

# Resettlement Plan

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**INDIA: Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor  
Development Program (Tranche 2) – Widening of  
Anakapalli to Atchuthapuram Road**

**Package No: VCICDP/APRDC-07**

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of November 2022)

Currency unit	-	Indian rupee (₹)
₹1.00	=	\$ 0.0125
\$1.00	=	₹81.90

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
APIIC	–	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation
APRDC	–	Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation
APTransco	–	Andhra Pradesh Power Transmission Company
BPL	–	Below Poverty Line
COI	–	Corridor of Impact
DoI	–	Department of Industries
ECS	–	Electronic Clearing Service
GESI	–	Gender Equity and Social Inclusion
GoI	–	Government of India
GRC	–	Grievance Redressal Committee
GVMC	–	Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation
IAY	–	Indira Awaas Yojana
IPP	–	Indigenous Peoples Plan
LPS	–	Land Plan Schedule
MFF	–	Multitranches financing facility
NGO	–	Nongovernment organization
PMSC	–	Project Management and Construction Supervision Consultants
PMU	–	Program Management Unit
PIU	–	Project implementation Unit
RDO	–	Revenue Divisional Officer
RFCTLARR	–	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
R&B	–	Roads and Building
R&R	–	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
SIA	–	Social Impact Assessment
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
SSGO	–	Social Safeguards and Gender Officer
VCIC	–	Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor
VCICDP	–	Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

km	–	kilometer
m <sup>2</sup>	–	square meter

## NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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## CONTENTS

	<b>Pages</b>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I
I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	1
A. Background	1
B. Subproject Description	2
C. Subproject Impacts	4
D. Minimizing Involuntary Resettlement	6
E. Scope and Objective of Resettlement Plan	6
II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	7
A. Introduction	7
B. Scope of Land Acquisition	7
C. Intensity of Impact to Agricultural Land	8
D. Impact to Structures	9
E. Ownership of the Affected Structures	9
F. Type of Construction of the Affected Structures	9
G. Use of the Affected Structures	10
H. Loss of Livelihood	10
I. Loss of Trees	10
J. Loss of Common Property Resources	10
III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION PROFILE	11
A. Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	11
B. Methodology Adopted	11
C. Demographic Profile of Project Affected Families	12
IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE	17
A. Consultation in the Project	17
B. Methods of Consultation	17
C. Outcome of the Consultations	18
D. Plan for further Consultation in the Project	25
E. Disclosure	27
V. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK	28
A. Background	28
B. National Legislations, Policies and ADB Policy	28
C. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies	30
D. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project	31
E. Valuation of Land and Assets	32
VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS	33
A. Introduction	33
B. Eligibility Criteria	33
C. Entitlement Matrix	34
VII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS	43
A. Provision for Relocation	43
B. Relocation Strategy	43

C.	Development of Resettlement Sites	44
VIII.	INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION	44
A.	Loss of Livelihood in this Subproject	44
B.	Entitlements for Loss of Livelihood	45
C.	Income Restoration Measures	46
D.	Livelihood Rehabilitation of Vulnerable	46
IX.	RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN	47
A.	Introduction	47
B.	Compensation	47
C.	Assistance	47
D.	Compensation for Community Assets and Government Structures	48
E.	Resettlement Plan Implementation Cost	48
F.	Source of Funding and Fund Flow	48
G.	Resettlement Budget Estimates	48
H.	Disbursement of Compensation and Assistances	50
X.	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	51
A.	Grievance Redress Mechanism	51
B.	Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)	52
XI.	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION	54
A.	Project Management Unit (PMU)	56
B.	Project Implementation Units	57
C.	Project Management and Supervision Consultant	58
D.	Resettlement Plan Implementation Support Agencies/Nongovernment Organizations	58
E.	Contractors	58
F.	External Monitoring Agency	59
G.	Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award	60
H.	Management Information System (MIS)	61
I.	Capacity Building of PIU	61
XII.	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	61
A.	Introduction	61
B.	Schedule for Project Implementation	62
C.	Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule	62
XIII.	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	64
A.	Introduction	64
B.	Monitoring Mechanism	64
C.	Impact Evaluation	65
XIV.	NEXT STEPS	65

## APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Revised Alignment Plan of the Road with Typical Cross Section Schedule	67
Appendix 2: List of Common Property Resources (CPR)	68
Appendix 3: Indicative Terms of Reference (TOR) for the NGO/agency to assist the PIUs in Resettlement Plan Implementation	70
Appendix 4: Summary of Resettlement Plan (For Telugu Translation)	79

Appendix 5: GO, RT. No. 163 Dated 08-06-2018 for Establishment of GRM	82
Appendix 6: Sample Grievance Registration Form	85
Appendix 7: Comparison Between LARR ACT 2013 GoAP R&R Policy and ADB SPS 2009	86
Appendix 8: Public Consultation and FGDs Conducted by the NGO engaged for Resettlement Plan Implementation	92
Appendix 9: Print media and Public Consultation and FGDs about census and socio-economic survey Conducted by the NGO engaged for Implementation of RP	121
Appendix 10: Determination of Market Rate as per base price Munagapaka	123
Appendix 11: The daily wages rates proceeding of the Collector File No.REV-CSEC0GNR (MWA)/1/2021-JA(C7)-VSKPCO	124
Appendix 12: Sample outline of social safeguards monitoring report during project implementation period	128
Appendix 13: Indicative Terms of Reference for Engaging an External Monitoring Agency/Expert	131
Appendix 14: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist	140
Appendix 15: Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist	142

## TABLES

Table 1: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	5
Table 2: Details of Affected Land	8
Table 3: Tenure wise Impact	8
Table 4: Intensity of Impact to Agricultural Land	9
Table 5: Ownership of the Structures	9
Table 6: Type of Construction of the Affected Structures	9
Table 7: Use of the Affected Structures	10
Table 8: List of Affected Common Property Resources (CPRs)	10
Table 9: Affected Head of Households by Sex	12
Table 10: Religion of Affected Families	12
Table 11: Social Category	13
Table 12: Size of the Affected Families	13
Table 13: Age-Sex Distribution of Affected Persons	13
Table 14: Educational Level of Affected Persons	13
Table 15: Occupation of Heads of Affected Families	14
Table 16: Income of Affected Families	14
Table 17: Vulnerable Families	15
Table 18: Socioeconomic Profile and Assets Owned	15
Table 19: Consultation Methods	17
Table 20: Outcome of the 2022 Consultations	19
Table 21: Outcome of the Consultation dated 23 November 2021	21
Table 22: Outcome of the Consultation dated 8 October and 2 November 2021	21
Table 23: Outcome of the Consultations during design stage	22
Table 24: Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan	26
Table 25: Entitlement Matrix	35
Table 26: Budget Estimate	49
Table 27: Impact Indicators for Evaluation	59
Table 28: Resettlement Plan Implementation - Time Frame	63

## FIGURES

Figure 1: Location Map of the VCIC–Phase-1 project roads	3
Figure 2: Map of Anakapalli to Atchutapuram road	4
Figure 3: Sample Private Asset and CPR	11
Figure 4: Consultation Photographs	24
Figure 5: Grievance Redress Mechanism–Visakhapatnam–Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program	52
Figure 6: Project Organization Structure	54
Figure 7: Safeguards and Gender Organogram – Visakhapatnam–Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program	55

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Background.** The proposed Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program (VCICDP) will complement ongoing efforts of the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) to enhance manufacturing sector growth and create high quality jobs in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The VCICDP comprises: (i) a policy-based loan to support policy reforms, and institutional development in the state's industrial sector; and (ii) a multi-tranche financing facility (MFF) for priority infrastructure projects within the Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC). ADB approved on 26 September 2016 a loan of \$245 million for project 1 under the first tranche of the MFF. The second MFF tranche (tranche 2) for project 2 will enhance VCIC infrastructure, with a focus on prioritized industrial nodes in Visakhapatnam and the Srikalahasti–Chittoor.<sup>1</sup> The Department of Industries and Commerce (DOIC) of the Government of Andhra Pradesh is the MFF executing agency. The Directorate of Industries within the Department of Industries will be responsible for the daily coordination and execution of both the Program as well as the MFF. A program management unit (PMU), established in the DOIC, will be responsible for planning, implementation, monitoring and supervision, and coordination of all activities under the Program and the MFF. Project implementation units (PIUs) were established in Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC), Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation (APRDC), Andhra Pradesh Power Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (APTransco), and Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC), and will be responsible for implementing the MFF. The DOIC remains the executing agency of project 2, and APIIC and APRDC are the implementing agencies.

The Project Road Anakapalli to Atchutapuram is a section of Anakapalli to Pudimadaka Road presently classified as Major District Road (MDR). The project road starts at Anakapalli at NH-16 Junction (Chainage km 1+670) and ends at Atchutapuram (Chainage km 15+450). The 13.780 km road stretch is proposed to be developed as a four-lane road with 610 meter length merging with the existing 4 lane road to the SEZ Area.

The existing right of way (RoW) established varies between 18 m and 30 m in most part of the road stretch except in a few built up sections where it is only between 12m and 15m. The project road passes through 10 villages viz.: (i) Anakapalle (South-1), (ii) J.P.Agraharam, (iii) Nagulapalle, (iv) Thotada, (v) Munagapaka, (vi) Thimmarajupeta of Munagapakala, (vii) Thimmarajupeta of Atchutapuram, (viii) Haripalem, (ix) Kondakarla, and (x) Chodapalli.

The land use along the entire road is largely agricultural except at built up areas and passes through plain terrain. Water pipeline has been proposed by Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC) along the entire project road within the proposed road right-of-way. The carriageway /roadway width of project road is uniform throughout having 5.5m wide paved lane with earthen shoulders on either side.

**Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement.** The subproject will involve acquisition of private land measuring 21.57<sup>2</sup> acres, will require government land measuring 1.52 acres, will

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<sup>1</sup> The two nodes are well connected to local and international gateways within 100 kilometers through roads, railways, ports, and airports to enable domestic and international trade. Collectively, they contribute more than 40% of manufacturing in the state.

<sup>2</sup> The extent is as per joint verification and draft declaration notification to reflect the final land requirement.

impact 1133 families (988<sup>3</sup> titleholders and 145<sup>4</sup> non-titled affected families). The subproject impact to 1133<sup>5</sup> families comprises loss of agricultural land to 501 families, loss of residence to 189 families, loss of business to 203 families, loss of residence and business to 42 families, loss of kiosk to 30 families, loss of other structures such as compound wall, etc., being non-significant impact, to 73 families and will impact 95 tenants. The estimated number of vulnerable households is 550. In addition, the subproject will impact 59 common property resources. The acquisition of private land will be through the provisions of RFCTLARR Act 2013. The resettlement plan will be updated based on 100% census and inventory of loss survey, socio-economic survey, and submitted to ADB for clearance prior to award of the contract. PIU will ensure no physical or economic displacement takes place until full compensation is paid to affected persons. All compensations due to affected persons will be paid prior to handover of subproject sites and sections to the contractor, and prior to start of civil works in the concerned sites or sections.

**Minimizing Socio-economic Impacts.** Measures were taken to minimize 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 for widening. Further, consultations with the affected families and stakeholders held in December 2020 resulted in further reduction in the proposed right-of-way from 120 feet to 100 feet. This reduction in the proposed right-of-way resulted in reduction of impact to structures and significant impact to some structures became non-significant.

**Categorization.** The subproject is assessed as Category A for involuntary resettlement impacts and Category C for indigenous peoples impacts.

**Consultation, Participation and Disclosure.** During the census and socioeconomic survey, community level consultations were held in seven villages between October and November 2021, where impacts were significant, and affected 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 and the width of road finalized in a consultative manner. During the design stage, consultations with 425 persons (including 76 women) were conducted regarding the technical design aspects, land and structure acquisition and compensation mechanism, the built-in social and environmental safeguards of the proposed subproject. Subsequent consultation and meetings with affected persons, relevant stakeholders were continued in the subproject. In 2021, mostly individual meetings / consultations were carried-out with 166 persons including 27 women in all the 10 villages along the proposed road. The consultation process was continued and in 2022, formal consultations / individual and group meetings were carried-out with total 470 persons including 165 women in 9 villages by the NGO. Consultations were also conducted with the affected persons, multiple stakeholders, villagers and committee members of the affected CPRs during periodic site visits by the project NGO. The affected non-titleholders were also consulted. It was made clear during discussions that no displacement - either physical or economic, will take place until full compensation is paid to the respective affected persons. Meaningful consultations with stakeholders including affected persons ensuring coverage of vulnerable affected persons, CPR owners/users/committees, elected representatives and concerned government officials

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<sup>3</sup> 988 titleholders affected families comprising 501 agriculture land owners, 168 families facing loss of residence, 139 families facing loss of business, 42 families facing loss of both residence and business, 95 tenants and 43 families facing non-significant impact to structures (compound wall, etc) .

<sup>4</sup> 145 non-titleholders affected families comprising 21 families facing loss of residence, 64 families facing loss of business, 30 families each facing loss of kiosks and non-significant impact to structures (compound wall, etc).

<sup>5</sup> The project will cause significant impact to 812 families and non-significant impact to 321 families.

among other stakeholders will continue throughout the project cycle, using appropriate methods ranging from individual meetings (in person and/or telephonic), focus group discussions, and consultation meetings. Consultations will continue to be carried out by PIU, PMU, project NGO, project consultants and ADB project team.

The summary of the resettlement plan will be translated and made accessible to the affected persons, and by making hard copies of the resettlement plan available at: (i) the offices of the PIU / R&B (ii) office of the District Collectors (iii) Mandal Revenue Offices and (iv) Offices of the Panchayat / Union / Municipality / Corporation, as soon as the plans are available. Electronic version of the resettlement plan will be placed on the official website of the APRDC. In addition, all safeguard documents including the semi-annual social monitoring reports will be disclosed on ADB, PIU and PMU websites. Project Information Disclosure documents will be prepared in the local language and disclosed to affected persons. Resettlement Plans will be maintained on the websites of PMU/PIU throughout the life of the project.

**Policy and Legal Framework.** The policy framework and entitlements for the program are based on national laws: The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, State laws and regulations and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.

**Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits.** In accordance with the rehabilitation and resettlement measures suggested for the project, all affected families and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation package and resettlement assistances, depending on the nature of ownership rights of the affected asset and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the affected persons. Support measures include 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 program.

**Income Restoration and Rehabilitation.** The subproject will cause loss of livelihood to 544 affected families comprising 253 significantly affected agricultural landowners and 291 business owners. In addition, 259 employees, working in the affected businesses, will also be facing loss of livelihood. The displaced persons losing livelihood will be assisted to improve or at least restore their income levels to pre-project level.

**Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan.** 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 ₹1158.61 million. The PIU (APRDC) for this subproject, will provide necessary funds for compensation of land and structure and other resettlement assistance.

**Grievance Redress Mechanism.**<sup>6</sup> A project-specific, three-tier GRM covers both environment and social issues. The GRM has been established to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social and environmental performance at project level. Grievance redress committee (GRC) consists of two-levels, one at district level and another at state/PMU level, to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced persons concerns, complaints and grievances.

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<sup>6</sup> GRC has already been established vide GO, RT.NO. 163 DATED 08-06-2018 for the VCICDP projects

**Institutional arrangements.** The institutional arrangements for the subproject are drawn from the project resettlement framework. As per the arrangement, safeguards will be the responsibility of the PMU and the respective PIUs. 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. The PMU and PIUs will be supported by experts as part of the PMSC and resettlement plan implementation nongovernment organizations (NGOs). For project 2 implementation, APIIC and APRDC be the two PIU agencies. The subproject (APRDC/07) will be implemented by the PIU APRDC. The PIUs, 3 in APIIC (at Rambilli, Nakkapalli, and Chittoor–South) and 3 in APRDC (at Rajahmundry, Vizag, Tirupati), each to be staffed with a manager-social safeguards and communications and assisted by the PMSC specialists, will be responsible for subproject compliance to social safeguards and concurrent internal monitoring of Resettlement Plan implementation.

**Implementation Schedule.** The resettlement plan implementation is divided into three sets of activities viz. project preparation activities, resettlement plan implementation activities, and monitoring and reporting activities.

**Monitoring and Reporting.** 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.

The PMU, APRDC and PMSC will be responsible for monitoring with support from resettlement plan implementation NGO. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will carry out concurrent internal monitoring of resettlement plan implementation with the support of PMSC and resettlement plan implementation NGO. External Monitoring Agency (EMA),<sup>7</sup> will be engaged for external monitoring and preparation of External Monitoring Reports (EMR). The EMR will present updates in terms of physical and financial progress. A copy of the EMR will be made available to ADB.

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<sup>7</sup> VCICDP -PMU has engaged the External Monitoring Agency for the subproject involved significant resettlement impacts and is classified as Category “A” for the Tranche -1 and Tranche-2.

## I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### A. Background

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

2. The proposed investment program will involve the development of infrastructure in selected industrial clusters; improve transport infrastructures, such as road/rail connectivity, power infrastructure, water supply, wastewater treatment and safe disposal of treated wastewater etc. ADB approved on 26 September 2016 a loan of \$245 million for project 1 under the first tranche of the MFF. The second MFF tranche (tranche 2) for project 2 will enhance VCIC infrastructure, with a focus on prioritized industrial nodes in Visakhapatnam and the Srikalahasti–Chittoor.<sup>8</sup>

3. The Department of Industries and Commerce (DOIC) of the Government of Andhra Pradesh is the MFF executing agency. The Directorate of Industries within the Department of Industries will be responsible for the daily coordination and execution of both the Program as well as the MFF. A program management unit (PMU), established in the DOIC, will be responsible for planning, implementation, monitoring and supervision, and coordination of all activities under the Program and the MFF. Project implementation units (PIUs) were established in Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC), Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation (APRDC), Andhra Pradesh Power Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (APTransco), and Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC), and will be responsible for implementing the MFF. The DOIC remains the executing agency of project 2, and APIIC and APRDC are the implementing agencies.

4. Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation (APRDC) has prepared the draft Resettlement Plan for *Anakapalli to Atchutapuram* Road, one of the road corridors that is being proposed for improvements under VCICDP investment program, based on detailed design and census and socioeconomic survey. This Resettlement Plan addresses social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, removal of squatters and encroachments, resulting in physical and/or economic displacement to families/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.

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<sup>8</sup> The two nodes are well connected to local and international gateways within 100 kilometers through roads, railways, ports, and airports to enable domestic and international trade. Collectively, they contribute more than 40% of manufacturing in the state.

## B. Subproject Description

5. The Project Road Anakapalli to Atchutapuram is a section of Anakapalli to Pudimadaka Road presently classified as Major District Road (MDR). The project road starts at Anakapalli at NH-16 Junction (Chainage Km 1+670) and ends at Atchutapuram (Chainage Km 15+450). The 13.780 km road stretch is proposed to be developed as a four-lane road with 610-meter flyover merging with the existing four lane road to the SEZ Area.

6. The existing right-of-way (ROW) established varies between 18m and 30m in most part of the road stretch except in a few built up sections where it is only between 12m and 15m. The project road passes through 10 villages viz.: (i) Anakapalle (South-1), (ii) J.P.Agraharam, (iii) Nagulapalle, (iv) Thotada, (v) Munagapaka, (vi) Thimmarajupeta of Munagapakala, (vii) Thimmarajupeta of Atchutapuram, (viii) Haripalem, (ix) Kondakarla, and (x) Chodapalli.

7. The land use along the entire road is largely agricultural except at built up areas and passes through plain terrain. Water pipeline has been proposed by APIIC along the entire project road within the proposed road right-of-way. The carriageway /roadway width of project road is uniform throughout having 5.5m wide paved lane with earthen shoulders on either side.

8. The subproject shall have the following components. The key plan of the subproject road is presented below, and the typical cross section schedule is given in Appendix 1.

- (i) 13.78 km four lane road with paved shoulders, flexible pavement consisting of Granular Sub-base, Wet Mix Macadam, Dense Bituminous Macadam and Bituminous Concrete with prime coat and tack coat.
- (ii) Service roads on built-up location.
- (iii) One 610m long flyover with 5.5m vertical clearance at end junction of the road
- (iv) Roadside drains
- (v) Multi Cell Box minor bridge at km 5+676 and km 8+808.
- (vi) New / Reconstruction of 47 pipe and box culverts
- (vii) Traffic signs, road markings, bus/truck laybys, bus shelter and crash barriers for high embankments along with other safety measures.
- (viii) Reconstruction of irrigation canal for a length of -3.75 km
- (ix) Provision of utility ducts along the road and cross ducts across the road.

Figure 1: Location Map of the VCIC–Phase-1 project roads



**Figure 2: Map of Anakapalli to Atchutapuram road**



### C. Subproject Impacts

9. The four-laning of the subproject will improve the connectivity to the industrial cluster at Atchutapuram and the settlements along the subproject road. The improved connectivity to the National Highway will facilitate smooth flow of traffic between the national highway and the industrial cluster. The road will facilitate faster movement of goods and material from the industrial cluster to the nearby ports and other states. Further, it will also reduce the travel time to the residents of this area to workplace, schools, hospitals and markets. Agriculturists too will benefit by being able to quickly transport their produce without delay and the buyers will find it easier to come to the farmer's doorstep to procure food grains. Industrial growth will generate employment opportunities to the people and new townships will develop 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. The impacts arising out the proposed improvements, including the 2.5m wide corridor for the water transmission pipeline to Atchutapuram cluster, is covered under this resettlement plan.

#### 1. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

10. The subproject will involve acquisition of private land measuring 21.57<sup>9</sup> acres, will require government land measuring 1.52 acres, will impact 1133 families (988<sup>10</sup> titleholders and 145<sup>11</sup> non-titled affected families). The subproject impact to 1133 families comprises loss of agricultural land to 501 families, loss of residence to 189 families, loss of business to 203 families, loss of residence and business to 42 families, loss of kiosk to 30 families, loss of other structures such as compound wall, etc. to 73 families and includes 95 tenants. In addition, the subproject will impact 59 common property resources. The acquisition of private land will be through the provisions of RFCTLARR Act 2013.

**Table 1: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts**

Impact	Extent/Numbers
Private Land Acquisition	21.57 acres
Government Land Required	1.52 acre
Temporary Land Acquisition	Nil
Affected families	1133
Physically Displaced Families (Loss of Residence)	189
Economically Displaced Families (Loss of Shop and Kiosks)	233
Physically and Economically Displaced Families (Loss of Residence cum Shop)	42
Titleholders losing agricultural land, facing significant economic impact	253
Non-significant impact (compound wall cattle shed, Bore well etc.)	73
Titleholders losing strip of agricultural land, facing non-significant impact <sup>12</sup>	248
Tenants	95 <sup>13</sup>
Titled affected persons	3444
Non-titled affected persons	506
Affected employees	259
Disabled headed families	10
Women Headed Families (WHF)	116
Families headed by elderly	239
Non-titled families	145
BPL families	284 <sup>14</sup>
Scheduled Tribe (ST) headed families	1
Scheduled Caste (SC) headed families	14
Vulnerable <sup>15</sup> families (Disabled, WHF, elderly headed, landless, BPL, ST and SC – Mutually exclusive)	550
Trees	965

<sup>9</sup> The extent is as per joint verification and draft declaration notification to reflect the final land requirement.

<sup>10</sup> 988 titleholders affected families comprising 501 agriculture land owners, 168 families facing loss of residence, 139 families facing loss of business, 42 families facing loss of both residence and business, 95 tenants and 43 families facing non-significant impact to structures (compound wall, etc).

<sup>11</sup> 145 non-titleholders affected families comprising 21 families facing loss of residence, 64 families facing loss of business, 30 families each facing loss of kiosks and non-significant impact to structures (compound wall, etc).

<sup>12</sup> The affected families losing less than 10% of the agricultural land have been considered as facing non-significant impact as the loss of small strips of agricultural land will not result in economic displacement.

<sup>13</sup> The 95 tenants comprise 79 residential tenants and 16 commercial tenants.

<sup>14</sup> Includes white ration card and Antyodaya ration card holders

<sup>15</sup> Vulnerable families are those families with physical/mentally disabled members, women headed families, below the poverty line families (Antyodaya Anna Yojana and Annapurna Scheme card holder families), elderly (above 60 years), women and children (destitute and orphans), the Indigenous Peoples, the landless and those without legal title to land, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families.

Impact	Extent/Numbers
Common Property Resources (CPR)	59 <sup>16</sup>

Source: Census survey (November-December 2021) and Land acquisition draft declaration dated 22.06.2020

Note: The socioeconomic survey during preparation of this draft resettlement plan was conducted for 835 out of 1133 affected families. The actual number of affected persons in each category will be confirmed in the updated resettlement plan, based on the census and socioeconomic survey. Loss of *Trees and their ownership to be assessed at design verification stage.*

## 2. Indigenous Peoples

11. The subproject will cause impact to 1 tribal family from whom assigned government land is being resumed. The family belongs to Yanadhi tribe, and this affected tribal family does not belong to the particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTGs) as defined by government. The affected tribal family will face significant involuntary resettlement impact (significant loss of assigned land). No indigenous peoples impact involving direct or indirect impacts to the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems or territories or natural or cultural resources that are used, owned, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples as their ancestral domain or asset, is anticipated. The impacted assigned land user family was provided land by the government which is being resumed for the subproject and the land is not part of their ancestral lands or territories.

12. **Categorization.** The subproject is assessed as Category A for involuntary resettlement impacts and Category C for indigenous peoples impacts.

### D. Minimizing Involuntary Resettlement

13. Measures were taken to minimize adverse involuntary resettlement impacts by adopting concentric widening in built-up sections. The available right-of-way (ROW) was utilized to the maximum, thereby reducing the additional land requirement for widening. Further, consultations with the affected families and stakeholders held in December 2020 resulted in further reduction in the proposed right-of-way from 120 feet to 100 feet. This reduction in the proposed right-of-way resulted in reduction of impact to structures and significant impact to some structures became non-significant.

### E. Scope and Objective of Resettlement Plan

14. The objective of this Resettlement Plan (RP) 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 *Anakapalli to Atchutapuram* 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, 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.

<sup>16</sup> The CPR comprises 25 places of worship. 18 public water tables, 6 government buildings and 10 other types of CPRs (compound wall, statue, etc.)

## II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

### A. Introduction

15. The Project Road Anakapalli to Atchutapuram is a section of Anakapalli to Pudimadaka Road presently classified as Major District Road (MDR). The project road starts at Anakapalli at NH-16 Junction (Chainage Km 1+670) and ends at Atchuthapuram (Chainage Km 15+450). The 13.780km road stretch is proposed to be developed as a 4-lane road with 610-meter length merging with the existing 4 lane road to the SEZ Area. The existing right of way (EroW) established varies between 18m and 30m in most part of the road stretch except in a few built up sections where it is only between 12m and 15m. The project road passes through 10 villages viz: (i) Anakapalle (South-1), (ii) J.P.Agraharam, (iii) Nagulapalle, (iv) Thotada, (v) Munagapaka, (vi) Thimmarajupeta of Munagapakala, (vii) Thimmarajupeta of Atchutapuram, (viii) Haripalem, (ix) Kondakarla, and (x) Chodapalli.

16. The land use along the entire road is largely agricultural except at built up areas and passes through plain terrain. Water pipeline has been proposed by APIIC along the entire project road within the proposed road right-of-way. The carriageway /roadway width of project road is uniform throughout having 5.5m wide paved lane with earthen shoulders on either side. The proposed widening includes geometric improvement, junction improvement; provision of drain/ and footpath.

### B. Scope of Land Acquisition

17. The subproject will involve acquisition of private land measuring 21.57<sup>17</sup> acres (8.73 hectare), will require government land measuring 1.52 acres (0.62 hectare), will impact to 1133 families (988<sup>18</sup> titleholders and 145<sup>19</sup> non-titled affected families). The subproject impact to 1133 families comprise loss of agricultural land to 501 families, loss of residential to 189 families, loss of business to 203 families, loss of residence and business to 42 families, loss of kiosk to 30 families, loss of other structures such as compound wall, etc. to 73 families and includes 95 tenants. In addition, the subproject will impact 59 common property resources. The acquisition of private land will be through the provisions of RFCTLARR Act 2013. This subproject involves significant involuntary resettlement impacts and is classified as Category "A" for involuntary resettlement.

18. The available right-of-way 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. The right of way varies from 18m to 30m except at the built-up locations where it reduces to 12-15m. Since the available ROW is not sufficient to meet the design cross section for the proposed four-lanning, the road construction would entail land acquisition resulting in adverse impacts to families. The estimated private land required for the improvements proposed is 21.57 acres. The private land proposed for acquisition is mostly strips of land, with the width varying from 5-18m, and abetting the existing 2-lane road.

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<sup>17</sup> The extent is as per joint verification and draft declaration Notification to reflect the final land requirement and alignment.

<sup>18</sup> 988 titleholders affected families comprising 501 agriculture land owners, 168 families facing loss of residence, 139 families facing loss of business, 42 families facing loss of both residence and business, 95 tenants and 43 families facing non-significant impact to structures (compound wall, etc).

<sup>19</sup> 145 non-titleholders affected families comprising 21 families facing loss of residence, 64 families facing loss of business, 30 families each facing loss of kiosks and non-significant impact to structures (compound wall, etc).

19. Consultations with the affected families and stakeholders held in December 2020 resulted in further reduction in the proposed right-of-way from 120 feet to 100 feet. This reduction in the proposed right-of-way resulted in reduction of impact to structures and significant impact to some structures became non-significant. Socio-economic baseline survey was conducted by the NGO, during October-December 2021 based on draft declaration notification.<sup>20</sup>

**Table 2: Details of Affected Land**

S. No	Name of the Mandal	Name of the village	Details of Land Required (in acres)		
			Private Land	Government Land	Total land Extent
1	Anakapalli	Anakapalli	1.16	0.01	1.17
2	Munagapaka	Jaggayyapeta	0.82	0.03	0.85
3		Nagulapalle	1.58	0.18	1.76
4		Thotada	2.25	0.08	2.33
5		Munagapaka	4.22	0.44	4.66
6		Thimmarajupeta	2.22	-	2.22
7	Atchutapuram	Thimmarajupeta	1.07	-	1.07
8		Haripalem	1.44	0.15	1.59
9		Kondakarla	1.92	0.40	2.32
10		Chodapalli	4.89	0.23	5.12
		<b>Total Extent</b>	<b>21.57</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>23.09</b>

Source: Land Plan Schedule and Draft Declaration June 2020

20. The impact to 1133 affected families categorized by tenure is given below. Titleholders comprise 87 percent and non-titleholders 13 percent.

**Table 3: Tenure wise Impact**

Impact Category	Non-Titleholders Families	Titleholders Families	Total Affected Families
Loss of Agriculture Land	-	501	<b>501</b>
Loss of Residence	21	168	<b>189</b>
Loss of Business (Commercial)	64	139	<b>203</b>
Loss of Residential and Business	-	42	<b>42</b>
Kiosks	30		<b>30</b>
Others (compound wall, cattle shed bore, well etc ).	30	43	<b>73</b>
Tenants	-	95	<b>95</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>1133</b>

Source: Census and Socioeconomic Survey, October –December 2021

### C. Intensity of Impact to Agricultural Land

21. The private land acquisition involves acquisition of 21.57 acres belonging to 893 affected land owners comprising 501 families losing agricultural land, 168 families losing their residence, 139 families losing their shop, 42 families losing their residence cum shop and 43 families losing other structures like compound wall etc. Of the 501 families losing agricultural land, 253 families will face significant impact, losing 10 percent and more of their productive asset. The 501 families losing agricultural land categorized by the intensity of loss in terms of the affected agricultural land parcel is given below.

<sup>20</sup> Draft declaration notification vide G.O.Rt.No.131 Industries and Commerce (Infra) department dt.22-6-2020

**Table 4: Intensity of Impact to Agricultural Land**

Scale of Impact	No. of Affected households	percentage
Up to 10% (<10%)	248	49.5
10% and above and below 25%	192	38.3
25% and above and below 50%	61	12.2
50 and above and below 75%	-	-
75% and above	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Socioeconomic Survey, October –December 2021

#### D. Impact to Structures

22. The subproject will impact 537 private structures, comprising 189 residential structures, 203 commercial structures, 42 residential cum commercial structures, 73 other type of minor impacted structures (compound wall, etc.) and 30 kiosks. In addition, the subproject will impact 59 common property resources.

#### E. Ownership of the Affected Structures

23. Out of 537 affected private structures, 73 percent of the structures getting affected belongs to legal owners, followed by 27 percent structures belonging to non-titleholders comprising 19 percent squatters, 6 percent of squatter-kiosks and 2 percent are encroachers. The ownership details of the private structures getting affected is presented in the following table.

**Table 5: Ownership of the Structures**

Ownership	Number	Percentage
Legal Owner	392	73.0
Encroacher	14	2.6
Squatter	101	18.8
Squatter – Kiosks	30	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Socioeconomic Survey, October –December 2021

#### F. Type of Construction of the Affected Structures

24. Thirty five percent of the private structures getting affected are semi-permanent in nature, followed by 32 percent structures that are permanent in nature, 14 percent comprise compound wall, abandoned structures, etc., 13 percent structures are temporary in nature and 6 percent are kiosks.

**Table 6: Type of Construction of the Affected Structures**

Construction Type	Number	Percentage
Permanent	173	32.2
Semi permanent	190	35.4
Temporary	71	13.2
Others (Compound wall, etc)	73	13.6
Kiosks	30	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Socioeconomic Survey, October –December 2021

## G. Use of the Affected Structures

25. Thirty eight percent of the structures getting affected are being used for commercial purpose, followed by 35 percent structures that are used for residential purpose, 14 percent are other type structures comprising compound wall, part of a building, toilet, abandoned buildings, cattle shed etc., 8 percent of the structure are being used for both residential and commercial purpose and 6 percent are kiosks. The use of the affected structure is presented in the following table.

**Table 7: Use of the Affected Structures**

Usage	Number	Percentage
Residential	189	35.2
Commercial	203	37.8
Residential cum Commercial	42	7.8
Others (Compound wall, cattle shed, etc.)	73	13.6
Kiosks	30	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Socioeconomic Survey, October –December 2021

## H. Loss of Livelihood

26. The subproject will cause loss of livelihood to 544 affected families comprising 253<sup>21</sup> significantly affected agricultural landowners and 321<sup>22</sup> families facing loss of business. In addition, 259 employees working in the affected commercial structures will also face loss of livelihood. The displaced persons losing livelihood will be assisted to improve or at least restore their income levels to pre-project level.

## I. Loss of Trees

27. The subproject will involve loss of 965 private trees belonging to the affected families. 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 affected families will be compensated in accordance with the provisions contained in the entitlement matrix.

## J. Loss of Common Property Resources

28. The project will affect 59 common property resources, comprising 25 places of worship, 18 public water taps, 6 government buildings and 10 other structures such as compound wall of government buildings, statues, etc. The list of common property resources is given in Appendix 2.

**Table 8: List of Affected Common Property Resources (CPRs)**

Type of CPR	Number
Places of worship	25
Public water Taps	18
Government buildings	6
Others (compound wall, statues, etc)	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>

Source: Census and Socioeconomic Survey, October –December 2021

<sup>21</sup> Impact above 10% considered as livelihood loss to 253 agriculture land owner

<sup>22</sup> 321 loss of business comprising 233 commercial structure, 42 residential cum commercial structure, 30 kiosks and 16 commercial tenants.

### III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION PROFILE

#### A. Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

29. This resettlement plan is based on census and socioeconomic survey carried out from October 2021 to December 2021, based on the detailed design and land acquisition draft declaration of the subproject. The enumeration survey identified 1133 affected families based on and detailed socioeconomic survey could be carried out only amongst 835 affected families. The remaining 298 families comprise families who refused to share information and absentee families living outside the project area.

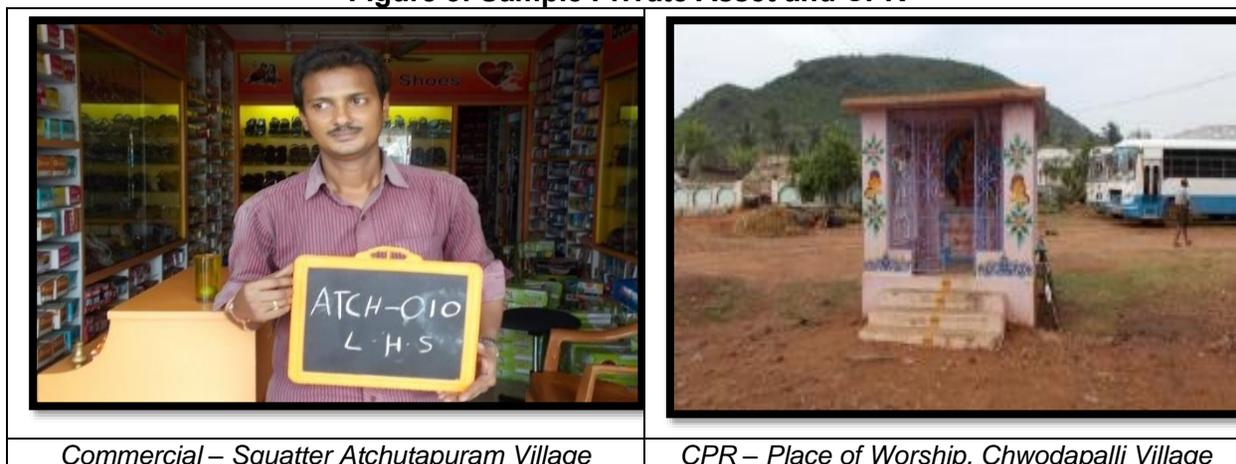
30. After award enquiry and passing of award, efforts will be made to enumerate the remaining affected families and additional families, if any, arising out of apportionment of land during land acquisition award process. Sectional updation of the resettlement plan will be undertaken as required. The salient findings of the socioeconomic survey is presented in the following sections.

#### B. Methodology Adopted

31. The survey enumerated all private assets/properties and common property resources within the proposed right-of-way (ROW) of as per alignment plan of the road and corresponding to the typical cross section (schedule given in Appendix 1) for the proposed 4 lane subproject road. Water pipeline has been proposed by APIIC which runs along the entire project road within the proposed right-of-way. For every affected family, a pretested structured questionnaire was administered during the census survey. The survey recorded details of: (i) identity of the affected family, (ii) tenure, (iii) inventory of loss, and (iii) type, use and extent of loss to the affected family.

32. In addition to recording the above information, detailed socioeconomic characteristics, including demographic profile of members of the household and vulnerability characteristics was collected from all affected families. All structures were photographed for reference and record. Details of common property resources within the ROW were also recorded.

**Figure 3: Sample Private Asset and CPR**





*Enumeration with Land owner ,Mungapaka village*

*CPR – Place of Worship Munagapaka Village*

33. The affected families were categorized based on the severity of impact as significant, those having to relocate and/or losing 10 percent and more of their productive asset, and non-significant, those who can continue in the same place and/or losing less than 10 percent of their productive asset. The summary of affected families and the summary of affected common property resources is available in the project files.

### C. Demographic Profile of Project Affected Families

34. **Affected Head Household by Sex:** Fourteen percent of the affected household are headed by women and the remaining families are headed by men. Amongst the affected persons, males account for 52.5 percent (1529 persons) and female account for 47.5 percent (1382 persons) amongst total (2911 persons) affected persons.

**Table 9: Affected Head of Households by Sex**

Sex	Number	Percentage
Male	719	86.1
Female	116	13.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Socioeconomic Survey, October –December 2021

35. **Religion of Affected Families:** Majority (99.8%) of the affected families are Hindus and there are two Christian families.

**Table 10: Religion of Affected Families**

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	833	99.8
Muslim	-	-
Christian	2	0.2
Other	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Socioeconomic Survey, October –December 2021

36. **Social category of the Affected Families:** Eighty nine percent of the affected families belong to other backward class, followed by 9 percent general category and 2 percent scheduled caste.

**Table 11: Social Category**

Social Category	Number	Percentage
General	74	8.9
Other Backward class	746	89.3
Scheduled caste	14	1.7
Scheduled Tribe	1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Socioeconomic Survey, October –December 2021

37. **Affected Families by Size of Family:** Families with a size of 3 to 5 members account for 51 percent, followed by 44 percent families having up to 3 members, 5 percent families having 6 to 7 members and above and families above 7 and up to 9 members account for less than 1 percent. The average size of the displaced household is 3.49 members or say 4 members.

**Table 12: Size of the Affected Families**

Size of the Family	Number	Percentage
≤ 3	366	43.8
> 3 and ≤ 5	424	50.8
> 5 and ≤ 7	39	4.7
8 and above	6	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Average size of the family is 3.49</b>		

Source: Census and Socioeconomic Survey, October –December 2021

38. **Age Group of Affected Persons:** The proportion of women aged 22 to 35 years is higher compared to men in the same age group. However, in the above 60 age group there are more men (12%) than the women (9%). Overall, 28 percent of the affected persons are in the age group of 36 and 50, followed by 26 percent in the 21 and below age group, 23 percent of the affected persons are in the age group of 22 and 35, 13 percent in the age group of 51 and 60 and 11 percent in the above 60 age group.

**Table 13: Age-Sex Distribution of Affected Persons**

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
≤ 21	400	26.2	348	25.2	748	25.7
> 21 and ≤ 35	325	21.3	337	24.4	662	22.7
> 35 and ≤ 50	423	27.6	399	28.9	822	28.2
> 50 and ≤ 60	189	12.4	176	12.7	365	12.6
> 60	192	12.5	122	8.8	314	10.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1529</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1382</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2911</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Socioeconomic Survey, October –December 2021

39. **Educational Attainment of Affected Persons:** Twenty seven percent amongst females and 15 percent amongst males are uneducated. Secondary level is the highest level of educational attainment for most of the affected persons. Males fare better beyond graduation compared to female members.

**Table 14: Educational Level of Affected Persons**

Educational level	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Primary	161	10.5	183	13.24	344	11.82

Educational level	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Secondary	629	41.1	568	41.10	1197	41.12
Technical Education	130	8.5	20	1.45	150	5.15
Graduate	289	18.9	196	14.18	485	16.66
Post Graduate	96	6.3	49	3.55	145	4.98
Uneducated	224	14.7	366	26.48	590	20.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>1529</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1382</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2911</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census and Socioeconomic Survey, October –December 2021

40. **Occupation of Affected Persons:** Fifty four percent amongst females and 27 percent amongst males are not in the workforce comprising children, elderly and housewives. Majority of the female workforce are unskilled and are either agricultural labourers or casual labourers. Amongst the workforce, 29 percent are cultivators, followed by 26 percent who are casual labourers, 24 percent are agricultural labourers, 14 percent have a business / trade, about 4 percent have a petty shop/eatery/repair shop and 1 percent each are self-employed and industrial workers.

**Table 15: Occupation of Heads of Affected Families**

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Petty / Tea shop	28	1.83	2	0.14	30	1.03
Eatery / Daba	12	0.78	0	0.00	12	0.41
Repair / Spare part	24	1.57	0	0.00	24	0.82
Business / Trade	245	16.02	6	0.43	251	8.62
Self employed	14	0.92	9	0.65	23	0.79
Industrial worker	18	1.18	0	0.00	18	0.62
Casual labourer	261	17.07	204	14.76	465	15.97
Cultivator	405	26.49	108	7.81	513	17.62
Agricultural labourer	117	7.65	306	22.14	423	14.53
Not in workforce	405	26.49	747	54.05	1152	39.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>1529</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1382</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2911</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Census and Socioeconomic Survey, October –December 2021

41. **Income of Affected Families:** Thirty four percent of the families earn between ₹5,001 to ₹8,000 followed by 32 percent who earn between ₹8,001 to ₹10,000, 23 percent earn above ₹10,000 and 11 percent earn less than ₹5,000. The average monthly family income reported is ₹10,500.

**Table 16: Income of Affected Families**

Monthly Family Income Range	Number	Percentage
>0 and ≤ 5000	93	11.1
>5000 and ≤ 8000	281	33.7
>8000 and ≤ 10000	269	32.2
>10000	192	23.0
	<b>835</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Census and Socioeconomic Survey, October –December 2021

42. **Impact to Vulnerable Families:** Forty nine percent of the affected families are vulnerable (mutually exclusive categories of vulnerability).

**Table 17: Vulnerable Families**

Vulnerability Type	Number of Affected Families
Disabled headed families	10
Women headed families (WHF)	116
Families headed by elderly	239
Non-titled families (NTH)	145
Below poverty line families <sup>23</sup> (BPL)	284
Scheduled tribe families (ST)	1
Scheduled caste families (SC)	14
Landless families	0
Vulnerable families (Disabled, WHF, elderly headed, NTH, BPL, ST and SC – Mutually exclusive)	550

Source: Census and Socioeconomic Survey, October –December 2021

Note: There are total 550 vulnerable families; many have multiple vulnerabilities.

43. **Key Socio-economic Indicators:** The key socio-economic indicators of the affected families as captured during the survey is given below.

**Table 18: Socioeconomic Profile and Assets Owned**

S. No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
<b>a)</b>	<b>Income</b> (N = 835 affected families)		
1	Monthly family income	Average	Rs.10,500
2	Number of earners	Average	2.1
3	Level of Indebtedness	%	44.2
<b>b)</b>	<b>Occupation</b> (N =835 affected families – amongst workforce)		
4	Business / Shop	%	18.0
5	Casual labourer	%	26.4
6	Cultivator	%	29.2
7	Agricultural labourer	%	24.0
<b>c)</b>	<b>Housing</b> (N = 231 affected families – facing loss of residence)		
8	Permanent	%	83.4
9	Semi-permanent	%	9.3
10	Temporary	%	7.3
11	Owned	%	99.5
12	Rented	%	0.5
<b>d)</b>	<b>Amenities</b> (N = 835 affected families)		
13	Having separate kitchen	%	88.3
14	Having separate toilet	%	90.5
15	Having separate bath	%	93.5
16	Houses electrified	%	99.3
17	Access to piped water supply (HSC/PT)	%	68.6

<sup>23</sup> Below poverty line families are families issued with Antyodaya Anna Yojana and Annapurna Scheme card by the State.

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Value/Figure</b>
18	LPG as fuel for cooking	%	97.2
<b>e)</b>	<b>Demographic Details (N = 835 affected families)</b>		
19	Family size	Average	3.486
20	Women headed household	%	13.9
<b>f)</b>	<b>Standard of Living (N = 835 affected families)</b>		
21	Mobile phone	%	95.6
22	Having Television	%	94.4
23	Having Cycle	%	27.2
24	Having Motorcycle	%	68.3
25	Having Car	%	9.6
26	Having Refrigerator	%	51.1
27	Having Washing Machine	%	19.6
28	Having Livestock	%	15.6
29	Having Ration card	%	85.9
30	Having Bank Account	%	96.6

Source: Census and Socioeconomic Survey, October –December, 2021

## IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

### A. Consultation in the Project

44. 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 (FGD) and meetings were undertaken amongst the various sections of affected persons and other stakeholders. These meetings and consultations were carried out during the census and socioeconomic survey that was carried out by APRDC and as well as during the preparation of the detailed project report (DPR) for the subproject. The opinions of the affected persons, stakeholders and their perceptions were obtained during these consultations. The consultations with the affected persons and other stakeholders is continuing throughout the resettlement plan implementation period. All recent consultations were undertaken after the Covid19 situation had eased.

### B. Methods of Consultation

45. Stakeholders were identified with the understanding of the project nature, project location, profile of the people in the project area, secondary data sources and discussions with project proponent and revenue officials. Consultations and discussions were held during the survey with both primary and secondary stakeholders. The primary stakeholders include project affected persons, project beneficiaries and implementing agency. The secondary stakeholder includes District Revenue Officers, Tahsildars and elected representatives of the local body.

46. During socioeconomic survey, consultations were held with affected families, 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. Meaningful consultations with stakeholders including affected persons ensuring coverage of vulnerable affected persons, CPR owners/users/committees, elected representatives and concerned government officials among other stakeholders will continue throughout the project cycle, using appropriate methods ranging from individual meetings (in person and/or telephonic), focus group discussions, and consultation meetings. Consultations will continue to be carried out by PIU, PMU, project NGO, project consultants and ADB project team. The consultation methods followed and proposed are detailed in the following table.

**Table 19: Consultation Methods**

Stakeholders	Consultation Method
Affected persons	Survey, Focus Group Discussions
Local Communities	Focus Group Discussions
Local Elected Members	Individual interview, discussion (in person/virtual, as appropriate)
Concerned Officials from Government	Individual meeting/interview, discussion (in person/virtual, as appropriate)
Affected persons and general public	Consultation Meetings, Focus Group Discussions
CPR owners/users/committees	Consultation Meetings

47. 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 was

disclosed to the affected persons and general public through public meetings held along the subproject road soon after the draft resettlement plan was reviewed and approved by project officials. The resettlement plan disclosure meetings will be held to explain the contents and provisions of the resettlement plan and obtain the feedback, suggestions and objections, if any, on the resettlement plan and accordingly make suitable amendments/corrections.

48. During the census and socio-economic survey, community level consultations were held in seven villages between October and November 2021, where impacts were significant, and affected 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. During the design stage consultations with 425 persons (including 76 women) were conducted regarding the technical design aspects, land and structure acquisition and compensation mechanism, the in-built social and environmental safeguards of the proposed subproject. Subsequent consultation and meetings with affected persons, relevant stakeholders were continued in the subproject. In 2021, mostly individual meetings / consultations (during the Covid-19 pandemic) were carried-out with 166 persons including 27 women in all the 10 villages along the proposed road. Group meetings were conducted as per government directives and depending on the ground situation in 2021-22 owing to Covid-19 pandemic.

49. In addition, one-to-one meetings were held with affected persons during the Covid-19 pandemic in 2021-2022, regarding the extent of widening and the schedule of payment. Affected persons requested for NGO facilitation of the process. Accordingly in 2022 formal consultations / individual and group meetings were carried-out with total 470 persons including 165 women in 9 villages by the NGO. Consultations were also conducted with the affected persons, other stakeholders such as villagers and committee members of the affected CPRs during periodic site visits by the NGO. The affected non-titleholders were also consulted during the process. It was made clear during discussions that no displacement - either physical or economic, will take place until full compensation is paid to the respective affected persons; and decisions related to CPRs would be taken in consultation and agreement with the community.

### **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 proposed ROW, shift in centerline and the method of valuation for and building, payment of compensation and other rehabilitation and resettlement measures. The salient points of the consultations are summarized in the following tables. While most of the issues were common during consultations, in some villages, specific issues like CPR relocation process were also raised and discussed. The summary of the outcome of the consultations conducted in the project area is presented in the following table.

**Table 20: Outcome of the 2022 Consultations**

S. No	Date	Place	No. of Participants		Key Discussion
			Male	Female	
1	11.01.2022	Haripalem Village	35	10	To record issues and concerns of Project Affected Persons while conducting Socio-Economic and Census Survey. Project affected persons were accord to conduct Socio-economic Census Survey. PAPs are requested to provide fair compensation for land on market rate, employment opportunities to adult. Also discussed about Non-titleholders benefits in accordance with R&R Act 2013.
2	15.07.22	A.A.Road visit	0	0	Joint Collector visit Anakapalli -Atchuthapuram road and intraction with PAP's.
3	16.09.2022	Chodapalli Village	27	13	Award Enquiry meeting Conducted by Revenue Department with Project Affected Persons regarding fixing of Land Value. The Beneficaires demanded the compensation as per the market value
4	16.09.2022	Haripalem Village	45	30	Award Enquiry meeting Conducted by Revenue Department with Project Affected Persons regarding fixing of Land Value. The Beneficaires demanded the compensation as per the market value
5	16.09.2022	Kondakarla Village	22	15	Award Enquiry meeting Conducted by Revenue Department with Project Affected Persons regarding fixing of Land Value. The Beneficaires demanded the compensation as per the market value
6	16.09.2022	Timmarajupeta-Atchuthapuram	36	23	Award Enquiry meeting Conducted by Revenue Department with Project Affected Persons regarding fixing of Land Value. The Beneficaires demanded the compensation as per the market value
7	17.09.2022	Timmarajupeta-Munagapaka	52	24	Award Enquiry meeting Conducted by Revenue Department with Project Affected Persons regarding fixing of Land Value. The Beneficaires demanded the compensation as per the market value
8	17.09.2022	Munagapaka	48	32	Award Enquiry meeting Conducted by Revenue Department with Project Affected Persons regarding fixing of Land Value. The Beneficaires demanded the compensation as per the market value
9	17.09.2022	Nagulapalli & JP.Agraharam, Anakapalli South	40	18	Award Enquiry meeting Conducted by Revenue Department with Project Affected Persons regarding fixing of Land Value. The Beneficaires demanded the compensation as per the market value

S. No	Date	Place	No. of Participants		Key Discussion
			Male	Female	
		Total	305	165	Total 470 persons including 165 women were formally consulted in 9 villages in 2022 apart from individual meetings with affected persons conducted by the NGO during periodic site visits.

**Table 21: Outcome of the Consultation in October 2021**

Concerns and Issues	Mitigation measures proposed / Reason for not being able to address the concern
<b>Group and individual meetings in Anakapalli South (8.10.21), J.P.Agaraharam (20.10.21), Ompula (23.10.21) Totada (25.10.21), Chodapalli (28.10.21), Timmarajupeta (Munagpaka) and Mungapaka (30.10.21) Villages – Total Participants 111 (including 20 women)</b>	
Fair compensation for land (on market rate) and residual land to be paid to the affected families.	Will be provided as per the provisions of the New Act and Rules of the State and the entitlement matrix for the project
In this village 64 landowners are affected in Ompula and Mungapaka villages. Compensation to include affected structures, trees and other assets.	Affected families will be compensated for all affected assets.
One irrigation well will be affected in this village.	Compensation will be paid as per RFCTLARR
Agriculture Cultivation will be affected in this village.	Suitable compensation to be given by the Government as per the RFCTLARR Act and the entitlement matrix of this project.
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.
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 determining compensation.	The compensation will be determined as per the new LA 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 civil work commences.
Creation of employment for local people during the construction of the road.	Provision has been made in the contract to engage local labourers. The youth wanted employment opportunities during construction work. The employment opportunities were discussed with the villagers.
Relocation of CPR (Temple)	The villagers of Timmarajupeta (Munagpaka) requested for project assisted relocation of temple coming under the alignment in their own village on the land parcel provided by the villagers.

**Table 22: Outcome of the Consultation in November 2021**

Concerns and Issues	Mitigation measures proposed / Reason for not being able to address the concern
<b>Group and individual meetings in Timmarajupeta-Atchuthapuram (1.11.21), Kondakarla (1.11.21), Haripalem (1.11.21), and Nagulapalli (2.11.21) – Participants 55 (including 7 women)</b>	
Fair compensation for land (on market rate) and residual land be paid to the affected household.	Compensation will be provided as per the provisions of the New LA Act and Rules of the State.
In Nagulapalli and Anakapalli villages around 70 families will be affected. N Haripalem and Thimmarajupeta villages around 162 families will be affected.	Affected families will be compensated and assisted as per the provision of LA act and the entitlement matrix
Commercial establishments will be affected in Nagulapalli and Anakapalli this villages.	Suitable compensation and assistances will be given by the project as per the LA act and the entitlement matrix.
Agriculture Cultivation will be affected in Haripalem and Thimmarajupeta villages.	Suitable compensation will be given by the Government as per the LA Act and the entitlement matrix.

<b>Concerns and Issues</b>	<b>Mitigation measures proposed / Reason for not being able to address the concern</b>
Impact on religious structures (CPR) and compensation for religious structure	For relocation of Temples, separate consultation will be conducted to identify the relocation site, including budget and ritual to be imparted for relocation of religious structure. Compensation will be provided at replacement cost for rebuilding at a suitable place.
Public consultation by revenue authorities is required in determination of compensation amount for the land and structures affected. Most of the landowners were concerned that they have not received any intimation about the compensation process for land and structure proposed for acquisition.	They were informed that the RDO will conduct consultation during determination of land cost and compensation and explain the method of arriving at the valuation of land and structure. Compensation will be paid as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and Resettlement Framework of VCICDP
Creation of employment for local people during the construction of the road.	Provision has been made in the contract to engage local labourers. The youth wanted employment opportunities during construction work. The employment opportunities were discussed with the villagers.
Retain remaining piece of land	Most of the land owners in the villages are not interested to give their remaining piece of land to the project with the anticipation that the 4-Lane road work will increase the land prices in the area/villages and they can benefit more by selling the remaining land parcels at higher land prices.
Demarcation of ROW	The villagers of Timmarajupeta (Atchuthapuram) wanted clear demarcation of the proposed ROW so that everyone is aware about the impact on ground.

**Table 23: Outcome of the Consultations during design stage**

<b>Concerns and Issues</b>	<b>Mitigation measures proposed / Reason for not being able to address the concern</b>
<b>Meeting in Munagapaka Village on 12 and 30 October 2015 - Participants 350 (including 64 women)</b>	
A number of houses will be dismantled due to construction of the road.	Adequate compensation and assistances will be provided.
Fair compensation for houses on market rate and issue of free house site pattas and construction of Houses for the affected houses to be given.	Compensation and assistances will be provided as per the provisions of the LA act and the project entitlement matrix
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 compensated. Existing water pathways will be maintained / restored.
Fair compensation for land on market rate and residual land be paid to the affected families	Will be provided as per the provisions of the New LA Act and Rules of the State
Impact on shop and commercial structure in government land	Will be provided assistance to restore income levels and shifting assistance in addition structure compensation will be provided
Risk of accident to children and animal due to widening of the road	Sign boards warning vehicles in built up sections, school zones will be installed and pedestrian crossing places will be provided. Road safety awareness will be undertaken.
Dust and health related problems at the time of construction work	Necessary mitigation measures proposed
Impact on rural water and drain system due to construction work.	Will not affect, only after utility shifting the civil work will start

Concerns and Issues	Mitigation measures proposed / Reason for not being able to address the concern
Impact on religious structures and compensation	Impact will be assessed, structures valued and compensation will be provided at replacement cost for rebuilding at a suitable place
Villagers requested for relocating the CPRs within the village limit in land provided by village committee	It was informed that relocation of CPRs will be done in consultation with the villagers and in suitable place identified by the villagers
Provision of under passes at junctions, school zones and zebra crossings	No underpass proposed, but pedestrian crossing will be there
Provision for irrigation water flow from one side to the other	Any such existing facilities will be retained/improved
Participation of local leaders or public representative in compensation determination	The compensation will be determined as per the new LA 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 civil work commences
Creation of employment for local people during the construction of the road.	Provision has been made in the contract to engage local labourers
Concerns of impact to structures were raised by the Munagapaka and Haripalem people and they wanted to reconsider the extent of widening	They were informed that their earlier request has been accommodated and width reduced and present request would be communicated to APRDC. It is to be noted that the widening has been reduced to the maximum possible based on the earlier request.
Concerns were expressed about the names of landowners wrongly published in the newspaper	They were informed that the newspaper publication is based on the land records and these being not updated was the reason for incorrect names being published. However, they were assured that all these will be rectified at the time of award enquiry.
<b>Meeting in RDO Office, Anakapalle and <i>Munagapaka</i> Village on 14 November 2018 - Participants 75 (including 12 women)</b>	
The road from Anakapalli and Atchutapuram should be limited to 100 feet and should be 50 feet from the centre of the road	The revised proposed right-of-way requested was accepted and design was modified accordingly by APRDC
Old bridge at Haripalem should be dismantled first and new bridge should be constructed at the same place instead of constructing a new bridge besides old one	Request would be considered
Service roads need to be provided	Service road provision is there in the design
Underpasses to be provided at the village, mainly at village junction	No proposal for underpass. However, proper road crossing will be provided ensuring safety of the local community
The irrigation cum drain channels which flow from 4/2 to 5/6 right side and 4/6 to 5/6 left side of the Anakapalli-Atchutapuram Road need to be maintained. Agriculture fields receive water from Sarada river and also excess water is drained through them	Irrigation channel will be maintained and also improved upon.

**Figure 4: Consultation Photographs**



*Consultations at Haripalem Village*



*Consultations at A.A. Road visit*



*Consultations at Kondakarla Village*



*Consultations at Nagulapalli and JP.Agraharam, Anakapalli South*



*Section of the Participants during the Consultations at Ompolu and Munagapaka Villages - November 2021*



*Section of the Participants during the Consultations at Haripalem and Thimmarajupeta Villages - November 2021*

**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. The consultation had in November 2018 is a typical example of how consultations can help in resolving concerns of the people. The request of the people was accommodated, and design was modified by reducing the proposed right-of-way from 120 feet to 100 feet, which not only minimized involuntary resettlement impacts but also got peoples support for the project.

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 affected persons have been proposed during resettlement plan implementation and the Project implementation Unit (PIU), viz APRDC and the implementation support 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 affected persons and other stakeholders will be consulted regarding the factors that necessitated the change, efforts taken to minimize 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 the resettlement plan, NGO will organize public meetings and will appraise the communities about the schedule/progress in the implementation of civil works, including awareness regarding road construction, HIV, COVID-19 health protocols and road safety.
- (iv) Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups like women headed families and scheduled caste to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration in the implementation.
- (v) Consultations specific to affected CPRs such as places of worship will be continued with concerned owners, users and CPR management/user committee. Opinions/suggestions/concerns of the concerned stakeholders (owners/users/committee) will be particularly considered regarding access provision, timing of works, and relocation/rehabilitation of the affected community asset/structure/property. Such consultations will be carried out till civil works and/or relocation/rehabilitation of CPR is completed.

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

**Table 24: 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-Oct. 2015 and Dec 2018-January 2019	DPR Consultant / PIU	Completed
Survey	Identifying affected persons and collected information on affected persons. Carrying out consultations to capture issues and concerns of people and incorporate in the design.	Jan.- 2016 Feb.2016 and Dec. 2018-Dec. 2021	DPR Consultant	Completed

Activity	Task	Period	Agencies	Remarks
Public Notification for SIA/LA	Publish list of affected lands/sites in a local newspaper	January 2020	PIU / Joint Collector	Draft notification published on 16.02.2021. DD published on 22 October.2021
Web disclosure of the draft resettlement framework and draft resettlement plan	Draft Resettlement Framework and Draft Resettlement Plan posted on APRDC website	Q1 2023	PIU	
Resettlement Framework and Resettlement Plan disclosure meetings	Carryout consultations with affected persons on significance of impact, entitlement, implementation arrangement and GRC	Q1 2023 onwards	PIU / NGO	After resettlement framework and resettlement plan approval by GoAP
Project information Dissemination	Project commencement details and scheduling of civil works	Q1 2023 onwards	PIU / NGO	
Consultation with affected persons	Throughout during resettlement plan implementation and formal consultation meetings to be held at least once in every quarter	Throughout the period of 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 the period of resettlement plan implementation	PIU	
Dissemination of GRC actions	Summary of complaints received and action taken will be uploaded in the website of APRDC	Throughout the period of resettlement plan implementation	PIU	

## E. Disclosure

54. Information will be disseminated to affected persons at various stages. Information including magnitude of loss, detailed asset valuations, entitlements and special provisions, grievance redressal procedures, timing of payments, displacement schedule, civil works schedule will be disclosed by the PIU with assistance of the NGO hired for assisting in resettlement plan implementation. This will be done through public consultation and made available to affected persons as brochures, leaflets, or booklets, in Telugu. The Telugu version of executive summary of resettlement plan along with the entitlement matrix and structure and process of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will also be disclosed.

55. Gist of the resettlement plan will be translated and made accessible to the affected persons, by making hard copies of the resettlement plan available at: (i) the offices of the PIU / R&B (ii) office of the District Collectors (iii) Mandal Revenue Offices and (iv) Offices of the Panchayat / Union / Municipality / Corporation, as soon as the plans are available.

56. Electronic version of the draft and/or updated resettlement plan will be placed on the websites of the APRDC-PIU/PMU and ADB and will be disclosed to affected persons. In addition, all semi-annual social monitoring reports will be disclosed on PMU, PIU and ADB websites. Resettlement Plans will be maintained on the websites throughout the life of the project.

## **V. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

### **A. Background**

57. Recognizing the social issues that can arise in infrastructure projects proposed under Visakhapatnam to Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program (VCICDP), Department of Industries (DoI), GoAP has prepared a Resettlement Framework and indigenous peoples planning framework in line with National and State Laws and Policies, and ADB Safeguards Policy Statement. The resettlement framework 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 Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, The Indian Electricity Act, 2003, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Policy of Government of Andhra Pradesh, 2005, State laws and regulations and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.

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

59. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, provides for a transparent process and just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land is acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and provides for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families. The basic principle of the RFCTLARR Act is to ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory land acquisition should be such that the affected persons become partners in development, leading to an improvement in the standard of living after acquisition. This act came into effect on 1 January 2014 and the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 stands repealed. The salient provision of RFCTLARR Act is 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 Social Impact Assessment (SIA). The SIA is reviewed by an Expert Group to assess if the potential benefits of the project outweigh the social cost and adverse social impacts. The expert group can recommend either for or against proceeding with the project. The appropriate government is not bound by the decision of the expert group and can decide otherwise.

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 3 years; or (iii) consented amount paid for PPPs or private companies. In case of rural areas, the market value of land so determined is multiplied by a factor, to be decided by the appropriate government. A solatium of 100% is payable on the market value of land multiplied by the factor and all immovable properties or assets, trees and plants.

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. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (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 January 01, 2015.

65. Since this second ordinance also was to lapse and the replacement bill relating to the RFCTLARR (Amendment) Ordinance has been referred to the Joint Committee of the Houses (Parliament) for examination, this order dated August 28, 2015 has been passed wherein the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, relating to the determination of compensation in accordance with the First Schedule, rehabilitation and resettlement in accordance with the Second Schedule and infrastructure amenities in accordance with the Third Schedule shall apply to all cases of land acquisition under the enactments specified in the Fourth Schedule to the said Act with effect from September 01, 2015. Further, the exemption of SIA and acquisition of multi crop land for infrastructure projects has been done away with; thereby SIA provisions become applicable to VCICDP.

## **3. Andhra Pradesh Government Order on Resumption of Assigned Lands**

66. 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.

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

#### **4. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009**

68. ADBs Safeguard Policy Statement (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.

69. 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.

70. 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**

71. 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 7. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013', which has integrated provisions of NRRP with that of LA Act 1894, recognizes 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.

72. 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 RF in line with ADB's requirements, the RF 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 recognize, 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.

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

74. 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 minimize 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 settlement<sup>24</sup> 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**

### **5. Compensation for Land**

75. Land will be acquired in accordance with provisions of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and while determining the compensation for land, the competent authority will be guided by the provisions of Sec 26, Sec 27, Sec 28, Sec 29 and Sec 30 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The compensation includes the multiplying factor<sup>25</sup> of 1.25 times of higher of guideline value or average of higher 50% of sale dead rates for last 3 years or any rates consented for PPP or private projects. In addition 100% solatium for involuntary acquisition of land will be added. If the residual land, remaining after acquisition, is unviable, the owner of such land/property will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding/property.

### **6. Compensation for Structures**

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<sup>24</sup> 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.

<sup>25</sup> As per GO. Ms. No. 389 of Revenue (Land acquisition) Department, dated 20.11.2014

76. The replacement value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of latest R&B Standard Schedule of Rates (SSR) as on date without depreciation and 100% solatium will be added to the structure compensation. While considering the R&B 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 local self-governing bodies like Village Panchayat/Village council in accordance with the modalities determined by such bodies to ensure judicious use of the amount of compensation. Further, all compensation and assistance will be paid to affected persons at least 1 month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets.

77. Affected 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 affected persons can take away the materials salvaged from the building within 30-days from the date of payment of compensation and failing which, the same will be disposed by the project authority without giving any further notice.

## **7. Compensation for Trees**

78. 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 affected persons will have the opportunity to harvest crops/trees within 1-month from the date of payment of compensation.

## **VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS**

### **A. Introduction**

79. Affected persons recognized under the subproject include (i) persons with formal legal rights to land or assets lost in its entirety or in part; and (ii) persons who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land or assets. Some of the affected persons within the two categories have been identified as vulnerable persons<sup>26</sup> as well. All affected persons will be eligible for his/her entitlements as provided in this resettlement plan which is aligned to the resettlement framework of the project.

### **B. Eligibility Criteria**

80. 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;

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<sup>26</sup> Vulnerable families are those families with physical/mentally disabled members, women headed families, below the poverty line families (Antyodaya Anna Yojana and Annapurna Scheme card holder families), elderly (above 60 years), women and children (destitute and orphans), the Indigenous Peoples, the landless and those without legal title to land, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families

- (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.

81. **Cut-off Date:** 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. Under this subproject, the date of preliminary notification of intended acquisition as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act will be treated as the cut-off date for title holders, and for non-titleholders the start date of census survey for the subproject will be the cut-off date. For this subproject, the census and socio-economic survey was conducted between October and November 2021. The start date 7 October will be considered as the cut-off date for non-titleholders.<sup>27</sup> 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.

82. 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 families

### C. Entitlement Matrix

83. In accordance with the rehabilitation and resettlement measures suggested for the project, all affected families and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation package and resettlement assistances, depending on the nature of ownership rights of the affected asset and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the affected persons, including 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 program. The affected persons will be entitled to the following six types of compensation and assistance package:

- (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 displaced families;
- (v) Assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation site (if required), and
- (vi) Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community resources/facilities.

84. 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 affected persons.

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<sup>27</sup> In case of incomplete survey of non-titleholders, the start date of the census survey in a particular village/settlement/locality will be treated as the cut-off date.

**Table 25: Entitlement Matrix<sup>28</sup>**

Impact Category	S. No. corresponding to Entitlement Matrix in Resettlement Framework	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
<b>Section I. TITLE HOLDERS - Loss of Private Property</b>			
Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)	1.1	Compensation for land at Replacement Cost or Land for land, where feasible.	<p>Land will be acquired by the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.</p> <p>Replacement cost for land will be the higher of the following: (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii) average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years ; or (iii) consented amount paid for PPP projects or private companies.</p> <p>In addition to the above, 100% solatium and 12% interest from date of notification<sup>29</sup> to award.</p> <p>The multiplier or factor adopted by GoAP<sup>30</sup> 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 landowner will have the option of offering the unviable severed portion of the land for acquisition.</p>
	1.2	One-time payment of Rs.500,000 for each affected household or, annuity policy that shall pay Rs.2000 per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL	

<sup>28</sup> PMU has confirmed that the 'entitlement matrix' will be applicable to all the subprojects implemented under VCICDP through a letter dated 11 June 2022.

<sup>29</sup> For the purpose computing the 12% interest on the market value, the competent authority will take the period from SIA notification [Sec 4 (2)] to award or, from preliminary notification [Sec 11(1)] to award, as the case may be

<sup>30</sup> Vide G.O.Ms. No. 389 of Revenue (Land Acquisition) Department, dated 20.11.2014.

Impact Category	S. No. corresponding to Entitlement Matrix in Resettlement Framework	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
Loss of residential structure	2.1	<p>In addition to compensation for land and assistance listed above under S.No.1</p> <p>Cash compensation at scheduled rates for structure without depreciation and with 100% solatium</p>	<p>The value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined by R&amp;B Department on the basis of relevant R&amp;B (Buildings) SoR as on date, without depreciation.</p> <p>For partially affected structures, the affected person will have the option of claiming compensation for the entire structure, if the remaining portion is unviable.</p>
	2.2	Right to salvage materials from affected structure	
	2.3	One time assistance of Rs.25,000 to those who lose a cattle shed	
	2.4	An alternative house as per IAY <sup>31</sup> specifications for those in rural areas who have to relocate; and a constructed house/flat of minimum 50 m <sup>2</sup> for those in urban areas, or, cash in lieu of house if opted for (the cash in lieu of house will be RS.100, 000 <sup>32</sup> in rural areas in line with Gol IAY standards, and RS.150,000 <sup>33</sup> in case of urban areas.	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 affected family <sup>34</sup> of an artisan or self- employed person who has to relocate.	

<sup>31</sup> IAY is now renamed as Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY) and the cash in lieu of house will be paid as per the latest revised amount under the scheme, including the State contribution.

<sup>32</sup> Beneficiary assistance currently under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Grameen (PMAY-G) is ₹ 120,000, of which Gol contribution is ₹.72,000 and State (GoAP) contribution is ₹ 48,000. Additional assistance of ₹ 80,000 that includes GoAP loan facility (₹18,740), MGRENGS employment (₹58,260) and Individual Household Latrine construction assistance (₹3,000) is further provided by the state.

<sup>33</sup> As per G.O.R.T. No. 86 (dated 14.07.2016), Housing (R&UH.A2) department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, assistance of ₹ 250,000 (GoAP- ₹ 100,000 and Gol- ₹ 150,000) is provisioned under PMAY-Urban. Further, loan assistance up to ₹ 75,000 is also provided under the scheme

<sup>34</sup> The term 'family' is used in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. In this entitlement matrix, the term 'household' and 'family' denote 'affected family'.

Impact Category	S. No. corresponding to Entitlement Matrix in Resettlement Framework	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
	2.6	One-time subsistence allowance of Rs.36,000 for affected households who are required to relocate due to the project.	
	2.7	Shifting assistance <sup>35</sup> of Rs.50,000 for affected households who require to relocate due to the project	
	2.8	One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.50,000 for affected households who have to relocate	
	2.9	Additional one-time assistance of Rs.50,000 to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families displaced from Scheduled areas and who are required to relocate due to project.	
	2.10	Registration cost and taxes associated with new house, if any, will be borne by the project.	
Loss of Commercial structure	3.1	In addition to compensation for land and assistances listed above under S. No.1  Cash compensation for structure at scheduled rates without depreciation, with 100% solatium.	The value of commercial structures and other immovable properties will be determined by R&B Department on the basis of relevant R&B (Buildings) SOR as on date, without depreciation.  For partially affected structures, the affected person will have the option of claiming compensation for the entire structure, if the remaining portion is not viable for continuing business.
	3.2	Right to salvage affected materials	
	3.3	Shifting assistance <sup>36</sup> of Rs.50,000 for affected households who require to relocate the business due to the project	

<sup>35</sup> To cover the cost of transportation of household articles and salvaged material from the structure.

<sup>36</sup> To cover the cost of transportation of household articles and salvaged material from the structure

Impact Category	S. No. corresponding to Entitlement Matrix in Resettlement Framework	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
	3.4	One time Resettlement Allowance of Rs.50,000 for affected households who have to relocate the business	
	3.5	Additional onetime assistance of Rs.50,000 to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families who are displaced from scheduled areas and who are required to relocate the business due to the project.	
Impact to tenants / leaseholders (residential / commercial /agricultural) / sharecroppers	<b>4.1</b> 4.1.1	<b>Residential</b> Two months' notice to vacate the rented premises	
	4.1.2	For tenants who have to relocate, rental allowance for two months	
	4.1.3	Shifting assistance <sup>37</sup> of Rs.10,000	
	<b>4.2</b> 4.2.1	<b>Commercial</b> Two months' notice to vacate the rental premises	
	4.2.2	For tenants who have to relocate, rental allowance for two months	
	4.2.3	Shifting assistance <sup>38</sup> of Rs.10,000	
		<b>4.4</b>  4.4.1  4.4.2	For all the above categories (residential/commercial/ agriculture) of tenants/leaseholders/ sharecroppers  In addition to the above, reimbursement for unexpired lease/advance rent paid. Even if informal.

<sup>37</sup> To cover the cost of transportation of household articles and salvaged material from the structure

<sup>38</sup> To cover the cost of transportation of household articles and salvaged material from the structure

Impact Category	S. No. corresponding to Entitlement Matrix in Resettlement Framework	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
	4.4.3	<p>Assistance to find new land/place for affected tenants/leaseholders.</p> <p>All the above provisions will apply to tenants/ leaseholders/ sharecroppers of negotiated land settlements as well as those affected by land acquisition.</p>	
Impact to trees, standing crops, other properties, perennial and non-perennial crops:	5.1	Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price to be determined by the Forest Department for timber trees and by the Horticulture / Agriculture Department for other trees (perennial trees), with 100% solatium.	
	5.2	Loss of other associated properties such as irrigation wells will be compensated at scheduled rates of R&B Department (Buildings) Department, with 100% solatium.	
<b>Section II. NON-TITLE HOLDERS<sup>39</sup> - Impact to squatters / encroachers</b>			
Impact to Squatters	6.1 6.1.1	<p><b>Loss of Residential House</b></p> <p>Compensation for structure at scheduled rates without depreciation, with two months' notice to demolish the affected structure</p>	<p>Only 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>
	6.1.2	Right to salvage materials from the affected house.	
	6.1.3	An alternative house for those who have to	

<sup>39</sup> affected person who has no legal right over the acquired land.

Impact Category	S. No. corresponding to Entitlement Matrix in Resettlement Framework	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
		relocate, as per IAY <sup>40</sup> specifications in rural areas and a constructed house/flat of minimum 50 m <sup>2</sup> . in urban areas, or cash in lieu of house, if opted for (the cash in lieu of house will be Rs.100,000 <sup>41</sup> in line with GoI IAY standards in rural areas and Rs.150,000 <sup>42</sup> 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-off date.	
	6.1.4	One-time subsistence allowance of Rs.18,000	
	6.1.5	Shifting assistance <sup>43</sup> of Rs.10,000.	
	<b>6.2</b> 6.2.1	<b>Loss of Commercial shop</b> Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with one-month notice to demolish affected structure	Only directly affected squatters, who do business at the location, will be eligible for all assistance.  Structure owners in RoW/government land who do not run the business and have rented out the structure will be eligible for compensation for structure and no other assistance will be provided them. The occupier (squatter-tenant) will be eligible for one time subsistence allowance and shifting/relocation assistances.
	6.2.2	Right to salvage materials from affected structure	
	6.2.3	One time rehabilitation grant of Rs. 20,000 for reconstruction of affected shop	
	6.2.4	One time subsistence allowance of Rs.18,000	
	6.2.5	Shifting assistance <sup>44</sup> of Rs.10,000	

<sup>40</sup> (Footnote 33)

<sup>41</sup> (Footnote 34)

<sup>42</sup> (Footnote 35)

<sup>43</sup> To cover the cost of transportation of household articles and salvaged material from the structure

<sup>44</sup> To cover the cost of transportation of household articles and salvaged material from the structure

Impact Category	S. No. corresponding to Entitlement Matrix in Resettlement Framework	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
	7.1 7.1.1	<b>Structure</b> Two months' notice to demolish the encroached structure	
	7.2.	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for the affected portion of the structure	The value of commercial structures and other immovable properties will be determined by R&B Department on the basis of relevant SoR as on date without depreciation.
<b>Section III. Loss of Livelihood Opportunities</b>			
Loss of income from commercial shop / business to titleholders	8.1	Subsistence allowance of Rs.36,000 to affected business owner who is required to relocate the business due to the project	If the business owner is different from the structure owner, the subsistence allowance and one-time grant for loss of livelihood will be paid to the business owner.
	8.2	One time grant of Rs.25,000 for affected business owners who are required to relocate the business due to the project	
Loss of employment in non-agricultural activities or daily agricultural wages or other wage workers	8.3	Subsistence allowance equivalent to applicable prevalent minimum wage for 6 months.	Only agricultural labourers, who are in full-time / permanent employment of the land owner, or, full-time employees of affected businesses will be eligible for this assistance. Seasonal agricultural labourers will not be entitled to this assistance.
<b>Section V. Impact to Vulnerable Displaced Persons</b>			
Vulnerable <sup>45</sup> Households (affected by all type of impacts)	9.1	Training for skill development. This includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance, food, and loss of wages for earning members for the duration of training.	One adult member of the affected household, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development.  The PIU, with the support of the NGO appointed for Resettlement Plan implementation, will identify the number of eligible vulnerable displaced persons

<sup>45</sup>Women Headed Households (WHH), elderly headed households, children (orphans and/or working children, if any) 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, scheduled tribe households, landless households and those without legal title.

Impact Category	S. No. corresponding to Entitlement Matrix in Resettlement Framework	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
	9.2	One time assistance of Rs.25,000 to AHs who have to relocate	<p>during joint verification and updating of the Resettlement Plan. The PIU will conduct training needs assessment in consultation with the affected persons so as to develop appropriate training programmes suitable to the skill and the region.</p> <p>Suitable trainers or local resource persons will be identified by PIU and NGO in consultation with local training institutes.</p> <p>Assistance to be provided by PIU and NGO to vulnerable households to find suitable jobs.</p>
	9.3	Preference in employment in project construction activities, and project-related permanent employment and industries in GVMC/APIIC areas	
<b>Section VI. Impact During Civil Works</b>			
Impact to structure / assets / tree / crops	10.1	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
Use of private land	10.2	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	
<b>Section VII. Common Property Resources</b>			
Impact to common property resources such as places of worship, community buildings, schools, etc.	11.1	Relocation or restoration, if feasible, or cash compensation at replacement cost.	The PIU will ensure that utilities are relocated prior to commencement of civil works in accordance with the civil works schedule.
	11.2	Will be relocated and services restored prior to commencement of civil works.	

Impact Category	S. No. corresponding to Entitlement Matrix in Resettlement Framework	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
Utilities such as water supply, electricity, etc.			
<b>Section VIII. Unforeseen Impacts</b>			
Unforeseen impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of ADB SPS 2009.			

Note: The entitlement matrix rows included in this draft resettlement plan pertain to the impacts assessed based on preliminary design. Applicable additional entitlement matrix rows of the resettlement framework for the project will be included in the updated resettlement plan, in case additional impacts are assessed at detailed design or detailed measurement survey stage.

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

## VII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

### A. Provision for Relocation

86. 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 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.

### B. Relocation Strategy

87. The project will require to develop suitable resettlement sites based on choices and options of the physically displaced affected persons and resettlement sites for small groups of physically displaced will also have to be explored. The PIU with the help of the implementation support NGO should carry out extensive consultations with the physically displaced families for identifying suitable places for development of resettlement sites, if opted for and required.

88. The census survey impacts indicate that the subproject will lead to physical displacement of about 231 affected families (189 physically displaced families and 42 physically and economically displaced families - please refer Table 1). Considering that the impacts are higher in 2-settlements viz. Munagapaka and Haripalem, the resettlement site, if opted for by the families facing physical displacement during census survey, may have to be developed in or near these two settlements to accommodate the physically displaced families. No physical displacement will occur until the alternate housing arrangements are made.

### **C. Development of Resettlement Sites**

89. 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 will be purchased or acquired. The suitability of sites for housing will be confirmed from the District Administration and title will be issued to the affected persons prior to the commencement of construction of houses. In all 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. In other cases, the project will explore the provision of individual sites to the affected persons. Physically 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 and/or house sites will be developed.

90. The NGO involved in the RP implementation, during the verification stage, will consult all physically displaced families 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 families and if adequate number of displaced families 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.

91. 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 and/or purchase suitable land for the same and make necessary funds available with the Joint Collector. 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 families through public draw of lots and patta/title will be issued to the displaced families.

92. The displaced families 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 the project. 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 resettled persons. Wherever houses or house sites are provided to the displaced families, the same will be registered in the name of the wife or women of the household and Patta (title) will be issued in the joint name.

## **VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION**

### **A. Loss of Livelihood in this Subproject**

93. The subproject will cause loss of livelihood to 544 affected families comprising 253 significantly affected agricultural landowners and 291 business owners. In addition, 259 employees, working in the affected businesses, will also be facing loss of livelihood. The displaced persons losing livelihood will be assisted to improve or at least restore their income levels to pre-project level.

## **B. Entitlements for Loss of Livelihood**

94. 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.

### **1. Loss of livelihood to title owner**

- (i) 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;
- (ii) onetime payment of ₹5,00,000/- for each affected family or annuity policy that shall pay ₹2,000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL. This will be in accordance with guidelines for eligibility and entitlement issued by GoAP;
- (iii) right to salvage affected materials;
- (iv) one time assistance of ₹25,000 for each affected family of an artisan or self-employed or small trader and who has to relocate;
- (v) subsistence allowance of ₹36,000/- for affected families who require to relocate their business due to the project;
- (vi) shifting assistance of ₹50,000/- to the business owner, who is required to relocate the business; and
- (vii) one time Resettlement Allowance of ₹50,000/- for affected household who have to relocate their business.

### **2. Residential tenants**

- (i) rental allowance for two months;
- (ii) shifting assistance of ₹10,000/-;

### **3. Commercial tenants**

- (i) rental allowance for two months;
- (ii) shifting assistance of ₹10,000/-; and
- (iii) One time grant of ₹25,000 for affected business owners who are required to relocate the business due to the project.
- (iv) One time subsistence allowance of ₹36,000/- for affected business owners who are required to relocate their business due to the project

### **4. Commercial squatters**

- (i) compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with 1-month notice to demolish affected structure;
- (ii) right to salvage the affected materials;
- (iii) one time rehabilitation grant of ₹20,000 for reconstruction of affected shop;
- (iv) one time subsistence allowance of ₹18,000/-; and
- (v) shifting assistance of ₹10,000/-.

### **5. Employees in significantly affected shops**

- (i) subsistence allowance equivalent to applicable prevalent minimum wage for 6 months.

#### **6. Additional assistance for Vulnerable affected families**

- (i) Training for skill development. This includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance, food, and loss of wages for earning members for the duration of training,
- (ii) One time assistance of ₹25,000 to affected families who have to relocate / relocate the business, and
- (iii) Preference in employment in project construction activities, and project-related permanent employment and industries in GVMC/APIIC areas.

#### **C. Income Restoration Measures**

95. The entitlement proposed for this subproject has adequate provisions for restoration of livelihood of the affected communities. Wherever feasible and if the affected 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 affected 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 affected persons, in particular to the vulnerable affected persons, for income restoration and skill up-gradation as necessary.

96. The displaced persons will be converged with prevailing schemes of housing, livelihood restoration like PMGYS scheme for housing etc.

#### **D. Livelihood Rehabilitation of Vulnerable**

97. The subproject involves impact vulnerable families of whom majority are significantly impacted. The EM provides for skill development and one-time financial assistance for the ones facing relocation. The NGO in close coordination with the District Administration will identify suitable training programs to the eligible vulnerable families for skill development and use the training fund allocated purposefully.

98. Efforts would be made to dovetail on going welfare programmes with this project for the benefit of the affected families. Assistance to be provided by PIU and NGO to vulnerable households to find suitable jobs. Further, the NGO will closely monitor the vulnerable families and ensure that the compensation and other assistances are used effectively so that the standard of living of the vulnerable families are better off than the pre-project level. The PIU and implementation support NGO/agency will also facilitate displaced persons to access Government schemes that could help them to restore income and livelihood. Access to specific schemes for vulnerable persons/families (persons with disabilities, elderly, below poverty line, women, widows, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe, etc.) will be facilitated by the PIU and project NGO.<sup>46</sup> Non-titleholders among the vulnerable will also be supported and

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<sup>46</sup> The implementation support NGO/agency will coordinate with village level volunteers (deployed for implementation of government welfare schemes) to ensure access to such schemes by project affected persons and particularly by the vulnerable households among the affected population. List of existing government welfare schemes may be accessed at: <http://www.aproms.ap.gov.in/Navaratanlu/index.html#AP-sdg>

facilitated by the implementing NGOs (and PIUs) to access various programs of the state or central government on livelihood enhancement measures and housing, among others.

## IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

### A. Introduction

99. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject include compensation for private land determined in accordance with RFCTLARR Act, 2013 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 has been budgeted, including the cost of resettlement plan implementation. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is **₹1158.61 million**.<sup>47</sup> The major heads of budget items are listed below:

### B. Compensation

100. **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 the survey in discussion with local community and the elected local body representatives. For budgetary purpose, the replacement cost for land has been taken as ₹35,00,000<sup>48</sup> per acre or say ₹865 per m<sup>2</sup> (Land Cost Base price as per Stamps & Registration Dept, GoAP 2020 for Munagapaka village). The multiplying factor as per GoAP rules is 1.25 and hence with the 100% solatium, the land cost will be ₹2162 per m<sup>2</sup> or ₹87,50,000 per acre

101. **Structure:** The compensation for structures have been arrived at based on R&B Schedule of Rates, 2019 for building works, material and labour. For budgetary purpose, the replacement cost for structure without depreciation has been taken as ₹8,299 per m<sup>2</sup>. for permanent structure, ₹6,039 per m<sup>2</sup>. for semi-permanent structure and ₹2,365 per m<sup>2</sup>. of temporary structure. Replacement cost for compound wall of stone masonry has been taken as ₹5413 per running meter and a budgetary provision of ₹40,000/- 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 ₹2,500 per m<sup>2</sup>. However, at the time of joint verification, the competent authority will value each and every structure to arrive at the replacement cost.

### C. Assistance

102. **The minimum agricultural wages:** has been based on 'Minimum Rates of Wages The daily wages rates decided by the District Committee on 01.10.2021 in respect of notified wages for the year 2021-2022 has been taken as minimum wages non- technical unskilled rural area is equivalent to ₹404 per day and monthly will be ₹10,100/- (Rs.404 per day x 25 days per month)

<sup>47</sup> This estimate may change as the Entitlement Matrix (EM) has been approved. In case of any change, this document will be updated to reflect such change in estimate.

<sup>48</sup> Land Cost determined as per base price collected from the website Stamps & Registration Dept, GoAP 2020 [www/rp.ap.govt](http://www/rp.ap.govt) of Munagapaka village Mandal Munagapaka District Vishakhapatnam (Screen shot appended as Appendix -9)

vide proceeding of the Collector File No.REV-CSEC0GNR(MWA)/1/2021-JA(C7)-VSKPCO appended as Appendix 11.

103. **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 ₹3,000, based on information obtained from census survey, and the 2-months assistance works out to ₹6,000 per tenant. All other unit rates as per the minimum provisions contained in RFCTLARR Act and as per the entitlement matrix.

#### **D. Compensation for Community Assets and Government Structures**

104. 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**

105. The cost of hiring NGO for assisting PIU in resettlement plan implementation has been provided with a budget of ₹6,000,000 and the resettlement plan implementation is expected to be completed as per the implementation schedule (Table 28) 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 ₹2,500,000 has been made available for hiring of a consultant for the same. A lump sum budgetary provision of ₹1,000,000 has been made to meet administrative expenses of GRC. Further, a lump sum provision of ₹500,000 to meet disclosure expenses and a lump sum provision of ₹4,00,000/- for staff training, in particular the social unit of the PIU, has also been budgeted.

#### **F. Source of Funding and Fund Flow**

106. The Government will provide adequate budget for all land acquisition compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement 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, made available by PMU. The APRDC, being the PIU for this subproject, will provide necessary funds for compensation for land and structure and the cost of resettlement assistances 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**

107. The budget for this sub-project is based on data and information collected during census and socio-economic surveys conducted between November and December 2021 as per the revised proposal and the unit rates worked out from the latest SoR. The total budget for the proposed subproject resettlement plan is estimated at ₹1158.61 million. A detailed budget estimate is given in the following table.

**Table 26: Budget Estimate<sup>49</sup>**

Item No	Item	Input Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
<b>1</b>	<b>Compensation</b>				
1.1	Land Cost (Multiplying Factor 1.25 and Solatium 100%)	Acres	8,750,000	21.563	188,676,250
1.2	Temporary Structures and Solatium 100%	m <sup>2</sup>	4,730	398.29	1,883,912
1.3	Semi-permanent Structures and Solatium 100%	m <sup>2</sup>	12,078	2548.03	30,775,106
1.4	Permanent Structures and Solatium 100%	m <sup>2</sup>	16,598	9519.5	158,004,661
1.6	Compound Wall (in running meter)	RMT	10,826	559.18	6,053,683
1.7	Compensation for Trees*	LS		965	4,825,000
	<b>Sub Total for Compensation (1)</b>				<b>39,02,18,612</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>R&amp;R Assistance</b>				
2.1	One time Livelihood Assistance	One Time	500,000	988	494,000,000
2.2	One time resettlement allowance	One Time	50,000	349	17,450,000
2.3	Subsistence allowance	One Time	36,000	349	12,564,000
2.4	Shifting allowance	One time	50,000	349	17,450,000
2.5	Alternate house	One Time	261,260	231	60,351,060
2.7	One time assistance for cattle shed	One Time	25,000	24	600,000
2.8	One time assistance for loss of trade / self-employment	One Time	25,000	181	4,525,000
2.9	Vulnerable Household assistance- One time assistance of Rs. 25,000 to affected households who have to relocate **	One Time	33,675	169	5,691,121
2.10	Training for Vulnerable household	One Time	5,000	550	27,50,000
2.11	One-time subsistence allowance for NTH***	One Time	24,246	115	2,788,313
2.12	Shifting allowance for NTH***	One Time	13,470	115	1,549,063
2.13	Rehabilitation grant for NTH##	One Time	26,940	94	2,532,381
2.14	For commercial tenants who have to relocate, subsistence allowance of Rs.36,000	One Time	36,000	16	576,000
2.15	For commercial tenants who have to relocate, rental allowance for two months @	One Time	25,000	16	400,000
2.16	Rental assistance for Tenants	One Time	6,000	95	570,000
2.17	Shifting Assistance for tenants@@	One Time	13,470	95	1,279,660
2.18	Assistance for Employees	One Time	60,600	259	15,695,400

<sup>49</sup>As per the requirements mentioned under paragraph 72 of the resettlement framework, adequacy of unit costs of entitlements and assistances to meet replacement cost requirements (as defined by ADB SPS 2009) were assessed during preparation of this resettlement plan. Accordingly, unit costs for (item number 2.9, 2.11 to 2.14 and 2.17 in this table) that were assessed to be not meeting the replacement cost have been updated. A multiplication factor of 1.347 (calculated based on the formula provided in the resettlement framework) has been applied to arrive at updated costs. Further, all unit cost/rates for entitlements will be reviewed at the time of finalization of the award as well, to ensure that it meets the replacement costs. The resettlement budget will be revised accordingly in the updated resettlement plan. For any delay in payment of compensation, applicable interest as per law will be paid.

For applicable CPIAL rates of February 2016 and November 2022, please refer:

Feb 2016 CPIAL- [https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS\\_ViewBulletin.aspx?Id=16078](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_ViewBulletin.aspx?Id=16078)

Nov 2022 CPIAL- [https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS\\_ViewBulletin.aspx?Id=21424](https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/BS_ViewBulletin.aspx?Id=21424)

Item No	Item	Input Unit	Rate	Quantity	Amount
	<b>Sub Total for R&amp;R Assistance (2)</b>				<b>640,771,998</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Community Assets</b>				
3.1	Minor Impacted Structures (Compound, etc)	Unit	50,000	10	500,000
3.2	Public Water Taps	Unit	150,000	18	2,700,000
3.4	Places of Worship	Unit	300,000	25	7,500,000
3.5	Other government buildings	Unit	200,000	6	1,200,000
	<b>Sub Total for Community Assets (3)</b>				<b>11,900,000</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Administrative Expenses</b>				
4.1	Training for staff	LS	-		400,000
4.2	NGO for RP Implementation	LS	-		6,000,000
4.3	Monitoring and Evaluation consultants	LS	-		25,00,000
4.4	GRC Expenses	LS	-		1,000,000
4.5	Disclosure	LS	-		500,000
	<b>Sub Total Administrative Expenses (4)</b>				<b>10,400,000</b>
	Sub Total (1+2+3+4)				1,053,290,610
	Contingency @ 10%				1,053,290,61
	Total				1,158,619,671
	<b>Total in Million ₹</b>				<b>1158.61</b>

\* Lump-sum budget has been provided for tree loss. Most of the trees are along the road alignment and likely to be under government ownership. However, during detailed measurement survey and census, actual ownership will be ascertained and in case of privately owned trees, compensation will be paid as per actual estimates to be determined by Forest Department (based on timber value at market price) for timber trees and by the Horticulture / Agriculture Department for other trees (perennial trees), with 100% solatium.

\*\* The number of vulnerable persons (169) eligible for this relocation assistance has been estimated based on socioeconomic survey and shall be paid only to vulnerable persons who face relocation impact during resettlement plan implementation. The unit cost revised based on applicable CPIAL.

\*\*\* The non-titleholders facing loss of residence and business are considered (refer Table 3). The unit cost revised based on applicable CPIAL.

## The non-titleholders losing business have been considered. The unit cost revised based on applicable CPIAL.

@ Rental allowance for two months provided for the 16 commercial tenants.

@@ The unit cost revised based on applicable CPIAL.

## H. Disbursement of Compensation and Assurances

108. In order to ensure that: (i) the affected 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 realization of proceeds after receipt of paper instrument is obviated, all disbursement of compensation for land and structure and assurances shall be done only through Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) mechanism and charges for ECS, if any, will be borne by PIU. If the affected person destination branch does not have the facility to receive ECS (Credit), then the disbursement shall be done through respective lead banks' IFSC (Indian Financial System Code). Payment through account payee cheques will be made wherever required and no cash payment will be made.

109. The NGO and PIU, while collecting bank particulars from the affected person, 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 affected person as part of the micro plan will be submitted to the jurisdictional Joint Collector for disbursement.

## X. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

### A. Grievance Redress Mechanism

110. A project-specific, three-tier GRM covers both environment and social issues. The GRM has been established to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social and environmental performance at project level. The GRM aims to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns related to the project. Assessment of the GRM designed and implemented for Project 1 shows that the system was effective in timely resolution of grievances in a transparent manner.<sup>50</sup> The proposed architecture for the project 2 of VCICDP GRM remains similar, with some refinement and strengthening for the industrial start-up areas, through (a) provision of help desks at each start-up area which would serve as accessible platforms for grievance registration for local communities and (b) ensuring indigenous peoples' representation in the GRM structure at district level, for Chittoor South start-up area.

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

- (i) **1st Level grievance.** The phone number of the PIU office should be made available at the construction site signboards. The contractors and field unit staff can immediately resolve onsite, seek the advice of the PIU safeguard manager (social safeguards and communications/environment safeguards) as required, within seven days of receipt of a complaint/grievance.
- (ii) **2nd level grievance.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within 7 days at field/ward level will be reviewed by the GRC at district level headed by Joint Collector. GRC will attempt to resolve them within 15 days. The PIU safeguard manager (social safeguards and communications/ environment safeguards) will be responsible to see through the process of redressal of each grievance.
- (iii) **3rd Level Grievance.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within 15 days at district level will be reviewed by the GRC at state level headed by the project director, PMU with support from district GRC, PMU officer - social safeguard and communications/officer-environmental safeguards, and PMSC environment and social safeguards specialists. GRC will attempt to resolve them within 15 days.

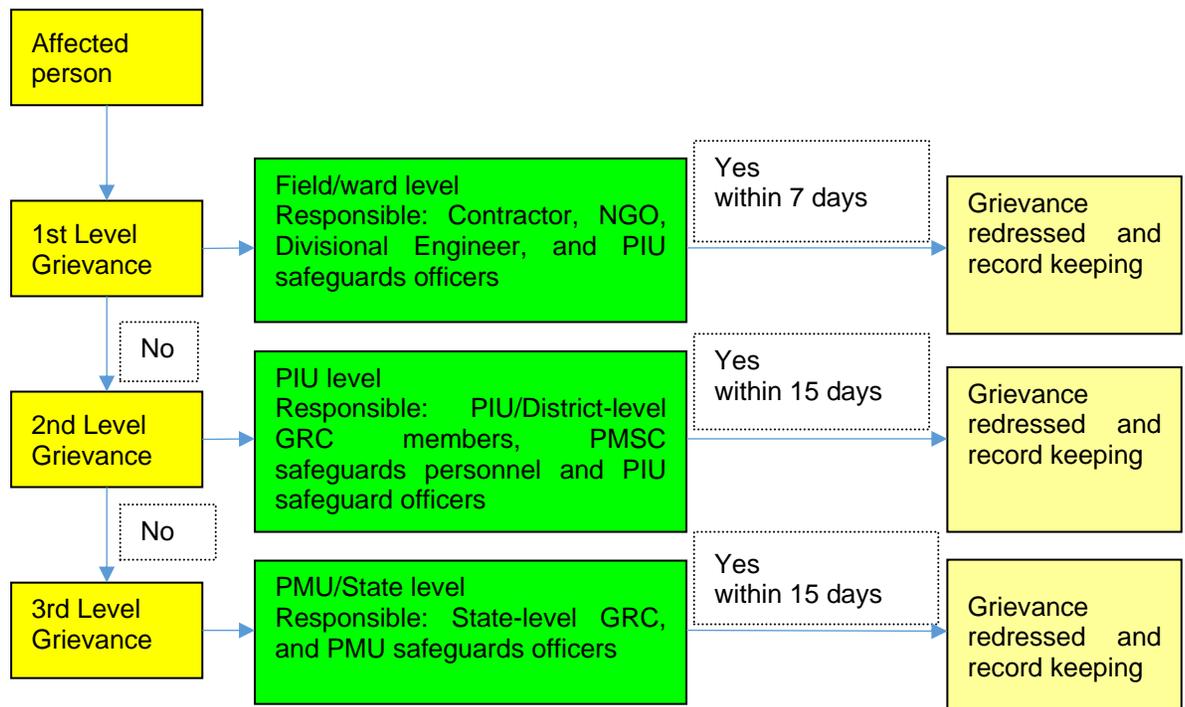
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<sup>50</sup> Regular recording and resolution of grievances at field level indicates that the GRM structure is working effectively. No major grievance was received for project 1 and the GRM helped smoothen the process of project implementation.

The PMU officer - social safeguard and communications will be responsible to see through the process of redressal of each grievance pertaining to social safeguards

112. The multi-tier GRM for the project is outlined below (Figure 5), each tier having time-bound schedules and with responsible persons identified to address grievances and seek appropriate persons' advice at each stage, as required. The GRM will continue to function throughout the project duration.

**Figure 5: Grievance Redress Mechanism–Visakhapatnam–Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program**



GRC = grievance redressal committee, PIU = project implementation unit, PMU = project management unit, PMSC = project management and supervision consultant.

## B. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)

113. GRC consists of two-levels, one at district level and another at state/PMU level, to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced persons concerns, complaints and grievances. GRC at district level will receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of displaced persons concerns, complaints, and grievances. The GRC will provide an opportunity to the affected persons to have their grievances redressed prior to approaching the State level LARR Authority, constituted by GOAP in accordance with Section 51(1) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The GRC is aimed to provide a trusted way to voice and resolve concerns linked to the project, and to be an

effective way to address displaced person's concerns without allowing it to escalate resulting in delays in project implementation. In case of any indigenous peoples impacts in subprojects, the GRC (at district level) must have representation of the affected indigenous people community, the chief of the tribe or a member of the tribal council as traditional arbitrator (to ensure that traditional grievance redress systems are integrated) or an independent indigenous peoples expert or an NGO working with indigenous people groups. GRC will also ensure that grievance mechanism established is gender inclusive in receiving and facilitating resolution of the IPs' concerns.

114. The GRC will continue to function, for the benefit of the displaced persons, during the entire life of the project including the defects liability period. The entire resettlement component of the project has to be completed before the construction starts, and pending grievances resolved. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights and apportionment issues on which the LARR Authority has jurisdiction, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, relocation, and payment of assistances. The GRCs will function out of each district where the subprojects are being implemented. The existing setup for coordination, monitoring, and grievance redress at district level which meets once a month, will be used for Project 2 of VCICDP. The GRC chaired by Joint Collector, will comprise of the Divisional/Project Engineer acting as its member secretary and the following members: (i) Revenue Divisional Officer/Sub-Collector of the division; (ii) project director, District Rural Development Agency; (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 power distribution companies; and (viii) Superintendent, Rural Water Supply Panchayat Raj Department, three members from affected persons (with at least one being a woman affected person), team leader of the implementing consulting agency/NGO. The contact details of the GRC, PIUs safeguards manager, and the resettlement plan implementation NGO/agency will be included in the brochures to be circulated among all affected people as a first step in resettlement plan implementation.

115. The project director, PMU will be the appellate authority who will be supported by the PMSC and Safeguard Officer (social safeguards and communications/ environment safeguards) of PMU and concerned PIUs to make final decisions on the unresolved issues.

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

117. **Accountability Mechanism.** In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer at ADB headquarters or the ADB India Resident Mission. People who are, or may in the future be, adversely affected by the project may submit complaints to ADB's Accountability Mechanism. The Accountability Mechanism provides an independent forum and process whereby people adversely affected by ADB-assisted projects can voice, and seek a resolution of their problems, as well as report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures. Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, affected people should make an effort in good faith to solve their problems by working with the concerned ADB operations department. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, should they approach the Accountability Mechanism.<sup>51</sup>

118. **Record keeping.** Records of all grievances received, including contact details of complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and

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<sup>51</sup> ADB. [Accountability Mechanism](#).

the date these were effected and final outcome will be kept by PMU. The number of grievances recorded and resolved and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the PMU office, and on the web, as well as reported in the semi-annual social and environmental monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB.

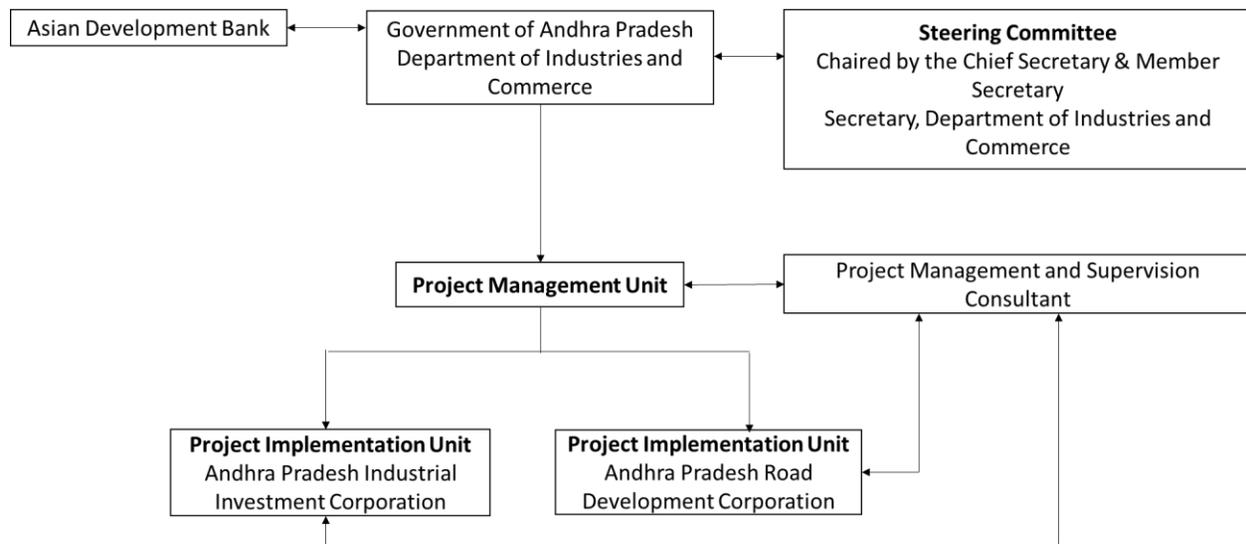
119. **Periodic review and documentation of lessons learned.** The PMU Officer (social safeguard and communications/environmental safeguards) will periodically review the functioning of the GRM in each nodes and record information on the effectiveness of the mechanism, especially on the project's ability to prevent and address grievances.

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

## XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

121. The GOAP will ensure that all the requirements prescribed in Schedule 5 of the framework financing agreement, and the following frameworks that have been prepared with respect to the Facility are complied with during the processing and implementation of VCICDP: (i) environmental assessment and review framework (EARF), (ii) resettlement framework, and (iii) indigenous peoples planning framework (IPPF). The project organization structure is provided below in Figure 6.

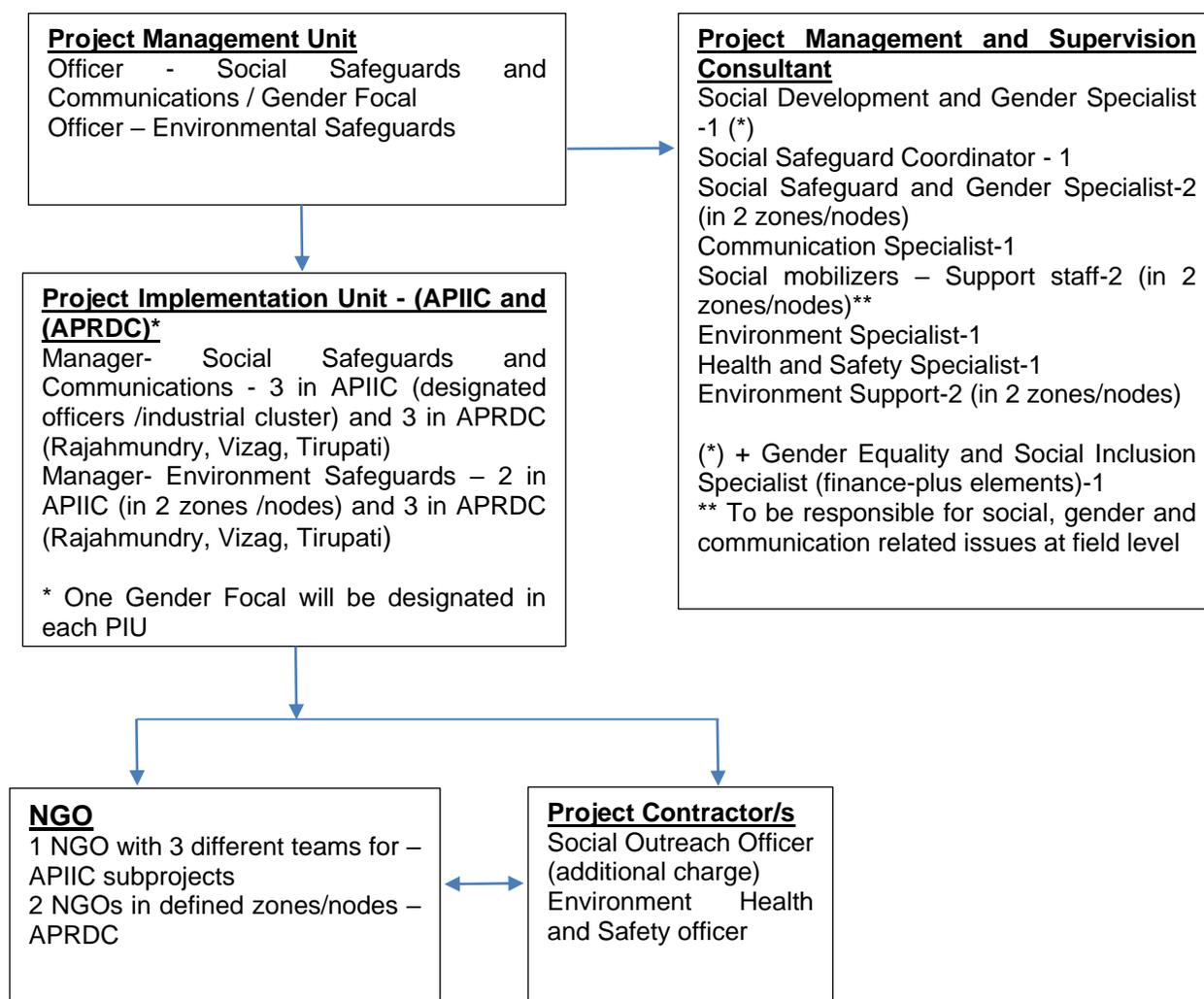
**Figure 6: Project Organization Structure**



122. Safeguard framework for VCICDP cover the institutional arrangements (including budget and capacity requirements) and government's and ADB's responsibilities and authorities for the preparation, review and clearance of safeguard documents. The requirements have been reviewed and updated in view of learning from Project 1 implementation and resource deployment needs assessed for Project 2 implementation. Updated institutional arrangements applicable to VCICDP for safeguards compliance is provided in Figure 3.

123. As per the arrangement, safeguards will be the responsibility of the PMU and the respective PIUs. The PMU and PIUs will be supported by experts as part of the PMSC and resettlement plan implementation nongovernment organizations (NGOs). All executing and implementing agencies will ensure that VCICDP is implemented with active participation of all stakeholders, using participatory practices, and consultation will continue throughout implementation of the Investment Program. Disclosure of relevant information to these stakeholders will continue throughout implementation of the Investment Program. Roles and responsibilities of PMU, PIU and other implementation support agencies is elaborated later in this chapter.

**Figure 7: Safeguards and Gender Organogram – Visakhapatnam–Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program**



APIIC = Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation, APRDC = Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation, NGO = nongovernment organization.

## A. Project Management Unit (PMU)

124. 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 prioritizing subprojects for subsequent tranches based on social safeguards compliance. A Project Steering Committee will be established to advise the PMU on policy, monitor the implementation of the Investment Program, and coordinate with PIUs on cross-cutting issues.

125. The officer/manager - social safeguards and communications in the PMU with assistance from PMSC social safeguards coordinator will:

- (i) review the and if required update resettlement plans/RIPP, prepared by the PIUs in accordance with VCICDP resettlement framework, ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 based on final detailed designs and submit to ADB for review, final approval, and disclosure prior to award of contract;
- (ii) ensure payment of compensation and resettlement assistances prior to commencement of civil works;
- (iii) monitor resettlement plan/RIPP implementation and rehabilitation of displaced persons prior to and during construction;
- (iv) conduct internal monitoring and assist the external monitor in external monitoring of the resettlement process to ensure smooth implementation;
- (v) monitor work of NGOs or agency as required;
- (vi) review quarterly resettlement monitoring reports prepared by resettlement agency or NGOs and take required corrective actions, if any and consolidate the reports of all subprojects;
- (vii) prepare and submit semi-annual safeguard monitoring report to ADB based on the quarterly resettlement reports;
- (viii) address and record grievances through the GRM in a timely manner, and taking quick corrective actions where necessary to facilitate the redressal of grievances in coordination with contractors, NGO, and displaced persons;
- (ix) engage in ongoing meaningful consultations with stakeholders and affected persons;
- (x) implement project GRM and maintain the records;
- (xi) recruit independent external monitoring agency for all Category A subprojects, with endorsement from ADB;
- (xii) ensure project compliance to resettlement framework of VCICDP and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, including safeguards requirement on indigenous people and Indigenous Peoples Development Framework;
- (xiii) monitor the implementation of corrective action plans, if any, consistent with the safeguard frameworks;
- (xiv) Coordinate database management for social safeguards implementation and monitoring;
- (xv) Coordinate public awareness campaigns by the PIUs including resettlement provisions;
- (xvi) Serve as Gender Focal Point at PMU, which would involve overseeing – with the support of PMSC, the implementation, monitoring and reporting on the gender equality and social inclusion action plan (GESI AP);
- (xvii) ensure implementation of the specific action plan proposed in the RIPP; and
- (xviii) Ensure skills training for vulnerable and economically weak people including project affected persons, scheduled tribe and women.

## B. Project Implementation Units

126. The PIUs, 3 in APIIC (at Rambilli, Nakkapalli, and Chittoor–South) and 3 in APRDC (at Rajahmundry, Vizag, Tirupati), each to be staffed with a manager-social safeguards and communications and assisted by the PMSC specialists/, will be responsible for:

- (i) updating resettlement plans/RIPP in accordance with VCICDP resettlement framework, ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 based on final detailed designs with supports from PMSC and/or turnkey contractors;
- (ii) supervising NGOs and in coordination with PMSC conducting census and socio-economic surveys, detailed measurement surveys, and verification surveys of affected persons, consultations with affected persons, finalizing the list of affected persons, preparing and/or updating the resettlement plan, RIPP with the assistance of PMSC and submit to PMU for review and approval and submission to ADB;
- (iii) submitting the final resettlement plans/RIPP to PMU to be submitted to ADB for review, final approval, and disclosure prior to award of contract;
- (iv) implementing resettlement activities through resettlement plan implementation support agency (NGO), line departments, and revenue officials;
- (v) assisting the external monitor in external monitoring of the resettlement process to ensure smooth implementation;
- (vi) preparing and reviewing individual entitlement plans/micro plans or implementing resettlement plans and submit for approval;
- (vii) identifying suitable land for the resettlement/relocation area in coordination with district administration and initiate transfer/acquisition process, after receiving endorsement for the physically displaced persons;
- (viii) supervising the resettlement plan implementation support NGO/agency involved in implementation;
- (ix) assisting in disbursement of compensation and resettlement assistances;
- (x) holding periodical and meaningful consultations with the affected people on implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities;
- (xi) preparing monthly resettlement plan implementation and physical and financial progress reports;
- (xii) leading the GRM implementation and record keeping at the project/district/PIU level;
- (xiii) updating payment of compensation, disbursement of resettlement assistances, displaced persons socioeconomic data in the database;
- (xiv) verifying claims for inclusion as displaced persons and submit report to PMU for decision;
- (xv) preparing and implementing any corrective action plan, when required, consistent with the frameworks requirements;
- (xvi) assisting in the implementation, monitoring, and reporting progress of gender equality and social inclusion action plan;
- (xvii) ensure implementation of the specific action plan for Chittoor–South start-up area; and
- (xviii) ensuring skills training for vulnerable and economically weak people including project affected persons, scheduled tribe, and women

### **C. Project Management and Supervision Consultant**

127. The PMSC, reporting to the PMU will work under the overall guidance, technical control, and direction of the project director at PMU.<sup>52</sup> The PMSC will assist PMU to review and ensure resettlement plans/RIPPs are prepared, updated based on detailed design and as per agreed resettlement framework/IPPF and submit to ADB for approval. The PMSC will also assist PMU in implementation and monitoring of overall resettlement plan/RIPP activities, recommend corrective action measures for non-compliance, if any. PMSC will assist in preparation of monitoring reports, continued public consultations and grievance redressal. Adequate training of project staff on social and indigenous peoples safeguards will be PMSC responsibility. PMSC will assist PMU to ensure that the project complies with loan covenants and assurances related to social safeguards. Assisting PMU in implementation of GESI AP and community awareness and participation plan (CAPP) will be PMSC's responsibility. PMSC is expected to extend all support to external monitor in external monitoring of the resettlement process to ensure smooth implementation. PMSC will have a Social Safeguards Coordinator stationed at PMU. The Social Safeguards Coordinator will be supported by two Social Safeguards Specialists stationed at the two zones/nodes and will support the coordinator in all social safeguards activities including resettlement plan/RIPP updating and implementation. Two social mobilizers (one in each zone/node) in the PMSC will provide field level support for social safeguards, gender mainstreaming and communication activities.

### **D. Resettlement Plan Implementation Support Agencies/Nongovernment Organizations**

128. The Support Agencies/NGOs financed by the government will assist the respective PIUs in carrying out rehabilitation and resettlement activities at the grass root level as per the approved resettlement plan/RIPP of respective subprojects. The project NGOs will support the project in (i) collecting data and managing and maintaining records related to affected persons, their entitlements, and compensation; (ii) educating the displaced persons on their eligibility, entitlements and obligations; (iii) translating the summary of resettlement plan/RIPP in local language for disclosure and disseminate to displaced persons; (iv) conducting meaningful consultations and ensuring that the displaced persons receive their entitlements as per their eligibility in accordance with the resettlement plan; (v) support PIU in implementation of the specific action plan included in the RIPP for Chittoor–South startup area; (vi) providing support and information to displaced persons for income restoration, skill training opportunities; (vii) assisting the displaced persons in redressing their grievances through the GRM established for the project, and maintaining records of the status of grievance registration, resolution, and feedback to affected persons; (viii) assisting displaced persons in compiling all documents and papers required for receipt of compensation; and (ix) and maintaining records of consultations with affected persons including meeting minutes, photographs, and signature sheets. The NGOs will work in close coordination with the project contractors to ensure smooth implementation of the resettlement plans and RIPP.

### **E. Contractors**

129. Contractors. The contractor will execute the work as per the final design and in compliance with the approved resettlement plan for the subproject. The contractor will designate one person as social outreach officer who will engage with the PIU, NGO, and PMSC on social safeguards, grievance redressal, health and safety, and core labor standards related issues. The contractor's

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<sup>52</sup> The GOAP proposed these services to be provided by the existing PMSC through contract variations.

social outreach officer will support project consultants in updating the draft resettlement plan/RIPP for submission to PIU/PMU and ADB for review and approval; (ii) ensure strict adherence to agreed impact avoidance and mitigation measures in the resettlement plan/RIPP; (iii) assist with grievance redressal and ensure recording, reporting, and follow-up for resolution of all grievances received; and (iv) submit monthly progress reports including social safeguards, health and safety, and gender-disaggregated data as required for monitoring.

## F. External Monitoring Agency

130. External monitoring will be needed for subprojects under Category A for involuntary resettlement impacts. In the event such impacts are identified during project implementation in any subprojects of this investment, qualified and reputable external Monitoring agency will be engaged for monitoring. The draft sample Terms of Reference for External Monitoring Agency attached in this Resettlement Framework will be finalized by PMU safeguard officer supported by PIU safeguard manager/PMSC experts.<sup>53</sup>

131. After the implementation of the subprojects, the agency will carry out an end-term evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the implementation of the R&R provisions. The external impact evaluation will emphasize on assessment of achievements of Program targets and the change in quality of life of affected persons. For carrying out the evaluation assignment, the agency/consultant will develop the necessary evaluation indicators. All evaluations are expected to be done on the basis of selective indicators.

132. The external impact evaluation will be made on the issues as:

- (i) Restoration of income levels of affected persons;
- (ii) Changes and shifts in occupational pattern;
- (iii) Changes in asset ownership;
- (iv) Changes in types of housing of affected person; and
- (v) Assessing affected persons' access to amenities, such as water, electricity, transportation, etc.

133. The following **Table 27** tentatively lists the impact indicators to be studied to evaluate impacts after the Program is completed.

**Table 27: Impact Indicators for Evaluation**

Items	Impact Indicators	Frequency
Better Economic Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Income: Program related and Independent means but assisted by the Program</li> <li>• Housing: Changes in quality over a period of time</li> <li>• Food Security</li> <li>• Changes in occupation</li> <li>• Skill portfolio</li> <li>• Migration profile</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation stage through monitoring.</li> <li>• Implementation and post implementation stage through mid-term and end-term impact evaluation study</li> </ul>
Better Social Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representation in Community Based Institutions</li> <li>• Indicators of participation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation stage through monitoring.</li> </ul>

<sup>53</sup> VCICDP -PMU has engaged the External Monitoring Agency for the subprojects involving significant resettlement impacts and is classified as Category "A" for the Tranche -1 and Tranche-2.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empowerment</li> <li>• School enrolment</li> <li>• Health and morbidity</li> <li>• Better available infrastructure: potable water, living space, sanitation, proper road and drainage facilities, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation and post implementation stage through impact evaluation study</li> </ul>
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134. Evaluation study reports, one mid-term and one end-term will be generated based on the findings of the mid-term and end-term evaluation studies. The reports will have to be generated within one month after the studies are conducted. The mid-term evaluation report should highlight program achievements as per set targets for the period and specify whether any problem exists in the implementation of the final Resettlement Plans. If such problems are encountered, then the reports should provide rectification measures for achieving targets in the next phase.

135. The end-term evaluation will reveal the actual target achievements of Resettlement Plans' implementation by the PMU. This report should take into account whether the Program has improved the quality of life of the targeted beneficiaries of the subprojects, especially affected persons. Any lacunae in the process of Resettlement Plan implementation should also be stated with future strategies to overcome such situations so that project benefits can be utilized by the affected persons to the furthest extent.

## **G. Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award**

136. In accordance with the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act [Sec 31(1)], the competent authority will pass a Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Award. All the affected land owners who are eligible for rehabilitation and resettlement 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 rehabilitation and resettlement assistance and a separate rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry will be conducted for the non-titleholders.

### **7. Micro plan**

137. The implementation support NGO will prepare the draft micro plan, milestone wise for the subproject road detailing the type of loss, tenure of the affected persons, 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 affected persons are living/having business, and 1-week after the disclosure, the rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry will be held by the jurisdictional Joint Collector.

138. Based on the rehabilitation and resettlement 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 (JC)/Revenue Divisional Officer (RDO), as the case may be, with necessary funds for disbursement.

### **8. Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award Process**

139. The Joint Collector/ Revenue Divisional Officer will conduct rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry in the project area and will send prior intimation to all concerned affected persons through the jurisdictional Village Revenue Officer (VRO) and the NGO.

140. During the rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry, each affected 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 affected person as per the provisions contained in the entitlement matrix of the resettlement framework. All the affected persons will be given an opportunity to be heard and concerns if any, will be addressed. The rehabilitation and resettlement proceedings will be recorded and copy of the rehabilitation and resettlement award will be issued to the affected person then and there.

#### **H. Management Information System (MIS)**

141. A well-designed MIS will be created and will be maintained at APRDC head office at Vijayawada and at PIU level. The MIS will be supported with approved software and will be used for maintaining the affected 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.

#### **I. Capacity Building of PIU**

142. The staff of PIU and the staff of PMU, who are involved in land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation 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 ADB. 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**

143. 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 affected 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.

## B. Schedule for Project Implementation

144. 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.

145. **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.

146. **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) rehabilitation and resettlement 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 affected persons to resettlement site and (x) issuing site clearance certificate to enable commencement of civil works.

147. **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

148. An implementation schedule for land acquisition, payment of compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation activities in the project including various sub tasks and timeline 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 detailed design
- (ii) Approval of resettlement plan and Disclosure
- (iii) Appointment of NGOs and External Monitoring consultants
- (iv) Constitution and notification of GRCs
- (v) Land acquisition preliminary notification
- (vi) Verification of affected persons and Notification of affected persons list
- (vii) Obtaining options for resettlement and choice of resettlement site location
- (viii) MIS in operational for tracking land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement Implementation progress
- (ix) Structure Valuation
- (x) Disclosure of Microplan (list of eligible affected persons and their entitlements)
- (xi) Issue of Identity cards
- (xii) Rehabilitation and resettlement Award including assistance for non-title holders
- (xiii) Relocation of CPRs
- (xiv) Payment of rehabilitation and resettlement assistance
- (xv) Allotment of house sites or development of Resettlement sites
- (xvi) Shifting of affected persons of alternative resettlement sites
- (xvii) Land Acquisition Award
- (xviii) Certification of payment of rehabilitation and resettlement assistance for first milestone

- (xix) Certification of payment of land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement assistance for second milestone
- (xx) Impact Evaluation

149. **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 affected 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 rehabilitation and resettlement assistances.

150. 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 rehabilitation and resettlement 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 in phased manner / sectional handover of land to the contractors.

**Table 28: Resettlement Plan Implementation - Time Frame**

Particulars of activity	2023				2024				2025			2026
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	
Appointment of NGO & External Monitor												
Socioeconomic survey of affected persons by NGO												
Joint Verification of affected persons												
Valuation of structure												
Preparation of Micro Plans for Rehabilitation & Resettlement by the NGO												
Disclosure of Micro Plans												
Issuance of ID Cards												
Update draft Resettlement Plan to reflect surveys, consultations, design changes, and due diligence.												
Setting up GRM and operationalization, Consultation, disclosure & awareness generation												
Development of Resettlement Site												
R&R Award for Titleholders & Non-Titleholders												
Issue notice to affected persons												
Skill training as required												
Disbursement of R&R assistance amounts												
Relocation of CPRs												
Sectional certification of full payment and completion of all R&R activities*												
Sectional Handover of land to contractors												
Internal Monitoring												
External Monitoring												

\* R&R activities include skill training which typically continue until after payment of compensation and assistances. Sectional handover of land to the contractor to be undertaken after compensation and assistances have been paid to affected persons. No civil works will be taken up in sections until compensation and assistances have been fully paid.

### **XIII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

#### **A. Introduction**

151. 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 affected persons to express their needs and reactions to the programme.

#### **B. Monitoring Mechanism**

152. The monitoring mechanism for the resettlement plan shall comprise of both internal and external monitoring. While internal monitoring as a mechanism will be carried out in parallel to project implementation and at different stages respectively, external monitoring will be carried out by an External Expert to verify the effective implementation of resettlement plan as well as the monitoring data collected by the RO/PIU and PMU.

#### **9. Internal Monitoring**

153. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will carry out concurrent monitoring of Resettlement Plan implementation through manager-social safeguards and communications and assisted by the PMSC specialists 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 affected person; use of grievance procedures; information dissemination to affected 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 activates including complains/concerns/issues raised by the affected 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.

154. The Project Management and Supervision Consultants (PMSC) 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. The PMU with the support of the PIU and PMSC will prepare and submit semi-annual social monitoring reports to ADB for review and disclosure until a project completion report is issued. The semi-annual social monitoring reports will be disclosed on ADB, PIU and PMU websites. In view the significance of resettlement impacts, the monitoring mechanism for this project will have both monitoring by PIU/PMU and monitoring by an external agency / expert.

#### **10. External Monitoring**

155. 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 affected 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 affected persons who receives compensation and assistance and also alerts on the risks, non-compliances and early warnings in the implementing.

156. The indicative monitoring indicators for physical monitoring will be: land acquired (ha) - private; land transferred (ha.) - government; issue of identity cards; number of affected persons received full rehabilitation and resettlement assistance (titleholders); number of affected persons received full rehabilitation and resettlement 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 rehabilitation and resettlement assistances; and amount spent on common property resources.

157. The indicators should be revisited prior to resettlement plan implementation and revised in accordance with the final approved resettlement framework.

158. 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 families who received rehabilitation and resettlement assistances; local female and scheduled caste labour force participation in unskilled jobs under contractors; number of vulnerable people who received rehabilitation and resettlement assistances; proportion of women as beneficiaries of house sites/houses offered in the resettlement site under rehabilitation and resettlement assistance; and proportion of women participation in consultation meetings during implementation.

### **C. Impact Evaluation**

159. 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 rehabilitation and resettlement assistance provided to them. The impact evaluation will be based on the key socioeconomic indicators developed during RP preparation through the census and socioeconomic surveys.

## **XIV. NEXT STEPS**

160. In view of existing information gaps and to further secure safeguard interests of affected persons, a set of measures will be taken up by the PIU. These include:

- (i) The plan will be updated with findings from 100% census and inventory of loss survey to be conducted for all affected persons especially the absentee affected persons. The inventory of loss will clearly provide the list of affected structures/assets, scale and scope of impact (temporary or permanent, partial or full, economic or physical displacement), vulnerability of affected persons. Inventory of asset loss will include information on crop and tree loss as well as ownership. Clear information will be presented both in terms number of affected persons/families and number and type of assets lost.
- (ii) Similarly, the identity of affected persons/families will be validated during census survey. The above survey exercise will be the basis of reassessing entitlement of

affected persons and updating of this plan document. ADB's approval to the updated document will be obtained prior to award of the contract.

- (iii) No physical or economic displacement shall be caused to affected persons (from earlier land acquisition) unless they have been compensated. Further, no civil work will commence in sections where compensation payment remains incomplete to affected person/s.
- (iv) The PIU with assistance of the project NGO will conduct further consultations with structure/CPR owners, users, CPR committees and relocation/repair plans will be documented, especially for the places of worship. The updated RP will include details of such consultation outcomes and photographs.
- (v) Consultations will also be held during the project implementation with the residents of the subproject area to share details of schedule of construction, address construction related concerns, if any and to identify individuals from affected families interested in benefiting from skill building trainings provided by the subproject. Consultations will be documented and reported in the social safeguards monitoring reports.
- (vi) In case of any site or area (land requirement) or design changes, the resettlement plan will be updated by the PIU which is required to be approved by ADB prior to start of civil works.

**Appendix 1: Revised Alignment Plan of the Road with Typical Cross Section Schedule<sup>54</sup>**

S No	Chainage		Length (in Mts.)	Type of Cross Section	RoW	Remarks
	From	To				
1	1+670	3+300	1630	TCS-2	30.60	Anakapalli- Mandal/Concentric Widening
2	3+300	4+150	850	TCS-1	30.90	Munnagapaka- Mandal/Concentric Widening
3	4+150	4+750	600	TCS-4A	30.00	Irrigation Channel RHS/Concentric Widening
4	4+750	5+700	950	TCS-4B	33.50	Irrigation Channel BS/Concentric Widening
5	5+700	6+400	700	TCS-2	30.60	Munnagapaka- Mandal/Concentric Widening
6	6+400	7+600	1200	TCS-1	30.90	Munnagapaka- Mandal/Concentric Widening
7	7+600	10+000	2400	TCS-2	30.60	Munnagapaka- Mandal/Concentric Widening
8	10+000	10+200	200	TCS-1	30.90	Munnagapaka- Mandal/Concentric Widening
9	10+200	10+300	100	TCS-4B	33.50	Irrigation Channel BS/ Concentric Widening
10	10+300	10+600	300	TCS-4A	30.00	Irrigation Channel RHS/Concentric Widening
11	10+600	11+200	600	TCS-1	30.90	Concentric Widening
12	11+200	11+400	200	TCS-4A	30.00	Irrigation Channel RHS/Concentric Widening
13	11+400	11+550	150	TCS-4B	33.50	Irrigation Channel BS/Concentric Widening
14	11+550	11+900	350	TCS-4A	30.00	Irrigation Channel RHS/Concentric Widening
15	11+900	12+000	100	TCS-4C	30.00	Irrigation Channel LHS/ Concentric Widening
16	12+000	12+900	900	TCS-1	30.90	Concentric Widening
17	12+900	13+100	200	TCS-2	30.60	Concentric Widening
18	13+100	14+060	960	TCS-1	30.90	Concentric Widening
19	14+060	14+310	250	TCS-3	42.40	Atchuthapuram Mandal /Flyover Section Concentric
20	14+310	14+840	530	TCS-3A	30.40	Atchuthapuram Mandal /Flyover Section Concentric
21	14+840	15+300	460	TCS-3	42.40	Atchuthapuram Mandal /Flyover Section Concentric
22	15+300	15+450	150	TCS-2	30.60	Atchuthapuram Mandal /Flyover Section Concentric
	<b>Total</b>		<b>13780</b>			

<sup>54</sup> Consultations with the affected families and stakeholders held in November 2018 resulted in further reduction in the proposed right-of-way from 120 feet to 100 feet. This reduction in the proposed right-of-way resulted in reduction of impact to structures and significant impacts became non-significant.

**Appendix 2: List of Common Property Resources (CPR)**

Cum Sl.No	Sl.No.	Name of the C.P. R	Name of the Village	Side (LHS/RHS)	Centre line Distance	Dimensions Length X Width	Year of Construction	Type of Construction
1	1	Durgamma Temple	Nagulapally	L.H.S	4	4X4	1995	Pucca
2	2	Kasi Annapurna devi Temple	Nagulapally	R.H.S	5	10X9	1996	Pucca
3	3	Visakha Dairy	Nagulapally	L.H.S	7	21.5X18.9	1998	Pucca
4	4	Hanuman Temple	Nagulapally	L.H.S	7	10X9	1999	Pucca
5	5	Z.P High School Compound Wall	Nagulapally	R.H.S	8.5	40.5X12.5	NA	Pucca
6	6	Vinayaka Temple	Nagulapally	R.H.S	5	5X5	2002	Pucca
7	1	NTR Statue	Ompolu	L.H.S	5.5	2X2	2000	Pucca
8	2	Paidimamba Ammavari Temple	Ompolu	R.H.S	4.5	10X5	1998	Pucca
9	3	YSR Statue	Ompolu	R.H.S	5	1X1	2009	Pucca
10	1	Hanuman Temple	Munagapaka	R.H.S	6.2	9.4X14.20	1969	Pucca
11	2	Bus Stop	Munagapaka	R.H.S	5.6	3.10X4.8	NA	NA
12	3	Sivalayam	Munagapaka	R.H.S	4.8	19X19.8	1993	Pucca
13	4	Hand Pump	Munagapaka	R.H.S	8.4	NA	NA	NA
14	5	Hand Pump	Munagapaka	R.H.S	8.1	NA	NA	NA
15	6	Water Taps (2No.)	Munagapaka	R.H.S	8.1	NA	NA	NA
16	7	Water Taps	Munagapaka	R.H.S	7	NA	NA	NA
17	8	Water Taps	Munagapaka	R.H.S	5	NA	NA	NA
18	9	Water Taps	Munagapaka	R.H.S	5	NA	NA	NA
19	10	Agriculture Co-operative Society	Munagapaka	L.H.S	10	21.5X15.8	2001	Pucca
20	11	NTR Statue	Munagapaka	L.H.S	7	2X2	2000	Pucca
21	12	Mother Teresa Statue	Munagapaka	L.H.S	7	2X2	2000	Pucca
22	13	Ammavari Temple	Munagapaka	R.H.S	8	2-7	2001	Pucca
23	14	Visakha Dairy	Munagapaka	L.H.S	9	19X15	1995	Pucca
24	15	Water Tap	Munagapaka	R.H.S	7	1X1	NA	NA
25	16	Maridimamba Temple	Munagapaka	R.H.S	10.1	2X2	1997	Pucca
26	17	Water Tap	Munagapaka	R.H.S	6	NA	NA	NA
27	18	Hand Pump	Munagapaka	L.H.S	7	NA	NA	NA
28	19	Ammavari Temple	Munagapaka	R.H.S	12	3X2	1995	Pucca
29	20	Hand Pump	Munagapaka	R.H.S	7	NA	NA	NA
30	1	Maridi Mahalakshmi Temple	Thimmarajupeta	R.H.S	5	2X2	1990	Pucca

Cum SI.No	SI.No.	Name of the C.P. R	Name of the Village	Side (LHS/RHS)	Centre line Distance	Dimensions Length X Width	Year of Construction	Type of Construction
31	2	Hanumana & Sai Baba Temple	Thimmarajupeta	L.H.S	5	8X5.5	1997	Pucca
32	3	Water Tap	Thimmarajupeta	R.H.S	10	NA	NA	NA
33	4	Water Tap	Thimmarajupeta	L.H.S	5	NA	NA	NA
34	5	YSR Statue	Thimmarajupeta	R.H.S	4	1X1	2007	Pucca
35	6	NTR Statue	Thimmarajupeta	L.H.S	4	1X1	2000	Pucca
36	7	Hanuman Temple	Thimmarajupeta	L.H.S	7	3X2.5	2001	Pucca
37	8	Water Tap	Thimmarajupeta	L.H.S	15	1X1	NA	NA
38	9	Milk Producers Organisation	Thimmarajupeta	L.H.S	8	10X50	1983	Pucca
39	10	Dr.B.R Ambedkar Statue	Thimmarajupeta	L.H.S	10	1X1	2001	Pucca
40	11	Water Tap	Thimmarajupeta	L.H.S	11.5	NA	NA	NA
41	12	Muthyalamma Temple	Thimmarajupeta	R.H.S	5	3X2.5	2000	Pucca
42	13	Water Tap	Thimmarajupeta	R.H.S	6	NA	NA	NA
43	14	Water Tap	Thimmarajupeta	R.H.S	4.5	NA	NA	NA
44	15	YSR Statue	Thimmarajupeta	L.H.S	3	2X2	2009	Pucca
45	16	Maaridi Mahalakshmi Temple	Thimmarajupeta	R.H.S	4	3X2	2012	Pucca
46	17	Water Tap	Thimmarajupeta	R.H.S	4	NA	NA	NA
47	18	Water Tap	Thimmarajupeta	R.H.S	4	NA	NA	NA
48	19	Pentakota Appalanaidu Temple	Thimmarajupeta	R.H.S	12	2X2	2001	Pucca
49	20	shivalayam	Thimmarajupeta	R.H.S	12	12.5X10.5	2005	Pucca
50	1	Durgamma Temple	Haripalem	R.H.S	6	3X2	2001	Pucca
51	2	Durgamma Temple	Haripalem	R.H.S	5.5	2X3	2001	Pucca
52	3	Hanuman Temple	Haripalem	L.H.S	5	7V6	1994	Pucca
53	4	NTR & Gandhi Statue	Haripalem	L.H.S	4	15X7	1990	Pucca
54	5	YSR Statue	Haripalem	R.H.S	15	4X10	2010	Pucca
55	6	Durgamma Temple	Haripalem	L.H.S	7	10X8	1992	Pucca
56	1	Yellamma Thalli Temple	Chodapalli	L.H.S	10	5X10	1995	Pucca
57	2	Hanuman Temple	Chodapalli	R.H.S	5	1.5X1	1990	Pucca
58	3	Durgamma Temple	Chodapalli	R.H.S	2	1X1	1985	Pucca
59	4	Durgamma Temple	Chodapalli	R.H.S	4	3X3	1987	Pucca

Source: Census and Socioeconomic Survey, October –December 2021

**Appendix 3: Indicative Terms of Reference (TOR) for the NGO/agency to assist the PIUs  
in Resettlement Plan Implementation  
(To be customized for the concerned PIU and NGO Package)**

**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 availed a loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) towards 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). The subprojects are being implemented by four Project Implementation Units (PIUs), namely, Andhra Pradesh Industrial Investment Corporation (APIIC), Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation (APRDC), Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (APTransco) and Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC).

3. Subprojects identified for funding under Tranche 1 of the MFF are under implementation and those of Tranche 2 will be taken up for implementation.

3. Resettlement Plan/Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan (RIPP) have been prepared for all subprojects under VCICDP depending on the significance of impact and the corresponding involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples categorization. Resettlement Plans/RIPP are prepared for subprojects that have involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples impacts.

4. The resettlement plan/RIPP 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, mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring and list of affected persons.

5. The PMU has decided to call in for the services of Resettlement Plan/RIPP Implementation Support Agencies/non-government organization (NGO) (financed by the GOAP) experienced in carrying out such rehabilitation and resettlement activities at the grass root level to assist the APIIC/APRDC in RP implementation. The subprojects being implemented by APIIC/APRDC that trigger involuntary resettlement and require the services of RP Implementation Support Agencies/NGOS to assist APIIC/APRDC in RP implementation/ RIPP implementation (applicable for Chittoor–South start-up area). The list of the subprojects to be handled by the concerned NGO is given as Annexure 1 (to be inserted prior to bidding).

**B. Objectives of the Assignment**

6. The NGO shall be responsible for the following:
- (i) data collection, management and maintenance of records related to affected persons, their entitlements and compensation;
  - (ii) educating the displaced persons on their eligibility, entitlements and obligations.

- (iii) to ensure that the displaced persons receive their entitlements, project supported skill training as per their eligibility in accordance with the Resettlement Plan/RIPP;
- (iv) assist PIU in implementation of specific action plan as provided in RIPP (applicable for NGO appointed for Chittoor South start-up area under Project 2)
- (v) assist displaced persons in compiling all documents and papers required for receipt of compensation;
- (vi) to provide support and information to displaced persons for income restoration, skill training opportunities;
- (vii) assist the displaced persons in relocation to resettlement site and rehabilitation, including counselling, and coordination with local authorities/line departments;
- (viii) to assist the displaced persons in redressing their grievances through the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) established for the project, and maintain records of the status of grievance registration, resolution and duly provide feedback to affected persons;
- (ix) to conduct meaningful consultations and maintain records of consultations with affected persons including meeting minutes, photographs and signature sheets;
- (x) assist to translate the summary of resettlement plan/RIPP in local language for disclosure and disseminate to displaced persons;
- (xi) to assist APIIC/APRDC with contractual responsibilities of the subproject, such as compliance with labour laws, prohibition of child labour, and gender issues;
- (xii) to extend support to PMSC and external monitor with required data and consultation details;
- (xiii) to collect data and submit monthly status note and quarterly progress reports to APIIC/APRDC for effective monitoring of the progress of Resettlement Plan/RIPP implementation.

### **C. Detailed Scope of Work**

- (i) Overall Responsibilities of the NGO:
  - (a) shall assist the manager-social safeguards and communications in respective PIUs (in APIIC/APRDC) in carrying out the implementation of the Resettlement Plan;
  - (b) conduct census and socio-economic survey of the displaced persons based on final subproject scope and design;
  - (c) data collection, management and maintenance of records related to affected persons based on the census and socio-economic survey, their entitlements and compensation. Maintain raw and clean survey data and records in editable softcopies. The record and database maintenance should be adequate to generate quick data-based reports, and information that APIIC/APRDC will require from time to time. The Project Management and Supervision Consultant (PMSC) to develop standard format of such database.
  - (d) shall ensure that the displaced persons receive their entitlements, project supported skill training as per their eligibility in accordance with the Resettlement Plan/RIPP;
  - (e) assist displaced persons in compiling all documents and papers required for receipt of compensation and other entitlements;
  - (f) conduct consultation with the affected persons including timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people. Ensure adequate participation of women and

other vulnerable persons in consultation. Maintain the consultation records like minutes of meeting, photographs and signature sheets.

- (g) assist PIU in implementation of specific action plan as provided in RIPP (applicable for NGO appointed for Chittoor South startup area under Project 2)
  - (h) Support agency / NGO is expected to capture audio-visual documentation of important gatherings and consultation meetings in coordination with relevant expert from PMSC;
  - (i) Provide assistance to displaced persons in compiling all documents like land ownership records, identification proof, legal heir certificates, bank account details required for ease of receipt of compensation;
  - (j) shall assist the displaced persons in redressing their grievances through the project GRM. The NGO is expected
  - (k) shall assist the manager-social safeguards and Communications in disclosure, conducting public meetings, information campaigns during the Resettlement Plan/RIPP implementation and give full information to the affected community;
  - (l) shall assist APIIC/APRDC to translate the summary of resettlement plan/RIPP in local language for disclosure and disseminate to displaced persons;
  - (m) shall assist manager-social safeguards in translating the summary of Resettlement Plan in local language for disclosure and disseminate to displaced persons;
  - (n) shall assist APIIC /APRDC 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;
  - (o) shall assist APIIC / APRDC in providing skill training to displaced persons, wherever required in the implementation of resettlement plan and skill training opportunities generated through the project;
  - (p) shall extend support to PMSC and external monitor during field visits and data requirements; shall work in close coordination with the Contractor in grievance redresses and public outreach and communication;
  - (q) shall submit monthly progress note and quarterly progress report to the PIUs covering both physical and financial progress of Resettlement Plan / RIPP implementation. The report should also cover implementation issues, summary of grievances and summary of consultations.
- (ii) Responsibilities for Implementation of the Resettlement Plan/RIPP:
- (a) 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 APIIC /APRDC on changes required, if any, along with documentary evidence;
  - (a) 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 APIIC, NGO and a brief of the GRM with contact details;

- (b) shall update the census and socio-economic survey carried out during project preparatory stage, as required and wherever additional impacts are identified, carryout fresh surveys;
- (c) shall keep survey data updated, in editable soft copies to as to generate quick reports and information. The PMSC to develop standard format of such database;
- (d) shall provide the survey data as soft copy in the specified format that APIIC / APRDC will require in the management of the data base of the displaced persons and if APIIC / APRDC has a web-based database, update and enter the survey data in the desired format;
- (e) shall assist PMSC with survey database of displaced persons and consultation details during updating of Resettlement Plan/RIPP;
- (f) shall assist in the joint verification of affected persons and 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;
- (g) assist PIU in implementation of specific action plan as provided in RIPP (applicable for NGO appointed for Chittoor South startup area under Project 2)
- (h) during the verification of the eligible displaced persons, ensure that each of the displaced persons are contacted and consulted either in groups or individually. Ensure consultation with women and other vulnerable groups from the displaced persons families, especially women headed households;
- (i) shall develop rapport between the displaced persons and the project authority, particularly manager-social safeguards and communications. This will be achieved through regular interactions with both the manager-social safeguards and communications and the displaced persons. Meetings with the manager-social safeguards and communications 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;
- (j) shall prepare monthly action plans with targets in consultation with the manager-social safeguards and communications;
- (k) 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 (focus group discussions), and individual meetings and interactions;
- (l) 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;
- (m) 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;
- (n) shall monitor the civil construction work in each package to ensure there is no bonded/child labour; that equal wages for equal work is paid irrespective of gender (male female should be paid equally for equal work);

- (o) in all of these, consider women as a special focus group, and deal with them with care and sympathy;
  - (p) 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, inform the manager-social safeguards and communications about the shifting dates agreed with the displaced persons in writing and the arrangements desired by the displaced persons with respect to their entitlements;
  - (q) 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;
  - (r) shall assist displaced person to identify and select the relocation sites;
  - (s) shall assist displaced person to rehabilitate/ reconstruct their livelihood at the new relocation areas; and
  - (t) shall support APIIC / APRDC and PMSC in the resettlement plan monitoring.
  - (u) shall extend support to external monitor in external monitoring activities for smooth implementation of Resettlement Plan. Shall work in close coordination with the Contractor in grievance redresses and public outreach and communication.
- (iii) Accompanying and representing the displaced persons at the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) Meetings
- (a) shall nominate a suitable person (from the staff of the NGO) to assist the displaced persons in the GRC;
  - (b) shall make the displaced persons aware of the existence of GRM structure and grievance redressal committees (GRCs);
  - (c) 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;
  - (d) 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; and
  - (e) shall 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
- (a) in addition to counseling and providing information to displaced persons, shall carry out periodic consultation with displaced persons and other stakeholders throughout the duration of this contract;
  - (b) should organize meetings and appraise the communities about the schedule/progress of civil works; and
  - (c) 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 APIIC/APRDC. In case of large or important meetings, audio-visual recording may be explored in consultation with PMSC and PIU.

- (v) **Assisting APIIC/APRDC with the Project's Social Responsibilities**
  - (a) shall assist APIIC/APRDC to ensure that the contractors are abiding by the various provisions of the contract and applicable laws pertaining to labour standards;
  - (b) shall assist APIIC in conducting the Resettlement and Rehabilitation award enquiry.
  
- (vi) **Monitoring and Reporting**
  - (a) The Resettlement Plans includes provision for internal monitoring by APIIC/APRDC and PMU. Similarly, external monitoring is also proposed to be conducted by an external monitor. Submission of monitoring reports quarterly, mid-term (semi-annual), and post-project monitoring and evaluation separately by PMU and external agency will be required. The Agency/NGO involved in the implementation of the Resettlement Plan will be required to supply all information, documents to the PIU/PMU and external monitoring consultants.
  
- (vii) **Safeguard Compliance Role related to land acquisition issues**
  - (a) The Support Agency/NGO on behalf of PIU will be responsible to take additional safeguard compliance measures related to land acquisition issues (including those related to land acquisitions carried out in the past, prior to the subproject). This would include conduct of due diligence related to payment of compensation and other entitlements to affected persons, documentation of plot-wise compensation payment status and reasons for delay in payments, facilitate affected person in grievance redress and access to available GRM for past land acquisitions related complaints, hold consultation with affected community/persons.

#### **D. Documentation and Reporting by NGO**

- 6. The Support Agency/NGO selected for the assignments shall be responsible to:
  - (a) submit an inception report within four 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;
  - (b) prepare monthly progress notes to be submitted to the PIU, with weekly progress and work charts as against the scheduled timeframe of resettlement plan implementation;
  - (c) prepare and submit quarterly reports on a regular basis, to be submitted to the PMU;
  - (d) 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;
  - (e) all other reports/documentation as described in these terms of reference;

- (f) record minutes of all meetings; and
- (g) four copies of each report shall be submitted to APIIC/APRDC together with one soft copy of each report in the CD

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

7. APIIC/APRDC will provide to the Support Agency/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, etc., shall be arranged by the agency/NGO.

#### **F. Timeframe for Services**

8. It is estimated that the 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

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Task Description</b>	<b>Time for completion</b>
1.	Inception Report	At the end of the 4 <sup>th</sup> 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 b. Additional and /or missing census survey records of displaced persons (to be collected only after due approval of such cases by manager-social safeguards and communications in writing) including profiles of displaced person in such survey	At the end of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> month after commencement of services  At the end of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> month after commencement of services
3.	Monthly Progress Note /Quarterly Progress Report covering the activities in the scope of works and corresponding deliverables	In 10 days from the end of each month /quarter
4.	Facilitating disbursement of the entitlements for 25% of total affected persons coinciding with the handing over of land for civil works	At the end of the 5 <sup>th</sup> month after commencement of services
5.	Disbursement of the entitlements for another 25% of total affected persons	At the end of the 7 <sup>th</sup> month after commencement of services
6.	Disbursement of the entitlements for another 25% of total affected persons	At the end of the 9 <sup>th</sup> month after commencement of services
7.	a. Disbursement of the entitlements for remaining 25% of total affected persons b. Facilitating resettlement of displaced persons to the resettlement site(s)	At the end of the 12 <sup>th</sup> month after commencement of services
8.	Draft Final Report summarizing the action taken and other resettlement works to be fulfilled by the Support Agency/NGO	One month before the service / 23 <sup>rd</sup> month after commencement of services
9.	Final report summarizing the action taken and other resettlement works to be fulfilled by the Support Agency/NGO	At the end of the service / 24 <sup>th</sup> month after commencement of services incorporating suggestions of APIIC/APRDC on the draft report.

## G. Team for the Assignment

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

10. One R&R expert, one-field coordinator and two-field staff each should be base out of South Node and Vizag Node. The team leader will be responsible for overall coordination.

S.No	Key Professional	No. of Persons	Experience
<b>Key Professionals</b>			
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)	2	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.
<b>Non-Key Staff</b>			
4.	Field Staff	4	Graduate in any discipline and social work experience is desirable
5.	Data Entry Operator	1	Graduate with knowledge in database management

### Annexure 1: List of Subprojects –VCICDP (specific list of subprojects to be handled by the concerned NGO to be retained in each bidding document)

S. No.	Package No.	Name of Subproject	Location
<b>A. APIIC</b>			
1.	VCICDPT2-APIIC/06A	Development of Internal Infrastructure in the Start-up Area of Chittoor-South Industrial Cluster	Chittoor District
2.	VCICDPT2-APIIC/08A	Development of Internal Infrastructure in the Start-Up Area of Rambilli Industrial Cluster	Rambilli Mandal, Visakhapatnam District
3.	VCICDPT2-APIIC/09A	Development of Internal Infrastructure in the Start-up Area of Nakkapalli Industrial Cluster	Nakapalli Mandal, Visakhapatnam District
<b>B. APRDC</b>			

S. No.	Package No.	Name of Subproject	Location
4.	VCICDPT2-APRDC/04	Development of Road for External Connectivity to Naidupeta Industrial Cluster Road Subproject	Chittoor District
5.	VCICDPT2-APRDC/05	Development of Road for External Connectivity to Routhusuramala Cluster	Chittoor District
6.	VCICDPT2-APRDC/06	Development of Road for External Connectivity to Nakkapalli Industrial Cluster Road	Visakhapatnam District
7.	VCICDPT2-APRDC/07	Widening of Anakapalli to Atchutapuram Road	Visakhapatnam District

## Appendix 4: Summary of Resettlement Plan (For Telugu Translation)

### 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 (RP) for Anakapalle to Atchutapuram Road, one of the road corridors that is being proposed for improvements under VCICDP investment program. This RP 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 families / 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. This RP 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 families / 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.

### The Subproject

3. The subproject involves widening of 13.780 km stretch of the Anakapalle to Atchutapuram section, which connects the Atchutapuram cluster, the SEZ and industrial park of Atchutapuram, with the National Highway-16 (previously known as NH-5) at Anakapalle. The start point of the corridor is at Anakapalle, from the national highway junction (NH 16) and merges in to the existing 4-lane road towards the SEZ Area. The road is the main approach road to the industrial park in Atchutapuram. The proposed corridor traverses along 8 villages. The subproject corridor includes the right-of-way for the water transmission pipeline, which will provide assured water supply for the industries cluster at Atchutapuram.

4. The project would lead to the improvement of road connectivity to the industries along the project area. The improved connectivity is in between the National Highway and the Atchutapuram industrial area. The road will facilitate faster movement of goods and material to and from the nearby industrial areas, special economic zones. Further, it will also reduce the travel time to the residents of this area to workplace, 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.

## Subproject Impacts

5. The subproject will involve acquisition of private land measuring 21.57<sup>55</sup> acres, will require government land measuring 1.52 acres, will impact 1133 families (988<sup>56</sup> titleholders and 145<sup>57</sup> non-titled affected families). The subproject impact to 1133 families comprises loss of agricultural land to 501 families, loss of residential to 189 families, loss of business to 203 families, loss of residence and business to 42 families, loss of kiosk to 30 families, loss of other structures such as compound wall, etc. to 73 families and includes 95 tenants. In addition the subproject will impact 59 common property resources.

## Eligibility Criteria

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

7. 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:

- a) those who have formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part;
- b) 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
- c) d 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.

8. **Cut-off Date:** For title holders, the date of SIA notification [Sec 4(1)] 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.<sup>58</sup> 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.

9. **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 families.

## Entitlement Matrix

<sup>55</sup> The extent is as per joint verification and draft declaration notification to reflect the final land requirement.

<sup>56</sup> 988 titleholders affected families comprising 501 agriculture land owners, 168 families facing loss of residence, 139 families facing loss of business, 42 families facing loss of both residence and business, 95 tenants and 43 families facing non-significant impact to structures (compound wall, etc).

<sup>57</sup> 145 non-titleholders affected families comprising 21 families facing loss of residence, 64 families facing loss of business, 30 families each facing loss of kiosks and non-significant impact to structures (compound wall, etc).

<sup>58</sup> In case of incomplete survey of non-titleholders, the start date of the census survey in a particular village/settlement/locality will be treated as the cut-off date.

10. In accordance with the R&R measures suggested for the project, all displaced families 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 RF 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 displaced families not having any house site;
- (v) Assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation site (if required), and Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community resources/facilities.
- (vi) 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 affected persons.

**Entitlement Matrix**  
**(insert entitlement matrix here)**

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

**Grievance Redress Mechanism**

12. A project-specific, three-tier GRM covers both environment and social issues. The GRM has been established to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social and environmental performance at project level. Grievance redress committee (GRC) consists of two-levels, one at district level and another at state/PMU level, to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced persons concerns, complaints and grievances.

PIU Level Contact	1st Level GRC	2nd Level GRC

**Appendix 5: GO, RT. No. 163 Dated 08-06-2018 for Establishment of GRM**

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH  
ABSTRACT

VCICDP - Establishment of Project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) at three levels to cover both environmental and social issues - Orders - Issued.

-----  
INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE (INFRA) DEPARTMENT  
G.O.RT.No. 163 Dated: 08-06-2018  
Read the following:

1. Facility Administrative Manual (FAM) of VCICDP.
2. From the Commissioner of Industries, Vijayawada, 15/1/2014/11427/VCIC-GRM. Dated:31-05-2018 &&&

ORDER:

In the reference 2<sup>nd</sup> read above, the Commissioner of Industries has stated that at SI. No. 95, Page No. 42 of the Facility Administrative Manual of the VCICDP, the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is envisaged, wherein, it is directed to establish Project GRM at three levels to cover both Environmental and Social issues.

2. The Commissioner of Industries has proposed for establishment of Project Grievance Redress Mechanism at three levels with the following provisions and requested the Government to take a view on the establishment of Project GRM and issue orders:-

- a. The GRM shall be established and disclosed to the project affected communities.
- b. The Project Grievance Redress Committee, supported by the consultants of PMSC and Safeguard officers of both the PMU and PIUs, will be responsible for timely redress of grievances on Environmental and Social Safeguards issues.
- c. The Grievance Redress Committee is also responsible for Registration of Grievances, Related Disclosure and Communication with the aggrieved parties.
- d. A complaint register shall be maintained at the field unit, PIU and PMU levels with details of 1. Complaint lodged, 2. Date of Personal Hearing, 3. Action Taken and 4. Date of communication sent to the complainant.
- e. Contact Details, Procedure and Complaint Mechanism shall be disclosed to the Project Affected Communities at accessible locations and through various Media (Leaflets, Newspapers etc.,)

3. Government after careful examination of the proposal, hereby establish the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism at three levels is as follows:-

**1<sup>st</sup> Level Grievance:**

The Contact Number of the PIU office should be made available at the construction site signboards. The contractor and field unit staff can immediately resolve onsite, seek the advice of the PIU Safeguard Manager as required, within seven (7) days of receipt of the complaint / grievance.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Level Grievance:**

All grievances that could not be redressed within seven (7) days at Field / Ward level shall be reviewed by the GRC at District Level headed by Joint Collector of the respective District. GRC shall attempt to resolve them within fifteen (15) Days. The Safeguard Manager of the PIU shall be responsible to see through the process of redressal of each grievance.

(P.T.O)

-2-

**3<sup>rd</sup> Level Grievance:**

All grievances that cannot be redressed within fifteen (15) days at District Level shall be reviewed by the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) at State Level headed by the Project Director, VCICDP PMU, with support from District GRC, PMU, Social Safeguards and Gender Officer (SSGO), Environmental Safeguard Officer of PMU. Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialists of PMSC shall coordinate the GRC to ensure that the grievances be resolved within fifteen (15) days. The SSGO of PMU shall be responsible to see through the process of redressal of each grievance pertaining to the Social Safeguards

4. Government hereby constitute the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) at District level with the following composition:

1.	Joint Collector of the Concerned District	Chairman
2.	Project Engineer of the concerned field unit	Member Secretary
3.	Revenue Divisional Officer (RDO) or sub-collector of the division	Member
4.	Project Director, DRDA	Member
5.	Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad	Member
6.	District Panchayat Officer	Member
7.	District Education Officer	Member
8.	District Medical and Health Officer	Member
9.	District level representative of DISCOM	Member
10.	Superintendent Engineer, RWS Panchayat Raj Department	Member
11.	Three members from affected persons, with at least one of them a woman DP	Member
12.	Team Leader of the resettlement plan implementation support NGO or Agency	Member

5. The functions of the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) at District level are as follows:

- a) GRC at District Level shall receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolutions of displaced person's concerns, complaints and grievances.
- b) The GRC shall provide an opportunity to the affected persons to have their grievances redressed prior to approaching the State Level LARR Authority, constituted by the GoAP in accordance with Section 51 (1) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.
- c) 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.
- d) The GRC shall meet once in every month and review and redress any grievances / complaints. Periodical monthly reports shall be submitted to the Project Director, VCICDP PMU in the prescribed proforma.

//Countd.p.3//

-3-

- e) The GRC will continue to function, for the benefit of the displaced persons, during the entire life of the project including the defects liability period. The entire resettlement component of the project has to be completed before the construction starts, and pending grievances resolved. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights and apportionment issues on which the LARR Authority has jurisdiction.
- f) GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, relocation and payment of assistances.
- g) The GRCs will function out of each district where the subprojects are being implemented. The existing setup for coordination, monitoring and grievance redress at district level which meets once a month, will be used for VCICDP.
- h) An annual fund of Rs.1.00 Lakhs shall be allocated to each GRC for their operations like convening monthly review meetings, preparing and distributing brochures, leaflets etc.

6. The Project Director, PMU, VCICDP shall be the Appellate Authority and shall be supported by the Safeguards Officer of PMU, VCICDP and the Team Leader of PMSC. This shall be the highest Grievance Redressal Mechanism at the project level.

7. The Project Monitoring Unit (PMU), Project Implementing Units (PIUs) and Grievance Redressal Committees (GRCs) shall update the status of complaints / grievances in the VCIC Web-Site.

5. The Project Director, PMU, VCICDP shall take further necessary action in the matter, accordingly.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

S.SOLOMON AROKIARAJ  
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT & CIP

To

The Project Director, Project Monitoring Unit, VCICDP, Vijayawada.  
The Chairman and all the members through PD, PMU, Vijayawada.

Copy to:

The District Collectors, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Krishna  
and SPS Nellore.

P.S. to Minister for Industries

P.S. to Pri. Secretary to CM (GSP)

Sc/Sf

//FORWARDED BY: ORDER//

SECTION OFFICER

### Appendix 6: Sample Grievance Registration Form

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

Date		Place of registration			
Contact Information/Personal Details					
Name		Gender	* Male * Female	Age	
Home Address					
Place					
Phone no.					
E-mail					
Complaint/Suggestion/Comment/Question Please provide the details (who, what, where and how) of your grievance below:					
If included as attachment/note/letter, please tick here:					
How do you want us to reach you for feedback or update on your comment/grievance?					

#### FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Registered by: (Name of Official registering grievance)	
Mode of communication: Note/Letter E-mail Verbal/Telephonic	
Reviewed by: (Names/Positions of Official(s) reviewing grievance)	
Action Taken:	
Whether Action Taken Disclosed:	Yes No
Means of Disclosure:	

**Appendix 7: Comparison Between LARR ACT 2013<sup>59</sup> GoAP R&R Policy and ADB SPS 2009**

S No	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
<b>Policy Objectives</b>					
1	Avoid involuntary resettlement (IR) wherever feasible	✓	✓	Social Impact assessment (SIA) should include: (i) whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare minimum extent needed for the project; (ii) whether land acquisition at an alternate place has been considered and found not feasible [Ref: Section 4 sub-section 4(d) and 4(e)]	
2	If IR is unavoidable, minimise involuntary resettlement by exploring viable alternate project design	✓	x		In Para 36(ii), the principles of Resettlement Framework addresses this requirement.
3	DPs 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]	-
<b>Scope of Application</b>					
4	Involuntary acquisition of land	✓	✓	In the definition of affected family, it includes 'a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired' [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c (i)]	
5	Involuntary restriction of land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.	x	✓	In the definition of affected family in includes 'family whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is dependent on forests or water bodies and includes gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk and boatmen and such livelihood is affected due to acquisition of land'	

<sup>59</sup> The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

S No	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	AP R&R Policy 2005	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and Provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Framework of VCICDP
				[Ref: Section 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.
Policy Principles					
10	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities and concerned non-government organisations	✓	✓	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	

S No	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
				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 project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.	✓	✓	The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award shall include all of the following:..... (c) particulars of house site and house to be allotted, in case of displaced families; (d) particulars of land allotted to the displaced families; (e) particulars of one time subsistence allowance and transportation allowance in case of displaced families;..... [Ref: Section 31 sub-section 2(c), (d) and (e)]	

S No	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
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 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	✓	✓	The appropriate Government shall ensure that the Social Impact Assessment study report and the Social Impact Management Plan, are prepared and made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed, and	

S No	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
				<p>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 Tehsil, 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 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]	Para 58 of RF stipulated that all compensation and assistance will be paid to DPs at least 1 month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets
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	✓	✓	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

S No	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
	resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.				

## **Appendix 8: Public Consultation and FGDs Conducted by the NGO engaged for Resettlement Plan Implementation**

### **Nagulapally/J.P Agraharam :**

FGD conducted at Nagulapally/J. P Agraharam village new panchayat building on 02-11-2021. The following concerns are the outcomes during the discussion.

1. Villagers & Projected Affected Persons are expressed their glad towards the extension of Anakapalli-Atchutapuram Road widening.
2. In the last 20 years, so many surveys have conducted by both Government & Private agencies and recently newspaper notification also published in vernacular language. So, people are aware of project road.
3. Some of the PAP's raised their concerns about their names/father names published in the newspaper were wrong. Based on the Preliminary notification they have lodged a complaint at R.D.O office. After the survey conducted by the Surveyors, it is noticed that still some errors were not rectified and the same were published in the Draft Declaration notification.
4. Most of the PAP's were not intimated about the compensation process for their loss of land/structure. This creates so much uncertainty among the PAP's.
5. Some of the stake holders are requested for employment under the project road. They were soliciting the employment for the unemployed youth who are losing their land & structures (PAH's) as a priority basis.

### **Meeting Photograph**





**Ompolu:**

FGD conducted at Ompolu village main road on 23-10-2021. The following are the outcomes during the discussion.

1. Participants are requested to start the project road work as early as possible, since road accidents are happening regularly, heavy traffic and other health related issues due to vulnerability of the road.
2. Stakeholders are appealing for compensation disbursement before the demolition of the structures.
3. Tenants and House owners are requesting for timely intimation about the Project Road works begins.

**Meeting Photograph**



## Participants Attendance Sheet:

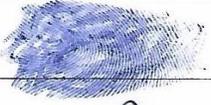
**VISAKHAPATNAM - CHENNAI INDUSTRIAL  
CORRIDOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

**ANDHRA PRADESH ROAD DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**

**ANAKAPALLI – ATCHUTAPURAM ROAD WIDENING**

Name of the Village: OMPOLI

Date: 23/10/2021

Sl.No.	Name of the Participant	Contact Number	Signature
1	B. Atche Naidu	9849967798	B. Atchinaidu
2	D. Eshwar Rao	798980 9965	D. Eshwar Rao
3	P. Rajulamma	Don't have Contact Number	
4	D. Nagaswarao	9290694342	D. Nagaswarao
5	B. Jagga Rao	99591009671	B. Jagga Rao
6	M. Satyanarayana	9676114395	M. Satyanarayana
7	C. Rajini	8985886659	C. Rajini
8	J. Chandram	8870419913	J. Chandram
9	D. Eshwarao	7989809965	D. Eshwarao
10	D. Nagaswarao	9290694342	Nageshwar
11	S. Srienu	8886952363	S. Srienu

**Thotada:**

FGD were conducted at Thotada village main road on 25-10-2021. The following are the outcomes during the discussion.

1. Participants requested to start the project road work as early as possible, since road accidents are happening regularly, heavy traffic and other health related issues due to vulnerability of the road.
2. Most of the Title holders/Land losers were residing in Anakapalli town for their children's education, employment etc.,
3. Stakeholders are appealing for compensation disbursement before the demolition of the structures.
4. Tenants and House owners are requesting for timely intimation about the Project Road works.

**Meeting Photograph**





**Munagapaka:**

FGD were conducted at Munagapaka village Grama Panchayati office on 30-10-2021. The following are the outcomes during the discussion.

1. Villagers and Projected Affected Persons are expressed that they were glad about the extension of Anakapalli-Atchutapuram Road widening.
2. Some of the vacant lands in this village were in court case.
3. Some of the PAP's raised their concerns about their names/father names published in the newspaper were wrong. Based on the Preliminary notification they have lodged a complaint at R.D.O office. After the survey conducted by the Surveyors, it is noticed that still some errors were not rectified and the same were published in the Draft Declaration notification.
4. Most of the PAP's were not intimated about the compensation process for their loss of land/structure. This creates so much uncertainty among the PAP's.
5. Title holders are strongly demanding for Public Consultation with the government officials in their village. Their concern is about how the compensation will be calculated and on what basis the land/structure are compensated.
6. Villagers are requesting to shift the C.P.R's within the same village limits where the village committee provides the suitable land.
7. Most of the land owners are not interested to give their remaining piece of land to the project authorities because after completion of road works their land will be sold at market at a higher prices.

**Meeting Photograph**

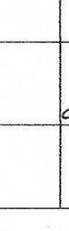
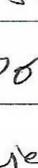


## Participants Attendance Sheet:

**VISAKHAPATNAM - CHENNAI INDUSTRIAL  
CORRIDOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
ANDHRA PRADESH ROAD DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION  
ANAKAPALLI - ATCHUTAPURAM ROAD WIDENING**

Name of the Village: Monagapalka

Date: 30/10/2021

Sl.No.	Name of the Participant	Contact Number	Signature
1	K. Basava Raju	NOT interested to give the contact number.	Rejected
2	S. Ground	9666630710	
3	Satyanaarayana	Rejected	Rejected
4	D. Gurusudha Rao	9550877433	
5	A. Sanyasamma	9885933374	
6	P. Srinivas Rao	Rejected	Rejected
7	P. Appalanaresamma	9905992165	can't sign
8	P. Vijay	Rejected	Rejected
9	P. Adinarayana.	9866226639	
10	V. Naidu	Rejected	Rejected
11	M. Bhargathi	9985975973	
12	M. Malleswarao	Rejected	Rejected.

**Thimmarajupeta (Munagapaka Mandal):**

FGD were conducted at Thimmarajupeta village main road on 30-10-2021. The following are the outcomes during the discussion.

1. Villagers & Projected Affected Persons are expressed that they were glad about the extension of Anakapalli-Atchutapuram Road widening.
2. Some of the stakeholders are requested for employment under the project road construction works. They were requesting for employment for the unemployed youth who are losing their land and structures (PAH's) as a priority basis.
3. Villagers are requesting to shift the C.P.R's within the same village limits where the village committee provides the suitable land.

**Meeting Photograph**





**Thimmarajupeta (Atchutapuram Mandal):**

FGD were conducted at Thimmarajupeta village Grama Panchayati office on 27-10-2021. The following are the outcomes during the discussion.

1. Some of the land/structures owners which are going to be affected by the project road are presently in court cases.
2. Squatters are requesting for shifting allowance.
3. Tenants are afraid about their business. Requesting to allow minimum time for searching suitable place for their business.
4. Most of the PAP's were not intimated about the compensation process for their loss of land/structure. This creates so much uncertainty among the PAP's.
5. Stakeholders are appealing for compensation disbursement before the demolition of the structures.

**Meeting Photograph**



## Participants Attendance Sheet:

**VISAKHAPATNAM - CHENNAI INDUSTRIAL  
CORRIDOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**  
**ANDHRA PRADESH ROAD DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**  
**ANAKAPALLI - ATCHUTAPURAM ROAD WIDENING**

Name of the Village: Thimmajopeta (Atchutapuram) <sup>Mandal</sup> Date: 27/10/2021

Sl.No.	Name of the Participant	Contact Number	Signature
1	P. Simhadulam	929769593	
2	B. Krishna Rao	9963230487	
3	P. Ramasankara Rao	9618036475	
4	P. Grandh	6305747672	
5	S. Grandhwarao	9912560255	
6	T. Appanna	9963265743	
7	B. Suresh Babu	9989849596	
8	K. Chinnathalli	Don't have contact number.	ant g-ve sion
9	S. Balagameshwarao	7013390070	
10	Chandara Rao	9032312493	
11	A. Ramu	9985209143	
12	Varalakshmi	9158738432	

**Haripalem:**

FGD were conducted at Haripalem village main road on 01-11-2021. The following are the outcomes during the discussion.

1. In this village the Projected Affected Persons/Structures owners resisted doing the Census and Socio-Economic survey. We have tried a lot to convince the PAP's by giving all the relevant project information but still they are insisting for Grama Sabha headed by the Government Officials.
2. Some of the issues they were asking for clarity: Project related information, Compensation & R&R related queries. Their concern is about how the compensation will be calculated and on what basis the land/structure are compensated.
3. Most of the PAP's were not intimated about the compensation process for their loss of land/structure. This creates so much uncertainty among the PAP's.
4. Villagers are complaining about, till now 2 times public consultation were organised but after waiting 1hour of time the concerned authorities cancelled the meetings.
5. **Note:** As per my understanding, they were happy about the project road but due to lack of any confirmation from the government authorities a lot of uncertainty took place in the project affected persons.

**Meeting Photograph**



## Participants Attendance Sheet:

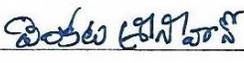
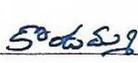
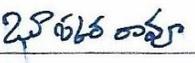
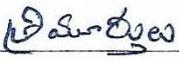
## VISAKHAPATNAM - CHENNAI INDUSTRIAL CORRIDOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

ANDHRA PRADESH ROAD DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

ANAKAPALLI - ATCHUTAPURAM ROAD WIDENING

Name of the Village: Haripalem

Date: 01/11/2021

Sl.No.	Name of the Participant	Contact Number	Signature
1.	K. Venkata Srinivas	9666104669	
2.	D. Jaggarao	9951676911	
3.	K. Varmanikyam	9581089543	
4.	P. Kondamma	9000341807	
5.	B. Ram Naidu	9505835998	B. Ram Naidu
6.	S. Parasuram	7799773758	
7.	A. Bhaskar	9849607039	
8.	K. Ramana	7799207954	
9.	A. Bhaskarao	9849607039	
10.	Tharimurthulu	8142728131	
11.	Raju	9885612106	
12.	Jogeswarao	9908815777	

**Chodapalli:**

FGD were conducted at Chodapalli village main road on 28-10-2021. The following are the outcomes during the discussion.

1. Villagers & Projected Affected Persons are expressed their glad towards the extension of Anakapalli-Atchutapuram Road widening.
2. Most of the PAP's were not intimated about the compensation process for their loss of land/structure. This creates so much uncertainty among the PAP's.
3. Some of the stakeholders requested for employment under the project road. They were soliciting the employment for the unemployed youth who are losing their land & structures (PAH's) as a priority basis.

**Meeting Photograph**





**Kondakarla:**

FGD were conducted at Kondakarla village main road on 01-11-2021. The following are the outcomes during the discussion.

1. Villagers and Projected Affected Persons are expressed their glad towards the extension of Anakapalli-Atchutapuram Road widening.
2. Most of the PAP's were not intimated about the compensation process for their loss of land/structure. This creates so much uncertainty among the PAP's.
3. Some of the stakeholders requested for employment under the project road. They were soliciting the employment for the unemployed youth who are losing their land & structures (PAH's) as a priority basis.

**Meeting Photograph**



## Participants Attendance Sheet:

**VISAKHAPATNAM - CHENNAI INDUSTRIAL  
CORRIDOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

**ANDHRA PRADESH ROAD DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**

**ANAKAPALLI - ATCHUTAPURAM ROAD WIDENING**

Name of the Village: Kondakurle

Date: 01/11/2021

Sl.No.	Name of the Participant	Contact Number	Signature
1.	K. Ganapathi Rao	8096364305	K. Ganapathi Rao
2.	Siva Prakesh	9908950573	Siva Prakesh
3.	K. Ramarao	9959793984	Ramarao
4.	B. Satyarao	9652569131	B. Satyarao
5.	Narasayamma	Don't have mobile	Narasayamma
6.	N. Rajubabu	9941802137	N. Rajubabu
7.	Kannam naidu	Don't have mobile	Kannam naidu
8.	Pativalli	9849671973	Pativalli

### Outcome of Focus Group Discussions at Anakapalli South

Package Title	Widening of Anakapalli - Atchuthapuram road to 4-Line Project
Package No.	APRDC-07
Place	Anakapalli South
Date	08-10-2021
Participants	Sri CH Srinivasa Rao , NGO Staff, Sri M.Mani Kanta, NGO Staff, Sri SSK Santosh ,NGO Staff Sri M Dharma NGO Staff
No. of Participants	Male – 9, Female –1
Method	Group and Individual Meetings
Purpose of Consultation	To record issues and concerns of Project Affected Persons while conducting Social Impact Assessment Survey
Consultation Process	The facilitators explained the purpose of Public Consultation and requested the affected persons to cooperate to conduct SIA survey and they can be addressed of their Grievances and issues related to Compensation and name corrections, adding's and correction in extent of proposed land under the acquisition in widening of the road.
Outcome of the consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAPs informed that, so far there is no proper communication from government regarding compensation and we don't have any objection to extension of the road.</li> <li>• Squatters are requesting for shifting allowance.</li> <li>• PAPs asked us Relocation options&amp; Livelihood Impact</li> </ul>
	
<p>Photographs of Consultation</p> <p><b>Focus Group Discussion held at Anakapalli South PAP's</b></p>	

### Focus Group Discussion held at J.P Agraharam PAP's

Package Title	Widening of Anakapalli - Atchuthapuram road to 4-Line Project
Package No.	APRDC-07
Place	J.P. Agraharam
Date	20-10-2021
Participants	Sri CH Srinivasa Rao ,NGO Staff,

	Sri M Mani Kanta ,NGO Staff, B. Karthick , NGO Staff,
No. of Participants	Male – 6 Female –0
Method	Group and Individual Meetings
Purpose of Consultation	To record issues and concerns of Project Affected Persons while conducting Social Impact Assessment Survey
Consultation Process	The facilitators explained the purpose of Public Consultation and requested the affected persons to cooperate to conduct survey and they can be addressed of their Grievances and issues related to Compensation and name corrections, adding's and correction in extent of proposed land under the acquisition in widening of the road
Outcome of the consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some of the PAP's raised their concerns about their names/father names published in the newspaper were wrong. Based on the Preliminary notification they have lodged a complaint at R.D.O office.</li> <li>PAPs wanted that speedup the road widening work through reduced accidents/safety.</li> </ul>



**Focus Group Discussion held at J.P Agraharam PAP's**

**Focus Group Discussion held at Nagulapalli PAP's**

Package Title	Widening of Anakapalli - Atchuthapuram road to 4-Line Project
Package No.	APRDC-07
Place	Nagulapalli
Date	2.11.2021
Participants	Sri Ch.Srinivasa Rao ,NGO Staff, Sri B.Karthick,NGO Staff, Sri M.Manikanta, NGO Staff.
No. of Participants	Male – 8 Female –02

Method	Group meeting
Purpose of Consultation	To record issues and concerns of Project Affected Persons while conducting Social Impact Assessment Survey
Consultation Process	The facilitators explained the purpose of Public Consultation and requested the affected persons to cooperate to conduct survey and they can be addressed of their Grievances and issues related to Compensation and name corrections, adding's and correction in extent of proposed land under the acquisition in widening of the road
Outcome of the consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholders requested for employment under the project road. They were soliciting the employment for the unemployed youth who are losing their land &amp; structures (PAH's) as a priority basis.</li> <li>Most of the PAP's were not intimated about the compensation process for their loss of land/structure. This creates so much uncertainty among the PAP's</li> </ul>
	
<p><b>Focus Group Discussion held at Nagulapalli PAP's</b></p>	

### Focus Group Discussion held at Ompolu Village PAP's

Package Title	Widening of Anakapalli - Atchuthapuram road to 4-Line Project
Package No.	APRDC-07
Place	Ompolu
Date	23.10.2021
Participants	Sri B.Karthick ,NGO Staff  Sri Ch . Srinivasa rao ,NGO Staff,  Sri D.Nookesh, NGO Staff,
No. of Participants	Male – 16, Female –3
Method	Group meeting
Purpose of Consultation	To record issues and concerns of Project Affected Persons while conducting Social Impact Assessment Survey
Consultation Process	The facilitators explained the purpose of Public Consultation and requested the affected persons to cooperate to conduct survey and they can be addressed of their Grievances and issues related to Compensation and name corrections, adding's and correction in extent of proposed land under the acquisition in widening of the road
Outcome of the consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participants are requested to start the project road work as early as possible, since road accidents are happening regularly, heavy traffic and other health related issues due to vulnerability of the road.</li> <li>• Stakeholders are appealing for compensation disbursement before the demolition of the structures And Tenants and House owners are requesting for well before intimation about the Project road works begins.</li> </ul>



**Focus Group Discussion held at Ompolu Village PAP's**

**Focus Group Discussion at Totoda & Gangadevi peta**

Package Title	Widening of Anakapalli - Atchuthapuram road to 4-Line Project
Package No.	APRDC-07
Place	Totada
Date	25.10.2021
Participants	CH Srinivasa Rao ,NGO Staff ,  B. Karthick NGO Staff,  M.Manikanta NGO Staff.
No. of Participants	Male – 13 Female –1
Method	Group meeting
Purpose of Consultation	To record issues and concerns of Project Affected Persons while conducting Social Impact Assessment Survey
Consultation Process	The facilitators explained the purpose of Public Consultation and requested the affected persons to cooperate to conduct survey and they can be addressed of their Grievances and issues related to Compensation and name corrections, adding's and correction in extent of proposed land under the acquisition in widening of the road
Outcome of the consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most of the Title holders/Land losers were residing in Anakapalli town for their children education, employment etc.. and Stake holders are appealing for compensation disbursement before the demolition of the structures</li> </ul>



**Focus Group Discussion held at Totoda & Gangadevi peta village PAP's**

### Public Consultation held at Munagapaka village PAP's

Package Title	Widening of Anakapalli - Atchuthapuram road to 4-Line Project
Package No.	APRDC-07
Place	Munagapaka
Date	30.10.2021
Participants	Sri Udyagaru, APRDC, Sri Dimmala Appa Rao ,President, Sri Ch.Srinivasa Rao , NGO Staff, Sri M Mani Kanta ,NGO Staff,
No. of Participants	Male – 23 Female –07
Method	Group Meeting
Purpose of Consultation	To record issues and concerns of Project Affected Persons while conducting Social Impact Assessment Survey
Consultation Process	The facilitators explained the purpose of Public Consultation and requested the affected persons to cooperate to conduct survey and they can be addressed of their Grievances and issues related to Compensation and name corrections, adding's and correction in extent of proposed land under the acquisition in widening of the road
Outcome of the consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some of the PAP's raised their concerns about their names/father names published in the newspaper were wrong. Based on the Preliminary notification they have lodged a complaint at R.D.O office. After the survey conducted by the Surveyors, it is noticed that still some errors were not rectified and the same were published in the Draft Declaration notification.</li> <li>Most of the landowners are not interested to give their remaining piece of land to the project authorities because after completion of road works their land will be sold at market at a higher prices.</li> </ul>
	
<b>Public Consultation held at Munagapaka village PAP's</b>	

### Focus Group Discussion held at Timmarajupeta (Munagapaka)PAPs

Package Title	Widening of Anakapalli - Atchuthapuram road to 4-Line Project
Package No.	APRDC-07
Place	Timmarajupeta (Munagapaka)
Date	30.10.2021
Participants	Sri B. Karthick NGO Staff,  Sri Ch.Srinivasa Rao , NGO Staff,  Sri M Mani Kanta ,NGO Staff,
No. of Participants	Male –10 Female –4
Method	Group and Individual Meetings
Purpose of Consultation	To record issues and concerns of Project Affected Persons while conducting Social Impact Assessment Survey
Consultation Process	The facilitators explained the purpose of Public Consultation and requested the affected persons to cooperate to conduct survey and they can be addressed of their Grievances and issues related to Compensation and name corrections, adding's and correction in extent of proposed land under the acquisition in widening of the road
Outcome of the consultation	1. Villagers are requesting to shift the C.P.R's within the same village limits where the village committee provides the suitable land.  2. Stakeholders are requested for employment under the project road. They were soliciting the employment for the unemployed youth who are losing their land & structures (PAH's) as a priority basis.
	
<b>Focus Group Discussion held at Timmarajupeta (Munagapaka)PAPs</b>	

### Focus Group Discussion held at Timmarajupeta Village (Atchuthapuram) PAP's

Package Title	Widening of Anakapalli - Atchuthapuram road to 4-Line Project
Package No.	APRDC-07
Place	Timmarajupeta (Atchuthapuram)
Date	01.11.2021

Participants	Sri Udaya Garu ,APRDC Sri Ch Srinivasa Rao ,NGO Staff
No. of Participants	Male –15 Female –2
Method	Group and Individual Meetings
Purpose of Consultation	To record issues and concerns of Project Affected Persons while conducting Social Impact Assessment Survey
Consultation Process	The facilitators explained the purpose of Public Consultation and requested the affected persons to cooperate to conduct survey and they can be addressed of their Grievances and issues related to Compensation and name corrections and correction in extent of proposed land under the acquisition in widening of the road
Outcome of the consultation	To clarify their doubts which were concern to how many meters from road centre to Right and left side of the road and requested us to do process of compensation on par with present market price..
	
<b>Focus Group Discussion held at Timmarajupeta Village (Atchuthapuram) PAP's</b>	

**Focus Group Discussion held at Haripalem Village PAP's**

Package Title	Widening of Anakapalli - Atchuthapuram road to 4-Line Project
Package No.	APRDC-07
Place	Haripalem Village
Date	01.11.2021
Participants	Sri Udaya Garu ,APRDC  Sri Ch Srinivasa Rao ,NGO Staff,  Sri M Mani Knata ,NGO Staff  Sri B. Karthick ,NGO Staff
No. of Participants	Male –15 Female –2
Method	Group and Individual Meetings
Purpose of Consultation	To record issues and concerns of Project Affected Persons while conducting Social Impact Assessment Survey
Consultation Process	In this village the Projected Affected Persons/Structures owners resisted doing the Census and Socio-Economic survey. We have tried a lot to convince the PAP's by giving all the relevant project information but still they are insisting for Grama Sabha headed by the Government Officials
Outcome of the consultation	Villagers are complaining about, till now 2 times public consultation were organised but after waiting 1hour of time the meetings were cancelled by the concerned authorities. So that they are not happy with Government officers with regard to not clarify their doubts.

**Photographs of Consultation****Focus Group Discussion held at Haripalem Village PAP's**

**Focus Group Discussion held at Kondakarla Village PAP's**

Package Title	Widening of Anakapalli - Atchuthapuram road to 4-Line Project
Package No.	APRDC-07
Place	Kondakarla
Date	01.11.2021
Participants	Sri Ch Srinivasa Rao ,NGOStaff,  Sri M Mani Knata ,NGO Staff  Sri B. Karthick NGO Staff
No. of Participants	Male –10 Female –01
Method	Group and Individual Meetings
Purpose of Consultation	To record issues and concerns of Project Affected Persons while conducting Social Impact Assessment Survey
Consultation Process	The facilitators explained the purpose of Public Consultation and requested the affected persons to cooperate to conduct survey and they can be addressed of their Grievances and issues related to Compensation and name corrections, adding's and correction in extent of proposed land under the acquisition in widening of the road
Outcome of the consultation	Most of the land owners are not interested to give their remaining piece of land to the project authorities because after completion of road works their land will be sold at market at a higher prices

**Photographs of Consultation****Focus Group Discussion held at Kondakarla Village PAP's****Focus Group Discussion held at Chodapalli Village PAP's**

Package Title	Widening of Anakapalli - Atchuthapuram road to 4-Line Project
Package No.	APRDC-07
Place	Chodapalli
Date	28.10.2021 & 10.12.2021

Participants	Sri Ch Srinivasa Rao ,NGO Staff,  Sri M Mani Knata ,NGO Staff  Sri B. Karthick NGO Staff
No. of Participants	Male –14 Female –4
Method	Group and Individual Meetings
Purpose of Consultation	To record issues and concerns of Project Affected Persons while conducting Social Impact Assessment Survey
Consultation Process	To record issues and concerns of Project Affected Persons while conducting Social Impact Assessment Survey
Outcome of the consultation	To clarify their doubts which were concern to how many meters from road centre to Right and left side of the road and requested us to do process of compensation on par with present market price..

**Photographs of Consultation**



**Focus Group Discussion held at Chodapalli Village PAP's**

**Appendix 9: Print media and Public Consultation and FGDs about census and socio-economic survey Conducted by the NGO engaged for Implementation of RP**



Section of the Participants during the Consultations at Munagapaka Village - October 2015

Section of the Participants during the Consultations at Munagapaka Village - October 2015



Consultations held in Anakapalle RDO Office - November 2018



Consultations at Site in Munagapaka - November 2018



Public consultation at Nagulapalli village



Media coverage of public consultation at Nagulapalli village



Public consultation at Atchuthapuram village



Public consultation at Atchuthapuram village

### Appendix 10: Determination of Market Rate as per base price Munagapaka

**UNIT RATES - VILLAGE WISE**

District Name	VISAKHAPATNAM	Mandal Name	MUNAGAPAKA	
City/Town/Village	Munagapaka	Survey No.	Select ▼ To view Survey No. Wise Details	

S.No.	Habitation	Nature Of Use	Land Rate Rs. per Acre	Effective Date (dd/mm/yyyy)
1.	Munagapaka	Dry land	3,500,000	10/08/2020
2.	Munagapaka	Wet Land double crop	3,500,000	10/08/2020
3.	Munagapaka	Coconut Garden	3,500,000	10/08/2020
4.	Munagapaka	Agricultural Land fit for H.S.	6,000,000	10/08/2020

[Back](#)

**Note :**

1. This is provisional information as per records maintained by registration department for the purpose of helping the registering public to estimate the stamp duty only, subject to change due to revision of market value once in a year OR adhocy due to anomalies.
2. For further details contact Sub Registrar office

**ANAKAPALLI,**  
 12-1-1976,  
 MAINROAD,CENTROAD, Anakapalli  
 Anakapalli  
 Phone : 223045

**Appendix 11: The daily wages rates proceeding of the Collector File No.REV-CSEC0GNR (MWA)/1/2021-JA(C7)-VSKPCO**

**File No.REV-CSEC0GNR(MWA)/1/2021-JA(C7)-VSKPCO**

(M)D.DIS.NO.1170/2021/C7 Dt: 04/10/2021

Collector's Office,  
Visakhapatnam.

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE COLLECTOR & DISTRICT MAGISTRATE,  
VISAKHAPATNAM  
PRESENT: Dr. A.Mallikarjuna, I.A.S.,  
###**

**Sub: NMR WAGES - Visakhapatnam District - Fixation of Notified wages for N.M.R. workers for the year 2021-2022 - Meeting conducted - Orders - Issued.**

- Read:**
1. This Office proceedings (M) D.Dis.No.1373/2020/C7/ Dt:15.3.2021 for the year 2020-2021
  2. (M) Rc.No.1170/2021/C7 Dt:21.06.2021 of this office addressed to the inspecting officers.
  3. Lr.No.2510/NMR/JTO/2006 DT: 23.06.2021 of the Superintendent Engineer, (R&B), Seethammadhara, Visakhapatnam.
  4. Rc.No.A/620/2021 Dt.28.06.2021 of the Deputy Commissioner of labour, Visakhapatnam.
  5. Rc.No.55/M2/DMO/2019 Dt.29.06.2021 of the District Malaria Officer, Visakhapatnam, Hqrs at Paderu.
  6. Rc.No.75/Dy S O/Prices/NMR/2021 Dt.03.07.2021 Of the Chief Planning Officer, Visakhapatnam
  7. Lr.No.SE/OMC/VSP/Tech/AET2/F.1/D.No.2497/21, Dt.04.08.2021 of the Superintending Engineer, OMC Circle, AP TRANSCO, Gajuwaka, Visakhapatnam.
  8. Lr.No.SE/O/VSP/EE/Tech/DEE/P/AE/T4/F/D.No.I/352878/21 Dt.05.08.2021 of the Superintending Engineer, Operation Circle, APEPDCL, Visakhapatnam.
  9. Lr.No.493M SE/IC/VSP/DB/ATO.4/SSR-2019 Dt.06.08.2021 of the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Circle, Visakhapatnam
  10. Rc.No.240/2021/TO Dt.31.08.2021 of the District Forest Officer, Visakhapatnam.

**###**

**ORDER:**

In view of the revision of the Notified wages to the NMR Workers for the year 2021-2022, the District level Committee have convened a meeting on 01.10.2021 and examined the Consumer Price Index communicated by the Chief

**File No.REV-CSEC0GNR(MWA)/1/2021-JA(C7)-VSKPCO**

Planning Officer, Visakhapatnam and rates of wages communicated by the Deputy Commissioner of Labour; District Malaria Officer; Superintending Engineer Irrigation; APEPDCL; R&B; District Forest Officer, Visakhapatnam. The Committee came to a decision and fixed the rates shown in the Annexure appended to this order in respect of the NMR workers for the year 2021-2022 applicable from 01.07.2021 to 30.06.2022. The rates are applicable to NMR workers employed in the Departments under the administrative control of Irrigation, Panchayatraj, Rajiv Vidya Mission, Roads and Buildings, Electricity & Forest Departments and Government Institutions like Visakha Dairy, Indira Gandhi Zoological Park, Anti Malaria Department including the employees engaged in Steel Plant Malaria unit, Visakhapatnam who does not attract the minimum wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act 1948 by the Government.

The minimum wages fixed to the NMR workers, in the areas of Visakhapatnam District are as detailed below:

1. **RURAL AREA:** An increase of 5.48% over the basic rate of notified wages fixed for the year 2020-2021 shall be allowed for Skilled, Semi-Skilled & Un skilled NMR Workers.
2. **MUNICIPALITY AND MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AREAS:** An increase of 5.48% over the basic rate of notified wages fixed for the year 2020-2021 shall be allowed for Skilled, Semi-Skilled & Un skilled NMR Workers.
3. **AGENCY AREA:** An increase of 5.48% over the basic rate of notified was fixed for the year 2020-2021 shall be allowed for Skilled, Semi-Skilled & Un skilled NMR Workers.

The basic rates of Notified wages fixed by the District Committee are applicable w.e.f. 01.07.2021 and they will be in force up to 30.06.2022 as per annexure enclosed.

Encl: Annexure

A Mallikarjuna I.a.s  
**Collector & District Magistrate  
 Visakhapatnam.**

**File No.REV-CSEC0GNR(MWA)/1/2021-JA(C7)-VSKPCO**

The Chief Planning Officer, Visakhapatnam  
The Superintending Engineer, I&CAD Irrigation Circle, Visakhapatnam.  
The Superintending Engineer, Panchayat Raj, Visakhapatnam.  
The Superintending Engineer, R & B, Visakhapatnam.  
The Superintending Engineer, Public Health, Visakhapatnam.  
The Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Visakhapatnam.  
The District Medical & Health Officer, Visakhapatnam.  
The Vice Chairman, VUDA, Visakhapatnam.  
The Superintending Engineer, AP Transco, Visakhapatnam.  
The Superintending Engineer, APEPDCL, Visakhapatnam.  
The Commissioner, GVMC, Visakhapatnam.  
The Municipal Commissioners, Yelamanchili & Narsipatnam Municipalities.  
The Secretary, Anti Malaria Workers Welfare Association, Steel Plant, Visakhapatnam.  
The Senior Divisional Manager, East Coast Railways, Waltair Division, Visakhapatnam.  
The General Secretary, East Coast Railway, Waltair Division, Visakhapatnam.  
The District Malaria Officer, Visakhapatnam  
The District Forest Officer, Visakhapatnam

File No.REV-CSEC0GNR(MWA)/1/2021-JA(C7)-VSKPCO

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE DAILY WAGES RATES DECIDED BY  
THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE ON 01.10.2021 IN RESPECT OF  
NOTIFIED WAGES FOR THE YEAR 2021-2022**

**A – WAGES RATES PER DAY FOR THE YEAR 2021-2022  
FOR NON-TECHNICAL**

SL.NO	CATEGORY	RURAL AREA	MUNICIPALITY AREA	MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AREA	AGENCY AREA
1	Un-Skilled	404	465	526	490
2	Semi-Skilled	470	542	583	571
3	Skilled	555	632	712	668

**B – WAGES RATES PER DAY FOR THE YEAR 2021-2022  
FOR TECHNICAL.**

SLNO	CATEGORY	EXISTING RATE FIXED BY THE COLLECTOR FOR 2020-2021	AS PER S.S.RATES FOR THE YEAR 2021-2022	WAGES FIXED FOR 2021-2022
1	Work Inspector with I.T.I Qualification	736	644	776
2	Work Inspector with L.C.E, L.M.E.L.E.E Qualification	886	700	935
3	Work Inspector with B.E (Civil, Mechanical & Electrical)	991	770	1045

A Mallikarjuna I.a.s  
**Collector & District Magistrate,  
Visakhapatnam.**

Signed by A Mallikarjuna  
I.a.s  
Date: 04.10.2021 10:31:35

## **Appendix 12: Sample outline of social safeguards monitoring report during project implementation period**

1. Following requirements of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and the *Operations Manual* section on safeguard policy (OM F1), borrowers/clients are required to establish and maintain procedures to monitor the status of implementation of safeguard plans and ensure progress is made toward the desired outcomes. For projects categorized as A or B in Involuntary Resettlement and/or Indigenous People, the Borrowers/clients are required to submit semi-annual monitoring reports for ADB review. The level of detail and comprehensiveness of a monitoring report is commensurate with the complexity and significance of social safeguards impacts (IR) and indigenous peoples impacts, and with the current status of project implementation phase.

2. This outline can be used for periodic monitoring report (semi-annual) and resettlement plan completion report to start the civil works in the impacted areas. A safeguard monitoring report may include the following elements:

### **A. Executive Summary**

3. This section provides a concise statement of project scope and impacts, key findings and recommended actions.

### **B. Background of the Report and Project Description**

4. This section provides a general description of the project, including:

- (i) Background/context of the monitoring report which includes the information on the project, project components, safeguards categorizations and general scope of the social safeguards impacts.
- (ii) Information on the implementation progress of the project activities, scope of monitoring report and requirements, reporting period, including frequency of submission and changes in project scope and adjusted safeguard measures, if applicable
- (iii) Summary table of identified impacts and the mitigation actions.

### **C. Scope of Impacts**

5. This section outlines the detail of

- (i) Scale and scopes of the project's safeguards impacts,
- (ii) Vulnerability status of the affected people/communities,
- (iii) Entitlements matrix and other rehabilitation measures, as applicable, as described in the approved final resettlement plans.

### **D. Compensation and Rehabilitation<sup>34F60</sup>**

6. This section describes the process and progress of the implementation of the safeguards plan and other required activities as determined in the plan. This includes:

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<sup>60</sup> Depending on the status of the final detail design during the submission of the report this activity might not yet started. Provide the information on the expected date the activity to be conducted instead.

- (i) Payment of the affected assets compensation, allowances, loss of incomes, etc. to the entitled persons;
- (ii) Provisions of other types of entitlement as described in the matrix and implementation of livelihood rehabilitation activities as determined in the plan.
- (iii) Quantitative as well as qualitative results of the monitoring parameters, as agreed in the plan, should be provided.

#### **E. Public participation and consultation**

7. This section describes public participation and consultations activities during the project implementation as agreed in the plan. This includes final consultations with APs during resettlement plan finalization after the completion of detail design; consultation carried-out during implementation of the resettlement plans, RIPPs, consultations with scheduled tribes; the numbers of activities conducted; issues raised during consultations and responses provided by the project team, implementing NGOs, project supervision consultants, contractors, etc.

#### **F. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**

8. This section described the implementation of project GRM as design in the approved resettlement plan. This includes evaluations of its effectiveness, procedures, complaints receive, timeliness to resolve issues/ complaints and resources provided to solve the complaints. Special attentions should be given if there are complaints received from the affected people including people from scheduled tribe communities.

9.

#### **G. Institutional Arrangement**

10. This section describes the actual implementation or any adjustment made to the institutional arrangement for managing the social safeguards issues in the projects. This includes the establishment of safeguards unit/ team and appointment of staff in the executing agency/implementing agency; implementation of the GRM and its committee; supervision and coordination between institutions involved in the management and monitoring of safeguards issues, the roles of NGO and women's groups in the monitoring and implementation of the plan, if any.

#### **H. Monitoring Results – Findings**

11. This section describes the summary and key findings of the monitoring activities. The results are compared against previously established benchmarks and compliance status (e.g., adequacy of IR compensation rates and timeliness of payments, adequacy and timeliness of IR rehabilitation measures including serviced housing sites, house reconstruction, livelihood support measures, and training; implementation of specific action plan, budget for implementing specific action plan, resettlement plan, timeliness and adequacy of capacity building, etc.). It also compared against the objectives of safeguards or desired outcomes documented (e.g., IR impacts avoided or minimized; livelihood restored or enhanced; If noncompliance or any major gaps identified, project initiatives for mitigation of impacts on ST households, include the recommendation of corrective action plan.

#### **I. Compliance Status**

12. This section will summarize the compliance status of the project activities with the loan covenants, ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 on SR 2 and SR 3 and the approved final resettlement plan(s)/ resettlement and indigenous peoples plans.

#### **J. Follow-up Actions, Recommendation and Disclosure**

13. This section describes recommendations and further actions or items to focus on for the remaining monitoring period. It also includes lesson learned for improvement for future safeguards monitoring activities. Disclosure dates of the monitoring report to the affected communities should also be included. A time-bound summary table for required actions should be included.

##### **Appendix 1**

- (i) List of affected persons and Entitlements;
- (ii) Summary of resettlement plan with entitlement matrix; and
- (iii) Summary of implementation of specific action plan under RIPP

##### **Appendix 2**

- (i) Copies of affected person's certification of payment (signed by the affected persons);
- (ii) Summary of minutes of meetings during public consultations; and
- (iii) Summary of complaints received and solution status.

**Appendix 13: Indicative Terms of Reference for Engaging an External Monitoring Agency/Expert  
Terms of Reference (ToR)**

**I. Project Description**

Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) has taken up the implementation of the Visakhapatnam to Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program (VCICDP) and has availed a loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) towards 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 project is being executed by the Department of Industries (DOI), which functions as the Project Management Unit (PMU). The subprojects are being implemented by four Project Implementation Units (PIUs), namely, Andhra Pradesh Industrial Investment Corporation (APIIC), Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation (APRDC), Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (APTransco) and Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC).

Subprojects identified for funding under Tranche 1 of the MFF and being implemented are given in Table 1.

**Table A9-1: Subprojects under Implementation - Tranche 1**

S. No	Package No.	Name of Subproject	Location	Involuntary Resettlement Categorisation
1.	APIIC/01	Construction of a 1 MLD capacity CETP at the Naidupeta cluster	Naidupeta, Nellore District	C
2.	APIIC/03	Augmenting utility services for Naidupeta Industrial cluster comprises of the Naidupeta MPSEZ, IP-Naidupeta and IP-Attivaram.	Naidupeta, Nellore District	C
3.	APIIC/04	Providing 21 MLD bulk water facility and summer storage in Naidupeta Industrial cluster	Naidupeta, Nellore District	B
4.	APIIC/05	Providing Water Supply to Industrial Clusters in the state of Andhra Pradesh - Southern Region	Tirupati District	B
5.	GVMC/02	Distribution Network improvements for NRW reduction and 24x7 supply in North-west area of GVMC	Visakhapatnam, Visakhapatnam District	B
6.	UCCRTF/04	Design erection, commission and operate a grid connected 3 MW	Visakhapatnam District	C

S. No	Package No.	Name of Subproject	Location	Involuntary Resettlement Categorisation
		floating type solar power project on MeghadriGedda reservoir in Vishakhapatnam		
7.	UCCRTF/05	Development and Rejuvenation of Mudasarlovalake and catchment area	Visakhapatnam District	C
8.	UCCRTF/06	'Non - Motorized traffic zones and introduction of E- Vehicles	Visakhapatnam District	C
9.	APRDC/01	Widening and Strengthening of 'Samarlakota to Rajanagaram' Section of 'Kakinada – Rajanagaram' Road to divided 4 – Lane in East Godavari District.	East Godavari District Rajahmundry District and Kakinada District	A
10.	APTransco/01	Augmenting power distribution capacity for meeting Industry demand at Kapuleppada, Nakkapalle/ Chandanada and Atchutapuram locations	Kapuluppada, Visakhapatnam District  Nakkapalle and Atchutapuram, Visakhapatnam District	B
11.	APTransco/03	Augmenting power distribution capacity for meeting Industry demand at Rachagunneri, Naidupeta & Yerpedu locations	Rachagunneri and Yerpedu, Chittoor District  Naidupeta, Nellore District	B

Note: Tranche-1 works are in progress. Only Category A subproject (APRDC/01) requires external monitoring.

The proposed subprojects identified for funding under Tranche 2 of the MFF include:

**Table A9-2: Subprojects Proposed under Tranche 2**

S. No	Package No	Name of Subproject	Location	Involuntary Resettlement Categorisation (Indicative)
1	APIIC/06A Chittoor South	Development of Start-up Area of Chittoor-South Industrial Cluster	Chittoor District	A
2	APIIC/08A Rambilli	Development of Start-up Area of Rambilli Industrial Cluster	Rambilli Mandal, Annakapalli District	A/B*
3	APIIC/09A Nakapalli	Development of major infrastructure and utilities in	Visakhapatnam District	A

S. No	Package No	Name of Subproject	Location	Involuntary Resettlement Categorisation (Indicative)
		Start-up area of Nakkapalli cluster		
4	APRDC/04 Naidupeta connectivity road	Development of Roads for External Connectivity to Naidupeta Industrial Cluster	Tirupati District	A
5	APRDC/05 Routhusurmala connectivity road	Development of Roads for External Connectivity to Routhusuramala Industrial Cluster	Chittoor District Annnakapalli District	B
6	APRDC/06 Nakapalli connectivity road	Development of Roads for External Connectivity to Nakkapalli Industrial Cluster	Annnakapalli District	B
7	APRDC/07 AA Road	Widening of Anakapalli to Atchuthapuram Road	Annnakapalli District	A

Note: Tranche 2 under process

\* Categorization of package APIIC/08A will be confirmed based on the method of land acquisition ultimately adopted by the project. Only Category A subprojects will be monitored by the external monitoring agency.

Resettlement Plan (RP)/ Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan (RIPP) have been prepared for all subprojects under VCICDP depending on the significance of impact and the corresponding Involuntary Resettlement (IR) categorisation. Resettlement Plans (RPs) are prepared for subprojects that have IR impacts and RIPPs are prepared for the subprojects with impacts on indigenous peoples and/or scheduled tribes (RIPP prepared for only 1 subproject i.e. APIIC/06A Chittoor South) and Due Diligence Report (DDR) are prepared for subprojects where there are no IR impacts. The RP 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 DDR provide detail of subproject components and documents to establish that the subproject does not involve any involuntary resettlement (IR) impact.

The project management unit (PMU) and project implementation unit (PIU) have appointed agencies/NGO's to support the PIUs in RP implementation for subprojects that are categorised as Category-A and Category-B for involuntary resettlement impacts.

The monitoring and evaluation of the RP implementation of Category-A subprojects should be undertaken by an external monitor. Therefore, the project management unit (PMU) requires the services of an external monitor for undertaking monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation of subprojects that are Category-A for involuntary resettlement (please refer Table 1 and Table 2 above).

## II. Scope of work

The scope of this assignment includes but not limited to the following tasks.

### **1. Generic**

- a) Review and verify the progress in resettlement implementation as outlined in the Category-A RPs;
- b) Monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of PIUs, and NGOs in RP implementation;
- c) Assess whether resettlement objectives, particularly livelihoods and living standards of the Displaced Persons (DPs) have been restored or enhanced;
- d) Assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing both on policies and practices and to suggest any corrective measures, if necessary; and
- e) Review the project impacts on vulnerable groups, indigenous people and groups and assess the effectiveness of the mitigative actions taken.

### **2. Concurrent Monitoring**

- a) Undertake supervision of Category-A subprojects RP/RIPP implementation to ascertain delivery of compensation and entitlements to APs in accordance with the provisions and procedures of RF and subproject RP/RIPP;
- b) Advise and guide the NGOs who are supporting respective PIUs in the implementation of RP in accordance with their Terms of Reference;
- c) Assist the field units of PIU to oversee the implementation of RP/RIPP;
- d) Participate in periodical meetings held between PMU, PIU and NGOs to assist PMU for successful outcomes of the meetings;
- e) Verify whether the land acquisition, compensation and other related land acquisition tasks are proceeding as per applicable laws and RF and assist the implementing agencies for any additional support is needed to address the land acquisition related aspect of project implementation;
- f) Verify if compensation for land and non-land assets and rehabilitation and resettlement assistances / allowances have been provided to APs
- g) Verify if payment as per micro plan prepared by NGO is disbursed in a timely manner and if payment has been made fully before dispossession of assets
- h) Verify receipt of payment acknowledged by APs and confirm the same through random field checks with APs and through consultation meetings
- i) Verify implementation of the specific action plan as provided in RIPP (RIPP prepared for only 1 subproject i.e. APIIC/06A Chittoor South);
- j) Undertake reviews on behalf of PMU of all documents and reports related to land acquisition and resettlement received from PIU/NGOs/ consultants and advise the PMU for taking appropriate decisions on such reports;
- k) Assist the PMU to respond to ADB on any matters related to the implementation of RP and related matters and also coordinate the ADB Mission visits to the subprojects and facilitate discussions with NGOs, AP, officials and other stakeholders;
- l) Verify to report compliance with the certification issued by concerned officer prior to handing over of the respective subproject land to the contractors, confirming the completion of land acquisition, payment of compensation and R&R assistances, mitigation of resettlement impacts and reconstruction of community properties in the respective subprojects;

- m) Ensure synchronization of R&R implementation with civil works timetable to avoid time and cost over runs. This should be done in close co-ordination with the Project Management Supervision Consultants (PMSC);
- n) One of the key task is to ascertain how the physically displaced families have made the alternative arrangements for their relocation and provide support as needed for addressing this challenge in the project;
- o) Wherever resettlement sites are developed, ensure that required amenities and facilities have been provided and the houses comply with the local building rules;
- p) Review and assess the adequacy of income restoration programs and wherever required advise PIU/PMU in improving the implementation of income restoration programs
- q) Review the progress in unskilled jobs provided by the contractors to the local people;
- r) Organization of periodical training in the implementation of RP and delivering of entitlements, consultations etc. to PIU staff and NGOs/consultants as necessary;
- s) Monitor the schedules and the achievement of target described in the resettlement plans;
- t) Provide periodical suggestion and recommendations for mid-stream alternation based on the implementation progress;
- u) Report on the working of GRC and analyses on the outcome of complaints dealt by GRCs;
- v) Undertake field visits to interact with the APs and other beneficiaries, at least twice in a quarter in the first year and once a quarter in the subsequent years, to report their feedback on receipt of compensation and assistance received by them. Document the good practices and lessons learned during the course of implementation of RP;
- w) During field visits meet PIU officials and NGO and assess the physical and financial progress made in RP implementation,
- x) Verify the quality and suitability of replaced community assets affected by the project, and
- y) Any other tasks that is necessary in realizing the objectives of the assignments.

### **3. Mid-term Impact Evaluation**

This assignment also includes carrying out a midterm impact evaluation during the last quarter of the contract period to evaluate the following outcomes of RP implementation through a sample survey amongst APs.

- a) Verify whether the objectives of resettlements have been realized, particularly the changes in the in the living standards of APs;
- b) impact assessment is to be compared with the baseline values for key socioeconomic as given in the RP. If such information is not available information has to be collected on recall basis at the time of survey. A small sample of control population should also be included for comparison purpose;
- c) to assess whether the compensation is adequate to replace the lost assets;
- d) to assess how the compensation has been utilized;
- e) to assess implementation of the specific action plan of APIIC/06A Chittoor South;
- f) assess the perceived benefits and losses of resettlement and perception of the implementation in their living standards; and
- g) Assess the level of satisfaction of the various assets provided as part of R&R implementation;

Based on the impact assessment, suitable remedial measure is to be proposed for any shortcomings. In monitoring and impact evaluation, gender disaggregated assessment and analysis will be factored in reporting especially on: Proportion of women land owners who received compensation, Number of women headed households and other vulnerable groups received R&R assistances; and local female and Scheduled Caste labor force participation in

unskilled jobs under contractors, Proportion of women as beneficiaries of house sites/houses offered under R&R assistance; and Proportion of women participation in consultation meetings during implementation.

**III. Methodology**

The consultant should use rapid assessments, sample surveys, consultations, discussions, meetings, interviews, etc. At least 2-visits to each subproject sites should be undertaken in each quarter in the 1st year and 1-visit to each subproject from the 2nd year onwards. Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) should be submitted within 15 days of end of each calendar quarter and semi-annual report summarizing the progress made and corrective actions, if any. Whenever semi-annual reports are submitted, there is no need for a QPR.

For the mid-term impact evaluation, the consultant should carry out a sample survey of not less than 400 affected households spread across all the Category-A subprojects proportion to the magnitude of impact and type of loss. A control sample of 100 households will also have to be carried out for comparison purpose.

For the final closure report, the monitoring consultant will also carry out a sample survey in the last quarter to capture the socio-economic status of the APs and include the findings in the report, with recommendations for further support, if required. This sample survey for final closure report should cover not less than 400 affected households spread across all the Category-A subprojects proportion to the magnitude of impact and type of loss.

**IV. Reporting**

The Consultant shall submit the following reports:

- a. Inception Report outlining the methodology, approach and deployment of resources, etc.;
- b. Two semi-annual reports per annum – within 1 month of each SSMR submission;
- c. Mid Term Evaluation report at end of 1<sup>st</sup> year
- d. Final closure report outlining the experience, lesson learned, outcome of survey findings on socio-economic status of the APs, etc.

**V. Time Frame and Composition of consultant**

This assignment will be carried out by a firm of consultants over the period of 24 months. Staffing input of the firm will be 64 person-months (inclusive of support staff) with the breakdown of person-months and assignment of tasks shown in Table 1. Qualification requirements as mentioned below.

**Table A9- 3: Indicative Breakdown of Consultant’s Input**

Key Expert -			Months
No.	Position	Tasks	Input
1	Monitoring Consultant (Team Leader)	I-V	10
2	Resettlement Expert - 3 Nos	I-V	30

<b>Non-Key- Staff -</b>			
1	Minimum Support Staff	Assistance Experts @ for data collection	24
2	Data Entry Operator	To Assist Project Team	24

### **Qualifications Requirements**

The qualification requirements in this Annex are “preferred” qualifications, and not pass/fail.

#### **1. Team Leader Cum Social Development Expert**

The Monitoring Consultant should be a Post-graduate / Doctorate in Social science /Sociology/Anthropology/ Economics/ MSW or equivalent with minimum of **15 years of** experience in the field of social development after post-graduation. He should have experience as Social Development specialist having experience in resettlement issues, consultations, and Community development. (Note: PG and PHD in other subjects shall not be considered for evaluation)

He should have monitoring and evaluation experience of minimum 5 projects and should have held responsible positions in the previous assignments including as Team leader. Experience in similar assignments for any external aided projects such as WB /ADB /JBIC or other bilateral /multi-lateral funding agencies will be an added advantage & weightage given accordingly. He should have adequate managerial skill and should be conversant with the region and the local language.

The input of consultant will be required on intermittent basis and while submitting the proposal, a detailed workplan should be submitted with proposed input of the monitoring consultant.

#### **2. Resettlement Expert - 3 Nos**

The Monitoring Consultant (Resettlement expert) (should have minimum 3 support staff), who would assist the monitoring consultant in data collection, data collation and field support. The expert should possess a degree in social science /Sociology or related degree courses with **minimum 5 years’ experience** in socio-economic surveys/ consultations /RP Implementation at field levels etc. in last 5 years, with 2 years’ experience in monitoring for similar assignments in He must be fluent and conversant with the regional and the local language and having minimum reporting skills and should be conversant with MS office.

#### **3. Non-Key (Support Staff- 1 No)**

Any Computer literate with Degree in Science or Commerce with minimum 3- years of experience in Data entry works and documentation with experience in MS office. He must be fluent and conversant with the region and the local language.

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

The PMU will provide to the Consultant the copies of the RP/APs Census, the DPR, plan of final design and any other relevant reports/ data prepared by the DPR consultants & NGO’s. All facilities required in the performance of the assignment, including office space, office stationery, transportation and accommodation for the Consultant, shall be arranged by the Consultant. The Consultant should have one office in the approved location to have better co-ordination, preferably where the PMU -HO is located.

The consultant shall submit the following reports. All reports should be submitted in hard copy and soft copy in MS Word for easy transmission. All the draft reports will be reviewed by the Report Evaluation Committee of PMU within a week of submission of the reports and the comments need to be incorporated in the final version. The reports, especially the Final reports will also be reviewed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The consultants will devise the reporting formats as desired and may be reflected in the Inception report.

- Inception report with mobilization details;
- Semi-annual Monitoring Reports; and
- Final Completion Report containing implementation experience, lessons learnt and socio-economic status of APs.

**VII. Payment Schedule**

The payment will be made on successful completion of key tasks is given below.

S. No	Task Description	Cumulative
1	Inception Report (within 30 days)	15%
2	Semi-annual Monitoring Reports (10% upon clearance of each report)	40%
3	Midterm Impact Evaluation Report – end of 12 <sup>th</sup> month (Annual)	70%
4	Draft Final Report - 24 <sup>th</sup> month	85%
5	Final Report after acceptance of Draft report by Client with any changes	100%
	Total	<b>100%</b>

**VIII. Time Frame and Reporting**

The independent monitoring expert will be responsible for overall monitoring of the RP implementation and will submit quarterly and semi-annual monitoring report directly to PMU for onward transmission to ADB with PMU’s comments within 10 days of the preceding reporting month.

The monitoring expert will commence with the task of monitoring the RP implementation in the Category-A subprojects under Tranche-1 and II immediately after signing of the contract.

**IX. Budget and Logistics**

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 including surveys.

### Appendix 14: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
<b>Involuntary Acquisition of Land</b>				
1. Will there be land acquisition?	✓			The subproject will involve acquisition of private land measuring 21.57 acres (8.73 hectare), will require government land measuring 1.52 acres (0.62 hectare), will impact 1133 families (988 titleholders and 145 non-titled affected families).
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?	✓			
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?	✓			
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?	✓			
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?	✓			The project is assessed to impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- loss of residence to 189 families</li> <li>- loss of agricultural land to 501 families</li> <li>- loss of residence and business to 42 families</li> <li>- 95 tenants comprise of 79 residential and 16 commercial tenants</li> </ul>
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?	✓			
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?	✓			
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?				
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Loss of kiosk to 30 families</li> <li>- Of the 95 affected tenants, 16 commercial tenants are affected.</li> </ul>
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?	✓			59 CPRs including 25 places of worship will be impacted.
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?	✓			
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?	✓			
<b>Information on Displaced Persons:</b>				

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the project? If yes, approximately how many? The project will cause significant impact to 812 families and non-significant impact to 321 families.		[ ] No	[ X] Yes	[ ] Not known
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? The estimated number of vulnerable households is 550.		[ ] No	[ X] Yes	[ ] Not known
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?		[ X] No	[ ] Yes	[ ] Not known

NA = Not Applicable

### Appendix 15: Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
<b>A. Indigenous Peoples Identification</b>				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?		✓		
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?		✓		
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?		✓		
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?		✓		
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?		✓		
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?		✓		
7. Has such groups been historically, socially, and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?		✓		
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?		✓		
<b>B. Identification of Potential Impacts</b>				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
10. Will the Project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		✓		

<b>KEY CONCERNS</b> (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>NOT KNOWN</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
11. Will the Project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)		✓		
12. Will the Project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?		✓		
<b>C. Identification of Special Requirements</b> <i>Will the project activities include:</i>		✓		
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		✓		
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples ?		✓		
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		✓		

### Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous Peoples

<b>Project component/ activity/ output</b>	<b>Anticipated positive effect</b>	<b>Anticipated negative effect</b>
Output 1: Visakhapatnam industrial node infrastructure strengthened	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Output 2: Srikalahasti–Chittoor industrial node infrastructure strengthened	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Output 3: Sustainable, green, and integrated industrial development enhanced	Not applicable.	Not applicable.