

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
APRDC	–	Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation
APTransco	–	Andhra Pradesh Transmission Corporation Ltd
DMS	–	Detailed Measurement Survey
DoI	–	Department of Industries
ECS	–	Electronic Clearing Service
GoAP	–	Government of Andhra Pradesh
GoI	–	Government of India
GRC	–	Grievance Redressal Committee
GRM	–	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GVMC	–	Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation
MFF	–	multitranche financing facility
MSP	–	minimum support price
NGO	–	nongovernment organization
PIU	–	Project implementation Unit
PMU	–	Program management unit
RDO	–	Revenue Divisional Officer
RFCTLARR	–	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
R&R	–	rehabilitation and resettlement
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
VCIC	–	Visakhapatnam to Chennai Industrial Corridor
VCICDP	–	Visakhapatnam Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

kg	–	kilogram
km	–	kilometer
kV	–	kilovolt
m	–	meter
m ²	–	square meter
MW	–	Megawatt

CONTENTS

	Page
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	
I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	1
A. Background	1
B. Proposed Subproject Components	2
C. Subproject Impacts	5
D. Minimizing Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	7
E. Scope and Objective of Resettlement Plan	7
II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	8
A. Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement	8
B. Loss of assigned land	9
C. Impact to Structures	9
III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE	9
A. Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	9
B. Demographic Profile of Economically Displaced Households	10
C. Socio-economic Profile of Displaced Persons	11
D. Key Socio-economic Indicators	13
E. Resettlement Preferences	13
IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE	14
A. Public Consultation	14
B. Outcome of the Consultations	14
C. Plan for Continued Consultation	15
D. Disclosure	15
V. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK	15
A. Background	15
B. National Legislations, Policies and ADB Policy	15
C. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies	20
D. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project	20
VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS	22
A. Types of Losses and Affected Person Category	22
B. Entitlements	22
C. Entitlement Matrix	23
VII. COMPENSATION MECHANISM	31
A. Resumption of assigned land	31
B. Compensation for Trees and Crops	31
C. Valuation of Other Assets	32
D. Disbursement of Compensation and Assistances	32
VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND RELOCATION	32
IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN	33
A. Resettlement Cost	33
B. Source of Funding and Fund Flow	33
X. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM	34
C. Common Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	34

D.	Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)	35
E.	Grievance redress process.	36
F.	Functions of GRC	37
XI.	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION	38
A.	Project Management Unit	38
B.	Project Implementation Unit	39
XII.	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	41
A.	Introduction	41
B.	Schedule for Project Implementation	41
C.	Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule	41
XIII.	MONITORING AND REPORTING	42
A.	Introduction	42
B.	Internal Monitoring	42
C.	External Monitoring	43

List of Appendixes

1. Status of Proposed Substation Sites
2. Summary Socio-economic Profile of Affected Assigned Landholders
3. Land records of substation sites
4. Photographs of Sites and Alignments
5. Consultation photographs and attendance sheets
6. Comparison between ADB IR Policy, AP R&R Policy and RFCTLARR Act 2013
7. Transect Walks, Business Surveys and Detailed Measurement and Census Surveys

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 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. A proposed subproject (package APTransco 03, for Yerpedu-Srikalahasti node) under tranche 1 of VCICDP multitranchise financing facility (MFF) aims to augment power distribution capacity to meet industry demand at Rachagunneri, Naidupeta and Yerpedu locations. Proposed civil works under the subproject include construction of three substations, one each of 132 kilovolt (kV), 400 kV and 220 kV capacity, and laying of 92 kilometer (km) transmission lines.

B. Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

3. The objective of a Resettlement Plan is to assist the people affected by the proposed subproject components to improve or at least restore their living standards to the pre-project level. The Resettlement Plan should capture involuntary resettlement impacts arising out of the proposed augmentation of the transmission infrastructure in *Yerpedu-Srikalahasti* node under VCICDP. The document describes the magnitude of impact, mitigation measures proposed, entitlements, methods of valuation, including for diminution of land value, eligibility criteria for availing benefits, institutional arrangements for delivering the entitlements, mechanism for grievance redress 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 the Yerpedu-Srikalahasti node, Andhra Pradesh Transmission Corporation Ltd (APTransco) and Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC) have identified the need to create and/or upgrade sub-stations at three locations within the node. The capacity proposed are 132 kV, 220 kV, and 400kV sub-stations and associated transmission lines for meeting the load requirements in the specified clusters coming up with in/vicinity of Visakhapatnam to Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC). This involves setting up new sub stations and/or strengthening existing substations and laying and/or strengthening transmission lines primarily at 400 kv, 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.

5. The proposed subproject will involve involuntary resettlement impacts such as resumption of assigned land for substation, use private land for erection of transmission towers and is likely to cause damage to crops during erection of transmission lines. Nine assigned landholders will be affected, of which six landowners were identified and census and socio-economic survey carried out. The remaining three assigned landowners could not be located as their whereabouts could not be ascertained. Out of the six assigned-landholders, one person stands to lose 40 percent of his total landholding, two people are likely to lose 41-50 percent of their landholdings, and another three landholders, 51-60 percent of the total landholdings assigned for their use by government.

D. Consultation, Participation and Disclosure

6. Consultations were held along the alignment of the proposed transmission line with the residents living in *Chindepalli* village and *Ponguru* village.

7. Information will be disseminated to displaced persons at various stages. Information including the ex-gratia payment for resumption of land in *Yerpedu*, diminution of land value, compensation for crop damage, 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); APTransco 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 (RFCTLARRA, 2013) and Asian Development Bank's (ADB's) Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.

F. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

9. In accordance with the involuntary resettlement principles adopted in the VCICDP Resettlement Framework, depending on the type of impact, displaced persons will be entitled to compensation for crop damage, compensation for temporary loss income during construction for underground cable, for resumption of assigned land, and ex-gratia payment for erecting transmission towers, as applicable.

G. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

10. The subproject will not result in any physical displacement, but will involve economic displacement to nine households whose assigned land will be resumed. The assigned landowners will be entitled to the market price of land with solatium, as an ex-gratia payment, to be made before resumption of the land. Potential crop damage is anticipated, for which provision for adequate compensation at current market rate is made in the entitlement matrix. APTransco will also pay the ex-gratia amount towards diminution of land value for each transmission tower erected on private land.

H. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

11. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject includes crop compensation, ex-gratia payment for diminution of land value, and compensation for resumption of assigned land. The total resettlement cost estimate for the subproject is INR 43.86 million. The APTransco PIU for the subproject will bear the resettlement costs.

I. Grievance Redress Mechanism

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

J. Institutional Arrangement

13. The subproject will be implemented by APTransco PIU. The Safeguards Manager (Social and Gender), APTransco PIU 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 eight months.

L. Monitoring and Reporting

15. The PIU will carry out concurrent monitoring of resettlement plan implementation through the Safeguards Manager (Social and Gender) 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 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 AP Transco/01: Augmenting power distribution capacity for meeting Industry demand at Kapuleppada, Ozone Valley, Nakkapalle/ Chandanada and Achutapuram locations; and (vi) Andhra Pradesh Power Transmission Corporation (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 Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (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 to 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 kV, four substations of 132 kV, and one substation of 400 kV. 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. 3180 megavolt ampere (MVA) entailing Transmission Lines and Cables of 281 circuit kilometers.

6. This resettlement plan is prepared for a subproject for augmenting power distribution capacity for meeting industry demand at Rachagunneri, Naidupeta and Yerpedu locations, in the Yerpedu-Srikalahasti node (contract package APTransco 03), 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 resumption of assigned land, erecting transmission towers on private land wherein the ownership of land continues to vest with the landowner and damage to crops during the laying of transmission lines, resulting in involuntary resettlement impacts.

B. Proposed Subproject Components

8. The subproject involves construction of three substations, one each of 132 kV capacity, 400 kV capacity, and 220 kV capacity, and related laying of transmission lines of length 92 km. Details of proposed subproject components are given in the following table.

Table 1: Proposed Subproject Components under VCICDP Tranche 1 Package APTransco 03

S. No.	Subproject Components	Location	Component Description
1	132kV Yerpedu Substation	Yerpedu, Chittoor District	132kV Substation (2X80 MVA)
2	400kV Rachagunneri Substation	Rachagunneri, Chittoor District	400Kv Substation (2x315 MVA)
3	220kV Naidupeta Substation	Naidupeta, Nellore District	220kV Substation (2x100+2x80+1x50 MVA)
4	9 km Transmission line	Rachagunneri SS to proposed Yerpedu SS	Laying of 9 km of 132kV Double Ckt Line from 220kV Rachagunneri SS to proposed Yerpedu SS

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.

S. No.	Subproject Components	Location	Component Description
5	20 km Transmission line	LILO of Krishnapatnam - Chittoor Line	Laying of 20 km of 400kV Double Ckt Line from LILO of Krishnapatnam - Chittoor Line
6	63 km Transmission line	Rachagunneri SS to Naidupeta SS, Naidupeta to Gudur line and Gudur line to Menakuru SS	Laying of 40 km of 220kV Double Ckt Line from 220kV Rachagunneri SS to proposed Naidupeta SS, Laying of 15 km of 132kV LILO of existing 132kV Naidupeta to Gudur line and Laying of 8 km of Gudur line to 220kV Menakuru SS

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

9. A key plan depicting the three proposed substation locations, and Google Earth maps depicting the proposed substations and alignments are presented below.

Figure 1: Key Plan depicting Proposed Substation Locations

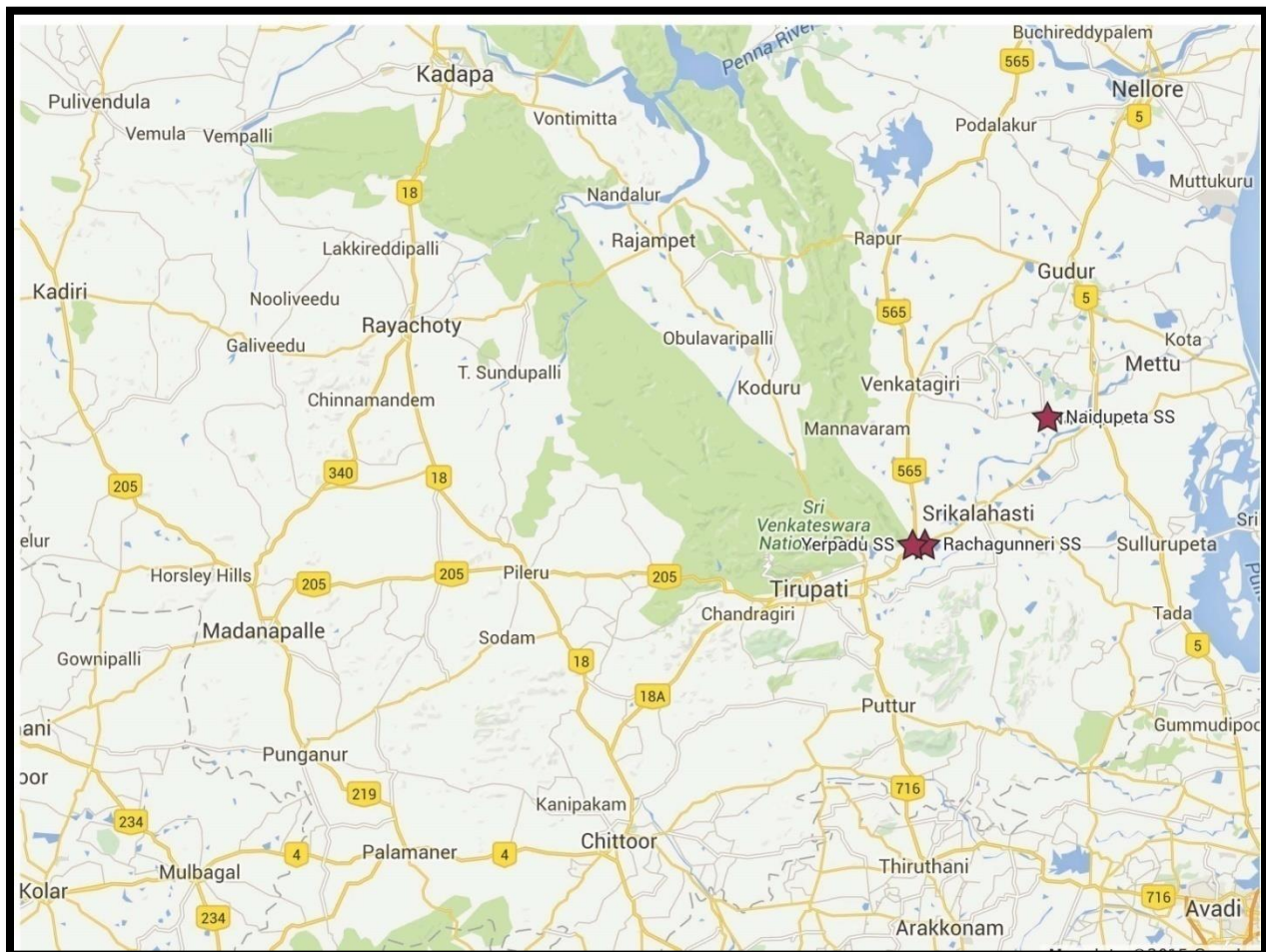
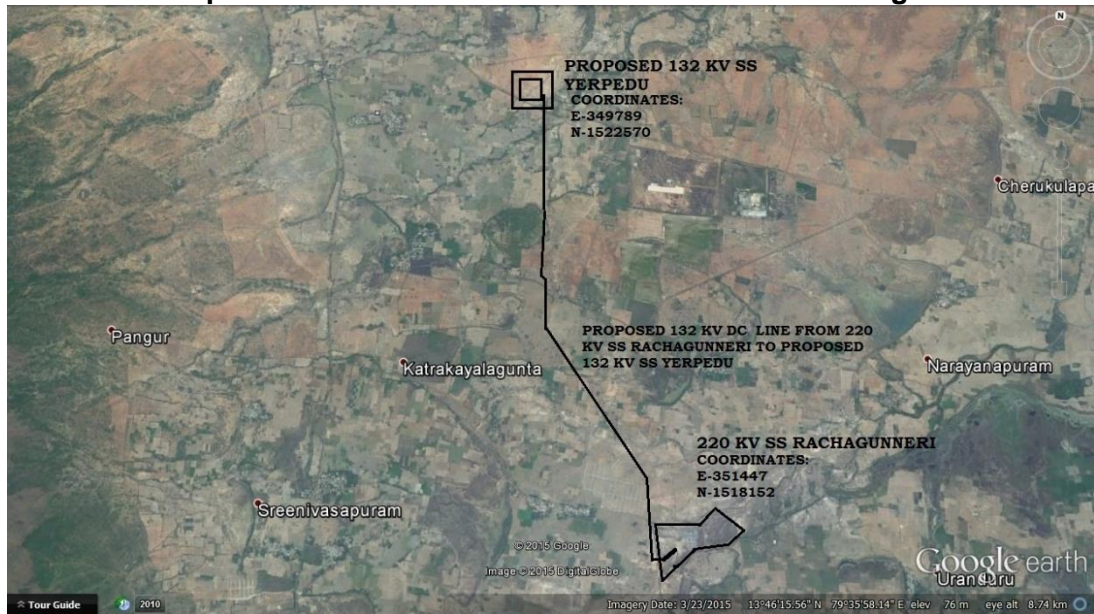
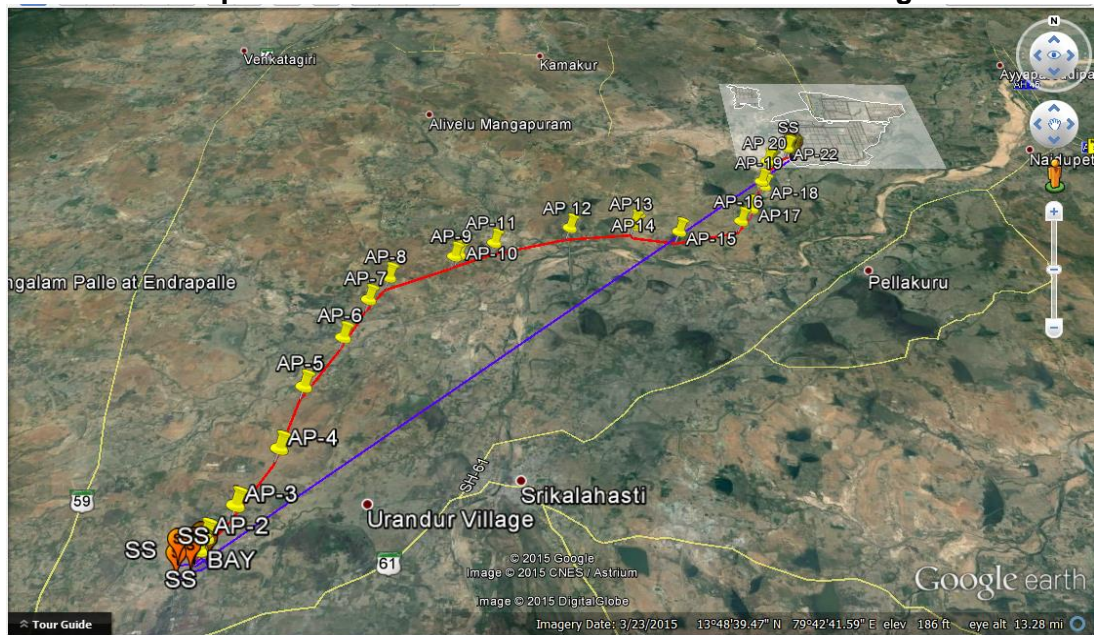


Figure 2: Google Earth Maps depicting proposed subproject components (APTransco/03)

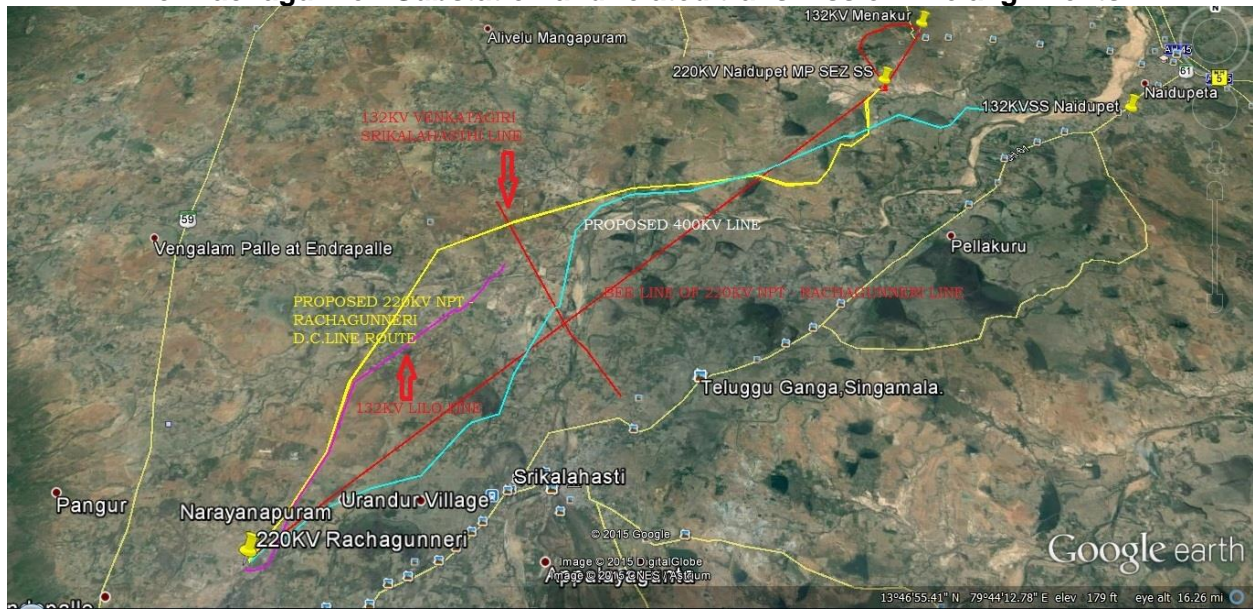
2a: Yerpedu Substation and related transmission line alignment



2b: Naidupeta Substation and related transmission line alignments



2c: Rachagunneri Substation and related transmission line alignments



C. Subproject Impacts

10. In order to meet the immediate and future load requirements of the industries within the clusters identified in Yerpedu-Srikalahasti node, APTransco and APIIC have identified the need to create and upgrade sub-stations at three locations within the node. The capacity proposed are 132 kV, 220 kV and 400kV 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 and/or strengthening transmission lines primarily at 400 kV, 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 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. The proposed subproject will involve involuntary resettlement impacts such as resumption of assigned land for substation, use private land for erection of transmission towers and is likely to cause damage to crops during erection of transmission lines. Nine assigned landholders will be affected, of which six landowners were identified and census and socio-economic survey carried out. The remaining three assigned landowners could not be located as their whereabouts could not be ascertained. Out of the six assigned landholders, one person stands to lose 40 percent of his total landholding, two people are likely to lose 41-50 percent of their landholdings, and another three landholders, 51-60 percent of the total landholdings assigned for their use by government.

Table 2: Summary of Subproject Impacts

Subproject Components	Component Description	Involuntary Resettlement Impacts
132 kV Yerpedu Substation	132 kV Substation (2X80 MVA)	GoAP assigned land. Impact to nine displaced households whose assigned lands measuring 2.13 ha will be resumed. All nine are vulnerable households.
400 kV Rachagunneri Substation	400 Kv Substation (2x315 MVA)	No involuntary resettlement impacts as existing APTransco substation land free from encumbrance is available
220 kV Naidupeta Substation	220 kV Substation (2x100+2x80+1x50 MVA)	APIIC land. No involuntary resettlement impacts as 4.05 ha SEZ land free from encumbrance is available.
9 km Transmission line	Laying of 9 km of 132 kV Double Ckt Line from 220 kV Rachagunneri SS to proposed Yerpedu SS	0.17 ha of land will be used to erect transmission towers. Diminution of land value to private land owners anticipated.
20 km Transmission line	Laying of 20 km of 400kV Double Ckt Line from LILO of Krishnapatnam - Chittoor Line	1.54 ha of land will be used to erect transmission towers. Diminution of land value to private land owners anticipated.
63 km Transmission line	Laying of 40 km of 220kV Double Ckt Line from 220kV Rachagunneri SS to proposed Naidupeta SS, Laying of 15 km of 132kV LILO of existing 132kV Naidupet to Gudur line and Laying of 8 km of Gudur line to 220kV Menakuru SS	1.64 ha of land will be used to erect transmission towers. Diminution of land value to private land owners anticipated.

Ckt = circuit; GoAP = Government of Andhra Pradesh; ha = hectare; km = kilometer; kV = kilovolt; MVA = megavolt ampere; SS = substation.

Additional details including details of land ownership and status of transfer to APTransco for proposed substation sites are presented in Appendix 1.

@ Certificates of transfer proposed substation sites to APTransco/agreements with other departments, as applicable, be added to updated RP.

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.² Further, the assigned

² 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.

lands are reclaimed as per provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Government Order on Resumption of Assigned Lands, on payment of ex-gratia amount equivalent to market value of the land and solatium.

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 two substations at new locations. Further, though erection of towers and drawing transmission lines is executed as a turnkey contract, APTransco officials undertook transect walks to avoid involuntary resettlement impacts while studying options for the transmission line alignments.

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 *Yerpedu-Srikalahasti* node under VCICDP. The document describes the magnitude of impact, mitigation measures proposed, method of fixing market value for assigned land, 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. 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;
- (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 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 involuntary resettlement 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 three substations, of 132 kV capacity, 220 kV capacity, and 400 kV capacity, respectively and related laying of transmission lines of 92 km length.

16. The construction of subproject's substations does not involve any private land acquisition and two substations, *Rachagunneri* and *Naidupeta* substations have been proposed in government land free from encumbrance and one substation, *Yerpedu* substation, has been proposed in assigned land. The three sites were inspected as part of the social screening in July 2015 and land revenue records were verified to ascertain the status of land. Two substations site are free from encumbrance and there is no squatting or encroachment both the 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 3. The *Yerpedu* site has been assigned to nine landholders and census and socio-economic survey were carried out amongst the landowners in November 2015.

17. APTransco defines the right of way (RoW) and location of towers on the basis of a transect walk.³ 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.

18. The subproject involves laying of transmission lines for a length of 92 km and these being 400 kV, 220 kV and 132 kV double-circuit lines, the area required for each transmission tower will be between 64 square meters (m²) to 256 m² depending on the capacity. The span of transmission towers is about 350m, which varies according to the angle. In the 92 km length of transmission lines proposed, it is estimated that about 276 towers are required to be erected, with an area of about 64 m² to 256 m²; hence the total land affected is 3.35 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

³ 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.

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. Loss of assigned land

19. The subproject will cause impact to 9 assigned landholders out of which 6-landholders were identified and census and socio-economic survey was carried out. The whereabouts of the other 3-assigned landholders could not be ascertained. Out of the 6 assigned-landholders, 1 person stands to lose 40 percent of his total landholding, 2 people are likely to lose 41-50 percent of their landholdings, and another 3 landholders, 51-60 percent of the total landholdings assigned for their use by government. The extent of loss of assigned land to the total land holding is given in the following table.

Table 3: Extent of Loss of Assigned Land

Extent of Land Lost	Frequency	Percentage
Upto 40 percent	-	-
40 percent	1	16.7
41 to 50 percent	2	33.3
51 to 60 percent	3	50.0
Total	6	100.0

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, November 2015

C. Impact to Structures

20. No loss of private structures is anticipated as a result of the proposed subproject components.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

21. The subproject involves resumption of 2.13 ha of assigned land for one substation, the *Yerpedu* substation, which will result in nine assigned landholders parting with some portions of the lands that were assigned to them by the State. The census survey identified six of the nine assigned landholders and the remaining three assigned landholders could not be identified, as their whereabouts could not be ascertained. Appendix 2 presents a summary status of displaced households. The socio-economic information of the affected land owners for the construction of transmission towers are yet to be known. The socio-economic background of the affected private land owners will be collected and included in the updated Resettlement Plan after the completion final detail engineering design. Sample of survey instrument to be used for data collection of the affected land owners, is in the Appendix 7 of this draft Resettlement Plan.

B. Demographic Profile of Economically Displaced Households

22. **Sex of Household Head.** One displaced household is headed by a woman and the remaining five households are headed by men. Males account for 57.9 percent and female account for 42.1 percent amongst displaced persons.

Table 4: Displaced Households by Sex

	Number	Percentage
Male	5	83.3
Female	1	16.7
Total	6	100.0

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, November 2015

23. **Religion.** All the households belong to the Hindus and there are not any Muslims and Christians.

Table 5: Household by Religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	6	100.0
Muslim	-	
Christian	-	
Not disclosed	-	
Total	6	100.0

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, November 2015

24. **Social Group.** All the six households belong to the scheduled castes. One of the eligibility criteria for assignment of land is that they should be landless scheduled caste people.

Table 6: Household by Social Category

Social Category	Number	Percentage
General	-	-
Other Backward caste	-	-
Scheduled caste	6	100.0
Scheduled Tribes	-	-
Total	6	100.0

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, November 2015

25. **Household size.** The average household size of displaced households is 3.16, or three members.

Table 7: Size of the household

No. of family members	No. of households	Percent
Up to 3	3	50.0
4 to 5	3	50.0
6 to 7	-	-
Above 8	-	-
Total	6	100.0
Average household size is 3.16		

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, November 2015

26. **Age sex distribution.** The number of women aged above 60 years is higher compared to men in the same age group. However, in the 25 and below age group, women account for 25 percent and men comprise 54 percent. In all, 42 percent of the displaced persons are in the age group of 25 and below, followed by 26 percent in the age group of 41 and 60, 16 percent in the above 60 age group and 16 percent in the age group of 26 and 40.

Table 8: Age-Sex Distribution

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Up to 5	1	9.1	1	12.5	2	10.5
6 to 17	3	27.2	1	12.5	4	21.1
18 to 25	2	18.2	-	-	2	10.5
26 to 40	2	18.2	1	12.5	3	15.8
41 to 60	2	18.2	3	37.5	5	26.3
>60	1	9.1	2	25.0	3	15.8
Total	11	100.0	8	100.0	19	100.0

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, November 2015

C. Socio-economic Profile of Displaced Persons

27. **Educational Attainment.** Eighty-seven percent of female displaced persons and 54 percent of male displaced persons are uneducated. The educational attainment of the females is very poor, compared to the males.

Table 9: Educational Attainment of Displaced Persons

Educational level	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Primary (5th)	2	18.2	-	-	2	10.5
Upper primary (8th)	1	9.1	1	12.5	2	10.5
High School (10th)	1	9.1	-	-	1	5.3
Higher Secondary (12th)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate	1	9.1	-	-	1	5.3
Uneducated	6	54.5	7	87.5	13	68.4
Total	11	100.0	8	100.0	19	100.0

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, November 2015

28. **Occupation.** Thirty-seven percent of female displaced persons and 45 percent of male displaced persons are not in the workforce, comprising largely of children, students, elderly, housewives and women who do not go for work. Thirty-six percent of the male displaced persons are engaged in cultivation, followed by 9 percent each as agricultural labour and industrial worker. The women are mostly agricultural labourers, and a few practice agricultural cultivation.

Table 10: Occupation of Displaced Persons

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Industrial worker	1	9.1	-	-	1	5.3
Casual labourer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cultivator	4	36.4	1	12.5	5	26.3
Agricultural labourer	1	9.1	4	50.0	5	26.3
Not in workforce	5	45.4	3	37.5	8	42.1
Total	11	100.0	8	100.0	19	100.0

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, November 2015

29. **Household income.** Three of the 6 households fall in the income group of Rs. 3001-5000 per month, followed by 2 households that belong to the Rs.1001-3000 income group and only one household earns above Rs.8000. The average monthly family income was reported as Rs.4333.

Table 11: Monthly Household Income of Displaced Households

Monthly Family Income Range	Number	Percentage
Up to 1000	-	-
1001 to 3000	2	33.3
3001 to 5000	3	50.0
5001 to 8000	-	-
>8000	1	16.7
Total	6	100.0

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, November 2015

30. **Household indebtedness.** Three of the 6 affected households are indebted (with varying levels of indebtedness) and the rest have not borrowed from anyone.

Table 12: Indebtedness of HH

Whether any loan taken	Number	Percentage
Yes, taken	3	50.0
No, not taken	2	33.3
No response	1	16.7
Total	6	100.0

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, November 2015

31. **Vulnerable households.** All the households belong to the scheduled castes and are vulnerable. Amongst them, 1-household is also woman-headed.

Table 13: Household Vulnerability

Vulnerability Type	Number of HH	Percentage
Woman-headed Household + Scheduled Caste	1	16.7
Scheduled Caste	5	83.3
Total Vulnerable	6	100.0

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, November 2015

32. **Asset ownership.** Three of the households have mobile phones, three have cooking gas, two have a television and one owns a bicycle.

Table 14: Assets Owned

Asset Type	Number	Percentage
Television	2	33.3
Bicycle	1	16.7
Motor cycle	-	-
Car	-	-
Telephone	-	-
Mobile phone	3	50.0
Cooking gas	3	50.0

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, November 2015

D. Key Socio-economic Indicators

33. The key socio-economic indicators emerging from the socio-economic survey of displaced households undertaken in November 2015 are presented below. These indicators shall form the baseline indicators to be compared with the evaluation carried out by the independent external evaluation agency.

Table 15: Key Socio-economic Indicators

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
a)	Income (N = 6)		
1	Monthly family income	Average	4,333
2	Number of earners	Average	1.6
3	Business establishment	%	-
b)	Housing (N = 6)		
4	Permanent	%	33.3
5	Semi-permanent	%	-
6	Temporary houses	%	66.7
7	Owned	%	100.0
8	Rented	%	-
9	Having separate kitchen	%	-
10	Having separate toilet	%	-
11	Having separate bath	%	-
12	Houses electrified	%	83.3
13	House with piped water supply	%	-
14	LPG as fuel for cooking	%	50.0
c)	Demographic Details (N = 6)		
15	Family size	Average	3.1
16	Women headed household	%	-
d)	Standard of Living (N = 6)		
17	Television	%	33.3
18	Bicycle	%	16.7
19	Motorcycle	%	-
20	Car	%	-
21	Phone	%	-
22	Mobile phone	%	50.0

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, November 2015

E. Resettlement Preferences

34. All the displaced households would prefer cash compensation for the land being resumed from them.

Table 16: Resettlement Preferences

Preference	Number	Percentage
Self-managed - Cash assistance	6	100.0
Project-assisted - Land for land	-	-
Undecided	-	-
Total	6	100.0

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, November 2015

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Public Consultation

35. 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 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

36. Consultations were held along the alignment of the proposed transmission line with the residents living in *Chindepalli* village and *Ponguru* village. The consultation photographs and the attendance sheet of participants are given in Appendix 5.

37. The ADE Mr. Munirathinam of APTransco explained to the people about the proposed subproject and the benefits of augmenting the transmission capacity of the *Yerpedu-Srikalahasti* node in *Chittoor* and *Nellore* districts. The people were also informed about the mitigation measures proposed while laying of the transmission lines such as (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. The salient points discussed are summarised in the following table.

Table 17: Summary of Consultation Outcome

Concerns and Issues	Response
Meeting at Chindepalli Village on 17.11.2015- Participants 13	
The villagers were not very keen to have towers erected in their land and said they do not want it on their land.	Were told that the government will pay crop compensation to land owner and also Rs.1, 60,000 for 400kV, Rs.99, 500 for 220kV and Rs.55000 for 132 kV and this is for each tower.
Wanted to know in whose land the tower will be erected	Were told that would be finalised during the walkover survey
Villagers said that the amount offered by the government is too low compared to market value.	It was explained that the amount is not as compensation and land will remain in their name only and this amount is an ex-gratia payment.
Meeting at Ponguru Village 17.11.2015- Participants 12 (including 3 women)	
The villagers said that they will not be able to sell their land if the tower comes and said that they did not want tower in their land	-
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 ex-gratia per tower and compensation for crop damage
The amount paid is not in commensurate with the market price of land and hence do not want the towers to be built	Was explained that land is not being acquired but only being used.
They enquired why their land should be used when the electricity is being supplied to someone else.	It was explained that even the electricity that is used by them passes through someone's land.

C. Plan for Continued Consultation

38. APTransco 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 the various provisions of assistance available to them. More consultation will continue to be conducted during the project implementation to minimize the impacts and social resistance. 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. Special consultation meetings will be conducted to all potentially affected land owners for the construction of transmission towers. The project management and construction supervision consultants (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. Locations where the towers are to be placed and the names of land owners eligible for the assistance should be prominently displayed. Information about payment should be communicated to the land owners through village level meetings.

D. Disclosure

39. Information will be disseminated to displaced persons at various stages. Information including the ex-gratia payment for resumption of land in *Yerpedu*, 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

40. Recognising the social issues that can arise in infrastructure subprojects proposed under VCICDP, DoI, GoAP has prepared a Resettlement Framework and indigenous peoples planning framework in line with National and State Laws and Policies, and ADB's SPS, 2009. 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

41. The policy framework and entitlements for the program are based on: The RFCTLARR 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. RFCTLARR Act (RFCTLARR), 2013

42. The 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 1 January 2014 and the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 stands repealed. The salient provisions of RFCTLARR Act are discussed below.

43. 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.

44. 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.

45. 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 three 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.

46. An R&R 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.

47. 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. RFCTLARR (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2015

48. 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 1 January 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 28 August 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 1 September 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)

49. 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 authority⁴ 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.

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

50. 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

⁴ To be read along with Section 164 of India Electricity Act, 2003

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

51. The Chief Engineer, Construction, 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, 1885.⁵

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

52. The GoAP vide its order G.O. Ms. No.68 of Irrigation and CAD (Project Wing-LA-IV--R&R) Department, dated 8 April 2005 approved a comprehensive and uniform R&R policy applicable to projects implemented by all departments of GoAP.

53. 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.

54. 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.

55. 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 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'.

56. 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 three 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

⁵ 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.

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.

57. 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 R&R, who will be in overall charge for R&R.

58. The policy provides for free house site for loss of house and house construction grant to the below poverty line 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.

59. 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

60. 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.⁶⁶ 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.

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

61. 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.

62. 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.

⁶⁶ 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.

63. 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

64. 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 RFCTLARR Act, 2013 recognises titleholders and non-titleholders affected by land acquisition.

65. 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.

66. A significant development in Government statute is the notification of 'RFCTLARR Act, 2013', which has repealed the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (as amended in 1984). This Act would both complement the revision of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (2007) and decrease significantly the gaps between the Land Acquisition 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

67. 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 settlement⁷ to ensure that those people who

⁷ 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

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.

VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Types of Losses and Affected Person Category

68. The anticipated types of losses due to the proposed sub-project components under tranche 1 package VCICDP APTransco 03 comprises (i) permanent partial loss of assigned lands by vulnerable households, presently used for (subsistence?) agriculture; (ii) future restriction of use of private land leading to diminution of land value; and (iii) loss of trees and crops. Impacts to vulnerable persons and to non-titleholders for impact types (ii) and (iii) listed above are possible, but presently not known. Once the alignment is finalized, DMS and Census Surveys will help quantify each type of loss and affected person category.

69. According to ADB SPS 2009 in the context of involuntary resettlement, affected persons (APs) are those who are physically relocated –i.e., lose residential land, or shelter and/or economically displaced (loss of productive land, structures, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood). The absence of formal and legal title to the land does not bar the affected person from receipt of compensation and resettlement assistance from the project. The project will recognize both titled and non-titled affected persons including agricultural tenants, sharecroppers and labourers. Vulnerable affected persons are eligible for additional compensation and assistance and are to be accorded priority in employment in project related construction activities.

70. DMS and Inventory of Loss Surveys will be conducted for project sites and transmission line alignments, once the detailed design is finalized and the exact alignment is known.

71. Cut-off Date: Eligibility for compensation will be the date of start of the DMS prior to commencement of civil works in sections ready for construction. The PIU SM along with contractor and PMSC field staff will conduct DMS and inventory of loss survey of APs (Appendix 7). The date of DMS survey will serve as the cut-off date for eligibility. Non-titleholders who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They will, however be given sufficient advance notice (at least 60 days), and assistance to shift prior to project implementation.⁸ Information regarding the cut-off date for eligibility to all types of compensation will be documented and disseminated throughout the project area.

B. Entitlements

72. The entitlement matrix (Table 18) summarizes the types of possible losses and corresponding entitlements in accordance with ADB and government policies, based on the

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.

⁸ Based on field visits and information available till date, as of now, no relocation impact is anticipated.

principle of replacement cost. In addition to the estimated impacts, the entitlement matrix safeguards unforeseen impacts.

73. In accordance with the entitlement matrix 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, scope of the impacts including socioeconomic vulnerability of the displaced persons, and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The entitlement matrix for the subproject based on the above policies is in Table 18.

C. Entitlement Matrix

74. In accordance with the involuntary resettlement principles adopted 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 (or getting replacement lands), loss crops/ trees at their replacement cost;
- (ii) Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- (iii) Compensation of the loss of business/ wage income 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.

75. 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 status of the displaced persons.

Table 18: 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.	Land will be acquired by the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. 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

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
				<p>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 notification⁹ to award.</p> <p>The multiplier or factor adopted by GoAP¹⁰ 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	In addition to compensation for land and assistances listed above under S.No.1	The value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined by R&B Department on the basis of relevant R&B (Buildings) SoR as on date, without depreciation.
			Cash compensation at scheduled rates for structure without depreciation and with 100% solatium	For partially affected structures, the affected person will have the option of claiming compensation for the entire structure, if the remaining portion is unviable.
		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 50m ² . 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 ¹¹ 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 three years.	Stamp duty and registration charges will be borne by the project in case of new houses or sites.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ Vide G.O.Ms. No. 389 of Revenue (Land Acquisition) Department, dated 20.11.2014.

¹¹ Under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), GoI contribution is Rs.70,000 and State contribution Rs.30,000.

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		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 ¹² 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	
		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) SoR as on date, without depreciation. For partially affected structures, the affected person 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 ¹³ 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	

¹² To cover the cost of transportation of household articles and salvaged material from the structure.

¹³ To cover the cost of transportation of household articles and salvaged material from the structure

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			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 two months	
		4.1.3	Shifting assistance ¹⁴ of Rs.10,000	
		4.2	Commercial	
		4.2.1	Two months' notice to vacate the rental premises	
		4.2.2	For tenants who have to relocate, rental allowance for two months	
		4.2.3	Shifting assistance ¹⁵ of Rs.10,000	
		4.3	Agricultural Tenants	
		4.3.1	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, lumpsum equal to the market value of the yield of the standing crop lost determined by the Agricultural Department	

¹⁴ To cover the cost of transporting household articles and salvaged material from the structure

¹⁵ 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 50m ² . 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 GoI 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 three years.	
		6.1.4	One-time subsistence allowance of Rs.18,000	
		6.1.5	Shifting assistance ¹⁶ 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. 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.
		6.2.1	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with one-month notice to demolish affected structure	
		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	

¹⁶ To cover the cost of transporting household articles and salvaged material from the structure

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		6.2.5	Shifting assistance ¹⁷ of Rs.10,000	
		6.3 6.3.1	Street Vendors One month's advance notice to relocate to nearby place for continuance of economic activity.	The PIU and the implementation support NGO/agency will consult such displaced persons and assess the requirement of rehabilitation grant.
		6.3.2	One time financial assistance of Rs.5,000	
		6.4 6.4.1	Cultivation Two months' notice to harvest standing crops, or market value as compensation for standing crops, if such notice is not given.	
7	Impact to Encroachers	7.1 7.1.1	Cultivation Two months' notice to harvest standing crops, or market value as compensation for standing crops, if such notice is not given.	Market value for the loss of standing crops will be decided by the PIU, in consultation with the Agriculture or Horticulture Department.
		7.2 7.2.1	Structure 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 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.
		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				

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

SNo	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
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 ¹⁸ 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.	
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 three 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 ¹⁹ 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

¹⁸ The unit rate will be revised as and when the Chief Engineer, Construction, Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Limited (APTranco) revises the rate.

¹⁹ 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
		11.2	One time assistance of Rs.25,000 to affected households who have to relocate	eligible vulnerable displaced persons during joint verification and updating of the Resettlement Plan. The PIU will conduct training needs assessment in consultation with the affected persons so as to develop appropriate training programmes suitable to the skill and the region.
		11.3	Preference in employment in project construction activities, and project-related permanent employment and industries in APIIC	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.
Section VI. Impact During Civil Works				
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	The land will be restored to the original condition.
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.	
15	Utilities such as water supply, electricity, etc.	15.1	Will be relocated and services restored prior to commencement of civil works.	The PIU will ensure that utilities are relocated prior to commencement of civil works in accordance with the civil works schedule.
Section VIII. Unforeseen Impacts				
Unforeseen impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of ADB SPS 2009.				

APIIC = Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation; GoAP = Government of Andhra Pradesh; Gol = Government of India; IAY = Indira Awaas Yojana; kV = kilovolt; NGO = nongovernment organization; PIU = project implementation unit; R&B = Roads and Buildings; RFCTLARR = Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement; RoW = right of way; SoR = Schedule of Rates

Note: As the finalisation of transmission line alignments will be undertaken during detailed design by the turnkey contractor, the entire Entitlement Matrix from the approved Resettlement Framework is presented in this Resettlement Plan. The updated Resettlement Plan during detailed design will retain only relevant sections of the Entitlement Matrix.

76. 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. COMPENSATION MECHANISM

77. The principle for determining valuation and compensation for assets, incomes, and livelihoods is replacing the loss of affected assets and restoring the loss of income experienced by the displaced persons. Titleholders and non-titleholders are both entitled to compensation as per the agreed Resettlement Framework of VCICDP. For each type of loss identified, the method to be adopted for determining valuation is explained below.

A. Resumption of assigned land

78. Compensation for resumption of assigned lands for public purpose is payable at market value for land (as per GOAP's G.O. Ms. No. 1307 of Revenue (Assignment. I) Department, dated December 23, 1993), with an additional 100% solatium (as per RFCTLARR Act 2013).

79. **Use of private land without transfer of title ex-gratia payment for diminution of land value.** The land will be used for erecting towers and the ownership of the land will continue to vest with the land owner. Hence, as per existing state laws, no compensation is payable for the land used. 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 400 kV, Rs. 99,500 per tower of 220 kV and Rs. 55,000 per tower of 132 kV. 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. In case of any revision/change in response to Government of India (GoI) guidelines, the Resettlement Plan will be updated.²⁰ In addition to the ex-gratia amount for diminution of land value, compensation for damage to trees and crops during construction will be paid, as explained below. APTransco will pay the ex-gratia amount for diminution of land value for each transmission tower erected on private land. All the compensation and ex-gratia payment will be disbursed prior to the start of the civil works. Further, whenever there is maintenance work required in the transmission line or tower, APTransco will pay compensation to the land owner for crop damage.

B. Compensation for Trees and Crops

80. Compensation for trees and crop loss 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 and trees within one month from the date of payment

²⁰ 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.

of compensation. Adequate notice will be provided to displaced persons as per provisions in the Entitlement Matrix, to ensure minimal damage and economic loss. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed of through prevailing practice by the concerned Revenue Department and Forest Department.

81. In case of subproject APTransco/03. APTransco will pay compensation for crop and tree damaged during erection of the transmission tower and associated lines. The transmission lines per kilometer is estimated to cause damage to crops in a 5 m width during erection and it works out to about 5,000 m² area of damage to crops per kilometer. The current market price of paddy²¹ is Rs.1,650 per quintal and the same is used for budget purpose instead of the MSP of Rs.1360 per quintal and Rs.1,400 per quintal for ordinary variety and Grade-A respectively. The best yield per acre reported during consultations was 30 bags of 60 kilogram (kg) each amounting to 1,800 kg or say 18 quintals and this results in an income of Rs.29700 per acre. The subproject will involve erection of 24 km of transmission line and will result in impact to crops in 1, 20,000 m² or say 29.65 acres.

C. Valuation of Other Assets

82. Assistance for loss of livelihood, will also be paid to the displaced persons as per Entitlement Matrix (refer Chapter VIII of this Resettlement Plan).

D. Disbursement of Compensation and Assistances

83. All compensation and resettlement assistances will be paid to the entitled displaced persons prior to commencement of civil works. However, any long term rehabilitation measures like training for skill development will continue for a longer period and such rehabilitation measures will not be a bar to commence civil works.

84. In order to ensure that: (i) the displaced person need not make frequent visits to his or 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' Indian Financial System Code. Payment through account payee cheques will be made wherever required and no cash payment will be made.

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND RELOCATION

85. The subproject will not result in any physical displacement, but will involve economic displacement to nine households whose assigned land will be resumed. The assigned landholders will be eligible for the market price of land with solatium as an ex-gratia payment made before resumption of the land. Temporary impacts on 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. For the construction of transmission towers the ownerships of private lands for tower footings will be remained with the land owners and following the

²¹ 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.

Memo from APTransco on Payment of Diminution of Value for Tower area they will be eligible for ex-gratia compensation. Any crops and/or structure damage that may occur during construction will be paid as determined in the project Resettlement Framework. All the compensation and ex-gratia payment will be disbursed prior to the start of the civil works. Further, whenever there is maintenance work required in the transmission line or tower, APTransco will pay compensation for crop damage. In case of this subproject (APTransco/03), relocation of displaced persons is not applicable.

86. Since the assigned landholders facing economic displacement are vulnerable persons, they will be entitled to livelihood restoration assistance for vulnerable households provided for in the entitlement matrix. Land for land rehabilitation assistance will be the preferable option to ensure no worse off condition will occur to the affected land users. If this option is not feasible, training for skill development for one adult member of the affected household whose livelihood is affected and assistance to find job placement would be the next option to ensure that the affected households will not be worse due to the acquisition of the land. The PIU will conduct training needs assessment in consultation with the affected persons so as to develop appropriate training programmes suitable to the skill and the region.

87. Suitable trainers or local resource persons will be identified by PIU in consultation with local training institutes. Assistance to be provided by PIU to vulnerable households to find suitable jobs. Preference would be immediate employment in project construction activities and project-related permanent employment and industries in APIIC after the completion of live skill training program. To ensure that the affected households will not be worse off due to the acquisition of lands, livelihood supports for the affected households would be provided for 12 months period until the completion of appropriate training program and permanent employment is taken up by one of the adult members of the households. Final livelihood restoration/assistance will be determined upon the completion of detail design and consultation with the affected land users during subproject implementation.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Resettlement Cost

88. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject includes compensation for crop, compensation for resumption of assigned lands, ex-gratia payment for diminution of land value, skill training assistance for vulnerable households, cost of Resettlement Plan updation, consultation, awareness generation and grievance redress costs, and a provisional sum for additional assistance to vulnerable and non-titled persons identified through DMS and/or Census Surveys during Resettlement Plan updation. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is INR 43.86 million.

B. Source of Funding and Fund Flow

89. 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.

Table 19: Resettlement Cost Estimate

Item No	Item	Input Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	Ex-gratia payment for Land (including 100% Solatium)	m ²	21286.3	396	8,429,375
2	Skill training for vulnerable households	No.	9	25,000	225,000
3	Compensation for crop damage	Acre	97.61	29,700	2,899,017
4	Ex-gratia amount for 400kV tower	Number	60	160,000	9,600,000
5	Ex-gratia amount for 220kV tower	Number	120	99,500	11,940,000
6	Ex-gratia amount for 132kV tower	Number	96	55,000	5,280,000
7	Consultation, awareness generation, grievance redress	LS			400,000
8	Resettlement Plan updation (DMS, Inventory of Loss and Socio-economic Survey)	LS			500,000
9	Provisional sum for livelihood assistance to vulnerable/non-titled persons identified through DMS/Census Survey including the significantly affected households for the construction of Yerpedu substation.	LS			600,000
	Sub Total				39,873,392
	Contingency @ 10%				3,987,339
	Total				43,860,731
	Total in Million INR				43.86

DMS = Detailed Measurement Survey; kV = kilovolt; m² = square meter.

Note: The basis for estimation of crop loss presented in the above table is provided in para 65 of this Resettlement Plan; while that for estimating ex-gratia payment for transmission towers is provided in para 63. Skill training includes training cost at an ITI or similar government/NGO run skill training institute, transport cost and compensation for loss of wages at minimum wage rate for the duration of training, which is anticipated to be on average, 2-3 weeks. Cost of the external monitor is included in the overall resettlement cost of the project.

X. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

C. Common Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

90. 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 affected persons 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.

91. The GRM will be disclosed to the affected communities and households prior to the mobilization of contractors in any subproject areas. The Project GRC, 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.

92. 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.

93. Affected persons will have the flexibility of conveying grievances and/or suggestions by sending grievance redress/suggestion in writing, through telephone call to Divisional Engineer , 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 VCICDP site to be installed under the APTransco 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.

D. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)

94. 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.

95. 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.

96. 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.

E. Grievance redress process.

97. 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.

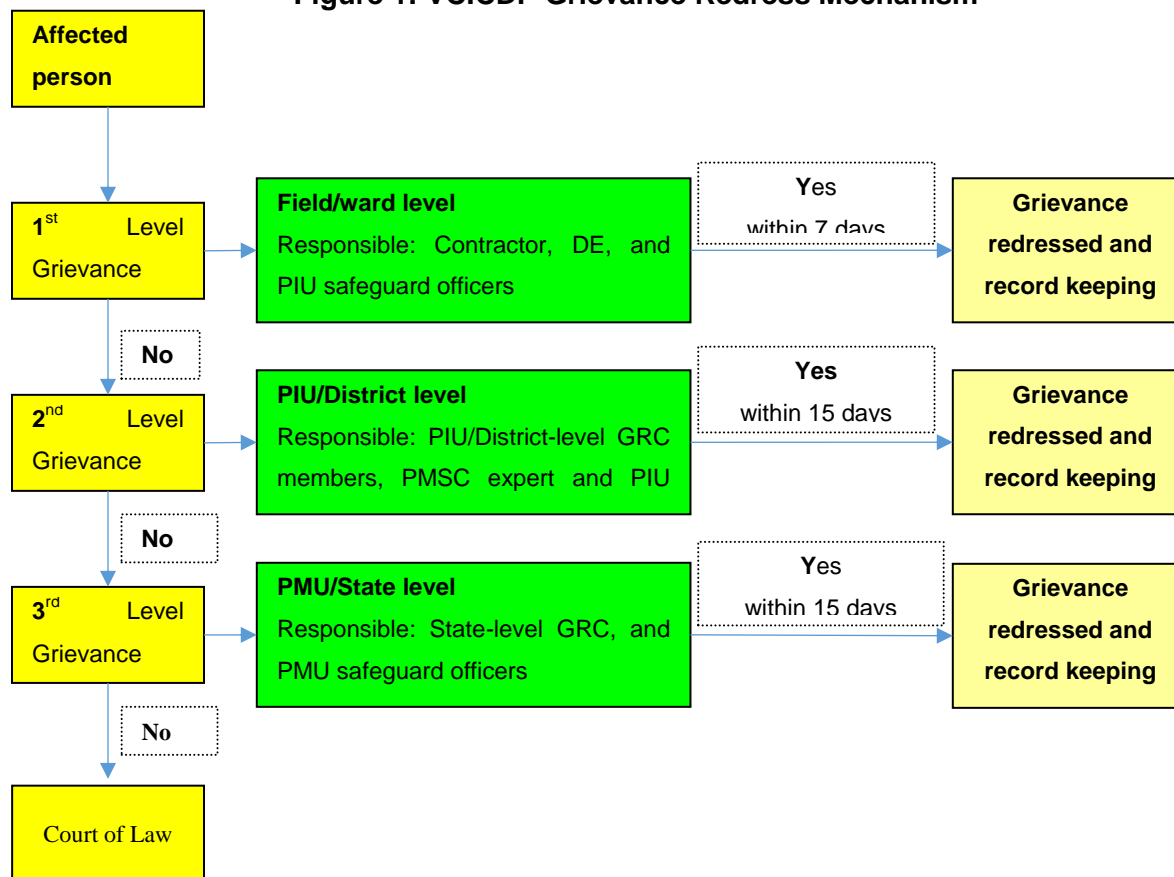
- (i) **1st Level Grievance.** The phone number of the PIU office should be made available at the construction site signboards. The contractors and field unit staff can immediately resolve onsite, seek the advice of the PIU safeguard manager as required, within seven days of receipt of a complaint/grievance.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

98. **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.

99. **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.

100. GRCs will continue to function throughout the project duration. The grievance redress process is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: VCICDP Grievance Redress Mechanism



GRC = Grievance Redressal Committee; PMU = Program Management Unit; PMSC = Project Management and Supervision Consultants

F. Functions of GRC

101. 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.

102. 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.

103. 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.

104. 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.

105. **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.

106. **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.

107. **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.

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. Project Management Unit

108. The State of Andhra Pradesh through the DoI will be the Executing Agency for the project and the Project Director, Directorate of Industries will head the PMU and will be in charge of overall coordination between the various PIUs and in prioritising subprojects for subsequent tranches based on social safeguards compliance. A Project Steering Committee will be established to advise the PMU on policy, monitor the implementation of the Investment Program, and coordinate with PIUs on cross-cutting issues.

109. The Safeguards Officer in the PMU with assistance from PMSC Social safeguards consultant will:

- (i) update resettlement plans²² in accordance with VCICDP Resettlement Framework, ADB's SPS, 2009 based on final detailed designs and submit to ADB for review, final approval, and disclosure prior to award of contract;
- (ii) Review and submit the final Resettlement Plans from PIUs to ADB for review and disclosure;
- (iii) ensure payment of compensation and R&R assistances prior to commencement of civil works;

²² 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

- (iv) monitor resettlement plan implementation and rehabilitation of displaced persons prior to and during construction;
- (v) conduct internal monitoring and assist the external monitor in external monitoring of the resettlement process to ensure smooth implementation;
- (vi) 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 vulnerable/poor people that losing the assigned lands due to the construction of the substation and the affected land owners/farmers for the constructions of the transmission towers. If the affected households are becoming economically worse off due the acquisition of lands for Yerpedu substation or due to the construction of the transmission towers, corrective action plan will have to be prepared and implemented to bring back the economic status of the affected households into pre project level;
- (vii) monitor the work of nongovernmental organization (NGO) or External Monitoring Agency recruited by the PIU/PMU;
- (viii) review quarterly resettlement monitoring reports prepared by resettlement agency if applicable and take required corrective actions, if any and consolidate the reports of Category B or C subprojects;
- (ix) 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 consistent with the safeguard framework and principles;
- (x) prepare and submit semi-annual safeguard monitoring report to ADB based on the quarterly social safeguard/involuntary resettlement reports submitted by PIUs or resettlement NGO;
- (xi) assist and address escalated grievances through the GRM in a timely manner, and taking quick corrective actions where necessary to facilitate the redressal of grievances;
- (xii) Assist PIU safeguard manager to engage in ongoing meaningful consultations with stakeholders and affected persons;
- (xiii) responsible for the implementation of project GRM and maintain the records;
- (xiv) for all Category A subprojects, recruit independent external monitoring agency with endorsement from ADB;
- (xv) ensure project compliance to resettlement framework of VCICDP and ADB Safeguards Policy Statement including safeguards requirement on indigenous people and Indigenous Peoples Development Framework; and
- (xvi) Monitor the implementation of corrective action plans (CAP), if any, consistent with the safeguard frameworks.

B. Project Implementation Unit

110. APTransco will be the implementing agency responsible for implementing the subproject. A Project implementation unit (PIU) will be established in APTransco. The PIU will be staffed with a Safeguards Manager (Social and Gender) and assisted by the PMSC specialist will be responsible to

- (i) update resettlement plans²³ in accordance with VCICDP Resettlement Framework, ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS, 2009) based on final detailed designs with supports from PMSC and/or turnkey contractors;

²³ 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

- (ii) Submitting the final Resettlement Plans to PMU to be submitted to ADB for review, final approval, and disclosure prior to award of contract;
- (iii) Implement the final Resettlement Plans and submit the completion report to PMU;
- (iv) identify suitable land for the replacement lands of the resumption of assigned lands affected by the project activity, if any, in coordination with District administration and initiate transfer/acquisition process, after receiving endorsement for the physically displaced persons;
- (v) Conduct meaningful consultations with the affected land users for the construction of substation to identify live skill training to one of the adult members of the affected households and closely assist them in finding short term and long term job placement to mitigate economic impacts from losing their income generating assets;
- (vi) Monitor the training program for the members of affected households of Yerpedu substation;
- (vii) leading/ assisting in the disbursement of compensation and resettlement assistances to all affected households/farmers, including livelihood subsistence to the affected households of Yerpedu substation;
- (viii) holding periodical consultations and monitoring with the affected people on implementation of LA and R&R activities;
- (ix) preparing monthly Resettlement Plan implementation and monitoring progress reports for submission to PMU;
- (x) updating payment of compensation, disbursement of resettlement assistances, displaced persons socio-economic data in the database;
- (xi) verification of claims for inclusion as displaced persons and submit report to PMU for decision;
- (xii) 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;
- (xiii) Review and approve list of landowners eligible for crop assistance and ex-gratia for diminution of land value;
- (xiv) Obtain necessary approval for the payments to landowners and make necessary funds available for disbursement;
- (xv) Ensure the affected land users for the construction of Yerpedu substation and affected land owners from the tower transmission will not be worse off due to the land acquisition/ restricted land use of the affected plots by the project activity. If negative impacts are identified the corrective action plan (CAP) will have to be prepared and implemented. Include the preparation and implementation of the CAP into the monthly safeguard progress report to PMU;
- (xvi) Ensure payment for temporary loss of income to the affected business, vendors or kiosks prior to the starts of civil works in affected areas;
- (xvii) 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; and
- (xviii) Manage and support the implementation of the project GRM, maintain the complaint data base and records.

XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Introduction

111. Implementation of Resettlement Plan mainly consists of compensation to be paid for crop damage and ex-gratia 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.

B. Schedule for Project Implementation

112. 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.

113. 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 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.

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

115. 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

116. 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	Sep-Dec 2016
Approval of Resettlement Plan and Disclosure									
GRC formation									
Award of Turkey Contract									
Walkover Survey									
Valuation for crop damage									
Disclosure of list of landowners eligible for crop compensation and ex-gratia assistance for tower and resumption of land									
Disbursement of crop compensation and ex-gratia amounts									
Certification of full payment and completion of all R&R activities									

XIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Introduction

117. 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

118. The 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 feedback 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 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. A copy of the quarterly report will be made available to ADB. For any unanticipated IR impacts or unforeseen significant negative social economic impacts to the affected people due the subproject activities as identified during implementation a 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

119. 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

Sl. No	Substation Name, capacity & associated Feeder Bays	Line Work	Substation Land Status	Substation Land Ownership/ Transfer Status	Present land use of Substation Land	Whether substation land transferred to AP Transco (Yes/ Pending)*	Any pending resettlement issues regarding Substation Land
1	132 kV at Yerpedu (2X80 MVA)	Laying of 132 kV Double Ckt Line from 220 kV Rachagunneri SS to proposed Yerpedu SS (9 kMs)	Land identified at Sy No: 202 of Pagali (V) , Yerpedu (M) , Chittoor (Dist) for an extent of Acres 5.00	Revenue Department, GoAP (D Patta lands/ assigned lands)	Agriculture	Pending - with revenue department	NIL
2	400/220kV SS at Rachagunneri	Upgradation of existing APTransco SS at Rachagunneri from 220 kV to 400 kV including Overhead Line	Site acquired by APTransco at Chindeipalli (V), Yerpedu (M) , Chittoor (Dist) for an extent of Acres 51.07 Cents	Land under possession of APTransco. Transfer of land under process	Existing 220/132 kV Rachagunneri SS	Pending - with revenue department	NIL
3	220/132/33kV SS at Naidupeta (Menakuru) (2x100+2x80+1x50 MVA)	a) Laying of 220 kV Double Ckt Line from 220kV Rachagunneri SS to proposed Naidupeta SS (40 kMs) b) 132 kV LILO (15 KM) of existing 132 kV Naidupet – Gudur line to proposed 220/132 kV Menakuru ((Naidupeta) SS	Allotted by APIIC, Sy.No. 383,384 & 385 at Palachur (V) , Pellakur (M) , Nellore Dist for an extent of Acres 10.00	APIIC land	SEZ; vacant land	Lease agreement to be entered into with APIIC	NIL

APIIC = Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited; Ckt = circuit; GoAP = Government of Andhra Pradesh; kV = kilovolt; MVA = megavolt ampere; SS = substation.

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

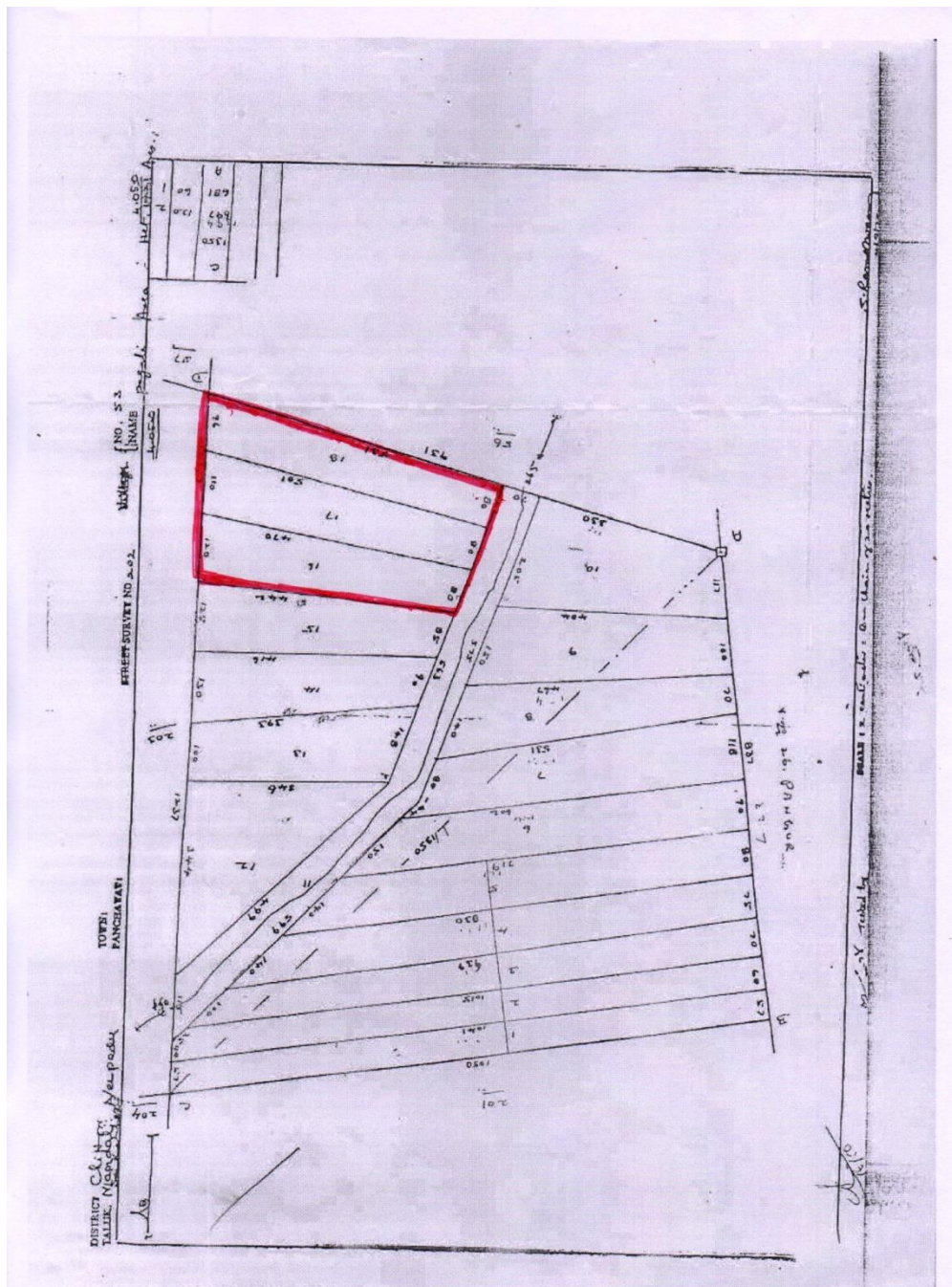
SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED ASSIGNED LANDHOLDERS

Summary Socio-economic Profile of Displaced Households

[illegible]

LAND RECORDS OF SUBSTATIONS

Yerpedu Land Records and Survey Map



8/19/2015

1508	186/1	0.4400	0.0000	0.4400	ద పట్టా	1.50	పుంజ	వర్షం	0.0000	10000000	xxxx (xxx)	xxxx (xxx)	0.4400	ద పట్టా
1509	186/10	0.3500	0.0000	0.3500	ద పట్టా	1.50	పుంజ	వర్షం	0.0000	10000000	xxxx (xxx)	xxxx (xxx)	0.3500	ద పట్టా
1510	186/11	0.3200	0.0000	0.3200	అ పుంజ	1.50	పుంజ	బోరు	0.0000	730	ఎ కలెక్టర్ రద్దీ (ఎ మెట్రిక్ మె రద్దీ)	ఎ కలెక్టర్ రద్దీ (ఎ మెట్రిక్ మె రద్దీ)	0.3200	ద పట్టా
1511	186/12	0.5000	0.0000	0.5000	ద పట్టా	1.50	పుంజ	వర్షం	0.0000	10000000	xxxx (xxx)	xxxx (xxx)	0.5000	ద పట్టా
1512	186/13	0.4500	0.0000	0.4500	ద పట్టా	1.50	పుంజ	వర్షం	0.0000	732	ఎ సెట్టెమ్మ (మెమలయ్య)	ఎ సెట్టెమ్మ (మెమలయ్య)	0.4500	ద పట్టా
1513	186/2	0.4400	0.0000	0.4400	ద పట్టా	1.50	పుంజ	వర్షం	0.0000	720	ఎ నాగరూపామ్మ (బత్తెయ్య)	ఎ నాగరూపామ్మ (బత్తెయ్య)	0.4400	ద పట్టా
1514	186/22	0.4400	0.0000	0.4400	అ పుంజ	0.00	అ పుంజ	-	0.0000	600008	అనాదీనం పుంజ (...)	అనాదీనం పుంజ (...)	0.4400	-
1515	186/3	0.4400	0.0000	0.4400	ద పట్టా	1.50	పుంజ	వర్షం	0.0000	10000000	xxxx (xxx)	xxxx (xxx)	0.4400	ద పట్టా
1516	186/4	0.4200	0.0000	0.4200	ద పట్టా	1.50	పుంజ	వర్షం	0.0000	10000000	xxxx (xxx)	xxxx (xxx)	0.4200	ద పట్టా
1517	186/5	0.4200	0.0000	0.4200	ద పట్టా	1.50	పుంజ	వర్షం	0.0000	10000000	xxxx (xxx)	xxxx (xxx)	0.4200	ద పట్టా
1518	186/6	0.4200	0.0000	0.4200	ద పట్టా	1.50	పుంజ	వర్షం	0.0000	10000000	xxxx (xxx)	xxxx (xxx)	0.4200	ద పట్టా
1519	186/7	0.8400	0.0000	0.8400	ద పట్టా	2.50	పుంజ	వర్షం	0.0000	10000000	xxxx (xxx)	xxxx (xxx)	0.8400	ద పట్టా
1520	186/8	0.4400	0.0000	0.4400	అ పుంజ	1.50	పుంజ	వర్షం	0.0000	10000000	xxxx (xxx)	xxxx (xxx)	0.4400	ద పట్టా
1521	186/9	0.3500	0.0000	0.3500	ద పట్టా	1.50	పుంజ	వర్షం	0.0000	10000000	xxxx (xxx)	xxxx (xxx)	0.3500	ద పట్టా
1522	187	3.7800	3.7800	0.0000		0.00		-	0.0000	600013	గయాల	గయాల	3.7800	-

http://mshb00m1.ap.gov.in/illaga_detail.asp?n=1522&FF28N%2025&g=6&A%20%20

Communication regarding Yerpedu assigned land: consent of affected persons to hand over land

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

From
Sri Siddharth Jain, I.A.S.,
District Collector,
Chittoor .

To
The Executive Engineer,
A.P TRANSCO,
Construction Division, Tirupati.

Roc.E1/3672 /2015 (3i cell) dated 07.11.2015.

Sir,

Sub: APIIC- Chittoor District – Tirupati Division-Yerpedu mandal- Pagali village – S.No. 141/3 etc.,- extent Acs. 563.17 cents- requested for alienation of DKT and Govt., lands for Establishment of Industrial Park- report called for-reg.

Ref: 1. Lt.No.ZO/TPT/LA/ YERPEDU-PAGALI/2015 dated 9.6.2015 of the Zonal Manager, APIIC, Tirupati.
2. This office Roc.E1/3672/2015 dated 15.6.2015.
3. Lt.No.ZO/TPT/Sub-Station/1310/2015 dated 27.6.2015 of the Zonal Manager, APIIC, Tirupati.
4. This Office Roc E1/3672(3i cell)/2015 dated.04.07.2015 addressed to the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirupathi and Tahsildar, Yerpedu.
5. Lt.No.EE/const/PTPT/AET/F.27/D.No.398/15 dt.26.08.2015 of the Executive Engineer, Construction Division, A.P Transco, Tirupati.
6. Roc F/2999/2015 dated.06.11.2015 of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirupati.

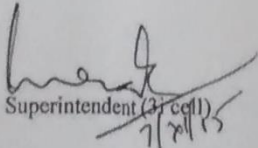
I invite your attention to the reference 5th cited.

In the reference 6th cited, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirupati has reported that, the land in S.No.202/1 ext., extent Acs.6.06 (Acs.5.26 assigned lands and 0.80 cents of Govt., lands)cents in Pagali Village is under the active enjoyment of the assignees and the assignees have consented for handing over the lands to Government for erection of 132/33 Kv Sub Station.

The Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirupati has further reported that, an approximate Market value of the proposed lands are @ Rs.8,00,000 per acre and the total cost of the lands (Acs.5.26) works out to Rs.42,08,000/-.

I therefore request you to deposit funds of Rs.42,08,000/- in favour of District Collector, Chittoor for taking further action in the matter.

//t.c.b.o//


 Superintendent (3i cell)
 7/11/15

Yours faithfully,
Sd/- N.Bharath Guptha,
Joint Collector
Chittoor.

22/11/15
22/11/15
22/11/15

Copy to RDO, TPT

CERTIFICATE OF HANDING OVER OF YERPEDU SS SITE BY DISTRICT COLLECTOR

ROC NO. A/344/08 DT:25-02-09

TAHSILDAR OFFICE, YERPEDU.

CERTIFICATE

The following lands of Yerpedu Mandal Chindepalli Village has been handed over to the Executive Engineer, TLC-Division, AP Transco, Tirupati on 25-02-2009 for construction of 20/132KV Sub-Station at Chindepalli Village as per directions of district Collector Chittoor, ROC, E1/326/2009, Dt:20-02-2009. (RDO, TRP, ROC, G/2031/08).

Sl.No.	Survey No	Extent	Classification
1	286-B2	6.00	A.W.D
2	286-B3	2.25	"
3	292-B1	3.32	"
4	292-B2	1.26	"
5	294-1	0.58	"
6	294-2	4.36	"
7	294-3	3.26	"
8	294-4	0.96	"
9	296-12	0.59	"
10	297-1	1.48	"
11	297-3	2.69	"
12	298-9	1.20	"
13	305-3	1.97	"
14	306-1	2.40	"
15	306-2	1.04	"
16	306-3	1.49	"
17	306-4	0.96	"
18	369-3	1.78	"
19	286/B1	0.89	"
20	286/B2	0.08	"
21	294-5	0.05	"
22	296-7	0.70	"
23	305-7	0.05	"
24	369-1	1.34	"
25	369-2	3.29	"
26	369-4	0.31	"
27	295-1	4.99	"
28	296-9	0.25	"
29	297-2	0.46	"
Total		50.00	

Handed Over
SILDA
ED
2009

Taken Over
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER
TLC DIVISION
A P T D A S I C

LETTER INDICATING PAYMENT COMPLETION FOR ASSIGNED LANDS AT YERPEDU AND REQUEST FOR TRANSFER TO APTRANSCO

TRANSMISSION CORPORATION OF ANDHRA PRADESH LIMITED

From
Executive Engineer,
Construction Division,
A.P.Transco.,
Tirupati.

To
The Tahsildhar,
Yerpedu,
Chittoor District.

Lr.No. EE/Const/TPT/AET/F. /D.No. 92 /14, Dt: 02 -05-2014.

Sir,

Sub:- Construction Division, Tirupati – Alienation of land to an extent of Acs 50.00 in Chidepalli Village – Yerpedu Mandal – Chittoor district for 220/132 KV SS – Title transfer in favour of Executive Engineer, Construction Division, Tirupati – Requested- Regarding.

Ref:- 1) ROC. A/344/2008, Dt: 13-12-2008 of Tahsildar, Yerpedu.
2) ROC. E1/326/2009, Dt: 12-04-2010 of Dist. Collector, Chittoor.
3) Lr.No.EE/TLC/TPT/AET/F.56/D.No.73/10, Dt: 05-06-2010.
4) Revenue (Assignment-4) Department MS.No.1249, Dt: 07.12.2000.
5) Lr.No.EE/TLC/TPT/AET/F.56/D.No.215/10, Dt: 25.08.2010.

* * * * *

It is to bring to your kind notice that an amount of Rs.75,00,000-00 (Rupees Seventy five lakhs only) vide D.D.No.310374, Dt: 19-11-2008 drawn in favour of LAO and RDO, Tirupati was deposited for the alienated land of 50 Acres for erection of 220/132 KV SS at Chindepalli. The details of the land are as follows:

Sl.No.	Survey No.	Extent	Classification
1	286-B2	6.00	A.W.D
2	286-B3	2.25	"
3	292-B1	3.32	"
4	292-B2	1.26	"
5	294-1	0.58	"
6	294-2	4.36	"
7	294-3	3.26	"
8	294-4	0.96	"
9	296-12	0.59	"
10	297-1	1.48	"
11	297-3	2.69	"
12	298-9	1.20	"
13	305-3	1.97	"
14	306-1	2.40	"
15	306-2	1.04	"
16	306-3	1.49	"
17	306-4	0.96	"
18	369-3	1.78	"
19	286/B1	0.89	"
20	286/B2	0.08	"
21	294-5	0.05	"
22	296-7	0.70	"
23	305-7	0.05	"

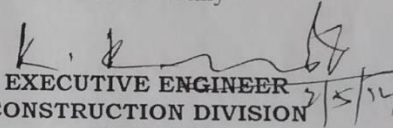
24	369-1	1.34	"
25	369-2	3029	"
26	369-4	0.31	"
27	295-1	4.99	"
28	296-9	0.25	"
29	297-2	0.46	"
	Total	50.00	

The Government also issued orders vide ref.(4) cited above, to alienate government land in Sy.Nos.286/B1, etc., to a total extent of Acres 50.00 Cts of Chindepalli village, Yerpedu Mandal, Chittoor District in favour of A.P.Transco, Tirupati on payment of Rs.1.00 lakh per Acer. The above extent of land was handed over by the Tahsildhar, Yerpedu vide ROC No.A/344/08, Dt: 25.02.2009.

But so far, the title deed for the above land is not transferred in the name of APTRANSCO.

Hence it is requested to transfer the title of the land in the name of Executive Engineer/Construction Division/APTRANSCO/Tirupati at the earliest.

Yours faithfully


EXECUTIVE ENGINEER
CONSTRUCTION DIVISION
TIRUPATI

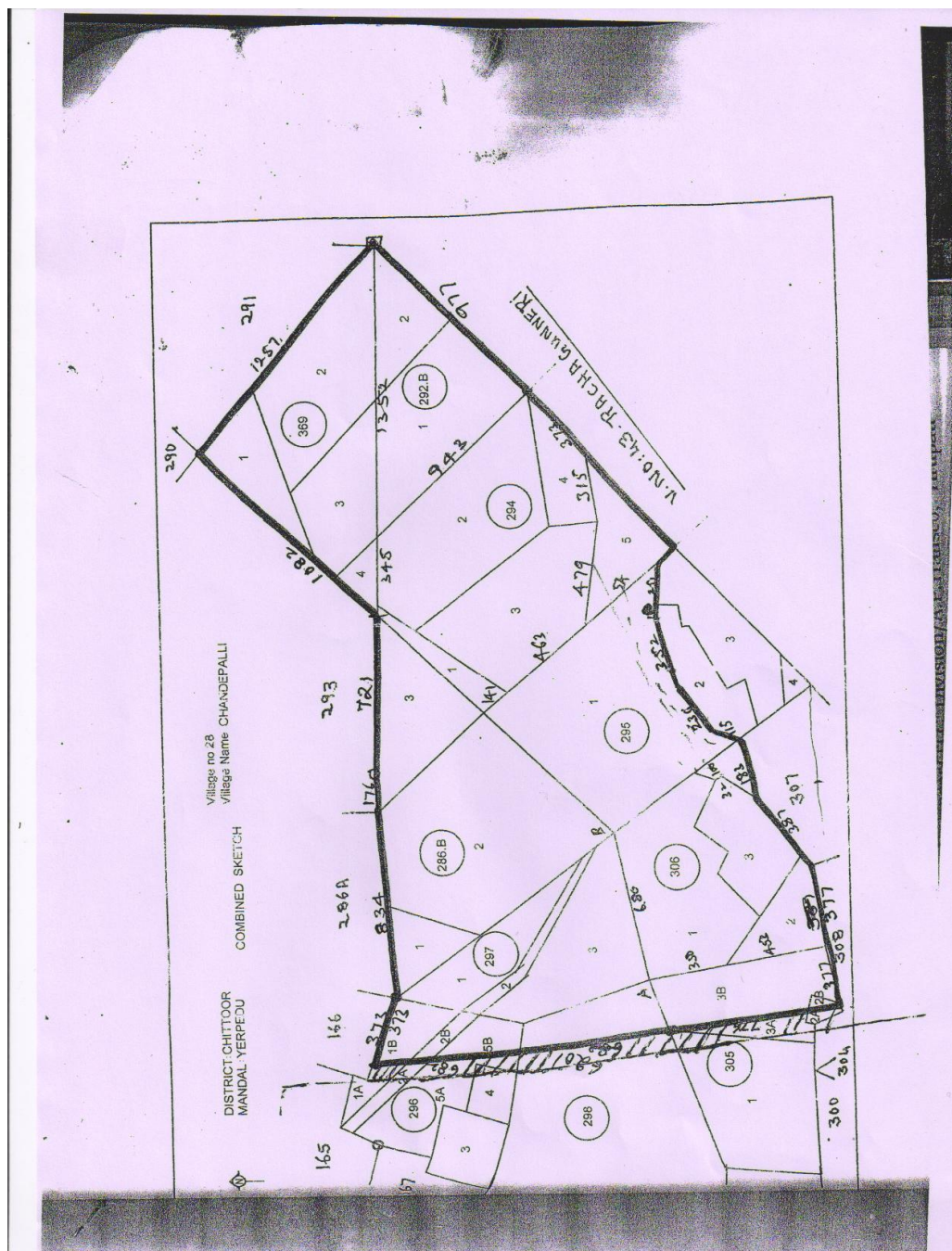
Copy submitted to the District Collector, Chittoor.

Copy submitted to the Chief Engineer/Kadapa Zone/Kadapa

Copy submitted to the Superintending Engineer/OMC Circle/Tirupati } (*)

(*) for favour of information

Copy to the Asst. Executive Engineer/Const/SD-III/Tirupati - to follow up the matter with Revenue authorities.

Rachgunneri Land Records and Survey Map

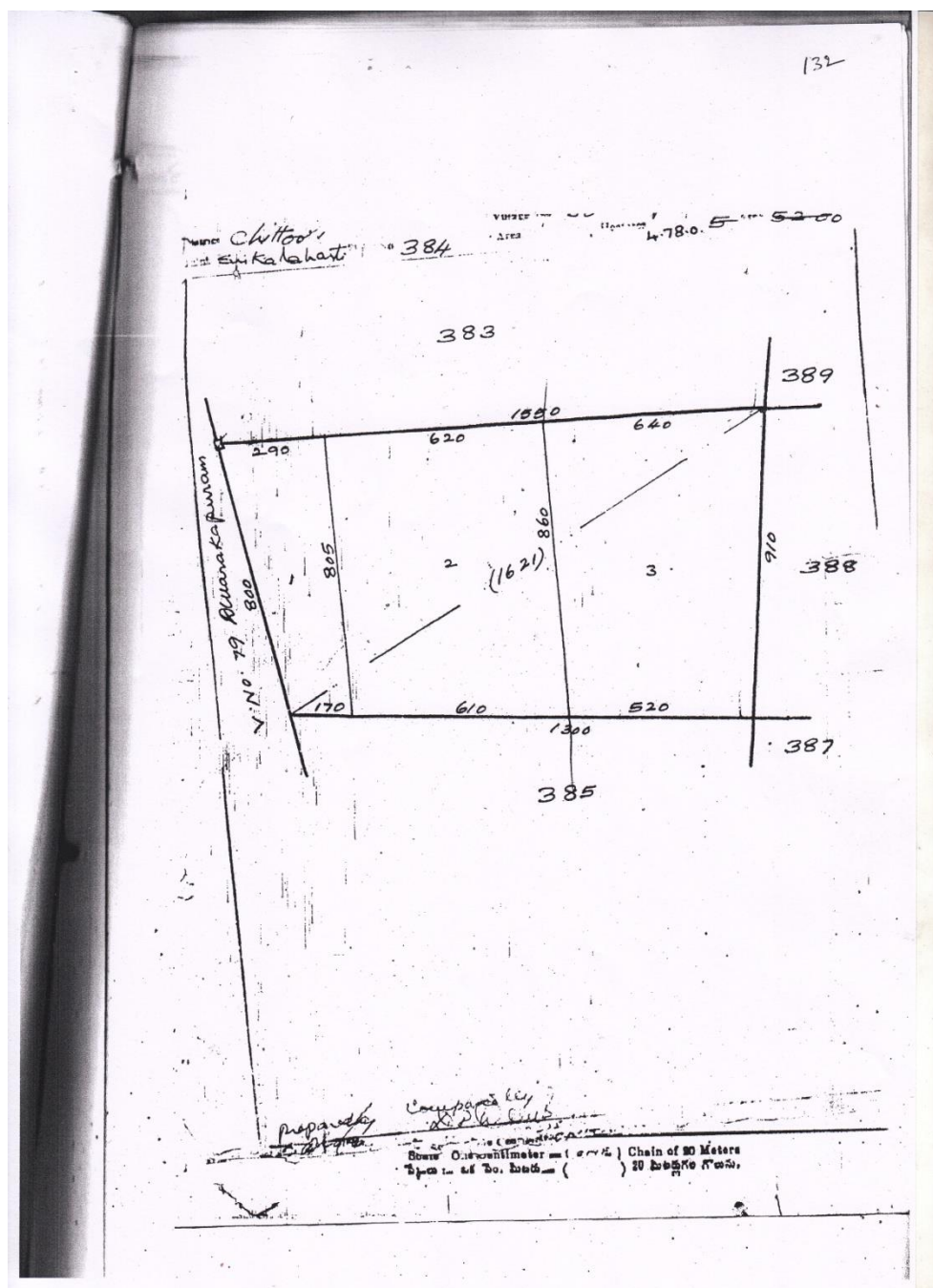
ಅವಧಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಭೂಮಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನ ವಿವರಣೆ															
ಮಾಹಿತಿ : 2021-2022															
ಪ್ರಾ.ನಿ.ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ				ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನ				ಪ್ರಾ.ನಿ.ನಿರ್ದೇಶನ							
ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2864	2864	1.2900	0.0000	1.2900	0.0000	4.61	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	0.0000	53	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	1.2900	0.0000	
2865	2865	1.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	2.00	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	0.0000	511	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	1.0000	0.0000	
2866	2866/2866/1	1.6900	0.0000	1.6900	0.0000	1.85	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	0.0000	562	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	1.6900	0.0000	
2867	2867/2867/2	1.7000	0.0000	1.7000	0.0000	4.75	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	1.7000	561	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	1.7000	0.0000	
2868	2868/2868/3	1.7000	0.0000	1.7000	0.0000	1.82	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	0.0000	575	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	1.7000	0.0000	
2869	2869/2869/1	1.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	2.00	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	0.0000	1000000	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	1.0000	0.0000	
2870	2870/2870/2	1.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	2.00	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	0.0000	1000000	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	1.0000	0.0000	
2871	2871/2871/3	1.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	2.00	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	0.0000	100150	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	1.0000	0.0000	
2872	2872/2872/4	1.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	2.00	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	0.0000	100150	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	1.0000	0.0000	
2873	2873/2873/5	1.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	2.00	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	0.0000	1000000	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	1.0000	0.0000	
2874	2874/2874/1	1.5000	0.0000	1.5000	0.0000	2.00	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	0.0000	60	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	1.5000	0.0000	
2875	2875/2875/2	0.3500	0.0000	0.3500	0.0000	0.45	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	0.0000	100017	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	0.3500	0.0000	
2876	2876/2876/3	0.3500	0.0000	0.3500	0.0000	1.50	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	0.0000	510	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	ವಿ.ಸಂ.	0.3500	0.0000	

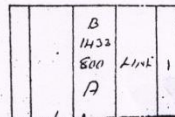
2877	28672b/1	1.15000.0000	1.1500	ප.පි.පි.	2.10	මූලාශ්‍රය	0.0000	100.0000	හොර (හ)	හොර (හ)	1.1500	
2878	28672b/2	1.10000.0000	1.1000	ප.පි.පි.	2.10	මූලාශ්‍රය	0.0000	718	විද්‍යාගාරයේ වැඩිපිට පාසල (හොරය)	විද්‍යාගාරයේ වැඩිපිට පාසල (හොරය)	1.1000	ප.පි.පි.
2879	28672b/1	0.89000.0000	0.8900	ප.පි.පි.	1.20	මූලාශ්‍රය	0.0000	710	හොර (හොරය)	හොර (හොරය)	0.8900	ප.පි.පි.
2879	28672b/1	0.89000.0000	0.8900	ප.පි.පි.	1.20	මූලාශ්‍රය	0.0000	710	හොර (හොරය)	හොර (හොරය)	0.8900	ප.පි.පි.
2881	2892/1	1.32000.0000	1.3200	ප.පි.පි.	0.00	ප.පි.පි.	0.0000	800.000	හොර (හොරය)	හොර (හොරය)	1.3200	
2889	2892/1/1	1.32000.0000	1.3200	ප.පි.පි.	2.12	මූලාශ්‍රය	0.0000	700.014	හොර (හොරය)	හොර (හොරය)	1.3200	
2890	2892/2b/1	1.52000.0000	1.5200	ප.පි.පි.	2.00	මූලාශ්‍රය	0.0000	770	හොර (හොරය)	හොර (හොරය)	1.5200	
2891	2892/2b/2	1.52000.0000	1.5200	ප.පි.පි.	2.31	මූලාශ්‍රය	0.0000	100.0000	හොර (හොරය)	හොර (හොරය)	1.5200	ප.පි.පි.
2892	2892/3	1.36000.0000	1.3600	ප.පි.පි.	0.00	ප.පි.පි.	0.0000	800.000	හොර (හොරය)	හොර (හොරය)	1.3600	
2893	2892/3a	1.36000.0000	1.3600	ප.පි.පි.	2.14	මූලාශ්‍රය	0.0000	100.0000	හොර (හොරය)	හොර (හොරය)	1.3600	ප.පි.පි.
2894	2892/3a	1.66000.0000	1.6600	ප.පි.පි.	2.00	මූලාශ්‍රය	0.0000	100.0000	හොර (හොරය)	හොර (හොරය)	1.6600	ප.පි.පි.
2895	2892/3b/1	1.65000.0000	1.6500	ප.පි.පි.	2.24	මූලාශ්‍රය	0.0000	708	හොර (හොරය)	හොර (හොරය)	1.6500	
2895	2892/3b/2	1.65000.0000	1.6500	ප.පි.පි.	2.24	මූලාශ්‍රය	0.0000	100.0000	හොර (හොරය)	හොර (හොරය)	1.6500	
2897	2892/3b	1.65000.0000	1.6500	ප.පි.පි.	2.31	මූලාශ්‍රය	0.0000	100.0000	හොර (හොරය)	හොර (හොරය)	1.6500	ප.පි.පි.
2898	2892/3b	1.65000.0000	1.6500	ප.පි.පි.	2.30	මූලාශ්‍රය	0.0000	100.0000	හොර (හොරය)	හොර (හොරය)	1.6500	
2899	2895/4	1.14000.0000	1.1400	ප.පි.පි.	0.00	ප.පි.පි.	0.0000	800.000	හොර (හොරය)	හොර (හොරය)	1.1400	
2897	2896/1	1.90000.0000	1.9000	ප.පි.පි.	0.00	ප.පි.පි.	0.0000	800.000	හොර (හොරය)	හොර (හොරය)	1.9000	
2898	2896/2	1.48000.4800	1.0000	ප.පි.පි.	0.00	ප.පි.පි.	0.0000	800.000	හොර (හොරය)	හොර (හොරය)	1.4800	
2899	2896/3	1.96000.0000	1.9600	ප.පි.පි.	1.34	මූලාශ්‍රය	0.0000	718	හොර (හොරය)	හොර (හොරය)	1.9600	ප.පි.පි.
2899	2896/4	1.42000.0000	1.4200	ප.පි.පි.	2.59	මූලාශ්‍රය	0.0000	718	හොර (හොරය)	හොර (හොරය)	1.4200	ප.පි.පි.

utilised as certified/authenticated copy for producing in any court or for enforcing any legal claims etc. under the existing relevant Act/Rules framed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in this context.

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వం భూమి రికార్డుల వివరములు పట్టణాచారి అదమరాలు															
చదువ సంఖ్య : 2704-2000															
తల్లి పట్టణం				మండలం పట్టణం				గ్రామం పంచాయితీ							
చదువ సంఖ్య	పట్టణం	వార్డు	సెక్షన్	సెక్షన్	సెక్షన్	సెక్షన్	సెక్షన్	సెక్షన్	సెక్షన్	సెక్షన్	సెక్షన్	సెక్షన్	సెక్షన్	సెక్షన్	సెక్షన్
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3011	305/1	2.39	0.00	2.39	3.3	వూలు	పట్టణం	0.0000	139	తల్లి పట్టణం	తల్లి పట్టణం	తల్లి పట్టణం	తల్లి పట్టణం	తల్లి పట్టణం	తల్లి పట్టణం
3012	305/2	3.80	0.00	3.80	2.5	వూలు	పట్టణం	0.0000	983	తల్లి పట్టణం	తల్లి పట్టణం	తల్లి పట్టణం	తల్లి పట్టణం	తల్లి పట్టణం	తల్లి పట్టణం
3013	305/3	3.15	0.00	3.15	3.2	వూలు	పట్టణం	0.0000	3000	తల్లి పట్టణం	తల్లి పట్టణం	తల్లి పట్టణం	తల్లి పట్టణం	తల్లి పట్టణం	తల్లి పట్టణం
3014	305/4	2.42	0.00	2.42	3.3	వూలు	పట్టణం	0.0000	3000	తల్లి పట్టణం	తల్లి పట్టణం	తల్లి పట్టణం	తల్లి పట్టణం	తల్లి పట్టణం	తల్లి పట్టణం
3015	306/1	2.40	0.00	2.40	3.3	వూలు	పట్టణం	0.0000	332	తల్లి పట్టణం	తల్లి పట్టణం	తల్లి పట్టణం	తల్లి పట్టణం	తల్లి పట్టణం	తల్లి పట్టణం
3016	306/2	1.04	0.00	1.04	1.4	వూలు	పట్టణం	0.0000	558	తల్లి పట్టణం	తల్లి పట్టణం	తల్లి పట్టణం	తల్లి పట్టణం	తల్లి పట్టణం	తల్లి పట్టణం

Naidupet Land Records and Survey Maps





[illegible]

[illegible]

Communication regarding handing over of land at Naidupet by APIIC to APTransco

AP TRANSCO
(An ISO 9001:2008 Certified Company)

From
The Executive Engineer,
Construction, Ambapuram,
220KV Sub-Station,
Nellore – 524 004.

To
The Superintending Engineer,
OMC Circle, AP TRANSCO,
220KV Sub-Station, Ambapuram,
Nellore – 524 004.

Lr. No. EE/Const./NLR/Tech/F. No. /D. No. 434 /15, Dt. 16-06-15.

Sir,

Sub:- AP TRANSCO, Construction Division, Nellore — Erection of 220KV Sub-Station
Naidupeta MP SEZ handing over of site— Submitted – Reg.

Ref :- Lr. No:ZO/APIIC/NLR/SEZ-Naidupet/2015,Dt.15-06-2015.

* * * * *

The Zonal Manager APIIC has handed over the land an extension of 10 Acres for the construction of 220KV Sub-Station in the Naidupeta MP SEZ, handing over particulars of the land and site plan is also here with enclosed. This is submitted for favour of information and taking further necessary action please.

Encl :- 1) Site plan of the land
2) handing over copy

Yours faithfully,


**Executive Engineer
Construction Division
AP TRANSCO/ NELLORE**

Copy submitted to

“ The Chief Engineer/Vijayawada Zone/AP Transco
“ The Chief Engineer/Const./V.S./Hyderabad } for favour of information please



V.Nageswara Rao
Zonal Manager

Andhra Pradesh
Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd.
(A Govt. of Andhra Pradesh Undertaking)
www.apicil.co

Lr.No.ZO/APIIC/NLR/SEZ-Naidupet/2015/

Dt: 15/06/2015

To
The Executive Engineer,
Construction Division,
Nellore.

Sir,

Sub: ZO – APIIC – Advance possession of land Acs.10.00 to AP TRANSCO, for
construction of new 220 KV Sub-Station in MP SEZ, Naidupet - Reg.

Ref: Lr.No.EE/Const./NLR/Tech/F.No. /D.No.350/15, dt.16/05/2015 of Executive Engineer,
Construction Division, AP TRANSCO, Nellore.

J.A.
[Signature]

With reference to the subject cited above, land to an extent of Acs.10.00 in Non-Processing
area of MP SEZ, Naidupet, Naidupet Mandal, SPSR Nellore District is hereby handed over in advance to
M/s.AP TRANSCO for construction of 220 KV Sub-Station in MP SEZ/IP Naidupet.

The terms and conditions like rate of land cost, mode of allotment will be informed separately.

Yours, faithfully,

[Signature]
ZONAL MANAGER

Andhra Pradesh
Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd.
 (A Govt. of Andhra Pradesh Undertaking)
 www.apiiclttd.com



ADVANCE POSSESSION CERTIFICATE

I, C.Sreenivasa Reddy, Manager (AM), APIIC Ltd., Nellore on behalf of APIIC Ltd handed over possession of the land measuring **Acs.10.00 Cents in Non-Processing area of MP SEZ Naidupet, Naidupet Mandal, SPSR Nellore District. A.P. to M/s. APTRANSCO,** vide IOM No. CE-1/APIIC/Elec/F-VCIC/2014-15, dt.01/06/2015 of Chief Engineer-I, APIIC, Hyderabad. The said land falls under the following Survey Numbers.

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Survey Nos.	Extent (in Acs)
1	Palachur	383 (Part)	10.00
2		384 (Part)	
3		385 (Part)	
		Total	10.00

Place: Nellore

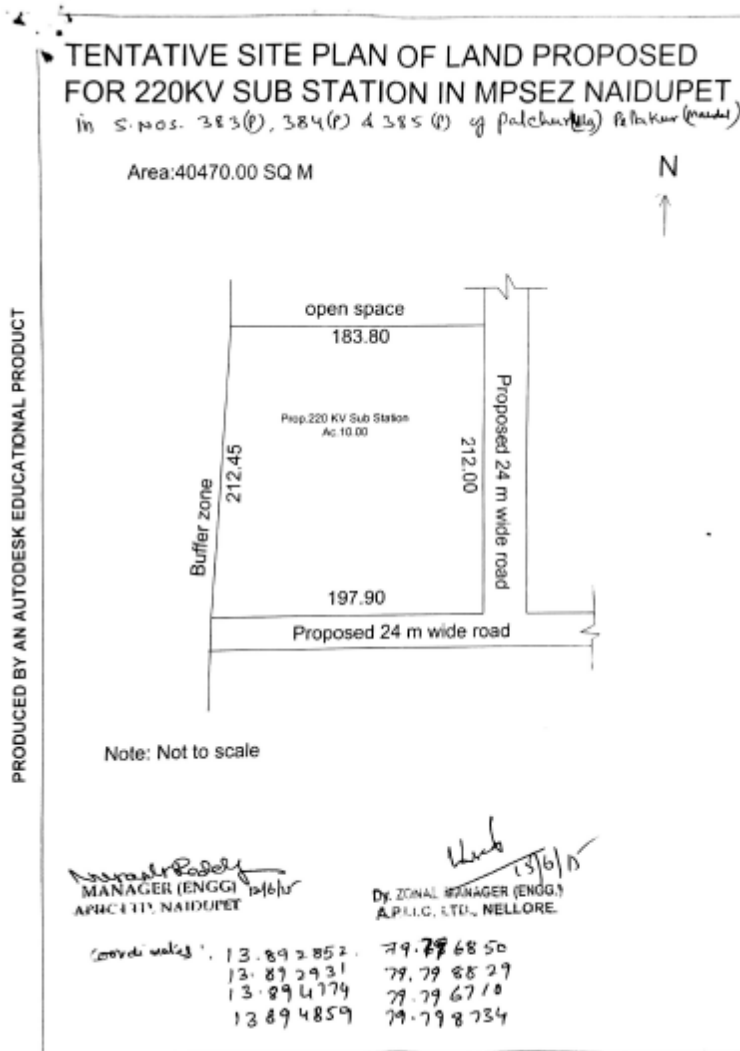
Place: Nellore

Handed over by

Taken over by

C. Sreenivasa Reddy 15/6/15
(C.Sreenivasa Reddy)
MANAGER (AM)
APIIC Ltd- Nellore
 C. SREENIVASA REDDY
 MANAGER (AM)
 APIIC LTD, NELLORE.

B. S. 15/6/15
Executive Engineer
AP TRANSCO
SPSR Nellore District.



PHOTOGRAPHS OF SITES AND ALIGNMENTS

Substation (SS) Location Photographs



Yerpedu SS Location



Naidupeta SS Location



Rachagunneri SS Location



Rachagunneri Existing SS

<p data-bbox="418 296 524 312">132 KV SS Yerpedu Site</p> 	<p data-bbox="1084 289 1242 306">132 KV SS YERPEDU SITE</p> 
<p data-bbox="272 827 597 844">LINE ALIGNMENT WAY NEAR 132 KV SS YERPEDU</p> 	<p data-bbox="948 823 1230 840">LINE ALIGNMENT WAY NEAR SIVAGIRI PALLI</p> 
<p data-bbox="342 1381 613 1398">LINE ALIGNMENT WAY NEAR SIVAGIRI PALLI</p> 	<p data-bbox="992 1392 1258 1409">LINE ALIGNMENT WAY NEAR CHINDEPALLI</p> 

 <p>132 KV BAY SITE AT 220 KV SS RACHAGUNNERI</p>	 <p>220 KV SS CHINDEPALLI</p>
 <p>PROPOSED SITE FOR 220KVSS NAIDUPET</p> <p>PHOTOGRAPH AT NE CORNER</p>	 <p>PROPOSED SITE FOR 220KVSS NAIDUPET</p> <p>PHOTOGRAPH AT SW CORNER</p>
 <p>PROPOSED SITE FOR 220KVSS NAIDUPET</p> <p>PHOTOGRAPH AT SE CORNER</p>	 <p>PROPOSED ROUTE FOR 220KV NPT - RACHAGUNNERI D.C.LINE NEAR 220KVSS NAIDUPET</p> <p>STRETCH OF PROPOSED 220KV NPT - RACHAGUNNERI D.C.LINE</p>
 <p>PROPOSED ROUTE FOR 220KV NPT - RACHAGUNNERI D.C.LINE NEAR 220KVSS NAIDUPET</p> <p>STRETCH OF PROPOSED 220KV NPT - RACHAGUNNERI D.C.LINE</p>	 <p>PROPOSED ROUTE FOR 220KV NPT - RACHAGUNNERI D.C.LINE NEAR 220KVSS RACHAGUNNERI</p> <p>ROUTE PROPOSED FOR 220KV NPT - RACHAGUNNERI D.C.LINE NEAR RACHAGUNNERI</p>

CONSULTATION PHOTOGRAPHS AND ATTENDANCE SHEETS

Photographs of Consultations



Section of the Participants during the Consultations at Chindepalli Village



Section of the Participants during the Consultations at Ponguru Village

Y-1
1

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

Public Consultations / Focus Group Discussion

Attendance Sheet

Date : 13-11-2015		Substation Name: 132 KV SS Vespodu	
Place : Chintalapudi			
S.No	Name	Designation / Occupation	Signature
1	G. Pandla Snadhi Reddy	Farmer	Snadhi 9440774181
2	G. Muri Shankar Reddy	Farmer	G. Muri Shankar Reddy 8897232490
3	G. Mahananda Reddy	Farmer	G. Mahananda Reddy 7702889009
4)	K. Krishnaiah	Farmer	K. Krishnaiah 9948746296
5)	R. Chenchiah	Farmer	R. Chenchiah 9700700913
6)	B. Munisatnam	Farmer	B. Munisatnam 9949640740
7)	J. Murali Mohan	Farmer	J. Murali Mohan 9177917851
8)	J. Jaya Rama Krishna	Farmer	J. Jaya Rama Krishna 9494887855
9)	G. Madavaiah	Farmer	G. Madavaiah 9908799075
10)	N. Muthi Sundaram	Farmer	N. Muthi Sundaram 9700793005

Y-2
1

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

Public Consultations / Focus Group Discussion

Attendance Sheet

Date : 17/11/2015		Substation Name: 132 KV SS Yerpada	
Place : Ponguru			
S.No	Name	Designation / Occupation	Signature
1	P. Revu	farmer	1 P 6 a 2 9704409831
2	E. Venkata Ratha	Farmer	E. V. S. R. 0620
3	B. Rama chandrasekh	Farmer	1 B 0 0 2 5 0 6 0 0 0 0
4	V. Rama chandrasekh	Farmer	1 V 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
5	P. Bala Gurusai	Farmer	1 P 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
6	P. Murali	Farmer	1 P 0 0 0 0 0 0
7	B. Prameela	Farmer	1 B. Prameela
8	B. Subbamma	Farmer	1 B. S. 0 0 0 0 0 0
9	E. Ganga Ramaiah	Farmer	1 E. G. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
10	K. Bala Prasad	Farmer	1 K. B. 0 0 0 0 0 0

$$\frac{y-2}{2}$$

Public Consultations / Focus Group Discussion

Attendance Sheet

[illegible]

COMPARISON BETWEEN ADB INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT 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 wherever feasible	✓	✓	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 involuntary resettlement 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 VCICDP
				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, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority"	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 referring/approaching the LARR authority

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
				[Ref: Section 51 sub-section 1]	
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 entitlement matrix. 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 scheduled caste/scheduled tribe 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

GRC = Grievance Redress Committee; LARR = Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement; RFCTLARR = Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement; SIA = Social Impact assessment.

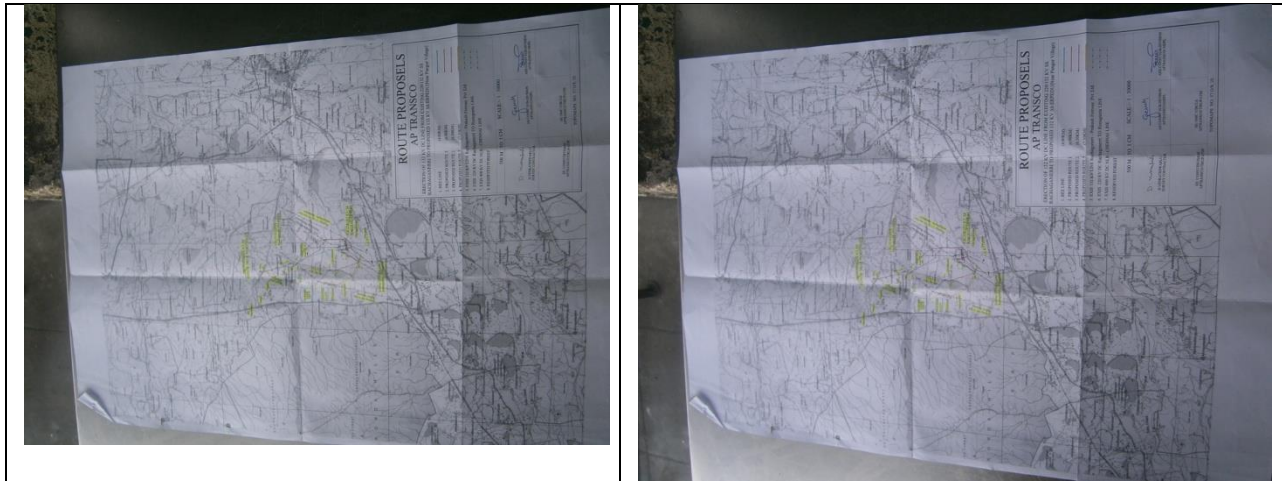
TRANSECT WALKS, BUSINESS SURVEYS, DETAILED MEASUREMENT AND CENSUS SURVEYS

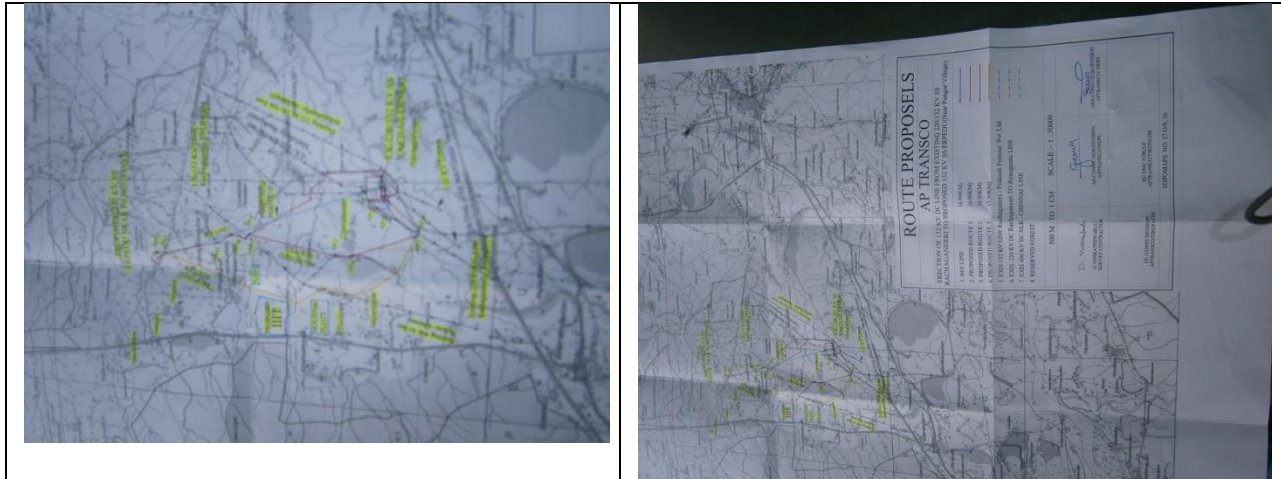
TRANSECT WALKS

The exact alignment of cable 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.

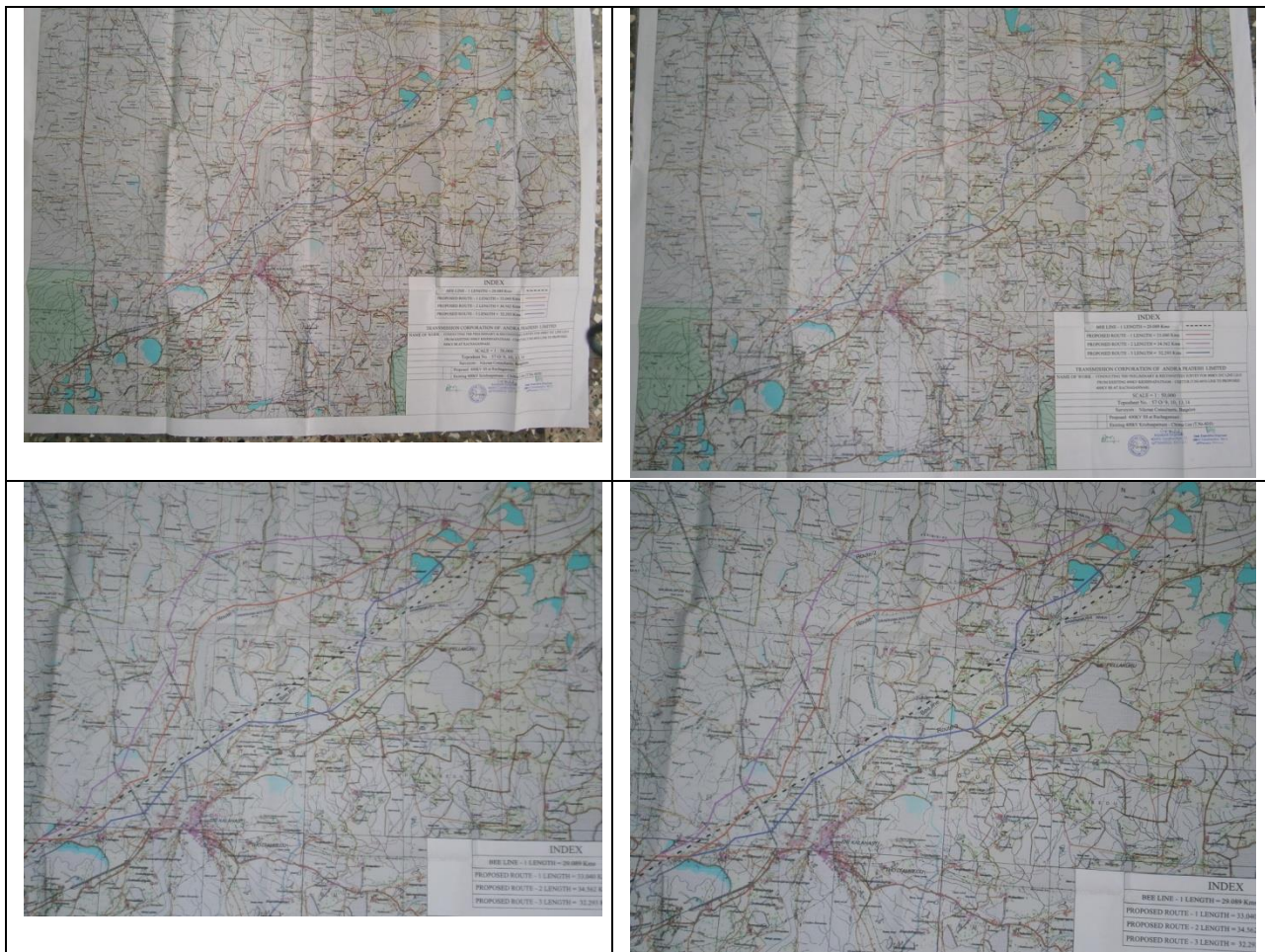
Typically, at the initial stage, route alternatives are considered by APTransco using topographic sheets, with a view to avoiding settlements and built-up areas, as illustrated below. (Use of Google Earth or similar software is recommended, which can be verified on ground). This is followed by walk-throughs or transects walks, to gauge the extent and nature of potential impacts.

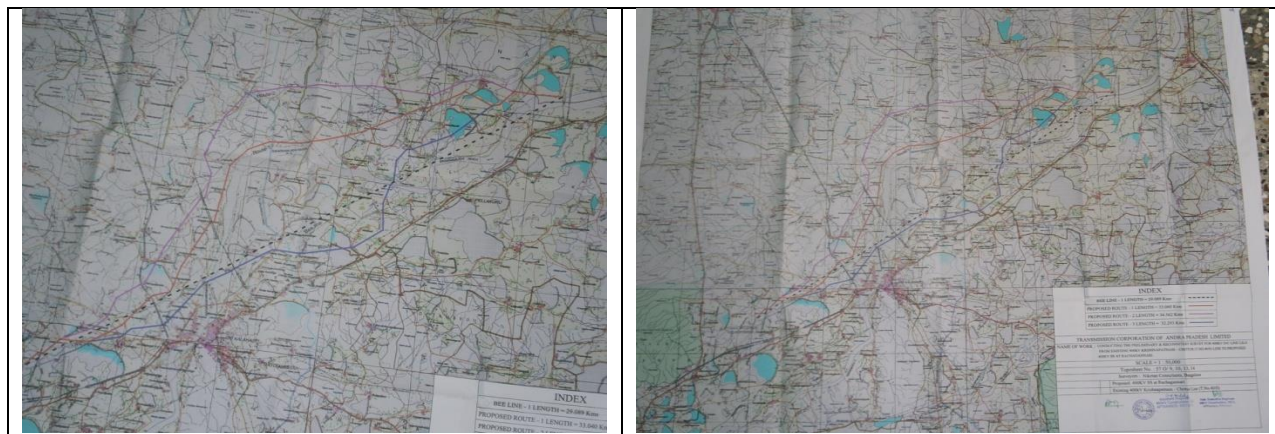
Illustration of use of Topographic Sheets at initial stage to arrive at alternate alignments: Yerpedu Transmission Alignment Route Alternatives





Rachagunneri: Use of Topographic Sheets to determine alternative alignments





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, specify				
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

1. Questionnaire N^o:
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					
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

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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					

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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.....

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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

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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.....

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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.)

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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)