

Draft Resettlement Plan

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Prepared by Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation (APRDC), Government of Andhra Pradesh

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
APRDC	–	Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation
DPR	–	Detailed project report
ECS	–	Electronic Clearing Service
GoAP	–	Government of Andhra Pradesh
GoI	–	Government of India
GRC	–	Grievance Redressal Committee
IAY	–	Indira Awaas Yojana
LARR	–	Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RFCTLARR	–	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
NGO	–	Nongovernment organization
PIU	–	Project implementation Unit
PMC	–	Project Management Consultants
PRoW	–	Proposed Right-of-Way
R&B	–	Roads and Building
R&R	–	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RDO	–	Revenue Divisional Officer
RoW	–	Right-of-Way
SIA	–	Social Impact Assessment
SMU	–	Social Management Unit
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
SSR	–	Standard Schedule of Rates
VCIC	–	Visakhapatnam to Chennai Industrial
VCICDP	–	Visakhapatnam to Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

km	–	kilometer
km ²	–	square kilometer
kV	–	kilovolt
m	–	meter
m ²	–	square meter

GLOSSARY

Affected Family: Any family affected by the project, living, cultivating in land or carrying on business, trade or any other occupation within the Corridor of Impact (CoI) who are impacted by the project is an Affected Family (AF).

Affected Person: Any individual, part of the affected family living, cultivating in land or carrying on business, trade or any other occupation within the Corridor of Impact (CoI) who are impacted by the project is an Affected Person (AP).

Agricultural Land: Land used for the purpose of: (i) agriculture or horticulture; (ii) dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture, sericulture, seed farming; (iii) breeding of livestock or nursery growing medicinal herbs; (iv) raising of crops, trees, grass or garden produce; and (v) land used for the grazing of cattle.

Assigned Land: Are government cultivable waste land provided to the land less poor persons for their lively hood more particularly land less agricultural labour and if the land is required for public purpose, on payment of compensation, the land can be resumed to government.

Assistance: All support mechanisms such as subsistence allowance, shifting assistance, livelihood assistance, involving monetary help, services or assets given to affected persons constitute assistance in this project.

Compensation: Compensation refers to amount paid to acquired private land and/or structure in accordance with the provisions of Sec 26, Sec 27, Sec 28, Sec 29 and Sec 30 pertaining to compensation and Sec 31 and Sec 32 pertaining to rehabilitation and resettlement contained in 'The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013'.

Cut-off Date: For title holders, the date of SIA notification [Sec 4(2)] of intended acquisition as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey for the subproject will be the cut-off date.

Displaced Family (DF): Any family living, cultivating land or carrying on business, trade or any other occupation within the Proposed Right-of-Way (PRoW) who are impacted by the project and have to relocate is a Displaced Family. All the members of a DF in the project will be treated as displaced persons.

Displaced Person: Any individual or part of the DFs living, cultivating land or carrying on business, trade or any other occupation within the PRoW who are impacted by the project is a Displaced Person.

Encroacher: Any person illegally occupying public property by extending their land boundary or a portion of their building onto the RoW is an encroacher.

Entitled Person (EP): Entitled Person includes all affected persons who qualify for, or are entitled to, compensation / assistance since being impacted by the project. The basis for identification of Entitled Persons (EP) in the project will be the cut-off date.

Marginal Farmer: A cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to one hectare or irrigated land holding up to one-half hectare;

Right-of-Way: Right-of-Way (RoW) is the land that have been granting to be owned by PWD(R&B) abetting the carriage way and including the carriageway and recorded as PWD (R&B) land in the revenue records

Proposed Right-of-Way: The proposed right-of-way (PROW) is the width required for the actual construction of the road including the carriageway, shoulder, embankment, longitudinal drainage, wayside amenities like bus stops, bus shelters, etc. and necessary safety zones.

Temporary Building: Temporary building means a temporary type of structure, which includes buildings with roofs constructed of thatch, galvanized iron or asbestos.

Significant Impact: The affected persons suffering the following impacts and requiring to relocate are categorized as significantly impacted affected persons: (i) loss of place of dwelling, (ii) loss of place of business; (iii) loss of livelihood; and (iv) loss of agricultural productive land.

Non-significant Impact: An AP suffering non-significant impact is one who is affected to a lesser degree than the significantly impacted as defined above. Compensation for non-significant impacts will be limited to one-time payment of cash or giving advance notice.

Non-Perennial Crop: Any plant species, either grown naturally or through cultivation that lives for a season and perishes with harvesting of its yields has been considered as a non-perennial crop in the project. For example, paddy, sugarcane, groundnut, etc.

Perennial Crop: Any plant species that live for years and yields its products after a certain age of maturity is a perennial crop. Generally trees, either grown naturally or horticulturally and yield fruits or timber have been considered as perennial crop in the project. For example, tamarind, coconut, mango, teak, neem etc. are perennial crops.

Persons losing their Livelihood: Persons losing their livelihood are individual members of the AFs, who are at least 18 years of age and are impacted by loss of primary occupation or source of income.

Private Property Owners: Private property owners are persons who have legal title to structures, land or other assets. These property owners are entitled to compensation under the 'The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013'.

Permanent Buildings: Buildings of a permanent construction type with reinforced concrete.

Replacement Cost: The amount required for an affected person to replace the lost asset through purchase in the open market.

Residual Land: Residual land can be defined as the remaining portion of land left with the owner of the holding after acquisition of land by the project.

Small Farmer: A cultivator with an un-irrigated land holding up to two hectares or with an irrigated land holding up to one hectare, but more than the holding of a marginal farmer.

Semi-Permanent Building: Buildings of a semi-permanent type with tiled roof and walls with permanent brickwork.

Severance of Land: Severance of land can be defined as division of a land holding caused due to acquisition of land mainly for laying new project alignment, such as a bypass or a re-alignment.

Squatter: Any person occupying structures entirely within the RoW (with no legal rights to occupy that parcel of land) for residential and/or business purposes is a squatter.

Tenant: Any person by whom or on whose account rent is payable for any property.

Women Headed Household (WHH): A household that is headed by a woman and does not have an adult male earning member is a Woman Headed Household. This woman may be a widowed, separated or deserted person.

Vulnerable Group (VG): 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.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Project Description

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

2. The subproject involves reconstruction and widening of 29.600 kilometers (km) stretch of the *Samarlakota to Rajanagaram* section of *Kakinada to Rajanagaram* road, also known as Asian Development Bank (ADB) Road, which connects the *Samarlakota* town with the National Highway-16 (Old NH-5) at *Rajanagaram*.

B. Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

3. Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation (APRDC) has prepared this Resettlement Plan for *Samarlakota to Rajanagaram* Road, one of the road corridors that is being proposed for improvements under VCICDP investment program. This Resettlement Plan addresses social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, eviction of squatters and removal of encroachments resulting in social and/or economic displacement to households/individuals/ community, either direct or indirect and is in compliance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARR), 2013.

C. Subproject Impacts

4. The project would lead to the improvement of road connectivity to the *Kakinada* port and the industries along the project area. The improved connectivity between the National Highway and the *Kakinada* port will facilitate faster movement of goods and material to and fro from the port to the nearby industrial areas, special economic zones and coal based power plants. Further, it will also reduce the travel time to the residents of this area to work place, schools, hospitals and markets. Agriculturist too will benefit by being able to quickly transport their produce without delay and buyers coming to their doorstep to procure food grains. Industrial growth will also generate employment opportunities to the people and new townships will be created to meet the demand for housing.

5. The subproject will involve acquisition of private land measuring 14.50¹ ha, will impact 211 land owners, 353 private structures comprising of 98 residences, 122 businesses, 44 residences cum business and 89 structures involving compound wall and portion of the structure. Further, 47 tenants, 211 agricultural landowners and 28 common property resources will also be affected. The Resettlement Plan will be updated and finalized upon the finalization of detailed engineering design and joint verification survey for land acquisition process during project implementation.

¹ The land plan schedule is in its final stages and the extent of private land required is a preliminary estimate and will be revised once the final extent is available.

D. Consultation, Participation and Disclosure

6. During Social Impact Assessment (SIA) consultations were held with displaced households, owners of commercial establishment along the project corridor, officials of the district administration and elected members of the local panchayat. In order to hear and address the concerns of women, women were encouraged to participate and opportunity to express their concern was provided during the consultations. During the census and socio economic survey, community level consultations were held in two villages, where impacts were significant, and displaced persons from all villages along the subproject road were intimated about the proposed consultation meetings. All relevant aspects of subproject design, details of land required and impact to private property were discussed with the affected communities.

7. Gist of each Resettlement Plan will be translated and made available to the displaced persons. Hard copies of the resettlement plan will also be made available at: (i) the offices of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU)/PWD(R&B); (ii) office of the District Collectors; (iii) Mandal Offices; and (iv) Offices of the Panchayat / Union / Municipality / Corporation, as soon as the plans are available and certainly before initiating the land acquisition process for the project.

E. Policy and Legal Framework

8. The resettlement principles adopted for this project is in line with the 'The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) and ADB's SPS, 2009.

F. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

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

G. Relocation of Housing and Settlement

10. The census survey impacts indicate that the subproject will require a resettlement site for about 142 displaced households. Considering that the impacts had been higher in two settlements viz. *Rangampeta* and *Ramaswamipeta*, the resettlement site could be developed in these two settlements to accommodate the physically displaced households

H. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

11. The subproject will cause loss of livelihood to 122 displaced households losing their place of business, 44 displaced households losing their place of residence cum business and 25 commercial tenants, in all totalling 191 displaced households losing livelihood. The displaced persons losing livelihood will be assisted to improve or at least restore their income levels to pre-project level.

I. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

12. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject include compensation for private land determined in accordance with RFCTLARR Act, 2013, compensation for structure at replacement cost without depreciation, resettlement assistances and cost of Resettlement Plan implementation.

The total resettlement cost for the subproject is estimated at INR 593 million. The PIU for this subproject, will provide necessary funds for compensation for land and structure.

J. Grievance Redress Mechanism

13. 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.

K. Institutional Arrangement

14. The jurisdictional Joint Collector will be the administrator for Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (LARR). The jurisdictional Revenue Divisional Officer (RDO) will be the competent authority for land acquisition and the Joint Collector will be supported by the Project Engineer in implementation of resettlement plan.

15. The State of Andhra Pradesh through the Department of Industries (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.

16. The subprojects will be implemented by APRDC. The Social Management Unit (SMU) comprising of the Sociologist (R&B) and Deputy Collector (R&B), at the head office of APRDC in Hyderabad, will be responsible for subproject compliance to social safeguards and concurrent internal monitoring of Resettlement Plan implementation. There will be a nongovernment organization (NGO) for Resettlement Plan implementation support to PIU and the Senior R&R Specialist and R&R Specialist (Roads) in the Project Management Consultants (PMC) to support the PMU.

L. Implementation Schedule

17. 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 24 months.

M. Monitoring and Reporting

18. The monitoring mechanism for the Resettlement Plan shall comprise of both internal and external monitoring. This subproject involving significant resettlement impacts is classified as Category A and hence will have to be monitored by an experienced external expert/agency.

19. The PIU will carry out concurrent monitoring of Resettlement Plan implementation through the R&R Specialist of the PMC under PMU with the support of a nodal NGO/agency, and prepare monthly and quarterly progress report in terms of physical and financial progress. A copy of the quarterly report will be made available to ADB.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Background

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

2. Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation (APRDC) has prepared this Resettlement Plan for *Samarlakota to Rajanagaram Road*, one of the road corridor that is being proposed for improvements under VCICDP investment program. This Resettlement Plan addresses social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, eviction of squatters and removal of encroachments resulting in social and/or economic displacement to households / individuals / community, either direct or indirect and is in compliance with Asian Development Bank's (ADB's) Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013.

B. Subproject

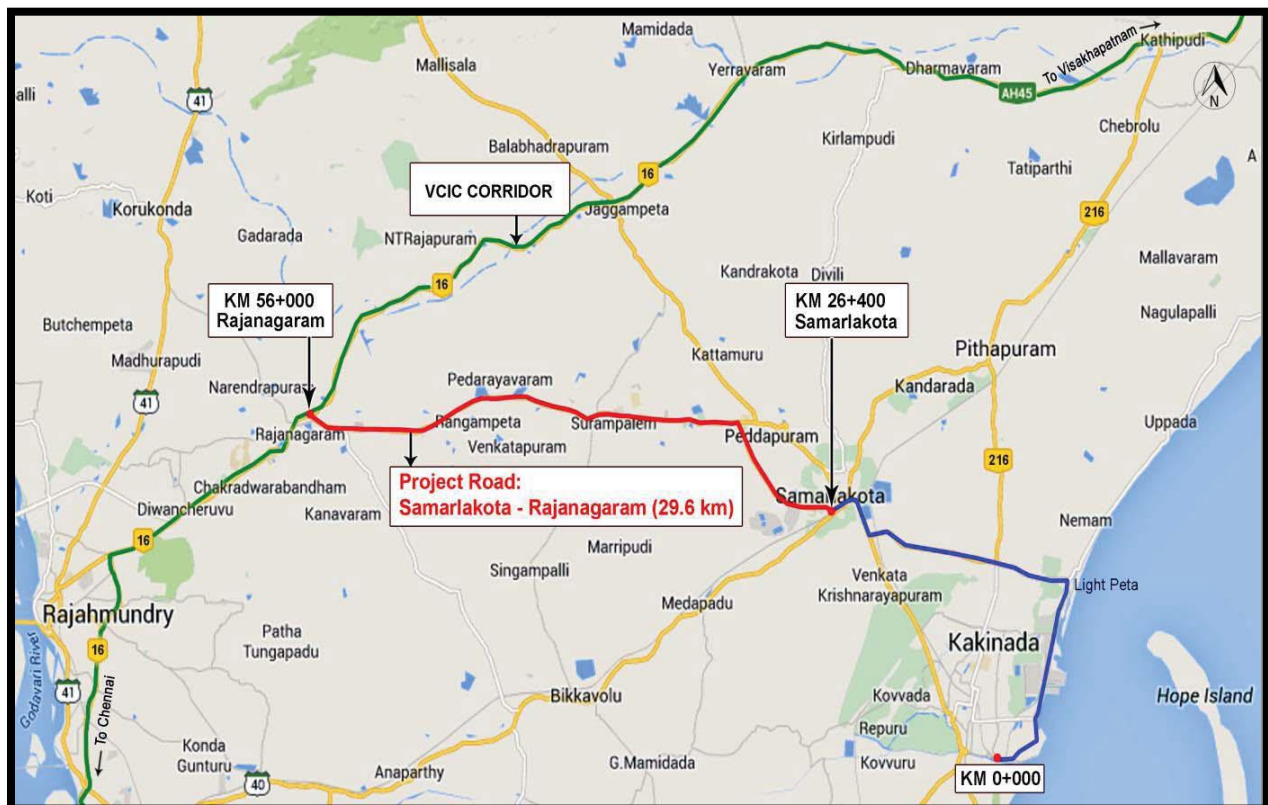
3. The subproject involves reconstruction and widening of 29.600 kilometer (km) stretch of the *Samarlakota to Rajanagaram* section of *Kakinada to Rajanagaram* road, also known as ADB Road, which connects the *Samarlakota* town with the National Highway-16 (Old NH-5) at *Rajanagaram*. The start point of the corridor is *Samarlakota* near the RoB junction at chainage 26.400 km and ends at chainage 56.000 km at National Highway in *Rajanagaram* village. The road is the main artery of *Kakinada* Port and is one of the most important roads in the East *Godavari* district. The proposed corridor traverses along 11 villages. The key plan of the subproject road is presented below and the Google image of the same is given in Appendix 1.

C. Profile of the Subproject Area

4. The subproject road falls entirely in East *Godavari* district of the State of Andhra Pradesh and traverses through 11 revenue villages. The East *Godavari* district is in the north coastal region of the State and having its borders with *Visakhapatnam*, *West Godavari*, *Khammam* Districts and *Bay of Bengal* on the eastern side. The District is known as rice bowl of Andhra Pradesh with abundant paddy fields and coconut groves. The District is spread over an area of 10,807 km² and administratively divided into seven revenue divisions, 64 revenue mandals and 1,012 gram panchayats, with a population of 51, 54,296 constituting 6.1 percent of the State's population. The District is largely rural with the rural population accounting for 74.5 percent and the percentage of women (50.1%) is marginally higher than men (49.9%) in the district. The District accounts for 6.8 percent of the State's scheduled caste population of 3.6 percent of the State's scheduled tribe population. The literacy rate in the district is 63.8 percent and is slightly higher than the State average (59.8%).

5. The villages along the subproject road has a population of about 2, 21,546 persons in an area of 241 km². The percentage of male and female population is on par with the State average of 49.9 percent and 50.1 percent respectively and the sex ratio is 1,003, higher than the State average (993). Majority (81.6%) of the population belongs to backward caste and other caste (81.6%), while scheduled caste constitutes 17.6 percent; the scheduled tribes are little less than 1 percent. The literacy rate in the subproject villages is 60 percent, with male literacy level at 61.6 percent and female literacy level at 58.4 percent. Amongst the main workers (33.2%), 54.5 percent are into agricultural labour, followed by 35 percent other workers (trade, service, etc.), 8.2 percent into cultivation and 2.3 percent in household industry. The land use pattern in the villages along the road are mostly cultivable land with irrigation source (60%), followed by area not available for cultivation viz: settlements, institutions, internal roads, etc.; (20%) and un-irrigated land for cultivation (19%) and cultivable waste (1%). The major source of irrigation in these villages is through the Grand Canal (81%), followed by tank irrigation (8%), tube well and well account for the remaining.

Figure 1: Key Plan of the Subproject Road



D. Subproject Impacts

6. The project would lead to the improvement of road connectivity to the *Kakinada* port and the industries along the project area. The improved connectivity between the National Highway and the *Kakinada* port will facilitate faster movement of goods and material to and fro from the port to the nearby industrial areas, special economic zones and coal based power plants. Further, it will also reduce the travel time to the residents of this area to work place, schools, hospitals and markets. Agriculturist too will benefit by being able to quickly transport their produce without delay and buyers coming to their doorstep to procure food grains. Industrial

growth will also generate employment opportunities to the people and new townships will be created to meet the demand for housing. However, the subproject will require private land and removal of encroachments and squatting for improving the corridor, resulting in negative impacts to some people living along the corridor.

7. The subproject will involve acquisition of private land measuring 14.50¹ ha, will impact 353 private structures comprising of 98 residences, 122 businesses, 44 residences cum business and 89 structures involving compound wall and portion of the structure. Further, 47 tenants, 211 agricultural landowners, and 28 common property resources will also be affected and the involuntary resettlement impacts is summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Impact	Extent/Numbers	
Private Land Acquisition (ha)	14.50 ha	
Government Land Required	NA	
Temporary Land Acquisition (ha)	Nil	
Displaced Households	611	
Physically Displaced Households (Loss of Residence)	98	
Economically Displaced Households (Loss of Shop)	122	
Physically and Economically Displaced Households (Loss of Residence cum Shop)	44	
Non Significant Impact	89	
Land Owners Losing strip of land	211	
Tenants	47	
Displaced Persons	2554	
Titled displaced persons	2199	
Non-titled displaced persons	355	
Affected employees	-	
Women Headed Household	16	
Scheduled Tribe headed household	Nil	
Scheduled Caste headed household	16	
BPL household	57	
Disabled Headed Households	Nil	
Vulnerable households (ST, SC, WHH, BPL & DHH) - Mutually exclusive)	82	
Affected Structures	353	
Affected Private Trees	35	
Affected Common Property Resources	28	

BPL = below poverty line; DHH = disabled-headed household; SC = scheduled caste; ST = scheduled tribe; WHH = women-headed household.

E. Minimizing Involuntary Resettlement

8. Measures were taken to minimise adverse involuntary resettlement impacts by adopting concentric widening in built-up sections. The available right-of-way (RoW) was utilised to the maximum, thereby reducing the additional land requirement by about 20 percent for widening to a four-lane divided carriageway.

¹ The land plan schedule has been finalised and the extent of private land required is likely to get revised marginally once the LA process is initiated during the scrutiny of LPS.

F. Scope and Objective of Resettlement Plan

9. 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 improvements to *Samarlakota to Rajanagaram Road* under VCICDP. The document describes the magnitude of impact, mitigation measures proposed, method of valuation of land, structure and other assets, eligibility criteria for availing benefits, baseline socio-economic characteristics, entitlements based on type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Introduction

10. The subproject involves improvements to the *Samarlakota to Rajanagaram Road* section of the *Kakinada to Rajanagaram road*, also known as ADB Road, connecting *Samarlakota* town with the National Highway-16 (Old NH-5) at *Rajanagaram*. The 29.600km long section is proposed for improvement and the improvement works include widening the existing 2-lane to a 4-lane divided carriageway; geometric improvement; junction improvement; provision of drain; and footpath.

B. Scope of Land Acquisition

11. The available RoW has been fully considered for the proposed improvement and the existing RoW for the road section were obtained from village maps and FMBs and verified at site. Since the available RoW is not sufficient to meet the design cross section for the proposed 4-lanning with divided carriageway, the road construction would entail land acquisition of private land resulting in adverse impacts to some households. The estimated private land required for the improvements proposed is 14.50ha. The private land proposed for acquisition is mostly strips of land, with the width varying from 5-12m, and abetting the existing 2-lane road. The land plan schedule has been finalised and the extent of private land required and the final number of land owners/land users to be affected by the project activity will be known once the land acquisition process is initiated during the scrutiny of land-plan-schedule (LPS).

Table 2: Ownership Status of the Affected Land

S.I. No.	Type of Ownership	Acre
1	Private	35.83 ²
2	Government	
3	Community	
Total	Total	35.83

² APRDC is yet to prepare the LPS statement and have completed the LAP drawings.

Table 3: Loss of Private Land and Impacts

S.I. No.	Use of Land	No. of Affected Household	No. of Affected Person
1	Agricultural	135	564
2	Residential and Commercial	57	238
3	No use/barren	11	46
4	Other	8	33
Total	Total	211	881

Table 4: Intensity of Land Impact

S.I. No.	Scale of Impact	No. of Household	No. of Affected Person
1	Up to 10%	197	823
2	Above 10% and Below 25%	10	42
3	Above 25% and Below 50%	4	16
4	Above 50% and Below 75%	-	-
5	Above 75%	-	-
Total	Total	211	881

C. Impact to Structures

12. The improvements proposed will cause impact to 353 private structures and 28 common property resources. Further, there are 47 tenants who would be affected by this project. The private land acquisition involves acquisition of 14.50ha belonging to about 211 landowners. Thirty eight percent of the affected structures are being used for commercial purpose, followed by 31 percent used as residence, 14 percent are used for both residence and commercial and 16 percent are compound wall and other non-significant impacted structures.

D. Loss of Private Structures

13. Seventy six percent of the structures getting affected belong to owners, 4 percent structures are encroachments and 20 percent structures getting affected belong to squatters. The ownership details of the private structures getting affected is presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Ownership of Private Structures

Tenure	Number of Structures	Percentage
Owner	268	75.9
Encroacher	13	3.7
Squatter	72	20.4
Total	353	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, July-October 2015

14. Thirty five percent of the private structures getting affected are semi-permanent in nature, followed by 25 percent structures that are permanent in nature, 24 percent of structures are temporary in nature and compound wall, etc. account for 16 percent. The type of construction of the affected structures is presented in Table 6.

Table 6: Type of Construction of the Affected Structures

Type of Structure	Number of Structures	Percentage
Permanent	87	24.6
Semi-permanent	123	34.8
Temporary	86	24.4
Compound wall, etc.	57	16.2
Total	353	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, July-October 2015

15. Thirty eight percent of the structures getting affected are being used for commercial purpose, comprising largely of small business establishments and 31 percent of the structures are used for residential purpose. Fourteen percent of the affected structures are used as both residence and commercial, and compound wall and non-significant impacted structures account for 16 percent. In all, about 52 percent of the structures getting affected will cause impact on the livelihood. The use of the affected structure is presented in Table 7.

Table 7: Use of the Affected Structures

Use of Structure	Number of Structures	Percentage
Residential	111	31.4
Commercial	134	38.0
Residential & Commercial	51	14.4
Compound wall, etc.	57	16.2
Total	353	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, July-October 2015

E. Magnitude of Impact on Structures

16. The subproject will cause impact to 353 structures and the significance of impact has been assessed based on the percentage loss of area of the structure. Structures losing 20 percent and above of the total area are considered to have faced significant impact and the rest as non-significant impacted structures. Out of these 353 structures, 264 (75%) structures will face significant impact requiring relocation and the remaining 89 (25%) structures will not face much impact and will be able to continue to reside and/or do their business in the same place. The significant impacted displaced households comprise of 98 displaced households (410 displaced persons) who will face physical displacement, 122 displaced households (510 displaced persons) who will face economic displacement and 44 displaced households (184 displaced persons) will face both physical and economic displacement. The extent of loss to structure, its use as well as the ownership status of the affected structures are presented in Tables 8a, 8b and 8c.

Table 8a: Use by Extent of loss to the Affected Structures

Impact	Residence	Commercial	Residence cum Commercial	Compound Wall, etc.	Total
Significant	98	122	44		264
Non-significant	13	12	7	57	89
	111	134	51	57	353

Source: Census and Social Survey, July-October 2015

Table 8b: Ownership Status of the Affected Structures

Significantly Impacted	Titleholder	Non-title holder	Total
Residence	83	15	98
Commercial	75	47	122
Residence cum Commercial	37	7	44
Total	195	69	264

Source: Census and Social Survey, July-October 2015

Table 8c: Impacts on Physical and Economic Displacement

Type of Impacts	Displaced Household	Displaced Person
Physical and Economic Displacement	44	184
Economic Displacement	122	510
Physical Displacement	98	410
Total	264	1104

F. Loss of Livelihood and Impacts on Tenants

17. The subproject causes significant impact to 122 commercial establishments (34.6%) and 44 residence cum commercial establishments (12.5%) [see Table 5] resulting in significant loss of livelihood to about 47 percent of the displaced household. Further, there are 25 significantly impacted commercial tenants (83% of the commercial tenants), who would also face economic displacement. The category of impacts causing loss of livelihood is presented in Table 9a and 9b.

Table 9a: Loss of Livelihood

Category of Loss	Number of Displaced Households	Number of Displaced Persons
Owners of Business	166	694
Commercial Tenants	25	104
Total	191	798

Source: Census and Social Survey, July-October 2015

Table 9b: Affected Tenants

Tenant Category	Number of Tenant
Significantly Impacted	38
Residential	13
Residential cum Commercial	2
Commercial	23
Non significantly Impacted	9
Total	47

Source: Census and Social Survey, July-October 2015

G. Loss of Trees

18. The subproject will involve loss of 35 private trees belonging to the displaced households. Six percent of the trees are teak trees, 23 percent have timber value and the rest are fruit bearing trees. All other trees getting affected in this project belong to the government and the re-establishment of non-private trees will be done in accordance with the Forest Act. Trees belonging to the displaced households will be compensated in accordance with the provisions contained in the EM.

H. Loss of Community Assets

19. During the design stage, efforts were made to avoid impact to community structures and the project will affect 28 community structures that could not be avoided, among which 36 percent are public facilities, statues and amenities. Place of worship accounts for 64 percent of community assets getting affected. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in consultation with the local community and/or users and the jurisdictional local body will plan the relocation of the community structures. The community assets getting affected in this project is presented in Table 9c. Where ever required, the PIU will ensure that utilities are relocated, in accordance to ADB SPS, prior to commencement of civil works in that stretch of the road corridor and in accordance with the civil works schedule. Further, the reconstruction and relocation of schools should be undertaken only during the vacation when the school is closed and accordingly these stretches should be included in the 2nd milestone of the civil works schedule. Impact to hospitals, both public and private will require time to make alternate arrangements for shifting equipment and in-patients, requiring such stretch to be included in the 2nd milestone.

Table 9c: Loss of Community Structures

Type of Community Asset	Number of Structures	Percentage
Place of worship	18	64.2
Graveyard	1	3.6
School	1	3.6
Other government buildings	3	10.7
Statue	3	10.7
Solid Waste Dumping Yard	1	3.6
Bus shelter	1	3.6
Total	28	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, July-October 2015

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION PROFILE

A. Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

20. This draft Resettlement Plan is based on the census and socio-economic survey carried out between July and October 2015, based on the detailed design of the subproject. The census survey identified 353 households and the salient findings are presented in the following sections.

B. Methodology Adopted

21. The census survey enumerated all private assets and properties and common property resources, for the 4-lane divided carriageway, falling within the proposed right-of-way (PRoW) of 33.5 meters (m) in rural, 35.6m in urban and 42m in the *Rajanagaram* section where it joins the NH. For every displaced household, a pretested structured questionnaire was administered during the census survey. The survey recorded details of: (i) identity of the displaced household; (ii) tenure; and (iii) type, use and extent of loss of the displaced household.

22. In addition to recording the above information, detailed socio-economic characteristics, including demographic profile of members of the household, standard of living, inventory of physical assets, vulnerability characteristics, indebtedness level, health and sanitation, and ascertaining perceptions about project, resettlement options and compensation, was collected from all significantly impacted household. All structures were photographed and numbered for reference and record. Details of common property resources within the PRoW were also recorded.

Census Survey - Sample Private Asset and CPR



*Commercial - Squatter
Samarlakota Village*



*CPR - Place of Worship
Rameshampeta Village*

23. The displaced households were categorised based on the severity of impact as significant, those having to relocate, and non-significant, those who can continue in the same place. The summary of displaced households and the summary of Affected Common Property Resources is presented in Appendix 2.

24. The census survey identified 353 households who would be displaced and 28 common property resources that would be affected and required to be relocated or compensated for non-significant impact. Of the 353 households, 264 households will face significant impact requiring relocation and majority of them (181 households) could not be enumerated and it includes those who were reluctant to share their socio-economic information and those residence or shop that were closed all the time. However, all these displaced households were identified and even those who were absentees were identified based on the information provided by neighbours. Further, all the structure were identified, marked and photographed for reference. The Resettlement Plan will be updated based on socio-economic information of the remaining households that would be collected during Resettlement Plan implementation.

25. Further, as per LPS under preparation, there are 211 land parcels which would involve

at least that many number of landowners who would be losing a strip of their land due to widening or curve improvement. After scrutiny of the LPS, the list of land owners, based on the land acquisition notification and subsequent enquiry that would be carried out as part of land acquisition proceedings, along with the compensation and R&R assistance, in accordance with the provisions of the Resettlement Framework, would be disclosed as an addendum to this Resettlement Plan.

26. The census survey identified all 353 structures and its occupants/users. Further, the socio-economic survey was carried out amongst 83 significantly affected households and the details of the same are analysed and presented in the following sections.

C. Demographic Profile of Project Displaced Households

27. Household by Sex. Four percent of displaced households are headed by women and the remaining households are headed by men. Males account for 49.9 percent and female account for 50.1 percent amongst Displaced Persons.

Table 10: Displaced households by Sex

	Number	Percentage
Male	337	95.5
Female	16	4.5
Total	353	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, July-October 2015

28. Household by Religion. Hindus account for 91 percent of the household getting affected, followed by 5 percent Muslims and 4 percent Christians.

Table 11: Household by Religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	76	91.6
Muslim	4	4.8
Christian	3	3.6
Total	83	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, July-October 2015

29. Household by Social Group. Sixty six percent of the displaced household belong to the other backward caste, followed by 23 percent general category, 10 percent scheduled caste and 1 percent did not disclose.

Table 12: Household by Social Category

Social Category	Number	Percentage
General	19	22.9
Other Backward caste	55	66.3
Scheduled caste	8	9.6
Not disclosed	1	1.2
Total	83	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, July-October 2015

30. Household by Size of Family. Family of size up to 3 members and family of 4 to 5 members account for 37 percent each, followed by 18 percent with a family of size 6 to 7

members and 7 percent with families having 8 members and above. The average size of the displaced household is 4.18 or say 4 members.

Table 13: Size of the household

Size of the Family	Number	Percentage
≤ 3	31	37.3
> 4 and ≤ 5	31	37.3
> 6 and ≤ 7	15	18.1
8 and above	6	7.3
Total	83	100.0
Average size of the family is 4.18		

Source: Census and Social Survey, July-October 2015

31. Age group of displaced persons. The number of women aged above 65 years are marginally lower compared to men in the same age group. However, in the 21 and below age group the women account for 32 percent and men account for 28 percent. In all, 30 percent of the displaced persons are in the age group of 21 and below, followed by 23 percent each in the age group of 22 and 35 and 36 and 50, 14 percent in the age group of 50 and 60 and 9 percent in the above 60 age group.

Table 14: Age Group of Displaced Persons

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
≤ 21	49	28.3	56	32.2	105	30.3
> 21 and ≤ 35	41	23.7	40	23.0	81	23.3
> 35 and ≤ 50	43	24.9	38	21.8	81	23.3
> 50 and ≤ 60	22	12.7	26	14.9	48	13.8
> 60	18	10.4	14	8.0	32	9.2
Total	173	100.0	174	100.0	347	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, July-October 2015

D. Socio-economic Profile

32. Educational level of Displaced Persons. Forty one percent amongst females and 31 percent amongst males are uneducated. High school is the highest level of educational attainment for most of the females with the number of females beyond high school declining compared to the males.

Table 15: Educational level of Displaced Persons

Educational level	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Primary (5th)	36	20.8	31	17.8	67	19.3
Upper primary (8th)	14	8.1	25	14.4	39	11.2
High School (10th)	29	16.8	25	14.4	54	15.6
Higher Secondary (12th)	20	11.6	16	9.2	36	10.4
Technical Education	6	3.5	-	-	6	1.7
Graduate	13	7.5	5	2.9	18	5.2
Post Graduate	1	0.6	1	0.6	2	0.6
Uneducated	54	31.2	71	40.8	125	36.0
Total	173	100.0	174	100.0	347	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, July-October 2015

33. Occupation of Displaced Persons. Eighty six percent amongst females and 79 percent amongst males are not in workforce, comprising largely of children, students, elderly, housewives and women who do not go for work. Eleven percent of the male are engaged in casual labour followed by 2 percent who are into agricultural labour. Women are mostly into casual labour (7.5%) and the livelihood of majority of the households are based on wage employment.

Table 16: Occupation of Displaced Persons

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Petty / Tea shop	1	0.6	-	-	1	0.3
Eatery / Daba	-	-	1	0.6	1	0.3
Repair / Spare part	1	0.6	-	-	1	0.3
Business / Trade	4	2.3	2	1.1	6	1.7
Self employed	4	2.3	4	2.3	8	2.3
Industrial worker	1	0.6		0.0	1	0.3
Casual labourer	19	11.0	13	7.5	32	9.2
Cultivator	2	1.2	2	1.1	4	1.2
Agricultural labourer	4	2.3	2	1.1	6	1.7
Not in workforce	137	79.2	150	86.2	287	82.7
Total	173	100.0	174	100.0	347	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, July-October 2015

34. Income of Household. Forty one percent of the households are earning between Rs. 3,001 and Rs. 4,000, followed by 18 percent who earn between Rs. 4,001 and Rs. 5,000, 9 percent each earn between Rs. 1,001 and 2,000 and above Rs. 6,000, 6 percent earn between Rs. 2,001 and Rs. 3,000, 5 percent earn between Rs. 5,001 and Rs. 6,000 and 2 percent earn below Rs. 1,000 per month. The average monthly family income was reported as Rs.4, 277.

Table 17: Monthly Household Income of displaced households

Monthly Family Income Range	Number	Percentage
> 0 and ≤ 1000	2	2.4
> 1000 and ≤ 2000	8	9.6
> 2000 and ≤ 3000	5	6.0
> 3000 and ≤ 4000	34	41.0
> 4000 and ≤ 5000	15	18.1
> 5000 and ≤ 6000	4	4.8
> 6000	8	9.6
Not disclosed	7	8.4
Total	83	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, July-October 2015

35. Indebtedness of Household. Twenty percent of the households (17 out of 83³ displaced households) are indebted at different levels and the rest have not borrowed from anyone. Amongst those who had borrowed (20%), 59 percent had borrowed from banks, 23 percent had borrowed from money lenders and 18 percent had borrowed from both bank and money lender.

³ Socio-economic survey was carried out amongst 83 significantly impacted households

Table 18: Indebtedness of household

Loan Taken	Number	Percentage	Valid Percentage
Yes, Banking Institution	10	12.0	58.8
Yes, Money Lenders	4	4.8	23.5
Yes, both Bank and Money lenders	3	3.6	17.6
No, not taken	66	79.5	
Total	83	100.0	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, July-October 2015

36. Impact to Vulnerable household. The percentage of displaced households qualifying as BPL⁴ households as per planning commission of India definition is 69 percent (57 displaced households out of 83 displaced households) out of which 3 displaced households belong to women-headed household. Scheduled caste household account for 19 percent (16 displaced households out of 83 displaced households) out of which 4 displaced households are also BPL. However, there are 99 percent vulnerable families amongst the significantly impacted displaced households, that are mutually exclusive in the order of priority as presented in the following table

Table 19: Vulnerable (mutually exclusive)

Vulnerability Type	Number of HH impacted	Percentage
Women headed household	16	19.5
Below poverty line	54	65.9
Scheduled Caste	12	14.6
Total Vulnerable	82	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, July-October 2015

37. Assets Owned. Eighty five percent of the households have cooking gas connection, 84 percent of the households have a mobile phone, 77 percent have a television, 51 percent have bicycle, 37 percent have motor cycle, 32 percent have a refrigerator, 7 percent have telephone (landline) and 1 percent own a car.

Table 20: Assets Owned

Asset Type	Number	Percentage
Television	64	77.1
Refrigerator	27	32.5
Washing Machine	3	3.6
Cycle	42	50.6
Motor cycle	31	37.3
Car	1	1.2
Telephone	6	7.2
Mobile phone	70	84.3
LPG for cooking	71	85.5

Source: Census and Social Survey, July-October 2015

⁴ As per Planning Commission of India, the state specific poverty line for rural Andhra Pradesh is Rs.1031.74 per capita per month for the year 2011-12. This is based on 'Dr. C. Rangarajan committees' proposed methodology. The same updated for November 2015 based on CPIAL is Rs.1489 per capita per month.

E. Health Seeking Behaviour

38. HIV-AIDS. Seventy percent reported that they are aware of HIV-AIDS and amongst those families (58 out of 83 displaced households) that reported awareness, 96 percent were aware of the mode of transmission of the disease and its prevention methods. Television (50%) has been the major source of information and the various source of information as reported by the displaced households is presented below.

Table 21: Health Seeking Behaviour

Place / Source of Treatment	Number	Percentage
Print Media	5	8.9
Television	28	50.0
Govt Campaign	2	3.6
NGO Campaign	19	33.9
Posters	2	3.6
Total	56	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, July-October 2015

39. Institutional Delivery. Sixty four percent of the displaced household reported of having utilised government institutional facility during delivery of the child, followed by 17 percent who had utilised private hospital and 1 displaced household reported of having delivered at home with the assistance of a midwife.

Table 22: Maternal Delivery

Place / Source of Treatment	Number	Percentage
Govt Hospital	53	63.9
Private Hospital	14	16.8
Midwife at home	1	1.2
Village elder at Home	-	-
Not disclosed	15	18.1
Total	83	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, July-October 2015

F. Key Socio-economic Indicators

40. The key socio-economic indicators established based on the socio-economic survey carried out amongst the displaced households between July and October 2015 are presented below. These indicators would form the baseline indicators that would be compared with the evaluation carried out by the independent external evaluation agency.

Table 23: Key Socio-economic Indicators

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
a)	Income (N = 83)		
1	Monthly family income	Average	Rs.4,277
2	Number of earners	Average	1
	Structure (N = 353)		
3	Business establishment	%	47
b)	Housing (N = 83)		
4	Permanent	%	48
5	Semi-permanent	%	38
6	Temporary houses	%	14

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
7	Owned	%	95
8	Rented	%	5
9	Having separate kitchen	%	67
10	Having separate toilet	%	84
11	Having separate bath	%	86
12	Houses electrified	%	98
13	House with piped water supply	%	66
14	LPG as fuel for cooking	%	86
c)	Demographic Details (N = 83)		
15	Family size	Average	4.18
16	Women headed household	%	4.5
d)	Standard of Living (N = 83)		
17	Television	%	77
18	Cycle	%	51
19	Motorcycle	%	37
20	Car	%	1
21	Phone	%	7
22	Mobile phone	%	84

Source: Census and Social Survey, July-October 2015

G. Perceived Benefits / Negative Impacts

41. Eighty seven percent consider increased transport facility as a benefit of this sub-project, and the others have no opinion on the benefit of the project. The opinion of the displaced household to the perceived benefits from this subproject is presented in Table 24.

Table 24: Perceived Benefits (mutually inclusive)

Benefits	Number	Percentage
Increased transport facility	72	86.7
Access to employment	-	-
Access to markets	-	-
Access to health care	-	-
Reduced travel time	-	-
Lesser accidents / safety	-	-
Increase in land value	-	-

Source: Census and Social Survey, July-October 2015

42. Thirty three percent of the displaced households consider that this subproject will have negative impact in terms of loss of assets and structure to people. Thirty nine percent feel that there could be more accidents due to increased speed, 12 percent are of the opinion that the improvements will lead to more noise and air pollution and 1 percent are of the opinion that improved road will cause difficulty in crossing the road. The opinion of the displaced households to the negative impacts of the subproject is presented in Table 25. This information is significant and the project should undertake road safety measures and awareness raising and provide raised sidewalks in urban areas.

Table 25: Negative Impacts (mutually inclusive)

Negative Impacts	Number	Percentage
Loss of assets / structure to people	28	33.7
Accident due to increased speed	32	38.6
Noise/Air Pollution	10	12.0
Difficulty in road crossing	1	1.2

Source: Census and Social Survey, July-October 2015

H. Resettlement Preferences

43. Among the total displaced households (304 displaced households), the resettlement preferences of 83 displaced households excluding those who did not provide socio-economic information and the absentee households is presented in Table 26. Forty three percent of the displaced households wanted the subproject to assist them in getting an alternate shop/residence and only 12 percent preferred cash assistance to enable them to manage their relocation and/or rehabilitation.

Table 26: Resettlement Preferences

Preference	Number	Percentage
Self-managed - Cash assistance	10	12.0
Project assisted - House / shop	36	43.4
Undecided	37	44.6
Total	83	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, July-October 2015

44. The displaced households were asked to indicate their preferred place for relocation if the subproject were to assist them. All those who wanted the project to assist them in relocation were willing to go anywhere. The preferred relocation place of the displaced household is given in Table 27.

Table 27: Project Assisted House/Shop - Preferred Location

Preference	Number	Percentage
Same settlement	-	-
Any where	36	100.0
Undecided	-	-
Total	36	100.0

Source: Census and Social Survey, July-October 2015

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Consultation in the Project

45. In order to engage with the community and enhance public understanding about the subproject and address the concerns and issues pertaining to compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, individual interviews, focus group discussions and meetings were undertaken amongst the various sections of displaced persons and other stakeholders, during the census and socio economic survey that was carried out as part of the detailed project report (DPR) for the subproject. The opinions of the displaced persons, stakeholders and their perceptions were obtained during these consultations. The consultations with the displaced persons and other stakeholders will continue throughout the Resettlement Plan implementation period.

B. Methods of Consultation

46. Consultations and discussions were held during census and socio-economic survey period with both primary and secondary stakeholders. The primary stakeholders include project displaced persons, project beneficiaries and implementing agency. The secondary stakeholder includes District Revenue Officers, Tahsildars and elected representatives of the local body.

47. During SIA consultations were held with displaced households, commercial establishment owners along the project corridor, officials of the district administration and elected members of the local panchayat. In order to hear and address the concerns of women, women were encouraged to participate and opportunity to express their concern was provided during the consultations. The consultation methods followed and proposed are detailed in the following table.

Table 28: Consultation Methods

Stakeholders	Consultation Method
Displaced Persons	Census and Socio-economic Survey
Displaced Persons	Focus Group Discussions
Local Communities	Focus Group Discussions
Local Elected Members	Individual interview, discussion
Concerned Officials from Government	Individual meeting/interview, discussion
Displaced persons and General Public	Consultation Meetings

48. In addition to the web disclosure of the draft Resettlement Plan seeking views and suggestions of the general public, detailed consultations regarding the extent of involuntary resettlement impact and the mitigation measures proposed in the draft Resettlement Plan will be disclosed to the displaced persons and general public through public meetings held along the subproject road between February 2016 and March 2016. The Resettlement Plan disclosure meetings will be held to explain the contents and provisions of the draft Resettlement Plan and obtain the feedback, suggestions and objections, if any, on the draft Resettlement Plan and accordingly make suitable amendments/corrections before finalising the Resettlement Plan.

49. During the census and socio economic survey, community level consultations were held in two villages, where impacts were significant, and displaced persons from all villages along the subproject road were intimated about the proposed consultation meetings. All relevant aspects of subproject design, details of land required and impact to private property were discussed with the affected communities. The summary of the outcome of the consultations conducted in the project area is presented in the following table.



Section of the Participants during the Consultations at Rangampeta Village



Section of the Participants during the Consultations at Ramaswamipeta Village

C. Outcome of the Consultations

50. People were aware about the subproject and the 4-lanning of the road but were not aware about specific details of the PRoW, shift in centreline and the method of valuation for and building, payment of compensation and other rehabilitation and resettlement measures. The salient points are summarised in the following table.

Table 29: Summary of Consultation Outcome

Concerns and Issues	Mitigation measures proposed / Reason for not being able to address the concern
Meeting in Rangampeta Village on 10.10.2015 - Participants 200 (including 24 women)	
A number of houses will be dismantled due to construction of the road.	Proper resettlement site will be developed
Fare compensation on the basis of impact assessment of houses (on market rate). Facilities of issue of free House site Pattas and Construction of Houses for the affected houses to be given.	Will be provided
Impact on irrigation system and units such as hand pump, bore- well, well and water pathway	As far as possible will be avoided, else will be replaced.
Fare compensation for land (on market rate) and residual land to the affected household	Will be provided as per the provisions of the New Act and Rules of the State
Impact on shop and commercial structure in government land	Will be provided assistance to restore income levels
Risk of accident of children and animal due to widening of the road	Sign boards warning vehicles in built up sections, school zones and pedestrian crossing places will be provided. Road safety awareness will be undertaken.
Pollution and health related problems at the time of construction work	Necessary mitigation measures proposed in the EMP
Impact on rural water and drain system due to construction work.	Will not affect, only after utility shifting the civil work will start
Impact on religious structures and compensation	Impact will be assessed, structures valuated and compensation will be provided at replacement cost for rebuilding at a suitable place
Provision of under passes at junctions, school	No underpass proposed, but pedestrian crossing

Concerns and Issues	Mitigation measures proposed / Reason for not being able to address the concern
zones and zebra cross	will be there
Provision for irrigation water flow from one side to the other	Any such existing facilities will be maintained
Participation of local leaders or public representative in compensation	The compensation will be determined as per the new Land Acquisition Act and the Joint Collector will be the competent authority
Payment of compensation amount before starting the construction work	Yes, all compensation will be paid before land acquisition and relocation.
Creation of employment for local people during the construction of the road.	Provision has been made in the contract to engage local labourers
Meeting in Ramaswamipeta Village on 10.10.2015 - Participants 65 (including 10 women)	
Loss of houses due to the new formation of the road	Impacts have been minimised by using the available RoW fully, Further, compensation and all rehabilitation and resettlement assistance will be provided to all affected
Problem of livelihood Loss of private land and crops	While determining compensation for land, these factors will be taken into account
Possibility of accident due to increased speed	Safety measures proposed such as sign boards etc. Further, road safety awareness programme will also be conducted
Many trees will be lost	Compensatory afforestation has been proposed
Timeline of the civil work starting and ending	All details will be shared before implementation

EMP = Environment Monitoring Plan; RoW = right of way.

D. Plan for further Consultation in the Project

51. The extent and level of involvement of stakeholders at various stages of the project from design stage and through Resettlement Plan implementation will open up the line of communication between the various stakeholders and the project implementing authorities, thereby aiding the process of resolving conflicts at early stages of the project rather than letting it escalate into conflicts resulting in implementation delays and cost overrun. Participation of the local community in decision-making will help in mitigating adverse impacts.

52. Further, successful implementation of the Resettlement Plan is directly related to the degree of involvement of those affected by the road-projects. Consultations with displaced persons have been proposed during Resettlement Plan implementation and the PIU (APRDC) and the implementing NGO will be responsible for conducting these consultations. The proposed consultation plan will include the following.

- (i) In case of any change in project design, the displaced persons and other stakeholders will be consulted regarding the factors that necessitated the change, efforts taken to minimise resettlement impacts and mitigation measures available in accordance with the principles of the Resettlement Framework of VCICDP.
- (ii) The PIU, with the assistance of the NGO, will carry out information dissemination sessions in the project area.
- (iii) During the implementation of Resettlement Plan, NGO will organise public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the schedule and/or progress in the implementation of civil works, including awareness regarding road construction, HIV and road safety.

- (iv) Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups like women headed households and SC to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration in the implementation.

53. A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan will be finalised by PIU for the subproject as per the tentative schedule given in the following table.

Table 30: Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

Activity	Task	Period	Agencies	Remarks
Screening of subproject and stakeholder identification	Identifying built-up sections and assessment of likely impact	July-October 2015	DPR Consultant	Completed
Census and Socio-economic survey	Identifying displaced persons and collected socioeconomic Information on displaced person's. Carrying out consultations to capture issues and concerns of people and incorporate in the design.	July-October 2015	DPR Consultant	Completed
Public Notification for SIA/LA	Publish list of affected lands/sites in a local newspaper	February 2016	PIU / Joint Collector	As per RFCTLARR Act, 2013
Web disclosure of the Draft Resettlement Framework and Draft Resettlement Plan	Resettlement Framework and Resettlement Plan posted on APRDC website	February 2016	PIU	
Resettlement Framework and Resettlement Plan disclosure meetings	Carryout consultations with displaced persons in the affected villages on significance of impact, entitlement, implementation arrangement and GRC	March 2016	PIU	After Resettlement Framework and Resettlement Plan approval by GoAP
Project information dissemination	Project commencement details and scheduling of civil works	March 2016	PIU / NGO	
Meaningful Consultation with displaced persons for options on the relocation sites	Identifying the relocation areas for physically displaced persons and resettlement assistances	May – June 2016	PIU/ NGO	
Consultation with displaced persons	Throughout during Resettlement Plan implementation and formal consultation meetings to be held at least once in every quarter	Throughout Resettlement Plan implementation	PIU / NGO	
Dissemination of monitoring reports	Internal and external monitoring reports will be uploaded in the website of APRDC along with corrective actions taken, if any.	Throughout Resettlement Plan implementation	PIU	
Dissemination of GRC actions	Summary of complaints received and action taken will be uploaded in the website of APRDC	Throughout Resettlement Plan implementation	PIU	

APRDC = Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation; DPR = detailed project report; GoAP = Government of Andhra Pradesh; GRC = Grievance Redress Committee; LA = land acquisition; NGO = nongovernment organization; PIU = project implementation unit; RFCTLARR = Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement

E. Disclosure

54. Information will be disseminated to displaced persons at various stages. Information including magnitude of loss, detailed asset valuations, entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments, displacement schedule, civil works schedule will be disclosed by the PIU with assistance from the NGO hired for assisting in Resettlement Plan implementation. 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 the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will also be disclosed (sample structure for hand-out is given in Appendix 7).

55. Gist of each Resettlement Plan will be translated and made available to the displaced persons. Hard copies of the resettlement plan will also be made available at: (i) the offices of the PIU/PWD(R&B); (ii) office of the District Collectors; (iii) Mandal Offices; and (iv) Offices of the Panchayat / Union / Municipality / Corporation, as soon as the plans are available and certainly before initiating land acquisition process is acquired for the project.

56. Electronic version of the Resettlement Plan will be placed on the official website of the APRDC. In addition, all safeguard documents including the quarterly progress reports and concurrent monitoring reports, impact evaluation reports, list of eligible displaced persons will be disclosed. Resettlement Plans will be maintained in the website throughout the life of the project.

V. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Background

57. 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 SPS. The resettlement framework describes the principles and approach in avoiding, minimizing and mitigating adverse social impacts that may arise in implementing subprojects proposed under VCICDP.

B. National Legislations, Policies and ADB Policy

58. The policy framework and entitlements for the program are based on national laws: The RFCTLARR Act, 2013, The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, The Indian Electricity Act, 2003, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Policy of GoAP, 2005, State laws and regulations, and ADB's SPS, 2009.

1. RFCTLARR, 2013

59. 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.

60. 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 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.

61. 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.

62. 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 viz: (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.

63. A Resettlement and Rehabilitation award detailing the entitlements to be provided as per the Second Schedule of Act is passed by the competent authority. Possession of land can be taken only after payment of compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements as detailed in Second Schedule and Third Schedule. The details of amenities to be provided in a resettlement site are detailed in the Third Schedule.

2. RFCTLARR (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2015

64. 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 September 01, 2015. Further, the exemption of SIA and acquisition of multi crop land for infrastructure projects has been done away with; thereby SIA provisions become applicable to VCICDP.

3. GoAP Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2005

65. 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.

66. The objective of the policy are: (i) to minimise displacement and to identify non-displacing or least displacing alternatives; (ii) to plan the R&R of project affected families and project displaced families, including special needs of scheduled tribe and vulnerable sections; (iii) to provide better standard of living to project affected families and project displaced families; and (iv) to facilitate harmonious relationship between the requiring body and project affected families through mutual cooperation.

67. 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.

68. 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'.

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

70. 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.

71. The policy provides for free house site for loss of house and house construction grant to the BPL amongst them. Land for land is an option available to those who loss of agricultural land and become landless or marginal or small farmer and 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 in the policy.

72. 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.

4. Modification to Government of Andhra Pradesh Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2005 in 2010 for Road Sector Projects

73. Modification to the R&R policy was made for road sector projects, at the behest of Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation, vide G.O. Rt. No. 1059 of Transport, Roads and Buildings (R&B) (R.IV) Department dated 20.11.2010.

74. The applicability of the policy in projects where 100 or more families en-mass are displaced in plain areas is widened to include projects that result in partial losses and/or displacement and covers scattered displacement.

75. Families without legal titles are defined as persons occupying government/other land for cultivation to earn their living and those residing or carrying out economic activity in structures built within the affected zone/corridor of impact.

76. The definition of the displaced family is modified to include those losing more than 25 percent of land or 25 percent of their residential or commercial structure. Further, the concept of cut-off-date is introduced and is defined as the date of land acquisition notification for the legal owners and the date of social survey for squatters and encroachers to be eligible to receive R&R entitlements.

77. The provision of free house site to legal owners is extended to squatters losing dwelling/shops/work place. While the extent of site allotted for dwelling remains unchanged, the extent of site for shop is stipulated as 30 m² in rural areas and 25 m² in urban areas.

78. The house site grant assistance is extended to BPL amongst the squatters and to those losing shops are provided with grant to reconstruct the shop.

5. Andhra Pradesh Government Order on Resumption of Assigned Lands

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

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

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

81. 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.

82. 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.

83. 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

84. 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 3. The RFCTLARR Act, 2013, which has integrated provisions of National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy with that of Land Acquisition Act 1894, recognises titleholders and non-titleholders affected by land acquisition. Wherein, the squatters, encroachers and those present in RoW and other government lands are excluded from the purview of the Act.

85. 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 the Resettlement Framework in line with ADB's requirements, the 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.

86. 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 of the principal act by requiring that the value of structure, trees, plants, or standing crops damaged must also be included and the solatium being 100 percent of all amounts inclusive. The Act furthermore meets ADB

requirement of all compensation to be paid prior to project taking possession of any land and provision of R&R support including subsistence grant and transportation cost.

D. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project

87. 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 settlement⁵ to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (xiii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

E. Valuation of land and assets

1. Compensation for Land

88. Land will be acquired in accordance with provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and compensation will be at replacement cost. While determining the compensation for land, the competent authority will be guided by the provisions of Sec 26, Sec 27, Sec 28, Sec 29 and Sec 30 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The compensation includes, the multiplying factor⁶ of 1.25 times of higher of guideline value or average of higher 50% of sale dead rates for last three years or any rates consented for PPP or private project's. In addition 100% solatium for involuntary acquisition of land will be added. If the residual land, remaining after acquisition, is unviable, the owner of such land/property will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding and/or property.

2. Compensation for Structures

89. The replacement value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of latest PWD Standard Schedule of Rates (SSR) as on date without depreciation and 100% solatium will be added to the structure compensation. While considering the PWD SSR rate, PIU will ensure that it uses the latest SSR for the residential and commercial structures in the urban and rural areas of the region. Wherever the SSR for current financial year is not available, the PIU will update the SSR to current prices based on approved previous year escalations. Compensation for properties belonging to the community or common places of worship will be provided to enable construction of the same at new places through the

⁵ ADB SPS 2009 (Safeguards Requirements 2) does not apply to negotiated settlements. The policy encourages acquisition of land and other assets through a negotiated settlement wherever possible, based on meaningful consultation with affected persons, including those without title to assets. A negotiated settlement will offer adequate and fair price for land and/or other assets. Also, an independent external party will be engaged to document the negotiation and settlement processes. In cases where the failure of negotiations would result in expropriation through eminent domain or the buyer could acquire the property regardless of its owner's decision to sell it or not, will trigger ADB's involuntary resettlement policy. The Safeguard Requirements 2 will apply in such cases, including preparing a resettlement plan.

⁶ As per GO. Ms. No. 389 of Revenue (Land acquisition) Department, dated 20.11.2014

local self-governing bodies like Village Panchayat/Village council in accordance with the modalities determined by such bodies to ensure correct use of the amount of compensation. Further, all compensation and assistance will be paid to displaced persons at least one month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets.

3. Compensation for Trees

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

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

VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Introduction

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

B. Eligibility Criteria

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

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

94. Cut-off Date: For title holders, the date of SIA notification [Sec 4(2)] of intended acquisition as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of project census survey i.e July 2015 for the subproject will be the cut-off date. There will be adequate notification of cut-off date and measures will be taken to prevent encroachments/squatting after the cut-off date is established.

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

C. Entitlement Matrix

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

- (i) Compensation for the loss of land, crops/ trees at their replacement cost;
- (ii) Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- (iii) Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income/land 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.

97. 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. Compensation and R&R assistance as per the eligibility and entitlement will be paid prior to the commencement of land acquisition and relocation. The following entitlement matrix presents the entitlements corresponding to the tenure of the displaced persons.

Table 31: Entitlement Matrix

S.No	Impact Category	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
Section I. TITLE HOLDERS - Loss of Private Property			
1	Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)	1.1 Compensation for land at Replacement Cost or Land for land, where feasible.	<p>Land will be acquired by the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.</p> <p>Replacement cost for land will be, higher of (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii) average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years; or (iii) consented amount paid for PPPs or private companies.</p> <p>Plus 100% solatium and 12% interest from date of notification⁷ to award.</p> <p>The multiplier factor adopted by GoAP⁸ 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 Onetime payment of Rs.5,00,000/- 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	<p>In addition to Compensation for land and Assurances listed above under S.No.1</p> <p>2.1 Cash compensation at scheduled rates for structure without depreciation and with 100% solatium</p> <p>2.2 Right to salvage affected materials</p> <p>2.3 One time assistance of Rs.25,000 to all those who lose a cattle shed</p> <p>2.4 An alternative house for those who have to relocate, as per</p>	<p>The value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined by R&B on the basis of relevant R&B (Buildings) SoR as on date without depreciation.</p> <p>For partly affected structures, the DP will have the option of claiming compensation for the entire structure, if the remaining portion is unviable.</p> <p>Stamp duty and registration charges will be borne by the project in case of new houses</p>

⁷ 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

⁸ Vide G.O.Ms. No 389 of Revenue (Land Acquisition) Department, dated 20.11.2014

S.No	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			IAY specifications in rural areas and a constructed house/flat of minimum 50 m ² . in urban areas or cash in lieu of house if opted (the cash in lieu of house will be Rs.1,00,000/- ⁹ in line with Gol IAY standards in rural areas and Rs.1, 50,000 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.	or sites.
		2.5	One time assistance of Rs.25, 000 for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed or small trader and who has to relocate.	
		2.6	One time subsistence allowance of Rs.36,000/- for affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		2.7	Shifting assistance ¹⁰ 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 household who have to relocate	
		2.9	Additional onetime assistance of Rs.50, 000/- to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families who are displaced from scheduled areas and who require to relocate due to the project.	
3	Loss of Commercial structure	3.1	<p>In addition to Compensation for land and Assurances listed above under S.No.1</p> <p>Cash Compensation at scheduled rates for structure without depreciation with 100% solatium</p>	<p>The value of commercial structures and other immovable properties will be determined by R&B on the basis of relevant R&B (Buildings) SOR as on date without depreciation.</p> <p>For partly affected structures, the displaced person will have the option of claiming compensation for the entire structure, if the remaining portion is not viable for continuing business.</p>
		3.2	Right to salvage affected materials	
		3.3	Shifting assistance ¹¹ of Rs.50,000/- for affected households who require to	

⁹ IAY Gol contribution is Rs.70,000 and State contribution Rs.30,000

¹⁰ To cover the cost of transporting household articles and salvaged material from the structure

¹¹ To cover the cost of transporting household articles and salvaged material from the structure

S.No	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			relocate due to the project	
		3.4	One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.50,000/- for affected household who have to relocate	
		3.5	Additional onetime assistance of Rs.50, 000/- to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families who are displaced from scheduled areas and who require to relocate due to the project.	
4	Impact to tenants (residential / commercial /agricultural)	4.1	Residential	
		4.1.1	1-month notice to vacate the rental premises	
		4.1.2	For tenants who have to relocate, rental allowance for 2 months	
		4.1.3	Shifting assistance ¹² of Rs.10,000/-	
		4.2	Commercial	
		4.2.1	1-month notice to vacate the rental premises	
		4.2.2	For tenants who have to relocate, rental allowance for 2 months	
		4.2.3	Shifting assistance ¹³ 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	
5	Impact to trees, standing crops, other properties, perennial and non-perennial crops:	5.1	Three months (90 days) advance notification for the harvesting of standing crops (or) lump sum equal to the market value of the yield of the standing crop lost determined by the Agricultural Department	
		5.2	Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price to be determined by the Forest Department for timber trees and for other trees (perennial trees) by the Horticultural / Agriculture Department with 100% solatium.	

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

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

S.No	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		5.3	Loss of other properties such as irrigation wells will be compensated at scheduled rates of Road and Bridges (Buildings) Department with 100% solatium.	
Section II. NON TITLE HOLDERS - Impact to squatters / Encroachers				
6	Impact to Squatters	6.1	Loss of Residential House	<p>Only those directly affected squatters who live there will be eligible for all assistance.</p> <p>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 to them. The occupier (squatter-tenant) will be eligible for other assistances.</p>
		6.1.1	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with 1-month notice to demolish the affected structure	
		6.1.2	Right to salvage the affected materials	
		6.1.3	An alternative house for those who have to relocate, as per IAY specifications in rural areas and a constructed house/flat of minimum 50 m ² . in urban areas or cash in lieu of house if opted (the cash in lieu of house will be Rs.1,00,000/- in line with Gol IAY standards in rural areas and Rs.1,50,000 in case of urban areas), for those who do not have any homestead land and who have been residing in the affected area as per subproject cut of date and SIA notification.	
		6.1.4	One time subsistence allowance of Rs.18,000/-	
		6.1.5	Shifting assistance ¹⁴ of Rs.10,000/-	<p>Only those directly affected squatters who do business there will be eligible for all assistance.</p> <p>Structure owners in RoW/Government lands who do not do the business and have rented out the structure will be provided compensation for structure and no other assistance will be provided to them. The occupier (squatter-tenant) will be eligible for other assistances.</p>
		6.2	Loss of Commercial shop	
		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 the affected materials	
		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/-	<p>The PIU and the implementation support NGO/agency will consult such displaced persons and assess the requirement of rehabilitation grant.</p>
		6.2.5	Shifting assistance ¹⁵ of Rs.10,000/-	
		6.3	Street Vendors	
		6.3.1	1-month advance notice to relocate to nearby place for continuance of economic activity.	

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

S.No	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		6.3.2	One time financial assistance of Rs.5,000/	
		6.4 6.4.1	Cultivation Two month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops	
7	Impact to Encroachers	7.1 7.1.1	Cultivation Two month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops, if notice is not given.	Market value for the loss of standing crops will be decided by the PIU, R&B in consultation with the Agriculture or Horticulture Department.
		7.2 7.2.1	Structure 1-month 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 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 trade/self-employment for the business owner	If the business owner is different from the structure owner, the onetime grant for loss of trade/self-employment will be paid to the business owner.
		8.2	One time subsistence allowance of Rs.36,000/- for affected households who require 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 prevalent minimum wage for three months	Only agricultural labourers, who are in fulltime / permanent employment of the land owner, or those affected full time employees of the business, will be eligible for this assistance. Seasonal agricultural labourers will not be entitled for this assistance.
Section IV. Temporary Impacts				
10	Temporary loss of land and damage to crops during erection of towers and drawing transmission / distribution lines	10.1	Titleholders will be entitled for onetime grant ¹⁶ of Rs.1, 90,000 for a 400kV, Rs.99, 500 for a 220kV and Rs.55, 000 for a 132kV tower erected in their land as diminution of land value to the land owner.	The land owner 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 land owner will get compensation at 4 times the rate fixed by Revenue department vide their GO 357 of Revenue (LA) dated 23.03.22006 for loss of crops/trees and land will be restored back to its original	

¹⁶ The unit rate will be revised as and when the Chief Engineer, Construction, Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Limited (APTranco) revises the rate.

S.No	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		10.3	condition. Non-title holders will be given 3-monthsnotice to harvest standing crops.	
11	Temporary disruption to residential and commercial 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, not involving permanent displacement. In the event of the temporary displacement exceeds 3 months, monthly assistance will be payable for the duration of disruption.
		11.2	<u>Commercial</u> <u>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 actual loss (net income) of the affected business for period of disruption or three months of minimum wages whichever is more.	
Section V. Impact to Vulnerable displaced persons				
12	Vulnerable ¹⁷ Households	12.1	Training for skill development. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food.	One adult member of the affected household, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development. The PIU with support from the NGO will identify the number of eligible vulnerable displaced persons during joint verification and updating of the Resettlement Plan and will conduct training need assessment in consultations with the displaced persons so as to develop appropriate training programmes suitable to the skill and the region. Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by PIU and NGO in consultation with local training institutes.
		11.2	One time assistance of Rs.25,000 to displaced households who have to relocate	
		11.3	Preference in employment in the project and industries in APIIC	
Section VI. Impact During Civil Works				

¹⁷ 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.

S.No	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
12	Impact to structure / assets / tree / crops	12.1	The contractor is liable to pay damages to assets/trees/crops in private/public land, caused due to civil works	The PIU will ensure compliance The land will be restored to the original condition.
13	Use of Private Land	13.1	The contractor should obtain prior written consent from the landowner and pay mutually agreed rental for use of private land for storage of material or movement of vehicles and machinery or diversion of traffic during civil works	
Section VII. Common Property Resources				
14	Impact to common property resources such as places of worship, community buildings, schools, etc.	14.1	Relocation or restoration, if feasible, or cash compensation at replacement cost.	The PIU will ensure that utilities are relocated prior to commencement of civil works in that stretch of the road corridor in accordance with the civil works schedule.
15	Utilities such as water supply, electricity, etc.	15.1	Will be relocated and services restored prior to commencement of civil works.	
Section VIII. Unforeseen Impacts				
Unforeseen impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of this policy				

GoAP = Government of Andhra Pradesh; GoI = Government of India; IAY = Indira Awaas Yojana; kV = kilovolt; LA = land acquisition; 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

98. Compensation for land and structure, in accordance with the eligibility and entitlement, will be paid prior to land acquisition and relocation. One-time rehabilitation assistances and shifting assistances paid as cash will also be disbursed prior to land acquisition and relocation. 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. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

A. Provision for Relocation

99. The PIU will provide compensation at replacement cost for affected land and structure in accordance with the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 to the title holders. Further, compensation for partially damaged structures and shifting assistance has also been provided for the displaced households in the entitlement matrix. Compensation to the non-title holders for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings and shops have been provided for in the entitlement matrix. The entitlements to the non-titleholders will be given only if they were in occupation of the land or structure in the project area prior to the cut-off date, the date of commencement of census survey i.e. July, 2015.

B. Relocation Strategy

100. The scattered nature of physical displacement will be a challenge in developing a suitable resettlement site as choices and options will have to be obtained from the displaced persons and resettlement sites for small groups of physically displaced may not be feasible. The PIU with the help of the implementation support NGO should convince the displaced persons to move into the nearest resettlement site than allowing displaced persons requesting development of resettlement site in their neighbourhood. The land acquisition activities for the resettlement sites will follow GoAP and GoI RFCTLARR Act as well as the RF. The section having physical displacement will be taken up in the 2nd milestone. No physical displacement will occur until the resettlement site/ housing alternative is ready for occupation.

101.. The census survey impacts indicate that the subproject will require a resettlement site for about 142 displaced households (see Table 5). Considering that the impacts had been higher in 2-settlements viz. *Rangampeta* and *Ramaswamipeta*, the resettlement site could be developed in these two settlements to accommodate the physically displaced households.

C. Development of Resettlement Sites

102. While selecting the resettlement site the suitability for housing purpose, land ownership and use will be verified. Only those sites which are suitable for housing and amenable for issue of titles will be selected. If Government lands are not available, then private land acquisition will be initiated. The suitability of sites for housing will be confirmed from the District Administration and title will be issued to the displaced persons prior to the commencement of construction of houses. In case of resettlement sites, the minimum facilities described in Third Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 will be provided. Consultations with the displaced families will be held to ascertain their acceptance. The resettlement sites will be developed if more than 20 displaced families are displaced in a continuous stretch of 10 kms. If fewer numbers of displaced persons are there in a 10 km stretch or if there are some isolated displaced persons who require to be provided with alternate housing, then in such cases individual sites will be offered. Displaced families will be given the option of getting a house or cash in lieu of house and based on options exercised by the affected people, resettlement sites or house sites will be developed.

103. The NGO involved in the Resettlement Plan implementation, during the verification stage, will consult all displaced persons eligible for alternate housing, and seek their preference on whether they would like to move into a resettlement site, developed in accordance with the provisions of the Third Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act, or would prefer to relocate themselves to their place of choice. Upon obtaining the choice from the eligible displaced persons and if adequate number of displaced persons have opted for moving into a resettlement site, the NGO in consultation with PIU will submit the requirement for resettlement site to the jurisdictional Joint Collector.

104. The jurisdictional Joint Collector will take efforts to identify suitable government land free from encumbrance for resettlement site and if no land is identified within 1-month, the PIU will request the jurisdictional Joint Collector to initiate steps to acquire suitable land for the same and make necessary funds available with the Joint Collector.

105. The land obtained/acquired for resettlement site will be provided with all amenities and facilities as stipulated in the Third Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act. Plots will be allotted to the displaced persons through public draw of lots and *patta* will be issued to the displaced persons.

106. The displaced persons will be provided with built house in accordance with the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act and the Resettlement Framework of VCICDP. The stamp duty and registration charges for the house site and built house will be borne by APRDC (PIU).

107. In case of resettlement sites that are situated close to existing villages or urban areas, appropriate measures will be taken to integrate the host population and enhance the various common facilities for smooth integration of host population with resettlers.

108. For displaced persons require relocation physical displacement and houses demolition can only be done after the relocation sites are ready for occupations, completed with the necessary household facilities (i.e. water, electricity) and access to markets, employments, school and health posts. Additional assistances for relocation and transports should also be provided prior to the relocation activity

109. The project will impact 142 displaced persons losing their place of residence and place of residence cum business. The resettlement sites will be developed depending upon those who opt to take the house instead of the cash In lieu of house. Wherever houses or house sites are provided to the displaced persons, the same will be registered in the name of the wife or women of the household and *Patta* will be issued in the joint name.

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. Loss of Livelihood in this Subproject

110. The subproject will cause loss of livelihood to 122 displaced households losing their place of business, 44 displaced households losing their place of residence cum business, 25 commercial tenants, and 14 displaced households losing their land, in all totalling 205 displaced households losing livelihood (Table 3, 5 and 6).

B. Entitlements for Loss of Livelihood

111. The displaced persons losing livelihood will be assisted to improve or at least restore their income levels to pre-project level. The subproject entitlements for loss of livelihood include the following entitlements in accordance with the Resettlement Framework.

- i) Loss of livelihood to title owner losing business:
 - a) cash compensation at replacement cost for affected land as per RFCTLARR Act provisions and structure at scheduled rates without depreciation along with 100 percent solatium on market value of land and structure;
 - b) one-time payment of Rs.5,00,000/- for each affected household **or** annuity policy that shall pay Rs.2000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL;
 - c) right to salvage affected materials,
 - d) one time assistance of Rs.25,000 for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed or small trader and who has to relocate;
 - e) subsistence allowance of Rs.36,000/- for affected households who require to relocate due to the project;
 - f) shifting assistance of Rs.50,000/- to the business owner, who is required to relocate, and
 - g) One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.50, 000/- for affected household who have to relocate.
- ii) Commercial squatters:

- a) compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with 1-month notice to demolish affected structure;
- b) right to salvage the affected materials,
- c) one time rehabilitation grant of Rs.20,000 for reconstruction of affected shop;
- d) one time subsistence allowance of Rs.18,000/-; and
- e) shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/-
- iii) Commercial tenants:
 - a) one time assistance of Rs.25,000 for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed or small trader and who has to relocate
 - b) 2-month rental allowance to facilitate taking another place for rental; and
 - c) shifting assistance of Rs.10,000/-
- iv) Employees of commercial establishments:
 - a) subsistence allowance based on monthly minimum wages for 3 month; and
- v) Agricultural land owners
 - a) Onetime payment of Rs.5,00,000/- for each affected household or annuity policy that shall pay Rs.2000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL
 - b) subsistence allowance of Rs.36,000/- for affected households who require to relocate due to the project;
 - c) shifting assistance of Rs.50,000/- to the land owner, who is required to relocate, and
 - d) One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.50, 000/- for affected household who have to relocate.

112. Effort will be made by the PIU with the support of the NGO to assist the displaced person in their effort to restore their income. If the displaced person so desires, the subsistence allowance can be utilized to deliver suitable income restoration activities in order to leverage on the existing skills of the displaced person.

C. Income Restoration Measures

113. The entitlement proposed for this subproject has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected communities. Wherever feasible and if the displaced person so desires, income restoration schemes will be identified and implemented by the PIU with the assistance of the implementing NGO. Efforts will be made to provide employment to the displaced persons during the construction phase by facilitating their engagement by the civil works contractor. The PIU with the assistance of the implementing NGO will make the training need assessment and will impart training to the eligible displaced persons, in particular to the vulnerable displaced persons, for income restoration and skill up-gradation as necessary.

D. Livelihood Rehabilitation of Vulnerable

114. The subproject involves impact to 82 vulnerable households of whom majority are significantly impacted. The EM provided for skill development and financial assistance for income generating activities. The NGO in close coordination with the District Administration will identify suitable training programmes to the eligible vulnerable displaced persons for skill development and use the training fund allocated purposefully. The recruited NGO supported by the PIU safeguard officer will also ensure (i) the displaced person's social economic status will not worst off and will be improved through additional assistance/ provided by the project

(specified in this section); (ii) the compensation and other cash assistance received will not be taken by debt collector/bank;¹⁸ (iii) the relocation process of the entitled displaced persons will be monitored and assisted by the project NGO to ensure their livelihood restoration; and (iv) no physical displacement will occur until the resettlement sites are ready for occupation.

115. The one financial assistance of Rs.25, 000 to the eligible vulnerable displaced person should be used for any suitable income generating activity and towards this the NGO should identify income generating activities in consultation with the displaced person and the District Administration. Efforts should be made to dovetail on going welfare programmes with this project for the benefit of the displaced persons. Further, the NGO should closely monitor the vulnerable displaced persons and ensure that the compensation and other R&R assistances are used effectively so that the standard of living of the vulnerable displaced persons are better off than the pre-project standards.

116. Only after the physically displaced persons are shifted to the resettlement site, the civil works should commence in that particular stretch.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Introduction

117. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject include compensation for private land determined in accordance with RFCTLARR Act and the Andhra Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2014, compensation for structure at replacement cost without depreciation, resettlement assistances to titleholders in accordance with the RFCTLARR Act and to non-titleholders in accordance with the provisions of the Resettlement Framework of VCICDP and cost of Resettlement Plan implementation. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is INR 593 million. The major heads of budget items are listed below.

B. Compensation

118. Private Land: The compensation for private land has been calculated as an average of replacement cost of land in rural and semi-urban area adjoining the road corridor. The replacement cost was gathered during census survey in discussion with local community and the elected local body representatives. For budgetary purpose, the replacement cost for land has been taken as Rs.18, 00,000 per acre or say Rs.445 per m². The multiplying factor as per GoAP rules is 1.25 and hence with the 100% solatium, the land cost will be Rs.1,112.50 or say RS.1,113.

119. Structure: The compensation for structures have been arrived at based on PWD Schedule of Rates, 2014 for building works, material and labour. For budgetary purpose, the replacement cost for structure without depreciation has been taken as Rs.8, 411 per m² for permanent structure, Rs.5, 514 per m² for semi-permanent structure and Rs. 2,052 per m² of temporary structure. Replacement cost for compound wall of stone masonry has been taken as Rs.1, 354 per running meter and a budgetary provision of Rs.30, 000/- per well has been made for private wells of maximum 3' wide and 20' depth. For partially affected structures, additional grant for restoration of the building has been provided at the rate of Rs.5, 607 per m². However,

¹⁸ This may cause further impoverishment of the displaced persons as their fixed assets have become liquidized and most the identified displaced persons have some debts.

at the time of joint verification, the competent authority will value each and every structure to arrive at the replacement cost.

C. Assistances

120. The minimum agricultural wages has been based on 'Minimum Rates of Wages in Scheduled Employments in Andhra Pradesh' GO. Ms. No.73 of Labour Employment Training and Factories (LAB.II) Department dated July 18, 2012. The rate prescribed for sowing/transplanting/ harvesting/weeding/grass cutting/ any other unskilled manual labour for Zone-I of Rs.269 per day (including variable dearness allowance) for 2015-2016 based on Labour Department notification has been taken as minimum agricultural wages and is equivalent to Rs.6,725 per month (Rs.269 per day x 25 days per month).

121. Rental allowance for tenants losing their place of residence or place of business have been provided with 2-months rental assistance and for computation purpose the monthly rental assistance has been taken as Rs.3000, based on information obtained from census survey, and the 2-months assistance works out to Rs.6,000 per tenant. The rental value is based on the average rental value assessment in the project area during census and socio-economic survey.

122. All other units' rates as per the minimum provisions contained in RFCTLARR Act and as per the Entitlement Matrix.

D. Compensation for Community Assets and Government Structures

123. The unit cost for well, water tap, bus shelter, hand pump and public toilet has been arrived at based on replacement cost. For other community structures including places of worship, lump sum unit cost has been provided in the budget which would be assessed and paid during implementation by PIU.

E. Resettlement Plan Implementation Cost

124. The cost of hiring NGO for assisting PIU in Resettlement Plan implementation has been provided with a budget of Rs.1, 25, 00,000 and the Resettlement Plan implementation is expected to be completed in 36 months including disbursement of compensation for land acquired under RFCTLARR Act. Cost for external monitoring and evaluation has also been envisaged, as this subproject is a Category-A for Involuntary Resettlement and a budgetary provision of Rs.50, 00,000 has been made available for hiring of a consultant for the same. A lump sum budgetary provision of Rs.90, 00,000 has been made to meet administrative expenses and Rs.10, 00,000 towards grievance redressal mechanism related expenses. Further, a lump sum provision of Rs.1,00,000 to meet disclosure expenses and a lump sum provision of Rs.2,00,000/- for staff training, in particular the social unit of the PIU, has also been budgeted.

F. Source of Funding and Fund Flow

125. Government will provide adequate budget for all land acquisition compensation, R&R assistances and Resettlement Plan implementation costs from the counterpart funding. The funds as estimated in the budget for a financial year and additional fund required based on revised estimates, shall be available at the disposal of the Managing Director, APRDC at the beginning of the financial year. The APRDC, being the PIU for this subproject, will provide necessary funds for compensation for land and structure and the cost of resettlement

assurances in a timely manner to the jurisdictional Joint Collector. The PIU will ensure timely availability of funds for smooth implementation of the Resettlement Plan. The NGO in the social unit of the PIU will facilitate disbursements, but the responsibility of ensuring full and timely payment to displaced persons will be that of PIU.

G. Resettlement Budget Estimates

126. The budget for this sub-project is based on data and informed collected during census and socio-economic surveys conducted between July and October 2015 and unit rates worked out from the SoR. The total budget for the proposed subproject Resettlement Plan is estimated at Rs.593 million. A detailed budget estimate is given in the following table. The notes and assumptions to the budget is given as Appendix 6.

Table 32: Budget Estimate¹⁹

Item No	Item	Input Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	Compensation				
1.1	Land Cost (Multifying Factor 1.25 and Solatium 100%)	Sq.m	144,999	1,113	161,383,887
1.2	Temporary Structures and Solatium 100% (titleholders)	Sq.m	1,469	4,104	6,029,761
1.3	Semi-permanent Structures and Solatium 100% (titleholders)	Sq.m	4,463	11,028	49,222,485
1.4	Permanent Structures and Solatium 100% (titleholders)	Sq.m	5,154	16,822	86,704,794
1.5	Private well and Solatium 100% (titleholders)	Units	6	60,000	360,000
1.6	Compound Wall (titleholders)	Running meter	1,542	2,708	4,176,467
1.7	Temporary Structures (non-titleholders)	Sq.m	787	2,052	1,615,786
1.8	Semi-permanent Structures (non-titleholders)	Sq.m	1,374	5,514	7,574,913
1.9	Permanent Structures (non-titleholders)	Sq.m	445	8,411	3,740,792
1.10	Compound Wall (non-titleholders)	Running meter	98	1,354	132,963
1.11	Trees	Units	35	10,000	350,000
2	R&R Assistance				
2.1	One time grant for land owners	One Time	211	500,000	105,500,000
2.2	One time resettlement allowance for significantly impacted Owner Res / Com	One Time	195	50,000	9,750,000
2.3	Subsistence allowance for significantly impacted Res / Com Owners	One Time	195	36,000	7,020,000
2.4	Shifting allowance significantly impacted owners	One time	195	50,000	9,750,000
2.5	Alternate house for significantly impacted Owner Residences (R)	One Time	27	70,000	1,890,000
2.6	Alternate house for significantly impacted Owner Residences (U)	One Time	93	150,000	13,950,000
2.7	One time assistance for cattle shed (significantly impacted Owner)	One Time	5	25,000	125,000
2.8	One time assistance for loss of trade / self employment (significantly impacted owner/tenant)	One Time	137	25,000	3,425,000
2.9	Rental allowance for Res/Res+Comm tenants	One Time	15	6,000	90,000
2.10	Rental allowance for Com/Res+Com tenants	One Time	25	6,000	150,000
2.11	Shifting assistance to tenants	One Time	38	10,000	380,000
2.12	Housing grant to Residential squatters (Significantly impacted)	One Time	22	125,000	2,750,000
2.13	Rehabilitation grant for Comm squatters	One Time	54	20,000	1,080,000
2.14	Subsistence allowance for Res/Com Squatters (Significantly impacted)	One Time	69	18,000	1,242,000
2.15	Shifting assistance for squatters Res/Com (Major)	One Time	69	10,000	690,000
2.16	Subsistence allowance for employees (Significantly impacted)	One Time	0	20,175	-
2.17	Vulnerable Household assistance	One Time	82	25,000	2,050,000
2.18	Training for Vulnerable household	One Time	82	5,000	410,000
2.19	Resettlement Site (Land Cost and Cost of Site Development)	LS			20,082,857
3	Community Assets				
3.1	School	Unit	1	500,000	500,000
3.2	Places of Worship	Unit	18	500,000	9,000,000
3.3	Other government buildings	Unit	3	200,000	600,000
4	Administrative Cost				
4.1	NGO Recruitment	LS			12,500,000
4.2	External Monitor	LS			5,000,000
4.3	Administrative Expenses (PIU)	LS			10,000,000
4.4	Disclosure Expenses	LS			100,000
4.5	Training for PIU and PMU Staff	LS			200,000
	Sub Total				539,526,705
	Contingency @ 10%				53,952,670
	Total				593,479,375
	Total in Million INR				593.48

PIU = project implementation unit; PMU = program management unit; R&R = resettlement and rehabilitation; sq.m. = square meter.

¹⁹ See Appendix 6 for the bases and justification of the proposed compensation unit rates.

H. Disbursement of Compensation and Assurances

127. In order to ensure that: (i) the displaced person need not make frequent visits to his/her bank for depositing the physical paper instruments; (ii) s/he need not apprehend loss of instrument and fraudulent encashment; and (iii) the delay in realisation of proceeds after receipt of paper instrument is obviated, all disbursement of compensation for land and structure and R&R assurances 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.

128. The NGO and PIU, while collecting bank particulars from the displaced persons, will also check with the respective bank branches if the branch has ECS (Credit) mechanism, and if not, details of lead bank offering the facility will be collected to facilitate ECS transfer. Wherever new accounts are to be opened, preference will be given to bank's having ECS (Credit) facility. The bank account particulars of the displaced person as part of the micro plan will be submitted to the jurisdictional Joint Collector for disbursement.

X. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

A. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)

129. GRC will be established at three-levels, the first will be at DE level in PIU, the second will be the GRC constituted at PIU level and the third will be at the PMU level, to 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 Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation (LARR) and Resettlement 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.

130. The GRC will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. The GRC is not intended to bypass the government's inbuilt redressal process, nor the provisions of the statute, but rather it is intended to address displaced persons concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the displaced persons and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the project.

131. This Resettlement Plan provides for entitlements for the various types of losses corresponding to the tenure and an institutional mechanism to disburse compensation and R&R assurances. A consultations and disclosure plan is also provided for meaningful consultations and timely disclosure. The GRC is expected to resolve the grievances of the affected persons arising in the implementation of this Resettlement Plan in a transparent and timely manner. The decision of the GRCs will be final unless vacated by the LARR Authority.

132. 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 response time prescribed for the GRCs would be four weeks. Since the entire resettlement component of the project has to be completed before the construction starts, to resolve the pending grievances, the GRC, at PIU

and PMU level, will meet at least once every month in the first year of Resettlement Plan implementation and once in two months thereafter. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights and apportionment issues on which the LARR Authority has jurisdiction, GRC will review grievances involving eligibility, valuation, all resettlement and rehabilitation benefits, relocation and payment of assistances. Grievances received by the Divisional Engineer will be resolved at his level, if possible, else it will be placed before the GRC.

- (i) **First Level of GRC:** The DE at the PIU office with the support of the safeguard officer will resolve grievances immediately on receipt and will refer issues that are unresolved to the PIU level GRC.
- (ii) **Second Level of GRC:** The PIU level GRCs will function out of each District where the subproject is being implemented. The GRC will be Chaired by Joint Collector and comprising of the Project Engineer acting as its member secretary and the following members: (i) Revenue Divisional Officer (RDO)/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 displaced person; and (x) Team Leader of the Resettlement Plan implementation support NGO/agency.
- (iii) **Third Level GRC:** The Project Director, PMU will be the appellate authority who will be supported by the Safeguard Officer of PMU and Team Leader of the external monitoring consultant.

B. Functions of First Level GRC

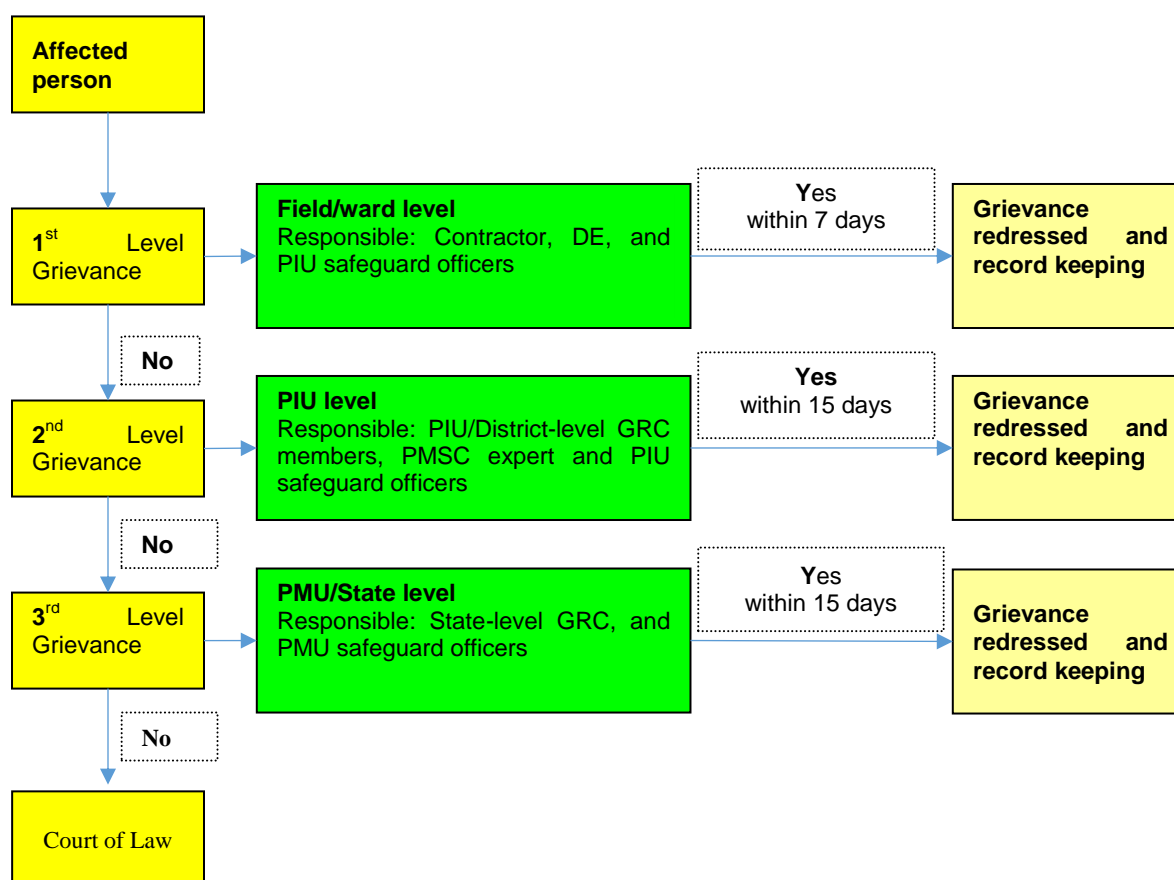
133. The GRC should meet at least once in a month in the respective office of the jurisdictional Joint Collector. Petitions received from displaced persons of any concerns or complaints or grievances should be taken up in the GRC. The member secretary should maintain a register of all petitions received 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. Communication will also be sent through implementation support NGO/agency so as to ensure that the petitioner is informed about the date of GRC sitting.

134. Copies of petitions received one week prior to the committee's sitting, should be sent to Chairman and all members along with an explanatory note from appropriate authority and/or Resettlement Plan implementation support NGO/agency, as the case may be, to enable the Chairman and members to scrutinise the petitions in detail. Petitions received in the week of the committee's sitting, shall be taken up during the sitting and resolved.

135. 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. The complaint/concern will be redressed in four week time and written communication should be sent to the complainant about the decision taken.

136. The Resettlement Plan implementation support NGO/agency will assist displaced persons in registering their grievances and being heard. The complaint / grievance will be redressed in four weeks time and written communication will be sent to the complainant. A complaint register will be maintained at PIU/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 LARR Authority. The complainant can access the appropriate LARR Authority at any time and not necessarily go through the GRC. 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 at ADB headquarters or the ADB India Resident Mission. 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.).

Figure 2: Grievance Redressal Process



Note: GRC = Grievance Redressal Committee; PIU = project implementation unit; PMU = Program Management Unit; PMSC = Project Management and Supervision Consultants

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. Commissioner of Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R)

137. The R&R Commissioner appointed by the GoAP will be responsible for supervising the formulation of R&R plans, implementation of these plans and redressal of grievances (appealing authority). In this project, the Principle Secretary (Transport, Road and Building) will be the R&R Commissioner. The MD, APRDC, shall take action for the constitution of the Project Level Monitoring Committee.

B. Administrator of LARR

138. The jurisdictional Joint Collector will be the administrator for LARR. The jurisdictional RDO will be the competent authority for land acquisition and the Joint Collector will be supported by the Project Engineer in implementation of resettlement plan.

C. Programme Management Unit

139. 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.

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

141. The SSO at the PMU will have the following responsibilities:

- (i) The SSO will assess the capacity of the PIU in identifying and managing social safeguard issues and facilitate capacity building of PIU officers and Resettlement Plan implementation support NGO/agencies.
- (ii) Review and update Resettlement Framework as and when there are changes in the applicable law.
- (iii) Review whether the PIUs have taken efforts to avoid or minimize Involuntary Resettlement impacts during the subproject design stage.
- (iv) Verify whether the resettlement plan has been prepared and is in commensurate to the significance of the impact and whether the documents have been submitted along with the detailed project report.
- (v) Facilitate coordination between various government departments in land acquisition and implementation of the Resettlement Plan.
- (vi) Carry out periodic review of the progress on Resettlement Plan implementation and ensure that the progress reports are submitted in a timely manner.
- (vii) Verify whether the PIUs are handing over the land free from encumbrance as stipulated in the contract document.
- (viii) Consolidate the progress reports received from the respective PIUs and submit the quarterly progress report and semi-annual safeguard monitoring report to ADB and any other information as required by ADB in a timely manner.
- (ix) Initiate engagement of an external monitor/agency to undertake quarterly monitoring of Category-A subprojects either through PMU or PIU and submit the

monitoring report to ADB along with PMU/PIU's response to the comments/observations made in the report.

D. Nodal NGO²⁰

142. A qualified and experienced NGO will be engaged as Nodal NGO by the PIU to facilitate the implementation of the Resettlement Plan. The Nodal NGO would play the role of a facilitator and will work as a coordinating agency between the PIU, field units and the package NGO, hired for Resettlement Plan implementation under the field unit. The Nodal NGO will function as the Technical Support Unit to APRDC. The Nodal NGO will play an important role in the updating and implementation of the Resettlement Plans, by mitigating the adverse effects of the project and providing guidance for successful implementation of the Resettlement Plans. The Nodal NGO will facilitate the project stakeholders to take advantages of the options available in the projects and in existing Government developmental schemes. The scope of work for the Nodal NGO will include to the following:

- (i) Assist PIUs in the updating of Resettlement Plans;
- (ii) Facilitate in the implementation of Resettlement Plan;
- (iii) Regular reporting, documentation;
- (iv) Facilitate in the implementation of HIV/AIDS action plan;
- (v) Facilitate in the implementation of road safety awareness program; and
- (vi) Assist in internal monitoring and evaluation.

E. Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

143. This *Samarlakota to Rajanagaram* road subprojects will be implemented by APRDC who will be the PIU. The PIU will be overall in charge of screening subprojects, categorisation based on involuntary resettlement impacts, conducting the social assessment, preparation and implementation of Resettlement Plans.

144. The subprojects will be implemented by APRDC. The Chief Engineer (R&B) and Managing Director, APRDC will be overall in charge of the social safeguards compliance. The Project Director, APRDC with the support of the Social Management Unit (SMU) comprising of the Sociologist (R&B) and Deputy Collector (R&B), at the head office of APRDC in Hyderabad, will be responsible for subproject compliance to social safeguards and concurrent internal monitoring of Resettlement Plan implementation. The following will be the responsibility of the SMU:

- (i) Review Involuntary Resettlement impact categorization checklist, subproject appraisal note and undertake field visits wherever required and advise the field units about the social safeguards documentation required for subprojects.
- (ii) Review Resettlement Plan prepared by the DPR consultants and finalize/update the Resettlement Plan upon the completion of detail engineering design with support from field unit and implementation NGO²¹.
- (iii) Ascertain the extent of private land to be acquired and extent of government to be transferred and liaison with the jurisdictional RDO and concerned government departments in getting possession of the same.
- (iv) Initiate engagement of a Resettlement Plan implementation support NGO/agency to assist the field units in Resettlement Plan implementation.

²⁰ The TOR of Nodal NGO is in Appendix 8.

²¹ The census instrument for Resettlement Plan finalization is in Appendix 8.

- (v) Review and approve micro plans, containing the list of displaced persons and their entitlements, prepared by field units.
- (vi) Obtain necessary approval for the micro plans and make necessary funds available for disbursement and for development of resettlement sites.
- (vii) Coordinate with Joint Collector and field units in identifying suitable land for resettlement sites and monitor the progress of development of site and relocation of displaced persons.
- (viii) Review the micro plans prepared by the field unit and implementation NGO.
- (ix) Undertake internal monitoring of the progress made in Resettlement Plan implementation through the nodal NGO and take necessary corrective actions, if required.
- (x) Ensure the compensation payment and other assistance provided to the displaced persons prior to displacement and start of civil works in the affected areas.
- (xi) Prepare formats and agree on criteria for the verification of displaced person or PAHs with the help of the Nodal NGO;
- (xii) To review the monthly, quarterly reports and other reports submitted by the Nodal NGO and implementation support NGOs;
- (xiii) To review the monthly, quarterly reports and other reports submitted by the Nodal NGO and implementation support NGOs; Review and consolidate the LA and Resettlement Plan implementation progress reports submitted by the jurisdictional RDO, Resettlement Plan implementation support NGO, field units and jurisdictional Joint Collector and submit monthly progress report to PMU
- (xiv) Coordinate with the State level agencies such as APSACS, Transport Department and Social Welfare Department;
- (xv) To inform the Project Director and MD on issues requiring intervention at the government level; and
- (xvi) Reporting periodically to the Project Director and MD on the progress of the project activities.

F. Field Unit

145. The field unit headed by the Project Engineer will be responsible for the Resettlement Plan updating, micro plan preparation and its implementation with the support of the implementation support NGO: Co-ordinate with the District Administration, on LARR and other Resettlement Plan activities;

- (i) Ensure the valuations of affected structures is completed by the APRDC/ R&B authorities according to the SSR rates without depreciation;
- (ii) Translate and disseminate gist of Resettlement Plan in Telugu to the displaced persons;
- (iii) To make available the Resettlement Plan at the APRDC or R&B site offices and the office of District Collector, Joint Collector and RDO;
- (iv) Coordinate with district administration and ensure development of resettlement sites in locations as agreed with the PAPs;
- (v) Liaison with the District Administration, Velugu groups (Indira Kranthi Padhakam group) and DRDA for dovetailing government developmental programs for the socio-economic benefit to the displaced persons with the help of implementation support NGO.
- (vi) Develop and maintain a displaced person level database including aspects related to losses, compensation, R&R entitlement and disbursement;

- (vii) Ensure transfer of funds (including the R&R entitlement) in to the account of displaced persons;
- (viii) Ensure release of amount as per the milestones indicated in Resettlement Plan;
- (ix) Monitor physical and financial progress on LARR and other Resettlement Plan activities and submit monthly progress report to PIU;

G. NGO/Agency for Resettlement Plan Implementation Support

146. The implementation of the R&R provisions will be carried out by jurisdictional Administrator with the support of the PIU. The PIU will engage implementation support NGO/agency, who have had experience in implementing Resettlement Plans and experienced in working on similar infrastructure development projects. The NGO to be engaged will have proven experience in carrying out resettlement and rehabilitation activities and community development and consultations in projects of similar nature, preferably in Andhra Pradesh or in any State.

147. The NGO/agency will play a key role in the implementation of the Resettlement Plan. Their tasks will include the final verification of displaced persons, consultations, establishment of support mechanisms and facilitate the delivery of the rehabilitation assistances as per the Resettlement Plan provisions and to ensure that the displaced persons receive all the entitlements as per the R&R policy of the project.

148. Key activities of the NGO in relation to resettlement planning and implementation include: (i) assist PIU in verification and updating, if required, the detailed census and socio-economic survey of displaced persons carried out during DPR preparation based on detailed design, and verify the identity of below poverty line, female-headed, and other vulnerable households affected by land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and issue ID cards;²² (ii) prepare micro plan²³ and get vetted by PIU; (iii) facilitate the process of disbursement of compensation to the displaced persons – coordinating with the PIU and informing the displaced persons of the compensation disbursement process and timeline; (iv) assist displaced persons in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations in having a bank account, process of disbursement adopted by the Administrator and how s/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to; (v) assist the displaced persons in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the affected persons), helping them to take salvaged materials and shift; (vi) in consultation with the displaced persons, inform the PIU about the shifting dates agreed with displaced persons in writing and the arrangements they desire with respect to their entitlements; (vii) organize training programs to the vulnerable for income restoration; (viii) conduct meaningful consultations throughout the Resettlement Plan implementation and ensure disclosure of the gist of resettlement plans in an accessible manner to the displaced persons; (ix) assist displaced persons in grievance redressal process; (x) assist PIU in keeping detailed records of progress and monitoring and reporting system of Resettlement Plan implementation; and (xi) act as the information resource center for community interaction with the project and maintain liaison between community, contractors, project implementing units and the administrator, during the execution of the works. The TOR for the NGO/agency for Resettlement Plan implementation support is in Appendix 4.

²² The census instrument for Resettlement Plan finalization is in Appendix 8.

²³ The sample of micro plan is in Appendix 9

H. Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award

149. In accordance with the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act [Sec31 (1)], the competent authority will pass a Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Award. All the affected land owners who are eligible for R&R assistance will be notified along with details of eligible assistance as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act. Initially a draft list will be notified by giving minimum of 15 days' time inviting objections, if any, regarding discrepancies on the nature and quantum of assistance. The final list will be notified after taking into account the objections, if any. Similarly, the list of those affected non- title holders will also be notified along with the details of R&R assistance and a separate R&R award enquiry will be conducted for the non-titleholders.

1. Micro plan

150. The implementation support NGO will prepare the draft micro plan, milestone wise for the subproject road detailing the type of loss, tenure of the displaced person, vulnerability status and the entitlements as per the provisions of the Entitlement Matrix (EM) in the Resettlement Framework. The draft micro plan will be disclosed in the jurisdictional village panchayat where the displaced persons are living/having business, and 1-week after the disclosure, the R&R award enquiry will be held by the jurisdictional Joint Collector.

154. Based on the R&R award enquiry outcome, the NGO will submit the final micro plan to PIU for verification and onward transmission to Project Director, APRDC. The Project Director, APRDC, after scrutiny of the micro plan will accord approval for the same and submit to the jurisdictional Joint Collector/RDO, as the case may be, with necessary funds for disbursement.

2. R&R Award Process

151. The Joint Collector/ Revenue Divisional Officer hold R&R award enquiry in the project area and will send prior intimation to all concerned displaced persons through the jurisdictional Village Revenue Officer and the NGO.

152. During the R&R award enquiry, each displaced person will be informed about the type of loss and tenure as recorded during census and socio economic survey and verified subsequently, and the entitlements due to the displaced person as per the provisions contained in the Entitlement Matrix of the Resettlement Framework. All the displaced persons will be given an opportunity to be heard and concerns, if any, will be addressed. The R&R proceedings will be recorded and copy of the R&R award will be issued to the displaced person then and there.

I. Management Information System (MIS)

153. A well-designed MIS will be created and will be maintained at APRDC head office at Hyderabad and at PIU level. The MIS will be supported with approved software and will be used for maintaining the displaced persons baseline socio-economic characteristics, developing pre-defined reports, algorithms and calculations based on the available data and updating tables/fields for finding compensation and assistances, tracking the land acquisition and resettlement progress. The individual entitlements, compensation calculations, structure valuation, etc. will be updated using MIS software. In addition, land acquisition notices, identity cards will also be generated thorough MIS. All quires will be generated and the baseline data will also be maintained and updated as needed. The data and information required for periodical

progress reports will be generated using MIS database. The required computer terminals and software will be established at PIU level in order to feed the data to be maintained in the web with backup at APRDC.

J. Capacity Building of PIU

154. The staff of PIU and the staff of PMU, who are involved in LA and R&R will require to be familiar with land acquisition procedures and ADB Social Safeguards policy requirements. In order to build the capacity of the PIU and the PMU, an orientation and training in resettlement management at the beginning of the project will be undertaken with the assistance of PMSC resettlement expert. The training activities will focus on issues concerning (i) principles and procedures of land acquisition, (ii) public consultation and participation, (iii) entitlements and compensation disbursement mechanisms, (iv) grievance redressal, and (v) monitoring of resettlement operation.

XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Introduction

155. Implementation of Resettlement Plan mainly consists of compensation to be paid for private land, compensation for structures, assistance for loss of homestead resulting in physical displacement, loss of livelihood resulting in economic displacement, obtaining options and choices from the displaced persons, development of resettlement sites, relocation to resettlement sites and additional assistance to vulnerable household. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redressal will be an ongoing process throughout the Resettlement Plan implementation period but will happen intermittently.

B. Schedule for Project Implementation

156. 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.

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

158. Resettlement Plan Implementation Phase: In this phase, key activities will be carried out including: (i) joint verification; (ii) valuation of structures; (iii) preparation of micro plan; (iv) R&R award enquiry; (v) approval of final micro plan; (vi) identification and development of resettlement site; (vii) payment of compensation for land and structure; (viii) payment of other rehabilitation assistances; (ix) relocation of displaced persons to resettlement site; and (x) issuing site clearance certificate to enable commencement of civil works.

159. Monitoring and Reporting Phase: Internal monitoring will commence as soon as Resettlement Plan implementation begins and continue till end of Resettlement Plan implementation. External monitoring will also commence from the beginning of Resettlement Plan implementation.

C. Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule

160. An implementation schedule for land acquisition, payment of compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation activities in the project including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is provided in the work plan. The following are the key implementation activities that are presented in the work plan.

- (i) Updating of Resettlement Plan based on design changes, if any
- (ii) Approval of Resettlement Plan and Disclosure
- (iii) Appointment of NGOs and External Monitoring consultants
- (iv) Constitution and notification of GRCs
- (v) SIA Notification
- (vi) Verification of displaced persons and Notification of displaced person list
- (vii) Obtaining options for resettlement and choice of resettlement site location
- (viii) MIS in operational for tracking LA and R&R Implementation progress
- (ix) Structure Valuation
- (x) Disclosure of Microplan (list of eligible PAPs and their entitlements)
- (xi) Issue of Identity cards
- (xii) R&R Award including assistance for non-title holders
- (xiii) Relocation of CPRs
- (xiv) Payment of R&R assistance
- (xv) Allotment of house sites or development of Resettlement sites
- (xvi) Shifting of displaced persons of alternative resettlement sites
- (xvii) LA Award
- (xviii) Certification of payment of R&R assistance for first milestone
- (xix) Certification of payment of LA and R&R assistance for second milestone
- (xx) Impact Evaluation

161. Coordination with Civil Works: The land acquisition and resettlement implementation will be co-coordinated with the timing of procurement and commencement of civil works. The required co-ordination has contractual implications, and will be linked to procurement and bidding schedules, award of contracts, and release of encumbrance free land to the contractors. The project will provide adequate notification, counselling and assistance to displaced persons so that they are able to move or give up their assets without undue hardship before commencement of civil works and after receiving the compensation and R&R assistances. Wherever provision of housing is involved, sections involving displaced persons requiring housing in a particular road-stretch will be taken up in the second milestone of the civil works schedule.

162. The construction of resettlement sites should commence well in advance, as it would take about 12-months to complete the construction and relocation of the physically displaced. The land acquisition and corresponding payment of compensation and R&R assistance with encumbrance free certification will be available prior to award of contract. The relocation of common property resources will be linked to handing over of encumbrance free land to the contractors. The handing over of land to the contractor will be organised in two sections. Sections having no Involuntary Resettlement impact and non-significant impacts will be in the first-milestone and will be handing over immediately after signing of the contract and the rest within one year/one and half years of contract signing as spelled out in the respective civil work contracts.

XIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Introduction

163. The objective of monitoring is to provide the PIU with an effective tool for assessing rehabilitation progress, 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

164. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will carry out concurrent monitoring of Resettlement Plan implementation through the Sociologist of the SMU of PIU with the support of a nodal NGO/agency, and prepare monthly and quarterly progress report in terms of physical and financial progress. In addition, the monitoring process will also look into: the communication and reactions of displaced persons; use of grievance procedures; information dissemination to displaced persons on benefits; and implementation time table. The monthly internal monitoring reports based on the outcome of consultations and feedback with displaced people who have received assistance and compensation and review of progress of other implementation activities 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 progress report will be reviewed by the PMU (DoI) and comments, if any, will be communicated to PIU for immediate action.

165. The Project Management Consultants (PMC) at PMU level will have some limited monitoring responsibilities related to certification of encumbrance free stretches to be handed over to the contractors based on the LARR completion certificate issued by the concerned project engineer. A copy of the quarterly report will be made available to ADB. In view the significance of resettlement impacts, the monitoring mechanism for this project will have monitoring by PIU/PMU and monitoring by an external agency / expert.

C. External Monitoring

166. The external monitoring will include but not limited to: (i) review and verify the monitoring reports prepared by PIU; (ii) monitor the work carried out by NGO/agency and provide training and guidance on implementation; (iii) review the grievance redressal mechanism and report on its working; (iv) mid-term impact assessment through sample surveys amongst displaced persons for midterm corrective action; (v) consultation with displaced persons, officials, community leaders for preparing review report; (vi) assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness and efficiency of PIU, impact and sustainability, and drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning. Some of the important task of external monitoring is the feedback of the displaced persons who receives compensation and assistance and also alerts on the risks, non-compliances and early warnings in the implementing.

167. The indicative monitoring indicators for physical monitoring will be: land acquired (ha) - private; land transferred (ha) - government; issue of ID cards; number of displaced persons received full R&R assistance (titleholders); number of displaced persons received full R&R assistance (non-titleholders); number of families provided alternative resettlement house; number of vulnerable people received additional support; number of CPRs relocated; and

number of grievance received and resolved. The indicative monitoring indicators for financial monitoring will be: amount paid as land compensation; amount paid as structure compensation; amount paid as R&R assistances; and amount spent on common property resources.

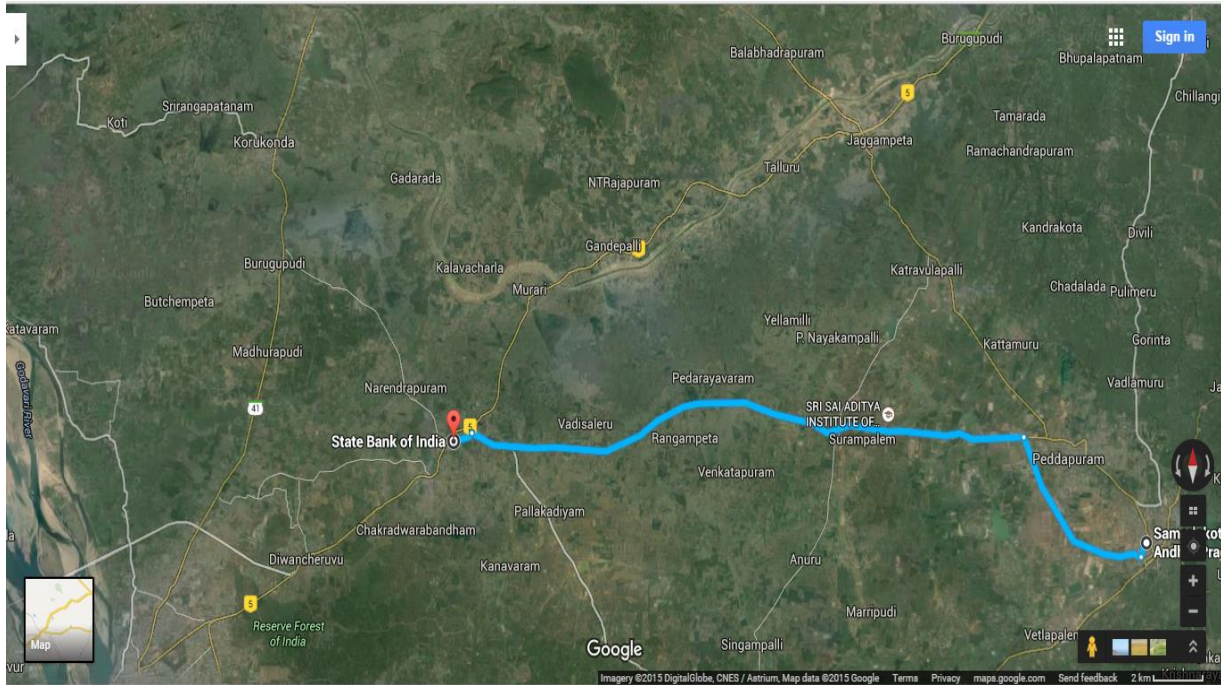
168. The indicators should be revisited prior to Resettlement Plan implementation and revised in accordance with the final approved Resettlement Framework. Terms of reference for the recruitment of an External Monitoring Agency/Expert is given in Appendix 5.

169. In addition to the above, the following will also be tracked to judge social inclusion and gender mainstreaming in Resettlement Plan implementation. Proportion of women land owners who received compensation; number of women headed households who received R&R assistances; local female and scheduled caste labour force participation in unskilled jobs under contractors; number of vulnerable people who received R&R assistances; proportion of women as beneficiaries of house sites/houses offered in the resettlement site under R&R assistance; and proportion of women participation in consultation meetings during implementation.

D. Impact Evaluation

170. An external agency will be engaged to undertake impact evaluation of the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement to assess the changes in the living standards and impact of compensation and R&R assistance provided to them. The impact evaluation will be based on the key socio economic indicators developed during Resettlement Plan preparation through the census and socio economic surveys. The external monitor/agency will submit quarterly report to PIU-PMU and ADB.

GOOGLE MAP OF THE SUBPROJECT CORRIDOR



MAP OF VCIC CORRIDOR



SUMMARY OF DISPLACED PERSONS

QNo	Chainage	Side	Distance From CL	Name of the village	Name of Head of Households	Type of Structure	Tenure	Use	Impact Category	Affected Area / Length
1	0.950	R	10.3	Peddapuram	Muralidhra Rao	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	4.000
4	1.480	L	15	Peddapuram	Cherry Industries	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	100.000
5	1.590	L	11.5	Peddapuram	J.Ravi	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	44.000
6	1.630	L	13.5	Peddapuram	RAK Ceramics	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	200.000
7	1.630	R	11	Peddapuram	E.Srinu	Temporary	Encroacher	Res&com	Major	73.950
8	1.740	R	13	Peddapuram	Ramakrishna Chowdary	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Minor	16.350
10	3.000	L	9	Peddapuram	B.Veeraju	Semi-Perm	Encroacher	Res&com	Major	24.600
12	4.160	L	9	Peddapuram	A.Suryanaryana	Temporary	Encroacher	Com	Major	22.800
14	4.700	R	13.5	Peddapuram	Radha Devi Industries	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	8.000
15	4.800	R	13.5	Peddapuram	Radha Devi Industries	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	8.000
16	4.900	R	13.5	Peddapuram	RAKI INDUSTRIES	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	8.000
17	5.500	L	13	Peddapuram	Ch.Janakiramiah	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	40.320
18	5.500	R	9.4	Peddapuram	Surya Rao	Temporary	Encroacher	Agriculture/Cultivation	Major	34.200
19	5.900	L	9	Peddapuram	Door-locked	Compound wall	Owner	Industrial	Major	120.000
20	5.900	L	9	Peddapuram	Raju	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	6.720
21	5.900	L	9.2	Peddapuram	B.Padmanabham	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	36.000
22	5.900	L	9.5	Peddapuram	Doorlocked	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	80.000
25	6.250	L	11	Peddapuram	G.V.Subba Raju	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	11.000
26	6.380	L	12.7	Peddapuram	B.Padma Raju	Semi-Perm	Squatter	Res&com	Major	92.000
27	6.390	R	10.3	Peddapuram	M.Satyanaryana Babu	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	151.200
28	6.400	L	10.6	Peddapuram	G.Satya Sai Ram	Semi-Perm	Squatter	Com	Major	106.700
29	6.400	L	10.6	Peddapuram	M.Ganga Varalakshmi	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	294.450
30	6.400	R	13.7	Peddapuram	Sk.Abdul Razak	Semi-Perm	Squatter	Com	Minor	0.862
31	6.420	R	12	Peddapuram	G.Gangadhar	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	32.850
32	6.430	L	11.5	Peddapuram	Door-locked	Semi-Perm	Squatter	Com	Major	56.400

QNo	Chainage	Side	Distance From CL	Name of the village	Name of Head of Households	Type of Structure	Tenure	Use	Impact Category	Affected Area / Length
33	6.450	L	9.5	Peddapuram	R.Prasad	Semi-Perm	Squatter	Com	Major	164.350
34	6.450	R	13	Peddapuram	M.Venkata Rao	Semi-Perm	Squatter	Com	Minor	3.993
35	6.460	R	10.5	Peddapuram	Srinivas Naidu	Temporary	Owner	Com	Major	9.000
36	6.500	L	15	Peddapuram	Md.Rafi	Semi-Perm	Squatter	Com	Major	17.500
37	6.540	L	18.6	Peddapuram	Door-locked	Semi-Perm	Squatter	Com	Minor	1.358
38	6.540	R	12	Peddapuram	Chinna Babu	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	15.000
39	6.550	L	8	Peddapuram	V.Ganapathi Raju	Semi-Perm	Encroacher	Com	Major	9.800
40	6.550	L	14.5	Peddapuram	B.Dhora Babu	Semi-Perm	Squatter	Com	Major	151.200
41	6.600	L	15	Peddapuram	Door-locked	Permanent	Squatter	Res	Minor	44.105
42	6.700	L	13	Peddapuram	S.Venkata Reddy	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	150.000
43	6.730	L	10	Peddapuram	P.V.V.Satyanaryana	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	25.000
44	6.950	R	10.3	Peddapuram	T.Soma Naidu	Temporary	Encroacher	Com	Major	47.700
45	7.050	R	14.5	Peddapuram	K.Nanaji	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	123.500
48	7.230	L	7.7	Peddapuram	B.Barathi	Temporary	Kiosk	Com	Major	12.000
50	7.270	L	6.7	Peddapuram	B.Subbalakshmi	Temporary	Encroacher	Com	Major	15.000
51	7.350	L	9	Peddapuram	B.Prakash Rao	Temporary	Owner	Com	Major	28.000
53	7.370	L	8.2	Peddapuram	B.Nageshwar Rao	Permanent	Encroacher	Com	Major	18.900
55	7.980	L	11.5	Valuthimapuram	Chandu	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	12.000
57	8.200	L	18	Valuthimapuram	B.Appa Rao	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Minor	0.467
58	8.430	L	9.5	Valuthimapuram	Door-locked	Temporary	Squatter	Res	Major	18.000
59	8.530	L	17.5	Valuthimapuram	Door-locked	Semi-Perm	Owner	Agriculture/Cultivation	Major	9.000
61	9.250	R	17	Valuthimapuram	Door-locked	Temporary	Owner	Com	Major	12.000
62	9.370	L	13	Valuthimapuram	Vijyalakshmi Poultry	Semi-Perm	Squatter	Com	Minor	14.106
64	10.420	L	11	Valuthimapuram	Ch.Satyanaryana	Temporary	Owner	Com	Major	48.000
66	11.050	R	14.5	Surampalem	M.S.Srinivas	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Minor	1.260
68	11.840	L	13.3	Surampalem	St.Mary's College of Pharmacy	Compound wall	Squatter	Com	Major	8.000
69	12.010	L	16.3	Surampalem	Owner living out of station	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	25.000
70	12.080	L	9	Surampalem	Door-locked	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	11.900

QNo	Chainage	Side	Distance From CL	Name of the village	Name of Head of Households	Type of Structure	Tenure	Use	Impact Category	Affected Area / Length
72	12.600	R	10	Surampalem	Aditya Institute of College Bus Stop	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	21.160
73	12.680	L	8.7	Surampalem	Aditya Institute of College Bus Stop	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	21.000
75	12.710	R	15.5	Surampalem	Door-locked	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	200.000
77	13.230	L	11	Surampalem	RUCHI SOYA INDUSTRIES	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	30.000
78	13.680	R	10	Surampalem	Door-locked	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	8.000
79	13.750	L	16	Surampalem	Door-locked	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	7.500
80	13.870	R	10	Surampalem	Pragathi Engg.College	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	6.000
81	13.900	L	15.5	Ramesampeta	Door-locked	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	30.400
82	14.000	R	9	Ramesampeta	Door-locked	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	12.500
83	14.250	R	17.5	Ramesampeta	U.Prasad	Temporary	Owner	Res	Major	17.860
84	14.360	L	12	Ramesampeta	G.Srinivasu	Temporary	Owner	Res&com	Major	20.210
85	14.360	R	13.5	Ramesampeta	B.Rambabu	Permanent	Owner	Res	Major	65.720
86	14.380	L	16	Ramesampeta	K.Durgaiah	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	10.000
87	14.400	L	18	Ramesampeta	S.Srinivas	Permanent	Owner	Res	Major	67.500
88	14.400	R	15.5	Ramesampeta	G.Prabhakar	Permanent	Owner	Com	Major	96.520
89	14.400	R	15	Ramesampeta	P.Nageshwar Rao	Permanent	Owner	Com	Major	84.100
90	14.400	L	15.5	Ramesampeta	B.Naryanamma	Permanent	Owner	Res&com	Major	72.000
91	14.410	L	16.5	Ramesampeta	B.Sathi Babu	Temporary	Owner	Res	Major	23.040
92	14.420	L	18.5	Ramesampeta	G.Chinna Appa Rao	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	12.000
93	14.420	R	13.5	Ramesampeta	Raparti Satyanaryana	Semi-Perm	Encroacher	Res&com	Major	116.000
94	14.440	L	14	Ramesampeta	U.Lova Raju	Permanent	Encroacher	Res	Major	124.000
95	14.460	L	9.5	Ramesampeta	P.Ramana	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	47.560
96	14.480	L	18	Ramesampeta	B.Suri babu	Temporary	Owner	Others	Major	25.000
98	14.490	R	14.5	Ramesampeta	Accha Rao	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	9.720
99	14.500	R	9	Ramesampeta	U.Venkata Lakshmi	Temporary	Kiosk	Com	Major	4.000
101	14.550	R	10.8	Ramesampeta	Late T.Suryanaryana	Permanent	Owner	Res&com	Major	55.000

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102	14.550	R	9	Ramesampeta	Tegireddy Venkata Ramana	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	45.000
103	14.560	R	11.5	Ramesampeta	B.Siva Sankar	Permanent	Owner	Res&com	Major	78.720
104	14.570	R	11.5	Ramesampeta	D.Lakshmi Naryana	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	76.000
105	14.570	L	10.5	Ramesampeta	G.Santha Devi	Permanent	Owner	Res	Major	99.910
106	14.570	L	10	Ramesampeta	B.Venkata Krishna	Temporary	Owner	Res	Major	114.750
107	14.570	R	15	Ramesampeta	G.Yeramma	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	26.000
108	14.590	L	10.8	Ramesampeta	D.Apparao	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	16.740
109	14.600	R	9.5	Ramesampeta	Ch.Rambabu	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	150.000
110	14.600	R	11	Ramesampeta	B.Nagababu	Temporary	Squatter	Res	Major	66.000
111	14.610	R	11.5	Ramesampeta	Door-locked	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	48.140
112	14.610	L	18	Ramesampeta	G.Shanta Devi	Compound wall	Owner	Res	Major	23.000
113	14.620	L	13.5	Ramesampeta	P.Mohan Raju	Permanent	Owner	Res	Major	145.140
114	14.620	R	10.5	Ramesampeta	P.Raju	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	23.850
115	14.630	R	12	Ramesampeta	G.Abbulu	Temporary	Owner	Res	Major	60.750
116	14.630	L	13	Ramesampeta	P.Babu Rao	Permanent	Owner	Res	Major	81.600
117	14.650	L	12	Ramesampeta	Door-locked	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	12.000
118	14.710	L	13	Ramesampeta	S.Suresh Babu	Semi-Perm	Squatter	Res	Major	20.250
119	14.710	R	15.5	Ramesampeta	K.Kameswar Rao	Semi-Perm	Squatter	Com	Major	24.750
120	14.710	R	15.5	Ramesampeta	G.Srinu	Temporary	Kiosk	Com	Major	4.000
121	14.720	R	16.5	Ramesampeta	Door-locked	Semi-Perm	Squatter	Com	Major	5.100
122	14.800	L	10	Ramesampeta	Door-locked	Temporary	Kiosk	Com	Major	4.000
123	14.830	R	19	Ramesampeta	D.Laxminaryana	Permanent	Owner	Res	Major	20.800
124	14.830	R	14.5	Ramesampeta	P.Suribabu	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	4.410
125	14.840	R	13	Ramesampeta	Botta Srinivasa Rao	Permanent	Owner	Res	Major	88.000
126	14.840	R	15.5	Ramesampeta	Palla Krishnaveni	Permanent	Owner	Res	Major	56.700
127	14.840	R	8.6	Ramesampeta	P.Thatha Rao	Temporary	Owner	Res	Major	97.500
128	14.850	R	14.5	Ramesampeta	G.Ram Prasad	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	107.950
129	14.850	L	10.2	Ramesampeta	Door-locked	Compound wall	Owner	Res	Major	8.800
130	14.850	L	13.5	Ramesampeta	M.Lova Raju	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	7.500
131	14.850	L	17	Ramesampeta	Door-locked	Permanent	Owner	Res	Major	75.000

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132	14.850	R	19.5	Ramesampeta	Ommi Venkata Ramana	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	46.900
133	14.870	R	18	Ramesampeta	Door-locked	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	59.500
134	14.870	R	9.5	Ramesampeta	B.Sriramulu	Temporary	Kiosk	Com	Major	4.000
135	14.870	L	17	Ramesampeta	Door-locked	Compound wall	Owner	Res	Major	20.000
136	14.880	R	14.5	Ramesampeta	Pillala Abbulu	Permanent	Owner	Res&com	Major	186.300
137	14.890	L	14	Ramesampeta	D.Lakshmi Naryana	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	40.000
138	14.900	R	19	Ramesampeta	K.Lova Raju	Compound wall	Owner	Res	Major	16.000
139	14.900	R	16.7	Ramesampeta	Kona Venkata Ramana	Permanent	Owner	Res	Major	104.500
140	14.920	R	18	Ramesampeta	G.Ramana	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	66.300
141	14.920	R	18	Ramesampeta	D.Appa Rao	Compound wall	Owner	Res	Major	16.000
142	14.930	L	18	Ramesampeta	K.Appa Rao	Permanent	Owner	Res	Minor	0.011
143	14.940	R	18	Ramesampeta	K.Veeraju	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	60.800
144	14.940	R	13.2	Ramesampeta	G.Surya Rao	Temporary	Owner	Res	Major	30.800
145	14.950	R	14	Ramesampeta	M.Singa Raju	Temporary	Owner	Res	Major	45.500
146	14.950	R	14	Ramesampeta	A.Chinna Appa Rao	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	45.500
147	14.950	L	14.5	Ramesampeta	Chilla Chandramma	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	57.000
148	14.960	L	11.5	Ramesampeta	B.Satyanaryana	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	53.600
149	14.970	L	8	Ramesampeta	B.Balarama Murthy	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	75.600
150	14.990	L	10	Ramesampeta	B.Veeraju	Temporary	Owner	Com	Major	25.000
151	14.990	R	11	Ramesampeta	B.Kumari	Semi-Perm	Squatter	Com	Major	37.950
152	14.990	R	14.5	Ramesampeta	N.Appa Rao	Temporary	Owner	Others	Major	21.600
156	16.200	R	12	Kotapadu	Door-locked	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	9.500
157	16.300	R	11	Kotapadu	Door-locked	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	9.500
160	16.710	R	15	Kotapadu	Door-locked	Temporary	Kiosk	Com	Major	4.000
161	17.000	R	12.6	Kotapadu	Door-locked	Compound wall	Owner	Res	Major	5.600
162	17.020	L	10	Kotapadu	Door-locked	Compound wall	Owner	Res	Major	6.500
164	17.090	R	9.5	Kotapadu	Dr.Gudapati Raghu	Compound wall	Encroacher	Com	Major	5.600

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165	17.130	R	17	Kotapadu	Sri Laxmi Gardens	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	32.500
166	17.170	R	13	Kotapadu	S.S.Laxman Rao	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	20.800
171	17.250	L	8	Kotapadu	Door-locked	Temporary	Kiosk	Com	Major	4.000
172	17.260	R	15	Kotapadu	M.Nan Rao	Temporary	Owner	Others	Major	36.000
175	17.340	L	11	Kotapadu	S.Rathnam	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	21.000
176	17.350	R	10	Kotapadu	Late S.Appa Rao	Permanent	Owner	Res&com	Major	135.000
177	17.370	R	12	Kotapadu	Door-locked	Compound wall	Owner	Res	Major	10.000
178	17.380	L	8	Kotapadu	Sunkara Sathi Raju	Temporary	Owner	Others	Major	13.500
179	17.490	R	14.5	Kotapadu	Door-locked	Temporary	Owner	Res	Major	16.000
180	17.500	R	11.4	Kotapadu	Door-locked	Compound wall	Squatter	Com	Major	12.600
182	17.630	R	10.4	Kotapadu	Door-locked	Temporary	Owner	Others	Major	9.000
183	17.670	R	10.7	Kotapadu	Door-locked	Compound wall	Squatter	Com	Major	40.000
184	17.700	R	13	Kotapadu	Door-locked	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	29.900
186	17.940	L	12.7	Kotapadu	P.Bapi Raju	Temporary	Owner	Com	Major	12.000
187	17.990	R	17.5	Kotapadu	Krishna Housing	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	12.000
188	18.480	R	8.2	Rangampeta	Bothu Pidiyya	Temporary	Owner	Com	Major	62.000
189	19.490	L	6	Rangampeta	Door-locked	Temporary	Owner	Com	Major	15.600
190	19.580	R	11.8	Rangampeta	Sri Rama Rice Mill	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Minor	40.800
191	19.700	R	12.6	Rangampeta	Techno Boards(P)Ltd	Semi-Perm	Squatter	Com	Minor	9.036
192	19.910	R	11	Rangampeta	Door-locked	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	16.000
195	20.080	R	11.6	Rangampeta	M.Brahmaji	Semi-Perm	Squatter	Com	Major	46.800
196	20.095	L	16	Rangampeta	Late B.Trimurthi	Permanent	Owner	Res	Minor	4.598
197	20.120	R	11	Rangampeta	P.Sathi Babu	Semi-Perm	Squatter	Com	Major	240.000
198	20.120	L	15	Rangampeta	Ch.Trimurthulu	Permanent	Owner	Res&com	Minor	12.110
199	20.130	L	11.36	Rangampeta	S.Durga Bhavani	Permanent	Owner	Res	Major	157.300
200	20.140	R	10.5	Rangampeta	J.Ramanjaneyulu	Permanent	Owner	Com	Major	168.000
202	20.160	L	16.4	Rangampeta	M.Ramakrishna	Permanent	Owner	Res&com	Minor	4.079
203	20.170	R	7.5	Rangampeta	D.Govindarajulu	Temporary	Owner	Res&com	Major	32.400
204	20.170	R	14	Rangampeta	D.Chandramouli	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Minor	3.231
205	20.180	R	11	Rangampeta	N.Anjaneyulu	Temporary	Squatter	Res	Major	24.000

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206	20.190	R	11	Rangampeta	Babulu	Compound wall	Encroacher	Com	Major	4.000
207	20.200	L	14.5	Rangampeta	Ravuri Polamma	Temporary	Squatter	Res	Major	17.500
208	20.200	R	8	Rangampeta	Ch.Srinivas	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	18.000
209	20.200	R	10	Rangampeta	Door-locked	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	9.000
210	20.220	R	10	Rangampeta	M.Ramu	Temporary	Kiosk	Com	Major	4.000
211	20.230	L	13.6	Rangampeta	M.Seetha	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	49.000
212	20.250	R	7.6	Rangampeta	S.Rambabu	Temporary	Squatter	Res&com	Major	33.750
213	20.260	L	16	Rangampeta	K.Mallikarjuna Rao	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	64.000
214	20.270	R	10	Rangampeta	Door-locked	Semi-Perm	Kiosk	Com	Major	4.000
215	20.280	L	12.5	Rangampeta	Door-locked	Compound wall	Squatter	Com	Major	13.800
216	20.290	L	13.5	Rangampeta	Door-locked	Compound wall	Owner	Res	Major	9.600
217	20.290	R	9.6	Rangampeta	V.Appa Rao	Temporary	Owner	Res	Major	15.750
218	20.310	L	13	Rangampeta	K.Suri Babu	Permanent	Owner	Res&com	Major	35.640
219	20.390	R	12	Rangampeta	M.Sai lakshmi	Temporary	Squatter	Res&com	Minor	10.625
221	21.180	R	12.5	Rangampeta	Devineni Srinivas	Permanent	Owner	Com	Minor	79.002
222	21.220	R	12	Rangampeta	Door-locked	Permanent	Squatter	Com	Major	118.800
223	21.225	R	15.5	Rangampeta	Stephen	Permanent	Owner	Res&com	Major	126.500
224	21.300	R	18.5	Rangampeta	Raju Degree College	Permanent	Owner	Com	Minor	8.385
225	21.310	R	11.5	Rangampeta	K.Sathi Babu	Permanent	Squatter	Res	Major	45.500
226	21.340	R	16	Rangampeta	K.Venkateswara Rao	Permanent	Owner	Res&com	Major	69.700
227	21.350	R	10.5	Rangampeta	T.Polamma	Temporary	Owner	Res	Major	49.500
228	21.360	R	12.7	Rangampeta	P.Satti Babu	Temporary	Owner	Res	Major	29.700
229	21.380	R	11.5	Rangampeta	P.Prakash Rao	Temporary	Owner	Res	Major	30.210
230	21.400	L	16	Rangampeta	S.V.V.Srinu	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	25.000
231	21.400	R	10.7	Rangampeta	S.V.V. Srinu	Temporary	Owner	Others	Major	55.000
232	21.410	R	10.5	Rangampeta	Door-locked	Temporary	Owner	Others	Major	16.000
233	21.450	R	17.7	Rangampeta	P.Appa Rao	Compound wall	Owner	Res	Major	10.000
234	21.465	R	11	Rangampeta	P.Yesu Raju	Semi-Perm	Squatter	Com	Major	12.000
235	21.475	R	17.5	Rangampeta	R.RadhaKrishna	Permanent	Owner	Res&com	Minor	5.784

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236	21.480	R	13.6	Rangampeta	C.Venkata Rao	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	54.000
237	21.480	L	14.7	Rangampeta	S.V.V.Srinu	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	103.200
238	21.500	R	12	Rangampeta	K.China Venkata rao	Permanent	Owner	Com	Major	44.000
239	21.530	R	14.6	Rangampeta	T.Rama Raju	Permanent	Owner	Res&com	Minor	62.930
241	21.560	R	16.5	Rangampeta	Door-locked	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	20.000
242	21.580	R	11.2	Rangampeta	S.S.Ramakrishna	Permanent	Owner	Com	Major	31.500
243	21.580	R	13	Rangampeta	K.Suryanaryana	Permanent	Owner	Res	Major	91.000
244	21.590	R	14.3	Rangampeta	G.Subba Rao	Permanent	Owner	Res	Major	53.300
245	21.590	L	15	Rangampeta	B.Durga Rao	Permanent	Owner	Res&com	Major	42.900
246	21.600	R	9.3	Rangampeta	Sk.Ahmad Ali	Permanent	Squatter	Com	Major	13.500
247	21.605	R	9	Rangampeta	J.Raghavendra Charyulu	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	16.200
248	21.605	L	9.6	Rangampeta	B.Bangaramma	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	23.000
249	21.620	L	10	Rangampeta	B.Ganga Raju	Permanent	Owner	Res&com	Major	91.000
250	21.630	L	10	Rangampeta	Ch.Satyanaryana	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	36.000
251	21.630	L	15.3	Rangampeta	Door-locked	Permanent	Owner	Res	Minor	17.479
252	21.630	R	9	Rangampeta	Y.Veerabhadra Rao	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res&com	Major	54.000
253	21.635	R	8.5	Rangampeta	Y.Chakram	Permanent	Squatter	Res&com	Major	48.000
254	21.640	R	8	Rangampeta	K.Vankayamma	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res&com	Major	67.500
255	21.650	L	14	Rangampeta	G.Kantha Ratnam	Permanent	Owner	Com	Major	62.040
256	21.660	L	11	Rangampeta	S.Satyanaryana	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res&com	Major	106.400
257	21.660	R	8.2	Rangampeta	Ch.Suramma	Semi-Perm	Squatter	Res	Major	16.000
258	21.670	R	9	Rangampeta	T.Veerababu	Permanent	Owner	Res&com	Major	34.170
259	21.670	R	9.5	Rangampeta	Y.Trimurthulu	Permanent	Squatter	Com	Major	6.250
260	21.675	R	8.8	Rangampeta	Y.Vishnu	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res&com	Major	63.250
261	21.675	L	8.6	Rangampeta	Galla Hymavathi	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res&com	Major	128.000
262	21.680	L	16	Rangampeta	S.Surya Rao	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	14.800
263	21.685	L	8.5	Rangampeta	A.Venkata Ramana	Permanent	Owner	Res&com	Major	40.500
264	21.685	R	12.5	Rangampeta	P.Anantha Lakshmi	Permanent	Owner	Res&com	Major	140.250
265	21.700	L	8	Rangampeta	M.Naryana Murthy	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res&com	Major	143.000
266	21.710	R	9.7	Rangampeta	D.V,Shiva	Permanent	Owner	Com	Major	77.050
267	21.720	L	7.5	Rangampeta	R.Veera Bhadra Rao	Permanent	Owner	Res&com	Major	154.000
268	21.720	R	7.5	Rangampeta	A.Sahadevudu	Permanent	Owner	Res&com	Major	68.000

QNo	Chainage	Side	Distance From CL	Name of the village	Name of Head of Households	Type of Structure	Tenure	Use	Impact Category	Affected Area / Length
269	21.725	R	8.5	Rangampeta	Sudhakar	Permanent	Owner	Res&com	Major	17.500
270	21.730	L	9	Rangampeta	K.Manikanta Swamy	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	81.400
271	21.730	R	14.5	Rangampeta	B.Padmavathi	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	63.000
272	21.730	R	9.1	Rangampeta	Y.V.V.Satyanaryana	Semi-Perm	Squatter	Com	Major	6.750
273	21.735	R	8	Rangampeta	K.Veeraju	Permanent	Owner	Res&com	Major	45.600
275	21.750	L	16.5	Rangampeta	P.Durga Laxmi	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Minor	3.425
276	21.755	R	7	Rangampeta	I.veera Laxmi	Permanent	Owner	Res	Major	47.250
277	21.760	R	10.7	Rangampeta	G.Chintalayya	Permanent	Owner	Res&com	Major	34.200
278	21.765	R	13.5	Rangampeta	S.Surya Chakravarthi	Permanent	Owner	Com	Major	10.000
279	21.770	R	8.5	Rangampeta	S.Venkata naryana	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res&com	Major	86.400
280	21.775	R	8.5	Rangampeta	S.Surya Rao	Permanent	Owner	Res&com	Major	83.790
281	21.775	L	9.5	Rangampeta	Adabala Chantibabu	Temporary	Squatter	Com	Major	32.500
282	21.775	L	11	Rangampeta	M.Srinivasa Rao	Permanent	Owner	Res	Major	68.000
283	21.780	L	8.5	Rangampeta	Door-locked	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	11.200
284	21.780	R	9.5	Rangampeta	Door-locked	Permanent	Owner	Res	Major	48.000
285	21.780	R	15.5	Rangampeta	K.Appa Rao	Permanent	Owner	Res	Major	39.000
286	21.790	R	7.8	Rangampeta	Pilli Suramma	Semi-Perm	Squatter	Res	Major	19.600
287	21.790	R	10.5	Rangampeta	V.Pydiah	Temporary	Owner	Res	Major	27.500
288	21.790	L	15.5	Rangampeta	K.Durga Prasad	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	51.500
289	21.800	L	7.6	Rangampeta	K.V.V.Satyanaryana	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	63.000
291	21.800	R	8.7	Rangampeta	K.Prabhavathi	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	47.520
292	21.800	R	15	Rangampeta	K.Veera Prakash	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	72.000
290	21.805	L	9.5	Rangampeta	Ch.T.S.Ravi Teja	Permanent	Owner	Res	Major	46.500
293	21.805	R	9	Rangampeta	Door-locked	Temporary	Squatter	Res	Major	7.200
294	21.810	R	10.5	Rangampeta	Ch.Arjuna Rao	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res&com	Major	67.260
296	21.820	L	10	Rangampeta	G.Swamy	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	55.250
298	21.825	L	8	Rangampeta	B.Satyanryana	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	28.000
300	21.825	R	12	Rangampeta	A.Srinivasa Rao	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res&com	Major	45.100
299	21.830	L	8.3	Rangampeta	B.Pedda Veeraju	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	42.340
301	21.830	R	18.5	Rangampeta	M.Laxmi	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res&com	Minor	9.185
302	21.840	R	12	Rangampeta	B.Srinivas rao	Temporary	Owner	Res	Major	52.500
303	21.850	R	12.5	Rangampeta	Sk.Basheer Baby	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	19.800

QNo	Chainage	Side	Distance From CL	Name of the village	Name of Head of Households	Type of Structure	Tenure	Use	Impact Category	Affected Area / Length
305	21.860	R	14.5	Rangampeta	A.Pedda Veeraju	Temporary	Owner	Res	Major	32.500
306	21.865	R	17	Rangampeta	A.Somaraju	Temporary	Squatter	Res	Major	18.000
307	21.870	R	13	Rangampeta	K.Shanthi	Temporary	Squatter	Res	Major	25.850
308	21.875	R	8	Rangampeta	D.Nageswara Rao	Temporary	Owner	Res	Major	21.600
309	21.900	L	10	Rangampeta	P.Puthrayya	Semi-Perm	Encroacher	Com	Major	23.400
310	21.900	R	15.5	Rangampeta	B.Srinivas	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	21.000
311	21.905	R	10.5	Rangampeta	V.Pyda Charyulu	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	39.000
312	21.920	R	11	Rangampeta	V.Achuthambha	Temporary	Owner	Res	Major	40.320
313	21.930	R	13	Rangampeta	Wine Shop	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	32.000
314	21.970	R	10.5	Rangampeta	Door-locked	Permanent	Owner	Com	Major	114.000
315	21.980	L	10	Rangampeta	B.Annapurna	Permanent	Owner	Res	Major	100.000
316	22.000	L	10.5	Rangampeta	Y.Satyavathi	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	117.800
317	22.010	L	9.5	Rangampeta	K.Sathi babu	Permanent	Owner	Com	Major	11.500
318	22.010	R	9	Rangampeta	K.Hari	Compound wall	Squatter	Com	Major	14.200
319	22.050	R	13.5	Rangampeta	V.Mangathayaru	Permanent	Owner	Res	Major	116.480
320	22.090	L	13	Rangampeta	M.Suryanaryana	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	7.500
321	22.140	R	10.5	Rangampeta	S.Veeraju	Temporary	Squatter	Res	Major	22.940
322	22.160	R	13	Rangampeta	G.Krishna	Temporary	Owner	Com	Major	33.750
323	22.160	L	13	Rangampeta	V.Chinna Subba Rayudu	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	26.200
324	22.260	R	10	Rangampeta	Door-locked	Permanent	Owner	Com	Major	47.700
327	24.050	R	10	Rangampeta	Door-locked	Compound wall	Owner	Res	Major	6.000
328	24.100	L	20	Rangampeta	CARGILL Factory	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	11.500
330	25.400	R	11.5	Vadisaleru	Door-locked	Compound wall	Owner	Res	Major	15.200
332	25.600	R	12	Vadisaleru	Door-locked	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	20.000
333	25.740	R	12	Vadisaleru	Door-locked	Temporary	Owner	Others	Major	40.000
334	25.765	R	12	Vadisaleru	Door-locked	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	43.990
335	25.780	R	9.5	Vadisaleru	Door-locked	Permanent	Owner	Res&com	Major	182.000
336	25.810	R	6.5	Vadisaleru	Door-locked	Temporary	Squatter	Others	Major	29.700
337	25.820	R	6.5	Vadisaleru	Door-locked	Temporary	Squatter	Others	Major	29.700

QNo	Chainage	Side	Distance From CL	Name of the village	Name of Head of Households	Type of Structure	Tenure	Use	Impact Category	Affected Area / Length
338	25.950	L	15.2	Vadisaleru	J.Sathi Kumar	Permanent	Squatter	Com	Major	20.500
339	26.030	R	8.6	Vadisaleru	Dhaba	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	69.680
342	26.200	R	7.2	Vadisaleru	K.Subba Rao	Semi-Perm	Squatter	Res&com	Major	62.000
343	26.215	R	7.2	Vadisaleru	K.Srinivas	Permanent	Owner	Res&com	Major	70.000
344	26.230	R	10	Vadisaleru	P.Ramachandra Rao	Permanent	Owner	Res&com	Major	27.000
346	26.235	R	11	Vadisaleru	M.S.R.K.V.Prasad	Permanent	Owner	Res	Major	80.750
347	26.250	R	11.5	Vadisaleru	M.Viswanadham	Permanent	Owner	Res	Major	14.000
348	26.260	R	11	Vadisaleru	P.Nalini Kanth	Permanent	Owner	Others	Major	28.000
350	26.280	R	12.7	Vadisaleru	Door-locked	Temporary	Owner	Com	Minor	2.983
354	26.290	L	16	Vadisaleru	Door-locked	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	35.000
353	26.300	R	9.5	Vadisaleru	M.Viswanadham	Temporary	Squatter	Com	Major	22.750
355	26.305	L	7	Vadisaleru	A.Seetharamulu	Semi-Perm	Owner	Others	Major	15.000
356	26.315	R	14	Vadisaleru	K.Sanyasi Rao	Temporary	Owner	Res	Minor	0.363
361	26.440	L	12.5	Vadisaleru	B.Veerababu	Semi-Perm	Squatter	Com	Major	15.750
363	26.450	L	12.5	Vadisaleru	Door-locked	Compound wall	Owner	Res	Major	10.000
369	26.615	R	14	Vadisaleru	G.Suryanaryana	Permanent	Owner	Res	Minor	0.304
371	26.630	R	12.2	Vadisaleru	J.Satyanaryana	Permanent	Owner	Res	Minor	5.396
375	27.280	L	9.5	Vadisaleru	Door-locked	Temporary	Owner	Com	Major	10.500
377	27.860	L	9	Ramaswamipeta	Door-locked	Temporary	Squatter	Others	Major	30.000
381	27.890	L	14.3	Ramaswamipeta	R.Appanna	Temporary	Owner	Res	Major	25.000
382	27.900	R	14	Ramaswamipeta	Door-locked	Compound wall	Owner	Res	Major	11.000
383	27.930	R	16	Ramaswamipeta	M.Appa Rao	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Minor	4.071
384	27.940	R	16	Ramaswamipeta	A.Venkata Ramana	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Minor	2.376
387	27.965	R	14.6	Ramaswamipeta	Tanala Nagaraju	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	32.200
388	27.965	R	10.5	Ramaswamipeta	Dasari Appa Rao	Temporary	Owner	Com	Major	33.600
389	27.970	R	11.5	Ramaswamipeta	G.Subba Rao	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	90.250
390	27.970	L	11.6	Ramaswamipeta	G.Ravana	Permanent	Owner	Res	Major	54.000
391	27.980	L	15.5	Ramaswamipeta	E.Ramu	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Minor	4.657
393	27.990	R	15.5	Ramaswamipeta	K.Vara Laxmi	Permanent	Owner	Res	Minor	6.111
394	28.000	R	13.5	Ramaswamipeta	M.Simhachalam	Temporary	Owner	Res	Major	16.000

QNo	Chainage	Side	Distance From CL	Name of the village	Name of Head of Households	Type of Structure	Tenure	Use	Impact Category	Affected Area / Length
396	28.005	R	13	Ramaswamipeta	M.Ramakrishna	Temporary	Owner	Res	Major	31.800
397	28.030	R	10.5	Ramaswamipeta	Dasari Appa Rao	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res	Major	26.250
398	28.040	R	12.5	Ramaswamipeta	O.Chandra Rao	Temporary	Owner	Res	Major	57.500
400	28.045	L	15	Ramaswamipeta	P.Ramayamma	Temporary	Squatter	Others	Major	9.000
401	28.050	R	14	Ramaswamipeta	D.Kondamma	Temporary	Owner	Res	Major	18.000
402	28.320	L	16	Ramaswamipeta	Rajahmundry Township	Compound wall	Owner	Res	Major	40.000
403	28.320	R	17.5	Ramaswamipeta	Door-Locked	Temporary	Owner	Others	Major	16.000
404	28.410	L	13	Govinda Rajapuram	N.Prabhakar Rao	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	8.000
405	28.500	L	10	Govinda Rajapuram	S.Gandhi	Permanent	Owner	Res	Major	126.690
406	28.500	R	8	Govinda Rajapuram	Door-locked	Temporary	Owner	Others	Major	12.900
411	28.650	R	12.5	Govinda Rajapuram	Door-locked	Permanent	Owner	Res&com	Major	64.000
412	28.680	L	12	Govinda Rajapuram	Hotel	Permanent	Owner	Com	Major	240.000
413	28.730	R	9	Govinda Rajapuram	Door-locked	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	30.800
415	28.900	L	13	Govinda Rajapuram	Bhavani Gardens	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	15.000
416	28.900	R	13	Govinda Rajapuram	Sri VenkataDurga Gardens	Compound wall	Owner	Com	Major	100.000
419	29.150	L	16	Venkannapeta	K.R.K.Murali	Permanent	Squatter	Res	Minor	5.194
421	29.190	L	9	Venkannapeta	B.Maridiah	Temporary	Squatter	Res	Major	27.500
422	29.200	L	9	Venkannapeta	P.Subramanyam	Temporary	Owner	Com	Major	24.750
424	29.215	L	7.7	Venkannapeta	G.Chakraiah	Temporary	Squatter	Com	Major	19.250
426	29.230	R	10.6	Venkannapeta	K.Venkata Rao	Temporary	Squatter	Res	Major	34.500
427	29.230	L	10	Venkannapeta	Door_Locked	Semi-Perm	Owner	Res&com	Major	46.900
428	29.240	R	8	Venkannapeta	Sathi Babu	Temporary	Kiosk	Com	Major	4.000
429	29.250	L	15	Venkannapeta	M.R.Laxmana Rao	Permanent	Owner	Res&com	Major	82.720
431	29.270	R	9.4	Venkannapeta	Ch.Singarayya	Temporary	Kiosk	Com	Major	4.000
436	30.380	R	13.6	Rajanagaram	Door-locked	Permanent	Owner	Com	Major	40.000
437	30.420	R	9.8	Rajanagaram	G.Gangaraju	Temporary	Kiosk	Com	Major	4.000
438	30.430	R	13.5	Rajanagaram	Sri Sai Bhargava Auto	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	35.000

QNo	Chainage	Side	Distance From CL	Name of the village	Name of Head of Households	Type of Structure	Tenure	Use	Impact Category	Affected Area / Length
					Finance					
439	30.430	L	9	Rajanagaram	M.Madhu	Temporary	Squatter	Com	Major	51.000
440	30.450	L	15.6	Rajanagaram	P.Krishna Prasad	Permanent	Owner	Res&com	Minor	38.176
441	30.460	L	17	Rajanagaram	K.Bhavani	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	30.000
442	30.460	R	10	Rajanagaram	D.V.V.Satyanaryana	Temporary	Kiosk	Com	Major	4.000
443	30.470	R	10	Rajanagaram	S.Seeta Ramudu	Semi-Perm	Owner	Com	Major	25.200
444	30.480	R	14	Rajanagaram	V.Linga Murthy	Temporary	Kiosk	Com	Major	4.000
445	30.490	L	15	Rajanagaram	B.Nagaraju	Semi-Perm	Squatter	Com	Major	71.500
446	30.530	R	12.8	Rajanagaram	Jammavarapu Chinna Rao	Permanent	Owner	Com	Major	26.250
447	30.540	R	13.5	Rajanagaram	K.Satyanaryana	Temporary	Kiosk	Com	Major	4.000
448	30.620	L	13.5	Rajanagaram	Ch.Revathi Bai	Permanent	Owner	Res&com	Major	45.600

SUMMARY OF CPRS

Asset No	Chainage	Side	Village	CPR Description	CPR Type
1	6.38	R	Samalkot	Vinayaka Temple	Religious
2	7.57	L	Valuthimmapuram	Durga Matha Temple	Religious
3	14.52	L	Ramaswamipeta	NTR Statue	Staute
4	14.52	R	Ramaswamipeta	Ganapathi Temple	Religious
5	14.55	L	Ramaswamipeta	YSR Statue	Staute
6	14.84	L	Ramaswamipeta	Hanuman Temple	Religious
7	14.85	R	Ramaswamipeta	Muthyalamma Temple	Religious
8	16.71	R	Kotapadu	Ambedkar Statue	Staute
11	17.37	L	Kotapadu	Bus Stand at Kotapadu	Bus Shelter
12	20.23	R	Rangampeta	Compound of M.P.D.O.Office at Kotapadu	Govt Office
13	20.33	L	Rangampeta	Police Station at Rangampeta	Police Station
14	20.35	R	Rangampeta	Grave Yard	Grave Yard
15	21.38	L	Rangampeta	Vinayaka Temple	Religious
16	21.66	R	Rangampeta	Venkateswara Temple	Religious
17	23.1	L	Rangampeta	Sri Durgamma Temple	Religious
18	25.48	L	Vodiseleru	Sri Laxmi Vigneswar Temple	Religious
19	26.23	L	Vodiseleru	Saibaba Temple	Religious
20	26.3	R	Vodiseleru	Durga Devi Temple	Religious
21	26.5	L	Vodiseleru	Veda Matha Temple	Religious
22	26.51	L	Vodiseleru	Hanuman Temple	Religious
23	26.59	L	Vodiseleru	Ramalayam Temple	Religious
24	27.85	L	Ramaswamipeta	Damping yard	Dump Yard
25	27.9	R	Ramaswamipeta	Hanuman Temple	Religious
26	27.92	L	Ramaswamipeta	Government Primary School	Religious
27	27.96	L	Ramaswamipeta	Vinayaka Temple	Religious
28	28.32	R	Govindharajapuram	Hanuman Temple	Religious
29	29.18	L	Venkannapeta	Katcha Structure	Govt Office
31	30.75	R	Venkannapeta	Zilla Parishad Government School & Compound Wall	School

**COMPARISON BETWEEN ADB INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT POLICY REQUIREMENTS AND RFCTLARR ACT 2013
WITH GAP FILLING MEASURES IN VCICDP RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK**

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	✓	✓	Social Impact assessment (SIA) should include: (i) whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare minimum extent needed for the project; (ii) whether land acquisition at an alternate place has been considered and found not feasible [Ref: Section 4 sub-section 4(d) and 4(e)]	
2	If 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	

SNo	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	AP R&R Policy 2005	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Framework of VICDP
				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 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.

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 Principles					
10	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities and concerned non-government originations	✓	✓	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" [Ref: Section 51 sub-section 1]	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
12	Preference to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.	✓	✓	Land for land is recommended in irrigation projects and in projects where SC/ST is involved equivalent land. [Ref: Second Schedule S.No.2]	Land for land option, if feasible, is provided in the EM. If not feasible, then cash compensation at replacement cost has been provided
13	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of	✓	✓	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)]	

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
	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.			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)	<p>The act provides for special provisions and assistance for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe in scheduled area. [Ref: Section 41]</p> <p>Further the act recognizes widows, divorcees and women deserted by families as separate families [Ref: Section sub-section (m)]</p> <p>The act does not recognize other vulnerable category and also SC/ST from non-scheduled areas.</p>	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 on displaced persons entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation schedule	✓	✓	The Act provides for the preparation of 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	✓	✓	The appropriate Government shall ensure that the Social Impact	

SNo	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	AP R&R Policy 2005	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Framework of VICDP
	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>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 for	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
				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

GAP = Gender Action Plan; 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; VCICDP = Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program.

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE NGO/AGENCY TO ASSIST PIU IN RESETTLEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

A. Project Background

1. Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) has taken up the implementation of the Visakhapatnam to Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program (VCICDP) and has proposed to avail Asian Development Bank (ADB) financing for the same. The project involves infrastructure development and policy and institutional reforms to stimulate economic growth and employment generation. The subprojects covering transport, water supply, energy and infrastructure in industrial estate/SEZ, have been proposed in identified project towns and industrial clusters. The list of subprojects proposed under VCICDP is given in the Appendix-XX.

2. The project is being executed by the Department of Industries (DoI) who will be the Project Management Unit (PMU) and being implemented by separate Project Implementation Units (PIUs) formed for each sector. The subproject involves reconstruction and widening of 29.600km stretch of the *Samarlakota to Raganagram* section of *Kakinada to Rajanagram* road, also known as ADB Road, which connects the *Samarlakota* town with the National Highway-16 (Old NH-5) at *Rajanagram*

3. Resettlement Plan has been prepared that captures the involuntary resettlement impacts arising out of the proposed improvements to *Samarlakota to Rajnagaram* Road under VCICDP. The document describes the magnitude of impact, mitigation measures proposed, method of valuation of land, structure and other assets, eligibility criteria for availing benefits, baseline socio-economic characteristics, entitlements based on type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring. The summary of Resettlement Plan with subproject impacts is given in the annexure.

4. The PMU has decided to call in for the services of Resettlement Plan implementation support agencies/NGO experienced in carrying out such rehabilitation and resettlement activities at the grass root level to assist the PIUs in Resettlement Plan implementation.

B. Objectives of the Assignment

5. The NGO shall be responsible for the following, according to the Resettlement Plan:
- (i) Educating the displaced persons on their rights to entitlements and obligations.
 - (ii) To ensure that the displaced persons are given the full entitlements due to them, according to the entitlements in the Resettlement Plan.
 - (iii) To provide support and information to displaced persons for income restoration.
 - (iv) Assist the displaced persons in relocation to resettlement site and rehabilitation, including counseling, and coordination with local authorities/lien departments.
 - (v) Assist the displaced persons in redressing their grievances (through the grievance redress committee set up for the subproject)
 - (vi) To assist the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) with social responsibilities of the subproject, such as compliance with labour laws, prohibition of child labour, and gender issues.
 - (vii) To conduct awareness program for HIV/AIDs, Health and Hygiene, and Human Trafficking.
 - (viii) To collect data and submit progress reports on a monthly and quarterly basis for PIU to monitor the progress of Resettlement Plan implementation.

C. Scope of Work

- (i) Administrative Responsibilities of the NGO
- Working in co-ordination with the Resettlement Officer (RO) in the PIU; and assist the RO in carrying out the implementation of the Resettlement Plan;
 - To assist the displaced persons in redressing their grievances through the GRCs;
 - Assist the RO in disclosure, conducting public meetings, information campaigns during the Resettlement Plan implementation and give full information to the affected community;
 - Translate the summary of Resettlement Plan in local language for disclosure and disseminate to displaced persons;
 - To assist the PIU in ensuring that the Contractors comply with the applicable labour laws (including prohibition of child labour, bonded labour and gender requirements) as contained in the contract document;
 - To assist the PIU in ensuring compliance with safety, health and hygiene norms, and the conduct HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking awareness/prevention campaigns;
 - Submit monthly and quarterly progress report to the RO including both physical and financial progress. The report should also cover implementation issues, summary of grievances and summary of consultations.
 - Provide data and information that PIU will require in the management of the data base of the displaced persons.
 - Assist PIU in providing training to displaced persons, wherever required in the implementation of Resettlement Plan.
- (ii) Responsibilities for Implementation of the Resettlement Plan
- Agency/NGO shall verify the information already contained in the Resettlement Plan and the individual losses of the displaced persons. They should validate the data provided in the Resettlement Plan and report to PIU on changes required, if any, along with documentary evidence.
 - The Agency/NGO shall establish rapport with displaced persons, consult and provide information to them about the respective entitlements as proposed under the Resettlement Plan, and distribute entitlement cum Identity Cards to the eligible displaced persons. The identity card should include a photograph of the displaced person, the extent of loss suffered, the entitlement and contact details of the PIU, NGO and GRC.
 - The Agency/NGO shall develop rapport between the displaced persons and the Project Authority, particularly the RO. This will be achieved through regular interactions with both the RO and the displaced persons. Meetings with the RO will be held at least fortnightly, and meetings with the displaced persons will be held monthly, during the entire duration of the assignment. All meetings and decisions taken shall be documented by the NGO/Agency.
 - Prepare monthly action plans with targets in consultation with the RO.
 - The Agency/NGO shall prepare micro plan detailing the type of impact and entitlements for each displaced person and display the list of eligible

displaced persons in prominent public places like villages, Panchayat offices, Block/Mandal headquarters, and the District Headquarters.

- During the verification of the eligible displaced persons, the Agency/NGO shall ensure that each of the displaced persons are contacted and consulted either in groups or individually. The Agency/NGO shall specially ensure consultation with women from the displaced persons families especially women headed households.
- Participatory methods should be adopted in assessing the needs of the displaced persons, especially with regard to the vulnerable groups of displaced persons. The methods of contact may include village level meetings, gender participation through group's interactions, and individual meetings and interactions.
- The Agency/NGO shall explain to the displaced persons the provisions of the policy and the entitlements under the Resettlement Plan. This shall include communication to the roadside squatters and encroaches about the need for the timely shifting/relocation to resettlement site, the timeframe for disbursement of their entitlement.
- The Agency/NGO shall disseminate information to the displaced persons on the possible consequences of the project on the communities' livelihood systems and the options available, so that they do not remain ignorant.
- Agency/NGO will monitor the civil construction work in each package to ensure there is no bonded/child labour.
- In all of these, the Agency/NGO shall consider women as a special focus group, and deal with them with care and sympathy.
- The Agency/NGO shall assist the project authorities in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the displaced persons), helping the displaced persons to take salvaged materials and shift. In close consultation with the displaced persons, the Agency/NGO shall inform the RO about the shifting dates agreed with the displaced persons in writing and the arrangements desired by the displaced persons with respect to their entitlements.
- The Agency/NGO shall assist the displaced persons in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations of a joint account and how s/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to.
- Assist displaced person to identify and select the relocation sites.
- Assist displaced person to rehabilitate/ reconstruct their livelihood at the new relocation areas.
- Support PIU in the Resettlement Plan updating/ finalization and public consultations.

(iii) Accompanying and Representing the displaced persons at the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) Meetings

- The Agency/NGO shall nominate a suitable person (from the staff of the NGO) to assist the displaced persons in the GRC.
- The Agency/NGO shall make the displaced persons aware of the existence of grievance redressal committees (GRCs)
- The Agency/NGO shall help the displaced persons in filling the grievance application and also in clearing their doubts about the procedure as well as the context of the GRC award.

- The Agency/NGO shall record the grievance and bring it to the notice of the GRCs within seven days of receipt of the grievance from the displaced persons. It shall submit a draft note with respect to the particular grievance of the displaced person, suggesting multiple solutions, if possible, and deliberate on the same in the GRC meeting through the NGO representative in the GRC.
 - To accompany the displaced persons to the GRC meeting on the decided date, help the displaced person to express his/her grievance in a formal manner if requested by the GRC and again inform the displaced persons of the decisions taken by the GRC within 3 days of receiving a decision from the GRC.
- (iv) Carry out Public Consultation
- In addition to counseling and providing information to displaced persons, the Agency/NGO will carry out periodic consultation with displaced persons and other stakeholders
 - Should organise meetings and appraise the communities about the schedule / progress of civil works
 - All the consultations should be documented and if possible, photographs and attendance sheets should be compiled. The list of participants and a summary of the consultations and outcome should be submitted to PIU.
- (v) Assisting the PIU with the Project's Social Responsibilities
- The Agency/NGO shall assist the PIU to ensure that the Contractors are abiding by the various provisions of the applicable laws pertaining to labour standards.
 - The Agency/NGO shall assist the PIU to implement HIV/AIDS awareness measures, including collaboration with the line agencies.
 - The Agency/NGO will assist the PIU in conducting the R&R award enquiry
- (vi) Monitoring and Reporting
- The Resettlement Plan includes provision for monitoring by PIU and quarterly, mid-term, and post-project monitoring and evaluation by external agency. The Agency/NGO involved in the implementation of the Resettlement Plan will be required to supply all information, documents to the external monitoring consultants.

D. Documentation and Reporting by NGO

6. The NGO selected for the assignments shall be responsible to:
- (i) Submit an inception report within three weeks; on signing up of the contract including a work plan for the whole contract period, staffing and personnel deployment plan, and a withdrawal plan at the end of the period of contract. The withdrawal plan shall be detailed and reflect how the displaced persons will maintain the assets created and transferred to the displaced persons.
 - (ii) Prepare monthly progress reports to be submitted to the RO, with weekly progress and work charts as against the scheduled timeframe of Resettlement Plan implementation.

- (iii) Prepare and submit quarterly reports on a regular basis, to be submitted to the PMU.
- (iv) Submit a completion report at the end of the contract period summarizing the actions taken during the project, the methods and personnel used to carry out the assignment, and a summary of support/assistance given to the displaced persons.
- (v) All other reports/documentation as described in these terms of reference.
- (vi) Record minutes of all meetings.
- (vii) Four copies of each report shall be submitted to PIU together with one soft copy of each report in the CD

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

7. The PIU will provide to the NGO the copies of the Resettlement Plan/ displaced persons' Census, the strip plan of final design and any other relevant reports/data prepared by the DPR consultants. All facilities required in the performance of the assignment, including office space, office stationery, transportation and accommodation for staff of the Agency/NGO, etc., shall be arranged by the NGO.

E. Timeframe for Services

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

SNo	Task Description	Time for completion
1	Inception Report	At the end of the 3 rd week after commencement of services
2	a. Joint verification, issue of identity card and submission of corrected data, if any, including proposal for replacement and upgradation of community assets	At the end of the 2 nd month after commencement of services
	b. Additional and /or missing census survey records of displaced persons (to be collected only after due approval of such cases by RO in writing) including profiles of displaced person in such survey	At the end of the 3 rd month after commencement of services
3	Monthly Progress Report /Quarterly Progress Report covering the activities in the scope of works and corresponding deliverables	In 7 days from the end of each month /quarter
4	Facilitating disbursement of the entitlements for 25% of total displaced persons coinciding with the milestone fixed by PIU	At the end of the 5 th month after commencement of services
5	Disbursement of the entitlements for another 25% of total displaced persons	At the end of the 7 th month after commencement of services
6	Disbursement of the entitlements for another 25% of total displaced persons	At the end of the 9 th month after commencement of services
7	a. Disbursement of the entitlements for remaining 25% of total displaced persons	At the end of the 12 th month after commencement of services
	b. Facilitating resettlement of displaced persons to the resettlement site(s)	
8	Draft Final Report summarising the action taken and other resettlement works to be fulfilled by the NGO	One month before the service / 23 rd month after commencement of services
9	Final report summarising the action taken and other resettlement works to be fulfilled by the NGO	At the end of the service / 24 th month after commencement of services incorporating suggestions of PIU on the draft report.

G. Team for the Assignment

9. The Agency/NGO shall assign a team of professionals for assisting PIU in Resettlement Plan implementation. The Agency/NGO team should consist of the following 3-core professionals and 4 support staff including a skilled data entry operator. The core team should have a combined professional experience in the areas of social mobilization, community development, land acquisition and resettlement, census and socio economic surveys and participatory planning and consultations.

SNo	Key Professional	No. of Persons	Experience
1	Team Leader (intermittent input)	1	Postgraduate in Social Science with a minimum of 10 years' experience in R&R and proficient in Telugu and English
2	R&R Expert (intermittent input)	1	Postgraduate in Social Science with 5 years' experience in R&R and proficient in Telugu and English
3	Field Coordinator (full time input)	2	Graduate in Social Science with knowledge and experience in census and socio-economic surveys, PRA Technique and fluent in Telugu and English.

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR ENGAGING AN EXTERNAL MONITORING AGENCY/EXPERT

A. Project Description

1. Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) has taken up the implementation of the Visakhapatnam to Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program (VCICDP) and has proposed to avail Asian Development Bank (ADB) financing for the same. The project involves infrastructure development and policy and institutional reforms to stimulate economic growth and employment generation. The subprojects covering transport, water supply, energy and infrastructure in industrial estate/SEZ, have been proposed in identified project towns and industrial clusters.

2. The project is being executed by the Department of Industries (DoI) who will be the Project Management Unit (PMU) and being implemented by separate Project Implementation Units (PIUs) formed for each sector. The subproject involves reconstruction and widening of 29.600km stretch of the *Samarlakota to Raganagram* section of *Kakinada to Rajanagram* road, also known as ADB Road, which connects the *Samarlakota* town with the National Highway-16 (Old NH-5) at *Rajanagram*.

3. Resettlement Plan has been prepared that captures the involuntary resettlement impacts arising out of the proposed improvements to *Samarlakota to Rajanagram* Road under VCICDP. The document describes the magnitude of impact, mitigation measures proposed, method of valuation of land, structure and other assets, eligibility criteria for availing benefits, baseline socio-economic characteristics, entitlements based on type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring.

4. The PMU has appointed agencies/NGO's to support the PIU in Resettlement Plan implementation. The subproject includes a provision for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the subproject resettlement plans by an external monitor/agency. Therefore, the PMU requires the services of a reputed individual/consultancy firm for monitoring and evaluation of Resettlement Plan implementation.

B. Scope of work – Generic

5. The scope of work includes:
- (i) To review and verify the progress in resettlement implementation as outlined in the Resettlement Plan;
 - (ii) To monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of PIU, and NGO in Resettlement Plan implementation;
 - (iii) To assess whether resettlement objectives, particularly livelihoods and living standards of the Displaced Persons have been restored or enhanced;
 - (iv) To assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing both on policies and practices and to suggest any corrective measures, if necessary;
 - (v) To review the project impacts on vulnerable groups, indigenous people and groups and assess the effectiveness of the mitigative actions taken; and
 - (vi) Submit quarterly progress report on the monitoring and evaluation of Resettlement Plan implementation with recommendations included, if any.

C. Scope of work- Specific

6. The major tasks expected from the external monitor are:
- (i) To develop specific monitoring indicators for undertaking monitoring for Resettlement Plan implementation;

- (ii) Review results of internal monitoring and verify claims through random checking by adopting suitable sampling method at the field level to assess whether land acquisition/resettlement objectives have been generally met;
- (iii) Involve the affected people and community groups in assessing the impact of land acquisition for monitoring and evaluation purposes;
- (iv) Evaluate and assess the adequacy of compensation and R&R assistances given to the displaced persons, the resettlement sites developed and relocation process and the livelihood opportunities and incomes as well as the quality of life of displaced persons; and
- (v) To evaluate and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the consultative process with displaced persons, particularly those vulnerable, including the adequacy and effectiveness of grievance procedures and legal redress available to the displaced persons, and dissemination of information about these.
- (vi) Conduct site visits and evaluate of Resettlement Plan implementation process (i.e. 3 months after the start of Resettlement Plan implementation until the project completion date) and project compliance to Resettlement Framework and GOI and ADB policies.
- (vii) Monitor and report the social/economic status of post relocation/ resettlement period and provide recommendation/ corrective actions to the PIU.
- (viii) Develop monitoring data base system of the displaced persons.
- (ix) Develop monitoring action plan and methods to be review and approve by APRDC and ADB upon the recruitment/mobilization.
- (x) Monitor the livelihood condition of the vulnerable affected persons/ displaced persons (100%) to ensure they will not be worst off due to the project activities

D. Time Frame and Reporting

7. The independent monitoring agency/expert will be responsible for overall monitoring of the Resettlement Plan implementation and will submit quarterly review directly to PMU for onward transmission to ADB with PMU's comments.

E. Qualifications

8. The monitoring agency/expert will have significant experience in resettlement policy analysis and Resettlement Plan implementation. Further, work experience and familiarity with all aspects of resettlement operations would be desirable. The Team Leader / Expert should have the following qualification: (i) postgraduate degree in social science; (ii) 15 years' experience in R&R; (iii) experience in ADB/WB funded R&R projects; and (iv) R&R monitoring experience in ADB/WB funded projects. Interested agencies/consultants should submit proposal for the work with a brief statement of the approach, methodology, and relevant information concerning previous experience on monitoring of resettlement implementation and preparation of reports.

9. The profile of agency/expert along with full CV of monitors to be engaged must be submitted along with the proposal.

F. Budget and Logistics

10. Copies of the proposal - both technical and financial - should be submitted and the budget should include all cost and any other logistics details necessary for resettlement monitoring.

NOTES AND ASSUMPTION TO THE BUDGET

Item No	Quantity	Rate
1.1	Private land required for the proposed improvements has been estimated as 14.4999ha or say 1449999sq.m based on the Land Plan Schedule prepared by the DPR Consultants	Average land price based on past sale statistics in the project area for land abetting the road is about Rs.18,00,000 per acre or say Rs.445 per sq.m and this multiplied by the multiplying factor of 1.25 for rural areas as notified vide G.O.Ms.No.389 of Revenue (Land Acquisition) Department dated 20.11.2014 works out to Rs.556.25 per sq.m. This rate with 100% solatium is Rs.1112.50 per sq.m or say Rs.1113 per sq.m.
1.2	Area of temporary structures of the titleholders is sum total of total area of the significantly impacted temporary structures and the affected area of the non-significantly impacted temporary structures i.e. $\sum_{i=1}^n (l_i \times b_i) + \sum_{i=1}^n (al_i \times ab_i)$ l - length b - breadth al - affected length ab - affected breadth	The rate per sq.m has been taken as Rs.2052 based on PWD SoR and the rate with 100% solatium is Rs.4104 per sq.m.
1.3	Area of semi-permanent structures of the titleholders is sum total of total area of the significantly impacted semi-permanent structures and the affected area of the non-significantly impacted semi-permanent structures	The rate per sq.m has been taken as Rs.5514 based on PWD SoR and the rate with 100% solatium is Rs.11028 per sq.m
1.4	Area of permanent structures of the titleholders is sum total of total area of the significantly impacted permanent structures and the affected area of the non-significantly impacted permanent structures	The rate per sq.m has been taken as Rs.8411 based on PWD SoR and the rate with 100% solatium is Rs.16822 per sq.m
1.5	Number of private wells getting affected is taken into consideration	The unit rate of a well is taken as Rs.30,000 and with 100% solatium, the cost of 1-well is Rs.60000
1.6	The sum of the length of the compound wall of the titleholders is taken as the length of compound wall	The rate per running meter has been taken as Rs.1354 based on PWD SoR and the rate with 100% solatium is Rs.2708 per running meter
1.7	Area of temporary structures of the non-titleholders is sum total of total area of the significantly impacted temporary structures and the affected area of the non-significantly impacted temporary structures	The rate per sq.m has been taken as Rs.2052 based on PWD SoR and there is no solatium for non-titleholders
1.8	Area of semi-permanent structures of the non-titleholders is sum total of total area of the significantly impacted semi-permanent structures and the affected area of the non-significantly impacted semi-permanent structures	The rate per sq.m has been taken as Rs.5514 based on PWD SoR and there is no solatium for non-titleholders
1.9	Area of permanent structures of the non-titleholders is sum total of total area of the significantly impacted permanent structures and the affected area of the non-significantly impacted permanent structures	The rate per sq.m has been taken as Rs.8411 based on PWD SoR and there is no solatium for non-titleholders
1.10	The sum of the length of the compound wall of the non-titleholders is taken as the length of compound wall	The rate per running meter has been taken as Rs.1354 based on PWD SoR and there is no solatium for non-titleholders
1.11	Compensation for private trees is provided for the number of trees reported as lost during census survey	A lump sum provisional rate of Rs.10000 has been considered for budgeting purpose.

Item No	Quantity	Rate																				
2.1	The one time grant for land owners has been provided for the number of land owners based on the LPS prepared by DPR consultants.	The unit rate is in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013																				
Significantly Impacted Structures = 264 (please see Table 5)																						
Table: Tenure wise type of loss																						
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Significantly Impacted</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Titleholder</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Non-title holder</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Residence</td> <td style="text-align: center;">83</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15</td> <td style="text-align: center;">98</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commercial</td> <td style="text-align: center;">75</td> <td style="text-align: center;">47</td> <td style="text-align: center;">122</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Residence cum Commercial</td> <td style="text-align: center;">37</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">44</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">195</td> <td style="text-align: center;">69</td> <td style="text-align: center;">264</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Significantly Impacted	Titleholder	Non-title holder	Total	Residence	83	15	98	Commercial	75	47	122	Residence cum Commercial	37	7	44	Total	195	69	264	
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Residence cum Commercial	37	7	44																			
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2.2	One time resettlement allowance is payable to significantly impacted titleholders losing their residence or commercial or residence cum commercial = 83 + 75 +37 = 195 (please see table above)	The unit rate is in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013																				
2.3	Subsistence allowance is payable to significantly impacted titleholders losing their residence or commercial or residence cum commercial = 83 + 75 +37 = 195 (please see table above)	The income from commercial shop reported was Rs.3000 per month. Further, the unit rate is in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013																				
2.4	Shifting assistance is payable to significantly impacted titleholders = 83 + 75 +37 = 195 (please see table above)	The unit rate is in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013																				
2.5	Alternate house is provided for significantly impacted titleholders losing their residence or residence cum commercial = 83 + 37 = 120. The alternate house for rural area is provided for those in rural area (as defined as rural in the typical cross section) and is 27 out of 120	The unit rate is in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013																				
2.6	Alternate house is provided for significantly impacted titleholders losing their residences or residence cum commercial = 83 + 37 = 120. The alternate house for urban area is provided for those in urban area (as defined as rural in the typical cross section) and is 93 out of 120 (please see table above)	The unit rate is in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013																				
2.7	One time assistance for loss of cattle shed is provided to significantly impacted titleholders losing their cattle shed and is 5 numbers based on the census survey data	The unit rate is in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013																				
2.8	One time assistance for loss of trade or self-employment is provided for significantly impacted titleholders losing their trade / self-employment = 75 + 37 = 112 and also provided for significantly impacted commercial tenants = 25. Hence, the number of displaced persons eligible for this assistance is 112+25 = 137 (please see table above)	The unit rate is in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013																				
2.9	Rental allowance for residential tenants is provided to (i) residential tenants and (ii) residence cum commercial tenants = 13+2 = 15	Two months rental allowance at the rate of Rs.3000 per month has been provided. The rental in the project area ascertained during census survey ranged between Rs.1500 and Rs.3000 per month. Hence, a sum of Rs.3000																				

Item No	Quantity	Rate
		was adopted as rental rate.
2.10	Rental allowance for commercial tenants is provided to (i) commercial tenants and (ii) residence cum commercial tenants = 23+2 = 25	Two months rental allowance at the rate of Rs.3000 per month has been provided. The rental in the project area ascertained during census survey ranged between Rs.2000 and Rs.3000 per month. Hence, a sum of Rs.3000 was adopted as rental rate.
2.11	Shifting assistance to tenants is provided to (i) residential tenants; (ii) commercial tenants and (iii) residence cum commercial tenants = 13+23+2=38	Based on enquiry during census survey, the cost of transporting goods, material and salvaged items in a mini truck was found to be about Rs.4000 and the cost of transport charges for the family members by car was found to be Rs.2000. A total cost of Rs.6000 will be incurred. For budget purpose, an amount of Rs.10000 has been provided as shifting assistance to cover the cost of shifting to nearby place along with household articles.
2.12	Housing grant for residential squatters has been provided to significantly impacted non-titleholders losing their residence and residence cum commercial = 15+7 = 22 (please see table above)	The RFCTLARR Act provision has been adopted. For budget purpose, the average of Rs.100000 in rural area and Rs.150000 in urban area being Rs.125000 has been considered.
2.13	Rehabilitation grant for commercial squatters has been provided to significantly impacted non-titleholders losing their commercial and residence cum commercial = 47+7 = 54 (please see table above)	A sum of Rs.20, 000 has been provided towards reconstruction of the affected shop and the cost is to reestablish the business in another place. The cost is based information gathered during census survey regarding the deposit amount required to take a shop on rent in the project area or to construct a temporary structure of 9 sq.m area.
2.14	Subsistence allowance is payable to significantly impacted non-titleholders losing their residence or commercial or residence cum commercial = 15 + 47 +7 = 69 (please see table above)	The income from commercial shop reported was Rs.3000 per month. Further, the unit rate of Rs.3000 is in line with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 has been considered. A six month allowance is provided.
2.15	Shifting assistance to squatters is provided to significantly impacted displaced persons losing (i) residence; (ii) commercial and (iii) residence cum commercial = 15 + 47 +7 = 69	Based on enquiry during census survey, the cost of transporting goods, material and salvaged items in a mini truck was found to be about Rs.4000 and the cost of transport charges for the family members by car was found to be Rs.2000. A total cost of Rs.6000 will be incurred. For budget purpose, an amount of Rs.10000 has been provided as shifting assistance to cover the cost of shifting to resettlement site along with household articles.
2.16	The subsistence allowance to employees is provided for significantly impacted employees of commercial shops. In this subproject, there are no employees.	The rate prescribed for sowing/transplanting/ harvesting/weeding/grass cutting/ any other unskilled manual labour for Zone-I of Rs.269 per day (including Variable Dearness Allowance) for 2015-2016 based on Labour Department notification has been taken as minimum agricultural wages and is equivalent to Rs.6,725 per month (Rs.269 per day x 25 days per month). Hence, for 3-months the provision is Rs.20175
2.17	The vulnerable house hold assistance is provided to significantly impacted vulnerable households. The number of mutually exclusive vulnerable household is 82 (please see Table 19 in this report)	Rs.25000 financial assistance has been provided for income generation activities which would be facilitated by the NGO

Item No	Quantity	Rate
2.18	Training for the vulnerable house hold assistance is provided to significantly impacted vulnerable households. The number of mutually exclusive vulnerable household is 82 (please see Table 19 in this report)	Rs.5000 has been provided to cover training cost including travel allowance to the displaced person to attend the training.
2.19	Resettlement site has been proposed for significantly impacted displaced persons losing their residence and residence cum commercial from amongst titleholders and non-title holders = $83+37 + 15+7 = 142$	<p>For each displaced person, 2 cents of land has been budgeted which works out to 248 cents or say 2.48 acres. And with 70 percent built-up and 30 percent for roads and open space, the total extent required will be 4 acres.</p> <p>The cost of land is taken as the average land price based on past sale statistics in the project area for land abetting the road is about Rs.18,00,000 per acre and with multiplying factor and 100% solatium, it works out to Rs.45,00,000 per acre.</p> <p>Of the total cost of land for 4 acres, additional 10 percent has been provided for amenities and facilities.</p>

GIST OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN (FOR TELUGU TRANSLATION)

A. Background

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

2. Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation (APRDC) has prepared this Resettlement Plan for *Samarlakota to Rajanagaram Road*, one of the road corridor that is being proposed for improvements under VCICDP investment program. This Resettlement Plan addresses social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, eviction of squatters and removal of encroachments resulting in social and / or economic displacement to households / individuals / community, either direct or indirect and is in compliance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

B. The Subproject

3. The subproject involves reconstruction and widening of 29.600km stretch of the *Samarlakota to Rajanagaram* section of *Kakinada to Rajanagaram* road, also known as ADB Road, which connects the *Samarlakota* town with the National Highway-16 (Old NH-5) at *Rajanagaram*. The start point of the corridor is *Samarlakota* near the RoB junction at chainage 26.400km and ends at chainage 56.000km at National Highway in *Rajanagaram* village. The road is the main artery of *Kakinada* Port and is one of the most important roads in the East *Godavari* district. The proposed corridor traverses along 11 villages.

C. Subproject Impacts

4. The subproject will involve acquisition of private land measuring 14.50¹ ha, will impact 353 private structures comprising of 98 residences, 122 businesses, 44 residence cum business and 89 structures involving compound wall and portion of the structure. Further, 47 tenants, 211 agricultural landowners and 28 common property resources will also be affected.

5. Measures were taken to minimise adverse involuntary resettlement impacts by adopting concentric widening in built-up sections. The available RoW was utilised to the maximum, thereby reducing the additional land requirement by about 20 percent for widening to a 4-lane divided carriageway.

¹ The land plan schedule has been finalised and the extent of private land required is likely to get revised marginally once the LA process is initiated during the scrutiny of LPS.

D. Eligibility Criteria

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

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

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

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

E. Entitlement Matrix

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

- (i) Compensation for the loss of land, crops/ trees at their replacement cost;
- (ii) Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- (iii) Assistance in lieu 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.

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

Entitlement Matrix

S.No	Impact Category	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
Section I. TITLE HOLDERS - Loss of Private Property			
1	Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)	1.1 Compensation for land at Replacement Cost or Land for land, where feasible.	<p>Land will be acquired by the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.</p> <p>Replacement cost for land will be, higher of (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii) average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years; or (iii) consented amount paid for PPPs or private companies.</p> <p>Plus 100% solatium and 12% interest from date of notification² to award.</p> <p>The multiplier factor adopted by GoAP³ 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.5,00,000/- 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 Assurances listed above under S.No.1 Cash compensation at	The value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined by R&B on the basis of relevant R&B (Buildings) Schedule of Rates (SoR) as on date without depreciation.

² 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

³ Vide G.O.Ms. No 389 of Revenue (Land Acquisition) Department, dated 20.11.2014

S.No	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			scheduled rates for structure without depreciation and with 100% solatium	For partly affected structures, the displaced person will have the option of claiming compensation for the entire structure, if the remaining portion is unviable.
		2.2	Right to salvage affected materials	
		2.3	One time assistance of Rs.25,000 to all those who lose a cattle shed	
		2.4	An alternative house for those who have to relocate, as per IAY specifications in rural areas and a constructed house/flat of minimum 50 sq.m. in urban areas or cash in lieu of house if opted (the cash in lieu of house will be Rs.1.00,000/- ⁴ in line with Gol IAY standards in rural areas and Rs.1, 50,000 in case of urban areas), for those who do not have any homestead land and who have been residing in the affected area continuously for a minimum period of 3-years.	Stamp duty and registration charges will be borne by the project in case of new houses or sites.
		2.5	One time assistance of Rs.25, 000 for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed or small trader and who has to relocate.	
		2.6	One time subsistence allowance of Rs.36,000/- for affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
		2.7	Shifting assistance ⁵ 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 household who have to relocate	

⁴ IAY Gol contribution is Rs.70,000 and State contribution Rs.30,000

⁵ To cover the cost of transporting household articles and salvaged material from the structure

S.No	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		2.9	Additional onetime assistance of Rs.50, 000/- to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families who are displaced from scheduled areas and who require to relocate due to the project.	
3	Loss of Commercial structure		In addition to Compensation for land and Assistances listed above under S.No.1	The value of commercial structures and other immovable properties will be determined by R&B on the basis of relevant R&B (Buildings) Schedule of Rates (SOR) as on date without depreciation. For partly affected structures, the displaced person will have the option of claiming compensation for the entire structure, if the remaining portion is not viable for continuing business.
		3.1	Cash Compensation at scheduled rates for structure without depreciation with 100% solatium	
		3.2	Right to salvage affected materials	
		3.3	Shifting assistance ⁶ 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 household who have to relocate	
		3.5	Additional onetime assistance of Rs.50, 000/- to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families who are displaced from scheduled areas and who require to relocate due to the project.	
4	Impact to tenants (residential / commercial /agricultural)	4.1	Residential	
		4.1.1	1-month notice to vacate the rental premises	
		4.1.2	For tenants who have to relocate, rental allowance for 2 months	
		4.1.3	Shifting assistance ⁷ of Rs.10,000/-	
		4.2	Commercial	
4.2.1	1-month notice to vacate the rental premises			

⁶ To cover the cost of transporting household articles and salvaged material from the structure

⁷ To cover the cost of transporting household articles and salvaged material from the structure

S.No	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		4.2.2	For tenants who have to relocate, rental allowance for 2 months	
		4.2.3	Shifting assistance ⁸ of Rs.10,000/-	
		4.3 4.3.1	Agricultural Tenants In case of agricultural tenants advance notice to harvest crops or compensation for lost crop at market value of the yield determined by the Agricultural Department	
5	Impact to trees, standing crops, other properties, perennial and non-perennial crops:	5.1	Three months (90 days) advance notification for the harvesting of standing crops (or) lump sum equal to the market value of the yield of the standing crop lost determined by the Agricultural Department	
		5.2	Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price to be determined by the Forest Department for timber trees and for other trees (perennial trees) by the Horticultural / Agriculture Department with 100% solatium.	
		5.3	Loss of other properties such as irrigation wells will be compensated at scheduled rates of Road and Bridges (Buildings) Department with 100% solatium.	
Section II. NON TITLE HOLDERS - Impact to squatters / Encroachers				
6	Impact to Squatters	6.1 6.1.1	Loss of Residential House Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with 1-month notice to demolish the affected structure	Only those directly affected squatters who live there will be eligible for all assistance.
		6.1.2	Right to salvage the affected materials	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 to them. The occupier (squatter-tenant) will be eligible for other assistances.
		6.1.3	An alternative house for those who have to relocate, as per IAY specifications in rural areas and a	

⁸ To cover the cost of transporting household articles and salvaged material from the structure

S.No	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
			constructed house/flat of minimum 50 sq.m. in urban areas or cash in lieu of house if opted (the cash in lieu of house will be Rs.1,00,000/- in line with Gol IAY standards in rural areas and Rs.1,50,000 in case of urban areas), for those who do not have any homestead land and who have been residing in the affected area continuously for a minimum period of 3-years	
		6.1.4	One time subsistence allowance of Rs.18,000/-	
		6.1.5	Shifting assistance ⁹ of Rs.10,000/-	
		6.2	Loss of Commercial shop	
		6.2.1	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with 1-month notice to demolish affected structure	Only those directly affected squatters who do business there will be eligible for all assistance.
		6.2.2	Right to salvage the affected materials	Structure owners in RoW/Government lands who do not do the business and have rented out the structure will be provided compensation for structure and no other assistance will be provided to them. The occupier (squatter-tenant) will be eligible for other assistances.
		6.2.3	One time rehabilitation grant of Rs.20,000 for reconstruction of affected shop	
		6.2.4	One time subsistence allowance of Rs.18,000/-	
		6.2.5	Shifting assistance ¹⁰ of Rs.10,000/-	
		6.3	Street Vendors	The PIU and the implementation support NGO/agency will consult such displaced persons and assess the requirement of rehabilitation grant.
		6.3.1	1-month advance notice to relocate to nearby place for continuance of economic activity.	
		6.3.2	One time financial assistance of Rs.5,000/	
		6.4	Cultivation	
		6.4.1	2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops	
7	Impact to Encroachers	7.1	Cultivation	

⁹ To cover the cost of transporting household articles and salvaged material from the structure

¹⁰ To cover the cost of transporting household articles and salvaged material from the structure

S.No	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		7.1.1	2-month notice to harvest standing crops or market value of compensation for standing crops, if notice is not given.	Market value for the loss of standing crops will be decided by the PIU, R&B in consultation with the Agriculture or Horticulture Department.
		7.2 7.2.1	Structure 1-month 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 on the basis of relevant Schedule of Rates (SoR) as on date without depreciation.
Section III. Loss of Livelihood Opportunities				
8	Loss of Income from Commercial Shop / Business to titleholders	8.1	One time grant of Rs.25,000/- for loss of trade/self-employment for the business owner	If the business owner is different from the structure owner, the onetime grant for loss of trade/self-employment will be paid to the business owner.
		8.2	One time subsistence allowance of Rs.36,000/- for affected households who require 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 minimum agricultural wages for 3 months	Only agricultural labourers, who are in fulltime / permanent employment of the land owner, or those affected full time employees of the business, will be eligible for this assistance. Seasonal agricultural labourers will not be entitled for this assistance.
Section IV. Temporary Impacts				
10	Temporary loss of land and damage to crops during erection of towers and drawing transmission / distribution lines	10.1	Titleholders will be entitled for onetime grant ¹¹ of Rs.1, 90,000 for a 400kV, Rs.99, 500 for a 220kV and Rs.55, 000 for a 132kV tower erected in their land as diminution of land value to the land owner.	The land owner 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 land owner will get compensation at 4 times the rate fixed by Revenue department vide their GO 357 of Revenue (LA) dated 23.03.22006 for loss of crops/trees and land will be restored back to its original condition.	

¹¹ The unit rate will be revised as and when the Chief Engineer, Construction, Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Limited (APTranco) revises the rate.

S.No	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
		10.3	Non-title holders will be given 3-months notice to harvest standing crops.	
11	Temporary disruption to residential and commercial shops during laying of transmission/distribution lines	11.1	<u>Residential</u> Temporary access to residences with adequate safety measures	<p>The project will provide alternate space, not involving permanent displacement.</p> <p>In the event of the temporary displacement exceeds 3 months, monthly assistance will be payable for the duration of disruption.</p>
		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 actual loss (net income) of the affected business for period of disruption or three months of minimum wages whichever is more.	
Section V. Impact to Vulnerable displaced persons				
12	Vulnerable ¹² Households	12.1	Training for skill development. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food.	<p>One adult member of the affected household, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development.</p> <p>The PIU with support from the NGO will identify the number of eligible vulnerable displaced persons during joint verification and updating of the Resettlement Plan and will conduct training need assessment in consultations with the displaced persons so as to develop appropriate training programmes suitable to the skill and the region.</p> <p>Suitable trainers or local resources will be identified by PIU and NGO in consultation with local training institutes.</p>
		11.2	One time assistance of Rs.25,000 to displaced households who have to relocate	
		11.3	Preference in employment in the project and industries in APIIC	
Section VI. Impact During Civil Works				

¹² 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.

S.No	Impact Category	Entitlements		Implementation Guidelines
12	Impact to structure / assets / tree / crops	12.1	The contractor is liable to pay damages to assets/trees/crops in private/public land, caused due to civil works	The PIU will ensure compliance
13	Use of Private Land	13.1	The contractor should obtain prior written consent from the landowner and pay mutually agreed rental for use of private land for storage of material or movement of vehicles and machinery or diversion of traffic during civil works	
Section VII. Common Property Resources				
14	Impact to common property resources such as places of worship, community buildings, schools, etc.	14.1	Relocation or restoration, if feasible, or cash compensation at replacement cost.	The PIU will ensure that utilities are relocated prior to commencement of civil works in that stretch of the road corridor in accordance with the civil works schedule.
15	Utilities such as water supply, electricity, etc.	15.1	Will be relocated and services restored prior to commencement of civil works.	
Section VIII. Unforeseen Impacts				
Unforeseen impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of this policy				

11. Compensation for land and structure, in accordance with the eligibility and entitlement, will be paid prior to land acquisition and relocation. One-time rehabilitation assistances and shifting assistances paid as cash will also be disbursed prior to land acquisition and relocation. 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.

F. Grievance Redressal Committee

12. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) will be established at two-levels, one at PIU level and another at PMU level, to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced persons concerns, complaints and grievances. 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.

PIU Level Contact	1 st Level GRC	2 nd Level GRC

Visakhapatnam - Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Project

PART - I Census Survey

Date	Interviewer	Supervisor

1. Identification

1.1 Name of Road		Road No	
1.2 District Name			
1.3 Mandal Name			
1.4 Name of Revenue Village			
1.5 Hamlet/Settlement/Location Name			
1.6 Panchayat / Municipality Name			
1.7 Name of head of household		DOB	
1.8 Name of Father / Husband			
1.9 Name of the respondent		1.12 Age of Respondent (as on 01.01.2015)	
1.10 Relationship to HH			
1.11 Street Name		1.15 Door No	
1.12 Contact Number (Mobile/Landline)			
1.13 Highway Chainage		Existing in km (in 3 decimals)	
1.14 Offset		(from existing centreline to closest point of structure)	
1.15 Col (in meters + 2 decimals)		1.16 RoW (in meters + 2 decimals)	
1.17 Asset No.		1.18 Survey No and Subdivision No	
1.19 Patta No		1.20 Left or Right (increasing chainage)	

2. List of private assets affected (wholly or partly) by proposed project

2.1 Impact Category			Land – 1	Building – 2		
2.2 Use of structure / property			Residential - 1 Agriculture / Cultivation – 4 None (vacant) – 6	Commercial - 2	Res & Com - 3 Industrial – 5	Others (specify.....) - 7
2.3 Type of structure			Permanent - 1 CW – 4	Semi-Perm - 2 Toilet/Shed etc. – 5	Temporary – 3 None - 6	
2.4 Year of Construction						
2.5 Tenure			Owner-1 On Temple Land – 5 Kiosk/ Street Vendor (Urban) - 7 Squatter-Owner - 8 Squatter/Encroacher - Tenant - 9	Encroacher-2 On Wakf land - 6	Squatter-3	Tenant-4
			Length (parallel to road)	Breadth (perpendicular to road)	Number of Storeys	
2.6 Dimension of Affected Main Building		Total				
		Affected Portion				
2.7 Dimension of Affected Other Building		Total				
		Affected Portion				
2.8 Length of Compound Wall			In running meters			
2.9 Extent of Loss	(i) Land	sq.m	(ii) Structure	sq.m	(iii)	%
2.10 Is the remaining part of the Structure sufficient to continue to live					Yes – 1	No - 2
2.11 In case of Loss of land, if the remaining part of land is viable to continue cultivation?					Yes – 1	No - 2
2.12 If No, do you want to surrender the remaining land parcel					Yes – 1	No - 2

Other affected assets

	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3	Item 4	Item 5	Item 6	
2.13 Asset type							Compound Wall-1 Open well - 3 Tree - 5 Toilet – 7 Hand pump - 2 Bore well - 4 Cattle Shed / Store room – 6 Other (specify) - 8
2.14 Tree Classification	Fruit Bearing			Timber			
							Indicate Number of affected trees

2.15 Do you have legal document to establish ownership of the property		Yes – 1	No – 2
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If YES, specify what				
2.16 Name of the Land Owner as per records				
2.17 If different from 1.7 (HH), then relationship to HH				
2.18 Provide an estimate of loss of income due to affected asset	(i) Amount in Rs		(ii) % of Total Income	

3. Overall Impact

3.1 Overall Impact		Major – 1	Minor – 2
3.2 Vulnerability		Yes - 1	No - 2
3.3 If Yes, category		WHH - 1 BPL - 4 Elderly HH - 6	SC - 2 ST - 3 HH with Disabled Member - 5
3.4 Marginal Farmer / Landless		Yes - 1	No - 2 (Only for those losing agricultural land)
3.5 Settlement Classification		Urban - 1	Rural - 2
3.6 Is affected HH a Tenant		Yes - 1	No - 2
3.7 If Yes, Q.No of Owner			

Signature of Interviewer	
Signature of Social Expert	

Visakhapatnam - Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Project

PART- II
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

4. General Particulars

4.1 Religion		Hindu – 1 Muslim – 2 Christian – 3 Others – 4 (specify)
4.2 Mother tongue		Telugu – 1 Kannada – 2 Urudu - 3 Others – 4 (specify)
4.3 Social Category		OC / General – 1 OBC – 2 SC – 3 ST - 4
4.4 Specify Caste/ Tribe (SC & ST mandatory)		
4.5 Number of years living in this place		completed years
4.6 Annual Family Income (in Rs)		
4.7 Have Ration Card		Yes, Antyodaya (Green) – 1 Yes, Blue – 2 Yes, White – 3 No - 4
4.8 HH having Bank account		Yes - 1 No - 2

5. Affected Business (Commercial) activity

Specify..... (name of shop/business)

5.1 Nature of Business		Hawker – 1 Eatery – 2 Tea stall – 3 Repair/Workshop – 4 Saloon – 5 Petty Shop – 6 Trading – 7 Others..... - 8	
5.2 No. of partners			
5.3 No. of employees/family workers	Employee	Family Workers	Excluding the shop owner
5.4 Investment in Business			Initial investment on goods & shop
5.5 Working Capital in Business			Monthly
5.6 Annual Net Income			Total income excluding expenses
5.7 Do you have record of your income			Yes - 1 No – 2 If Yes, Specify Income Tax Returns / Sales Tax Returns / Other
5.8 Is this the primary source of income			Yes - 1 No - 2
5.9 If NO, what is the OTHER Source of Income			Other Annual Income (in Rs)
5.10 Is there any outstanding loan taken for this business		Yes – 1 No - 2	If Yes, How Much

5.11	Name of Employees (not for family members)	Age	Sex	Monthly Salary	No of years working here	Family Size	No. of earning members including self in family
a							

5.11	Name of Employees (not for family members)	Age	Sex	Monthly Salary	No of years working here	Family Size	No. of earning members including self in family
b							
c							
d							
e							

6. Cultivation / Agriculture Details (only for those losing agricultural land)

6.1 Extent of land owned (total land holding)		In Cents (1 acre = 100 cents; 1 ha = 247 cents) (all land holding)
6.2 Extent of land proposed for acquisition		In Cents (affected land extent)
6.3 Remaining land in possession		In Cents (include all land holding)
6.4 Type of land		Dry (Un irrigated) / Rain-fed - 1 Wet (Irrigated) - 2
6.5 If wet, Source of irrigation		Open Well - 1 Bore Well - 2 Tank - 3 River - 4
6.6 Crops Cultivated	Main	Supplementary
6.7 Number of agricultural labourers working on the land		Those labourers who work in the field and live in the same village/panchayat and not migrant workers

7. Family Income (Household Income from all Sources)

7.1 Income from affected shop/business		Month
7.2 Rental Income from affected property		Month
7.3 Agricultural Income from affected land		Month
7.4 All other income		Month
7.5 Total Income		Month

8. Expenditure

8.1 Expenditure on Food		Month
8.2 Expenditure on Education		Month
8.3 Expenditure on Health		Month
8.4 Other Expenditure		Month

8.5 Total Monthly Family Expenditure		Month
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9. Indebtedness

9.1 Do you have any debt		Yes – 1 No - 2
9.2 Loan outstanding in Banking institutions (in Rs)		Monthly Rate of Interest
9.3 Purpose of Bank loan		Agriculture - 1 Business / trade - 2 Medical Exp - 3 Wedding / family function - 4 House construction / repair – 5 Educational loan - 6 Others (specify)..... - 7
9.4 Private loan outstanding (Money lenders, relatives, etc.) (in Rs)		Monthly Rate of Interest
9.5 Purpose of Private loan		Agriculture - 1 Business / trade - 2 Medical Exp – 3 Wedding / family function - 4 House construction / repair - 5 Educational loan - 6 Others (specify)..... - 7
9.6 Asset Pledged (specify)		

10. Health and Sanitation

10.1 Was any member of your family affected by serious disease in the last 1-year		Yes – 1 No - 2 (if No, go to 10.4)
if Yes, Who was affected		Disease
10.2 Where did you take treatment		Govt Hospital - 1 Private Clinic-2 Traditional healing-3 Medical shop-4 Did not take treatment-5
10.3 Was the treatment covered through health Insurance		Yes, Govt Health Insurance – 1 Yes, Private Health Insurance – 2 No - 3
10.4 Have you heard of HIV AIDS		Yes – 1 No - 2
If YES		
10.5 Do you know how it spreads		Yes – 1 No – 2
10.6 Are you aware of AIDS prevention methods		Yes -1 No - 2
10.7 If Yes, what was the source of information		Print Media-1 Radio-2 TV-3 Govt Campaign-4 NGO-5 Other (specify) - 6

11. Household members

11.14 Income per year	Supplementary									
	Main									

11.1 Names of family members										
	H	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		

12. Economic indicators (house where the displaced person is living)

12.1 Roof type of the house (currently) living		Thatched -1	Tiled - 2	Concrete - 3
12.2 Wall type of the house		Thatched / Wooden / Tin - 1	Mud - 2	Brick - 3
12.3 Ownership of the house		Own - 1	Rented - 2	
12.4 Do you have a separate kitchen		Yes -1	No - 2	
12.5 Do you have a toilet		Yes -1	No - 2	
12.6 Do you have a bathroom		Yes -1	No - 2	
12.7 Do you have electricity connection		Yes -1	No - 2	
12.8 Access to drinking water		HSC - 1 Own bore/open well-3 Pond/Lake - 5	Public tap/Hand pump - 2 Common well - 4 Other (specify) - 6	
12.9 Fuel for Cooking		LPG Gas - 1 Firewood - 4	Gobar Gas - 2 Others (specify) - 5	Kerosene-3
12.10 How long have you been staying in this house		In completed years. If less than one year indicate it as '0'		

Do you have the following			
12.11 TV		Yes -1	No - 2
12.12 Fridge		Yes -1	No - 2
12.13 Washing Machine		Yes -1	No - 2
12.14 Cycle		Yes -1	No - 2
12.15 Motor Cycles / Moped		Yes -1	No - 2
12.16 Car		Yes -1	No - 2
12.17 Telephone		Yes -1	No - 2
12.18 Mobile phone		Yes -1	No - 2
12.19 Cattle		Number	

12.20 Buffalo		Number	
12.21 Goat / Sheep		Number	

13. Gender Aspects

13.1 Is the lady of the household / girl child involve in financial decisions of the household		Yes - 1	No - 2
13.2 Who fetches drinking water for the house		Lady of the house - 1	Girl child - 2 Other (specify) - 3.....
13.3 Do they have to cross the road to fetch water		Yes - 1	No - 2
13.4 Wages per day (specify activity.....)	Male		Female
13.5 Where did the child-delivery take place		Govt Hospital - 1	Private Hospital - 2 Midwife at home - 3
			Village elder at Home - 4 Other - 5 (specify).....
13.6 Does the women have title for land or house			
	(i) Land	Yes - 1	No - 2
	(ii) House	Yes - 1	No - 2
	(iii) Others (specify)	Yes - 1	No - 2

14. Perceived Benefits / Impacts

14.1 Benefits (three most important)				Increased transport facility - 1 Access to employment - 2 Access to markets - 3 Access to health care - 4 Reduced travel time - 5 Lesser accidents / safety - 6 Increase in land value - 7 Other (specify) - 8.....
14.2 Negative impacts				Loss of asset / structure to people - 1 Accidents due to high speed - 2 Noise/Air pollution - 3 Road crossing difficulty - 4 Other (specify) - 5.....
14.3 How does your family generally commute to Market / Hospital / Work (if outside the place of living).				Public buses - 1
				Private share auto - 3
				Motor cycle - 5
				Walk - 7
				Private buses - 2
				Taxi - 4
				Cycle - 6
				Others - 8 (specify).....
14.4 How do you think women will affect or benefit differently from the project				

15. Resettlement Preferences

Due to improvements proposed, if your shop / house / land is affected and you have to relocate, and If the government proposes to provide assistance, what would be your preference

15.1 Relocation Options		Self-managed - Cash assistance-1 Project constructed - House/Shop - 2 Undecided - 3 Other (specify) - 4				
15.2 If project constructed, preferred location		Same settlement – 1		Anywhere - 2		
15.3 Do you want the unviable remaining land / building also to be acquired by the project		Land		Yes - 1	No - 2	NA - 3
		House/Structure		Yes - 1	No - 2	NA - 3

16. If Tenant, Name, address and phone number of the Owner

17. Any other information which displaced person wants to share which is not covered in the questionnaire

Signature of Interviewer	
Signature of Social Expert	

5. Bank Account Details

5.1 Name as in bank account		Write in BOLD letters
5.2 Account Number		All digits
5.3 Bank Name		
5.4 Branch Name and Address		
5.5 Branch IFSC Code		

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE NODAL NGO/AGENCY TO ASSIST PIU (APRDC) IN COORDINATING THE RESETTLEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

A. Project Background

1. Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) has taken up the implementation of the Visakhapatnam to Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program (VCICDP) and has proposed to avail Asian Development Bank (ADB) financing for the same. The project involves infrastructure development and policy and institutional reforms to stimulate economic growth and employment generation. The subprojects covering transport, water supply, energy and infrastructure in industrial estate/SEZ, have been proposed in identified project towns and industrial clusters. The list of subprojects proposed under VCICDP is given in the Appendix-XX.

2. The project is being executed by the Department of Industries (DoI) who will be the Project Management Unit (PMU) and being implemented by separate Project Implementation Units (PIUs) formed for each sector. The subproject involves reconstruction and widening of 29.600km stretch of the *Samarlakota to Raganagram* section of *Kakinada to Rajanagram* road, also known as ADB Road, which connects the *Samarlakota* town with the National Highway-16 (Old NH-5) at *Rajanagram*

3. Resettlement Plan has been prepared that captures the involuntary resettlement impacts arising out of the proposed improvements to *Samarlakota to Rajnagaram* Road under VCICDP. The document describes the magnitude of impact, mitigation measures proposed, method of valuation of land, structure and other assets, eligibility criteria for availing benefits, baseline socio-economic characteristics, entitlements based on type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring. The summary of Resettlement Plan with subproject impacts is given in the annexure.

4. The field unit is responsible for the Resettlement Plan implantation and is supported by an implementation support NGO. The PIU has decided to call in for the services of a nodal NGO for coordinating Resettlement Plan implementation and who has experience in carrying out such coordination of rehabilitation and resettlement activities in a transport project.

B. Objectives of the Assignment

5. A qualified and experienced NGO will be engaged as Nodal NGO by the PIU to facilitate the implementation of the Resettlement Plan. The Nodal NGO would play the role of a facilitator and will work as a coordinating agency between the PIU, field units and the package NGO, hired for Resettlement Plan implementation under the field unit. The Nodal NGO will function as the Technical Support Unit to APRDC. The Nodal NGO will play an important role in the implementation of the Resettlement Plan, by mitigating the adverse effects of the project and providing guidance for successful implementation of the Resettlement Plan. The Nodal NGO will facilitate the project stakeholders to take advantages of the options available in the projects and in existing Government developmental schemes. The scope of work for the Nodal NGO will include to the following:

- (i) Facilitate in the implementation of Resettlement Plan;
- (ii) Regular reporting, documentation;
- (iii) Facilitate in the implementation of HIV/AIDS action plan;
- (iv) Facilitate in the implementation of road safety awareness program; and
- (v) Assist in internal monitoring and evaluation

C. Scope of Work

6. The scope of work that requires to be performed in order to achieve the objective is given below.

- (i) Working in co-ordination with the Project Director, PIU; and assist the Project Director in monitoring the progress of Resettlement Plan implementation;
- (ii) To closely follow-up and assist PIU in timely resolution of grievances through the GRCs;
- (iii) Assist the PIU in disclosure, conducting public meetings, information campaigns during the Resettlement Plan implementation;
- (iv) To assist the PIU in ensuring that the Contractors comply with the applicable labour laws (including prohibition of child labour, bonded labour and gender requirements) as contained in the contract document;
- (v) To assist the PIU in ensuring compliance with safety, health and hygiene norms, and the conduct HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking awareness/prevention campaigns;
- (vi) Review the monthly and quarterly progress report and update the PIU on the progress and factors detrimental to the project.
- (vii) Provide data and information that PIU will require in the management of the data base of the displaced persons.
- (viii) Assist PIU in providing training to displaced persons, wherever required in the implementation of Resettlement Plan.
- (ix) The Resettlement Plan includes provision for monitoring by PIU and quarterly, mid-term, and post-project monitoring and evaluation by external agency. The Agency/NGO involved in the implementation of the Resettlement Plan will be required to supply all information, documents to the external monitoring consultants.

D. Timeframe for Services

7. It is estimated that the Nodal NGO services will be required for about 24 months with intermittent inputs of key-personnel, to undertake the assignment of facilitating the implementation of the Resettlement Plan. The inputs of key personnel should be in accordance with the tasks and the corresponding time required for their completion.

E. Team for the Assignment

8. The Nodal Agency/NGO shall assign a team of professionals for assisting PIU in coordinating and facilitating Resettlement Plan implementation. The Agency/NGO team should consist of the following 2-core professionals. The core team should have a combined professional experience in the areas of social mobilization, community development, land acquisition and resettlement, census and socio economic surveys and participatory planning and consultations.

SNo	Key Professional	No. of Persons	Experience
1	Team Leader cum R&R expert (intermittent input)	1	Postgraduate in Social Science with a minimum of 10 years' experience in R&R, with land acquisition and R&R coordination/implementation

SNo	Key Professional	No. of Persons	Experience
			experience in 5 projects of which at least 3 should be linear projects (Highway) funded by external agencies. Should be proficient in Hindi and English
2	R&R Expert and Field Coordinator (intermittent input)	1	Graduate in Social Science with knowledge and experience in census and socio-economic surveys, Resettlement Plan implementation PRA Technique and fluent in Hindi and English. Should have a minimum of 5 years' experience in R&R, with land acquisition and R&R coordinating/implementation experience in 3 projects of which at least 2 should be linear projects (Highway) funded by external agencies.