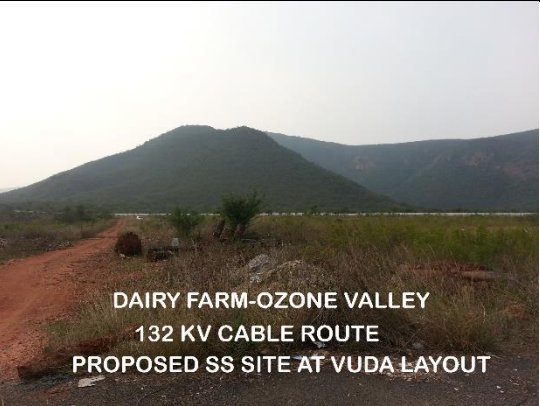


Nakkapalle SS Location

PHOTOGRAPHS OF KAPPULUPPADA AND OZONE VALLEY PROPOSED CABLE ROUTES

Dairy Farm to Kapuluppada Route



 <p>DAIRY FARM-KAPULUPPADA 132 KV CABLE ROUTE AT ZOO PARK</p>	 <p>DAIRY FARM-KAPULUPPADA 132 KV CABLE ROUTE AT ZOO PARK</p>
 <p>DAIRY FARM-KAPULUPPADA 132 KV CABLE ROUTE AFTER ZOO PARK</p>	 <p>DAIRY FARM-KAPULUPPADA 132 KV CABLE ROUTE AT ANIMAL RESCUE CENTRE</p>
 <p>DAIRY FARM-KAPULUPPADA 132 KV CABLE ROUTE AT YENDADA</p>	 <p>DAIRY FARM-KAPULUPPADA 132 KV CABLE ROUTE BEFORE DR.YSR STADIUM</p>

	
<p>Note: The cable route follows the road adjacent to Haritha Projects.</p>	<p>Note: Cable route along VUDA Layout</p>

PHOTOGRAPHS OF KAPPULUPPADA AND OZONE VALLEY PROPOSED CABLE ROUTES

Dairy Farm to Ozone Valley Route

	
<p>1. Common route for both Kapuluppada & Ozone Valley 132kV DC cable route end point at car shed junction</p>	<p>2. At Chandrampalem</p>
	
<p>3. At Kommadi Junction</p>	<p>4. At Marikavalasa Junction</p>




	
<p>5. After Marikavalasa Junction</p>	<p>6. After Marikavalasa Junction</p>
	
<p>7. NH 16 Junction at BoravaniPalem to Ozone Valley site</p>	<p>8. Ozone Valley Layout road To SS</p>
	
<p>9. Ozone Valley SS Site Photo 2</p>	

Note:

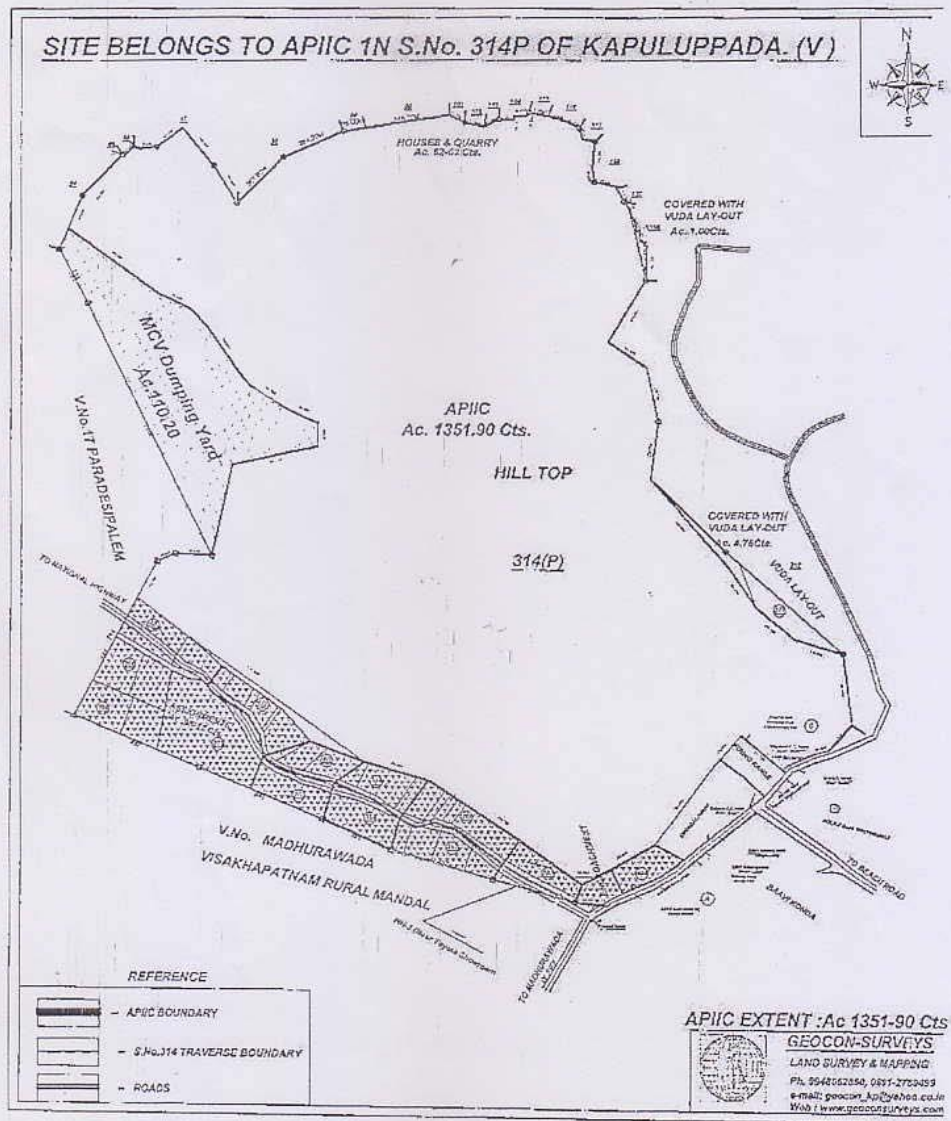
1. For Kapuluppada, the entire cable route follows road RoW. AP Transco will need to seek permission from Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC) and Visakhapatnam Urban Development Authority (VUDA) to lay underground cables along existing roads and within available road RoWs belonging to GVMC and VUDA. Temporary impacts to traffic are likely. Temporary economic impacts to be avoided to the maximum extent possible; where such impacts cannot be avoided, compensation for temporary loss of income will be paid.
2. For Ozone Valley, part of the cable route is common with Kapuluppada. The remaining route to Ozone Valley follows existing government road RoWs. No IR impacts are anticipated.

ATCHUTAPURAM: PHOTOGRAPHS OF PROPOSED CABLE ROUTE

Brandix to Atchutapuram Route

	
1. Atchutapuram Proposed Transmission Line route	2. Atchutapuram Proposed Transmission Line route
	
3. Atchutapuram Proposed Transmission Line route	

Note: The proposed cable route is through APIIC land, Atchutapuram, hence no IR impacts are anticipated.



Ozone Valley Land Transfer Letter from DC

Copy of
Rc.No.1858/2015/E2 Dt.05.06.2015

Collector's Office,
Visakhapatnam.

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE DISTRICT COLLECTOR, VISAKHAPATNAM.
PRESENT : N YUVARAJ, I.A.S.**

Sub:- Allotment - Government lands- Visakhapatnam District and Division - Visakhapatnam Rural Mandal - Paradesipaem Village - Sy.No.131/9 - Extent Ac.1.90 Cts. - Construction of APTRANSCO 132KV Hybrid GIS Sub-Station by the APEPDCL - Allotment of Site - orders issued - Regarding.

Ref:-1) r.No.SE/OMC/VSP/Tech/AET4/F.VCIC/D.No.1579/2015, Date:19.05.2015 of the Superintending Engineer, OMC Circle, APTRANSCO, Visakhapatnam.
2) This office Rc.No.1858/2015/E2/Dt:26.05.2015 addressed to the Tahsildar, Visakhapatnam Rural Mandal.
3) Rc.No.606/2015/A Dtd.29.05.2015 of the Tahsildar, Visakhapatnam Rural Mandal.

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ORDER:

In the reference 1st read above, the Superintending Engineer, OMC Circle, APTRANSCO, Visakhapatnam has informed that the APEPDCL is expanding transmission system improvement for capital region load growth and VCIC scheme and for that purpose, the APEPDCL has requested to release 33KV loads for the upcoming Industries at Kapuluppada Village, Ozone Valley, Atchutapuram, Nakkapalli & Pydibhimavaram. The S.E. has further informed that, he has Inspected the Land Measuring an extent Ac.1.90cts in Sy.No.139/9p in Paradesipalem Village of Visakhapatnam Rural Mandal on 16.05.2015 along with the Superintendent Engineer, VUDA and observed that the site shape available is irregular and not feasible to construct sub-station bays and hence requested to allot the balance site available in the same Sy.No.131/9p to make the site shape regular so as to enable for construction of 132KV Hybrid GIS Sub-station.

In the reference 3rd read above, the Tahsildar, Visakhapatnam Rural Mandal has reported that he has inspected along with his field staff on 27.05.2015 and found that, the Government land admeasuring Ac.3.45 Cts. in S.No.131/9 part of Paradesipalem Village stands classified as "AWD". Out of which, an extent of Ac.1.55 Cts. is covered by road, VUDA layout and the remaining extent i.e., Ac.1.90 Cts. is free from encroachments and there is no standing trees and permanent structure thereon and also covered by compound wall, which was constructed by VUDA authorities.

Regarding irregular shape of proposed land as stated by Superintending Engineer, OMC circle, APTRANSCO, Visakhapatnam; the Tahsildar, Visakhapatnam Rural has reported that, originally the shape of the proposed site i.e., Sy.No.131/9 is rectangle also suitable for construction of 132 KV Hybrid GIS Sub-station by APTRANSCO. But at the time of construction of compound wall, the contractor has

f-216
23

constructed the compound wall irregular shape as such the proposed land shape becomes irregular shape. Further, the proposed survey number i.e., 131/9 (Ac.3.45 Cts.) has been published under section 22-A of Registration Act.

In this connection, the Government in Memo.No.20264/Assn-I(1)/2C13, dated 6.11.2013 have accorded permission to the District Collectors to give advance possession of Government land in case of transfer of Government land i.e., one Government Department to another Government Department (Under B.S.O.23), and also to DISCOMS/APTRANSCO for establishment of Sub Stations and lands to the Sports Authority for establishment of Mini Stadiums at the constituency level (Under B.S.O.24) , but not to any other cases. In case advance possession is given under the above instructions, the District Collectors shall ensure and furnish the regular alienation/transfer proposals in full shape after following the due procedure to the AP Land Management Authority without fail.

By taking into the consideration of the request of APTRANSCO, the Tahsildar, Visakhapatnam Rural is hereby directed to hand over advance possession of the land measuring an extent of Ac.1.90 Cts. in Sy.No.131/9 of Paradesipalem Village of Visakhapatnam Rural Mandal to APEPDCL for construction of 132 KV Hybrid GIS Sub-station pending finalization of regular alienation and subject to payment of cost of construction of compound wall to the VUDA on cost to cost basis.

The Superintending Engineer, OMC Circle, APTRANSCO, Visakhapatnam is hereby directed to dismantle the compound wall to make a rectangular bit for construction of Sub-station bays. He is further directed to furnish the necessary requisition before the Tahsildar, Visakhapatnam Rural Mandal in APPENDIX-XXIX for processing of regular alienation proposals.

The Revenue Divisional Officer, Visakhapatnam is requested to see that the orders are implemented.

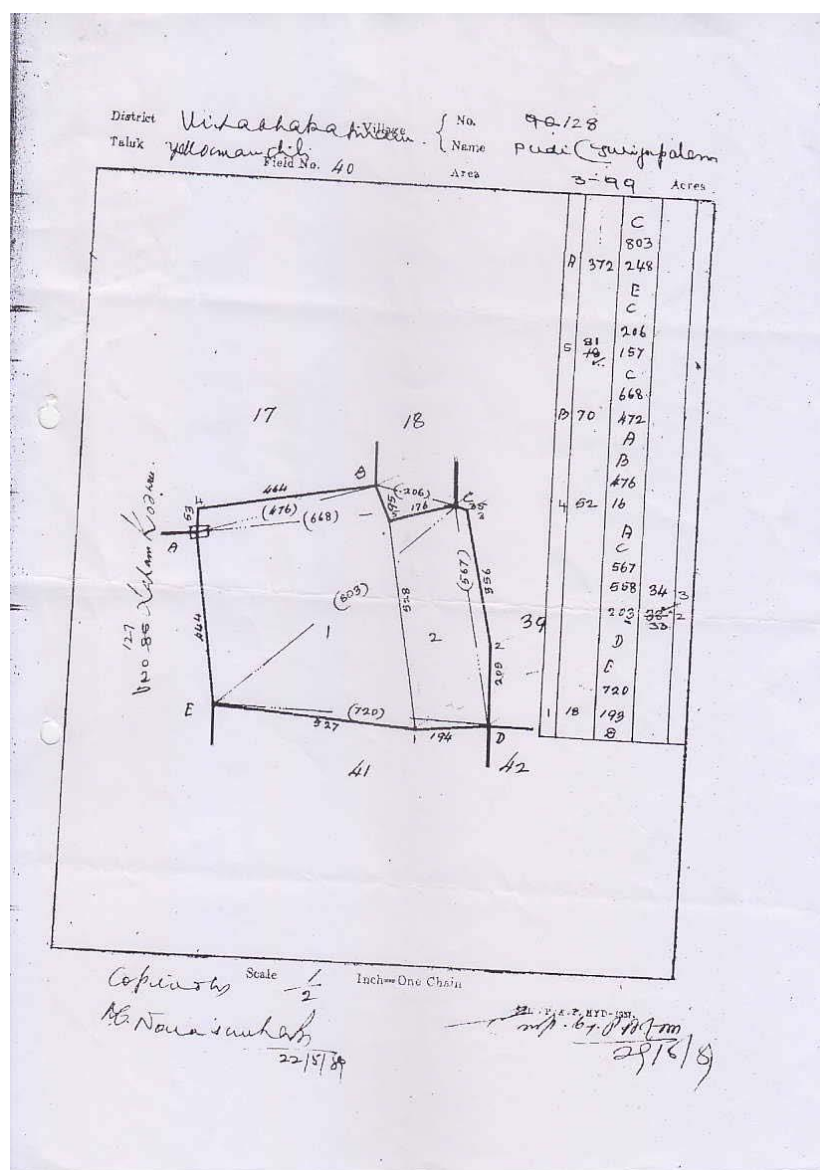
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Gaz.Superintendent-E

Sd/- N Yuvaraj,
Collector,
Visakhapatnam.

To
The Tahsildar, Visakhapatnam Rural Mandal.
The Revenue Divisional Officer, Visakhapatnam.
The Superintending Engineer, OMC Circle, APTRANSCO, Visakhapatnam with a direction to file necessary requisition in Appendix-XXIX for taking necessary action.
Copy to the Vice-Chairman, VUDA, Visakhapatnam to submit construction cost of compound wall to TRANSCO.

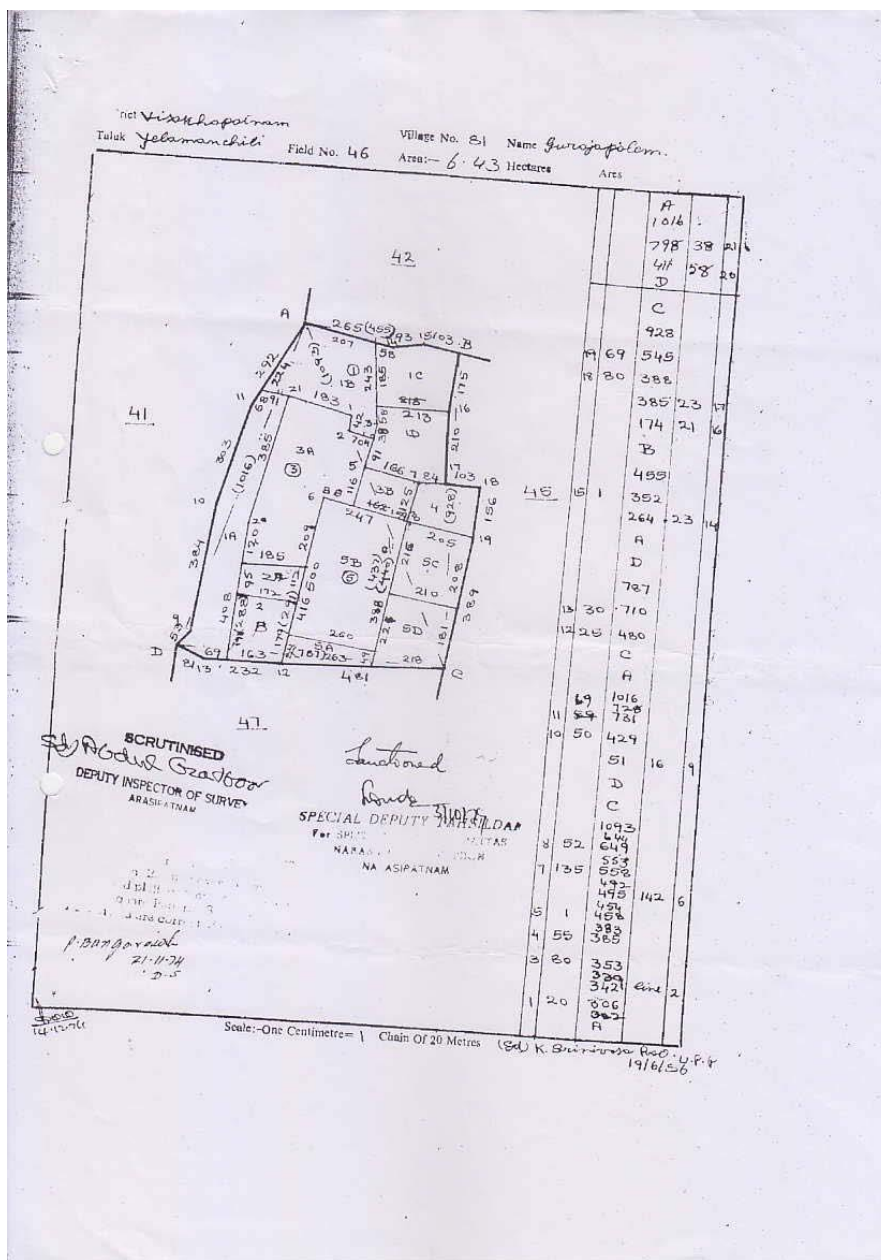
Achuthapuram Land Revenue Documents (Survey Map and Land Records)

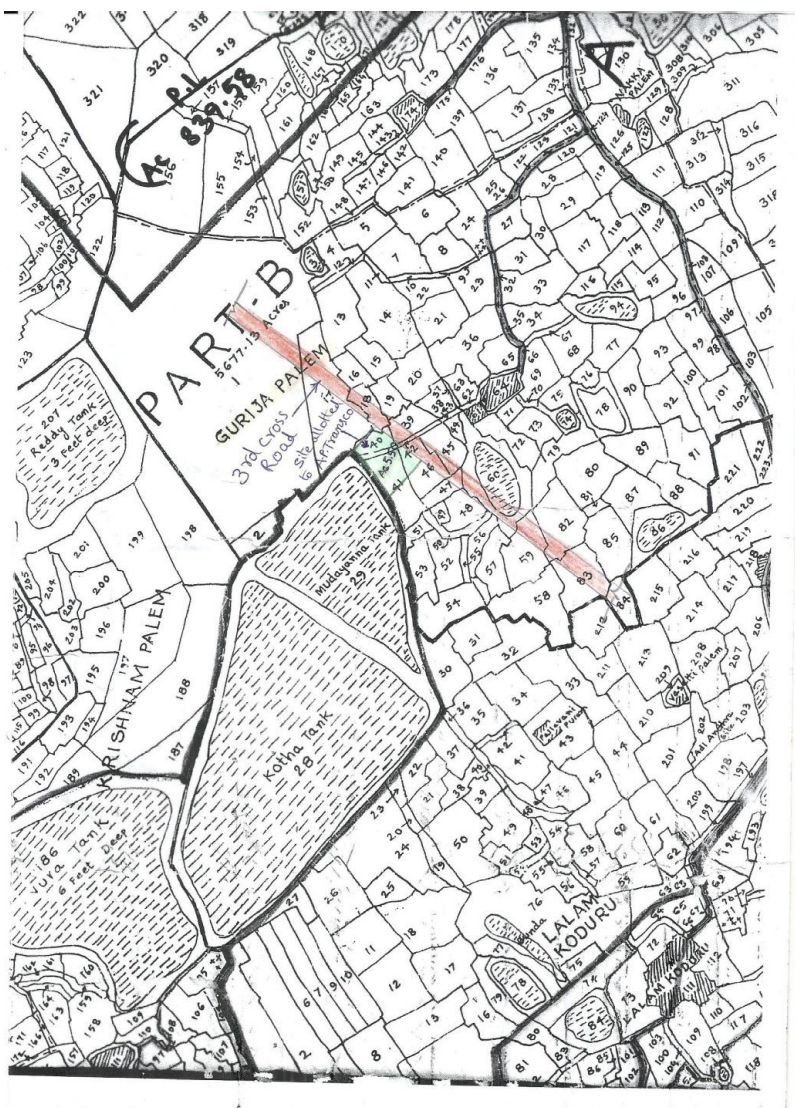


District Vasanthapuram Village { No. 90128
Taluk Puducherry Name Puducherry
Field No. 42 Area 0-46 Acres.

	C		
8	28	562	
		507	
		452	
7	1	390	
		262	23
		E	6
	140	1004	107
		B	C
		972	
		967	20
		841	32
		701	13
		445	55
		399	7
		248	34
	A		
	Bar	7	144
			E

Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch = One Chain
Copied by A.G. Narayanan
25th Dec 1971
P. S. R. M. P. O. M.





village adangal												
487	40-1	2.83000.0000	2.8300	అదీర్పాణభూమి	0.00	మెట్టు	---	0.0000	5555	(S.E.Z Lands)	(S.E.Z Lands)	2.8300
488	40-2	1.16000.0000	1.1600	అదీర్పాణభూమి	0.00	మెట్టు	---	0.0000	5555	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	1.1600
489	41- 1A	2.37000.0000	2.3700	అదీర్పాణభూమి	0.00	మెట్టు	---	0.0000	5555	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	2.3700
490	41- 1B	0.10000.0000	0.1000	అదీర్పాణభూమి	0.00	మెట్టు	---	0.0000	5555	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	0.1000
491	41- 1C	0.25000.0000	0.2500	అదీర్పాణభూమి	0.00	మెట్టు	---	0.0000	5555	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	0.2500
492	41- 1D	0.27000.0000	0.2700	అదీర్పాణభూమి	0.00	మెట్టు	---	0.0000	5555	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	0.2700
493	41- 1E	0.18000.0000	0.1800	అదీర్పాణభూమి	0.00	మెట్టు	---	0.0000	5555	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	0.1800

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village adangal													
494	41-1F	0.2100	0.0000	0.2100	అదీగ్రహణభూమి	0.00	మెట్టు	---	0.0000	5555	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	0.2100
495	41-1G	0.2000	0.0000	0.2000	అదీగ్రహణభూమి	0.00	మెట్టు	---	0.0000	5555	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	0.2000
496	41-1H	0.2000	0.0000	0.2000	అదీగ్రహణభూమి	0.00	మెట్టు	---	0.0000	5555	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	0.2000
497	41-1I	0.0500	0.0000	0.0500	జీరాయిల పట్టా	0.00	---	---	0.0000	5555	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	0.0500
498	41-1J	3.8300	0.0000	3.8300	అదీగ్రహణభూమి	0.00	మెట్టు	---	0.0000	5555	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	3.8300
499	41-20	0.3400	0.0000	0.3400	అదీగ్రహణభూమి	0.00	మెట్టు	---	0.0000	5555	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	0.3400
500	41-30	0.4600	0.0000	0.4600	అదీగ్రహణభూమి	0.00	మెట్టు	---	0.0000	5555	S.E.Z Lands	S.E.Z Lands	0.4600

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village adangal									
								(S.E.Z Lands)	(S.E.Z Lands)
501	42	0.46000	0.0000	0.4600	ప్రభుత్వభూమి	0.00	రోడ్డు	---	0.0000
								5555	
								(S.E.Z Lands)	(S.E.Z Lands)
									0.4600
502	43	0.44000	0.0000	0.4400	ప్రభుత్వభూమి	0.00	రోడ్డు	---	0.0000
								5555	
								(S.E.Z Lands)	(S.E.Z Lands)
									0.4400
503	44	1.16000	0.0000	1.1600	అదీర్ఘహరిభూమి	0.00	మెట్టు	---	0.0000
								5555	
								(S.E.Z Lands)	(S.E.Z Lands)
									1.1600
504	45-1	0.29000	0.0000	0.2900	అదీర్ఘహరిభూమి	0.00	మెట్టు	---	0.0000
								5555	
								(S.E.Z Lands)	(S.E.Z Lands)
									0.2900
505	45-2	0.39000	0.0000	0.3900	అదీర్ఘహరిభూమి	0.00	మెట్టు	---	0.0000
								5555	
								(S.E.Z Lands)	(S.E.Z Lands)
									0.3900
506	45-3A	0.30000	0.0000	0.3000	అదీర్ఘహరిభూమి	0.00	మెట్టు	---	0.0000
								5555	
								(S.E.Z Lands)	(S.E.Z Lands)
									0.3000
								(S.E.Z Lands)	(S.E.Z Lands)

village adangal											
514	45-6E	0.08000.00000.0800	అధిగ్రహణభూమి	0.00	మెట్టు	---	0.0000	5555	Lands) S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands) S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	Lands) S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands) S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	0.0800
515	45-6F	0.13000.00000.1300	అధిగ్రహణభూమి	0.00	మెట్టు	---	0.0000	5555	Lands) S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	Lands) S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	0.1300
516	45-7A	0.16000.00000.1600	అధిగ్రహణభూమి	0.00	మెట్టు	---	0.0000	5555	Lands) S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	Lands) S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	0.1600
517	45-7B	0.17000.00000.1700	అధిగ్రహణభూమి	0.00	మెట్టు	---	0.0000	5555	Lands) S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	Lands) S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	0.1700
518	45-7C	0.15000.00000.1500	అధిగ్రహణభూమి	0.00	మెట్టు	---	0.0000	5555	Lands) S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	Lands) S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	0.1500
519	46-1A	0.85000.00000.8500	అధిగ్రహణభూమి	0.00	మెట్టు	---	0.0000	5555	Lands) S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands) S.E.Z	Lands) S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands) S.E.Z	0.8500

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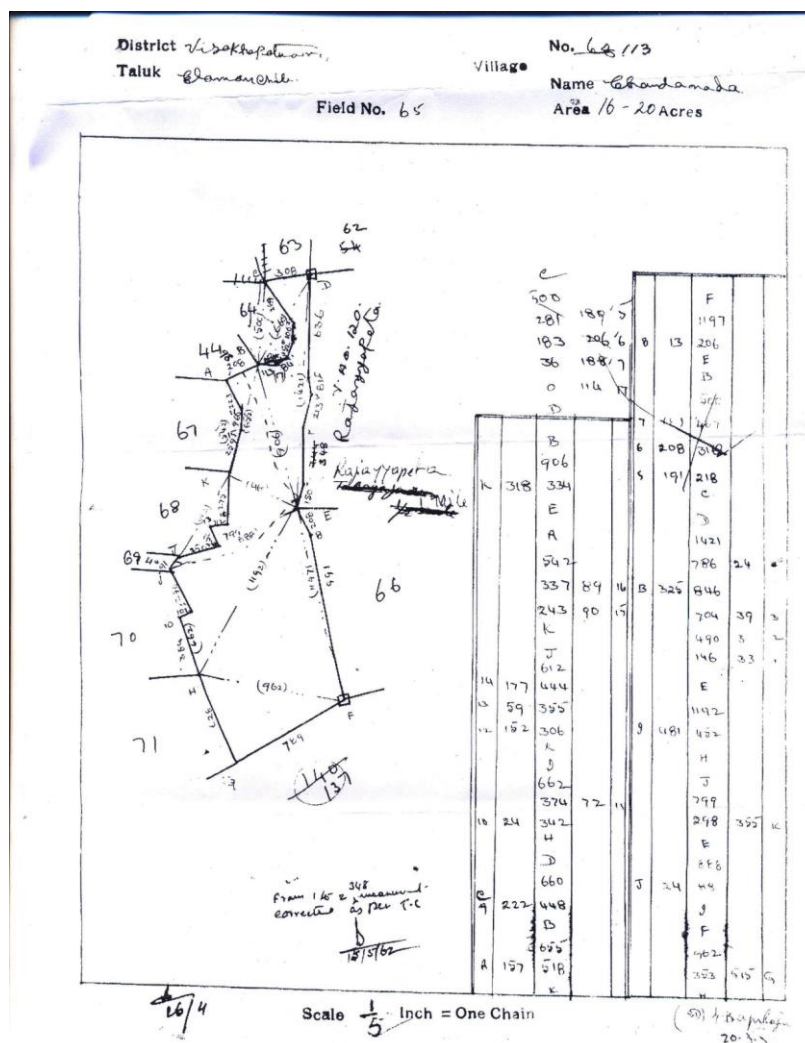
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village adangal											
520	46-1B	0.69000	0.0000	0.6900	అధిగ్రహణభూమి 0.00 మెట్టు	---	0.0000	5555	Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	0.6900
521	46-1C	0.45000	0.0000	0.4500	అధిగ్రహణభూమి 0.00 మెట్టు	---	0.0000	5555	Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	0.4500
522	46-1D	0.46000	0.0000	0.4600	అధిగ్రహణభూమి 0.00 మెట్టు	---	0.0000	5555	Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	0.4600
523	46-2A	0.17000	0.0000	0.1700	అధిగ్రహణభూమి 0.00 మెట్టు	---	0.0000	5555	Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	0.1700
524	46-3A	1.01000	0.0000	1.0100	ప్రభుత్వభూమి 0.00 మెట్టు	---	0.0000	5555	Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	1.0100
525	46-3B	0.21000	0.0000	0.2100	అధిగ్రహణభూమి 0.00 మెట్టు	---	0.0000	5555	Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	0.2100
526	46-4	0.26000	0.0000	0.2600	అధిగ్రహణభూమి 0.00 మెట్టు	---	0.0000	5555	Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	0.2600

village adangal											
527	46-5A	0.15000.00000.1500	అదీర్గహణమామి	0.00	మెట్టు	---	0.0000	5555	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	0.1500
528	46-5B	1.01000.00000.1.0100	అదీర్గహణమామి	0.00	మెట్టు	---	0.0000	5555	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	1.0100
529	46-5C	0.45000.00000.0.4500	అదీర్గహణమామి	0.00	మెట్టు	---	0.0000	5555	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	0.4500
530	46-5D	0.42000.00000.0.4200	అదీర్గహణమామి	0.00	మెట్టు	---	0.0000	5555	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	0.4200
531	47	0.16000.00000.0.1600	జిరాయితి పట్టా	0.00	మెట్టు	వర్గాదారం	0.0000	187	జగారపు రాజేశ్వరి (అప్పారావు)	జగారపు రాజేశ్వరి (అప్పారావు)	0.1600
532	47-10	0.11000.00000.0.1100	అదీర్గహణమామి	0.00	మెట్టు	---	0.0000	5555	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	0.1100
533	47-10	0.32000.00000.0.3200	అదీర్గహణమామి	0.00	మెట్టు	---	0.0000	5555	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	S.E.Z Lands (S.E.Z Lands)	0.3200

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10/16/2015

ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వము, రెవిన్యూ శాఖ
భూమి రికార్డుల వివరములు
పట్టాదారుని అడంగలు

జిల్లా పేరు :
విశాఖపట్నం

మండలం పేరు : నక్కపల్లి

గ్రామం పేరు :
చందనాడ

విస్తీర్ణం యూనిట్లు :
ఎకరములు / సెంటు

వరుస సంఖ్య	సర్వే నెం	పూర్తి విస్తీర్ణం	సాగుకు పనికి రాని విస్తీర్ణం	సాగుకు పనికి వచ్చు విస్తీర్ణం	భూమి స్వభావం	శిస్తు (రూ.)	భూమి వివరణ	జలాధారము	ఆయకట్టు విస్తీర్ణం	ఖాతా నెంబరు	పట్టాదారు పేరు (లేదా దాని పేరు)	తేదీ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	65-4	0.6000	0.6000	0.0000	ప్రభుత్వభూమి	0.00	పోరంబోకు	---	0.0000	9999	ప్రభుత్వం (ప్రభుత్వం)	16/10/2015

ఈ రెవిన్యూ రికార్డు ను మీ భూమి వెబ్ సైట్ నుండి, 16/10/2015 16:46:40 వ IP number : 117.216.247.96 ద్వారా ప్రింట్ చేయబడినది.

Color indicates dispute, survey numbers Color indicates Digital/unsigned, records

The information contained made available through this web site is for information only and cannot be utilised as certified/authenticated copy for producing in any court or for enforcing any legal claims etc, under the existing relevant Acts/Rules framed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in this context.

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10/16/2015

ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వము, రెవిన్యూ శాఖ
భూమి రికార్డుల వివరములు
పట్టాదారుని అడంగలు

జిల్లా పేరు: _____
విశాఖపట్నం _____

మండలం పేరు: నక్కపల్లి

గ్రామం పేరు: _____
చందనాడ _____

విస్తీర్ణం యూనిట్లు: _____
వికరములు: _____

వరుస సంఖ్య	సర్వే నెం	పూర్తి విస్తీర్ణం	సాగుకు పనికి రాని విస్తీర్ణం	సాగుకు పనికి వచ్చు విస్తీర్ణం	భూమి స్వభావం	శిస్తు (రూ.)	భూమి వివరణ	జలాధారము	అయకట్టు విస్తీర్ణం	ఖాతా నెంబరు	పట్టాదారు పేరు (తండ్రి పేరు పేరు)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	65-1	10.7800	10.7800	0.0000	ప్రభుత్వభూమి	0.00	పోంట్ కు	---	0.0000	9999	ప్రభుత్వం (ప్రభుత్వం)

ఈ రెవిన్యూ రికార్డు ను మీ భూమి వెబ్ సైట్ నుండి, 16/10/2015 16:43:21 న IP number : 117.216.247.96 ద్వారా ప్రింట్ చేయబడినది.

Color indicates dispute, survey numbers Color and dates indicate unassigned records

The information contained made available through this web site is for information only and cannot be utilised as certified/authenticated copy for producing in any court or for enforcing any legal claims etc, under the existing relevant Acts/Rules framed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in this context.

APTRANSCO Phone cum Fax (0891) 2514313

:: TRANSMISSION CORPORATION OF ANDHRA PRADESH LIMITED ::

From: The Superintending Engineer
OMC Circle, APTRANSCO
Visakhapatnam - 530 026.

To: The District Collector,
Visakhapatnam.

Lr. No. SE/OMC/VSP/Tech/AET4/VCIC/D. No. 3559 /15, Dt. 17/10/2015

Sir,

Sub: Eley - APTRANSCO - OMC Circle, Visakhapatnam - Request for allotment of site of **11.38 acres Govt. land available in survey No.65-1 & 65-4 in Chandanada revenue village, Nakkapalli mandal, Visakhapatnam district for construction of APTRANSCO 220KV sub-station** -Submitted- Regarding.

Inward No. 2700/2015

1) Lr.No.ED/VSP/APIIC/DZM(AM)/M(AM)/F.132KVSSAPSEZ/2014-15, Dt:- 16.05.15.
2) Lr.No.ED/VSP/APIIC/DZM(AM)/M(AM)/F.APTRANSCO/2014-15, Dt:- 16.05.15.
3) Rc.No.1868/2014/E2, Dt.05.06,2015 of collectors office, Visakhapatnam.

It is to submit that, APTRANSCO expanding transmission system improvement and capital region load growth and VCIC (Visakhapatnam Chennai Industrial Corridor) schemes at the following places IN Visakhapatnam district..

1. 132kV SS Ozone valley in Bheemunipatnam.
2. 132kV Kapuluppada SS in Bheemunipatnam cluster.
3. 132kV Atchutapuram SS in Atchutapuram.
4. **220/132kV Nakkapalli SS in Chandanada, Nakkapalli mandal in Nakkapalli cluster.**

In the references 1st and 2nd cited above the Executive Director/APIIC/ Visakhapatnam has allocated Ac 5.5 Cts land in the common facilities area along the 3rd main road, Western Sector, APSEZ Atchutapuram for construction of 132/33kV GIS sub-station and Ac.1.0cts at plot No.G(part) Hill-2 at ITSEZ, Madhurawada for construction of 132/33kV hybrid GIS Sub-station at Kapuluppada SS.

Further Allotment orders for site of Ac.1.9 cts was accorded vide reference 3rd cited above for construction of 132kV hybrid GIS Sub-station at Ozone valley in Bheemunipatnam.

APTRANSCO has conducted Field survey in consultation with Revenue authorities, APIIC authorities and local people and found suitable Govt. land of about **10.78 acres in survey No.65-1 and 0.6 acres in survey No.65-4 totaling to about 11.38 acres adjacent to Rajayyapeta-Vempadu BT Road in survey No.65, Chandanada revenue village, Nakkapalli mandal, Visakhapatnam district.**


In this context particulars of said land are herewith submitted and requested to allot the above land for construction of 220kV sub-station at an early date please.

Encl: Land particulars of Adangal & FMB.

Yours faithfully
Unnayan
SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
OMC CIRCLE/VISAKHAPATNAM

Copy submitted to the Chief Engineer/Zone/Visakhapatnam
Copy submitted to the Chief Engineer/Construction/APTRANSCO/Vidyut Soudha/Hyderabad
Copy communicated to the Superintending Engineer/Operation/APEPDCL/Visakhapatnam
Copy to the Executive Engineer/TLC/Visakhapatnam

D:\Tech 2015-16\AET4\LR to District collector\allotment of land for construction of 220KV sub-station at Nakkapalli



CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE SHEETS

ADB TA7491:INDIA
Visakhapatnam to Chennai
Industrial Corridor Development Program (VICIDP)

V-3
1

Public Consultations / Focus Group Discussion

Attendance Sheet

Date : 12-11-2015
Place : Middu Lapuram VUDA colony
Bavumela colony & Zandhra village

Substation Name: 132/33KV GISS

S.No	Name	Designation / Occupation	Signature
1	R. TIRUPATHI NAIDU	Ex Army	9496326758
2	S. Renu	House wife	9704453361
3	P. Jyothi	House wife	904090104
4	V. Subha Lakshmi	House wife	V. S. Lakshmi 9440977276
5	P. Lakshmi	House wife	7032837579
6	S. Kamala	Housewife	9989881492
7	S. Budda	Housewife	922060
8	B. Lakshmi	Housewife	B. Lakshmi 9866969182
9	M. Vana	Housewife	
10	P. Mohini	Housewife	P. Mohini 9440658192

V-3
2

ADB TA7491:INDIA
Visakhapatnam to Chennai
Industrial Corridor Development Program (VICDP)

Public Consultations / Focus Group Discussion

Attendance Sheet

Date : Place :		Substation Name:	
S.No	Name	Designation / Occupation	Signature
11	Ch. Simhachalam	Private To's	Ch. Simhachalam 9949496447
12	P. Srinivas Rao		9391821624
13	E. Srinivas	HOUSE WIRE	9581484731
14	B. V. P. RATU	Bank emp	9247192449 B. V. P. RATU
15	N. VENKATESWARA RAO	Private job	9908119251 N. Venkateswara Rao
16	G. S. Naidu	Constr	9490811523
17	G. Srinivas	LABOUR	9505311244
18	R. Ramakrishna	House wire	R. Ramakrishna 9652704663
19	K. Parvatha	House wire	K. Parvatha 9553919534
20	E. Srinivas	Business	E. SRINIVAS 9700501376

$$V - \frac{3}{3}$$

ADB TA7491:INDIA

Visakhapatnam to Chennai

Industrial Corridor Development Program (VCICDP)

Public Consultations / Focus Group Discussion

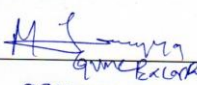
Attendance Sheet

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ADB TA7491:INDIA
Visakhapatnam to Chennai
Industrial Corridor Development Program (VICDP)

Public Consultations / Focus Group Discussion

Attendance Sheet

Date : 12-11-2015 Place : HARIPURVALASA		Substation Name: 132/33 kv Ozone VALLEY SS	
S.No	Name	Designation / Occupation	Signature
1	MANXALA-SOMBAJU GARU	EX. COMPANY FOR 4th ward	
2	కొండవీడు సోమిరెడ్డి	మౌలిక	9912386664 P. N. S. R. S. R.
3	కొండవీడు సోమిరెడ్డి	మౌలిక	9550503395 M. P. S. R.
4	కొండవీడు సోమిరెడ్డి	మౌలిక	C. P. S. R.
5	D. RAS		9701214487
5	D. RAJESH	Business	9652553626
6	B. రాజురాజు	Billing man	B. R. R.
7	Ch. Lomavara	మౌలిక	Ch. Lomavara 96052069526
8	E. సోమిరెడ్డి	మౌలిక	E. S. R.
9	S. సోమిరెడ్డి	మౌలిక	9912755739 S. S. R.
10	O. కృష్ణారావు	Empty	9000739128 O. K. R.

ADB TA7491:INDIA
Visakhapatnam to Chennai
Industrial Corridor Development Program (VICDP)

V-1
2

Public Consultations / Focus Group Discussion

Attendance Sheet

Date : Place :		Substation Name:	
S.No	Name	Designation / Occupation	Signature
11	D. రాజు	గ్రామవాసి	D. రాజు
12	P. సురేశ్ కుమార్	గ్రామవాసి	P. suresh kumar 8374174254
13	M. రమణ	గ్రామవాసి	M. రమణ
14	D. కొండు	హౌస్ వైర్	D. కొండు
15	B. లాలా వణి	హౌస్ వైర్	B. లాలా వణి 9618140674
16	M. పద్మా	హౌస్ వైర్	M. పద్మా 9133664777
17	P. కుంకమరె	హౌస్ వైర్	P. కుంకమరె 9963789379
18	P. S. K. Luthy	గ్రామవాసి	P. S. K. Luthy 9052401977
19	G. గౌర	House wife	G. గౌర

ADB TA7491:INDIA
Visakhapatnam to Chennai
Industrial Corridor Development Program (VICDP)

V-1
3

Public Consultations / Focus Group Discussion

Attendance Sheet

Date : 12-11-2015		Substation Name: 132/33kv GISS	
Place : CHINA KUSHIKONDA		KAPULU ROAD	
S.No	Name	Designation / Occupation	Signature
20	V. సుధీర్	హెడ్ క్వార్టర్స్	9704362452 V. సుధీర్
21	G. మహేష్	"	G. మహేష్ 9652794864
22	V. రమణ	"	V. రమణ 8573382585
23	V. కొండమ్మ	"	V. కొండమ్మ 9550818411
24	గు. ప్రదీప్	"	ప్రదీప్ గుమ్మ
25	MOKONDAMMA	ex సైకిలిస్ట్	MOKONDAMMA
26	M. Buerker	గ్రామ కేస్	M. Buerker 9133664777

V-2
1

ADB TA7491:INDIA
Visakhapatnam to Chennai
Industrial Corridor Development Program (VICDP)

Public Consultations / Focus Group Discussion

Attendance Sheet

Date : 12-11-2015		Substation Name: 132/33kv K. Y. P. S. S. J. N.	
Place : 100th Road Highway in ex 20 ZONE VALLEY S. J. N.			
S.No	Name	Designation / Occupation	Signature
1	K. Krishna murthy	Engineer	834111344
2	N. APPALA RAJU	deputy S.O.	N. Appala Raju 9985914127
3	N. Srinivasan Rao	S.O.	N. Srinivasan Rao 9966970223
4	B. Parthasarathy	S.O.	B. Parthasarathy 9999520294
5	M. Anand	S.O.	M. Anand 9642999554
6	T. Raju	Electrical work	T. Raju 9032111143
7	N. Nishinaidu	S.O.	N. Nishinaidu 9490935451
8	N. SRINU	Computer Work	N. Srinu 7893282602
9	S. Srinu	S.O.	S. Srinu 9985377729
10	S. Srinu	S.O.	S. Srinu 9000063759

ADB TA7491:INDIA
Visakhapatnam to Chennai
Industrial Corridor Development Program (VICIDP)

V - 2
2

Public Consultations / Focus Group Discussion

Attendance Sheet

Date : Place :		Substation Name:	
S.No	Name	Designation / Occupation	Signature
	T. GOWRISH	SE	9866046005
	G. R. APPARAO		9849622081
	P. G. J. S.		8520820677
	T. POLI JAYANTH	Auto	9550519148
	D. Ravi Kumar	(Ele)	9032459912
	T. Ramani	(Ele)	9963022312
	A. Rahman	Chicken Center	9154562331
	P. S. S. S.	AUTO	9963164815

COMPARISON BETWEEN ADB IR POLICY, AP R&R POLICY, AND RFCTLARR ACT 2013

SNo	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	AP R&R Policy 2005	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Framework of VCICDP
Policy Objectives					
1	Avoid involuntary resettlement (IR) wherever feasible	✓	✓	Social Impact assessment (SIA) should include: (i) whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare minimum extent needed for the project; (ii) whether land acquisition at an alternate place has been considered and found not feasible [Ref: Section 4 sub-section 4(d) and 4(e)]	
2	If IR is unavoidable, minimise involuntary resettlement by exploring viable alternate project design	✓	x		In Para 36(ii), the principles of Resettlement Framework address this requirement.
3	Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to enhance or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms to pre-project levels	✓	✓	The cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto [Ref: Preamble of the RFCTLARR ACT]	-
Scope of Application					
4	Involuntary acquisition of land	✓	✓	In the definition of affected family, it includes 'a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired' [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c (i)]	
5	Involuntary restriction of land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.	x	✓	In the definition of affected family in includes 'family whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is dependent on forests or water bodies and includes gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk and boatmen and such livelihood is affected due to acquisition of land' [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c (vi)]	
Eligibility Criteria					
6	Those who have formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part	✓	✓	In the definition of affected family, it includes 'a family whose land or other	

SNo	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	AP R&R Policy 2005	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Framework of VICDP
				immovable property has been acquired' [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c (i)]	
7	Those who do not have formal legal rights to land lost but who have a claim to such land that are recognized or recognizable under national laws	✓	✓	In the definition of affected family, it includes 'the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights recognised under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 due to acquisition of land'; and also includes 'a member of the family who has been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition'. [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c(iii) and (v)]	
8	Those who have neither formal legal rights nor recognised or recognizable claim to land lost	✓	x		In para 37(iii) of the Resettlement Framework, under eligibility criteria, this is addressed.
9	Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.	✓	x		In para 38 of the Resettlement Framework, the cut-off date has been defined.
Policy Principles					
10	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities and concerned non-government organizations	✓	✓	Whenever a SIA is required, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the SIA Report. [Ref: Section 5]	
11	Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns.	✓	✓	For the purpose of providing speedy disposal of disputes relating to land acquisition. Compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, establish, by notification, one or more Authorities to be known as "the Land Acquisition,	The Resettlement Framework provides for a District level GRC to resolve grievances in the First Level and the appellate authority at the Second Level of grievance resolution mechanism, prior to

SNo	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	AP R&R Policy 2005	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Framework of VCICDP
				Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority" [Ref: Section 51 sub-section 1]	referring/approaching the LARR authority
12	Preference to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.	✓	✓	Land for land is recommended in irrigation projects and in projects where SC/ST is involved equivalent land. [Ref: Second Schedule S.No.2]	Land for land option, if feasible, is provided in the EM. If not feasible, then cash compensation at replacement cost has been provided
13	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.	✓	✓	The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award shall include all of the following:..... (c) particulars of house site and house to be allotted, in case of displaced families; (d) particulars of land allotted to the displaced families; (e) particulars of one time subsistence allowance and transportation allowance in case of displaced families;..... [Ref: Section 31 sub-section 2(c), (d) and (e)]	
14	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards	✓	✓ (partly)	The act provides for special provisions and assistance for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe in scheduled area. [Ref: Section 41] Further the act recognizes widows, divorcees and women deserted by families as separate families [Ref: Section sub-section (m)] The act does not recognize other vulnerable category and also SC/ST from non-scheduled areas.	Special provision for vulnerable have been provided in Entitlement matrix.
15	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if actuation is through negotiated settlement.	x	x	Not explicitly stated	Provided for in para 44 in the Resettlement Framework
16	Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating	✓	✓	The Act provides for the preparation of	

SNo	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	AP R&R Policy 2005	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Framework of VCICDP
	on displaced persons entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation schedule			Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme including time line for implementation [Ref: Section 16 - sub-section 2]	
17	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	✓	✓	<p>The appropriate Government shall ensure that the Social Impact Assessment study report and the Social Impact Management Plan, are prepared and made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed, and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government. [Ref: Section 6 sub-section 1]</p> <p>Further the commissioner shall cause the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation. As the case may be, and the offices of the district collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Teshil, and shall be published in affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government [Ref: Section 18]</p>	
18	Pay commission and provide other resettlement entitle before physical or economic displacement. Implant the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation	✓	✓	The Collector shall take possession of land after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons within a period of three months for the compensation and a period of six months	Para 58 of Resettlement Framework stipulated that all compensation and assistance will be paid to displaced persons at least 1 month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets

SNo	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	AP R&R Policy 2005	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Framework of VCICDP
				for monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements listed in the Second Schedule commencing from the date of the award made under section 30. [Ref: Section 38 - sub-section 1]	
19	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.	✓	✓	The Central Government may, whenever necessary for national or inter-state projects, constitute a National Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act. [Ref: Section 48 - sub-section 1]	The Resettlement Framework provides for internal and external monitoring of LARR

TRANSECT WALKS, BUSINESS SURVEYS, DETAILED MEASUREMENT AND CENSUS SURVEYS

TRANSECT WALKS

The exact alignment of cable e.g. if along road (left hand side/right hand side, and taking into consideration existing underground utility lines etc.) is likely to be known before implementation. If cable alignment is proposed on open ground, alternate alignments must be walked through, by engineers, social safeguard personnel of PMSC and PIU and local community members and their representatives, to assess impacts, and select the alignment with least impacts. The updated Resettlement Plan will provide a comparison of alternatives and rationale for selection of alternative. Hence, for detailed measurement surveys to be conducted for Resettlement Plan updation prior to implementation, this exercise will have to be undertaken for the entire length of cable, stretch by stretch. Resettlement Plan for stretches in selected zones will be prepared and approved by ADB and payment of compensation made, prior to implementation in each zone.

ESTIMATION OF TEMPORARY IMPACTS

Transect walks will be undertaken for estimation of temporary impacts in 100% of RoWs where cables are proposed. Transect walks to be conducted using a standard format for recording details at 10m intervals and a checklist to gather socio-economic details on Affected Persons.

The following format is recommended for a survey of businesses to determine income loss in urbanised areas during Detailed Measurement Survey. For any other type of loss, the sample format for Inventory of Loss Survey may be used.

(A) CHECKLIST FOR TRANSECT WALKS - SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF AFFECTED BUSINESSES / SAMPLE FORM FOR SURVEY OF BUSINESSES UNDER DETAILED MEASUREMENT SURVEY

Date of Survey	Serial No.				
Address/Location	:				
Name of affected person					
Father/Mother's name					
Type of business/hawker					
Status	Owner	Tenant			
	If owner: Titled	Non-titled			
	Mobile	Permanent			
Description of structure					
Since when operating in that location					
Frequency of operation in a week	Daily	2-3 days/week	1 day/week	Half day	Full day
Person(s) employed if any	No.				
Maintenance / Rent	Rs. per annum or month				
Investment (recurring)	Rs./ month				
Average profit per day	Rs.				
Salaries paid to employees (total/month)	Rs./month				
Highest profits recorded in	Hours (AM/PM) _____ Weekend/Weekday (specify days) _____ Festival season (specify) _____				
Will employee(s) be affected	Yes/No				

Whether any affected person is	BPL/WHH/disabled/backward community/IP/elderly/child worker
No. of dependents of owner	
No. of dependents of employees	
Whether road RoW used for	Parking/Display of wares/Storage/Other purpose, specify
Type(s) of distress likely	
Views/Concerns	

Note: BPL=below poverty line; WHH=woman headed household; IP=indigenous peoples; RoW=right of way

DETAILED MEASUREMENT AND INVENTORY OF LOSS SURVEYS

Detailed measurement and inventory of loss survey will be undertaken in 100% of finally selected RoWs for cables. Detailed measurement will be jointly undertaken by contractor, PIU and PMSC safeguard personnel, exact alignment of cable RoW measured and marked on ground and impacts assessed. Inventory of loss surveys to be conducted using a standard format, appended below.

(B) SAMPLE FORMAT FOR INVENTORY OF LOSS SURVEY

SAMPLE FORMAT FOR INVENTORY OF LOSS SURVEY

1. Questionnaire N°:
2. Date:
3. Name of the Subproject:
4. Name of the Place (s)/Village / settlement(s):
5. Panchayat/Municipality.....
6. District:
7. Region:
8. Plot No. with details of Khata/Khasra/Khatian:.....
9. Type of loss: 1.Structure Only 2.Land only 3. Land & structure
4. Orchard/Tree 5. Other assets (please specify)
10. Ownership of the Land
1. Private 2. Government 3. Religious 4. Community 5. Others
11. Type and Use of Land
1. Agricultural 2. Grazing 3. Fallow 4. Plantation 1. Barren
6. Mixed use 7. Residential 8. Commercial 9. Other / No
use
12. Irrigation Facilities of Land
1. Irrigated 2. Un irrigated
13. Area to be Acquired / Affected Land (rakba)
14. Total Area of the Land/ Plot (In case a portion of the land/ plot to be acquired/affected) (in sq.m/acre/bigha/kata, specify)
15. Total Land Holding (affected + unaffected) in sq.m
1. Irrigated: 2. Un-irrigated:
3. Other: 4. Total:
16. Status of Ownership
1. Titleholder 2. Customary Right 3. Trust/NGO land
4. Encroacher 5. Squatter 6. Other (specify):
Type of Private Ownership
1. Individual/Single 2. Joint/Shareholders 3. Other (specify):
17. Name of the Owner/Occupier (s):
18. Father's Name:
19. Rate of the Land (Rs./Per Acre)
1. Market Rate: 2. Government Rate:
20. Any of the following people associated with the Land
A. Agricultural Laborer 1. Yes 2. No

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Total Numbers (If Yes):.....

Names (If Yes):

(i).....

(ii)

B. Tenant/Lessee

1. Yes

2. No

☐

Total Numbers (If Yes):.....

Names (If Yes):

(i).....

(ii)

C. Sharecropper

1. Yes

2. No

☐

Total Numbers (If Yes):.....

Names (If Yes):

(i).....

(ii)

Agricultural Squatters

1. Yes

2. No

☐

Total Numbers (If Yes):.....

Names (If Yes):

(i).....

(ii)

(iii)

21. Number of trees within the affected area

1. Fruit Bearing.....2. Non-fruit Bearing.....3. Timber.....4.
Fodder.....Total.....

22. Details of Trees

Sl No	Name of Trees	Type of Trees (1. Fruit Bearing, 2 Non-Fruit Bearing, 3. Timber 4. Fodder)	Age of the Trees	Number of Trees	Market price (Rupees)
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					

SI No	Name of Trees	Type of Trees (1. Fruit Bearing, 2 Non-Fruit Bearing, 3. Timber 4. Fodder)	Age of the Trees	Number of Trees	Market price (Rupees)
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					

23. Which crop do you cultivate in the affected land (start with ascending order as major crop)?

Type of Crops	Total Affected Area under Crop (sq m)	Total Yielding per Crop (Kg) in the affected area

24. How many seasons in a year you cultivate in the affected land

1. One season 2. Two seasons 3. Three Seasons

Any structure in the Affected Land 1. Yes..... 2. No.....

25. Area of the affected structure (in square meter / square feet, specify).....

26. Measurement of Affected Structure (sq m / sq ft)

a) Length

b) Width

c) Height

d. Number of Storey.....

27. Area of the boundary wall only (in Meter): a) Lengthb) Height

28. Area of the Total structure (in Square Meter).....

29. Measurement of Total Structure

a) Length

b) Width

c) Height

30. Scale of Impact on structure

a) 25% b) 50% c) 75% d) 100%

Type of Construction of the Structure

SI Nº	Particulars	Type of Construction (1). Simple (thatch/sack/bamboo/slats, (2) Earth/clay/sand, (3) Wood, (4) Brick, (5), Concrete, (6) Corrugated iron sheet, (7) Tile, and (8) Other, specify
1	Roof	
2	Floor	
3	Wall	

31. Age of the Structure (in years):

32. Market Value of the Structure (in Rs.):

33. Use of the Structure (select appropriate code from below)

A. Residential Category

1. House 2. Hut 3. Other (specify).....

B. Commercial Category

4. Shops 5. Hotel 6. Small Eatery 7. Kiosk 8. Farm House

9. Petrol Pump

10. Clinic

11. STD Booth

12. Workshop

13. Vendors

14. Com. Complex

15. Industry

16. Pvt. Office

17. Other (specify).....

C. Mixed Category

18. Residential-cum-Commercial Structure

D. Community Type

19. Community Center 20. Club

21. Trust

22. Memorials

23 Other (specify).....

E. Religious Structure

24. Temple

25. Church

26. Mosque

27. Gurudwara

28. Shrines

29. Sacred Grove

30.

Other (specify).....

F. Government Structure

31. Government Office 32. Hospital/Health Post 33. School

34. College 35. Bus Stop

36. Other (specify).....

G. Other Structure

37. Boundary Wall

38. Foundation

39. Cattle Shed

40. Other (specify).....

34. Status of the ownership of Structure

1. Legal Titleholder 2. Customary Right

3. License from Local Authority

4. Encroacher

5. Squatter

35. Any of the following people associated with the Structure?

1. Yes 2. No

People associated	Yes/ No	If, yes Please give the number and names.	Lease / rent paid, if yes monthly rent	Employee, if yes. Monthly salary/ daily wage rate (INR.)	Remarks
Tenants					
Employee in residential structure					
Employee in business structure					

36. Social Category

1. General 2. Mahadalit 3. SC (other than mahadalit); 4. ST; 5. Others

37. Number of family members Male..... Female..... Total.....

38. Number of family members with following criteria

1. Unmarried Son > 35 years.....2. Unmarried Daughter/Sister > 35 years.....

3. Divorcee/Widow.....4. Physically/Mentally Challenged Person

5. Minor Orphan.....

39. Vulnerability Status of the Household:

A. Is it a woman headed household with dependent? 1. Yes 2. No

B. Is it headed by physically/mentally challenged person? 1. Yes 2. No

C. Is it a household Below Poverty Line (BPL) 1. Yes 2. No

D. Is it landless? 1. Yes 2. No

E. Is it Elderly people without income source? 1. Yes 2. No

F. Is it Ethnic Minority Group? 1. Yes 2. No

40. Main Occupation of the Head of the Household (Main Source of Income)

1. Agriculture; 2. Commercial /business; 3. Service Holder; 4. Others (Specify).....

41. Total Annual income of the family from all sources Rs.....

42. Annual income (total turnover) per unit (bigha/kata/acre) from affected land in Rs._____

43. Annual income (total turnover) from affected commercial structure, if applicable in Rs._____

44. Annual cost of operation of the total landholding/business/commercial enterprise in Rs. _____ (please include labour cost and operating cost including fertilizer, pesticide, water, electricity, any other cost.)

45. If displaced, do you have additional land to shift? 1. Yes 2. No

46. If yes, how far from the present location (km).....

47. Resettlement/ Relocation Option

1. Self-Relocation 2. Project Assisted Relocation

48. Compensation Option for Land loser

1. Land for land loss 2. Cash for Land loss

49. Compensation Options for Structure loser

1. Structure for structure loss 2. Cash for Structure loss

50. Income Restoration Assistance (fill codes in preferred order)

1. Shifting Allowance; 2. Employment Opportunities in Construction work; 3. Assistance/ Loan from other ongoing development scheme; 4. Training for Vocational activities; 5- Assistance to re-establish lost/affected business, 6. Others (specify)

51. Details of the Affected Persons (Family/Households)

Family Details

Sl. N ^o	Name of the Family Member	Relation to Head of the Household #	Age (years)	Sex ##	Occupation *	Marital Status**	Education***
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							

Code: # 1. Self-2. Father 3. Mother 4. Husband 5. Wife 6. Son 7. Son in law 8. Daughter in law 9. Grandfather 10. Grandmother 11. Daughter 12. Brother 13. Sister 14. Grandson 15. Granddaughter 16. Uncle 17. Aunty 18. Cousins

1. Male 2. Female

***** 1. Service 2. Business 3. Agriculture 4. Study 5. Housewife 6. Labour 7. Unemployed 8. Professional 9. Pensioner 10. Government Employee 11. Private Employee 12. Fisheries 13. Infant 14. Other

****** 1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Widow 4. Widower 5. Others

*** 1. Illiterate 2. Literate 3. Up to primary 4. Secondary 5. Graduate 6. Post Graduate

(NOTE FOR ENUMERATOR: All affected persons to be surveyed. If details of tenants / employees are obtained from the owners, such persons will also have to be located and surveyed using applicable fields in the above questionnaire)