



Amaravati Sustainable Capital City Development Project (ASCCDP)

Revised draft
Resettlement Action Plan
for 10 Sub-Arterial Roads



Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority
Amaravati,
Andhra Pradesh

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS.....	3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	4
I. INTRODUCTION.....	8
Amaravati Sustainable Capital City Development Project (ASCCDP).....	8
10 Sub-Arterial Roads.....	10
Impacts of 10 roads	12
II. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	15
Magnitude of Social Impacts	15
III. CONSULTATIONS / BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF AFFECTED FAMILIES.....	22
Focus Group Discussions.....	25
IV. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS.....	33
Institutional Arrangements	33
Implementation Mechanism for LPS / LA / Negotiated Settlement Policy	33
Coordination with District Administration for Land Acquisition.....	34
Project Implementation Unit	37
V. MONITORING OF RAP DURING IMPLEMENTATION	49
ANNEXURES	55
Annexure – 1 Entitlement Matrix for LPS	55
Annexure – 2 Compensation and R&R Assistance under Land Acquisition Act.....	56
Annexure 3 - Negotiated Settlement Policy	58
Annexure 4 - Baseline Socio-Economic Data	60
Annexure 5 - Details of Public Consultations	73
Annexure – 6 Land Guideline Values in the Project Area	98
Annexure – 7 List of PAFs, PDFs under LARR / Negotiated Settlements.....	100
Annexure 8 - Summary on LPS PAFs - 10 Priority roads.....	107
Annexure – 9 Road-wise affected Encumbrance details	111
Annexure 10 - Progress on Resettlement Colony at Nowluru	117
Annexure 11 - Findings of in-process audit	123
Annexure 12: Assistance to Landless Families	128

ACRONYMS

AP	Andhra Pradesh
APCRDA	Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority
APSSDC	Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation
ASCCDP	Amaravati Sustainable Capital City Development Project
CA	Competent Authority
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
LPS	Land Pooling Scheme
RFCTLARR	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation
LARR	Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation
SES	Socio-Economic Survey
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
GIS	Geological Information Systems
CPR	Community Property Resources
LPOC	Land Pooling Ownership Certificate
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
GP	Gram Panchayat
LAO	Land Acquisition Officer
PDF	Project Displaced Family
PAF	Project Affected Family
PWD	Public Works Department
IAY	Indira Awaas Yojana
SSR	Standard Schedule of Rates
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
CPIAL	Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers
NGO	Non-Government Organization
GRM	Grievance Redressal Mechanism
MA&UD	Municipal Administration & Urban Development
TDR	Transferrable Development Rights
NTR	Nandamuri Taraka Rama Rao (former Chief Minister of AP)
U/s	Under Section

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act 2014, which came into effect on June 2, 2014 provided for the reorganization of the then existing state of Andhra Pradesh. The development of a new Capital City – critical for administration, economic development, and cultural integration – is a priority for the residuary state of Andhra Pradesh. The State Cabinet meeting of September 1, 2014 passed a resolution ‘to locate the Capital City in a central place of the state, around Vijayawada, and to go for decentralized development of the state with 3 Mega Cities and 14 Smart Cities’. The State Government identified the Capital City area between Vijayawada and Guntur cities on the Southern bank of River Krishna, upstream of the Prakasam Barrage.

The Amaravati Capital City has an area of 217.23 sq.km and is spread across 25 villages in 3 mandals (Thulluru, Mangalagiri and Tadepalli) of Guntur district. The 25 villages in the Capital City area have about a population of about 100,000 people. The nearest cities are Vijayawada at a distance of 30 km and Guntur at a distance of 18 km. The nearest railway station is KC Canal railway station near Tadepalli and the nearest airport is Gannavaram which is at a distance of 22 km. Amaravati is envisioned to be a ‘People’s Capital’ built around sustainability and livability principles. It aims to be at par with global standards and has developed a Master Plan with the assistance of the Government of Singapore. The new capital will be a center of economic activity, will create a range of jobs and will provide affordable and quality housing. Sustainability, efficient management and optimum utilization of resources will form an important pillar of this new capital.

The Project Development Objective of the World Bank supported Amaravati Sustainable Capital City Development Project (ASCCDP) is to provide select urban infrastructure in designated locations of Amaravati Capital City, and to support the initial development of its institutional and governance structure. The ASCCDP has five main components, as follows: (i) Basic Urban and Pro-poor Infrastructure Component, which will support the implementation of priority transport corridors and integration of 25 villages into the Amaravati Capital City development, by financing the construction of a priority road network and the upgrading of infrastructure in selected villages (e.g. water supply, sewage, village roads, and drainage); (ii) Green Climate Resilient Infrastructure, which will help build sustainability and climate resilience in Amaravati Capital City by supporting its integration with the natural surroundings, riverfront, and greenery; (iii) Citizen Benefit Sharing component, which will support government’s efforts to implement benefit sharing measures for the residents of the capital city area, including but not limited to, training programs for farmers, landless families and other stakeholders, skill building programs, which will allow capital city residents to access jobs and new economic opportunities emerging in an urban context; (iv) Institutional and Fiscal Development, which will support government efforts to develop local government institutions and governance systems; and, (v) Project Management and Implementation Support.

A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared to describe the principles, objectives and processes for preparation of specific resettlement plans that will be applicable to interventions financed by the World Bank project, once they are identified during project

preparation/implementation¹. The RPF describes the principles and approach in avoiding, minimizing and mitigating adverse social impacts that may arise in implementation of proposed interventions financed by the World Bank. The RPF also provides process for consultations, impact assessment, census and socio-economic surveys, as well as for the preparation and implementation of mitigation plans. The RPF was prepared in line with the provisions of National laws, State laws and the World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP 4.12). The RPF was consulted and disclosed. It can be accessed at: <https://crda.ap.gov.in/apcrda/communi/media/asccdp/26092017/2%20RPF%20Draft%20Final%20September%202017.pdf>

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared, consistent with the guidelines included in the RPF, to cover potential impacts and mitigation measures associated with the construction of a grid of 10 priority roads, with total length 90 km, which will be constructed in the Capital City area. These roads will facilitate connectivity within the new capital city, as well as connectivity to the wider region, as part of planned network of roads under the Amaravati Master Plan.

The land required for the construction of the 10 roads covered under this RAP will be assembled using a combination of land management mechanisms, including: (i) Land Pooling Scheme, whereby landowners surrender their land in return for a smaller plot of urban, serviced land (*returnable plot*) in the Capital City area that is of higher value than the land relinquished, along with a range of livelihood support measures including *inter alia* annuity, skill upgrading and support for setting up self-employed enterprises; (ii) Negotiated settlements², applicable only for land and assets within existing villages, whereby the Government and landowners agree on the terms of a compensation package finalized in accordance with Section 124 of APCRDA Act 2014 that is consistent with the provisions of the 2013 Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (LARR Act, 2013): The compensation involves, among other things, a land-for-land rather than in cash and relocation assistance; and, if neither of these first two mechanisms is successful, (iii) Land Acquisition via the 2013 LARR Act, by which compensation for land acquired (replacement value and livelihood support) is provided as per the requirements of the Land Acquisition Act. All such land acquisition mechanisms, to the extent they are applied to land within the project, will be subject to the application of OP 4.12.

The land assembly requirements for the 10 priority roads, as well as the numbers of land-owning Project Affected Families (PAFs) by the construction of these roads are summarized in the following table.

	Number of land-owning families affected by 10 priority roads financed by WB	Area required for 10 priority roads financed by WB (acres)
LPS	1,757	1,002.6
2013 LARR Act	71	27.7
Negotiated Settlements	176	17.4
Government land*	38	53.8
Total	2,042	1,101.5

¹All interventions to be financed under the World Bank project have not been identified by project appraisal, and thus the overall impacts on land requirements and potential involuntary resettlement cannot be determined upfront.

² G.O.Ms.No.153, Dt.19-04-2017

Number of landless families impacted by land assembly processes: 21,374
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(*) Occupants of Government land are assisted as per the Negotiated Settlement policy. Some of people were also depending on Government lands for agricultural purposes and those were provided returnable plots as per LPS provisions. Acquisition procedures may still opt to join LPS. While this will not affect the total number of families affected, it may affect the breakdown of affected people by land assembly mechanisms.

Although OP 4.12 applies only to the footprint of the World Bank financed project, it is challenging to differentiate between landless laborers affected by land assembly within and outside the World Bank project boundaries. Therefore, APCRDA has agreed that all landless families registered with APCRDA for pension by July 15, 2018 are considered World Bank project affected people for the purposes of provision of livelihood restoration measures. The payment of pension and other livelihood-related benefits will be monitored for the list of registered landless families, as per the RPF. As of July 15, 2018, the total of number of landless households is 21,374. This RAP focuses on potential involuntary resettlement impacts on land owners in the Capital City area related to the Bank-financed 10 priority roads, and it includes provisions outlined in the RPF for all registered landless families (by July 15, 2018), which will be monitored under the ASCCDP.

Socio-economic surveys were carried out among those 1,030 families available. (Remaining 1,012 are absentee land owners). The number of sample families covered in the survey is 281 (27%). Among LPS families it is 24% and among non LPS families the sample size is 36%.

During the preparation of this Resettlement Action Plan first public consultation was held during January 2017 to seek suggestions on the initial draft safeguards documents (e.g. Resettlement Policy Framework, Environmental and Social Management Framework). Another set of public consultations were held during August 2017 at four villages (Thulluru, Anantavaram, Venkatapalem and Neerukonda), during which opinions were sought on the Resettlement Policy Framework, Environmental and Social Management Framework, Environmental Impact Assessment – Environmental Management Plan and Resettlement Action Plan for 10 priority roads. In addition to these consultations, APCRDA conducted 22 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in 10 villages, including four FGDs exclusively with women, eight with PDFs and LA affected families, two with PDFs on Government lands, one with SC/ST community and three with marginal farmers. Roughly 300 people attended these meetings.

The RAP also contains the institutional and implementation arrangements including roles and responsibilities of various key officers, bringing in dedicated Land Acquisition and Social Development officers to manage and coordinate with District Administration. District Administration will manage the land acquisition and resettlement. The payment of differential amount arising out of RPF provisions will be paid by APCRDA through a separate account. The RAP implementation will be monitored through a monitoring agency through a set of indicators.

The RAP also includes details of Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) that is available to project affected families, citizen committee, process for consultations during implementation, support to livelihood measures and support to vulnerable groups, coordination with civil works, certification of payment of compensation and R&R assistance, budget, time table and monitoring and evaluation arrangement. This RAP is prepared based on the result of socio-economic surveys, outcomes of consultations and feedback on draft report, findings of independent evaluation of Land Pooling Scheme and RAP implementation audit.

I. INTRODUCTION

Overview of Amaravati Capital City

1.1 The Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act 2014, which came into effect on June 2, 2014, provided for the reorganization of the existing state of Andhra Pradesh (AP). The formation of a new Capital City – critical for its administration, economic development, and cultural integration – is a priority for the successor state of Andhra Pradesh. The State Cabinet meeting in early September 2014 passed a resolution ‘to locate the Capital City in a central place of the state, around Vijayawada, and to go for decentralized development of the state with 3 Mega Cities and 14 Smart Cities. The State Government identified the Capital City area between Vijayawada and Guntur cities on the Southern bank of River Krishna upstream of Prakasam Barrage.

1.2 The Amaravati Capital City has an area of 217.23 sq.km and is spread across 25 villages in 3 mandals (Thulluru, Mangalagiri and Tadepalli) of Guntur district. The 25 villages in the Capital City area have a population of about 100,000 people. The nearest cities are Vijayawada at a distance of 30 km and Guntur at a distance of 18 km. The nearest railway station is KC Canal railway station near Tadepalli and the nearest airport is Gannavaram which is at a distance of 22 km. Amaravati is envisioned to be a ‘People’s Capital’ built around sustainability and livability principles. It aims to be at par with global standards and has developed a Master Plan with the assistance of the Government of Singapore. The new Capital City will be a centre of economic activity, will create a range of jobs and will provide affordable and quality housing. Sustainability, efficient management and optimum utilization of resources will form an important pillar of this new capital.

Amaravati Sustainable Capital City Development Project (ASCCDP)

1.3 **Objective:** The project development objectives of the World Bank financed Amaravati Sustainable Capital City Development Project (ASCCDP) are to provide select urban infrastructure in designated locations of Amaravati Capital City, and to support the initial development of its institutional and governance structure.

1.4 **Components:** The ASCCDP has five main components, as follows: (i) Basic Urban and Pro-poor Infrastructure Component, which will support the implementation of priority transport corridors and integration of 25 villages into the Amaravati Capital City development, by financing the construction of a priority road network and the upgrading of infrastructure in selected villages (e.g. water supply, sewage, village roads, and drainage); (ii) Green Climate Resilient Infrastructure, which will help build sustainability and climate resilience in Amaravati Capital City by supporting its integration with the natural surroundings, riverfront, and greenery; (iii) Citizen Benefit Sharing component, which will support government’s efforts to implement benefit sharing measures for the residents of the capital city area, including but not limited to, training programs for farmers, landless families and other stakeholders, skill building programs, which will allow capital city residents to access jobs and new economic opportunities emerging in an urban context; (iv) Institutional and Fiscal Development, which will support government efforts to develop local government institutions and governance systems; and, (v) Project Management and Implementation Support.

1.5 This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) was prepared in accordance to the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) developed for the the ASCCDP. The RPF describes the principles and approaches in avoiding, minimizing and mitigating adverse social impacts that may arise in

implementation of proposed interventions financed by the World Bank. The RPF can be accessed at:

https://crda.ap.gov.in/apcrdacommuni/media/asccdp/18072017/ASCCDP_RPF.pdf.

1.6 To construct Amaravati Capital City according to its Master Plan, the Government of AP needed to acquire and assemble 217 km² of land. Land acquisition is governed by a legal framework consisting of the 2013 Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (LARR Act 2013), the Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Agency (APCRDA) Act of 2014, and the Andhra Pradesh Amendment Act of April 2018 (Act 22/2018) and Andhra Pradesh Capital City Land Pooling Scheme (Formulation & Implementation) Rules 2015. Three land assembly mechanisms are being used to assemble the land needed for the development of the Capital City, and more specifically for these ten priority roads, are as follows:

- (i) *Land Pooling Scheme (LPS)* -innovative scheme whereby landowners voluntarily contribute their agricultural land (outside of habitations) in return for a smaller plot of urban, serviced land (returnable plot). The value of the returnable plot is expected to be higher than that of the land surrendered and to continue to increase further in value as development of the Capital City progresses. In addition to the returnable plots, LPS participants also receive a package of benefits described in more detail in Annexure 1.
- (ii) *Negotiated Settlements (NS)* -Land assembly mechanism applicable only for land and assets located within the village planning boundary. Government and landowners agree on a compensation package finalized in accordance with Section 124 of APCRDA Act 2014 that is consistent with the provisions of the 2013 LARR Act, in which the compensation involves a land-for-land exchange rather than a cash compensation. The exchanged land is located within the Capital City area, and the exact location is negotiable. The compensation also includes a cash component, intended to cover costs of construction of replacement housing, and a rental allowance for relocation pending construction of replacement housing. Though called “Negotiated Settlement”, the negotiation is over the terms of a compensation package that has been prepared in accordance with Section 124 of APCRDA Act 2014 and consistent with the Land Acquisition Act (Refer to Annexure 3 for details).
- (iii) *Land Acquisition through 2013 LARR Act*, by which compensation for lands acquired (replacement value and livelihood support) is provided following the requirements of the LARR Act 2013 (Refer to Annexure 2 for details).

1.7 **Landless agricultural laborers** – Landless laborers working in the Capital City area lost their primary source of income as land was assembled for the development of Amaravati. As such, landless agricultural laborers have been directly impacted by the Capital City development project, as land was transferred to APCRDA. A key consideration concerning landless laborers is therefore the extent to which alternative sources of income are available locally to replace the loss of income from agricultural jobs.

1.8 Although OP 4.12 applies only to the footprint of the World Bank financed project, it is challenging to differentiate between landless laborers affected by land assembly within and outside the World Bank project boundaries. Therefore, APCRDA has agreed that for purposes of the RPF and of this RAP, all landless families registered with APCRDA for pension by July 15, 2018 will be considered project affected people for the purposes of provision of livelihood restoration measures. The payment of pension and other livelihood-related benefits will be monitored for the list of registered landless families as per the RPF. As of July 15, 2018, the total of number of landless households is 21,374.

1.9 The World Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement states as an objective that "displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher." In line with this objective, measures in addition to those already in place by APCRDA and covering all landless laborers are included in the RPF and reproduced in this RAP, to identify and to address, specifically, the needs of the most vulnerable subset of landless households, who need extra support to return to their levels prior to the announcement of the Capital City. The following typologies of landless households are recognized as those at the highest risk: (i) families with women head of household; (ii) households where family members have physical disabilities; (iii) families with chronic diseases; (iv) households with aging family member who cannot longer work (over 60 years old); (v) families with no alternative sources of income other than APCRDA pension; and (vi) families of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes whose sole source of income is APCRDA pensions. The methodology to identify vulnerable landless laborers and to monitor the engagement with landless laborers is described in Annexure 12.

1.10 The applicable entitlement framework for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) assistance, as available in the RPF, is provided as Annexures 1, 2, 3, and 12 for LPS, LA, Negotiated Settlement Policy and for the landless laborers, respectively. The scope of this RAP is limited to impacts associated with 10 sub-arterial roads implemented as part of Component 1 of the ASCCDP.

10 Sub-Arterial Roads

1.11 Ten sub-arterial roads were selected on a priority basis by the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP), through APCRDA, to promote connectivity within the Capital City area. These ten roads were further selected to facilitate access to the maximum number of existing villages within the perimeter of the Capital City. Design details of the ten sub-arterial roads are presented in Table 1 and a map depicting these roads is presented in Figure 1.

Table 1: Proposed details of 10 priority roads				
S. No.	Road name³	Length (Km)	Width (m)	Villages crossed by road alignment⁴
1	E6	8.69	50	Ananthavaram, Nelapadu, Thulluru, Velagapudi
2	E8	14.95	50	Nekkallu, Thulluru, Sakhamuru, Velagapudi, Malkapuram, Mandadam, Venkatapalem, Krishnayapalem
3	E10	7.81	50	Inavolu, Mandadam, Venkatapalem, Kuragallu, Krishnayapalem, Nowluru, Penumaka
4	E12	6.30	50	Kuragallu and Nowluru
5	E14	8.76	50	Kuragallu, Nowluru and Nidamaruru
6	N4	7.17	50	Penumaka, Nowluru, Krishnayapalem and Venkatapalem.
7	N9	12.50	50	Nidamaruru, Kuragallu, Mandadam, Malkapuram, Velagapudi

³ The roads are named based on their alignment East-West / North-South

⁴ Refers to existing villages, within the perimeter of the new Capital City, which will be connected by these 10 priority roads.

Table 1: Proposed details of 10 priority roads				
S. No.	Road name ³	Length (Km)	Width (m)	Villages crossed by road alignment ⁴
8	N11	8.67	50	Ayinaolu, Kondamarajupalem, Nelapadu, Sakhamuru, Rayapudi, Velagapudi, Lingayapalem
9	N14	8.27	50	Borupalem, Abbarajupalem, Thulluru, Sakhamuru
10	N16	7.36	50	Borupalem, Pichukulapalem, Thulluru, Ananthavaram, Nekkallu
	Total	90.48 km		

1.12 Road contracts: The start of construction of the 10 road-grid was critical to the development of the Capital City area, as the roads provide connectivity between villages and across the city. Construction of the roads started in 2017. The World Bank agreed to consider retroactive financing of the 10-road construction after approval of the project, provided the procurement and implementation of the contracts were fully consistent with all World Bank environmental, social and fiduciary policies. Details of contracts for the construction of the 10 priority roads are included in Table 2.

Table 2 – Procurement details for 10 priority roads

	Pkg No.	Road No.	Road Length (in km)	Agreement Value (in US\$ Million)	Method of Procurement	Date of Contract
1	I	E8	14.95	39.45	National Competitive Bidding (NCB)	23.03.2017
2	II	N09	12.50	31.15	NCB	13.03.2017
3	III	N04	7.17	38.57	NCB	22.03.2017
4		N14	8.27			
5	IV	E10	7.81	48.98	NCB	24.03.2017
6		E14	7.36			
7		N16	8.77			
8	V	E6	9.85	36.42	NCB	19.02.2018
9	VI	E12	6.79	30.03	NCB	19.02.2018
10	VII	N11	8.66	36.99	NCB	19.02.2018
	Total		92.13	261.59		

1.13 The preparation of this RAP involved the following steps:

- Land details (e.g. survey number, affected extent, location) were extracted from the Capital City Master GIS data after overlaying the final alignment of 10 roads as per the notified Master Plan.
- Care was taken to ensure that the alignment is causing least adverse impacts leading to minimizing Project Affected Families (PAFs).
- Prepared a format for collecting details of PAFs related to LPS, Land Acquisition, Negotiated Settlement Policy, or occupants of Government-owned lands.
- Survey was carried out among PAFs

- v. Surveyed data was verified for consistency. The data was randomly verified with the already available household survey data, socio-economic survey data and found to be in order.
- vi. Assessment of impacts was carried out.
- vii. Institutional and implementation arrangements addressing project implementation, coordination with civil works contractors and district administration, grievance redressal, implementation of benefits and entitlements for PAFs were outlined in line with RPF provisions.
- viii. In-process audit⁵ was commissioned on implementation of the RAP and the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the roads. The EMP has been disclosed and can be accessed in APCRDA's website. The findings and recommendations of the audit are provided in Annexure 11 of this RAP.

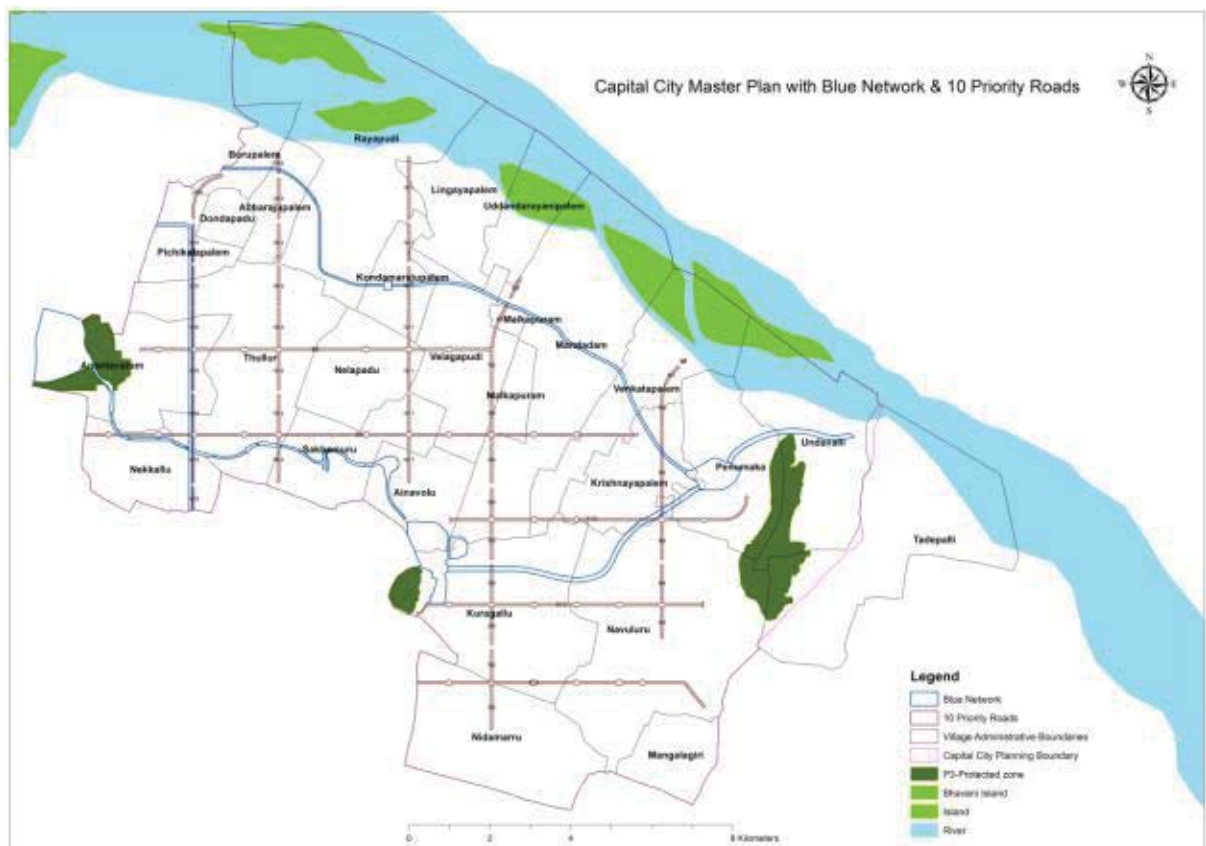


Fig. 1: Map of the capital city showing the 10 priority roads (Map in GeoPDF format is available in ASCCDP link of crda.ap.gov.in)

Impacts of 10 roads

1.14 The 10 priority roads will have overall positive social impacts owing to benefits accruing due to a world class road network, which will result in increased accessibility to employment opportunities, better access to markets, health centres, schools, and reduced travel time for area residents due to high quality roads. **1.15 Project Affected Families:** Care was taken to ensure least adverse impacts, and to minimize physical displacement of area residents and land

⁵Since construction of the roads started before approval of the RAP and EMP, an in-process audit was done to ensure that construction was carried out in a manner consistent with environmental and social World Bank policies.

owners, as per OP 4.12. However, the construction of the 10 roads involves substantial land assembly and other associated impacts such as loss of houses, common property resources such as places of worship, drinking water sources, burial / cremation areas, etc. Based on the records and field survey, it was found that 1,101.53 acres of land is required to construct the 10 roads, and that road construction would impact 2,042 families. Details are summarised in Table 3, below.

Table 3 - Number of affected families and area required for 10 priority roads

Land Assembly Instrument	Number of land-owning families impacted by 10 priority roads financed by World Bank	Area required for 10 priority roads financed by World Bank (acres)
LPS	1,757	1,002.6
2013 LARR Act	71	27.7
Negotiated Settlements	176	17.4
Government land*	38	53.8
Total	2,042	1,101.5

(*) Occupants of Government land: (i) within villages will be assisted as per the Negotiated Settlement policy; (ii) in agricultural land will follow LPS provisions

1.16 The details of PAFs by impact category are summarised in Table 4 below and listed in Annexure 7. This list may undergo changes during implementation based on additional impacts encountered during the implementation or any changes required based on the objections received once the list is disclosed.

Table 4: Project Affected People by impact categories⁶

No	Impact category	No.	Remarks
1	Compensation proposed under LARR Act of 2013	71	Land Acquisition process is in progress, led by District Administration
2	Physically displaced families, compensated under Negotiated Settlement policy	212	Includes 38 families living on Government lands within villages
3	Physically displaced tenants, compensated under Negotiated Settlement policy	2	Residing on rented land
4	LPS landowners	1,757	Landowners (1,587), assigned landowners (160), encroacher on Government land (10)
	TOTAL	2,042	

Notes:

- Assigned lands are those lands allotted by the Government to poor landless families
- Encroachers on agricultural Government land are compensated as per LPS entitlement matrix (Annexure 1)

⁶ Subject to change during the implementation

1.17 Occupants of government/public land: All those occupying public lands will receive assistance, as per applicable provisions of LPS and NS policies, as follows: (a) people who are occupying agricultural lands will receive smaller size returnable plots and pensions, as per LPS (see Annexure 1); and (b) people residing in public lands within village areas will be provided housing and transitional support, as per NS policy (see Annexure 3).

1.18 Unclaimed lands / unknown owners: Lands not occupied, not claimed by anyone and no person of interest could be identified based on examination of records are notified under LARR Act 2013... These lands amount to a total area of 0.74 acres. The compensation would be deposited in LARR Authority keeping it open to settle any future claim. .

1.19 Common property resources: Eleven (11) common property resources (6 temples, 3 burial grounds and 2 abandoned tanks), will also be affected. All affected common property resources will be reconstructed/ alternative arrangements will be provided for in consultation with stakeholders.

Implementation of 10 priority roads

1.20 Land assembly for the Capital City, including within the 10 priority roads footprint, started in early 2015 and as of July 2018, it has substantially advanced. The construction of the 10 priority roads started in mid-2017 and is well underway. Only those lands where LPS certificates were issued were handed over to contractors and the remaining lands will be handed over to contractors once the returnable certificates are issued to the land owners or acquired under LA / Negotiated Settlement Policy. Table 5 summarizes the status of land assembly and works within the project area, as of July 2018.

Table 5 – Execution of priority roads projects as of July 2018

LPS	1,757 plots, of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,757 owners have surrendered their plots and 1,644 have received returnable plot certificates. Remaining 113 land owners will be allotted in lotteries over the next few months and then those lands will be handed over to contractors
LARR Act	71 landowners, corresponding to 27.73 acres of LA, of which compensation awards have been finalized for 2.2 acres corresponding to 4 land owners. Compensation deposited in escrow account under LARR Authority. These 4 landowners are contesting Land Acquisition. In addition, 6 landowners of 3.47 acres are in the process of joining LPS.
Negotiated Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 176 plots, of which 24 have been handed over, 79 have consented (including the 24), and 42 have not started negotiations. Out of 214 families, 124 (93 families on private lands in villages + 31 families on government lands) have consented to Negotiated Settlement and were provided with compensation and alternate sites
Land area remaining to be procured for 10 roads	4% corresponding to 45 acres - 27.73 agricultural acres under LARR (2.5%), and 17.37 (1.5%) in village areas under Negotiated Settlement Policy. The full handing over lands to contractors in 7 road contracts is delayed by 9 months
Road contracts	Contracts for 4 packages signed in March 2017, and 3 packages in February 2018. The execution is at 40-50 percent and 4-10 percent, respectively.

II. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Magnitude of Social Impacts

2.1 The breakdown of land assembly requirements for each of the 10 roads covered under this RAP is summarized in Table 6.

Table 6: Land requirement for 10 sub-arterial roads

S. No	Road with length in km with a width of 50m	Land assembled through LPS and with APCRDA	Land under LA Act	Land in habitation areas	Govt./ Others*	Total
1	E6 (8.69)	103.7	1.93	4.95	3.73	114.31
2	E8 (14.95)	213.68	2.14		6.53	222.35
3	E10 (7.81)	93	5.686	0.06	3.93	102.676
4	E12 (6.30)	56.19	0.48	0.73	8.85	66.25
5	E14 (8.76)	65.54	4.995	5.49	9.84	85.865
6	N4 (7.17)	68.24	1.82	0.65	4.23	74.94
7	N9 (12.50)	95.35	2.27	0.39	4.94	102.95
8	N11 (8.67)	86.84	7.06		2.81	96.71
9	N14 (8.27)	96.53	0.35	5.1	6.149	108.129
10	N16 (7.36)	123.48	1		2.88	127.36
	TOTAL	1,002.55	27.731	17.36	53.889	1,101.54

Impacts on public / Governmentlands

2.2 Compensation for families living on public/government lands follows the provisions of LPS (if agricultural land) or NS (if land within habitations). Specifically:

- There are 38 families living on government lands within village areas –they will be compensated as per the Negotiated Settlement policy (see entitlement matrix, Annexure 3)

2.3 The proposed 10 roads will affect 2,042 families as detailed in Table 7 below:

Table 7: Details of affected landowners for 10 sub-arterial roads

S. No.	Road Id	Lands under LPS	Land under LARR Act	Land in habitation areas	Families residing on Government lands within village boundaries	Total	Number of women headed households out of total
1	E6	136	04	21	6	167	129
2	E8	273	04	0	0	277	103
3	E10	200	12	4*	0	212	75
4	E12	91	04	18*	0	95	36
5	E14	192	21	61	18	292	89
6	N4	193	06	06	0	205	67
7	N9	220	09	05	0	234	62
8	N11	153	09	0	0	162	70
9	N14	161	1	61	14	237	82
10	N16	138	01	0	0	139	42
	Total	1,757**	71	176	38	2,042	755

*Out of these 160 are assigned land owners

2.4 Lists of PAFs: The PAF list is published as a handout/brochure along with other details regarding project, including the RPF and RAP, benefits packages, etc. for easy access to affected people. Additionally:

- The list of families affected by 10 priority roads (in agriculture of village lands) and compensated under Land Acquisition or under Negotiated Settlement Policy is included in Annexure 7.
- The list of landowners being compensated under LPS category is published at: <https://crda.ap.gov.in/apcrda/userinterface/admin/pafdata.aspx>

2.5 Impact of isolated structures (not located in village areas): Among 1,757 landowners who have joined the LPS within the project foot-print, there are no land owners who have lost isolated structures.

2.6 Minimization of land requirements: The extent of the land procurement requirement was kept in mind while finalizing the various options for implementation. Based on the initial alignment, consultations were held during finalization of the Master Plan. Based on feedback / objections / suggestions, modifications were carried out to minimize disturbance / displacement to existing settlements as much as possible. At the Master Plan level, the displacement of approximately 3,600 structures due to the construction of all roads was avoided⁷. All these efforts put together have resulted in confining the total project area to 1,101.53 acres.

⁷Since Master plan consultations were held prior to World Bank involvement, the break-up of avoided displacements for the proposed project foot-print is not available.

Social Impact Assessments under LARR Act

2.7 Social Impact Assessments (SIAs) were carried out, as per the provisions of the LARR Act, in the villages affected by the 10 roads, including: Ananthavaram, Nelapadu, Thulluru, Velagapudi, Nekkallu, Sakhamuru, Malkapuram, Mandadam, Venkatapalem, Krishnayapalem, Inavolu, Kuragallu, Nowluru, Penumaka, Nidamaru, Kondamarajupalem, Rayapudi, Lingayapalem, Borupalem, Abbarajupalem, Pichukulapalem during 2016 - 2018. In all these villages, SIA reports, Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) reports, expert committee reports and decision of the appropriate government have been completed, after following the statutory LARR process, including public consultations. These reports are placed in Land Acquisition section at Guntur District Collectorate and in the website of: <http://guntur.nic.in/notf.html>

2.8 These reports extensively cover details such as summary of the SIA, SIMP report, whether the project serves public purpose, whether the potential benefits outweigh project cost and adverse social impacts, whether the extent of land proposed to be acquired is the absolute bare minimum needed for the project, whether there are other less displacing options available. Overall, participation in surveys and public hearings held as part of SIA is low since most of the affected families have joined the LPS and those who are covered under LARR and NS, typically do not participate in these consultations. The SIA was carried out as part of land acquisition process by the District Administration for overall capital city development project and the reports were vetted by the Expert Committee. The expert committee is constituted under Section 7 of the LARR Act 2013 by the District Collector, Guntur and consisted of eminent professionals in relevant fields. The village wise SIA reports can be accessed at the following website: <http://guntur.nic.in/notf.html>.

2.9 **Feedback from SIA process:** The main feedback resulting from SIA, has been summarized in a number of main categories, including: (i) Unit level grievances redressal meeting needs to be conducted once a week; (ii) Demand for payment of prevailing market price for the land to be acquired; (iii) Discrepancy over the fixation of returnable lands in dry lands for Jareebu ; (iv) Variations between measurements in documents and actual lands; (v) demarcation of extended habitation issues (vi) The allotted plots are far away from the existing village; (vii) Annuity payment issues; (viii) Eroded land to be ascertained; (ix) Skill development centre to be started at the earliest and to give priority in jobs in Capital region; (x) Sewage diversion to ponds to be addressed; and (xi) Education and health facilities to be extended to the villagers.

2.10 The key recommendations from the Expert Committee, in response to the SIA comments, are as follows:

- PAFs are to be compensated as per the LARR Act 2013.
- Enhancement of pension benefits
- Food security measures to be taken up by Government.
- Government to take steps for giving skill development and other measures to be taken up for creating livelihood opportunities.
- Priority to be given to PAFs in state and central schemes implemented by the line departments.

2.11 Any person dissatisfied with the market value fixed by Land Acquisition Officer, may make an application for Negotiations before the Negotiation Committee headed by District Collector. Based on its merits, the Committee may propose a consent value for which the interested person may agree⁸. Any Awardee / interested party, dissatisfied with the award made and having claim on compensation / R&R Entitlement may approach LA R&R Authority

⁸vide G.O.Rt.No. 492, Revenue (LA) Department dated: April 25, 2016

and make a reference under section 64 of LARR Act 2013. R&R claims shall be made to Land Acquisition Officer and on enquiring R&R Award would be passed.. In case of any dispute, or if owner does not come forward to receive the compensation, total amount will be deposited in escrow (as per provisions of RPF), with LARR Authority prior to taking possession of land.

2.12 Dependants of lands under Land Acquisition are identified through a Socio-economic Survey (as per LARR Act 2013). Livelihood benefits are available under LARR Act.

Magnitude of Physical Displacement (within village boundaries)

2.13 The 10 priority roads involved 17.36 acres of private land in village areas. This corresponds to 214 Physically Displaced Families in 7 villages. This includes 174 families on private lands, 38 families residing in government lands within village areas and 2 tenant families- i.e. a total of 214 PDFs, as per Table 8, below. The total population likely to be displaced is about 734 people, based on average family size of 3.439. Impacts to houses, shops, buildings and other structural units will be considered as full, and whole units will be acquired (i.e. partial acquisition of units will be avoided). All impacted households within village boundaries will be entitled to compensation for land and structures, as well as resettlement assistance, as per NS policy and entitlement matrix (Annexure 3).

Table 8: Physical displacement within villages

S. No.	Village (habitation area)	No of Families displaced	Roads passing through the village
1	Ananthavaram+Thulluru	21	E6
2	Penumaka	4	E10
3	Nowluru-2	18	E12
4	Nowluru-1	60	E14
5	Krishnayapalem+ Nowluuru-1	8	N4
6	Malkapuram	5	N9
7	Abbarajupalem + Thulluru	60	N14
8.	Govt. land across villages	38	
	Grand Total	214*	

* Two tenants, one in Penumaka and one in Nowluru are included

2.14 **Development of resettlement sites:** PAFs in villages who have been physically displaced by the construction of the 10 priority roads are being relocated by giving resettlement plot for self-construction of replacement home (as per GoAP norms), as well as compensation for the structural loss . Sites for allotment of resettlement plots have been identified nearby to the villages where PAFs reside, and resettlement layouts are under development. Resettlement sites are equipped with /have access to roads, power connections, drinking water, drainages, etc.

2.15 Roughly 124 out of 214 physically displaced families have agreed to move to these resettlement sites. Soon after the consent for Negotiated Settlement was received, resettlement plots were allocated through a lottery process. 79 families have been provided plots as of July 2018. The base resettlement assistance amounts are paid and the difference to updated unit costs will be paid immediately after approval of Project. A summary of current progress of Resettlement Colonies including allotment of plots to the consented PDFs is provided at Annexure 10.

⁹Based on sample household survey

Post resettlement support

2.16 Resettlement areas are identified within the same village, and displaced families are expected to move less than 1-2 km. Post resettlement support includes but is not limited to assisting people to access to basic facilities, transfer of ration cards and other documents, assistance in admission to schools, awareness on health and hygiene, management of common amenities, and any other assistance that the people may be required once they shift to new houses. An NGO will be recruited by APCRDA by August 15, 2018, to provide post resettlement support. Resettlement support may be required for a period of one year, actively, beyond which the support will be provided on a demand basis. The costs for resettlement support for the first year are included in RAP budgets and beyond this period, it will be provided with GoAP / APCRDA funds.

Landless Agricultural Laborers

2.17 Landless laborers working in the capital city area lost their primary source of income as land was assembled for the development of Amaravati. As such, landless agricultural laborers have been directly impacted by the capital city development project, as land was transferred to APCRDA. A key consideration concerning landless laborers is therefore the extent to which alternative sources of income are available locally to replace the loss of income from agricultural jobs.

2.18 Although OP 4.12 applies only to the footprint of the World Bank financed project, it is challenging to differentiate between landless laborers affected by land assembly within and outside the World Bank project boundaries. Therefore, APCRDA has agreed that for purposes of this project, all landless families registered with APCRDA for pension by July 15, 2018 will be considered project affected people for the purposes of provision of livelihood restoration measures. The payment of pension and other livelihood-related benefits will be monitored for the list of registered landless families as per the RPF. As of July 15, 2018, the total of number of landless households is 21,374.

2.19 Landless agricultural laborers working in the Capital City area are eligible to receive a combination of livelihood restoration benefits that includes: (i) payment of pensions @ INR 2,500 per month per family for a period of 10 years, with annual adjustment linked to inflation index; (ii) employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for up to 365 days per year; (iii) facilitate access to interest-free loans for setting up enterprises; (iv) access to skill upgrading and training opportunities; (v) provision of subsidized food; and (vi) free access to medical and educational benefits in designated facilities. When livelihood restoration benefits are fully accessed by landless laborers, landless households are in a financial situation comparable or in some cases better to their status pre-displacement. However, some landless families may have challenges accessing all the livelihood restoration benefits, in which case there would be people in situation that may be worse than their pre-displacement status.

2.20 The World Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement states as an objective that "displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher." In line with this objective, measures in addition to those already in place by APCRDA and covering all landless laborers are included in the RPF and reproduced in Annexure 12 of this RAP, to identify and to address, specifically, the needs of the most vulnerable subset of landless households, who need extra support to return to their levels prior to the announcement of the

Capital City. The following typologies of landless households are recognized as those at the highest risk: (i) families with women head of household; (ii) households where family members have physical disabilities; (iii) families with chronic diseases; (iv) households with aging family member who cannot longer work (over 60 years old); (v) families with no alternative sources of income other than APCRDA pension; and (vi) families of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes whose sole source of income is APCRDA pensions.

2.21 APCRDA has established a methodology to identify the vulnerable landless families, within a total of 21,374 landless households as of cut-off date. Using this methodology an assessment was carried out by APCRDA in June - July 2018. A total of 857 vulnerable landless families were identified, living in the 25 villages of the Capital City area. While they are similar in nature to some of the general initiatives that APCRDA is implementing across the Capital City for all landless laborers, additional measures specifically tailored and targeted to the needs of the identified 857 families have been designed and include: (i) expanding safety nets for targeted; (ii) skill training for those eligible, tailored to supply of jobs; (iii) job dashboard with information on employment opportunities in villages across the Capital City; (iv) safe, public transportation options for women to travel for work to other locations; and (v) creation of more employment opportunities under MGNREGA within and nearby area of Capital City.

2.22 Existing Self Help Groups (SHG) will, in coordination with APCRDA, engage in reaching out to the targeted households and supporting them as these proposed measures are rolled out. Specifically, they will, first, monitor the implementation of measures targeted to the vulnerable landless households to ensure that measures: (i) provide additional opportunities for target vulnerable landless families to improve their livelihood; and (ii) address some of the bottlenecks in accessing existing programs. Second, activate monitoring mechanisms to verify and calibrate the success of proposed measures, aiming at reducing the number of vulnerable landless families with time; and third, engage with communities and identify new potential families that may need additional assistance. It is expected that the original number of vulnerable landless families will reduce gradually, as target support measures bridge existing gaps and allow families to access opportunities to improve their livelihoods. The monitoring mechanism is in place, building on the present and the penetration of SHGs and of NGO/consultants, will provide a channel to identify on a continuous basis, families that may fall into a vulnerable state.

Common Property related impacts

2.23 The proposed 10 roads will impact 11 Common Property Resources (CPR), including 3 burial grounds, 6 temples of Hindu worship, and 2 abandoned tanks. Table 9 summarizes the status of consultations and consent for provision of alternative sites for the CPRs affected by the 10 roads. Consultations for the balance CPRs are under way with the trustees / village elders.

**Table 9: List of Common Property Resources affected by 10 priority roads and status
(as of July 2018)**

No	Road Id	Village	Type of Impacts	Sy. No.	Units*	Remarks	Status as of July 2018
1	N14	Abbarajupalem	Muslim Burial Ground	96	0.06	R1 Zone	Consent is awaited from the Community. Consultations in progress
2	E14	Nowluru-1	RSR Burial ground	296	0.25	Govt. Lands	As the remaining site is adequate, additional site is not proposed - accepted by the Community
3	E14	Nowluru-1	Sri Nageswara Swamy Devasthanam	66	402 Sq.Yd.	CPR	Consent is awaited from the Community. Consultations in progress
4	E14	Nowluru-1	Sri Nageswara Swamy Kalyanamandapam	66	350 Sq.Yd.	CPR	
5	E14	Nowluru-1	Sri Veerabrahmendra Swamy Devasthanam	63	0.20	CPR	
6	E14	Nowluru-1	Burial Ground	104	0.07	CPR (tank porambok e)	As the remaining site is adequate, additional site is not proposed - accepted by Community
7	N11	Sakhamuru	Hanuman temple	144	0.06	CPR	File has been initiated for identification of alternative site and consultations with communities are in progress.
8	E8	Thullur-1	Tank	260	2.9739	Govt. land	Government alienated land to APCRDA - handing over to APCRDA is in progress.
9	N14	Thullur-1	Tank	169	1.0402	Govt. land	This is addressed as per Negotiated Settlement Policy and is complete
10	E6	Thullur-1	Anjaneyaswami temple	169	0.03	Govt land	Alternate site has been identified and consultations with community is in progress
11	E10	Penumaka	Ramulavari Temple ThoorpuVeedhi	273, 290 & 317	2.028	CPR	File is yet to be initiated Taking over not completed

*Units in acres where explicitly not specified otherwise

III. CONSULTATIONS / BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF AFFECTED FAMILIES

3.1 During February and March 2015, a census socio-economic survey was conducted by APCRDA to collect information related to all households in Amaravati city. The survey was conducted by well qualified and trained field officers/investigators of District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), on behalf of APCRDA, in all villages of capital city. A unique ID was generated for each household in the capital city. The survey documented all household living in the capital city.

3.2 PAFs data corresponding to 2,042 families affected by 10 priority roads financed under the World Bank project (under LPS, LA or NS mechanisms) have been obtained from within this socio-economic survey. Subsequently, a sample socio-economic survey was carried out in 2017 among the project affected people. This sample survey attempted to cover all families, but actual survey was done among only a sample group out of those residing in the capital city area (About 50% are absentees). The list of PAFs and PDFs is included in **Annexure 7** while the survey findings of the socio-economic survey is presented in **Annexure 4** of this RAP.

3.3 Information on non-resident landowners' is captured from the land registers available with the Competent Authorities (CAs) and Sub-registrar offices. In addition, paper notices and pamphlets were circulated to spread awareness about identifying non-resident land owners. This has resulted in obtaining details of about 10% additional non-resident land owners. This is an ongoing effort until all the non-resident land owner details are obtained.

3.4 The methodology and approach followed for this survey is outlined below:

- a) Lists of PAFs (losing land and / or structures) were collected from the respective Competent Authorities. The survey was carried out among these PAFs. Subsequently, it was confirmed that some of these PAFs have opted for LPS,
- b) Coordinating with Competent Authorities (CA) for prior appointment to conduct surveys in the affected villages,
- c) Information about survey to PAFs by the Competent Authorities,
- d) Visit the villages on the appointed dates and conduct survey and
- e) Revisit the villages in case of respondents not present first time.

Key baseline socio-economic indicators

3.5 **Sample size:** The sample size of the socio-economic survey carried out for this RAP is as follows:

- The share of non-LPS families covered is 36% of residents (102 of 285 families).
- The sample of LPS families covered is about 24% (179 out of 745 families).

3.6 The survey attempted to cover the maximum number of total affected families (2,042). However, it was found that 1,022 families (50% of the total) were absentee landowners residing outside of the capital city, and could not be contacted for the survey. Among those residing within the capital city. i.e. 1,020 families, the household survey was carried out among 281 families (28% of the total).

3.7 The household survey is carried out primarily to assess the living standards that provide basis to evaluate future living standard improvement. The household survey is supplemented by 22 focus group meetings attended by 225 people, and 5 public consultations with 300

participants. Specifically, the participation for LARR is low as families under LARR preferred the channels of focus group or public consultation meetings rather than individual household surveys. However, non-participation in the household survey does not affect the number of beneficiaries or them accessing entitlements, benefits available to PAPs under all 3 land assembly mechanisms.

3.8 The census data related to individual details, land lost and various benefits, etc., are available to all families. The identification details for all LPS farmers would be available upon the annuities/pensions paid and returnable plots allotted. For Negotiated settlement, all details on the affected family would be available upon individual negotiated agreements signed and consent applications submitted. In case of LARR act, the land acquiring notifications, compensation awards will automatically capture all affected people's details, which would be available with APCRDA.

3.9 The following are the key findings from the sample socio-economic survey (2017) among the displaced families and land owners under LARR act (N=102). Refer to Table 10 for more details¹⁰:

- About 44% of the PAF households are Female Headed Households.
- About 45% of the PAFs are illiterate. An NGO will be engaged by APCRDA by August 15, 2018 to facilitate access of PAFs to various government run programs, skill development activities, information sharing, awareness building, etc.
- Average age of the PAF household head is about 51 years.
- Most of the PAF household heads are either agricultural laborers (32%) or farmers (22%).
- Around 78% of the PAFs belong to General Category while 13.7% belong to BC and 8.9% and 1% belong to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe, respectively.
- About 44% of the PAFs' family size is ranging between 1-3 members per family while 52% PAFs' family size is ranging between 3-5 members.
- 92% of PAFs possess Ration Cards
- About 96% of the PAFs have own houses and among them 66% have *pucca* houses¹¹, of which 95% have electricity connection. The source of drinking water for 75% of the PAF households is water tap and public stand post for 23%.
- 93% of PAFs have LPG gas connections, while 7% use firewood and LPG together.
- About 91% of the PAF households have individual latrines.
- 68% of PAFs visit clinic in their respective village while 24% visit clinics in town, for medical treatment.
- All the PAFs have access to TV, cable connection and LPG connection.
- 53% of PAFs own two-wheeler and 84% have cell phones.
- 54% of PAFs own livestock and 30.8% earn an average income of INR 3,000 per month through livestock.
- The average household monthly income is more than INR 15,000 for 44% of PAFs.
- Number of PAFs with personal loans is 46.4%. Those with loans for health-related purposes it is 18%. The total loan amount taken vary between INR 1.00 lakh to 3.00 lakhs
- Around 79% of PAFs expressed that they can manage their own during relocation due to proposed road construction. About 74% of the PAFs preferred to stay in the same village, while 18.6% are willing to move away from the village. However, all those affected will be moved to resettlement sites within their village or closer to their villages

¹⁰The surveyed data is available in project files for any further reference.

¹¹The term **pucca** means "solid" and "permanent" housing, meaning built of substantial material such as stone, brick, cement, concrete, or timber.

- About 81% of PAFs expressed that the proposed roads project will improve basic amenities in the village and people who are interested to work in the proposed road contract constitute 27%. The details are provided in **Annexure 4** and the average values for key indicators is summarized below.

Table 10: Key baseline socio-economic indicators of PAFs from roads works

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
a)	Income(N¹²=102)		
1	Average Yearly family income (May 2017)	Average	INR 58,044/-
2	Level of Indebtedness	%	27.5
3	Below Poverty line ¹³ based on the possession of white ration cards	%	80%
b)	Economic Activity(N=85)		
4	Farmers	%	22.4
5	Agricultural Labour	%	31.8
6	Skilled Labour	%	9.4
7	Service (Private and Government)	%	4.8
c)	Housing(N=100)		
8	Permanent with concrete roof	%	66.7
9	Owner Houses	%	96.0
10	Having separate toilet	%	91.0
11	Houses electrified	%	94.9
12	Access to piped water supply(HSC ¹⁴)	%	75.0
13	LPG as fuel for cooking	%	100
d)	Demographic Details		
14	Family size(N=100)	Average	3.43 ¹⁵
15	Women headed household(N=100)	%	34
16	% families with Challenged people	%	0
e)	Standard of Living(N=102)		
17	Having Two-wheeler	%	52.9
18	Having Four-Wheeler	%	2.9
19	Having Refrigerator	%	11.8
20	Having Washing Machine	%	10.6
21	Having Livestock	%	12.7
22	Having Ration card	%	92.2

Gender Disaggregated Data and Women's concerns¹⁶

3.10 The household data collected comprises details about gender-disaggregated data of the PAFs surveyed. Out of 102 respondents, 44% are women. Among 300 people attended in the

¹²N = Baseline number of sample

¹³Defined as family with annual income less than INR 60,000 in rural areas and INR 75,000 in urban areas

¹⁴HSC - House Service Connections

¹⁵Demographic details for family members is provided at Annexure 4

¹⁶Detailed account is presented from the household survey data to enable monitoring in due course.

focus group meetings, 28%, i.e. 85 are women. Further, among those who received skill training, 788 (70%) out of 1,121 are women (data not separately segregated for project footprint).

3.11 The trainings provided to women include Java in Information Technology, Jute Bags, Automation, Electrical, Logistics, Land Survey, Herbal Making, Maggam Work (weaving), Mechanical, LMV Driving, English Employability skills, Beautician, Accountancy, Horticulture, Mobile technician, 2-Wheeler Technician, AC Technician, Fashion designing and tailoring, etc. As part of LPS benefits, free education for degree, post-graduation and other professional courses, applications have been offered. A total of 49 applications were received by July 2018, of which 25 are from women (51%). Among pensioners, 60% are women. As part of RAP implementation, gender disaggregated data will be recorded and highlighted in the progress reports, exclusive to the project footprint.

3.12 The gender gaps identified during focus group meetings include: (i) livelihood gaps for women with lack of alternative employment opportunities due to absence of suitable skills; (ii) women receive lower daily wages (50% lower) than men, because they are less organized in groups/committees and thus have lower bargaining power; (iii) women have lower literacy rates (28% against 33% by men); (iv) large proportion of agricultural laborers are women who find it difficult to get job in the changing urban setting; (v) long travel to avail MNEREGA works; (vi) awareness, capacity and financial literacy gaps among women. To address the above gaps, APCRDA is taking measures, including: (i) organizing exposure visits to women to various skill development and women institutions, (ii) engaging a NGO having expertise in women livelihood sector to assess and develop suitable skills training program that match employment opportunities; and (iii) organizing financial literacy awareness sessions among women.

Consultations

3.13 As part of RAP preparation, multiple consultations (in different formats) were held, including: individual discussions, focus group discussions, public consultations amongst a variety of stakeholders including women, economically backward communities, vulnerable and marginal population, NGOs, CBOs, etc. APCRDA ensured distribution of Telugu version of the invitation / subject matter for discussion prior to the consultations. The draft RAP was disclosed by APCRDA ahead of consultation meetings and Telugu translation of the public consultation note was provided. A detailed overview of consultations is provided in Annex 5. In addition to consultations described in this RAP, on-going consultations will be conducted twice a year during the project implementation period.

Focus Group Discussions

3.14 A total of 22 Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were conducted in 10 villages at different locations. Around 225 people consisting of PAFs and landless pensioners, women's groups, Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes community, physically displaced families, families affected on government lands, etc. The summary of these FGDs is given below and the details are summarised in Annexure 5A.

- Many of the PAFs indicated that they are aware of the project and its impacts. However, they requested for additional inputs on entitlements. They requested that this information be given through community meetings, print and electronic media and

other communication materials like pamphlets, FAQ booklets, etc. They would like this to be in easily understandable terms with examples.

- PAFs wanted to know the rates used for valuation of their structures.
- Some PAFs were concerned about guideline land rates used for compensation under LA, as they feared these might be low.
- Many PAFs believe the compensation for structures may not be enough to build a similar structure, as the rates in the capital region are on the rise.
- Many of the PAFs wanted clarity on the tax on entitlements and registration fee for sites. They asked for this to be clarified from official sources.
- PAFs wanted information on the implementation schedule with details such as a) when the acquisition will be done, b) when would they be notified to vacate their residences, c) how much time will be given for vacating the houses, d) when will be rehabilitation plots allotted to them, e) whether they would be relocated as a community as they are now, f) how much time will be given for building houses at the resettlement locations, g) can they take the salvageable material from the demolished residences, etc.
- None of the contacted PAFs wanted to move to rented accommodations. They communicated that rents had gone up multi-fold after the announcement of Capital City. PAFs wanted confirmation that they would not be displaced without providing alternative accommodation.
- Many PAFs ask for additional benefits for the most vulnerable families.
- PAFs requested that annuities and pensions be provided beyond ten years after announcement of Capital City, in case development of the area takes longer than the expected 10 years.
- During most of the FGDs, some of the PAFs questioned the width of the proposed roads and their straight (grid) alignment. They request reduced widths and changes in alignment to reduce the number of impacted residences.
- Many of those who claim to have built houses on government land (as per records), say they have spent money buying the land, registering it and in building their homes. They expressed they will lose everything if the government does not consider it as their own land, as they have purchased the same and registration too is done. *APCRDA clarified that in case of those who have sale deeds, the compensation to structures and alternative plots will be provided equivalent to private land owners with titles. Those without formal titles would also be compensated, as per entitlement matrices included in Annexures 1 and 3.*
- Some aged PAFs noted the compensation, even if multi-fold, will not solve their problem, as they will not be able to build the houses again. *None among those present wanted government built houses. Those who did not want to shift to government built houses will be provided with compensation as per the provisions in LARR Act. Self-relocation is proposed as an alternative option. For those PAFs who are opting for a developed plot with infrastructure in the resettlement colony will be provided with construction grant and other allowances as per the provisions of the Negotiated Settlement Policy.*

Public Stakeholder consultations on RAP

3.15 Four public consultation meetings on this RAP were held during August 29-30, 2017 (in Thulluru, Anantavaram, Venkatapalem, and Neerukonda). The dates of the meetings were announced in advance in English and Telugu newspapers, as well as in the APCRDA web site. A brochure containing key aspects of the RAP, including entitlements and grievance mechanism, were circulated in all the villages. The brochure is available at ASSCDP link of CRDA website and at Public Information Centers (PICs). More than 300 people representing different impact groups from various villages attended consultations. APCRDA made

presentation on the key provisions on Environment and social safeguard documents and then followed by discussions.

3.16 About 523 written suggestions/objections were also submitted. Out of these, only 12 were received from World Bank project affected people. Comments received from 12 PAFs during consultations refer to generic issues such as land requirements for capital city; requests for clarifications and additional information, and some related to suggestions on the provisions in RPF/RAP. None of these PAPs have approached the grievance redress committee. The local media widely covered the outcome of the consultations (see Annexure 5), which is summarized below.

3.17 **Comments expressed by landowners who have joined LPS:** LPS farmers conveyed the following: (i) they are eagerly waiting for development of infrastructure, especially basic amenities around returnable plot layouts; (ii) people complaint given that there is no visible development 3 years after their lands were taken; (iii) need support in understanding legal aspects of various orders and application of the provisions; (iv) clarifications of user and development related charges; (v) process followed for acquisition of isolated structures in LPS areas is not clear; (vi) additional information on standards and facilities to be provided in returnable plots layouts, in term of internal roads, drainage, sewers, application of development charges etc. should be disseminated; (ix) third annuity payment is still pending for some beneficiaries (*Some delays were experienced by APCRDA in payment of annuities and pensions in 2018. All committed payments have subsequently been made*); and, (x) LPS certificates cannot be mortgages for loans (*this was discussed. APCRDA clarified it is a reflection of banking procedures rather than a concern on the legal nature of the LPS certificate*).

3.18 **Comments expressed by landowners affected by Land Acquisition.** The concerns and views expressed by this group included: (i) no specific consultations held with those not joined LPS to understand their concerns; (ii) uniform criteria is not applied in land classification like lands classified under LPS and the guidelines in Government Order 165 are not followed; (iii) lands with lift irrigation facilities are not classified as Jareebu; (iv) court directions on land acquisition are not honoured, for example, the objection to land acquisition are not recorded properly during land acquisition hearing and instead filed cases against those made objections; (v) instances of disconnection of electricity for pumpsets, obstruction for cultivation, damage to trees and application of provisions of Government Order-259 is not followed; (vi) court directions on land acquisition were not considered; (vii) poor quality of SIA and Expert Committee decisions are not in line with public hearings and concerns of the landowners; (viii) recent revision in guideline land values in capital city area is not in line with market values for instance outside the capital area, the guideline values have been revised more than once since 2014 in other villages, but only one revision has taken place in capital city and the revised rates are similar to increase in other villages; (ix) provisions of 2013 act are not followed in true spirit and clarity on the application of purchase of 20% developed land out of total land acquired as available under the 2013 LARR Act is not available; and (x) APCRDA treats those who did not join LPS differently.

3.19 **Comments expressed by physically displaced people (village residents).** The concerns and views expressed by this group include: (i) need for more information on impacts and entitlements to displaced families and need more details on negotiated policy provisions, facilities to be provided in resettlement sites and support for construction of houses, etc.; (ii) issues related to demarcation of Gramakantham (village boundary areas) and use of differential criteria for demarcating boundaries need to be looked into; (iii) some of the individual grievances were not responded, especially on the impacts in village areas; (iv) APCRDA should

consider shifting alignment of roads in village areas to avoid impacts to houses; (v) need to know the list of displaced persons; (vi) clarification on the impact, discrepancies in measurement and details of displaced families have not been provided inspite of repeated requests, especially those residing on Government lands.

Other Comments.Other concerns expressed included: (i) people need more information and awareness on the provisions, entitlements, benefits and opportunities available in the process of capital development and legal advice on various legal matters; (ii) proposed Citizen Committee is welcome, but it should have adequate representation from the farmers;(iii) Benefits to the assign landowners is not adequate and need for re-looking (iv) some of the grievances are pending and waiting for decisions/replies from CRDA; (v) need for support to establish individual enterprises; (vi) impact of road works and safety concerns especially in the village areas and low laying areas; need to understand the cross sections; quality in construction of roads should be ensured; (vii) more skill development centres should be established; (viii) fee reimbursement is not happening and need to consider fee reimburse for lowers class; (ix) promises made at the time of announcement capital and LPS scheme are not implemented and those include: one job/family, interest free loan for setting up enterprises, free education and health, etc.; (x) provisions for ducts in road projects and LPS infrastructure development. The list of people who attended the meeting and signed the attendance sheets are available in the project files. The names are not included in the Annex since some of them did not like their name in the public domain. Some of them also refused to sign the attendance sheets.

Consultations were attended by various impact groups.Issues raised during consultations were largely limited to individual concerns, as well as issues outside the World Bank project scope (e.g. declaration of Capital City, requirement of land for the capital city, lanka lands, village site boundary clarifications, validity of Acts, references to development and user charges, mortgaging land and repayment of loan for the proposed World Bank loan).All the grievances related to discrepancies in measurements were attended and where people are not satisfied have appealed to Principal Secretary and most of these were disposed of and few remaining are being examined.

3.20 A summary of the actions taken / plan of action initiated from the outcomes of the consultation meetings is presented below and the details are provided in Annexure 5:

Table 11- Public Consultations: outcomes &action plan to address the outcomes

S. No	Outcome	Action taken / plan of action
1.	Eagerly waiting for development of infrastructure in returnable plot layouts	Infrastructure Master Plan completed, tenders in 3 zones for development of infrastructure out of 13 zones are invited, rest in process and will be completed well within the stipulated time of 3 years as per the Act.
2.	Legal support	The legal cell of APCRDA is currently supporting the farmers in person through the Grievance Redressal process, from Competent Authorities. Additional legal support will be made available through a dedicated legal cell / team both at APCRDA headquarters as well as city office during implementation of ASCCDP.

S. No	Outcome	Action taken / plan of action
3.	Lack of clarity in respect of user charges, development charges, standards and facilities provided in returnable layouts, acquisition of isolated structures, etc..	A detailed discussion with farmers in respect of such issues indicated that the lack of clarity is largely arising out of misleading conversations at various levels. As a remedial measure, a detailed document of frequently asked questions both in English and Telugu languages is published which will be revised periodically with additional inputs. All documentation has been made available in website, and in Project Information Centers (PICs)
4.	Delays in Annuity payments	During the initial months of LPS implementation certain delays occurred on account of verification, certification and other technical grounds. All processes have now been streamlined and release of payments is ensured without any delay. Beneficiaries can approach GRM in case the credit of their benefits have not been made. The list of beneficiaries for annuity is already available in website, and at APCRDA offices. All communication related to annuity payments are informed through SMS on their registered mobile numbers for real time information. The payments are directly credited to their registered bank account numbers online. To facilitate modifications in the records, village facilitators are given additional responsibility to particularly coordinate on this subject.
5.	Grievances because land acquisition such as consultations, classification of lands, compliance with court proceedings, alleged power disconnection, quality of SIA and expert committee decisions, revision of market values, purchase of 20% developed land, treatment of those not joined in LPS	M/s. EPTRI is appointed as SIA consultant and an expert committee is constituted in line with the LARR Act to prepare recommendations and follow provisions of the Act. The grievances on LA process are addressed by the Grievance Redressal Mechanism already in place at various levels such as Joint Collector, Guntur district, Commissioner, APCRDA, Competent Authorities, etc. To address the project level grievances on land acquisition, project level grievance Redressal committee has been constituted. In addition, a Citizen's Committee also is constituted to advise on various issues that may emerge during implementation, which require independent advice and recommendations. In addition, periodic focus group consultations will be conducted with project affected people. .
6.	Displaced persons - The outcomes of consultations in respect of displaced persons suggest that – some of the individual grievances need to be addressed, additional details required on entitlements in	In addition to the existing GRM, project level grievances committee and citizen's committee are constituted to strengthen the GRM. With a view to provide details on displaced families, components of Negotiated Settlement and process, a detailed booklet in Telugu as well as English is prepared

S. No	Outcome	Action taken / plan of action
	respect of Negotiated Settlement, facilities in resettlement sites, shifting of alignment, measurement mismatches, details of displaced families, especially those residing on government lands, etc..	<p>and widely circulated. This booklet can be accessed at: https://crda.ap.gov.in/APCRDA/Userinterface/admin/asccdp.htm</p> <p>A frequently asked question – response document is also made available in respect of Gramakantham issues. About 4,000 issues pertaining to Gramakantham (village boundaries) have already been resolved and the residual issues are found to be largely pertaining to non-compliant appeals and are under scrutiny by competent authorities. Discrepancy in measurement is identified to be arising out of perceived extent vs. the actual extent on the ground in the case of a limited number of farmers and is being addressed. With a view to avoid such discrepancies in future, the returnable plots are being provided with DGPS coordinates. Additional consultation meetings are held to address the requests of those residing on government lands. The outcomes of these meetings are documented in project files. As of July 2018, 60 people have given their consent to negotiate on their support to resettlement under negotiated settlement policy.</p>
8.	Other outcomes – citizen’s committee;	A Citizen’s Committee consisting of majority representatives from farmers, academicians, administrators and people’s representatives has been constituted because of the outcomes from the consultations.
9	Other outcomes – safety concerns because road works	Half day workshop conducted to sensitize the contractors about safety issues. Progress monitored on a bi-weekly basis by the implementing agency.
10	Other outcomes – not directly connected with the project	Non project specific questions have been routed to the relevant departments for their attention.

Photo report of focus group discussions held during Apr - Jun, 2017¹⁷

	
<p>Nowluru - 1 - FGD with women's group (pensioners/landless poor)</p>	<p>Nowluru - 1 - FGD with Structure loss on Government Lands</p>
	
<p>Abbarajupalem - FGD with structure loss people on private lands</p>	<p>Thulluru - FGD with Marginal farmers under LPS (annuity less than INR 75000)</p>
	
<p>Thulluru - FGD with structure lost PDFs</p>	<p>Nowluru - Interaction with participants of Skill Development Training</p>

¹⁷Full set of photographs are made available in the project files at APCRDA, a few visuals only are presented for ready reference

<p>Kuragallu – FGD with landless pensioners</p> 	<p>Mandadam – FGD with Marginal Farmers</p> 
<p>Nowluru – FGD with women pensioners</p> 	<p>Krishnayapalem – FGD with PDFs</p> 
<p>Penumaka – FGD with PDFs</p>	<p>Thulluru- FGD with PDFs</p>

IV. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Institutional Arrangements

4.1 All impacts associated with the land required for the 10 priority roads will be managed by APCRDA and through District Administration as appropriate. The following institutional arrangements are in place:

4.2 Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority (APCRDA): CRDA passes resolutions for acquisition of lands and government prescribes rules/ regulations for implementation of LPS/ Negotiated Settlement under the Act. The Government has sanctioned staff for APCRDA for implementation of AP Capital City Development Project. The Commissioner, APCRDA, Additional Commissioner, Director-Strategy, Director-Planning, Director-Lands, Director-Economic Development, Director-Information Technology, Director-Finance, will support the Competent Authorities under Land Pooling and Land Acquisition. The Commissioner, will be the approving authority for sub-project specific RAPs and EIA/EMP for the project. The Competent Authority, Tahsildars, Deputy Inspector of Surveyors, Surveyors, Deputy Tahsildars, Computer Operators formed into one unit and positioned in 24 villages in Capital City Area to work under the administrative and functional control of the District Collector, Guntur the District Collector is the appropriate government for Land Acquisition and the Joint Collector, Guntur who is the Project Administrator for AP Capital city project for implementing RAP. The differential costs to meet RPF provisions will be approved by the Authority.

Implementation Mechanism for LPS / LA / Negotiated Settlement Policy

4.3 **Implementation Mechanism for LPS.** The process includes several steps and various agreements and consultations. The key steps include notification of LP scheme, hold consultations and hear objections/suggestions, invite landowners to participate in LPS, execution of development agreement, formulation of redevelopment schemes, allotment of redeveloped plots and registration of redevelopment plots in favour of land owners who surrendered land in favour of APCRDA. As per Section 57(4) of the APCRDA Act 2014, the Land Pooling Ownership Certificate (LPOC) shall be the conclusive evidence of the title of the property in respect of the reconstituted plot / land and shall be eligible for transfer of rights of the property in accordance with the provisions of the Registrations Act 1908. The issuance of LPOC is equivalent step of payment of compensation and other benefits entitled under LARR Act 2013. The entitlement matrix for LPS is included in Annexure 1.

4.4 **Implementation Mechanism under LAR&R Act, 2013.** Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study is the first step for Land Acquisition under LARR Act 2013 to document the impacts and assess the land acquisition requirements and conclude that the benefit of project outweigh the social costs and adverse social impacts. Once the SIA report is heard through public hearing, reviewed by an Expert committee and approved by the Government, the Preliminary and Public Notification on LA process is initiated. The lands required for construction of Capital City Development Project would be provided through LPS / LA / Negotiated Settlement Policy. The key outcomes of SIA, public hearing and Expert committee's views and appropriate Government's approval of land acquisition inputs will be summarized in RAP. The detailed steps and process to be followed for land acquisition and entitlements matrix is outlined in Annexure 2.

4.5 **Implementation Mechanism under Negotiated Settlement Policy.** The areas of requirement of land in the village settlement zone are not covered by Land Pooling Scheme.

Any land required for formation of Roads, Metro Lines etc., within the R1 zone is contemplated to have a Negotiated Settlement.. Section-124 of APCRDA Act, 2014 enables the Authority to acquire any property by way of negotiated settlement and in cases where the negotiated settlement fails the provisions of LA R&R Act, 2013 would be made applicable as per requirement of development plan.

- Once the negotiating committee and displaced family negotiates on package offered by District Collector, the agreed assistance will be reflected in the negotiated agreement.
- Negotiated settlement policy is estimated to be not lower than the provision of LA R&R Act as land to land lost in village site/ habitation is being allotted in a developed Rehabilitation Centre and it is optional.

4.6 Interested persons may come forward to opt for negotiated settlement policy instead of LA. The Competent Authority representing the APCRDA will enter into negotiated settlement through process of negotiation by the Committee constituted by District Collector consisting of land administration and technical persons as members. The compensation and assistance under negotiated policy includes:

- Land to land for footprint area of houses/ house sites excluding common areas
- Non-Agricultural land – land to land with as is use condition
- Two times of the estimated value of the house/ structures as per PWD norms without deducting depreciation and allowing salvage to meet the RP Cost.
- Cost of construction of alternative houses /shops as per GoAP norms

4.7 Those who are not having formal legal rights over houses would be rehabilitated under affordable housing schemes of Government of Andhra Pradesh duly paying structure value..The detailed steps in implementation of the Negotiated Settlement policy are provided inAnnexure 3.

Updated Resettlement unit costs

4.8 The project has adopted the unit costs for R&R assistance as available in the LARR Act, 2013 w.e.f. 1.1.2014, for R&R entitlements compensation under LARR Act. and w.e.f 19.04.2017 for Negotiated Settlement. In case of LA, the revised unit costs notified by GoAP, as per Section 31 of the LARR Act 2013 will be applicable from the date of notification. Proposals are submitted to government in this regard. In case of Negotiated settlement, the project has adopted the unit costs for R&R assistance from negotiated settlement Policy of GoAP, wef from 19.04.2017. Inflation indexation will be made w.e.f 01.04.18. The difference to updated unit costs will be paid immediately after approval of Project for the lands covered under the Project footprint.

Road wise Encumbrances

4.9 Road-wise encumbrances are identified survey number wise and recorded in Field Measurement Book. Details of the project-affected encumbrances are presented in Annexure 9. DGPS coordinates of each parcel affected are available in GIS files. The contractors, ADC will undertake joint survey after the contracts are awarded and record the encumbrances on the ground and prepare a time table for their mitigation so as to handover the encumbrance lands to enable APCRDA/ADC to hand over the lands within the time table proposed in the contracts.

Coordination with District Administration for Land Acquisition

4.10 The following officers will havethe required administrative powers to deal with

the land acquisition and related activities.

Table 13: Roles and Responsibilities of various agencies in land acquisition processes	
Officers	Roles and Powers
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify District Collector as appropriate Government. • Designates Special Deputy Collector as Collector (LAO) under the Act.
Commissioner, APCRDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requisition Authority on behalf of APCRDA / Government.
Commissioner, R&R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of SIA Team and Terms of reference • Approval of R&R Scheme.
District Collector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify 4(1) Notification for commencement of SIA. • Appointment of Expert Group. • Decision on Acquisition of Land. • 11(1) PN Notification • Decision on objections against 11(1) Notification • Review of draft R&R Scheme with Project Level R&R Committee • Publication of Declaration u/s 19 • Approval of preliminary valuation • Approval of draft Compensation Award
Project Administrator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct of Socio Economic Survey • Preparation of R&R Scheme • Approval of draft R&R Award
Land Acquisition Officer (LAO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct of Social Impact Assessment • Submission of report u/s 8(2) • Conduct of Gram Sabha u/s 11(2) • Conduct of Survey u/s 12 and 20 • Hearing of Objections on 11(1) PN Notification • Assist Project Administrator for conducting SES and preparation of R&R Scheme • Conduct of Award Enquiry u/s 21 • Preparation of valuation statements u/s 26 to 30 • Passing of LAR&R Award u/s 23 and Individual Compensation Awards u/s 30(2) and Individual R&R Awards u/s 31(1) • Passing consent Awards as per State Level Negotiation Committee • Payment of compensation, R&R benefits and providing rehabilitation entitlements • Taking possession • Reference to LAR&R Authority and Depositing Amounts in disputed cases.
R&B Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of estimates for Residential Houses / Structures

Table13:Roles and Responsibilities of various agencies in land acquisition processes	
Officers	RolesandPowers
Horticulture/Forest/SericultureDepartments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimationoftreesandtopes
GroundWaterDepartment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimationofwellvalue
AnyotherDepartment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AsperrequisitionofDistrictCollector.

Coordination with Civil Work Contracts

4.11 RAP implementation will be linked with implementation of civil works to ensure that compensation is paid before land is taken from PAFs. The following coordination mechanisms will be maintained, unless otherwise agreed between the executing agency and APCRDA, and in consultation with the World Bank.

- Where there are retroactive expenditures, a due diligence approach has been followed to determine the compliance with RPF and RAP provisions including payment of full compensation and R&R assistance before taking over of the land through an in-process audit. Since RAP implementation and corresponding civil works for these 10 roads had already commenced prior to Bank clearance, an in-process audit was carried out and the key findings include: (i) land plots have not fully been handed over to the contractors – mainly those that are under land acquisition (LARR) process; (ii) disaggregated data on various benefits provided to people at project level is not available. Main recommendations from the audit include: (i) agreements reached under Negotiated Settlement should be signed by both landowners and APCRDA; (ii) skill training programs should be designed to meet the construction needs of the capital city development; (iii) contractors should periodically report to APCRDA on how they are managing social and environmental impacts associated with contracts; and, (iv) there should be a full time Social Development staff at APCRDA or ADCL instead of staff with additional charge. The above recommendations are being pursued by APCRDA/ADCL and an action plan to address the same is presented in Annexure 11. .
- In all instances, the implementation of resettlement activities is linked to the implementation of the contracts to ensure that displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. For impacts covered under the RAP, these measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. Taking of land and related assets will take place only after compensation has been paid, LPS certificates were issued and, where applicable, alternative housing and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons.
- An account of road-wise encumbered lands needed for the road construction is provided in Annexure 9. Based on this information, the section-wise handing over of the lands to the contractors will be determined and reflected in the bid document. The payment of compensation and R&R assistance as well as Land Pooling Ownership Certificates (LPOC) for returnable plots in case of those joined land pooling will be certified with details by - the Joint Collector, for LA and Negotiated Settlement Policy, prior to handing over of such stretches to the Contractors.
- The bid documents will include a provision that the representatives of contractor and Employer shall, on a mutually agreed date and time, will inspect the site and prepare a

memorandum containing the inventory of the site including the vacant and unencumbered land, buildings, structures, road works, trees and other immovable properties on or attached to the site. The memorandum will be appended to the contract document specifying the details of the parts sections which are not handed over and agree and record a date for subsequent handing such parts free of encumbrances and the contractor will bear all risks arising out of the inadequacy or physical condition of the site that has been identified and recorded as unencumbered in the memorandum. The details of Encumbrances by road wise is summarised below and the details are provided in **Annexure 9**. This will be updated once the joint survey among contractors and Amaravati Development Corporation (ADC) is completed and will become basis for monitoring the identified encumbrance on a timely basis to hand over the 100% lands to contracts with in the contract provisions.

Project Implementation Unit

4.12 In order to coordinate with district administration and manage project related impacts, surveys, studies, monitor implementation and interact with World Bank, the following dedicated project level staff have been mobilized in the Project Management Unit of APCRDA for the implementation of the Bank supported project.

- Land Acquisition Officer to coordinate with all land acquisition/Negotiated settlement, LPS and related issues related World Bank financed sub-projects
- Social Development Officer to coordinate with census, social-economics surveys, consultation, delivery of annuity and pensions, implementation of RAP, support to vulnerable people, etc. The above two officers will be reporting to Project Director of PMU for the World Bank financed project.
- These two officers support of all senior staff of APCRDA.
- In addition to two dedicated staff in APCRDA for the project, an additional social development specialist will be in place in ADC, who will be implementing the civil works to manage the social impacts in construction activities.

Additional unforeseen impacts during implementation

4.13 In the event of additional impacts to private land acquisition, physical displacement of people, or of those living on public lands is encountered due to changes in the alignment, missed out in identification or otherwise, a supplementary or addendum to RAP prepared and shared with the World Bank for review and endorsement. The revised document will also be approved by the competent authority and re-disclosed.

Management Information System

4.14 RPF, RAP, Negotiated Settlement Policy, LARR Matrix, SES data, estimation of structures, LPS matrix, tender documents, list of affected people, etc., will be disclosed through various project offices, Competent Authority offices, APCRDA as well as Joint Collector Offices. These documents will be made available in the public domain through websites, in brochures and other forms of documentation. A separate site / page will be developed where all project foot print related information and data will be maintained and updated regularly. The progress in payment of annuities, issuance of Land Pooling Certificates, compensation and R&R assistance for land owners affected by the Bank project will be reported to the World Bank as part of quarterly reporting during project implementation.

4.15 APCRDA has created a separate webpage¹⁸ to disclose all the project related documents including safeguards documents, including Resettlement Policy Framework, Environmental Social Management Framework, Environmental Impact Assessment – Environmental Management Plans as well as Resettlement Action Plans and other information pertaining to World Bank funded projects. People can directly access the project related documentation online. The list of affected people and its updates are also disclosed on this site for easy access. Printed versions of these documents are also available at Project Information Centers (PICs) in every village.

Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM)

4.16 Multiple channels have been set up in Amaravati to facilitate the reporting of grievances and the monitoring of how those are being addressed. The various GRM channels will be used for the proposed ASCCDP, and can be specifically used by project affected people under the Bank-financed project. A brief description of both the existing as well as (additional) proposed GRMs are as follows. Bank project (ASCCDP) related grievances addressed / redressed by the GRM / GRC will be collated and reported separately on a quarterly basis as part of project progress review.

4.17 To strengthen the existing grievance redressal system and to provide citizens of Amaravati with quick service, the APCRDA has constituted a Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) with the Commissioner, APCRDA as Chairman, Special Commissioner, Additional Commissioner and respective HoDs/Directors as members. Joint Director OM & OSD (meetings) will be the Member Convener for GRC. All officials interfacing with citizens (farmers, landowners, pensioners etc) will address and resolve grievances within a time limit. Those grievances which require inputs from other departments/ HoDs for decision making in respect of resolving should be brought to the notice of GRC, which will meet once a month i.e., every Saturday. The first Grievance Committee Meeting pertaining to 10 roads was conducted on 1st March 2018. It was decided that the GRC Meeting shall be conducted every Saturday till further notice to address grievances expeditiously in respect of project footprint. In addition to resolving the pending Grievances, the GRC will review the status of Grievances pertaining to all divisions.

4.18 The GRM procedure is simple to facilitate access by PAPs. The procedure for handling grievances is as follows:

- i. The affected person files his/her grievance in writing, to the GRM. The grievance note should be signed and dated by the aggrieved person. Where the affected person is unable to write, s/he will be provided with assistance to write the note and emboss the letter with his/her thumbprint. The Project Information Centre established at each unit office will be facilitating such assistance.
- ii. The GRM should respond within 14 days during which any meetings and discussions to be held with the aggrieved person should be conducted. If the grievance relates to valuation of assets, experts may need to be requested to revalue the assets, and this may necessitate a longer period of time. In this case, the aggrieved person must be notified by the GRM that his/her complaint is being considered.
- iii. If the aggrieved person does not receive a response or is not satisfied with the outcome within the agreed time the person may escalate to the relevant Authority.

¹⁸<https://crda.ap.gov.in/APCRDA/Userinterface/admin/asccdp.htm>

- iv. The relevant Authority will then attempt to resolve the problem (through dialogue and negotiation) within 14 days of the complaint being lodged. If no agreement is reached at this stage, then legal recourse is sought.



Existing GRM Mechanisms

1. 'Meekosam' ('for you' in English):

4.19 State-widesingle window online framework for receiving grievances, complaints, covering all departments. Along with reporting complaints people can also give suggestions to government directly through this web portal. All the reports and suggestions will be accessible to the respective departments and CM. (URL:<http://www.meekosam.ap.gov.in>).

- In addition to CRDA, Urban Development Department, Revenue Department, Social Welfare Department, and others are all part of this GRM framework.
- The recording of grievance is based on Aadhar number.

- The person who posts grievance or suggestion could track the progress of his/her application.
- An acknowledgement will be received via SMS/ e-mail once a grievance is registered.
- The grievance will be registered, tracking id issued, categorized and forwarded to the department concerned.
- It will be escalated to higher authorities if the grievance is not addressed within a certain time-frame.
- The status of the grievance could also be tracked through a toll-free number 1100/1800-425-4440.
- A Call Centre has been set up to register and provide information on status of grievance applications.
- Each of the Competent Authority Unit¹⁹ is separately registered in the Meekosam portal to ensure that the grievance is expeditiously addressed by the concerned officer. The progress of redressal is monitored by Commissioner APCRDA at the organization level and by Hon'ble CM at the state level, during regular review meetings held on every Monday and Wednesday, respectively.
- Grievances received from Meekosam, pertaining to CRDA mainly included: payment of pensions, issue of health cards, filling up of vacancies in respect of SC/STs, requests for jobs/ employment grants, requests for enrolment into household survey, request for allotment of government land and provide loan to build houses etc.

4.20 All grievances received from Meekosam are forwarded to respective departments. In case of Capital City Development project as well as the Bank project, the compliance will be forwarded to APCRDA. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Commissioner has been constituted to review the compliance on a weekly basis and the responses and grievances will

¹⁹LPS unit, there are 26 units in capital city and the same units are now addressing the LA process as well

be sent to complainants based on the decisions by the grievance committee. Most of the grievances are redressed on daily basis. Screenshots extracted from the Meekosam site are annexed at Annexure 10.1. The grievances related to project are not separately available, but a mechanism is being put in place to segregate complaints related to Bank project and their status will be reported to the World Bank during project implementation.

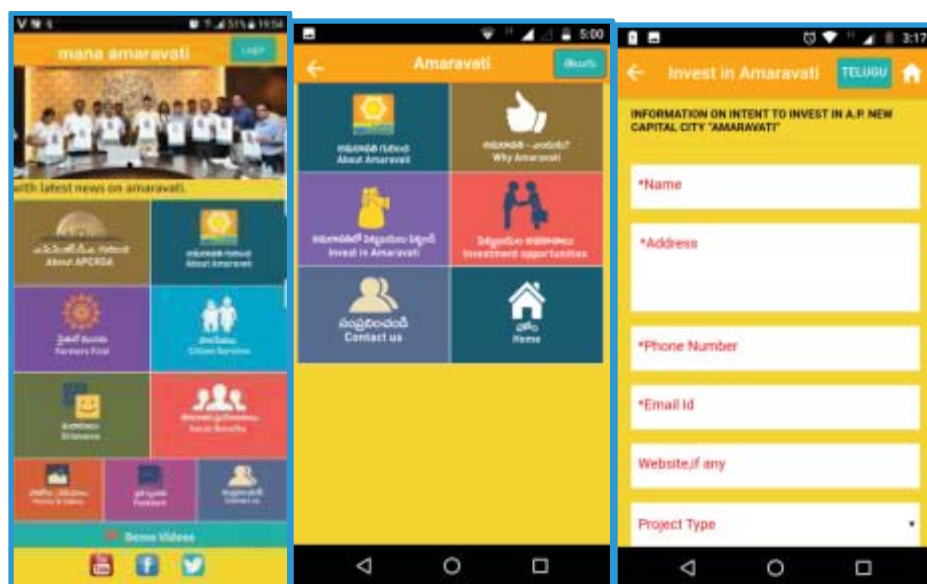
2.Mana Amaravati App

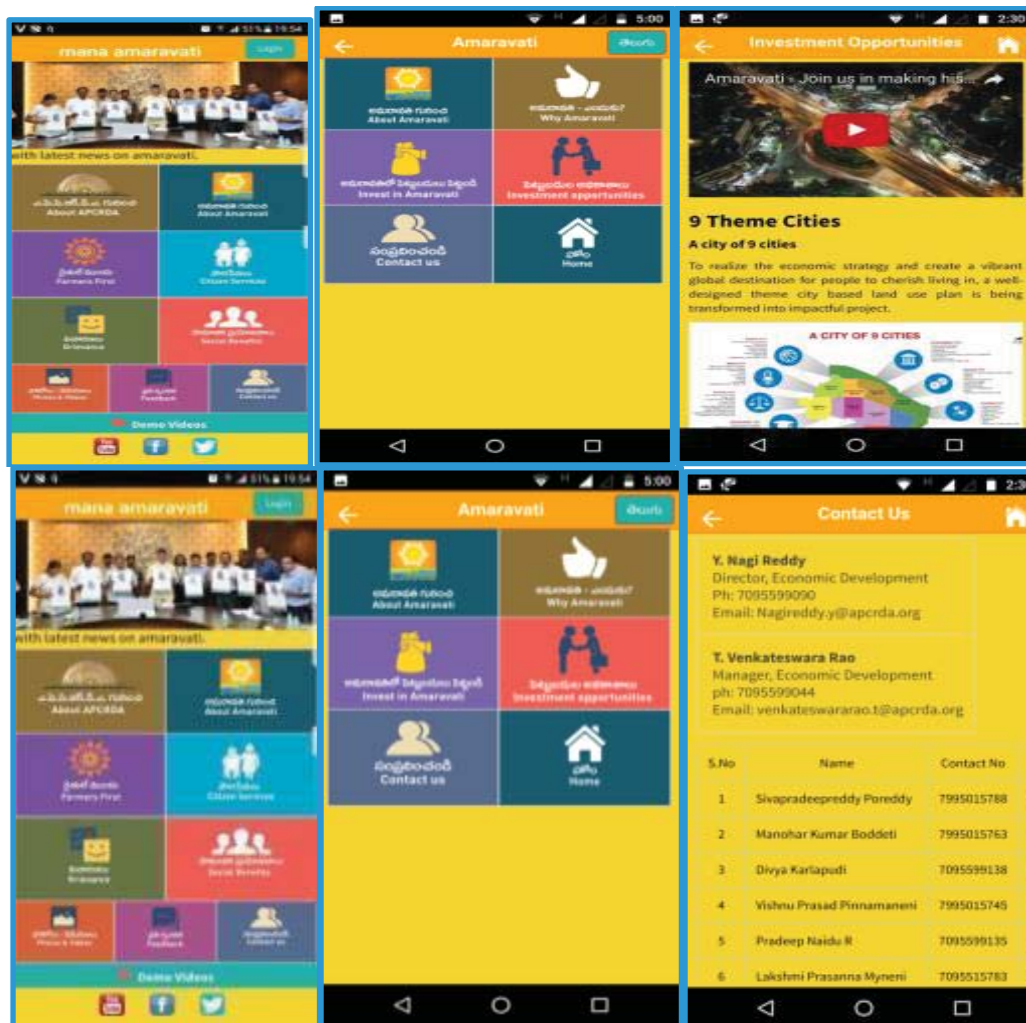
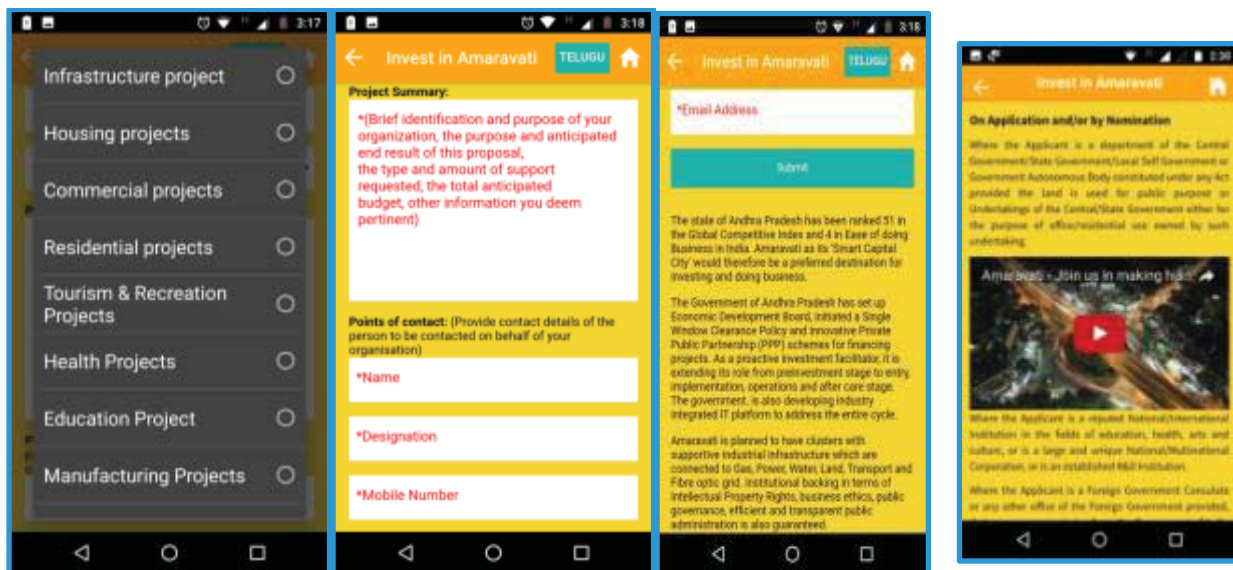
4.21 A mobile APP – Mana Amaravati aims to bridge the gap between the state government, citizens of Amaravati, investors, buyers and sellers of plots, district administration, CRDA and other stakeholders. The app also facilitates information about the projects including the World Bank funded projects. The grievance redressal system has also been built into the app, with which citizens can address issues with concerned departments at their convenience as well as register/know status/ response of their complaints and suggestions.

4.22 As of now, there are 20 services integrated into the ‘Mana Amaravati’ application. Through the app, all the plot owners who have been allocated lands can log into app and publish their plots for sale, joint development or lease. Another feature in the app is the ‘know your plot code’, with which a user can enter his/her Aadhaar number and know the allocated plot details. The user can even go to the allotted plot and locate it physically. The app also has a feedback form through which users can send suggestions on its services.

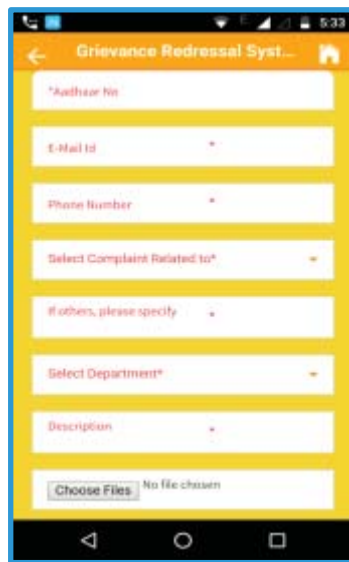
4.23 A few other options available to the user include information about Amaravati, Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority, Farmers First, details about one-time loan waiver, annuity, viewing plot on map and download provisional certificate as well as view LPS layouts and access the Development Permissions Management System (DPMS) book appointment for plot registration, Details about various social benefits which include pension, free health, free education, training details and application for the same, Amaravati Housing Scheme, Job opportunities, NTR Canteens, Photos and Videos of Capital City development. This app also has a separate tab for World Bank ASCCDP project. In Citizen services - zoning regulations, master plans, e-Encumbrance and MeeBhoomi options are available and a separate tab is provided.

A few salient applications of the app are illustrated below (screenshots)





Grievances



- Tap on **Grievance button** from **Home Screen**.
- Type “Aadhar Number”, “Phone Number”, “E-Mail Id”.
- Choose if the grievance is Service “Related” or specify if grievance is related to other in the next field.
- Choose the concerned department in Select Department drop down.
- Describe grievance in *Description* field.
- Attach any documents to support your claim and tap **Submit button**.

3. Call Center

4.24 A toll-free complaint number 1100 is provided to the public by the State to serve as a Grievance Redressal Platform which has received strong response. The intention of the Call Center number is to make lodging complaints easy for the citizens by just dialing a number. Upon registering the complaint through the Call Centre, the grievance is forwarded to the respective department (APCRDA) and the grievance redressal status is monitored from the Chief Minister’s Office through a core dashboard which is part of the real-time governance (RTG initiatives of Government of Andhra Pradesh). The Call Center is staffed by State-level officer, who route grievances to the concerned departments..

4. Right to Information Act implementation

Each of the over 20 departments of APCRDA as well as CAs have been assigned with a designated RTI officer responsible for receiving and disposing the RTI applications. In 2018, till date, about 221 applications have been received, of which about 179 have been attended to as per RTI Act. The rest are in process.

Applications/grievances received through RTI included wide queries, for example: Population details of capital city; questions on CC cameras; complaints on unauthorized construction; questions on land allotment; details on skill development trainings; SIA meetings; expenditure levels for Capital City, etc.

5. APCRDA Portal for Grievance Redressal

4.26 Consultations and grievance redressal mechanisms have been the key enablers for the success of the Capital City Land Pooling Scheme, initiation and implementation works. In addition to the Meekosam, APCRDA has its own GRM that includes: (i) a 3-stage physical system, that originates with designated officials (“Competent Authority”) at various zonal offices throughout Amaravati city, who citizens can approach to address grievances (see below); and (ii) an online system through the portal:
(<https://crda.ap.gov.in/APCRDA/Userinterface/Admin/GrievanceRedressalSystem.aspx>).

4.27 The grievances from the portal are categorized and forwarded to respective CA units and to the Commissioner APCRDA for further action.

4.28 The three-stage system includes: Stage I Grievance Redressal Cell will be at the

Competent Authority level at the village itself. About 26 units of Competent Authorities (CAs) were established during the early stages of Amaravati (Jan/Feb 2015), which are headed by Deputy Collector. The Deputy Collector is assisted by a team of officials including revenue, survey. This translates to the fact that each Deputy Collector is attending to the issues of approximately 1,000 -1,500 farmers of the capital city villages, and is always available to public at large. The Stage II Grievance Redressal Cell will be at the Amaravati city / district level, where the Joint Collector will chair the Grievance Redressal Cell. The Stage III Grievance Redressal Cell will be chaired by R&R Commissioner at State (GoAP) Level.

4.29 Every Monday grievance redressal meeting is held at the CRDA office of the Capital City in which officers from all competent authorities make themselves available for attending to public. The office of Commissioner at the CRDA in Vijayawada city receives grievances and addresses them on a daily basis. Early institutional measures taken to address grievances:

- a) 26 units of Competent Authorities are established during the early stages of Amaravati (Jan/Feb 2015), which are headed by deputy collector, who otherwise is responsible for more than a district. The deputy collector is assisted by a team of officials including revenue, survey. This translates to the fact that each deputy collector is attending to the issues of approximately 1000 -1500 farmers of the capital city villages and is always available to public at large.
- b) These officers have **sorted out many land-people related issues** while taking the farmers into confidence which mainly included: Family disputes, Enjoyment issues, Survey errors, Extent variations, Encroachments, Assignments and Wakf, Endowment land disputes, etc. In addition, Help Desks were opened to enter into agreements and payment of benefits, Personalized and Door Step Services were provided, a dedicated Support Cell was established for NRIs and NRVs.
- c) The grievance redressal mechanism, in addition to the consultative process has addressed over 25,000 issues. 9.2 objections alone amount to 17096 covering an extent of 6511 acres of which 7,859 objections have been disposed in favor and 9,237 objections rejected on lack of grounds/ merits. Of these rejections, 1,052 appeals have been received for reconsideration and are under disposal process after due verification on ground. Similarly, around 415 grievances are addressed regarding village settlement zone (R1 issues).

Citizens' Committee:

4.30 A Citizens Committee has been set up with the following objectives:

- i. Serve as an approachable body and engage with project affected people and other stakeholders on implementation and policy matters;
- ii. Serve as an advisory Panel to APCRDA on dealing with potential adverse impacts and policy issues that require management attention;
- iii. Advise APCRDA to ensure that project's safeguard policies for land acquisition, resettlement and livelihoods are followed; and,
- iv. Advise APCRDA on implementation outcomes of Safeguards mitigation plans

4.31 The terms of reference of the Citizens' Committee are summarized below:

- (a) Provide advice and recommendations to various issues that APCRDA approaches to the committee on the issues encountered during RAP implementation;
- (b) Undertake Independent field visits to the resettlement sites and project sites to hear the views of the project affected people and other concerned stakeholders on the implementation of RAP and related activities and make recommendation as needed to realize the objectives of RAP.
- (c) Review the status of compliance with legal covenants related to resettlement as

- described in the project agreement between the World Bank and APCRDA and recommend measures for their compliance throughout the project implementation;
- (d) Review the implementation status of APCRDA Resettlement Action Plan and recommend measures to improve the resettlement implementation performance. The Committee will receive inputs from the independent monitoring and evaluation consultant/NGO;
 - (e) Review and recommend measures as appropriate for timely implementation of various actions agreed with the World Bank on the implementation of resettlement aspects of the project (as available in the aide memoirs of supervision missions carried out from time to time).
 - (f) Suggest APCRDA on improvements in the policy provisions based on the implementation experience and interactions with stakeholders.
 - (g) The committee undertakes regular field visits, typically once in a quarter to interact with affected people to hear them directly and provide advice to the implementing agency (APCRDA/ADC) regarding RAP improvement measures.

4.32 The Citizens' Committee has been constituted with 12 members, chaired by Pro-Vice Chancellor of a University in Amaravati and includes 2 academicians of repute; 5 women members (landowners/residents from villages); one member from agricultural labor and four landowner members of which one member is from SC/ST community. The first meeting of the Citizen's Committee took place on July 24, 2018.

4.33 The minutes of Citizen's Committee meetings, recording the summary of outcomes of meeting/field visits and their recommendations will be issued by the Chairman of the committee within a week of the meeting. This will be posted in APCRDA's website to enable all the concerned stakeholders kept informed about the outcome of the activities of Citizens Committee in the project. The budget for the Citizen's Committee will be set up under the Contingency Provisions of the RAP budget.

Supporting NGO

4.34 An NGO will be engaged by APCRDA through Competitive Selection process. The NGO will be one which has well established credentials in addressing large scale bank funded projects of similar nature and have local presence, team with communication skills in local language. The NGO is expected to provide assistance to the PAPs especially those who are illiterate in filing their grievances. The NGO will also educate people on how to approach the grievance redressal mechanism.

Communication Strategy

4.35 A communication strategy is in place and will be periodically reviewed/ updated thereon, to ensure sufficient awareness campaigns are taken up about the entitlements under the three categories viz., Land Pooling Scheme, Land Acquisition and Negotiated Settlement Policy. In addition, Social development initiatives are also widely publicized to facilitate the public to participate and reap the benefits. NGO services will be enlisted for maximizing the coverage and awareness at individual and community level.

4.36 Video films of 45 seconds to 60 seconds along with animation films on each subject that require attention of the landowners/ project affected and people at large and a special campaign in cooperation with I&PR department audio visual vans or special vans fabricated and equipped with 52 inches TVs are also undertaken.

4.37 Besides the above initiatives, APCRDA is also disseminating information through social media like availing the applications like Facebook, Twitter, SMS based communication, YouTube, Mana Amaravati App, etc. The statistics below provides an overview on how many have actually availed/ visiting this information through social media channels as of July 15, 2018:

- Facebook—No. of Followers: 52,320
- YouTube—No. of Subscribers: 9,489
- Twitter—No. of Followers: 14,527
- CRDA Website Hits: 1,587,781
- Mana Amaravati App Downloads - 31,346 (24,767 (ANDROID) + 5,679 (iOS))
- Capital City Farmers count accessing SMS based communication is around 25,000

Project Information Centres

4.38 Project Information Centers(PICs) have been established during Oct-Nov 2017 and are operational at all the villages at the Deputy Collector (Competent Authority) offices and the CA is designated as Project Information Officer to provide required information on the overall Capital City Project in the form of printed documents, information available on the website, etc. Educated youth (boys and girls) from the respective villages will be trained as information assistants so that they can be more accessible by the villages to seek required information. The PICs will have copies and will provide access to all project related documents and information, brochures, etc. The PAFs and other interested people can visit this center and access all related information and all documents and other project related information can also be accessed through APCRDA website, www.crda.ap.gov.in. The overall coordination of all village level PICs will be done by the Director Communications of APCRDA. This is in support of the World Bank's policy of disclosure about its activities, open access to its documents, and to explain its work to the widest possible audience.

4.39 PICs also serve as the central contact in the affected area for persons seeking to obtain documents and other requests for information. PICs are open to the public. No fee is required to use the PIC. Users can access information through the internet. PIC services include:

- online access to project documents, publications, and other developments-related to execution of work;
- access to a special collection of CDs and videotapes on development;
- access to development sites on the Internet; online access to projects, documents, and reports;



4.40 A training was conducted on November 3 and 4, 2017 including all the facilitators of PICs on their roles and responsibilities. A photo report along with the newspaper clippings are provided below:



ప్రాజెక్టు ఇన్ఫర్మేషన్ సెంటర్లపై వర్క్‌షాప్



జిల్లా ప్లాన్యూరింగ్ మ్యాన్యుయల్ను అచటనపు కమిషనరీ లామమరీపారరావు

మణుమరాడ: నగరంలో సెటి సీట్లపై కార్యాలయంలో ఈక్రమాదం ప్రాజెక్టు ఇన్ఫర్మేషన్ సెంటర్లపై వర్క్‌షాప్ జరిగింది. రాజధాని పరిధిలోని అభివృద్ధి చెందుతున్న ప్రాంతాలలో వర్క్‌షాప్లకు సమగ్ర సమాచారం అందేందుకు గాను ఇన్ఫర్మేషన్ సెంటర్లలో సెటిసీటీలపై వర్క్‌షాప్లకు ప్రాజెక్టు ఇన్ఫర్మేషన్ సెంటర్లలో సీట్లపై అచటనపు కమిషనరీ లామమరీపారరావు మార్గదర్శకంగా అమరావతి అభివృద్ధి ప్రాజెక్టు పై ప్రాజెక్టు అని. 10 రోజుల పాటు నిర్వహించబడుతున్న కార్యక్రమంలో ఇటీవల అభివృద్ధి ప్రాజెక్టు ఇన్ఫర్మేషన్ సెంటర్లలో అచటనపు కమిషనరీ లామమరీపారరావు మార్గదర్శకంగా అమరావతి అభివృద్ధి ప్రాజెక్టు పై ప్రాజెక్టు అని. 10 రోజుల పాటు నిర్వహించబడుతున్న కార్యక్రమంలో ఇటీవల అభివృద్ధి ప్రాజెక్టు ఇన్ఫర్మేషన్ సెంటర్లలో అచటనపు కమిషనరీ లామమరీపారరావు మార్గదర్శకంగా అమరావతి అభివృద్ధి ప్రాజెక్టు పై ప్రాజెక్టు అని.

సాక్షి Sat., 04 November 2017
 edition: Sakshi - 04/11/2017

ప్రాజెక్టు ఇన్ఫర్మేషన్ సెంటర్ల నిర్వహణపై వర్క్‌షాప్



సెటిసీటీలలో ప్రాజెక్టు ఇన్ఫర్మేషన్ సెంటర్లపై వర్క్‌షాప్

అచటనపు కమిషనరీ లామమరీపారరావు ప్రాజెక్టు ఇన్ఫర్మేషన్ సెంటర్లలో సెటిసీటీలపై వర్క్‌షాప్ జరిగింది. రాజధాని పరిధిలోని అభివృద్ధి చెందుతున్న ప్రాంతాలలో వర్క్‌షాప్లకు సమగ్ర సమాచారం అందేందుకు గాను ఇన్ఫర్మేషన్ సెంటర్లలో సెటిసీటీలపై వర్క్‌షాప్లకు ప్రాజెక్టు ఇన్ఫర్మేషన్ సెంటర్లలో సీట్లపై అచటనపు కమిషనరీ లామమరీపారరావు మార్గదర్శకంగా అమరావతి అభివృద్ధి ప్రాజెక్టు పై ప్రాజెక్టు అని. 10 రోజుల పాటు నిర్వహించబడుతున్న కార్యక్రమంలో ఇటీవల అభివృద్ధి ప్రాజెక్టు ఇన్ఫర్మేషన్ సెంటర్లలో అచటనపు కమిషనరీ లామమరీపారరావు మార్గదర్శకంగా అమరావతి అభివృద్ధి ప్రాజెక్టు పై ప్రాజెక్టు అని.

సాక్షి Sat., 04 November 2017
 edition: Sakshi - 04/11/2017



4.41. **Cut-off dates.** The following cut-off dates will be used foreligibility of entitlements and support for the people affected for the works under this RAP.

- **Land owners under LPS:** The date of signing the consent by land owners to join the LPS;
- **Land owners under LARR Act:** The date of first notification under LARR Act,
- **Family affected under Negotiated Settlement Policy:** The date of submitting the consent by the displaced families to join the NSP
- **Agricultural labourers:** All those who are registered with APCRDA for pensions as of July 15, 2018 are treated as project affected people. The number is 21, 374.
- **Non-Title holders.** The census survey (March 2015) has been used for identifying those living on Government lands

V. MONITORING OF RAP DURING IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 The implementation of this RAP will be monitored using the framework and processes outlined below. The implementation time table for key activities to be taken up under this RAP are listed below:

Table 14: Time table for key activities for RAP implementation				
No	Key activities	Time Frame	Responsibility	Remarks
Land Acquisition				
1	Issue of section 11	Completed	District Collector, Guntur	
2	Issue of Section 19	Completed	District Collector, Guntur	
3	LA Awards	In progress will be completed by August 2018	Land Acquisition Officers	
4	Supplementary plan for affected dependants of lands to be acquired under LA Act	September 2018	JC, Guntur / APCRDA	Differential updated unit cost would be paid by APCRDA
5	R&R Award announcement	December 2018	Land Acquisition Officer JC, Guntur	
6	Compensation payment	October 2018	Land Acquisition Officer	
Private Negotiations				
1	Valuation of affected house/assets	Completed	R&B Dept.	
2	Completion of Negotiations	September 2018	Negotiations Committee	124 out of 214 negotiations are completed
3	Payment of Negotiated Package	October 2018	Land Acquisition Officer	Paid to 124 consented PDFs
4	Completion of Resettlement site development	October 2018	JC Guntur	Two sites identified and are under development. Certification will be provided by Land Acquisition Officer / respective Competent Authority before allotment of sites
5	Plot allotments to	September 2018	JC Guntur /	Completed for

Table 14: Time table for key activities for RAP implementation				
No	Key activities	Time Frame	Responsibility	Remarks
	displaced families		Land Acquisition Officer	105PDFs through electronic lottery. Rest in progress
6	Land Acquisition awards in case of unsuccessful Negotiation cases	December2018	Land Acquisition Officer	
Other Key actions				
1	Dedicated Land Acquisition/Social Development Officers in place.	Completed	APCRDA	
2	Constitution and notification of Grievance Redressal Committee	Completed	APCRDA	
3	Constitution of Citizen Committee	Completed	APCRDA	
4	Establishment of PICs	Completed	APCRDA	
5	Appointment of NGO to support RAP implementation support	August2018	APCRDA	
6	Appointment of Concurrent Monitoring Agency	September 2018	APCRDA / ADC	
7	Relocation of affected Community assets	October2018	APCRDA	In progress
8	Vulnerable people action plan for needy people	August2018	APCRDA	Target group identified. Plans in progress
9	Family Livelihood Action Plan	December2018	APCRDA	NGO to prepare the plan

5.2 The Government of Andhra Pradesh / APCRDA, the requisitioning Authority for acquiring lands required for the project, shall decide for funds:

- Required for establishment of land acquisition/ land pooling units.
- Required for payment of annuity towards net crop loss
- Required for payment of pension through Capital Region Social Security fund.
- Required for payment of Compensation, R&R Cash benefits
- Required for depositing the LAR&R Cash Benefits for the cases referred to LAR&R Authority under section 64(1) of the LAR&R Act, 2013.
- Required for depositing proved non-title holders-benefits under LAR&R Act and RPF

5.3 All payments shall be through bank transfers into the accounts of Awardees/ beneficiaries. In case of landowners refusing to receive compensation or not available to

receive compensation, the amounts would be deposited in escrow with the LA R&R Authority²⁰. The RAP budget will be placed with district administration who is the deemed appropriate government agent, as per LA R&R Act 2013. The funds would be deposited in the P.D. Account of the District Collector, which would be operated through Treasury. The Collector / Joint Collector would be sending UCs to that effect.. APCRDA will have a separate account for payment of difference cost between RPF provisions and LARR Act and this will be paid as a special assistance / RP Cost.

5.4 NGO support for RAP Implementation. APCRDA will engage a NGO by August 15, 2018 with experience in resettlement and community development activities, consultations to support APCRDA in the implementation of RAP. The key tasks include but not limited to engaging with farmers and villagers on continuous basis to educate the people on their entitlement, grievance mechanisms, opportunities available for their document and serve a liaison between local villagers and APCRDA. They will also assist the villagers and affected people to access their compensation, entitlements, annuity/pensions and help them in filling their grievances as needed. They will also carry out consultations with all categories of impacts to seek their views and concerns and those will be discussed with APCRDA for suitably addressing them. The NGO will also support the displaced families in their post resettlement activities for their smooth transition.

5.5 Monitoring and Evaluation: The implementation of this RAP will be monitored through set of indicators outlined in Table 15 below. To support monitoring of RAP implementation, APCRDA will commission external monitoring agency to report on the implementation of RAP. APCRDA plans to initiate the process for commissioning the consultants in August 2018. The agency will review the progress reports prepared by APCRDA and NGOs, and use rapid assessments, sample checks, consultations, discussions, meetings, interviews, etc. to prepare their quarterly reports. This will be supplemented by Bank appointed NGO who is already in place, and will also report on implementation outcomes to the Bank. The M&E Agency / Consultant scope will also include to carry out annual surveys with regard to satisfaction with payment of annuities/pensions, access to benefits, etc. The recommendations arising out of the monitoring reports and annual surveys will be considered to adapt the measures being provided during implementation as needed. The final impact evaluation will be carried out at the end of the project by another agency not associated with implementation to assess the realization of RAP objectives. Gender disaggregated data and information will be captured in the reporting.

Table 15: Key indicators for monitoring of RAP implementation

No	Indicators	Target values (project footprint)	Progress (as of July 2018)	Women	Remarks
Land Pooling Scheme* capital city					
1	No of landowners received Land Pooling Ownership Certificates (LPOC) ²¹	1,757	1644 ²²		

²⁰ as per G.O.Ms.No.91, Revenue (Land Acquisition) Department, dt.03-03-2017.

²¹ As per Section 57(4) of the APCRDA Act 2014, the land pooling ownership certificate (LPOC) shall be the conclusive evidence of the title of the property in respect of the reconstituted plot / land and shall be eligible for transfer of rights of the property in accordance with the provisions of the Registrations Act 1908. The issuance of LPOC is equivalent step of payment of entitlements under LARR Act 2013.

²² Remaining 113 landowners will be allotted in lotteries over the next few months.

No	Indicators	Target values (project footprint)	Progress (as of July 2018)	Women	Remarks
2	Proportion of Grievances resolved within 30 days	100%	85%		
3	Number of LPS layouts where infrastructure development is completed.	13 zones	6 zones work in progress; 11 zones tenders called for		
4	No of families receiving annuities (released by CRDA, disputed amounts will get credited upon resolution)	1,757	1,757		
5	No. of families receiving pensions as on date	21,374	21374		
Land Acquisition					
1	Land Acquisition award (in acres)	27.73			
2	No. of farmers paid LA compensation	71	4 ²³		
3	No of Farmers paid R&R award amounts	71	4 ²³		
Negotiated Settlement Acreage – 17.36 acres					
1	Number of Negotiated settlements signed	212	124		
2	Number of people paid Negotiated settlement packages	212	124		
3	Number of Families moved to the new houses	214* incl. 2 tenant families	49		
4	Expenditure of RAP implementation (INR. In millions)	INR 350 million	INR 35 million		
Livelihoods					
1	No of People received Skill Upgradation				
2	Proportion of women among those received skill upgrading Training				
3	No of families provided with targeted livelihood support				
4.	Family livelihood action plans roll out				

Note: The indicators will be updated from time to time during implementation*. These will be updated in project website of ASCCDP in CRDA website.

5.6 Impact Evaluation: Towards the end of ASCCDP implementation, an independent agency not associated with project implementation will be engaged to undertake impact

²³The LA compensation was paid to four farmers who refused the payment and hence the same is deposited in the R&R Authority. 6 landowners corresponding to 3.47 acres are in the process of joining LPS.

evaluation to assess the changes in the living standards and impact of compensation and R&R assistance provided to them. The impact evaluation will be based on the key baseline socio economic indicators and additional information will be collected on recall basis and the perceptions of the people on the changes in their living conditions. Further, the outcome LPS will be evaluated based on proportion of first sale of returnable plots and proportion of building permissions obtained out of those not sold and whether LPS beneficiaries expectations on price is realised or not. As needed remedial measures will be designed to address the outcome of impact evaluation including the expectations of LPS beneficiaries on sale of returnable plots. The key baseline social-economic conditions to be used are provided below:

Table 16: Key baseline socio-economic indicators to assess the impact

No	Indicators	Baseline values (May 2017)
		PAFs ²⁴
1	Average annual family income	INR 54,000/-
2	Education level / literacy level	55%
3	Poverty line	80% ²⁵
4	Electricity connections	94%
5	Living standards like vehicle ownership	70%
6	Water facilities	70%
7	Sanitation facilities	90%
8	Housing	96%
9	Indebtedness	27.5%
10	Occupation (agriculture)	46%

5.7 **Disclosures:** This RAP will be re-disclosed on the APCRDA website along with Executive Summary translated into Telugu version. The final RAP approved by APCRDA/GoAP will also be re-disclosed in the World Bank's external website. Hard copies of this RAP will continue to be made available to interested parties at CRDA, Joint Collector's office. These will also continue to be made available at the PICs. A brochure in the local language will be again circulated by providing key provisions and contact details of grievance redress mechanism. The implementation progress will be disclosed on an on-going basis. In order to keep the community engaged the scope of NGO services will include consultations on regular basis (twice a year) with the project affected people to appraise the progress in project implementation including RAP implementation, provide clarifications and seek suggestions in the implementation to the stakeholders. Feedback received in these meetings will be suitably incorporated in the implementation process.

Compensation payment and R&R support mechanisms

5.8 Payment of all compensation and R&R entitlements will be certified by the concerned Joint Collector/ Land Acquisition Officer. The PIC will also serve as platform for the people to register their complaints and seek information or refer the project related

²⁴Both LPS beneficiaries and those given lands under LA .

²⁵The percentage of population below poverty line is ascertained from the status of possession of white ration cards. The complete statistics of the white rationcard holders village-wise is available for access at APCRDA office.

documents.

5.9 **Costs and Budget:** Budget estimates provided below include compensation for land acquisition and assets, Annuity/Pension, civil works related to resettlement sites, community properties, livelihood support, consultancies and differential costs arising out of RPF provisions compared to LARR Act/Negotiation settlement. All the costs related to implementation of RAP will be born out of counterpart funds, except costs related to consultancies and civil works, if required will be used from the World Bank loan. All costs to be met out of World Bank loan will be based on World Bank's procurement guidelines and eligible criteria applicable to the project.

5.10 The source of budget is APCRDA funds / AP Government budget. The following budget is indicative and any additional requirement will be put up in a supplementary note for approval of the Bank. The budget excludes the land acquisition costs to be met by GoAP separately as part of land acquisition for Capital City development project and includes those costs to be borne directly by APCRDA for implementation of RAP. The cost of maintaining GRM is part of APCRDA's overall budget and hence no separate provision is required / stated. If required, the costs of GRM will be met out of contingency fund provided under the budget.

Table 17: Proposed Budget²⁶			
No.	Item	Budget provision (Rupees in Millions)	REMARKS
1	Depreciated costs including salvaged material for structures	15.00	Will be met with APCRDA funds
2	Transitional support to displaced families	15.00	As per Annexure 2 and 3 provisions
3	Livelihood improvement plan	50.00	
4	Vulnerable groups support plan	20.00	
5	Civil works	250.00 ²⁷	Resettlement site development and relocation of CPRs including Layout and proportionate trunk infrastructure
6	Consultancy services	20.00	NGO support, M&E Independent monitoring and evaluation
7	Contingency fund	30.00	Including Citizen committee and GRM costs

²⁶Budgets pertaining to compensation under LA and R&R are met with funds deposited with administration by the requiring body.

²⁷ This is estimated budget specific to 212 displaced families. May vary per actuals.

ANNEXURES
Annexure – 1 Entitlement Matrix for LPS

Land Categories	Category (in Sq. Yards) / Acre			
	Dry lands		Jareebu lands/Semi-urban	
	Residential	Commercial	Residential	Commercial
A) Private lands	1,000	250	1,000	450
B) Assigned lands				
Ex-Serviceman / Political Sufferer	1,000	250	1,000	450
Assignments before June 18, 1954				
	1,000	250	1,000	450
Assignments After June 18, -1954				
	800	100	800	200
Resumed lands – eligible Sivoijamadar occupation **	500	50	500	100
Un-Objection able Gouvernement lands – Eligible Sivoijamadar **	500	50	500	100
Objection able Govt. Lands – Eligible Sivoijamadar **	250	0	250	0
C) Yearly payment of annuity to all landowners losing land*	INR 30,000/acre		INR 50,000/acre	
D) Yearly increase	INR3000/acre		INR 5,000/acre	
E) One-time additional payment for gardens (INR)	100,000			
(d) Agricultural labourer/ Agricultural Tenants (residing in LPS villages as on December8, 2014)	INR 2,500 /Per month/10 yearswith annual adjustment linked to inflation index***.			

*In case of those losing less than one acre of land will receive the annuity equivalent to one acre.

** These three categories of people are paid monthly pensions instead of annuity

Other Benefits. In addition to above entitlements, the landowners who have joined or those registered for pensions can access to the following additional benefits:

- a) **Loan Waiver:** One-time agricultural loan waiver of up to INR 150,000 is available to all farmers who have outstanding agricultural loans.
- b) **Loans for self-employment:** Interest free loan of up to INR 2,500,000 is available to all poor families for setting up any self-employment avenues (below INR 60,000 and 75,000 annual income in rural or urban areas respectively).
- c) **Education and Health:** Free education and health facilities are available to all those residing as on December 8, 2014
- d) Old age homes will be established to take care of aged of above 65 years;
- e) Subsidized canteens: To provide food at very subsidized rates
- f) Wage Employment. APCRDA is assisting to access wage employment under MGNREGA
- g) **Establishment of skill development institution** to provide training with stipend to enhance the skills of cultivating tenants, agricultural labourers and other needy persons.

Annexure - 2 Compensation and R&R Assistance under Land Acquisition Act

Sl. No	Impact Category	Eligibility	Entitlement	Remarks
a)	Loss of land	Patta / Temple Land / Assigned/residential /commercial/industrial Land in Rural and Urban areas	Higher of basic value or three-year average sale price calculating on higher 50% transactions. Add value of multiplier (1.0 times in urban area or 1.25 times in rural areas) Add Solatium 100% on final compensation amount Add 12% additional market value from preliminary notification to award.	Steps would be taken to update basic values prior to first notification and adopt updated values prior to passing award.
b)	Loss of Trees / Topes	Affected area	Estimated value as per Horticulture / Forest Department plus 100% solatium.	GoAP rates will be adopted as on Preliminary Notification U/s.11(1).
c)	Loss of structure	Affected area	Value as per R&B Department plus 100% solatium	SSR rates as on 11(1) Notification are adopted. Depreciation will not be made. Salvage would be allowed to Awardee.
d	Resident House owner irrespective of legal status	Displacement in Rural area	Constructed house not less than IAY specifications or equivalent cost if opted by displaced family.	Prevailing Unit values as per AP Housing Department, equivalent (at least) to replacement cost of original unit. Transportation cost of INR 50, 000/- for DPs. Subsistence grant 12 months × INR 3,000/- One-time Resettlement grant of INR 50,000.
		Displacement in Urban area	House with not less than 50 sq. m. in plinth area or not less than INR 1.50 Lakhs if opted by displaced family.	
	Affected		Constructed house with not	Prevailing Unit

	family without homestead land residing in the area as on the date of census survey.		less than IAY specifications	values as per AP Housing Department
e)	Cattle shed / Petty shop	Shifting from affected area to rehabilitation center	reconstruction grant	INR 25000/-
f)	Artisan / Small trader / Self-employed	Non-agri/ commercial / industrial / institutional structure in affected area.	Financial assistance.	INR 25,000/-
g)	All Affected families / tenants irrespective of legal status	Loss of livelihood	One-time resettlement grant / annuity	INR 5,00,000 or 2,000 X 12 M X 20 Y
h)	Crop	Crop Cut down during survey	Damages	Gross income calculated on average yield multiplied by minimum support price. Net crop loss shall be 50% of the gross income.
		Standing Crop	Standing crop allowed. Damages if required.	
i)	Unidentified impacts			R&R assistance as per the principles of this RPF

Other Benefits

Twelve months construction time allowed from allotment of developed plot or transit accommodation in consultation with the PAFs.

Updated Resettlement Unit costs:

Unit costs: The project has adopted the unit costs for R&R assistance as available in LARR Act, 2013 for impacts under LARR Act. The revised costs notified by GoAP, as per Section 31 of the LARR Act 2013 will be applicable from the date of notification. Proposals are submitted to government in this regard. The difference to updated unit costs will be paid immediately after approval of Project for the lands covered under the Project footprint.

Annexure 3 - Negotiated Settlement Policy

SL No	Property Type	Description	Proposed Compensation
1	Residential use in R1 Zone	House / Residential Plot Excluding Common area	Two times of compensation of the structure value. Nearest standard plot in RH colony equal to plinth area of structure / house site with annexure-II of zoning regulations (ref. CRDA website)
2	Non-Agriculture /other use in R1 Zone	As is land use i.e., barons, hayricks etc.,	Two times of compensation of the structure value. Land to land for same land use
3	Commercial/ Industrial use in R1 Zone or Scattered commercial/ Industrial Structures outside R1 Zone	Existing structures like shops or Commercial / Industrial Structures excluding common area	Two times of the structure value. Nearest standard plot in RH center equal to plinth area of structure, without any amalgamation of plots. The FSI shall be as per Zoning Regulations.
4	Scattered residential Houses in LPS area other than R1 Zone / Lanka Lands	Residential Houses that are constructed and the owner is living in the agricultural fields.	Two times of the structure value. Allotment of residential entitled standard plot subject to maximum of 500 square yards in RH Colony. The FSI shall be as per Zoning Regulations.
5	Displaced families living on Government lands		Constructed house with IAY specifications Transitional and shifting allowance.
6	Tenants		House-less tenant will be provided IAY housing Transitional and shifting allowance to all tenants.
7	Unidentified impacts		R&R assistance as per the principles of this RPF

Other Benefits

a)	Housing Unit for Residential House.	Construction Grant as per GoAP norms or Housing Department norms as
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		applicable
b)	Transportation cost for displaced family	INR 50,000 /-
c)	Re-construction of cattle shed/ petty shop	INR 25,000 /-
d)	Resettlement Grant	INR 50,000
e)	One-time grant for artisan/ small traders / certain others	INR 25,000/-
f)	Subsistence allowance to artisan/ small traders	INR 2,500/-* per month for a period of 10 years if not receiving pension under LPS.
g)	Construction Time	6 months from allotment of developed plot or Transit accommodation in consultation with the PAP.

*This allowance is also extended to PDFs under the Negotiated Settlement category if they are not receiving pension already.

Negotiated Settlement Documents are available in project files for reference.

Updated Resettlement unit costs: The project has adopted the unit costs for R&R assistance for negotiated settlement Policy of GoAP, w.e.f from 19.04.2017. Inflation indexation will be made w.e. f. 01.04.18. The difference to updated unit costs will be paid immediately after approval of Project for the lands covered under the Project footprint.

Annexure 4 - Baseline Socio-Economic Data

This annexure provides baseline socio-economic details of project affected and displaced families from the data collected at various stages of the project and on different categories of impacted families viz., LA, R1 (PDFs), and LPS landowners. The data is segregated for vulnerable category separately as well. The data is presented as per the following sections:

4.1 Baseline Socio-Economic Survey Data among Physically displaced and Land owners under LARR act – Sample of all PAFs (N=102)

Household Head		
	No.of persons	Percent
Male	66	66.0%
Female	34	34.0%
Total	100	100.0%
Household Head - Education Qualification		
Education level	No.of persons	Percent
Illiterate	44	45.4%
Informal Education	1	1.0%
Class 1 -4	1	1.0%
Class 5- 7	11	11.3%
Class 9 – 10	5	5.2%
Class 10	15	15.5%
Intermediate	8	8.2%
Graduate	5	5.2%
Post Graduate	4	4.1%
Professional	3	3.1%
Total	97	100.0%

Household Head -Occupation		
Occupation	No.of persons	Percent
Housewife	15	17.6%
Retired/Old age	9	10.6%
Farmer	19	22.4%
Ag Labour	27	31.8%
Skilled Labour	8	9.4%
Unskilled Labour	1	1.2%
Services	1	1.2%
Business (Shop owner)	1	1.2%
Government Service	2	2.4%
Private Service	2	2.4%
Total	85	100.0%

Family Size

Size	No.of persons	Percent
1-3	44	44.0%
3-5	52	52.0%
5-7	3	3.0%
More than 7	1	1.0%
Total	100	100.0%

Religion Details		
	No.of persons	Percent
Hindu	81	79.4%
Muslim	15	14.7%
Christian	1	1.0%
Others	5	4.9%
Total	102	100.0%

Caste Composition		
	No.of persons	Percent
General	80	78.4%
BC	14	13.7%
SC	7	6.9%
ST	1	1.0%
Total	102	100.0%

Possession of Ration Card		
	No.of persons	Percent
Yes	94	92.2%
No	8	7.8%
Total	102	100.0%

Ownership of House		
	No.of persons	Percent
Own	96	96.0%
Rented	4	4.0%
Others	0	0.0%
Total	100	100.0%

Type of Structure		
	No.of persons	Percent
Hut	14	14.1%
IAY	3	3.0%
Asbestos/tilled roof	16	16.2%
Concrete roof	66	66.7%
Total	99	100.0%

HH having Electricity		
	No.of persons	Percent
Yes	94	94.9%

No	5	5.1%
Total	99	100.0%

HH Drinking water source		
	No.of persons	Percent
Water tap in HH premises	75	75.0%
Public Stand post	23	23.0%
Handpump	2	2.0%
Open well	0	0.0%
Pond	0	0.0%
River	0	0.0%
Others	0	0.0%
Total	100	100.0%

HH Source of water for other purposes		
	No.of persons	Percent
Water tap in HH premises	71	71.0%
Public Stand post	25	25.0%
Handpump	4	4.0%
Open well	0	0.0%
Pond	0	0.0%
River	0	0.0%
Others	0	0.0%
Total	100	100.0%

Source of water for animals		
	No.of persons	Percent
Water tap in HH premises	44	69.8%
Public Stand post	18	28.6%
Handpump	1	1.6%
Total	63	100.0%

HH having individual latrine		
	No.of persons	Percent
Yes	91	91.0%
No	9	9.0%
Total	100	100.0%

HH members using Latrines		
	No.of persons	Percent
Yes (regular)	87	95.6%
Yes (Some of us, irregular)	4	4.4%
Total	91	100.0%

HH members wash hands with soap after defecation		
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	No.of persons	Percent
Yes (regular)	89	89.0%
Yes (Some of us, irregular)	11	11.0%
Total	100	100.0%

HH members go for medical treatment to		
	No.of persons	Percent
Clinic in village	68	68.0%
Clinic in town	24	24.0%
General Hospital	5	5.0%
No treatment	3	3.0%
Total	100	100.0%

HH members hospitalized during last 6 months		
	No.of persons	Percent
Yes	48	49.0%
No	50	51.0%
Total	98	100.0%

Member take for treatment when fall sick in last six months		
	No.of persons	Percent
Local hospital	31	64.6%
District hospital	3	6.3%
Private hospital	13	27.1%
Hospital in other city	1	2.1%
Total	48	100.0%

Fuel used		
	No.of persons	Percent
Firewood and LPG	7	7.0%
LPG	93	93%
N=100		

Assets Owned		
	No.of persons	Percent
Cycle	4	3.9%
Two-wheeler	54	52.9%
Three-wheeler	3	2.9%
Four-Wheeler	3	2.9%
Tiller	1	1.0%
Television	102	100.0%
Cable/ Dish	102	100.0%
Refrigerator	12	11.8%
Grinder	7	6.9%
Landline	5	4.9%

Cell phone	86	84.3%
LPG connection	102	100.0%

Livestock owned - She Buffalo		
No of animals	No.of persons	Percent
1	7	53.8
2	3	23.1
3	1	7.7
4	1	7.7
6	1	7.7
Total	13	100

Income from livestock - She Buffalo		
Rs per month	No.of persons	Percent
1000	3	23.1%
2000	3	23.1%
3000	4	30.8%
5000	1	7.7%
10000	1	7.7%
15000	1	7.7%
Total	13	100.0%

HH members migrated		
	No.of persons	Percent
Yes	2	2.0%
No	100	98.0%
Total	102	100.0%

Type of Migration		
	No.of persons	Percent
Seasonal	1	50.0%
Regular	1	50.0%
Total	2	100.0%

Average HH Monthly Income		
In INR	No.of persons	Percent
Less than INR 3,000	2	4.9%
INR 3,000 – 5,000	5	12.2%
INR 5,000 – 10,000	16	39.0%
INR 10,000 – 15,000	0	0.0%
More than INR 15,000	18	43.9%
Total	41	100.0%

HH Average Monthly Expenditure		
In INR	No.of persons	Percent
Less than INR 3,000	9	9.3%
INR 3,000 – 5,000	10	10.3%
INR 50,00 – 10,000	44	45.4%

INR 10,000 – 15,000	20	20.6%
More than INR 15,000	14	14.4%
Total	97	100.0%

Indebtedness		
	No.of persons	Percent
Yes	28	27.5%
No	74	72.5%
Total	102	100.0%

Purpose for Loan		
	No.of persons	Percent
AGRICULTURE	1	3.6
BUSINESS	2	7.1
EDUCATION	3	10.7
FAMILY MAINTANENCE	2	7.1
HEALTH	5	17.9
HOME	2	7.1
PERSONAL	13	46.4
Total	28	100.0

Total loan amount taken		
In INR	No.of persons	Percent
Less than INR 75,000	4	14.3%
INR 75,000 – 100,000	6	21.4%
INR 100,000 – 300,000	9	32.1%
INR 300,000 – 500,000	3	10.7%
INR 500,000 and above	3	10.7%
Donot know	3	10.7%
Total	28	100.0%

HH willingness to relocate due to proposed road construction		
	No.of persons	Percent
Self-Managed(cash)	81	79.4%
Project construction	7	6.9%
Undecided	1	1.0%
Can't Say/ not aware	13	12.7%
Total	102	100.0%

HH opinion about unviable land/building also to be acquired		
	No.of persons	Percent
Yes	33	32.4%
No	59	57.8%
Can't Say	10	9.8%
Total	102	100.0%

HH preference location if project construct		
	No.of persons	Percent
Same settlement	75	73.5%
Any other place	19	18.6%
Can't say	8	7.8%
Total	102	100.0%

HH opinion about should project create or improve basic amenities in village		
	No.of persons	Percent
Yes	83	81.4%
No	12	11.8%
Can't Say	7	6.9%
Total	102	100.0%

HH willingness to work in the proposed road work contract		
	No.of persons	Percent
Yes	27	26.5%
No	66	64.7%
Can't say	9	8.8%
Total	102	100.0%

HH perception from improve/good roads – Business		
	No.of persons	Percent
Improve	81	81.8%
Same	1	1.0%
No improvement	17	17.2%
Total	99	100.0%

HH perception from improve/good roads - Transport facilities		
	No.of persons	Percent
Improve	43	43.4%
Same	54	54.5%
No improvement	2	2.0%
Total	99	100.0%

HH perception from improve/good roads - Avoid accidents		
	No.of persons	Percent
More	52	52.5%
Same	36	36.4%
Less	11	11.1%
Total	99	100.0%

HH perception from improve/good roads - Health facilities		
	No.of persons	Percent
Improve	60	60.6%
Same	29	29.3%

No improvement	10	10.1%
Total	99	100.0%

HH perception from improve/ good roads – Education		
	No.of persons	Percent
Improve	78	79.6%
Same	19	19.4%
No improvement	1	1.0%
Total	98	100.0%

4.3 Data Analysis of socio-economic conditions of surveyed LPS landowners

Place of interview: Residences of landowners

Income & Indebtedness Status

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
a)	Income(N=179)		
1	Monthlyfamilyincome	Average	INR22,544/-
2	LevelofIndebtedness	%	10.06

Assets Comparison – before and after LPS

Asset	Before LPS	Percent %	After LPS	Percent
Two-Wheeler	102	57	95	53
Three-Wheeler	1	1	1	1
Four-Wheeler	24	13	23	13
Tractor	13	7	9	5
Tiller	7	4	7	4
Television	108	60	108	60
Refrigerator	90	50	90	50
Grinder	52	29	52	29
Land Phone	29	16	29	16
Cell Phone	133	74	133	74
LPG Connection	134	75	134	75

Women-headed Households

	No.of persons	Percent
Male	134	74.9
Female	45	25.1
Total	179	100.0

Household Head - Education Qualification

Education level	No.of persons	Percent
Illiterate	25	19
Below Class 10	37	28
Class 10	24	18

Intermediate	11	8
Graduate	16	12
Post Graduate	6	5
Professional	13	10
Total	132	100

Household Head –Occupation

Occupation	No.of persons	Percent
Cultivation	56	44
Service	10	8
Business	25	20
Wage Earning	14	11
Others	21	17
Total	126	100

Family Size

Size	No.of persons	Percent
1-3	104	58.10
3-5	75	41.90
Total	179	100.0%

Religion Details

	No.of persons	Percent
Hindu	178	99.4
Others	1	0.6
Total	102	100.0%

Caste Composition

	No.of persons	Percent
General	132	73.74
BC	43	24.02
SC	3	1.68
ST	1	0.56
Total	179	100.00

Possession of Ration Card

	No.of persons	Percent
Yes	151	87.28
No	22	12.72
Total	173	100.00

Type of House

	No.of persons	Percent
Kachcha	11	7
Pucca	113	69
Semi Pucca	39	24

Total	163	100
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Ownership of House

	No.of persons	Percent
Own	138	94
Rented	9	6
Total	147	100

HH having individual latrine facility

	No.of persons	Percent
Yes	159	89
No	20	11.11
Total	179	100.0%

HH having Electricity

	No.of persons	Percent
Yes	159	89
No	20	
Total	179	100.0%

HH having Piped water supply

	No. of persons	Percent
Yes	156	87
No	23	13
Total	179	100.0%

Land Related

	No. of persons	Percent
Landownership is Patta	102	57
Land given under LPS	179	100
Land affected under LA	8	4
Possess land other than LPS	13	7
Any disputes on the land (not parted in LPS)	4	2

Agricultural income before joining LPS

Agricultural Income	No.of persons	Percent
Less than 75,000	21	68
75,000 to 100,000	4	13
100,000 to 200,000	4	13
More than 200,000	2	6
Total count	31	100

Average income	77,387	
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Cultivating by self or leased out

Self/ leased	No.of persons	%
Self	45	90
Leased	5	10
Both	1	2
Total	50	100

Income earned on leased land

Income earned under lease	No.of persons	%
Less than 75000	6	100
Average	24,400	

Returnable Plot

S.No.	Item	Comm. (Yes)	%	Resi. (Yes)	%
1	Received returnable plot? (Yes / No)	147	82	137	77
1A	If yes, have you registered (Yes/No)	26	18	18	23
1B	Received your returnable plot individually	115	64	111	62
1C	Joint	9	8	9	8
1D	Identified the plot on the ground (Yes / No)	22	19	15	14
1E	Distance from plot to road				
1F	Returnable plot is as per plot options (Yes / No)	76	42	68	38
1G	Do you plan to sale (Yes / No)	25	14	19	11
1H	Did you get the plot in the same village	93	52	86	48
1I	Have you mortgaged / sold your returnable plot (Yes / No).	14	8	9	5
1J	Expected price for sale (average)	9500		11150	
1K	Planned time of sale				
1L	Do you want to construct? (Yes / No)	62	147	60	34
1M	If yes, did you apply for building permissions	27	44	23	38
1N	Are you satisfied with conduct of lottery process (Yes / No)	111	76	74	96
1P	Do you have any objections in plot allotment	11	7	9	12
1R	Have they been resolved	22 (Not resolved)		0	

LPS Benefits

Sl. No.	Item	No.of persons	Percent
1	Are you receiving annuity regularly (Yes / No)	160	89
2	Self-employment/ employment, details		0
3	Are you availing free health cards	137	77
4	Are you availing fee reimbursement	24	13
5	Did you get loan waiver, if yes, amount	75	42

	Average Amount of Loan Waived	21649	
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Participation in Consultations

Participation in Consultations	No.of persons	Percent
LPS consultations	119	66
Master Plan Consultation	103	58
Environmental Impact Assessment	98	55
Safeguards Documents	99	55
LPS Layout	104	58
LPS Plot Development (peg marking/ infra)	99	55

Information & Communication

Avenues to access information	No.of persons	Percent
Mana Amaravati App	99	55
WhatsApp	82	46
Physical visit to APCRDA Unit office	138	77
Mike announcement	133	74
SMS based communication	129	72
APCRDA website	78	44

Grievance Redressal

Item	No.of persons	Percent
Do you have any grievances in LPS process / compliance	16	9
Have you submitted your grievances	0	
Have your grievances been resolved	4	25
Are there any pending grievances with APCRDA	7	44

Indebtedness

Particulars	No.of persons	Percent
Have you taken any loan? 1- Yes/ 2- No	18	10.06
If Yes, what is the purpose	Agriculture Purpose (5)& Health purpose (2)	
Source of Loan		
1 - Bank	15	83
2- Pvt. Money Lender	3	17
3- Relatives	0	0
4 - Neighbor	0	0
5 - Others (specify)	0	0
What is the total amount taken? In INR (Average)	324,474	

Perceptions on the benefits from improve and good roads

Perceived Benefits	No.of persons	Percent
Improved Mobility	171	96
Greater accessibility to education / health services	164	92
Greater opportunity for economic activities	157	88
Improved employment opportunities	160	89
Higher wages	124	69

Greater access to Market	172	96
Realization of higher price the returnable plot	110	61
Increase in land and asset value	90	50
Capital city development	174	97
Avoidance of accidents	179	100

Rate your annuity amount with your earlier incomes from the lands given to LPS

Rate annuity with earlier income	No.of persons	Percent
Less	26	17
Same	33	22
More	94	61
Total	153	100

Expected land prices for returnable plots/Sq.

Expected Average Price	2017 (current)	2020	2025
Residential	10,032	7,712	15,000
Commercial	14,550	21,500	39,444

(Survey conducted during Aug - Sep 2017)

Annexure 5 - Details of Public Consultations

Summary of Public Consultations held at Thulluru, Ananthavaram, Venkatapalem and Neerukonda on August 29-30, 2017 on World Bank Draft Safeguards

1. The draft ESMF, RPF, RAP and EMP were disclosed in the APCRDA website and about 437 written suggestions were received which are made available in the project files for easy access. Draft Safeguards documents namely – Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) were prepared and disclosed during August 2017 on the website of CRDA and the general public is notified through public notice. Comments and suggestions on the draft documents were invited.
2. A Public Notice in both Telugu and English was published well before the public consultations' dates and wide publicity within the capital city was undertaken about the public consultation by CRDA.

Proceedings and Minutes of Stakeholders' Consultation Workshop

3. Minutes of the Public Consultations on the draft safeguards documents viz., 'Environmental & Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)', Resettlement Action Plan for 10 priority roads and flood management works and Environmental Management Plan for 10 priority roads and flood management works for the World Bank supported Project – Amaravati Sustainable Capital City Development Project (ASCCDP).

Venue: APCRDA Office, Thulluru, Ananthavaram, Venkatapalem and Neerukonda,

Participants:

- I. About 340 participants consisting of
 - a. landowners who have - participated in LPS, affected by land acquisition, affected by roads passing through their sites in village sites
 - b. landless people who are receiving pensions
 - c. main representatives from associations / NGOs – Capital Region Farmers' Federation
 - d. Public Representatives
 - e. Representatives from Print and Electronic Media
 - f. The participants included women representatives as well. The people affected by land acquisition, landless laborers, those displaced and women are observed to be a few.
 - II. Line department officials: About 50
 - III. Competent Authorities from revenue units, Officials of – CRDA, ASCI, Irrigation, Amaravati Development Corporation, Urban Development etc.
 - IV. Observers: Four officials from the World Bank attended this workshop as observers.
4. The registration forms of the workshop consisting of name, mobile number and signature of the participants are filed in the Project dossiers and can be accessed by interested stakeholders.



5. CRDA made a brief power point presentation on the key aspects of ESMF, RPF, RAP and EMP and informed that this consultation Workshop is for accomplishing wider awareness, share contents of the documents and seek feedback from the participants leading to finalization of the documents and adopting for the Bank supported project - ASCCDP.

6. The Director, Lands chaired the workshop and introduced the priority projects funded by the Bank. Group Director Environment provided a brief on Safeguards, the greenery development taking place in the capital city and welcomed the participants to share their suggestions on the draft documents. Director Strategy briefed the day's agenda and gave a presentation on the draft safeguards documents.

7. The participants were invited to voice their feedback. The participants were provided with A4 size white sheets to pen down their feedback and submit at the venue.

Overall public suggestions and feedback:

8. Four consultation meetings were held during August 29-30, 2017 (Thulluru, Anantavaram, Venkatapalem, and Neerukonda). The dates of the meetings were announced in advance in English and Telugu newspapers as well as APCRDA web site. More than 300 people representing different impact groups from different villages attended. APCRDA made presentation on the key provisions on Environment and social safeguard documents with help of power point presentation and then followed discussions. About 523 written suggestions/objections were also submitted. Most of these written submissions are related to seeking clarifications, requesting additional information, pending grievances, issues related to lanka lands, and some related to suggestions on the provisions in the safeguard documents. APCRDA will review these submissions and act as needed. The local media widely covered on the outcome of the consultations. The outcome of the consultations meetings is summarized below.

9. **Landowners joined Land Pooling Scheme (LPS):** The concerns and views by this group include: (i) eagerly waiting for development of infrastructure especially basic amenities around returnable plot layouts; (ii) No visible development even after 3 years after their lands are taken; (iii) need support in understanding legal aspects of various orders and application of the provisions; (iv) clarifications on user and development related charges; (v) Process followed for acquisition of isolated structures in LPS areas is not clear; (vi) the standards and facilities to be provided in the returnable plots layouts in term of internal roads, drainage, sewers, application of development charges etc. should be disseminated; (vii) people are differing registration of returnable plots since infrastructure in layout is not completed and the exact location of individual plots on the ground is not recognizable; (ix) third annuity payment is still pending for some of the beneficiaries; and, (x) LPS certificates cannot be mortgages for loans, etc.

10. **Farmers affected by Land Acquisition.** The concerns and views expressed by this group include: (i) No specific consultations held with those not joined LPS to understand their concerns; (ii) Uniform criteria is not applied in land classification like lands classified under LPS and the guidelines in Government Order 165 are not followed. Lands with lift irrigation facilities are not classified as Jareebu;;(iii) court directions on land acquisition are not honored, for example, the objection to land acquisition are not recorded properly during land acquisition hearing and instead filed cases against those made objections; (iv) instances of disconnection of electricity for pump sets, obstruction for cultivation, damage to trees and application of provisions of Government Order-259 is not followed; (v) court directions on land acquisition were not considered; (vi) Poor quality of SIA and Expert committee decisions are not in line with public hearings and concerns of the landowners ; (vii) recent revision in guideline land values in capital city area is not in line with market values for instance other are more than once since 2014 in other villages, but only one revision has taken place in capital city and the revised rates are similar to increase in other villages; (viii) The provisions of 2013 act are not followed in true spirit and clarity on the application of purchase of 20% developed land out of total land acquired as available under the RTFCTLARR Act is not available; and, (vii) APCRDA treats differentially those not joined the LPS.

11. **Displaced Persons.** The concerns and views expressed by this group include: (i) Need for more information on impacts and entitlements to displaced families and need more details on negotiated policy provisions, facilities to be provided in resettlement sites and support for construction of houses, etc.; (ii) Issues related to demarcation of Gramakantham areas and use of differential criteria for demarcating Gramakantham boundaries need to be looked into;(iii) Some of the individual grievances were not responded especially on the impacts in village areas; (iv) APCRDA should consider shifting alignment of roads in village areas to avoid impacts to houses; (v) need to know the list of persons displaced persons; (vi) clarification on the impact, discrepancies in measurement and details of displaced families is not provided inspite of repeated requests, especially those residing on Government lands.

12. **Other Comments.** The other concerns expressed include: (i) People need more information and awareness on the provisions, entitlements, benefits and opportunities available in the process of capital development and legal advice on various legal matters; (ii) Proposed Citizen committee is welcome but should have adequate representation from the farmers; (iii) Benefits to the assign landowners is not adequate and need for re-looking (iv) Some of the grievances are pending and waiting for decisions/replies from CRDA; (v) need for support to establish individual enterprises; (vi) Impact of road works and safety concerns especially in the village areas and low laying areas and need to understand the cross sections and quality in construction of roads should be ensured; (vii) more skill development centers should be established; (viii) Fee reimbursement is not happening and need to consider fee reimburse for lowers class; (ix) Promises made at the time of announcement capital and LPS scheme are not

implemented and those include: one job/family, interest free loan for setting up enterprises , free education and health, etc.; (x) provisions for ducts in road projects and LPS infrastructure development. The list of people who attended the meeting and signed the attendance sheets are available in the project files. The names are not included in the Annex since some of them do not like their name in the public domain. Some of them also refused to sign the attendance sheets.

Proceedings of the public consultations

Minutes of Public Consultation Workshop held on August 29, 2017

Thulluru – 10.30 am to 1.00 pm – 83 people were present

Welcome Address given by the Director, Strategy to the workshop and Director, Lands.

13. A presentation on the draft World Bank Safeguards Documents was made by Director, Strategy, with a request to provide public opinion and feedback on the draft documents. The following suggestions / clarifications were sought by the public:

- I. A farmer from Nelapadu – Road hit plots / structures (LPS layout infrastructure)
- II. A farmer from Thulluru – Rehabilitation colony details to be shared well in advance with regards to road width, etc., People affected are ready to give their lands under Negotiated Settlement Policy provided they are given complete details. They have voluntarily given lands under LPS.
- III. A farmer from Lingayapalem – did not participate in LPS. He is not allowed to cultivate his land. Power has been cut. His land is under court dispute. He also requested for paying compensation for loss in agriculture for the past 3 years.
- IV. A landlord from Thulluru said that he has given land under LPS but when this development will happen / start. People who did not participate in LPS are obstructing the developmental activities. He requested the World Bank to speed up the process of development. Committees with membership from farmers need to be established in all villages to resolve issues.
- V. A Government employee of Thulluru – He mentioned that his grievances were not yet addressed. Submitted 9.2 objections as his structure is getting affected by N14 road. He wanted APCRDA to inform about the compensation in writing. His land under Survey No. 22/3 was asked for pooling but he did not agree to give his land under pooling.
- VI. A landlord from Rayapudi – requested the World Bank to understand the issues of people affected by Land acquisition. He said that they don't oppose the Capital development. He wanted APCRDA to identify issues, create awareness and resolve issues. As per the promises, he wanted to provide suitable job opportunities, skill development programs, etc., he wished that farmer has to be included in all forums as a Committee member. There is a communication gap. Constitution of citizens committee as part of development of World Class capital, health cards not much useful. Pensions to be paid to women instead of men; farmers to be given importance in all kinds of jobs. Village gets congested due to upcoming government complexes like assembly, high court, etc., air and water pollution, etc., life is becoming difficult because of these issues. Action was not taken against pending issues. Collective development is to be given more focus. Why are they being asked to participate in this meeting with World Bank to partner the farmers in all the development activities. All the issues are to be taken to the notice of Hon'ble Chief Minister. Legal advisory is needed on behalf of APCRDA to provide guidance at Thulluru Office. As per Page No.12, Clause No.14, User charges for infrastructure in APCRDA Act needs a revision / deletion. Due to increase in the flood levels, the low-lying areas will be affected very soon. Filling up of low-lying areas is a primary concern.

- VII. A farmer from Thulluru – 70% of people are dependent on lands. There are 3 types of lands Lanka lands, Ceiling lands and assigned lands. He asked to compensate Assigned lands on par with patta lands. Representation is provided to the O/o. Thulluru, APCRDA. Due to travelling to work there are instances of accident. Requested for a pension of INR 9000 instead of INR 2,500 per household. Social justice to be provided equally among small and marginal farmers not only confining to large farmers.
- VIII. A Civil Engineer staying in Hyderabad wanted to voice out his concerns on behalf of 50 villagers affected in R1 zone. Requested to revisit the clause on User Charges in APCRDA Act and asked about inclusion of ducts in implementation of road projects and LPS infrastructure.
- IX. Some of the displaced families requested to provide details of where lands / structures are being provided. CRDA Director (Lands) responded that Rehabilitation to assigned lands will be addressed as per G.O.Ms.No.41.
- X. A farmer from Velagapudi – Objections of 5% of people who did not participate in LPS were not addressed regarding assigned lands, land acquisition and Gramakantham issues. He requested APCRDA not to bull-doze and implement the project.
- XI. A public representative from Venkatapalem – Acknowledged the interest of World Bank to provide Financial Assistance for the development of Capital City. Time-bound resolution of concerns / problems is requested with regards to the issues of Gramakantham, inam / assigned / endowment lands within one month. R1 zone is extended habitation and it should be kept reserved. Announcement about inam lands; budget allocation for fee reimbursement; capital gains time limit to be clarified through announcements and press release. Implementation of flood management works to be clarified. The capital city should be developed in such a way that the developed plots should be returned in plug and play condition. Issue related to user charges should be explained in detail.
- XII. An advocate from Thulluru – cleared that capital gains issue forwarded to Law department which will be applicable for first sale; Gramakantham issues to be resolved and clarify about LPS and LA related Award notice.



Director, Strategy making presentation on the Safeguards documents



Over 100 participants attended the session at Thullur, duration of the session: 2.5 hours





World Bank team observing the public consultation process



Session started with an inaugural address by the Director, Lands, APCRDA



A landlord speaking during the session



Consultation Workshop banner

Director, Lands explaining the entitlements under LA and Negotiated Settlement



Participant sharing his concerns on the safeguards document and development activities

14. Ananthavaram – 2.30 pm – 5.00 pm – 66 people were present

- I. A farmer – 45-B Sy.No. structure in Gramakantham affected by road clarity sought on priority over Gramakantham on LPS and Negotiated Settlement Policy
- II. Farmer – 24 cents in Gramakantham
- III. A landlord said that they are ready to give lands after payment of compensation.
- IV. A farmer provided clarifications to the public on the project related aspects and the objective of the public consultation and he mentioned that they are eagerly waiting for these developments to happen at a faster pace.
- V. A woman mentioned that 2 cents of land under Poramboke category is affected and her issue has been addressed by CRDA Director (Lands) that as there are no patta related papers confirming her title on the 2 cents. However, this issue will be looked into and resolved in due course.



Around 65 participants in public consultation at Ananthavaram



Powerpoint presentation on safeguards documents



Participant speaking during the session - Gramakantham issue



Participants of public consultation process



Participants sharing their concerns with the World Bank team

15. Venkatapalem –August 30, 2017 10.30 am – 1.00 pm – 111 people were present

- I. A farmer from, Yerrabalem – record Sy.No. 460/1 – mentioned that his land details are not available.
- II. A farmer from Penumaka – details about land collected and their development activities are not explained. Market value for lands in Penumaka is INR 3 crores and in Undavalli it is INR 7 Crores but also per LARR Act 2013 not followed 4 cases are also running in High Court. 300 people from Penumaka filed a complaint. Few people have been informed and participated in SIA. Expert committee submitted report after the committee's existence is elapsed.
- III. A landlord from Venkatapalem – 1.5 acres of land requested to consider his grievance regarding Gramakantham
- IV. A farmer from Yerrabalem mentioned that people are not satisfied with the package. Traffic increased and no action taken. Pensions pending from Treasury Account, INR 2,500 is not sufficient and expert committee said to increase the pension to INR 9,000 will be sufficient. Action needed on this.
- V. A landlord mentioned that not given land for LPS. Minutes given to Sub-registrar office not increased the prices. Recognition of his lands under dry category in the registers during 1887 and 1903 is incorrect. Gramakantham guidelines are not clear but 500 m. to be reserved for existing village boundaries.
- VI. A farmer said – 40 acres land 9.2 objections submitted
- VII. A landlord said that the land to a tune of 90 cents has been shown as 40 cents in registers. Commissioner, APCRDA took responsibility but did not take any action.

- VIII. A farmer mentioned 1,200 acres under lift irrigation. LPS landowners are facing trouble. Gramakantham issue is not clear. Their lands need to be registered but before that land is monetized to private partners.
- IX. A landlord from Venkatapalem – has land in Venkatapalem but resident of Vijayawada Sy.No.109 605 sq. yd. without intimation to applicant LPS notification has been issued in his absence. Gramakantham issue is not communicated properly.
- X. A landlord from Yerrabalem – 60 cents not given to LPS. Not in Gramakantham. He is ready to give his land but requested for land to land and also provide details about where land is being given to him.
- XI. Another villager of Venkatapalem with Sy.No. 225, mentioned that land was measured properly by APCRDA but mentioned wrongly in records.



Director Strategy, making powerpoint presentation on safeguards documents and over 111 participants attended the session



Director, Lands providing clarity on the entitlements under LA and Negotiated Settlement Policy



A landlord expressing his concerns about the development activities in ASCCDP project



Participants at Venkatapalem Public Consultation

16. Neerukonda – 3.30 PM – 5.40 PM – only 26 people have signed the attendance sheet. Remaining 50+ people refused to sign the attendance sheet.

- I. A farmer from Kuragallu – SIA survey did not happen in Neerukonda.
- II. A farmer from Nidamaruru – what were the responses provided to the objections received. They requested to provide awareness about LARR Act 2013 and Negotiated Settlement Policy. They have put forth their objections but none were addressed so far. In Nidamaruru, the prices are too high per acre. What kind of special package is being provided under LA Act is to be clarified in view of the high prices.
- III. A farmer from Nidamaruru – 1 acre of land given under LPS but only 1/4th of it is being returned. What is happening to the remaining 3/4th of land taken under LPS. What is the compensation if it is the case of 75 cents only. Pollution should be avoided during development activities, cleanliness to be maintained, LPS promises to be fulfilled. Provide interest free bank loans, job opportunities with preference to capital city residents, free health and education, skill development trainings are not being fulfilled. Land Pooling Ownership Certificate is not valid. Guidelines for interest free loans policy is not yet declared. Pension of INR 2,500 is not sufficient. What is LA package. Include the option of returning 20% of developed land in LA entitlement matrix. Issue related to development / user charges and Gramakantham issues to be sorted out quickly. Road accidents are happening what precautionary measures were taken. SRM and VIT Universities – 30% - 40% local candidates are given admissions in these universities in the state of Tamil Nadu. But here till date no one from Capital city has been provided admission into these colleges as local candidates. Job opportunities are also being given outsiders without giving any preference to the residents of capital city. Traffic is increasing. Flyover should help in traffic diversion. Development should be done at a faster pace to overcome these difficulties. SIA report is not given properly. They requested not to force them for LA when land is not given.
- IV. A landlord mentioned that majority of people have given lands under pooling. World Bank to process the loan proposal in a faster pace. Skill development training institutes to be started in all the capital city villages. Landowners should be involved as representatives in the developmental activities.
- V. R&R Commissioner, Guntur should not do forcible acquisition. Package in LA is not sufficient. Farmers should also support in faster development. Fee reimbursement related clarity should be provided irrespective of income and status of farmer. Degree education is being provided. Class IV job opportunities in SRM & VIT to be given preference to local residents. People have given lands voluntarily under LPS. Some farmers who did not join LPS are not satisfied. But World Bank has to process the load to Government at a faster pace. When will be the developed plots given to farmers with

registration. Create job opportunities in flood management works to capital city residents.

- VI. A farmer from Nidamaru – Jasmine gardens. They are not ready to give land under LPS. Land value is INR 5.00 Crores but we are compensated with INR 1.25 crores only. 85 farmers were forced to join LPS. Cheques were not accepted and a case is lodged in the court of law for which Stay has been issued. What will happen to cattle in Neerukonda. Land acquisition notices are given without resolving the objections submitted.
- VII. Representative from Nidamaru – there are no suitable job opportunities to SC/ST people. First a clarity needs to be given as to what kind of jobs will be made available for handicraft artisans, etc. a written response from APCRDA has to be given regarding plans drawn in the plots returned under LPS.
- VIII. A woman from Neerukonda – requested to support for a faster pace of development.



Director, Lands addressing the public and explaining about the objective of this public consultation at Neerukonda



Director, Strategy making a powerpoint presentation on the safeguards documents



A farmer expressing his concern about the extents of lands



A landlord expressing his suggestion to provide skill development institute in all capital city villages and provide finance support at a faster pace



Participants expressing concern about the grievances expressed but not solved by the CA

Website clipping: Intimation of Consultation Workshop



Public Notice regarding public consultations on ESMF, RPF, RAP and EMP for 10 priority roads and flood management works in Eenadu Dt.17.08.2017

సీఆర్‌డీఏ ఆధ్వర్యంలో ప్రజావేదికలు

తుళ్ళూరు, న్యూటన్: రాజధాని అమరావతి గ్రామాల్లో రాజధాని అభివృద్ధికి సంబంధించి ఏపీసీఆర్‌డీఏ చేపట్టిన అభివృద్ధిపనులపై ప్రజలతో చర్చించేందుకు ప్రజావేదికలను నిర్వహించనున్నట్లు ఏపీసీఆర్‌డీఏ కమిషనర్ డా.చెరుకూరి శ్రీధర్ బుధవారం ఒక ప్రకటనలో తెలిపారు. అమరావతి రాజధాని సమగ్ర అభివృద్ధి ప్రాజెక్టులో భాగంగా ప్రాధాన్య మౌలికరంగాల ప్రాజెక్టులకు ప్రపంచబ్యాంకు సహకారం అందిస్తున్న సంగతి తెలిసిందేనన్నారు. ఇందులో భాగంగా 10 ప్రాధాన్యత రహదారులు, వరద నియంత్రణ పనుల ప్రాజెక్టులకు సంబంధించి పర్యావరణ, సామాజిక నిర్వహణ, పునరావాస పాలన నిబంధనల నివేదికలను ఏపీసీఆర్‌డీఏ వెబ్‌సైట్‌లో అమరావతి కేబిటల్ సస్టెయినబుల్ డెవలప్‌మెంట్ ప్రాజెక్టు సెక్షను కింద ప్రజల పరిశీలనకు ఉంచినట్లు చెప్పారు. ఈ అంశాలపై ప్రజలతో చర్చించేందుకు ఈనెల 29న తుళ్ళూరు, నీరుకొండ గ్రామాల్లోనూ, 30న అనంతవరం, వెంకటపాలెం గ్రామాల్లోనూ ప్రజావేదికలను నిర్వహించనున్నట్లు చెప్పారు. ఈ ప్రజావేదికల్లో రైతులు పాల్గొని తమ సూచనలు, సలహాలను అందించాలని కోరారు.

Public notice regarding public consultations on ESMF, RPF, RAP and EMP for 10 priority roads and flood management works in Sakshi Dt.17.08.2017

నాలుగు రాజధాని గ్రామాల్లో ప్రజావేదికలు

29, 30 తేదీల్లో నిర్వహించనున్న సీఆర్‌డీఏ

పొట్టి, అమరావతి : రాజధానిలోని నాలుగు గ్రామాల్లో ప్రజల నుంచి అభిప్రాయాలు సేకరించేందుకు ఈ నెల 29, 30 తేదీల్లో ప్రజావేదికలు నిర్వహించనున్నట్లు సీఆర్‌డీఏ కమిషనర్ శ్రీధర్ తెలిపారు. ఈ నెల 29న తుళ్ళూరు, నీరుకొండ గ్రామాలు, 30న అనంతవరం, వెంకటపాలెంలో ప్రజావేదికలు ఉంటాయని పేర్కొన్నారు. రాజధాని సమగ్ర అభివృద్ధి ప్రాజెక్టులకు ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు సహకారం అందిస్తున్న సేవధ్యంలో వాటికి సంబంధించి స్థానికుల అభిప్రాయాలు తెలుసుకునేందుకు ఈ వేదికలు నిర్వహిస్తున్నట్లు తెలిపారు. పది ప్రాధాన్యతా రోడ్లు, వరద నియంత్రణ పనుల ప్రాజెక్టులకు సంబంధించిన పర్యావరణ, సామాజిక నిర్వహణ, పునరావాస విధానాల నిబంధనల నివేదికలను ఇప్పటికే సీఆర్‌డీఏ వెబ్‌సైట్‌లో ప్రజల పరిశీలనకు ఉంచామని పేర్కొన్నారు. పునరావాస కార్యాచరణ ప్రణాళిక, పర్యావరణ మందింపు, నిర్వహణ వంటి నవ్ ప్రాజెక్టులకు సంబంధించిన నివేదికలను కూడా వెబ్‌సైట్‌లో ఉంచామన్నారు. ఈ అంశాలపై రైతులు, ప్రజల నుంచి సూచనలు, సలహాలు ఇచ్చేందుకు ప్రజావేదికలు నిర్వహిస్తున్నట్లు తెలిపారు.

సాక్షి Thu, 17 August 2017
epaper: sakshi.com/?c/21386799

Public Notice regarding public consultations on ESMF, RPF, RAP and EMP for 10 priority roads and flood management works in The Hindu Dt.17.08.2017

CRDA public consultations on Aug. 29, 30

STAFF REPORTER
VIJAYAWADA

The A.P-Capital Region Development will organise public consultation workshops at Thullur and Neerukonda on August 29 and Anantavaram and Venkatapalem the next day.

The workshops will elicit opinion on the draft environmental and social management framework, draft resettlement policy framework, resettlement action plans for 10 sub-arterial roads and flood management and environmental management plan for 10 sub-arterial roads.

Public Notice regarding public consultations on ESMF, RPF, RAP and EMP for 10 priority roads and flood management works in The Hindu Dt.21.08.2017

Dedicated team working on Amaravati start-up project

'Singapore consortium dealing with it in a comprehensive way'

V. RAGHAVENDRA
VIJAYAWADA

As part of its plan for the development of the start-up area of Amaravati, the capital city of Andhra Pradesh, the Singapore consortium (Ascendas-Singbridge and Sembcorp) has put a dedicated team on the job of taking care of the final designs and marketing the project among its potential partners around the world.

A delegation of the consortium is in the city holding

deliberations on the improvisations needed to be done to the basic plans of the High Court and the

Assembly buildings, which are to be shaped as a Buddhist Stupa and a diamond respectively.

Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority (AP-CRDA) Commissioner Cherukuri Sreedhar told *The Hindu* that the Amaravati start-up development was taken up as an important project by the Singapore

companies, which were dealing with it in a comprehensive manner.

"They are focussing on the transformation of the entire region from the infrastructure point of view also," Mr. Sreedhar said, expressing confidence that the project would be grounded by the end of 2017.

Public consultations

Meanwhile, the CRDA is holding public consultations on the social and environ-

mental impact of the development projects, particularly those supported by the World Bank (WB).

It is also taking the feedback from its social media platforms in order to address the genuine concerns.

"A proper assessment of the WB-funded projects is a must and we have to submit detailed reports to it, lest the works should fall in jeopardy," the Capital Region Development Authority chief observed.

Press Coverage in Regional Media

Electronic Media coverage in Sakshi TV is available at

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UKsly7Wfzco>

Print Media Coverage:

The public consultations were widely covered by the regional media which are as under:

రహదారుల నిర్మాణానికి భూసేకరణకు చేర్చులు

రాజధాని రైతులతో ఏపీసీఆర్డీఏ కార్యశాల

వెంకటపాలెం

(తుళ్ళూరు), న్యూస్ టుడే: నవ్యాంధ్రప్రదేశ్ నూతన రాజధానిలో నగర సంస్థల సామర్థ్యాన్ని పెంచేందుకు ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు ఆర్థిక సహాయం అందించనుందని ఏపీసీఆర్డీఏ స్ట్రాటజీ డైరెక్టర్ జి.ఎస్.ఆర్. కె. శాస్త్రి పేర్కొన్నారు. తుళ్ళూరు మండలం వెంకటపాలెం గ్రామంలో బుధవారం ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు ప్రతినిధులు, రాజధాని నిర్మాణానికి



వెంకటపాలెంలో ప్రసంగిస్తున్న జేఎన్ఆర్కే శాస్త్రి

భూములు ఇచ్చిన రైతులతో ఒక రోజు కార్యశాలను నిర్వహించారు. వెంకటపాలెం కాంపిటెంట్ అథారిటీ కార్యాలయం ఆవరణలో నిర్వహించిన సమావేశానికి ఏపీసీఆర్డీఏ ల్యాండ్ డైరెక్టరు బి.ఎల్. చెన్నకేశవరావు అధ్యక్షత వహించారు. స్ట్రాటజీ డైరెక్టర్ శాస్త్రి మాట్లాడుతూ అమరావతిలో నిర్మిస్తున్న 10 ప్రతిపాదిత రహదారుల నిర్మాణానికి రూ.3,200 కోట్ల రుణాలను ప్రపంచ బ్యాంకు అందించేందుకు ముందుకు వచ్చిందన్నారు. రహదారులకు అవసరమైన భూమిని మూడు విధానాల్లో

సేకరించనున్నట్లు తెలిపారు. పది ప్రతిపాదిత రహదారుల నిర్మాణం కోసం 1131 ఎకరాలు అవసరం కాగా అందులో 992 ఎకరాలు ల్యాండ్ పూలింగ్ ద్వారా రైతుల నుంచి సమీకరించినట్లు తెలిపారు. మిగిలిన భూమిని భూసేకరణ, సంప్రదింపుల నిర్ధరణ విధానం ద్వారా సేకరించనున్నట్లు చెప్పారు. పది ప్రతిపాదిత రహదారుల నిర్మాణంలో 374 మంది భూయజమానులపై ప్రభావం చూపిస్తుందని ఇందులో 227 కుటుంబాలను ఇతర ప్రదేశాలకు తరలించాల్సి ఉందన్నారు. రైతులు తమ సందేహాలను అధికారుల దృష్టికి తీసుకొచ్చారు.

Annex 5A: Summary of 22 Focus Group Discussions

No	Key issues raised	How those addressed
Nowluru-I: April 3, 2017: (Landless Pensioners): 37 including 21 women		
1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tailor-made training arrangements for the landless labourers as part of skill development training towards entrepreneurship and non-farming income generation opportunities 2. APCRDA should give preference to the work-force available in Capital City in the construction activities that are coming up in its development. 3. Extend the hospitals and health care facilities to some more treatments which are currently not being covered. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As part of LPS promises this is being handled by Social Development Wing of APCRDA who is currently providing training in collaboration with Amaravati Skill Development Institute. Some of the trainings include beautician course, computer fundamentals, Accounting, tailoring, etc. 2. This clause is being included in the contract / bid documents. 3. Based on the eligibility in various hospitals and their respective schemes, this is being addressed.
Nidamuru: April 3, 2017: (Displaced Families): 14 including 8 women		
2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awareness programs about the compensation package under Land Acquisition. 2. Provide information about where land will be allotted as a compensation under Negotiated Settlement and what kind of amenities will be provided as part of infrastructure in the returnable land under Negotiated Settlement. 3. They were expecting 5 times the cost of structure as against the 2 times under Negotiated Settlement Policy. 4. Many of the PAFs wants clarity on the tax on entitlements and registration fee for sites. They want this to be clarified from official sources. 5. They are not ready to part with their structures as it took a very long time and monetary resources for them to construct their homes. They expressed that they parted with their lands under LPS and they may be exempted from land acquisition by re-alignment of roads. 6. Some of the PAFs question the need for the big width of the proposed roads and their straight alignment. They request for reduced widths and changes in alignment to save their residences. Many of those who claim to have built houses on the 	<p>Information brochure on Entitlements and details of access to grievancemechanism will be circulated.</p> <p>A detail about the capital gains tax exemption will be included in the information brochure. The registration fee for sites will be done at free of cost.</p>

	government land (as per records), say they have spent lots of money buying the land, registering it and in building the houses. They expressed that they will lose everything, if the government do not consider it as their own land, as they have purchased the same and registration too is done.	
Venkatapalem, April 4, 2017: (Pensioners) 39 including 23 women		
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Women specific livelihood programs to be encouraged ➤ Those who are into entrepreneurial activities requested for support in marketing of their products as most of them can't afford to produce without sufficient demand / market for their products ➤ Fee reimbursement under LPS promises is not clear. ➤ Sought information on interest free loans for entrepreneurial activities ➤ Some PAFs want the annuity and pensions to be increased and given even after 10 years. They enquired what would happen, after 10 years, if the returnable plots cannot be sold and if the rates of plots don't appreciate. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Specialized tailor-made programs will be designed for the women as part of livelihood improvement program. 2. A government ordinance has been passed which provides for fee reimbursement for the students of the Capital City in eligible colleges. 3. A policy for providing interest free loans for entrepreneurial activities is in process and will be announced once the guidelines are finalized. 4. This aspect is under the consideration of the government.
Abbarajupalem, April 4, 2017: (Displaced Families): 13 participated		
4	<p>They are ready to part with their lands provided they are given information about the compensation package. The PAFs want information on the implementation schedule with details such as a) when the acquisition will be done, b) when would they be notified to vacate their residences, c) how much time will be given for vacating the houses, d) when will be rehabilitation plots allotted to them, e) whether they would be relocated as a community as they are now, f) how much time will be given for building houses at the resettlement locations, g) can they take the salvageable material from the demolished residences, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ They requested that this information be given through community meetings, print and electronic media and other communication materials like pamphlets, FAQ booklets, etc. They would like this to be in easily 	<p>These awareness campaigns will be implemented by the respective Competent Authorities once the schedule is announced by the District Administration.</p> <p>Steps are being taken to address this issue through community meetings, distribution of communication material in the form of pamphlets, website announcements, etc.</p> <p>NGO services will be made available who will disseminate the information on entitlements and benefits available and services as liaison between people and APCRDA</p> <p>The need for moving to rented accommodation will be discussed during negotiations and agreed as appropriate.</p>

	<p>understandable terms with examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The PAFs want to know the rates used for valuation of their structures. ➤ Some old aged PAFs say the compensation, even if multi-fold, will not solve their problem, as they will not be able to build the houses again. ➤ They are not ready to move to rented accommodation as the rents in their villages as well as adjacent villages are too much to afford and the amount being offered by Government towards rental allowance may not be sufficient for them to pay their rents. ➤ They also opined that it takes more than 8 months to construct a new house and the compensation package offered is as per the government rates which will not be sufficient to construct a house. 	
Penumaka, April 4, 2017: (Farmerslosing Land): 17 including 8 women		
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Their first question was why so many roads are required. ➤ They are very much resisting the land acquisition. ➤ They mentioned that government has already assembled so much of land through LPS and why do they want to acquire land under LA if they are not interested to join LPS. ➤ They expressed that their agricultural fields are multi-crop and are fully dependent on agriculture and not interested to part with their cultivation. ➤ They expressed their concern that without proper information being provided about the project, they are not able to take any decision about the land acquisition. ➤ A strong request to provide awareness about the project in the land acquisition perspective has come up during the discussions. ➤ They expressed that their residence is in a proximity to the City of Vijayawada attracting more rates to their lands and hence they don't want to join into LPS where the compensation is very low when compared to their return / yield from 	<p>The roads will be laid within capital city area and no separate land acquisition will be carried out.</p> <p>NGO services will be made available who will disseminate the information on entitlements and benefits available and services as liaison between people and APCRDA</p>

	their existing lands.	
Nowluru-I, July 19, 2017 (Living on Government Land):14 including 6 women		
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The pension amount of INR 2500 per month is not sufficient due to the raising costs and medication ➤ A need for enumeration and assessment of training needs has been expressed. ➤ They used to participate in horticulture works and similar activities may help them find an employment. ➤ What kind of opportunities will be created can be explained to them through a facilitation centre. ➤ They requested for affordable housing facilities ➤ Creation of more number of daily wage works in the capital city construction activities. ➤ They expressed that they are staying in rental accommodation and the average rent is around 1,500 – 2,000 per month. ➤ Since there is no other source of income they requested to arrange for tailor-made skill development programs integrating old aged people so that they can earn their livelihood. 	<p>The annual increase in pension amount is under consideration</p> <p>Training needs assessment and tailor-made training for special groups will be done as part of Livelihood Improvement program</p> <p>Public information centres will be set up in all villages of the Capital City to provide the necessary information to the general public.</p> <p>Action has been initiated in this regard and a survey is being conducted to register the beneficiaries under affordable housing.</p> <p>A clause is being included in the contractor's bid / tender documents to give priority to local workforce.</p>
Abbarajupalem July 19, 2017: (Displaced Families): 11 participated		
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ As per revenue records the land use has been converted to residential purposes. Requested for reasonable rates / compensation to reconstruct their houses and provide amenities. ➤ Representation made to issue pensions to the people losing structures in government lands on par with the people losing structures in private lands. ➤ Requested for a slight increase in the amount of rental allowance and extension of the time period to 20 months in paying the rental allowance. ➤ Requested for new / reconstructed house to be registered and approval of plans at free of cost ➤ There are a few ownership issues regarding documentation and municipal approvals. There are 3 tenant families who must be 	<p>The structures compensation will be as per current PWD Schedule rates without depreciation.</p> <p>There are provisions in the Entitlement Matrix for supporting the affected houseless tenants.</p> <p>This will be dealt in line with the provisions of RPF.</p> <p>This is considered. Further clarifications will be provided by the respective Competent Authorities.</p>

	<p>considered for payment of compensation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ As per the respective CA, the main reasons for not joining in LPS include political reasons, income from jasmine gardens (demanded for INR 5.00 lakhs per acre) which is under consideration. 	
Nowluru- July 19, 2017: (Landless Pensioners): 26 including 18 women		
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Registration of new / reconstructed plots at free of cost ➤ 3 times the structure cost is requested instead of 2.5 times ➤ Implementation schedule for negotiated settlement has been requested. ➤ Not interested to stay in rental accommodation. ➤ Interest free bank loans for entrepreneurial activities ➤ Tailor-made skill development programs to be designed keeping in view the age of the affected person. ➤ Free education under LPS is not clearly explained in fee reimbursement perspective. ➤ It takes 8 – 10 months to construct a new house. 	<p>Training needs assessment and tailor-made training for special groups will be done as part of Livelihood Improvement program</p> <p>The need for moving to rented accommodation and construction period will be discussed during negotiations and agreed as appropriate.</p>
July 19, 2017: Thulluru (Marginal Farmers): 5 participated		
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The marginal farmers expressed that they are ready to be involved in construction activities of the capital city but the contractors are not utilizing their services. The contractors are getting their own workforce to get the construction activities done due to which there is no alternative livelihood opportunity. ➤ Requested to design skills development trainings for semi-skilled, unskilled farmers considering their age. ➤ Requested for provision on interest free loans for entrepreneurial activities. ➤ They are very much interested in forming as a group and get involved in income generating activities. ➤ Requested for a facilitation centre for people in Capital city to guide the people in securing livelihood opportunities. 	<p>Livelihood program will address the skill training needs and guidelines are preparation for interest free loans for setting up enterprises.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Preference to be given to the residents of Capital city who wanted to get involved in the construction works. They expressed that they can handle petty labour contracts. ➤ Extend the coverage to other diseases in the Health Cards issued. 	
Thulluru, July 19, 2017: (Displaced Families) 5 participated		
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Compensation to be given to farmers losing an extent of 5 cents too. ➤ They expressed that they cannot pay rents during the period of displacement and hence wanted to move after completion of house construction. ➤ Time required for constructing alternative house is 6 – 8 months 	Compensation will be paid under land acquisition act irrespective of the size of the land acquisition.
Ananthavaram July 20, 2017: (Displaced Families): 10 including 3 women		
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Communication about the package is not proper as majority mentioned. ➤ Survey is conducted. Therefore, the people are confused about up to what extent the land will be lost ➤ Structure losers are asking for INR 5,000 per month as rent and some time to shift to new house ➤ Some of the members got health cards. Some of them used as per their need. ➤ Some of them said that they are not getting pension. Facilitator replied he will get from next month and the application is on the track. ➤ Some young people have been sent to skill development center at Nowluru-1. 	<p>Rental amounts will have discussed as part of negotiations.</p> <p>Negotiations package details are provided in RPF and RAP.</p>
Rayapudi, July 20, 2017 (Pensioners): 7 participated		
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ All the group members said that they are receiving pension regularly. They are asking for increment in the pension ➤ Some of the people went to skill development center at Nowluru-1 ➤ They got health cards but they bothered about acceptance of this card is not there in some hospitals. ➤ They are asking for a good quality hospital in their area 	<p>The annual increase in pension amount is under consideration</p> <p>Livelihood program will address the skill training needs</p>
Rayapudi, July 20, 2017: (Impacted by Land Acquisition): 3 participated		
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No comments / issues raised during the FGD. However, a request was 	

	made regarding the choice of returnable plot by M/s. Kalpana Fabrics.	
Penumaka: July 21, 2017: (Marginal Farmers): 9 participated		
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Majority of the group members raised the issue that the education fees reimbursement is not yet started. They are expecting it to be started so that they will be benefited. ➤ Health cards are issued but majority of them are not used. ➤ The group agreed that they are receiving the annuities regularly. ➤ Majority expressed that some the people participated in the Skill development program but the opportunities they got are not as per the training they got. ➤ The group are demanding a corporate hospital in their area and the provision to accept this health card will be of great help. ➤ The group also felt that there should be preference to local people for labourworks in the construction of roads. ➤ Also, majority people are asking for quick permission for the approvals of new buildings. 	<p>Fee reimbursement is available only for degree and professional courses.</p> <p>Livelihood program will address the skill training needs of those interested.</p>
Penumaka, July 21, 2017: (Displaced Families): 2 participated		
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Majority are not aware of what are the structures that will be affected. So, they are asking to create awareness. ➤ Since peg marking is not yet done, there is a need for per marking and then concentration on those affected people. 	<p>The list of people losing structures are provided in RAP and will be displayed in the respective villages.</p>
Yerrabalem, July 22, 2017: Marginal Farmers: 7 participated		
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Regarding the annuities, all the group members agreed that they are getting regularly. ➤ Some of the village people are working in the local electrical sub-station. Keeping this view, similar jobs are expected by few people in ITI, drivers, as per their eligibility in and around Valagapudi ➤ The group people also felt that increase in the annuity may likely to increase the govt. expenditure, instead of that some benefits such as fees get 	<p>As part of skill trainings, the trainees will be assisted for placements.</p> <p>As part of negotiations house registration related issues can be discussed and required assistance can be sought.</p>

	<p>reimbursed. reimbursement is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Majority said that the existing fees reimbursement can be extended to KL University ➤ Regarding skill development center, some people already undergone training in Nowluru-1 training center. About 20 to 30 women participated in Job mela and 3 got employment. ➤ Majority of the people got health cards. Rest of them it is in the process and will get in the next round. ➤ Some of the farmers constructed their houses with building permission/approvals. Now they realized that they are required to get permission. They are asking for exemption. 	
Yerrabalem, July 22, 2017: (Pensioners): 6 participated including 4 women		
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ All of them are getting pensions of INR 2,500 per month regularly without any delay. ➤ Some of the women in this group are ready to go for skill development program like tailoring work. Expecting training program in that field. ➤ Difficulties in getting health cards expressed. The concerned authority said that she can make use of her White ration card. 	Women targeted skill programs will be designed as part of Livelihood program.

Annexure – 6 Land Guideline Values²⁸in the Project Area

MARKET VALUES OF LANDS IN CAPITAL CITY VILLAGES - RATES AS PER THE REGISTERS / RECORDS						
Name of the village	Revision as on 01-08-2018			Revision as on 29-04-2017		
	Agricultural land INR Per Acre	Agricultural land fit for house sites INR per acre	House sites INR per Sq.Yd	Agricultural land per acre		Agricultural land put to non-agricultural use per sq. Yard Residential / Commercial
	Wetlands / Jareebu & Dry			Wetlands / Jareebu (2)	Dry (1)	
Krishnayapalem	577000	3049200	630		10,00,000	500
Nowlur-1	1039000	3234000	1450		18,00,000	579,1100 & 2000
Nowlur-2	1039000	3234000	1450		18,00,000	1100
Kuragallu	462000	3146000	650		8,00,000	500
Neerukonda	462000	3146000	650	4,00,000		500
Nidamaru	693000	4065600	840		12,00,000	600
Undavalli	2079000	4042000	1650		36,00,000	2200
Penumaka	924000	5082000	1050		16,00,000	800
Abbarajupalem	462000	2541000	525		8,00,000	400
Borupalem	462000	2541000	525		8,00,000	400
Dondapadu	346500	2541000	525		6,00,000	400
Pitchakalapalem	346500	2541000	525		6,00,000	400
Inavolu	346000	2541000	525		6,00,000	400
Rayapudi	924000	3303300	682.5		16,00,000	500
Kondamarajupalem	577000	2541000	525		10,00,000	500
Lingayapalem	577000	2541000	525		10,00,000	400
Uddandarayunipalem	577000	2541000	525		10,00,000	400
Malkapuram	462000	2541000	525		8,00,000	400
Nekkallu	346000	2541000	525		6,00,000	400
Nelapadu	346500	2541000	525	6,00,000		400
Sakhamuru	346000	2541000	525		6,00,000	400
Thullur	462000	5082000	1050		8,00,000	800
Velagapudi	462000	2541000	525		8,00,000	400

²⁸ These are guideline values captured from Sub-Registrar Office.

Venkatapalem	1155000	2310000	1050		20,00,000	800
Mandadam	693000	2887000	1155		12,00,000	1859.5
Ananthavaram	346000	2541000			6,00,000	400
<p>Under LPS or under Negotiated Settlement Policy, the revision of Market Values will not have any bearing. However, as per the Section 26 of LARR Act of 2013, there is a need for revision of the Market Value for the lands covered by acquisition under LARR Act of 2013.</p> <p>Accordingly, Anomalies Committee have revised the Market Values under the Chairmanship of the District Collector, Guntur during the year 2017.</p> <p>Hence, steps have been taken to revise the Market Values as per the procedure. The landowners will get the compensation as per LARR Act 2013 taking the revised basic value / the average sale price whichever is high for such category of lands as per the provisions of the Section 26 of the LARR Act of 2013.</p>						

Annexure – 7 List of PAFs, PDFs under LARR / Negotiated Settlements

This section is divided into 3 segments viz., PAFs on account of Land Acquisition, PDFs on account of structure losses and PDFs residing on Government lands. Further, consent on Negotiated Settlement received in respect of PDFs is provided in Remarks column

List of PAFs under Land Acquisition for 10 roads

S.No.	Road ID	Village	Survey no.	Name of the Landowner
1	E10	Krishnayapalem	158/A/B	Mannava Babu Rao
2	E14	Nowluru-1	302-3D	Thota Sambaiah
3	E14	Nowluru-1	306-1	Thota Lakshmi Narasamma
4	E10	Novulur-2	637	Bandi Srinivasa Rao
5	E10	Novulur-2	637	Bandi Lakshmi
	N4	Novulur-2	633	
6	N4	Novulur-2	552-A	Gaddam Srinivasa Rao
7	N4	Novulur-2	552-C	AkulaRaghavaiah
8	N4	Novulur-2	552-D	Akula Siva Shankara Rao
	N4	Novulur-2	552-D	
9	N4	Novulur-2	624-B2	MakkeVenkateswara Rao
10	N4	Novulur-2	634	BattineniAnjaiah
11	E12	Novulur-2	488-A	GaddamVenkateswara Rao
12	E12	Novulur-2	489-B	kurakula Srinivasa Rao
13	E12	Novulur-2	502	BathinediAnjamma
14	E12	Novulur-2	502	Bathinedi Mahesh
15	E14	Kuragallu	147	GairuboyinaSambaiah
16	E14	Kuragallu	147	KasukurthiNagamma
17	E14	Kuragallu	147	Battula Srinivasa Rao
18	E14	Kuragallu	142	Bhimavarapu Anji Reddy
19	E14	Neerukonda	99	Chintalacheruvu Srinivasa Reddy
20	E14	Neerukonda	99	ChintalacheruvuSyamasundara Reddy
21	E14	Neerukonda	99	Janga Naveen Reddy
22	E14	Neerukonda	99	Janga Siva Kumari
23	E14	Neerukonda	101	T.Sambasiva Rao
	E14	Neerukonda	106	
24	E14	Neerukonda	106	Pamulapati Prakash Reddy
25	E14	Neerukonda	90-A	MarreddySanjeevaReddy
26	E14	Neerukonda	110	Vuyyuru Krishna Reddy
27	E14	Neerukonda		MarreddyViswaKranthiKumari
28	N9	Neerukonda	86	Meka Sirisha Devi
29	N9	Nidamarru-1	90-A	MAAREDDY SANJEEV REDDY
30	N9	Nidamarru-1	90-B	MAAREDDY SESA RATNAM
31	E14	Nidamarru-1	32	TADIPARTHI LOKESWAR REDDY
32	E14	Nidamarru-1	85	DANDE VEERA REDDY
33	E14	Nidamarru-1	86-F	PULAGAM KOTAMMA
34	E14	Nidamarru-1	89	BONKU RADHA RANI/JONNADULA ARUNA
35	E14	Nidamarru-1	90-A	MAAREDDY SANJEEV REDDY
36	E14	Nidamarru-1	91-A	BONTHU NAVYA
37	N9	Nidamarru-2	398	PAMULAPATI ESWAR REDDY
38	N9	Nidamarru-2	398	PAMULAPATI RAM MOHAN REDDY
39	E10	Penumaka	200	MandapatiVenkatayamma
40	E10	Penumaka	260	MekaNagi Reddy

41	E10	Penumaka	276/1B2	KallamSiva Reddy
42	E10	Penumaka	289	MekaPoornachendra Rao
43	E10	Penumaka	317	Allu Siva Reddy
44	E10	Penumaka	317	MekaVema Reddy
45	E10	Penumaka	335	MekaRanga Reddy
46	E10	Penumaka	336/ A3	GuntakaLakshma Reddy
47	E10		336/ B2	KallamVijayasekhara Reddy
48	N11	Rayapudi-1	352/ B1B	KOTHAPALLI KOTESWARA RAO
49	N11	Rayapudi-1	357/ B2B2	GADDE SATYANARAYA
50	N11	Kondamarajupalem	20/ C2(C2B))	KAKUMANU VENKATESWARA RAO
51	N11	Kondamarajupalem	2B(2)	KONDAVEETI SRINIVASA RAO
	N11		34/ 2(2A)	
	N11		35/ B2(B2B)	
52	N11	Kondamarajupalem	8/ B1B(B1B1)	ALAPARTHI VENKATESWARA RAO
53	N11	Kondamarajupalem	9/ 2B	ALAPARTHI SAMBASIVA RAO
54	N11	Lingayapalem	184	AnumoluTiruchand Gandhi
55	N11	Lingayapalem	181	Surpaneni Sai Srinivas
56	N9	Malkapuram	8	Alapati Srinivasa Kumar
57	E8	NEKKALLU	59	RAVELA RAMACHANDRA RAO
58	E8	NEKKALLU	59	RAVELA RAMBABU
59	E6	Nelapadu	42-C	GangavarapuSeshiah
60	E6	Nelapadu	45-C1	PuvvadaSeethaiah
61	E6	Thulluru-1	172	BattulaRammohana Rao
62	N14	Thulluru-1	23	JammulaNagamalleswaraRao
63	E8	Thulluru-2	322-3B	KolliSeetharamaiah
64	N11	Velagapudi	55	Sri KakumanuVenkateswaraRao
65	E6	Velagapudi	186	Gadde Lalitha Kumari
66	N4	Venkatapalem	29-1A	Prathipati Narasimha Rao
67	E8	Venkatapalem	265-A	AluriSwarajya Lakshmi
	E8	Venkatapalem	265-1	
	E8	Venkatapalem	265-B	
68	N9	Mandadam-1	98	AluriChendra Sekhar
69	N9	Mandadam-2	465-2C	ValaparlaMariyaDasu and others
70	N9	Mandadam-2	465-4C	MuppallaSommayya
71	N16	Ananthavaram	117	BandlaSeshagiri Rao

List of PDFs under Land Acquisition or Negotiated Settlement Policy (in habitation area)

Sr.No	Road ID	Village	Sy.No	Name of the PDF	Status of consent
1	N-4	Krishnayapalem	65	GuvvalaNagarani	NSP – Consent
2	N-4	Krishnayapalem	98-A	PeddiVenkateswararao	NSP – Consent
3	N-4	Krishnayapalem	98-B	Ghanta Dasaradha Kumar	NSP – Consent
4	N-4	Krishnayapalem	98-B	G.V.N.Malleswararao	NSP – Consent
5	N-4	Krishnayapalem	98-B	Ghanta Sudeer Babu	NSP – Consent
6	N-4	Krishnayapalem	98-B	Ghanta Sambasivarao	NSP – Consent
7	N-4	Krishnayapalem	98-C	GarikapatiSambasivarao	NSP – Consent
8	E14	Novulur-1	66	Bhimireddy Leela Kumari	
9	E14	Novulur-1	66	Bhimireddy Sunitha	
10	E14	Novulur-1	66	TallaPrabhavathi	
11	E14	Novulur-1	66	Sk.AshiaBegam	
12	E14	Novulur-1	66	KotuAppireddy	
13	E14	Novulur-1	66	KasuLakshma Reddy	

14	E14	Novulur-1	66	House Sites	
15	E14	Novulur-1	67	Uddanti Sujatha	NSP – Consent
16	E14	Novulur-1	67	PallaPadmavathi	NSP – Consent
17	E14	Novulur-1	67	KaparotuBhaskara Rao	NSP – Consent
18	E14	Novulur-1	67	House sites	
19	E14	Novulur-1	69	KelavathPunna Naik	NSP – Consent
20	E14	Novulur-1	69	Sk.Bajbee(Shameem)	NSP – Consent
21	E14	Novulur-1	69	Sk.Fatima	NSP – Consent
22	E14	Novulur-1	69	Sk.Malik	NSP – Consent
23	E14	Novulur-1	69	KoraviKarunamani	NSP – Consent
24	E14	Novulur-1	69	Sk.Adam Shafi	NSP – Consent
25	E14	Novulur-1	69	Sk.Shabbir	NSP – Consent
26	E14	Novulur-1	69	Sk. Gouwsiya	NSP – Consent
27	E14	Novulur-1	69	Sk.Johnbee	NSP – Consent
28	E14	Novulur-1	69	MekaMalathi	NSP – Consent
29	E14	Novulur-1	69	ChakralaSirisha	NSP – Consent
30	E14	Novulur-1	69	Andhra Pradesh Kumari	NSP – Consent
31	E14	Novulur-1	69	KonankiKasiah	NSP – Consent
32	E14	Novulur-1	69	KademGuntaiah	NSP – Consent
33	E14	Novulur-1	69	Pathan Baji	NSP – Consent
34	E14	Novulur-1	69	Pathan AjmirUnnisa	NSP – Consent
35	E14	Novulur-1	69	Kadiyam Annamma	NSP – Consent
36	E14	Novulur-1	69	Kadiyam Prasada Rao	NSP – Consent
37	E14	Novulur-1	69	Sk.Salimunnisa	NSP – Consent
38	E14	Novulur-1	69	Rayapati Chandra sekhar Sarma	NSP – Consent
39	E14	Novulur-1	69	Kola Bullamma	NSP – Consent
40	E14	Novulur-1	69	Kola Narayana	NSP – Consent
41	E14	Novulur-1	69	Korivi Vijayalakshmi	NSP – Consent
42	E14	Novulur-1	69	Korivi Kishore	NSP – Consent
43	E14	Novulur-1	69	KomreVijayalakshiSatyanarayini Bai	NSP – Consent
44	E14	Novulur-1	69	Kelavath Lakshmi	NSP – Consent
45	E14	Novulur-1	69	RachapudiSrinivas	NSP – Consent
46	E14	Novulur-1	69	Sk. Najneen	NSP – Consent
47	E14	Novulur-1	69	GudemellaSita PadmavalliTayaru	NSP – Consent
48	E14	Novulur-1	69	Kanagala Sudhakar	NSP – Consent
49	E14	Novulur-1	69	Kelavath Lakshmi	NSP – Consent
50	E14	Novulur-1	69	Sd.Yusub	NSP – Consent
51	E14	Novulur-1	69	Akula Mallika	NSP – Consent
52	E14	Novulur-1	69	ChavalaSatyanarayan	NSP – Consent
53	E14	Novulur-1	69	Kelavath Nageswara rao Naik	NSP – Consent
54	E14	Novulur-1	69	BallmakondaRanganayakamma	NSP – Consent
55	E14	Novulur-1	69	PanchangamSeetanjali	NSP – Consent
56	E14	Novulur-1	69	ChilakapatiJaganmohanacharyulu	NSP – Consent
57	E14	Novulur-1	69	ChilakapatiRadhakrishna	NSP – Consent
58	E14	Novulur-1	69	RadhakrishnamachariVedala	NSP – Consent
59	E14	Novulur-1	69	Sk.Nagulmeera	NSP – Consent
60	E14	Novulur-1	69	Sk.Khasim	NSP – Consent
61	E14	Novulur-1	69	Pokala Siva NagamalleswaraRao	NSP – Consent
62	E14	Novulur-1	69	GunakalaSudhakhar	NSP – Consent
63	E14	Novulur-1	69	GallaAmaresh	NSP – Consent
64	E14	Novulur-1	69	Padugu Lakshmi Narayana	NSP – Consent
65	E14	Novulur-1	69	Adusumalli Gandhi Brahmaji	NSP – Consent
66	E14	Novulur-1	69	Raparla Vijayalakshmi	NSP – Consent

67	E14	Novulur-1	69	House Sites	
68	E14	Novulur-1	70	BethireddyNagireddy	NSP – Consent
69	E14	Novulur-1	70	House Sites	
70	E14	Novulur-1	430	GampalaVasavi	NSP – Consent
71	E14	Novulur-1	430	Yerriboina Ramakrishna	NSP – Consent
72	N4	Nowluru-1	146	Kancharakuntla Lakshmi	NSP – Consent
73	E12	Novulur-2	506	V.B.Lalitha Madhuri	NSP – Consent
74	E12	Novulur-2	506	Mandhagula Dhana Lakshmi	NSP – Consent
75	E12	Novulur-2	506	YadavalliVara Lakshmi	NSP – Consent
76	E12	Novulur-2	506	KasaJanakiramaiah	NSP – Consent
77	E12	Novulur-2	506	Kodali Sujatha	NSP – Consent
78	E12	Novulur-2	506	ElayaSatyanandamma	NSP – Consent
79	E12	Novulur-2	506	Chodavarapu Suryanarayana	NSP – Consent
80	E12	Novulur-2	506	ChowdavarapuSyam Sundar	NSP – Consent
81	E12	Novulur-2	506	Govindavajjula Naga Bramaramba	NSP – Consent
82	E12	Novulur-2	502-A, 503-C	S.V.S.Krishna Sastry	NSP – Consent
83	E12	Novulur-2 Novulur-2	502/ A, 503/ C	BuggarapuRamarao	NSP – Consent
84	E12	Novulur-2	502-A	PattemSambasivaRao	NSP – Consent
85	E12	Novulur-2 Novulur-2	502-A 503-C	Atmakuru Ramesh	NSP – Consent
86	E12	Novulur-2 Novulur-2	502-A, 503-C	Chennuri Srinivasa Rao	NSP – Consent
87	E12	Novulur-2 Novulur-2	502-A, 503-C	VemulaVenkaiah	NSP – Consent
88	E12	Novulur-2	506	Kakarla Srinivasa Kumari	NSP – Consent
89	E12	Novulur-2	506	Matta V.N.Sulochana	NSP – Consent
90	E10	Penumaka	259	Tammu Siva Srinivasa Rao	
91	E10	Penumaka		GogineniVenkateswaraRao	
92	E10	Penumaka		Talamala Nirmala Vani	
93	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	DandamudiNagendramma	
94	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	KarampudiSujatha	
95	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	KarampudiSuribabu	
96	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	GuduruVenkateswaraRao	
97	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	Kata Vijayalakshmi	
98	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	BodduLakshmi Tirupathamma	
99	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	BakiPadmaja	
100	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	ChinkaDhanalakshmi	
101	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	BejjamParvathi	
102	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	NidumukkalaJalajhaDevi	
103	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	MudavathSujatha	
104	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	KothapalliChittemma	
105	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	GuduruBrahmayya	
106	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	KarampudiManoj	
107	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	MarothuBharathi	
108	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	BogineniDeva VardhanaRao	
109	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	Shaik Subhan Bee	
110	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	Shaik Reshma	
111	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	Shaik KhasimBee	
112	N14	Abbarajupalem	98	KommineniAruna	
113	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	NemalipuriSuresh	
114	N14	Abbarajupalem	95-2,96	boginenisubbarao	

115	N14	Abbarajupalem	98	kothapallisambasivarao	
116	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	guduruvamsikrishna	
117	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	atlurilakshmieswari	
118	N14	Abbarajupalem	98	kothapalliramakrisna	
119	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	karampudisrinivasarao	
120	N14	Abbarajupalem	95-2	yadlapallipadmavathi	
121	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	kothapallinagendramma	
122	N14	Abbarajupalem	95-2	bolleppalliyarraiah	
	N14	Abbarajupalem	SH		
123	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	shaikmeerabi	
124	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	karampudigovardhan	
125	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	karampudivaralakshmi	
126	N14	Abbarajupalem	SH	gamanilakshmiprasunamba	
127	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	guduruhanumantarao	
128	N14	Abbarajupalem	SH	gudurunageswarao	
129	N14	Abbarajupalem	95-2	nallamothusivakrishna	
130	N14	Abbarajupalem	SH	nallamothonageswararao	
131	N14	Abbarajupalem	98	kothapallirajeswari	
132	N14	Abbarajupalem	97	karampudivenkatarao	
133	N14	Abbarajupalem	97	mallelasudhakarababu	
134	N14	Abbarajupalem	95-2	kakumanunarasimharao	
135	N14	Abbarajupalem		kakumanusubhasini	
136	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	karampudisrinivasarao	
137	N14	Abbarajupalem		karampudithirumalaiah	
138	N14	Abbarajupalem		karampudisuribabu	
139	N14	Abbarajupalem		karampudinarasimharao	
140	N14	Abbarajupalem		karampudinageswararao	
141	N14	Abbarajupalem		karampudipadmavathi	
142	N9	Malkapuram		BellamkondaRamarao	
143	N9	Malkapuram		Borra Krishnarao	
144	N9	Malkapuram		Borra Subbarao	
145	N9	Malkapuram		Borra Ramarao	
146	N9	Malkapuram		Alapati Srinivas Kumar	
147	N14	Thullur - 1	17	JonnalagaddaSamrajyam	NSP - Consent
148	N14	Thullur - 1	17	Jonnalagadda Ramesh	NSP - Consent
149	N14	Thullur - 1	17	JonnalagaddaAtchamma	NSP - Consent
150	N14	Thullur - 1	22	Damineni Krishna Veni	NSP - Consent
151	N14	Thullur - 1	22	Jammula Narendra Babu	NSP - Consent
152	N14	Thullur - 1	22	Vajja Rama Lingaiah	NSP - Consent
153	N14	Thullur - 1	22	VajjaVasundra Devi	NSP - Consent
154	N14	Thullur - 1	22	VajjaSubba Rao	NSP - Consent
155	N14	Thullur - 1	22	VajjaRamohan Rao	NSP - Consent
156	N14	Thullur - 1	22	Jammula Nagesh	NSP - Consent
157	N14	Thullur - 1	22	NimmaGadda Chinni	NSP - Consent
158	E6	Thullur - 1	172	NelkuditiPunnarao	NSP - Consent
159	E 6	Anantavaram	43-A	KommineniApparao	
160	E 6	Anantavaram	43-B1	K Vishnuvardhana Rao	
161	E 6	Anantavaram	43-B1	P Raghavaiah	
162	E 6	Anantavaram	43-B1	K Venkaiah	
163	E 6	Anantavaram	43-B1	K Vishnuvardhana Rao	
164	E 6	Anantavaram	43-B1	K Adinarayana	
165	E 6	Anantavaram	43-B1	B Balakrishna	
166	E 6	Anantavaram	43-B1	P Annapurna	

167	E 6	Anantavaram	43/C1	K Bhulakshmi	
168	E 6	Anantavaram	43/C1	K Srirammurthy	
169	E 6	Anantavaram	43/C1	K Satish	
170	E 6	Anantavaram	43/C1	K Narayanamma	
171	E 6	Anantavaram	43/C1	K Rathamma	
172	E 6	Anantavaram	43/C1	Y Punnamma	
173	E 6	Anantavaram	43/C1	N China Hanumanthaiah Rao	
174	E 6	Anantavaram	43/C1	K Pitchaiah	
175	E 6	Anantavaram	43/C1	K Sambasivarao	
176	E 6	Anantavaram	43/C1	N Mallikarjuna Rao	
177	E 6	Anantavaram	43/C1	N China Hanumanthaiah Rao	
178	E 6	Anantavaram	52-A2	AluriRaghunatha Rao	

List of PAFs residing on Government Lands whose structures are affected by 10 roads

Sr.No	Road ID	Village	Sy.No	Name of the PDF	Status of Consent
1	E14	Novulur-1	68-2	Sk. Jaheer	NSP - Consent
2	E14	Novulur-1	68	Mohd. Abdul Saleem	NSP - Consent
3	E14	Novulur-1	68	Sk. Ghousia Begum	NSP - Consent
4	E14	Novulur-1	68	Sk. Mahboob Bibi	NSP - Consent
5	E14	Novulur-1	68	Sk. Ashrafin	NSP - Consent
6	E14	Novulur-1	68	Avvari Venugopal	NSP - Consent
7	E14	Novulur-1	68	DivvelaSubba Rao	
8	E14	Novulur-1	104	Sk. Shakeera	NSP - Consent
9	E14	Novulur-1	104	Sk. Asha Begum	NSP - Consent
10	E14	Novulur-1	104	Pathan Ruksana	NSP - Consent
11	E14	Novulur-1	104-3B1	Pathan Ayub Khan	NSP - Consent
12	E14	Novulur-1	104-3B1	Sk. Maqbool	NSP - Consent
13	E14	Novulur-1	104-3B1	Koppula Subbarao	NSP - Consent
14	E14	Novulur-1	104-3B1	Sk. Ajmeer	NSP - Consent
15	E14	Novulur-1	104-3B1	Sk. Jaheerabi	NSP - Consent
16	E14	Novulur-1	104-3B1	KoppulaDevadas	NSP - Consent
17	E14	Novulur-1	104-3B1	Sk. Hussain Saheb	NSP - Consent
18	E14	Novulur-1	104-3B1	Sk. Amnabee	NSP - Consent
19	N14	Thullur - 1,	169	Suddala Nageswara Rao (AliasAbrham)	NSP - Consent
20	N14	Thullur - 1,	169	Kamala Devadas	NSP - Consent
21	N14	Thullur - 1,	169	Kamala Nirmala Kumari	NSP - Consent
22	N14	Thullur - 1,	169	BanavathKoteswaraRao Nayak	NSP - Consent
23	N14	Thullur - 1,	169	KankanalaSeetharamaiah	NSP - Consent
24	N14	Thullur - 1,	169	MoparathiSreemanarayana	NSP - Consent
25	N14	Thullur - 1,	169	Yalasila Lakshmi Devi	NSP - Consent
26	N14	Thullur - 1,	169	NamburuPurna Chandra Rao	NSP - Consent
27	N14	Thullur - 1,	169	NamburuVenkateswara Rao	NSP - Consent
28	N14	Thullur - 1,	169	Palavai Nageswara Rao	NSP - Consent
29	N14	Thullur - 1,	169	Palavai Naga Malleswara Rao	NSP - Consent
30	N14	Thullur - 1,	169	KodavatiYesamma	NSP - Consent
31	N14	Thullur - 1,	169	MuttukoyyaVenkaiah	NSP - Consent
32	N14	Thullur - 1,	169	MuttukoyyaVenkateswarulu	NSP - Consent
33	E 6	Anantavaram	37	Polu Madhava Rao	
34	E 6	Anantavaram	37	Polu Abhilash	
35	E 6	Anantavaram	37	Polu Baby Rani	
36	E 6	Anantavaram	37	PoluYadimma	
37	E 6	Anantavaram	37	Polu Narayana	
38	E 6	Anantavaram	37	Sunkavalli Chaitanya	

Note: List as of January 2018. For latest please refer project files.

Annexure8- Summary on LPS PAFs - 10 Priority roads

Extent and Count:

The total land requirement for the 10 sub-arterial roads is 1,100 acres of which 1,002.55 acres is already available with APCRDA through Land Pooling Scheme, while 53.8 acres is government land. Therefore, the total land already available with APCRDA is 96%. The issuance of LPOCs and other details of progress are captured in the table below. The LPOCs are provided with digital authentication by the CAs. The lands are un-inhabited areas outside the village habitations and do not have structures.

The total count of parcels under LPS category is 2,115. However, some landowners owned more than 1 parcel and based on ownership details, Aadhaar details, unique ownership details are arrived at which resulted in a total number of 1,757²⁹ landowners.

The total land owned by these 1,757 landowners corresponds to approximately 5,500 acres whereas the actual road affected extent is 1002.55 acres. The list of landowners is available at the following link:

<https://crda.ap.gov.in/apcrda/userinterface/admin/pafdata.aspx>

The current progress of LPS for the project footprint is presented below:

Sl.No.	Particulars	Current Progress in Numbers
1	Land Pooling Scheme landowners affected by 10 roads project	1,757 unique landowners out of which 1,745 landowners had Aadhaar / APCRDA HHS ID issued
2	Number of landowners provided with returnable plots through LPOCs	1,644 ³⁰
3	Number of landowners who are being paid annuity for 3 years.	1,757
4	Skill Development Trainings and Job placements	trained more than 1,133 people to date; more than 770 got placed and 863 got directly recruited; (not separately segregated for project footprint yet)
5	Number of landowners who received loan waiver	19,709 (not segregated for project footprint yet)
6	Job cards and person days of employment	16,676 job cards were issued and 44,392-person days of employment generated during the current financial year(not segregated for project footprint yet)
7	Free Education Scheme	Total 49 Students applied for Reimbursement of Tuition Fee. 21 students were found eligible for availing fee Reimbursement
8	Free Medical facilities	3 Phases Mega health camps were

²⁹ This number includes all categories of landowners including encroachers, those who purchased assigned lands

³⁰ Remaining 113 landowners will be allotted in lotteries over the next few months..

		conducted by Network hospitals for 4011 beneficiaries (not segregated for project footprint yet)
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Note: Above details will be segregated for project footprint during project monitoring

Dry and Jareebu Classification:

Analysis of the number of landowners and extent indicates that 72% of the landowners had dry lands corresponding to 69% extent, 23% had Jareebu lands corresponding to 20% extent and 4% had both dry and Jareebu lands corresponding to 11% extent, respectively.

Marginal landowners:

An analysis based on base annuity indicates that 64% of the landowners belong to Marginal landowner Category (less than 2.5 acres total extent³¹) and possess 21% of total extent. Similarly, 19% of the landowners own between 2.5 to 5.00 acres and own 21% of the total extent. 17% possess more than 5.00 acres and own 58% of total extent. However, it may be noted that this analysis is based on the total extent owned and not based on the actual road affected extent.

Annuity:

Total annuity paid for the 1,757 landowners is approx. INR 22 Crores till date (including 3rd year annuity). In case of disputes, the amount is apportioned by CRDA and credited to the beneficiary upon appropriate decision.

Residents & non-resident landowners:

Out of these 1,757 landowners around 745 (forming 42%) landowners are currently residing in the capital city while the remaining 58% of the landowners are non-residents. Out of this 745 resident landowners, 179 resident landowners were surveyed forming a sample size of 24%, during the first week of November 2017 to assess their existing socio-economic condition and prepare baseline which becomes the basis for measuring the changes in the living standards. The same is presented at **Annexure 4**.

Out of the 179 landowners who were surveyed, it is found that there are 45 women-headed households forming 25% of the total surveyed LPS landowners. 81% of the landowners are found to be literate at least till SSC education and 10% of them do possess professional qualification while 12% are graduates and 5% are postgraduates. As regards the occupation 44% out of the sample surveyed of the landowners' occupation was cultivation while the remaining 56% depended on alternatives like working in service sector, daily wage earning, self-employment (business), etc. The other data includes: average families size 3.43, about 3% is SC/ST families, 87% possess ration cards and 68% are living below poverty line. In addition, 94% reside in their own houses and the remaining 6% live in rented houses as regard conditions of houses, 69% live in pucca houses and 95% have electricity connections, 87% have piped water supply and 89% have individual toilets.

About income, 68% of the families earned agricultural income of less than INR 75,000 prior to joining LPS and the average agricultural income is INR 77,387 (total income). 90% of the families cultivated the land by their own before joining LPS while 10% leased it out and earned income of less than INR 75,000. The average income earned from the land leased out is INR 24,400. The

³¹ This number is pertaining to project footprint

indebtedness percentage is 10.06% out of which 83% of people availed loans from Banks while 17% availed loans from private money lender.

About returnable plots, 93.5% of the families have received the returnable plots (Please refer breakup of 6.5% of landowners who have not received LPOCs). About 18% have registered their commercial plots and 23% registered their residential plots. About 50% of the people received plots in the same village and around 6% have mortgaged / sold their returnable plots. 44% have applied for building permissions for their commercial plots while 38% of people applied for building permissions for their residential plots. From the survey response, 96% of people are satisfied with the conduct of lottery process. 89% of people surveyed are receiving annuity regularly and 77% have availed free health cards. 13% were found eligible and covered under fee reimbursement and 42% were found eligible and availed loan waiver.

About participation in consultations, 66% of people participated in LPS consultations, 58% in Master Plan consultations, 55% participated in EIA consultations, 55% in consultations on Safeguards documents, 58% attended LPS layout consultations and 55% attended consultations on LPS Plot development by the teams of peg marking and infrastructure.

With regards to the Information and access to communication, 55% are using Mana Amaravati App, 77% are physically visiting the APCRDA unit offices, 74% are getting information through mike announcements and SMS based communication. 44% of people are visiting the APCRDA website for information.

About grievance Redressal, 9% of sample size had grievances in LPS processes and compliance. 25% of the people's grievances were resolved and 44% of the grievances are pending with APCRDA.

Around 61% of the people surveyed rated that the annuity being paid is more than the income earned by them earlier (before joining LPS) while 22% opined that it is the same and 17% expressed that the annuity is less.

In response to questions to elicit perceptual view of the sample interviewed a few questions in respect of consideration of LPS over other options, annuity vis-à-vis the earlier incomes from agriculture, benefits / improvements because of the roads, etc., were asked. Majority responses for each of the above are summarized below:

- Landowners chose LPS over other options as the area is getting developed as Capital City.
- Around 61% of the people surveyed rated that the annuity being paid is more than the income earned by them earlier (before joining LPS) while 22% opined that it is the same and 17% expressed that the annuity is less.
- Improved mobility, avoidance of accidents, greater accessibility to education, health services and greater opportunity for economic activities and improved employment opportunities with higher wages and better access to market. They also expressed that they will be able to realize higher price for the returnable plot due to roads resulting in increase in land and asset value and capital city development.
- The landowners' expectation of increase in price is very optimistic ranging from a minimum of INR 15,000 per sq.yd. in residential areas to INR 35,000 per sq.yd. for residential and INR 15,000 to INR 40,000 in commercial areas over the next 6 – 7 years. However, it is found that transactions have already taken place with recorded

transaction values ranging from INR 9,500 to INR 25,000 and INR 15,000 to INR 25,000 for residential and commercial plots, respectively.

A full list of road-wise parcels affected as part of 10 priority roads are provided at APCRDA website and accessible at

<https://crda.ap.gov.in/apcrda/userinterface/admin/pafdata.aspx>

The list contains full count of affected parcels whose landowners count amounts to 2,115. However, for arriving at project affected families, unique landowner details are extracted from the full count. The unique landowners count is found to be 1,757.

Returnable plots have been allotted in 22 out of 24 villages out of 1,757 unique landowners 1,524 number of landowners have received provisional LPOC certificates (87%).

Skill development - The process of recording Aadhaar numbers for people who availed skill development facilities has been initiated recently and as per records only 1 landowner availed the skill development / training. However, the family members of landowners mainly children have availed the skill development training facilities whose Aadhar numbers need not be corresponding to the landowners' database A process will be put in place to establish the beneficiaries' details with respect to landowners.

Annexure -9 Road-wise affected Encumbrance details

Encumbrances under Land Acquisition

S.No.	Road ID	Village	Survey no.	Road affected Extent	
1	E10	Krishnayapalem	158/A/B	0.231	
2	E14	Nowluru-1	302-3D	0.17	
3	E14	Nowluru-1	306-1	0.035	
4	E10	Novulur-2	637	0.515	
5	E10	Novulur-2	637	0.6	
	N4	Novulur-2	633	0.15	
6	N4	Novulur-2	552-A	0.05	
7	N4	Novulur-2	552-C	0.76	
8	N4	Novulur-2	552-D	0.05	
	N4	Novulur-2	552-D	0.42	
9	N4	Novulur-2	624-B2	0.28	
10	N4	Novulur-2	634	0.015	
11	E12	Novulur-2	488-A	0.25	
12	E12	Novulur-2	489-B	0.01	
13	E12	Novulur-2	502	0.1	
14	E12	Novulur-2	502	0.12	
15	E14	Kuragallu	147	0.03	
16	E14	Kuragallu	147	0.15	
17	E14	Kuragallu	147	0.05	
18	E14	Kuragallu	142	0.42	
19	E14	Neerukonda	99	0.4	
20	E14	Neerukonda	99		
21	E14	Neerukonda	99		
22	E14	Neerukonda	99		
23	E14	Neerukonda	101	0.07	
	E14	Neerukonda	106	0.18	
24	E14	Neerukonda	106	0.25	
25	E14	Neerukonda	90-A	0.78	
26	E14	Neerukonda	110	0.36	
27	E14	Neerukonda		0.04	
28	N9	Neerukonda	86	0.16	
29	N9	Nidamarrru-1	90-A	0.22	
30	N9	Nidamarrru-1	90-B	0.38	
31	E14	Nidamarrru-1	32	1.15	
32	E14	Nidamarrru-1	85	0.02	
33	E14	Nidamarrru-1	86-F	0.16	
34	E14	Nidamarrru-1	89	0.43	
35	E14	Nidamarrru-1	90-A	0.29	
36	E14	Nidamarrru-1	91-A	0.01	
37	N9	Nidamarrru-2	398	0.15	
38	N9	Nidamarrru-2	398	0.26	
39	E10	Penumaka	200	0.09	
40	E10	Penumaka	260	0.51	
41	E10	Penumaka	276/1B2	0.3	
42	E10	Penumaka	289	0.09	
43	E10	Penumaka	317	0.54	
44	E10	Penumaka	317		
45	E10	Penumaka	335	0.9	

46	E10	Penumaka	336/A3	0.72
47	E10		336/B2	1.19
48	N11	Rayapudi-1	352/B1B	0.200
49	N11	Rayapudi-1	357/B2B2	1.580
50	N11	Kondamarajupalem	20/C2(C2B))	0.05
51	N11	Kondamarajupalem	2B (2)	0.32
	N11		34/2(2A)	0.48
	N11		35/B2(B2B)	0.87
52	N11	Kondamarajupalem	8/B1B(B1B1)	0.16
53	N11	Kondamarajupalem	9/2B	0.21
54	N11	Lingayapalem	184	1.3300
55	N11	Lingayapalem	181	1.3100
56	N9	Malkapuram	8	0.1400
57	E8	NEKKALLU	59	0.21
58	E8	NEKKALLU	59	
59	E6	Nelapadu	42-C	0.08
60	E6	Nelapadu	45-C1	0.01
61	E6	Thulluru-1	172	0.09
62	N14	Thulluru-1	23	0.3500
63	E8	Thulluru-2	322-3B	0.0200
64	N11	Velagapudi	55	0.5500
65	E6	Velagapudi	186	1.75
66	N4	Venkatapalem	29-1A	0.095
67	E8	Venkatapalem	265-A	0.3
	E8	Venkatapalem	265-1	1.6
	E8	Venkatapalem	265-B	0.01
68	N9	Mandadam-1	98	0.86
69	N9	Mandadam-2	465-2C	0.05
70	N9	Mandadam-2	465-4C	0.05
71	N16	Ananthavaram	117	1.00

Encumbrances under Negotiated Settlement Policy

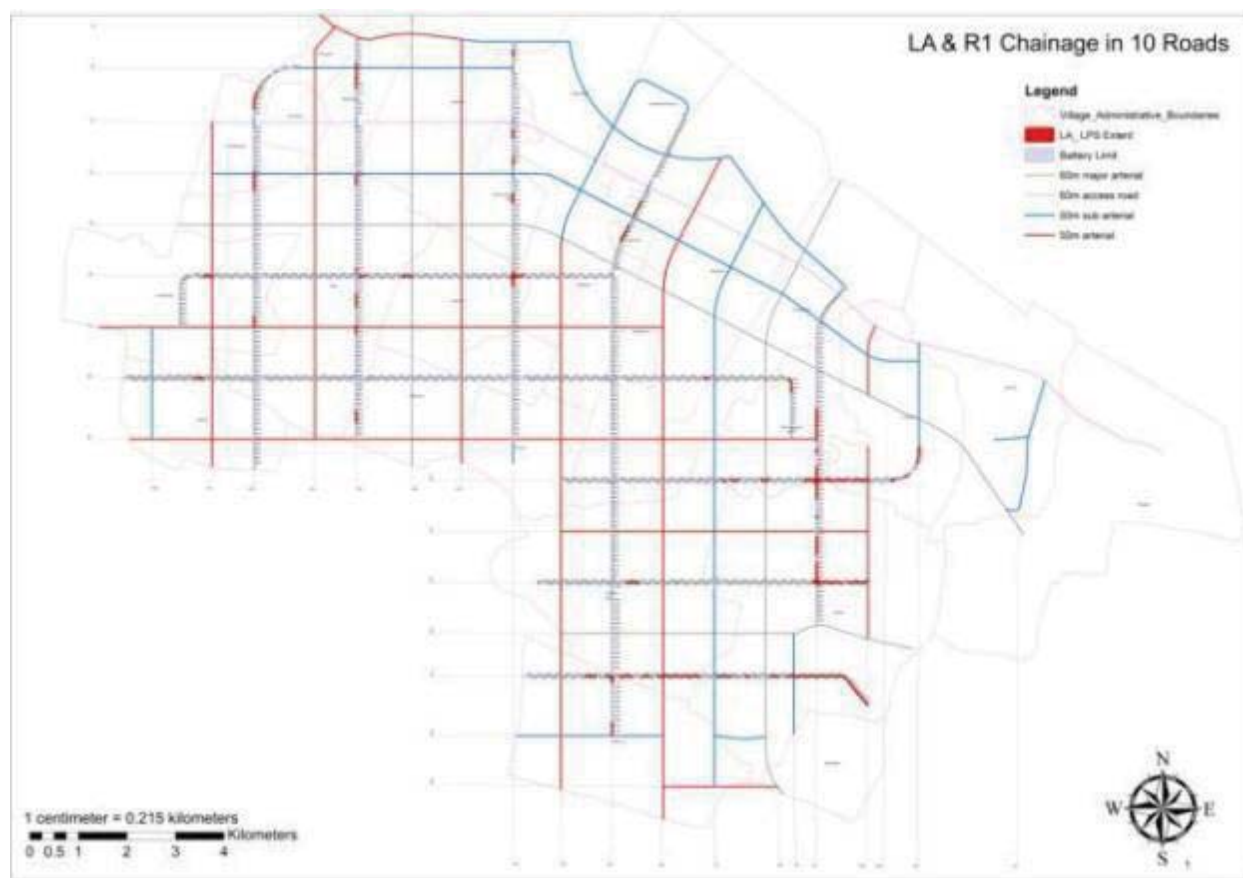
Sr. No.	Road ID	Village	Sy. No.	Road affected Extent
1	N-4	Krishnayapalem	65	0.02
2	N-4	Krishnayapalem	98-A	0.01
3	N-4	Krishnayapalem	98-B	0.37
4	N-4	Krishnayapalem	98-B	0.015
5	N-4	Krishnayapalem	98-B	0.015
6	N-4	Krishnayapalem	98-B	0.090
7	N-4	Krishnayapalem	98-C	0.10
8	E14	Novulur-1	66	0.2000
9	E14	Novulur-1	66	0.2000
10	E14	Novulur-1	66	0.0700
11	E14	Novulur-1	66	0.3150
12	E14	Novulur-1	66	0.3150
13	E14	Novulur-1	66	0.5700
15	E14	Novulur-1	67	0.0310
16	E14	Novulur-1	67	0.0310
17	E14	Novulur-1	67	0.0425
19	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0116
20	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0182

21	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0182
22	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0182
23	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0198
24	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0205
25	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0207
26	E14	Novulur-1	69	
27	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0207
28	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0283
29	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0295
30	E14	Novulur-1	69	
31	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0295
32	E14	Novulur-1	69	
33	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0300
34	E14	Novulur-1	69	
35	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0303
36	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0317
37	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0343
38	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0376
39	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0378
40	E14	Novulur-1	69	
41	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0413
42	E14	Novulur-1	69	
43	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0099
44	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0450
45	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0452
46	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0455
47	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0496
48	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0517
49	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0607
50	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0620
51	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0620
52	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0647
53	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0448
54	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0826
55	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0826
56	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.1236
57	E14	Novulur-1	69	
58	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.1548
59	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0207
60	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0238
61	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0099
62	E14	Novulur-1	69	
63	E14	Novulur-1	69	
64	E14	Novulur-1	69	
65	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0533
66	E14	Novulur-1	69	0.0465
68	E14	Novulur-1	70	0.0291
70	E14	Novulur-1	430	0.1100
71	E14	Novulur-1	430	
72	N4	Nowluru-1	146	0.0306
73	E12	Novulur-2	506	0.039669504
74	E12	Novulur-2	506	0.0619836

75	E12	Novulur-2	506	0.11157048
76	E12	Novulur-2	506	0.0206612
77	E12	Novulur-2	506	0.0206612
78	E12	Novulur-2	506	0.0309918
79	E12	Novulur-2	506	0.0413224
80	E12	Novulur-2	506	0.038566196
81	E12	Novulur-2	506	0.0619836
82	E12	Novulur-2	502-A,	0.04132
			503-C	
83	E12	Novulur-2	502/A,	0.04132
		Novulur-2	503/C	
84	E12	Novulur-2	502-A	0.04132
85	E12	Novulur-2	502-A	0.04132
		Novulur-2	503-C	
86	E12	Novulur-2	502-A,	0.02986
		Novulur-2	503-C	
87	E12	Novulur-2	502-A,	0.04545
		Novulur-2	503-C	
88	E12	Novulur-2	506	0.04132
89	E12	Novulur-2	506	0.01777
90	E10	Penumaka	259	0.015
91	E10	Penumaka		
92	E10	Penumaka		0.045
93	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	0.0050
94	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	0.0075
95	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	0.0100
96	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	0.0150
97	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	0.0200
98	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	0.0200
99	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	0.0200
100	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	0.0200
101	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	0.0200
102	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	0.0200
103	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	0.0200
104	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	0.0250
105	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	0.0300
106	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	0.0300
107	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	0.0300
108	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	0.0300
109	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	0.0300
110	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	0.0300
111	N14	Abbarajupalem	95/2	0.0300
112	N14	Abbarajupalem	98	0.0350
113	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	0.0400
114	N14	Abbarajupalem	95-2,96	0.0400
115	N14	Abbarajupalem	98	0.0450
116	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	0.0450
117	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	0.0500
118	N14	Abbarajupalem	98	0.0550
119	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	0.0600
120	N14	Abbarajupalem	95-2	0.0600
121	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	0.0800

122	N14	Abbarajupalem	95-2	0.0800
	N14	Abbarajupalem	SH	
123	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	0.0900
124	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	0.0900
125	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	0.0900
126	N14	Abbarajupalem	SH	0.0900
127	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	0.1075
128	N14	Abbarajupalem	SH	
129	N14	Abbarajupalem	95-2	0.1100
130	N14	Abbarajupalem	SH	
131	N14	Abbarajupalem	98	0.1200
132	N14	Abbarajupalem	97	0.1200
133	N14	Abbarajupalem	97	0.1200
134	N14	Abbarajupalem	95-2	0.1600
135	N14	Abbarajupalem		
136	N14	Abbarajupalem	96	0.6950
137	N14	Abbarajupalem		
138	N14	Abbarajupalem		
139	N14	Abbarajupalem		
140	N14	Abbarajupalem		
141	N14	Abbarajupalem		
142	N9	Malkapuram		0.015
143	N9	Malkapuram		0.1
144	N9	Malkapuram		0.07
145	N9	Malkapuram		0.1
146	N9	Malkapuram		0.1
147	N14	Thullur - 1	17	0.01
148	N14	Thullur - 1	17	0.02
149	N14	Thullur - 1	17	
150	N14	Thullur - 1	22	0.56
151	N14	Thullur - 1	22	0.1
152	N14	Thullur - 1	22	0.05
153	N14	Thullur - 1	22	0.5
154	N14	Thullur - 1	22	0.1
155	N14	Thullur - 1	22	0.26
156	N14	Thullur - 1	22	0.43
157	N14	Thullur - 1	22	0.27
158	E6	Thullur - 1	172	0.66
159	E 6	Anantavaram	43-A	0.2300
160	E 6	Anantavaram	43-B1	0.1500
161	E 6	Anantavaram	43-B1	0.1300
162	E 6	Anantavaram	43-B1	0.2000
163	E 6	Anantavaram	43-B1	0.0200
164	E 6	Anantavaram	43-B1	0.0800
165	E 6	Anantavaram	43-B1	0.1600
166	E 6	Anantavaram	43-B1	0.0600
167	E 6	Anantavaram	43/C1	0.3000
168	E 6	Anantavaram	43/C1	0.0700
169	E 6	Anantavaram	43/C1	0.3700
170	E 6	Anantavaram	43/C1	0.0500
171	E 6	Anantavaram	43/C1	0.0600

172	E 6	Anantavaram	43/C1	0.1400
173	E 6	Anantavaram	43/C1	0.2700
174	E 6	Anantavaram	43/C1	0.4300
175	E 6	Anantavaram	43/C1	0.4000
176	E 6	Anantavaram	43/C1	0.4500
177	E 6	Anantavaram	43/C1	0.1200
178	E 6	Anantavaram	52-A2	0.6000



(Map in GeoPDF format is available in ASCCDP link of crda.ap.gov.in)

Annexure 10- Progress on Resettlement Colony at Nowluru

(E14 and N4 sub-arterial roads)

1. The 10 priority roads in Amaravati Capital City of Andhra Pradesh State is being taken up as a part of trunk infrastructure plan by APCRDA with the proposed support of the World Bank. Accordingly, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is being implemented for the resettlement of the Project Displaced Families (PDF).

2. The project displaced families were identified for all the 10 sub-arterial roads and a resettlement colony is being developed for the project displaced families of Nowluru village affected by N4 and E14 roads. All the PDFs are made acquainted with the benefits they receive under the Negotiated Settlement Policy in the initial stage. Publicity material has been prepared and handed over to the PDFs as part of dissemination of information.



3. In the second phase the 'Project Information Centres (PIC) were established in each village to incessant recording of the grievances of the PAFs and PDFs and redress them. The facilitators at the PICs interacted with the PAFs and PDFs and provided all relevant information as well as assisted them in filling in forms, submission of applications, etc.



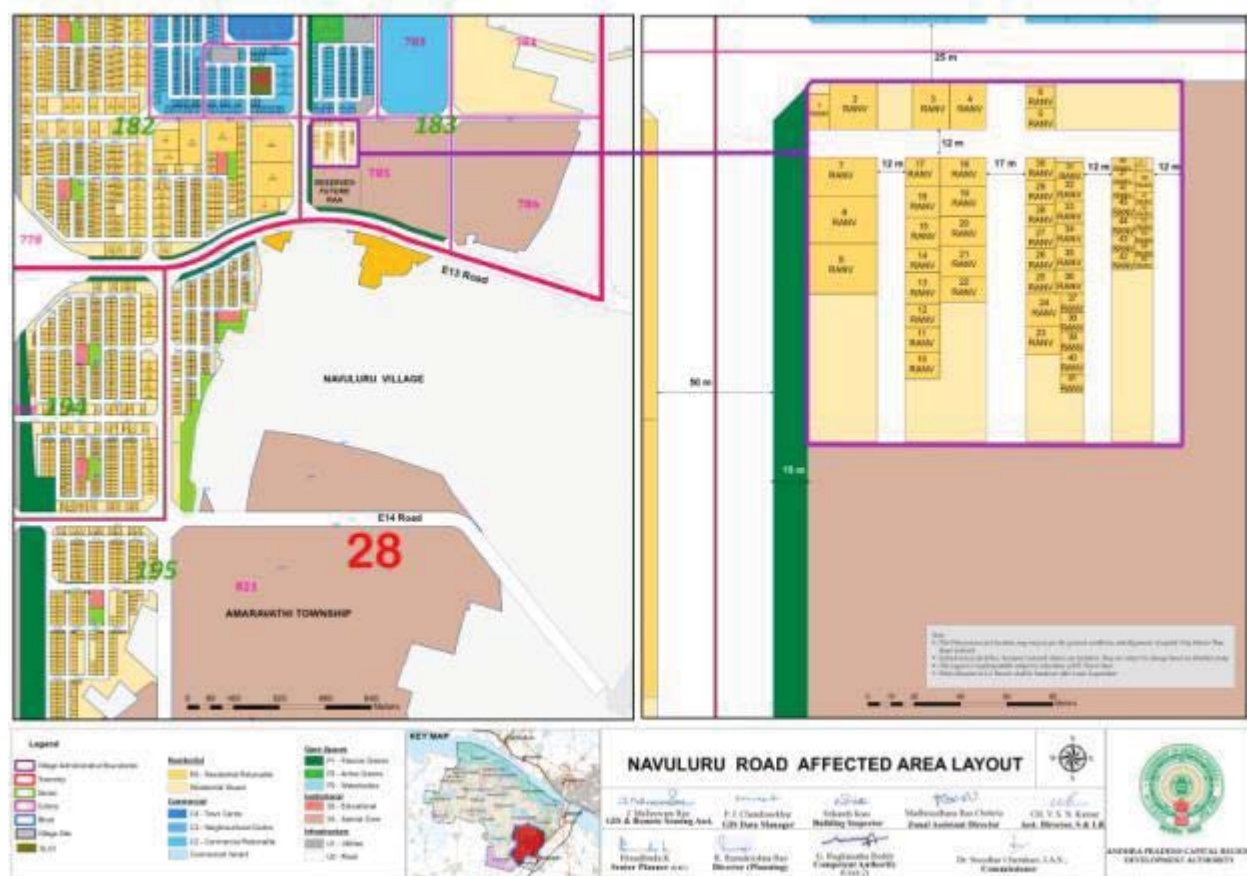
Andhra Jyothi, Date: 01.12.2017

Eenadu, Date: 02.12.17



4. The 55 PAFs on the E-14 and N4 roads are accommodated in the layout prepared in Navuluru. The Rehabilitation colonies are being developed with all civic amenities like CC roads, underground Drainage, Drinking Water, Electricity etc., in 3 acres of area. This layout is well connected with the other areas of the Capital city. The size of the plot allotted is dependent on the ownership viz., for structures on government lands, the size of the plot is 3.5 cents i.e., 171.5 sq. yd. and for structures on private lands it is as per the Negotiated Settlement Policy

i.e., land to land lost. The infrastructure will be developed by June 2018. The Resettlement Colony layout at Nowluru is presented below:



5. Allotment of plots is completed on 4.12.17 for E-14 and N-4 roads' PDFs in Navuluru through electronic Lottery method in a transparent manner in the presence of the PDFs and public representatives which is a successful practice during Land Pooling Scheme.



6. The message of conduct of plot allotment was sent to each farmer by SMS, public announcements, information by hand, for ensuring 100% participation of the PDFs. The information is also given through *dandora* (beat of tom tom) in the villages. The facilitators of Project Information Centres ensured that the message reached all the PDFs.

**55 Plots allotted to PDFs through Digital Lottery in Nowluru on December 2, 2017 and
Thulluru - 1**

Sl.No.	Village	Sy. No.	Landowner Name
1	3	4	6
1	Nowluru-1	67-2	UDDANTI SUJATHA
2	Nowluru-1	67-2	PALLA PADMAVATHI
3	Nowluru-1	69-2	KELAVATHU PUNNA NAIK
4	Nowluru-1	69-2	SHAIK SHAHEEMUNNISSA @ BAJIBI, ABDUL KHADAR JILANI
5	Nowluru-1	69-2	SHAIK FATHIMA
6	Nowluru-1	69-2	SHAIK MALIK
7	Nowluru-1	69-2	NUNE KARUNA MANI
8	Nowluru-1	69-2	SHAIK ADAM SHAFI
9	Nowluru-1	69-2	SHAIK SABEERA, SHAIK GOUSYA
10	Nowluru-1	69-2	SHAIK JAN BEE
11	Nowluru-1	69-2	MEKA MALATHI
12	Nowluru-1	69-2	KURAPATI SIREESHA, CHAKRALA ANDHRAPRADESH KUMARI
13	Nowluru-1	69-2	KONAMKI KASAI AH, KADEM GUNTAIAH
14	Nowluru-1	69-2	PATHAN BAJI, PATHAN AZMIRUNNISA
15	Nowluru-1	69-2	KADIYAM ANNAMMA
16	Nowluru-1	69-2	KADIYAM PRASADARAO
17	Nowluru-1	69-2	SHAIK SALIMUNNISA
18	Nowluru-1	69-2	RAYAPATI CHANDRA SEKHARA SARMA
19	Nowluru-1	69-2	KOLA NARAYANA
20	Nowluru-1	69-2	KORAVI KISHORE
21	Nowluru-1	69-2	KOMRE VIJAYALAKSHMI SATYANARAYANI BAI
22	Nowluru-1	69-2	RACHAPUDI SRINIVAS
23	Nowluru-1	69-2	SHAIK NAZNEEN
24	Nowluru-1	69-2	GUDIMELLA SITAPADMAVALLI THAYARU
25	Nowluru-1	69-2	KANAGALA SUDHAKAR
26	Nowluru-1	69-2	KELAVATHU LAKSHMI
27	Nowluru-1	69-2	SAYYAD ISOOB
28	Nowluru-1	69-2	AKULA MALLIKA
29	Nowluru-1	69-2	CHAVALA SATYANARAYANA
30	Nowluru-1	69-2	KELAVATHU NAGESWARARAO NAIK
31	Nowluru-1	69-2	BELLAMKONDA RANGANAYAKAMMA
32	Nowluru-1	69-2	PANCHANGAM SEETHANJALI
33	Nowluru-1	69-2	CHILAKAPATI RADHA KRISHNA, CHILAKAPTI JAGAN MOHANA CHARYULU
34	Nowluru-1	69-2	RADHA KRISHNAMA CHARY VEDALA
35	Nowluru-1	69-2	SHAIK NAGUL MEERA
36	Nowluru-1	69-2	SHAIK KHASIM

37	Nowluru-1	69-2	POKALA SIVA NAGA MALLESWARA RAO,GUNAKALA SUDHAKAR
38	Nowluru-1	69-2	GALLA AMARESH, PALADUGU LAKSHMI NARAYANA
39	Nowluru-1	70-2	BETHIREDDY NAGIREDDY
40	Nowluru-1	68-2	SHAIK JAHEER BASHA
41	Nowluru-1	68-2	MOHAMMAD SALEEM
42	Nowluru-1	68-2	SHAIK GOUSYA BEGUM
43	Nowluru-1	68-2	SHAIK MAHABOOB BEEBI
44	Nowluru-1	68-2	ASHRIFUN SHAIK
45	Nowluru-1	68-2	AVVARI VENUGOPAL
46	Nowluru-1	104-3B1	SHAIK SHAKIRA
47	Nowluru-1	104-3B1	SHAIK ASHA BEGUM
48	Nowluru-1	104-3B1	PATHAN RUKSANA
49	Nowluru-1	104-3B1	PATHAN AYUB KHAN
50	Nowluru-1	104-3B1	SHAIK MAQBOOL
51	Nowluru-1	104-3B1	KOPPULA SUBBA RAO
52	Nowluru-1	104-3B1	SHAIK AJMEER
53	Nowluru-1	104-3B1	SHAIK ZAHERABE
54	Nowluru-1	104-3B1	KOPPULA DEVADASU
55	Nowluru-1	104-3B1	SHAIK HUSSEN SAHEB, SHAIK AMANBI
56	Thullur - 1	169	SUDDALA NAGESWARA RAO (ALIAS ABRAHAM)
57	Thullur - 1	169	KAMALA DEVADAS
58	Thullur - 1	169	KAMALA NIRMALA KUMARI
59	Thullur - 1	169	BANAVATH KOTESWARA RAO NAYAK
60	Thullur - 1	169	KANKANALA SEETHARAMAIAH
61	Thullur - 1	169	MOPARTHI SREEMANARAYANA
62	Thullur - 1	169	YALASILA LAKSHMI DEVI
63	Thullur - 1	169	NAMBURU PURNA CHANDRA RAO
64	Thullur - 1	169	NAMBURU VENKATESWARA RAO
65	Thullur - 1	169	PALAVAI NAGESWARA RAO
66	Thullur - 1	169	PALAVAI NAGA MALLESWARA RAO
67	Thullur - 1	169	KODAVATI YESAMMA
68	Thullur - 1	169	MUTTUKOYYA VENKAIAH
69	Thullur - 1	169	MUTTUKOYYA VENKATESWARULU
70	Thullur - 1	17	JONNALAGADDA SAMRAJYAM
71	Thullur - 1	17	JONNALAGADDA RAMESH
72	Thullur - 1	17	JONNALAGADDA ATCHAMMA
73	Thullur - 1	22	DAMINENI KRISHNA VENI
74	Thullur - 1	22	JAMMULA NARENDRA BABU
75	Thullur - 1	22	VAJJA RAMA LINGAIAH
76	Thullur - 1	22	VAJJA VASUNDRA DEVI
77	Thullur - 1	22	VAJJA SUBBA RAO
78	Thullur - 1	22	VAJJA RAMOHAN RAO
79	Thullur - 1	22	JAMMULA NAGESH

Photo report of the resettlement colony progress at Nowluru including Lottery process of plot allotment





Annexure 11- Findings of in-process audit

Conclusions & recommendations from in-process audit on RAP implementation

1. Seven contracts for the construction of 10 priority roads under the World Bank financed project were awarded prior to the World Bank's review and clearance of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the roads. An independent in-process audit was therefore commissioned to assess compliance of the road works with the World Bank environmental and social safeguards policies and with the provisions of the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). The independent audit was conducted during January – February 2018 by M/s. Centre for Environment Development. A final report was submitted in March 2018³². The key findings related to social safeguards aspects are summarized below.
2. **Land procurement for Project footprint:** The overall status of land hand-over to Contractor(s) is presented in the table below. The lands under LARR remains to be acquired and still not handed over to the contractor(s) and full hand over land as per contract is delayed by 9 months as of July, 2018 for 7 contracts and in case of other 3 contracts full hand over is due in August, 2018. The process of land acquisition needs to be expedited to ensure cost and time overrun of contracts are avoided.

The status of land hand over as on date of the report is as follows:

No	Road with length in km with a width of 50m	Road with length in km with a width of 50m	Land assembled through LPS and with APCRDA and lands yet to be handed over	Land proposed under LA Act*	Land in village areas*	Govt./ Others and lands yet to be handed over	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	E6	8.69 (83.88%)	103.7 (16.71)	1.93	4.95	3.73 (3.73)	114.31
2	E8	14.95 (96.72%)	213.68 (7.22)	2.14		6.53 (0)	222.35
3	E10	7.81 (67.98%)	93 (31.03)	5.686	0.06	3.93 (0)	102.676
4	E12	6.30 (86.96%)	56.19 (8.48)	0.48	0.73	8.85 (0)	66.25
5	E14	8.76 (71.46%)	65.54 (18.70)	4.995	5.49	9.84 (9.84)	85.865
6	N4	7.17 (78.85%)	68.24 (15.32)	1.82	0.65	4.23 (0)	74.94
7	N9	12.50 (97.12%)	95.35 (2.88)	2.27	0.39	4.94 (0)	102.95
8	N11	8.67 (85.52%)	86.84 (12.98)	7.06		2.81 (0)	96.71
9	N14	8.27 (85.91%)	96.53 (13.60)	0.35	5.1	6.149 (6.14)	108.129
10	N16	7.36 (99.32%)	123.48 (0.85)	1		2.88 (0)	127.36
		TOTAL	1,002.55	27.731	17.36	53.889	1,101.54

Note: Numbers are in acres, where specifically not mentioned.

*-This extent is under LA and R1 zone and is not handed over to the contractors till date.

The numbers in brackets in Column (3) refer to the percentage of land handed over as on date.

The numbers in brackets in Columns (4) and (7) refer to the acres remaining to be handed over to contractors

³² Copy of the in-process audit report is available in project files.

3. Summary of key findings:

- (i) It is noted that details pertaining to implementation of various benefits being provided under land assembly instruments (LPS, NSP and LARR) are not separately segregated for the project footprint. It is recommended that as part of the project monitoring during implementation, footprint specific data shall be captured to enable measurement of performance indicators, as outlined in RAP.
- (ii) RAP requires that land handover status is maintained up to date. The frequency of updated data reconciliation needs to be increased to ensure the same.
- (iii) The RAP outlines the resettlement benefits in respect of Negotiated Settlement and it is observed that the accepted application for Negotiated Settlement is being treated as acceptance. However, there is no mechanism to sign an agreement similar to LPS. Therefore, it is proposed that agreed support and assistance under negotiated settlement may be signed by both the parties.
- (iv) Certain process related grievances were noted at the time of perusal of records such as – Aadhar mismatch, change of receiving account details, job cards, etc. It is observed that the CA offices are constantly attending to these issues. While these issues have not necessarily surfaced on account of the project, the GRM needs to monitor to ensure that these are addressed.
- (v) The weekly and monthly grievance redress meetings should be strengthened to avoid delays in redressal. The grievances to be segregated for the 10 Roads for effective monitoring and implementation of sub-project at the Competent Authority offices. Citizens Committee shall convene at an early date and dedicated staff shall put together each project footprint related issue, implementation progress, etc. to facilitate smooth functioning of the project as well as monitoring. ADCL shall establish a clear GRM regarding construction activities and shall be displayed in their web site.
- (vi) The NGO services proposed as per RAP are not in place yet at APCRDA. It is recommended to take up the task of NGO engagement on priority. (Target August 2018).
- (vii) Returnable plot allotment and annuity payment: During Focus Group Discussions (FDGs) by Audit team it was found that stakeholders requested periodic updating of status of entitlements. Help desks may be maintained as part of GRM in each of the Competent Authority Offices by APCRDA in order to facilitate PAFs/ PDFs with required information. APCRDA is considering ways to address vastu related requests, and aims to address these issues by April/May 2018. Land Pooling Ownership Certificates are currently issued with the coordinates of the allotted land.
- (viii) Regarding Negotiated Settlement for the physically displaced families, the CA offices are closely working with the PAFs and PDFs in familiarizing them with the process, selection of resettlement sites, and finalization of compensation as per the policy outlined in RPF/RAP. The families will have six month time to move to new sites once they receive full compensation. and in case those who agreed for rental accommodation will vacate sites within one of the receipt of compensation and rental allowance.

- (ix) The strengthening of Amaravati Skill Development Centre with special focus on scaling up of skills of local job seekers and matching them with local contractor requirements is an essential intervention, which requires concerted efforts. Inventory of people employment requirements, matching opportunities with time scale and gap assessment based skill development programs shall be strengthened for gradual measurable progress in creating employment potential, among the PAF/PDFs. Commencing greening of area all along roads, parts as identified in the Master Plan, by priority to registered local labor.
- (x) The RAP mandates employment of local workforce and this can be further enhanced. It is recommended that Contractors of the 10 roads display at public places in surrounding villages the requirement of workers, wages etc. for registration. APCRDA employment nodal Officer may coordinate the matter. Contractors shall take up skill upgradation / on the job training with remuneration through ASDC for attracting local workforce.

4. Recommended Actions and Measures taken / to be taken

In response to the recommendations / findings, the following are the measures taken / being taken by APCRDA:

S. No	Action Item	Action taken
1	Land acquisition and handover to be speeded up following due process so that works are not delayed any further	Reasonable progress has been made since the in-process audit was conducted – Preliminary Notification has been issued in all villages except Nidamaru (1/21) and compensation awards passed in 12 villages. The LA administration has been strengthened with additional functionaries by the District Administration. LA of all the required land is underway, and process is being followed as per the 2013 LARR Act. Only after payment of compensation and R&R entitlements, the lands are taken possession and are handed over to Contractors.
2	Prepare disaggregated data on various benefits received by the beneficiaries through land assembly instruments	Templates to capture disaggregated data have been put in place and the concerned staff in APCRDA/ADC are now capturing the data, which can facilitate disaggregated analysis. The outcomes of this monitoring will be provided to World Bank in quarterly reports during implementation of ASCDP

3	Contracts shall be facilitated immediately to the beneficiaries of Negotiated Settlement as the land assembly is based on the beneficiary consent document only and not through a irrevocable agreement as in the case of LPS	An agreement on the negotiation reached is signed between Land Acquisition Officer and interested person and consent Award is passed. This agreement is legally enforceable. The surrendered land will be registered in the name of APCRDA and alternative plot will be registered in the name of allottee.
4	Publish periodic reports on environment and social issues including EMP implementation with contractor and PMC inputs.	As a result of this recommendation, necessary instructions are issued to contractor as well as PMC and will be provided in quarterly reports to the World Bank during implementation of ASCCDP.
5	Recruit/ deploy full-time staff at APCRDA/ ADC with environment and social specializations for Bank specific tasks	Full time staff are in place at APCRDA for designated positions as per RPF. ADC has deployed fulltime environment specialist and is in the process of hiring social specialist and will completed by August 30, 2018 (prior to appraisal)
6	Reconcile the land assembly details among district administration, APCRDA, ADC and contractor periodically	On a regular basis reconciling is being carried out.
7	Set up helpdesk at units to attend the grievances related to project beneficiaries	PIC is providing the support as helpdesk, and GRM has been strengthened to provide additional ways for area residents to submit grievances
8	Establish GRM at ADCL and include the progress as part of overall GRM system	This recommendation has been taken onboard. The process is under administrative approval
9	Engage NGO on immediate basis	NGO will be hired by Aug 15, 2018
10	Take measures to employ local workforce and periodically monitor the progress	This is being constantly pursued by APCRDA/ ADC. Necessary instructions are given. About 10 engineers from capital city villages are selected for working with contracts. The quarterly reporting will include local labour employment figures. The skill training to the landless is expected to make them

		employable in local works.
11	Taking speed possession of the land by APCRDA under NSP after all compensation has been paid.	APCRDA has made a note of the same and will endeavour to do on an on-going basis after ensuring all compensation have been paid.

Annexure 12: Assistance to Landless Families

1. Landless laborers working in the Capital City area lost their primary source of income as land was assembled by APCRDA for the development of Amaravati. Irrespective of the land assembly instrument used, i.e. LPS or Land Acquisition, the majority of agricultural day-laborer jobs no longer exists, except from those working for landowners who have not joined the LPS and/or whose land still not has been acquired under the LARR Act. Landless laborers may still continue to farm on this land. As such, the majority of landless agricultural laborers have been directly impacted by the capital city development project. A key consideration concerning landless laborers is therefore the extent to which alternative sources of income are available locally to replace the loss of income from agricultural jobs.

2. Although OP 4.12 applies only to the footprint of the World Bank financed project, it is challenging to differentiate between landless laborers affected by land assembly mechanisms within and outside the World Bank project boundaries. Therefore, APCRDA has agreed that for purposes of this RPF, all landless families registered with APCRDA for pension by July 15, 2018 will be considered project affected people, for the purposes of provision of livelihood restoration measures. This goes beyond the APCRDA requirements related to landless families under the World Bank policies, and it illustrates the commitment of the agency to ensure that all those impacted by the Capital City development are provided opportunities to restore their livelihoods in a reasonable amount of time. The payment of pension and other livelihood related benefits will be monitored for the list of registered landless families as per this RPF and subsequent RAPs. As of July 15, 2018, the total of number of landless agricultural laborers is 21,374.

3. Landless laborers are not tied to any particular land parcel, and they work depending on availability of opportunities as and when they arise. Livelihood restoration packages have been uniformly extended to all the identified and registered landless laborers within Amaravati City since May 2015. As of May 2015, approximately 15,000 landless families were registered with APCRDA as residents of the Capital City area (families who resided in the area by December 2014). Subsequently, the number of landless families registered has increased, as APCRDA has allowed registration of additional laborers including, for example, cases of family members of original residents getting married and establishing a separate family. Unregistered landless families who wish to enroll in livelihood restoration programs need to demonstrate that they lived in the Capital City before December 2014. Proof of residence for registration includes Ration Cards, Aadhar Cards, and Voter Id Cards.

4. Landless laborers working in the Capital City area are eligible to receive a combination of livelihood restoration benefits that includes: (i) payment of pensions @ INR 2,500 per month per family for a period of 10 years, with annual adjustment linked to inflation index. The period of 10 years was estimated as the time needed for the Capital City to fully develop, transitioning to an urban area with predominantly non-agricultural income generating activities; (ii) employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for up to 365 days per year; (iii) facilitate access to interest-free loans for setting up enterprises; (iv) access to skill upgrading and training opportunities; (v) provision of subsidized food; and (vi) free access to medical and educational benefits in designated facilities.

5. Measures are in place to ensure consistency with the World Bank policy on involuntary resettlement, in order to assist landless agricultural laborers to improve or at least restore their living standards and livelihoods to levels prior to their displacement. There is substantial

variability³³ in records of income levels of landless agricultural laborers pre- and post- the announcement of the capital city, hence an accurate estimate of the average income of landless laborers is challenging to obtain. A review of all available data suggests that the average income level of landless households pre-capital city announcement was roughly INR 5,000 per household per month (actual - INR 4,694). In 2017, average incomes for landless laborers ranged from INR 8,500 to INR 13,500 per household per month, with data from the most recent survey (2018) suggesting an average income level of approximately INR 10,000 per household per month (actual - INR 9,636)^{16,34}.

6. Data show that if accessed as designed, the livelihood restoration package designed by APCRDA, would result in an estimated household monthly income of INR12,350 (assuming full access to all benefits and assuming two family members working). This level of earnings is substantially higher than average pre-Capital City announcement levels. This is, however, a high bound estimate. Some landless laborers may have challenges accessing, or taking advantage of all the benefits in the livelihood restoration package, which may leave them in a situation that is inferior to their pre-Capital City status. Estimates suggest, for instance, that women constitute more than 70% of agricultural worker population. Women typically make half of the income of men laborers, suggesting that the income level in some households (headed by women, for instance) may be significantly lower than the estimated maximum. This problem could be particularly acute for large or extended families where more than one family member may have lost their income³⁵.

7. Figure A11.1 compares income levels of households from the various data sources available, including: (i) full access to livelihood restoration package, including MGNREGA benefit and the APCRDA pension (INR12,350); (ii) average household income in 2015 (INR8,476); (iii) average household income in 2017 (INR9,636). This indicates that if access to the benefit package as designed by APCRDA is effective, and if MGNREGA benefits are available, landless laborers would have access to earning levels that are comparable or even higher than those that existed prior to the initiation of the LPS.

³³Baseline data on income of landless laborers (pre- and post-announcement of capital city project) collected by several sources were analyzed. Data differ substantially across sources. This variability is not surprising given the different dates for data collection, as well as the different methodologies, including sample as well as sample sizes, geographical coverage, etc.

³⁴Vasavya Mahila Mandali (2018) 'Assessment on Agricultural Labourers and Implementation of Benefits in Amaravati Capital City Villages'

³⁵Payne, G. (2018), Assessment of Land Assembly Instruments and their Implementation

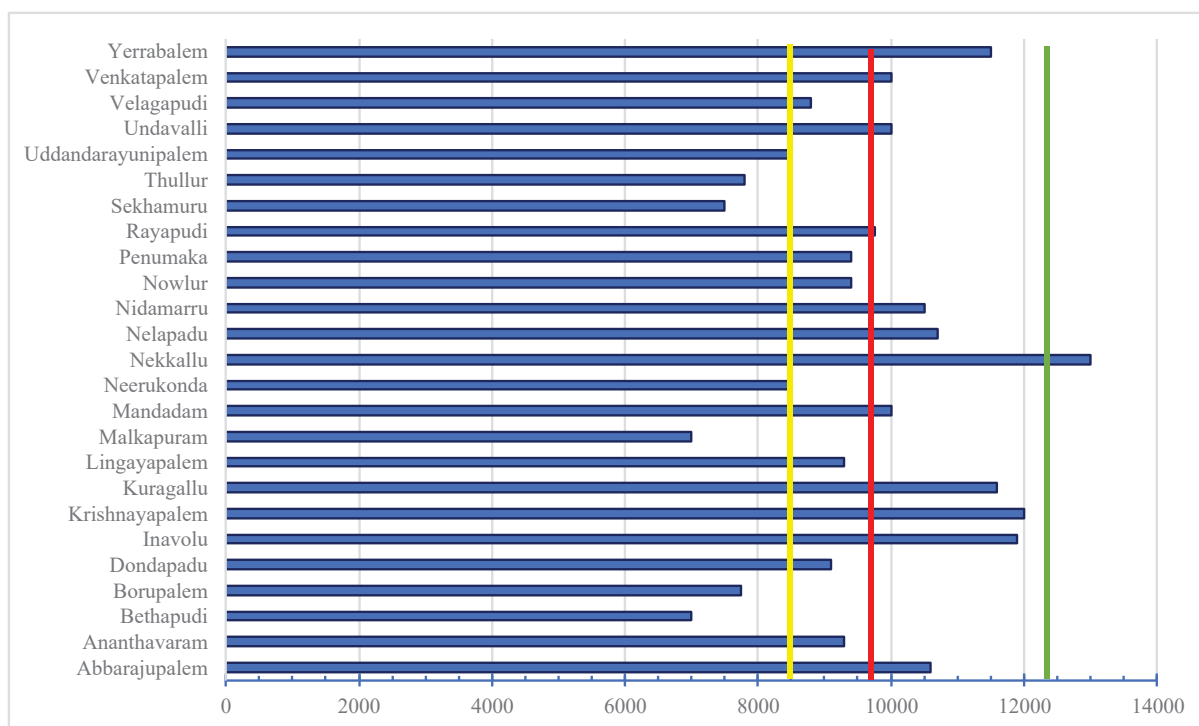


Figure A.11.1 – Monthly earning of agricultural laborers (in INR) in Capital City villages. Data include monthly household pension of INR2500. Yellow line indicates average household income from 2015 (INR8,476). Red line indicates average household income from 2018 (INR 9,636). Green line indicates monthly income of a household receiving benefit package including full MGNREGA benefits and APCRDA pension⁴³.

8. Data from consultations and field surveys also showed that a share of the landless laborers may be in a situation of high vulnerability. Therefore, measures in addition to those already in place by APCRDA and covering all landless laborers are included in this RPF, to identify and to address, specifically, the needs of the most vulnerable subset of landless laborers, who need extra support to return to their levels prior to the announcement of the capital city. The following typologies of landless households are recognized as those at the highest risk: (i) families with woman as head of household including inter alia single women, widows; (ii) households where family members have physical disabilities; (iii) families with chronic diseases; (iv) households with aging family member who can no longer work (over 60 years old); (v) families with no alternative sources of income other than APCRDA pension; and (vi) families of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes whose sole source of income is APCRDA pensions.

9. APCRDA has established a methodology to identify the most vulnerable of the landless, i.e. households for whom the package of livelihood restoration benefits – either by design or by nature of benefits – are not sufficient to help them restore their livelihoods to pre-Capital City standards, and whom may need additional assistance. The methodology for identification of vulnerable families, within a total universe of 21,374 landless households, includes the following steps:

- i. Identification of subset of landless laborers in 25 villages, consistent with the six typologies of highest risk/vulnerability;

- ii. Deployment of network of 1,920 Self Help Groups³⁶ (SHG) that exist in the Capital City area, which include 19,200 women members, actively engaged and well connected in their communities. SHG, in collaboration with NGO/consultants, reach out to families pre-identified according to typology (e.g. single women/head of household, with physical disabilities and chronic diseases, elderly, with no source of income other than pension, ST/SC). Common Interest Groups consisting of 10 members from SHGs are formed in each village and assigned to contact landless laborer households and to identify vulnerable landless families
- iii. One Village Facilitator from APCRDA's Competent Authority Office acts as nodal person to oversee outcomes of identification exercise.
- iv. Orientation sessions are held with Common Interest Groups to explain the purpose and approach to be followed for identifying the vulnerable families. Common Interest Group Leaders contact landless families to understand their needs and requirements for employment and livelihood, and single out most vulnerable families, in need of additional support.
- v. APCRDA organizes focus groups with identified vulnerable landless households and develops specific livelihood measures aimed at improving the living conditions of most vulnerable group.
- vi. Specific Action Plans will be prepared for different typologies of households³⁷, where targeted measures will be identified and expected results will be outlined
- vii. Monitoring mechanisms for implementation of measures targeted to vulnerable landless families, including methodology and frequency of monitoring are established

10. Using this methodology for identification of vulnerable landless families, an assessment was carried out by APCRDA in June - July 2018. A total of 857 vulnerable landless families were identified, living in the 25 villages of the Capital City area. APCRDA has a complete listing of families and their contact information. The economic and employment profile in the communities, and that of the landless families, varies from village to village, confirming the need for more targeted measures to resolve the needs of the most vulnerable families. The list of vulnerable landless families will likely change with time, and the number of families may increase or decrease reflecting the economic conditions of very poor households at the bottom of the income ladder. Monitoring the impact of the proposed measures on these target households, as well as the overall trend of living and economic conditions in the Capital City area will be critical, to ensure that opportunities are provided to all vulnerable landless households to restore their livelihood, and in the longer term, that the economic transformation of the area from rural to urban is lifting living standards of the poorest. The methodology to identify vulnerable landless families will be repeated within six (6) months, in order to assess impacts and new potential needs. Vulnerable landless families that may have not been identified in the

³⁶Self Help Groups support members in finding solutions to common problems. SHGs in AP serve as a vital agent of social change and catalyst for the empowerment and development process in a community, through providing a cost-effective credit delivery system, enabling participation in identifying, planning, budgeting, and implementing village development programs, generating a forum for collective learning, promoting democratic culture, fostering entrepreneurial culture, providing a firm base for dialogue and cooperation in programs with other institutions.

³⁷ Households of similar characteristics will be grouped together and, when possible, measures will be targeted to multiple households

June-July 2018 survey will have recourses to reach out to APCRDA and request to be included in the program of additional assistance (e.g. through GRM, by contacting project NGOs).

11. The information obtained from these 857 families includes: (i) characteristics of household; (ii) amount and source of current household income; (iii) skill set and interests; and (iv) challenges in accessing and/or benefitting from livelihood support packages already being offered by APCRDA. Focus group discussions were held with the families to discuss the rationale for the additional livelihood restoration measures and the importance of their participation in the identification measures to address their specific circumstances. Next steps include: first, by August 31, 2018, preparation of Action Plans for individual households or for typology of households, which present the set of measures to: (i) provide new opportunities for target vulnerable landless families to improve their livelihood; and (ii) address some of the bottlenecks in accessing existing programs. Second, activate monitoring mechanisms to verify and calibrate the success of proposed measures, aiming at reducing the number of vulnerable families with time. These involve the engagement of SHGs and NGO/consultants (both APCRDA and World Bank's) in reaching out to the households and following up periodically on the progress. And third, engage with communities and identify new potential families that may need additional assistance. It is expected that the original number of vulnerable landless families will reduce gradually, as target support measures bridge existing gaps and allow families to access opportunities to improve their livelihoods. At the same time and as the transformation of the Capital City area advances, it is likely that additional landless households become vulnerable and need to be the focus of additional livelihood support measures. The monitoring mechanism in place, building on the present and the penetration of SHGs and of NGO/consultants, will provide a channel to identify on a continuous basis, families that may fall into a vulnerable state.

12. An initial set of measures have been identified in focus groups discussions with members of vulnerable landless families. Participants suggested measures that would be suitable and applicable to their situation. The active participation of households in the identification and implementation of these additional measures is essential. This was strongly emphasized during the focus groups. The roles and expected engagement of the families in these new activities will continue to be stressed as implementation of the measures is rolled out, and as additional initiatives are identified. A list of new targeted measures that is being rolled out as of end of July 2018 is presented below. While they are similar in nature to some of the general initiatives that APCRDA is implementing across the Capital City for all landless laborers, these additional measures are specifically tailored and targeted to the needs of the identified 857 families. Specifically:

- i. Expanding safety nets for targeted beneficiaries – roughly 4 percent of the households include a family member with a disability, or elderly, who may not be getting all the government assistance that is available and they are entitled to receive. APCRDA will ensure the family receives all the available support to which they are entitled;
- ii. Skill training for those eligible – roughly 65 percent of the households are either surviving on the APCRDA pension alone, or they are only engaging in very low paying jobs. There are untapped employment opportunities around the Capital City area (e.g. construction, masonry, government and university complexes), which these households are not benefitting from, as was determined during the focus group discussions, primarily because of lack of skills. A program will focus on providing tailored skill trainings and matching employment opportunities in the Capital City area, and focusing on those family members who are able to work. The current skill

training offered by APCRDA targets individuals in the age range of 18-35 years old. This targeted training program will be made available for reskilling landless laborers of up to 50 years of age;

- iii. Provision of (i) information on employment opportunities in villages across the Capital City- i.e. jobs dashboard for people to be aware of available opportunities outside of their village; of (ii) safe, public transportation options for women to travel for work to other locations/villages; and (iii) general training to households on transformation to urban livelihoods and how to live in urban settings.
- iv. Creation of more employment opportunities under MGNREGA – a number of possible expansion to the menu of employment opportunities under MGNREGA may be feasible for APCRDA and would be appealing to some of the households within and in adjoining area of capital city.

13. SHGs, under coordination from APCRDA, will continue to be engaged in reaching out to the targeted households and supporting them as these proposed measures are rolled out. NGOs engaged by APCRDA and by the World Bank will closely assist in the implementation of measures targeted to the vulnerable landless families.