

Resettlement and Indigenous People Plan

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**INDIA: Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor
Development Program – Tranche 2**

**Development of Internal Infrastructure in the Start-up
Area of Chittoor-South Industrial Cluster**

Package No: VCICDPT2/APIIC/06A

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 and Infrastructure Corporation Limited
BPL	-	below poverty line
DKT	-	Darakhast Patta Land or Assigned Land
FGD	-	Focused Group Discussions
GO	-	Government Order
GOAP	-	Government of Andhra Pradesh
GOI	-	Government of India
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
OBC	-	other backward caste
PAPs	-	Project Affected Persons
PVTG	-	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group
R&R	-	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RFCTLARR	-	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
RP	-	resettlement plan
SC	-	scheduled caste
SHGs	-	Self Help Groups
SIA	-	social impact assessment
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement
SSO	-	Social Safeguard Officer
ST	-	scheduled tribe
VCIC	-	Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor
VCICDP	-	Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

km	-	kilometer
m	-	meter
mm	-	millimeter
MLD	-	million liter per day
m ²	-	square meter

NOTE

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project 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.¹ 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.

Project Description. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited proposes to develop an industrial cluster in 2627.65 acres (1063.39 hectares) of land in Chittoor south. There shall be 1235.55 acres industrial plots and 102.63 acres residential plots. The proposed cluster shall be connected to the national highway through a new road proposed to be constructed by Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation (APRDC) as another sub project under the project. The bulk water supply subproject for industrial clusters in southern region of affected person being executed under VCICDP project 1 shall provide bulk water supply to the cluster. The sub project proposed here shall construct internal roads, storm water drains, water treatment plant, clear water transmission lines, sump and reservoirs, internal water supply pipelines, electrical sub stations (33/11 KV), internal power distribution lines with street lighting, green belt and greening and entry arches. APIIC shall be the implementing agency and the entire works shall be procured through one works contract package.

The infrastructure proposed under the subproject for the development of the industrial cluster in 2627.65 acres of land in Chittoor south (spread across five revenue villages viz. Routhsarmala and Gowdamala villages of Thottambedu Mandal, Kothapalem, Alathuru, and B.S. Puram villages of B.N. Kandrigamandal) will result in industries coming up in the cluster leading to industrial development of the region. There will be employment generation, entrepreneurs will establish ancillary units, service providers will gain opportunity to meet the needs of the growing industries, skilled and unskilled persons in the neighbourhood will get employment, townships will come up to meet the housing demand, business will flourish and standard of living of the people in the region will improve.

¹ 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.

Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts. The subproject will involve acquisition of private land and resumption of assigned land for the proposed infrastructure improvements. The project start-up area of 2627.65 acres will involve acquisition of 161.03 acres (65.17 hectares) of private land and resumption of 1494.70 acres (604.9 hectares) of assigned land². Further, the subproject involves 971.92 acres (393.33 hectares) of government land of which 572.61 acres (231.73 hectares) will be transferred to the subproject while an area of 399.31 acres (161.6 hectares) of government land which is part of this subproject layout, being village site, road/ cart track, stream/ kaluva (canal) / TGP Canal, tank and quarries, will be maintained without altering its status. The subproject land requirement (as per the layout) totals about 2627.65 acres (1063.39 hectares). This subproject involves involuntary resettlement impacts to 874 families, all of whom will be significantly impacted.

As an impact avoidance measure, the Sastri Yanadhi Colony settlement (in Routhurmala village), which is located within the subproject area will be retained to avoid physical displacement in the subproject and also to make them benefit out of the subproject through skill development by the project and employment opportunities in the industries that would come up in the industrial cluster. This measure will ensure avoidance of relocation impact to 65 households (all scheduled tribe) in Routhurmala village. Further, it has been proposed to provide a 50m buffer area around the settlement that would have green cover and the zoning of the industrial cluster has taken into account the presence of the habitation and accordingly has proposed only non-polluting green industries around the settlement area.

The objective of this plan is to assist the affected people to improve or at least restore their living standards to the pre-project level. This resettlement plan captures the involuntary resettlement impacts arising out of the proposed improvements under the Development of Major Infrastructure and Utilities in start-up area of Chittoor South Cluster of Srikalahasthi Node. The document describes the magnitude of impact, mitigation measures proposed, method of valuation of land, structure and other assets, eligibility criteria for availing benefits, baseline socio-economic characteristics, entitlements based on type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring. Further, considering the assessed impacts to indigenous people, this combined plan is prepared in accordance with the SPS 2009 requirements for involuntary resettlement and indigenous people.

About 57 percent of the land proposed for the industrial cluster is assigned land, followed by 21.79 percent government land, 6 percent private land and 15 percent other government land which will remain as undevelopable land category i.e., village site, existing roads, tanks and etc for subproject purposes. The subproject involves private land acquisition and resumption of assigned land from 874 families (32 titleholder-agricultural landowner families and 842 assigned landowner families) and all affected families face loss of almost entire land holding. Hence, the subproject causes significant impact to the livelihood to all affected families. All affected households have been assessed to be vulnerable on one or more vulnerability parameters. Nearly 96 percent of affected families are below poverty line.

The subproject does not impact any residential or commercial structure and hence no relocation impact is assessed. However, the subproject will impact about 117 structures comprising of open

² Assigned land refers to government land (land or house site) assigned to landless poor by government. Resumption of assigned land is as per section 4 of the Andhra Pradesh Assigned Lands (Prohibition of Transfers) Act, 1977 that confers power to the district collector to resume or take back an assigned land for public purpose.

wells, bore wells and other small structures in the agricultural land being acquired/resumed. The subproject will not impact any common property resources.

The subproject will cause impact to 138 tribal families from whom assigned government land (222.56 acres/90.06 hectares) is being resumed. The tribal people belong to Yanadhi tribe, and this affected tribal community does not belong to the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTGs) of the State. The affected tribal families will lose government land assigned to them and will face significant economic (involuntary resettlement) impact. Subproject design incorporates features for avoidance of negative impacts such as relocation, and measures for inclusion of scheduled tribe households in project benefits. Some of the scheduled tribe households currently living in the project area are believed to have faced land alienation impacts in the past due to public infrastructure projects, hence SR3 is triggered. 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 profile and socio-economic information of the affected scheduled tribe families confirms that all of them are vulnerable with 98 percent of them living below poverty line. Considering the significance of livelihood impact and existing living standard, a specific action plan will be prepared for the affected tribal families and community (to be appended to this plan upon approval). The project through this action plan will ensure that they get focused support and guidance in payment of compensation, rehabilitation assistances and training for skill development. In addition, the action plan will have provisions (monetary provision made in resettlement plan implementation budget) for additional assistance for affected tribal families and community and grant for settlement improvement to support (based on assessment of living standard and support required basic amenities and facilities, livelihood interventions) The project needs to closely monitor implementation of specific action plan for the affected scheduled tribe families to ensure that their standard of living is improved and beneficial impacts of the project are enhanced. The specific action plan will ensure that scheduled tribe households in the coverage area will participate and benefit from the project.

Categorization. The subproject is assessed as Category A for involuntary resettlement and Category B for indigenous peoples' impact.

Consultations, Participation and Disclosure. Multiple community level consultations (11 events) were held covering all affected villages in the subproject area, including with the affected indigenous peoples' community, during preparation of this plan. Affected persons from all villages in the subproject area were intimated about the proposed consultation meetings. About 166 persons, including 80 women participated in these consultations. In addition, individual meetings/discussions were held with affected families (437 in number) during socio-economic survey conducted during Covid-19 pandemic, where information related to the project and proposed land acquisition were shared and explanations provided to affected households to address concerns and queries raised. Further, PIU, project NGO and land acquisition authorities have carried out multiple small group interactions with the affected community at regular intervals during visits to subproject area. Consultation measures will continue to engage with a larger number of affected families, through the PIU, project NGO, consultants and ADB project team, throughout the project cycle.

Information will be disseminated to affected persons at various stages. Information including magnitude of loss, details of valuation of land and asset, entitlements and special provisions, grievance redressal procedures, timing of payments, 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.

Policy Framework and Entitlement. 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, State laws and regulations and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. An entitlement matrix has been developed, that summarises the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and is in compliance with National/State Laws and ADB SPS, 2009.

Grievance Redress Mechanism.³ A project-specific, three-tier GRM covers both environment and social issues. The proposed architecture for the project 2 of VCICDP GRM remains similar to project 1, 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, (specifically applicable for this subproject). Grievance redress committee (GRC) has been established at three-levels, the first is at Divisional Engineer level in PIU, the second will be the GRC constituted at PIU level and the third will be at the PMU level, to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected persons concerns, complaints and grievances.

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 non-government organizations (NGOs). For project 2 implementation, APIIC and APRDC be the two PIU agencies. Both APIIC and APRDC will set up 3 PIU offices each. APIIC will have its PIUs at Rambilli, Nakkapalli, and Chittoor (for this subproject). Each PIU will be staffed with a manager-social safeguards and communications and assisted by the PMSC specialists

Resettlement Budget. The budget for this subproject is based on data and informed collected during census and socio-economic surveys and the unit rates worked out from the latest schedule of rates. The total budget for the proposed subproject resettlement plan is estimated at ₹293.44 million.

³ GRC has already been established vide GO, RT.NO. 163 DATED 08-06-2018 for the VCICDP projects.

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.⁴

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.

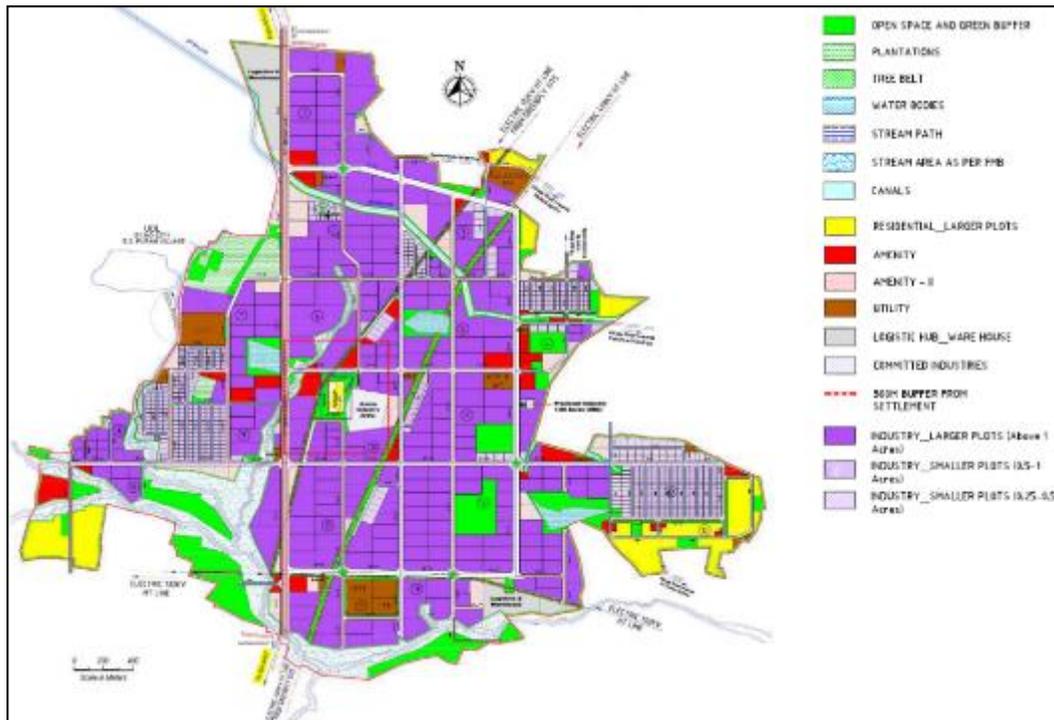
B. Subproject Description

4. APIIC proposes to develop an industrial cluster in 2,627.45 acres (developable area of 2317.70 Acres) of land in Chittoor–South. There shall be 1235.55 acres industrial plots and 102.63 acres residential plots. The proposed cluster shall be connected to the national highway through a new road proposed to be constructed by APRDC as another sub project under the project. The bulk water supply sub project for industrial clusters in southern region of AP being executed under VCICDP project 1 shall provide bulk water supply to the cluster. The sub project proposed here shall construct internal roads, storm water drains, water treatment plant, clear water transmission lines, sump and reservoirs, internal water supply pipelines, electrical distribution sub stations (33/11 KV), internal power distribution lines with street lighting, green belt and greening. APIIC shall be the implementing Agency. The entire works shall be procured through one works contract package.

⁴ 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.

5. The subproject master plan and its components are provided below.

Figure 1: Master Plan/ Land Use Plan of Start-up area at Chittoor South Cluster



6. This subproject shall have the following components:
- (i) 42.83 km, length of roads which include 17 Minor bridges and 112 Cross culverts. Street lighting, road furniture, at grade junctions and pathways included for the entire length of the internal road network. Flexible pavements consisting of BC, DBM, WMM, GSB and SG is designed as per IRC 37 – 2018 for the pavement life period of 20 years;
 - (ii) 86 km of storm water drains;
 - (iii) 100 m long 400 mm diameter DI K9 Raw water transmission line from GLBR to WTP;
 - (iv) 4.5 MLD water treatment plant with SCADA;
 - (v) 800 KL clear water sump at WTP and pump station with 2 numbers of 75 KW Pumps (1 working+1 standby);
 - (vi) 2 numbers of OHSR with 1300KL each (total capacity 2600 KL);
 - (vii) 5.53 km clear water transmission pipeline DI K9 of 150mm-350 mm diameter;
 - (viii) 75.55 km clear water distribution pipelines DI K7 of 100 mm to 300 mm diameter;
 - (ix) 33/11KV (3 numbers) electrical substations, internal power lines and street lighting;
 - (x) Beautification with 15 m green belt and other green areas
 - (xi) Landscape and Plantation works in Green areas, Environmental Monitoring, O&M of WTP.

C. Profile of Subproject Area

7. The subproject is in Chittoor district, the southernmost district of the State of Andhra Pradesh and is in the Rayalaseema Region. The Chittoor district is bounded on the North by Ananthapur and Kadapa districts, on the East partly by Nellore district and the State of Tamil

Nadu, on the South by the State of Tamil Nadu and on the West by Kolar District of Karnataka State. The Chittoor district has three revenue divisions with 66 Mandals. There are 1,493 villages (38 un-inhabited and 1,455 inhabited) and 22 towns (8 statutory towns and 14 Census towns). Chittoor district is the 8th largest district in Andhra Pradesh, with an area of 15,151 km², and ranks 6th in the State in terms of population with 41,74,064 persons. Chittoor stands 12th in terms of urban area with 318.62 km² and ranks 7th in terms of urban population with 12,31,386 while it stands 8th in terms of rural area with 14,832.38 km² and ranks 5th in terms of rural population with 29,42,678 persons in the State.

8. The subproject start-up area lands are spread over five revenue villages namely Routhsurmala, Gowdamala, Kothapalem, Alathuru and B.S. Puram. The total population in these villages is 5914 persons and the number of households are 1657. Literacy level is 54% and the working population accounts for 55.8% of the total population. The total scheduled caste and scheduled tribe⁵ population in these villages is 2064 and 855 respectively.

D. Subproject Impacts

9. Categorization. The subproject is assessed as Category A for involuntary resettlement and Category B for indigenous peoples' impact. The infrastructure proposed under the subproject for the development of the industrial cluster in 2627.65 acres (1063.39 hectares) of land in Chittoor south will result in industries coming up in the cluster leading to industrial development of the region. There will be employment generation, entrepreneurs will establish ancillary units, service providers will gain opportunity to meet the needs of the growing industries, skilled and unskilled persons in the neighbourhood will get employment, townships will come up to meet the housing demand, business will flourish and standard of living of the people in the region will improve. However, the subproject will involve acquisition of private land and resumption of assigned land⁶ for the proposed infrastructure improvements.

10. The project start-up area will involve acquisition of 161.03 acres (65.17 hectares) of private land and resumption of 1494.70 acres (604.9 hectares) of assigned land. Further, the subproject involves 971.92 acres (393.33 hectares) of government land of which 572.61 acres (231.73 hectares) will be transferred to the subproject while an area of 399.31 acres (161.6 hectares) of government land which is part of this subproject layout, being village site, road/ cart track, stream/ kaluva (canal) / TGP Canal, tank and quarries, will be maintained without altering its status. The subproject land requirement (as per the layout) totals about 2627.65 acres (1063.39 hectares). The involuntary resettlement impacts by the subproject are summarised in Table 1. The subproject involves involuntary resettlement impacts to 874 families.

⁵ Union or Indian state governments do not use the terminology 'Indigenous people' in its policy/provisions, rather the term 'scheduled tribe' is used to refer the concerned community/people, as per the provisions and powers conferred under Article 341 and 342 of the constitution of India to define certain caste, races, tribes or tribal communities or groups within these as 'scheduled caste' and 'scheduled tribe'.

⁶ refers to government land (land or house site) assigned to landless poor households as per Andhra Pradesh Assigned Lands (Prohibition of Transfers) Act, 1977 that can be resumed back (assigned status revoked) for public purposes, if required. In this subproject, the affected assigned land parcels (government land) were allocated or assigned to the affected households a few decades ago for their use. The affected households/communities do not have any collective, customary, or ancestral attachment to affected assigned land parcels that are mostly semi-barren land and used for farming by a few of them.

Table 1: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Impact	Extent in acres (in hectare)/ Numbers
Asset Loss	
Affected Land	2627.65 acres (1063.39 ha)
Private land acquisition	161.03 acres (65.17 ha)
Resumption of assigned land	1494.70 acres (604.9 ha)
Transfer of government land <i>(includes 399.31 acres/161.6 hectares of land identified as village site, road and cart track, stream, canal which will be maintained without change in status)</i>	971.92 acres (393.33 ha)
Other Private Assets (compound wall, hand pump, borewell, open well, shed/storeroom etc; detailed break-up provided in chapter II)	117
Loss of Trees (preliminary estimate, includes mature trees and saplings)	116832
Total Affected families	874
Affected families facing relocation impact (loss of residence)	Nil
Affected families facing loss of commercial assets/business	Nil
Titleholders facing significant loss of land (productive asset)	32
Assigned landowners facing significant loss of land (productive asset)	842
Affected families facing economic displacement (attributable to loss of business)	nil
Tenants and other non-titleholders	Nil
Total affected family members	2699
Affected family members (Titleholder families)	115
Non-titled affected family members (Assigned landowner families)	2584
Significantly affected families	874
Total Vulnerable Families**	874 (100%)
Families with a Disabled member	4 (0.45%)
Scheduled Tribe families	138 (15.79%)
Scheduled Caste families	422 (48.28%)
Families Headed by Elderly	6 (0.68%)
Below Poverty Line (BPL) families	840 (96.1%)
Women headed families	26 (2.97%)

Source: Land Acquisition records and Socio-Economic Survey, September 2018, updated May 2022.

* loss of tree estimate is preliminary in nature, based on survey carried out earlier. Final figures will be included in the updated plan

**Figures are based on socio-economic survey data and presented against entire affected population. Vulnerable families may have multiple vulnerabilities. Categories of vulnerability presented above are not mutually exclusive

11. **Impact to Indigenous People:** The subproject will cause impact to 138 scheduled tribe families (from three villages namely Routhurmala, Kothapalem and Alathuru) who face involuntary resettlement impact due to loss of assigned government land (222.56 acres/90.06 hectares). Potential relocation impact to 65 scheduled tribe households residing in the subproject area will be avoided and their access to existing services will be maintained or enhanced through culturally appropriate interventions under the specific action plan, which will be implemented in consultation and agreement with the tribal families. Subproject design incorporates features for avoidance of negative impacts such as relocation, and measures for inclusion of scheduled tribe households in project benefits. Some of the scheduled tribe households currently living in the project area are believed to have faced land alienation impacts in the past due to different public infrastructure projects, hence SR3 is triggered. The affected scheduled tribe families do not

belong to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group⁷ (PVTGs) of the State, as defined by government. The subproject area does not fall in a scheduled area⁸ or ITDA⁹ area or MADA¹⁰/Cluster¹¹ pockets, nor has recorded presence of particularly vulnerable tribal groups. 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. None of the affected scheduled tribe families will face physical relocation. Recognizing involuntary resettlement impacts which includes significant impacts to scheduled tribe families (138 families) – some of whom have multiple vulnerabilities, this combined resettlement and indigenous people plan¹² has been prepared. RIPP considers the significance of impact and the vulnerability of the affected persons and has provisions to enhance beneficial impacts of the project to affected scheduled tribe households. The culturally appropriate specific action plan will ensure that scheduled tribe households in the coverage area will participate and benefit from the project. The plan includes appropriate impact avoidance and mitigation measures while ensuring that relocation impacts to the scheduled tribe people are avoided. The plan is prepared to mitigate economic impacts faced by these families with applicable benefits and entitlements as per the entitlement matrix and the resettlement framework of the project.

E. Minimizing Involuntary Resettlement

12. The Sastri yanadhi Colony settlement (in Routhsurmala village inhabited by 65 scheduled tribe households), which is located within the subproject area will be retained to avoid physical displacement in the subproject. Skill development measures are also included in this plan to facilitate and equip affected tribal households in availing employment opportunities in the industries that would come up in the industrial cluster. This measure will ensure avoidance of

⁷ The tribal communities who have declining or stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre-agricultural level of technology and who are economically backward, are identified and categorized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). (Source: Circular F. No. 22040/37/2012-NGO, Ministry of Tribal Affairs [NGO Section], Government of India dated 20 March 2015).

⁸ As defined under Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India, these are defined as exclusive tribal areas that require special consideration for development of the indigenous/tribal people (IP). The criteria followed for declaring an area as scheduled area are: a) preponderance of tribal population; b) compactness and reasonable size of the area; c) underdeveloped nature of the area; and d) marked disparity in economic standard of the people. In August 1976, it was decided to make the boundaries of the scheduled areas co-terminus with the tribal sub-plan areas. Source: Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India.

⁹ Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) is an area of size of one or more Development Blocks in which ST population is 50% or more of total population of such blocks.

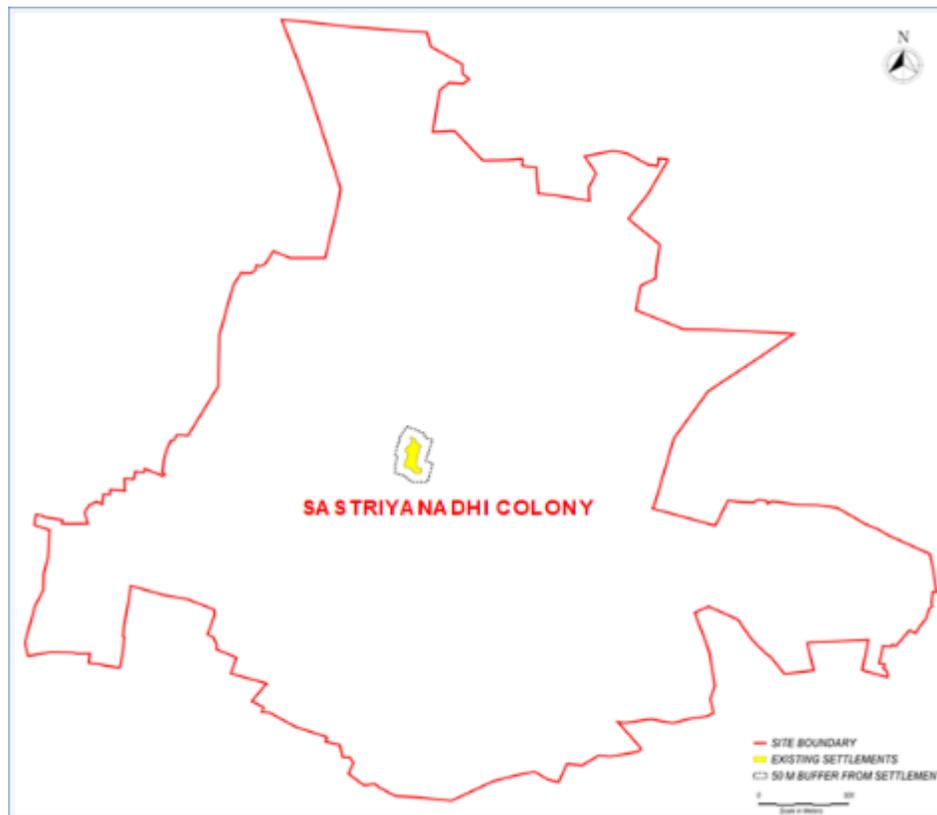
¹⁰ Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) Pockets are identified pockets (consisting of one or more revenue villages) in contiguous areas with a concentration of tribal 50% or more with in total population of 10,000 or more in such areas.

¹¹ Clusters are identified pockets (with one or more revenue village/s being constituent units) with a concentration of tribal 50% or more with in total population of 5,000 or more in such area.

¹² The Indigenous People Plan Framework for the project provides that if the indigenous people impacts are not significant or limited impacts due to land acquisition/resumption of government land or impacts are generally positive, the PIU/PMU in consultation with PMSC (the consultants) and resettlement plan implementation NGO can decide to prepare a “specific action” plan in a due diligence report or a combined resettlement and indigenous peoples plans (RIPP). Further, some of the scheduled tribe households currently living in the project area are believed to have faced land alienation impacts in the past due to different public infrastructure projects. RIPP (this document) is accordingly prepared considering the significance of impact and the vulnerability of the affected persons and has provisions to enhance beneficial impacts of the project to affected scheduled tribe households. Subproject design incorporates features for avoidance of negative impacts such as relocation, and measures for inclusion of scheduled tribe households in project benefits. The specific action plan will further ensure that scheduled tribe households in the coverage area will participate and benefit from the project.

relocation impact to 65 households (all scheduled tribe) in Routhusurmala village. Further, it has been proposed to provide a 50m buffer area around the settlement that would have green cover and the zoning of the industrial cluster has taken into account the presence of the habitation and accordingly has proposed only non-polluting green industries around the settlement area. The proposed green buffer will not result in any restriction on access to the ecosystem services for scheduled tribe community in the Sastri yanadhi colony, which is retained. In this respect, it may also be noted that there are no forest or natural resources in the vicinity of this settlement. In addition, the 65 families being tribal families, specific support and mitigation measures (discussed later in this chapter) have been proposed which is aligned to the Indigenous People Planning Framework (IPPF) of the project, to improve their standard of living and improve the quality and access to services. The location of the settlement (coordinates 13°45'12.11" N and 79°47'25.15"E) and the proposed buffer zone is depicted in the master plan given below as Figure 2.

Figure 2: Settlement with 50 Metre Buffer



F. Scope and Objective of Combined Resettlement and Indigenous People Plan

13. The objective of this plan is to assist the affected people to improve or at least restore their living standards to the pre-project level. The document captures the involuntary resettlement impacts arising out of the proposed improvements under the Development of Major Infrastructure and Utilities in Start-up area of Chittoor South Cluster of Srikalahasthi Node. The document also 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. Considering

the assessed impacts to indigenous people, this combined plan is prepared to meet the following objectives which is in accordance with the SPS 2009 requirements for involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples:

- (i) to ensure that the scheduled tribe receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits;
- (ii) to ensure that when potential adverse impacts on the scheduled tribe are identified, these will be avoided to the maximum extent possible;
- (iii) to describe the identified scope and extent of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts, impacts on indigenous peoples because of identified project components, and address them through appropriate recommendations and mitigation measures in the Plan;
- (iv) to present the socio-economic profile of the population in the project area including the indigenous peoples, identify social impacts, including impacts on the poor and vulnerable, and the needs and priorities of different sections of the population, including women, poor and vulnerable;
- (v) to describe the likely economic impacts and identified livelihood risks of the proposed project components;
- (vi) to describe the process undertaken during project design to engage stakeholders and the planned information disclosure measures and the process for carrying out consultation with affected people and facilitating their participation during project implementation;
- (vii) to establish a framework for grievance redressal for affected persons that is appropriate to the local context, in consultation with stakeholders;
- (viii) to describe the applicable national and local legal framework for the project, and define the involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples policy principles applicable to the project;
- (ix) to define entitlements of affected persons including persons from scheduled tribe community, and assistance and benefits available under the project;
- (x) to present a budget for resettlement and indigenous people plan (RIPP) and define institutional arrangements, implementation responsibilities and implementation schedule for plan implementation; and
- (xi) to describe the monitoring mechanism that will be used to monitor resettlement and indigenous peoples plan implementation.

14. **Specific Action Plan.** An Outline Specific Action Plan is included as Appendix 11 to this RIPP. Considering the assessed impact to affected tribal families in the subproject area, a detailed specific action plan¹³ will be prepared by the PIU with support from local NGO (resettlement plan implementation support) upon socio-economic survey and need assessment of the affected tribal households and the community (including Sastri Yanadhi settlement). The detailed specific action plan upon its preparation, will be appended to the updated combined resettlement and indigenous people plan (this document). In implementing the action plan, PIU will carry out a set of specific activities in a culturally appropriate manner to support affected tribal families and community and improvement of their settlements. The activities include: (i) a baseline survey and consultations for socio-economic assessment of affected tribal household and community/settlement level need assessment (on basic amenities and facilities, gaps in standard of living, infrastructure support required for livelihood interventions); (ii) preparation of the action plan based on survey findings,

¹³ The outline specific action plan attached in Appendix 10 will be referred to during detailed specific action plan preparation.

mapping and scoping of list of activities, assistance and support activities that can be carried out, consultations with government departments and review of existing government schemes, assessing opportunities for dovetailing of project assistance with these schemes, and finalizing the list of benefits/activities, beneficiaries and allocation of budget from overall subproject resettlement budget, finalizing the action plan based on feedback from PMU and ADB (iii) information sharing, awareness building and consultations by the local NGO in a culturally sensitive and appropriate manner during planning and implementation of the action plan; (iv) establishing and operationalization of GRM as per the resettlement and indigenous people plan (this document); (v) consultations with tribal households will be conducted in all subproject stages which shall help in identifying any culture-specific requirements and traditions like avoidance of any specific festival days, and/or other activities with cultural significance to these communities and any other IP related issues and concerns that may be of importance to the community. An end-line sample survey¹⁴ will be conducted to document the views of tribal households about subproject benefits. Such survey is in line with subproject internal monitoring. Monitoring of this action plan constitutes part of subproject monitoring which will be reported semi-annually to determine whether project objectives are being met.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IMPACTS

A. Introduction

15. The industrial cluster proposed in Chittoor south (the subproject) has a land requirement (as per the layout) of about 2627.65 acres (1063.39 hectares) that involves acquisition of private land (161.03 acres/65.17 hectares), resumption of assigned land (1494.7 acres/604.9 hectares), and transfer of government land (572.61 acres/231.73 hectares) from 5 villages. The subproject layout also covers other government land (399.31 acres/161.6 hectares) under following categories i.e., village site, road/ cart track, stream/ kaluva / TGP Canal, tank and quarries that will be maintained without altering its status. The subproject involves impact to scheduled tribe families (138 families) who face loss of 222.56 acres (90.06 hectares) of assigned government land. The affected assigned land parcels (government land) were allocated or assigned to the affected households a few decades ago, for their use. The affected households/communities do not have any collective, customary, or ancestral attachment to affected assigned land parcels that are mostly semi-barren land and used for farming by a few of them. This resettlement plan describes the involuntary resettlement impact arising out of the stated land requirement by the subproject.

B. Scope of Land Acquisition

16. The proposed industrial cluster in Chittoor will involve acquisition of private land, resumption of assigned land and transfer of government land in five revenue villages viz. Routhsarmala and Gowdamala villages of Thottambedu Mandal, Kothapalem, Alathuru, and B.S. Puram villages of B.N. Kandrigamandal. The land records, village maps, FMBs were collected, and joint verification was undertaken by a team of revenue officials and APIIC. The land classification, land ownership and enjoyment survey to identify the assigned landowners were

¹⁴ Cost towards conducting end-line sample survey is included in the subproject budget table. Sample size may be decided by the Project in consultation with ADB.

carried out by the revenue department and based on the land records and joint verification the village wise land requirement for the subproject was prepared (refer Table 2 and 3).

17. The status of land under acquisition, resumption and transfer of government land (refer Appendix 2 for handover documents) is given in Table 2. Out of 2627.65 acres (1063.39 hectares), an extent of 1957.56 acres/792.22 hectares (74.5%) is in possession of APIIC and comprise of government land transferred and assigned land resumed.

Table 2: Village Wise Land Extent and Possession Details

Sl. No.	Name of the Mandal	Name of the Village	Land required (Extent in acres)				Possession taken (Extent in Acres)				Balance land (Extent in acres)			
			Private	Assigned land	Govt. land	Total	Private	Assigned land	Govt. land	Total	Private	Assigned land	Govt. land	Total
1	Thottambedu	Routhsurmala	19.33	643.54	522.40	1185.27	0.00	573.47	522.40	1095.87	19.33	70.07	0.00	89.40
2		Gowdamala	0.00	48.74	24.40	73.14	0.00	33.63	3.60	37.23	0.00	15.11	20.80	35.91
Total:			19.33	692.28	546.80	1258.41	0.00	607.10	526.00	1133.10	19.33	85.18	20.80	125.31
3	B.N.Kandriga	Kothapalem	141.70	524.55	276.71	942.96	0.00	519.51	9.49	529.00	141.70	5.04	267.22	413.96
4		Alathuru	0.00	256.31	147.15	403.46	0.00	256.31	17.10	273.41	0.00	0.00	130.05	130.05
5		B.S.Puram	0.00	21.56	1.26	22.82	0.00	21.56	0.49	22.05	0.00	0.00	0.77	0.77
Total			141.70	802.42	425.12	1369.24	0.00	797.38	27.08	824.46	141.70	5.04	398.04	544.78
Grand Total			161.03	1494.70	971.92	2627.65	0.00	1404.48	553.08	1957.56	161.03	90.22	418.84	670.09

Source: Zonal office APIIC, Tirupati

Note: Resumption of assigned land in affected villages was mostly initiated during 2016-17 and handover completed during 2018-2021. Resumption of assigned land is as per section 4 of the Andhra Pradesh Assigned Lands (Prohibition of Transfers) Act, 1977 that confers power to the district collector to resume (take back) an assigned land for public purpose. Compensation payment was recently undertaken. Physical possession will be undertaken only after payment of all compensation.

Acquisition of private land parcels is currently under progress and being carried out in accordance with RFCTLARRA, 2013.provisions

Table 3: Details of Government Land to be retained in its present status

Sl. No.	Name of the Mandal	Name of the Village	Government land Which is part of this project layout under following categories and maintainable in its current status						Remarks
			Village Site	Road/ Cart Track	Stream/ Kaluva/ TGP Canal	Tank	Quarries	Total (4+5+6+7+8)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thottambedu	Routhsurmala	11.32	8.76	56.5	22.52	0	99.10	Report in respect of land to be handed over to APIIC has been submitted by concerned Tahsildar to RDO, TPT, and approval/confirmation on the extent is awaited from the RDO & Collector. Status will be updated on getting approval of Collector.
2		Gowdamala	0.00	0.00	20.80	0.00	0.00	20.80	
Sub Total			11.32	8.76	77.30	22.52	0.00	119.90	
3	B.N.Kandriga	Kothapalem	0.00	1.94	175.29	0.00	29.54	206.77	
4		Alathuru	0.09	4.69	16.35	11.68	32.07	64.88	
5		B.S.Puram	0.00	0.00	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.77	
SubTotal			0.09	6.63	192.41	11.68	61.61	272.42	
Total			11.41	15.39	269.71	34.20	61.61	392.32	

Source: Zonal office APIIC, Tirupati

Note: 1 Government land under Colum No: 9th which form part of the project layout and maintainable in its current status

2 Government Land for TGP Canal; possession already taken at Routhsurmala Village, Thottambedu Mandal

392.32 acres

6.99 acres

Total 399.31 acres

18. Based on identification of account holders (of affected land parcels) 874 families have been assessed to be affected by the subproject. These include families that will be losing either their land for which they have title (patta) or the assigned land that is in their possession. About 57 percent of the land proposed for the industrial cluster is assigned land, followed by 21.79 percent government land, 6 percent private land and 15 percent other government land which will be remain as undevelopable land category i.e., existing roads, tanks and etc for subproject purposes.

Table 4: Ownership Status of Affected Land

Type of Ownership	Area (In Acre)	Percentage to Total Area	Number of Families
Private	161.03	6.10	32
Assigned Land	1494.70	56.90	842
Government	572.61	21.79	-
Other Government Land (under undevelopable)	399.31	15.19	-
Total	2627.65	100	874

Source: APIIC land acquisition unit

19. All affected persons will face subproject impact due to loss of agriculture land (besides loss of other private assets). However, the subproject will not result in physical displacement of any affected family.

Table 5: Affected Land Use Type

Use of land	Number of affected families	Percentage
Agricultural / Cultivation	874	100
Residential and commercial	0	0.00
Total	874	100

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2018, updated in May 2022

20. The private land acquisition and resumption of assigned land involves acquisition/resumption of agricultural land from 874 families (32 titleholder-agricultural landowner families and 842 assigned landowner families) and all the affected families lose almost their entire land holding. The significance of loss to the affected families in terms of loss of land parcel is given below.

Table 6: Significance of Impact

Impact Significance (loss of land)	No. of Affected Families	No. of Affected Person
Up to 10% (<10%)	-	-
10% and above and below 25%	-	-
25% and above and below 50%	-	-
50% and above and below 75%	-	-
75% and above	874 (100%)	2699
Total	874	2699

Source: APIIC land acquisition unit

C. Impact to Structure

21. The subproject does not cause impact to any residential or commercial structure. Accordingly, physical displacement impacts are not assessed for the subproject. The Sastri Yanadhi Colony settlement within the industrial cluster will be retained without being disturbed

and a buffer zone of 50 m around the settlement will be provided to safeguard from pollution, if any, arising from the industries that will be established in the industrial cluster. However, the subproject will impact open wells, bore wells and other small structures in the land being acquired/resumed.

22. The subproject will impact 117 minor structures comprising of 45 bore well, 43 open well, 6 compound walls, 5 hand pumps, 2 farm shed / storeroom and 16 other structures such as shelter etc.

Table 7: Other Assets on the land

Village	Total
Compound wall	6
Hand pump	5
Open well	43
Bore well	45
Farm Shed, storeroom, etc.	2
Others (shelter, etc.)	16
Total	117

Source: APIIC land acquisition unit

D. Loss of Livelihood

23. The subproject causes significant impact (refer Table 6) to the livelihood of 874 affected families, comprising of 32 titleholders losing agricultural land and facing significant economic impact and 842 assigned landowners losing agricultural land and facing significant economic impact.

E. Loss of Trees

24. The subproject as per preliminary estimate, involves loss of 116,832 trees (includes mature and young trees and saplings), belonging to about 185 affected families and comprising trees such as eucalyptus, mango, acacia, neem, bamboo, coconut etc. The final assessment will be available based on joint verification and enjoyment survey of the trees and this document will be updated once the assessment findings are known.

F. Loss of Common Property Resources

25. The subproject will not impact any common property resources. The primary school and Anganwadi Centre in Sastri Yanadhi Colony settlement will be retained along with the houses.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Background

26. This draft resettlement plan is based on the census and socio-economic survey carried out in the month of September 2018 with the support of the revenue department in identifying the landowners. Of the identified 874 affected families (32 titleholders and 842 assigned landowners), detailed socio-economic survey could be carried out only amongst 437 affected families. The survey findings were further verified/updated during May 2022. The remaining affected families do not live in the project area, being absentee landowners and they could not be contacted in spite of the efforts made to contact them through the revenue department in their last known

address. The exercise was further constrained by prevailing covid-19 pandemic situation during this period.

27. The survey covered 75 scheduled tribe families (out of total 138 affected families in this category). The salient findings are presented in the following sections. Survey findings specific to scheduled tribe families is provided separately in this chapter.

B. Methodology

28. The socioeconomic survey enumerated all landowners, both titleholders and assigned landowners in the proposed subproject land area. There were no residential or commercial structures, nor there were any common property resources within the proposed industrial cluster. 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 and (iii) type, use and extent of loss to the affected family. The census survey identified 874 affected families, who would either lose their agricultural land for which they have title (32 affected families) and those who would lose their assigned agricultural land (842 affected families).

29. In addition to recording the above information, detailed socio-economic characteristics, including demographic profile of members of the family and vulnerability characteristics was collected from 50 percent (437 out of 874 affected families) of the affected families.

30. All affected families who were surveyed, will lose their entire land holding and will face significant economic impact. The socio-economic survey data is analysed and presented in the following sections. Further, there are 138 tribal families significantly affected in this subproject and hence a section is devoted to analyse their socio-economic characteristics. The socio-economic consultation and minutes of the meeting is given in Appendix 3.

C. Demographic Profile of Project Affected Families

31. **Affected Persons and Family Head by Sex:** Affected families covered during the survey constitute of 1339 persons. Of these, females account for 48.62 percent and males account for 51.38 percent. About 2.97 percent (13 families) of affected families are headed by women.

Table 8: Affected Persons by Sex

Sex	Number	Percentage
Female	651	48.62
Male	688	51.38
Total	1339	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, September 2018, updated in May 2022

32. **Religion of Affected Families:** Majority (98.4%) of the affected families are Hindus, and the remaining being Muslims and Christians.

Table 9: Religion of Affected Families

Religion	Number	Percentage
Christian	1	0.23
Hindu	430	98.40
Muslim	6	1.37
Grand Total	437	100.00

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, September 2018, updated in May 2022

33. **Social category of the Affected Families:** About 48 percent of the affected families belong to scheduled caste, followed by 24 percent from other backward class. About 17 percent are scheduled tribe and general category account for 10.5 percent.

Table 10: Social Category

Social Category	Number	Percentage
General/Other Caste	46	10.53
Other Backward Class	105	24.03
Scheduled Caste	211	48.28
Scheduled Tribe	75	17.16
Total	437	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, September 2018, updated in May 2022

34. **Affected Families by Size of Family.** Families with a size of 1 to 2 members account for 36 percent, followed by 47 percent of families having 3 to 4 members, and 16 percent families having 4 or more members. The average size of the affected family is 3.06.

Table 11: Size of the Affected Families

Size of the Family	Number	Percentage
≤ 2	159	36.38
> 2 and ≤ 4	209	47.83
>4 and higher	69	15.79
Total	437	100
Average size of the family is 3.06		

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, September 2018, updated in May 2022

35. **Affected Persons by Age Group.** About 33 percent of the affected persons are in the age group of 21 years and below, followed by 17.85 percent in the age group of 21 and 35 years, 26.81 percent in the 35 and 50 years, 13.29 percent in the age group of 50 and 60 years and about 9 percent of affected persons are above 60 years of age.

Table 12: Age Group of Affected Persons

Age group (in years)	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
≤21	253	36.77	190	29.19	443	33.08
>21 and ≤35	108	15.70	131	20.12	239	17.85
>35 and ≤50	168	24.42	191	29.34	359	26.81
>50 and ≤60	87	12.65	91	13.98	178	13.29
>60	72	10.47	48	7.37	120	8.96
Total	688	100	651	100	1339	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, September 2018, updated in May 2022

36. **Level of Education of Affected Persons.** About 22 percent amongst males and 27 percent amongst females, and overall about 24 percent of the affected population is illiterate. A little over one third of affected persons have attained up to primary level education while about 21.6 percent have attained up to upper primary level education. High school and higher level of education is observed to be low among affected population.

Table 13: Educational Level of Affected Persons

Educational level	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Primary (up to 5 th std)	249	36.19	210	32.26	459	34.28
Upper Primary (6 th -8 th)	137	19.91	152	23.35	289	21.58
High School	49	7.12	46	7.07	95	7.09
Higher Secondary	28	4.07	27	4.15	55	4.11
Technical Education	21	3.05	5	0.77	26	1.94
Graduate	38	5.52	31	4.76	69	5.15
Postgraduate	17	2.47	3	0.46	20	1.49
Illiterate	149	21.66	177	27.19	326	24.35
Total	688	100.00	651	100	1339	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, September 2018, updated in May 2022

37. **Occupation of Affected Persons.** Amongst the affected population, about 39.4 percent are reported to be working as agricultural labour. Another 4.18 percent of affected persons work as casual labour as their primary occupation. About 38.24 percent (corresponding figures for males and females is 33.28 percent and 43.47 percent respectively) are not in workforce that primarily comprises of children, elders and housewives. The unemployed account for 2.32 percent and the rest are into various other activities and are given in the following Table.

Table 14: Occupation of Affected Persons

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Agricultural labour	291	42.30	237	36.41	528	39.43
Business	3	0.44	0	0.00	3	0.22
Casual Worker	39	5.67	17	2.61	56	4.18
Cultivator	18	2.62	6	0.92	24	1.79
Eatery	68	9.88	61	9.37	129	9.63
Industrial worker	6	0.87	0	0.00	6	0.45
Not in workforce	229	33.28	283	43.47	512	38.24
Professional	2	0.29	2	0.31	4	0.30
Repair part	1	0.15	0	0.00	1	0.07
Salaried	12	1.74	16	2.46	28	2.09
Self employed	13	1.89	4	0.61	17	1.27
Unemployed	6	0.87	25	3.84	31	2.32
Total	688	100	651	100	1339	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, September 2018, updated in May 2022

38. **Income of Affected Families.** About one fourth of affected families have reported annual household income¹⁵ in the ₹10,001-25,000 range while about 42 percent have reported their annual income between ₹25,001 and ₹50,000 per annum. Another 16 percent have reported their earning between ₹50,001 while about 6.41 percent have mentioned their annual household

¹⁵ Economic status is one of the eligibility criteria adopted by the state government for extending benefits of welfare schemes to its population. The benchmark income to establish 'below poverty household (BPL)' status of households is revised from time to time by the state. All households with rice or 'white ration' card (issued for subsidized food item supply under public distribution system) are formally recognized as BPL families by the state and do not require any other proof of BPL status.

(Source: <https://gramawardsachivalayam.ap.gov.in/GSWS/AdsandGos/assets/go/go-ms-no-205.pdf>)

Latest benchmark and eligibility criteria for BPL households, as notified by the state, is applicable for determining BPL status of households affected by the subproject.

income to be above ₹100,000. During the survey, 420 (96.11 percent) out of 437 families reported to be 'white ration card' holder (all BPL families are eligible for this food security benefit by government). Average annual income of the affected families has been calculated to be ₹36,149. Reported household income is presented in the table below.

Table 15: Income of Affected Families

Annual Family Income Range	Number	Percentage
<10000	27	6.18
>10000 and ≤25000	109	24.94
>25000 and ≤50000	185	42.33
>50000 and ≤75000	71	16.25
>75000 and ≤100000	17	3.89
Above 100000	28	6.41
Total	437	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, September 2018, updated in May 2022

39. **Indebtedness of Affected Families.** Nearly 74 percent of the affected families are indebted and have either taken a loan from the bank or from the money lender or from both the bank and the money lender. Most prominent reasons for loan have been reported as agriculture (by 57 percent)

Table 16: Indebtedness of Affected Families

Indebtedness/Purpose	Number	Percentage
No	115	26.32
Yes	322	73.68
Total	437	100
Purpose		
Agriculture	183	56.83
Business	7	2.17
Education Loan	3	0.93
House construction	8	2.48
Medical Exp	71	22.05
Wedding Function	6	1.86
Others	44	13.66
Total	322	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, September 2018, updated in May 2022

40. **Impact to Vulnerable Families.**¹⁶ All affected families have been found to be vulnerable on one or more vulnerability aspect. Poor economic status is the predominant vulnerability amongst the affected families with nearly 96 percent of them being under below poverty line (BPL). Amongst the surveyed families 48 percent are scheduled caste, followed by 17 percent scheduled tribe families, 3 percent women headed families and 0.68 percent that are headed by elderly.

¹⁶ Refers to 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.

Table 17: Vulnerability Status of Affected Families

Vulnerability Type	Number (based on survey)	Percentage	Projected Number for All Affected Families
Below Poverty Line	420	96.10	840
Families headed by Elderly	3	0.68	6
Family With a Disabled Member	2	0.45	4
Scheduled Caste	211	48.28	422
Scheduled Tribe	75	15.79*	138*
Women Headed Family	13	2.97	26
Landless/Non-titled	0	0	0
Total Vulnerable Families	437	100	874

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, September 2018, updated in May 2022

*Figures based on review of land acquisition records and survey update to assess actual number of affected tribal families

D. Standard of Living

41. Information indicative of the standard of living of affected families in terms of physical assets possessed was gathered during the survey. The survey findings are given in the following Table.

Table 18: Key Socio-economic Indicators

Indicators	Number	Percentage
TV	222	50.80
Fridge	51	11.67
Washing machine	14	3.20
Cycle	126	28.83
Motorcycle	108	24.71
Car	7	1.60
Telephone	14	3.20
Mobile Phone	290	66.36
Total	437	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, September 2018, updated in May 2022

E. Health Seeking Behaviour

42. **Institutional Delivery.** About 39 percent of the affected families reported that the delivery of the last child took place in a government hospital and 5 percent reported that the delivery of the child took place in a private hospital, together accounting for 44 percent institutional delivery, which is very low compared to State (Rural Andhra Pradesh 89.7%)¹⁷ and National (Rural India 75.1%) average. Nearly 46 percent reported that the last delivery happened at home with the help of the village elder and 2 percent reported that the midwife assisted in the delivery.

Table 19: Institutional Deliveries

Place of Child Delivery	Percentage
Government Hospital	39.3
Private Hospital	5.1
Midwife at Home	2.4

¹⁷ NFHS-4, 2015-2016.

Place of Child Delivery	Percentage
Village elder at Home	46.1
Not disclosed	7.1
Total	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, September 2018

43. **Healthcare.** The affected families were asked about from whom they seek healthcare support in times of illness. Eighty-five percent of the affected families reported that they seek healthcare support both from government primary health centres and private clinics/doctors. Twelve percent reported that they go only to government primary health centres.

Table 20: Healthcare Providers

Healthcare Providers	Percentage
Govt. PHC	12.0
Private Doctor/Clinic	1.9
Pharmacy	-
Local Healing Practitioner	0.2
Self-Medication	-
Traditional Medicine	0.3
Alternate Practitioner	0.2
Govt. PHC & Private Doctor/Clinic	85.2
Not disclosed	0.2
Total	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, September 2018

F. Role of Women in the Family

44. **Role in Financial Decisions.** Thirty percent of the affected families reported that the women of the household take active participation in the financial decision involving the family and the rest (70%) said that the women do not play any role in financial decisions.

45. **Fetching Drinking Water.** Fetching drinking water is reported as being the responsibility of the women or girl child of the family, with 91 percent of the affected families reporting that the lady of the family fetches drinking water and 2 percent reported that the girl child in the house fetches the water.

Table 21: Water Fetching Activity

Villages	Percentage
Lady of the house	90.8
Girl child	2.4
Other family / non-family members	5.6
Lady of the house and other members	0.3
No response	0.9
Total	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, September 2018

46. **Interest in skill development.** Seventy-nine percent of the women in the affected families were interested in undergoing training for skill development and were keen on being involved in some income generating activity that would provide regular source of income to their family. The rest (21%) were neither interested in skill development nor in livelihood initiatives.

G. Rehabilitation Preference

47. Most (95 percent) of the affected families preferred to receive cash as their rehabilitation assistance, 3 percent expressed preference for land for land and the rest (1%) expressed preference for a combination of both cash and land for land.

Table 22: Rehabilitation Preferences

Villages	Percentage
Cash compensation	96.2
Land for Land	3.3
Both cash and land for land	0.5
Total	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, September 2018

H. Profile of Affected Scheduled Tribe

48. The State of Andhra Pradesh has a tribal population of 2,631,145¹⁸ persons, comprising 1,309,399 male and 1,321,746 female and accounts for 5.3 percent of the total population of the State. The State accounts for 2.5 percent of the scheduled tribe population in the Country. The subproject area (Chittoor District) does not come under the scheduled area,¹⁹ nor there are any ITDP/ITDA²⁰ blocks or MADA²¹ / Cluster²² pockets. The State has 12²³ scheduled tribe categorised as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group²⁴ (PVTGs) and they are (i) Chenchu; (ii) Gadaba; (iii) Kolam; (iv) Konda reddy; (v) Kondh; (vi) Porja; and (vii) Savaras.

49. The subproject will cause impact to 138 tribal families from whom assigned government land is being resumed. These affected tribal families are spread across three revenue villages (out of total five affected villages), being Routhsurmala, Kothapalem and Alathuru. The affected tribal families belong to Yanadhi tribe and this affected tribal community does not belong to the PVTGs of the State. The Yanadhi community account for 20.3 percent of the total tribal population of the State.

50. The affected tribal families will lose access to about 222.56 acres/90.06 hectares (refer table below) of assigned government land being resumed for the subproject. All affected families are vulnerable and facing significant loss of livelihood asset (almost entire land assigned to them by government, refer Table 6 and paragraph 23 earlier on significance of impact and livelihood impacts). Socio-economic information was collected through household survey that covered 75 such families. Findings of the survey is discussed in the following section.

¹⁸ Census 2011, Registrar General of India.

¹⁹ The Fifth Schedule under Article 244(1) of the Constitution.

²⁰ Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) / ITDA is an area of size of one or more Development Blocks in which scheduled tribe population is 50% or more of total population of such Blocks.

²¹ Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) Pockets are identified pockets (consisting of one or more revenue villages) in contiguous areas with a concentration of tribal 50% or more with in total population of 10,000 or more in such areas.

²² Clusters are identified pockets (with one or more revenue village(s) being constituent units) with a concentration of tribal 50% or more with in total population of 5,000 or more in such area.

²³ Annual Report 2016-17, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India.

²⁴ The tribal communities that have declining or stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre-agricultural level of technology and who are economically backward, are identified and categorized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). (Source: Circular F. No. 22040/37/2012-NGO, Ministry of Tribal Affairs [NGO Section], Government of India dated 20 March 2015).

Table 23: Overview of Subproject Impact to Scheduled Tribe Families

Village Name	Number of affected Scheduled Tribe families	Number of Families Surveyed	Extent of Assigned Government Land resumed (in acres)
Kothapalem	20	9	23.99
Routhusuramala	65	26	150.75
Allathuru	53	40	47.82
Total	138	75	222.56

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, September 2018, updated in May 2022

1. Demographic Profile of Project Affected Scheduled Tribe Families

51. **Affected persons from Scheduled Tribe Family by Sex.** Females constitute about 48.6 of the member of the affected scheduled tribe families Gender ratio is similar to the corresponding figure for overall affected families (945 and 946 females respectively per thousand males).

Table 24: Affected Persons from Scheduled Tribe Family by Sex

Sex	Percentage	
	All Families	Scheduled Tribe Families
Female	48.62	48.59
Male	51.38	51.41
Total	100	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, September 2018, updated in May 2022

52. **Religion of Affected Scheduled Tribe Families.** All affected scheduled tribe families are Hindus which also compares similarly with the religious profile of all affected families.

Table 25: Religion of Affected Scheduled Tribe Families

Religion	Percentage	
	All Families	Scheduled Tribe Families
Hindu	98.40	100.0
Muslim	1.37	-
Christian	0.23	-
Total	100	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, September 2018, updated in May 2022

53. **Affected Scheduled Tribe Families by Size of Family.** Families of affected scheduled tribe with 2 or less members account for 49 percent compared to 36 percent amongst all affected families, followed by 40 percent affected scheduled tribe families having 3 to 4 members compared to 48 percent amongst all affected families. About 11 percent affected scheduled tribe families more than 4 members compared to 16 percent amongst all affected families. The average size of the affected scheduled tribe family is 1.89 (or say 2) compared to is 3.06 (or say 3) amongst all affected family members.

Table 26: Size of the Affected Scheduled Tribe Families

Size of the Family	Percentage	
	All Families	Scheduled Tribe Families
≤ 2	36.38	49.33
> 2 and ≤ 4	47.83	40.00
>4 and higher	15.79	10.67
Total	100	100

Size of the Family	Percentage	
	All Families	Scheduled Tribe Families
Average size of the family	3.06	1.89

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, September 2018, updated in May 2022

54. **Affected Persons by Age Group.** The age group profile of scheduled tribe affected persons similar to that of all affected persons with marginally higher persons amongst scheduled tribe affected persons compared to all affected persons in the below 21 years and above 60 years age group and marginally lower figures for other age groups.

Table 27: Age Group of Affected Scheduled Tribe Persons

Age Group (in years)	Percentage	
	All Persons	Scheduled Tribe Persons
≤21	33.08	38.73
>21 and ≤35	17.85	14.08
>35 and ≤50	26.81	28.17
>50 and ≤60	13.29	8.45
>60	8.96	10.56
Total	100	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, September 2018, updated in May 2022

55. **Level of Education of Affected Scheduled Tribe Persons.** Literacy level is markedly lower amongst affected scheduled tribe families compared to all affected families. About 41.55 percent of affected scheduled tribe persons are reported to be uneducated compared to 24.35 percent of the entire affected population. Corresponding figures for uneducated females from the two affected groups are 40.58 percent and 27.19 while 42.47 percent of males from scheduled tribe families are uneducated compared to 21.66 percent of males from their entire affected population. About 20 percent of affected persons have attained high school or higher level of education while only about 4 percent from scheduled tribe families have achieved such level of education. This suggests that beyond the upper primary level, the affected scheduled tribe persons enrolment is very poor compared to overall affected population and there is only one affected scheduled tribe person who has a technical or higher degree qualification. The low educational attainment of the affected scheduled tribe population reinforces the need for sustained support and guidance that needs to be provided by the project to these affected scheduled tribe families, for effective utilization of the compensation and assistances and in re-establishing their livelihoods.

56. The educational attainment of the Yanadhi affected families in the primary level is higher than that of the Yanadhi community in Chittoor District. However, Yanadhi community in the district perform better in demonstrating secondary and higher-level education status compared to the affected tribal population. The overall educational status of the Yendai community (in the district) particularly in higher education remains poor as is the case with the affected community in the subproject area. These affected families will be supported in continuance of their studies and guided in pursuing higher education by the project NGO who would leverage the available resources towards this.

Table 28: Educational Level of Affected Scheduled Tribe Persons

Educational level	Percentage		Percentage		Percentage		
	All Affected Male	Affected ST Male	All Affected Female	Affected ST Female	All Affected Persons	Affected ST Persons	District ²⁵ ST Persons
Primary (up to 5th std)	36.19	39.73	32.26	34.78	34.28	37.32	25.9
Upper Primary (6th-8th)	19.91	13.70	23.35	20.29	21.58	16.90	4.9
High School	7.12	1.37	7.07	4.35	7.09	2.82	5.3
Higher Secondary	4.07	1.37	4.15	0.00	4.11	0.70	
Technical Education	3.05	-	0.77	-	1.94	-	0.3
Graduate	5.52	1.37	4.76	0.00	5.15	0.70	0.9
Postgraduate	2.47	-	0.46	-	1.49	-	
Illiterate	21.66	42.47	27.19	40.58	24.35	41.55	62.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, September 2018, updated in May 2022

57. **Occupation of Affected Scheduled Tribe Persons.** Those not in workforce (comprising of children, elders and housewives) amongst affected scheduled tribe persons is significantly higher amongst males (42.47%) compared to all affected male persons (33.28%) and marginally higher amongst females (46.38%) compared to all affected female persons (43.47%). The affected Scheduled tribe persons are mostly wage labourers (40.84%) that includes agricultural labour (32.39%) or casual workers (8.45%). The salaried and self-employed amongst the affected scheduled tribe persons is low similar to figures reported for all affected persons. Further, it should be noted that about 36 percent of the affected population has reported its occupational dependence on agricultural land, either as cultivators or agricultural labourers. With the lands being acquired and used for industrialisation, these affected scheduled tribe persons will require to be engaged in alternate livelihoods that provide at least equivalent incomes. It is also noted that affected scheduled tribe households are predominantly dependent on wage-based occupation (over 73% out of the total reported to be in workforce are wage labourers). Only about 3.52% of the affected scheduled tribe persons (accounting for about 6.3% of the total affected scheduled tribe persons reported to be in workforce) reported themselves as cultivators. Considering this, loss of land due to the subproject is not anticipated to alter the occupation profile of affected scheduled tribe families in a major way. The RIPP, accordingly lays emphasis on skill building and enhancement inputs to affected persons/families, The training for skill development should be well planned for the Scheduled tribe families considering their low educational attainment and employment in unorganised sector.

Table 29: Occupations of Affected Scheduled Tribe Persons

Occupation	Percentage		Percentage		Percentage	
	All Affected Male	Affected ST Male	All Affected Female	Affected ST Female	All Affected Persons	Affected ST Persons
Agricultural labour	42.30	28.77	36.41	36.23	39.43	32.39
Business	0.44	-	0.00	-	0.22	-

²⁵ Source: Census 2011, Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India.

Occupation	Percentage		Percentage		Percentage	
	All Affected Male	Affected ST Male	All Affected Female	Affected ST Female	All Affected Persons	Affected ST Persons
Casual Worker	5.67	12.33	2.61	4.35	4.18	8.45
Cultivator	2.62	4.11	0.92	2.90	1.79	3.52
Eatery	9.88	4.11	9.37	4.35	9.63	4.23
Industrial worker	0.87	-	0.00	-	0.45	-
Not in workforce	33.28	42.47	43.47	46.38	38.24	44.37
Professional	0.29	-	0.31	-	0.30	-
Repair part	0.15	-	0.00	-	0.07	-
Salaried	1.74	2.74	2.46	2.90	2.09	2.82
Self employed	1.89	5.48	0.61	1.45	1.27	3.52
Unemployed	0.87	-	3.84	1.45	2.32	0.70
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, September 2018, updated in May 2022

58. **Income status of Affected Scheduled Tribe Families.** A significant majority (94.67 percent) of the affected scheduled tribe families have reported their annual income to be lower than ₹50,000 compared to about 73.45 percent of affected families reporting their annual income in this range. During the survey, 74 (98.67 percent) out of 75 families reported to be 'white ration card' holder (all BPL families are eligible for this food security benefit by government) while one family did not possess any category of ration card. In comparison, about 96.1 percent of affected families possess 'white ration card' signifying their BPL status. Average annual income of the affected scheduled tribe families has been calculated to be ₹28,526 while corresponding figure for entire affected families is ₹36,149.

Table 30: Income of Affected Scheduled Tribe Families

Annual Family Income Range	Percentage	
	All Families	ST Families
<10000	6.18	4.00
>10000 and ≤25000	24.94	38.67
>25000 and ≤50000	42.33	52.00
>50000 and ≤75000	16.25	1.33
>75000 and ≤100000	3.89	1.33
Above 100000	6.41	2.67
Total	100	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, September 2018, updated in May 2022

59. **Indebtedness status of Affected Scheduled Tribe Families:** Survey data suggests that about 45.33 percent of the affected tribal families is under debt as compared to 73.68 percent of the total affected families.

60. Key demographic indicators of the Yanadhi affected tribal families in comparison with the Yanadhi tribe in the State of Andhra Pradesh (un-bifurcated State) and all subproject affected families is presented below.

61. A comparison of the key demographic indicators of the affected Yanadhi tribal families in comparison with the Yanadhi tribe in the State of Andhra Pradesh (un-bifurcated State) indicate that the sex ratio of affected Yanadhi tribal families (945) is significantly lower to that of the Yanadhi families in the State (976), though similar to affected families (946) in the subproject area. Survey suggests a higher percentage (10.67%) among affected Yanadhi families that are

headed by women (similar to district level figure for Yendai families) compared to 2.97% of all subproject families that are headed by women. Mother tongue and religion of the affected Yanadhi families (is almost the same as Yanadhi families in the State. While the literacy level of the affected Yanadhi family (58.4%) is better than the literacy level of Yanadhi families in the State (41%) though significantly poor than the subproject affected population (72.8%), the worker participation of the affected Yanadhi population (54.9%) is marginally lower than the Yanadhi families in the State (58%) and overall subproject population (59.4%). Except for the significant variation in the sex ratio, there is no significant variation in other demographic characteristics between the affected Yanadhi tribal families and Yanadhi tribal families in the State or the subproject affected population. However, the Yanadhi affected families are highly vulnerable (all affected families have been assessed to be vulnerable) and require support and guidance in restoring their livelihoods.

Table 31: Comparison of Affected and Unaffected Yanadhi Tribal Families

Demographic Characteristics	All Affected Families			Yanadhi Tribal Families (Affected)			Yanadhi Families in the State ²⁶ (unaffected)		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Sex ratio	946			945			976		
Women headed families	2.97			10.67			11.4		
Telugu as Mother tongue	98.4			97.8			98.8		
Religion (Hindus)	98.9	98.9	98.9	100	100	100	99.3	99.4	99.4
Literacy	78.3	72.8	75.7	57.5	59.4	58.4	44.2	37.3	40.8
Worker participation	65.8	52.7	59.4	57.5	52.2	54.9	63.8	52.1	58.0
Average Annual Income	₹36,149			₹28,526					
BPL Household (in percentage)	96.1			98.7					
Vulnerability (in percentage)	100			100					

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, September 2018 (updated in May 2022) and Census, 2011.

2. Standard of Living of Affected Scheduled Tribe Families

62. **Vulnerability among affected scheduled tribe families:** Vulnerability status (refer footnote 15 on vulnerability parameters considered) of affected scheduled tribe families is observed to be similar to that of the entire subproject affected families as shown in the table below.

Table 32: Vulnerability Status of Affected Families

Vulnerability Type	Percentage	
	All Subproject Affected Families	Affected ST Families
Below Poverty Line	96.10	98.67
Families headed by Elderly	0.68	1.33
Family With a Disabled Member	0.45	0

²⁶ The data pertains to the State of Andhra Pradesh before bifurcation and the State data presented above of Yanadhi tribe includes Yanadhi in both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Vulnerability Type	Percentage	
	All Subproject Affected Families	Affected ST Families
Women Headed Family	2.97	10.67
Landless/non-titled	0	0
Total	100	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, September 2018, updated in May 2022

63. **Standard of living of affected scheduled tribe families:** The standard of living of affected scheduled tribe families and all affected families in terms of possession of physical assets, type of house, amenities and facilities, that was gathered during the census and socio-economic survey, is given below.

Table 33: Key Socio-economic Indicators of Affected Scheduled Tribe (Yanadhi) Families

Indicators	Percentage	
	All Families	ST Families
TV	50.80	12.00
Fridge	11.67	1.33
Washing machine	3.20	0
Cycle	28.83	65.33
Motorcycle	24.71	4.00
Car	1.60	0
Telephone	3.20	6.67
Mobile Phone	66.36	14.67
Total	100	100

Source: Socio-Economic Survey, September 2018, updated in May 2022

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Consultation in the Project

64. 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 socio-economic survey, as part of the preparatory work during detailed project report (DPR) for the subproject. Consultations were also carried later (in April 2022) as part of ADB factfinding mission to further update about concerns and issues of the affected community and also to learn about the status of compensation payment to affected persons whose land parcels have already been acquired. The opinions of the affected persons, stakeholders and their perceptions were obtained during these consultations. The consultations with the affected persons and other stakeholders will continue throughout the resettlement plan implementation period.

B. Stakeholder Identification

65. 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 and Tahsildars.

Table 34: Consultation Methods

Stakeholders	Consultation Method
Affected persons (including affected tribal households)	Survey, Focus Group Discussions
Women among affected persons	Survey, Focus Group Discussions
Local Communities	Focus Group Discussions
Tribal community leaders/representatives/agencies	Consultation meetings, discussions
Concerned Officials from Government	Individual meeting/interview, discussion
Affected persons and general public	Consultation Meetings

66. Consultations and discussions carried out during the census and socio-economic survey included the agricultural landowners and assigned landowners losing their land for the subproject. Consultations were also carried out with the settlement (Sastri yanadhi Colony) within the affected area, which would not be affected but protected with a 50 m green belt buffer around the settlement. In order to hear and address the concerns of women, the women were encouraged to participate and opportunity was provided during the consultations to express their concern.

67. In addition to the web disclosure of the draft resettlement plan seeking views and suggestions of the general public, detailed consultations regarding the extent of involuntary resettlement impact and the mitigation measures proposed in the draft resettlement plan will be disclosed to the affected persons and general public through public meetings held in the villages where the landowners and assigned landowners, from whom land is being acquired / resumed for the subproject, live. These consultations will be held soon after the draft resettlement plan is reviewed and approved by project officials and before civil works commence. The resettlement plan disclosure meetings will be held to explain the contents and provisions of the draft resettlement plan and obtain the feedback, suggestions and objections, if any, on the draft resettlement plan and accordingly make suitable amendments/corrections before finalising the resettlement plan.

68. During the survey and plan preparation phase, eleven community level consultations were held covering four villages and the unaffected settlement (Sastri Yanadhi Colony) in the subproject area (details provided in Table 35 below). Affected persons from all villages in the subproject area were intimated about the proposed consultation meetings. There were about 166 persons, including 80 women, who participated in these consultations and the minutes are given in Appendix 3 and the attendance sheets are in the subproject file with PIU. All relevant aspects of subproject, including the proposed infrastructure improvements under the subproject that would facilitate industries being established in the industrial cluster, details of land required and impact to private land and assigned land, were discussed with the affected communities. In addition, individual meetings/discussions were held with affected families including scheduled tribe families covered (437 households) during socio-economic survey where queries and concerns related to land acquisition were addressed and information related to project and land acquisition were shared with them. Further, during the visits to subproject area, land acquisition authorities and the PIU have carried out multiple small group/individual meetings with the affected community at regular intervals including with affected tribal households in Sastri Yanadhi colony (settlement within the subproject area which is retained, thereby avoiding relocation impacts). During all such visits, information related to the subproject particularly about the land acquisition process have been provided to the affected community and queries and issues raised by the community,

addressed. Two such meetings were held in Sastri Yanadhi colony. During the interactions with affected tribal households, it was also confirmed that land acquisition does not involve loss of any customary or communal land holding or impacts leading to loss of access to traditional livelihood, natural or cultural resources to affected tribal community.

69. Recent consultations (on 19 April 2022) were held in two villages that included discussions with the Yanadhi community in Sastri yanadhi colony and with the affected assigned landowners (34 participants) in Kothapalli, Gowdamala village. During the discussion, information was sought to assess awareness amongst affected persons about the project, compensation payment status, and understand their issues, concerns and preferences with respect to resettlement options and other livelihood assistance required. Consultations were also held with affected landowners in Kothapalem village by APIIC and land revenue officers in Kothapalem village during September-November 2021. The summary of the outcome of the consultations conducted in the project area is presented in the following table.

C. Outcome of Consultations

70. People are aware of the subproject development and compensation was provided to some people and they are very eager about the employment opportunities that would arise once the industries are established. The salient points are summarized in the following table.

Table 35: Summary of Consultations

A: Consultations basic details			
Stakeholder Consultations	Date of Consultation	Place of Consultations	No of Participants
Sastri Yanadhi Colony	April 19, 2022	Primary School	Men- 6 Women- 14
Gowdamala village		Kothapalli settlement	Men- 5 Women-9
Kothapalem village	September 21, 2021, October 26 and November 02, 2021	Kothapalem village	Men- 14 Women- 5
Sastri Yanadhi Colony	September 18, 2018	Sastri Yanadhi Colony	Men-9 Women-18
Primary Welfare School- Sastri Yanadhi Colony		Primary Welfare School- Sastri Yanadhi Colony	Men-6 Women- 7
Routhsarmala Village		Routhusurmala Village	Men- 26 Women- 10
Kothapalem Village	September 19, 2018	Kothapalem Village	Men- 10
Gowadmala Village		Gowadmala Village	Women-15
B.S.Puram Village			
Tahsildar, Village Level	September 18, 2018	Tahsildar office	Men- 6 Women-1
APIIC, PIU	September 18, 2018	APIIC Client office	Men- 4 Women-1

B: Key Outcomes	
Concerns and Issues	Mitigation measures proposed / Reason for not being able to address the concern
Consultations held on 19 April 2022	
Meeting in Sastri Yanadhi Colony	

B: Key Outcomes	
Concerns and Issues	Mitigation measures proposed / Reason for not being able to address the concern
<p>Available information regarding socio-economic profile of affected tribal households was discussed and confirmed that included history of the settlement, land ownership, type of affected land, collective or customary ownership if any of affected land parcel or resources.</p> <p>About 30 families from the colony have lost their land. They have received compensation but have lost livelihood source. Though some of the participants are hopeful and willing to take up employment opportunities that would come up with the industries to be set up in the area.</p> <p>Some of the women expressed their interest in learning the skills/ receiving skill training that will help get work in the garment industry that may come up in the area.</p>	<p>Participants confirmed that affected land parcels were semi barren land that were used for agriculture by some of the households, also depending on rainfall received in the monsoon. None of the affected parcels are communal or customary land. These were assigned land parcels that were allotted few decades back to the affected households. No religious or place of worship or faith is being lost to the subproject.</p> <p>It was shared that employment opportunities will be generated by the industries that come up. Further, required and appropriate skill building training will be provided as part of project's livelihood support measures. Also, industries will be encouraged to provide employments to local affected community.</p>
<p>Colony residents also highlighted their concern regarding an existing industrial unit (not part of the start up area) which next to their settlement. The chimney releases smoke and polluted air and also the chimney height is not appropriate which allows its release to cause ambient air pollution. Some of the residents are already complaining of poor health because of this pollution.</p>	<p>APIIC zonal manager, who was present during the discussion took note of the concern and communicated that she will take appropriate measures to address the issue. The issue has subsequently been discussed during the meeting between PMU, APIIC and ADB. In follow up, APIIC has initiated the action and written to the industrial unit (refer Appendix 3 for copy of communication sent to the polluting industrial unit; included with documentation of the consultation held on 19.04.2022) to take corrective measures to check pollution in the area. APIIC will further monitor compliance action taken by the unit.</p>
<p>Some of the participants shared their concern that they might face physical relocation due to the start-up area subproject.</p>	<p>APIIC allayed their concerns stating that the colony will be retained as it is with 50-meter green buffer around the settlement, that was also conveyed to the community during past consultations and hence such concerns may be rested.</p>
<p>Demands were made regarding receiving support in terms of repair of old houses/new house, mesh guard protection for open wells in the settlement to prevent dumping of waste and accidents</p>	<p>It was conveyed that project will explore if it can take up such works or alternatively explore convergence with existing government schemes or facilitate affected persons in accessing these</p>
Meeting held in Kothapalli settlement, Gowdamala village	
<p>Most of those present during consultations confirmed or are aware that they have received compensation for their losses. However, many also complained that they have received partial</p>	<p>APIIC zonal manager admitted the delay in full payment and explained technical issues. It was shared that balance payment will be released very soon.</p> <p>She further added that payment release is being taken up in phased manner and as on date, land compensation payment has</p>

B: Key Outcomes	
Concerns and Issues	Mitigation measures proposed / Reason for not being able to address the concern
payment only and for some land parcels no payment has been received so far.	been processed for 1404.48 acres of assigned land while payment for 834.03 acres of land is remaining which is under progress. The payment these land parcels will be taken up soon.
Women participants in general shared that due to loss of land they have lost livelihood source including loss of employment opportunities in other's lands. They expressed their willingness for skill building training if provided and to work in the industries if employment opportunities are made available to them	Participants were informed that skill building will be provided by the project and affected persons will be encouraged to avail such benefits. Further, APIIC will promote employment to local community and encourage industries and their vendors in this respect.
Consultations held in Kothapalem village during September-November 2021	
Consultations and site visits were held during September-November 2021 (21 st September 2021, 26 th October and 02 nd November 2021) with affected land owners (proposed CETP site within the start-up area). General discussion and information sharing regarding land acquisition process and progress status with regards to compensation payment was carried out. People raised queries regarding payment rates, possibility of raising land rates, employment opportunities. They also shared information regarding current occupation and impact of land acquisition on their livelihood.	Queries regarding land acquisition and compensation payment process was given by the officials. It was clarified that land acquisition is being carried out as per RFCTLARRA, 2013 provisions. It was also informed that project will facilitate affected community in availing employment opportunities in upcoming industries.
Past Consultations	
Meeting in Sastri Yanadhi Colony	
Appropriate amenities are to be provided in the settlement	Will inform project authorities to look into the requirement and do the needful
Tress loss to be compensated	All compensation will be in line with RFCTLARR Act
Require better access to markets and employment opportunities	Once the industrial cluster is developed, the infrastructure and amenities will improve
Whom to approach if there are any issues in compensation payment and during the project period	Grievance redressal cell will be established and intimated to all people
Primary School and Anganwadi	
Amenities in the school to be improved	Will communicate the requirement to the authorities
Education in the village to be encouraged	There will be an NGO assisting APIIC in the implementation and they would be asked to assist in this regard
More classrooms and additional teaching facility to be provided	Will communicate the requirement to the authorities
Routhsarmala, Kothapalem, Gowdamala and B.S. Puram Villages	

B: Key Outcomes	
Concerns and Issues	Mitigation measures proposed / Reason for not being able to address the concern
Require adequate compensation	Compensation will be paid according to the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.
Since land is being acquired, support is required for livelihood	Income restoration programs will be there in the rehabilitation entitlements proposed for affected families affected in the project
Require some additional assistance for the poor and disabled	All vulnerable families will be provided additional support and guidance and the same will be specified in the entitlement proposed in the project
Wanted assurance for employment in the project	During construction period, preference will be given to local people in construction work. Later when industries are established, they will be requested to provide employment to local people and necessary skills will be imparted by the project
Polluting industries should not be allowed	There are norms for industries regarding pollution and the authorities will take adequate care

D. Plan for Future Consultation in the Project

71. Consultation measures will continue to engage with a larger number of households, throughout the project cycle, with the involvement of the PIU, project NGO, project consultants, PMU and ADB project team. The involvement of stakeholders at various stages of the project and during 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 local communities in decision-making will help in mitigating adverse impacts.

72. Successful implementation of the resettlement plan is directly related to the degree of involvement of those affected by the subproject. Consultations with affected persons have been proposed during resettlement plan implementation and the Project implementation Unit (PIU), viz APICC 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 land area requirement, the affected persons and other stakeholders will be consulted regarding the factors that necessitated the change, efforts taken to minimise resettlement impacts and mitigation measures available in accordance with the principles of the Resettlement Framework of VCICDP.
- (ii) The PIU, with the assistance of NGO will carry out information dissemination sessions in the project area.
- (iii) During the implementation of Resettlement Plan, NGO will organise public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the schedule and/or progress in the implementation of civil works, including awareness regarding construction, HIV, and health and safety.
- (iv) Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups like women headed households, SC and ST to ensure that the vulnerable groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration in the implementation.

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

Table 36: Project Consultation and Disclosure Plan

Activity	Task	Period	Responsibility	Remarks
Screening of subproject and stakeholder identification	Identifying of the impacts arising out of the project	July- September 2018	DPR Consultant / PIU	Completed
Census and Socio-Economic Survey	Carrying out Census Socio Economic survey, consultations with identified stakeholders	July- September 2018, further updated in May 2022, additional survey to be conducted in 2023 to achieve 100 percent census	DPR Consultant / PIU	Completed
Public notification for SIA/LA - Joint verification / Enjoyment survey	Affected persons list to be published	Ongoing	PIU/Joint collector	As per RFCTLARR act 2013 and Resumption of assigned and guidelines
Web disclosure of the Draft/updated Resettlement Framework and Resettlement Plan	Resettlement Framework and Resettlement Plan to be posted on APIIC, PMU and ADB website	upon finalization of document	PIU	Public review and comments
Resettlement Framework and Resettlement Plan disclosure meetings	Carryout consultations with affected persons on significance of impact, entitlement, implementation arrangement and GRC	upon finalization of documents	PIU	After resettlement framework and resettlement plan approval by GOAP
Project information dissemination	Project commencement details and scheduling of various tasks/ work	May 2020 and continuing	PIU/NGO	
Consultations with the affected persons/ families	Throughout during resettlement plan implementation and formal consultation meetings to be held at least once in every quarter	Throughout period of Resettlement plan implementation	PIU/NGO	
Monitoring reports Disclosure	Internal and external monitoring reports will be uploaded in the website of APIIC along with corrective actions taken, if any.	Throughout period of Resettlement plan implementation	PIU	
Dissemination of GRC Actions	Summary of complaints received and action taken will be uploaded in the website of APPIC	Throughout period of Resettlement plan implementation	PIU	

E. Disclosure

74. Information will be disseminated to affected persons at various stages. Information including magnitude of loss, details of valuation of land and asset, entitlements and special provisions, grievance redressal procedures, timing of payments, 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 – i.e., discussed, explained and shared with affected persons in a language understood by them (sample structure for hand-out is given in **Error! Reference source not found.5**).

75. 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/ Zonal offices (ii) office of the District Collectors (iii) Mandal Offices and (iv) Offices of the Panchayat / Union / Municipality / Corporation, as soon as the plans are available and certainly before initiating the civil works.

76. The draft/updated Resettlement and Indigenous People's Plan (RIPP) and its translated version will be placed on the official website of the APIIC, PMU and ADB and disclosed to affected persons including affected indigenous peoples. In addition, all semi-annual social monitoring reports will be disclosed on ADB, PMU and PIU websites. Resettlement Plans will be maintained in the website throughout the life of the project.

V. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Background

77. Recognising 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

78. 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, 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

79. 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, 2013 is discussed below.

80. 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).²⁷ 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.

81. 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.

82. 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.

83. 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

84. 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

²⁷ The state legislature through the Act No. 22 of 2018, called as “The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Act, 2018. Andhra Pradesh”, has exempted application of provisions under chapter 2 (on requirements of conduct of SIA) and chapter 3 of the principal Act to certain categories of projects that include industrial corridor and infrastructure projects (where land ownership continues to vest with the government). Refer link [ACT No.22 of 2018.pdf \(indiacode.nic.in\)](http://indiacode.nic.in/ACT.No.22.of.2018.pdf)

Schedule became applicable to the exempted acts in the Fourth Schedule with effect from 1 January 2015.

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

3. Andhra Pradesh Government Order on Resumption of Assigned Lands

86. 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.

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

4. Policy and Legal Framework specific to Scheduled Tribe

88. A scheduled tribe is identified by the Constitution of India, taking into consideration various factors such as (i) primitive traits, (ii) distinctive culture, (iii) geographical isolation, (iv) social and economic backwardness, and others. But identification of tribes is a state subject. Thus, the scheduled tribe is judged by one or a combination of these factors by the respective state. Tribes notified for Andhra Pradesh State are scheduled tribe in Andhra Pradesh only, and their category may vary in other states.

89. Under the Constitution of India, a number of articles have been included for the protection of the STs in particular.²⁸ These are:

- (i) Article 14 – confers equal rights and opportunities to all;
- (ii) Article 15 – prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of sex, religion, race, caste, etc.;
- (iii) Article 15(4) – enjoins upon the state to make special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes;
- (iv) Article 16(4) – empowers the state to make provisions for reservation in appointments or posts in favor of any backward class of citizens;
- (v) Article 46 – enjoins upon the state to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, the

²⁸ The Tenth Five-Year Plan, 2002-2007.

- STs, and promises to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation;
- (vi) Article 275(1) – promises grant-in-aid for promoting the welfare of STs and for raising the level of administration of the scheduled areas;
 - (vii) Articles 330, 332, and 335 – stipulate reservation of seats for STs in the Lok Sabha and in the State Legislative Assemblies and in services;
 - (viii) Article 340 – empowers the state to appoint a commission to investigate the conditions of the socially and educationally backward classes; and
 - (ix) Article 342 – specifies those tribes or tribal communities deemed to be scheduled tribes (STs).

90. Government of India (GoI) recognizes and seeks to protect the rights of scheduled tribes, principally through the following Acts/policies:

- (i) The **National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST)** came into effect from 19 February 2004 through Constitution (89th Amendment) Act, 2003 which bifurcated the erstwhile National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes into two separate commissions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The NCST functions under clause (5) of Art.338 A includes “*To investigate & Monitor matters relating to Safeguards provided for STs under the Constitution or under other laws or under Govt. Order, to evaluate the working of such Safeguards.*” Further, it also has a duty to submit report to the President annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, upon/ working of Safeguards.
- (ii) **the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers** (Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006 and the Rules, which came into force from 1 January 2008 (including an Amendment in 2012). The Act recognizes and records the rights of forest dwellers who have been residing and depending on the forest for generations for their Bonafide livelihood needs, without any recorded rights;
- (iii) The **Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act** or PESA, 1996 empowers the Gram Sabha in a scheduled area to prevent alienation of land in the scheduled area and to take appropriate action to restore unlawfully alienated land of a scheduled tribe; and the power to control local plans (for development) and resources for such plans. The Gram Sabha has to approve any plan for social and economic development in a scheduled area before implementation and is responsible for selection of beneficiaries under any poverty alleviation or other program.
- (iv) **The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989**, which protects scheduled caste and schedule tribes from (a) wrongful occupation or cultivation of any land owned by them or allotted to them or lands notified by any competent authority to be allotted to, a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and transfer²⁹ of land allotted to scheduled caste and schedule tribes; (b) wrongful dispossession of a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe from his land or premises or interference with the enjoyment of his rights over any land, premises or water; and (c) from any forceful

²⁹ Transfer means a sale, gift, exchange, mortgage (with or without possession), lease, or any other transaction not being a partition among members of a family or a testamentary disposition and includes the creation of a charge or an agreement to sell, exchange, mortgage, or lease or enter into any other transaction.

removal/causing of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to leave his house, village or other place of residence.

91. In more recent times, GoAP enacted the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan (Planning, Allocation and Utilisation of Financial Resources) Act N. 1 of 2013. The Act seeks to ensure accelerated development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, with emphasis on equality in terms of economic, educational and human development, security, social dignity and equity. It provides for specific plan outlays for the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and the Tribal Sub Plan every year. It aims to provide direct benefits to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and defines an institutional mechanism for implementation and monitoring of the SCSP and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP). The Nodal Agency for implementation of the TSP is constituted under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Tribal Welfare. The Tribal Welfare Department is designated as the Nodal Department for the TSP. Under the Act, the District Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of District Collector is responsible for implementation of TSP. A District Tribal Welfare Officer in each district is the convener. Though this Act is meant for equity-oriented and social development programs, its implementation and monitoring mechanism enables an easy adaptation for effective monitoring and grievance redress process under a multi-lateral aided project.

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

92. 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.

93. 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.

94. 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

95. 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 **Error! Reference source not found.**4. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013', which has integrated provisions of NRRP with that of Land Acquisition Act 1894, recognises titleholders and

non-titleholders affected by land acquisition. Wherein, the squatters, encroachers and those present in ROW and other government lands are excluded from the purview of the Act.

96. 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[1]) and for non-titleholders affected by the acquisition of such land, they should have been living/working three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land. To bring the resettlement framework in line with ADB's requirements, the resettlement framework mandates that in the case of land acquisition, the date of issue of notification will be treated as the cut-off date for title holders, and for non-titleholders such as squatters and encroachers, whom the act does not recognise, the start date of the subproject census survey in the village/locality/settlement will be the cut-off date. For assigned landholders, the start of date of 'enjoyment survey' of affected land parcels will be the cut-off date. 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.

97. 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 Land Acquisition Act 1894 and ADB's SPS. In particular, the Act would require social impact assessments for projects involving land acquisition. The Act also expands compensation coverage of the principal act by requiring that the value of structure, trees, plants, or standing crops damaged must also be included and the solatium being 100 percent of all amounts inclusive. The Act furthermore meets ADB requirement of all compensation to be paid prior to project taking possession of any land and provision of R&R support including subsistence grant and transportation cost. In the context of indigenous people, the provisions of the Constitution of India and the acts and relevant national and state policy framework ensure protection of scheduled tribes and are aligned with the ADB's indigenous people's safeguards requirements. ADB SPS SR3 Policy Principle 8 has an additional requirement for an action plan to be prepared for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains of indigenous peoples, which is not a requirement as per Indian laws. Such impacts are not assessed under the project, hence, no action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands is required.

D. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project

98. 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 settlement³⁰ to ensure that those people who

³⁰ ADB SPS, 2009 (Safeguards Requirements 2) does not apply to negotiated settlements. The policy is encouraging 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

enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

- (xiii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

E. Valuation of Land and Assets

1. Compensation for Land

99. 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 factor³¹ 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.

100. Compensation for assigned lands will be as per the guidance issued vide G.O. Ms. No. 1307 of Revenue (Assignment I) Department, dated 23 December 1993, which has stipulated that compensation for assigned lands, that are resumed for public purpose, are paid the market value for land on par with similar titleholder (Pattadhar) land and with solatium.

2. Compensation for Structures

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

102. 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.

ADB's involuntary resettlement policy. The Safeguard Requirements 2 will apply in such cases, including preparing a resettlement plan.

³¹ As per GO. Ms. No. 389 of Revenue (Land acquisition) Department dated 20 November 2014.

3. Compensation for Trees

103. 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 Horticulture Department. 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. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed of through prevailing practice by the concerned Revenue Department.

VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Introduction

104. The subproject will have two types of displaced persons i.e., (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part and (ii) persons who have recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to these two types of affected persons.

B. Eligibility Criteria

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

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

106. **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 assigned landowners, the enjoyment survey³² for the subproject will be the cut-off date. The start date of census survey in the village/settlement/locality will be the cut-off date for non-titleholders, if any. In case of village/settlement/locality where survey of non-titleholders or assigned landholders could not be completed, the start date of the census or enjoyment survey, as applicable will be treated as the cut-off date for non-titleholders or assigned landholders respectively. 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.

107. 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.

³² Enjoyment survey is conducted by the government to confirm extent, boundary and enjoyment/use/occupation status of the affected assigned land parcels

C. Entitlement Matrix

108. 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.

109. An entitlement matrix has been developed, that summarises the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and is in compliance with National/State Laws and ADB SPS, 2009. The following entitlement matrix presents the entitlements corresponding to the tenure of the affected persons.

Table 37: Entitlement Matrix

Impact Category	S. No.	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
Section I. TITLE HOLDERS - Loss of Private Property			
Loss of Land (Agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)	1.1	Compensation for land at Replacement Cost or Land for land, where feasible.	Land will be acquired by the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. Replacement cost for land will be the higher of the following: (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii) average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years ; or (iii) consented amount paid for PPP projects or private companies.

Impact Category	S. No.	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
			<p>In addition to the above, 100% solatium and 12% interest from date of notification³³ to award.</p> <p>The multiplier or factor adopted by GoAP³⁴ 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	
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&B Department on the basis of relevant R&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	

³³ 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

³⁴ Vide G.O.Ms. No. 389 of Revenue (Land Acquisition) Department, dated 20.11.2014.

Impact Category	S. No.	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
	2.4	An alternative house as per IAY ³⁵ specifications for those in rural areas who have to relocate; and a constructed house/flat of minimum 50 m ² for those in urban areas, or, cash in lieu of house if opted for (the cash in lieu of house will be RS.100, 000 ³⁶ in rural areas in line with Gol IAY standards, and RS.150,000 ³⁷ 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 ³⁸ of an artisan or self- employed person who has to relocate.	
	2.6	One-time subsistence allowance of Rs.36,000 for affected households who are required to relocate due to the project.	
	2.7	Shifting assistance ³⁹ 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.	

³⁵ 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.

³⁶ 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.

³⁷ 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

³⁸ The term 'family' is used in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. In this entitlement matrix, the term 'household' and 'family' denote 'affected family'.

³⁹ To cover the cost of transportation of household articles and salvaged material from the structure.

Impact Category	S. No.	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
Impact to trees, standing crops, other properties, perennial and non-perennial crops:	3.1	Three months (90 days) advance notification for the harvesting of standing crops, or, lump sum equal to the market value of the yield of the standing crop lost determined by the Agricultural Department	
	3.2	Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price to be determined by the Forest Department for timber trees and by the Horticulture / Agriculture Department for other trees (perennial trees), with 100% solatium.	
	3.3	Loss of other associated properties such as irrigation wells will be compensated at scheduled rates of R&B Department (Buildings) Department, with 100% solatium.	
Section V. Impact to Vulnerable Displaced Persons			
Vulnerable ⁴⁰ Households (affected by all type of impacts)	4.1	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.
	4.2	One time assistance of Rs.25,000 to AHs who have to relocate	The PIU, with the support of the NGO appointed for Resettlement Plan implementation, will identify the number of eligible vulnerable displaced persons during joint verification and updating of the Resettlement Plan. The PIU will conduct training needs assessment in consultation with the affected persons so as to develop appropriate training programmes suitable to the skill and the region.
	4.3	Preference in employment in project construction activities, and project-related permanent employment and industries in GVMC/APIIC areas	
			Suitable trainers or local resource

⁴⁰Women 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.	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
			<p>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>
Section VI. Impact During Civil Works			
Impact to structure / assets / tree / crops	5.1	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	5.2	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	The land will be restored to the original condition
Section VII. Common Property Resources			
Impact to common property resources such as places of worship, community buildings, schools, etc.	6.1	Relocation or restoration, if feasible, or cash compensation at replacement cost.	
Utilities such as water supply, electricity, etc.	6.2	Will be relocated and services restored prior to commencement of civil works.	The PIU will ensure that utilities are relocated prior to commencement of civil works in accordance with the civil works schedule.
Section VIII. Unforeseen Impacts			
Unforeseen impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of ADB SPS 2009.			

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

Note: The above entitlement matrix in this draft RIPP reflects entitlements for assessed subproject impacts based on the survey at preliminary design stage. In case any additional impact is assessed during any stage of the subproject, the applicable entitlements based on the entitlement matrix in the resettlement framework will be used for entitlement determination.

110. 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.

VII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

A. Provision for Relocation

111. The subproject will not involve any physical displacement. The Sastri Yanadhi Colony settlement within the subproject area, with about 65 residential houses, a school and an Anganwadi, will not be disturbed and a 50 m green belt buffer around the settlement will be provided to protect the settlement from the pollution, if any, from the industries that will be established in the industrial cluster. Further, the zoning of industries has been done ensuring that there are no polluting industries around the settlement area. Hence, relocation of housing and settlement requirement does not arise in this subproject.

B. Avoidance of Relocation Impact to Tribal Settlement

112. The Sastri Yanadhi Colony settlement that is located within the subproject area and proposed to be retained to avoid physical displacement in the subproject is a tribal settlement and all the 65 residential houses belong to Yanadhi tribe. It is proposed to provide a buffer area around the settlement that would have green cover, and the tribal community in Sastri Yanadhi colony was consulted and informed of the measures being taken to protect the settlement from subproject related activities and subsequent industrialisation. The green buffer will act as an additional safeguard measure for pollution prevention, apart from the environmental safeguards considerations that are already factored into subproject design. The subproject will enhance / improve and / or provide afresh amenities and facilities in the settlement towards which a budgetary allocation has been made.

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. Loss of Livelihood in this Subproject

113. The subproject involves loss of livelihood to affected families. All affected families (874 in number) face significant impact (refer Table 1 and Table 6) which includes 32 titleholders losing significant extent of their agricultural land and 842 assigned landowners losing significant extent of assigned land.

B. Entitlements for Loss of Livelihood

114. 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 losing agricultural land

- (i) cash compensation at replacement cost for affected land as per RFCTLARR Act, 2013 provisions and structures, if any, 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 ₹2000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation

to CPIAL. This is subject to GOAP issuing necessary guidelines for eligibility and entitlement,

- (iii) right to salvage affected materials, if any structure in the agricultural land,
- (iv) three months (90 days) advance notification for the harvesting of standing crops, or lump sum equal to the market value of the yield of the standing crop lost determined by the Agricultural Department,
- (v) 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,
- (vi) Loss of other associated properties such as irrigation wells will be compensated at scheduled rates of R&B Department (Buildings) Department, with 100% solatium,

2. Loss of livelihood to assigned landowner losing agricultural land

- (i) cash compensation at replacement cost for affected land as per RFCTLARR Act provisions and structures, if any, at scheduled rates without depreciation along with 100 percent solatium on market value of land and structure right to salvage the affected materials,
- (ii) three months (90 days) advance notification for the harvesting of standing crops, or, lump sum equal to the market value of the yield of the standing crop lost determined by the Agricultural Department,
- (iii) 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,
- (iv) Loss of other associated properties such as irrigation wells will be compensated at scheduled rates of R&B Department (Buildings) Department, with 100% solatium,

3. 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 whose livelihood is affected and who have to relocate, and
- (iii) Preference in employment in project construction activities, and project-related permanent employment and industries in GVMC/APIIC areas.
- (iv) Further, the NGO and PMSC will closely monitor the vulnerable affected households and ensure that the compensation and other R&R assistances are used effectively so that the standard of living of the vulnerable households are better off than the pre-project level.

C. Income Restoration Measures

115. The entitlement proposed for this subproject has provisions for livelihood assistance for affected families. 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 all eligible affected persons, being those facing loss of livelihood and with special focus on the vulnerable families, for income restoration and skill up-gradation as necessary. PIU will also ensure that the training for skill development will be an ongoing process with training programmes conducted on regular intervals catering to the needs of the industries coming up in the industrial cluster. PIU will closely work with the industries in identifying skills required and ensure such skills are imparted to the affected persons making them employable in the industries. The PIU and implementation support NGO/agency will also facilitate displaced person to access government schemes as additional assistance to restore income and livelihood. Access to specific schemes⁴¹ 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.

D. Specific Action Plan to Support Affected Tribal Families and Community

116. A detailed specific action plan⁴² will be prepared based on a socio-economic and need assessment of the affected tribal families and the community in the subproject area including the Sastri Yanadhi Colony settlement (located within Routhusurmala village), and based on the assessment, tribal families not having a toilet will be linked to the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and supported in having a toilet constructed for the house. The NGO services will be utilised to educate the affected tribal families on the use of toilets, health and sanitation. The tribal families who do not have electricity connection will be assisted in getting the connection and the deposit amount payable by the beneficiary family will be paid by the subproject. The tribal families who are not having liquified petroleum gas (LPG) as cooking fuel shall be linked with the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) scheme and provided with LPG connection. The loan amount, over and above the grant amount, extended by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMC) to the affected families shall be paid by the subproject. A lump sum budgetary provision has also been made to cover the cost related to providing/extending these facilities at community/settlement level to address the significant gap in the standard of living and living conditions. The implementing NGO will prepare the sub-plan/specific action plan and append it to the resettlement plan.

117. As described earlier in Chapter III, affected scheduled tribe households primarily face loss of land (222.56 acres) affecting 138 households. No relocation impacts are assessed for these households. However, all affected households are vulnerable considering that they will be losing

⁴¹The 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>

⁴² As per the IPPF, if indigenous people impact is not significant, then project may prepare a 'specific action plan' instead of 'indigenous people plan' and this plan can be clubbed with the resettlement plan (this document) to incorporate issues of affected indigenous people/community and planned benefits by the project. A separate budget (in item #2.5 and #2.6 of the budget table) has been allocated in this plan to meet costs for such activities. An outline of the plan is included as Appendix 10 that will be referred to by the NGO for preparation of the detailed specific action plan which will be included in the updated RIPP at detailed design stage. It is noted that subproject does not involve indigenous people impacts as defined by ADB SPS, however affected tribal households will face significant involuntary resettlement impacts (loss of 'assigned land'). Besides tribal households in the subproject area will have beneficial impacts to tribal households through skill training (employment and livelihood related) activities and community infrastructure/amenities under specific action plan for Sastri Yanadhi colony (which is retained, and relocation impact avoided) by the subproject.

almost entire land holdings. Considering these impacts and vulnerable status of affected households, a focused support and assistance will be provided by the NGO partner. Planning and implementation of specific action plan for affected tribal households and community will involve:

- A. Collection of baseline information for specific action plan
 - (i) on socio-economic assessment of affected households living standard/livelihoods and related need assessment, confirming project impact
 - (ii) Other information about affected tribal community for community level project impact
 - (iii) Detailed information on affected household and community/settlement level improvement and assistance needs for basic amenities and infrastructure improvement needs (separate provision for settlement improvement is made in the resettlement budget),
 - (iv) Facilities/ infrastructure support required for livelihood interventions, training and skill building requirements, market assessment for skill demand, listing of employers and employment demands/opportunities and products that may be taken up through livelihood support interventions

- B. Preparation of Specific Action Plan
 - (i) Developing plan for dovetailing project's support to existing government schemes for basic amenities/facilities
 - (ii) finalizing list of assistance/support activities/ benefits and beneficiaries (and settlements) under specific action plan

- C. Plan Implementation
 - (i) Implementation of specific action plan including conduct of consultations, trainings and skill building activities, facilitating employment with potential employers, ensuring linkages with government schemes and accessibility through village level volunteers
 - (ii) Operationalizing an effective GRM that covers both implementation of specific action plan and overall RIPP implementation or any issue related to land acquisition.
 - (iii) Effective monitoring and reporting throughout plan implementation period.

118. The project will have to ensure that they get focused support and guidance as mentioned above besides those related to payment and utilisation of compensation, rehabilitation assistances and training for skill development. The project needs to closely monitor these affected scheduled tribe families to ensure that their standard of living is improved.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Introduction

119. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject include compensation for private land determined in accordance with RFCTLARR Act and the Andhra Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2014, compensation for assigned land in accordance with the provision of the Andhra Pradesh Government Order on Resumption of Assigned Land, compensation for structure at replacement cost without depreciation, livelihood assistances to landowners facing loss of livelihood,

assistance to vulnerable and cost of resettlement plan implementation. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is ₹293.44 million. The major heads of budget items are listed below.

B. Compensation

120. **Private Land.** The compensation for private land has been calculated in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act. The replacement cost of land in the villages where land is being acquired includes the multiplication factor of 1.25 times, solatium of 100 percent and additional market value at 12 percent, has been computed by the jurisdictional District Collector and the same has been used as the basis for the budget. The compensation for assigned land has also been computed at similar rates (as ex-gratia payment) as above by the District Collector.⁴³ The rate per acre of land for private agricultural land and assigned agricultural land for the concerned villages ranges between ₹0.625 million and ₹0.825 million. The compensation and cost calculation by District Collector provided in **Error! Reference source not found.9**. Further evidence of payment receipt for already acquired/resumed land as per the declared rate (in collector's order, Appendix 9) is provided in **Error! Reference source not found..**

121. **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 lumpsum amount based on the current schedule of rates.

122. **Trees and Crops.** The compensation for trees and crops 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 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. The affected persons will have the opportunity to harvest crops/trees within 1-month from the date of payment of compensation and trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed of through prevailing practice by the concerned Revenue Department.

C. Assistance

123. **Livelihood assistance** for significantly affected agricultural landowners includes a one-time payment of ₹500,000 in lieu of 20-year annuity policy or employment (as per the entitlement matrix and the RFCTLARRA, 2013 provisions) and training for skill development including all associated cost for training will be provided to vulnerable households among the affected households. It may be noted that all affected families face almost entire or significant loss of land and hence loss of livelihood. Additional lump sum provision for livelihood assistance has been provided to meet the expenses related to training based on industries' need.

124. **Assistance for vulnerable families** losing their livelihood include training for skill development for which ₹20,000 has been budgeted.

⁴³ Determined by District Collector (refer Appendix 8 district collector order on market valuation of land in 2018). In subsequent order (dated 20.11.2020) by the district collector, land rate for Kothapalem village was enhanced to Rs. 825,000 per acre (refer Appendix 8). Rates for other villages remain unchanged from the earlier order.

125. **Assistance for affected tribal families (including those in Sastri Yanadhi Colony).** Assistance to cover the beneficiary contribution for the 138-affected Yanadhi tribal families (includes 65 Yanadhi families from Sastri yanadhi Colony, Routhusurmala village) in availing the benefits of government welfare schemes including Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) scheme, Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) and getting electricity connection, has been provided by allocating a lump sum provision of ₹25,000 for each family in the budget.

126. **Settlement Improvement Grant.** The subproject will enhance / improve the amenities and facilities in the Sastri Yanadhi settlement and other affected tribal settlement, and / or provide missing amenities and facilities. Further, any infrastructure required for livelihood interventions will also be provided by the subproject. To cover the cost of improving / creating amenities in the settlement, a lump sum provision of ₹2,50,00,000 has been made.

127. All other unit rates as per the minimum provisions contained in RFCTLARR Act, 2013 and as per the entitlement matrix.

D. Resettlement Plan Implementation Cost

128. The cost of hiring NGO for assisting PIU in resettlement plan implementation (and surveys required for updating of resettlement plan) has been provided with a budget of ₹1,20,00,000 and the resettlement plan implementation is expected to be completed in 24 months including disbursement of compensation for land acquired under RFCTLARR Act. Cost for external monitoring and evaluation has also been envisaged, as this subproject is a category A for involuntary resettlement and a budgetary provision of ₹50,00,000 has been made available for hiring of a consultant for the same. A lump sum budgetary provision of ₹10,00,000 has been made to meet administrative expenses of GRC which will also cover the cost required for additional measures to be taken by the PIU pertaining to land acquisition and compensation related grievance management (including for acquisition carried out in the past). Further, a lump sum provision of ₹5,00,000 to meet disclosure expenses and a lump sum provision of ₹4,00,000 for staff training, in particular for training of the social safeguard unit of the PIU, has also been budgeted.

E. Source of Funding and Fund Flow

129. 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 made available by PMU and will be at the disposal of the Zonal Manger, APIIC at the beginning of the financial year. The APIIC, 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 District/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.

F. Resettlement Budget Estimates

130. The budget for this subproject is based on data and informed collected during census and socio-economic surveys conducted in September 2018 (further updated in May 2022) and the

unit rates worked out from the applicable SoR.⁴⁴ The total budget for the proposed subproject resettlement plan is estimated at ₹293.44 million. A detailed budget estimate is given in the following Table.

Table 38: Budget Estimate

Item No	Item	Input Unit	Rate ⁴⁵	Quantity	Amount
1	Compensation				
1.1	Private Land Cost (Multiplying Factor 1.25 and Solatium 100 % subsumed in mentioned rate)			158.85*	
1.1a	- Routhurmala Village	acre	8,00,000	19.33	1,54,64,000
1.1b	- Kothapalem Village	acre	8,25,000	139.52	11,51,04,000
1.2	Assigned Land Cost (Multiplying Factor 1.25 and Solatium 100% subsumed in mentioned rate)			53.71*	
1.2a	- Routhurmala Village	acre	8,00,000		
1.2b	- Gowdamala Village	acre	8,25,000	15.11	1,24,65,750
1.2c	- Kothapalem Village	acre	8,25,000	24.98	2,06,08,500
1.2d	- Alathuru Village	acre	7,50,000	13.62	1,02,15,000
1.2e	- B.S.Puram Village	acre	6,25,000		
1.3	Structure				
1.3a	Well	Number	60,000	88	52,80,000
1.3b	Handpump	Number	20,000	5	1,00,000
1.3c	Shed, shelter, etc	Number	2,00,000	18	36,00,000
1.3d	Compound Wall	Number	1,00,000	6	6,00,000
1.4	Trees	Number	LS	1,16,832	1,00,00,000
	Sub Total 1 (Compensation)				19,34,37,250
2	R&R Assistance				
2.1	Livelihood Assistance (one-time payment in lieu of annuity policy for 20 years or employment)	One Time	500,000	32	1,60,00,000
2.2	Training for Vulnerable household and families facing livelihood loss (to meet industries' needs and other livelihood skills)	One Time	20,000	874	1,74,80,000
2.3	Assistance to affected tribal families (for providing basic amenities and facilities by dovetailing government welfare scheme - to cover the cost of beneficiary contribution for affected tribal families including those from Sastri yanadhi Colony)	LS	25,000	138	34,50,000
2.4	Settlement improvement grant (for enhancing the amenities and facilities in Sastri yanadhi Colony and other affected tribal settlements)	LS	-	-	2,50,00,000

⁴⁴ Major acquisition/resumption of land was carried out during 2018-20, hence SOR applicable for 2019 has been used for averaging of estimate.

⁴⁵ 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. Unit costs for all applicable entitlements mentioned in the table above, meet replacement costs. 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.

Item No	Item	Input Unit	Rate ⁴⁵	Quantity	Amount
	Sub Total 2 (R&R Assistance)				5,44,30,000
3	Administrative Expenses				
3.1	Training for staff	LS	-		4,00,000
3.2	NGO for resettlement plan implementation	LS	-		1,20,00,000
3.3	Monitoring and Evaluation consultants (including endline assessment of specific action plan)	LS	-		50,00,000
3.4	GRC Expenses	LS	-		10,00,000
3.5	Disclosure	LS	-		5,00,000
	Sub Total 3 (Administrative Expense)				1,89,00,000
	Total(1+2+3)				26,67,67,250
	Contingency @ 10%				2,66,76,725
	Total				29,34,43,975
	Total in Million INR				293.44

Note: * Land costs are calculated only for those land parcels for which compensation is pending..

G. Disbursement of Compensation and Assurances

131. 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 realisation of proceeds after receipt of paper instrument is obviated, all disbursement of compensation for land and structure and R&R assurances shall be done only through Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) mechanism and charges for ECS, if any, will be borne by PIU. If the 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. As of March 2020, ₹525.01 million has been disbursed by PIU towards land compensation.

132. 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 REDRESSAL MECHANISM

A. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

133. A project-specific, three-tier Grievance Redressal Mechanism (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. The proposed architecture for GRM also includes (a) provision of help desks at each start-up area which would serve as accessible platforms for grievance registration for local

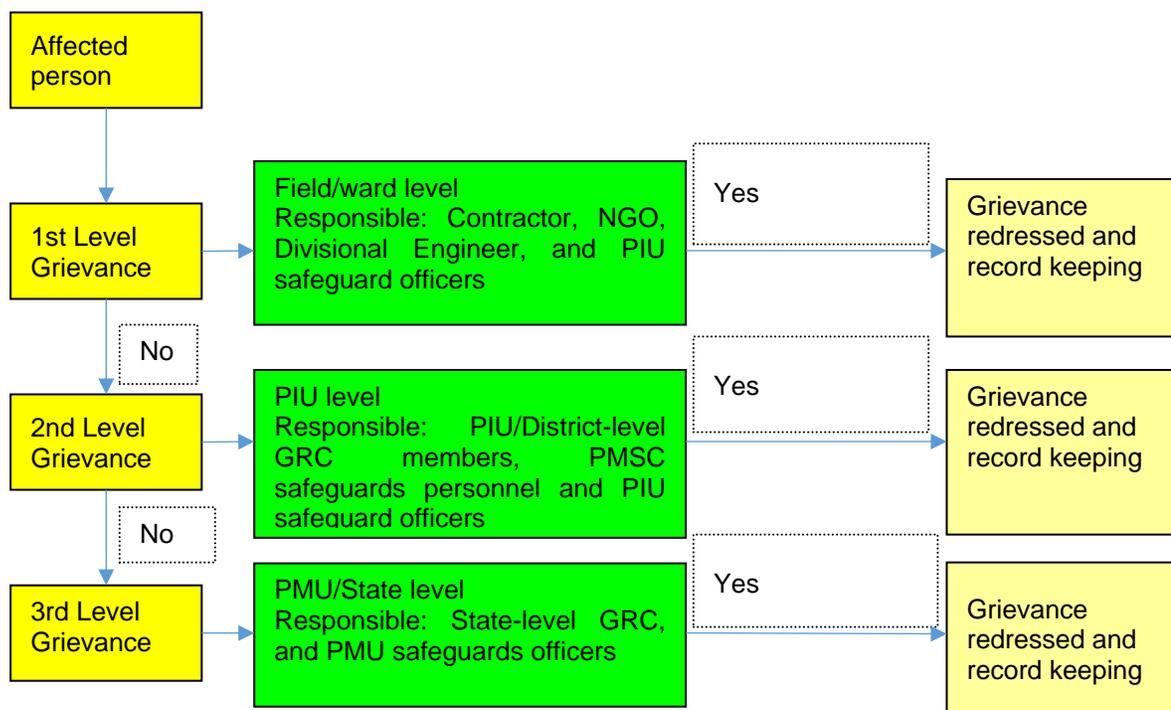
communities and (b) ensuring indigenous peoples' representation in the GRM structure at district level, for this Chittoor South start-up area subproject.

134. The GRM will be disclosed to the affected communities and households prior to the mobilization of contractors in any subproject areas. The project Grievance Redressal Committee (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. Considering subproject impact to tribal households as per the requirements of project's IPPF, the PIU will also appoint a special officer for tribal affairs for grievances of affected tribal households. The special officer will work in coordination with the safeguard manager to assist and resolve issues of aggrieved indigenous people/communities.
- (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 PMC environment and social safeguards specialists. GRC will attempt to resolve them within 15 days. The PMU officer - social safeguard and communications will be responsible to see through the process of redressal of each grievance pertaining to social safeguards.

135. The multi-tier GRM for the project is outlined below (Figure 3), 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 3: 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

136. The Project Grievance Redressal 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. 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 this subproject which involves impacts to indigenous people, the GRC (at district level) will 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 elected representative from the affected tribal community 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 indigenous people's concerns.

137. 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 existing setup (from VCICDP Project 1) for coordination, monitoring, and grievance redress at district level which meets once a month, will be used for this subproject.

138. **District Level GRC:** For this subproject, the GRC at the district level 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 and one member from the affected scheduled tribe household), team leader of the implementing consulting agency/NGO. The GRC will also have a representation from affected community in the form of elected gram/ward sabha representative from the affected tribal community or local NGO/CBO working with the tribal community in the area. 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.

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

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

141. Decision of the committee will be final unless an appeal is preferred with the General Manager/Zonal Manger. If the committee is unable to arrive at a decision through consensus, the matter will be referred to the state level GRC/appellate authority with a note on opinion of the committee members. The complaint/concern will be redressed (by district and state level GRC, respectively) within two-week's time of its receipt and written communication should be sent to the complainant about the decision taken.

142. The Resettlement Plan implementation support NGO/agency will assist affected persons in registering their grievances and being heard. The complaint / grievance will be redressed in four weeks' time and written communication will be sent to the complainant. A complaint register will be maintained at PIU/PMU level with details of complaint lodged, date of personal hearing, action taken and date of communication sent to complainant. If the complainant is still not satisfied

s/he can approach the appellate authority and/or the jurisdictional LARR Authority. The complainant can access the appropriate LARR Authority at any time and not necessarily go through the GRC.

143. In accordance with the project's IPPF, the subproject will co-opt services of existing district monitoring committee for Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), as a separate arrangement for monitoring and grievance redress of issues related to indigenous people. The GRC for indigenous people will have as members:⁴⁶ (i) district collector/deputy commissioner (DC) of the district as Chairperson, (ii) revenue department (registrar) official, (iii) IPP NGO and PMSC social safeguard specialist; (iii) PIU social safeguard officer/special officer on tribal affairs, who will request for inclusion of indigenous people communities' issues related to VCICDP in the periodic meeting of the district monitoring committee and shoulder responsibility of keeping records of grievances/complaints in detail, with help from the resettlement NGO, (v) expert on tribal affairs; and (v) District Tribal Welfare Officer (DTWO) as convener. Hence, the existing structure of the district monitoring committee (for the TSP) will remain; and project-related social safeguard/tribal welfare officers will join the meeting of the district monitoring committee for discussions on any grievances / complaints lodged by indigenous people, that cannot be resolved at field level. Other members, such as NGO/CBO representatives, ward council/tribal gram sabha representatives, and other indigenous people community representatives will be selected by the DTWO to represent them in the GRC meeting. The NGO should also deploy one person in the team who will be responsible for coordinating with all GRC members and the displaced persons for grievance redress. In normal course, the grievance redress process will follow the architecture of the project GRM as laid out earlier. The services of the district level GRC for indigenous people (as described in this paragraph) will be availed for the purposes of monitoring of grievances of affected tribal community and for resolution of larger grievances/issues that remain unaddressed by the project GRM. In such cases, the project GRM at the district level (PIU and project's district GRC) will bring such matters into the notice of this special GRC for their support and guidance.

144. **State Level GRC:** Unlike the district level, there will be no separate GRC at the State level for indigenous people, as all issues are expected to be resolved at the district level itself. In case of any issue that remains unresolved or spills beyond the jurisdiction of a single district, the matter will be referred to the PMU/State-level project GRC which will be set up for the overall project, which will have the Director Tribal Welfare as special invitee, along with the concerned District Collector(s) and DTWOs, IPP implementing NGO and indigenous people representatives, as required for issues related to indigenous people. State level project GRC will be headed by Project Director and will have the support from district GRC, PMU officer - social safeguard and communications/officer-environmental safeguards, and PMC environment and social safeguards specialists. The PMU officer - social safeguard and communications will be responsible to see through the process of redressal of each grievance pertaining to social safeguards. The State Level GRC will attempt to resolve issues within 15 days of its receipt. 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. As indicated in the IPPF, the district and state level

⁴⁶ The project GRC at PIU level is conceived as a committee that deals mainly with LARR issues (apart from environmental issues). Since indigenous people issues may be more than just LARR, linked with the indigenous people community's sentiments and concerns, a district level GRC using the existing TSP monitoring setup is proposed.

GRCs, if required, may take up to 30 days to resolve grievances of indigenous people/community.

145. 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.

146. **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. The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's developing member countries. 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.⁴⁷ The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the project-relevant information to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

147. **Record keeping.** Records of all grievances received, including contact details of complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected and final outcome will be kept by PMU. People who are, or may in the future be, adversely affected by the project may submit complaints to ADB's Accountability Mechanism.

148. **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.

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

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. Commissioner of Resettlement and Rehabilitation

150. The R&R Commissioner appointed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh will be responsible for supervising the formulation of R&R plans, implementation of these plans and redressal of grievances that are addressed directly. The MD, APIIC, shall take action for the constitution of the Project Level Monitoring Committee (PLMC).

⁴⁷ ADB. [Accountability Mechanism](#).

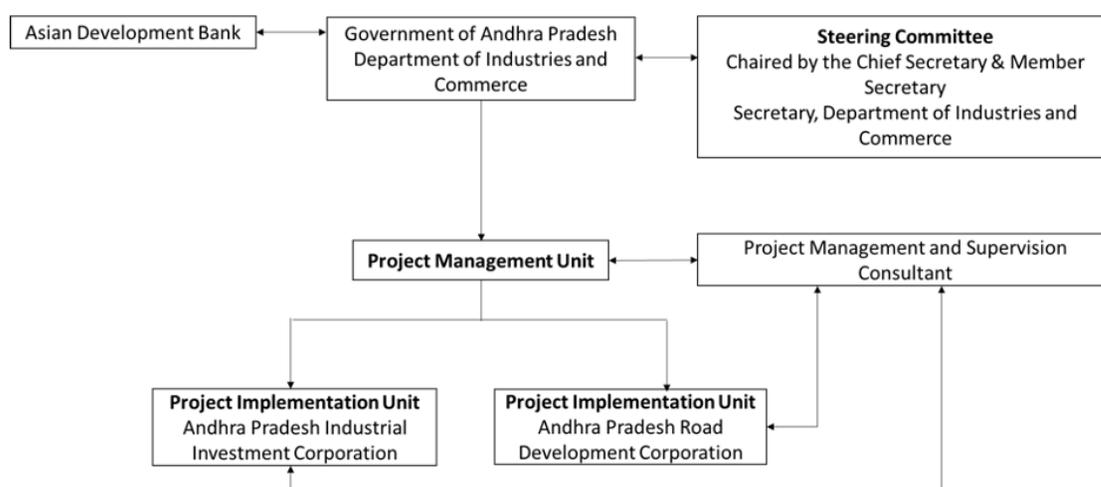
B. Administrator of LARR

151. The jurisdictional Joint Collector is the administrator for Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (LARR). The jurisdictional Revenue Divisional Officer (RDO) is the competent authority for land acquisition and the Joint Collector is supported by the Zonal Manger in implementation of resettlement plan.

C. Institutional Arrangement

152. The GOAP will ensure that all the requirements prescribed in the framework financing agreement and the VCICDP safeguard frameworks i.e. (i) environmental assessment and review framework (EARF), (ii) resettlement framework, and (iii) indigenous peoples planning framework (IPPF) will be complied with during processing and implementation of VCICDP. The project organization structure⁴⁸ is provided below in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Implementation Arrangements



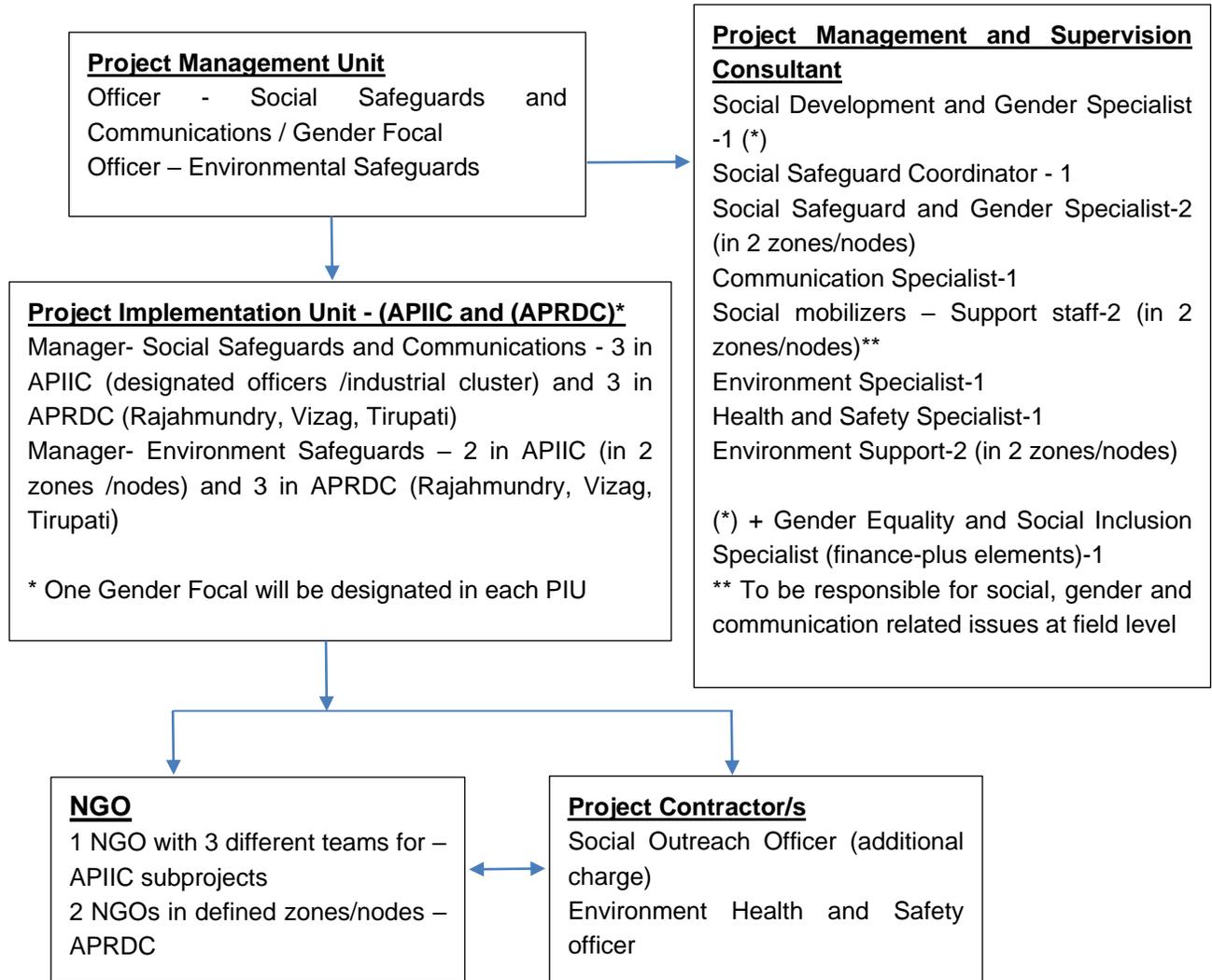
153. Safeguard framework for VCICDP cover the institutional arrangements (including budget and capacity requirements) and government's and ADB's responsibilities and authorities for the preparation, review and clearance of safeguard documents. Updated institutional arrangements applicable to VCICDP for safeguards compliance is provided in Figure 5.

154. 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

⁴⁸ Organization structure during implementation of Project 1 had APTransco and GVMC as additional PIUs. In Project 2 only APIIC and APRDC are the PIUs.

responsibilities of PMU, PIU and other implementation support agencies is elaborated later in this chapter.

Figure 5: Safeguards and Gender Organogram



D. Programme Management Unit

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

156. The officer - social safeguard and communications in the PMU with assistance from PMSC social safeguards coordinator will.

- (i) update resettlement plans⁴⁹ in accordance with VCICDP Resettlement Framework, ADB's SPS, 2009 based on final detailed designs and submit to ADB for review, final approval, and disclosure prior to award of contract;
- (ii) Review and submit the final Resettlement Plans from PIUs to ADB for review and disclosure;
- (iii) ensure payment of compensation, readiness of relocation sites and R&R assistances prior to commencement of civil works and physical and economic displacement of the affected people;
- (iv) monitor resettlement plan implementation and rehabilitation of displaced persons prior to and during construction;
- (v) conduct internal monitoring and assist the external monitor in external monitoring of the resettlement process to ensure smooth implementation;
- (vi) Closely monitor and evaluate the status of socio-economic of the affected people in each subproject as reported in the monthly progress report from PIU, especially vulnerable/poor people that will experience (i) physical and/or economical displacements from road subprojects; (ii) the acquisition of assigned lands for substations; or (iii) losing value of the lands due to the construction of the transmission towers. If the affected households are becoming economically worse off due to the subproject activities corrective action plan will have to be prepared and implemented to bring back the economic status of the affected households into pre project level;
- (vii) monitor the work of NGO or External Monitoring Agency recruited by the PIU and/or PMU;
- (viii) review quarterly resettlement monitoring reports prepared by resettlement agency if applicable and take required corrective actions, if any and consolidate the reports of Category B or C subprojects;
- (ix) Monitor the implementation of the corrective action plan prepared by the PIU for any unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts or unforeseen negative impacts to the affected persons consistent with the safeguard framework and principles;
- (x) assist and address escalated grievances through the GRM in a timely manner, and taking quick corrective actions where necessary to facilitate the redressal of grievances;
- (xi) engage in ongoing meaningful consultations with stakeholders and affected persons and monitor PIU's performance in this respect;
- (xii) responsible for the implementation of project GRM and maintain the records;
- (xiii) for all Category A subprojects, recruit independent external monitoring agency with endorsement from ADB;
- (xiv) ensure project compliance to resettlement framework of VCICDP and ADB SPS including safeguards requirement on indigenous people and Indigenous Peoples Development Framework; and
- (xv) prepare and submit semi-annual safeguard monitoring report to ADB based on the quarterly social safeguard/involuntary resettlement reports submitted by PIUs or resettlement NGO.

⁴⁹ To ensure policy compliance, easy monitoring and practical implementation, Resettlement Plan updating of this subproject can be prepared based on the component/section wise upon the completion of final detail engineering design of the relevant section/component.

- (xvi) Coordinate public awareness campaigns by the PIUs including resettlement provisions;
- (xvii) 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); and
- (xviii) Ensure skills training for vulnerable and economically weak people including project affected persons, scheduled tribe and women.

E. Project Implementation Unit

157. This *Development of Major Infrastructure and Utilities in Start-up area of Chittoor South Cluster* is implemented by Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC), who is the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). The PIU is overall in charge of screening subprojects, categorisation based on involuntary resettlement impacts, conducting the social assessment, preparation and implementation of Resettlement Plans.

158. For this subproject, APIIC PIU office will be based out of Tirupati. The General Manger (South), APIIC and Zonal Manger, Tirupati, APIIC is overall in charge of the social safeguard's compliance. The PIU will be staffed with a manager-social safeguards and communications and assisted by the PMSC specialists and NGO-resettlement plan implementation support, and will be responsible for:

- (i) updating resettlement plans 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, DDR, RIPP with the assistance of PMSC and submit to PMU for review and approval and submission to ADB;
- (iii) Review and approve micro plans, containing the list of affected persons and their entitlements, prepared by field units and the specific action plan prepared by the NGO for affected tribal families/community and settlement improvement.
- (iv) Obtain necessary approval for the micro plans and settlement improvement specific action plan for tribal families and community
- (v) submitting the final resettlement plans to PMU to be submitted to ADB for review, final approval, and disclosure prior to award of contract;
- (vi) implementing resettlement activities through resettlement plan implementation support agency (NGO), line departments, and revenue officials;
- (vii) assisting the external monitor in external monitoring of the resettlement process to ensure smooth implementation;
- (viii) preparing and reviewing individual entitlement plans/micro plans or implementing resettlement plans and submit for approval;
- (ix) 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;
- (x) supervision and monitoring the resettlement plan (including the specific action plan for tribal families and community) implementation support NGO/agency involved in implementation;
- (xi) assisting in disbursement of compensation and resettlement assistances;

- (xii) holding periodical and meaningful consultations with the affected people on implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities;
- (xiii) preparing monthly resettlement plan implementation and physical and financial progress reports;
- (xiv) leading the GRM implementation and record keeping at the project/district/PIU level;
- (xv) updating payment of compensation, disbursement of resettlement assistances, displaced persons socioeconomic data in the database;
- (xvi) verifying claims for inclusion as displaced persons and submit report to PMU for decision;
- (xvii) preparing and implementing any corrective action plan, when required, consistent with the frameworks requirements;
- (xviii) assisting in the implementation, monitoring, and reporting progress of gender equality and social inclusion action plan; and
- (xix) ensuring skills training for vulnerable and economically weak people including project affected persons, scheduled tribe, and women

F. Field Unit

159. The field is headed by the PIU manager-social safeguards and communications who is responsible for the resettlement plan implementation with the support of the implementation support NGO: Co-ordinate with the District Administration, on land acquisition R&R and other resettlement plan activities.

- (i) Ensure the valuations of affected structures is completed by the revenue authorities according to the SSR rates without depreciation.
- (ii) Translate and disseminate gist of resettlement plan in Telugu to the affected persons.
- (iii) To make available the resettlement plan at the APIIC Zonal and Project offices and the office of DC, JC and RDO.
- (iv) Liaison with the District Administration, Velugu groups (Indira Kranthi Padhakam group) and DRDA for dovetailing government developmental programs for the socio-economic benefit to the affected persons with the help of implementation support NGO.
- (v) Prepare specific action plan for affected tribal families and community with the help of the NGO and implement the same after obtaining necessary approvals from the PIU.
- (vi) Develop and maintain an affected persons level database including aspects related to losses, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement entitlement and disbursement.
- (vii) Ensure transfer of funds (including the rehabilitation and resettlement entitlement) into the account of affected persons.
- (viii) Ensure release of amount as per the milestones indicated in resettlement plan.
- (ix) Monitor physical and financial progress on land acquisition, rehabilitation and other resettlement plan activities and submit monthly progress report to PIU.

G. NGO/Agency for Resettlement Plan Implementation Support

160. The implementation of the rehabilitation and resettlement provisions will be carried out by jurisdictional Administrator with the support of the PIU. The PIU will engage implementation support NGO/agency, who have had experience in implementing resettlement plans, collecting and verifying data for updating of resettlement plans and experienced in working on similar infrastructure development projects. The NGO to be engaged will have proven experience in

carrying out resettlement and rehabilitation activities and community development and consultations in projects of similar nature, preferably in Andhra Pradesh.

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

162. Key activities of the NGO in relation to resettlement planning and implementation include: (i) assist PIU in verification and updating, the survey of affected persons carried out during DPR preparation based on detailed design, and verify the identity of below poverty line, female-headed, and other vulnerable families affected by land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and issue identity cards; (ii) prepare micro plans and get them vetted by PIU; (iii) prepare and implement the specific action plan for affected tribal families and community and settlement improvement (iv) facilitate the process of disbursement of compensation to the affected persons – coordinating with the PIU and informing the displaced persons of the compensation disbursement process and timeline; (v) assist affected persons in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations in having a bank account, process of disbursement adopted by the Administrator and how s/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to; (vi) organize training programs to the vulnerable and those facing livelihood loss for income restoration; (vii) conduct meaningful consultations throughout the resettlement plan implementation and ensure disclosure of the gist of resettlement plans in an accessible manner to the affected persons; (viii) assist affected persons in grievance redressal process; (ix) assist PIU in keeping detailed records of progress and monitoring and reporting system of resettlement plan implementation; (x) act as the information resource centre for community interaction with the project and maintain liaison between community, contractors, project implementing units and the administrator, during the execution of the works and and (xi) monitor the socio economic condition of the displaced households to ensure that they will not be worse off due to the subproject activities and prepare the necessary recommendation/corrective actions to the PIU/PMU safeguard officer. Terms of reference for the recruitment of a NGO/agency for implementation support to resettlement plan is given in **Error! Reference source not found..**

H. External Monitoring Agency

163. 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.

164. 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.

165. 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.

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

Table 39: Impact Indicators for Evaluation

Items	Impact Indicators	Frequency
Better Economic Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income: Program related and Independent means but assisted by the Program • Housing: Changes in quality over a period of time • Food Security • Changes in occupation • Skill portfolio • Migration profile 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation stage through monitoring. • Implementation and post implementation stage through mid-term and end-term impact evaluation study
Better Social Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representation in Community Based Institutions • Indicators of participation • Empowerment • School enrolment • Health and morbidity • Better available infrastructure: potable water, living space, sanitation, proper road and drainage facilities, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation stage through monitoring. • Implementation and post implementation stage through impact evaluation study

167. 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.

168. 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.

I. Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award

169. In accordance with the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act (Sec31 [1]), the competent authority will pass a Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Award. All the affected landowners 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 assigned landowners affected 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 assigned landowners.

J. Micro Plan

170. The implementation support NGO will prepare the draft micro plan, milestone wise for the subproject detailing the type of loss, tenure of the affected persons, vulnerability status and the entitlements as per the provisions of the Entitlement Matrix in the Resettlement Framework. The draft micro plan will be disclosed in the jurisdictional village panchayat where the affected persons are living/having land, and 1-week after the disclosure, the rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry will be held by the jurisdictional Joint Collector.

K. Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award Process

171. 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.

172. 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 persons 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.

173. 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 the jurisdictional Joint Collector (JC)/Revenue Divisional Officer (RDO), as the case may be, with necessary funds for disbursement.

L. Management Information System (MIS)

174. A well-designed MIS will be created and will be maintained at APIIC head office at Mangalagiri 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 queries 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 APIIC.

M. Capacity Building of PIU

175. 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.

N. Additional Safeguard Compliance Measures for Land Acquisition Related Issues

176. A set of actions and measures will be taken up by the PIU to further strengthen safeguard compliance by the subproject specifically those related to land acquisition. The resettlement plan implementation NGO will facilitate the PIU in carrying out these measures that include:

- (i) **Step 1- Documentation of status with respect to payment of compensation and other entitlements:** The PIU will develop and maintain an information database related to status of compensation payment and other entitlements of affected persons covered by the resettlement plan. Further, in view of the scale of land acquisition and aligned to the objective of establishing a robust grievance redressal mechanism for the subproject, the project shall validate and maintain information about past land acquisition compensation payments in the subproject area. For all affected persons, information will be maintained both at specific individual/household level and at consolidated subproject level. This will include:
 - a. Name and identity of affected person
 - b. details such as affected plot numbers, area, structures, assets and other losses. Any loss which is not recorded in land acquisition documents, but claimed by the affected person shall be reported and resolved through appropriate GRM (set up to address land acquisition issues)
 - c. Details of compensation (including negotiated settlement amount) payment status including amount declared as per award statements.
 - d. Reasons for delay or non-payment to each affected person will be duly documented and the records maintained by PIU/PMU.
 - e. The results of due diligence undertaken will be presented in the updated resettlement plan, and the status of compensation payments and grievance redress will be updated in each SSMR, which will be validated by the external monitor.

- (ii) **Step 2- Holding consultations with affected persons/community:** A series of consultations will be carried out in the subproject area with affected community, specifically targeted at persons. Key features of this exercise will be:
 - a. to identify and understand issues if any related to project resettlement impacts, underlying reasons, grievances, expectations of affected persons.
 - b. Discuss and provide details about grievance redress mechanism under the subproject.
 - c. to inform and update concerned affected persons about their entitlements, about the resettlement plan document and other safeguard provisions.
 - d. Project will facilitate participation of concerned land acquisition office/cell staff to enable explanation related to land acquisition related grievances such as compensation computations, processes involved in compensation disbursement, reasons accounting for delays in payment, discussing grievances in physical presence of concerned authorities and resolving minor issues at ground and suggesting way forward.

- e. Such consultations will be carried out at regular intervals to facilitate early closure of grievances that may exist or come up in future.
 - f. Consultation proceedings including discussion outcomes will be documented and reported as part of the social safeguard monitoring reports (SSMR).
- (iii) **Step 3- Appointment of grievance officer (land acquisition related issues):** The project manager of the PIU will be designated as the grievance officer for management of land acquisition related grievances and will be responsible for its resolution. The appointed officer will be supported by field level social safeguard staff of the PIU, the resettlement plan implementation partner/NGO and contractor to facilitate, manage and report these issues at ground level. S/he will ensure ground support such as organizing consultations, facilitating in access to grievance redressal, follow ups at institutional level, record update and documentation support etc. Consultations will be held with those affected in the past as well, and any issues and concerns of such persons addressed through the project grievance redress mechanism. Grievances of those affected by past acquisition may relate to issues such as refund of taxes, delayed payment of compensation for wells and trees etc. due to gaps in documentation related to land records and titles. The NGO will support the PIU and affected persons in management of such grievances including documentation, referral and coordination with appropriate authorities.
- (iv) **Step 4- Update resettlement plan:** This plan will be updated based on results of 100 percent census and inventory of loss surveys, to be completed prior to award of the contract. Updated plan will provide information on existing status with respect to compensation payment (as per parameters described in Step 1) to affected persons as well as status of negotiated settlement, and details of continued and meaningful consultations with each category of affected persons. Detailed measurement and census survey will be completed, and the resettlement plan updated 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..
- (v) **Step 5- Documentation and reporting:** All measures as listed above will be documented and progress in these respects will be part of continued reporting (SSMR) to ADB. Individual affected person level will be documented and maintained by PMU and PIU and will include status of compensation payment which shall be in terms of number of affected persons, land area/asset loss and compensation award amount. Status of award declaration and reasons for unpaid compensation will also be maintained and reported.

177. In view of suggested way forward measures related to land acquisition (including acquisition carried out in the past) and potential grievances related to compensation payment, the following timeline will be considered.

Table 40: Action plan to manage and mitigate land acquisition related issues

S. No	Action Point	Responsibility	In Months (elapsed since ADB clearance of this plan for IFB)
1	Documentation of status with respect to payment of compensation and entitlements including reasons for non payment. To be maintained for each affected person/plot covered by this plan. Information about persons affected by land acquisition carried out the past will also be maintained.	PIU (project manager) with support of field level safeguard staff of PIU	3 months
2	Holding consultations with affected persons/community	PIU project manager with support from field level safeguard staff of PIU and contractor	To be initiated immediately till closure of issues
3	Appointment of grievance officer (legacy land acquisition issues)	PIU	1 months
4	Update resettlement and indigenous people plan	PIU and PMU	4 months or prior to contract awards whichever is earlier. ADB's clearance is required.
5	Facilitate in resolution of pending issues related to grievances related to land acquisition related issues	PIU	On ongoing basis
6	Documentation (both affected person specific and subproject level) and reporting (consolidated progress status)	PIU and PMU	Quarterly/semi annually
7	Training (preparation of interested candidates and providing training inputs)	PIU (supported by NGO partner, if engaged)	6 months

*Subject to COVID-19 pandemic guidelines permitting conduct of meetings

XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Introduction

178. Implementation of resettlement plan mainly consists of compensation to be paid for private land, compensation payment for assigned land, compensation for structures, assistance for loss of livelihood resulting in economic displacement and additional assistance to vulnerable family. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redressal will be an ongoing process throughout the resettlement plan implementation period but will happen intermittently.

B. Schedule for Project Implementation

179. 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.

180. **Project Preparation Phase.** The activities to be performed in this phase include: (i) establishment of PIU with a designated manager-social safeguards and communications; (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.

181. **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) preparation and implementation of specific action plan for affected tribal families and community and their settlement improvement (v) rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry (vi) approval of final micro plan (vii) payment of compensation for land and structure (viii) payment of other rehabilitation assistances and (ix) issuing site clearance certificate to enable commencement of civil works.

182. **Monitoring and Reporting Phase.** Internal monitoring will commence as soon as resettlement plan implementation begins and continue till end of resettlement plan implementation. Internal monitoring will include monitoring of specific action plan for affected tribal families and community and their settlements. A sample monitoring template for specific action plan is included in Appendix 11 which will further be adapted to include monitorable indicators of the plan prepared by the PIU. External monitoring will also commence from the beginning of resettlement plan implementation.

C. Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule

183. 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 design changes;
- (ii) Approval of resettlement plan and Disclosure;
- (iii) Appointment of NGO and External Monitoring consultants;
- (iv) Constitution and notification of GRCs;
- (v) SIA Notification;
- (vi) Preparation of settlement improvement plan/specific action plan for affected tribal families and community;
- (vii) Verification of affected persons and Notification of affected persons list;
- (viii) MIS in operational for tracking land acquisition and rehabilitation implementation progress;
- (ix) Implementing the specific action plan for affected tribal families and community and their settlements;
- (x) Structure Valuation;
- (xi) Disclosure of Micro plan (list of eligible affected persons and their entitlements);
- (xii) Issue of Identity cards;
- (xiii) Rehabilitation and resettlement Award including assistance for assigned landowners;
- (xiv) Payment of rehabilitation assistance;
- (xv) Land Acquisition Award and enjoyment survey record;
- (xvi) Certification of payment of rehabilitation assistance; and
- (xvii) Impact Evaluation.

184. **Coordination with Civil Works.** The land acquisition and resettlement plan 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

Activity	2023				2024				2025				2026
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
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 until compensation and assistances have been fully paid.

XIII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A. Introduction

186. 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

187. 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 (refer ToR for the NGO in **Error! Reference source not found.**) 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 SM/PIU and PMU.

1. Internal Monitoring

188. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will carry out concurrent monitoring of resettlement plan implementation through the Safeguards Manager of PIU and prepare monthly and quarterly progress report (refer Appendix 8 of the resettlement framework for outline of social safeguards monitoring 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 timetable. 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. The safeguards monitoring will also include monitoring and reporting of implementation of specific action plan for affected indigenous people and community. The proposed action plan with activities, timelines and responsibilities and monitoring indicators is attached in Appendix 11. The monitoring report of the action plan will be included with the social safeguards quarterly progress reports and semi-annual social monitoring reports (SSMR) submitted to ADB. The SSMRs will be submitted to ADB for clearance, until a project completion report is issued. SSMRs will be disclosed on PMU, PIU and ADB websites.

189. The Project Management Consultants (PMC) at PMU level will have some limited monitoring responsibilities related to certification of encumbrance free stretches to be handed over to the contractors based on the LARR completion certificate issued by the concerned project

engineer. A copy of the semi-annual monitoring report will be made available to ADB. 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.

2. External Monitoring

190. The external monitoring will include (refer the terms of reference of external monitoring agency in Appendix 12 for further details) 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 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.

191. The indicative monitoring indicators for physical monitoring will be: land acquired (ha) - private; assigned land resumed (ha); land transferred (ha) - government; issue of identity cards; number of affected persons received full rehabilitation assistance (titleholders); number of affected persons received full rehabilitation assistance (assigned landowners); number of vulnerable people received additional support; 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; and amount paid as rehabilitation assistances.

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

193. In addition to the above, the following will also be tracked to ensure social inclusion and gender mainstreaming in resettlement plan implementation. Proportion of women landowners / assigned landowners who received compensation; number of women headed families who received rehabilitation assistances; local female and scheduled caste labour force participation in unskilled jobs under contractors; number of vulnerable people who received training for skill development and related assistances; and proportion of women participation in consultation meetings during implementation.

C. Impact Evaluation

194. An external agency will be engaged to undertake impact evaluation of the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement plan implementation to assess the changes in the living standards and impact of compensation and rehabilitation assistances provided to them. The impact evaluation will be based on the key socio-economic indicators developed during resettlement plan preparation through the census and socio-economic surveys.

XIV. NEXT STEPS

195. In order to further secure and safeguard the interests of affected persons (with additional focus on affected scheduled tribe families), a set of measures will be taken up by the PIU. These include:

1. Updated census and inventory of loss information

196. The plan will be updated with findings from 100 percent census and inventory of loss survey to be conducted for all affected persons, during finalization of detailed design. 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. Clear information will be presented both in terms number of affected persons/families and number and type of assets lost.

197. 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. In case of any sectional changes in design during design verification by the contractor, the document will be updated accordingly and submitted to ADB for clearance. Detailed measurement and census survey will be completed, and the resettlement plan updated 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.

198. Disaggregated data information will be maintained for affected scheduled tribe families that will (besides additional information collected for this community) be used and reflected in specific action plan.

2. Operationalization of GRM and documentation of grievances related to land acquisition and scheduled tribes

199. Institutional arrangement and GRM proposed for this subproject will be made operational to facilitate identification and listing of issues related to land acquisition (including compensation payment and other entitlements) and its early closure. All such grievances will be recorded and progress in this respect will be part of periodic reporting to ADB. Further as suggested in chapter XI.N, PIU shall maintain records with respect to compensation (and other entitlements) disbursement status and a summary of the same (in terms of affected persons and plots, affected area, compensation amount and reasons for non-payment. This documentation will be included in the updated plan (requiring ADB's clearance prior to award of the contract). Such documentation will also be part of continued reporting (SSMR) to ADB to provide status update on closure of land acquisition issues identified. Monitoring reports shall also include reporting on grievances received and its closure status. GRM will also register any claims, hitherto unrecognized by land acquisition authorities (related to land acquisition exercise carried out in the past for SEZ expansion) and bring it into the notice of appropriate authority for its resolution. Grievances of those affected by past acquisition may relate to issues such as refund of taxes, compensation enhancement, delayed compensation for wells, trees etc., due to gaps in documentation related to land records and titles. The NGO will support the PIU and affected persons in management of such grievances including documentation, referral and coordination

with appropriate authorities. All matters related to implementation of subproject will be resolved by the GRC, as per the mechanism discussed in this document.

200. To ensure subproject's safeguard compliance with respect to land acquisition related issues, a set of additional measures have been recommended in this plan (refer chapter XI, section N for further details). Following these, the PIU (under the guidance and monitoring support of PMU) will carry out due diligence with respect to payment of compensation and other entitlements to affected persons. Due diligence will include documentation of plot-wise compensation payment status and reasons for delay in payments (refer Step 1, section N, Chapter XI for documentation parameters). The documentation will be appended to the updated resettlement plan and ADB's approval will be obtained prior to start of civil works. No involuntary resettlement impact (physical or economic) will be caused to any affected person (including those affected by land acquisition carried out in the past) unless they have been compensated. No civil works will be carried out in sections where payment of compensation and other entitlements to affected persons are incomplete.

201. Grievances registered by scheduled tribe families if any, will be tracked and monitored separately for expedient redressal.

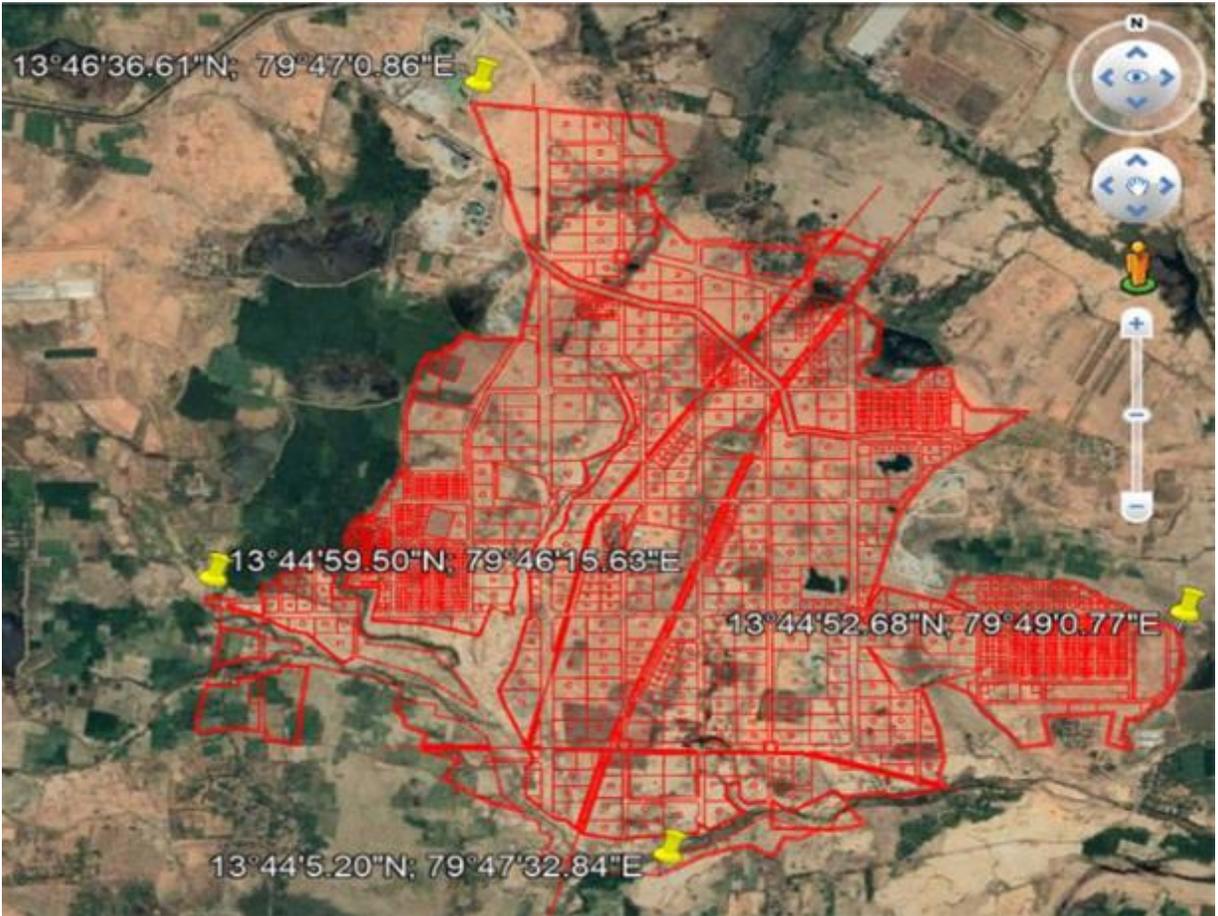
3. Others

202. 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 (from legacy land acquisition process).

203. 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.

204. 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 in each section.

Appendix 1: Project Site Maps



Start-up area google map



Start up area map (note: CETP is not included in the subproject scope of works)

Appendix 2: Land Handover Documents⁵⁰

Village Name: Alathuru

Land Area: 83.88 acres

Hand-over Date: 26.12.2019

Roc.A/ 2019 dt.26.12.2019 Office of the Tahsildar,
B.N.Kandriga

**Certificate of handing over possession of land by the
Tahsildar, B.N.Kandriga to the APIIC, Tirupati for
Establishment of Industrial Park- VCIC**

District	Mandal	Village	Survey Number	Extent Acs/ Cents	Classification	Reference Number	Date of Hading Over	Name & Designation of the officer handing over	Name & Designation of the Officer taken over.
CHITTOOR	B.N.KANDRIGA	ALATHURU	424 Etc.,	72.12 acres	Assigned resumed	Roc.E1/e-office Computer No.5025/2019 dated:20.12.2019 of the District Collector, Chittoor	26.12.2019	Sri.G.Chandrasekhar Reddy Tahsildar, Thottambedu	Sri I.L.Ram Zonal Manager, APIIC, Tirupati
			505/5 Etc.,	11.76 acres	Govt land				
			Total	83.88 acres					
			As per Annexure enclosed						

COMBINED AND INDIVIDUAL SKETCHES ENCLOSED.

HANDED OVER


G.Chandrasekhar Reddy,
Tahsildar,
B.N.Kandriga
Chittoor (A.P.)
9491077047

TAKEN OVER


Sri I.L.Ram
ZONAL MANAGER
APIIC LTD, TIRUPATI.
APIIC-Tirupati
9848933879

⁵⁰ Land handover to APIIC was carried out in multiple phases. Abstracts from handover certifications are attached in this appendix. Plotwise details of handed over land parcels are available with the PIU.

Village Name: Alathuru

Land Area: 189.53 acres

Hand-over Date: 03.08.2021

Roc. ²⁰¹⁵ A / 240 / 2018 dt. 03.08.2021

Office of the Tahsildar,
B.N KANDRIGA

**Certificate of handing over possession of land by the
Tahsildar, B.N KANDRIGA to the APIIC, Tirupati for Establishment of
Industrial Park- VCIC**

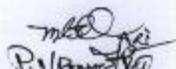
District	Mandal	Village	Survey Number	Extent Acs/ Cents	Classifi cation	Reference Number	Date of Handing Over	Name & Designation of the officer handing over	Name & Designation of the Officer taken over.
CHITTOOR	B.N KANDRIGA	A L A T H U R U	228 Etc.,	184.19 acres	Assigned resumed	Roc.E1/e-33012/2017, Dt: 27.07.2021 of the District Collector, Chittoor	Dt: 03.08.2021	Sri K Ganesh, Tahsildar, B.N Kandriga.	Smt.S.Shuvana Sony Zonal Manager, APIIC, Tirupati
			503/8 Etc.,	5.34 acres	Govt land				
			Total	189.53 acres					
			As per Annexure enclosed						

HANDED OVER


Sri K Ganesh,
Tahsildar,
B.N Kandriga,
Ph.No.9491077046.

TAKEN OVER


Smt.S. Shuvana Sony,
Zonal Manager,
APIIC, Tirupati,
Ph. No. 9848933879


P.V. Venkatesh
V.B.

Village Name: B.S. Puram

Land Area: 32.25 acres

Hand-over Date: 26.12.2019

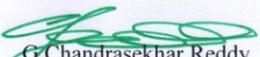
Roc.A/²³⁷/~~1201~~ dt.26.12.2019Office of the Tahsildar,
B.N.KANDRIGA

**Certificate of handing over possession of land by the
Tahsildar, B.N.Kandruga to the APIIC, Tirupati for
Establishment of Industrial Park- VCIC**

District	Mandal	Village	Survey Number	Extent Acs/ Cents	Classification	Reference Number	Date of Hading Over	Name & Designation of the officer handing over	Name & Designation of the Officer taken over.
CHITTOOR	B.N.KANDRIGA	B. S. P U R A M	126/4 Etc.,	31.76 acres	Assigned resumed	Roc.E1/e-office Computer No.5025/2019 dated:20.12.2019 of the District Collector, Chittoor	26.12.2019	Sri.G.Chandrasekhar Reddy Tahsildar, Thottambedu	Sri I.L.Ram Zonal Manager, APIIC, Tirupati
			126/5	0.49 acres	Govt land				
			Total	32.25 acres					
			As per Annexure enclosed						

COMBINED AND INDIVIDUAL SKETCHES ENCLOSED.

HANDED OVER


 G.Chandrasekhar Reddy.
 Tahsildar
 B.N.Kandruga
 9491077047
**Buchanan Kandruga
Chittoor District. (A.P.)**

TAKEN OVER


 Sri I.L.Ram
 ZONAL MANAGER
 A.P.I.C.I.T.D. TIRUPATI.
 9848933879

Village Name: B.S. Puram

Land Area: 2 acres

Hand-over Date: 03.08.2021

1

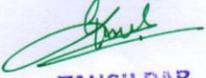
Roc. A / 62 / 2018 dt. 03.08.2021

Office of the Tahsildar,
B.N KANDRIGA

**Certificate of handing over possession of land by the
Tahsildar, B.N KANDRIGA to the APIIC, Tirupati for Establishment of
Industrial Park- VCIC**

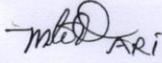
District	Mandal	Village	Survey Number	Extent Acs/ Cents	Classification	Reference Number	Date of Handing Over	Name & Designation of the officer handing over	Name & Designation of the Officer taken over.
CHITTOOR	B.N KANDRIGA	B S P U R A M	127/2 Etc.,	2.00 acres	Assigned resumed	Roc.E1/e-33012/2017, Dt: 27.07.2021 of the District Collector, Chittoor	Dt: 03 .08.2021	Sri K Ganesh, Tahsildar, B.N Kandriga.	Smt.S.Shuvana Sony Zonal Manager, APIIC, Tirupati
			Total	2.00 acres					
			As per Annexure enclosed						

HANDED OVER


TAHSILDAR
 Sri K Ganesh,
 Buchanandrapuram Mandal
 CHITTOOR DIST.
 B.N Kandriga,
 Ph.No.9491077046.

TAKEN OVER


 Smt.S. Shuvana Sony,
 Zonal Manager,
APIIC, Tirupati
 Ph. No. 9848933879


 Sri K Ganesh

Village Name: Gowdamala

Land Area: 16.26 acres

Hand-over Date: 04.08.2021

1

Roc. B / 96 / 2018 dt. 04.08.2021Office of the Tahsildar,
THOTTAMBEDU

**Certificate of handing over possession of land by the
Tahsildar, THOTTAMBEDU to the APIIC, Tirupati for Establishment of
Industrial Park- VCIC**

District	Mandal	Village	Survey Number	Extent Acs/ Cents	Classification	Reference Number	Date of Hading Over	Name & Designation of the officer handing over	Name & Designation of the Officer taken over.
CHITTOOR	THOTTAMBEDU	GOWDAMALA	42/8 Etc.,	16.26 acres	Assigned resumed	Roc.E1/e-33012/2017, Dt: 27.07.2021 of the District Collector, Chittoor	Dt: 04.08.2021	Sri J.Parameswaraswamy Tahsildar, Thottambedu	Smt.S.Shuvana Sony Zonal Manager, APIIC, Tirupati
			Total	16.26 acres					
			As per Annexure enclosed						

HANDED OVER

J. Parame
J.Parameswaraswamy,
Tahsildar,
~~Sub-Mandala~~ THOTTAMBEDU.
Ph.No.9491077046.

TAKEN OVER

Smt.S. Shuvana Sony
4/8/2021
Smt.S. Shuvana Sony,
Zonal Manager,
A.P.I.C. TP, TIRUPATI.
APIIC, Tirupati,
Ph. No. 9848933879

Village Name: Gowdamala

Land Area: 20.97 acres

Hand-over Date: 26.12.2019

Roc.B/50/2018 dt.26.12.2019Office of the Tahsildar,
THOTTAMBEDU

**Certificate of handing over possession of land by the
Tahsildar, THOTTAMBEDU to the APIIC, Tirupati for
Establishment of Industrial Park- VCIC**

District	Mandal	Village	Survey Number	Extent Acs/ Cents	Classification	Reference Number	Date of Hading Over	Name & Designation of the officer handing over	Name & Designation of the Officer taken over.
CHITTOOR	THOTTAMBEDU	GOWDAMALA	42/1 Etc.,	17.37 acres	Assigned resumed	Roc.E1/e-office Computer No.268283/2019 dated:20.12.2019 of the District Collector, Chittoor	26.12.2019	Sri J.Parameswaraswamy Tahsildar, Thottambedu	Sri I.L.Ram Zonal Manager, APIIC, Tirupati
			42/4 Etc.,	3.60 acres	Govt land				
			Total	20.97 acres					
			As per Annexure enclosed						

COMBINED AND INDIVIDUAL SKETCHES ENCLOSED.

HANDED OVER

J.P.S
26/12/19
J.Parameswaraswamy
Tahsildar,
Thottambedu
9491077046

TAKEN OVER

I.L.R
26/12/19
Sri I.L.Ram
ZONAL MANAGER
A.P.I.C.I.T.P. TIRUPATI
9848933879

Village Name: Kothapalem

Land Area: 529 acres

Hand-over Date: 03.08.2021

1

Roc. A / 25 / 2018 dt. 03.08.2021

Office of the Tahsildar,
B.N KANDRIGA

**Certificate of handing over possession of land by the
Tahsildar, B.N KANDRIGA to the APIIC, Tirupati for Establishment of
Industrial Park- VCIC**

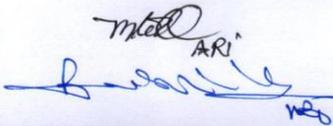
District	Mandal	Village	Survey Number	Extent Acs/Cents	Classification	Reference Number	Date of Hading Over	Name & Designation of the officer handing over	Name & Designation of the Officer taken over.
CHITTOOR	B.N KANDRIGA	K O T H A P A L E M	84/P Etc.,	519.51 acres	Assigned resumed	Roc.E1/e-33012/2017, Dt: 27.07.2021 of the District Collector, Chittoor	Dt: 03 .08.2021	Sri K Ganesh, Tahsildar, B.N Kandriga.	Smt.S.Shuvana Sony Zonal Manager, APIIC, Tirupati
			280/6 Etc.,	9.49 acres	Govt land				
			Total	529.00 acres					
			As per Annexure enclosed						

HANDED OVER


TAHSILDAR
 Sri K Ganesh, Mandal
 Tahsildar, B.N Kandriga,
 Ph.No.9491077046.

TAKEN OVER


 03/08/2021
 Smt.S. Shuvana Sony,
 Zonal Manager,
APIIC LTD, TIRUPATI
 Ph. No. 9848933879.


 M. A. R. I.
 nee

Village Name: Routhusuramala

Land Area: 90 acres

Hand-over Date: 03.05.2018

CERTIFICATE OF HANDING OVER POSSESSION

1.	Name of the Revenue Mandal	Thottambedu	
2.	Name of the Village	Rowthusuramala	
3.	Details of the Land Handed over	Survey No	Extent Ac. Cents
		134 <i>part</i>	90.00
		TOTAL	90.00
	Total Extent handing over	90.00 Acres	
4.	Collector's Proceedings No & Date	REV-ESEC0ALN (ALN)/172/2017 SA(E1)-CTRCO CHITTOOR Roc.E1/e-office computer No.33012/2017 dt.02-05-2018.	
5.	Name and Designation of officer handing over Possession	Sri T.Ugandhar Tahsildar, Thottambedu Mandal	
6.	Name and Designation of officer taking over Possession	Sri I.L.RAM, Zonal Manager, APIIC, Tirupati	
7.	Date of Handing over possession	03-05-2018	

The Sketch of the land given possession is enclosed.

HANDING OVER

S. J. P. S.
Tahsildar
THOTTAMBEDU MANDAL.
CHITTOOR DISTRICT.

TAKEN OVER

I. L. RAM
Zonal Manager, 03/5/18
APIIC, Tirupati
Assistant Director
APIIC Ltd, Chittoor/Tirupati.

Village Name: Routhusuramala

Land Area: 76.17
acres

Hand-over Date: 17.05.2018

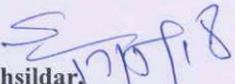
Roc B/115/2016 dt:17-05-2018.

O/o Tahsildar,
Thottambedu Mandal.**CERTIFICATE OF HANDING OVER POSSESSION**

1.	Name of the Revenue Mandal	Thottambedu		
2.	Name of the Village	Rowthusuramala		
3.	Details of the Land Handed over	Survey No	Extent Ac. Cents	TGP Extent
	Survey Number details	243	13.80	0.08
		244	15.74	0.24
		245	10.60	0.64
		246	10.28	2.05
		247	10.28	2.01
		248	9.72	1.39
		249	4.15	0.36
		272	1.60	0.22
		TOTAL	Ac 76.17 cents	7.89
	Total Extent handing over	Ac 76.17 Cents		
4.	Collector's Proceedings No & Date	REV-ESECOALN(ALN)/172/2017 SA(E1)-CTRCO CHITTOOR Roc.E1/e-office computer No.33012/2017 dt.16-05-2018		
5.	Name and Designation of officer handing over Possession	Sri T.Ugandhar Tahsildar, Thottambedu Mandal		
6.	Name and Designation of officer taking over Possession	Sri I.L.RAM, Zonal Manager, APIIC, Tirupati		
7.	Date of Handing over Possession	17-05-2018		

Possession handed over to Zonal Manager, APPIIC, Tirupati with a condition that the TGP Canal shall be maintained as it is shall not be changed in Sy.No.243etc.. The Sketch of the land given possession is enclosed.

HANDING OVER


Tahsildar,
TAHSILDAR
Thottambedu Mandal,
THOTTAMBEDU MANDAL.
CHITTOOR DISTRICT.

TAKEN OVER


Zonal Manager,
APIIC, Tirupati
Assistant Director
APIIC Ltd, Chittoor/Tirupati.

Village Name: Routhusuramala Land Area: 209.10 acres Hand-over Date: 15.04.2018

CERTIFICATE OF HANDING OVER POSSESSION		
1.	Name of the Revenue Mandal	Thottambedu
2.	Name of the Village	Rowthusuramala
3.	Details of the Land Handed over	Survey No Extent
	Survey Number details	161 8.96
		162 12.76
		163 12.28
		164 13.85
		165 7.20
		166 10.09
		167 8.86
		168 7.75
		169 10.20
		186 11.89
		187 7.46
		188 5.14
		189 7.09
		190 6.03
		191 8.25
		192 9.71
		193 16.01
		194 13.54
		195 7.91
		196 7.41
	197 12.26	
	214 4.45	
	TOTAL	209.10
	Total Extent handing over	209.10
4.	Collector's Proceedings No & Date	REV-ESECOALN(ALN)/172/2017 SA(E1)-CTRCO CHITTOOR Roc.E1/e-office computer No.33012/2017 dt.12-04-2018
5.	Name and Designation of officer handing over Possession	Sri T.Ugandhar Tahsildar, Thottambedu Mandal
6.	Name and Designation of officer taking over Possession	Sri I.L.RAM, Zonal Manager, APIIC, Tirupati
7.	Date of Handing over possession	15-04-2018

The Sketch of the land given possession is enclosed.

HANDING OVER

S
TAHSILDAR
THOTTAMBEDU MANDAL
CHITTOOR DISTRICT.

TAKEN OVER

Sri I.L.RAM
Zonal Manager,
APIIC, Tirupati 15/04/18

Village Name: Routhusuramala

Land Area: 358.26 acres

Hand-over Date: 31.12.2019

Roc.B/50/2018 dt.31.12.2019Office of the Tahsildar,
THOTTAMBEDU

**Certificate of handing over possession of land by the
Tahsildar, THOTTAMBEDU to the APIIC, Tirupati for
Establishment of Industrial Park- VCIC**

District	Mandal	Village	Survey Number	Extent Acs/ Cents	Classification	Reference Number	Date of Hading Over	Name & Designation of the officer handing over	Name & Designation of the Officer taken over.
CHITTOOR	THOTTAMBEDU	ROUTHUSURAMALA	170/1 Etc.,	280.76 acres	Assigned resumed	Roc.E1/e-office Computer No.33012/2017 dated:28.12.2019 of the District Collector, Chittoor	31.12.2019	Sri J.Parameswaraswamy Tahsildar, Thottambedu	Sri I.L.Ram Zonal Manager, APIIC, Tirupati
			170/2 Etc.,	77.50 acres	Govt land				
			Total	358.26 acres					
			As per Annexure enclosed						

COMBINED AND INDIVIDUAL SKETCHES ENCLOSED.

HANDED OVER

J.P.
31/12/19
J.Parameswaraswamy
Tahsildar,
Thottambedu
9491077046

TAKEN OVER

I.L.R.
31/12/19
Sri I.L.Ram,
ZONAL MANAGER
A.P.I.C.LTD. TIRUPATI.
9848933879

Village Name: Routhusuramala Land Area: 83.93 acres Hand-over Date: 04.08.2021

1

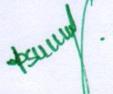
Roc. B / 95 / 2018 dt. 04.08.2021

Office of the Tahsildar,
THOTTAMBEDU

**Certificate of handing over possession of land by the
Tahsildar, THOTTAMBEDU to the APIIC, Tirupati for Establishment of
Industrial Park- VCIC**

District	Mandal	Village	Survey Number	Extent Acs/ Cents	Classification	Reference Number	Date of Hading Over	Name & Designation of the officer handing over	Name & Designation of the Officer taken over.
CHITTOOR	THOTTAMBEDU	ROUTHUSURAMALA	155/3 Etc.,	14.43 acres	Assigned resumed	Roc.E1/e-33012/2017, Dt: 27.07.2021 of the District Collector, Chittoor	Dt: 04.08.2021	Sri J.Parameswaraswamy Tahsildar, Thottambedu	Smt.S.Shuvana Sony Zonal Manager, APIIC, Tirupati
			128Etc.,	69.50 acres	Govt land				
			Total	83.93 acres					
			As per Annexure enclosed						

HANDED OVER


J.Parameswaraswamy,
Tahsildar, THOTTAMBEDU.
Ph.No.9491077046.

TAKEN OVER


Smt.S. Shuvana Sony,
Zonal Manager,
APIIC, Tirupati.
Ph. No. 9848933879

Village Name: Routhusuramala Land Area: 278.41 acres Hand-over Date: 22.07.2015

Signdt
22/7/15

CERTIFICATE OF HANDING OVER POSSESSION

1.	Name of the Revenue Mandal	Thottambedu
2.	Name of the Village	Rowthusuramala
3.	Details of the Land Handed Over	
	Survey Number	151/1 etc., (Survey number wise details separately enclosed)
	Total Extent	278.41
	Extent Handed over	278.41
	Classification of Land	A.W.D
4.	Collector's Proceedings No. and Date in which Possession has been directed to be handed over	Proceedings Roc/E1/1908/2015 dated.09-06-2015 of the District Collector, Chittoor and Ir No.1467/Alienation of Govt. lands/Advance possession/Thottambedu/15 dated.11-06-2015 of the Zonal Manage, APIIC LTD., Tirupati.
5.	Name and Designation of Officer handing over possession	Sri N.Jayachandra Tahsildar, (FAC) Thottambedu Mandal
6.	Name and Designation of the Officer taking over Possession	Sri I.L.Ram Deputy Zonal Manager, APIIC. Tirupati
7.	Date of Handing over Possession	22-07-2015.

POSSESSION HANDED OVER

[Signature]
Tahsildar, (FAC)
Thottambedu
TAHSILDAR
THOTTAMBEDU MANDAL
CHITTOOR DISTRICT.

POSSESSION TAKEN OVER

[Signature]
Deputy Zonal Manager (AM)
APIIC Tirupati.
22/7/2015

Appendix 3: Minutes of the Consultations

Summary of Consultations held in affected villages

Stakeholder Consultations	Date of Consultation	Place of Consultations	No of Participants
Sastri Yanadhi Colony	April 19, 2022	Primary School	Men- 6 Women- 14
Gowdamala village		Kothapalli settlement	Men- 5 Women-9
Kothapalem village	September 21, 2021, October 26 and November 02, 2021	Kothapalem village	Men- 14 Women- 5
Sastri Yanadhi Colony	September 18, 2018	Sastri Yanadhi Colony	Men-9 Women-18
Primary Welfare School- Sastri Yanadhi Colony		Primary Welfare School- Sastri Yanadhi Colony	Men-6 Women- 7
Routhsarmala Village		Routhsarmala Village	Men- 26 Women- 10
Kothapalem Village	September 19, 2018	Kothapalem Village	Men- 10
Gowadmala Village		Gowadmala Village	Women-15
B.S.Puram Village			
Tahsildar, Village Level	September 18, 2018	Tahsildar office	Men- 6 Women-1
APIIC, PIU	September 18, 2018	APIIC Client office	Men- 4 Women-1

Stakeholder Consultation Minutes

Minutes of Consultation held on 19.04.2022			
Consultation Place	Sastriyanaadhi Colony	Date	19.04.2022
Stakeholder Involved/ Attendees/ Participants	Fact Finding Mission ADB Team, SSGO-PMU, Zonal Manager, APIIC, Tirupati R&R Specialist PMSC and Sastriyanaadhi Colony people,		
<p>Colony Profile: Sastry yanaadi colony is a hamlet of Routhusuramala Village, B.N.Kandrika Mandal, Tirupati district with a population of 260 people of 65 households. The colony was established above 40 years back and people migrated from different nearby villages and settled in this colony. "Chenchu" tribes are the main community in the colony.</p> <p>Basic infrastructure: Permanent houses in the colony are constructed under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) scheme. Internal CC roads are available, all houses have electricity connections, water for drinking and domestic purposes is available and supplying water through piped networks. However, no household connections, people collecting water from public stand posts. Ground water is the major source and through borewell water is being supplied to the community. One open well is available in the absence of bore water people use to procure water from the open well.</p> <p>One primary school is available and for higher studies children will go to nearby town Srikalahasti. Health facility in the colony is very poor, no health centre available and one Health worker from medical department Routhusuramnala sub centre will visit every fortnight. Though one Anganwadi centre is available in the village no basic facilities are provided in the centre. For health emergencies people will travel to Srikalahasti which is around 12km away from the hamlet.</p> <p>It is also observed that there is no proper transportation facility available, only one APSRTC bus will come to the hamlet and people are merely dependent on personal vehicles or local autos.</p>			

Minutes of Consultation held on 19.04.2022

Occupation: Majority of the people are engaged with agricultural and non-agricultural activities. The community people informed that around 30 HH lost their lands in the start-up area.

Sastri Yanadhi Colony is in the middle of the start-up area, however APIIC excluded the habitation from the acquisition and proposed creating a safe buffer zone for the settlement. No significant culture follows or properties available. Community celebrates major festivals like Sankranthi, Dussera, Ganesh Chaturthi. Some families also follow Christianity and a small, thatched church is constructed in the colony.

Outcome of the consultation:

- They are aware about the project and appreciated and understood that employment opportunities will increase especially for the youth.
- Community people worrying more about relocation of their colony, Zonal Manager APIIC clarified that no relocation is proposed in the project and it would like to assist the people who want to employment in the nearby industries.
- Around 30 households of the colony lost their land in the start-up area and have received compensation. Households do not have other land for carrying out cultivation.
- All families are engaged in agriculture and non-agricultural labour activities in nearby villages.
- Some of the affected landowners informed that they have purchased the sheets, goats and buffalos with the compensation amount. Some money is lent on interests.
- Community people especially youth are under the impressions that, if they work in the nearby industries their health will be damaged and may ill with cancer and other skin deceases.
- Some women expressed their interest that if provided proper training they are ready to work in the garment industries that may come up the in the start-up area. They also informed that if skill development training on homebased industries is provided they are willing to take up such activities as well.
- Alcohol consumption is a common practice however, no domestic violence takes place in the colony.
- Average marriage age of girls is 14 and boys is 18 and marriages will be within the village or in the nearby villages.
- Only 50 % of the houses have the toilet facility and remaining are following open defecation system.
- Most of the people are availing the government provided welfare schemes.

Assistance demanded by community:

- Housing scheme for renovation or new housing should be implemented in the colony and ensure that all the families will have permanent houses along with toilet facilities.
- Potable drinking water with household connection should be provided
- Religious structure (Temple and Church) and community hall is required.
- People have shown their interest to work, if employment is provided in the Green category industries,
- People requested for a mesh or guard to protect open well with waste dumping, accidents and to keep water clean.

Major Grievance:

One of the major complaints from the community people is pollution from the nearby industry. Due to smoke coming from chimney is affecting their lungs and suffering with cough and cancer problems. Elderly people and children are getting affected with skin diseases like rashes, bubbles etc.



Consultation with landowners in Kothapalli, Gowdamala village			
Consultation Place	Kothapalli	Date	19.04.2022
Stakeholder Involved/ Attendees/ Participants	Fact Finding Mission ADB Team, SSGO-PMU, Zonal Manager, APIIC, Tirupati R&R Specialist PMSC and Kothapalli village landowners		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Majority of the landowners informed that they have received the compensation ▪ K.Subbaiah and some of the landowners complained about the partial compensation received by them. Zonal Manager explained the reasons for the delay in payment and ensured that compensation will be released at the earliest. ▪ Zonal Manager, APIIC informed that out of 1404.48 acres of DKT land compensation paid to 834.03 acres remaining is under progress. ▪ DKT land ex-gratia yet to be received by some of the landowners. ▪ Women participants informed that due to loss of land they became unemployed and if employment provided by the APIIC they will work in nearby industries. ▪ Some of the women participants informed that if they provided skill development training, they showed interest in starting the household industries. 		



Communication sent by APIIC to the polluting industry in the backdrop of consultation held on 19.04.2022 and as a follow up of letter sent earlier in March 2022.

// By Regd. Post with Ack. Due//



A.P. Industrial Infrastructure Corporation

(An undertaking of Government of Andhra Pradesh)
 Zonal Office, OWS Building, EMC-II, Near Dixon, Tirupathi – 517 526.
 Phone No. 98489 33879, email: zm.tir.apiiic@nic.in, Website : www.apiiic.in

S. Shuvana Sony, M.B.A.,
 Zonal Manager

Lr.No.17824/APIIC/IP, Routhusuramala/Tirupati/2017/204 dt: 16.03.2022.

To
M/s. Axora Resources Ltd.,
 Sy.No.151/1-5,
 Routhusuramala (Vill), Srikalahasthi,
 Thottambedu (M), Chittoor (D),
 Andhra Pradesh – 517 642.

Sir,

Sub:- APIIC – Tirupati - IP, Routhusuramala – Solid Industrial Hazardous Waste dumped by M/s.Axora Resources Ltd., in APIIC land repeatedly - Instructed to clear the Industrial Hazardous Waste – Regarding.

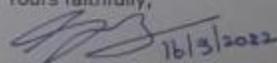
Ref:- 1) This office mail dt.11.06.2021 addressed to the allottee.

It is to inform that, from the recent inspect it has been observed that, Industrial Waste consisting of lead waste has been identified dumped in APIIC land adjacent to M/s.Axora Resources Ltd., at IP, Routhusuramala. It is known from the security guards of APIIC that the solid waste was dumped by M/s.Axora Resources Ltd.

In this connection, it is to inform that the Industrial waste contains hazardous chemicals which are harmful to environment and human beings. With this dumped solid industrial waste the surrounding ground water is being polluted and this may cause diseases to the villagers nearby. It was also observed that the hazardous dust particles from your unit are being spread into the neighboring environment causing skin allergies.

In this connection, It is to inform that M/s.Axora Resources Ltd, has been has been instructed to remove the industrial waste vide reference cited. The dumping of hazardous waste is repeating again and again. Therefore M/s.Axora Resources Ltd, it is once again instructed to remove the industrial waste adjacent to your factory in APIIC land and dispose it as per the PCB norms within (07) days from receipt of this letter, otherwise action will be taken as per the APIIC norms and it will attract penalty.

Yours faithfully,


 ZONAL MANAGER

Copy submitted to the Vice Chairman & Managing Director, APIIC, Mangalagiri for favour of kind information.

Copy submitted to the Chief General Manager (AM), APIIC, Mangalagiri for favour of kind information.

Copy to the Environmental Engineer, APPCB, Tirupati for favour of kind information and to take necessary action.

DESPATCHED	
Sign: 	
Date: 16/3/2022	

Minutes of Consultation held in September-November 2021			
Consultation Place	Kothapalem Village	Date	21 st September, 2021, 26 th October and 02 nd November, 2021
Purpose	Stakeholder Consultations at Village Level	Village	Kothapalem
Stakeholder Involved/ Attendees/ Participants	Landowners, SDC, Tirupati, MRO-B.N. Kandriga, VRO Kothapalem and VRO Routhsurmala		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land owners demanded the compensation amount as per actual market rate and R&R assistance as per New LA act RFCTLARR,2013 • Many farms have Bores /Tube wells for water, while Telugu Ganga Water scheme is used for irrigation and the fields are rain-dependent • Some of the farmers have bores in the agriculture land for which they have taken credit to be paid off • Landowners expecting employment for the graduates from the subproject • Crops like groundnut and paddy are cultivated in the farmlands • Among most of the lands, half of it is two season crops and the remaining are one season crop • Presently the livelihood is agriculture in their fields • Agriculture is the only employment option at present • Some of the villages are auto drivers. • Women in the region are also interested in skill development training program • Educational &Medical facilities are available in Shrikalahasti town • Women in the study area participate in decision making at the household and community level • Drinking water is available in the village and the quality is good, • The farmland soil is fertile, the crops in the region include paddy groundnut and sugarcane • The people are taking the benefits of the government scheme and they are approachable of the people • The houses in the village have toilet facilities and behavioural change is gradually happening among people • Wet waste and organic waste is decomposed and used as manure • Village infrastructure such as internal roads should be improved 			

Photographs of Field Visit and Interactions with land owners Kothapalem by SDC-Tirupati, MRO, VRO Kothapalem and VRO Routhurmala (November 2021)



Interacting with land owners Kothapalem SDC-Tirupati, MRO, VRO Kothapalem and VRO Routhurmala



Field Visit and Interacting with land owners Kothapalem SDC-Tirupati, MRO, VRO Kothapalem and VRO Routhurmala



Field Visit and Interacting with land owners Kothapalem SDC-Tirupati, MRO, VRO Kothapalem and VRO Routhurmala.



Field Visit and Interacting with land owners Kothapalem SDC-Tirupati, MRO, VRO Kothapalem and VRO Routhurmala.



Interacting with land owners Kothapalem SDC-Tirupati, MRO, VRO Kothapalem and VRO **Routhurmala**.



Interacting with land owners Kothapalem SDC-Tirupati, MRO, VRO Kothapalem and VRO **Routhurmala**.



Interacting with land owners Kothapalem SDC-Tirupati, MRO, VRO Kothapalem and VRO Routhsurmala..

Field Visit and Interacting with land owners Kothapalem SDC-Tirupati, MRO, VRO Kothapalem and VRO Routhsurmala.

List of Participants during Social Consultation with land owners of CETP Location within start-up area at Kothapalem village

PALLAMALA P, KOTHA PALEM			
SRNO	NAME	Contact number	signature
1.	P. SUDHAKAR	9000479774	P. Sudhakar
2.	P. Meeraiah	9848582801	P. Meeraiah
3.	Y. PADMAIAH	9440797981	Y. Padmaiah
4.	V. BHASKAR	9494585210	V. Bhaskar
5.	A. Subbareddy	8563718079	A. Subbareddy
6.	G. Subbaramiah	9000568025	G. Subbaramiah
7.	G. Ankaiah	9494203023	G. Ankaiah
8.	M. Nadamuni	9490832310	M. Nadamuni
9.	S. Nadamuni	9490238025	S. Nadamuni
10.	G. Guraviah	9490838025	G. Guraviah

POrta of Gummidiguta 2/11/21

SNO	NAME	contact NUMBER	Signature
1	G. Gopal Naidu	9666942780	G. Gopal Naidu
2	G. Venkatramana Naidu	7997930277	G. Venkatramana Naidu
3	S. Yanadi Naidu	9949932645	S. Yanadi Naidu
4	G. Krishna Naidu	9949932645	G. Krishna Naidu
5	G. Chenchu Naidu	7887928410	G. Chenchu Naidu
6	G. Chendurama Naidu	9440798085	G. Chendurama Naidu
7	K. Venkata Ramanaiah	9500484342	K. Venkata Ramanaiah
8	G. Ramanadham Naidu	9490954520	G. Ramanadham Naidu
9	G. Sanjeeva Naidu	9704878081	G. Sanjeeva Naidu
10	K. Papaiah	8500867577	K. Papaiah

Minutes of Consultation Earlier Consultations			
Consultation Place	Sastri Yanadhi Colony	Date	September 18, 2018
Purpose	Resettlement & Rehabilitation of Sastri Yanadhi Colony	Village	Sastri Yanadhi Colony
Stakeholder Involved/ Attendees/ Participants	Sastri Yanadhi Colony people, APIIC representatives, LNTIEL Team		
<p>The Colony 26 PAFs are losing their agriculture lands by the proposed subproject. Sastri Yanadhi Colony is in the midst of the project site and will not be affected and has 50 houses. The houses are mostly semi pucca or pucca houses. The consultations were conducted in the Colony which focused to their living standards, women's role at various levels, the project creating a safe buffer zone for the settlement, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Houses have no individual water connection • Presently men and women are engaged in agricultural labourers or NREGA for their livelihood • Agriculture and related work are less in nearby areas due to lack of irrigation facility • Crops are rain fed in the region • In the Colony drinking water is available and the quality is good, however, the taps are situated in common areas • Every household has electricity which is being provided by the government for free • Nearby market area for grocery is at Palamala village which is approx. 5.0 km away • For higher education above 7th standard is in Shrikalahasti town • Hospital and medical facility for pre and post maternity is at Shrikalahasti town which is 11.0 km away • From the settlement 5 children are studying in high school and about 20 children in the primary school • Many children do not continue higher education • Liquor consumption is a common practice among the men in the settlement but women and children are not troubled as no nuisance is created by them • Some of the major festivals celebrated in the settlement are Sankranthi, Ganesh Chaturthi, Dusherra, Diwali, Ugadi • Most of the elderly persons are getting the benefit of Old age pension scheme • Marriageable age of women in the settlement is 20 years and for men it is 22 years of age • Mostly the marriage is within the community or in the nearby village, however, there are no restrictions • Waste of the settlement is dumped outside the village without segregation and is burned • For manure they collect the organic waste which can be decomposed and rest of the waste is thrown mostly individually and burned • Ration is available at government ration shops in which only rice and sugar are only available • Women participation in decision making at various levels such as household, community is considered very important • Some of the persons in the hamlets does not have Aadhaar card due to which they are not getting benefits of the government schemes • Women are keen to participate if skill development training is given to them • During consultation, a woman who lost her one eye demands some extra provisions 			

Minutes of Consultation Earlier Consultations**Conclusion**

- People are illiterate or barely educated
- They have no skill training or any specific technical and/or artisan skill
- Provision for any especially abled person will be provided as per the provisions of the rules and regulations
- Willingness to participate in the skill development program is a positive sign
- Women keenly participated during the consultations as well as during Census Socio Economic survey also showed the interest
- Around the area there is a school Tribal welfare school, water tank
- The premises were clean and everyone has toilets but the usage behaviour is less
- The demand of the people are improved housing facilities with basic amenities and provisions for employment



Minutes of Consultation Earlier Consultations



Minutes of Consultation No.2

Consultation Place	Tribal Welfare Primary School & Anaganwadi	Date	September 18, 2018
Purpose	Resettlement & Rehabilitation of Tribal Welfare Primary School, Sastri Yanadhi Colony	Village	Sastri Yanadhi Colony
Stakeholder Involved/ Attendees/ Participants	School Teacher and Head of the Tribal Welfare School, APIIC representative, LNTIEL Team		
Tribal welfare school and anaganwadi is across the road of the village. Suggestions, comments about the project were asked			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tribal Welfare Primary School opened in 2006 • Only one teacher operates for the classes from 1st to 6th standard • At present the school strength are 18 students which are from the Sastri Yanadhi Colony • Infrastructure wise the school has a single classroom a porch area, ground area, toilets • The school is operating from one single rooms for 1st to 3rd standard and the porch area outside for 4th to 6th standard • The school timings are 9:00 am to 3:00 pm • Females in the hamlet generally stop going to school after 6th standard • The teacher revealed that there are security reasons such as eve teasing incidents from another village especially from SC colony • The reason hamlet people are not willing to shift with other settlements is mainly security reason • The drinking water in the school is available • The quality of drinking water facility is good 			

- Midday meals is available in the school with the prescribed diet chart for students
- Eggs are part of the meal which is provided by government
- For each student, the subsidize meal accounts to be ₹4.35/-
- The schoolteacher is expecting the school to become bigger with more than one classroom, with separate toilet for girls and boys, digital classroom facility with computer and internet connection for the children, outdoor play area with sufficient playground and other facilities for children
- The teacher comes to school through local transport buses from her village to school
- Many in the Colony do not value the benefit of education

Conclusion

- Hamlet residents do not understand the value of education
- Females are not encouraged for higher education due to the reported cases of eve teasing
- Efforts need to be taken to improve the facilities in school
- To encourage hamlet people for higher education is by building Pucca roads or approach road is provided directly to the main road for village buses
- Reporting of eve teasing incidences should be made aware to the authority, followed up action



Minutes of Consultation No.3

Consultation Place	Routhusuramala	Date	September 18, 2018
Purpose	Stakeholder Consultations at Village Level	Village	Routhusuramala
Stakeholder Involved/ Attendees/ Participants	Direct and indirect landowners, APIIC officials, LNTIEL Team		
Affected persons losing the land, the expectations of land losers			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking water availability in the village • In the house water taps are not available • The daily water requirement is fulfilled by the water taps in the common areas • Telugu Ganga water scheme water and rain fed agriculture are the source of water irrigation • There are almost 87 households in the village • Some of the village people are not able to get the benefit of government pensions as different their age is mentioned in the Aadhaar card and ration card • Presently the livelihood in the village is mainly agriculture labourer and NREGA • NREGA funds have not been received from many months • Daily wages for men and women are ₹120/day • There is no learned skill such as technical and artisans 			

Minutes of Consultation No.3

- From the village more than 20 children are studying higher education above 10th standard
- Women are safe and secured no incidences of eve teasing nature is reported
- The village people want to invest the money in buying lands, paying debts with the compensation amount
- Village people are willing to start small shops for a continuous income with the compensation amount
- Women together wants to start dairy farming business with the compensation amount
- Women in the village participate in the decision-making process at household as well as community level
- Waste in the village is disposed outside including plastics and are burned
- Wet waste or organic waste is decomposed to be used as manure
- Every household have toilets and they behavioural change in using it
- Appropriate water supply in the village but due to repair of pipeline and motor the supply gets disturbed
- Houses in the village are in decrepit condition and during the rainy season water leakage is one of the most common problem
- Electricity in the village is not regular due to continuous breakage of cables
- Require a ration shop in the village as presently, it is about 5.0 km away
- Kerosene is not easily available in the ration store
- Village people expressed their concern that private company operating in the region assured them employment. Till date they have not fulfilled their assurance and they do not allow them to apply
- The previous experience has led them to doubt about the project development and employment opportunities
- There are some persons who lost their one eye due to working for the quarries
- People in the village are facing problem in old age pensions
- Drinking among men is a common but women and children have not faced any trouble
- People reported that they will not like if any assurance is given to them during the time of taking land and later if it is not fulfilled
- They are willing to learn new skills for employment

Conclusion

- Skill development training program has to be incorporated
- No employment assurance was given to the people by the project
- Regarding the existing company, which is not offering job, they were told that they may take this up with District Collector
- Problems in identity card to be reported to the appropriate authority for help
- Suggestions of nearby ration shop has been noted and as per the appropriate rules and regulations the suggestions will be proposed



Minutes of Consultation No.3



Minutes of Consultation No.4

Consultation Place	Kothapalem Village	Date	September 19, 2018
Purpose	Stakeholder Consultations at Village Level	Village	Kothapalem
Stakeholder Involved/ Attendees/ Participants	Direct and Indirect Landowners, APIIC Team, LNTIEL Team		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation amount the village people expecting for land is ₹10.0 lakh/acre • The compensation amount will be invested in buying new lands • Compensation amount will also be utilized for clearing the debts and start small business-like small retail shops • Some of the farmers have bores in the agriculture land for which they have taken credit to be repaid • Landowners expecting employment for the graduates in the village • Crops like groundnut and paddy are cultivated in the farmlands • Among most of the lands half of it are two season crops and the remaining are one season crop • Agriculture in the region is rain fed • Presently the livelihood is agriculture in their own fields • Also, they are engaged as agriculture labourers and work in NREGA • Agriculture is the only employment option at present • Some of the village are auto drivers also • Women in the region are also interested in skill development training program at present there are no technical or artisan's skill among the people • Higher education children study in Shrikalahasti town • Medical facilities are also available in Shrikalahasti town • Village people have not reported any eve teasing, the village is safe and secure • Marriage age of girls is 20 years and boys are 22 years approximately • Marriage is among the village families or nearby villages only • Dowry is common practice among the village people • Women in the study area participate in decision making at household and community level • Drinking water is available in the village and the quality is good, however due to any damage or repairs, then there are problems 			

Minutes of Consultation No.4

- Many farms have borewells for water, while Telugu Ganga Water scheme is used for irrigation and the fields are rain dependent
- The farmland soil is fertile, the crops in the region include paddy groundnut and sugarcane
- The people are taking the benefits of government scheme
- Presently many of the farmers have taken benefit of the government loan of ₹40,000/ acre at the interest rate of 0.75%
- The houses in the village have toilet facilities and behavioural change is gradually happening among people; Waste is disposed outside the village and including plastics are burned
- Wet waste and organic waste are decomposed and used as manure
- Approximately 35% of the household live as joint families
- Pollution problem in village is not there, but occasionally foul smell from industry which is 2.0 km away
- The locals are not satisfied with the enjoyment survey of the revenue as in many cases barren lands is recorded as barren lands in spite of it being cultivable land
- Village infrastructure such as internal roads should be improved
- Water taps at the household level
- Approximately 20 members are differently abled are residing in the village
- The major festivals celebrated are Sankranti, Ganesh Chaturthi, Dusherra, etc
- Non-veg food is prevalent in the region but it is consumed weekly once only
- Entertainment among the household is television

Conclusion

- Skill development training will help in improving their earning capacity
- No assurance of employment by the project was given
- If differently abled persons are going to lose their lands, assistance as per the provisions available, in addition to the compensation will be given



Minutes of Consultation No.4**Minutes of Consultation No.5**

Consultation Place	Gowdamala Village	Date	September 19, 2018
Purpose	Stakeholder Consultations at Village Level	Village	Gowdamala & BS Puram
Stakeholder Involved/ Attendees/ Participants	Direct & Indirect Land Losers of Gowdamala & BS Puram, APIIC Team and LNTIEL Team		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The compensation amount will be used to buy land, clear the credits • They also want to start small shops for regular income in the area • Many of the villagers are losing their entire lands which is their only source of livelihood • They are afraid that after the lands are acquired, how they will survive • The young persons in the village are expecting employment of skilled as well as unskilled level • Some of the village people are skilled in driving and welding to earn their livelihood • Some people during consultations objected that in the enjoyment survey their names were not included, • APIIC is a government body which is providing opportunities to the private companies, but the village people are not assured of the employment in these private companies • The industry set up should be planned in such a way that non-polluting industries should be near to the village • Skill development training program for the educated and uneducated ones should be designed • The skill development training should be for both men and women • Hospital should be constructed in the village before the industrial set up • Presently most of the villagers are engaged as daily wagers who work as agricultural labourers • Drinking water quality is good and available • The source of water irrigation in the farmland is Telugu Ganga irrigation project, individual bore wells and rains • The soil is fertile in nature and there are two season crops • Government schemes are being used by the village people • At times foul smell from industries nearby comes • Women are involved and their decision are valued both at household and community level • Waste from the household is disposed outside the village and including plastics it is burned • Wet and organic waste is decomposed to be used as manure • Each household have toilets and gradually behavioural change is coming in them • For higher education which 7th standard and above is in Srikalahasthi 			

Minutes of Consultation No.4

- For medical facilities including pre and post birth delivery support, and deliveries is referred to Srikalahasthi
- Major festivals celebrated are Sankranti, Ganesh Chaturthi, Dusherra
- Ration shops are 5.0 km away which they want within the village
- No eve teasing incidents have been reported
- Recreational activities of the people are watching cinema or television
- Liquor consumption is less among the village people; however, no problem has been caused to women and children.

Conclusion

- The survey numbers which are not recorded under the enjoyment survey because these lands are government lands which are not assigned to any farmer
- These survey number once identified will be confirmed that they are under their name or not
- Farmers working on the unregistered land will be counted as land less farmers/ agricultural labourers and will be getting assistance as per the entitlements approved for the project
- The suggestion that non-polluting industries should be around the villages has been conveyed



Appendix 4: Comparison between LARR Act 2013⁵¹ and ADB SPS 2009

SI. No	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and Provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Framework of VCICDP
Policy Objectives				
1	Avoid involuntary resettlement (IR) wherever feasible	✓	Social Impact assessment (SIA) should include: (i) whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare minimum extent needed for the project; (ii) whether land acquisition at an alternate place has been considered and found not feasible. [Ref: Section 4 sub-section 4(d) and 4(e)]	
2	If involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, minimise involuntary resettlement by exploring viable alternate project design	x		In Para 36 (ii), the principles of Resettlement Framework address this requirement.
3	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]	-
Scope of Application				
4	Involuntary acquisition of land	✓	In the definition of affected family, it includes 'a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired' [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c (i)]	
5	Involuntary restriction of land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.	✓	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	

⁵¹ The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

Sl. No	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and Provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Framework of VCICDP
			includes gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk and boatmen and such livelihood is affected due to acquisition of land' [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c (vi)]	
Eligibility Criteria				
6	Those who have formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part	✓	In the definition of affected family, it includes 'a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired' [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c (i)]	
7	Those who do not have formal legal rights to land lost but who have a claim to such land that are recognized or recognizable under national laws	✓	In the definition of affected family, it includes 'the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights recognised under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 due to acquisition of land'; and also includes 'a member of the family who has been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition'. [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c(iii) and (v)]	
8	Those who have neither formal legal rights nor recognised or recognizable claim to land lost	x		In para 37(iii) of the Resettlement Framework, under eligibility criteria, this is addressed.
9	Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.	x		In para 38 of the Resettlement Framework, the cut-off date has been defined.
Policy Principles				

Sl. No	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and Provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Framework of VCICDP
10	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities and concerned non-government originations	✓	Whenever a SIA is required, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the SIA Report. [Ref: Section 5]	
11	Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns.	✓	For the purpose of providing speedy disposal of disputes relating to land acquisition. Compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, establish, by notification. one or more Authorities to be known as "the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority" [Ref: Section 51 sub-section 1]	The Resettlement Framework provides for a District level GRC to resolve grievances in the First Level and the appellate authority at the Second Level of grievance resolution mechanism, prior to referring/approaching the LARR authority
12	Preference to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.	✓	Land for land is recommended in irrigation projects and in projects where SC/ST is involved equivalent land. [Ref: Second Schedule S.No.2]	Land for land option, if feasible, is provided in the EM. If not feasible, then cash compensation at replacement cost has been provided
13	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii)	ü	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)]	

SI. No	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and Provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Framework of VCICDP
	transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.			
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	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 timeline 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	ü	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	

SI. No	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and Provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Framework of VCICDP
	stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders		<p>Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed, and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government. [Ref: Section 6 sub-section 1]</p> <p>Further the commissioner shall cause the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation. As the case may be, and the offices of the district collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and 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	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

SI. No	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and Provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Framework of VCICDP
			from the date of the award made under section 30. [Ref: Section 38 - sub-section 1]	
19	Monitoring and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	✓	The Central Government may, whenever necessary for national or inter-state projects, constitute a National Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act. [Ref: Section 48 - sub-section 1]	The Resettlement Framework provides for internal and external monitoring of LARR

Note: Provisions of the Constitution of India and relevant national and state acts and policy framework to ensure protection of scheduled tribes, are aligned with the ADB's indigenous people's safeguards requirements.

Appendix 5: Summary of Resettlement Plan for Disclosure to Affected Persons and Local Communities

(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 Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC, the implementing agency) has prepared this Resettlement Plan for *Development of Major Infrastructure and Utilities in Start-up area of Chittoor South Cluster of Srikalahasthi Node*, one of the sub-projects that is being proposed for improvements under VCICDP investment program. This Resettlement Plan addresses social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, removal of squatters and 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. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited proposes to develop an industrial cluster in **2627.65 acres** of land in Chittoor south. There shall be 1235.56 acres industrial plots and 102.63 acres residential plots. The proposed cluster shall be connected to the national highway through a new road proposed to be constructed by Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation (APRDC) under project 1 of VCICDP. The bulk water supply sub project for industrial clusters in southern region of affected person proposed under VCICDP project 2 shall provide bulk water supply to the cluster. The subproject proposed here shall construct internal roads, storm water drains, water treatment plant, clear water transmission lines, sump and reservoirs, internal water supply pipelines, electrical sub stations, internal power distribution lines with street lighting, administration and flatted factory buildings, green belt and greening and entry arches. APIIC shall be the implementing agency and the entire works shall be procured through a single works contract package.

4. The infrastructure proposed under the subproject for the development of the industrial cluster in 2627.65 acres of land in Chittoor south will result in industries coming up in the cluster leading to industrial development of the region. There will be employment generation, entrepreneurs will establish ancillary units, service providers will gain opportunity to meet the needs of the growing industries, skilled and unskilled persons in the neighbourhood will get employment, townships will come up to meet the housing demand, business will flourish and

standard of living of the people in the region will improve. However, the subproject will involve acquisition of private land and assigned land for the proposed infrastructure improvements.

Subproject Impacts

5. The project start-up area will involve acquisition of 161.03 acres of private land and resumption of 1494.70 acres of assigned land. Further, the subproject involves transfer of 971.92 acres of government land which includes 399.31 acres of government land (under Village Site, Road/ Cart Track, Stream/ Kaluva / TGP Canal, Tank and Quarries) that will remain unaltered and use status unchanged. The involuntary resettlement impacts involve impact to 874 families (refer details summarised in Table 1 of resettlement plan for further information).

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 assigned landowners, the enjoyment survey⁵² for the subproject will be the cut-off date. There will be adequate notification of cut-off date and measures will be taken to prevent encroachments/squatting after the cut-off date is established.

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

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

⁵² Enjoyment survey is conducted by the government to confirm extent, boundary and enjoyment/use/occupation status of the affected assigned land parcels.

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:

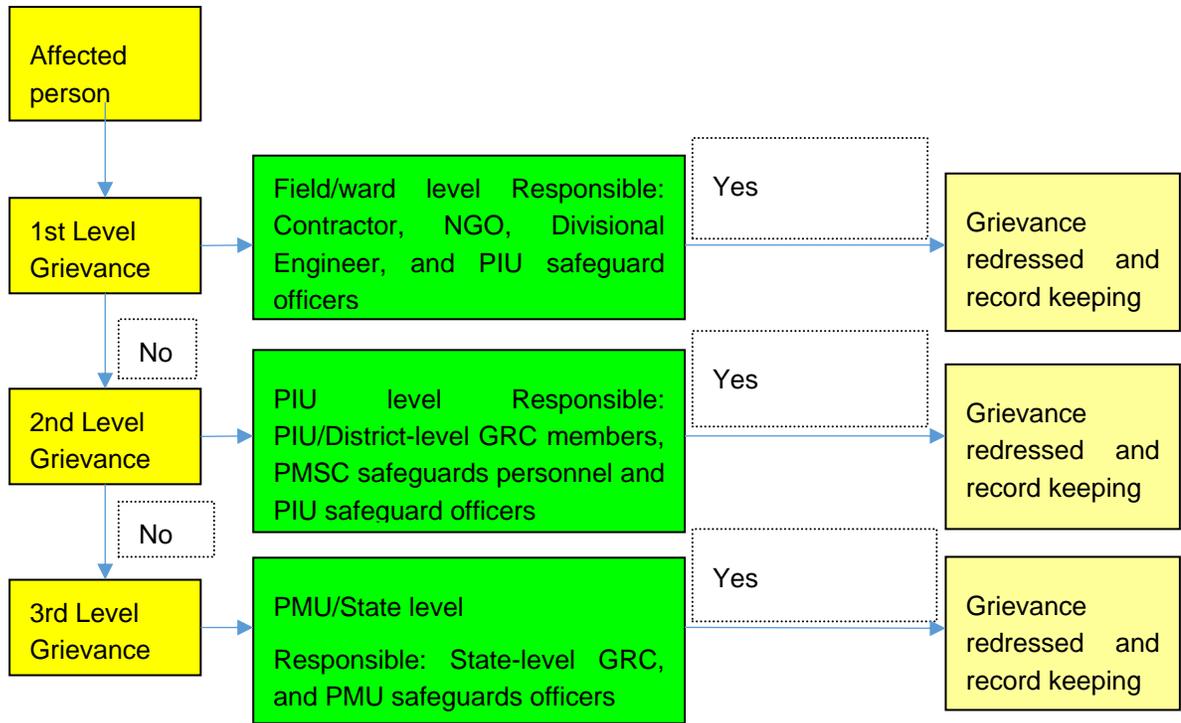
- (i) Compensation for the loss of land, crops/trees at their replacement cost;
- (ii) Compensation for structures (residential/commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- (iii) Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/wage income and income restoration assistance;
- (iv) Alternate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

12. GRC will be established at three-levels, the first will be at Zonal Manager level in PIU, the second will be the GRC constituted at District level and the third will be at the State level (PMU), to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected persons concerns, complaints and grievances.



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

VCICDP Grievance Redress Mechanism

PIU Level Contact	2nd Level GRC	3rd Level GRC

**Appendix 6: Government Order - Grievance Redressal Mechanism
(GO.RT.No.163 dated 08-06-2018)**

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 2nd 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:-

1st 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.

2nd 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-

3rd 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.

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- 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 Prl. Secretary to CM (GSP)

Sc/Sf

//FORWARDED BY: ORDER//

SECTION OFFICER

Appendix 7: 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 8: Indicative Terms of Reference for the NGO/Agency to Assist PIU in Resettlement Plan Implementation

A. Project Background

1. Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) has taken up the implementation of the Visakhapatnam to Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program (VCICDP) and has 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) and Due Diligence Reports (DDR) 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 and DDR are prepared for subprojects where there are no involuntary resettlement impacts.

4. The resettlement plan 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. The DDR provide detail of subproject components and documents to establish that the subproject does not involve any involuntary resettlement impact.

5. The PMU has decided to call in for the services of Resettlement Plan 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/NGO to assist APIIC/APRDC in RP implementation. The complete list of the subprojects is given as Annexure 1.

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 displaced persons in compiling all documents and papers required for receipt of compensation;
- (v) to provide support and information to displaced persons for income restoration, skill training opportunities;
- (vi) assist the displaced persons in relocation to resettlement site and rehabilitation, including counselling, and coordination with local authorities/line departments;
- (vii) 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;
- (viii) to conduct meaningful consultations and maintain records of consultations with affected persons including meeting minutes, photographs and signature sheets;
- (ix) assist to translate the summary of resettlement plan/RIPP in local language for disclosure and disseminate to displaced persons;
- (x) to assist APIIC/APRDC with contractual responsibilities of the subproject, such as compliance with labour laws, prohibition of child labour, and gender issues;
- (xi) to extend support to PMSC and external monitor with required data and consultation details;
- (xii) 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:
 - shall assist the Manager- Social Safeguards and Communications in respective PIUs (in APIIC/APRDC) in carrying out the implementation of the Resettlement Plan;
 - conduct census and socio-economic survey of the displaced persons based on final subproject scope and design;
 - 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.
 - shall ensure that the displaced persons receive their entitlements, project supported skill training as per their eligibility in accordance with the Resettlement Plan/RIPP;
 - assist displaced persons in compiling all documents and papers required for receipt of compensation and other entitlements;
 - 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.

- Support agency / NGO is expected to capture audio-visual documentation of important gatherings and consultation meetings in coordination with relevant expert from PMSC;
 - 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;
 - shall assist the displaced persons in redressing their grievances through the project GRM. The NGO is expected
 - 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;
 - shall assist APIIC/APRDC to translate the summary of resettlement plan/RIPP in local language for disclosure and disseminate to displaced persons;
 - shall assist Manager- Social Safeguards in translating the summary of Resettlement Plan in local language for disclosure and disseminate to displaced persons;
 - 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;
 - 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;
 - 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;
 - 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:
- 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;
 - 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;
 - 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;
 - 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;

- 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;
- shall assist PMSC with survey database of displaced persons and consultation details during updating of Resettlement Plan/RIPP;
- 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;
- 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;
- shall develop rapport between the displaced persons and the project authority, particularly the 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;
- shall prepare monthly action plans with targets in consultation with the Manager- Social Safeguards and Communications;
- 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;
- 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;
- 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;
- 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);
- in all of these, consider women as a special focus group, and deal with them with care and sympathy;
- 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;
 - 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;
 - shall assist displaced person to identify and select the relocation sites;
 - shall assist displaced person to rehabilitate/ reconstruct their livelihood at the new relocation areas; and
 - shall support APIIC / APRDC and PMSC in the resettlement plan monitoring.
 - 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
 - shall nominate a suitable person (from the staff of the NGO) to assist the displaced persons in the GRC;
 - shall make the displaced persons aware of the existence of GRM structure and grievance redressal committees (GRCs);
 - 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;
 - 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
 - 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
 - in addition to counselling and providing information to displaced persons, shall carry out periodic consultation with displaced persons and other stakeholders throughout the duration of this contract;
 - should organize meetings and appraise the communities about the schedule/progress of civil works; and
 - 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

- 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;
 - shall assist APIIC in conducting the Resettlement and Rehabilitation award enquiry.
- (vi) Monitoring and Reporting
- 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
- 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:
- (i) 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;
 - (ii) 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;
 - (iii) prepare and submit quarterly reports on a regular basis, to be submitted to the PMU;
 - (iv) submit a completion report at the end of the contract period summarizing the actions taken during the project, the methods and personnel used to carry out the assignment, and a summary of support/assistance given to the displaced persons;
 - (v) all other reports/documentation as described in these terms of reference;
 - (vi) record minutes of all meetings; and
 - (vii) four copies of each report shall be submitted to APIIC/APRDC together with one soft copy of each report in the CD

F. 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.

E. 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

S.No	Task Description	Time for completion
1.	Inception Report	At the end of the 4 th week after commencement of services
2.	a. Joint verification, issue of identity card and submission of corrected data, if any, including proposal for replacement and upgradation of community assets	At the end of the 2 nd month after commencement of services
	b. Additional and /or missing census survey records of displaced persons (to be collected only after due approval of such cases by Manager-Social Safeguards and Communications in writing) including profiles of displaced person in such survey	At the end of the 3 rd month after commencement of services
3.	Monthly Progress 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 th month after commencement of services
5.	Disbursement of the entitlements for another 25% of total affected persons	At the end of the 7 th month after commencement of services
6.	Disbursement of the entitlements for another 25% of total affected persons	At the end of the 9 th month after commencement of services
7.	a. Disbursement of the entitlements for remaining 25% of total affected persons	At the end of the 12 th month after commencement of services
	b. Facilitating resettlement of displaced persons to the resettlement site(s)	
8.	Draft Final Report summarizing the action taken and other resettlement works to be fulfilled by the Support Agency/NGO	One month before the service / 23 rd 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 th 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
Key Professionals			
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.
Non-Key Staff			
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

Appendix 9: Collector Order on Land Value Determination

A: District Collector Order on Land value Determination for Subproject villages (Ref: RC. No: Roc. No. G2/1155/2016 dated 22.10.2018)

//REVENUE DEPARTMENT//

From
Sri V.Kanaka Narasa Reddy, M.A.,
Revenue Divisional Officer,
Tirupati

To
The Zonal Manager,
Tirupati.

Roc F /1319/2017, dated: 23 -12.2019

Sir,

Sub:- APIIC – VCIC – Startup Area - Tirupati Zone- Land Acquisition – South Block
Release of funds towards payment of compensation – Requested – Regarding.

Ref:- Requisitions filed by the Zonal Manager, APIIC, Tirupati

@@@

It is to inform that, in pursuance to the requisitions filed for acquisition of Patta/DKT/Govt. lands of following villages in references cited, survey and Sub Division work has been completed.

It is further submitted that with regard to Startup Area an extent of 58.35 A.C. of Patta land and 1173.93 A.C. of DKT land is pending including CFMS payment pending extent i.e. totally 1232.28 A.C. is pending for deposit of funds.

The details are as following.

Sl.No.	Name of the Mandal	Name of the Village	Balance Demand Extent required			
			Patta	DKT	Govt.	Total
1	Thottambedu	Routhusuramala	19.33	166.23	0.00	185.56
2	Thottambedu	Gowdamala	0.00	31.37	0.00	31.37
3	Thottamebdu	Kothapalem	39.02	718.41	0.00	757.43
4	Thottambedu	Alathuru	0.00	218.36	0.00	218.36
5	Thottambedu	B.S.Puram	0.00	39.56	0.00	39.56
		TOTAL	58.35	1173.93	0	1232.28

Market value has also been fixed in regard to the assigned lands and payments are also made in certain villages accordingly.

Land acquisition proceedings will be initiated pertaining to patta lands shortly.

Hence I request to deposit the necessary funds towards compensation to the patta lands as well as exgratia to the balance extent of DKT and Patta lands as shown here under,

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Start up Area Extent payable			M/V. fixed Rate per Acre	Collector proceedings No. for MV Fixation	Funds required to the balance extent in Rs.	
		Patta	DKT	Total			Patta	DKT
1	Routhusuramala	19.33	166.23	185.56	800000	G2/923/17 Dated:20.07.16	15464000	122142000
2	Gowdamala	0.00	31.37	31.37	825000	G2/E.153106/18 Dt:14.08.2018	0	25880250
3	Kothapalem	39.02	718.41	757.43	625000	G2/E.153108/18 Dt:14.08.2018	24387500	449006250

4	Alathuru	0.00	218.36	218.36	750000	G2/E.151713/18 Dt:14.08.2018	0	163770000
5	B.S.Puram	0.00	39.56	39.56	625000	G2/E.153107/18 Dt:14.08.2018	0	24725000
		58.35	1173.93	1232.28			39851500	785523500

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Total Demand Required for the balance extent of Start up Area			Total Extent	Remarks
		Patta	DKT	Total		
1	Routhusuramala	15464000	122142000	137606000	185.56	1.An extent of 144.42 A.C. for an amount of Rs.10,46,94,000/- (PAO Approved but payment not made) 2.Patta land Extent 19.33 A.C. for Rs.1,54,64,000/- 3.DKT Pending Extent:21.81 for Rs.1,74,48,000/-
2	Gowdamala	0	25880250	25880250	31.37	An extent of 31.37 A.C. is pending DKT for Rs.2,58,80,250-00
3	Kothapalem	24387500	449006250	473393750	757.43	1.Patta land Extent 39.02 A.C. for Rs.2,43,87,500/- 2.DKT Land extent 718.41 A.C. for Rs.44,90,06,250/-
4	Alathuru	0	163770000	163770000	218.36	1.An extent of 72.12 A.C. for an amount of Rs.5,40,90,000/- bills submitted in CFMS but cancelled due to technical reasons and requested for budget 2. An extent of 146.24 A.C. is pending DKT extent for an amount of Rs.10,96,80,000/-
5	B.S.Puram	0	24725000	24725000	39.56	An extent of 39.56 A.C. is pending DKT for Rs.2,47,25,000/-
		39851500	785523500	825375000	1232.28	

Rs.82,53,75,000-00(Rupees Eighty two Crore fifty three lakh seventy five thousand only)

I therefore request to release the funds at an earliest to take further necessary action in this regard.

Yours faithfully,


Revenue Divisional Officer
Tirupati



Copy submitted to the District Collector, Chittoor for favour of kind information.
Copy submitted to the Vice Chairman & Managing Director, APIIC Ltd., Mangalagiri for kind information and necessary action.

B: Collector Subsequent Order on Land Valuation (Enhanced) in Kothpalem

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DISTRICT COLLECTOR:: CHITTOOR
PRESENT:Dr.N.BHARATH GUPTA, I.A.S.,

G2/E-153108/2018

Dated: 07.11.2020

Sub:-**APIIC** – Chittoor District – Tirupati Division – B.N. Kandriga Mandal – Kothpalem Village – Extent Ac. 731.81 cents of DKT land – requested alienation for Establishment of Industrial Park – Sy. No. 84P etc – Exgratia Proposals for an extent of Acs.519.51 A.C.– Exgratia sanctioned with an amount of Rs.41,49,46,125/- Orders – Issued – Regarding.

Read:-1. Lr.No.ZO/TPT/APIIC/LA/B.N.Kandriga-Kothpalem /2015/725, dt.2.6.2015
2. This office Roc.E1/4424/2015/(3(i)C ell) dated 1.7.2015
3. Roc.No.SDC (LA)/02/2020 dt:06.11.2020 of SDC(LA), VCIC,Tirupati
4. This office Roc.No. G2/E.153108/2018 Dated:07.11.2020 (MV)
5. Roc.A/237/2015 dated: -11-2020 of the Tahsildar B.N.Kandriga.
6. Roc.No.SDC(LA)/02/2020 dated 17.11.2020 of the Special Deputy Collector(LA), VCIC, Tirupati.

ORDER:-

In the reference 1st read above the Zonal Manager, APIIC, Tirupati has submitted one set of requisition in Appendix-XXIV stating that the Vice Chairman & Managing Director, APIIC Ltd., Vijayawada has directed to file requisition proposals for alienation of lands Acs.494.93 cents of Government lands and an extent 731.81 cents of DKT lands in Kothpalem Village of B.N.kandriga mandal of Chittoor District for Establishment of Industrial Park.

Further in the reference 6th read above the Special Deputy Collector(LA), VCIC, Tirupati has reported that the survey work was initiated for the above mentioned lands and survey numbers and finalised extents as detailed below:-

Sl. No	Description	Total Extent A.C.
1	Total Land Requisitioned by the APIIC	801.26
2	Govt Lands	189.39
4	DKT Lands	611.87
5	Exgratia proposed for DKT lands	519.51
5(a)	Category A	486.42
5(b)	Category B	33.09
5(c)	Category C	0.00
5(d)	Category D	0.00
5(e)	Balance may be proposed as Govt Land	87.32
5(f)	Appeal pending before CCLA	5.04

In the reference 3rd read above the Special Deputy Collector(LA), VCIC/APIIC, Tirupati has recommended to fix the land value at the rate of Rs. 3,30,000/- per acre which works out to Rs. 3,30,000/- per acre x 1.25 Multiple factor = Rs. 4,12,500/- + Rs. 4,12,500 /- as 100% Solatium = Rs. 8,25,000/- per acre which is just and reasonable. According to the above rates, the market value has been proposed as detailed below.

For Dry & Wet lands

Sl. No.	Description	Rate per acre
1	Market value (excluding the multiplier factor) arrived as per the LARR Act 2013.	Rs.3,30,000/-
2	Add: Multiplier factor of 1.25 per acre.	Rs.82,500/-
3	Total market value proposed including 1.25 multiplier factor per acre (rounded off to)	Rs.4,12,500/-
4	Add: 100% Solatium per acre	Rs.4,12,500/-
5	Total value payable per acre (excluding additional market value of 12% and structure and tree value)	Rs.8,25,000/-

In the reference 6th read above the Special Deputy Collector(LA), VCIC, Tirupati has submitted exgratia proposals for an extent of Ac.519.51 cents to 350 beneficiaries (Category-A Extent Ac.486.42cents for 338 beneficiaries and Category-B Extent Ac.33.09 cents for 12 beneficiaries) with an amount of Rs.41,49,46,125/-

Further it is reported that she has verified with regard to the genuineness and possession/enjoyment of the individuals with reference to the records viz. Adangals, ROR IB, Pattadar Pass Books and Title Deds possessed by the individuals and recommended for sanction of exgratia to the assignees for the lands resumed/acquired for an extent of Ac.519.51 cents of Kothapalem Village of B.N.Kandriga mandal for establishment of Industrial park. The details of the exgratia is as detailed below:-

Sl. No	Name of Village	Category	No of beneficiaries	Extent Ac. cts	Rate per Acre in Rs.	Exgratia amount in Rs.
1	Kothapalem	A	338	486.42	8,25,000/-	Rs.40,12,96,500/-
2	Kothapalem	B	12	33.09	4,12,500/-	Rs. 1,36,49,625/-
	Total		350	519.51		Rs.41,49,46,125/-

(Rs.41,49,46,125/- Rupees forty one crores forty nine lakhs forty six thousands one hundred and twenty five only).

In the circumstances reported by the Special Deputy Collector(LA), VCIC/APIIC, Tirupati sanction is hereby accorded for payment of exgratia for an extent of Ac.519.19 cents with an amount of Rs.41,49,46,125/- (Rupees forty one crores forty nine lakhs forty six thousands one hundred and twenty five only) for lands resumed/acquired in Kothapalem Village of B.N.Kandriga mandal for establishment of Industrial Park under VCIC Corridor.

The Special Deputy Collector(LA), VCIC/APIIC/ Tirupati /Land Acquisition Officer is authorized to pay exgratia to the assignees after satisfying himself about the eligibility of the assignees before releasing the exgratia amount now sanctioned by taking consent. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittoor shall also ensure that DKT holders or their Rightful Legal heirs shall have been in full enjoyment/possession of the Agricultural land so assigned and having valid pattas/titles in this regard for which he is claiming land acquisition compensation/exgratia, as the case may be before making disbursement all such claims to the assignees.

No ex-gratia shall be paid if any alienation of land has taken place or if the assignee is not eligible for assignment of lands as per norms at the time of assignment.

Appendix 10: Compensation Payment Receipt

A: Payment Receipt by an assigned land holder (sample 1)



FORM - C

I work for which the land
 was acquired : For Establishment of Industrial Park
 assigned by District Collector
 No. : 22/227/2019
 Date : 13.09.2019

Name of the payee : **K.Raghavaiah S/o Late Lakshmaiah**

I, **K.Raghavaiah S/o Late Lakshmaiah**, is hereby acknowledge to have received **Rs.21,20,000 /- (Rupees Twenty One Lakhs Twenty Thousands) only** on account of Ex-gratia for the land taken up by the Govt. as detailed below.

Village : Routhusuramala Mandal : Thottambedu District : Chittoor

Sy.No.	Extent	Sy.SD NO. as per Record	Extent as per Record in Acc.	Sy.No as per ROR	Extent acquired	Ex-gratia amount
202	9.69	202/3	1.56	202/3	1.56	1248000
203	9.69	202/4	1.09	202/4	1.09	872000
Total					2.65	2120000

X K Raghavaiah
 Signature of the Assignee/L.R.

S. Lakshmi
 Subinspector
 Thottambedu

Passed for **Rs.21,20,000 /- (Rupees Twenty One Lakhs Twenty Thousands) only**

[Signature]
 Spl. Deputy Collector (SDC)
 Land acquisition, APIC
 Tirupati

Received **Rs.21,20,000 /- (Rupees Twenty One Lakhs Twenty Thousands) only**
 Paid by online to bank account.

X K Raghavaiah
 Signature of payee

Witness :

-
- [Signature]*

VRO
Routhusuramala

[Signature]
 Mandal Revenue Inspector
Thottambedu

S. Lakshmi
 Talsikar
 Thottambedu

FORM CC

S/N	Name of the DKT Pattadar/ Assignee/ IO(1) Pattadar	Name of the Employer/ Father/ Husband	Sy.No	Total Extent	Sy.No.& Sub Div as per Record.	Extent	Sy.NO as per ROR	Extent	Category	Rate per Acre including 100% solution	Exgratia Amount	Grand Total	Aadhar Number	Bank Account	Name of the Bank	Branch Name	Ifsc Code	Signature of the Awardee	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1	K.Lakshminish	K.Raghavish So.Late Lakshminish	201	0.40	202/3	1.54	202/3	1.56	A	60000	124800	124800	200170170129	5001100910903	Canara Bank	Seelakavatti	CNR2000000	X K S K S S G	
			202	0.09	202/4	1.09	202/4	1.09	A	80000	87200	87200							
Total								2.65				212000							

Rs.21,20,000/- (Rupees Twenty One Lakhs Twenty Thousands) only

VRO
ROUTHUSURAMALA

[Handwritten Signature]
K. S. K. S. S. G.

[Handwritten Signature]
TAHSEEDAR
THOTTAMBEDU

[Handwritten Signature]
SPL. DEPUTY COLLECTOR
LAND ACQUISITION, APIC
TIRUPATI

B: Payment Receipt By an affected assigned land holder (sample 2)

**FORM - C**

work for which the land
 n acquired : For Establishment of Industrial Park
 d by District Collector : Progs.No.Roc. G2/923/2017
 Date : 30.06.2018

Name of the payee : **Y.Ramanamma W/o Chenchu Ramaiah**

I **Y.Ramanamma W/o Chenchu Ramaiah**, is here by acknowledge to have received **Rs.38,00,000/- (Rupees Thirty Eight Lakhs Only)** on account of Ex-gratia for the land taken up by the Govt. as detailed below .

Village : Routhusuramala Mandal : Thottambedu District : Chittoor

Sy.No.	Extent	Sy.SD No. as per Record	Extent as per Record in Aca.	Sy.NO as per ROR	Extent acquired	Ex-gratia amount
177	15.20	177/4	4.75	177/4	4.75	3800000
Total					4.75	3800000

X Y రామమ్మ

Signature of the Assignee/L.R.


 Tahsildar
 Thottambedu

Passed for **Rs.38,00,000/- (Rupees Thirty Eight Lakhs Only)**


 Spl. Deputy Collector (SDC)
 Land acquisition, APIC
 Tirupati

Received **Rs.38,00,000/- (Rupees Thirty Eight Lakhs Only)**

Paid by online to bank account.

X Y రామమ్మ
 Signature of payee

Witness :

1.

2. 

FORM CC

S.No	Name of the DKT Pattadar/ Assignee/ 10(1) Pattadar	Name of the Enjoyer/ Father/ Husband	Sy.No	Total Extent	Sy.No.& Sub Div as per Record	Extent	Sy.No as per ROH	Extent	Category	Rate per Acre including 100% solution	Exgratia Amount	Grand Total	Aadhar Number	Bank Account	Name of the Bank	Branch Name	Ifsc Code	Signature of the Awardee	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1	A. Ramiah Sr. Late Sakthiah	T. Ramaswami W/o Chenchu Ramiah	177	18.20	177A	4.75	177A	4.75	A	800000	3800000	3800000	450224951538	573910110004050	Bank of India	Srikalahasti	60200605710	X Y 0 6 0 5 5 1 1	
Total								4.75				3800000							

Rs.38,00,000/- (Rupees Thirty Eight Lakhs Only)

VRO
ROUTHUSURAMALA

[Handwritten Signature]
T. Ramaswami

[Handwritten Signature]
P. K. S. S. S.
THOTTAMBEDU

[Handwritten Signature]
SPL. DEPUTY COLLECTOR
LAND ACQUISITION, APIC
TIRUPATI

Appendix 11: Specific Action Plan Outline and Progress Monitoring Template

This Indigenous People Specific Action Plan/settlement improvement plan implementation progress report shall be prepared on a quarterly basis for the subproject. This report will be part of the quarterly progress reports/semi-annual monitoring report and will be submitted by PIU to PMU for onward submission to ADB.

Name of the subproject: APIIC06A-Chittoor South Start-up Area

S. No.	Specific Activities	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Timeline	Status/Remarks
1.	<p>Baseline Information:</p> <p>1. Identify all tribal households in the subproject area. Collect information for socio-economic assessment of affected households living standard/livelihoods and related need assessment. Assess project impacts.</p> <p>2. Collect other information of affected tribal community for community level project impact, if any</p> <p>3. Collect information on affected household and community/settlement level improvement and assistance needs for basic amenities and infrastructure improvement needs, facilities/ infrastructure support required for livelihood interventions, training and skill building requirements, market assessment for skill demand and products that may be taken up through livelihood support interventions. Carry out feasibility assessment through survey and consultations</p>	Data collection tools, Baseline data generated from the household level survey and documentation of consultations	Implementation NGO and PIU with support from PMSC	Within 6 months of approval of resettlement plan	Baseline data collection tools, baseline data and data tables to be shared with QPR/SSMR
2.	<p>Preparation and approval of Specific action plan:</p> <p>1. Identify/explore scope for dovetailing project's support to existing government schemes for basic amenities/facilities</p> <p>2. Identify and finalize list of assistance/support activities/benefits and beneficiaries (and settlements) under specific action plan</p> <p>3. listing of employers and employment demands/opportunities</p> <p>4. Conduct consultations and discussion with relevant stakeholders including government departments, elected representatives, community leaders etc</p>	Documentation of specific action plan/settlement improvement plan which includes lists of beneficiaries and benefits and support activities, implementation plan, budget etc	Implementation NGO and PIU with support from PMSC (for preparation) PMU and ADB (for review and approval)	Within 1 year	Approved plan to be included with this resettlement plan as an appendix (upon its approval) for all future use and reference

S. No.	Specific Activities	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Timeline	Status/Remarks
	<p>5. Prepare specific action plan with details of beneficiaries and benefits/support activities, training modules and plan curated to individual needs of affected tribal household (refer #1.3 above on indicative need assessment aspects) and budget allocation against 'assistance to tribal families' and 'settlement improvement grant' for which budget provision has been made</p> <p>6. Share and submit the plan to PMU for review for feedback and further submission to ADB for approval</p>				
3.	<p>Implementation of Specific Action Plan, as per the work/activity plan.</p> <p>Carrying out consultations, trainings and skill building activities (as applicable)</p> <p>facilitate employment with potential employers, ensuring linkages with government schemes and accessibility through village level volunteers</p> <p>Provide support and guidance for timely receipt of compensation payment, utilization of compensation amount and other assistances received, awareness building and support in accessing government schemes</p>	<p>Documentation of Activities carried out, Reporting to include (both cumulative and for reporting period):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of beneficiaries and settlements 2. Itemized details of Benefit/Support activities carried out 3. Budget spent 4. Training, skill building and consultations carried out as part of implementation (as applicable) 5. Other indicator on DMF/GESI Action Plan to which this plan output/outcome may be contributing 6. Challenges and issues 	<p>Implementation NGO and PIU with guidance from PMSC (for documentation and reporting)</p> <p>PMU with PMSC support and ADB (for review and feedback)</p>	<p>From end of year 1 to Year 2</p>	
4.	<p>Conduct of consultations with tribal families (at each stage to ensure their participation, as follows</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. During specific action plan preparation (for need assessment and input, to ensure informed participation and information sharing during planning) 2. Implementation (for active participation in roll out, feedback, grievance sharing etc) 3. Post Implementation (for feedback, assessment of benefit impact, grievance etc) 	<p>Detailed documentation of consultations in MPR/QPR (as submitted by the project consultants)/ Semi-annual social monitoring reports with photographs</p>	<p>Implementation NGO and PIU with guidance from PMSC (for documentation and reporting)</p>	<p>Upon approval of the resettlement plan and to continue through out subproject life</p>	

S. No.	Specific Activities	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Timeline	Status/Remarks
	Note: Above Consultation activities will be in addition to those carried out as part subproject level consultation plan (discussed in this document)				
5.	Grievance Redress Mechanism established and operationalized at different levels as per the resettlement and indigenous peoples plan. Receipt and resolution of grievance, as received and documentation.	Office order/notice specifying constitution of GRC and setting up of GRM as per the resettlement plan (refer chapter on GRM) Documentation of grievances, data compilation/summary for monitoring reports of the Project (for further submission to PMU and ADB)	PIU and PMU (with support from implementation NGO and PMSC)	Year 1 onwards	
Monitoring – Project completion stage					
6.	Endline Survey including assessment of benefit coverage and satisfaction levels of tribal households and community	End-line survey report and project completion report (PCR)	PIU and PMU	Year of Subproject completion	

Note: A detailed Specific Action Plan will be prepared for the subproject, based on the above Outline, and will be included in the updated resettlement plan.

Appendix 12: Indicative Terms of Reference for Engaging an External Monitoring Agency/Expert

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 floating type solar power project on MeghadriGedda reservoir in Vishakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam District	C
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

S. No	Package No.	Name of Subproject	Location	Involuntary Resettlement Categorisation
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, Annnakapalli District	A/B*
3	APIIC/09A Nakapalli	Development of major infrastructure and utilities in Start-up area of Nakkapalli cluster	Visakhapatnam District	A
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

S. No	Package No	Name of Subproject	Location	Involuntary Resettlement Categorisation (Indicative)
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 filed 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 1st 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
Non-Key- Staff -			
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%

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

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 13: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?	✓			The subproject will involve acquisition of private land and resumption of assigned land for the proposed infrastructure improvements. The project start-up area of 2627.65 acres will involve acquisition of 161.03 acres (65.17 hectares) of private land and resumption of 1494.70 acres (604.9 hectares) of assigned government land.
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?		✓		
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?	✓			The subproject will cause impact to 874 families. All affected persons will face subproject impact due to loss of agriculture land (besides loss of other private assets). However, the subproject will not result in physical displacement of any affected family.
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?	✓			The subproject as per preliminary estimate (to be confirmed during updating of this document, based on joint verification and enjoyment survey) involves loss of 116,832 trees (includes mature and young trees and saplings), belonging to about 185 affected families and comprising trees such as eucalyptus, mango, acacia, neem, bamboo, coconut etc.
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		✓		

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?	✓			Loss of livelihood is assessed due loss of land (productive asset), used for cultivation by affected households
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		✓		
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?	✓			
Information on Displaced Persons:				
<p>Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the project? [] No [X] Yes [] Not known If yes, approximately how many? _____ The subproject involves involuntary resettlement impacts to 874 families.</p>				
<p>Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? [] No [X] Yes [] Not known All 874 affected families are vulnerable.</p>				
<p>Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? [] No [X] Yes [] Not known The subproject will cause impact to 138 scheduled tribe families (from three villages namely Routhurmala, Kothapalem and Alathuru) who face involuntary resettlement impact due to loss of assigned government land (222.56 acres/90.06 hectares).</p>				

Appendix 14: Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
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?	✓			Andhra Pradesh has a scheduled tribe population of 5.33%. 34 scheduled tribes, and 7 scheduled tribes classified as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and 5 integrated tribal development areas or scheduled areas. The subproject area (Chittoor-South industrial start-up area, APIIC/06A) has 138 affected <i>Yanadhi</i> tribal families (261 members) who will face loss of assigned land. Affected tribal families are not classified as PVTG. None of the subprojects under VCICDP are located within scheduled areas as defined by the Constitution of India.
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?	✓			

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?		✓		None of the subprojects fall under scheduled areas as defined by the Constitution of India. Consultation with affected families too confirm that such triggers are not applicable.
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?		✓		The affected Yanadhi tribe members speak Telugu, the mainstream language of the state.
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. Identification of Potential Impacts				

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?	✓			While affected indigenous people stand to lose government land assigned to them, the project will also benefit the affected tribal households through skill development activities, facilitating access to employment opportunities with an emphasis on sustainable livelihood enhancement outcomes., Further, improved access to basic infrastructure such as schools, health care, water supply and sanitation and access to government welfare schemes will be provided by the project. Relocation impacts to affected tribal families are avoided by the Project.
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)		✓		
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?		✓		
C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the project activities include:</i>				

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		✓		No traditional or customary lands are involved. None of the subprojects fall within scheduled areas.
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?		✓		

D. Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Project component/ activity/ output	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
Output 1: Visakhapatnam industrial node infrastructure strengthened	None	None
Output 2: Srikalahasti–Chittoor industrial node infrastructure strengthened	Skill development, employment, improved access to basic infrastructure.	Loss of access to assigned land to 138 tribal families (261 members).
Output 3: Sustainable, green, and integrated industrial development enhanced	None	None