

SFG2381

Tribal People Planning Framework (TPPF) for Power Transmission and Distribution

Andhra Pradesh

August, 2016



Table of Contents

BACKGROUND	4
Project Preparation	9
IDENTIFICATION OF TRIBAL PEOPLE AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE	20
Identification of Tribal People	20
Socio-Economic Profile	21
OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES	25
Policy and Legal Framework	25
POTENTIAL IMPACTS	29
IMPACT MITIGATION	36
Securing land	36
Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy	37
Right of Way	48
CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	49
IMPLEMENTATION AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	51
MONITORING AND GREVAINCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM	52
Grievance Redressal Mechanism	52
ANNEXURE 1: FIFTH SCHEDULED AREAS	54
ANNEXURE 2: CONTENT SHEET FOR TPP	56
ANNEXURE 3: RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK	57
ANNEXURE 4: DETAILS OF CONSULTATIONS	83

Background

The Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of India (GoI) to launch the “Power for All” initiative. The purpose of the initiative is to ensure 24x7 power supply in the State of Andhra Pradesh (AP). The key interventions planned under the initiative are:

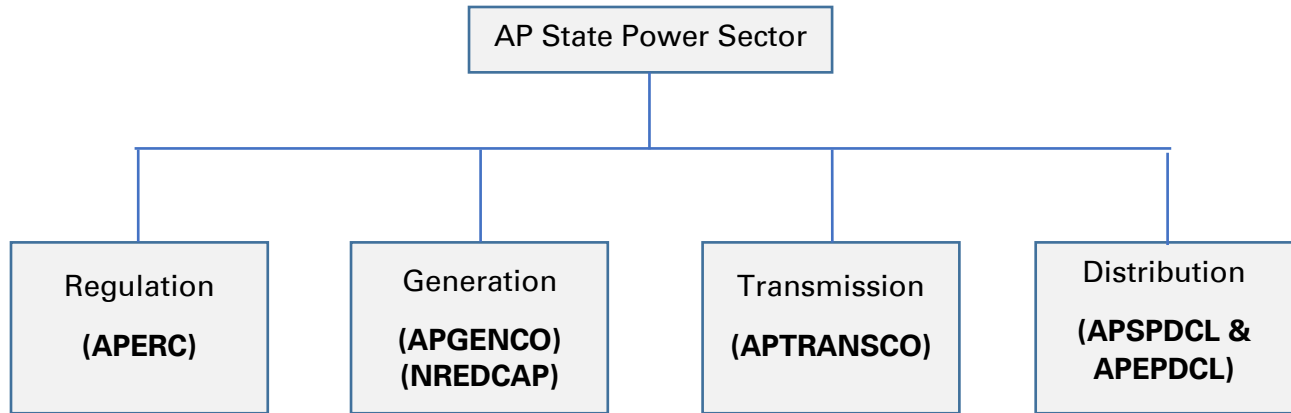
- Adequate power generation for providing 24x7 power supply
- Adequate power transmission and distribution systems
- Interventions for improving operational efficiency and customer satisfaction

The Government of Andhra Pradesh, through the GoI, has approached the World Bank for financial assistance to strengthen its power and distribution systems towards achieving the targets laid out under the 24X7 PFA plan. Specifically, the proposed World Bank investments will be to implement the following initiatives:

- Establish new transmission sub-stations
- Upgrade existing transmission sub-stations
- Lay Transmission lines
- Undertake HVDS work
- Replace existing irrigation pump sets with energy efficient pump sets
- Remote ON/OFF starters for irrigation pump sets
- Smart Metering
- Real-time monitoring and control of distribution network by deploying SCADA/DMS system
- Provide UG cabling and covered conductors in important pilgrim towns and tourist towns
- Technical assistance and capacity building support for the utilities

Power Sector in Andhra Pradesh and Implementation Arrangements

The power sector in Andhra Pradesh comprises four key state owned enterprises to focus on the core operation power generation – Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd. (APGENCO), power transmission, The Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (APTRANSCO) and distribution (Southern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Ltd. (APSPDCL) and Eastern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Ltd. (APEPDCL). These are corporatized entities with their own boards. The state also has New and Renewable Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Ltd. (NREDCAP) to promote renewable energy deployment in the state. Lastly, Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (APERC) provides the regulatory overview to the sector.



The proposed investments under the World Bank funded project will be implemented by APTRANSCO, APSPDCL and APEPDCL. These are corporatize entities with their own board. The details of the investments are provided below:

Proposed Investments for APTRANSCO

A tentative list of twelve schemes has been identified for proposed World Bank funding. The total investments are estimated to be INR 682.09 crores for the following projects

- Construction of substations and erection of 220 KV and 132 KV radial line
- Augmentation of power transformers;
- Testing instruments (13 sets);
- Purchase of tower spotting software;
- Purchase of design licenced software;
- Purchase of earthing software;
- Trainings

Tentative long list of schemes identified for World Bank funding is provided below:

Table 1: Tentative long list of proposed schemes

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub-station	Connected lines	Line Length	District	Site Status
Package-I					
1.	132/33kV SS Mummidivaram	Erection of LILO of 132kV Ramachandrapuram - Amalapuram to proposed Mummidivaram	8kM	East Godavari	Site available in existing 33kV SS,
2.	132kV SS Gollapalem	Erection of 132kV DC line for making LILO of 2nd circuit of 132kV Kakinada – Yanam line to the proposed 132/33 kV Gollapalem SS	6 kM	East Godavari	Site available in existing 33kV SS,

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub-station	Connected lines	Line Length	District	Site Status
		Stringing of 2nd circuit on existing 132kV Kakinada – Yanam DC/SC Line	42kM		
3.	220/33kV SS Korukonda	Making LILO of 2nd ckt of 220kV Bommur – Rampachodavaram line to proposed 220/33kV SS Korukonda	1 kM	East Godavari	Site available
		Stringing of 2nd ckt on existing 220kV Bommur – Rampachodavaram line	67kM		
4.	132/33kV SS at Jaggampet	Erection of 132kV DC radial line from 220/132kV SS Samarlakota to the proposed 132/33kV Jaggampet SS	20kM	East Godavari	Identification of government land for the substation is under process
Package-II					
5.	132kV SS Kothapalli (Gudipala)	132kV DC radial line from 132kV Noonegundlapalli Switching station to the proposed 132/33 kV Kothapalli SS	25kM	Chittoor	Site available in existing 33kV SS,
6.	132kV SS Penumur	Erection of 132kV DC radial line from proposed 132/33kV Pachikapallam to the proposed 132/33 kV Penumur SS	20kM	Chittoor	Identified Govt. Land
		2nd circuit stringing on 132kV DC/SC Line from 220/132kV SS Nagari to 132kV SS Pachikapallam	40kM		
7.	132kV SS T.Sundupalli	Erection of 132kV DC radial line from 132/33kV SS Rayachoti to the proposed 132/33kV SS T. Sundupalli	20kM	YSR	Identification of government land is under process.

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub-station	Connected lines	Line Length	District	Site Status
8.	132kV SS Satellite City	Erection of 132kV DC radial line from 220/132kV SS Chinakampalli to the proposed 132/33kV SS Satellite city	30kM	YSR	Request letter submitted to Zonal Manager, APIIC, Kadapa for 15 Acres of land near Vogivemana University
Package-III					
9.	132kV SS Kadivedu	Erection of 132kV DC radial line from 400/220/132kV SS Manubolu to the proposed 132/33 kV Kadivedu substation	25kM	Nellore	Site available, 5.00 Acres, Sy.No.85/2, Kadivedu(V), Chillakuru(M)
10.	132/33kV SS Mylavaram	Erection of 132kV DC radial line from 220/132kV SS Kondapalli to the proposed 132 kV Mylavaram SS	25kM	Krishna	Site available in existing 33kV SS,
11.	132kV SS Chinarikatla	Erection of 132kV DC radial line from 220/132kV SS Podili to the proposed 132/33kV ChinarikatlaSS	26kM	Prakasam	Identified Govt. Land
12.	132kV SS East Gangavaram	Erection of 132kV DC radial line from 220/132kV SS Podili to the proposed 132/33kV East Gangavaram SS	21kM	Prakasam	Identified Govt. Land

Proposed Investments for APSPDCL and APEPDCL

The total investments are estimated to be INR 2490 Cr for APSPDCL and INR 1032 Cr for APEPDCL. The sub-project components covered under the investments are:

Table 2: List of proposed sub-components for APEPDCL and APSPDCL

S.No.	Component	Component Description
1.	High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HVDS aims at reduction of losses through replacement of the low voltage distribution network (LVDS) with HVDS and installation of large number of smaller capacity distribution transformers – 25 KVA or 16 KVA in place of higher capacity distribution transformers – 100 KVA or 63 KVA for supply to agricultural consumers. This system is

		best suited to meet the scattered low density loads observed in rural areas
2.	Energy Efficient Pump Sets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of existing pump sets with 5 star BEE rated energy efficient pump sets would result in energy conservation and increased pumping efficiency. • Energy efficient pump sets to be installed on pilot basis.
3.	Remote ON/OFF starters:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remote starters/Electric Smart Control Panel would provide facility ON/OFF operation remotely by using SMS/phone call. This would also provide protection to the devices due to under voltage, over voltage, dry run, single phasing etc. • It is proposed to install remote starters for pump sets
4.	Smart Metering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A smart meter would record consumption of electric energy in intervals of an hour or block and communicates information back to the utility for monitoring and billing. Smart meters enable two-way communication between the meter and the central system • Smart meters for urban consumers
5.	SCADA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SCADA/DMS System will provide real time monitoring and control, loss minimization/loss balancing and considerable improvement in voltage/VAR profiles. It would also facilitate proper handling of loads while load shedding & restoration, efficient planning of network for future growth by using proven power system planning tools • Scheme consists of installation of Remote Terminal Units (RTU) at each 33/11 KV substation and integration of these RTUs with centralized control center to manage the Distribution system of the town • SCADA to be implemented in balance sub-stations of Vishakhapatnam and Vijayawada which have not been covered under R-APDRP/IPDS
6.	UG Cabling and Covered Conductors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AP is exposed to cyclones, storm surges, floods and droughts. Every two or three years, AP experiences a moderate to severe intensity cyclone or landfall. According to an estimate by the Dept. Of Disaster Management, GoAP, about 44% of the state is vulnerable to tropical storms and related hazards. Placing power lines underground eliminates their susceptibility to lightning and wind damage • It is proposed to provide UG cabling in important pilgrim and tourist towns
7.	Distribution Substations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New 33/11 KV indoor substations, GIS substations and new 33/11 KV outdoor substations are proposed
8.	Technical Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TA is required for effective implementation of proposed investments. TA support is required for overall institutional development, capacity building and governance improvement as

(TA)/Capacity Building	well as some specific areas like strengthening and improving Project Planning and implementation, business processes and accountability systems, corporate governance and financial management practices and human resource development
-------------------------------	---

Project Preparation

As a part of the project preparation a number of analytical studies were undertaken and one of them aimed at assisting the three key entities/utilities in Andhra Pradesh to identify, assess, and implement environmental and social management measures in respect of the construction of sub-stations and drawing of transmission/ distribution lines. In order to achieve this objective, the project preparation conducted utility-specific comprehensive social and environmental assessments so as to enable the preparation of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) as well as Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) for the specific identified investments. These were to guide each utility to ensure that the project activities do not cause any harm, are in compliance with the applicable national and local regulations, as well as World Bank safeguards policies. The relevant portions of the ESMPs are to be suitably integrated with the contract documents to facilitate smooth implementation during construction and operation phases.

Social Assessment

It was recognized that the project needs to take due cognizance of a number of stakeholders whose profile is not homogeneous, rather, quite diverse comprising a number of sub-groups identifiable on the basis of their differential endowment, gender, ethnicity, different economic groups and other regional features. Therefore, the challenge was in addressing the requirements of all the sub-groups, with special attention towards the poor and vulnerable groups, especially tribals and other normally socially excluded sub-groups. Besides, there are a large number of stakeholders, some internal and others external to the project, who would have varying degrees of influence and impact on project activities and outcomes. This made it necessary for the project to provide a framework for participation of all key stakeholder groups and solicit their contributions towards project design and delivery mechanisms. To this effect, a Social Assessment (SA) was conducted. Broad elements of the study included: beneficiary assessment, stakeholder analysis, social impacts, institutional assessments and risks analysis. The assessment was carried out complying with GOI, GOAP and the World Bank safeguard requirements, policies, regulations and guidelines.

Outline of the Tasks accomplished

- *Beneficiary Assessment* -- comprising socioeconomic profiles at state, district and village level; the project beneficiaries' assessment on the current status of management and services; and the linkages thereof with governance mechanisms and the local operational arrangements.

- *Stakeholder Analyses* -- Identify stakeholders at different levels. Map Key Expectations, Impacts, Issues and Concerns as related to each stakeholder and the subgroups thereof.
- *Impact Assessments* -- identify positive and negative social impacts likely to occur for different sub-groups or beneficiaries as a result of project interventions; assess and prioritize impacts based on their significance; and suggest measures to minimize negative impacts and derive the maximum from positive impacts;
- *Institutional Analysis* – document the existing institutional and implementation arrangements, covering all key actors – government departments, sector institutions, political bodies etc.—and conduct a SWOT analysis;
- Ascertain and analyze key social risks, internal and external, to the project and measures to address them;
- Identify Key issues to be addressed by the project and prepare a Social Management Framework to address the same which may include: adjustments into implementation arrangements, capacity building, IEC etc. This will also bring clearly implications, if any, in respect of the Bank’s Operational Policies on Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples- OP 4.10 and OP 4.12;
- *Prepare standalone documents:* Resettlement Policy Framework and Tribal Peoples Planning/ Framework, and Gender Action Plans;
- Draw a mechanism for Redressal of Grievances; and
- Develop Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements.

Key Findings of Social Assessment

SA identified and mapped stakeholder groups which can affect or are directly/indirectly affected by the project activities. The analysis further mapped the relationship between the stakeholder groups; defines their roles, responsibilities and interest in the project; and highlights the key expectations / concerns these stakeholders have with respect to the planned investments. The key stakeholder groups include:

- Government and regulatory agencies at national and state level which define the legal and regulatory framework within which the project will operate.
- Multilateral agencies such as the World Bank and Asian Development Bank that fund power projects.
- Power sector utilities in Andhra Pradesh which are implementing the project.
- Different government departments at state and district level whose permission and support is required to undertake various project activities like cutting trees and digging roads to lay the overhead and underground lines respectively, securing land for construction of substations and transmission and distribution towers, distributing compensation for RoW and damage to trees and crops.
- Panchayats and municipal corporations at the village/city level whose permission and support is required to undertake various activities. The panchayats and municipal corporations also provide a platform for the people to raise their grievances.
- Public and Private sector companies like BSNL and Reliance who have their own underground cabling network.

- Integrated Tribal Development Agencies in the Tribal Areas and other formal and informal tribal institutions/ organizations.
- Non-government organizations (NGOs), community based organizations (CBOs) like resident welfare associations and informal groups like women’s group, farmer’s group which provide platform to raise the concerns of the community and vulnerable groups like women, SC and ST. This stakeholder group also act as channel to undertake public consultations on the project design, planning and implementation and provides a platform for grievance redressal.
- Commercial and residential complexes, and communities which are the end-beneficiaries of the project and are also receptors of various intended and unintended externalities of the project like noise and water pollution, damage of crop/trees etc.
- Vulnerable groups like women, SCs and STs

The detailed mapping of stakeholders is provided in Table 3. Impacts likely to occur as a result of the interventions have been enumerated (in a later section) all of which are captured in a Social Management Framework (SMF). This comprise: (i) Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF); Compensatory Plan for Temporary Damages (CPTD); (iii) Tribal Peoples Planning Framework (TPPF); and (iv) Gender Action Plan. This report is devoted exclusively to TPPF.

Table 3: Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder	Role/Responsibility/interest	Expectations / Issues / Concerns
National Level		
Ministry of Power (MoP)	The Ministry is primarily responsible for development of electrical energy in India. MoP lays down the legal and regulatory framework for the electrical energy sector. Note: Electricity is a concurrent subject.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed projects support the MoP aim to ensure 24X7 power supply in the country • Andhra Pradesh is one the first 3 states where 24X7 power for all (PFA) project is being rolled out. The learnings and best practices from implementation in Andhra Pradesh will guide the roll out of 24x7 PFA in other states.
Multilateral Agencies	Agencies like the World Bank, ADB and GIZ fund power projects in the State. In addition they provide technical advisory services to the projects and prescribe environment and social safeguard policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social impacts on vulnerable groups including indigenous people are avoided, minimised, or mitigated • Environmental impacts are minimal • Projects are cleared and completed on time
Ministry of Tribal Affairs	The Ministry is the nodal agency for overall policy, planning and coordination of the programmes for development of Scheduled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of rights of tribal / indigenous persons • Access to reliable electricity for tribals

Stakeholder	Role/Responsibility/interest	Expectations / Issues / Concerns
	Tribes (ST). The ministry notifies the tribal areas and also enacts laws like Forest Rights Act 2006 to protect the rights of the ST.	
National Highway Authority of India (NHAI)	NHAI was constituted by an act of Parliament and is responsible for development, maintenance and management of National Highways entrusted to it. It provides permission to dig highway or construct along the highways (within the margin as approved during highway design).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road surface is not damaged due to construction work • Compensation for repairing road surface when underground cabling crosses highways • Minimal disruption of traffic movement
Ministry of Railway	The ministry is responsible for development, maintenance and management of the country's rail network. It provides permission to dig (for UG cabling) or construct (for substations and overhead cabling) on or along the railway property including rail tracks and stations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmission towers / lines are at least 8 km distance from the railway signal lines to prevent disruption in signalling • Minimal disruption of rail services • Compensation for loss of income due to stoppage of rail services
State Level		
Andhra Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission (APERC)	APERC was constituted under the A.P. Electricity Reform Act, 1998 and is primarily tasked to improve the functionality of the power sector in the state. The commission formulates and enact regulations on important aspects of electric supply to consumers. The commission also issues licenses to the Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Limited (APTRANSCO), distribution companies and rural electric cooperatives in the state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The distribution utilities provide services (supply of electricity, fulfilling of demand, tariff, accident compensation etc.) at least at the minimum applicable standard of performance • The utilities complete project activities within the timelines and consented tariffs.
APTRANSCO	APTRANSCO is responsible for power transmission from power plants and power grids to distribution companies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring 24X7 power supply in the State & minimization of transmission losses

Stakeholder	Role/Responsibility/interest	Expectations / Issues / Concerns
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring requisite clearances / permissions are obtained and projects are completed on time
APSPDCL, APEPDCL	APSPDCL and APEPDCL are the distribution companies responsible for distributing power to end-consumers like households, industry and agricultural farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the key performance indicators for SPDCL and EPDCL this year is reduction of AT&C losses to single digit from the current 14%. Planned activities like HVDS under the proposed projects will help in reducing AT&C losses The APREC standards of performance are met in the proposed projects
Andhra Pradesh Forest Department (APFD)	APFD is one of the nodal departments dealing with forest conservation and environmental management of the State. Their permission is required for any construction or cutting of trees in the forest area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring the protection of forest land and wildlife habitats Where it is not possible to avoid forest land, ensuring that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation is received as per relevant National or State law. In Andhra Pradesh 2 times the land used for a project has to be given to the forest department The towers / lines do not harm wildlife. If required, utilities are asked to fence off towers / substations
Department of Revenue	Department of Revenue manages functions related to the matters of Government land, excise, commercial tax, land and property registrations, surveys and settlements, endowments and so on. The department will help in securing land for projects and will also help in deciding the compensations for land and RoW where applicable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that the land requested for transmission / distribution projects is for public purpose Ensuring that there is no dispute over ownership of land allotted for projects Setting compensation as per relevant National/State laws Ensuring that allotted land is used for stated purposes
Andhra Pradesh Land Management Authority (APLMA)	APLMA was constituted by Government of Andhra Pradesh through a Government Order (G.O. Ms. No. 571 dated 14 September 2012) issued by the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government land allotted for transmission / distribution projects has received an NOC from the Urban Local Body or Urban Development Authority or

Stakeholder	Role/Responsibility/interest	Expectations / Issues / Concerns
	Revenue Department. The role of the ALMA is to manage allotment of Government lands for public purposes.	Directorate of Town and Country Planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only that extent of land is allotted for the project that is stipulated by the C.E.A for power projects • Environmentally sensitive and fragile lands are not allotted • Allotted Government land is utilized for stated purposes and prime land is put to the optimum use. For this land may be re-allotted if needed
Department of Agriculture, Government of Andhra Pradesh	Department of Agriculture is responsible for State policies and programmes aimed at achieving agricultural growth. The department helps in deciding crop compensation in case project activities result in any crop damage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for crop damage is paid as per the relevant National or State law
Department of Horticulture	Department of Horticulture is responsible for state policies and programmes aimed at achieving horticulture growth. Permission is required from the department to cut/prune any Tree.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for tree damage is paid as per relevant law
Water Resources Department (Department of Irrigation)	The department caters to the irrigation needs of the state. The permission from the department is required in case the project activities can potentially damage or obstruct any water way	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that irrigation canals / tanks / water bodies are not damaged, polluted, or in any way affected by the construction of towers or substations • The water ways are not blocked
Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority	The authority was established by Act No. 11 of 2014 in Andhra Pradesh. The authority has been established for the purpose of planning, coordination, execution, supervision, financing, funding and for promoting and securing the planned development of the Capital Region Development Area, undertaking the construction of the new capital for the state of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient and reliable electricity supply in the new capital

Stakeholder	Role/Responsibility/interest	Expectations / Issues / Concerns
	Andhra Pradesh and for managing and supervising urban services in the new capital area.	
Roads and Buildings Department	The Roads & Buildings department is responsible for the construction and maintenance of the State Principal Road Network including National highways (on behalf of Govt. of India), State Highways and Major District Roads and assigned buildings of various Departments under the control of State Government. It provides permission to dig highways/roads or construct along the highways/roads (within the margin as approved during highway design).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum damage to the roads and highways during the construction of substations, erection of towers and laying of cables. • Utilities pay appropriate compensation for any unavoidable damage.
Power & Telecommunication Coordination Committee (PTCC)	Central standing committee for coordination of Power and Telecommunication system. The committee was formed by Government of India in the year 1949. The role of the committee is to deal with route approval for all new power lines. The clearance of this committee is required before energization of new power lines of 11KV and above, which is given after clearances from Railway/Telecom having lines in the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed projects do not cause any induction / noise / disruption in existing communication and signal networks of telecommunication companies, defence and railways • That utilities have considered worst fault conditions in the proposed route and included appropriate mitigation measures in their plan
Implementation Level (District / City / Village)		
District Collector / District Magistrate District administration – District Collectors /District Magistrate / tahsildars at block level	The district officials of the revenue department help in securing land for projects and in deciding the compensations for land and RoW where applicable. They also support regular co-ordination / consultation between implementation agency and projected affected persons for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective utilization of land – minimum land required should be used and minimum number of people should be affected

Stakeholder	Role/Responsibility/interest	Expectations / Issues / Concerns
	early resolution of grievances & conflict management.	
Regional and local office of APTRANSCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake activities like construction, operations and maintenance of substations, towers and lines • Undertake pre-construction activities like site selection and route alignment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Securing land and negotiating Right of Way • Ensuring transmission lines do not pass through forest areas as receiving clearances take over a year • Ensuring timely completion of projects by contractors
Local offices APSPDCL / APEPDCL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake activities like construction, operations and maintenance of substations, poles and lines • Undertake pre-construction activities like site selection and route alignment • First level to receive grievances from end-consumers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring reduction in AT&C losses as per targets set by the Corporate Office • Increase in accidents due to shift to High Voltage Distribution System • Handling objections from shop owners when distribution transformers are placed in front of their shops • Handling objections from house owners if distribution lines are close to their property • Ensuring timely completion of projects by contractors
Contractors and suppliers	Responsible for constructing substations, towers and lines in line with contract signed with utilities and supplying various equipment and other material required for construction and maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely payment of fees • Required approvals clearances from different departments are in place • Right of Way has been secured • Land for substations has been secured • There are no disturbances from communities during construction
Panchayats / Gram Sabha	These are the local governance bodies at village level. Their permission is required to undertake any activity in the village including securing land. They also provide a channel to the project affected persons to raise their grievances.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliable electricity supply to village • Appropriate permissions / clearances have been taken • Land owners have been consulted & appropriate compensation paid

Stakeholder	Role/Responsibility/interest	Expectations / Issues / Concerns
Police Department	The police department is responsible for maintaining law and order in their jurisdiction. Police supports the project activities by regulating the traffic flow (especially in congested areas) during the construction and maintenance phases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractors / utilities have requisite approvals / permissions / clearances for the proposed work • Prior notification is given before work where road traffic will be disrupted so that arrangements can be made • There are no protests / disputes related to land where the work is being undertaken
Municipal Corporations/Urban Development Authorities	These are the local governance bodies at city/town level. Their permission is required to undertake any activity in the village including securing land. They also provide a channel to the project affected persons to raise their grievances.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utility has required permissions / clearances for use of land
NGO's and citizen's collectives like RWAs	They provide a platform to raise concerns of the community and vulnerable groups like women, SC and ST. This stakeholder group also act as channel to undertake public consultations on the project design, planning and implementation and provides a platform for grievance redressal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights of vulnerable groups are protected and they can participate in the benefits from the project • Environmental impacts of projects are taken into consideration • Grievances of affected people are heard and appropriately handled by the utilities
Informal groups	Local community leaders, elders, community groups, women groups provide platform to inform the general public about the project activities, undertake public consultations and grievance redressal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The people are informed in advance about any proposed project • Environmental and social impacts of projects are taken into consideration • Grievances of affected people are heard and appropriately handled by the utilities
Commercial and Residential complexes/societies	Commercial and Residential complexes/societies are end-beneficiaries of the project and are also receptors of various intended and unintended externalities of the project like noise and water pollution, damage of crop/trees etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to 24 X 7 power supply at sufficient voltage levels • Project does not cause disruptions to business and block access to commercial / residential properties • Minimization of disturbances during construction including noise and air

Stakeholder	Role/Responsibility/interest	Expectations / Issues / Concerns
		pollution as well as access to roads, movement of traffic etc.
Communities and families	Communities and families are the end-beneficiaries of the project and are also receptors of various intended and unintended externalities of the project like noise and water pollution, damage of crop/trees etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to 24 X 7 power supply at sufficient voltage levels • Minimization of losses / theft • Minimization of disturbances during construction including noise and air pollution as well as access to roads, movement of traffic etc.
Vulnerable groups: Minorities / Scheduled Castes	The adverse effects of the project activities, if any, are more pronounced on the vulnerable groups in the society. Therefore, it is essential to understand how the project activities specifically impact these groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to reliable 24 X 7 power supply • Ensuring adequate compensation is paid in case their land is used for construction of towers / substation • The forums for public consultations and grievance redressal should ensure that vulnerable groups are heard and their views/problems are adequately addressed.
Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be affected during the construction phase of the proposed projects • End-consumer of electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to reliable electricity supply in houses • Public and open spaces are properly lit during night time • Ensuring that compensation is paid to women when the land is in their name • Blockage of access roads during construction phase • Ensuring safety of women during the construction phase
Scheduled Tribes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be affected if transmission towers / lines and / or substations pass through their lands • End-consumer of electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to electricity • Restriction on use of lands due to erection of transmission towers / substation • Protection of community lands / forests
Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be affected if their land is in line of transmission towers / substations • End-consumer of electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restriction on use of land due to erection of transmission towers / substation on their property.

Stakeholder	Role/Responsibility/interest	Expectations / Issues / Concerns
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate compensation for damage to land / crops during construction • Adequate compensation for land under tower footing area • Decrease in sale value of land due to erection or transmission tower on their property • Impact on their income and livelihood

Social Assessment and Tribals

Social Assessment indicated that there could be tribal people living in the project areas. This led to focused attention through in-depth consultations with the tribal communities and the associated stakeholders. This ascertained that there is a broad support for the project from all corners and that there will not be significant adverse impacts on the tribals. However, the first set of investment proposals fall outside the tribal areas. Yet, it is difficult to rule out the possibility of further investments being in the tribal areas. Given this situation, it was decided to prepare a Tribal People Planning Framework (TPPF) to be adopted, as appropriate, and prepare a Tribal People Plan (TPP).

Structure of the TPPF: The TPPF has been structured into eight chapters. The first chapter, viz., this chapter, serves as introduction and provides a backdrop about the proposed project intervention. The second chapter narrates the identification of Tribals /Indigenous People/Scheduled Tribes for this project, as per the World Bank Policy and relevant Indian Laws. This chapter also lays down the socio-economic situation of the tribals in the project areas. The third chapter explains the objective of this document and describes the national and state laws and the World Bank operational policies applicable to the proposed projects. The fourth chapter discusses the anticipated impacts of the proposed projects and the corresponding impact management methods are provided in the fifth chapter. The sixth chapter lays down the process for ensuring consultation with and participation of the scheduled tribes in the proposed projects. The seventh chapter describes the Implementation and Institutional arrangements for implementing the TPPF. The eight chapter elaborates the monitoring mechanism and the grievance redressal mechanism to ensure that the provisions of TPPF are implemented properly and any grievance of the scheduled tribes are addressed within the prescribed timeframe.

Identification of Tribal People and Socio-Economic baseline

Identification of Tribal People

The World Bank's Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10) aims at ensuring that the development process fosters full respect for the dignity, human rights and cultures of indigenous peoples, thereby contributing to the Bank's mission of poverty reduction and sustainable development. It also recognizes that the identities, cultures, lands and resources of indigenous peoples are uniquely intertwined and especially vulnerable to changes caused by development programs hence require special measures to ensure that they are included in and benefit from these programs as appropriate. Because of the varied and changing contexts in which Indigenous Peoples live and because there is no universally accepted definition of "Indigenous Peoples," This policy (OP 4.10) does not define the term. Indigenous Peoples may be referred to in different countries by such terms as "indigenous ethnic minorities," "aboriginals," "hill tribes," "minority nationalities," "scheduled tribes," or "tribal groups." For purposes of this policy, the term "Indigenous Peoples" is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group⁶ possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

- a) Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- b) Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;
- c) Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and
- d) An indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

In India, there are several policies which provide a legal framework for categorizing as well as ensuring dedicated attention to the tribals. According to Article 342 of the Constitution, STs are the tribes or tribal communities or part of or groups within these tribes and tribal communities which have been declared as such by the President through a public notification. Article 366(25) of the Indian constitution refers to Scheduled Tribes (STs) as those communities who are scheduled in accordance with Article 342 of the Constitution which uses the following characteristics to define indigenous peoples [Scheduled Tribes (ST)], (i) tribes' primitive traits; (ii) distinctive culture; (iii) shyness with the public at large; (iv) geographical isolation; and (v) social and economic backwardness before notifying them as a Scheduled Tribe. However, identification of tribes is a State subject. Thus, classification of a tribe would depend on the status of that tribe in the respective State. Further the Fifth and Sixth Schedule of the constitution provides special provision for tribals in selected regions of the country. The tribal areas of state of Andhra Pradesh are covered under Fifth Schedule [Articles 244(1)] of the Constitution of India. The details of fifth schedule area are provided in Annexure 1.

Essentially, indigenous people have a social and cultural identity distinct from the 'mainstream' society that makes them vulnerable to being overlooked or marginalized in the development processes. In the context of the project areas, STs in the Scheduled Areas naturally constitute IPs. In the non-scheduled areas, settlements with significant ST households and who have no modern means of subsistence, with distinctive culture and language and are characterized by socio-economic backwardness could be identified as IPs.

Socio-Economic Profile

Andhra Pradesh (AP) is the 10th largest state in India with a population of 4.94 Crore (4.08% of India's population) and a population density of 304 persons per Sq. Km. There are 126.65 Lakh households in the State and the average size of the household is 3.95. AP is largely rural with 70.42% of the population living in rural areas and 29.58% living in urban areas.

Of the total population Scheduled Castes (SC) constitute 17.10% and Scheduled Tribes (ST) 5.33%. Prakasam is the district with the highest SC population (7.88 lakh) while Vizianagaram has the lowest (2.47 Lakh). Visakhapatnam is the district with the largest concentration of STs with 14.42% of the total ST population, while Kurnool with 2.04% has the lowest concentration.

The growth rate of population has slowed from 11.89% in 2001 to 9.21% in 2011 while the sex ratio rose from 983 in 2001 to 997 in 2011 (as per census data). In absolute terms, 2.47 crore (50.1%) of the total population is male and 2.46 Crore (49.9%) female. The districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Guntur, have registered a progressive sex ratio moving from less than 1000 category to more than 1000 from 2001 to 2011. The SCs and STs have registered a sex ratio of 1007 and 1009 respectively. However, despite the overall improvement in sex ratio, there was a troubling decline in child sex ratio from 964 in 2001 to 944 in 2011 (census data).

Literacy Rate in the state has increased and was 67.35% as per the 2011 population census as against 62.07% in the 2001 census; however this is still lower than India's overall literacy rate, which was 72.98% in 2011. The literacy rate is much higher for urban areas (79.2%) than rural areas (62.4%). Also, while male literacy is 74.8%, female literacy is only 59.96%. Among the districts West Godavari has the highest literacy (74.63% in 2011), while Vizianagaram has the lowest (58.89% in 2011).

District-wise Demographic Data

According to the Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011, there are 13 districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh, 670 tehsils, 14,514 gram panchayats/police stations. The total number of villages in Andhra Pradesh are 17,521 and additionally there are 94 towns. The number of rural households is 93.44 lakh (76.15%) and urban households is 29.26 lakh (23.85%). The district with the highest density of population is Krishna district (518), while Kadapa district has the lowest density (118). District wise demographic data is provided below:

Table 4: District wise Demographic Data

District	Area (Sq. Km.)	Population	Male Population	Female Population	Sex Ratio	Literacy (%)	Density / Sq. Km.
Srikakulam	5,837	27,03,114	13,41,738	13,61,376	1015	61.74	463
East Godavari	10,807	51,54,296	25,69,688	25,84,608	1006	70.99	477
Guntur	11,391	48,87,813	24,40,521	24,47,292	1003	67.4	429
Krishna	8,727	45,17,398	22,67,375	22,50,023	992	73.74	518
Visakhapatnam	11,161	42,90,589	21,38,910	21,51,679	1006	66.91	384
Chittoor	15,152	41,74,064	20,90,204	20,83,860	997	71.53	275
Anantapur	19,130	40,81,148	20,64,495	20,16,653	977	63.57	213
Kurnool	17,658	40,53,463	20,39,227	20,14,236	988	59.97	230
West Godavari	7,742	39,36,966	19,64,918	19,72,048	1004	74.63	509
Nellore	13,076	29,63,557	14,92,974	14,70,583	985	68.9	227
YSR (Kadapa)	15,359	28,82,469	14,51,777	14,30,692	985	67.3	188
Prakasam	17,626	33,97,448	17,14,764	16,82,684	981	63.08	193
Vizianagram	6,539	2,344,474	1,161,477	1,182,997	1019	58.89	359

Source: Census 2011




Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh

Scheduled tribes form 5.53 % (Census 2011) of Andhra Pradesh's total population. Out of the total scheduled tribes in Andhra Pradesh, approximately 50% reside in four districts Vishakhapatnam (23%), East Godavari (11%), Nellore (10%) and Vizianagaram (9%). The district-wise distribution of scheduled tribes is provided below:

Table 5: Scheduled Tribe Population in Andhra Pradesh per district

State/ District	ST Population			Total Population			ST population as %age of total		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	2631145	2293102	338043	49386799	34776389	14610410	5.33	6.59	2.31
Srikakulam	166118	160438	5680	2703114	2266411	436703	6.1	7.1	1.3
Vizianagar am	235556	226130	9426	2344474	1853563	490911	10.0	12.2	1.9
Visakhapat nam	618500	579968	38532	4290589	2254667	2035922	14.4	25.7	1.9
East Godavari	213195	198698	14497	5154296	3840324	1313972	4.1	5.2	1.1

West Godavari	109072	99659	9413	3936966	3128189	808777	2.8	3.2	1.2
Krishna	132464	93915	38549	4517398	2673738	1843660	2.9	3.5	2.1
Guntur	247089	190905	56184	4887813	3235075	1652738	5.1	5.9	3.4
Prakasam	151145	124386	26759	3397448	2732866	664582	4.4	4.6	4.0
Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	285997	240972	45025	2963557	2105927	857630	9.7	11.4	5.2
Y.S.R	75886	58181	17705	2882469	1903337	979132	2.6	3.1	1.8
Kurnool	82831	64735	18096	4053463	2904177	1149286	2.0	2.2	1.6
Anantapur	154127	126362	27765	4081148	2935437	1145711	3.8	4.3	2.4
Chittoor	159165	128753	30412	4174064	2942678	1231386	3.8	4.4	2.5

 Over 9%
 4%-8%
 0%-4%

Source: Census 2011

The list of notified Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act are provided below:

Table 6: Scheduled Tribes of Andhra Pradesh

S. No.	Scheduled Tribe	S.No.	Scheduled Tribe
1	Andh, Sadhu Andh	18	Koya, Doli Koya, Gutta Koya, Kammara Koya, Musara Koya, Oddi Koya, Pattidi Koya, Rajah, Rasha Koya, Lingadhari Koya (ordinary), Kottu Koya, Bhine Koya, Raj Koya
2	Bagata	19	Kulia
3	Bhil	20	Malis
4	Chenchu	21	Manna Dhora
5	Gadabas, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Kallayi Gadaba, Parangu Gadaba, Kathera Gadaba, Kapu Gadaba	22	Mukha Dhora, Nooka Dhora
6	Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond, Koitur	23	Nayaks
7	Goudu	24	Pardhan
8	Hill Reddis	25	Proja, Parangiperja
9	Jatapus	26	Reddidora
10	Kammara	27	Rona, Rena
11	Kattunayakan	28	Savaras, Kapu Savaras, Maliya Savaras, Khutto Savaras
12	Kolam	29	Sugalis. Lambadis, Banjara
13	Konda Dhoras, Kubi	30	Valmiki
14	Konda Kapus	31	Yenadis, Chella Yenadi, Kappala Yenadi, Manchi Yenadi, Reddi Yenadi
15	Kondareddis	32	Yerukulas, Koracha, Dabba Yeukula, Kunchapuri Yeukula, Uppu Yeukula

16	Kondhs, Kodi, Kodhu, Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs, Yenity Kondhs, Kuvinga	33	Nakkala, Kurvukaran
17	Kotia, Benth Oriya, Bartika, Dulia, Holva, Sanrona, Sidhopaiko	34	Dhulia

Source: Census 2011

Further, tribal dominated areas in Andhra Pradesh have been declared as “Scheduled Areas” as specified by the fifth schedule of the constitution. The list of Scheduled Areas in Andhra Pradesh is provided below¹:

- Visakhapatnam Agency area (excluding the areas comprised in the villages of Agency Lakshmipuram, Chidikada, Konkasingi, Kumarapuram, Krishnadevipeta, Pichigantikothagudem, Golugondapeta, Gunupudi, Gummudukonda, Sarabhupalapatnam, Vadurupalli, Pedajaggampeta)
- Sarabhupathi Agraharam, Ramachandrarajupeta Agraharam, and Kondavatipudi Agraharam in Visakhapatnam district.
- East Godwari Agency area (excluding the area comprised in the village of Ramachandrapuram including its hamlet Purushothapatnam in the East Godavari district)
- West Godawari Agency area in West Godavari district.
- Data includes the Submergence of Sch. Villages of 7 mandals from Khamman district to AP State (as per Reorganization Act, 2014):
- Nellipapaka, Kunavaram, Chintoor and V.R.Puram in East Godavari district and Burgampad, Kukunoor and Valaipadu in West Godavari district.

Scheduled Tribes are amongst the most marginalized and vulnerable segments of the society. Literacy rate among the males and females among Scheduled Tribes at the state level is respectively 47.66% and 26.11%. The aggregate percentage of literacy rate for schedule tribes is around 37% which is significantly lower than literacy rate of 67.35% at the state level. The STs have registered a sex ratio of 1009 which is higher than the state average (997). Therefore, this document has been developed to manage and mitigate the possible project impacts to the Scheduled Tribes. The next section provides the objectives of this document.

As discussed earlier, this TPPF would be applicable only for the project interventions that may be undertaken in the scheduled areas and may impact the tribal populations.

¹ <http://aptribes.gov.in/pdfs/table9.pdf>

Objectives and Policies

The objectives of the TPPF are to ensure that if indigenous peoples (referred to as tribal in India) are affected by a project/scheme, they:

- i. are adequately and fully consulted;
- ii. receive benefits and compensation equal to that of the mainstream population;
- iii. are provided with special assistance as per laws and policies because of their vulnerabilities vis-à-vis the mainstream population; and
- iv. receive adequate protection against project adverse impacts on their culture identities.

There are several policies which provide a legal framework for ensuring dedicated attention to the tribals as well as drawing measures to ensure effective social management. The relevant policies are provided in the section below.

Policy and Legal Framework

Government of India has framed many policies and laws to safeguard the interest of the Scheduled tribes. Article 366(25) of the Indian constitution refers to Scheduled Tribes (STs) as those communities who are scheduled in accordance with Article 342 of the Constitution. According to Article 342 of the Constitution, STs are the tribes or tribal communities or part of or groups within these tribes and tribal communities which have been declared as such by the President through a public notification. The applicable legal and policy framework is provided below:

Table 7: Policy and Legal Framework

Acts/Rule/Policy	Objective	Applicability to project
5 th Schedule of Constitution (Article 244)	Provides for the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes. Article 244(1) and Article 244 (2) of the constitution of India enables the government to enact separate laws for governance and administration of the tribal areas. In pursuance of these articles, President of India had asked each of the state to identify tribal dominated areas. Areas thus identified by the states were declared as Fifth schedule areas	For sub-projects (transmission lines and towers) passing through Scheduled Areas
73 rd Amendment of Constitution, 1992	Enables participation of Panchayat level institutions in decision-making and supporting preparation and implementation of development schemes.	For any sub-project located in panchayat area
Panchayats (Extension to	The provisions of PESA Act extends the provisions of Part IX of constitution relating to Panchayats to the Scheduled Areas. As per the provisions, every	For approval of any sub-project

Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996	village in Schedule V areas will have Gram Sabha which would approve of the plans, programmes and projects for social and economic development before such plans, programmes and projects are taken up for implementation at village level.	located in Scheduled Areas
The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006	The act recognizes and vests the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who has been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. The act provides a framework for recording forest rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land.	For sub-projects (transmission lines and towers) passing through forest land
The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARRA), 2013	Fair compensation for acquisition of movable assets; Resettlement and economic rehabilitation of displaced population due to involuntary land acquisition.	In cases of involuntary acquisition of land
Andhra Pradesh Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Rules, 2014	<p>These rules have been notified by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 109 of the RFCTLARRA, 2013.</p> <p>As per Chapter V Sections 25, 26 and 27 of the Andhra Pradesh Rules, awards and compensations are in line with the provisions of the RFCTLARRA, 2013. Section 28, further specifies the following that were to be notified by the State Government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The multiplication factor mentioned in RFCTLARRA, 2013 is set at 1.25 for rural areas other than scheduled areas and 1.50 for scheduled (tribal) areas • The one-time grant to artisan, small traders and certain others is set at INR 25,000 • The payment of compensation shall be made expeditiously through account payee cheques / electronic mail transfer 	In cases of involuntary acquisition of land
The Electricity Act, 2003 (With Amendments in 2003 & 2007) and	The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and the Electricity Act, 2003 give the transmission and distribution utilities the authority to place towers, poles and lines on any land as required. However, Section 10 (b) of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, clearly states that land for	For all sub-projects

The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885	the lines and poles (towers) will not be acquired. Further, Section 67 (3) and 68 (5) of the Electricity Act, 2003 require the utilities to minimise damage to property in carrying out their works, and to pay full compensation to all persons interested for any damage sustained by them due to the works carried out.	
Ministry of Power, Guidelines for Payment of Compensation Towards Damages in Regard to Right of Way for Transmission Lines, 2015	These guidelines have been formulated for “determining the compensation towards “damages” as stipulated in Section 67 and 68 of the Electricity Act, 2003 read with Section 10 and 16 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 which will be in <i>addition to the compensation towards normal crop and tree damages</i> ”. However, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has not adopted these guidelines and has its own rules with regards to compensation for Right of Way. As land a State Subject, this is within the powers of the State.	For all sub-projects where transmission lines are supported by a tower base of 66 kV and above
The Andhra Pradesh Forest Act, 1967 and Rules (thereunder)	The Act consolidates and amends the laws relating to protection and management of forests in the state of Andhra Pradesh. It lays down guidelines to constitute any land as reserved forest and protected forest, and guidelines for preservation of private forests. The act also provides rules for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Timber and other forest produce in transit or possession b) Possession of Sandalwood c) Collection of drift and stranded timber 	For sub-projects passing through forest land
Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010	Regulations specify general safety precautions pertaining to construction, installation, protection, operation and maintenance of electric supply lines and apparatus including service lines and apparatus on consumer’s premises, switchgear on consumer’s premises, identification of earthed and earthed neutral conductors and position of switches and switch gears thereon, earthed terminal on consumer’s premises, accessibility of bare conductors and placement of danger notices	For all sub-projects
Central Electricity Authority (Safety Requirements for Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Electrical Plants and	These regulations provide safety provisions relating to Owner (utilities) and specifies that owner shall make safety provisions an integral part of work processes to ensure safety of employees including employees of contractor, sub-contractor as well as visitors.	For all sub-projects

Electric lines) Regulations, 2011	The regulations further provide provisions for setting up of safety management system, safety manual, safety officer and safety committee, reporting of accidents, emergency management plan, mock drills and medical facilities	
-----------------------------------	--	--

In addition, to the National and state laws, bank financed projects should also comply with World Bank Operational Policies. The World Bank Policy on indigenous people (IP) is provided below:

Table 8: Applicable World Bank Operational Policies

OP 4.10: Indigenous People	The policy aims to protect the dignity, right and cultural uniqueness of indigenous people, to ensure that they do not suffer due to development and that they receive social and economic benefits. This policy contributes to the Bank's mission of poverty reduction and sustainable development by ensuring that the development process fully respects the dignity, human rights, economies, and cultures of Indigenous Peoples. The Bank provides project financing only where free, prior, and informed consultation results in broad community support to the project by the affected Indigenous Peoples.
Applicability	The policy is triggered if there are indigenous /tribal people in the project area, potential adverse impacts on indigenous people are anticipated and if indigenous people are among the intended beneficiaries.
OP 4.12: Involuntary Resettlement	This policy covers direct economic and social impacts that both result from Bank-assisted investment projects, and are caused by the involuntary taking of land. To avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and, where this is not feasible, assist displaced persons in improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living in real terms relative to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
Applicability	The policy is triggered if there is involuntary acquisition of land for project activities

Thus adequate provisions exists in the country to address the issues related to tribals.

Potential Impacts

This section identifies the potential intended and unintended impacts of the proposed projects on the communities around the project sites. The section further disaggregates the impacts on vulnerable population including farmers, women, Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and minorities. The impact can result from activities throughout the project life-cycle from project design, construction, operations and maintenance to decommissioning stages. The major social impacts of the project are identified below.

Positive impacts

- **Improved and reliable power supply:** Andhra Pradesh is one of the few states in India to provide 100% rural electrification². However, about 18.4%³ of rural households do not have electricity connections in Andhra Pradesh. The proposed project aims to ensure 24x7 power for all. Furthermore, the focus of the activities planned under the project is also to provide power at consistent voltage (at least 220V for household consumption), thereby reducing dependence on other sources of energy.

Replacing LVDS systems by HVDS, as planned under the proposed projects, will ensure that even the last farmer/power pump connected on the power line receives reliable voltage.

- **Energy Conservation:** One of the proposed investments is to replace the existing irrigation pump sets in Andhra Pradesh with energy efficient pump sets which will help conserve electricity.
- **Increased social inclusion:** As per the rural electrification plan of the state of Andhra Pradesh dated July 2011, there are about 11 lakh rural households without an electricity connection in the State of which BPL households constitute 46%⁴. The proposed projects will support the GoAP's effort to reach these un-electrified rural households and bridge urban-rural divide in access to electricity. As per Piyush Goyal, Union Minister of Power, "Electricity consumption is one of the most important indices that decide the development level of a nation. The per capita consumption of electricity in FY 2012-13 was 917 units, which is around 20% of that in China or 5% of the level in USA. The Government of India is committed to improving the quality of life of its citizens through higher electricity consumption. This joint initiative of Government of India and Government of Andhra Pradesh aims to enhance the satisfaction levels of the consumers and improve the quality of life of people through 24x7 power supply. This would lead to

² http://www.cea.nic.in/reports/monthly/dpd_div_rep/village_electrification.pdf

³ www.ap.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/12-AP-Households.pdf

⁴ Rural Electrification Plan of the State of Andhra Pradesh (2011). Energy Department, Gazette Notification

rapid economic development of the state in primary, secondary & tertiary sectors resulting in inclusive development of the State”⁵.

- **Improved quality of life:** One of the planned activities is to install mobile controlled switch on/Switch off mechanism on irrigation pump sets. Currently, the rural feeders receive electricity for around 7 hours every night. Using mobile phones to remotely switching-on/off the pump sets will ensure that farmers do not have to travel to their farms during the night to irrigate the fields, thereby improving their quality of life.

Additionally, access to electricity would reduce the time spent by women on household activities which will entail availability of more time for other activities including caring for their own health.

- **Positive impact for women and girls:** As per the working paper on Energy, Gender and Development of the World Bank 2011, the literature on gender and energy suggests that providing electricity to communities and homes and motive power for tasks considered women’s work can promote gender equality, women’s empowerment, and women’s and girls’ access to education, health care, and employment. Most gender benefits of providing electricity and motive power occur because women tend to spend more time at home, are responsible for household chores that can be carried out more productively with electricity, and because certain tasks that are culturally defined as women’s work can benefit from motive power.⁶
- **Increased economic activity:** As per Mr. Chandrababu Naidu, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, “power sector is a critical infrastructure element required for the smooth functioning of the economy. An efficient, resilient and financially healthy power sector is essential for growth and poverty reduction. The availability of reliable, quality and affordable power helps in the rapid agricultural, industrial and overall economic development of the state”⁷.

The energy deficit in Andhra Pradesh was 17.6% during 2012-13 as against the all India average of 8.7%⁸. To meet the deficit, the power transmission and distribution networks need to be strengthened, in addition to increased generation capacity. The proposed

⁵ Power for All, A joint initiative of Government of India and Government of Andhra Pradesh. Available at: http://powermin.nic.in/upload/pdf/joint_initiative_of_govt_of_india_and_andhrapradesh.pdf

⁶ Kohlin, G., Pattanayak, S., Sills, E., Wilfong, C. (2011), *Energy, Gender and Development: What are the linkages? Where is the Evidence?*, Social Development Papers, A background paper for the World Development Report 2012 on Gender Equality and Development, Paper no. 125.

⁷ Power for All, A joint initiative of Government of India and Government of Andhra Pradesh. Available at: http://powermin.nic.in/upload/pdf/joint_initiative_of_govt_of_india_and_andhrapradesh.pdf

⁸ White paper on power sector in Andhra Pradesh. Available at: http://ap.meeseva.gov.in/DeptPortal/Download-lat/White%20Paper%20on%20AP%20Power%20Sector_V10.pdf

projects aim to strengthen the power system and augment its capacity to meet the future requirement of electricity by the domestic users, commercial and industrial users and for irrigation purposes.

- **Employment creation:** Due to the power deficit, industries in Andhra Pradesh have suffered load shedding of up to 40% of their demand (3 days a week power holiday) in recent years⁹. Due to this, some of the existing industries have shifted their operations from the state¹⁰ resulting in loss of employment. Reliable supply of electricity will attract industry and create industrial jobs.

Additionally, as per, rural electrification plan of the state of Andhra Pradesh dated July 2011, one acre of assured irrigation results in 100 man-days of potential employment¹¹. The proposed HVDS work will ensure reliable electricity supply for agricultural purposes, thereby ensuring assured irrigation and creating employment.

Negative impacts

- **Securing land:** Land is required to undertake various project activities like construction of sub-stations, erection of transmission towers and laying of underground and overhead transmission and distribution lines. Land for the project can be secured in four different ways:
 - (i) Transfer of Government land to utility
 - (ii) Voluntary donation
 - (iii) Purchase of land on willing buyer and willing seller basis on negotiated price
 - (iv) Involuntary acquisition of land

In all the four cases, there might be changes in the land use pattern in case the site identified for the project is currently being used for some other purposes. Specific examples of impact include:

- *Loss of land:* There is loss of land during setting up substations. The land requirement for setting-up substation:

Voltage	Land required Sub-station ¹²
132/33 KV and 220/33 KV	5 acres

⁹ Power for All, A joint initiative of Government of India and Government of Andhra Pradesh. Available at: http://powermin.nic.in/upload/pdf/joint_initiative_of_govt_of_india_and_andhrapradesh.pdf

¹⁰ White paper on power sector in Andhra Pradesh. Available at: http://ap.meeseva.gov.in/DeptPortal/Download-lat/White%20Paper%20on%20AP%20Power%20Sector_V10.pdf

¹¹ Rural Electrification Plan of the State of Andhra Pradesh (2011). Energy Department, Gazette Notification

¹² Reference manuals on construction and operational practices of EHV substations & lines and commercial and load dispatch operations. Available at: <http://www.aptransco.gov.in/transco/images/APTRANSCO-Technical-reference-book-2011-vol-ii.pdf>

33/11KV	0.5 acres
---------	-----------

*As per information received from Utilities

Note: The land for the proposed investments in APTRANSCO has been secured either from the discoms where they have provided extra land in their existing substations to APTRANSCO or government land has been identified. The status of sites for the proposed 12 substations as on 5th May 2016 is provided below:

Method of securing land	No. of substations
Extra land available in existing substations	4
Secured after transfer of payment to government	1
Identified government land – approved	3
Government land Identified – approval in-process	1
Yet to be identified (proposed through transfer of government land)	3

- **It should be noted that as stated earlier, for the proposed transmission and distribution projects no involuntary acquisition is required for securing land and the projects will not result in any physical or economic displacement of people.**
- **Restricted use of land and RoW:** The MoEF guidelines mandate utilities to maintain right of way corridors:

Voltage	Width of RoW* (in meters)
220 KV	35
132 KV	27
33 KV	15
11 KV	7

*Width of Right of Way is as per MoEF guidelines dated May 2014

In the width of the RoW trees are cut or pruned to the extent required for preventing electrical hazards by maintaining the following:

Voltage	Minimum clearance between conductor and trees (in meters)
220 KV	4.6
132 KV	4.0
33 KV	2.8
11 KV	2.6

- **Change in land use:** Sometimes government land is also leased out for some other activity. That land has to be reclaimed for construction of sub-stations and towers. In cases where private land is secured, the land will no longer be available for activities like agriculture and horticulture.

Additionally, in some instances land may be in-use for housing, schools and hospitals.

- *Reduction in value of farm land:* There is a decrease in value of land around the substations. As an instance, the value of land around the substation in Nellore decreased from INR 10-12 lakhs per acre to INR 4-5 lakhs per acre.

- **Impact on community health and safety:** The communities close to transmission and distribution lines face health and safety concerns. The safety concerns for Electric Power Transmission and Distribution are highlighted below:

- *Exposure to electric and magnetic fields (EMF):* Electric and magnetic fields are produced by voltage and current respectively. Although there is public and scientific concern over the potential health effects associated with EMF, there is no empirical data demonstrating adverse health effects from exposure to typical EMF levels from power transmission lines and equipment.¹³
- *Exposure to hazardous material:* Communities and people in close vicinity of the transmission and distribution equipment like transformers are at risk of exposure to insulating oils and gases like Polychlorinated Biphenyls [PCB] and Sulfur Hexafluoride [SF6] in addition to the pesticides used for clearing vegetation in the right of way corridor.
- *Noise:* Transformers and high voltage power lines create buzzing or humming sound, which can be a nuisance. However, the noise produced by power lines or transformers do not cause any known health risk.¹⁴
- *Electric shocks and electrocution:* The electric voltage higher than 11kV pose serious threat of electrocution to humans, transmission lines carry very high voltages to the tune of 220kV (and 132kV) and can be fatal. Furthermore, electric charge can travel through induction and hence poses threat to high rise structures, even when they are not in direct contact with live wire.
- *Electromagnetic Interference:* The overhead transmission and distribution lines might create interference with radio and cell phone signals through mutual induction.

- **Impact on Workers / employees health and safety:** The workers and employees face health and safety concerns as highlighted below:

- *Live power lines:* Field staff such as linemen are exposed to the threat of electric shock and electrocution from contact with live wires during the construction, operation and maintenance activities.

¹³ IFC's Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for Electric Power Transmission and Distribution. Available at: <http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/554e8d80488658e4b76af76a6515bb18/Final+-+General+EHS+Guidelines.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>

¹⁴ IFC's Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for Electric Power Transmission and Distribution. Available at: <http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/554e8d80488658e4b76af76a6515bb18/Final+-+General+EHS+Guidelines.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>

- *Working at height:* Workers and field staff are at risk of falling from heights while working at elevation during the construction, operation and maintenance activities.
- *Electric and magnetic fields:* Electric utility workers typically have a higher exposure to EMF than the general public due to working in proximity to electric power lines.¹⁵ Some studies have suggested a possible association between occupational exposure to EMF and cancer indicating there is evidence to warrant limited concern
- *Exposure to chemicals:* Workers are at risk of exposure to chemicals during handling of pesticides used for right-of-way maintenance and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) in transformer oil and other electrical components.

- **Impact on vulnerable populations**

- *Women:* The proposed investments could increase the security risk for women specifically during the construction phase when there will be an increased movement of strangers in the area and also due to the blockage of access roads. The Gender Action Plan annexed with this document provides a detailed mapping of potential positive and negative impacts on women and girls.
- *Tribal population:* The impacts of the proposed investments on tribal population are of a similar nature to those identified for the rest of population in this document. However the extent of the impacts may vary owing to the socio-economic position of tribal persons in villages. The tribal population living in protected and reserved forest areas is at a heightened risk because of dependence of their livelihoods on forest resources like trees, which may be cut or pruned to undertake project activities.
- *Scheduled Castes and Minorities:* The impacts of the proposed investments on minorities and SCs are of a similar nature to those identified for the rest of population in this document. However, the extent of the impacts may vary owing to the vulnerable socio-economic position of these communities.
- *Farmers:* Crops and trees are may be damaged during the construction phase and also for the maintenance of the RoW. Also, the value of agricultural land may decrease if it is in the immediate proximity of sub-stations or has transmission towers on it. This poses a serious economic cost and livelihood loss for small and marginal farmers (land holding less than 5 acres).
- **Cultural Heritage:** One of the activities in the proposed investments is to convert overhead lines to under-ground lines near sites of cultural, heritage and religious importance. Damage could potentially be caused to the sites during the construction,

¹⁵ IFC's Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for Electric Power Transmission and Distribution. Available at: <http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/554e8d80488658e4b76af76a6515bb18/Final+-+General+EHS+Guidelines.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>

operations and maintenance phases while digging up for laying and maintaining underground cables.

- **Interference with communication channels:** The electrical interference with railway, defence and telecommunication lines and signals due to mutual induction poses the risk of disruption to noise-free communication for these critical establishments.

Impact Mitigation

Securing land

Land is required for construction of transmission and distribution substations and erecting transmission towers and distribution poles. Land secured for construction of substations is no longer accessible to the existing owner and hence in such cases ownership is transferred from the existing owner to the respective utility. There are four ways in which land can be secured; these are:

- (i) Transfer of Government land to utility
- (ii) Voluntary donation
- (iii) Purchase of land on willing buyer and willing seller basis on negotiated price
- (iv) Involuntary acquisition of land

In order to **avoid** the loss of private / communal lands or agriculture and forest lands, the transmission and distribution utilities will endeavor, wherever possible, to secure Government land for their projects and avoid private or communal lands, even if this requires realignment of the proposed route. Only in rare cases that Government land is not available will other methods of securing land be pursued. Further, only the minimal amount of land required for substations will be allotted. The following steps are to be followed depending on the method of securing land:

- (i) **Transfer of Government land:** The Andhra Pradesh Land Allotment Policy (G.O. Ms. No. 571 issued 14.09.2012) prescribes that **only waste lands will be allotted** and environmentally sensitive / fragile areas such as tank beds, river, beds, hillocks with afforestation shall not be allotted. Similarly, **lands assigned to poor people for agriculture purpose should not be resumed** for other purposes, and if it is unavoidable then the assignees should be provided with alternate land in addition to rehabilitation. In all cases, a **NOC from the Urban Local Body, Urban Development Authority, or Department for Town and Country Planning (DT&CP) is required** before any allotment is made. The allotted land may be given free of cost or on payment basis. When land is allotted on payment basis, the **cost of the land will be determined as per market value recommended by the Collector** and the A.P. Land Management Authority (APLMA). APLMA will also ensure that only the minimum amount of land needed is allotted and the allotted land is used only for the stated purpose.
- (ii) **Voluntary donation:** In the case of voluntary donation of land, there should not be any undue pressure on the land owner / user(s) to transfer ownership of their land. Apart from this following shall also be ensured:
 - a. The donation will not cause significant impacts on the livelihood of the donor
 - b. The donor fully understands the value of their donated land

- c. The donation will not cause any economical or physical displacement of the current land users
- d. The land donations does not come from coercion or asymmetrical power relation between the land owner and the government
- e. The land in question must be free of squatters, encroachers, or other claims or encumbrances.
- f. Verification of the voluntary nature of land donations must be obtained from each of the persons donating land.
- g. In case of any loss of income or physical displacement is envisaged, verification of voluntary acceptance of mitigation measures must be obtained from those expected to be adversely affected.
- h. Subsequently title of land shall be transferred in the name of the utility.

(iii) **Purchase of land on willing buyer and willing seller basis on negotiated price:**

When land is purchased from a willing seller, the utility shall ensure:

- a. Consultation with the affected person has to be carried out and documented.
- b. All negotiations have to be carried out in a transparent manner
- c. That land owners are aware of the basis on which compensation is calculated
- d. The land in question must be free of squatters, encroachers, or other claims or encumbrances.
- e. Subsequently title of land shall be transferred in the name of the utility.

(iv) **Involuntary acquisition of land:** Involuntary acquisition of land will be the last resort and be undertaken only in the case of non-availability of Government lands in the area. In the case of involuntary acquisition, the provisions of RFCTLARRA, 2013 and the A.P. RFCTLARRR, 2014 shall be applicable. The land acquisition and resettlement policy is provided in the section below.

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy

Whenever after initial screening it is found that some land belonging to tribal community/ communities is to be involuntary acquired for setting up of a substation, it is required to demonstrate/substantiate that such acquisition is done only as a last resort by completing the technical investigation including assessment of alternatives and detailed surveys. The detailed report along with land requirement is submitted to the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) for further processing as per provisions of RFCTLARRA, 2013. GoAP then initiates a SIA through an Independent Agency with a project specific terms of reference. The SIA agency shall first consult the concerned Panchayat, Municipality, District/Village Council at village level or ward level in the affected area to carry out SIA study. SIA shall assess the purpose of acquisition and estimate the affected families, gender, social group carry out analysis regarding impact on community properties, assets and infrastructure particularly roads, public transport, drainage, sanitation, sources of drinking water, sources of water for cattle, community ponds grazing land, plantations, public utilities electricity

supply and health care facilities. The SIA agency shall also prepare a Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP) listing ameliorative measures required for addressing the likely impact vis-à-vis intended benefit of the project. The SIA report and SIMP shall be subject to public hearing in the affected area after giving adequate publicity for the venue, time etc to ascertain the views of affected families/communities which shall be included in the SIA. The final SIA report shall be published including its translation in local language and shall also be made available to Panchyats, District/Village Councils & Deputy Collector/District Magistrate office for wider circulation. Detailing of the same is provided below:

- i. the prior consent of the concerned Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level in Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, shall be obtained in all cases of land acquisition in such areas, before issue of a notification under this Act, or any other Central Act or a State Act for the time being in force.
- ii. Provided that the consent of the Panchayats shall be obtained in cases where the Gram Sabha does not exist or has not been constituted.
- iii. In the case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a Requiring Body which involves involuntary displacement of the Scheduled Tribes, a Tribal People Development Plan (TPDP) shall be prepared in such a form as may be prescribed. Laying down the details of procedure for settling land rights due, but not settled and restoring titles of the Scheduled Tribes on the alienated land by undertaking a special drive together with land acquisition.
- iv. TPDP also contain a program for development of alternate fuel, fodder and non-timber forest produce resources on non-forest lands within a period of five years sufficient to meet the requirements of tribal communities.
- v. In the case of land being acquired from the members of the Scheduled Tribes, at least one-third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families initially as first instalment and the rest shall be paid after taking over of the possession of the land.
- vi. The affected families of' the Scheduled Tribes shall be resettled preferably in the same Scheduled Area in a compact block so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity.
- vii. The resettlement areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes shall get land, to such extent as may be decided by the appropriate Government free of cost for community and social gatherings.
- viii. Any alienation of tribal lands or lands belonging to members of the Scheduled Tribes in disregard of the laws and regulations for the time being in force shall be treated as Null and void. In the case of acquisition of such lands, the rehabilitation and resettlement benefits shall be made available to the original tribal land owners
- ix. The affected Scheduled Tribes having fishing rights in a river or pond or dam in the affected area shall be given fishing rights in the reservoir area of the irrigation or hydel projects.
- x. Where the affected families belonging to the Scheduled Tribes are relocated outside of the district, then they shall be paid an additional 25% rehabilitation and resettlement benefits to which they are entitled in monetary terms along with a onetime entitlement of Rs. 50,000/-.

- xi. All benefits, including the reservation benefits available to the Scheduled Tribes in the affected areas shall continue in the resettlement area.
- xii. Whenever the affected families belonging to the Scheduled Tribes who are residing in the Scheduled Areas referred to in the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution are relocated outside those areas, than, all the statutory safeguards, entitlements and benefits being enjoyed by them under this Act shall be extended to the area to which they are resettled regardless of whether the resettlement area is a scheduled Area referred to in the said Fifth Schedule or not.
- xiii. Where the community rights have been settled under the provisions of the Scheduled 'tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. The same shall be quantified in monetary amount and be paid to the individual conceded who has been displaced.

Special provisions of the RFCTLARRA, 2013 as applicable to the land acquisition in Tribal/Scheduled Areas are provided below:

Table 9: Process to acquire Tribal Land as per RFCTLARRA, 2013

S.No	Aspects	Actions	Special provisions for tribal/scheduled areas
1	Preliminary Investigation for determination of Social Impact and public purpose.	Notification for the commencement of Social Impact assessment study to be made available in local language to concerned Panchayat/Municipality and to offices of district collector/subdivisional magistrate/tehsil (hereinafter referred to as local bodies)	As far as possible, no acquisition of land shall be made in the Scheduled Areas Where such acquisition does take place it shall be done only as a demonstrable last resort
		Consultation with the concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be and carry out a social impact assessment (SIA) study	Land for traditional tribal institutions and burial and cremation grounds taken into consideration while conducting the SIA
		SIA study to be made public in manner specified in the Act	
		Preparation of Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)	In case of a project involving land acquisition /involuntary displacement of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes Families, a Development Plan shall be prepared laying down the details of procedure for settling land rights due but not settled and restoring titles of the scheduled Tribes as well as the Scheduled Castes on the alienated land by undertaking a

			<p>special drive together with land acquisition</p> <p>b) The Development Plan shall also contain a programme for development of alternate fuel, fodder and non-timber forest produce resources on non-forest lands within a period of five years sufficient to meet the requirements of tribal communities as well as the Scheduled Castes.</p>
		Public hearing for Social Impact Assessment (when prepared under section-4 of the act)	
2	Appraisal of SIA by expert group	SIA report is evaluated by an independent multi-disciplinary Expert Group, as may be constituted by appropriate Govt.	
		Recommendations of the expert group made available to the local bodies and in the affected areas in local language	
		The appropriate govt. would recommend the such area for acquisition after examining the expert group report (and report from the collector if any)	
3	Publication of preliminary notification	Notification (hereinafter referred to as preliminary notification) to that effect along with details of the land to be acquired in rural and urban areas shall be published (Notification to be issued within 12 months from DoA of SIA)	In case of acquisition or alienation of any land in the Scheduled Areas, the prior consent of the concerned Gram Sabha or the Panchayats or the ITDA, at the appropriate level in Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, as the case may be, shall be obtained. In all cases of land acquisition in such areas, including acquisition in case of urgency, before issue of a notification under this Act, or any other Central Act or a State Act for the time being in force.
		Immediately after issuance of the notification, the concerned Gram Sabhas at the village level, municipalities in case of municipal areas and the ITDA in case of the areas referred to	

		in the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, shall be informed of the contents of the notification issued under the said sub-section in all cases of land acquisition at a meeting called especially for this purpose.	
		After issuance of notice, the Collector shall, before the issue of a declaration under section 19, undertake and complete the exercise of updating of land records as prescribed within a period of two months.	
		Preliminary survey of land	
		Payment for damage (if any) during survey	
4.	Preparation of Rehabilitation And Resettlement Scheme by the Administrator	Upon the publication of the preliminary notification by the Collector, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall conduct a survey and undertake a census of the affected families	
		The Administrator shall, based on the survey and census prepare a draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme (including time limit)	<p>The affected families of the Scheduled Tribes shall be resettled preferably in the same Scheduled Area in a compact block so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity.</p> <p>The resettlement areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall get land, to such extent as may be decided by the appropriate Government free of cost for community and social gatherings.</p> <p>The affected Scheduled Tribes, other traditional forest dwellers and the Scheduled Castes having fishing rights in a river or pond or dam in the affected area shall be given fishing rights in the reservoir area of the irrigation or hydel projects.</p>
		The draft Rehabilitation and	

		Resettlement scheme referred to in sub-section (2) shall be made known locally by wide publicity in the affected area and discussed in the concerned Gram Sabhas or Municipalities	
		A public hearing shall be conducted in such manner as may be prescribed, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing at the affected area:	Provided further that the consultation with the Gram Sabha in Scheduled Areas shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996.
		The Administrator shall, on completion of public hearing submit the draft Scheme for Rehabilitation and Resettlement along with a specific report on the claims and objections raised in the public hearing to the Collector.	
		The Collector shall review the draft Scheme submitted by the Administrator with the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee at the Rehabilitation project level constituted under section 45.	
		The Collector shall submit the draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme with his suggestions to the Commissioner Rehabilitation and Resettlement for approval of the Scheme.	
		Approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made public	
		Publication of declaration and summary of Rehabilitation and Resettlement.	
5	Land to be marked out, measured and Planned including marking of specific areas	The Collector shall thereupon cause the land to be marked out and measured, and a plan to be made of the same.	
6	Notice to persons interested and making of statements	The Collector to publish the public notice on his website and cause public notice to be given at convenient places, to stating that the Government	

		intends to take possession of the land, and that claims to compensations and rehabilitation and resettlement for all interests in such land may be made to him	
		The collector may require a statement containing the name of every person possessing any interest in the land and nature of interest for three years preceding the date of statement	
7.	Enquiry and land acquisition award by Collector	The Collector shall proceed to enquire into the objections (if any) which any person interested has stated	
		The Collector shall make an award within a period of twelve months from the date of publication of the declaration under section 19	
8.	Determination of amount of compensation	Determination of market value of the land by the collector	In case of land being acquired from members of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, at least one-third of the compensation amount due shall be paid to the affected families initially as first instalment and the rest shall be paid after taking over of the possession of the land.
		The market value is multiplied by a factor as described in the first schedule of the Act	
		Determination of value of things attached to land or building	
		Determination of value of things attached to land or building	
9.	Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award for affected families	The Collector shall pass Rehabilitation and Resettlement Awards for each affected family in terms of the entitlements provided in the Second Schedule	Where the affected families belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are relocated outside of the district, then, they shall be paid an additional twenty-five per cent R&R benefits to which they are entitled in monetary terms along with a one-time entitlement of fifty thousand rupees.

			Where the community rights have been settled under the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, the same shall be quantified in monetary amount and be paid to the individual concerned who has been displaced due to the acquisition of land in proportion with his share in such community rights.
		Provision of infrastructural amenities in resettlement area	All benefits, including the reservation benefits available to the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes in the affected areas shall continue in the resettlement area b) Whenever the affected families belonging to the Scheduled Tribes who are residing in the Scheduled Areas referred to in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution are relocated outside those areas, than, all the statutory safeguards. Entitlements and benefits being enjoyed by them under this Act shall be extended to the area to which they are resettled regardless of whether the resettlement area is a tribal area referred to in the said Sixth Schedule or not.

Adapted from Environment and Social Policy and Procedures Framework (ESPPF) prepared for Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Limited (AEGCL) and Assam Power Distribution Company Limited (APDCL). Document no. AEGCL/APDCL/Final-ESPPF/2015

Following entitlement matrix shall be the basis for providing compensation and compatible R&R measures for tribal peoples:

A. Comprehensive Compensation Package	
Eligibility for Entitlement	Provisions
<p><u>Affected family.</u></p> <p>Affected family is defined as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired; or • A family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, share-croppers or artisans or who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land; or • The Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights recognized under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 due to acquisition of land or • Family whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is dependent on forests or water bodies and includes gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk and boatmen and such livelihood is affected due to acquisition of land; or • A member of the family who has been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition; or • A family residing on any land in urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land or whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is affected by the acquisition of such land 	<p><u>Determination of Compensation:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Determine market value of land: Whichever of the following is higher: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1889 or • The average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest vicinity; or • Consented amount of compensation as agreed in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public private partnership project 2. Multiplier** (Factor by which market value is multiplied) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of rural areas (other than Scheduled Areas) a multiplication factor of 1.25 will be applied • <i>In case of Scheduled (Tribal) Areas, a multiplication factor of 1.50 will be applied</i> • In case of urban areas, a multiplication factor of 1.00 will be applied 3. Value of asset attached to land: Building/Trees/Wells/Crop etc. as valued by relevant govt. authority 4. Solatium: 100% of total compensation <p>Total Compensation = Market value of land mentioned against (1) X relevant multiplier (2) + Value of assets (3) + Soaltium (4)</p> <p>(**)As determined by Government of Andhra Pradesh</p>

B. R&R Package		
S.No	Elements of R&R Entitlements	Provisions
1.	Provision of housing units in case of displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a house is lost in rural areas, a constructed house shall be provided as per Indira Awas Yojana specifications; or if the family opts not to take the house, the equivalent cost of the house may be offered instead • If a house is lost in urban areas, a constructed house shall be provided, which will be no less than 50 sq mts in plinth area; or if the family opts not to take the house offered, it shall get a one-time financial assistance for house construction which shall not be less than INR 1,50,000 / - • These benefits shall also be extended to any affected family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the area continuously for not less than three years preceding the date of notification of the affected area <p>No family shall be given more than one house</p>
2.	Choice of Annuity or Employment	<p>The Appropriate Government shall provide the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where jobs are created through the project, after providing suitable training and skill development, the Appropriate Government shall make provision for employment to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange a job in such other project as maybe required. The wages for the job shall not be less than the minimum wages provided for in any law for the time being in force <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Onetime payment of INR 5,00,000 / - per affected family <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annuity policies that shall pay not less than INR 2,000 per month per family for twenty years, with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers
3.	Subsistence grant for displaced families for a period of one year	Each affected family which is displaced from the land acquired shall be given a monthly

		subsistence allowance equivalent to INR 3,000 per month for a period of year from the date of award
4.	Transportation cost for displaced families	Each affected family which is displaced shall get a onetime financial assistance of INR 50,000 /- as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle
5.	Cattle shed / petty shops cost	Each affected family having cattle or having a petty shop shall get onetime financial assistance of such amount as the Appropriate Government may specify subject to a minimum of INR 25,000 /- for the construction of cattle shed or petty shop
6.	Onetime grant to artisan, small traders and certain others	Each affected family of an artisan, small trader or self-employed person or an affected family which owned non-agricultural land or commercial, industrial or institutional structure in the affected area, shall get a one-time financial assistance of INR 25,000 /-
7.	Onetime resettlement allowance	Each affected family shall be give a onetime Resettlement Allowance of INR 50,000 /-
8.	Stamp duty and registration fee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The stamp duty and any other fees payable for registration of the land or house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by the requiring body • The land for house allotted to the affected family shall be free from all encumbrances • The land or house allotted may be in the joint names of wife and husband of the affected family
<p>Special provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes</p> <p>In addition to the R&R package, SC/ST families <i>will be entitled to the following additional benefits:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One time financial assistance of INR 50,000 /- per family • Families settled outside the district shall be entitled to an additional 25% R&R benefits • Payment of one third of the compensation amount at very outset • Preference in relocation and resettlement in area in same compact block • Free land for community and social gatherings • In case of displacement, a <i>Development Plan is to be prepared</i> • Continuation of reservation and other Schedule V area benefits from displaced area to resettlement area 		

Right of Way

Unlike in case of substations, for the construction of transmission towers / distribution poles and the transmission / distributions lines, ownership of the land remains with the existing owner and is not transferred to the requesting body. The Electricity Act 2003, provides utilities with powers under the Telegraph Act 1885 which in turn states that **land for the lines and poles (towers) will not be acquired**. The utility will have the right of user only in the property under, over, along, across in or upon which the lines and poles / towers are placed.

Further affected families will receive compensation for temporary damage as well as for the land under the tower footing. Thus the compensations are made for following:

- Land under the tower footing
- Damage to trees
- Damage to crops
- Damage to constructed structure

The process to calculate compensation to be paid for transmission projects is provided below:

- Compensation towards temporary crop and tree damage will be paid as stipulated in the Electricity Act 2003 and Telegraph Act 1885. The value of compensation for fruit bearing trees is determined by the horticulture department and this is revised from time to time. The value of compensation for crop damage is determined by the agriculture officer and is determined on a case by case basis
- Over and above the normal crop and tree damage, the land owner is compensated for the land taken up by the tower base. The value of compensation is determined by the District Collector and is set on the basis of voltage. The compensation is determined separately for each zone.
 - **In the Kadapa Zone** (comprising of Ananthapur, Kadapa, Kurnool, Chittoor) compensation for 132 kV towers is INR 55,000 per tower and for 220 kV towers compensation is INR 99,500 per tower.
 - **In the Vishakhapatnam Zone**
 - Vizanagaram, Visakhapatnam- compensation for 132 kV towers is INR 55,000 and for 220 kV towers compensation is INR 99,500 per tower
 - Sirakulam, East Godavari, West Godavari- compensation for 132 kV towers is INR 43,900 and for 220 kV compensation is INR 79,600 per tower
 - **In the Vijayawada Zone** (comprising of Krishna, Guntur, Prakasham, Nellore) compensation for 132 kV towers is INR 55,000 and for 220 kV towers compensation is INR 99,500 per tower
- As of now, RoW compensation is not paid for corridor. Govt. of AP and APTRANSCO are yet to decide on payment of RoW compensation for corridor.

Consultation and Participation

The World Bank OP 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples too emphasizes “a process of free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected tribal People’s communities at each stage of the project, and particularly during project preparation, to fully identify their views and ascertain their broad community support for the project. To ensure peoples participation in the planning phase and aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems various sections of project affected persons and other stakeholders were and will be engaged in consultations throughout the project planning and implementation stages. In this project, however, it will go beyond consultations, as it is mandatory for the project to seek consent for all plans (including Social Impact Management Plan, SIMP and Compensatory Plan for Temporary, CPTD) from the Tribal Councils/Gram Sabha.

Public participation, consultation and information dissemination begins with initial phases of project preparation. Public consultation activities and information dissemination to PAPs and local authorities continues as the project preparation activities proceed in a project. Through respective local governments and civil society, PAPs are regularly provided with information on the project and the resettlement process prior to and during the project preparation and implementation stages. Information dissemination and consultations shall be a continuous process during preparation, implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation. The information dissemination and consultation with PAPs shall include but not be limited to the following:

- (i) project description and its likely impacts,
- (ii) objective of the surveys;
- (iii) entitlement provisions for different impacts;
- (iv) Mechanisms and procedures for public participation and consultation;
- (v) Resettlement options;
- (vi) Grievance redress mechanisms and procedures;
- (vii) Tentative implementation schedule;
- (viii) Role and responsibilities of different actors;
- (ix) Preferences for mode of compensating for affected fixed assets; and
- (x) Household consultations for skill improvement training, use of compensation amount and livelihood restoration.

A detailed consultation and communication procedure shall be used for each subproject as part of the TPP. Some of the methods that can be used for the purpose of communication will include provisions of information boards, pamphlets distribution, wall paintings, drum beating, organizing meetings with key informants and village committees and opinion gathering through post cards, phones and Short Messaging services (SMSes). The GRM as

established for this project shall also be applicable without any discrimination for TPPF. The following information shall be included in the TPP:

- Description followed by analysis of the social structure of the population;
- Inventory of the resources and analysis of the sources of income of the population;
- Information about the systems of production practiced by tribals;
- Relationship of tribal groups to the proposed project;
- Examination of land tenure issues including lands under customary rule and assurance of continued use of these resources by the groups involved;
- Strategy for local participation including mechanisms defined with the assistance and in consultation with tribal peoples for their participation in decision making process throughout project planning, implementation and evaluation cycle;
- Summary of Public Consultation process;
- Identification of development interventions or mitigation activities including measures to enhance tribal participation in the activities proposed under the project;
- An implementation schedule with benchmarks to assess progress;
- Monitoring and evaluation, including specific indicators;
- Detailed cost estimates/budget and financing plan and sources of funds for the TPDP covering planned activities;
- Organisation support/ institutional capacity like the government institutions responsible for tribal development; and
- Maps

In the scheduled areas, as per the national / state legislation, project will go beyond consultations, into consent for all plans from the tribal institutions.

Disclosure

The final TPPF and TPP have been translated into local language and made available to the general public. The plan has been translated into local language and made available to the project affected people through the following means:

Following mechanisms have been followed for disclosure:

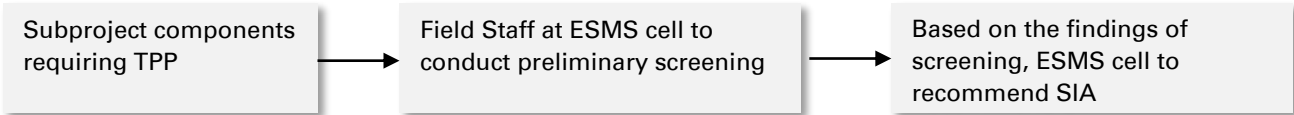
- Uploading on the website of each of the three utility companies;
- A copy of the documents made available at panchayat, municipal corporation and Integrated Development Agency offices
- A copy of the documents made available at the local offices of the utilities
- A copy of the documents made available at the offices of any NGO and informal group working in the project area

Implementation and Institutional Arrangements

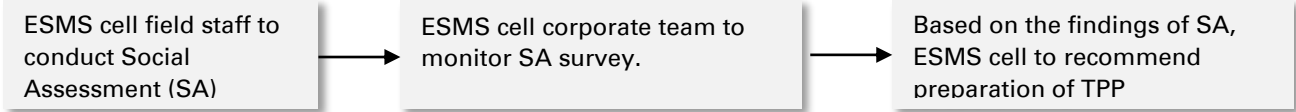
The implementing agencies (utilities) will have overall coordination, implementation and financing responsibilities. The implementing agencies will formulate, implement and monitor the TPP through the environment and social systems (ESMS) cell within the project implementation unit. Since the tribal issues are sensitive, the ESMS cell will ensure that a social specialist or consultant or designated official responsible for TPP has knowledge and experience of working among the tribal groups.

Flow of activities to design and implement TPP

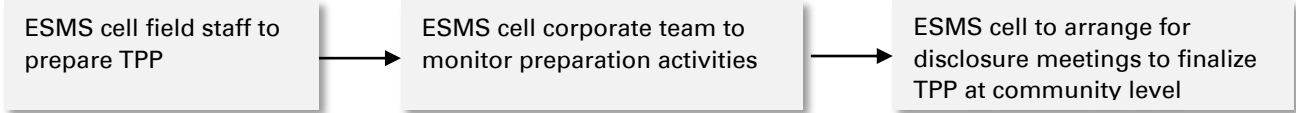
A. Preliminary Screening



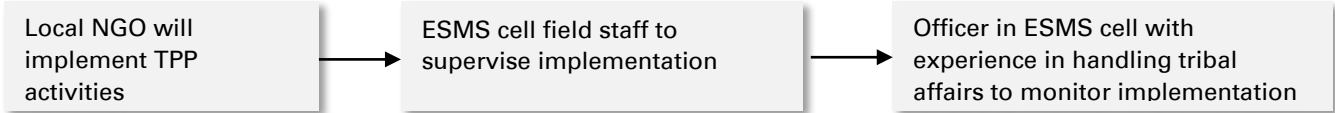
B. Social Impact Assessment (SIA)



C. Preparation of TPP



D. Implementation of TPP



Monitoring and Grievance Redressal Mechanism

The budgetary implications and monitoring mechanism for activities identified in TPP are provided below:

- Each Tribal Development Plan (TPP) will have its own budget. The implementing agencies (power utilities in this case) will provide sufficient resources to formulate TPP for each sub-project which impacts Scheduled Tribes. A detailed budget will be prepared by the social and environment cell within the project implementation unit, after taking into account all activities associated with formulation and implementation of TPP.
- The ESMS cell will be responsible to implement and monitor all the activities specified in this document with support from the field staff of the utilities (AE and ADE).
- For projects with significant adverse impacts¹⁶ on Scheduled Tribes, participatory monitoring mechanism will be established involving the staff of project implementation unit, people from social and environment cell within implementation unit, representatives of affected Scheduled tribes and local community.
- The implementation of TPP will be monitored regularly and periodic monitoring reports will be submitted to World Bank. The monitoring reports will be prepared by social and environment cell.
- The implementing agency can hire an external expert agency/individual or an NGO to formulate and implement TPP and/or to monitor the implementation of TPP.
- The costs of monitoring requirement will be reflected in project budgets.

Grievance Redressal Mechanism

Apart from the project Grievance Redressal Mechanism (GRM) established by the utilities a multilevel grievance redress mechanism will be established for TPP implementation.

- The first level of grievances will be resolved by the contractors and field staff (AE,ADE) under the supervision of Divisional Engineer (DE) immediately through on-site consultations
- If grievance is not addressed at field level, it will be escalated to the appropriate officer in the ESMS cell
- Grievances of immediate and urgent nature should be resolved at ESMS cell level within 15 days of the registration of grievance
- Major grievances that cannot be resolved ESMS cell level will be forwarded to the coordination committee consisting of the Project Officer from Integrated Tribal Agency (ITDA)¹⁷, the DE of the utility, District collector and one expert in tribal affairs

¹⁶ Involves displacement of Tribal people, affects their association to land or threatens their cultural identity

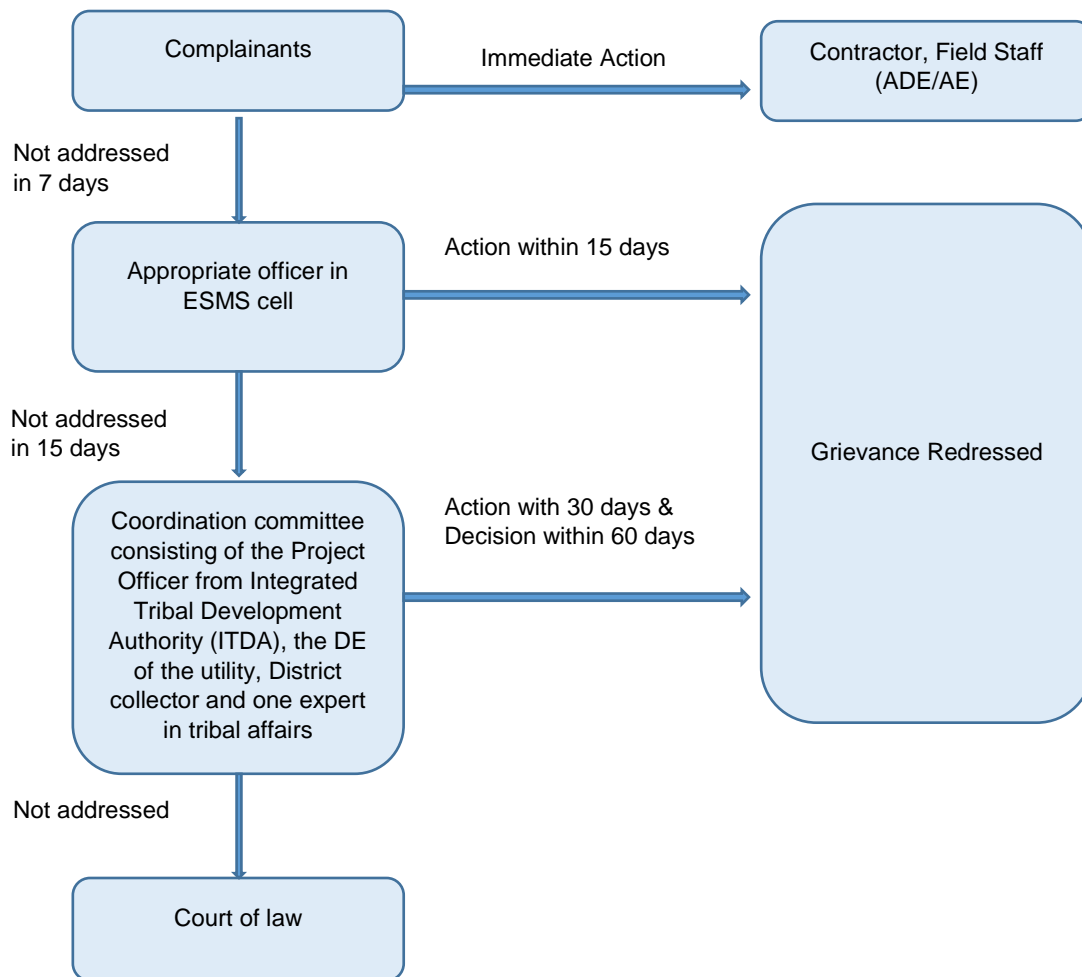
¹⁷ Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) were conceived during fifth five year plan in India (and have continued ever since) to delineate projects for welfare of tribal population. Andhra Pradesh has opted for "Agency" model under the Registration of Societies Act and the ITDP are called Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDA) in the state.

- In case, complainant is not satisfied by the resolution provided, he or she is entitled for approaching the judiciary.

The grievance redressal process is provided in the Figure 1.

Budget. Adequate budget provisions will be made towards managing social aspects. To ensure the same, this would form a part of the investment proposal itself. All social management proposals including budget will be subject to review and clearance by the World Bank.

Figure 1: Grievance Redressal Process



Annexure 1: Fifth Scheduled Areas

Fifth Schedule, Scheduled Areas and Tribal Advisory Council in India: Schedules areas are those areas which are treated differently from other areas in a state in the sense that whole of the administrative machinery operating in the state is not extended to these areas and the Central Government has somewhat greater responsibility for these Areas.

The Scheduled areas can be established under Article 244 and 5th Schedule of the Constitution in any state except Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

Declaration of scheduled areas: The scheduled areas can be declared by order of the President. Also, the President at any time can order that the whole or part of a schedule area ceases to be a scheduled area. Thus, the President of India has the power to declare an area as scheduled area and also the power to declare a scheduled area to be ceased to be known as scheduled area. Further, the President can also by order alter the boundaries of the scheduled areas. However, to change the boundary of a scheduled area, the president is required to consult the Governor of the state in which the area is located. No separate law / act is needed to establish, change boundaries or discontinue a scheduled area.

Criteria for scheduled areas: The Constitution does not mention any specific criteria for establishing the Scheduled Areas. However, since they are established for protection of the tribals and aboriginals, the most basic criteria is preponderance of tribal population in those areas. Further, underdevelopment and a marked disparity in economic standard of the people are also criteria. They embody principles followed in “Excluded” and ‘Partially-Excluded Areas’ under the Government of India Act 1935; Schedule ‘B’ of recommendations of the Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas Sub Committee of Constituent Assembly and Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission 1961.

Objective: The key objective is to provide protection to the tribals living in the Scheduled Areas from alienation of their lands and natural resources to non-tribals.

Report of Governor: In these areas, the Governor has been given plenary powers as far as their administration is concerned. The executive power of the Union extends to the giving of directions to the State as to the administration of these areas. Governor of these states need make report to the President annually or as needed by President regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas in that State.

Tribal Advisory Council: To take care of the welfare of the scheduled tribes, a Tribal Advisory Council is constituted in each state with a scheduled area.

- This Tribal Advisory Council will be made of maximum 20 members out of which the three-fourth will be Scheduled Tribes MLAs in the state.

- It advises the Governor on matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State. The number of members of these councils, mode of their appointment, appointment of the chairman, officers and servants of these councils, conduct of its meeting and general business are controlled by the Governor of the state in question”.
- Governor also can make a notification that that any particular Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State shall not apply to a Scheduled Area or any part thereof in the State or shall apply to a Scheduled Area or any part thereof in the State. Governor can also make rules for the better management of peace and good governance in such areas.
- Thus, article 244 confers plenary power on the Governor to bring independent legislations in respect of tribal affairs in consultation with the TAC. Due to this, the role of TAC is very crucial in the governance of Scheduled Areas. The negligence to constitute the TAC is equal to negating the rights of tribals and stalling the process of governance.

Current Tribal Advisory Councils At present (February 2016), ten states viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Telangana have established Tribal Advisory Councils in Scheduled areas. Further, two other States viz. Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, have also set up TAC in Non-scheduled areas.

The **list of Scheduled Areas in Andhra Pradesh** is provided below¹⁸:

- Visakhapatnam Agency area (excluding the areas comprised in the villages of Agency Lakshmipuram, Chidikada, Konkasingi, Kumarapuram, Krishnadevipeta, Pichigantikothagudem, Golugondapeta, Gunupudi, Gummudukonda, Sarabhupalapatnam, Vadurupalli, Pedajaggampeta)
- Sarabhupathi Agraharam, Ramachandrarajupeta Agraharam, and Kondavatipudi Agraharam in Visakhapatnam district.
- East Godwari Agency area (excluding the area comprised in the village of Ramachandrapuram including its hamlet Purushothapatnam in the East Godavari district)
- West Godawari Agency area in West Godavari district.
- Data includes the Submergence of Sch. Villages of 7 mandals from Khamman district to AP State (as per Reorganization Act, 2014):
Nellipapaka, Kunavaram, Chintoor and V.R.Puram in East Godavari district and Burgampad, Kukunoor and Valaipadu in West Godavari district.

¹⁸ <http://aptribes.gov.in/pdfs/table9.pdf>

Annexure 2: Content Sheet for TPP

A TPP will be prepared for each sub-project where the initial screening identifies the presence of Scheduled Tribes in project area. A tribal people plan (TPP) ensures that project is implemented in a manner which is in-line with the aspirations, needs and preferred options of the affected Scheduled Tribes, the positive and adverse impacts of the project are identified and documented and appropriate mechanism to manage the impacts is designed and implemented.

In cases of land acquisition, TPP ensures that rights of the Scheduled Tribes are not violated and they are compensated for the use of any part of their land in a manner that is culturally acceptable to the affected Scheduled Tribes.

The outline of TPP is provided below:

- Description of the sub-projects and implications for the scheduled tribes
- Social, cultural and economic profile of the affected tribal households including land tenure information¹⁹
- A summary of the social assessment
- A summary of the results of free, prior and informed consultations with the affected Scheduled Tribes
- Documentation of positive and negative impacts on the Scheduled Tribes based on consultations with them
- Relevant national, state and world bank policies and laws
- Impact management and mitigation methods
- Modalities to ensure regular and ongoing consultation with community on implementation of mitigation methods
- Institutional arrangements and linkage with other national and state level programmes/departments
- Grievance Redressal Mechanism to address the grievances of the tribal people arising from project implementation
- Mechanisms and benchmarks for monitoring, evaluating and reporting on the implementation of TPP
- Implementation schedule and cost estimate

¹⁹ Land holding among scheduled tribes is very less compared to other caste and ethnic groups. Scheduled tribes use public land and forest land. Therefore, details on the land tenure and usage pattern has to be collected in order to measure the dependency of Scheduled Tribes on the land.

Annexure 3: Resettlement Policy Framework

Land is required for construction of substations and erecting transmission and distribution towers. Land secured for construction of substations is no longer accessible to the existing owner and hence in such cases ownership is transferred from the existing owner to the respective utility. However, ownership of land used for erecting towers remains with the existing land owner and the utility only receives rights to use the land. Therefore when we talk of loss of land, it refers to land secured for substation construction. There are four ways in which this land can be secured; these are:

- (v) Transfer of Government land to utility
- (vi) Voluntary donation
- (vii) Purchase of land on willing buyer and willing seller basis on negotiated price
- (viii) Involuntary acquisition of land

The RPF is applicable in instances where securing of land results in the need to rehabilitate and resettle affected families.

The proposed project includes the establishment of new of new sub-stations, the construction of which requires securing of land by the concerned utility. For a 132 / 33 kV sub-station 5-8 acres of land is required. While the majority of the land required for sub-station construction will be secured through transfer of Government lands, there is a possibility that some private land may need to be acquired. However, this will be done only as a demonstrable last resort in the case of non-availability of Government lands in the area.

Objective of the policy framework

The objective of the RPF is to appropriately identify, address and mitigate adverse socio-economic impacts that may occur due to the implementation of projects that involve the securing of land and subsequent resettlement of affected families. Without proper planning and management, resettlement may result in long-term hardship for affected people. Hence, the RPF aims to avoid resettlement wherever possible and in cases where it is unavoidable, the RPF requires the Appropriate Government to develop of a robust rehabilitation and resettlement plan to effectively manage the social impacts crated by the project. The plan would identify the full range of people affected by the project and justify their displacement after consideration of alternatives that would avoid or minimize displacement.

Basic Principles

The basic principles on the basis of which the RPF has been developed are:

- **Avoidance:** wherever possible, securing of land that leads to displacement of people should be avoided

- **Least disturbance:** where displacement is not avoidable, efforts will be made to minimize displacement, damage to / loss of property, loss of livelihood and any other negative social impact the project may have. Only the minimum amount of land required for a project is to be secured
- **Public purpose:** the land secured must be found to serve a legitimate and bonafide public purpose and the social benefits should outweigh and potential social costs
- **Participative:** the process of land securing should be done through a humane, participative, informed and transparent process in which local self-government and Gram Sabhas are consulted and interested parties are fully informed and have a chance to air their grievances
- **Fair compensation:** the affected families will receive fair compensation for any loss of land along with a compensation award for resettlement
- **Maintaining the social and economic status of families:** the RPF is based on the principle that there should be minimal possible negative impacts on the livelihoods of the affected families. Where resettlement is unavoidable, the resettlement plan should attempt to ensure that affected families are able to maintain the same social and economic status as they did before displacement. Affected families will be provided appropriate compensation and where possible jobs in the project.

Definitions

The definitions provided below are as per Chapter 1 Section 3 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARRA 2013).

Administrator	An officer appointed for the purpose of rehabilitation and resettlement of affected families under sub-section 1 of section 43 of the RFCTLARRA 2013
Affected Area	Such area as may be notified by the Appropriate Government for the purposes of land acquisition
Affected Family	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) A family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired; (ii) A family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, share-croppers or artisans who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land' (iii) The Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights recognized under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 due to acquisition of land;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iv) Family whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is dependent on forests or water bodies and includes gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk and boatmen and such livelihood is affected due to acquisition of land; (v) A member of the family who has been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition; (vi) A family residing on any land in the urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land or whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is affected by the acquisition of such land
Appropriate Government	<p>Means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) In relation to acquisition of land situated within the territory of a State, the State Government; (ii) In relation to acquisition of land for public purpose in more than one State, the Central Government, in consultation with the concerned State Governments or Union territories; <p>Provided that in respect of a public purpose in a District for an area not exceeding such as may be notified by the Appropriate Government, the Collector of such District shall be deemed to be the Appropriate Government</p>
Collector	Means the Collector of a revenue district, and includes District Commissioner and any officer specially designated by the Appropriate Government to perform the function of a Collector under the RFCTLARRA 2013
Commissioner	Means the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement appointed under sub-section (1) of section 44 of the RFCTLARRA 2013

Cost of Acquisition	<p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Amount of compensation which includes solatium, any enhanced compensation ordered by the Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority or the Court and interest payable thereon and any other amount determined as payable to the affected families by such Authority or Court; (ii) Demurrage to be paid for damages caused to the land and standing crops in the process of acquisition (iii) Cost of acquisition of land and building for settlement of displaced or adversely affected families; (iv) Cost of development of infrastructure and amenities at the resettlement areas; (v) Cost of rehabilitation and resettlement as determined in accordance with the provisions of the RFCTLARRA 2013 (vi) Administrative cost for (a) acquisition of land, including both in the project site and out of the project area lands, not exceeding such percentage of the cost of compensation as may be specified by the Appropriate Government; and (b) rehabilitation and resettlement of owners of the land and other affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or other families affected by such acquisition; (vii) Cost of undertaking Social Impact Assessment Study
Displaced Family	Means any family, who on account of acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from an affected area to the resettlement area
Family	Includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters depended on him: provided that widows, divorces and women deserted by families shall be considered separate families
Holding of Land	Means the total land held by a person as an owner, occupant or tenant or otherwise
Land	Includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the ear or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth
Landless	<p>Means such persons or class of persons who may be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Considered or specified as such under any State law for the time being in force; or (ii) In a case of landless not being specified as above, as may be specified by the Appropriate Government

Land Owner	<p>Includes any person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Whose name is recorded as the owner of the land or building or part thereof, in the records of the authority concerned; or (ii) Any person who is granted forest rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 or under any other aw for the time being in force; or (iii) Who is entitled to be granted Patta rights on the land under any law of the State including assigned lands; or (iv) Any person who has been declared as such by an order of the court or Authority
Local Authority	Includes a town planning authority (by whatever name called) set up under any law for the time being in force, a Panchayat as defined in article 243 and a Municipality as defined in article 243P of the Constitution
Market Value	Means the value of land determined in accordance with section 26 of the RFCTLARRA 2013
Person Interested	<p>Means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) All persons claiming an interest in compensation to be made on account of the acquisition of land under the RFCTLARRA 2013 (ii) The Scheduled Tribe and other traditional forest dwellers, who have lost any forest rights recognized under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006; (iii) A person interested in an easement affecting the land; (iv) Persons having tenancy rights under the relevant State laws including share-croppers by whatever name they may be called; and (v) Any person whose primary source of livelihood is likely to be adversely affected;
Requiring Body	Means a company, a body corporate, an institution, or any other organisation or person form whom land is to be acquired by the Appropriate Government, and includes the Appropriate Government, if the acquisition of land is for such Government either for its own use or for subsequent transfer of such land is for public purpose to a company, body corporate, an institution, or any other organisation, as the case may be, under lease, licence or through any other mode of transfer of land
Resettlement Area	Means an area where the affected families who have been displaced as a result of land acquisition are resettled by the Appropriate Government
Scheduled Areas	Means the Scheduled Areas as defined in section 2 of the Provision of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996.

Resettlement Entitlement Matrix

• Compensation for Land Acquisition

The compensation shall be calculated by the Collector on the basis of the provisions laid down under section 26 to section 30 and the First Schedule of the RFCTLARRA 2013. The compensation shall be paid to all parties whose land or other immovable property or assets attached to the land or building have been acquired. As per the Act, land owners are defined as any person:

- Whose name is recorded as the owner of the land or building or part thereof, in the records of the authority concerned; or
- Who is granted forest rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 or under any other law for the time being in force; or
- Who is entitled to be granted Patta rights on the land under any law of the State including assigned lands; or
- Who has been declared as such by an order of the court or Authority

The Collector shall determine the market value of the land to be acquired on the basis of whichever of the following is higher:

- Market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1889 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell in the area where the land is situated; or
- The average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; or
- Consented amount of compensation as agreed in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public private partnership project

The Collector having determined the market value of the land to be acquired shall calculate the total amount of compensation to be paid to the land owner by including all assets attached to the land. This will be done as follows:

	Component of Compensation	Manner of Determination of Value
1.	Market value of land	Whichever of the following is higher: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Market value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1889 for the registration of sale deeds or agreements to sell in the area where the land is situated; or• The average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area; or

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consented amount of compensation as agreed in case of acquisition of lands for private companies or for public private partnership project
2.	Factor by which the market value is to be multiplied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case of rural areas (other than Scheduled Areas) a multiplication factor of 1.25 will be applied In case of Scheduled (Tribal) Areas, a multiplication factor of 1.50 will be applied In case of urban areas, a multiplication factor of 1.00 will be applied
3.	Value of assets attached to land or building	
a.	Market value of the building and other immovable property or assets attached to the land or building that is to be acquired	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Collector shall use the services of a competent engineer, or any other specialist in the relevant field, as may be considered necessary
b.	Damage sustained to standing trees and plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For fruit bearing trees, the value of compensation per tree will be determined from time to time by the Horticulture Department based on the species of tree For non-fruit bearing trees, the value of compensation will be determined by the Forest Department
c.	Damage sustained to standing crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For standing crops, the compensation will be determined by the Agricultural Officer on a case by case basis
4.	Solatum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The solatium shall be equivalent to one hundred percent of the market value of the land mentioned against serial number 1 multiplied by the relevant factor mentioned against serial number 2 plus the value of assets attached to land or building mentioned against serial number 4a, 4b and 4c.
5.	Total Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total compensation = Market value of land mentioned against serial number 1 X relevant factor mentioned against serial number 2 + Value

		of assets as mentioned against serial number 3 + Soaltium mentioned against serial number 4
--	--	--

In addition to the market value of the land provided, the Collector shall, in every case, award an amount calculated at the rate of twelve per cent per annum on the market value for the period commencing on and from the date of the publication of the notification of the SIA till the date of the award of the Collector or the date of taking possession of the land, whichever is earlier.

• **Compensation for Rehabilitation and Resettlement**

In addition to the compensation detailed above, the Collector shall pass Rehabilitation and Resettlement Awards for each affected family. According to the RFCTLARRA 2013, affected family is defined as:

- A family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired;
- A family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, share-croppers or artisans or who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land;
- The Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights recognized under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 due to acquisition of land
- Family whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is dependent on forests or water bodies and includes gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk and boatmen and such livelihood is affected due to acquisition of land;
- A member of the family who has been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition;
- A family residing on any land in urban areas for preceding three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land or whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is affected by the acquisition of such land

The elements of the rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are as follows:

	Elements of R&R Entitlements	Entitlement / Provision
1.	Provision of housing units in case of displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a house is lost in rural areas, a constructed house shall be provided as per Indira Awas Yojana specifications; or if the family opts not to take the house, the equivalent cost of the house may be offered instead • If a house is lost in urban areas, a constructed house shall be provided, which will be no less than 50 sq mts in plinth area; or if the family opts not to take the house offered, it shall get a one-time financial assistance for house construction which shall not be less than INR 1,50,000 / - • These benefits shall also be extended to any affected family which is without homestead land and which has been residing in the area continuously for not less than three years preceding the date of notification of the affected area • No family shall be given more than one house
2.	Choice of Annuity or Employment	<p>The Appropriate Government shall provide the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where jobs are created through the project, after providing suitable training and skill development, the Appropriate Government shall make provision for employment to at least one member per affected family in the project or arrange a job in such other project as maybe required. The wages for the job shall not be less than the minimum wages provided for in any law for the time being in force <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Onetime payment of INR 5,00,000 / - per affected family <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annuity policies that shall pay not less than INR 2,000 per month per family for twenty years, with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers
3.	Subsistence grant for displaced families for a period of one year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each affected family which is displaced from the land acquired shall be given a monthly subsistence allowance equivalent to INR 3,000 per month for a period of year from the date of award

4.	Transportation cost for displaced families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each affected family which is displaced shall get a onetime financial assistance of INR 50,000 /- as transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle
5.	Cattle shed / petty shops cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each affected family having cattle or having a petty shop shall get onetime financial assistance of such amount as the Appropriate Government may specify subject to a minimum of INR 25,000 /- for the construction of cattle shed or petty shop
6.	Onetime grant to artisan, small traders and certain others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each affected family of an artisan, small trader or self-employed person or an affected family which owned non-agricultural land or commercial, industrial or institutional structure in the affected area, shall get a one-time financial assistance of INR 25,000 /-
7.	Onetime resettlement allowance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each affected family shall be give a onetime Resettlement Allowance of INR 50,000 /-
8.	Stamp duty and registration fee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The stamp duty and any other fees payable for registration of the land or house allotted to the affected families shall be borne by the requiring body The land for house allotted to the affected family shall be free from all encumbrances The land or house allotted may be in the joint names of wife and husband of the affected family
9.	Special provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes displaced from Scheduled Areas shall receive an amount equivalent to INR 50,000 /- per family Families settled outside the district shall be entitled to an additional 25% R&R benefits; Payment of one third of the compensation amount at very outset; Free land for community and social gatherings;

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

The following institutional arrangements have been provided for in the RFCTLARRA 2013 and the A.P. RFCTLARRR 2014 for the management of rehabilitation and resettlement of affected parties:

- 1) Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement:** As per section 44(1) of the RFCTLARRA 2013, the State Government shall appoint an officer of the rank of Commissioner or Secretary of that Government for rehabilitation and resettlement of

affected families. The Commissioner shall be responsible for supervising the formulation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans and proper implementation of such schemes or plans. The Commissioner shall also be responsible for the post-implementation social audit in consultation with the Gram Sabha in rural areas and municipality in urban areas.

2) Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement: As per section 43(1) of the RFCTLARRA 2013, where the Appropriate Government is satisfied that there is likely to be involuntary displacement of persons due to acquisition of land, then the State Government shall, by notification, appoint in respect to that project, an officer not below the rank of Joint Collector or Additional Collector or Deputy Collector or equivalent official of Revenue Department to be Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

3) Powers of the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement: As per section 30 of the A.P. RFCTLARRR 2014, the Administrator shall exercise the following powers and have the following responsibilities:

- a. To conduct a survey and undertake a census of the affected families in the manner and within the time provided under the A.P. RFCTLARRR 2014;
- b. To prepare a draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme;
- c. To publish the draft scheme by the mode provided under the A.P. RFCTLARRR 2014;
- d. To make the draft scheme available to the concerned persons and authorities;
- e. To organize and conduct public hearings on the draft scheme;
- f. To provide an opportunity to the Requiring Body to make suggestions and comments on the draft scheme;
- g. To submit the draft scheme to the Collector;
- h. To publish the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme in the affected area;
- i. To assist the Collector in preparing the Rehabilitation and Resettlement award;
- j. To monitor and supervise the implementation of the Rehabilitation award;
- k. To assist in post-implementation audit of Rehabilitation and Resettlement; and
- l. Any other work required to be done for Rehabilitation and Resettlement

4) Project Level Rehabilitation and Resettlement Committee: As per section 45(1 & 2) of the RFCTLARRA 2013, where land proposed to be acquired is equal to or more than one hundred acres, the Appropriate Government shall constitute a Committee under the chairmanship of the Collector to monitor and review the progress of implementation of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme and to carry out post-implementation

audits in consultation with the Gram Sabha in rural areas and municipality in urban areas. The Committee shall include the following members:

- a. Officers from the Appropriate Government;
- b. A representative of women residing in the affected area;
- c. A representative each of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes residing in the affected area;
- d. A representative of a voluntary organization working in the area;
- e. A representative of a nationalized bank;
- f. The Land Acquisition Officer of the project;
- g. The Chairperson of the panchayats or municipalities located in the affected area or their nominees;
- h. The Chairperson of the District Planning Committee or his nominee;
- i. The Member of Parliament and Member of the Legislative Assembly of the concerned area or their nominee;
- j. A representative of the Requiring Body; and
- k. Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement as the Member-Convenor

As per section 31(2) of the A.P. RFCTLARRR 2014, the Committee shall have its first meeting when a draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme has been prepared by the Administrator. The Committee shall discuss the scheme and make suggestions and recommendations. Thereafter the Committee shall meet and review and monitor the progress of Rehabilitation and Resettlement once in a month till the process is completed. For the post-implementation social audits, the Committee shall meet once in three months. In order to monitor the progress, the Committee may visit the affected area and hold discussions with the affected families and also visit the resettlement area.

Implementation Arrangements

The RPF is follows the strategy of **avoidance, minimization and mitigation**. This means that preference is given to avoiding displacement and resettlement wherever possible. If it is not possible to avoid this, utilities will strive to minimize the extent of displacement and take appropriate mitigation measures for all social impacts caused by such displacement.

In order to **avoid** the loss of land and subsequent need for resettlement, the following safeguards are put in place:

- The Appropriate Government will endeavour, wherever possible, to secure Government land for projects even if this requires realignment of the proposed route

- Only the minimal amount of land required for substations will be secured; the land required for a 132kV / 33kV substation is approx. 5-8 acres, for 220kV / 132 kV substations approx.²⁰
- Only in rare cases that Government land is not available will other methods of securing land be pursued (voluntary donation or willing buyer and willing seller) with involuntary acquisition being the last resort
- Even, when Government lands are used, lands assigned to poor people for agriculture purpose will not be resumed unless unavoidable
- In case of voluntary donation, no undue pressure will be put on the land owner / user to transfer ownership of the land; and in the case of willing buyer and willing seller, the compensation shall not be less than the rate provided for under RFCTLARRA 2013
- There should be no unutilized land which has been previously acquired in the area where land is sought for the project. Further, any land acquired earlier and remaining unutilized is to be used for the purpose of the project before additional land is allotted
- The Appropriate Government shall ensure that a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study is carried out in consultation with the concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation in the affected area and also hold public hearings in the process
- An Expert Committee will be required to review the SIA and certify that the requested land serves a legitimate public purpose; that the social benefits of the proposed project outweigh any potential social costs; that only the minimum amount of land required is being utilized; and that no other less displacing option was available

Where it is not possible to avoid the acquisition of land and displacement of affected families, the provisions of RFCTLARRA, 2013 and the A.P. RFCTLARRR, 2014 shall be applicable.

The table below provides a snapshot of the process involved in land acquisition and determining the awards for rehabilitation and resettlement along with details who the competent authority responsible at each step of the process. Following the table, the implementation process is elaborated in detail.

²⁰ Reference manuals on construction and operational practices of EHV substations & lines and commercial and load dispatch operations. Available at: <http://www.aptransco.gov.in/transco/images/APTRANSCO-Technical-reference-book-2011-vol-ii.pdf>

Table 10: Competent Authority Responsible at Various Stages

	Milestone	Process	Responsibility
Involuntary Acquisition of Land – Process as per APRFCTLARRR, 2014			
1.	Request for Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Requisition for land:</i> Requiring body files requisition to the concerned District Collector and the Commissioner Rehabilitation and Resettlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principal Secretary Energy Department or any Person authorised by him
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Preliminary inquiry</i> about the correctness of particulars furnished in the requisition • <i>Report on preliminary inquiry</i> submitted to the District Collector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Team of Revenue and Agriculture Officers along with Representative of Requiring Body
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Preliminary estimate of the cost:</i> If the District Collector is satisfied that the requisition is consistent with the provisions of the RFCTLARRA, 2013, he shall make a preliminary estimate of the cost of acquisition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Collector
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The requiring body will deposit the estimated cost of acquisition in District collector's office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requiring body
2.	Social Impact Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification to undertake SIA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Collector
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disclosure of the notification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Collector
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select team to carryout SIA from the individuals and institutions registered or empanelled in the state database of Qualified SIA Resource Partners and Practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commissioner, Rehabilitation and Resettlement acting as state Social Impact Assessment Unit
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake SIA in consultation with concerned Gram Panchayat, Mandal Parishad, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, followed by a public hearing to ascertain the views of the affected families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointed team to conduct SIA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit SIA report to Commissioner, Rehabilitation and Resettlement within a period of six months from the date of commencement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointed team to conduct SIA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit Social Impact Management Plan listing the ameliorative measures required to be undertaken for addressing the impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointed team to conduct SIA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disclosure of SIA report and Social Impact Management Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commissioner, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
	Validation of SIA by Expert Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitute an expert group consisting of two non-official social scientists, two representatives of panchayats, Gram Shabha, municipality or municipal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AP State Government

	Milestone	Process	Responsibility
		corporation, two experts on rehabilitation and a technical expert in the subject related to the project	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendations of the expert group, within two months of its constitution, on whether the proposed project should be implemented or not 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expert Group
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disclosure of recommendations of the expert group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AP State Government
3.	Decision by appropriate Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decide area for acquisition based on the Social Impact Assessment report and the recommendations of the expert group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AP State Government
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain consent from the affected people, where required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AP State Government
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disclosure of the decision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AP State Government
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create public website to upload and disclose each acquisition case 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commissioner, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
4.	Publication of Preliminary Notification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary notification shall be issued, after conclusion of SIA and consent of the affected persons or Gram Sabha, as the case may be, when it appears to the Government that land is required or likely to be required in any area for any public purpose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AP State Government
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update land records within 2 months of the notification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Collector
5.	Preliminary survey of land proposed for acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officer authorized by District collector to conduct preliminary survey and shall have powers as provided under the Section 12 of the RFCTLARRA 2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officer authorized by District collector
6.	Disposal of objections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every objection shall be made to the Collector in writing and the Collector shall give the objector an opportunity of being heard in person or by any person authorized by him in this behalf After hearing all such objections and making further inquiries as he thinks necessary, the Collector shall submit a report along with his recommendations on the objections to the District Collector for decision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collector / District Collector
7.	Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall conduct a survey and undertake a census of the affected families within a period of two months from the date of publication of such preliminary notification. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement Commissioner of Rehabilitation and Resettlement

	Milestone	Process	Responsibility
	Public Hearing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Administrator shall prepare comprehensive and detailed draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme and give publicity in the affected area The Commissioner of Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall publish the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme in the affected area 	
8.	Development Plan for Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes Families:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior consent of the concerned Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level in the Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution shall be obtained before issue of a notification for acquiring land in Scheduled Areas In case there is involuntary displacement in Scheduled areas, a Development Plan will be prepared by the requiring body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerned Utility
9.	Publication of Declaration Regarding Acquisition of Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A declaration for acquisition of the land along with the summary of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme shall be made by the appropriate Government in the prescribed format. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate Government
10.	Payment of Compensation and Entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The award for land acquisition shall be made within 12 months of the public declaration of the acquisition The compensation shall be calculated on the basis of provisions laid down under section 26 to section 30 and \ the First Schedule of the RFCTLARRA 2013. In addition to the compensation for land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Awards will also be provided to each affected family 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collector

The detailed implementation process is as follows:

- 1) Request for Land:** Any Requiring Body, or its representative duly authorized by it, for whom land is to be acquired shall file the Requisition to the concerned District Collector and to the Commissioner, Rehabilitation & Resettlement as per Form I found in the annexures of the A.P. RFCTLARRR 2014. In case of acquisition for Government, the requisition shall be filed by concerned Secretary of the Department or a person authorized by him.

The District Collector upon receiving requisition shall constitute a team of revenue and agriculture officers to make field visit along with the representative of the requiring body to make a preliminary enquiry about the correctness of the particulars furnished in the requisition including the enquiry whether the requisition is consistent with the provisions of the Act, and submit a report to the District Collector

If the District Collector, based on the report of the team, other information available with him and instructions issued by the State Government in this regard, is satisfied that the requisition is consistent with the provisions of the RFCTLARRA 2013; he shall make a preliminary estimate of the cost of the acquisition as defined under Section 3 (i) of the Act. The administrative cost under item (A) of Section 3 (i) (vi) of the Act, shall be at the rate of 10% of the cost of compensation as provided in item (i) of Section 3 (i) of the Act. The District Collector will ask the Requiring Body to deposit the estimated cost of acquisition in his office within a period as may be specified by him.

2) Set up Social Impact Assessment Unit: The Commissioner, Rehabilitation & Resettlement shall be the state Social Impact Assessment Unit to arrange to carry out Social Impact Assessment Study (SIA). The Commissioner, Rehabilitation & Resettlement shall select the SIA team for each project from the individuals and institutions registered or empanelled in the State Database of Qualified SIA Resource Partners and Practitioners. The size and selection criteria for the SIA team shall be as per the project-specific ToR developed by the State SIA Unit. The SIA team may be constituted by appointing individuals or an organization with experience in conducting SIAs or related field-based assessments and the team may include:

- A combination of independent practitioners, qualified social activists, academics, technical experts, who are not directly connected with the requiring body; and
- At least one woman member

The Requiring Body shall not be involved in any way in the appointment of the SIA team and while selecting the team it shall be ensured that there is no conflict of interest involving the team members appointed to assess the concerned project. If any team member is found to have a conflict of interest, the said member shall be disqualified.

3) Conduct Social Impact Assessment: A Social Impact Assessment (SIA) will be carried out for all land acquisition proposals except for when land is proposed to be acquired invoking urgency provisions under section 40 of RFCTLARRA 2013. In such cases, the District Collector, where he is not the Appropriate Government, shall submit a report to the State Government to issue appropriate directions. In other cases, the District Collector shall take the decision.

The District Collector shall, **within a period of fifteen days** from the date of deposit of the processing fee for carrying the SIA study by the Requiring Body, issue a notification for carrying out SIA in as per Form II found in the annexures of the A.P. RFCTLARRR

2014. The notification shall be made available in Telugu language to the Gram Panchayat, Mandal Parishad, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and in the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tahsildar at Mandal level.

The notification shall be published in the form of posters and pamphlets circulated in the affected area and by affixing the posters at some conspicuous places in the affected areas and shall be uploaded on the website of the State Government and the revenue district concerned. Provided that such notification shall be issued within thirty days after the deposit of the processing fee for carrying Social Impact Assessment by the Requiring Body.

The SIA shall be conducted in consultation with concerned Gram Panchayat, Mandal Parishad, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, at village level or ward level in the affected areas. This will be followed by a public hearing at the affected areas to ascertain the views of the affected families; these views shall be recorded in writing. Adequate publicity about the date and time and venue for the public hearing shall be given.

The SIA report shall be submitted as per Form III found in the annexures of A.P. RFCTLARRR 2014 to the Commissioner, Rehabilitation & Resettlement **within a period of Six months from the date of commencement** and shall include the views of the affected families recorded in writing. The SIA Report including summaries shall be prepared and divided into three parts;

- The Project Feasibility Report;
- The Project Impact Report, and
- The Social Impact Management Plan

4) Develop Social Impact Management Plan: A Social Impact Management Plan listing the ameliorative measures required to be undertaken for addressing the impact of the project shall be submitted as per Form IV found in the annexures of A.P. RFCTLARRR 2014 along with the SIA report to the Commissioner, Rehabilitation & Resettlement.

The SIA team must provide a conclusive assessment of the balance and distribution of the adverse social impacts and social costs and benefits of the proposed project and land acquisition, including the mitigation measures, and provide an assessment as to whether the benefits from the proposed project exceed the social costs and adverse social impacts that are likely to be experienced by the affected families or even after the proposed mitigation measures, the affected families remained at risk of being economically or socially worse, as a result of the said land acquisition and resettlement.

5) Publicizing the SIA Report and Social Impact Management Plan: The SIA Report and the Social Impact Management Plan shall be made available in the Telugu language to the concerned Gram Panchayat, Mandal Parishad, Municipality or Municipal

Corporation, at village level or ward level in the affected areas and in the Offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Officer and Tahsildar. It shall also be published by way of a public notice by affixing at some conspicuous places in the affected areas and shall be uploaded on the website of the State Government and the revenue district concerned.

6) Validation of SIA by Expert Group: The Appropriate Government shall ensure that the SIA report is validated by an independent multi-disciplinary Expert Group, as may be constituted by it. The Expert Group shall have:

- Two non-official social scientists;
- Two representatives of Panchayat, Gram Sabha, Municipality or Municipal Corporation;
- Two experts on rehabilitation, and a technical expert in the subject relating to the project

If the Expert Group determines that the project does not serve any public purpose, or the social costs and adverse social impacts of the project outweigh the potential benefits, it **shall make a recommendation within two months from the date of its constitution** and the project shall be abandoned forthwith and no further steps to acquire land will be initiated in respect of the same.

If the Expert Group believes that there is a public purpose and that the benefits outweigh social costs, it shall make recommendations within two months of its constitution as to whether the extent of land proposed to be acquired is the absolute bare-minimum extent needed for the project and whether there are no other less displacing options available.

All recommendations of the Expert Group shall be recorded in writing along with details and reasons for their decisions. The recommendations shall be made available in the Telugu language to the Panchayat, Municipality, or Municipal Corporation; and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil; and shall be published in the affected areas and also uploaded on the website of the Appropriate Government.

7) Decision by Appropriate Government: The Appropriate Government shall examine the Social Impact Assessment report, the recommendations of the Expert Group, if any, and decide such area for acquisition which would ensure minimum displacement of people, minimum disturbance to the infrastructure, ecology and minimum adverse impact on the individuals affected. Before taking a decision the appropriate Government shall ensure that consent is obtained the cases where such consent is required.

The decision of the Appropriate Government shall be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality, or Municipal Corporation; and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil; and shall be

published in the affected areas and also uploaded on the website of the Appropriate Government.

Each acquisition case will be uploaded, on a public website that is to be created by the Commissioner, Rehabilitation & Resettlement. All details regarding the case beginning with the notification of the SIA and tracking each step of decision making, implementation and audit will be made available on the website.

- 8) Publication of Preliminary Notification:** After conclusion of the SIA and consent of the affected persons or Gram Sabha, as the case may be, when it appears to the appropriate Government that land is required or likely to be required in any area for any public purpose, a preliminary notification shall be issued as per Form VI (a & b) found in the annexures of A.P. RFCTLARRR 2014.

The notification shall be published in the following manner:

- In the Andhra Pradesh Gazette;
- In two daily newspapers circulating in the locality of such area of which one shall be in the Telugu language
- In the Telugu language in the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be and in the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil;
- Uploaded on the website of the Appropriate Government;
- In conspicuous places in the affected areas and shall also be informed to the **public by beat of Tom-tom.**

After issuing the preliminary notification, the Collector shall updated land records within a period of two months.

- 9) Preliminary survey of land proposed for acquisition:** The officer authorized by the District Collector to conduct preliminary survey shall have all the powers as provided under section 12 of the RFCTLARRA 2013.

- 10) Disposal of objections:** Any person interested in any land which has been notified as being required or likely to be required for a public purpose, may **within sixty days from the date of the publication** of the preliminary notification object to:

- The area and suitability of land proposed to be acquired;
- Justification offered for public purpose;
- The findings of the SIA report

Every objection shall be made to the Collector in writing and the Collector shall give the objector an opportunity of being heard in person or by any person authorized by him in this behalf or by an Advocate and shall, after hearing all such objections and making

such further inquiry, if any, as he thinks necessary, shall submit a report along with his recommendations on the objections to the District Collector for decision. The decision of the District Collector shall be final.

11) Preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme and Public Hearing: On publication of the preliminary notification by the Appropriate Government, the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall **conduct a survey and undertake a census of the affected families within a period of two months from the date of publication** of such preliminary notification.

For the survey and the census of the affected families the Administrator shall collect data based on the SIA report as well as data from secondary sources such as Panchayat and Government records and verify that data by door visit of the affected families and by site visits in case of infrastructure in the affected area.

The draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme prepared by the Administrator shall include particulars of the rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements of each land owner and landless whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on the lands being acquired: Where resettlement of affected families is involved the scheme shall contain the following:

- List of Government buildings to be provided in Resettlement Area
- Details of public amenities and infrastructural facilities which are to be provided in Resettlement Area
- List of likely to be displaced families;
- List of infrastructure in the affected area;
- List of land holdings in the affected area;
- List of trades/business in the affected area;
- List of landless people in the affected area;
- List of persons belonging to disadvantageous groups like persons belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, handicapped persons in the affected area;
- List of landless agricultural labourers in the affected area;
- List of unemployed youth in the affected area.

The Administrator shall prepare comprehensive and detailed draft Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme, as per Form VIII found in the Annexures of the A.P. RFCTLARRR 2014, and give wide publicity in the affected area. The Administrator or an officer authorized by him shall conduct a public hearing in the affected areas on such date, time and venue as decided by **giving advance notice of fifteen days**.

The Commissioner of Rehabilitation and Resettlement shall publish the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme in the affected area by affixing in conspicuous places in addition to making it public by other means as described above in the case of the preliminary notification.

12) Development Plan for Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes Families: As far as possible, no acquisition of land shall be made in Scheduled Areas; and where this is done, it shall be only as a **demonstrable last resort**. Further the prior consent of the concerned Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level in the Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution shall be obtained before issue of a notification. This prior consent shall be taken in all cases, even in the case of urgency.

In cases of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body which involves involuntary displacement of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes families, a Development Plan shall be prepared in the prescribed format. The Development Plan shall lay down the details of the procedure for settling land rights due, but not settled and restoring titles of the Scheduled Tribes as well as the Scheduled Castes on the alienated land by undertaking a special drive together with land acquisition.

The Development Plan shall also contain a programme for development of alternate fuel, fodder and non-timber forest produce resources on non-forest lands within a period of five years, sufficient to meet the requirements of tribal communities as well as the Scheduled Castes.

The affected families of the Scheduled Tribes shall be resettled preferably in the same Scheduled Area in a compact block so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity. Further, the resettlement areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall get land, to such extent as may be prescribed by the Appropriate Government free of cost for community and social gatherings.

All the benefits, including the reservation benefits available to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in the affected areas shall continue in the resettlement area.

Any alienation of tribal lands or lands belonging to members of the Scheduled Castes in disregard of the laws and regulations for the time being in force shall be treated as null and void.

13) Publication of declaration for acquisition: A declaration for acquisition of the land along with the summary of the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme shall be made by the appropriate Government in the prescribed format. However, no such declaration shall be made unless the requiring body has deposited an amount in full towards the cost of acquisition of the land. Every declaration shall be published in the same manner as described above in the case of the preliminary notification.

14) Land acquisition award: The Collector shall **make an award for land acquisition within a period of twelve months from the date of publication of the declaration for acquisition.** If no award is made within this period, the entire proceedings for the acquisition of the land shall lapse.

15) Mode of payment of compensation: The payment of compensation shall be made expeditiously through account payee cheques/electronic mail transfer.

Dispute Settlement

As per section 51(1) of the RFCTLARRA 2013, the Appropriate Government shall, for the purpose of providing speedy disposal of disputes relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, establish one or more Authorities to be known as “the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority”.

Section 52(1, 2 & 3) specifies that the Authority shall consist of one person only (Presiding Officer) who will be appointed by the Appropriate Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of a High Court in whose jurisdiction the Authority is proposed to be established. The Presiding Officer must be, or have been, a District Judge; or a qualified legal practitioner who has been practicing for not less than seven years. The Presiding Officer shall hold office for a term of three years or until the age of sixty-five, whichever is earlier.

The Appropriate Government shall also provide the Authority with a Registrar and such other officers and employees as it deems fit. As per section 33 of the A.P. RFCTLARRR 2014, the salaries, allowances, and conditions of service of the Registrar and other Officers and employees of the Authority shall be the same as applicable to the officers and employees of similar grades working in the Judicial Department of the State Government; while the salaries and allowances of the Presiding Officer shall be the same as that applicable to a District Judge working in the State.

Any person interested who has not accepted the rehabilitation and resettlement award may, by written application to the Collector, require that the matter be referred by the Collector to the Authority for determination. The objection of the interested person may concern:

- a. Measurement of the land;
- b. The amount of the compensation;
- c. The person who is payable;
- d. The rights of Rehabilitation and Resettlement; or
- e. The appointment of the compensation among the interested persons

The application objecting to the award will be accepted if the application is made:

- a. Within six weeks from the date of Collector’s award, in the case that the person making the application was present or represented before the Collector at the time when the award was made; or

- b. In other cases, within six weeks of receipt of the notice from the Collector, or within six months from the date of the Collector's award, whichever period shall expire first

However, the Collector may entertain an application within a further period of one year after the expiry of the stipulated period if there is sufficient cause for not filing it within the specified time period.

Once the Collector receives the application, he shall refer it to the Authority **within a period of thirty days** from the date of receipt of the application. If the Collector fails to refer the matter within the stipulated time period, the applicant may apply to the Authority, requesting it to direct the Collector to make the reference.

While making the reference to the Authority, the Collector shall specify:

- a. The situation and extent of the land, with particulars of any tress, buildings or standing crops on it;
- b. The names of the persons interested in the land;
- c. The amount awarded for damages and paid or tendered, and the amount of compensation awarded;
- d. The amount paid or deposited under any other provisions of the RFCTLARRA 2013; and
- e. If the objection is to the amount of the compensation or the grounds on which the amount of compensation was determined.

On receiving the reference, the Authority shall issue a notice specifying the day on which the objection will be determined and direct that the applicant and all interested persons appear on the notified date. The proceedings shall take place in public and all persons entitled to appear in any Civil Court in the State shall be entitled to appear, plead and act in such proceedings.

In determining whether the amount of compensation awarded for land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements is appropriate, the Authority shall take into consideration whether the Collector has followed the parameters set under section 26 to section 30 of the RFCTLARRA 2013. If the Collector's award is not upheld by the Authority, the cost of the proceedings shall be paid by the Collector.

If the Authority believes that the compensation should have been in excess of that awarded by the Collector, the Authority may direct the Collector to pay interest on such excess at the rate of nine percent per annum from the date on which the Collector took possession of the land to the date of payment of the excess amount. If the payment of the excess amount is after the expiry of one year from the date the Collector took possession, the interest rate applied will be fifteen percent per annum for the period after the expiry of one year to the time the excess payment is made.

In such cases where the Authority awards compensation in excess of the amount awarded by the Collector, any person interested in any other land covered by the same preliminary notification, may submit a written application to the Collector to re-determine the amount

of compensation made to them. Such applications should be made **within three months of the Authority's awards.**

If the Requiring Body or any person aggrieved by the Authority's award may file an appeal to the High Court **within sixty days from the date of the award.** This period may be extended by a further sixty days if the High Court determines that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in the stipulated period. The high Court will be require do dispose of any such appeal **within six months** from the date on which the appeal is presented to the High Court.

Monitoring Mechanism

As per section 50(1 & 2) of the RFCTLARRA 2013, the State Government shall constitute a State Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans. The Committee may, besides having representatives of the concerned Ministries and Departments of the State Government, associate with eminent experts from the relevant fields.

Further, as per section 32(1) of the A.P. RFCTLARRR 2014, the State Monitoring Committee shall have its first meeting for review and monitoring the implementation of the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme within a month of the date that the said scheme is approved and published by the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement. Thereafter, the meetings of the Committee shall be held once in three months to review and monitor the implementation of the rehabilitation and resettlement schemes.

Section 32(2) of the A.P. RFCTLARRR 2014 prescribes that the experts associated with the State Monitoring Committee shall be paid an amount of INR 1,000 as sitting fee and travelling and daily allowance at the rate admissible to the Class-I rank Officers of the State Government for journeys outside headquarters.

Annexure 4: Details of Consultations

This ESMF has been drafted in consultation with the three utilities – APTRANSCO, APEPDCL and APSPDCL. Input and feedback was sought from key personnel in these utilities at regular intervals during the drafting of the framework to capture all major environmental and social risks at different stages of the project; i.e. pre-construction, construction, and operation and maintenance. Through these consultations, the relevant policies and laws were identified that safeguard against social and environmental risks and on the basis of these mitigation measures were created. Further, the mechanisms for implementing the framework, monitoring the progress and addressing grievances were also defined.



The draft ESMF that was created through these consultations was then shared with the World Bank whose inputs further strengthened the framework. Details of consultations are provided below:

S. No.	Date	Venue of Consultation	Participants	No. of person attended
1	15 th March	Distribution Transformers in the urban areas of Tirupati	Local staff of SPDCL, Environment and Social Member	6
2	March and April	Multiple consultation at Corporate office and field office of utilities	Representative from SPDCL, EPDCL and APTRANSCO	30
3	6 th May	Transmission Substation at Vayalpad	Farmers	9 (including 3 women farmers)
4	7 th July to 13 th July	Multiple locations in East Godavari, West Godavari, Vishakhapatnam, Vijaynagram and Srikakulam district	Farmers	226
5.	25 th July to 29 th July	Telephonic interview or office of respective stakeholder	Deputy Project Officer, ITDA Rampachoda; Monitoring officer, CEA; Joint Director, APERC; EE Kadapa and EE Kurnool, Irrigation Department; Sub-collector, Vijaywada; Section Officer Chennai, MoEF; Deputy Conservator of Forest, Hyderabad; APPCB Hyderabad	
6	1 st Aug to 5 th Aug*	Multiple locations in Kurnool	Farmers	20
7	4 th Aug*	East Godavari	Tribals	10
*Planned				

Broadly the following points emerged from the consultations:

- The respondents stated that the process followed for erecting towers is as follows: APTRANSCO surveyed the location a year before and marked the tower locations; the respondents upon discovering that their land was to be used for the project approached the AE / ADE present in the field about their concerns; the AE / ADE held discussions with the respondents to address their concerns.
- The respondents stated that they received compensation for crop and tree damage though some claimed that they did not receive compensation for cutting of Neem trees. APTRANSCO had clarified to these respondents that compensation was only given for fruit-bearing trees as per decision of the Agriculture Department.
- Some respondents stated that they did not receive RoW compensation for the tower footing. APTRANSCO clarified that as the project was undertaken before the issuance of guidelines by the A.P. Government RoW compensation for tower footing was not given. In projects initiated after the issuance of the guidelines, APTRANSCO has been paying RoW compensation for the tower footing as well. This was confirmed by a farmer affected by an ongoing project of APTRANSCO, who stated he had received INR 55,000 as RoW compensation for the tower footing and INR 39,000 for crop damage.
- Respondents felt that the value of their land diminishes due to overhead high-tension wires passing over their land, as it is difficult to change the land use and sell the land for real estate purposes.



- One of the groundnut farmers stated that initially after construction of the tower, she did not sow below the tower because of the fear of electric shock. But now she uses that land and her yield has gone up to the level prior to construction of tower.
- Women land right owners confirmed that the amount of compensation was transferred to their bank account.
- Respondents are not aware of the GRM mechanism. They usually approach the lineman in case of any problem.



From the consultations, it was concluded that there is a need to strengthen the outreach activities and ensure that the affected population are aware of the applicable government policies/rules regarding compensation and the GRM. Further, their concerns regarding health and safety should be addressed to avoid misconceptions like threat of electric shock from tower footing.

Thank you

The information contained herein is of a general nature and is not intended to address the circumstances of any particular individual or entity. Although we endeavor to provide accurate and timely information, there can be no guarantee that such information is accurate as of the date it is received or that it will continue to be accurate in the future. No one should act on such information without appropriate professional advice after a thorough examination of the particular situation.

© 2016 KPMG, an Indian Registered Partnership and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), a Swiss entity. All rights reserved.

The KPMG name and logo are registered trademarks or trademarks of KPMG International.