



GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
ANDHRA PRADESH ROAD DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

ANDHRA PRADESH ROAD SECTOR PROJECT
Feasibility Study, Design and Detailed Engineering

DRAFT DETAILED PROJECT REPORT
(UPGRADING OF PEDNA – NUZVID - VISSANAPET ROAD)
(DECEMBER 2011)

VOLUME – VIII: DRAFT SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
(DRAFT RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN)



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. BACKGROUND

Road and Building Department (RBD) of the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) has entrusted the responsibility of planning, construction and maintenance of the key State roads to the Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation (APRDC). In order to improve the selected core road network, APRDC has planned to provide better quality and safer roads to the road users on a sustainable basis. In this context, APRDC is seeking the World Bank funding for the proposed Andhra Pradesh Road Sector Project (APRSP). This is continuation to the earlier loan from the Bank on improving core network in the state. As part of project preparation, APRDC engaged Feasibility consultants to prepare detailed project report of about 900 km which included undertaking social assessment and preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). As per the requirement of Andhra Pradesh Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (APRRP) 2005, an RAP is required to be prepared to assess the impacts resulting from the proposed road improvements. The document in hand deals about the Social Management Plan (SMP) of Pedna -Vissannapeta (PV) road (about 86 km) and it is one of the sub-projects (also referred as package) proposed to be covered in the Phae I, Year 2 of the project implementation.

2. ABOUT APRSP

The proposed project (APRSP) envisions following three components:

Component A - Road Improvement: Based on traffic studies, this road improvement component has been subdivided into the following sub-components

- (i) **Road improvement and up gradation:** Based on core network analysis, APRDC has selected about 900 km of road for widening, upgradation and strengthening purposes. These roads will be constructed by loan assistance from the World Bank.
- (ii) **Public- Private Partnership (PPP):** APRDC has selected about 1200 km of high traffic density road on PPP mode involving private entrepreneurship
- (iii) **Output and Performance based Road Contracts (OPRC) :** About 6500 km of roads have been selected under this sub-component.

Component B - Institutional Strengthening component: This component will facilitate operationalization of APRDC, capacity building of APRDC.

Component C - Road safety component: This component will help APRDC/RBD towards better management of traffic and other road safety issues through improved technical solutions.

3. OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the proposed SMP are the following:

- Avoid, if not minimize involuntary resettlement, exploring all viable project alternatives;
- Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, assess the magnitude of adverse social impacts and propose mitigation measures;
- Hold consultations with the project stakeholders and assimilate the outcome of these consultations in SMP;
- Develop institutional mechanism for planning, implementing and monitoring the process and the R&R activities;

- Address other social issues (resulting from the proposed project interventions) related to vulnerable groups (including tribal) and road safety; and
- Prepare a plan (SMP) to address all social issues associated with the project.

4. METHODOLOGY

The preparation of SMP has focused on detailed consultations and participation of project affected persons (PAPs) and other project stakeholders. It involved extensive field (census and socioeconomic) survey using structured questionnaires and guidelines for undertaking Focus Group discussions (FGD) and other stakeholders' consultation. The desk review, structured questionnaires, open ended formats, FGD guidelines, preparation of Village Diary etc. were the specific tools used to collect the required information. The data/information thus collected helped in understanding the social and economic features of the affected communities and in appreciating their issues and concerns. Identification of land to be acquired and inventory of structures coming within the corridor of impact were the main components of the census survey carried out among the identified potential project affected families (PAF).

5. PROJECT AREA

The Project road starts at km 9/200 in Pedna in Krishna district and runs north west direction connecting Gudlavalleru, Gudivada, Hanuman junction, Nuzvid and terminates at km 96/0 Before Vissannapet. The project road is passing through agricultural, land and in between settlements of 500-700 meter length of contiguous built-up areas. The project road provides vital connectivity between NH-5, NH-9 and is widely used by diverse traffic.

The carriageway width of the project road varies from intermediate lane (63%), two lane (33%) and four-lane (2%). Generally, the existing road has sharp-curves, double curves as well as poor vertical profile. Right of Way (RoW) varies from 15 to 40 meters with average width of about 30 meters. Near the settlements and cross roads, the project road experiences congestion, encroachment of RoW, roadside market etc.

The proposed road improvement envisages 2-laning of with paved shoulder (except 4 laning of about 2 km near Hanuman junction). The improvement proposed involved improvement in geometry at sharp curves, realignment of major small habitations, raising of submerged stretches and provision of drains (both side and cross drains) along the entire stretches. To minimize impact on road side establishment, the proposed road improvement has considered minimum corridor of impact (CoI) without compromising technical standards. CoI has been reduced to meet the technical requirement to minimize negative impacts.

6. PROJECT IMPACTS

Proposed PV road improvement will require about 51.06 ha of land mainly for a bypass and geometric/curve improvements. This will also involve acquisition of road side structures. This will affect about 745 families and displace about 262 families. These 745 project affected families (PAFs) consist of 2309 project affected persons (PAPs). Out of total 745 PAFs 538 are titleholders (losing their private land/structures), 82 squatters within Right of Way (RoW), 41 kiosks (movable structures made of mainly wooden frame). Among these PAFs, there are 629 vulnerable PAFs consisting of 75 Scheduled Caste (SC), 18 Scheduled Tribe (ST) and 87 Women Headed Households (WHH). While majority of these are below poverty level (BPL), there are 383 PAFs who do not belong these socially disadvantaged groups but are BPL families. The distribution of vulnerable PAFs in different social groups is given in the following Table. These families received focus attention under RAP for their resettlement.

Based on the stakeholders' consultation, census survey of affected families, comprehensive socioeconomic study of the Project Displaced Families (PDF) and detailed assessment of the

required land acquisition, it is established that the proposed project improvements will have low level of adverse impacts on the local population.

7. SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS TRIGGERED

While the proposed interventions for improvement of PV road result in some involuntary resettlement, the results of the social assessment established that this will not impact any tribal groups in the project area. More over, the assessment found that there are no tribal specific habitations along the proposed PV road. In other words, this sub-project triggers the Bank's operational policy (OP 4.12) on involuntary resettlement and not OP 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples (referred as tribal in Indian context). However, the issues related to individual tribal PAFs are dealt in the RAP. While the present SMP includes a detailed Resettlement Action Plan (including measures for compensating loss of land and other assets, relocation of project displaced families and economic rehabilitation to restore livelihood), it also include measures to address issues related to women and prevention of HIV/AIDS and road safety (mainly awareness program).

8. STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATION

To ensure continued people participation, a consultation mechanism was evolved which would continue during the project implementation. Local people were informed about the project and its activities and they were consulted in the project related decisions. This helped in understanding not only their perceptions about the project but also seek their opinion about the project, their preferences/options and their input in the project designs. These consultations were two-way communication where relevant information was shared with the project stakeholders including affected communities. The information shared with the stakeholders related to the extent of land acquisition and number of structures affected, physical displacement and relocation, economic rehabilitation, institutional mechanism for planning and implementation of the project, etc. The stakeholders' consultation were held at various levels - village, Mandal, District and Project.

The consultation has emphasized on involving primary stakeholders (project affected families) directly related to planning and implementing RAP and the project activities. During social assessment and RAP preparation, specific consultation strategy was adopted to consult with ST and other vulnerable PAFs. This included sharing information on the specific measures to support the ST and other vulnerable PAFs in their R&R process. The SMP includes a consultation framework to be adopted during its implementation.

9. R&R POLICY FRAMEWORK

The R&R Policy 2005 of GoAP has a number of progressive measures to help those affected by the infrastructure projects in the state. However, a review of the policy revealed that the R&R issues related to road sector projects have not been adequately addressed. In this regard, a gap analysis of the state R&R policy was carried out to identify additional measures required to address R&R issues associated with road sector projects. Changes proposed in APRRP 2005, based on this gap analysis, have been included in the R&R entitlement framework for the present APRSP. Accordingly, the changes proposed by APRDC have been approved by GoAP. This R&R entitlement framework together with specific measures to address other social issues (HIV/AIDS, road safety) provides the base for the preparation of this SMP (including RAP as an important component). Important features of the policy framework for land acquisition and R&R entitlements under APRSP are as follow:

- Land acquisition (LA) will be as per LA Act 1894. The project will follow consent award (or mutual negotiations) and if this fails, normal LA process will be followed.

- A one time financial assistance equivalent to 750 days of minimum wages will be paid to a PAF who becomes landless due to loss of land for the project. For those becoming marginal farmers and small farmers, this financial assistance will be equivalent to 500 man days and 350 man days respectively.
- For ST families, additional financial assistance equivalent to 500 man days of wages will be provided besides giving preference in the allotment of land for resettlement.
- Training will be organized to one member of each PAF eligible for R&R assistance under the R&R policy framework. Such families will also be helped in their rehabilitation process by dovetailing on-going economic programs (for income generation) of the Government.
- PAFs losing house site or businesses will be compensated at replacement value for lost structure. In addition, a house site or business site (free of cost) or cash in lieu thereof will be extended to eligible PAFs.
- Provisions have been made in the R&R policy for one-time grant for cattle shed and subsistence allowance (minimum wages equivalent to 240 man days) to each PDF.
- Special provision of a lump sum (Rs 40,000) is available for BPL and other vulnerable among PDFs towards construction of house in the new resettlement sites.
- Among vulnerable PDFs, residing or operating businesses within RoW, site will be given to construct alternate housing or work place.
- A transport allowance will be provided to all PDFs to shift their household belongings to the new resettlement site.
- Common properties will be replaced in consultation with the local communities.

A detailed R&R entitlement is presented in Table 1. The Policy framework describes the implementation, fund flow and monitoring mechanisms for RAP implementation.

Table 1: R&R Entitlement Framework

Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	R&R Entitlement Framework
Agricultural land	Titleholder Family	<p>(i) Compensation as per the LA Act through consent award.</p> <p>(ii) If consent award fails to reach agreement the difference between replacement value and market value (approved by the Government) will be paid in the form of rehabilitation assistance.</p> <p>(iii) If alternate land is provided under section 6.4 of APRRP, the cost of land will be deducted from the compensation amount and the rehabilitation grant will be proportionately reduced, however other R&R entitlements will be extended as per APRRP 2005</p> <p>(iv) At least 3 months notice will be given in advance of crop harvest, failing which compensation for crop lost will be paid.</p> <p>(v) A one time lump sum amount equal to 750 days, 500 days and 375 days of minimum agricultural wages will be paid to those (owner) PAFs who after LA become landless, marginal, small farmers respectively. Training will be arranged for income generation activities (IGA) to one member of such PAFs in suitable IG activities.</p> <p>Special benefit to ST families</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preference in allotment of land • A lump sum amount equal to 500 days minimum wages for lost customary rights or use of forest produce (if any)
	Share Cropper	An affected share cropper will get a sum equal to the un-expired lease period
Homestead (or non-agril. land)	Titleholder	<p>(i) Compensation as per LA Act for the loss of homestead land</p> <p>(ii) If more than 25% of the structure is lost, such affected people will be categorized as ‘displaced’</p> <p>(iii) Those affected but not displaced will get compensation for the portion of homestead land and structure affected by the project and permission to salvage construction material.</p> <p>(iv) Those displaced will get</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for the structure affected (part or full) computed at BSR without deducting depreciation • Permission to salvage construction material • Alternate house site (to a maximum extent of 150 sqm in rural areas and 75 sqm. in urban areas) or cash in lieu of site to those getting physically displaced. • A sum total of Rs 40,000 as one time financial assistance to BPL for house construction. • Subsistence allowances equal to 240 days of minimum agriculture wages. • Grant for a cattle shed equivalent to a sum total of Rs 3000. • IGA grant to affected artisans, small traders, and self employed persons at Rs 25,000 per PDF • Grant for transporting materials at Rs 5,000 per PDF
	Tenant/ Lease holder	<p>Only displaced tenant will get:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sum equal to two months rental in consideration of the

Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	R&R Entitlement Framework
		<p>disruption caused.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation allowance of Rs. 5,000 towards shifting household materials.
Land under commercial use	Titleholder (Owner and occupier)	<p>(i) Compensation for the loss of land (commercial).</p> <p>(ii) For the structure affected (part or full), compensation will be computed at BSR without deducting depreciation</p> <p>(iii) Permission to salvage construction material</p> <p>(iv) If more than 25% of the structure is lost, the affected business/work place will be categorized as ‘displaced’.</p> <p>(v) PAFs affected but not displaced will get compensation for the portion of land lost and the structure (at BSR without depreciation) affected by the project.</p> <p>(vi) Those displaced will get</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An alternate site (40 sq.mtr in rural areas or 25 sq.mtr. in urban areas) free of cost or cash equivalent in lieu there of. • A construction assistance of Rs 10,000 for each PDF <p>(v) If alternate shop/work place is allotted by the project, those displaced will not be eligible for alternate site and construction assistance.</p> <p>(v) Other assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsistence allowances equal to 240 days of minimum agriculture wages. • A transportation allowance of Rs 7,000 to Residence cum commercial. • A transportation allowance of Rs 2,000 to commercial units.
	Titleholder (Absentee Land Lord)	<p>(i) Only compensation for both land and structure (owned)</p> <p>(ii) Permission to salvage materials from demolished structure.</p>
	Tenant/Lease holder	<p>Only displaced tenant will get:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sum equal to two months rental in consideration of the disruption caused. • Transportation allowance of Rs. 1,000 towards shifting.
Other assets	Owner affected family	Loss of other assets (including wells, trees) will be compensated equivalent to their replacement value.
Encroachers (Agril. land)	Family	If a PAF is dependent on the public land required for the project for the livelihood and belongs to ‘vulnerable’ groups he/she will get assistance to take up self-employment activities by dovetailing government programs or providing an assistance of Rs 25,000 to take up IG Activity.
Encroachers (Non-agril. land)	Family	If encroached land is used for housing and/or commercial purpose and if the affected person loses more than 25% of the built up structure (including one’s own portion) and if physically displaced will be given the same R&R assistance as available to a displaced family. However, such PAFs will not get the compensation for the encroached land.

Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	R&R Entitlement Framework
Squatters (for homestead purpose)	Vulnerable Family	<p>If the public land is occupied for homestead purpose and if the affected person has no alternate housing he/she will get:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice to remove the structure • An alternate site of 150 sq.mtr in rural areas or 75 sq.mtr. in urban areas or cash equivalent and compensation for lost structure without depreciation. If the family is allotted alternate weaker section housing, he/she will not be eligible for compensation and assistance or alternate housing equivalent to IAY. • House construction grant Rs 10,000 <p>A transportation assistance of Rs 2,000</p>
Squatters (for commercial)	Vulnerable Family	<p>If the PDF has no alternate place, he/she will get:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice to remove the structure • An alternate site of 40 sq.mtr in rural areas or 25 sq.mtr. in urban areas or cash equivalent and compensation for lost structure without depreciation. If the project allots an alternate commercial place developed by it, the PDF will not be eligible for neither compensation nor house construction assistance or Rs 10,000 for shop construction as per amended policy for APRSP. • A transportation assistance of Rs 1,000 • A maintenance allowance of Rs 2,000 • PAFs from vulnerable sections will be provided training to take up self employment activity by dovetailing ongoing Government schemes
Kiosks	Vendor	<p>Ambulatory vendors licensed for fixed locations will be considered as kiosks and each affected vendor will get</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternate site for kiosks or a sum of Rs.5000 for self relocation <p>NOTE: Vendors in groups (of more than 50) will be considered for relocating in a commercial complex, if developed by the project. Those allotted space there will not get any assistance.</p>
Common infrastructure and common Property Resources	Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common properties will be replaced in consultation with the community • Civic infrastructure will be replaced in consultation with the affected community and the local administration
Any Unforeseen Impacts	Affected community and/persons	Any unforeseen impact would be mitigated/enhance as per the APRRP 2005 or through any additional measures as may be required

10. LAND ACQUISITION

The project requires about 51.06 ha land. Private land will be acquired as per LA Act 1894 through Consent award/mutual negotiations. Public land (other than RBD land) will be transferred to the project in accordance with the government guidelines and procedures for land alienation. LA and resettlement works will be completed before handing over site to

construction contractor. Possession of land by the project will be taken over only after disbursement of compensation and R&R assistance.

Land acquisition procedures will be initiated with notification of the intention to acquire land under LA Act 1894. Determination of compensation and its payment is expected to start in Dec 2011 as indicated below.

Table 2: LA Plan Schedule

S. No.	Activity	Timeline
1	Publication of notification under section 4(1) of the LA Act – intention to acquire land	30 th June 2011
2	Receipt of objections from public	30 th July 2011
3	Hearing of objection by LAO	September 2011
4	Publication of notification under section 6(1) – declaration of acquisition (in phases)	October 2011 onwards.
5	Determination of compensation and issue of award by the competent authority (in phases)	November 2011.
6	Payment of compensation for land and structures to PAPs	December 2011 onward

The project requires 1.14 ha of house sites area. Compensation for structures will be computed at Basic Schedule of Rates¹ adopted by the RBD. However, no deduction will be made towards depreciation. Affected families will be permitted to carry the construction material (from the demolished structure) that one can salvage. Other assets like crops, trees, etc if affected will be compensated as per the procedures laid out in the RAP document.

11. RESETTLEMENT

The proposed PV project has planned for resettling all eligible PDFs within the framework of APRRP 2005 together with amendments for the road sector approved by GoAP. The relocation sites proposed to be developed are near the place of displacement along the road. These resettlement sites are mainly proposed in RBD land. Relocation sites have been proposed along the road, keeping in view the proposed technical designs and ensuring adequate safety measures. At locations where R&B land is not available, the District Administration will provide land for resettlement site subject to availability of Government land. In this process, the District R&R Committee will help in identification of suitable government land for resettlement sites.

The procedures to be followed by the implementing functionaries have been detailed out in SMP. Essentially, these include verification and updating the list of PAFs; public disclosure of this list and their (on individual basis) R&R entitlements; issuance of ID Cards along with their photos, losses and entitlements; compensation for loss of land and other assets; disbursement of relocation assistance including house construction assistance and subsistence allowance; development of resettlement sites and allotment of house sites, etc. No family will be deprived of their land/structure unless compensated. No construction will be initiated unless PAFs are compensated and they receive their R&R assistance. Similarly, no construction will be permitted unless all PDFs are properly resettled. As indicated in Table 2, displaced families under project will get a free house site, a house construction grant for BPL families, grant for cattle shed, transport assistance and subsistence allowance.

¹ Basic schedule of rates is the rate list given in Government report for replacement value.

12. REHABILITATION

The over all approach of the project towards the economic rehabilitation of PAFs is to ensure that they enhance, if not at least regain their pre-project level of economic livelihood. Towards this end, the R&R policy framework agreed for the project includes allotment of government land (where available and agreed by the eligible PAF) together with the financial assistance towards land development and adjustment of compensation towards the cost of land allotted. Financial assistance to eligible PAFs is provided if they become landless, marginal and small farmers after LA for the project. Such families are also supported to access on-going income generation schemes of the government as complementary to their eligibilities. Government programs for income generation are available to vulnerable families (BPL, SC and ST) on subsidy-loan schemes. The Package NGO (selected for PV road) will help such vulnerable PAFs to access government programs. The rehabilitation assistance provided to PAFs along with subsidy will help them to enhance their living conditions. One member from each of such eligible PAFs will be given training either to impart new skill or improve the existing ones to help them take up alternate income generating schemes and supplement their household income.

All efforts will be made to ensure that interested (and willing to take-up the government schemes) PAFs are covered under the on-going government schemes. The Package NGO has a major role in helping PAFs in not only getting their R&R entitlements on time but also in ensuring their proper use. The NGO, with the help of the Package Manager (Engineer in charge of PV road), will approach the concerned government departments/agencies and ensure their coverage under Government programs, particularly the Indira Kranthi Padhakam.

Vulnerable families will be preferred in the allotment of sites for businesses/shops. Concerted efforts will be made to help such vulnerable PAFs to access government schemes for their socio-economic development.

13. OTHER SOCIAL ISSUES

13.1 Tribal and other Vulnerable Groups

The proposed project interventions will to have any adverse impacts on the indigenous peoples (referred locally as tribal) as 'groups or communities'. However, for those affected as individuals due to the project, adequate measures are included in SMP to safeguard their interests and concerns. The R&R policy framework agreed for the project provides for additional measures for tribal PAFs. These include preferential allotment of alternate land, if available; 25% additional resettlement grant if settled outside the tribal areas; additional rehabilitation assistance; and house construction assistance to help in the house construction in the new resettlement site. Besides tribals, the vulnerables among PAFs include the BPL families, women headed households, SC families, etc. During implementation, all vulnerable if interested will be given preference for wage employment in the project construction activities.

13.2 Gender Issues

Women are categorized as vulnerable groups and if they are affected by the project on individual basis, they are eligible for additional support in their R&R process. Women will get wages, under the project, at par with men on 'equal work equal payment' basis. Where ever available and active women Self Help Groups, if interested will be involved in project implementation. Package NGO has an important role to involve women members through out the project period.

13.3 Child Labour

No child labour will be involved in the construction work. This is an important clause of the contractual agreement with the Construction agency. This will be strictly monitored by the project during implementation.

13.4 Road Safety Education

During social assessment and stakeholders' consultation, road safety has emerged an important issue and local communities and other road users expressed their concerns, particularly on completion of project which would significantly increase the vehicle speed and traffic flow. In this regard, the project provides for road safety measures in the construction plan. However, to educate the local communities on the use of road, following traffic rules and ensuring safety, a program on road safety education has been included in the present SMP. Since the Package NGO would be developing a good rapport with the local communities and other road users, road safety education and awareness campaigns will be one of its important activities of the assignment.

13.5 Prevention HIV/AIDS Transmission

It is well established that because of proposed improvements in the road, mobility of Commercial Sex Workers and truckers and other road users will also increase and hence increased chances of transmission and spread of HIV/AIDS. Prevention and control of HIV/AIDS transmission will be one of the important social responsibilities of the project. An action plan for the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS has been prepared in close coordination with the Andhra Pradesh AIDS Control Society (APSACS) for the entire AP Road sector project, of which this PV road is also included. This Plan will be implemented by the Package NGO, closely working with APSACS local functionaries and supported by the Package Manager.

14. IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

In this comprehensive SMP, RAP is the most important component. Other components of SMP include prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and Road Safety Action Plan. This SMP, therefore, has a variety of project stakeholders, target groups and implementing agencies. For example, R&R component will be implemented by the Package Manager in close coordination with the District Administration and will be closely monitored by the District R&R Committee. RAP implementation will be facilitated by the Package NGO. HIV/AIDS plan will be implemented by involving APSACS directly. Road safety measures will be implemented with the help of Transport Department where Package NGO will be undertaking education and awareness programs among the local/road side communities and other road users.

Therefore, the agreed framework for SMP implementation is as follows.

- The SMP including RAP will be approved by GoAP
- Besides the project, monitoring of RAP will be done by the District level R&R Committee
- LA and R&R activities will be implemented through District Administration
- Package Manager will be implementing other components of SMP (HIV/AIDS Action Plan and Road safety program) with the help of the Package NGO and support from respective government agencies (APSACS and Transport Department).

15. BUDGET

The budget for this Social Management Plan (including land acquisition and R&R activities) works out to Rs. **57.95 crore**. The budget provides for compensating land and other assets required for the project, R&R assistance, and development of resettlement sites. This also provides for capacity building and training, cost of engaging Package NGO and administrative expenses at the Package level. Budget required for HIV/AIDS and Road Safety measures will come from the respective plans prepared at the project level.

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CHAPTER – 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Road and Building Department (RBD) of Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) has entrusted the responsibility of planning, construction and maintenance of key State roads to Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation (APRDC¹). APRDC has planned to improve the selected core road network by providing better quality and safer roads to the users in sustainable manner under Andhra Pradesh Road Sector Project (APRSP) with loan assistance from the World Bank. Improved quality of core road networks, better institutional operation and management (O&M) system of APRDC and safe roads are important features of the proposed APRSP.

1.2 PROJECT COMPONENTS

The proposed project envisions following three components:

Component A - Road Improvement: Based on traffic studies, this road improvement component has been subdivided into the following sub-components

- (i) *Road improvement and up gradation*: Based on core network analysis, APRDC has selected about 900 km of road for widening, upgradation and strengthening purposes. These roads will be constructed by loan assistance from the World Bank.
- (ii) *Public- Private Partnership (PPP)*: APRDC has selected about 1200 km of high traffic density road on PPP mode involving private entrepreneurship
- (iii) *Output and Performance based Road Contracts (OPRC)* : About 6500 km of roads have been selected under this sub-component.

Component B - Institutional Strengthening component: This component will facilitate operationalization of APRDC, capacity building of APRDC.

Component C - Road safety component: This component will help APRDC/RBD towards better management of traffic and other road safety issues through improved technical solutions.

1.2.1 Roads selected for road improvement and upgradation

Based on engineering, traffic, economic, environmental and social analysis, about 428 km of road have been prioritized to improve under the project (APRSP Phase I). Further, the project (Phase I) roads have been divided into Phase I A (about 208 km) and Phase I B (220) Roads. The road corridors included under Phase-I A and proposed to be implemented in the Year 1 of the are indicated below.

1. Kandi-Shadnagar (65.60 Km)
2. Chittoor-Puttur (60.80 Km)
3. Kurnool-Devanakonda (60.60 km)
4. Mydukuru – Jammalamadugu (41 Km)

Details of the road selected for phase I year II are

1. Kakinada-Rajmundry (61 Km)
2. **Pedna-Vissannapeta (90 Km)**
3. Jagityal-Peddapalli (60.60 km)

¹ GoAP is in the process of operationalizing RDC as per RDC act to manage core network assigned to APRDC (about 10,000km of roads).

Each one of the above mentioned road corridors are referred as Package (sub-project). The present document pertains to Pedna-Vissannapeta road. Details of all prioritized roads under phase I is attached as Annexure-I.

1.3 NEED OF THE PROJECT

Andhra Pradesh is one of the most progressive states of India. The contribution of tertiary sector towards the State's economy has been on rise over the past decade. GoAP has taken step towards better fiscal and economic management, accelerating economic growth and improving quality of life with its vision 2020². Improving infrastructure especially transport sector, to facilitate agricultural and industrial growth is key to achieving goals of Vision 2020. The State Road Policy (2005-2015) also aims at providing an efficient, safe and environmentally sustainable road network in the State. But there are serious financial constrains on the development and maintenance of the state core road network and this is reflected in the budget allocation which reveals huge gap between actual needs and resources available for capital and maintenance provision. India Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) 2004 has identified transport sector as one of the key drivers of economic growth. World Bank has realized that the proposed project (APRSP Phase-I) is consistent with the CAS requirement of working with the states and the sectors as identified. Based on the road policy CAS study, GoAP through GoI has requested for financial assistance from the World Bank for APRSP. Details of component of APRSP are mentioned PID in 2006. **This Social management Plan (SMP) is for Pedna-Vissannapeta (PV) road.**

1.4 PROJECT BENEFITS

The proposed CP sub-project will have the following direct benefits:

- (i) Improved quality of life for the population in the project area: The proposed project will provide easy and important connectivity to Machilipatnam, Gudivada and Nuzvid to Vijayawada hubs of the region. Improvement of the road will also provide improved medical and education facilities to densely populated coastal area.
- (ii) Economic boost to the local population by easy transportation of materials: Agriculture based economic activities is in the vicinity of the project road. These agricultural produce could be transported to the city easily.
- (iii) Better connectivity for the smaller settlements to the District Headquarter: This road will provide connectivity to even smaller villages to Vijayawada and Elluru. This ensures enhanced administrative services to villages abutting the road.
- (iv) Connectivity to the industry and vast agricultural hinterland: The agricultural hinterland (mainly sugarcane and rice) and industries will be linked because of proposed road improvement.
- (v) Increased employment opportunities for the local population: It is expected that after road construction there will be change in land use (especially along the road stretch). There will be more commercial establishments (shops, Dhaba/restaurants/eating places, small workshop serving the vehicles moving on the road etc). These activities will provide additional employment and increased wages in the project area.

1.5 THE PROJECT ROAD

The Project road starts at km 9/2 in Pedna in Krishna district and runs north west direction connecting Gudlavalleru, Gudivada, Hanuman junction, Nuzvid and terminates at km 96/0

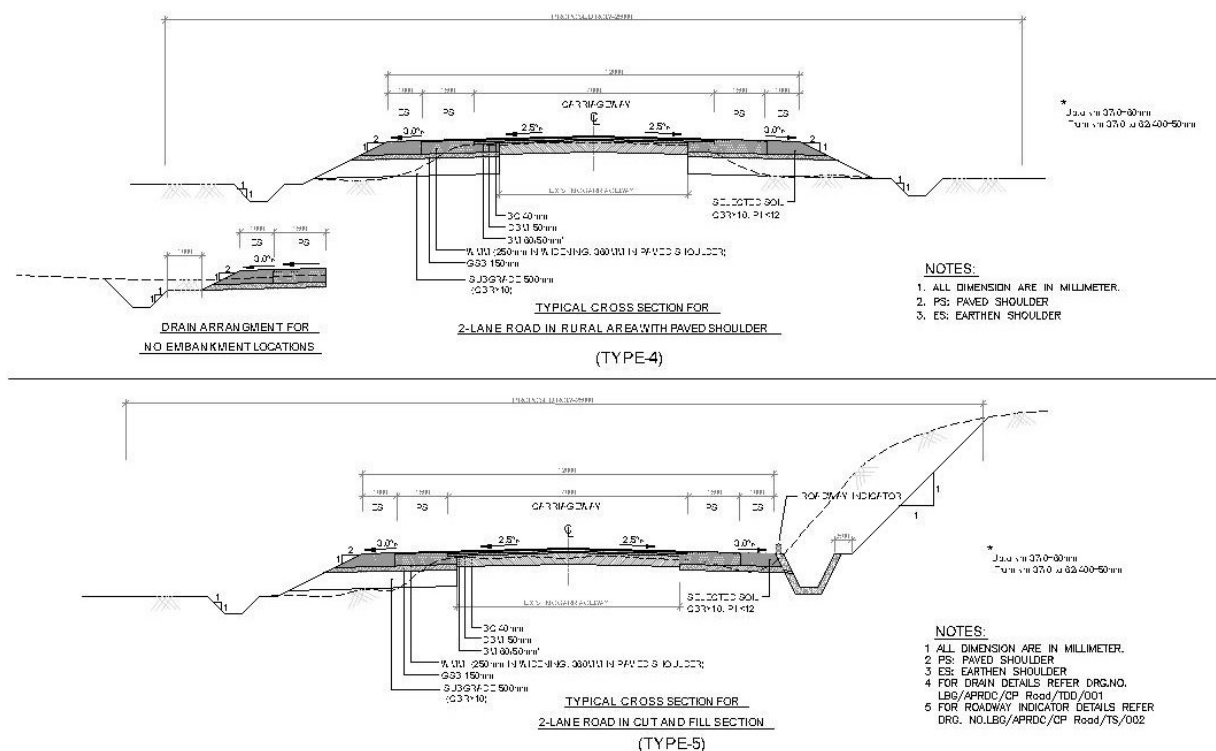
² Project information document AB 2374, P096021 dated 11th May 2006.

Before Vissannapet. Cumulative Length of PR is 82.1 km. The following table indicates the distribution of length of Project road and %age Length in terms of land use and roadside environments.

The project road is passing through agricultural, land and in between settlements of 500-700 meter length of contiguous built-up areas. The project road provides vital connectivity between NH-5, NH-9 and is widely used by diverse traffic.

The carriageway width of the project road varies from intermediate lane (63%), two lane (33%) and four-lane (2%). Generally, the existing road has sharp-curves, double curves as well as poor vertical profile. Right of Way (RoW) varies from 15 to 40 meters with average width of about 30 meters. Near the settlements and cross roads, the project road experiences congestion, encroachment of RoW, roadside market etc. PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT

The proposed road improvement envisages 4 laning of about 2 km near Hanuman junction and 2-laning of with paved shoulder. The improvement proposed involved improvement in geometry at sharp curves, realignment of major small habitations, raising of submerged stretches and provision of drains (both side and cross drains) along the entire stretches. To minimize impact on road side establishment, the proposed road improvement has considered minimum corridor of impact (CoI) without compromising technical standards. The proposed CoI in built-up area, open area and along four-lane section is 18 m, 25 m and 30 m respectively as shown in Fig. 1.1. CoI has been reduced to meet the technical requirement to minimize negative impacts.



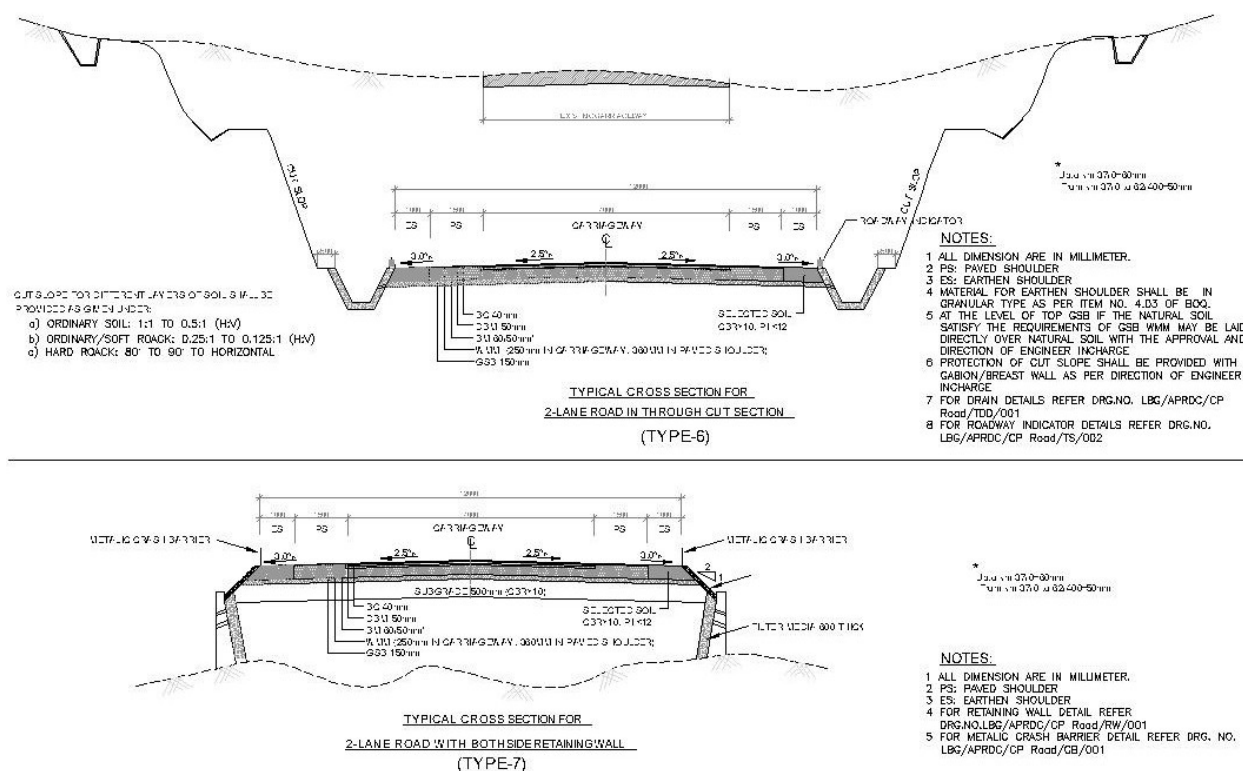


Fig. 1.1: Cross Section showing the Proposed CoI

1.6 NEED FOR SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

As part of selection of roads for inclusion under the project, the selected roads have undergone detailed and staggered analysis. This helped in the preparation of detailed project reports including engineering report, and social and environmental assessment report. The improvement proposal suggested 2 to 4 laning of existing pavements. Besides detailed engineering studies, a detailed social assessment including assessment of impacts on local landholders/users of land and tribal communities has been done as per the requirement of operational policies³ of the World Bank and the Government of Andhra Pradesh Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policies (APRRP) 2005. One of the basic features of these social safeguard policies is to enhance, if not at least restore, the living conditions of the people affected people (PAP) and resettlement of those are getting displaced. Thus, the APRRP 2005 necessitates socio-economic assessment of the impacts on project-affected persons (PAPs) based on individual losses. Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) of PAPs intrinsically focuses on consultation and participation with relevant stakeholders, primarily with the affected communities. All the R&R measures included in the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) form part of the sub-project (Package) level SMP. A separate section in SMP is on assessment of impacts on tribals and a strategy to address issues related to affected tribal communities in the project corridors. Similarly, SMP also includes a section on other social issues including gender development and Road Safety measures. A separate HIV/AIDS Action Plan for the entire project (APRSP) has also been prepared which has been referred in this SMP.

³ Applicable safeguards instruments are prepared based on Bank operational policies (OP) like Involuntary Resettlement(O.P.4.10) and Indigenous Peoples (O.P. 4.12), environmental assessment (4.01)

1.6.1 Objectives of the SMP

- Avoid wherever feasible, or at least minimize involuntary resettlement, by exploring all viable project alternatives
- Determine the magnitude of adverse social impacts and propose mitigation measures with the agreed policy provisions
- Outline results of stakeholders' consultation and incorporate the outcome of these consultations in the social management plan
- Develop institutional mechanism for implementation of the R&R activities and for monitoring and evaluation of the R&R implementation process
- Address other social issues related to vulnerable groups (including tribals), road safety measures and HIV/AIDS
- Prepare a plan to address all social issues associated with the project

1.6.2 Need for and Scope of the Social Assessment

In order to prepare SMP, there is a need to have a detailed social assessment of the project including an assessment of the impacts (both positive and negative) resulting from the proposed project interventions. The activities undertaken as part of this assessment includes

- ❖ Identification of stakeholders
- ❖ Identification of impacts
- ❖ Involvement of people in the assessment process
- ❖ Consultation with the stakeholders to improve quality of participatory planning
- ❖ Identification of social hot spots
- ❖ Identification of mitigation measures to minimize resettlement issues
- ❖ Census survey of project affected persons
- ❖ Identification of vulnerable affected groups

Based on the social assessment and impact analysis, stakeholders' consultation and R&R policy framework, a detailed Social Management Plan has been prepared. The detailed process adopted in the social assessment is described below

1.7 SOCIAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS ADOPTED

The entire social assessment has been done at different stages:

- ◆ Strategic option study
- ◆ Preliminary screening at Pre-feasibility stage
- ◆ Detailed screening at feasibility stage
- ◆ Detailed project report (DPR) preparation

1.8.1 STRATEGIC OPTION STUDY⁴ (SoS) has indicated that the selected roads (about 2000 km) for improvement under APRSP are socially acceptable with adequate mitigation measures and suitable enhancement for sustainable social development. As mentioned earlier also these 2000 km of key road network will be considered for improvements and widening in phased manner. To prioritize the core network RDC has undertaken following stage wise analysis. Social assessment has been the integral component of such staggered analysis.

1.8.2 PRELIMINARY SOCIAL SCREENING AT PRE-FEASIBILITY STAGE

Out of 2000 km length of roads, about 1300 km of high-density corridors were identified by RDC for further screening by the consultants to identify about 400 km for improvement and upgradation under APRSP phase-I Roads. These corridors were selected from three different regions of the state: Coastal Andhra, Telangana and Rayalaseema. At this stage, engineering, economic, social and environmental parameters were accounted for screening 525 km (125 km more than 400 km envisaged earlier) and screening out the remaining stretches. The indicators selected for social screening were based on development indices of villages, extent of land acquisition, proportion of ST, SC, non workers in potential project affected settlements, number of structures affected, HIV/AIDS prevalence rate. These indicators are

- Development indicators
- Settlement level social indicators
- Total land acquisition
- RoW deficient stretches (Minimum width required for actual construction of the proposed improvement/upgradation two lane road is 18 meters. Stretches having RoW less than 18 meter width are considered as RoW deficient stretches)
- Degree of congestion in terms of built up area
- Number of commercial structures affected
- Total length of high critical segments
- HIV/AIDS prevalence rate
- Number of curves and Junctions (Road Safety issues)

These indicators were weighed based on importance of each parameter using ranking methods. This helped in assessing the social vulnerability of settlements towards proposed improvements. Preliminary screening helped in categorizing the roads (selected for screening) into low, medium and high social impact roads. While no road qualified for a high impact category, 3 roads are categorized as medium impacts and 4 roads as low social impact category (for details refer Feasibility Report, May 2007).

1.8.3 SOCIAL ASSESSMENT AT FEASIBILITY STAGE

A detailed Social Assessment of each project road selected for improvement was carried out during the feasibility stage. It covered identification of social hot spots; assessing the extent of land acquisition, number of potential PAFs and preparation of social management framework. Further, the feasibility study analyzed the location of alternative alignments; strategies for R&R management and institutional mechanism for implementation of SMP (refer Feasibility Report, August 2007).

⁴ APRDC carried out a pre-feasibility and Strategic Option Study as a part of the Andhra Pradesh Economic Restructuring Project under Roads and Building Department to prioritize 38 corridor sections of 2012 km.

1.8.4 SOCIAL ASSESSMENT AT DPR STAGE

An extensive social assessment has been undertaken following the operational policy of the World Bank⁵ and the requirement of GoAP R&R Policy 2005. The assessment adopted intensive field data collection and its analysis, community involvement in SA process to understand possible community conflicts especially for locating bypasses, relocating affected community resources like ponds, schools, hospitals because of project intervention and to undertake suggestions from the people to enhance planning prospective and induce sense of ownership of the project.

1.8.5 Analysis of Alternatives:

One of the important aspects of the social assessment process in the entire project preparation phase was the analysis of alternatives. The alternative analyses have been done by taking into account the engineering, social and environmental aspects of the project.

Kautharam: Around one km length, from km 19/500 to km 20/500, project road passes through very congested areas of Kautharam village. There are five sharp curves/ bends along the alignment. The railway track (Rajahmundry – Machilipatnam line) runs, on south of the village, parallel to the project road at around 800m distance south of the Kautharam village. Hence village is getting extended towards south side and there is hardly any open space through which bypass alignment can be proposed. In such scenario, the only alternative available is to take the alignment on northern side of village. The existing project road, constraints on south side and proposed bypass alignment on north side of town is discussed in detail in Feasibility Report. It is concluded that bypass alignment is proposed on RHS (north side) of existing road at Kautharam village.

Nuzvid: Around 3.0 km length, from km 80/500 to 83/500, road traverses through the big and congested town of Nuzvid and there are three sharp curves /bends along the alignment. Because of too much congestion and sharp / blind curves, local administration has earmarked around 2km of the project road through town, for one-way movement and for reverse direction, one town road is being used. Through town portion, owing to ROW restriction and abutting commercial/ residential structures, improvement of geometric is not at all advisable. In such scenario, bypass at Nuzvid is very much essential.

Consultants have explored the possibility of bypass on left ((west) and right (east) of the town. The take-off and merging points for both alternatives are broadly kept same discussed in feasibility report. Based on the preliminary examination, it has been found that new alignment on RHS (east side of Nuzvid town) would be the most suitable alignment for bypass at Nuzvid

1.9 MINIMIZING ADVERSE IMPACTS:

Another important aspect of the social assessment process was to minimize adverse impacts of the project, especially resettlement. To minimize the impact, proposed CoI has been reduced to 24 meter for four laning and for two laning it is 20 meters. Congested locations like Kautharam, Nuzvid have been bypasses to avoid displacement.

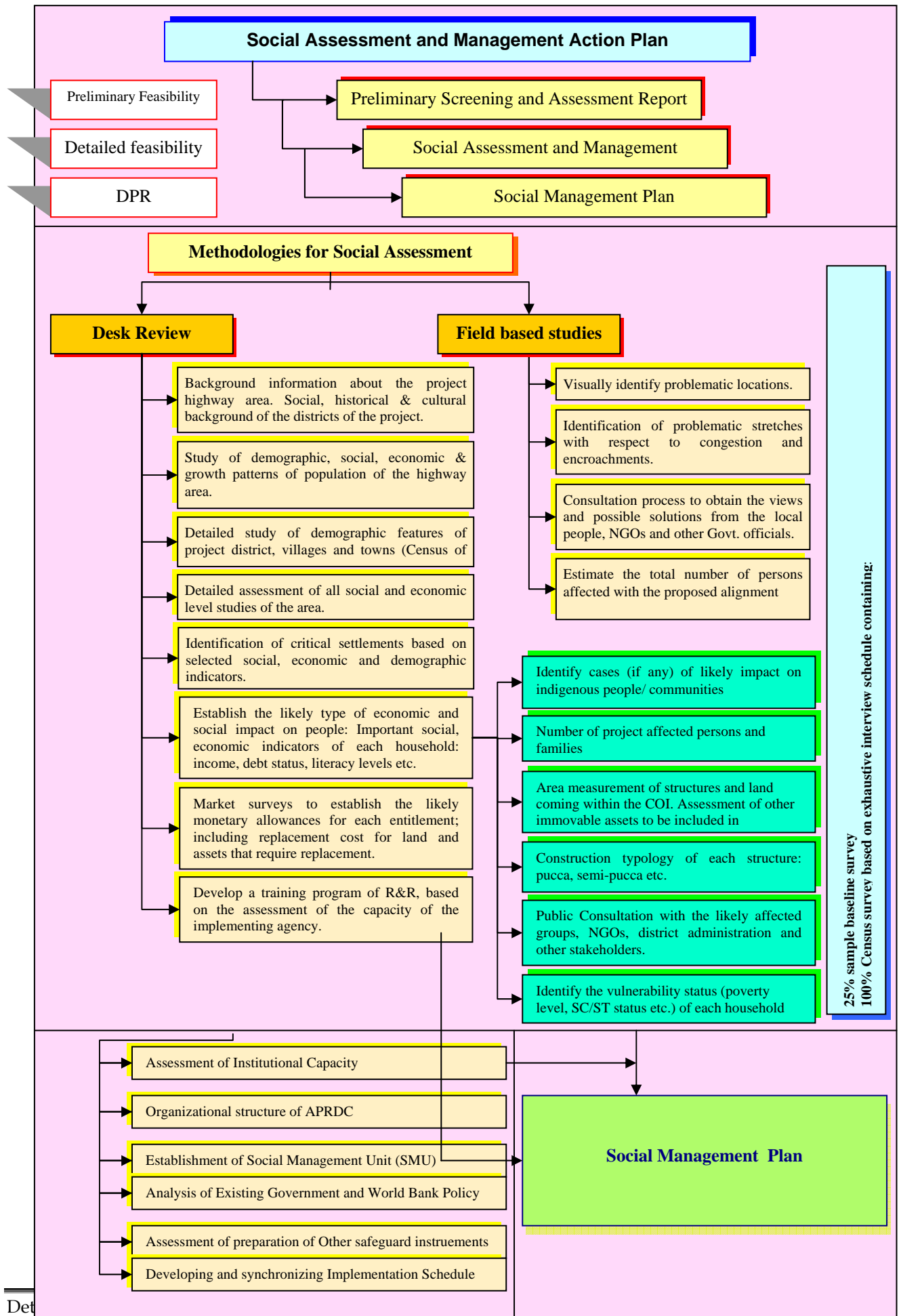
Despite efforts made to minimize resettlement, some of impacts could not be avoided. These impacts have been identified and accordingly mitigation measures have been proposed. These measures include stakeholder's consultations, R&R Policy interventions and dovetailing ongoing government schemes for the benefit of the affected families.

⁵ Umbrella Policy of the World Bank is OP 4.10(environmental assessment and other safeguard policy like Natural Habitat (4.04), Forests (4.36), Pest Management (4.09), Physical Cultural Resources (O.P.4.11), Safety of Dams (OP 4.37). Some of these operational policies may not be applicable for road projects. The analysis is an attempt to understand applicability of the policies as mentioned above.

Location	Nature and extent of problem	Mitigation Measures	Remarks
Kavutaram (19/500-20/500)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continuously built up area for one km largely pucca houses, residential, Commercial ▪ Available width 9-11 meter ▪ Very poor Geometry with right angle curves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bypass is proposed 	Project affected land loser will be resettled and rehabilitated.
Gudlavalleru (22/000-25/000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RoW varies from 25-30 meters ▪ Residential as well commercial structure encroached within RoW ▪ Poor geometry for 23/700-24/400 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Curve improvement is required for road safety ▪ Reduced width of COI would minimize resettlement. ▪ Road safety measure 	Need R&R initiatives. Loss of structure will be compensated
Nuzvid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continuous built-up area for 2.5 km ▪ Town and market portion, ▪ Congestion and one way traffic within town ▪ Accident-prone area ▪ Available width 12 meter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nuzvid bypass is proposed 	Loss of mango orchard will be compensated under LA act and Assistance to PAFs as per agreed norms.

1.10 METHODOLOGY

The detailed methodologies adopted for Social Assessment have already been dealt in the Social Assessment Report of the Project (prepared separately). Following section provides highlights of methodologies adopted for the preparation of RAP and these include collection of data from both primary and secondary sources. Secondary data/information have been collected from the project records, published reports, discussions with project staff and other functionaries, stakeholders' consultation, groups discussions, etc. The main sources of primary data have been the local communities and census survey among the potential PAPs. In addition, 25% of the PAPs surveyed formed the sample for collecting detailed baseline socio-economic data. The methodology and approach adopted for the preparation of social management plan has been summarized.



In order to assess the extent of losses, measurement and survey of structures and other assets were carried out after finalization of design. To quantify losses, designs were superimposed on revenue maps. Basic schedule of rate (BSR) and market values were collected and accounted in the valuation of assets and properties to finalize budgetary requirement for compensation and implementing R&R activities. Consultation with key stakeholders including project functionaries at different levels has provided needed information to develop institutional mechanism for implementation of RAP.

1.11 Data Sources

1.11.1 Data from Secondary sources

Following information were collected from the published documents to appreciate the project background, land ownership status, and statistical information required for baseline information.

- AP State Road Project, EIA Volume II,
- Technical drawings (Horizontal and Vertical alignments),
- Revenue maps of villages along the project road corridors,
- Integrated safeguards Data sheets (concept stage, Report No. AC 2353),
- State of Environment, Andhra Pradesh, 2006,
- APSHP Implementation completion Report, 2004, 29884-IN,
- Primary Census Abstract, District Census Handbook 2001,
- Statistical Abstract Andhra Pradesh 2006,
- District wise Socio-Economic Indicators (Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoAP),
- Information collected from the Strip maps prepared by R&B Department, GoAP,
- Acts and Policies of Government of India and Government of Andhra Pradesh related to R&R and Land acquisition, and
- Operational policies of the World Bank

1.11.2 Data and information from Primary Sources

- Structured Survey - sample Baseline survey and Census survey in a prescribed format
- Public Consultation
- Consultation with key informant
- Interviews with important secondary stakeholders

1.11.3 Description of Methodologies: Following section describes steps taken to prepare social management plan for Pedna-Nuzvid-Vissannapeta Road (package/ sub-project)

Step-I Desk Review:

This review has been carried out to understand the extent of land acquisition, deviations from RoW, applicable Government Acts and policies, socio-economic characteristics of the project area, categorization of socially and economically disadvantaged groups, technical considerations etc.

Step II: Training and Capacity Building

Field level Enumerators with sociological research background were selected from the University and Social Surveyor from NGOs and CBOs working in the project area. Enumerators had undergone two weeks of intensive training conducted by the resource persons of the consultants. The Social Expert of the Consultants and the Revenue officers (working for the project) have imparted training to the social survey teams.

Explanation of terms used in the questionnaires, methods of getting information from potential PAPs, mechanism of social behavior, strategy of communication with respondents etc. were part of the training program. During training sessions, enumerators were exposed to role play of PAPs, to make them conversant with the situations in the field and approach required for collection of information through questionnaires, understanding and appreciating local situations etc. The survey teams were mobilized in the field after testing of questionnaire in the project area.

Step III: Preparation of Strip Maps

In order to assess impacts on local population resulting from the proposed project interventions, structures coming within the RoW were marked, measured and recorded on a strip map. This also included the typology of construction (such as pucca, semi-pucca, and katcha) based on construction materials used and the usage of structure like for residential, commercial and other purposes. Extent of loss was determined by measuring the distance of the structure from the proposed centerline (Fig 1.2).

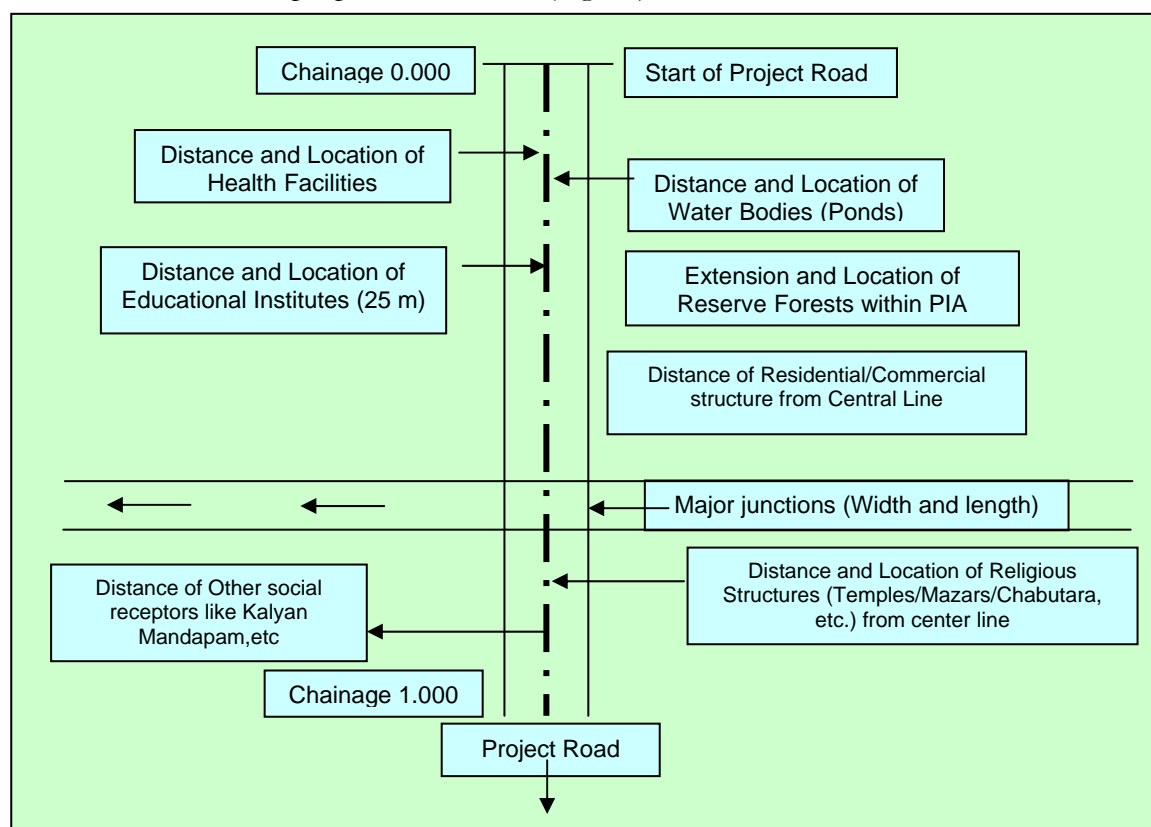


Fig. 1.2: Data Collection Format For Strip Map Preparation (Within 30m Corridor)

Step IV: Identification of Affected Land

For identification of the affected lands and potential PAFs, social teams went to the project corridor along with the drawings of the proposed roads true to scale and Sajara (revenue) maps for site verification. The corridor of impact (proposed RoW for new road construction) was marked in the field at 100m intervals in straight portion and 50 meters interval at curves. Accordingly, proposed Corridor of Impact (CoI) was superimposed on sajara map to assess the exact extent of land required to be acquired/appropriated. This included measurement of Center line from the fixed boundary stone of villages in the field and from the fixed location of boundary stone as shown in Sajara map (coordinates of village maps). On identification of affected plots of land, the social teams visited Tahsil offices to collect land records and to identify the owners of the affected plots along with their addresses and joint holders (if any).

Step V: Census and Baseline Survey

On identification of actual impacts and list of affected persons (both titled and non- titled), questionnaires were designed for the Census Survey and sample (25%) baseline socioeconomic survey. These formats were canvassed with the potentially affected people. The questionnaires included details regarding social and economic aspects of the affected persons such as demographic features (age sex composition, marital status etc) and economic information (occupation, sources of income, movable and immovable assets) of the households, expected losses(loss of residential/commercial or other properties as well as type of structure (such as pucca, semi pucca, kutch) and options/preferences for their R&R (like cash in lieu of losses or site in lieu of losses) For details see Annexures 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3.

While census survey has established actual impact on the project affected families in terms of severity, perception and R&R option for resettlement and rehabilitation, 25% sample socio-economic survey helped in profiling socio-economic conditions of the PAFs.

Step VI: Updating of Census Survey Data

Based on the final design duly approved by the APRDC, the census survey data was updated. List of PAFs along with the proposed corridor of impact was verified by marking of the centerline of the proposed corridor. The distance and offset of the assets and properties from the new centre line were measured. This helped to arrive at the updated and final list of project affected persons. However, *the implementing agencies/Package NGO will again update the census survey data during implementation of the project.*

Step VII: Stakeholders' Consultation

Stakeholders' consultation was initiated as soon as the assessment process commenced. Consultation were planned to understand peoples' perception and seek their opinion for the success of project execution. Consultation is also an important tool to gather qualitative data which helps in improving quality of planning. Following steps have been followed during stakeholders' consultations.

- Identification of key stakeholders
- Deciding on the level of consultation
- Identification of mechanism and tools of consultation
- Information dissemination through Pamphlet distribution
- Meetings with people in groups,, individual meetings/interviews
- Developing sense of ownership of project interventions among the stakeholders

- Planning for consultation and communication strategies
- Ensuring field offices as centers of information about the project during the preparation phase
- Properly documenting all consultations

Focused Group Discussions: Besides above mentioned consultation mechanism, the project emphasized on issues based discussions with the stakeholders. Important issues discussed were the specific needs of women and other vulnerable groups, policies and other interventions required for LA and R&R, strategies for resettlement and relocation, options for alternative alignment etc. Findings of these consultations (Focused Group Discussions) were instrumental in devising the social management plan.

Step VIII Analysis of Data

The interview schedules filled up every day were scrutinized and verified on the spot (project corridor) and the data-sheets were coded. A coding manual was prepared for consistency in data entry. The MS-Excel software package was used for the data feeding and its analysis. Wherever applicable, SPS package was also used to generate tables. As a measure of final confirmation about the correctness of the data, random manual calculations and checking was also done.

1.12 STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

The report has been divided in 10 chapters and brief description is given below.

Chapter Number	Name of Chapter	Description
1	Introduction	Outlines Project background, objectives and methodology adopted for social assessment.
2	Social Assessment	Discusses the project area, the socioeconomic profile of PAPs, and extent of LA by type of land and categories PAPs.
3	Policy Framework for and Resettlement and Rehabilitation	Discusses the APRRP 2005 and its amendments for road sector projects, its applicability in APRSP and R&R entitlement framework
4	Consultation Results	Gives details on the stakeholders' consultation at Village, Block and District levels and lesson the outcome from the people participation in this section.
5	Land Acquisition	Outlines LA procedure, methodologies institutional set-up for LA.
6	Resettlement Planning	Explains RAP and income generation strategy for PAFs.
7	Tribal Development	This chapter addresses issue related ST families, specific strategy of consultation and R&R intervention.
8	Social Issues in Development	Identifies issues related to women, child labour, Road safety and HIV/AIDS and suitable mitigation measures
9	Institutional Arrangement	Focuses on roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders in the implementation of SMP including RAP, grievance redress mechanism and monitoring and

Chapter Number	Name of Chapter	Description
		evaluation.
10	Implementation Schedule and Budget	Activity wise implementation schedule has been presented in this chapter including cost and budget required for SMP/RAP implementation.

Slides Indicating the Process of Social Assessment



Census Survey of Land Owners at common place



Census Survey of Land Owners in Agricultural Field



Census Survey in a peculiar Condition



A Typical Loss of Well - needs Replacement

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CHAPTER – 2: SOCIAL ASSESSMENT**2.1 GENERAL**

This chapter describes about the socio-economic profile of the project area and the project affected persons. It also elaborates strategies required to minimize resettlement issues by adopting technically suitable and socially acceptable designs. Despite efforts made to minimize negative impacts some of them could not be avoided and the proposed project may evidence displacement.

This chapter specifically analyzes the impacts on land and other immovable assets based on detailed measurement survey done after the final designs. Based on the impact on land and structures, a Census Survey was carried out; and the results of the Survey established socio-economic status of PAFs. The Census Survey has indicated the nature and characteristics of R&R interventions required to mitigate negative impacts of the proposed project.

2.2 THE PROJECT AREA**2.2.1 General**

3 The project area is part of alluvial plain of Godavari river. Recorded history of project area goes back to 3000 years ago. The region evidences growth and admixture of cultural footprints of Pandya, Cholla, Cherra, Satvahans, Muslim and British Empire.

3.1.1 Land Use Pattern

General Land Use Pattern of the area abutting project road suggests that the project road has mixed land use dominated by agriculture dominated by three season paddy and sugarcane, followed by aquaculture (including fish farming) and land put to non-agricultural uses.

3.1.2 Socio -Economic Characteristics of the Project Area

Most of the people in the project district (Krishna) are dependent on the agricultural activities. The Table below indicates that the project area has poor development indices such as per-capita income, proportion of non-workers (56%). Literacy rate (68.8%) of the District is also lower than the State average. The socio-cultural indicators point to low development indices. Female work participation rate is also low (29.47%).

Table 2.1: Social and Economic Indicators of the Project Districts

Project District	Economic				Social& Demographic	
	Per capita Income	% of land put to non agricultural land Use	% Non-Workers	Female work participation in %	Literacy	Decadal Growth Rate
Krishna	23556	17.00	56	29.47	68.8	13.22

3.1.3 Socio -Economic Characteristics of the Project Affected Settlement

Following section outlines some of the social indicators of the settlement abutting project road. The percentage of ST and SC groups is more in Hanuman Junction (47.90%) and low in Vadlamandu villages (1.97%). The non-workers percentage is more in Gudivada (66.47%). The literacy rate varies from 23.02% (Vadlamandu) to 47.43% (Gudivada). The characteristics of the settlements are presented in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Settlement along the Project Road

Sl. No.	Village	Total Population	% of SC+ST	% Of Non-Workers	Literacy Rate
1	Gudivada	2389	7.58	66.47	47.43
2	Annavaram	3671	31.57	52.17	26.21
3	Janardhanapuram	2122	34.12	45.00	32.99
4	Gollapally	4439	28.59	47.96	31.09
5	Hanuman Junction	1336	47.90	46.78	27.47
6	Mirjapuram	3879	17.43	50.86	23.46
7	Morsapudi	1347	14.92	39.79	27.62
8	Tukkaluru	2314	12.19	24.59	23.08
9	Bapulapadu	10797	6.81	64.77	59.83
10	Arugolanu	3485	5.88	49.61	45.77
11	Bommuluru	2180	3.49	54.72	52.06
12	Kanumolu	7930	16.70	52.38	44.87
13	Konkipadu	2368	13.30	40.24	28.04
14	Nadupuru	1502	23.44	43.21	36.42
15	Reddigudem	8740	20.45	51.17	30.32
16	Vemavarappadu	2658	2.60	49.51	33.86
17	Vadlamandu	1321	1.97	52.99	23.02
	Total	62478	16.99	48.95	34.91

Source: Census surveys, 2001

3.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

Following sections illustrate analysis of the results of socio-economic and Census surveys. The analysis is an attempt to describe the social, demographic and economic profile of PAPs to understand the type of R&R intervention measures required to enhance living condition of PAPs.

3.2.1 Social Profile of PAPs

3.2.1.1 Family Types and Composition

Based on the final technical designs, a socio-economic and census survey was conducted within the proposed CoI. The census survey identified affect families based on the economic activities carried out by them. Table 2.3 presents the type of families and number of persons affected. Out of the total 745 families affected, about 59.86% are from agricultural, 23.89 % from residential and 16.24% from commercial (including kiosks) categories. Average family size of PAFs varies from 3.92 for commercial to 2.84 for agricultural. Average family size is lower (about 3) because of predominance of nuclear families.

Table 2.3: Distribution of Entitled PAFs

Category	PAFs	PAPs	Average family Size
Residential	178	603	3.38
Commercial	42	152	3.61
R & C	38	149	3.92
Kiosk	41	138	3.65
Agricultural	446	1267	2.84

Category	PAFs	PAPs	Average family Size
All	745	2309	3.09

Source: Baseline Socio Economic/ Census Survey, 2008

3.2.1.2 Family Type

Among the PAFs (745), about 5 (less than 1%) families are joint, 714 (95.83%) are nuclear families and 26 (3.48%) are individuals (Table 2.4). About 95.75% of total affected families under agriculture categories are nuclear families. Similarly about 94.80% affected families residential have nuclear family arrangement.

Table 2.4: PAFs by Type of Families

Categories of PAFs	Joint	Nuclear	Individual	Total
Agriculture	3(66)	427(59.80)	16(57.14)	446(59.86)
Residential	2(33)	168(23.52)	8(28.75)	178(23.89)
Commercial	-	42(5.88)	-	42(5.63)
R&C	-	37(5.32)	1(4)	38(5.10)
Kiosk	-	40(5.75)	1(4)	41(5.50)
Total	5(100)	714(100)	26	745(100)

Source: Baseline Socio Economic/ Census Survey, 2008 (Figure in brackets are in percent)

3.2.1.3 Age-Sex Composition

Of the 2309 PAPs, 1084 (46.94%) are females. The sex ratio is 884, which is lower than the State average of 978. Table 2.5 presents the distribution of the age-sex composition of PAPs among different categories of PAFs. Out of the total 2309 PAPs about 54.87% are from agricultural, 26.11% from residential and remaining 19.02% PAPs are from commercial categories (engaged in business). The population in the active age group of 19-59 years constitutes about 61.58% (1422) of the total population. This is ratio 62.54% among females and about 62.54 males.

Table 2.5: Age-Sex Composition of PAPs

Age Group	Agriculture		Residential		R&C		Commercial		Kiosk		Total		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
< - 6	46	49	25	29	3		1	2	3	5	78	85	163
7- 14	84	78	45	33	13	9	5	9	4	14	151	143	294
15 - 18	76	47	28	16	14	6	13	11	8	5	139	85	224
19 - 25	89	83	43	45	14	8	16	6	12	8	174	150	324
26 - 35	87	102	57	43	10	17	6	13	9	15	169	190	359
36 - 45	131	107	44	63	14	11	16	20	15	12	220	213	433
46 - 59	96	67	52	29	9	9	16	9	8	11	181	125	306
60 - 70	45	46	22	21	5	6	5	2	3	3	80	78	158
71 - 100	23	11	6	2	1		1	1	2	1	33	15	48
Grand Total	677	590	322	281	83	66	79	73	64	74	1225	1084	2309

Source: Baseline Socio Economic/ Census Survey, 2008

3.2.1.4 Marital Status

Of the total 2309 PAPs, about 53.38% are married indicating early marriage system in the rural India. About 1.38% of the total population is widow. Table 2.6 presents the marital status of PAPs among different social strata. From the analysis it is found that there is no major variation among different social groups as far as marital status is concerned.

Table 2.6: Marital Status among Social Groups

Category	SC		ST		OBC		OC		Total		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Married	81	72	18	16	284	279	247	231	630	598	1228
Unmarried	74	53	8	7	287	249	181	131	550	440	990
Separate	4	0	1	0	7	0	4	0	16	0	16
Divorced	0	4	0	1	0	6	0	3	0	14	14
Widow	0	3	0	1	0	15	0	13	0	32	32
Widower	5	0	3	0	14	0	7	0	29	0	29
Total	164	132	30	25	592	549	439	378	1225	1084	2309

3.2.1.5 Educational Level of the PAPs

The census survey among PAPs indicates a high level of literacy. Nearly 63% of the PAPs are literate as compared to 67% at the state-level. Literacy level among SC (64%) and ST (52%) and OC (64%).

About 42.62 % (986) of the literate PAPs have studied up to the high school level or more (Table 2.7). Less number of professionally educated PAPs (5) points to the lower level of opportunities in the project area. Higher level of education is far less among socio-economically disadvantaged groups (ST/SC) as compared to others. Since more than 72% of the PAPs are educated, awareness about social issues such as HIV/AIDS prevention, resettlement and rehabilitation options, compensation and project related decisions is high and these could be easily discussed and communicated to majority of them. Further, strategies for enhancement of livelihood will be relatively easier to implement through training and dovetailing ongoing Government schemes among these PAPs.

Table 2.7: Education Level of PAPs

Category	Children	Illiterate	Neo-literate	Primary	Middle	High School	Higher Secondary	Graduate	Post Graduate	Professional	Total
SC	23	81	32	52	46	31	26	3	0	2	296
ST	4	22	7	11	7	3	1	0	0	0	55
OBC	74	357	93	187	139	162	89	29	9	2	1141
OC	65	232	84	147	102	99	56	26	5	1	817
Total	166(7.18)	692(29.96)	216(9.35)	397(17.19)	294(12.73)	295(12.70)	172(7.44)	58(2.51)	14(0.60)	5(0.22)	2309

Source: Baseline Socio Economic/ Census Survey, 2008

3.2.2 Economic Profile

3.2.2.1 Occupational Status

With regard to the economic participation among PAPs, the activities related to agriculture absorb a significant proportion (30.03%) of them. Agricultural labor is pursued by 13.12% PAPs as their main source of economic sustenance. Non-agricultural labor is the main source of livelihood for 15.24% PAPs. The census survey has established that the main source of their livelihood (wage earning) will not be affected by the proposed project interventions. In fact, they would stand to gain (higher wages) during the project construction period. About 17.02% of the PAPs are engaged in business activities (trade and petty business). Many of these businesses people are associated with the small economic activities such as Tiffin centers, tea centers, general stores, etc. Most of these small businesses are run in structures constructed within RoW and they earn their livelihood from these roadside businesses. Therefore, these people are considered at the margin of the society and require support for rehabilitation and livelihood restoration program.

Table 2.8: Occupational pattern among PAPs (No)

Usual Activities	SC		ST		OBC		OC		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Service	11	5	2	1	12	0	6	1	31	7	38
Trade	8	0	0	0	35	6	9	5	52	11	63
Cultivation	19	6	3	0	25	19	26	9	73	34	107
Farmin g	12	4	0	0	33	15	31	18	76	37	113
Allied Agricul tural	20	9	6	1	45	23	37	29	108	62	170
Agricul ture Labor	18	11	8	6	94	63	56	47	176	127	303
Non- agricul ture Labor	27	19	1	1	114	69	72	49	214	138	352
HH Industr y	0	5	0	1	0	8	0	4	0	18	18
Profes sional	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
Petty Busine ss	26	11	5	0	92	69	118	72	241	152	393
Un – employ ed	0	0	1	0	28	0	0	0	29	0	29
Studen t	14	11	4	7	81	71	59	40	158	129	287
Retired	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	0	9	0	9
House wife	0	47	0	4	0	169	0	89	0	309	309
Others	8	4	0	4	31	37	18	14	57	59	116
Total	164	132	30	25	592	549	439	378	1225	1084	2309

Source: Baseline Socio Economic/ Census Survey, 2008

3.2.2.2 Income Level

The level and sources of income reported by PAFs are presented in Table 2.9. Among the social groups, it is significantly lower among ST (Rs. 15,917) and SC (Rs. 23,039) families as compared to OBC (Rs. 101616) and OC (Rs 3897) families. In other words these groups (ST and SC) are not only socially disadvantaged but also economically backward. Displacement of these social and economic backward people needs specific R&R interventions so that the adverse impacts of the project on them could be mitigated effectively.

Among the various sources of income, the earnings from business, service and activities allied to agriculture are higher than average income from agriculture.

Table 2.9: Average Income (in Rs.)

Social Groups	Agriculture	Ag. Allied	Service	Wages	Business	Others	Average Income
SC	13000		63000	15861	13334	10000	23039
ST	14667	18000		13000	18000		15917
OBC	16278	14286	30000	513000	18631	17500	101616
OC	23889	24334	28750	120500	18309	17600	38897
All	16959	18873	40583	165590	17069	15033	44867

Source: Baseline Socio Economic/ Census Survey, 2008

3.3 SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT**3.3.1 Scope of Land Acquisition**

Data presented in the Table 2.10 is an attempt to understand the scope of land acquisition and project impacts based on the availability of RoW vis-vis land width required as per the applicable cross section. The analysis has indicated that land is not belong acquired for widening purposes as proposed COI is less than existing ROW but, land is required for geometric improvement or in bypass.

Table 2.10: Settlements/villages along the Project Road

Sl. No.	Chaillage		Village Name(built-up portion along the road)	Existing RoW(m)	Proposed RoW(m)	Improvement Proposal
	From	To				
1	11+600	12+030	Nadupuru	50	20	Widening
2	13+418	13+800	Reddi Palam	40	20	Widening
3	15+080	15+780	Vadlamadugu	42.5	20	Widening
4	16+000	18+400	Vemavaram	33.6	20	Widening
5	22+250	22+600	Kowtaram	25	45	Bypass
6	23+800	24+150	Gudlavaluru	8.9	20	Widening
7	31+510	31+840	Bommuluru	24.3	20	Widening
8	40+395	41+570	Janardhana Puram	28.9	20	Widening
9	45+160	45+810	Putta gutta	28.8	20	
10	48+760	48+780	Shivaiahpakalu	33.6	20	Widening
11	50+150	51+215	Arugolanu	32.3	20	Widening
12	55+470	56+310	Kanumolu	25.4	20	Widening
13	57+270	57+750	Perikeedu	26	20	Widening
14	64+680	65+870	Marri bandham	29.5	20	Widening
15	67+450	69+010	Meerja puram	30.6	20	Widening

16	72+040	72+775	Gollapalle	34	20	Widening
17	75+100	78+450	Morsapudi	34	20	Widening
18	84+400	84+620	Nuzvid	32	20	Bypass
19	86+310	87+210	Annaram	33.5	20	Widening
20	90+600	90+760	Mitta gudem	33.1	20	Widening
21	92+180	92+270	Leela nagar	32	20	Widening

Source: Consultant's study (Technical Drawing; Plan and Profile)

Table 2.11 presents location (Chainages, kilometer wise) and requirement of land acquisition. About 14.40 ha of land are required for kautharam bypass and 25 ha is required of proposed Nuzvid bypass. At other places land is required for geometric improvement.

Table 2.11: Land Acquisition for Geometric Improvement

Sl. No.	Chainage		Total Area (ha)	Improvement Proposal
	From	To		
1	9+600	10+000	0	No LA
2	10+000	11+000	0	No LA
3	11+000	12+000	0	No LA
4	12+000	13+000	0	No LA
5	13+000	14+000	0	No LA
6	14+000	15+000	0	No LA
7	15+000	16+000	0	No LA
8	16+000	17+000	0	No LA
9	17+000	18+000	0	No LA
10	18+000	19+000	0	No LA
11	19+000	20+000	14.40	LA is required for Kavuthram bypass
12	20+000	21+000		
13	21+000	22+000		
14	22+000	23+000	1.50	LA for small geometric improvement
15	23+000	24+000	0	No LA
16	24+000	25+000	0	No LA
17	25+000	26+000	2	Geometric improvement
18	26+000	27+000	0	No LA
19	27+000	28+000	0.88	No LA
20	28+000	29+000	0	No LA
21	29+000	30+000	0	No LA
22	30+000	31+000	0	No LA
23	31+000	32+000	0.85	Curve Improvement
24	32+000	33+000	0	No LA
25	33+000	34+000	0	No LA
26	34+000	35+000	0	No LA
27	35+000	36+000	0	No LA
28	36+000	37+000	0	No LA
29	37+000	38+000	0	No LA
30	38+000	39+000	.016	Curve Improvement
31	39+000	40+000	0	No LA
32	40+000	41+000	0	No LA
33	41+000	42+000	0	No LA

Sl. No.	Chaianage		Total Area (ha)	Improvement Proposal
	From	To		
34	42+000	43+000		No LA
35	43+000	44+000	1.40	Curve improvement
36	44+000	45+000	0	No LA
37	45+000	46+000	0	No LA
38	46+000	47+000	0.52	Curve Improvement
39	47+000	48+000	0	No LA
40	48+000	49+000	0	No LA
41	49+000	50+000	0	No LA
42	50+000	51+000	0	No LA
43	51+000	52+000	0	No LA
44	52+000	53+000	1.68	
45	53+000	54+000	0	
46	54+000	55+000	0	No LA
47	55+000	56+000	0	No LA
48	56+000	57+000	1.40	
49	57+000	58+000	0	No LA
50	58+000	59+000	0	No LA
51	59+000	60+000	0	No LA
52	59+000	60+000	0	No LA
53	60+000	61+000	0	No LA
54	61+000	62+000	0	No LA
55	62+000	63+000	0	No LA
56	63+000	64+000	0	No LA
57	64+000	65+000	0	No LA
58	65+000	66+000	0	No LA
59	66+000	67+000	0	No LA
60	67+000	68+000	0	No LA
61	68+000	69+000	0	No LA
62	69+000	70+000	0	No LA
63	70+000	71+000	0	No LA
64	71+000	72+000	0	No LA
65	72+000	73+000	0	No LA
66	73+000	74+000	0	No LA
67	74+000	75+000	0	No LA
68	75+000	76+000	0	No LA
69	76+000	77+000	0	No LA
70	77+000	78+000		
71	78+000	79+000		
72	79+000	80+000		
73	80+000	81+000		
74	80+000	81+000	25	Nuzvid bypass
75	81+000	82+000		
76	82+000	83+000		
77	83+000	84+000		
78	84+000	85+000	0	No LA
79	85+000	86+000	0	No LA
80	86+000	87+000	0	No LA

Sl. No.	Chainage		Total Area (ha)	Improvement Proposal
	From	To		
81	87+000	88+000	0	No LA
82	88+000	89+000	0	No LA
83	89+000	90+000	0	No LA
84	90+000	91+000	0	No LA
85	91+000	92+000	0	No LA
86	91+000	92+000	0	No LA
87	92+000	93+000	1.40	Geometric improvement
88	93+000	94+000	0	No LA
89	94+000	95+000	0	No LA
90	95+000	96+000	0	No LA
	Total		51.06 ha	

Source: Consultant's study (LA Plan and Engineering drawing)

Similarly Table 2.12 presents stretches where R&R issues. Information given in Table 2.12 indicates number of PAFs in a village where R&R issues need to be addressed. The Table will help in understanding the encumbrance free stretches available for civil works purposes.

Table 2.12: Significant R&R issues along the Stretches and encumbrance free stretches

Sr. No.	Chainage		Name of the Village	Resi.	Com	R&C	Kiosk	Remarks
	From	To						
1	11+600	12+030	Nadupuru	5				R&R Issues
2	13+418	13+800	Reddi Palam	13	1	1		R&R Issues
3	15+080	15+780	Vadlamadugu	16	7	1	7	R&R Issues
4	16+000	18+400	Vemavaram	17		2		R&R Issues
5	22+065	22+255	Kowtaram	13	5	1	3	R&R Issues
6	23+800	24+150	Gudlavaluru	7	3	2	2	R&R Issues
7	31+510	31+840	Bommuluru	13	1		1	R&R Issues
8	40+395	41+570	Janardhana Puram	19	2		7	R&R Issues
9	45+160	45+810	Putta gutta	5		1		R&R Issues
10	48+760	48+780	Shivaiahpakalu		1		1	R&R Issues
11	50+150	51+215	Arugolanu	8	1	4	2	R&R Issues
12	55+470	56+310	Kanumolu	21	4	6	3	R&R Issues
13	57+270	57+750	Perikeedu	5	2	4		R&R Issues
14	64+680	69+010	Marri bandham		4	1	3	R&R Issues
15	64+500	69+010	Meerja puram	6	2	2	1	R&R Issues

Sr. No.	Chainage		Name of the Village	Resi.	Com	R&C	Kiosk	Remarks
	From	To						
16	72+040	72+775	Gollapalle	11	4	1	3	R&R Issues
17	75+100	78+450	Tukkuluru		1	1	4	R&R Issues
18	78+390	78+450	Morsapudi				1	R&R Issues
19	84+400	84+620	Nuzvid	7		1		R&R Issues
20	86+310	87+210	Annavaram	10	3	7		R&R Issues
21	90+600	90+760	Mitta gudem		1	3	2	R&R Issues
22	92+180	92+270	Leela nagar	2			1	R&R Issues

3.3.2 Type of Land Required

From the analysis of affected plots and after joint verification in the field and assessment of ownership status of land, it is ascertained that about 46.48 ha of agricultural land, 0.44 ha barren and uncultivated land, 3 ha Government land and 1.14 ha built-up land is required (Table 2.13). These lands are under private ownership.

Table 2.13: Type of Land to be acquired (in acre)

Name of Project Road	Agricultural	Barren and Uncultivable	Forest	Government	Built-up	Total
Pedna - Vissannapeta	46.48	0.44	0.00	3.00	1.14	51.06

3.3.3 Impact on Road Side Structures

Following Table (2.14) describes the impacts on roadside residential, commercial, residential-cum-commercial structures and kiosks. The Table suggests that about 2088 sq.m. of pucca structure is being acquired in which 109.14 sq.m. (5.20%) are from titleholders, about 93.67% pucca structures are from encroacher category. This is pertinent to note that these encroachers are also losing their titled properties thus become titleholder in terms of displacement of their acquired properties.

Table 2.14: Impact on Road Side Structures (sq. mtr)

Ownership of Structure	Type of Losses	Katcha	Semi - Pucca	Pucca	Total
Titleholders	Residential	1896.13	406.15	60.16	2362.44
	Commercial	514.77	213.66		728.43
	Res. & Com.	580.30	322.25	48.98	951.53
	Sub Total	2991.20	942.06	109.14	4042.40
Encroacher	Residential	869.26	711.75	1412.47	2993.48
	Commercial	90.96	186.99	154.49	432.44
	Res. & Com.		727.78	389.95	1117.73
	Sub Total	960.22	1626.52	1956.91	4543.65
Squatter	Residential	1719.50	427.24		2146.74

Ownership of Structure	Type of Losses	Katcha	Semi - Pucca	Pucca	Total
	Commercial	336.24	194.75	22.94	553.93
	Res. & Com.	52.60	110.70		163.30
	Sub Total	2108.34	732.69	22.94	2863.97
	Total	6059.76	3301.27	2088.99	11450.02

Source: Detailed Engineering Plan and Structure Measurement Survey

Few villages experience more significant impacts in terms of area and number of loss of structures. These villages are Reddypalam, Kautharam, Janardhanpuram, Kanumollu, Annavaram. CPRs are not being displaced but indirect impacts are reported because of proposed improvements which could be mitigated through EMP intervention.

3.4 PROJECT IMPACT AND SCOPE OF R&R

This section identifies categories of PAPs, PAFs, PDPs, PDFs, the ownership status of land and properties required for the project, and their social and economic vulnerability. The analysis is an attempt to establish socio-economic vulnerability of PAPs to understand the type of R&R intervention measures required to enhance or restore their living conditions.

3.4.1 Identification of PAFs and PDFs

As mentioned earlier also, Census survey has identified 2309 project-affected persons and 745 project affected families (PAFs). Out of the total 745 families affected, about 59.86% are from agricultural, 23.89 % from residential and 16.24% from commercial (including kiosks) categories. In terms of displacement, about 35.17% of the total PAFs will have to be relocated (Table 2.15).

Based on the provisions of State R&R Policy applicable to the road sector, 25% and more severances are considered as displaced. During consultation and census survey, it is reconfirmed that more than 25% severance causes significant damage to the affected structures and will require relocation. From the Table 2.14, it is established that there are altogether 262 PDFs in which about 58.01% of the PDFs are residential, 14.50% commercial, 11.63% residential cum commercial and 15.64% are kiosks. Table 2.15 summarizes distribution of PAFs and PDFs by their categories of losses.

Table 2.15: Distribution of PAFs, PDFs and PAPs by the Category of Loss

Categories	PAFs	PAPs	PDFs	PDPs
Residential	178	603	152	529
Commercial	42	152	38	142
Residential & Commercial	38	149	31	121
Kiosks	41	138	41	152
Agricultural	446	1267	0	0
Total	745	2309	262	944

Source: Baseline Socio Economic/ Census Survey, 2008

3.4.2 Ownership Status of PAFs and PDFs

According to the census data, titleholders constitute about 72.21% (538) of the total PAFs. The number appears high because of large number of landholders losing only narrow strips of land over a long stretch. Some of the built-up sections of project stretch require geometric improvement thus number of tilted properties in these stretches. Out of total 88 titleholder displaced families, 58.01% are from residential and 14.50% are from commercial

and 11.63% from resi-cum-commercial structure. Thus displacement of titleholders (because of acquisition of private properties) is about 33.58% of total displacement (Table 2.16).

About 31.29% of the total displaced families are squatters and among them about 76.82% are losing their residence and require relocation. Census survey has ascertained that these squatters are poor, vulnerable and mostly earn their livelihood by manual labour. Therefore careful support and assistance mechanism is required to enhance their living conditions. In addition, 41 kiosks are also affected and need relocation. Out of 77 encroachers among PAFs, 51 encroachers are being displaced. These encroachers are being displaced because of acquisition of their titled properties. Thus these displaced encroachers are considered as titleholders so far LA and R&R assistance as per provision of APRRP 2005. Displacement per km works out to around 2.97 families per km (Table 2.16).

Table 2.16: Ownership Status of Affected Properties (No.)

Category	Titleholders		Tenants		Encroacher		Squatter		Kiosk		Total	
	PAFs	PDFs	PAFs	PDFs	PAFs	PDFs	PAFs	PDFs	PAFs	PDFs	PAFs	PDFs
Residential	62	62	0	0	47	27	69	63	0	0	178	152
Commercial	18	16	0	0	8	7	16	15	0	0	42	38
R & C	12	10	0	0	22	17	4	4	0	0	38	31
Kiosk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	41	41	41
Agricultural	446	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	446	0
Total	538	88	0	0	77	51	89	82	41	41	745	262

Source: Baseline Socio Economic/ Census Survey, 2008, Encroacher PDFs are accounted in titleholders PDFs.

3.4.3 Vulnerable Families

3.4.3.1 Vulnerable Project Affected Families

Identification of vulnerable groups is done based on parameters like economic status, caste, gender etc. and this process is in conformity with the provisions of APRRP 2005. The vulnerable groups among the affected community include those belonging to people living below poverty line (BPL), Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Women Headed Households (WHH).

There are 629 vulnerable families, and 89.50% of them are BPL (Table 2.17). In other words, only 10.50% PAFs are above poverty level, though they belong to SC, ST and WHH categories. The analysis establishes strong positive correlation between those economically weaker (BPL) sections and socially disadvantaged (SC, ST, WHH) groups. Socially vulnerable (i.e. ST, SC and WHH) groups comprise nearly 28.61% of the total vulnerable PAFs. (Table 2.17)

Table 2.17: Vulnerable PAFs

Category	SC	ST	BPL	WHH	PH	Total Vulnerable* Families
Residential	21	7	165	18		167
Commercial	3		40	3		40
R & C			31	6		31
Kiosk	5		40	7		42
Agricultural	46	11	287	53		349
Total	75	18	563	87	0	629

Source: Baseline Socio Economic/ Census Survey, 2008, *The vulnerable groups are not mutually exclusive many of vulnerable of ST, SC or WHH are also in BPL list.

B) Vulnerable Project displaced Families

Of the 629 vulnerable families, 251(95.80% of total vulnerable) will be required to be physically relocated. Among the PDFs, 58.56% displaced are from residential, 15.13% commercial and 9.56% resi-cum-commercial structures. About 98% of the total displaced vulnerable (248) PDFs are from BPL categories (Table 2.18).

Consultation with these vulnerable displaced families, their census survey, and key informant interview have established that these vulnerable families generally do not have alternate shelter or source of livelihood or shelter. Relocation of these shelterless vulnerable families will further aggravate their vulnerability. Keeping the objective of enhancing living conditions of PAFs, specific R&R interventions are proposed under the project to address their concerns of vulnerable are required.

Table 2.18: Vulnerable PDFs

Category	SC	ST	BPL	WHH	PH	Total Vulnerable* Families
Residential	18	7	146	16		147
Commercial	2		38			38
R & C			24			24
Kiosk	5		40	7		42
Total	25	7	248	23	0	251

Source: Baseline Socio Economic/ Census Survey, 2008

The information in the Table 2.17 indicates that among 262 vulnerable families, there is only 18 ST family. Consultation and socio-economic survey indicated that this 18 ST family cannot be classified as indigenous people in the strict sense because this family has largely assimilated into the local mainstream. Social assessment study has established that all ST families are involved in economic activities that are pursued by the general population. Further, ST as community is neither being affected by the project nor their interests are in direct conflict with the proposed project. Therefore, **for this project, there is no need to prepare separate tribal development plan.** The socio-economic impacts on these ST families as identified can be adequately addressed and mitigated through the RAP framework. **Specific impacts on ST families, consultation strategies and detailed mitigation measures have been described in chapter 7.**

3.5 CONCLUSION

The proposed project improvement envisages two-lane road from Pedna-Nuzvid-Vissannapet. The road requires improvement in its geometry to have smooth and free flow of traffic. Thus the proposed intervention entails acquisition of land and structures along the

road. The project impact may not be considered significant because per kilometer land acquisition is about .59 ha and displacement is about 2.97 families. Displacement of vulnerable families is also very low. It was also observed that the project intervention are not impacting tribal as a 'community' and therefore no specific TDP is required.

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CHAPTER – 3: POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR RESETTLEMENT & REHABILITATION

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Government of Andhra Pradesh has formulated Andhra Pradesh Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (APRRP) in 2005. This policy outlines the need and process of R&R planning, R&R entitlements, institutional arrangement for planning and implementing RAP and its monitoring. As per APRRP 2005, land acquisition for developmental projects will be done through Land Acquisition Act (LAA) 1894. However the detailed analysis of APRRP 2005 indicates that issues related to road projects have not been adequately accounted and addressed. Therefore, RDC proposed amendments in the policy to address R&R issues related to road projects and these have been approved by GoAP. In this Chapter, an attempt has been made to describe LA process in the state, provisions of APRRP 2005 and the amendments made in the R&R entitlement framework to address issues related to the PAFs of APRSP.

3.2 LA PROCESS IN AP

Consultations with staff of Revenue Department (RD), R&B Engineers on the assessment of LA process in the state revealed that LA procedures especially those relating to computation of compensation have been diverse for different projects within the State. Details of steps in LA process under the LA Act have been presented in Chapter 5.

It is worth mentioning here that LA Act (amended in 1984) 1894 follows a series of steps for compulsory acquisition of land for public purpose and in routine process it takes longer time for its completion. Quite often, to cut short this lengthy process, Acquiring Agencies resort to use of “Emergency Clause’ (under section 17) of the LA Act 1894. However, the experiences from such LA processes (using emergency clause section 17) indicate that more often, this LA provision has not been used in good spirit of the project and it has gone against the interests of land losers.

Recent experiences of compulsory acquisition for developmental project suggest that LA through consent award (or direct negotiation) has been quite successful. Consent award not only provides an opportunity to PAFs for being heard and compensation norms negotiated and this ensures active participation (thus eases implementation) of land losers in the LA process. It also provides satisfaction to affected persons because the compensation is mutually agreed. Equally important is that the time taken to complete LA process is much shorter than the normal LA process under LA Act.

3.2 SALIENT FEATURES OF APRRP 2005

The provisions of LA Act 1894 do not address the issues related to resettlement and rehabilitation of affected families and do not guarantee the restoration of their socio-economic status. More often, in the normal course of LA process the affected people (or their representatives) are not consulted, resulting in poor implementation and resentment from the affected communities.

In order to address adverse impacts resulting from the LA for development projects, and to ensure the involvement of affected communities in their R&R process, GoAP has formulated the state R&R Policy (APRRP 2005) in May 2005 (Annexure 3.1). According to this policy, acquisition of land and other properties for development projects will be done in accordance with the provisions of LA Act. However, APRRP 2005 envisages minimum displacement due to LA, enhancement of livelihood and the involvement of affected people

in the entire process of their resettlement. The policy appears to have been tailored towards irrigation and other infrastructure projects involving en-mass displacement of local population. The state policy delineates affected zone and resettlement areas, provides guidelines on the procedures to be followed to undertake social survey and identify PAFs and PDFs, describe institutional arrangement for planning, implementing and monitoring of resettlement programs and grievance redress mechanism, etc. The policy describes categories of PAFs and PDFs and specific R&R entitlements to help them in their R&R process. The policy also focuses on specific issues related to PAFs belonging to schedule tribe population and provides additional measures to help them enhance, if not, regain their lost livelihood.

Analysis of the provisions of APRRP 2005, reveals that it addresses issues of R&R related to large-scale projects resulting in bulk displacement (presumably in irrigation and mining/industry sectors). Whereas issues related to linear projects like roads/highways construction and improvement have neither been identified nor addressed adequately in APRRP 2005. Changes in APRRP 2005 proposed to address R&R issues related to road sector project have been discussed in later sections of this chapter.

3.2.1 Changes Required in APRRP 2005 for Road Sector Projects

As indicated earlier, APRRP 2005 is primarily prepared to address R&R issues of en-mass displaced population, especially from irrigation projects. It is for this reason that the policy delineates affected zone and resettlement areas. This type of en-mass displacement is not envisaged under the proposed project. Road sector projects generally require strip acquisition of land (particularly for widening and geometric improvements), resulting in dispersed displacement along the selected road corridors. Further, majority of those getting displaced from the existing roads (proposed for widening and improvement) are non-titleholders (squatters, encroachers) without alternate shelter or source of livelihood.

Taking into account the nature, characteristic and extent of potential adverse impacts in the road sector, APRDC has identified issues that are directly related to this sector but have not been addressed adequately in the state R&R policy. APRDC conducted a policy gap analysis and identified issues specific to the road sector that have not been addressed under APRRP 2005. For these specific issues, APRDC has worked out necessary changes required in APRRP 2005 to help the PAFs in their R&R process. Furthermore, for better applicability of the policy on ground, providing adequate R&R coverage to all eligible PAFs and ensuring smooth implementation, APRDC conducted (through the feasibility consultants of the 'road improvement component' of the proposed APRSP to be funded by the World Bank) social surveys (baseline and census) and stakeholders' consultations. These social surveys and consultation helped in better understanding of the issues, particularly those relating to the affected people with no proper ownership records to the land/structures required for the project. The social surveys also endorsed different impacts identified in the proposed amendment to APRRP on the roadside communities in terms of the type and extent of losses, displacement and need for resettlement site and tenancy status such as squatter encroacher and titleholders.

GoAP has approved the proposed amendment within the R&R policy framework of vide Memo. No. 13236- dated 25/01/2008). Approved amendments to the state R&R Policy have been appended as Annexure 3.2. The state R&R policy (2005) along with these amendments will be applicable to all road projects of APRDC.

3.3 DEFINITIONS

In the following section, definitions of additional terms which are applicable to the road sector projects are presented.

Encroacher: is a person/family, who transgressed into the public land (prior to the cut-off date), adjacent to his/her own land or other immovable asset and derives his/her livelihood (either for housing or for commercial purpose).

Squatter: is a person who has settled on public land without permission or has been occupying public building without authority prior to the cut-off date.

Note: Affected squatters (PAPs) with alternate housing will not be entitled (and will not be listed) for R&R support.

Kiosks: Under the project, a Kiosk is also a squatter but with a removable structure (with front side open). Generally kiosks do not suffer any loss due to project interventions but may require some support in shifting their kiosks. This category does not include ambulatory vendors. However, if such vendors are in a group, they will be considered as 'group of kiosks'.

Share-Croppers of agriculture land: are those who cultivate land of a khatedar (land owner) on agreed terms of sharing cost and returns. These are registered sharecroppers.

Vulnerable PAFs: In addition to what is included in the state policy (APRRP 2005), the vulnerable groups among the affected community will include those belonging to BPL, SC, ST, destitute, physically handicapped, landless laborer. Among these are also included those whose dwelling units (likely to be affected) are made of grass and fragile materials (katcha house) and do not have alternate shelter or livelihood.

Cut-off Date: Where LA affects legal titleholders, the cut-off date will be the date of issue of section 4(i) of the LA Act 1894 but for those who lack title to the land and assets required for the project, the cut-off date for their identification and RR entitlement will be the date of census survey.

3.4 BROAD PRINCIPLES TO BE FOLLOWED UNDER APRSP

The broad principles that will be followed in planning and implementing R&R activities are given below.

- LA causing displacement will be avoided/minimized,
- LA will be done under the provisions of the LA Act 1894,
- In order to ensure replacement value of land, LA Act provides for consent award (settling compensation through negotiations). Consent award will be done through a committee at the District/sub-project level as per the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Negotiation Committee Rules 1992. (Details are mentioned in chapter 5)
- Disbursement of compensation will be done prior to actual construction.
- The vulnerable affected families not having alternate source of livelihood or shelter will be supported by the project for alternate housing and for opportunities to enhance their livelihood.
- Preference will be given to ST families in allotment of resettlement site (if developed under the project). Additional support will be given for customary rights lost or use of forest produce.
- Common properties will be enhanced /conserved by the project in consultation with the community.
- Cut-off date for titleholders will be the date of issuance of 4(1) notification under the LA Act. For those who do not have title to the land required for the project; the cut-off

date will be the date of census survey. **For this project stretch (Pedna –Nuzvid-Vissannapeta road), the cut off for determining eligibility for R&R benefits is (the date of census survey) October 2007.** The R&R assistance will be extended to only those PAPs who are identified on or prior to this cut off date.

- During RAP implementation, if there are any revisions, this will be done subject to verification by the NGOs and Package Manager and the approval from the R&R Committee
- All stakeholders including, staffs of the Department of Revenue and PWD, affected communities and their representatives, women and other vulnerable groups among those affected, representatives of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), will be involved in the resettlement planning and implementation.
- No one will be deprived off their land and other movable assets required for the project unless they are compensated for their losses
- No construction works will be initiated unless those affected have received their compensation for loss of land and other properties and R&R entitlements.
- Affected families will receive R&R support as per the R&R entitlement framework agreed for the project

3.5 IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

The RAP prepared by APRDC for specific sub-project would require approval from the state Government. The approved RAP will be publicly disclosed to inform affected communities and other relevant stakeholders about the proposed measures and R&R entitlements to help affected community in their resettlement process. For this project, the Package Manager will coordinate with the District Administration at the sub-project level and will be responsible for the successful implementation of the project (for detailed roles and responsibilities refer Chapter 8). For the implementation of RAP, the Package Manager will liaison with the District Administration, District level R&R Monitoring Committee of the sub-project and also work with the package NGO and representatives of affected community. The Package level NGO will work with the affected community on a continuous basis and be a link between them and the office of the Package Manager and other relevant agencies and thus facilitate in smooth R&R plan implementation.

The proposed project also addresses issues related to tribal and other vulnerable groups, other social issues like prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission and road safety measures. These will be planned and implemented as integral part of SMP, where RAP is no doubt an important component. HIV/AIDS and road safety components under the project will have different stakeholders. APSACS is the nodal agency in the state to implement HIV/AIDS issues, therefore its implementation will be done with its help and its representative institutions at the sub-project level. Likewise, road safety action plan under the project will be implemented with the help of Transport Department.

Thus, the implementation mechanism requires a well-coordinated effort by APRDC at the project/state level, Package Unit with District Administration including Revenue Department, APSACS field units, Transport Department and elected peoples representatives including PRIs representatives.

3.5.1 Operational Procedures

The following operational procedures will be adopted in planning and implementing RAP.

- APRDC will seek approval of RAP from the Government. R&R Commissioner for this project is the Principle Secretary to Government (Transport and R&B) Department. **(G.O. Rt No. 1615 Date 3.11.2008).**
- The RAP will be implemented by the Package Manager (Executive Engineer) with the help of District Administration.
- The Package Manager will liaison with the R&R monitoring committee for the successful implementation of RAP with the help of facilitating NGO.
- The facilitating NGO will prepare list of PAPs and get it verified from concern Mandal office.
- The facilitating NGOs will prepare R&R entitlements (micro-plan) for individual PAPs as per agreed the entitlement framework, including the details of eligibilities, assistance; lay out of resettlement site (where applicable) and economic rehabilitation program.
- All micro-plans will be disclosed in the local language to the PAPs at public places.
- The micro-plans will be operationalized only after endorsement from the District level R&R Committee.

3.5.2 Fund Flow Mechanism

The following fund flow mechanism is agreed for the timely implementation of RAP.

- APRDC will get approval of required funds for both LA and implementation of RAP from GoAP.
- The Package Manager will deposit a lump sum amount with the LAO responsible for LA of the project. The LAO will disburse compensation under LA Act 1894 of acquired land, structure and other properties through account payee cheques.
- For the cost of R&R benefit under approved amendment (other than the cost of LA) the APRDC will deposit money in a separate account equivalent to amount mentioned in RAP.
- The money deposited in a separate account at APRDC will be released to the account of Package Manager after getting approval of micro plan from sub-project level R&R committee.
- The package manager along with facilitating NGO will disburse the amount through cheque to PAPs in public places with adequate proof. {In no case, cash transaction or bearer cheque will be given to PAPs}.
- Grant of construction of house or compensation for lost structure will be disbursed in stages after recommendation from facilitating NGOs.

3.5.3 Monitoring Mechanism

Monitoring is a critical activity in the implementation of RAP. In accordance with the institutional framework agreed for RAP implementation, the monitoring will have to be done at least at two levels: (i) at the sub-project (package) level and ii) at the Project level. There will be a sub-project (Package) level Monitoring Committee and the State level Monitoring Committee. For further details on the constitution and responsibilities of these Committees, refer Chapter 9. Other than these monitoring committees and internal monitoring within the project, an external agencies (experienced in R&R planning and implementation) will be hired for the entire project cycle for undertaking monitoring and

evaluation of RAP implementation and provide feed back and suggestions to improve implementation. The external monitor will also be responsible for periodic third party concurrent audit of implementation as per the provision of APRRP 2005.

3.6 R&R ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK

In accordance with the APRRP 2005 and the amendments approved by GoAP, an R&R entitlement framework for the different categories of entitled persons (EPs) has been prepared. As per the framework, all the potential titleholders and non-titleholders (vulnerable) who are affected will be entitled to a combination of compensation measures and resettlement support, depending on the nature of ownership of lost assets and the extent of the impact caused. The entitlement framework for supporting the PAFs of this project is presented in the Table 3.1, below.

Table 3.1: R&R Entitlement Framework

Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	R&R Entitlement Framework
Agricultural land	Titleholder Family	<p>(i) Compensation as per the LA Act through consent award (mutual negotiations).</p> <p>(ii) If consent award fails to reach agreement, the difference between the prevailing value (replacement value) and the registered market value will be paid in the form of rehabilitation assistance.</p> <p>(iii) If alternate land is provided under section 6.4 of APRRP, the cost of land will be deducted from the compensation amount and the rehabilitation grant will be proportionately reduced, however other R&R entitlements will be extended as per APRRP 2005</p> <p>(iv) At least 3 months notice will be given in advance of crop harvest, failing which compensation for crop lost will be paid.</p> <p>(v) A one time lump sum amount equal to 750 days, 500 days and 375 days of minimum agricultural wages will be paid to those (owner) PAFs who after LA become landless, marginal, small farmers respectively. Training will be arranged for income generation activities (IGA) to one member of such PAFs in suitable IG activities</p> <p>Special benefit to ST families</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preference in allotment of land • Additional lump sum amount equal to 500 days minimum wages for lost customary rights or use of forest produce (if any)
	Share Cropper	An affected share cropper will get a sum equal to the un-expired lease period
Homestead (or non-agril. land)	Title holder	<p>(i) Compensation as per LA Act for the loss of homestead land</p> <p>(ii) If more than 25% of the structure is lost, such affected people will be categorized as 'displaced'</p> <p>(iii) Those affected but not displaced will get compensation for the portion of homestead land and structure affected by the project and permission to salvage construction material.</p> <p>(iv) Those displaced will get</p>

Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	R&R Entitlement Framework
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for the structure affected (part or full) computed at BSR without deducting depreciation • Permission to salvage construction material • Alternate house site (to a maximum extent of 150 sqm in rural areas and 75 sqm. in urban areas) or cash in lieu of site to those getting physically displaced. • A sum total of Rs 40,000 as one time financial assistance to BPL for house construction. • Subsistence allowances equal to 240 days of minimum agriculture wages. • Grant for a cattle shed equivalent to a sum total of Rs 3000. • IGA grant to affected artisans, small traders, and self employed persons at Rs 25,000 per PDF • Grant for transporting materials at Rs 5,000 per PDF
	Tenant/ Lease holder	<p>Only displaced tenant will get:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sum equal to two months rental in consideration of the disruption caused. • Transportation allowance of Rs. 5,000 towards shifting household materials.
Land under commercial use	Titleholder (Owner and occupier)	<p>(i) Compensation for the loss of land used for commercial purpose.</p> <p>(ii) For the structure affected (part or full), compensation will be computed at BSR without deducting depreciation</p> <p>(iii) Permission to salvage construction material</p> <p>(iv) If more than 25% of the structure is lost, the affected business/work place will be categorized as ‘displaced’.</p> <p>(v) PAFs affected but not displaced will get compensation for the portion of land lost and the structure (at BSR without depreciation) affected by the project.</p> <p>(vi) Those displaced will get</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An alternate site of 40 sq.mtr in rural areas or 25 sq.mtr.in urban areas or cash equivalent in lieu of site • A construction assistance of Rs 10,000 for each PDF <p>(v) If alternate shop/work place is allotted by the project, those displaced will not be eligible for alternate site and construction assistance.</p> <p>(v) Other assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsistence allowances equal to 240 days of minimum agriculture wages. • A transportation allowance of Rs 7,000 to Residence cum commercial. • A transportation allowance of Rs 2,000 to commercial units.

Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	R&R Entitlement Framework
	Titleholder (Absentee Land Lord)	(i) He/she will receive only compensation for both land and structure (owned) (ii) Permission to salvage materials from the demolished structure.
	Tenant/Lease holder	Only displaced tenant will get: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sum equal to two months rental in consideration of the disruption caused. • Transportation allowance of Rs. 1,000 towards shifting.
Other assets	Owner affected family	Loss of other assets (including wells, trees) will be compensated equivalent to their replacement value.
Encroachers (Agril. land)	Family	If a PAF is dependent on the public land required for the project for the livelihood and belongs to 'vulnerable' groups he/she will get assistance to take up self-employment activities by dovetailing government programs or providing an assistance of Rs 25,000 to take up IG Activity.
Encroachers (Non-agril. land)	Family	If encroached land is used for housing and/or commercial purpose and if the affected person loses more than 25% of the built up structure (including one's own portion) and if physically displaced will be given the same R&R assistance as available to a displaced family. However, such PAFs will not get the compensation for the encroached land.
Squatters (for homestead purpose)	Vulnerable Family	If the public land is occupied for homestead purpose and if the affected person has no alternate housing he/she will get: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice to remove the structure • An alternate site of 150 sq.mtr. in rural areas or 75 sq.mtr. in urban areas or cash equivalent and compensation for lost structure without depreciation. If the family is allotted alternate weaker section housing, he/she will not be eligible for compensation and assistance or alternate housing equivalent to IAY. • House construction grant Rs 10,000 • A transportation assistance of Rs 2,000
Squatters (for commercial)	Vulnerable Family	If the PDF has no alternate place, he/she will get: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice to remove the structure • An alternate site of 40 sq.mtr in rural areas or 25 sq.mtr. in urban areas or cash equivalent and compensation for lost structure without depreciation. If the project allots an alternate commercial place developed by it, the PDF will not be eligible for neither compensation nor house construction assistance or Rs 10,000 for shop construction as per amended policy for APRSP. • A transportation assistance of Rs 1,000 • A maintenance allowance of Rs 2,000 • PAFs from vulnerable sections will be provided training to

Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	R&R Entitlement Framework
		take up self employment activity by dovetailing ongoing Government schemes
Kiosks	Vendor	<p>Ambulatory vendors licensed for fixed locations will be considered as kiosks and each affected vendor will get</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternate site for kiosks or a sum of Rs.5000 for self relocation <p>NOTE: Vendors in groups (of more than 50) will be considered for relocating in a commercial complex, if developed by the project. Those allotted space there will not get any assistance.</p>
Common infrastructure and common Property Resources	Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common properties will be replaced in consultation with the community • Civic infrastructure will be replaced in consultation with the affected community and the local administration
Any Unforeseen Impacts	Affected community and/persons	Any unforeseen impact would be mitigated/enhance as per the APRRP 2005 or through any additional measures as may be required

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CHAPTER – 4: STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Consultative procedure was a critical in front in the entire process of project preparation. This has been continued during pre-feasibility, feasibility, Social Assessment and preparation of Social Management Plan. Involving local communities helped in participatory planning. Most often, it is found that suggestions and option given by the people have improved technical and economic efficiency of the project. Further improvements proposals suggested by the people also generate sense of ownership within the people thus ease implementation process. Following section highlights level of consultative procedure adopted at various stages, strategies adopted, lessons learnt from the stakeholder's consultation in project planning.

4.2 CONSULTATION DURING PRE-FEASIBILITY STAGE

4.2.1 Identification of Stakeholders

Identification of important stakeholders for this project was done considering their expected roles in the planning and implementation of the project. Primary stakeholders are ones with whom the project will have direct interactions.

Primary Stakeholders	Potential PAPs
Secondary Stakeholders	APRDC Revenue Department (RD) Forest Department (FD) Groups of affected persons; Village representatives like Sarpanch and members, PRIs, Village level health workers, Patwaris Tribal groups Women Groups such as DWACRA groups Officials at Mandal level Local voluntary organizations like CBOs and NGOs; Field level R&B Engineers, PWD, Government of Andhra Pradesh, AP State AIDS Control Society representatives, Commissioner office of Social Welfare, Tribal Development, Other project stakeholders such as official of line Department

4.2.2 Levels of Consultation

The consultation mechanism had been planned in stages at each level of project preparation. Village and Block level consultations were planned during SA stage which will be continued even during the project implementation.

District level consultations, key informant interviews and other focused consultative procedures were organized during the baseline socio-economic/census survey. One of the features of consultation program during SA was to ensure continued involvement of local engineers of R&B and APSHP in preparing SA framework. Level of consultations carried out during the project preparation and participating stakeholders are presented below.

Table 4.1: Consultations undertaken during SA

Stakeholders	Level of Consultation	Stage of Project Preparation
PPAPs, community, Women groups, Tribal groups, NGOs	Village	Pre-feasibility, feasibility and DPR stage
APRDC Officials, R&B officials at Field,	PIU and Field Offices	Pre-feasibility, feasibility and DPR stage
RDO, MRO, Forest Official	Mandal	Pre-feasibility, feasibility and DPR stage
District Officials of line Departments including Revenue, Forest, SLAO, DRDA, Social Welfare	District	DPR stage
Pollution Control Board	State	DPR stage
District and State Revenue and Forest Officials	State	DPR stage




4.3 CONSULTATION DURING FEASIBILITY STAGE

During feasibility stage, consultations were held all over the state to cover about 2,000 kilometer of candidate roads (including Pedna-Vissannapeta road) for improvement. The focus at this stage was to develop a framework of consultation mechanism; identify needs of the local people in relation to the project and resources, assess potential impacts of the proposed improvements; and ascertain options and preferences of people for their R&R including livelihood restoration, relocation sites, alternate alignments etc. (Annexure 4.1).


SA at the feasibility stage included consultations at individual PAF level, groups of local people and focused group discussions at strategic locations such as bypasses, locations of likely displacement and other sensitive receptors (such as temples likely to be relocated). The over all objective of the consultations was to ensure that people participate willingly; they are allowed to express their concerns and opinions; and agreements are reached on their suggestion/preferences which are eventually shared with them. For this purpose, the consultation mechanism was initiated with the information dissemination, followed by structured consultation and FGDs. These consultations were conducted throughout the state (Annexure 4.2). Print and electronic media also appreciated these consultations. Some of the consultations were covered by the newspapers


Table 4.2 Consultations during Feasibility Stage

	Venue-Janardhanpuram, Machilipatnam	Photographs/newspaper cutting
Participant	<p>Project Preparation Team: Social, environmental and technical expert of the consultant, environmental officer APRDC,</p> <p>Stakeholders: Local engineers(R&B),MRO, Dy S.P., MLA representatives, Revenue officials, Elected representatives of local self-Government</p>	

<p>Issue Discussed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation of temple in general from road side • Importance and utility of ponds • Cost of agricultural Land • Submerged stretches • Migration and HIV/AIDS issues 	
<p>Suggestion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation is possible if replacement is done • Pond is source of potable water , fish farming is done thus source of livelihood so minimize impact on pond • Cost of land is very high because it is a productive land of lower deltaic flood plain 	
<p>Important Finding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land acquisition should be minimized • Direct purchasing of land should be done to avoid litigation • HIV/AIDS is not considered important because of low level of awareness and people find restricted themselves in discussing HIV/AIDS issue 	
<p>Future course of Action</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land acquisition strategy should be devised • HIV/AIDS awareness campaign should be part of social management plan to generate awareness and BCC among general people 	

Venue: Nadupuru, Pedna, Krishna

<p>Participant</p>	<p>Project Preparation Team: Social, environmental and technical expert of the consultant, environmental officer APRDC, Stakeholders: Local engineers(R&B),MRO, MLA representatives, Revenue officials, Elected representatives of local self- Government</p>	
<p>Issue Discussed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All ready encroachment have been compensated by 2 Cents and Rs 33000 per family for construction • Cost of relocation of pucca structure in the village and cost of land • Tree cutting • Utility shifting • Migration and HIV/AIDS issues 	

Suggestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple displacement of commercial families should be avoided • Acquisition of pucca structure should be avoided • Cost of land is very high because it is a productive land of lower deltaic flood plain • Tree cutting is part of Government so Government should take care of such issues 	
Important Finding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are very cooperative. • Involvement of local R&B engineers in project planning will be key to successful implementation of land acquisition. 	
Future course of Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land acquisition strategy has been devised • HIV/AIDS awareness campaign has become of social management plan(SMP). 	


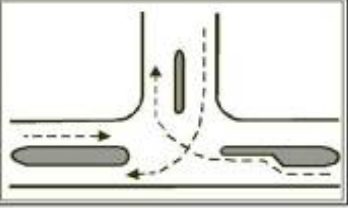
4.3.1 Information Dissemination

The dissemination process and the type of information shared with the stakeholders during consultation are described below.

- While undertaking inventory of road side utilities and structures, and census survey of PAFs, information dissemination were done, which, focused on the characteristics of the proposed road improvements
- Potential PAFs were consulted to inform them about the proposed road improvement program, resultant impacts and possible socio-cultural conflict (if any) including loss of access to and relocation of CPRs.
- People were requested to gather at common places such as Panchayat offices, temples, kalyana mandaps, schools, Village Organization centers, Rachaband, etc.
- During these consultations, board and markers were used to explain about the proposed improvement under the project. In addition, Pictorial Methods were also used to explain proposed improvement and possible social impacts in the concerned villages
- Pamphlets/ *Kharapatra* on the project was prepared and shared with the villagers explaining proposed road improvement (Fig 4.1)

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రోడ్డు సిక్వార్ ప్రాజెక్ట్ (ఎ.పి.ఆర్.ఎస్.పి)
ఫేజ్ - 2 , (వరల్డ్ బ్యాంక్ ఫండ్)

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రోడ్డు మరియు భవనాల శాఖ వారిచే నియమించబడ్డ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్, రోడ్డు అభివృద్ధి సంస్థ (ఎ.పి.ఆర్.డి.సి) వరల్డ్ బ్యాంక్ సహకారంతో రాష్ట్రంలో పున్న రహదారులను సుమారుగా 900 కి.మీ వరకు ఉన్న రోడ్లను నాణ్యత కలిగిన రోడ్లుగా అభివృద్ధి పరిచే విధంగా ప్రణాళిక తయారు చేసినది.

రోడ్డు అభివృద్ధిలో కొన్ని ముఖ్యాంశాలు

1. ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు - విజిల్ గ్రాఫ్ లో చూపించిన విధంగా మంచి నాణ్యత గల రోడ్లుగా తయారు చేయడం.
2. రోడ్డు వెడల్పు గురించి ప్రజల అభిప్రాయాలను తెలుసుకోవడం.
3. ప్రజల అభిప్రాయాలను సేకరించుట, ఉలి పెద్దలను కలుసుకోవడం మరియు విషయాలను తెలియపరచుట
4. రోడ్డు భద్రత ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు యొక్క ముఖ్య ఉద్దేశ్యము.
5. నవ్వు పరివారం, స్టేట్ రీ సెటిల్ మెంట్ మరియు రీ హేబిలిటేషన్ పాలసీ 2005 చట్టం ఆధారంగా ఇవ్వబడును.
6. భూ ఆక్రమణలు తగ్గించడానికి అన్ని రకాల ప్రయత్నాలు తీసుకుంటాము.
7. హెచ్ ఐ వి ఎయిడ్స్ గురించి అవగాహన కల్పించడం

రోడ్డు ప్రణాళికలో ప్రజల భాగస్వామ్యం

1. మునిసిపాలిటీ రోడ్డు వివరములు తెలియజేయడం.
2. వైవిస్ రోడ్డు స్థలం
3. ప్రమాదాలు ఎక్కువగా జరిగేటటువంటి ప్రదేశాలు
4. ప్రజల యొక్క ముఖ్య జీవనాధారాలు వివి
5. నవ్వుపరివారం ఏ రూపంలో ఇవ్వాలి (డబ్బు లేక స్థలానికీ స్థలం)




Fig 4.1: Information dissemination through pamphlet distribution

4.3.2 Structured Consultations

Besides general consultations described above, consultations with specific objectives were conducted in a structured manner. For this purpose, date and venue of consultation were fixed in advance and in coordination with the PRI representatives at village level and officials from Revenue Department, Forest Department, functionaries of Mandal Samakhya, etc.

4.3.3 Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders Identified During Consultation

Consultation during feasibility stage also helped in identifying specific roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders for planning and implementing LA, R&R and other social management components and these are presented below. In addition, the

expectations (in terms of benefits from the project) of the stakeholders are also presented here under.

Table 4.2: Role and Responsibilities Identified after Consultation for APRSP

Stakeholders	Roles and Responsibility	Expected Benefit for the Project
Potential PAPs, and groups, Host population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in the formal and informal public meetings Raise critical socio environmental concerns resulting from the project Suggest, if there are any alternate alignments to minimize impacts Suggest options to save trees and other environmental impacts Help in evolving methodologies for on computing compensation and disbursing R&R assistance Suggest for continued participation in project implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easing implementation. Incorporation of good practices from other projects Ensuring road safety Enthusing Community ownership Capacity building of local communities
Engineers – APRDC and PWD, R&B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure LA working with RD Ensure Forest Clearance from FD Ensure continued consultation with relevant stakeholders Participate in the meetings of relevant R&R Monitoring/Review Committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation as per schedule Ensured public cooperation Peoples grievances are addressed
District Revenue Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure smooth LA process and payment of compensation Ensure that PAPs get their R&R entitlements Ensure continued consultation with affected communities Welfare of vulnerable groups Regular monitoring of project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No slippages People oriented planning Ensured public cooperation PAFs are satisfied with LA compensation PAFs get their entitlements Transparency in implementation
NGOs/CBOs Veluru Mandal Samakhya Group, Water User Association PRIs, ORWs, Community forest management groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure public participation in project preparation and implementation, Assist APRDC and Project to ensure dovetailing of Government schemes Suggest RDC about afforestation schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public are informed Opinion and preferences of people are known Easy to develop community capacity development plan PAFs are benefited.

4.4 CONSULTATION DURING DETAILED PROJECT PREPERATION STAGE

Consultations during Detailed Project Report (DPR) preparation stage were conducted at different levels; local/village, Package and District. Local level consultations emphasized on individual level consultations, particularly during Census and Base line sample socio-economic surveys. Consultations with groups were carried out with PAFs, representatives of PRIs, tribal groups, DWACRA/women groups, NGOs and voluntary organizations, etc.

These consultations were organized on pre-agreed dates and venue. At the district level, consultations were held with the District Administration focusing mainly on LA process, R&R implementation and other components of SMP. The number of consultations held, issues raised and agreement reached in these consultations are presented below (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Level of Consultation

Level of Consultation	No. of Consultation	Average No. of Participants/consultation	Important Participant	Issues raised	Agreement reached
Village	73	15-45	PRI's representative, women groups, RD officials	LA, options for bypasses and other alternate alignments, RAP implementation, shifting of roadside utilities, loss of livelihood	Compensation to be paid prior to construction, Adequate R&R support to EPs
Mandal	12	8-12	MRO, RD staff, Mandal surveyors	LA procedure, consent award, survey methods, participatory LA process	LA will be done avoiding delays.
District/Package	6	12-15	DC, JC, RDO, EE(RBD, APSHP), Staff from Revenue, RD and Forest Depts., elected peoples/PRI representatives	LA process and need for speedy LA, Forest and other regulatory clearances, disclosure of RAP and implementation of RAP	RAP will be implemented by APRDC with the assistance from DA as per provision of APRRP 2005.

DC – District Collector, JC – Joint Collector, RDO – Revenue Divisional Officer, EE – Executive Engineer, MRO – Mandal Revenue Officer, PRI – Panchayat Raj Institutions, DA – District Administration, RD – Rural Development

4.4.1 Specific Consultations

In addition to the local/village level meetings, consultations were organized at specific critical stretches along the proposed corridors. At these locations, FGDs were also organized. Following Table summarizes important issues discussed and consensus reached during these meetings.

Table 4.4: Issues Raised and Agreement in Specific Consultations

Location	Major Issues/concern	Agreement reached	Remarks
Kautharam (Km 19/00)	Proposed Kautharam Bypass, Compensation procedure for land acquisition,	Two lane bypass towards RHS Compensation will be paid as per APRRP 2005.	Kautharam village is very congested, towards LHS there is a railway station

Location	Major Issues/concern	Agreement reached	Remarks
Gudivada (22+000)	Geometric improvement and widening scheme in town portion, Land acquisition in built-up stretches	Land acquisition should be avoided from town portion, Widening should be done as per existing RoW,	Gudivada town has four lane road with adequate traffic arrangement
Hanuman Junction (59+000)	Junction improvement, Displacement of titleholders families, Loss of Hanuman Statue	Junction will be improved keeping safety at highest priority, There will not be any RoB , Dismantling of permanent structures will be avoided, Hanuman statue will be saved	Hanuman statue is very famous and people say that relocation of statue should be avoided
Nuzvid (84+000)	Congestion in Nuzvid town, Traffic arrangement in the town, Bypass proposal	Bypass will be proposed towards RHS, Congestion of town should be reduced by R&B department	Nuzvid town is very congested. Adequate traffic arrangement should be made during construction period.

4.4.2 Discussions with District Level Officials

In the discussion with officials of the District administration, APSHP as well as RDC key persons¹ also participated who explained about the proposed project interventions. Some of the issues with regard to shifting of utilities, tree cutting, LA (issues related to 4(1) notification), planning for relocation etc were discussed in these meetings with the respective officials. .

4.5 FRAMEWORK FOR CONTINUED CONSULTATION

The consultation would be continued as the project enters the implementation stage. Several additional rounds of consultations with PAPs and local communities will have to undertaken with the help of Package NGO. These consultations during SMP/RAP implementation should help to reach agreements on compensation norms and R&R options and entitlements. Further consultations will be held when compensation and R&R assistance are provided and actual resettlement begins.

The following set of activities will be pursued for effective involvement of stakeholders in the implementation of SMP/RAP.

- For the benefit of the affected community, the executive summary of RAP and R&R entitlement framework will be translated into Telugu and will be disclosed at local public offices and for easy access to RAP related information
- Key features of the R&R entitlements will be displayed in billboards along the project corridor
- Together with the NGO, Social Management Unit (SMU) will conduct information dissemination sessions in major intersections and ensure involvement of local community/traders and encourage their participation in RAP implementation

¹ Environment officer, RDO as special LAO for APRSP, are key person of RDC.

- Focus attention will be made for vulnerable groups to ensure that their specific needs are addressed
- Package NGO will organize public meeting, and appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of SMP and project works
- Update census survey data through field level verification by Package NGO and this should be done by involving affected communities. This will help in updating their R&R options and issuance of ID Cards to eligible PAPs
- The Package NGO will record options and preferences (if changed) of each PAP about R&R entitlement and update them on regular basis.
- The Package NGO will organize public meetings to inform the community about the disbursement of R&R entitlements to the eligible PAPs.
- Updated status of SMP/RAP implementation will be placed for public display at Package office
- Involvement of local (including affected) communities will also be ensured through their participation in various local committees such as, VLC, DLC, and R&R Committee (for addressing grievances). SMU and package level engineers will maintain an ongoing interaction with PAPs to identify problems and undertake remedial/correction actions

4.6 INPUTS FROM CONSULTATION ON IMPLEMENTATION OF SMP/RAP

4.6.1 Consent Award

Following the LA Act 1894, PAPs seldom receive compensation at replacement value. In order to help PAFs in their economic rehabilitation process, consent award should be preferred. Therefore, APRDC should devise a mechanism in such a manner that compensation norms reflect true market value.

4.6.2 Lead Responsibility for APRDC

As per APRRP, implementation of RAP lies entirely with the District Administration through Administrator. However, the R&R policy framework for the project warrants active involvement of APRDC with close coordination of relevant District Administration officials. Supported by Package NGO, this would help effective implementation of SMP/RAP and better synchronization with the construction schedule of the project.

4.6.3 Least disturbance to affected people

Information collected during census survey estimated magnitude of displacement because of proposed road improvement. The APRRP 2005 together with agreed amendments (for the road sector) provide basis for effective R&R of PAFs. During consultation, people have suggested to relocate PAFs very near to their existing habitats. Therefore it is essential that displaced families are settled near the place of displacement. Some of the resettlement models included in RAP try to ensure relocation of PDPs nearer to their original places.

4.6.4 Community Participation in Afforestation

As per the provision of Water, Land and Tree (WALTA) Act of Government of Andhra Pradesh compensatory afforestation will be done through FD. Community consultations suggested to plant local species, which provide shelter to the people (Canopy building trees) and fruit bearing trees. It would be useful to involve local level organizations (IKP groups/VSS) in afforestation and maintenance of plantations. For this purpose, facilitating NGO and Package Manager should coordinate with the agencies involved in plantation.

4.6.5 Enhance CPRs

Presently, CPRs are generally neglected in road improvement activities which not only disturb the dependency of local communities for their fodder and fuel but also create conflicts at the time of construction activities. However, during consultation the local communities expressed their willingness to cooperate with the RDC in the enhancement of CPRs including religious structures. Thus involvement of local communities is crucial for relocation, maintenance and enhancement of CPRs affected by the proposed project interventions.

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CHAPTER – 5: LAND ACQUISITION PLAN

5.1 EXTENT OF LAND ACQUISITION (LA)

Following section discusses the extent of LA, steps involved in LA process, procedure for valuation of land and structures, methodologies to arrive at replacement value and LA schedule.

As mentioned in the earlier chapter, the proposed road improvement will be done mostly within the width of the land available with RBD. Existing Right of Way (RoW) of the project road varies from 20m-50m for most of the length. However, at some locations/road sections, additional land is required for widening, realignment and junction improvement. At Kautharam a bypass has been proposed which requires about 45 m wide land strip for about two kilometer. Similarly for Nuzvid town a bypass has been proposed to avoid congestion of town. Out of total 51.06 ha of land about 46.48 ha (91%) is agricultural, 2% built-up and about 5.87 is government land. (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Land required for various purposes (ha)

Name of Project Road	Agricultural	Barren and Uncultivable	Forest	Government	Built-up	Total
Pedna Vissannapeta	46.48	0.44	0.00	3.00	1.14	51.06

Source: Consultant study, 2007

5.2 LAND ACQUISITION PROCESS

5.2.1 Overview of LA Process in Andhra Pradesh

Discussions the RD staff and R&B Engineers and subjective assessment of LA process in the State, it is established that LA procedures, especially the assessment of compensation and declaration of award etc. have been diverse for different projects within the state. As elsewhere in India, LA in AP is also guided by the LA Act (amended) 1984 except acquisition for Central Government projects which are done under special LA Acts. However, recent experiences of compulsory acquisition in large-scale project suggest that LA through consent award (through negotiation) has been quite successful and time saving.

LA Act (amendment) 1894 follows a set of defined steps for processing acquisition of land and other immovable assets. These steps are mandatory in nature and could take about 12-14 months to complete the award if done with right earnest. However, the experiences indicate a much prolonged process and take years for its completion. Table 5.2 explains steps involved in the LA process and ideal time required to complete them.

Table 5.2: Steps Involved in LA Process

Section/ Steps in LA	Description of Land acquisition Activities	Time line
Section 4(1) – Publication of preliminary notification and powers of officer thereupon	For any LA, a notification under section (u/s) 4(1) is issued in the Official Gazette and in two daily newspapers of the area informing the public about the proposed LA for a <i>public purpose</i> . This notification allows the LAO to undertake required surveys and investigations in the land.	60 days after submission of LA Plan
Section 5 – Hearing of the Objections	Within 30 days of this notification, <i>objections to the acquisition of land</i> can be made (u/s section 5A) with the LAO	30 days

Section/ Steps in LA	Description of Land acquisition Activities	Time line
Section 6 – Declaration that land is required for public purpose	After the expiry of 30 days or final decision on the objections, a declaration (u/s 6) is published in the Official Gazette and two daily newspapers of the area, indicating actual location of the land required for the project.	60 days
Section 7 – Collector to take order for acquisition	Section 7 requires LAO to take order for LA from the Government.	30 days
Section 8-Land to be marked out, measured and planned	This section permits LAO to mark and measure the land to be acquired.	60 days
Section 9-Notice to person interested	LAO issues notices under this section to land losers to submit their claims for compensation.	30 days
Section 10-Interested person	Declaration of any other interested person such as rents or profit	30 days
Section 11- Enquiry and award by Collector	This section provides basis for interested persons to <i>object to the measurements and claims for compensation</i> . Taking into account the objections, LAO finalizes the ‘award’ including the actual area to be acquired and the compensation amount to be paid. <u>Award will have to be finalized within a period of 2 years from the date of publication of the declaration (u/s 6), otherwise the LA process will - have to be restarted.</u>	60 days
Other important sections are mentioned below.		
Section 16	On completing the ‘award’, section 16 empowers LAO to take possession of the land and hand over to the project proponent.	Timeline is not relevant for RB
Section 17- Emergency Acquisition	In case of urgency, section 17 allows LAO to take possession of any land after expiry of 15 days from the publication of the notice u/s 9 (mentioned above) and payment of 80 per cent of the compensation. In other words, this process skips section 5A (objecting to the nature of public purpose) and section 11 (allowing objection to the measurement of land and claims for compensation).	Not applicable
Section 18- 22 Reference to the Court,	Section 18 to section 28 deals with intervention of court in land acquisition processes, assessment of compensation etc.	Timeline is not relevant to RB
Section 23- 24 Assessment of compensation	This section delineates matter to be considered and neglected while determining compensation.	60 days

NOTE: for more details on the LA process, refer LA Act 1984 and LA Manual.

5.2.2 Preparation of LA Plan

LA plan for the proposed project has been prepared with the help of revenue maps of project villages and Field measurement Books (FMB). Steps followed in the preparation of LA plan are

- Collect photocopies of Village Revenue Maps from the Revenue Department
- Collect Road Field Measurement Books
- Superimpose Designs on Village Revenue Maps/and Road FMBs
- Verify each plot under question in the field
- Delineate and estimate the exact area to be acquired on FMB where LA is proposed
- Delineate the project boundary with coordinates of land-record maps in the field
- Collect land ownership details from the concerned Mandal Office
- Preparation of LA Plan up to the requirement of 6(1) notification under LA Act,
- Submission of LA Plan to Package Manager/EE for on ward transmission to LAO

5.3 CONSENT AWARD

As agreed in the R&R policy framework, all resettlement activities are required to be completed before actual project construction starts. Land free from all encumbrances has to be provided to the contractor before initiating the construction. ***No construction will be allowed under the project unless the land required for civil works is acquired, compensated and handed over to the contractor.*** It means that entire LA process up to section 11 of the LA Act should be completed before the construction. Ideally, the LA processes could take 12-14 months to complete declaration of award and payment of compensation. Cross-corridors examples of similar nature of projects (using consent award) indicate that the time requirement could be reduced substantially if the LA follows direct purchase from the land holders. For example, steps from section 4(1) to section (9) of LA Act take 4-8 months to complete under normal course of LA while the entire process of LA could be completed within 5 months using ‘consent award approach as detailed below.

Table 5.3: Comparison of Timeline of LA under normal course of LA and Consent Award

Section/Steps in LA	Ideal Time under Normal course of LA	Time line for Consent Award	Activities/procedures for consent award
Section 4(1) –Publication of preliminary notification and powers of officer thereupon	60 days	60 days	Negotiation begins soon after publication of 4(1)
Section 5 – Hearing of the Objections	30 days	30 days	30 days(This is used to formalize consent award)
Section 6 – Declaration that land is required for public purpose	30 days		45 days to complete the award, does not require to follow steps mentioned in LA Act
Section 7 _Collector to take order for acquisition	30 days		
Section 8-Land to be marked out, measured and planned	60 days	45 days	3 round of negotiation to reach in agreement with PAFs.
Section 9-Notice to person interested	30		
Section 10-Intersted person	30		

Section/Steps in LA	Ideal Time under Normal course of LA	Time line for Consent Award	Activities/procedures for consent award
Section 11-Enquiry and award by Collector	60		
Reference to the court			
Disbursement	3 months		
Total	12 months	2.5 months	

Above mentioned Table indicates that the time period of these steps could be shortened if direct involvement of PAPs and District Administration is ensured and consent award approach is adopted. Findings of consultation suggested that the involvement of communities in LA process would ensure not only more transparency but also help land losers to get compensation at the prevailing land market. Major advantages of consent award can be summarized as

- It ensures market value of the land and properties.
- Time period for land acquisition is minimized.
- It provides an opportunity for PAFs to be part of the project and their active involvement are ensured.
- Transparency in the entire process is ensured
- Since consent award is through negotiation, there are little chances of arbitration and reference to the court

5.4 PROCEDURE FOR VALUATION

5.4.1 Compensation for land

Land surveys for payment of compensation will be done on the basis of updated official records and ground level situation. The land records will be updated relating to title, land classification and the current use of land for ensuring adequate cost compensation and allotment of land to the land losers. For determining classification and current use of land, official records on the cut-off date {the date of 4(1) notification} are taken into considered. According to the LA manual, the normal LA process determines the compensation norms based on any one of the three procedures: (i) Average Stamp Registration Rate for Past Five Years; (ii) Circle Rates; (iii) Crop Productivity Rates and assessment of land value based on participatory methods. These are explained below.

(i) Average Stamp Registration Rate: The land rate based on the sale deed of a plot is collected from the office of the Registrar. For each project affected village, these records will be collected, based on which an average rate of sale of land will be worked out.

(ii) Circle Rates: The Circle rates, both for agricultural and non-agricultural land, representing the market value of land as per Circle Rate Method will be collected from the office of the Registrar for all project-affected villages.

(iii) Replacement Cost based on Crop Productivity: To find out the market value (in market) of land by crop productivity method, the following sources of data will be used: (i) Report on Socio-Economic Review of AP; (ii) Mandal-wise production of different crops for last five years (iii) the standard production and yield of crops (kg per hectare).

To arrive at the yield/productivity of land, the productivity for last five years on the crop production will be collected from various revenue offices. The data so collected will be used

for calculating three sets of productivity rate per square meter for highly/medium/low productivity of land, depending on whether irrigated, partly irrigated or un-irrigated.

The average market rate of different crops available with the Agriculture Production Market Committee (APMC) will be used. The actual productivity value of crops in reference periods is calculated by multiplying the actual crop production and the average market price. The average productivity value is derived by taking the average of all crops over a period of last five years. The market value is calculated as 20 times the average productivity.

(iv) LA by Negotiation (Consent Award): Efforts will be made to acquire land by mutual negotiation between the landholders and the project in the presence of LAO. For this purpose, a committee will be constituted as per the provision of **The Andhra Pradesh Land Acquisition (Negotiation Committee) Rules 1992**. Negotiation will commence only after enquiry and award by the Collector and approval of preliminary value **(This value is generally circle rate along with solatium and interest) is minimum base value to initiate negotiation** under section 11 of LA Act 1894 (G.O. is attached as annexure 5.1).

Following the LA negotiation committee act 1992, the composition of committee shall be as follow.

Sl. No.	Member	Post
1	The District Collector of the concerned District	Chairman
2	A judge of the District not below the rank of sub-judge	Member
3	The Joint Collector of the District	Member
4	The Land Acquisition Officer concerned	Convenor
5	The Executive Engineer, R&B	Member
6	Executive Engineer, APSHP	Member
7	One retired Judge	Member

There are factors like sudden boom in the economy of the area or some unexpected heavy investment in the area which might significantly push up the land prices in the area. In such cases, serious difficulties are faced during negotiations and this could lead to either underpayment to the land losers or break up of negotiations. One such case has been presented below (see the box) where the land loser was paid compensation less than the prevailing market land value.

(Special Case when even consent award is found to be lower than replacement value):

APSHP package unit along with facilitating NGOs will assess value of the land independently in consultation with property dealers, potential buyers and potential sellers. The rate of each plot will be computed and presented in the regular general meetings of concerned village for approval of rates. The rate so approved by the villagers will undergo two courses.

- (i) The facilitating NGOs will produce the approved rate of land to APSHP Executive Engineer at package unit for endorsement.
- (ii) Representatives of PRIs through village revenue officers will present the rate passed in the village level meeting to Tahsildar for endorsement.

The rate endorsed by the Executive Engineer and Tahsildar will be submitted to District Collector. The APSHP Executive Engineer will then request to the Collector to forward the rate to the Government for approval and award. The rate after approval from the Government will be called as replacement value of land.

(v) Participatory Methods

The participatory method is a useful tool to arrive at market value at the places where the land market rate is extra-ordinarily high because of recent economic boom or urban development. Generally, the participatory method of land valuation will be considered at the places where even consent award is also not sufficient to ensure the replacement value. However this methodology is used seldom because the compensation norms arrived through this participatory process is time taking - first it is required to be recommended by the District level Project Monitoring Committee and then it is to be approved by the Government.

Approach to Ensure Replacement Value of land: Lessons learnt from the difficulties experienced in the previous projects with regard to the valuation of land, there is a need for a lot of exercise on the land market survey during the planning stage itself, For this purpose, the survey team should conduct a market survey of the potential buyers, and sellers on the prices being transacted. Discussions need to be held with the, real estate agents. The assessment should also consider the land values obtained during census/socio-economic survey and stakeholders' consultation (particularly with PAPs). These rates are compared with registered rate as indicated in Table 5.4. After examining the market situation, it is ascertained whether the estimated compensation norms represent the replacement value and whether it is more or less than the market value. Where compensation norms are not representative of replacement value, the compensation along with rehabilitation assistance should ensure replacement value.

Table 5.4: Mandal wise Average Rate (per ha) for Land Acquisition

	Name of the Mandal	Market Price (Per Ha.)	Registered Price (Per Ha.)
1	Machilipatnam	70,00,000	30,00,000
2	Gudivada	60,00,000	25,00,000
3	Nuzvid	70,00,000	30,00,000
Total(average)		60,00,000*	30,00,000*

* Average LA Rate

5.4.2 Compensation for structures

The value of the residential houses, buildings and other immovable properties required for the project will be determined at the relevant Basic Schedule of Rate (B.S.R.) **without depreciation**. Compensation for properties belonging to the community (including places of worship) will be provided to enable construction of the same at the new place. Relocation and construction of common properties will be done through the local self-governing bodies in accordance with the modalities determined by such bodies and ensure correct use of the compensation amount. Under the project, relocation of community structures will be done in consultation with the local communities, which have been managing these properties.

5.4.3 Compensation for tress

Compensation for trees will also be based on their market value in case of timber bearing trees and replacement cost in case of fruit bearing trees. The rates are decided by the LAO in consultation with Department of Agriculture, Forest, Horticulture, Sericulture etc. as the case may be. ***Compensation will be paid before taking possession of the tress and other related assets.***

5.5 TRANSFER OF ACQUIRED PROPERTIES

The acquired land and properties will vest completely with the project. However, PAPs will be allowed to take away the construction material that could be salvaged from their houses and shops etc. and no deduction will be made on this account. A notice will be issued to all the affected to take away the materials so salvaged within the prescribed time of the demolition of their structure. If this is not removed, then the project will dispose of the same without giving any further notice.

PAPs receiving compensation for trees will be allowed to take away timber of their acquired trees for their domestic use. Trees standing on RDC land will be disposed of by open auction by the RDC within the preview of WALTA Act 2001 of GoAP.

5.6 CURRENT STATUS & TIME SCHEDULE FOR LA

The District Administration on behalf of RDC will acquire land. Land Plan schedules have been prepared for the project. LA process will be initiated by notification published in Gazette under LA Act 1894. The LA procedure for this sub-project has adopted an innovative methodology to reduce time line of LA by involving staff from RD in planning for LA itself. Information required at section 8 (marking and measurement of land required) of LA Act is collected and provided along with information for section 4(i) notification. This would help in further processing of LA faster. The measurements of land have also been entered in the field measurement book (FMB). Which eventually completes section 8 of LA Act 1894 informally? Stipulated time period for hearing of objection is also completed. From the progress made so far, it is inferred that LA for this sub-project LA is in advanced stage. The time schedule for completion of LA is presented below.

Table 5.5: LA Plan Schedule

S. No.	Activity	Timeline
1	Publication of notification under section 4(1) of the LA Act – intention to acquire land	30 th June 2011
2	Receipt of objections from public	30 th July 2011
3	Hearing of objection by LAO	September 2011
4	Publication of notification under section 6(1) – declaration of acquisition (in phases)	October 2011 onwards.
5	Determination of compensation and issue of award by the competent authority (in phases)	November 2011.
6	Payment of compensation for land and structures to PAPs	December 2011 onward

Activity	Year-2011									Year-2011									
	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	
Land Acquisition Process																			
Preparation of Land Acquisition Plan	█																		
Submission of LA Proposal to APRDC, Revenue Cell		█																	
LA Proposal to district Administration			█																
Measurement and Survey			█																
Hearing of Objection			█																
Declaration of Acquisition				█		█													
Marking of land to be acquired				█															
Notice to Interested Persons					█														
Award of the land						█													
LA completed and preparation of award						█													
Possession of Land						█													
Reference to Court				█															

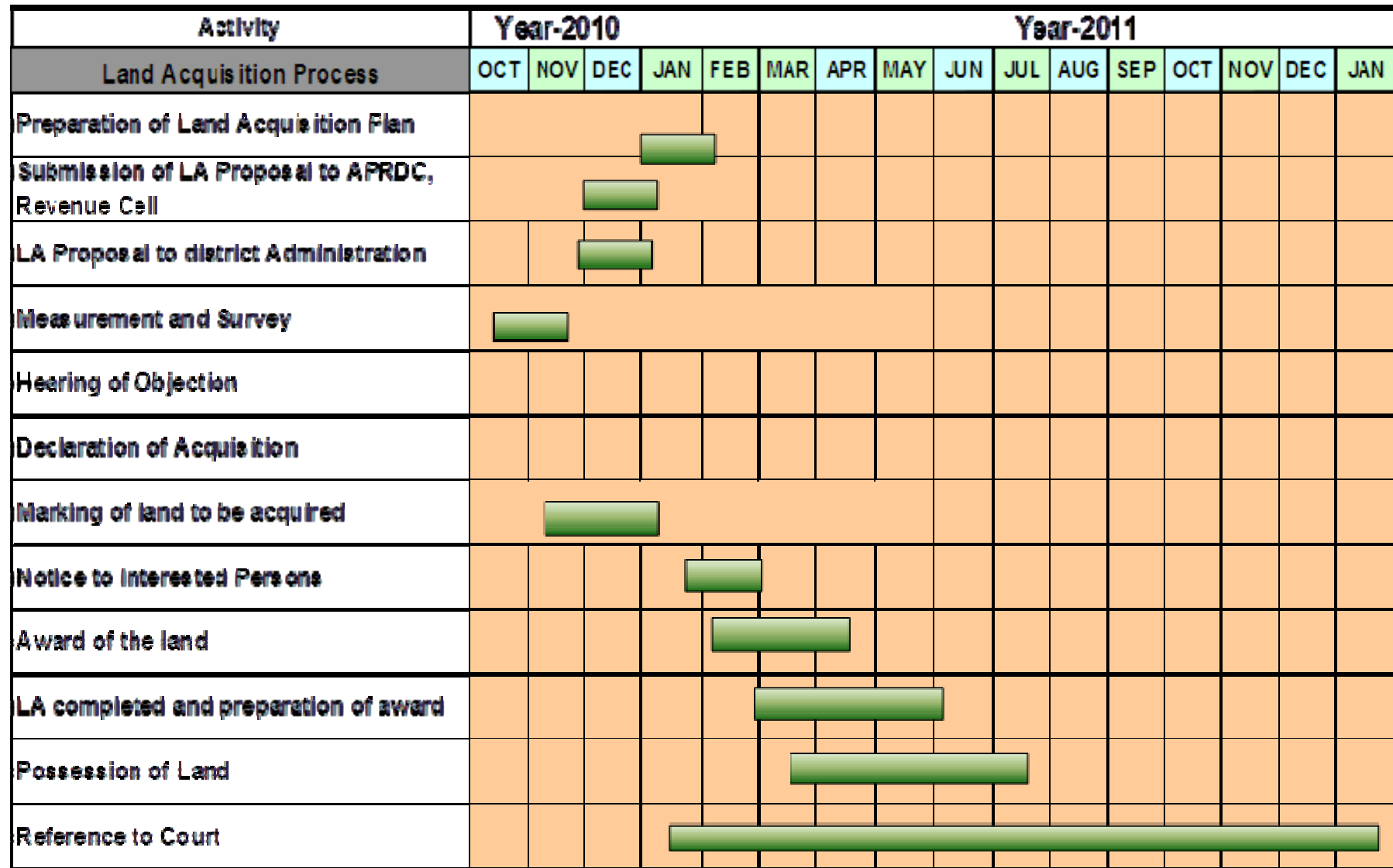


Fig 5.1: Land Acquisition Plan Implementation Schedule

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CHAPTER – 6 : RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION**6.1 DISPLACEMENT AND RESETTLEMENT NEEDS**

As mentioned in previous chapters, the proposed project requires acquisition of land and structures, mainly from owners, along the linear stretches of project corridor. Besides the proposed LA, road improvement will displace people from about 69 residential structures, 30 commercial, 20 residence-cum commercial and 15 kiosks structures. As per APRRP 2005, PAFs will be supported by the project depending upon the severity of impact to help them enhance, if not restore, their economic livelihood. Besides the compensation under LA Act, PDFs will be entitled to R&R supports as per their eligibilities discussed in previous chapter. Efforts will also be made to dovetail on-going Government schemes both in the relocation of displaced families and restoring their livelihood. Linking resettlement program under the project with current Indira Kranti Padhakamm (IKP) will be one of the strategies to dovetail government schemes.

6.2 EXTENT OF DISPLACEMENT

As mentioned earlier also, displacement in the project stretch is very high. These displacements especially in Vadlamadgu and Janardhanpuram are very sensitive. Very special efforts are required to resettle these families. For this purpose, the facilitating NGO will conduct series of focus group discussion (FGDs) about resettlement options. Table 6.1 presents displacement due to project.

Table 6.1 : Displacement due to the Project

Village	Chainage		Total No of Displaced Family					Relocation
	From	To	Res.	Com.	R & C	Kiosk	Total	
Nadupuru	11+600	12+030	6				6	I
Reddi Palam	13+418	13+800	11	1	2		14	III
Vadlamadugu	15+080	15+780	16	7	1	7	31	III
Vemavaram	16+000	18+400	18	1	2		21	III
Kowtaram	22+065	22+255	11	6	1	3	21	III
Gudlavaluru	23+800	24+150	4	2	2	2	10	III
Bommuluru	31+510	31+840	12	1		1	14	III
Janardhana Puram	40+395	41+570	19	2		7	28	III
Putta gutta	45+160	45+810	2		1		3	I
Shivaiahpakalu	48+760	48+780		1		1	2	I
Arugolanu	50+150	51+215	4	1	2	2	9	I
Kanumolu	55+470	56+310	13	3	4	3	23	III
Perikeedu	57+270	57+750	4	1	2		7	I
Marri bandham	64+680	69+010		3	2	8	13	III
Meerja puram	64+500	69+010	5	2	2	1	10	III
Gollapalle	72+040	72+775	8	3	1	3	15	III
Morsapudi	75+100	78+450					0	I
Nuzvid	84+400	84+620	7		1		8	I
Annavaram	86+310	87+210	10	3	7		20	III
Mitta gudem	90+600	90+760		1	1	2	4	I
Leela nagar	92+180	92+270	2			1	3	I
Total			152	38	31	41	262	

Source: Consultant Study, 2007

6.3 RESETTLEMENT STRATEGY

6.3.1 Broad principles in relocating PDFs

One of the objectives of this RAP is to enhance or at least restore the livelihood of the PAFs and help them during transitions period. The R&R support includes alternate resettlement site, cash assistance, opportunities for income restoration activities including helping PAFs access ongoing Government schemes. APRRP 2005 along with amendments for APRSP emphasizes on resettlement of PDFs near the place of displacement without further displacing other persons. Broad principles to be followed for relocation of PDFs include the following:

- ◆ R&R implementation will be intrinsic and interdependent in relocation planning
- ◆ All efforts will be made to avoid second-generation displacement
- ◆ All efforts will be made to develop relocation sites on government/public land in close consultation with the affected persons and in agreement with the host community, where relevant. If any family/person is affected due to development of resettlement site he/she will be treated as a PAF and will be accordingly receive R&R entitlements as per eligibility
- ◆ The opinion and preferences of the PDPs will be considered in relocation planning
- ◆ In situ relocation will be preferred wherever possible.
- ◆ Self-relocation will be encouraged.

6.3.2 Options for Relocation

- (a) **Self-Relocation:** Interested PDFs for self relocation will be provided all R&R entitlements before they are dispossessed of their assets. Efforts will be made to ensure that PDFs opting for self relocation identify their relocation sites (for residence/commercial unit) and finalize the deal with relevant sellers of land. **If the number of such PDFs is more than 10, project would provide basic site amenities and prepare a lay out for plots for allotment to PDF.** The self-relocation option is most suited to those who would be losing their privately owned land and structures.
- (b) **Developing Resettlement Site:** If required, project will develop sites for relocating families displaced from their houses and shops. This option is found suitable in areas where RDC land (old RoW) is available after geometric improvements, junction improvement or road improvements. Site development for relocating shops will follow a particular pattern for allotment to eligible PDFs. In these commercial sites, shops will be constructed under the project. PDFs getting these constructed shops will forego their entitlement for alternate site and shop construction grant.
- (c) **Relocation of Kiosks:** The project will develop land for relocation site with wooden cabins. PDFs opting these constructed cabins will forego their relocation entitlements (for construction of alternate cabin) available under the R&R policy.

6.3.3 Criteria for relocation site development

While planning for the site development, following factors will be considered

- a. Ownership and type of land required for relocation
- b. Cost of Land (if not resettled within RoW)
- c. Social and Cultural Fabric and network in the new site
- d. Distance from the place of displacement

- e. Host population; if any. Site selected will not result in further displacement

As mentioned in earlier chapter, the project road requires geometric improvement at several locations. Resettlement site development has been planned at the old/existing roads, which could be used for planting trees only. This will ensure that resettlement site is near the place of displacement. Hence major relocation will be planned within the available RoW and with improved technical designs adequate safety measures will be guaranteed. At locations where R&B land is not available, the Package Manager will liaison with the District Administration to provide land for resettlement site, where ever Government/public land is available for this purpose. Options for relocation ascertained during SA are presented as Annexure 4.1 and these are not obligatory and PAFs can opt for self-relocation at any time of R&R planning before the disbursement of compensation.

- 6.3.4 Specific strategies in relocating PDFs:** After having understood the nature of displacement, the following section deals about site-specific relocation site models, which have been discussed and agreed with PDFs and other stakeholders during consultation. The proposed models comply with the site-specific requirements of PDFs. During implementation, actual site development and allotment of shops will be done with close coordination with RD and local bodies. **It is necessary that the lay out of resettlement sites and allotment should be endorsed from the District level R&R Committee.** Allotment of sites/shops) within a resettlement site will be done through lottery draw or any other method agreed by PDFs.

6.4 MODELS OF RESETTLEMENT SITES

Model	Description	Lay-Out Plan
Model I: Relocation at realignments	Near the geometric realignments, PDFs will be resettled on the old and abandoned alignments. The strategy includes (i) resettling PDFs (for residential purposes) away from the road and commercial establishment along the proposed road (ii) resettling on the Government land (iii) providing community facilities as per APRRP 2005 and (iv) the District R&R Committee will approve the resettlement site development.	
Model II: Relocation along the RoW	Villages where Model I is not feasible resettlement will be planned along the RoW preferably within RoW. However this will be limited to places where magnitude of displacement is low (below 10 PDFs). In cases where RoW is limited, RD will provide public land (along the RoW) for resettlement site.	

Model	Description	Lay-Out Plan
<p>Model III Open Option for all PDFs</p>	<p>This model is suitable for locations involving road realignment for sizable road length resulting in displacement of large number of shops. This option will be discussed with all PDFs. The Package Manager with the help of facilitating NGO will prepare the list of PDFs as following and prioritize as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Titleholder DFs nearest to the place of displacement relocation 2. Vulnerable squatters under the project nearest to the place of relocation 3. Vulnerable squatters of project stretches of any chainages 	

Fig. 6.1: Layout of Resettlement site near geometric improvement

Sl. No.	Chainage		Total area(in ha) available(approx)	PAPs to be accommodated	Cost(@10,000
	From	To			
1	19+000	20+000	3	94	940000
2	20+000	21+000			
3	21+000	22+000			
4	22+000	23+000	0.5	10	100,000
5	25+000	26+000	1.25	14	140,000
6	31+000	32+000	0.7	28	280,000
7	38+000	39+000	0.5	2	20,000
8	43+000	44+000	0.3	2	20,000
9	46+000	47+000	0.5	2	20,000
10	52+000	53+000	0.5	28	280,000
11	78+000	79+000	2.5 (along the road at (Nuzvid bypass)	85	850,000
12	79+000	80+000			
13	80+000	81+000			
14	80+000	81+000			
15	81+000	82+000			
16	82+000	83+000			
17	83+000	84+000			
18	92+000	93+000			26,20,000

6.5 STEPS IN RESETTLEMENT PLANNING

Steps required in planning and relocating PDFs are presented below. These will undergo changes depending upon the situation at the time of micro planning and implementation.

Consultation is the key to successful implementation. Consultation will include community-based meetings, dissemination of information, individual counseling, written and verbal messages and information. This will also include consultations to explain the R&R entitlements and the process of grievance redress. Next step in implementation is verification of PAPs, LA and payment of compensation and relocation of PDFs including those lacking title/ownership. The verification procedure includes checking of recorded addresses, identification of surveyed properties and estimation of level of loss by the type of property. An Identity card will be prepared for Head of each PAF families with an identification code and issued to them. Compensation will be paid before taking possession of properties. In the following, the activities to be carried for each of these steps are given.

Steps	Description of Activities
Verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demarcate Chainage at 50 m interval and two consecutive edges of the corridor of impact joined by a straight line for measurement and valuation of the affected portion of land and properties. Verify and update the list of PAPs and affected structures Collect proof to establish cut-off -date like Ration Card, Voter Identity Card, Electricity/Telephone/Water Bill, Bank Account, BPL Card, SC/ST Certificate
Valuation of land Structure	Valuation of land will be done through LAO based on methodologies discussed in chapter 5.Measurement of each affected structure and other immovable assets, establishing

Steps	Description of Activities
	construction typology and extent of loss, estimation of replacement cost will be done by Lao with the help of RDC engineers
Preparing and disclosing Individual Entitlement Plan (micro-plan)	Micro plan is the base document for the entire implementation process. Compensation, R&R entitlements, options, etc. are finalized and included in the micro plans. However, micro plan is a live document and therefore changes will be made, if required as implementation progresses. Once the micro plan is prepared and verified by the NGO, it will be submitted to the Package Manager for endorsement from APRDC. After approval, NGO will arrange for a public disclosure of micro plan.
Preparing and issuing ID cards	Once the micro plans are approved by the Package Unit, identity cards (with the name of the entitled person, losses and entitlements, etc.) will be prepared and distributed to the concerned PAPs.
Disbursement of Compensation	Disbursement of compensation is primarily the responsibility of the LAO but RDC will facilitate the process to help PAPs to receive their compensation and also in its utilization for productive purposes.
Disbursing Assistance R&R	Activities include opening Joint Accounts in the Bank for each PAF, releasing R&R entitlements and educating PAPs to utilize the assistance for sustained economic development. NGO will ensure proper utilization of the R&R entitlements by PAPs and help in finding economic investment options that are able to restore their lost economic status. The NGO will advise the Package Manager on the methodologies to disburse the entitlements to eligible PAPs in a transparent manner. The transfer of assistance amount will be done through account payee check/draft in the name of owner & his/her spouse.
Developing Resettlement site	<p>The main tasks relating to development of resettlement site are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of land for resettlement site • Obtaining options from PDFs on their relocation and resettlement site • Lay-out and design for relocation site • Allotment of land (individual plots) to PDFs • Assist in construction of houses/shops • Registration of house plots in the joint name of PDFs • Disbursement of resettlement assistance to PDFs • Providing other community facilities at the resettlement site
Community Participation	Community participation and consultation are not isolated events this should be a continuous process. This approach requires informing the stakeholders about all activities planned for RAP implementation and ensure their participation.
Redressing Grievance (GR)	Inform PAPs about the GR mechanism and ensure that PAPs' grievances are addressed to their satisfaction. NGO will help PAPs by accompanying them and representing their cases to GR Committees available at various levels. Maintain records of all grievances and the status of their resolution.
Relocation	The main tasks relating to relocation are: identification of PDFs, obtaining their options, development of resettlement sites,

Steps	Description of Activities
	allotment of relocation sites, relocation of PAPs (and CPRs), help in construction of houses and the required amenities. All these activities need to be coordinated by the Project Unit and functionaries of the relevant department. NGO has a major role of not only facilitating the process but help PDFs in their relocation and resettlement.
Monitoring and evaluation	RAP will be monitored at two tiers: (i) internal monitoring by the Package Manager, Nodal NGO and the SMU at the project (state) level (ii) external monitoring by an agency to provide an oversight and technical input to improve implementation. Besides, as per the provisions of APRRP 2005, a social audit will be conducted to ensure transparency and active participation of PAPs in the RAP implementation process. Indicators of monitoring are discussed in Chapter 9.
Withdrawal of NGO support	Develop Project completion Index. Details have been discussed below.

6.6 STRATEGIES FOR INCOME RESTORATION

Broad Strategies for Rehabilitation

The focus of restoration and enhancement of livelihood will be to ensure that the PAPs are able to **"regain their previous living standards"**. The R&R entitlement framework of APRRP has adequate provisions to address the issues relating to loss of economic livelihood of the people due to project. The broad entitlement include: (i) Subsistence allowance, (ii) Rehabilitation Grant and (iii) support for Income Generation Scheme (IGS) including training and dovetailing on-going government schemes.

The SMU/PIU, Package Unit and NGO (both nodal and implementing) will help PAPs on opting and making feasible income generation activities for rehabilitation. This will require undertaking detailed market feasibility study to choose the most viable and promising income restoration programs for PAFs. The broad strategies for rehabilitation are as follow:

- No cash grants will be given for economic rehabilitation to PAPs. The assistance will be in the form of training for acquiring new skills or up gradation of the existing skills. The grant will be in the form of toolkits, machinery, training material etc.
- The assistance will be given to each PAF as per the R&R entitlement framework.
- The income generation activities will be supported by dovetailing Government schemes as mentioned in forthcoming section.
- Income generation activities will also be done through group activities such as community afforestation, collection of milk and dairy products, marketing of agricultural produce, etc.

The R&R entitlement framework has following provision for income generation.

- i) Cash assistance to land losers, commercial units, kiosks, and encroachers, squatters (commercial) and agricultural encroachers to enhance their income level. This will be extended to eligible PAPs to help them in taking up alternate activities or strengthen/scale up existing activities.
- ii) Training and skill upgradation, particularly for the vulnerable groups to become self employed. Specific efforts will be made to dovetail on-going Government programs

to help PAPs to take up IGA to enhance their income level on a sustainable basis. These schemes will be linked with the ongoing Mandal Samakhya groups (Indira Kranthi Padhakam). Specific entitlements for IGA and strategies for implementation are given below (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Entitlement for eligible PAPs for Income Generation

Sl. No.	Category of PDFs	Entitlements	Income Generation Strategies
1	Loss of only agril. land (Titleholders)	Minimum guaranteed wages for landless, marginal and small farmers, Training to one member of the family.	Training linked with ongoing Governmental programs. Wage employment during project construction
2	Loss of commercial structures (Titleholders)	Subsistence allowance to be used as training for upgradation of skills, Construction assistance to start new business/economic activities	Dovetailing ongoing schemes. Wage employment during project construction
3	Encroachers (agriculture)	Economic rehabilitation grant	Assistance in taking up new IGAs. Wage employment during project construction
4	Squatters (commercial)	Alternate shop or cash in lieu thereof and Transition allowance	Support to take up IGA at new location. Wage employment during project construction
5	Kiosk	Lump sum assistance to re establish business and a site for relocating businesses	Support to restart the business in new relocation. Wage employment during project construction

6.7 DOVETAILING GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

In addition to the project-sponsored programs, the facilitating NGO will play a proactive role to mobilize various government schemes and ensure their accessibility and benefits to PAPs, particularly vulnerable groups. In AP, Mandal Samkhya Group (Indira Kranthi Padhakam) along with *panchayat* government systems at the village, block and district/*zilla* levels are now responsible for planning and implementation of all anti-poverty programs funded by the central and state governments and the project area is no different to this system. Following table outlines feasible Government sponsored programs through Indira Kranthi Padhakam for PAPs.

In addition, efforts will be made to facilitate PAPs in getting enrolment in the following wage-employment schemes of the Government managed by the District Administration:

- ◆ Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
- ◆ Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
- ◆ Sampurna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)
- ◆ INDIRAMMA Program
- ◆ National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
- ◆ National Social Assistance Program

These governmental programmes aim at creating sustained employment by strengthening rural infrastructure through employment guarantee to rural poor for at least 100 days in a year. The Mandal Development Officer (MDO) implements these programs. Mandal Samakhya group will be an important institution to link these programs with the

PAFs. Many of the above mentioned rural development programs are targeted to women and socially disadvantaged groups. The implementing NGO will work with the *Mandal samkhyas Groups* to dovetail these programs to benefit PAPs to avail ongoing government programs.

6.8 IMPORTANT INSTITUTIONS TO BE INVOLVED IN IMPLEMENTING INCOME RESTORATION PLAN

In general most of the income generation plan is implemented through DRDA. IKPs are strong in Krishna District where this project is located. These groups work at the community level. The package Manager along with facilitating NGO will interact with IKP groups in implementing training programs. One of the prime responsibilities of the facilitating NGO and Package Unit is to help PAPs access these Government sponsored program.

6.9 DELIVERY OF ENTITLEMENTS

Success of RAP implementation depends on active involvement of local administration; Package NGO, Package Manager, Nodal NGO and SMU (RDC). The assistance and support given to PAPs (including displaced families) are meant for improvement of their living standards. In this regard, the NGO will assist PAPs/PDFs to utilize R&R benefits given under the project. All efforts will be made to ensure that PAPs utilize the assistance for productive purposes. The NGO will provide alternate income generation plan to PAPs and assist them in receiving R&R entitlements in a phased manner (like in installments) envisaged under RAP. Successive installments will be released on the progress of work and on receiving utilization certificates of the previous assistance from the Gram Sabha. Vulnerable including BPL families will be given preference in the allotment of sites for businesses, training program and in availing government schemes.

6.10 PROJECT COMPLETION PLANNING (WITHDRAWAL OF R&R PROCESS)

A suitable in-built withdrawal mechanism needs to be formulated by adopting field-based work-plan. Since proposed project involves large number of non-titleholders, R&R processes will be completed within 24 months. However, to ensure sustainable income generation activities, the community workers will be trained to continue livelihood programs. As soon as people have been linked with the ongoing governmental schemes and other economic gainful activities, an assessment will be undertaken on the completion of RAP to establish completion of delivery of R&R entitlements (see the Attachment on the parameters to be used).

Checklist for Project completion Mechanism

Activities	Task	Responsibility	Achievement Target
Identification of PAPs	Photographs, census survey format	NGO, Package Manager	100%
Verification of Assets and Properties	By document and Physical Verification	NGO, Package Manager	100%
Valuation of Assets and Properties	By Govt approved values hired by SMU, RDC	NGO, Package Manager	100%
Preparation of Micro-Plan based on Verification	In built task	NGO, Package Manager	100%
Resolving disputes/Formulation of mechanism to establish share croppers and ownership	With the help of District Administration	NGO, Package Manager Administrator R&R, PIU	Not < 90% of total PAPs in any case**

Activities	Task	Responsibility	Achievement Target
Land Market assessment survey	In built task	NGO	100%
Relocation site of PAPs	In built task	NGO, Package Manager, Administrator R&R,	100%
Disbursement of assistance	In built task	SMU, Package Unit	Not < 90% of total PAPs
Disbursement of Compensation	There may be cases of arbitration/litigation	SMU, Package Unit	100%, except disputed/court cases
Reporting cycle	Complete Monthly, quarterly, annual report	NGO, SMU	100%
Completion of the relocation of PAPs	Except absentee	SMU, Package Unit, NGO, Package Manager	Not < 95%
Completion of the relocation of land loser	In built task	SMU, Package Unit, NGO, Package Manager	Not <90% of the willing land losers
Training	In built task	SMU, Package Unit, NGO, Package Manager	At least 95% of PAPs receiving compensation
Ensure PAPs about Sustainability, suitability of Income regeneration mechanism	Pilot study (Random sampling) to predict future growth based on explorative techniques for individual, market and demand-supply matrix.	SMU, Package Unit, NGO, Package Manager	Capitalize on traditional skills
Replication of the techniques	If the implementation is successful then suitable mechanism to replicate the process in some other project with the help of WB Capacity building efforts		SMU, Package unit, NGO, Package Manager
Project completion	All the above mentioned activities are certified by PMU and successful Project Completion Certificate is a warded		SMU, Package Unit, NGO, Package Manager

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CHAPTER – 7: TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

7.1 INTRODUCTION

As per the provisions of APRRP 2005 and the World Bank Operational guidelines, Schedule Tribes (ST) are treated as the most vulnerable population that requires special attention during relocation planning and implementation. Socioeconomic surveys and stakeholders consultations too identified some specific issues of tribal related to the proposed project activities that need to be addressed under the project. A tribal development strategy developed during Social Assessment stage indicated that issues identified during survey can be addressed within the RAP framework. Following sections describe the issues related to ST communities, specific strategy adopted for consultation with them, identification of problems faced and mitigation measures within the RAP framework.

APPROACHES TO ASSESS ISSUES RELATED TO TRIBALS

The Social Assessment also included identification and assessment of issues related to tribal groups including PAPs among them. Structured questionnaires, open-ended formats, group discussions during preparation of Village Diary etc were adopted for assessment of impacts. The data collected through socio-economic and census surveys was another source of information on tribal groups. Desk review of policies and programs provided information related to tribal groups which could help in formulating a tribal development strategy. More details on this may be seen in the Chapter 10 of the Social Assessment Report, prepared separately.

7.1.1 Census survey of Tribal Families

As part of census survey, all ST families identified as project affected families were studied in detail about their losses and likely impacts. Besides, the sample socio-economic study also covered tribal families to study their socio-economic profile and the issues faced by them.

7.1.2 Desk review:

All policies, regulations and programs of the Government to safeguard the socio-economic and political interests of the tribal communities were reviewed keeping in view the likely impacts of the project on their livelihood.

7.1.3 Consultation with Tribal

During stakeholders' consultation, ST and other vulnerable groups were involved to assess their options and preferences in relocation, compensation, R&R assistance and potential income generation activities (IGA). Most of the village level consultations were carried out during October and November 2007 and these were in addition to FGDs and interviews with ST communities and individual ST affected families.

7.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF TRIBAL FAMILIES

The data presented in Table 7.1 relates to the socio-economic profile of the ST families directly affected due to the proposed road improvements. There are about 18 affected families, out of which 7 families will be physically displaced and will require relocation. In these 18 PAFs, (including 7 PDFs), there are 55 project affected persons. Among the 55 PAPs, 33 are literate including 7 neo-literates. Among the 55 PAPs, 34 are in active age group of 18-60 years and it is reported that almost all of these PAPs are actively engaged in some economic activity or the other. Agriculture (including farming) emerges as the main source of their livelihood.

Table 7.1: Socio-Economic Characteristics of ST Project Affected Families

Sl. No	Category		Affected Families	Displaced Families	
1	Project Affected Families		18	7	
2	No. of Persons		55	28	
Education Level			PAPs	PDP	
3	Illiterate		22	9	
4	Neo-literate		7	4	
5	Up to Middle		18	10	
6	High School		3	1	
7	Above High School		1	1	
8	Children		4	3	
Total			55	28	
Occupational Structure			PAPs	PDPs	
9	Service		3	1	
10	Business		5	1	
11	Agriculture		10	6	
12	Farming		0	0	
13	Wages		16	9	
13	Un Employed		1	1	
14	Student		11	6	
15	Retired		0	0	
16	House wife		4	2	
17	Others		5	2	
18	Total		55	28	
Total					
Age Sex Composition of ST Project Affected Persons				PDPs	
Category	Male	Female	Total		
19	< 7 yrs	4	3	7	3
20	7-14 yrs	5	4	9	5
21	15-17 yrs	4	5	9	5
22	18-45 yrs	9	7	20	9
23	46-60 yrs	3	3	6	2
24	> 60 yrs	5	3	8	4
Total		30	25	55	28

Source: Consultant Study, 2007

The information presented in the Table 7.2 gives the socio-economic status of ST families as compared to others on some selected parameters. The data presented in Table 7.2 suggests that the project-affected ST households have distinct demographic and economic attributes compared to the other social groups of PAPs. But none of these ST families can be classified as indigenous in strict sense because these families are largely assimilated into the local mainstream. Further, majority of the affected ST families pursue the economic activities very much similar to general population and thus have got assimilated into the mainstream. The socio-economic profile of each of these individual tribal PAF is presented in Annex I of this Chapter.

Table 7.2: Comparison of Social Groups on Selected Parameters

Parameter	OC	OBC	SC	ST
Literacy	64	62	64	52
Av. Income	38897	101616	23039	15917
Family Size	3.02	3.01	3.94	3.05

Source: Consultant Study, 2007

7.3 CONSULTATION WITH TRIBAL

As indicated above, during stakeholders' consultation, specific efforts were made to involve ST and other vulnerable groups to assess their options and preferences in relocation, compensation, R&R assistance and potential income generation activities (IGA). Besides, FGDs with ST communities and interviews with individual ST affected families were also undertaken. Outcome of these consultations became part of the Tribal Development strategy. For details on tribal strategy, Social Assessment Report could be referred. The information presented in the following Table 7.3 describes the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in addressing issues related to tribal groups under the project.

Table 7.3: Consultation with Scheduled Tribe

Stakeholders	Anticipated Roles of Stakeholders
APRDC, SMU, Package Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participate in meetings with ST ▪ Identify alternatives to avoid or minimize displacement of ST ▪ Assist in developing and choosing alternatives for relocation & IG ▪ Assist in preparation of action plan & choosing resettlement sites ▪ Involvement in grievance redress and resolve conflicts/disputes ▪ Participate in coordination and monitoring committees
Package NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assist in verification and assessment of impacts ▪ Take up issues related to STs in the District Monitoring Committee ▪ Organize group meetings ▪ Design and implement information campaigns ▪ Support SHGs ▪ Suggest mechanism for grievance redress of conflict resolution ▪ Assist ST in dovetailing government programs
Local Community Facilitators/PRI/IKPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide information on various aspects of host communities ▪ Assist in data collection and design ▪ Provide inputs in site selection ▪ Identify possible conflict areas with PAPs and suggest mechanism for grievance redress and conflict resolution ▪ Identify social and cultural facilities needed for tribals ▪ Assist in identification of IG schemes and provide inputs for design them ▪ Help develop a process of consultation between hosts Tribal, if any ▪

7.4 ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT IMPACTS ON TRIBAL

As indicated above, there are about 18 affected families, out of which 7 families will be physically displaced and will require relocation. Specific consultations with these displaced ST families, it is revealed that many of these reside within RoW. They neither have alternative shelter nor alternative source of livelihood. Therefore, specific R&R intervention measures are required to mitigate the adverse affects of project activities.

The information presented in the Table 7.1 above, suggests that though the project-affected ST households have distinct demographic and economic attributes compared to the other social groups of PAPs but none of them can be classified as indigenous in strict sense. All these families have largely got assimilated into the local mainstream. This is reflected from the fact that majority of the affected ST families is involved in economic activities very much similar to general population. The project has no evident adverse impacts on their cultural identity. In other words, ST as a community is not being adversely impacted directly by the project. During the FGDs and consultations with the tribal people and others in the project area, it is revealed that there are no direct or indirect adverse impacts of the project on ST communities. In accordance with APRRP 2005, RAP includes specific measures to address R&R issues related to ST and other vulnerable groups. The Package Unit and Package level NGO will continue consultation with ST, women and other vulnerable groups during implementation of SMP/RAP. The NGO involved in implementation will give details of specific consultations held with these communities in their monthly progress reports. Detailed assessment of impacts on ST and other vulnerable communities are discussed in the SA Report.

7.5 SPECIFIC MEASURES for TRIBAL PAPs in RAP

As indicated above, the tribal population in the project area is dispersed and they do not live as communities or groups. Further, the proposed project interventions are not likely to impact tribal groups or communities in any other manner. In fact, the tribal and other local communities stand to gain from the project in terms of increased access to wage employment during the project construction. Once the project is completed, these communities will have increased access to economic opportunities, social services (especially education and health facilities) and greater exposure to outside world. A tribal development strategy developed during the Social Assessment (Project Pre-feasibility) stage indicated that issues identified during survey can be addressed within the RAP framework.

Considering the existing situation and the likely project interventions, it is concluded that the project will not be affecting tribal communities adversely. Therefore, this sub-project (Package) does not require any specific Tribal Development Plan (referred as Indigenous Peoples Development Plan in Bank's OP 4.10).

However, under the proposed project, the focus will be to help the affected tribal families to access project benefits at par with others and thus help in improving their socio-economic livelihood. Further, as discussed in Chapter 6 of this document, there are specific provisions in the state R&R policy (APRRP 2005) to help the tribal affected families in their R&R process. In accordance with this policy, specific measures planned and included in the SMP/RAP for the benefit of tribal PAFs are given in the following Table 7.4.

Table 7.4: Measures included in the RAP for ST families

Issues/Problems	Measures included in RAP
Loss of Agriculture land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compensation at replacement value ▪ Preference in allotment of alternate land

Issues/Problems	Measures included in RAP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Additional financial assistance equivalent to 500 days of agricultural wages ▪ Resettlement near to displacement in a close habitat ▪ Lump sum assistance for economic rehabilitation ▪ 25% additional benefit if resettled outside the tribal areas ▪ Financial assistance equivalent to 750, 500 and 375 days of agricultural wages if PAFs become landless, marginal and small respectively. ▪ Additional assistance equivalent to 500 days of minimum agricultural wages if PAFs become landless, marginal and small respectively.
Loss of employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training for self employment ▪ Dovetailing Government scheme for IGA ▪ Additional assistance to tribal families ▪ Minimum wages of 625 days for loss of wages to laborers
Loss of Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide alternate housing (from Government sponsored scheme) or cash in lieu thereof ▪ House construction Grant ▪ Maintenance allowance and other assistance ▪ A sum of 25,000 for each displaced tribal families who losses land or structure
Loss of income from commercial shops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Site for shop or a constructed shop ▪ Shop construction grant where site is given ▪ Training for IGA ▪ Dovetailing Government schemes for income generation
Loss of community facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Replacement of community facilities with enhanced facilities ▪ Alternate community facilities during construction
Issues of lack of Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue consultation ▪ Consultation with Gram Sabha mandatory ▪ Involve other groups like women, youth, DWACRA etc in consultation process ▪ Distribute pamphlet (in local language) on project, RAP and other dissemination materials. ▪ Disclose RAP

During implementation of SMP/RAP, the Package NGO along with Package Manager and other staff will work with the individual tribal PAFs and ensure that their livelihood is improved or at least restored and at the same time they have access to project benefits on a preferential basis.

Table 7.5: List of ST Displaced Families Details

Sl. No.	ID No.	Chai nage	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Name of Family member	Religious	Relation with HH	Age	Sex (M/F)	Marital status	Education	Occupation	Caste	Income /year	Type of Structure	Ownership of Structure	Type of Losses	Total Area of Structure	Area to be Acquired	Area to be Acquired	Family Type
1	2	3	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	17	18	19	20	22	23	24	25	26
1	MNK RDP L RSP2	13+550	Krishna	Reddi Palam	Nancharaiah	Hindu	HH	36	Male	Married	Middle	Non Agri. Laborer	ST	13000	Katcha	Th	Res	14.06	14.06	100%	Nuclear
					Venamma	Hindu	Wife	30	Female	Married	Primary	Non Agri. Laborer	ST	13000	Katcha	Th	Res	14.06	14.06	100%	Nuclear
					Nagaraju	Hindu	Son	10	Male	Unmarried	Primary	Student	ST	13000	Katcha	Th	Res	14.06	14.06	100%	Nuclear
2	MNK RDP R RKa4	13+590	Krishna	Reddi Palam	K.Seshaiah	Hindu	HH	50	Male	Married	Illiterate	Agricultural Laborer	ST	12000	Katcha	Squatter	Res	34.2	22.08	65%	Joint
					Mysamma	Hindu	Wife	40	Female	Married	Illiterate	Agricultural Laborer	ST	12000	Katcha	Squatter	Res	34.2	22.08	65%	Joint
					Srinu	Hindu	Son	30	Male	Married	Illiterate	Agricultural Laborer	ST	12000	Katcha	Squatter	Res	34.2	22.08	65%	Joint
					Sumathi	Hindu	Daughter in Law	25	Female	Married	Illiterate	Agricultural Laborer	ST	12000	Katcha	Squatter	Res	34.2	22.08	65%	Joint

Sl. No.	ID No.	Chai nage	Name of the District	Name of the Village	Name of Family member	Religious	Relation with HH	Age	Sex (M/F)	Marital status	Education	Occupation	Caste	Income /year	Type of Structure	Ownership of Structure	Type of Losses	Total Area of Structure	Area to be Acquired	Area to be Acquired	Family Type
1	2	3	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	17	18	19	20	22	23	24	25	26
3	MNK RDP L RKa1	13+700	Krishna	Reddi Palam	P.Veeraiyah	Hindu	HH	41	Male	Married	Illiterate	Agricultural Laborer	ST	14000	Katcha	Th	Res	22.88	9.68	42%	Nuclear
					Kotamma	Hindu	Wife	35	Female	Married	Illiterate	Agricultural Laborer	ST	14000	Katcha	Th	Res	22.88	9.68	42%	Nuclear
					Ramudu	Hindu	Daughter	18	Female	Married	Middle	Agricultural Laborer	ST	14000	Katcha	Th	Res	22.88	9.68	42%	Nuclear
4	MNK VLM R RKa1 2	15+655	Krishna	Vadlamadugu	T.Srinivas	Hindu	HH	22	Male	Married	Illiterate	Petty Business	ST	18000	Katcha	Squatter	Res	15.96	15.96	100%	Nuclear
					Anjamma	Hindu	Wife	20	Female	Married	Illiterate	House Wife	ST	18000	Katcha	Squatter	Res	15.96	15.96	100%	Nuclear
					Rajeswari	Hindu	Daughter	4	Female	Unmarried	Illiterate	Other	ST	18000	Katcha	Squatter	Res	15.96	15.96	100%	Nuclear
5	MNK VLM R RKa1 3	15+655	Krishna	Vadlamadugu	T.Venkataswamy	Hindu	HH	60	Male	Married	Illiterate	Petty Business	ST	18000	Katcha	Squatter	Res	18.2	15.96	88%	Nuclear
					Durga	Hindu	Wife	50	Female	Married	Illiterate	House Wife	ST	18000	Katcha	Squatter	Res	18.2	15.96	88%	Nuclear

Sl. No.	ID No.	Chai nage	Nam e of the Distri ct	Nam e of the Villa ge	Nam e of Fami ly mem ber	Relig ious	Relat ion with HH	Age	Sex (M/F)	Marit al statu s	Educ ation	Occu patio n	Caste	Inco me /year	Type of Struc ture	Own ershi p of Struc ture	Type of Losse s	Total Area of Struc ture	Area to be Acqu ired	Area to be Acqu ired	Fami ly Type
1	2	3	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	17	18	19	20	22	23	24	25	26
					Kond alam ma	Hind u	Daug hter	10	Femal e	Un marri ed	Prima ry	Stude nt	ST	18000	Katch a	Squatt er	Res	18.2	15.96	88%	Nucle ar
6	MNK VLM R RKa1 4	15+6 60	Krish na	Vadla madu gu	M.Du rgarao	Hind u	HH	50	Male	Marri ed	Illiter ate	Allied Agric ulture	ST	18000	Katch a	Squatt er	Res	8.96	8.96	100%	Nucle ar
					Veera mma	Hind u	Wife	40	Femal e	Marri ed	Illiter ate	Allied Agric ulture	ST	18000	Katch a	Squatt er	Res	8.96	8.96	100%	Nucle ar
					Laxmi parvat hi	Hind u	Daug hter	14	Femal e	Un marri ed	High Schoo l	Stude nt	ST	18000	Katch a	Squatt er	Res	8.96	8.96	100%	Nucle ar
7	MNK BML R RKa1	31+7 95	Krish na	Bom mulur u	A.Yes obu	Hind u	HH	65	Male	Marri ed	Prima ry	Agric ultura l Labor er	ST	18000	Katch a	Squatt er	Res	30.5	29.89	98%	Nucle ar
					Naga mma	Hind u	Wife	60	Femal e	Marri ed	Prima ry	Agric ultura l Labor er	ST	18000	Katch a	Squatt er	Res	30.5	29.89	98%	Nucle ar
					Mariy amma	Hind u	Daug hter	15	Femal e	Un marri ed	Prima ry	Agric ultura l Labor er	ST	18000	Katch a	Squatt er	Res	30.5	29.89	98%	Nucle ar

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CHAPTER – 8: OTHER SOCIAL ISSUES**8 INTRODUCTION**

Other than resettlement and rehabilitation process under the project the socioeconomic surveys and stakeholders consultation identified some specific social issues that need to be addressed under the project. These issues relate to vulnerable groups and the behavior of road users. Vulnerable groups include tribal, women and other disadvantaged groups. Though the R&R Entitlement Framework addresses issues related to the affected vulnerable families, some of the local communities may still require special attention under the project. Issues related to tribal and measures to address them have already been discussed in the previous chapter. Another important vulnerable group in the project area is women. They are important because they are not only susceptible to displacement and loss of livelihood but are at disadvantaged position with regard to the payment of their R&R entitlements and wages during construction. Issues related to HIV/AIDS and Road Safety is related more with the changing road users' behavior because of the proposed improvements and eventual increased traffic flow. In this Chapter, an attempt has been made to address these issues and developed strategies to manage them.

8.1 GENDER ISSUES**8.1.1 Socio-economic Characteristics**

From the specific consultation with women group and socio-economic survey it is revealed that the socio-economic status of women in the project area is characterized by low literacy level, distressed health and nutritional status, low work participation, etc. Sex ratio is 884 which is lower than state average. As evident from the Table 7.3 below, about half (58%) of women PAPs are within the reproductive age. Special attention is therefore required because the project might affect their interests in their daily activities. During consultations, it was found that majority of them often uses road for collection of fuel wood, drinking water, and frequently commute to Mandal headquarters.

Table 8.1: Socio-Economic Characteristics of Female PAPs

Sl. No	Category	Affected	Displaced
Woman Headed PAFs			
1	Residential	18	16
2	Commercial	3	7
3	R&C	6	0
4	Agriculture	7	0
Total		87	23
Female PAPs			
1	ST	25	11
2	SC	132	44
3	OBC	549	243
4	OC	378	124
Total		1084	422
Education Level of Female PAPs(%)			
5	Children	84	7
6	Illiterate	320	113

Sl. No	Category	Affected	Displaced
7	Neo-literate	101	44
8	Up to Middle	137	64
9	High School	136	67
10	Above High School	80	36
11	Professional	3	2
12	Others	223	96
Total		1084	422
Occupational Structure of Female PAPs			
12	Service	7	2
13	Business	11	6
14	Farming	34	14
15	Cultivation	37	15
16	Allied Agriculture	62	32
17	Wages	265	57
18	Professional	1	0
19	Un Employed	0	0
20	Student	129	51
21	Retired	0	0
22	House Wife	309	159
23	Others	229	86
Total		1084	422
Age-wise distribution of Female PAPs			
24	< 6 yrs	59	31
25	7-14 yrs	143	63
26	15-17 yrs	85	34
27	18-45 yrs	553	206
28	46-60 yrs	125	54
29	> 60 yrs	93	34
Total		1084	422

Source: Consultant Study, 2007

8.1.2 Specific Issues related to Women

Direct Impact on Women: Census survey has identified 87 women headed PAFs and 1084 women PAPs. Out of 87 women headed PAFs, 23 will need to be physically relocated. It is pertinent to mention here that though these women are head of the families by tradition and value system (consanguineous marriage system) in these families, actual functional head of the family is the elder son. While these women headed families will be assisted as per the R&R policy framework under the project Women headed displaced families who owned land/structure required from the project will receive an additional financial assistance equivalent to 500 days of minimum wages. These families will be given preference in the allotment of house site, alternate land, IGA, training and other support.

Lack of Participation: During consultation, it was found that participation of women in project planning is generally low, except may be the involvement of women groups like IKP. However, during SA every effort was made to involve women in the entire process of SA and preparation of SMP. The facilitating NGO will ensure that these women are consulted and their views are accounted during implementation.

Employment in project construction work: The facilitating NGO will prepare a list of women who are interested in wage employment in the project construction activities. This list will specifically include women PAPs and other local women from the project affected villages. The NGO along with the Package Manager will coordinate with the contractors to ensure that these women are provided wage employment opportunities.

Equal Wages for equal work: The facilitating NGO with the help of Package Manager will monitor to ensure that wages given to women by the contractors is based on the principle of equal wages for equal work.

Facilities for women in Construction camps: For women working at the construction site and staying in the labour camps, the following facilities will be ensured and these are included in the contractual agreement proposed with civil contractors.

Temporary Housing: During the construction the families of labourers/workers will be provided with the suitable accommodation and facilities for other civic requirements, particularly health and sanitation.

Health Centre Health problems of the female workers will be taken care of through health centres temporarily set up for the construction camp where medicines and minimum medical facilities to tackle first-aid requirements or minor accidental cases will be provided. In addition, linkage to nearest higher medical care will be ensured when ever required. The contractor will arrange the visit of doctor, t least once in week, to provide required medical support to the workers in general and women in particular.

Exploitation of young women, for sexual lure, is very common in such camps. A strong vigilance mechanism will have to be developed by the contractor to ensure ceasing of such exploitation. NGO will also provide necessary support to check such exploitation. (please refer annexure 7.1)

Scheduling of Work hours: Owing to the demand of a fast construction work it is expected that a 24 hours-long work-schedule will be in operation. Women, especially the mothers with infants will be exempted from the night shifts and from prolonged work hours.

Dovetailing Government Schemes

Other than the R&R provisions and other benefits from the project (mentioned above), the NGO will coordinate with the relevant Government agencies to help in dovetailing their schemes for the socio-economic development of women PAPs especially women and child care, their education.

Day Crèche Facilities: As indicated above, women workers do stay with their new infants and minor children, for whom day crèche may solve some of the problems. Steps will be taken to ensure that these children get benefits from the nearest ICDS worker with 'ayahs'.

Education Facilities: The construction workers are mainly mobile groups and are illiterate. In order to safeguard their interests, particularly in receiving wages and other benefits, NGO will organize literacy/education camps among them.

Some of the government programs which focus on women development are the following.

- ◆ Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme (Supplementary Nutrition program, Early childhood care and education, Adolescent Girls Scheme, Swayam sidha, New Girl Child Protection Scheme
- ◆ Swadhar Shelter home for women
- ◆ Women and Children Homes

- ◆ Indira kranthi padhakam

8.1.3 PREVENTING CHILD LABOUR

Children below the age of 14 years will not be permitted to participate in the construction activities and wage employment under the project. It is the responsibility of SMU of PIU, Package Manager and NGOs to ensure that no child labourer is engaged in the project construction. This requires close coordination with the Construction Supervision Consultants for effective monitoring for control on child labour. Any complaint received in this regard will necessarily warrant action as per the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. This may include (i) imposing Penalty, (ii) Black listing of the firm and (iii) taking other legal measures (Please refer concern contract clause as annexure 7.1)

8.2 ROAD SAFETY

The road accident data are maintained by the Transport Department. The road accidents data from 1997 to 2003 were obtained and analyzed which have been appended, which shows that though two/three wheelers are on top of the list registering nearly 37% of the total accidents, the accidents resulting in fatalities are more in case of four wheelers - trucks, buses, cars, jeeps etc as could be seen from below.

Sl. No.	Classification of the Vehicles	No. of Accidents by type and fatalities							Total No. of Accidents (3+5+7+9)
		Fatal Accidents	Persons Killed	Grievous Injury Accidents	Persons Injured	Minor Injury Accidents	No. of Persons Injured	Non-Injury Accidents	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Trucks	2,778	3,310	1,420	2,579	3,443	7,175	220	7,861
2	Buses	847	980	639	954	1,556	3,175	160	3,202
3	Mini-buses	96	108	111	185	199	514	25	431
4	Cars/Jeeps/Taxis	1,212	1,434	1,305	1,978	3,398	6,394	574	6,489
5	Three Wheelers	1,137	1,252	1,575	2,759	4,856	8,849	257	7,825
6	Two Wheelers	1,179	1,190	1,487	1,945	4,435	6,495	189	7,290
7	Other Heavy Vehicles	916	1,019	553	857	1,412	2,911	196	3,077
8	Vehicles Not Known	655	614	183	264	585	853	157	1,580
9	Others	711	729	294	481	1,601	2,454	61	2,667
	Total	9,531	10,636	7,567	12,002	21,485	38,820	1,839	40,422

8.2.1 Causes of Accident

Past accident data of AP, engineering studies and consultations suggest that road accident are generally caused by

- (i) Drivers exceeding the speed limits (over speeding);
- (ii) Overloading;
- (iii) Careless overtaking;
- (iv) Reckless driving habits;
- (v) Unregulated movements of non-motorized vehicles;
- (vi) Lack of traffic safety education; and

(vii) Poor enforcement of traffic laws.

Some of the deficient engineering design causes accidents are

- ◆ Geometric deficiency
- ◆ Deficient junction design
- ◆ Narrow bridges in comparison to road width
- ◆ Poor visibility during night in highly encroached and congested settlement portions
- ◆ Lack of signals, hoardings and other precautionary measures.
- ◆ Slow moving vehicle without any lights

8.2.2 Road Safety Management through Community Participation

Above-mentioned causes of the accident are the major concerns of the present day road traffic management system. Changing community behavior will be the main agenda of road safety campaigns which should be undertaken with close participation of the communities living along the corridors. The target groups for road safety education and awareness campaign will be school children, school teachers, senior citizens, roadside dwellers, shopkeepers, drivers of motorized and non-motorized vehicles, local knowledgeable persons, CBOs, NGOs, etc. These target groups will be exposed to road safety education and awareness program. The road safety awareness campaigns, to be undertaken by NGOs with the help of Package Manager and local Transport Department, will be developed and implemented to improve the knowledge, attitude and behavior of all road users. This will essentially involve a combination of formal and non-formal education, adult programs and mass communication activities.

8.2.3 Programs planned for raising Awareness of the Masses

- ◆ Dissemination of road safety instructions in public places
- ◆ Distribution of leaflets and posters
- ◆ Forming human chains along the national road
- ◆ Public marches along the proposed road
- ◆ Distribution of booklets and bookmarks among school children
- ◆ Organizing workshops on road safety
- ◆ Advocacy with media representatives about road safety

8.3 HIV/AIDS AND ROAD IMPROVEMENT

It is well established that because of improvements of road, mobility of commercial Sex workers and truckers also increases and hence increased chances of transmission and spread of HIV/AIDS. Prevention and control of HIV/AIDS transmission is one of the important social responsibilities the project. Hence prevention and control of transmission of HIV/AIDS is an important component of SMP. For details on the proposed measures to control spread of HIV/AIDS in project road corridors, refer the HIV/AIDS Action Plan of the project which was prepared involving APSACS and agreed with it. The Plan emphasizes on the targeted intervention programs during project implementation and operation phase.

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CHAPTER - 9: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

9.1 BACKGROUND

Implementation of the project requires well-coordinated efforts by APRDC at the project level and its field divisions (referred as APSHP offices) at the sub-project level, regular R&B Engineers at the Division offices and other concerned government departments and agencies. This coordination is all the more important in the implementation of SMP, particularly with District Administration, staff from the revenue department and other development agencies, elected peoples' representatives including those from PRIs, facilitating NGOs/CBOs and other relevant stakeholders. Institutional set-up of RDC and its field offices indicates sharing of responsibilities of work (pre-construction and construction stage) at the APRDC as well as at the sub-project (or Package) level. As mentioned in earlier chapters, most of the pre-construction activities such as finalization of alignments, assisting in regulatory clearances, collection of land records, and publication of 4(1) notification are being done by APSHP engineers at the field level with the help from APRDC. However, these roles and responsibilities are not clearly defined on planning and implementing SMPs (including R&R, tribal development, HIV/AIDS, road safety) activities during the project implementation. This chapter, therefore, focuses on specific responsibilities at various levels to plan and implement SMPs at the sub-project level.

9.2 INSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS UNDER STATE R&R POLICY

State level R&R Commissioner

The state R&R policy envisages that an R&R Commissioner would be designated by the Government who will be responsible for supervising the formulation of R&R plans (at the Project level), proper implementation of these plans and redressal of grievances. For this project, the Principle Secretary (Transport, Road and Building) will be R&R Commissioner under the state R&R policy. (G.O. Rt.No.1615 dated November 11, 2008)

Administrator at the Package level

As per the state R&R Policy (2005), it is envisaged that an Administrator (not below the rank of a Joint Collector) will be responsible for project involving en-mass displacement of 100 or more families in plain areas and 25 or more in tribal areas.

Issues related to land acquisition, disbursement of compensation, allotment and development of resettlement site will be done by the Administrator (Joint Collector).

However, the road sector project does not involve en-mass displacement of local families, rather it is scattered over the road length. In addition, the present project involves addressing issues related to development of road side vulnerable communities, HIV/AIDS, road safety and other social issues. Therefore the Package Manager will be responsible for implementation of other SMP activities including issues related to vulnerable (tribal, women) communities, HIV/AIDS Action Plan and road safety measures. Institutional set up at the state (project) level

At APRDC level, the Project Director (PD) is working under the direct control of Managing Director, APRDC and is assisted by a group of engineers, an environmental wing and a social management unit (SMU). The Social Management Unit (SMU) is responsible to coordinate and over see the planning and implementation of R&R Plan and HIV/AIDS Action Plan, road safety measures and activities related to other social aspects of the project.

Following section describes the roles and responsibilities of individual officers involved in implementation of SMP including RAP.

a) **Chief Engineer(R&B) and Managing Director, APRDC** is over all responsible for successful implementation of the project (APRSP). In respect of SMP, the specific responsibilities include the following:

- Interact regularly with PD, SMU and other RDC staff,
- Participate in the State Level Meetings on LA and R&R,
- Coordinate with the relevant state government authorities on land acquisition, R&R entitlements and other social components.
- Ensure timely release of money to APSHP offices for activities included in SMP and RAP.

b) **Project Director, APRSP** is the Chief Executive of the project and is responsible for successful implementation of the various project components including SMP and RAP. In respect of SMP, specific responsibilities include the following

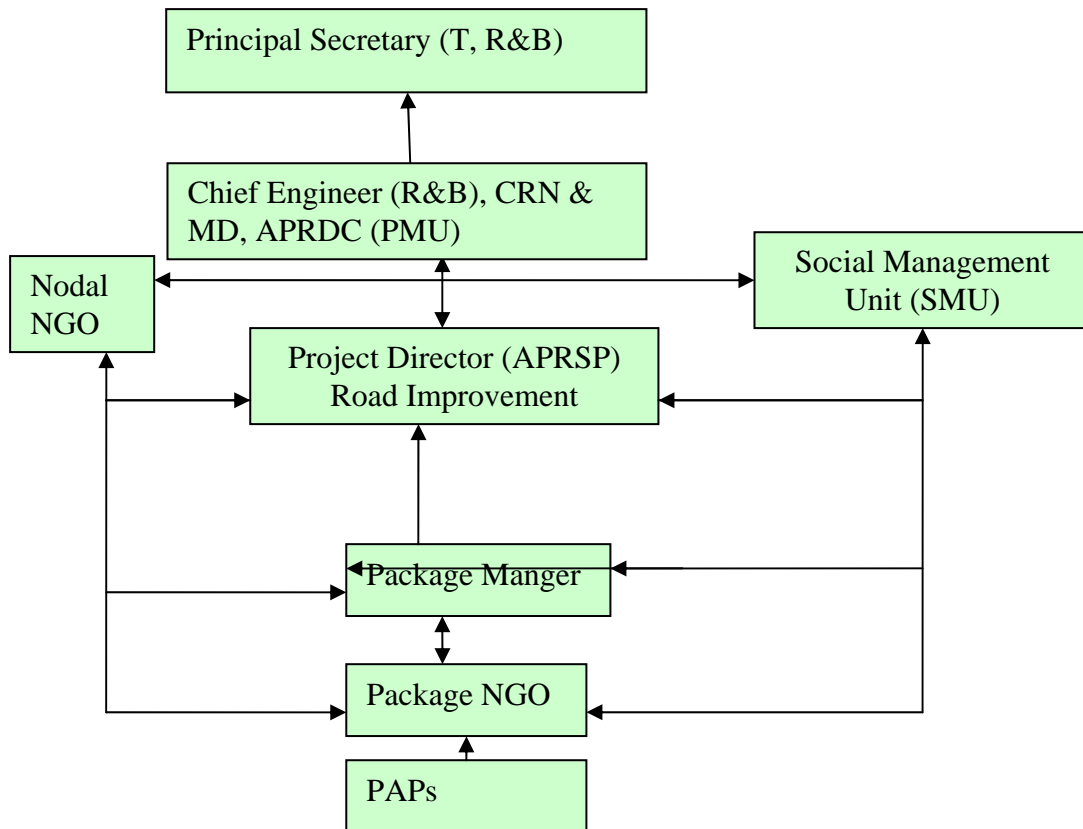
- Report the progress in SMP implementation to MD, RDC
- Interact regularly with SMU staff,
- Coordinate with the Package Managers on LA, R&R, shifting of public utilities, HIV/AIDS, road safety measures and other SMP activities,
- Monitor progress of R&R implementation and other components of SMP with SMU staff and staff at the APSH package unit,
- Work in close coordination with APSHP Offices to ensure encumbrances free land for undertaking construction work,
- Coordinate with the District Administration on LA and R&R entitlements,
- Ensure timely release of money to APSHP offices required for SMP implementation and
- Take up issues with MD for issues to be resolved at the government level.

c) Social Management Unit (SMU)

Presently, the SMU has a Special Deputy Collector and a Sociologist and this Unit is responsible for smooth implementation of SMPs. During the course of the project implementation, the SMU will be responsible for the following

- Report to MD about the progress in LA and R&R, HIV/AIDS Action Plan, Road Safety measures and other SMP activities,
- Coordinate with the APSHP offices, Nodal and Package level NGOs on the implementation of SMPs,
- Prepare formats and agree on criteria for the verification of PAFs,
- Ensure that proper screening criteria are adopted for new claimants for R&R entitlements,
- Review individual micro plan (including R&R entitlements) prepared by the Package NGOs and APSHP offices,
- Develop training modules for NGOs, project staff and other functionaries on managing social aspects of the project,

- Coordinate with the State level agencies such as APSACS, Transport Department, Social Welfare Department on relevant aspects of SMP.



d) Nodal NGO

The project will engage one Nodal NGO (at the project level) to function as the technical support unit to APRDC for efficient and effective delivery of technical assistance to APRDC staff and to network with the Package NGOs contracted to facilitate implementation of Package level SMPs. Specific roles and responsibilities of this nodal NGO include the following.

- ◆ Assist in the implementation and management of SMP and its components.
- ◆ Coordinate with the relevant agencies for the successful implementation of SMP.
- ◆ Provide on an on-going basis technical assistance to Package NGOs/APRDC staff, build their capacities and ensure program sustainability.
- ◆ Develop innovative implementation strategies within the framework of SMP and achieve the overall objectives of different components of SMP. This essentially involves close collaboration and working with the APRDC, Revenue Department, District Administration and line Department offices including Indira Kranthi Padhakam (IKP), District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA), APSACS and other relevant agencies and ensure SMP is successfully implemented.
- ◆ Monitor the implementation of SMP and help APRDC in preparing required

monitoring reports.

A detailed term of reference has been prepared for engaging Nodal NGO and is appended (**Annexure 8.1**).

Institutional Arrangement at the Package level:

At the field level, APRDC has its APSHP offices. Each APSHP office is headed by an Executive Engineer and is responsible for the implementation of the project including SMP at the Package level. Executive Engineer will implement RAP and SMP activities with the help of Deputy Executive Engineer (APSHP) at the field level

i) The Package Manager:

Role of the Package Manager in Land Acquisition Process

The Package Manager will initiate LA process for the sub-project with the concerned Land Acquisition Officer (LAO) who along with the surveyor at the Mandal level will process LA and hand over required land for the project. The compensation of land and properties will be established through village level committee for consent award.

Role of the Package Manager in SMP implementation

The Package Manager, with close involvement of local administration (District Collector, Tahsildars and other relevant agencies) will ensure smooth completion of LA process and implementation of RAP activities related to other components of SMP. However, in the entire process of implementing land acquisition and resettlement activities, the Package Manager will have the full support of his staff and functionaries of Package level NGO. .

ii) Specific responsibilities of the Package Manager include the following:

- Co-ordinate with the District Administration, on LA R&R and other SMP activities;
- Translate and disseminate R&R entitlement framework in Telugu language;
- Make available the SMP/RAP at the APSHP site office;
- Distribute the executive summary of RAP in local language (Telugu) it among the stakeholders and make it available at important places along the project road such as Mandal offices and Panchayat offices;
- Prepare and issue identity cards to the Project affected persons;
- Ensure development of resettlement sites, wherever required;
- Ensure allotment of residential, commercial and agricultural plots, where required;
- Liaison with the District Administration, Velugu groups (Indira Kranthi Padhakam group) and DRDA for dovetailing government developmental programs for the socio-economic benefit to the PAPs;
- Develop and maintain a PAP level database including aspects related to losses, compensation, R&R entitlement, release of funds and utilization
- Verify and inclusion of non-claimant PAPs who may have not been covered during the census survey;
- Facilitate opening of joint accounts with PAFs in local banks for transfer of R&R grants,
- Ensure transfer of funds (including the R&R entitlement) in the joint account of PAFs;
- Ensure release of amount as per the milestones indicated in RAP;

- Ensure that the R&R assistance is used for the purpose it is meant for;
- Monitor physical and financial progress on LA, R&R and other SMP activities;
- Organize fortnightly meetings with the Package NGO to review the progress on SMP/R&R; and
- Review micro plan & monthly progress reports submitted by NGO.

ii) Package level NGO

In order to facilitate implementation of SMP, one NGO at the Package level will be engaged which will also work as link (and liaise) between the project and local communities and other stakeholders. The specific roles and responsibilities of the Package NGO in the implementation of Package level SMP are as follows:

- (i) Work closely with the local communities particularly the project affected people, vulnerable groups, and road users. Have regular interactions with the local communities and develop good working relationship.
- (ii) Facilitate APRDC in the implementation and management of Package level SMP and its components.
- (iii) Coordinate with different District level agencies and other development organizations for the successful implementation of SMP.
- (iv) Put into practice the implementation strategies developed by the Nodal NGO. This essentially requires close collaboration and working with APSHP, District Administration (particularly Revenue, Health), offices of the line Departments and other relevant agencies and ensures successful SMP implementation.
- (v) Liaise with the District Administration and other development agencies to dovetail their development programs for the socio-economic improvement of affected communities and vulnerable groups.
- (vi) Develop innovative mechanism/methodologies to ensure active involvement of various project stakeholders in the implementation of SMPs.
- (vii) Help in the monitoring and evaluation of SMP at the Package level
- (viii) Work in close coordination with the Nodal NGOs and APRDC staff in the implementation of SMP
- (ix) Attend to any other relevant responsibilities assigned by the Project/Package Manager

A detailed terms of reference for contracting the Package NGO and is appended **(Annexure 8.2)**

9.3 Committees for the Implementation of RAP

In addition to the committees to be constituted for the redressing grievances and monitoring of RAP, the project will have the following committees to facilitate smooth implementation of SMP/RAP.

(I) Committee for Consent award

A committee for consent award will be constituted as per provision of **The Andhra Pradesh Land Acquisition (Negotiation Committee) Rules 1992**. Negotiation on LA will commence only after enquiry and award by the Collector and approval of preliminary value under section 11 of LA Act 1894. (G.O. is attached as annexure 5.1)

The composition of this committee shall be as follow.

Sl. No	Member	Post
1	The District Collector of the concerned District	Chairman
2	A judge of the District not below the rank of sub-judge	Member
3	The Joint Collector of the District	Member
4	The Land Acquisition Officer concerned	Convenor
5	The Executive Engineer, R&B	Member
6	Executive Engineer, APSHP	Member
7	One retired Judge	Member

(II) Village Level Committee (VLC)

RAP envisages consent award as the most preferred option for LA. Consent award becomes more successful if first tier of governance is adequately consulted and involved. This will help in building confidence among PAPs. All efforts will be undertaken to constitute the VLC at least by the time 4(1) notification is published.

In the villages where LA and R&R activities are planned, a VLC will be constituted represented by the Village Pradhans with members from Gram Sabha and representations from different sections of the affected families of that village (ward members in urban areas). Following will be members of the VLC.

- (i) Sarpanch, Chairman of VLC
- (ii) Members, Gram Sabha
- (iii) Representatives of women, SC & ST from Gram Sabha
- (iv) Head of PAFs
- (v) Village officer (Revenue officers)

In the present project, the roles and responsibilities of VLC will include;

- (i) Meeting regularly at pre-decided dates specifically for resolving any grievances;
- (ii) Negotiate the compensation norms with the Project through Sarpanch
- (iii) Ensure that the project activities are discussed in every GP Meeting
- (iv) Help in amicable settlement of disputes at the community level with regard to relocation sites and other development activities;
- (v) Forward issues not resolved in VLC to District Administration
- (vi) Facilitate implementation for consent award.

9.4 Process in grievance redress

In terms of redressal of grievances, the following process will be adopted.

- (a) All efforts will be made to first resolve the issue faced by PAPs at the VLC level.
- (b) Disputes not resolved by VLC could be resolved with the intervention of LAO and Package Manager.
- (c) Unresolved disputes could be placed at the District R&R Committee NGO will have an important role in the entire process of grievance redressal to ensure that PAPs are satisfied with the implementation of RAP. NGOs in their monthly progress reports

will include the type of issues raised on grievances, their status and how these were resolved.

- (d) Unresolved disputes will be finally referred to the APRDC for resolution or to the State level R&R Monitoring Committee (envisaged under APRRP 2007).

9.5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) are critical activities in the implementation of any plan. This assumes significance if the plan is related to LA and R&R. Monitoring involves periodic assessment of plan implementation to ascertain whether the activities are progressing as envisaged and provides feedback on how to keep the plan on schedule and at the same time maintain quality. By contrast evaluation is the impact of plan in terms of achieving its intended objectives. This focuses more on results than the processes.

In relation to the institutional framework as per APRRP 2005 for the project for the implementation of RAP, the monitoring will be done at two levels: I) at the sub-project level in the District and ii) at the Project level in the state.

9.5.1 Monitoring at the Package Level

As per the state R&R policy, the Administrative Department of the project for which land is being acquired, shall constitute a project level monitoring committee, to be chaired by the Joint Collector of the district in whose jurisdiction the main component of the project lies (G.O. No. Rt. Dated 03.011.2008). This committee will review and monitor the progress of implementation of R&R plan relating to the project. The committee which shall meet at least once in two months will have following as its members;

- Joint Collector / PO ITDA
- R&R officer – RDO/Sub Collector of the division
- SDC/RDO/Sub Collector, Land Acquisition
- Project Director, DRDA
- Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad
- District Panchayat Officer
- District Education Officer
- District Medical and Health Officer
- District Level representative of DISCOM
- Superintendent, RWS Panchayat Raj Department
- Three members from PAPs, one at least woman
- One member from local NGO
- Superintendent Engineer, Project site – Convener

9.5.2 Monitoring at the project level

As per the state R&R policy, GOAP will constitute a state level Monitoring Committee to be chaired by the Principal Secretary, Transportation, R&B for reviewing and monitoring the progress of implementation of R&R Plans of the project. The committee shall meet at least once in three months and will have the following nominee not below the rank of Joint secretary as its members;

- Secretary, Planning
- Secretary, Social Welfare
- Secretary, Tribal Welfare
- Secretary, MA&UD
- Secretary, PR&RD
- Secretary, Housing
- Secretary, Education
- Secretary, Agriculture
- Secretary, Women and Child Welfare
- Secretary, Energy
- Secretary, Law
- Secretary, Finance
- Secretary, Requisition Department (Convener)
- State Level NGO
- Chief Engineer/Project Administration – Special Invitee

Other than these monitoring Committees and the monitoring that will be carried out by the project (RDC, PD and Package Managers), the state R&R policy envisages a third party monitoring of RAP (including other SMP activities). The Project will therefore engage an external agency (experienced in monitoring implementation of RAP and other SMP activities) at the project level to undertake monitoring on periodical.

9.6 MONITORING INDICATORS

The monitoring indicators can be divided into categories i) process, ii) output and iii) impact indicators. Some of these indicators are listed in the following Table 8.1 (Refer annexure 8.4 for details).

Table 9.1: Monitoring Indicators

Physical	Economic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of land acquired • Number of structures demolished • Number of land users and private structure owners paid compensation • Number of families affected • Number of government agricultural land identified for allotment • Number of EPs allotted agriculture land • Extent of agriculture land allotted • Number of families approaching Land Purchase Committee for purchase of agriculture land • Number of families purchasing land and extent of land purchased. • Extent of government land identified for house 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entitlement of EPs-land/cash • Number of business re-established • Utilization of compensation • Extent of agricultural land/house sites/business sites purchased • Successful implementation of Income Restoration Schemes (IRS) <p>Grievance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cases of LA referred to court, pending and settled • Number of grievance cell meetings • Number of village level meetings • Number of field visits by RRO • Number of cases disposed by RRO to the

sites	satisfaction of EPs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of EPs receiving assistance/compensation• Number of EPs provided transport facilities/shifting allowance• Number of EPs allotted house under EWS/LIG housing scheme• Number of EPs granted free plot/house construction allowance	
Financial	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Amount of compensation paid for land/structure• Cash grant for shifting ousters• Amount paid to NGOs• Consultancy fee paid to M&E agency• Establishment cost -• Staff salaries• Vehicle maintenance• Operational expense of office	

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CHAPTER – 10: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND BUDGET

10 GENERAL

Implementation of RAP consists of land Acquisition, relocation of displaced families and rehabilitation of all PAFs. Consultation will continue throughout the implementation. As per the conditions in the civil works contracts, land free from all encumbrances is to be made available to the contractors for the contract package. Time frame for implementation of RAP is synchronized with the proposed project implementation (construction schedule) in a way that commencement and progress of civil works is not jeopardized.

10.1 IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

The RAP will be implemented by Package unit of APSHP office after its approval from Government. LA& R&R activities under the provision of APRRP 2005 such as disbursement of compensation for acquisition of land and assets, resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected persons will be done through the Administrator.

The Package Manager, with the help of facilitating NGO, will liaison with the concerned Government agencies for relocation and rehabilitation activities in the implementation of the provisions of RAP.

SMU of APRDC will initiate the following activities to commence RAP implementation:

- Get approval of RAP from Government
- Establish Social Cell in the Package (APSHP) offices and other field offices for initiating communication with affected communities;
- Select Package level NGO for facilitating smooth implementation of R&R activities;
- Organize orientation and awareness workshop for the staff of the Package office, NGO functionaries and other concerned staff of the district level offices; and

10.2 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Civil works contracts for all the proposed roads is proposed to be awarded in 2011, by which time encumbrance free land should be made available to contractors. Time period for implementation and completion of this package is of 30 months.

For this package, the preparation for initiating LA process is to be initiated soon. According to the plan, the LA award will be declared by Nov 2011. In order to accelerate the process of LA, all efforts will be made to acquire and compensate the land through 'consent award' approach.

The RAP activities particularly relocation will be undertaken concurrently with LA process so that sites will be handed over to contractors in accordance with the implementation schedule. Consultation with the affected communities and social auditing (to be carried by an external agency for the entire project including this Package) will be continued throughout the project implementation. A completion survey of delivery of R&R entitlements will be undertaken within 6 months of the completion of civil works under the package.

The RAP activities have been scheduled and summarized with the project implementation. Micro planning, verification of census survey data, assessing losses, institution identification, affected person participation, relocation and income restoration are typical RAP related activities, which have been considered during implementation. However, sometimes sequence may change or delays witnessed due to circumstances beyond the control of the Project. The RAP Implementation schedule is presented in **Fig. 10.1**.

10.3 IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET

A consolidated overview of the budget and cost estimates are given below. The budget is indicative of outlays for the different expenditure categories and is calculated at the 2010-2011 price index. These costs will be updated and adjusted to the inflation rate as RAP implementation is underway. Changes may likely to occur due to changes in the project design/alignments, more specific information on the number of PAPs after LA award, etc. Unit cost will be updated after recommendation of the District R&R Committee.

10.4 COMPENSATION FOR LAND LOSS

The project requires about 48.06 ha of private land which includes 46.48 ha agricultural, 0.44 ha barren and 1.14 ha of built-up land. While a provision of additional (over and above the estimated compensation norm) amount has been made which will be paid under 'consent award', this could be increased up to 100%. Table 10.1 and Table 10.2 summarize category wise cost of acquisition of land. Further only titleholders families are eligible for compensation for loss of land

Table 10.1: Budget for LA under normal compensation norms

Private land	Area	Unit rate	Cost (crore Rs)
Land (agricultural)	48.06 ha	50,00,000	24.03
Residential (Land)	2362.44(sqm)	1000/sqm	0.23
Commercial (Land)	1679.96 (sqm)	1000/sqm	0.16
			24.42

Source: Consultant Study, 2007

Table 10.2: Budget for LA under 'consent award'

Private land	Extent of land	Compensation	Additional (100% for consent award)	Total in Rs.
Land (agricultural)	48.06 ha	24.03	24.03	46.06
Residential (Land)	2362.44(sqm)	0.23	0.23	0.46
Commercial (Land)	1679.96 (sqm)	0.16	0.16	0.32
		24.42	24.42	48.84

Source: Consultant Study, 2010, Commercial also includes resi-cum-commercial also.

10.5 COMPENSATIONS FOR STRUCTURES

For the loss of structures, either commercial or residential, the titleholders and vulnerable squatters will be compensated at BSR norms but without depreciation. Compensation for the structures has been worked out on the basis of the type of the structure, area of structure and, type of construction material used. Accordingly the norms arrived are given below:

- i) Permanent structures: the compensation norm has been calculated @ Rs. 5500/Sq.m,
- ii) Semi-Permanent structures: @ Rs. 3500/Sq.m. and
- iii) Temporary structures: @ Rs.2000/Sq.m

Table 10.3: Compensation for Structures

Category	Pucca		Semi-Pucca		Katcha		Total
	Area (Sq.m)	Amount (Rs)	Area (Sq.m)	Amount (Rs)	Area (Sq.m)	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs) Compensation
Titleholders	109.14	600270	942.06	3297210	2991.20	5982400	9879880
Squatters/ (Assistance)	22.94	126170	732.69	2564415	2108.34	4216680	6907265
Total							16787145 (1.67 crore)

Source: Consultant Study, 2007

10.6 R&R Assistance to Eligible Families

In addition to the compensation towards cost of land and structures, following R&R assistance will be provided to the eligible project affected persons, as per the entitlement matrix. R&R assistances have been categorized into R&R assistance given to titleholder and non-titleholders. Details of cost are mentioned in Table 10.4.

<p>1. Titleholders</p> <p>a) Agricultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assistance to agricultural affected families who become small farmer because of acquisition @ 30,000 per family (minimum wages equivalent to 375 days) ○ Assistance to agricultural affected families who become marginal farmer because of acquisition @ 40,000. (Minimum wages equivalent to 500 days) ○ Additional training assistance @ 6000 to marginal and small farmers <p>b) Residential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Subsistence allowance to 47 displaced residential families @ 19200 (minimum wages equivalent to 240 days) ○ Grant for Cattle shed @ 3000 per family ○ House construction Grant to Vulnerable displaced families ○ Grants for transportation of materials @ 5000 per family ○ Rental Assistance to tenants @ 2000 ○ Transportation assistance to tenants @ 5000 per family <p>c) Commercial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Subsistence allowance to 37 displaced commercial families @ 19200 (minimum wages equivalent to 240 days) ○ Construction assistance @ 10000 per family ○ Grants for transportation of materials @ 2000 per family* ○ Rental assistance to tenants @ 1000 per family ○ Transportation assistance to tenants @ 2000 <p>2. Non-titleholders (Squatters and kiosks)</p> <p>a) Squatters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Transportation assistance to squatters @ 2000 per family ○ House construction grant (residential) @ Rs. 10000 per family ○ House construction grants to vulnerable squatters** (residential) @ Rs 40000 (equivalent to price of IAY) ○ Transport assistance to squatters (Commercial) @ Rs. 1000 per family ○ Maintenance allowance to squatters (Commercial) @ Rs 2000 per family ○ Shop construction grants to squatters @ Rs. 10,000 per family <p>b) Kiosks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Shifting assistance for self relocation @ Rs. 5000
--

Table 10.4 R&R Assistance to Agricultural Families

Category of Agricultural PAFs	Number	Minimum wages	Amount	Training Amount @Rs.6000	Total R&R
Small	83	30,000	2490000	498000	2988000
Marginal	4	40,000	160,000	24000	184000
Total			2650000	522000	3172000(.31 crore)

10.6.1 Assistance for Relocation

All PDFs will be supported as per their entitlements agreed for the project. This includes, compensation for the structure affected, transport assistance (TA), and house construction grant (HCG). If required, the project will develop an alternate site. If PDFs are allotted houses under weaker section housing scheme of the Government, such PDFs will not be eligible for HCG. The project will provide assistance to kiosks in their shifting to new location and support to tenants in shifting their household goods. Details of the relocation assistance are presented in Table 10.5(a & b) below.

Table 10.5(a): Relocation Support for PDFs (TH) (in Rs)

S. No	Category	Type	PDF (No.)	Subsistence	Site development	Grant for cattle shed	Transportation	Total
1	Titleholders	Residential	62	1190400	620,000	186000	310000	2306400
2	Title holder	commercial	26	499200	260000	78000	150000	987200
	Total(.32 crore)			1689600	880,000	264000	460000	3293600

Table 10.5(b): Relocation Support for PDFs (NTH) (in Rs)

S. No	Category	Type	PDF (No.)	Site development	TA	HCG	Assis. to Kiosks	Total
1	Squatter (Commercial & Res.- Commercial)	Squatter	82	820,000	164,000	5880000		6,864,000
2	Kiosks		41				210000	210000
	Total							7,074,000

* Compensation for structures - for kacha @ Rs 2000/sqm, semi pucca @ Rs 3500/sqm and pucca @ Rs 5500/sqm(HCG to all displaced family(Vulnerable)

* Residential cum commercial will have similar entitlement as of commercial. Further when a residential cum commercial family is losing shop as well as residence transpiration allowance will be paid as mentioned in R&R Entitlement framework (Chapter 3).

** Those displaced squatters who allotted alternate housing will forgo their house construction grants

10.7 RESETTLEMENT SITE DEVELOPMENT

Resettlement site would be developed for those displaced from their establishments and who do not have alternative shelter or livelihood. A lump sum provision has been made in budget of Rs. **262, 0000** towards development of resettlement site for vulnerable displaced families.

Relocation for religious Properties: A lump sum provision of Rs 1000,000 has been made for relocation of religious and other properties.

10.8 HIRING OF NGO SERVICES

RAP implementation requires services of an NGO for 36 months. The implementing NGO will also facilitate road safety and HIV/AIDS awareness campaign and implementation of tribal development plan. The total budget for engaging NGO for facilitating R&R implementation is about Rs **2,602,000** for two years (Table 10.6). The budget will be work out depending upon remaining quantum of work.

Table 10.6: Cost of NGOs Services

Project: AP Road Sector Project - Implementation of Social Management Plan

				Year 1		Year II		Total
1.	SALARIES	Unit	Unit costs	Qty	Amount	Qty	Amount	
	Key Persons							
	Project Coordinator	Man months	20,000	12	240,000	12	240,000	480,000
	Program Officer R&R	Man months	15,000	12	180,000	6	90,000	270,000
	Program Officer HIV/AIDS	Man months	15,000	12	180,000	12	180,000	360,000
	Outreach Workers/ Community Educators could vary based on the field situations (such as population, distances, # of focused intervention points-hot spots)	Man months	5,000	24	120,000	24	120,000	240,000
	Support Staff				-		-	-
	Accountant/Program Assistant& Data Entry	Man months	10,000	12	120,000	12	120,000	240,000
	Office Attendant	Man months	4,000	12	48,000	12	48,000	96,000
					888,000		798,000	1,686,000
2.	EQUIPMENT/PROCUREMENT	Unit	Unit Costs	Qty				
	Desk Top Computer with printer	No.	35000	1	35,000			35,000
	Fax Machine	No.	7000	1	7,000			7,000
					42,000			42,000
3.	TRAVEL/TRANSPORTATION	Unit	Unit Costs	Qty				
	Travel within the Project Area for Outreach Work and Monitoring visits	lump sum	2000	12	24,000	12	24,000	48,000
	Hiring of Vehicle and fuel cost/ Month	No.	17,000	12	204,000	12	204,000	408,000
					228,000		228,000	

						24		456,000
4.	OFFICE EXPENSES	Unit	Unit Costs	Qty				
	Rent	Month	3000	12	36,000	12	36,000	72,000
	Utilities (Electricity, Water, Cleaning)	Month	1000	12	12,000	12	12,000	24,000
	Communication (Telephone, Fax, Internet, Courier)	Month	1000	12	12,000	12	12,000	24,000
	Office Supplies/ Printing/ Stationary	Month		12	-	12	-	-
	Miscellaneous	Month	5000	12	60,000	12	60,000	120,000
					120,000		120,000	240,000
5.	OTHER DIRECT COSTS	Unit	Unit Costs	Qty				
	Mapping, Enumeration and Needs Assessment (For R&R and HIV/AIDS)	Amount			25,000	-		25,000
	Identification and Verification , I -card preparation and Distribution awareness(Lump-sum)/PAP For R&R work	Person	1,000	100	100,000	-		100,000
	Wall Painting	No. of walls	75	200	15,000			15,000
	Setting up of condom outlets	boxes	200	30	6,000			6,000
	Community Mobilization							-
	Group Discussions/Public Consultations				10,000		10,000	20,000
	Enabling Environment							-
	Meeting Immediate Needs of the Primary Audiences	Month	500	12	6,000	12	6,000	12,000
					162,000		16,000	178,000
	Total Budget				1,440,000		1,162,000	2,602,000

* 8 on the higher side but could vary based on the field situations (such as population, distances, # of focused intervention points-hot spots)

NOTE: More details on HIV/AIDS Action Plan could be seen from the HIV/AIDS Action Plan prepared separately

10.9 TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

There will be Rs. 175,000 only for the Tribal Development. The cost for each tribal displaced family for IG schemes @ Rs 25000.

10.10 BUDGET

The budgets for the proposed RAP work out to Rs. **57.95 Crore**. Details are given in Table 10.7. Besides, amount required for strengthening of SMU at HQ level and Social Unit at the Package level and their capacity building and training is available at the Project level.

Table 10.7: Summary of Cost for Resettlement and Rehabilitation

Sl. No.	Item	Reference	Cost (Rs.)
1	Compensation for Land and structure	Table 10.2&10.3	49.82
2	Assistance for Structure (Squatter)	Table 10.3	0.69
3	Cost for relocation of religious and other properties	Lump sum	0.10
A	Total Cost of Compensation	Sum of Row 1,2 & 3	50.61
4	Total R&R Assistance Agriculture	Table 10.4	0.31
	Total R&R Assistance Non-Agriculture	Table 10.5	1.02
5	Resettlement site Development	(Refer Chapter 6)	0.26
6	Cost for Tribal development	Clause 9.13	0.17
B	Total R&R Assistance		1.76
7	Cost of NGO Involvement at Package level	Table 10.5	0.26
8	R&R Cell at package level	Lump sum	0.03
9	Training, Exposure and Capacity Building of SMU	Lump sum	0.03
C	Total Implementation and Capacity building		0.32
	Total(A+B+C)		52.69
	Contingency (10% of Total)		5.26
	Grand Total		57.95