



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
(MoRTH)

GREEN NATIONAL HIGHWAYS CORRIDOR PROJECT
(GNHCP)

Resettlement Action Plan

For

Rehabilitation and Upgradation to 2-lane with paved shoulder configuration of Paderu to Araku (Upto Bhalluguda) section (Km 2.400 to Km 51.772) of NH-516E in the State of Andhra Pradesh under Green National Highways Corridor Project (GNHCP) with the loan assistance of World Bank

ABBREVIATIONS

APPCB	-	Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board
BPL	-	Below Poverty Line
CALA	-	Competent Authority for Land Acquisition
CPR	-	Common Property Resources
DPR	-	Detailed Project Report
GoAP	-	Government of Andhra Pradesh
GoI	-	Government of India
GRC	-	Grievance Redressal Committee
GBV	-	Gender Based Violence
IAY	-	Indira Awaas Yojana
ITDA	-	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
INTACH	-	Indian National Trust for Arts and Cultural Heritage
LARR	-	Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
LPS	-	Land Plan Schedules
MOEF&CC	-	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoRT&H	-	The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
MoTA	-	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
MoPR	-	Ministry of Panchayat Raj
NGO	-	Non-Government Organization
NHAI	-	National Highway Authority of India
OBC	-	Other Backward Classes
PAF	-	Project Affected Family
PAP	-	Project Affected Person
PDF	-	Project Displaced Family
PESA	-	Panchayats (Extension to Schedule Areas) Act,1996
PIU	-	Project implementation Unit
PRoW	-	Proposed Right-of-Way
R&B	-	Roads and Building
R&R	-	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
RRO		Resettlement & Rehabilitation Officer
RFCTLARR	-	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement, 2013 Act
RoW	-	Right-of-Way
SC	-	Scheduled Caste
SIA	-	Social Impact Assessment
ST	-	Scheduled Tribe
WB	-	World Bank

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

E1. Introduction

The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRT&H), “the Authority” of Government of India (GoI), with an aim to provide better connectivity to various existing National Highways, has launched National Green Highways Mission (NGHM) following the promulgation of ‘Green Highways Policy’ in September 2015. Its objectives include developing a systematic framework for integrated green corridor development along NHs and building resilient ecosystems in form of green corridors for combating climate change effects. The green corridors, relevant from both climate mitigation and adaptation perspective, are being seen as the solution to fulfill India’s commitment for voluntary reduction of carbon emissions. The GoI plans to carry out plantation along the NHs with participation of the local communities, farmers, NGOs, private sector, government agencies and Forest Departments (state level).

In compliance of NGHM, the MoRT&H is in the process of implementing Green National Highways Project (GNHCP) in four states with the assistance of the World Bank. Under the GNHCP, the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, MoRT&H has proposed to develop National Highway 516E, an interstate highway located in the State Andhra Pradesh (AP). It connects Bharatmala Corridor viz NH-16 at Rajahmundry and NH-26 at Vizianagaram respectively. The project road starts from Rajahmundry and connects the habitations of Rampachodovaram – Koyyuru- Paderu- Araku – Bhalluguda – Bowdara- Vizianagaram. This National Highway covers a distance of 375.90 km in Andhra Pradesh. Out of total stretch in AP a length of 208.83 km of NH-516E spread in three stretches has been selected for development under the project: i) Bowdara to Vizianagaram road (26.937 km) ii) Paderu to Araku (up to Bhalluguda) (49.37 km) and iii) Koyyuru to Paderu (133.09 km).

E2. Project Purpose

The project is envisaged to augment capacity for safe and efficient movement of traffic in the National Highways (NH-516E) corridor where the intensity of traffic has increased significantly. Improvements of these selected national highways would improve connectivity, facilitate speedy and smooth transportation with less interruption at a lesser transport cost and in less time, induce economic development of existing growth centers, provide impetus for the development of new growth centers, employment generation and as a consequence poverty alleviation in the project areas.

E3. Resettlement Policy Framework

RPF describing the applicable policies and provisions, process for census survey and consultations, entitlement matrix and implementation programme is prepared which is the basis for preparing this RAP. The RPF can be found at:

https://morth.nic.in/sites/default/files/RPF_GNHCP_13072021.pdf

The applicable entitlement framework for compensation and R&R assistance, as available in the RPF, is also provided in subsequent sections of this report for ready reference. The principles, process and provisions described in RPF will be adhered to while implementing this RAP.

E4. Resettlement Action Plan:

The objective of this Resettlement Action Plan is to assist the affected people to improve or at least restore their living standards to the pre-impacted level and ensure timely payment of compensation and assistance. This RAP is limited to the impacts arising out of the land acquisition and physical displacement and associated impacts. The document describes the magnitude of impacts, mitigation measures proposed, eligibility criteria for availing compensations, baseline socio-economic characteristics, entitlements based on type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangement for delivering

the entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring. The budget and time table for implementation are also provided.

E5. Impacts of Land Acquisition:

Land acquisition is done in the project locations as per the final alignment designs and the proposed RoW which is considered to be 24 m in the existing road, 30 m at realignment/bypasses and 17 m in the forest locations. In the proposed project road, the land is to be acquired for bypass, realignments, junction improvement, curve improvements and widening.

The socio-economic survey has been conducted during March & April, 2021 to assess the loss of structures and land along the proposed road alignment. 369 impacted households have been surveyed including 128 structure owners and 241 agriculture land owners in the proposed project road (Pkg 4 and 5). The total population covered under 369 households (241 Land Owners is 1010 (518 male and 492 female) and 128 Structures owners is 572 (298 male and 274 female) is 1582 with an average family size of 4.30.

The proposed project road spreads across 33 villages. Of these 33 villages, structures of 128 ST families have been affected across 22 villages. The affected structures 59 are in 3 categories like permanent, semi - permanent and kutcha structures. The impacted structures are predominantly residential cum commercial (58) and 1 commercial structure. The total area affected by these 59 structures is about 1131.88 square meters. As per the socio-economic survey conducted, a total of 186 structures will be impacted including, private affected structures. Details are given in Table E-1.

Of the total 35 revenue tribal villages passing along the project road, land is being affected due to the project in 33 villages. The socio-economic data collected from a sample of 241 land affected families, 176 families have shared their landholding details and the others shared their details but refused to provide land holdings details.

Table E- 1: Impact of the Project –Structures along the Paderu – Araku Road

a. Private property

Impact Category	Likely Impacts (No's PAH)	Project affected - HHs	Project Displaced Families (HH)	Loss of Livelihoods due to project interventions- HHs
- Residential	34	0	0	34
- Commercial	11	1	0	10
- Residential + Commercial	83	58	25	0
Sub-Total	128	59	25	44

b. Common Property Resources (CPRs)

Schools	Religious (Temple and Church)	Bus Stand/ Shelter	Government Buildings	Others CPRs at Jalavihari area comprising of - Toilet, Water Tank, Car Stand etc. structures.	Sub-Total
14	6	15	5	18	58

Source: Socio – Economic Survey, March- April - 2021

Based on field verification and assessment of revenue maps, it has been found that the existing right of way (ERoW) in project section is varying between 20m to 32m.

A total of approximate 47.61 ha of land is to be acquired for the project. Of the total 47.61 ha, private land constitutes to about 32.84 ha, government land constitutes to about 14.77 ha. The Land Acquisition area details of the project stretch are given in below Table.

Table E- 2: Land Acquisition Details

Package Number	Mandal Name	Number of Villages	Total No of Survey numbers	Private survey numbers	Govt survey numbers	Private land in Ha	Govt land In ha	Total land in ha
IV	Hukumpeta	12	111	82	29	8.02	1.99	10.01
	Dumbriguda	4	16	11	5	0.96	2.07	3.04
	Total	16	127	93	34	8.98	4.06	13.05
V	Araku Valley	7	156	116	40	16.03	6.78	22.81
	Dumbriguda	10	124	85	39	7.83	3.93	11.76
	Total	17	280	201	79	23.86	10.71	34.57
Grand Total		33	407	294	113	32.84	14.77	47.61

Source: As per LA Plan May, 2019 and 3G Gazettes 2021.

Private land required for the project shall be acquired as per the provisions of the National Highway Act, 1956 or as per the direct land purchase policies of the project states. Government land shall be transferred as per established procedures.

All the 33 villages fall under schedule - V areas and RAP implementation in these villages will be in accordance with the provisions of RPF as well as a separate Tribal Development Plan prepared for this package given the that all 33 villages are tribal villages. In all these tribal villages Grama sabha consultations as per PESA Act and discussions were held along the project road with the affected tribal families and community elders. The date, venue and time of the consultations were informed in prior advance and the proceedings of the consultations were given in Telugu. The Grama Sabhas were held and resolutions were passed, the dates of which have been furnished below (Outcome of the Resolutions received have been attached as **Annexure – 5**).

Table E- 3: List of Grama Sabha Resolutions along PA road - tribal villages (Schedule V)

STATUS OF GP RESOLUTIONS ALONG PA ROAD (33 VILLAGES¹)			
S. No.	Mandal Name	Name of vil-lage/town/habitation	Date of GP / PESA Resolution
DUMBRIGUDA			
Total Number of Resolutions received – 12 of 12			
1	Dumbriguda	Pantalachinta	27th July, 2021
2		Antriguda	28th July, 2021
3		Pedapadu	
4		Nimmagedda	27th July, 2021
5		Kusumavalasa	28th July, 2021
6		Kuriudi	27th July, 2021
7		Dumbriguda	03rd August, 2021
8		Gondiguda	28th July, 2021
9		Kosangi Balluguda	
10		Araku	24th July, 2021
11		Billaputtu	28th July, 2021
12		Kinchmanda	05th August, 2021
HUKUMPETA			
Total Number of Resolutions received – 12 of 13			
13	Hukumpeta	Gadugupalle	03rd August, 2021
14		Muliaputtu	04th August, 2021
15		Burmanguda	
16		Patimamidi	
17		Rangaseela	09th August, 2021
18		Baluroda	
19		Masada	02nd August, 2021
20		Pedagaruvu	
21		Urrada	03rd August, 2021
22		Barapalle	03rd August, 2021 ²
23		Hukumpeta	Resolution pending
24		Konthili	08 th August, 2021

¹One Village – kottavalasava-(c) does not consist of Pvt land

²One PAF not consented.

STATUS OF GP RESOLUTIONS ALONG PA ROAD (33 VILLAGES¹)			
S. No.	Mandal Name	Name of vil-lage/town/habitation	Date of GP / PESA Resolution
25		Kontapalli	08 th August, 2021
ARAKU VALLEY			
Total Number of Resolutions received – 7 of 7			
26	Araku Valley	Panirangini	06th August, 2021
27		Ravvalaguda	
28		Yandapallivalasa	
29		Kantabamsuguda	10th August, 2021
30		Bosubeda	09th August, 2021
31		Gadyaguda	
32		New balluguda	
33		Chompikottavalasa	Resolution not applicable. As per MRO records, there is no Pvt land acquisition in this village, about 2 cents of Govt land acquisition is expected.

Land Acquisition Process Progress

As part of the land acquisition and resettlement process, the Competent Authority of the Land Acquisition (CALA), the Government of AP has been issuing various gazettes over a period of time. To incorporate some corrections and additional publications were also given by the MORTH PIU Araku. MoRTH PIU has also initiated the hiring of an agency to implement the RAP, the details of the progress made so far is as follows.

Table E- 4: Sequence of the LA and RAP Process Activities

S. No	Description	Dates
1	3A Package IV & V	17-01-2020
2	3D Package V (Gundiguda to Araku)	10-09-2020
3	3D Package IV (Paderu to Gondiguda and Two Villages of PkgIV)	11-09-2020
4	Additional 3A for Pkg IV & V	03-10-2020
5	Additional 3D for Package IV & V	24-12-2020
6	3G Public Notice Pkg IV	08-03-2021
7	3G Public Notice Pkg V	08-03-2021
8	2nd Additional 3A for Pkg IV & V	08-04-2021
9	2nd Additional 3D for Package IV and V	18-06-2021
10	Pedagaruvu Village 3G Public Notice Pkg IV	12-07-2021

S. No	Description	Dates
	Progress on Consultancy recruitment³	
11	Notification of award	27.07.2021
12	Contract Agreement	04.08.2021
13	Commencement of services	25.08.2021

Source: PD, PIU – Araku office

E6. RAP Budget

A resettlement budget has been estimated taking into account the ongoing market rate and guidelines for compensation for land; R&R assistance and administrative costs. The estimated Resettlement Budget is **INR 23.47 Crores**.

E7. Grievance Mechanism

The project RP implementation includes efficient grievance mechanism consisting of GRC which will assist the DPs in resolving their queries and complaints. The Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), an online web-enabled system over NICNET developed by NIC, is also used to enable submission of grievances by the aggrieved citizens from anywhere and anytime (24x7) basis to Ministries/Departments/Organizations who scrutinize and take action for speedy and appropriate redress of these grievances. Aggrieved persons can also utilize the state government platform, Spandana, which is One-Stop public grievance platform for the citizens of Andhra Pradesh. The grievances can be registered from various sources viz. GSWS, 1902 Call Center, Mobile App, Web Application, Collectorate grievance day (Spandana Monday). www.spandana.ap.gov.in.

³One consultancy has been engaged for all three (3) packages (IV, V and VI packages)

1 DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Project Background

The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRT&H), “the Authority” of Government of India (GoI), with an aim to provide better connectivity to various existing National Highways, has launched National Green Highways Mission (NGHM) following the promulgation of ‘Green Highways Policy’ in September 2015. Its objectives include developing a systematic framework for integrated green corridor development along NHs and building resilient ecosystems in form of green corridors for combating climate change effects. The green corridors, relevant from both climate mitigation and adaptation perspective, are being seen as the solution to fulfill India’s commitment for voluntary reduction of carbon emissions. The GoI plans to carry out plantation along the NHs with participation of the local communities, farmers, NGOs, private sector, government agencies and Forest Departments (state level).

In compliance of NGHM, the MoRT&H is in the process of implementing Green National Highways Project (GNHCP) in four states with the assistance of the World Bank. Under the GNHCP, the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, MoRT&H has proposed to develop National Highway 516E, an interstate highway located in the State Andhra Pradesh (AP). It connects Bharatmala Corridor viz NH-16 at Rajahmundry and NH-26 at Vizianagaram respectively. The project road starts from Rajahmundry and connects the habitations of Rampachodovaram – Koyyuru- Paderu- Araku – Bhalluguda – Bowdara- Vizianagaram. This National Highway covers a distance of 375.90 km in Andhra Pradesh. Out of total stretch in AP a length of 208.83 km of NH-516E spread in three stretches has been selected for development under the project: i) Bowdara to Vizianagaram road (26.937 km) ii) Paderu to Araku (up to Bhalluguda) (49.37 km) and iii) Koyyuru to Paderu (133.09 km).

M/s SATRA Infrastructure Management Services Private Limited has been appointed to establish the technical, economic and financial viability of the project and prepare Feasibility and Preliminary Design report for rehabilitation and up-gradation of existing highway to two lanes / two lanes with paved shoulders for Paderu to Araku stretch of NH- 516E of a total length of 49.37 Km. The project road starts from Paderu at existing chainage Km 2.400 to Km 51.772 ends at Araku vally in Vishakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh.

1.2 Project Purpose

The project is envisaged to augment capacity for safe and efficient movement of traffic in the National Highways (NH-516E) corridor where the intensity of traffic has increased significantly. Improvements of these selected stretches of national highways would improve connectivity, facilitate speedy and smooth transportation of bulk goods with less interruption at a lesser transport cost and in less time, induce economic development of existing growth centers, provide impetus for the development of new growth centers, employment generation and as a consequence poverty alleviation in the project areas. In this context, some of the major social development objectives of the project comprise the following:

- Everybody concerned is a partner in the development process;
- No one is adversely affected due to the implementation of the project; any adverse impact is to be proportionately mitigated;
- Maximization of the benefits to the people arising from the road rehabilitation and capacity augmentation programme while minimizing the negative social impacts on the affected people by incorporating the social safety measures.

1.3 The Project Road Description

The project road section has lane configuration ranging from single lane to two lanes. It has Single lane width of 22.27km, intermediate lane width of 5.5km and two-lane width of 21.6 Km. It passes through major habitations in scheduled areas like Paderu, Hukumpeta, Dumbriguda, Araku. The

terrain is the rolling plain for the entire length. The condition of road is ranging from poor (70% of the section is average or poor) to very poor with earthen shoulders (width is between 0.4 m and 0.75 m) except at a few isolated built-up locations. The built-up section along the project road constitutes a length of 4.45 Km. Congestion due to vehicular and pedestrian movements has increased vulnerability to accidents and safety issues to the road users. There are many locations along the road alignment which require geometric improvements to maintain the riding quality and hindrance free movements of the vehicles to avoid accidents. Geometric Improvement of the highway is proposed for the entire stretch. All the geometrically deficient curves are proposed for the realignment and curve improvements.

Of the total number of families affected due to impact on private structures are 128 and CPRs 58. Of these 128 impacted private structures of the affected families are mainly residential (0), commercial (1) and mix of residential and commercial (58), Project displaced families (25) and persons Losing of livelihoods (44). All of them are title holders with nil encroachments. besides others such as cattle sheds, toilets, compound walls, etc. Of the 58 CPRs, schools are accounting to about 14, religious structures (temples and churches) 6, Bus stands / shelter 15, government buildings 5 , at Jalavihari 18 CPRs structures like public toilet, water tank, car stand etc.

A total of 30 families (6 from structures category and 24 from land category) have been categorized as vulnerable category along entire project stretch based on surveys. Of the total 241 land impacted households, it is observed that 24 families are falling under vulnerable group category (6 of them belonging to Women Headed Households and 18 of them categorised under single women category, all 24 families belong to Schedule Tribe category).

Of the total 145 private structure impacted households, it is observed that 6 families belonging to ST category and are exclusively headed by women are categorized under vulnerable group category based on surveys.



Figure 1-1: Index map of proposed corridor on NH-516E

1.4 Existing Road Conditions

(a) Right-of-Way

The existing RoW on the project corridor varies from minimum of 20 m and maximum of 32 m as per the village revenue maps.

(b) Major Villages/towns on Project Road:

There are 35 revenue villages on either side of the project road. The length of settlements along the stretch is 5.1 km and the average length between settlements is 2.5 km. whereas the minimum distance between two consecutive villages is about 800m. The details of villages along the project road are presented in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: Details of Villages along the Project Road in Paderu- Araku Section

S.No	Name of the district	Name of the Mandal	Name of the Village	Chainage	
				From	To
1	Visakhapatnam	Paderu	Talarisingi	2+400	2+700
2	Visakhapatnam	Paderu	Chintalaveedhi	2+700	4+450
3	Visakhapatnam	Hukumpeta	Patimamidi	4+450	4+850
4	Visakhapatnam	Hukumpeta	Burmanguda	4+850	6+000
5	Visakhapatnam	Hukumpeta	Muliaputtu	6+000	6+120
6	Visakhapatnam	Hukumpeta	Konthili	6+120	7+750
7	Visakhapatnam	Hukumpeta	Hukumpeta	7+750	9+600
8	Visakhapatnam	Hukumpeta	Barapalle	8+690	8+750
9	Visakhapatnam	Hukumpeta	Gadugupalli	10+100	11+710
10	Visakhapatnam	Hukumpeta	Urrada	11+710	12+310
11	Visakhapatnam	Hukumpeta	Kotnapalle	12+310	14+300
12	Visakhapatnam	Hukumpeta	Pedagaruvu/ Matchyapuram	14+300	15+800
13	Visakhapatnam	Hukumpeta	Masada	15+450	16+830
14	Visakhapatnam	Hukumpeta	Baluroda	16+830	19+890
15	Visakhapatnam	Hukumpeta	Rangaseela	19+890	24+000
16	Visakhapatnam	Dumbriguda	Kinchumanda	22+950	26+800
17	Visakhapatnam	Dumriguda	Billaput	26+350	26+800
18	Visakhapatnam	Dumriguda	Gondiguda	27+400	27+750
19	Visakhapatnam	Dumbriguda	Kusumavalasa	27+750	28+280
20	Visakhapatnam	Dumbriguda	Kosangi	28+300	29+800
21	Visakhapatnam	Dumbriguda	Dumbriguda	29+800	31+310
22	Visakhapatnam	Dumbriguda	Pedapadu	31+000	32+200
23	Visakhapatnam	Dumbriguda	Antriguda	32+200	32+930

S.No	Name of the district	Name of the Mandal	Name of the Village	Chainage	
				From	To
24	Visakhapatnam	Dumbriguda	Pantalachinta	32+930	34+450
25	Visakhapatnam	Dumriguda	Kuridi	34+450	36+700
26	Visakhapatnam	Dumriguda	Nimmagedda	34+450	36+900
27	Visakhapatnam	Dumriguda	Araku	36+900	41+080
28	Visakhapatnam	Araku Valley	Yandapallivalasa	41+080	43+080
29	Visakhapatnam	Araku Valley	Kothavalasa	43+030	43+090
30	Visakhapatnam	Araku Valley	KantaBamsuguda	43+080	44+600
31	Visakhapatnam	Araku Valley	Ravvalaguda	44+600	46+080
32	Visakhapatnam	Araku Valley	Panirangini	46+080	47+980
33	Visakhapatnam	Araku Valley	Bosubeda	47+980	50+350
34	Visakhapatnam	Araku Valley	Gadyaguda	50+350	51+020
35	Visakhapatnam	Araku Valley	New Balluguda	51+020	51+772

(c) Junctions

The following table briefs on the list of various types of junctions along the project road as per the proposed corridor detailed in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2: Various Intersections in project road

Major Junctions						
S. No	Name of Intersection	Existing Chainage (km)	Design Chainage (CH)	Connecting To	Type of Junction	Remarks
1	Jaypore	-	38+480	NH	Y	
Minor Junctions						
Sl.No	Existing Chainage	Design Chainage (Km)	Cross Road	Type of Junction	Direction	Remarks
1	29/300	28+987	VR	T	RHS	To Sanbapatty (BT Road)
2	31/040	30+700	VR	T	LHS	To Kunsima (BT Road)
3	117/130	39+830	VR	T	LHS	To Korrai (BT Road)
4	116/700	40+300	VR	Y	RHS	To Arakku(BT Road)
5	-	43+400	VR	+	LHS/ RHS	To Araku (LHS)/ To Pappuduvalasa (RHS)
6	108800	47+680	SH	T	LHS	To Araku

(d) Carriageway:

The present carriageway of the Project Highway is Two-Lane/two lane with paved Shoulders. The type of the existing pavement is flexible as detailed in below Table.

Table 1-3: Existing carriageway Details of Project Road

S. No	Existing Chainage (km)		Width (m)	Remarks
	From	To		
1	27+450	29+100	5.4	SH-8
2	29+100	34+200	3.3	
3	34+200	34+600	7.2	
4	34+600	35+100	3.5	
5	35+100	35+600	6.5	
6	35+600	39+600	3.5	
7	39+600	40+000	6.5	
8	118+400	115+600	6.7	SH-39
9	115+600	113+600	6.9	
10	113+600	112+000	9.9	
11	112+000	105+300	6.9	
12	105+300	104+400	5.6	

(e) Salient Features of the Existing Project Road:

The existing features of the current project road are summarized in below Table.

Table 1-4: Summary of Existing Features of Project Road

S. No.	Description	Details
1	Road Section	Paderu- Araku
2	Location	Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh
3	Major Villages/Towns	Paderu, Hukumpeta, Kinchumanda, Dum-briguda, Araku
4	Terrain	Rolling plain
5	Land use	The land along the project road is mostly agricultural except at built up areas, where there is nominal barren land.
6	Junctions	2 major junctions, 9 minor junctions
7	Carriage way width(m)	3.3 m to 9.9 m
8	Shoulder width(m)	Single lane, Intermediate lane and two lane
9	Right of way(m)	20 to 32 m
10	Type of soil	Salty clay, Sandy Silty clay and clay
11	Structures	Major Bridge:2
		Minor Bridge:16
		Culverts: 119
		□ 40 pipe
		□ 76 Slab/Arch
		RoB/RuB:1
		Causeway: 1
12	Predominant Tree Species	Neem (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>), Jamun (<i>Syzygium-cumini</i>), Tamarind (<i>Tamarindus indica</i>), Bargad (<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>), Mango (<i>Magnifera Indica</i>)

1.5 Proposed Project Road

MoRTH has taken up the development of the NH-516E Paderu to Araku (Up to Bhallaguda) section in the state of Andhra Pradesh into 2-lane with the paved shoulder configuration. The proposed up-gradation of the NH-516E aims to:

- Improve horizontal and vertical alignment of the existing road
- Reconstruction of the existing venerable pavement
- Increase the carrying capacity of the existing traffic volume and enable it to cater to future traffic
- Enhance mobility to the remote places and improve accessibility of the existing highways
- Boost Tourism in hill stations of Araku, Lambasinghi and Borra Caves

1.6 Proposed Improvement

Design improvement in the project road is done taking into consideration the lane configuration, widening scheme, speed, embankment height and the urban or rural setting of the road. Improvements in the geometric design have been proposed in rural area to eliminate the substandard curvatures along the project road.

(a) Design Speed:

Design speed in general depends on the function of the road and terrain conditions and shall be as per schedule B Clause 2.2, IRC SP: 73 - 2015 and shall be minimum of 100/80 km per hour for plain/rolling terrain. As per Clause 2.2.1, the design speeds adopted for various terrain classifications are presented in below table (terrain is classified by the general slope of the ground across the highway alignment). The details are given in the below Table.

Table 1-5: Design Speed as per Standards

Nature of Terrain	Cross slope of the Ground	Design speed (Km/hr)	
		Ruling	Minimum
Plain	< 10%	100	80
Rolling	between 10 and 25%	80	65
Mountainous	between 25 and 60%	50	40
Steep	> 60%	40	30

In general, the rolling design speed is adopted for the various geometric design features of the road. Minimum design speed is adopted where site conditions are restrictive and adequate land width is not available.

The proposed design speed varies from 80-50 km/h in rolling terrain and 50 km/h in hilly terrain.

(b) Embankment Height

The embankment height shall be fixed in such a way that the difference between the elevation of top of sub grade and High Flood Level (HFL) is not less than 1.0m. In areas where no flooding is observed, the existing road may be retained.

In many sections, the road top level is almost equal to the adjacent ground level or the embankment height is less than 0.5 m. from adjoining ground. Some locations may need rising to address drainage problem. However, the proposed FRL shall be designed in such a way that nowhere the edge of

proposed roadway goes below the ground adjacent to toe of embankment slope. In this respect, special care shall be taken at the locations of super elevated curves.

(c) Bypasses in the Project Road

Two (2) bypasses have been planned at Km 7+300 to Km 9+200 at Hukumpet and Km 40+250 to Km 48+000 at Araku Valley with total length of 9.500 km.

(d) Realignments in the Project Road

Realignments in 12 sections have been proposed of 6.122 Km length to improve horizontal alignment of the road geometry and for the safety of the road users. Details in Chainage-wise are given below Table.

Table 1-6: Proposed Realignments in Project Road

S.no	Design Chainage (CH)		Length (m)
	From	To	
1	13+550	14+200	650
2	15+500	16+000	500
3	19+350	19+600	250
4	20+800	21+200	400
5	22+400	22+750	350
6	25+300	25+700	400
7	27+300	27+900	600
8	28+200	29+100	900
9	31+900	32+700	800
10	34+950	35+350	400
11	50+600	51+100	500
12	51+400	51+772	372
Total Length			6122

(e) Space for Utility and Plantation

In general, the space for utility-cum-plantation shall be 2.0 m as per IRC guidelines. This may, however, be reduced to a minimum of 1.0 m if necessary land is not available or cannot be acquired and if there is no need for afforestation.

(f) Proposed Lane Configuration

Based on the traffic demand forecast and considering a Level of Service (LoS) "B" as the desired LoS, as recommended by IRC. It is apparent that the existing 2-lane roadway needs capacity augmentation to a roadway with 2-lane plus 1.5 m wide paved shoulder and 2m earthen shoulder on either side.

Apart from capacity increase, paved shoulders play a big role in roadway safety as well as protection of carriageway pavement. Therefore, the existing road is proposed for widening to 2 lane + 1.5 m paved shoulder and 2m earthen shoulder on either side.

2 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

The approach underlying the assessment of social impacts and developing appropriate mitigation strategies is based on the principles of local participation and consultations with stakeholders, including vulnerable groups. The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study has been carried out with a participatory approach by involving the stakeholders, particularly the project beneficiaries and likely affected persons through a series of consultative processes and techniques with the following objectives.

- Collect information using suitable tools regarding project impacts;
- Differentiate the properties and assets likely to be affected by type of ownership and construction, etc.;
- Assess the extent of loss of properties (land, structure and others) of individual as well as that of community and loss of livelihood;
- Conduct meaningful consultations with likely PAPs, community and other stakeholders;
- Establish a baseline profile of population, social structure, employment, sources of income, access to social services and facilities, etc.

The methods that were adopted during the survey and social analysis and assessment are:

2.2 Socio-economic survey

A socio-economic profile for the project area has been prepared based on the information collected from various secondary sources. Census and socio-economic survey were conducted to generate baseline information on socio-economic conditions of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and to assess the extent of impacts due to proposed upgrading of project road for each structure and properties. The survey was carried out by using a socio-economic survey questionnaire (**Annexure 1**). This Resettlement Action Plan has been prepared based on Census baseline survey and sample socio-economic survey of 128 of structures affected and 241 land affected families. The approach adopted is as follows:

- Zeroing-in on the project impact zone, covering all the villages and other habitations falling within area.
- Collecting base line socio-economic survey, which includes the collection of information from primary and secondary sources for impact zone. Information with respect to the villages in the project impact zone in terms of census village code, name of the mandal in which a particular village falls, number of households, population level⁴ and growth of village population during the last decade, Household Information, Social Status Type of Family, Income from Various sources, Vulnerable category of the household, Type of inventory losses, impact category etc.
- Collection of secondary information from different government sources like Census of India, Economic and Statistics department, agriculture department, social welfare & women development department
- Gathering macro level socio-economic information, at Mandal/Tahsil level, with the help of secondary data.
- Identifying critical knowledge/information gaps which impede an objective and reliable assessment of the socio-economic impacts of the project.

⁴Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Vijayawada, GoAP, 2016 & Census 2011 data.

- Identifying the key stakeholders and potential respondents for collecting the required information.
- Finalization of survey instruments, constitution of a survey team and orientation of field investigators.
- Carrying out field surveys in the sample villages/municipal wards and simultaneously carrying out data accuracy and reliability checks.
- Analysis of primary and secondary information collected from different sources. On the basis of primary data, analysis has been done on potential social and economic impacts, categorization of impacts, risks, potentials impacts and alternatives etc.
- Processing, tabulation and analysis of data with the help of appropriate statistical tools.
- Interpretation of data to arrive at valid conclusions. The process involves documentation of social assessment process and impact information.

2.3 Stakeholder Consultations

To identify social impacts and concerns, consultations were undertaken with primary stakeholders: beneficiaries, poor and vulnerable groups, people who may potentially be impacted adversely by the project, and the implementing agency. Consultations were also carried out with secondary stakeholders: local Community Based Organizations (CBOs), and community representatives as well as government departments etc. A team comprising of various social development professionals carried out these consultations. Prior to the commencement of consultations extensive training of the field teams by a social scientist on the approach, methodology and tools was carried out.

The local communities and elected representatives are involved in the consultations. The purpose of consultations is to inform people about the project, take note of their issues, concerns and preferences, and allow them to make meaningful choices. Two types of consultations were conducted – (a) consultations with affected population (b) mandatory Grama Sabha’s (village consultations) as per PESA Act. Consultations provided meaningful contributions from the people with regard to reducing adverse impacts, provision of bypass, safety, etc. Concerns, views and suggestions expressed by the participants during these consultations were integrated into the design aspects wherever feasible. Grama sabha consultations and discussions were held along the project road with the affected tribal families and Panchayat representatives. The date, venue and time of the consultations were informed in advance and the proceedings of the consultations were given in Telugu. The tools for conducting consultations are shown in below Table.

Table 2-1: Tools of Consultations

Tools of Consultation	Purpose	Stakeholders
Public meeting, Focus Group Discussion	Discuss the objective of the project	Tribal Community, Other homogeneous groups, civil society organizations, NGOs, local leaders, Government officials
Public meeting, Focus Group Discussion	Social impact <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Structure • CPR 	Tribal Community, Other homogeneous groups, civil society organizations, NGOs, local leaders, Government officials
Public meeting, Focus Group Discussion	Social Concern <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road Safety • Critical Junctions • Rural Roads • Slow moving vehicles • Fair/Festival Traffic 	Tribal Community, Other homogeneous groups, civil society organizations, NGOs, local leaders, Government officials, women groups, Truckers, vulnerable road users etc.

Tools of Consultation	Purpose	Stakeholders
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental improvement 	
Gramasabha	To obtain the consent from the PAFs and to get the PESA resolution	PESA committee members. Project Affected person and NGOs etc. Each village has its own committee consisting of Sarpanch, Ward members, MRO (Thasildars) and PAFs.

- Community consultations were held along major settlements near to the proposed alignment and with those who are likely to be connected because of implementation of the proposed project. Meetings have been held with affected titleholders, cultivators, shopkeepers etc. at few important junctions along the project stretch.
- Focus group discussions were conducted with a cross-section of men and women in the community. The objective of these discussions was to gain an in-depth understanding of project issues and concerns from homogeneous groups of discussants, including people who may be affected from loss of land/livelihood. The consultations focused on: inclusiveness in participation of community members, perceptions and concerns about the positive and negative social impacts of the project, and willingness of community members in providing land.

Individual Level Consultations

Individual consultation at this level is to gather opinion and views of the directly or indirectly impacted families. During the social survey, the consultations were carried out with the interview-based questionnaire along the project road with PAP's. Stakeholder's engagement techniques for gathering information are presented in below Table.

Table 2-2: Engagement Techniques

Stakeholders Group	Key characteristics	Language	Engagement Technique
Government Officials	Managers, Engineers, Supervisors etc	Official language/Local Language, English	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phone / email / One-on-one interviews Formal meetings
Neighbouring communities	Affected Household of the adjoining locality	Telugu /Local Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Print media, Public meetings Focus group meetings Surveys
Vulnerable Groups	Women, children, person with disability, old age & tribal population	Telugu/Local Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Print media, Public meetings Focus group meetings Surveys

Stakeholders Group	Key characteristics	Language	Engagement Technique
Employees and Managers	Project Managers, Site Engineers, technicians, supervisors, safety staff, multipurpose staff	Official language / Telugu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phone / email / Print media <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops • Focus group meetings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys
Village Panchayat members/ local NGO's and Conversation Organization	Community workers, Sarpanch, ANMs etc.	Telugu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phone / email One-on-one interviews • Focus group meetings

The outcomes of the public consultations were helpful in three major aspects of project design:

- Minimizing the impact;
- Analysis of alternatives; and
- Policy preparation.

2.4 Resettlement Policy Framework

RPF describing the applicable policies and provisions, process for socio – economic survey and consultations, entitlement matrix and implementation programme is prepared which is the basis for preparing this RAP. The RPF can be found at:

https://morth.nic.in/sites/default/files/RPF_GNHCP_13072021.pdf

The applicable entitlement framework for compensation and R&R assistance, as available in the RPF, is also provided in subsequent sections of this report for ready reference. The principles, process and provisions described in RPF will be adhered to while implementing this RAP.

2.5 Resettlement Action Plan

The objective of this Resettlement Action Plan is to assist the affected people to improve or at least restore their living standards to the pre-impacted level and ensure timely payment of compensation and assistance. This RAP is limited to the impacts arising out of the land acquisition and physical displacement and associated impacts. The document describes the magnitude of impacts, mitigation measures proposed, eligibility criteria for availing compensations, baseline socio-economic characteristics, entitlements based on type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring. The budget and time table for implementation are also provided.

3 ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES AND PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT PLAN

3.1 Need for Minimisation of Impact

Development of infrastructure projects like National Highways/State Highways improvements and upgradation of the existing roads may have adverse impacts on the society. Such adverse impacts are considered as an issue that directly and indirectly affects residents which includes loss of land and structure, loss of livelihood, loss of community property along with the fragmentation of the society. If such negative issues are not addressed properly, the outcome of the project may outweigh the project positive impacts, putting a question mark on the project sustainability.

However, efforts were made to minimize negative impacts through intervention of World Bank policies and Rehabilitation and Resettlement measures by exploring all the feasible options without compromising the safety aspects. The spirit of the policies has been followed while preparing the RAP for this project.

3.2 Design Consideration

Proposed Design Standards for Highways

The project road generally runs in rolling plain terrain in the state of Andhra Pradesh. As per IRC design manual for 2 lanes and 4 lanes, 30m in widening of existing road to 2lane with paved shoulder has been proposed. The design criteria, method applied for important components of the project are as follows: Geometric Design : IRC Standards and MoRT&H Manuals as well as circulars on National Highways supplemented by AASHTO policy on geometric design.

New Pavement

- IRC 37-2012 and AASHTO Design guide, for design of flexible pavements
- IRC 58-2015 for design of rigid pavements

Structure Design : Bridge Codes as mentioned in QAP Road Furniture & : Related standards of IRC &MoRT&H publications Road side facilities besides the above, standards and specifications mentioned in IRC:SP:73-2015 and IRC:SP:84-2014 shall be followed strictly wherever applicable

Based on the outcome of the surveys/investigations, design considerations, Road safety audit, social and environment screening of the existing section, the improvement plan for proposed highway has been prepared by the technical design team.

The improvement/up-gradation proposals of existing road to two lane paved shoulder include the provisions geometric improvements, realignments, widening proposals and reconstruction, grade separators, pavement, road junctions, bridges and cross-drainages, special problems and road appurtenances. In some cases new alignments (by-pass) and realignments may also be required. The adopted cross-sectional elements as per the design standards and salient features of the project are presented in below Table.

Table 3-1: Project Improvement plan of NH-516E

S.No	Particulars	Existing	Proposed
1	Project Stretch	Km 2.400 to Km 51.772	Km 2.400 to Km 51.772
2	Project Length	50.768 km	49.37 km
3	Carriageway	3.3 to 9.9 m	7.0 m + earthen shoulders
			7.0 m + paved shoulders
4	ROW (m)	20 to 32 m	24 m existing road and 30 m in bypass and realignment
5	Realignment	-	6.1 Km
6	Junctions	1	1 – Jeypore junction improved at-grade
7	Major Bridges	2	2 Retain, 2 New proposals
8	Minor Bridges	17	9 Reconstruction, 2 Retain and 13 new proposals.
9	Culverts	74	Pipe Culverts, 13 widening.
			Box Culverts: 49 new proposals and 64 Reconstruction
10	Toll Plaza	-	1
11	Bypass	-	1- Hukumpeta, 2 - Araku town

By-Passes and Alternative Alignments

Analysis of alternatives involves the systematic study of the possible future conditions in the project area in response to the set of the alignment options. The comparative evaluation to select the final alignment will depend largely on the site constraints and construction methodology.

Some of the key factors to conduct of these studies to locate potential alternative bypass alignments and realignments are as follows:

- Land use and availability of land
- Minimum impact on the existing settlements, Commercial property and public utilities
- Minimizing interface with the religious structure such as temple, mosque, churches and crematories
- Optimum utilization of the existing pavement and RoW at the location of the curve improvement
- Traffic capacity and road safety should be optimized
- Minimize changes to the existing drainage system

Based on the above factors, the following Cross Sections have been adopted

- Widening is done along the existing alignment eccentrically/Concentrically in the rural areas and built-up areas.

- In the absence of the adequate RoW, the deficient curves are improved as per the guidelines of the MoRT&H.
- Efforts made to keep the additional land requirement to bare minimum by accommodating the widening within the existing RoW.
- Number of realignments proposed in compatible with the geometric improvements and operational requirements as per site conditions. Two bypasses are proposed to avoid the dense build-up areas at Hukumpet and Araku Valley.
- In transition build up area, the widening has been proposed in the existing RoW to restrict future encroachments.

Many sections of the project road are passing through the congested towns. Possibility of realignment/ bypass along the project road has been examined through field verification and surveys. As mentioned earlier, where the RoW is not sufficient to improve the geometrics due to congestion and poor traffic conditions. Bypasses are proposed at Hukumpet (Km 7+300 to Km 9+500 – 1.8km) and Araku (Km 40+350 to Km 48+140 – 7.8 km) and realignments and curve improvements of length 6.6 Km to improve the sub-standards curves and poor geometry.

Analysis of Alternative

(a) Hukumpet

The existing road in this section arise from Km 7+320 to Km 9+200 and passes through the very congested places with commercial cum residential spaces along the project road. The available width between the building line to building line is only 10.0 m. Initial public consultation mandal level was conducted on 17th March, 2021 at MPDO office (Gram Panchayat) on the existing alignment. **Figure 3-1** gives the satellite imagery of the Hukumpet and alignment options explored for the bypass.

The alignment bypass proposed is to avoid the congested areas with the design length of 1.850 km and area to be acquired is 4.6 ha on RHS found to be suitable. While the conditions are not feasible for any other option as bypass to pass through the LHS as the length increases besides overall costs for the resettlement and rehabilitation.

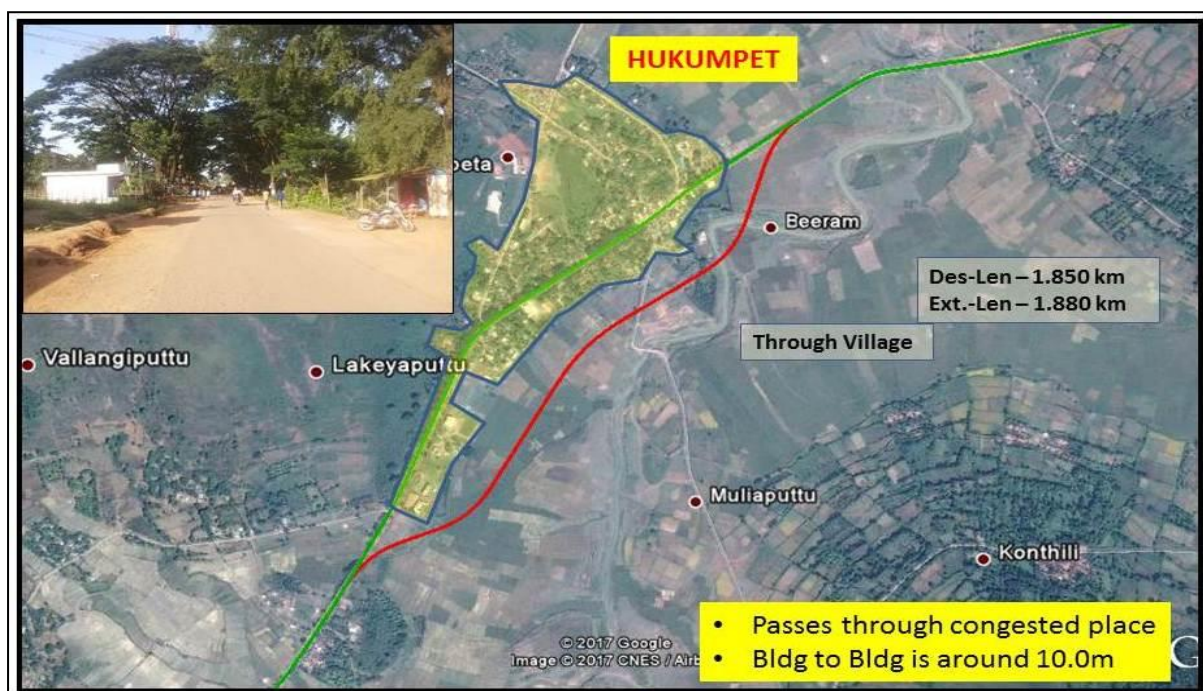


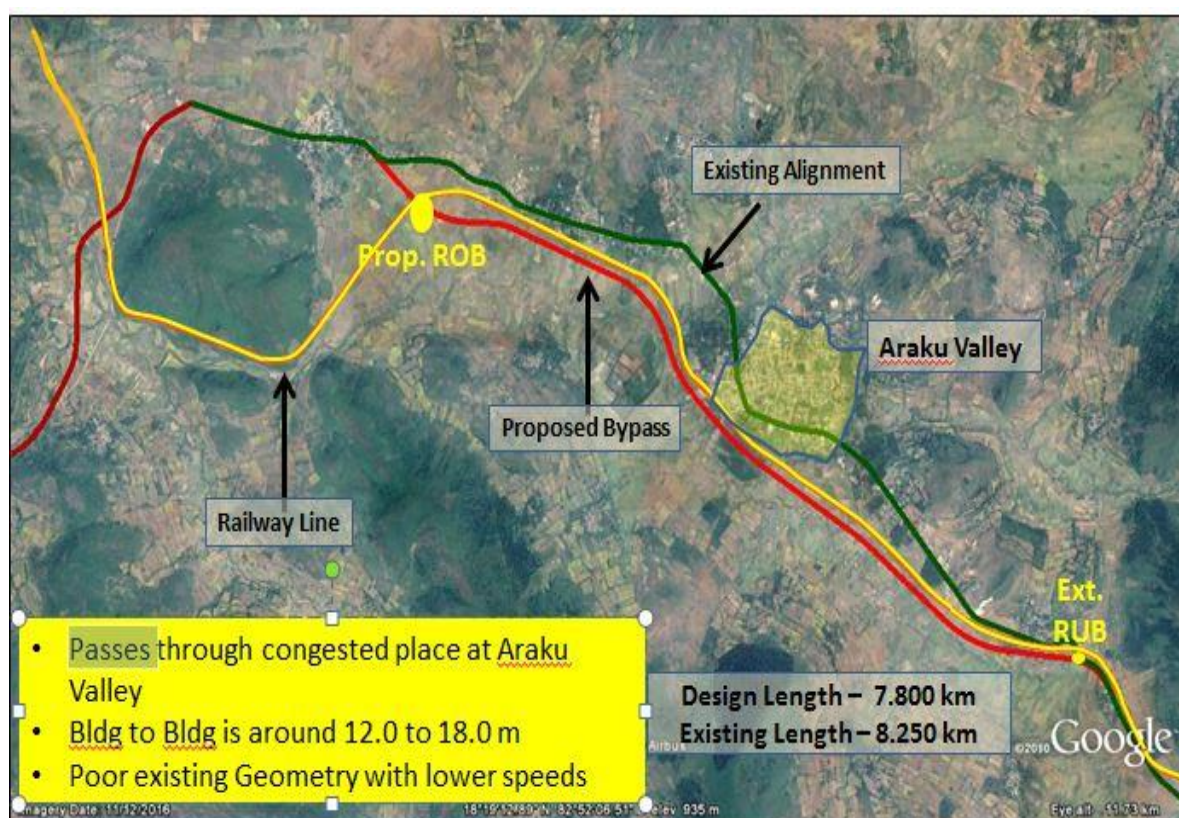
Figure 3-1: Analysis of Alternative at Hukumpet

(b) Araku:

The existing road in this section fall within the range of Km 116+750 to Km 108+500 and passes through the very congested places with commercial cum residential spaces along the project road. The available width between the building lines to building line is only 12.0 m to 18.0 m with the poor existing geometry with lower speed. Initial public consultation was conducted on 16th March, 2021 at MRO office on the existing alignment. Figure 3-2 gives the satellite imagery of the Araku valley and alignment options explored for the bypass.

The alignment bypass proposed is to avoid the dense build-up areas and improve geometry curves with speed and road safety along design length of 7.8 km, connecting to the existing Road Under Bridge (RUB). Area to be acquired for this purpose is 20.9 ha on RHS, while the conditions are not feasible for any other option as bypass to pass through the LHS as the length of road increases considering the railway track and congested areas besides overall costs for the resettlement and rehabilitation.

Figure 3-2: Analysis of Alternative at Araku



Conclusion

Alternative alignments have been studied for the bypasses on the left-hand side and found not feasible as the alignment passes through the densely built-up area and congestions in Paderu & Hukumpet and Araku valley. These alignments were found not feasible due to the requirement of cutting the hills and the presence of a railway track. The selected option reduces the overall road length compared to the existing length and minimises the impact on structures.

4 SOCIO- ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

4.1 Socio-Economic Base line:

The base line socio-economic information has been collected and collated from various primary sources like socio-economic condition of the population, impact on private structures (residential, commercial and encroachments), detailed information on impact on community assets like religious structures, educational institutions etc. Surrounding Mandals of the project corridor and Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh has been considered as the influence area. The existing corridor length of 50.76 km covers Paderu, Hukumpeta, Dumbriguda and Araku Valley Mandals.

The proposed project road will improve the accessibility for the inhabitants of the rural areas to education, health, employment, trading opportunities and will consequently alleviate poverty in the surrounding areas in the process. The improvement will help to increase new economic and employment opportunities by providing improved linkages to markets, production centers and other areas of economic opportunities. As a result, people will have wider options in buying and selling their commodities.

The villagers would be able to transport their produce faster and get more profit margins instead of depending solely on local 'markets' and middlemen. Improved connectivity will facilitate travel to mandal/division headquarters and other local government/development agencies. Women will get better benefit as their mobility will be augmented both in terms of access to social services, as well as access to higher levels of schooling. Women's access to higher levels of health care outside the village particularly during the time of childbearing will also improve considerably. Hence, the proposed Project will bring in economic and social changes in the area, which in turn would bring economic prosperity and would lead to poverty alleviation.

Within this given background, this section has made an attempt to understand the social, economic and demographic characteristics of Paderu –Araku road which starts at existing chainage of 2+416 after the Paderu bypass on the Other District Road (ODR) and continue on SH-8 & SH-39 to end at Km 104+400 at Araku of the proposed NH 516E which connects Bharatmala Corridor viz NH-16 at Rajahmundry and NH-26 at Vizianagaram district of Andhra Pradesh respectively.

4.2 Socio-Economic Profile of the Influence Zone:

Influence zone has been considered to study the developments taking place within the region, and note possible improvements in the connectivity to major tourism locations etc., falling within the proposed road. The details covered under the influence zone are demographic, socio economic and cultural details from the secondary source of information from the District Census Handbook 2015 of GoAP of post bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh in 2014 and census 2011.

After the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, the geographical area covered is 1,62,760 sq km and ranks as the 7th largest State in the country. Situated in a tropical region, the state has the 2nd longest coastline in the country with a length of 974 km. The State has the forest area of 34,572 Sq km as per the forest records, which accounts for 21.58 percentage the total geographical area. The largest city in Andhra Pradesh is Visakhapatnam and "Telugu" is the major and official language of the State.

Visakhapatnam is the North Eastern coastal district of Andhra Pradesh and is bounded on North partly by the State of Orissa and partly by Vizianagaram district and towards South, the city is surrounded by East Godavari District, on the West by Orissa state and on the East by Bay of Bengal. There are two distinct geographic divisions for this district. The strip of the land along the coast and the interior called the plains division, and the hilly area of the Eastern Ghats adjoining on the North and West called the Tribal Agency Division (TAD).

The Scheduled Areas in Andhra Pradesh is covered under the provisions of Vth Schedule of the Constitution of India. State scheduled areas extend over 14132.56 Sq. Kms in (5) districts of

Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari covering (4,444) villages. The total mandals covered by Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) are 35 of total 660 village panchayats. The PESA Act is applicable to 588 Gram Panchayats of the total existent 12919. The Scheduled Tribe population in the State of Andhra Pradesh is 26.31 lakhs as per District Handbook Census, 2015 (DHC). They constitute 5.53⁵ percentage of the total population of the State. There are thirty-five (35) Scheduled Tribes existing, out of which six (6) tribal groups are categorized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups⁶ (PVTGs) like Kondh, Kondareddi, Savara, Gadaba, Chenchu and Porja etc. The PVTGs are characterized by smaller in size and diminishing in number, backwardness and isolation.

The demographic profile of Visakhapatnam district is summarized in below tables.

Table 4-1: Geographical Area and Population of Project District

Sl. No.	District	Area in sq. km.	Population	No. of HHs
1	Visakhapatnam	11161	4290589	1097042
Andhra Pradesh State		1,62,760	84580777	21022588

Source: District Handbook Census, Go AP, 2015.

4.3 Socio-Economic Features of Visakhapatnam District:

4.3.1 Demographic Profile

Demographic profile has an important bearing on the development process. According to the 2011 census, the total population of Visakhapatnam district is 42.90 lakhs. The proportion of urban population in Visakhapatnam district is 47.45percentage and the number of households is 1097042 of which 52.82 percent resides in rural area and the remaining 47.18 percent resides in urban areas. The average household size is 3.91, Sex ratio is 1006 in total. The proportion of SC population and the ST population in Visakhapatnam district is 14.42 percent. The basic demographic details are presented in below Table.

Table 4-2: Demographic profile of Visakhapatnam District of Andhra Pradesh

Description		Total	Rural	Urban
No. of Households		1097042	579417	517625
Population	Persons	4290589	2254667	2035922
	Males	2138910	1113234	1025676
	Females	2151679	1141433	1010246
Sex ratio (Females per 1000 Males)		1006	1025	985
Proportion of SC Population (per-		7.68	6.74	8.72
centage)		14.42	25.72	1.89

⁵ The data excludes the ST population of the schedule villages of the 7 mandals from Khammam district of the erstwhile joint A.P state (as per the Reorganisation Act, 2014).

⁶ AP Tribal Welfare Department, GoAP

Description	Total	Rural	Urban
<i>Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2011</i>			

4.3.2 Literacy:

The literacy rate of Visakhapatnam district as per 2011 census is 59.86percent. It is observed that the literacy rate of male in both Rural and urban areas is higher as compared to female literacy rate in the district. A variation across the rural and urban areas and the gender gap in literacy for the project district is presented in the following Table.

Table 4-3: Gender wise Literacy Rate in Visakhapatnam District of Andhra Pradesh

Literacy Rate Percentage	Total	Rural	Urban
Persons	59.86	47.55	73.48
Males	66.52	55.55	78.43
Females	53.23	39.75	68.46
Gender gap in literacy	13.29	15.80	9.98
<i>Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2011</i>			

4.3.3 Work Participation:

The occupational classification as per 2011 Census shows that the percentage of total workers in Visakhapatnam district accounts for 44.05 of total population of the district. The proportion of main workers to total population in Visakhapatnam district is 34.52 percent. Out of the total main workers, male main workers accounted for 49.08 percent and female main workers are 20.05 percent. Of the remaining total population, the 9.53 percent are marginal workers. It can be inferred from the below table that in the project district nearly 55.95 percent of the total population are non-workers. The details across gender are presented in the following Table.

Table 4-4: Percentage of Workers and Non-Workers in Visakhapatnam District of Andhra Pradesh (w.r.t. Total Population)

Description	Total	Male	Female
Work Participation Rate (percentage)	44.05	57.93	30.25
Proportion of Main Workers (percentage)	34.52	49.08	20.05
Proportion of Marginal Workers (percentage)	9.53	8.85	10.20
Proportion of Non Workers (percentage)	55.95	42.07	69.75
<i>Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2011</i>			

4.3.4 Occupation Profile:

The occupation classification in Visakhapatnam district shows that, out of the total main workers, cultivators comprise (19.23 percentage) and Agricultural Labour constitute for 25.42 percentage, Household Industrial workers (2.55 percentage) and other workers are 52.80 percentage. Below Table gives the details of the occupation across gender.

Table 4-5: Occupation profile of Visakhapatnam District of Andhra Pradesh (w.r.t. Total Main Workers)

Occupation	Total	Male	Female
Cultivators	19.23	17.33	23.84
Agricultural labourers	25.42	20.11	38.36
Household Industries	2.55	2.28	3.20
Other workers	52.80	60.28	34.60

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2011

4.4 Socio Economic Characteristics of the Project Corridor:

The proposed road passes through plane and hilly terrain of scheduled areas of Visakhapatnam. The majority of the tribal populations in this region are Bagata, Konda Dora, Kondha, Valmiki, Mukha Dora, Proja tribes. These areas are governed by the provision of Vth Schedule under the constitution and PESA (Panchayat Extended to Schedule Area) Act to ensure local self-governance through traditional Gram Sabhas for people living in Schedule areas. There are about 3373 villages falling under the Panchayat Extension to the Scheduled areas under Integrated Tribal Development Authority (ITDA) Paderu/Visakhapatnam. On an average about 90 percent of the population in these areas belongs to the schedule tribes. These are tribes who are categorized as most vulnerable in nature without having much contact with the outer world know as primitive tribes or Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG). These tribes are categorized as the least developed tribals among the tribal groups.

The project road improvement and upgradation will have significant impact on the standard of living of the people, their assets, livelihoods, and way of life, health, wellbeing, culture and community. Planned development project impacts could be negative or positive. The socio-economic assessments seek to identify the impacts of the proposed project and focus on the ways and means to minimize the incidents of negative impacts and suggest the mitigation measures.

Therefore, it is vital to understand the existing baseline socio-economic scenario in the study area to analyse the magnitude of the possible impacts. The basic socio-economic profile of the study area is presented as follows;

4.4.1 Geographical Coverage of Project Road

The construction starts from Paderu at existing chainage Km 2+416 to 27+450 on Other District Road (ODR), 27+450 to 40+000 on State Highway (SH-8) and 118+400 to 104+400 on State Highway (SH-39) ends at Araku on NH 516E. The geographical coverage of the project extends over 49.37 km up gradation to two lanes/ two lanes with paved shoulders configuration from Paderu to Araku (up to Bhalluguda) section comprises as many as thirty-five (35) villages in four (4) Mandal's/Tehsil's as detailed below Table.

Table 4-6: Details of the Revenue Villages in the PA road Study Area

S.N O	Name	Ru-ral/Ur-ban	No_HH	Popula-tion	Mal e	Fe-male	SC	ST	Total Vil-lages
Paderu Mandal									
1	Talarisingi	Rural	237	2858	1351	1507	90	2465	2
2	Chintala-Veedhi	Rural	427	1317	615	702	8	981	
Sub total			664	4175	1966	2209	98	3446	
Hukumpeta Mandal									
3	Patimamidi	Rural	26	90	34	56	0	90	13

S.N O	Name	Ru-ral/Ur-ban	No_HH	Popula-tion	Mal e	Fe-male	SC	ST	Total Vil-lages	
4	Burmanguda	Rural	57	190	89	101	0	174		
5	Muliaputtu	Rural	80	310	149	161	0	304		
6	Konthili	Rural	243	754	371	383	0	701		
7	Hukumpeta	Rural	470	2408	1212	1196	36	1722		
8	Gadugupalle	Rural	190	603	303	300	0	597		
9	Urrada	Rural	42	154	69	85	0	153		
10	Kontapalle	Rural	206	718	337	381	0	702		
11	Barapalle	Rural	165	529	271	258	0	527		
12	Masada	Rural	128	505	239	266	0	500		
13	Baluroda	Rural	145	463	213	250	0	462		
14	Rangaseela	Rural	272	950	461	489	0	929		
15	Pedagaruvu	Rural	58	759	108	651	0	728		
Sub total			2082	8433	3856	4577	36	7589		
Dumbriguda Mandal										
16	Kinchumanda	Rural	400	2141	1293	848	3	2016		12
17	Billaputtu	Rural	136	550	258	292	0	540		
18	Gondiguda	Rural	14	48	21	27	0	44		
19	Kusumava-lasa	Rural	58	241	109	132	0	240		
20	Kosangi	Rural	149	583	290	293	0	575		
21	Dumbriguda	Rural	280	1795	812	983	17	1692		
22	Pedapadu	Rural	58	252	124	128	0	251		
23	Antriguda	Rural	45	187	88	99	0	185		
24	Pantalachinta	Rural	23	98	52	46	0	97		
25	Araku	Rural	574	2279	1086	1193	6	1682		
26	Kuridi	Rural	106	461	223	238	0	330		
27	Nimmagedda	Rural	260	1023	502	521	0	1010		
Sub total			2103	9658	4858	4800	26	8662		
Araku Mandal										
28	Yandapalli-valasa	Rural	678	3850	1235	2615	115	2827	8	
29	Kottavalasa	Rural	115	453	212	241	0	447		
30	Kanta-bamsuguda	Urban	1433	6714	3921	2793	180	4313		
31	Panirangini	Rural	226	973	468	505	0	967		
32	Ravvalaguda	Rural	89	371	171	200	0	358		
33	Bosubeda	Rural	145	587	272	315	0	555		
34	Gadyaguda	Rural	123	467	223	244	2	445		
35	Kotha-balluguda	Rural	193	1321	384	937	0	1289		
Sub total			3002	14736	6886	7850	297	11201		

S.N O	Name	Ru- ral/Ur- ban	No_HH	Popula- tion	Mal e	Fe- male	SC	ST	Total Vil- lages
Grand Total			7851	37002	17566	19436	457	30898	
<i>Source: Census 2011</i>									35

4.4.2 Demographic Profile

The sociological aspects that have been considered while conducting the socio-economic profiling of the study area included human settlements, demography, and social strata such as Scheduled Castes (SC), and Scheduled Tribes (ST) and literacy levels besides availability of the infrastructure facilities in the study area. The economic aspects include occupational structure and income levels of the population in the study area. The demographic profile detailed below comprises of the study area:

- The total population of 35 villages covering four Mandals is 37002 in which the male population is 17566 (47.47percentage) and the female population is 19436 (52.52 percentage). This shows that the female population is slightly higher in ratio. As per census 2011 census, it is noted that female population in Yandapallivalasa village is five times the size of male population.
- The male and female sex ratio of the study area is 1099 females per every 1000 males.
- Among the total population, Scheduled Tribes constitute 83.50percentage (30898), Scheduled caste constitute 1.19 percentage (457), and 15.31 percentage (5647) contribute to people belonging to other castes and mainly backward communities.
- Of the total population, literates account for about 58.12 percentage and illiterates account to about 41.85 percentage . This shows that nearly more than half of the population is literate.
- Among the literates, male literacy accounts to about 67.43 percentage and 48.54 percentage accounts for female literacy rate. This shows that the male literates are more than the female literates.
- Total illiterates constitute about 41.85 percentage , of which female illiteracy account for about 51.36 percentage and the male 32.65 percentage of the population. This shows that the female illiterates are more than the male illiterates.
- Average Household Size is 4.6 in the project road.

4.4.3 Occupational Distribution:

The tribal population in the region earns major income through agricultural produce. About 70 to 80 per cent of the tribal farm holdings in these villages fall under the category of the small and marginal land holdings. The average farm size is about two-thirds of an acre. The main crop in the area is paddy followed by cereals and millets (Ragi, Sama, Maize, Rajma). The total working population of the district in comparison with that of the state of Andhra Pradesh is 18.89 percentage, of which 5.76 percentage are agricultural workers and the rest 13.10 percentage constitute for non-agricultural work force. A large number of the tribal households depend on other allied or subsidiary occupations for eking out their livelihood. Unskilled manual labour is taken up by large number of tribals. They even migrate to the neighbouring urban areas for work.

Main source of income of the majority of the tribal population is the collection and sale of firewood and other minor forest produce. This forest produce is collected from the surrounding forests of the villages. The tribes collect Hill Brooms, Honey, Adda leaf, Tamarind, Myrobalan, Mahuva seed and other minor products of forest produce. The district's working population is 44.04 percentage which is close to the project area's working population of 43.46 percentage. Whereas the women working population is 20.00 percentage.

In the project road, among the total population 64.45 percentage (23850) are non-working and remaining constitutes the working population i.e. 35.54 percentage (13152). And out of the working population 60.54 percentage (7693) are main workers and 39.45 percentage (5189) are marginal workers.

5 LAND ACQUISITION AND IMPACTS

5.1 Introduction

The base line socio-economic information has been collected from various primary sources like socio-economic condition of the population, impact on private structures (residential, commercial and encroachments) in addition, detailed information on impact on community assets has also been collected (religious structure, educational institutions are collected).

The influence area has been considered as the surrounding mandals of the project corridor and Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh. The existing corridor length of 50.76 km covers Paderu, Hukumpeta, Dumbriguda Araku Valley Mandal's.

The proposed project road will improve the accessibility of the inhabitants of the rural areas to education, health, employment, and trading opportunities and will consequently alleviate poverty in the process.

- Improved pavements will invite transport operation connecting remote areas improving access to markets, jobs, education and health services at Paderu and Araku
- Crop pattern may change so that the perishable cash crops can have an easy access to the markets and get better prices for their agriculture products.
- Tourism will improve contributing to the local economic activities
- Better accessibility to infrastructure and services in the project influence area
- Reduce travel time, fuel consumption and pollutants emitted from the operated vehicles.
- Access to transportation on safe roads has direct impacts on economic standing and
 - quality of life in affected community.
- Some of the barriers in the agency areas are access to good health care, medical
 - assistance and education facilities. Provided better roads, maternal mortality in affected
 - communities and cost of transportation is reduced, and improves health and educational
 - services.
- Enhancement in the well-being, women become more independent and lessen the risks
 - associated with their vulnerabilities, promoting gender and social equality.
- Reduction in road accidents resulting in reducing deaths and injuries
- Direct or indirect increase in job/ employment opportunities

Women/girls will especially benefit, since their mobility will be augmented both in terms of access to social services, as well as access to higher levels of schooling at Paderu & Araku. Women's access to higher levels of health care outside the village particularly during the time of childbearing will also improve considerably. Hence, the proposed Project will bring in economic and social changes in the area, which in turn would bring economic prosperity and would lead to poverty alleviation.

5.2 Land Acquisition Estimates for the Project Stretch:

Based on field verification and assessment of revenue maps, it has been found that the land width in project section is varying between 20m to 32m. A total of approximate 47.61 ha of land is to be acquired for the project. Of the total 47.61 ha, private land constitutes to about 32.84 ha, government land constitutes to about 14.77 ha. The Land Acquisition area details of the project stretch are given in Table 5-1. The total project impacted survey numbers are 407 out of it, private survey numbers are 294 and remaining are govt survey numbers being impacted. In these two packages, three (3) mandals and 33 villages are likely to be impacted. The details are given in Table 5-2 and Table 5-3.

Table 5-1: Land Acquisition Area Details

Name of the Road	Package	No. of Villages (Land to be Acquired)	Land to be Acquired (Ha)		
			Govt (Ha)	Private (Ha)	Total Land (Ha)
Paderu - Araku	IV	16	4.06	8.98	13.05
	V	17	10.71	23.86	34.57
	Total	33	14.77	32.84	47.61

Source: As per LA Plan May, 2019 and 3G Gazettes 2021.

Table 5-2: Details of Land Survey numbers of the Total land

Name of the Road	Package Number	Mandal Name	Number of Villages	Total No of Survey numbers	Private survey numbers	Govt survey numbers
Paderu - Araku	Package - IV	Hukumpeta	12	111	82	29
		Dumbriguda	9	15	11	5
		Total	16	127	93	34
	Package - V	Araku Valley	7	156	116	40
		Dumbriguda	10	124	85	39
		Total	17	280	201	79
	Grand Total			33	407	294

Source: As per LA Plan May, 2019 and 3G Gazettes 2021.

Table 5-3: Village wise land area details in hectares

S.No	Mandal	Village	Number of Survey sub divisions	Private land in Ha	Govt land In ha	Total land in ha
1	Dumbriguda	Arama	9	0.42	1.72	1.72
2		Billaputtu	1	0.01	0	0.01
3		Gondiguda	4	0.84	0.26	1.1
4		Kinchumanda	4	0.11	0.09	0.2
5	Hukumpeta	Baluroda	1	0.49	0.01	0.5
6		Barapalle	7	0.15	0	0.15
7		Burmanguda	9	0.21	0	0.21
8		Gadugupalle	1	0	0	0
9		Hukumpeta	19	3.53	0.93	4.47
10		Konthili	11	1.03	0.36	1.4
11		Kontapalle	14	1.68	0.67	2.35
12		Masada	1	0	0.01	0.01
13		Muliaputtu	5	0.05	0	0.05
14		Patimamidi	7	0.24	0	0.24
15		Rangaseela	8	0.62	0	0.62
16		Urrada	1	0	0	0.01
17	Araku valley	Bosubedda	23	1.6	0.08	1.68
18		Gadyaguda	8	2.91	0	2.91
19		Kantabamsuguda	16	1.1	4.65	5.75
20		Kotha Bhalluguda	10	0.88	0.65	1.53
21		Panirangini	35	5.02	0.34	5.37
22		Yendapallivalasa	34	4.52	1	5.51
23		Kothavalasa	0	0	0.06	0.06
24	Dumbriguda	Araku	15	1.77	1.32	3.1
25		Dumbriguda	4	0.4	0.08	0.48
26		Anthriguda	2	0.64	0	0.64
27		Kosangi	11	0.68	0.03	0.71
28		Kuridi	4	0.3	0.05	0.36
29		Kusumavalasa	2	0.12	0.21	0.33
30		Nimmagedda	3	0.34	0.74	1.08
31		Panthalachintha	5	0.05	0	0.05
32		Pedapadu	1	0.14	0.41	0.55
33		Ravvalaguda	33	3.38	1.08	4.46
		Total	85	7.83	3.93	11.76

S.No	Mandal	Village	Number of Survey sub divisions	Private land in Ha	Govt land In ha	Total land in ha
		Grand Total	294	32.84	14.77	47.61

Source: 3G Gazettes 2021.

5.2.1 Land Acquisition Process Progress: As part of the land acquisition and resettlement process, the Competent Authority of the Land Acquisition (CALA), the Government of AP has been issuing various gazettes over a period of time. To incorporate some corrections and additional publications were also given by the MORTH PIU Araku. The details of the progress made so far is as follows.

Table 5-4: Various Gazette Notifications issued by Go AP for NH – 516E (PA Road)

S. No	Description	Dates
1	3A Package IV & V	17-01-2020
2	3D Package V (Gundiguda to Araku)	10-09-2020
3	3D Package IV (Paderu to Gondiguda and Two Villages of Pkg VI)	11-09-2020
4	Additional 3A for Pkg IV & V	03-10-2020
5	Additional 3D for Package IV & V	24-12-2020
6	3G Public Notice Pkg IV	08-03-2021
7	3G Public Notice Pkg V	08-03-2021
8	2nd Additional 3A for Pkg IV & V	08-04-2021
9	2nd Additional 3D for Package IV and V	18-06-2021
10	Pedagaruvu Village 3G Public Notice Pkg IV	12-07-2021
Agency for RAP implementation ⁷		
11	Notification of award	27.07.2021
12	Contract Agreement	04.08.2021
13	Commencement of services	25.08.2021

Source: PD, PU – Araku office

5.3 Impact on Structures

The socio-economic survey has been conducted during March & April, 2021 to assess the loss of structures and land. During March / April 2021 the loss of Agricultural Land has been assessed along the proposed road alignment. 369 impacted households have been surveyed including 128 structure owners and 421 agriculture land owners in the proposed project road (pkg 4 and 5). The total sample population covered under SES is 369 households (sample 241 HHs Land Owners population is 1010 (518 males and 492 females) and 128 Structures owners population is 572 (298 males and 274 females) is 1582 with an average family size of 4.30. The total impacted CPR is 58 structures out of

⁷RiZER Engineering and Consultancy Services Pvt Ltd has been appointed as RAP implementation agency, for all packages (IV, V and VI).

it 40 will be affected and 18 will be displaced The **Table 5-5** gives categories of various structures likely to get affected. The details of the likely affected PAPs are given in **Annexure 2**.

Table 5-5: Impact of the project on structures

a. Private land

Impact Category	Likely Impacts (No's PAH)	Project affected - HHs	Project Displaced Families (HH)	Loss of Livelihoods due to project interventions- HHs
- Residential	34	0	0	34
- Commercial	11	1	0	10
- Residential + Commercial	83	58	25	0
Sub-Total	128	59	25	44

b. Common Property Resources (CPRs)

Schools	Religious (Temple and Church)	Bus Stand/ Shelter	Government Buildings	Others: CPRs at Javavihari area comprising of - Toilet, Water Tank, Car Stand etc structures.	Sub-Total
14	6	15	5	18	58

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.4 Impact on Structure by Typology

It is inferred that of the 128 structures affected, all of them (100 percentage) are Permanent pucca structures and there are no Semi-Permanent and Kutcha structures that are reported to be affected along this road.

5.5 Displaced Households

The following table details on the likely to be displaced households and their livelihoods, it can be noted that, 64.71 percentage of families losing land is (11) and 23.53 percentage of families (4) are losing total house and 11.76 percentage of families (2) are losing livelihood. Details mentioned in Table 5-6.

Table 5-6: Details of the Likely to be displaced Households

S.No	Description	No's	% of displacements (HHs)
1	Residential	34	77
2	Commercial	10	23
Total		44	100

5.6 Impact on Land

The category wise extent of loss of land along the project stretch is observed as tabulated in Table 5-7, a total of 12.13 ha is to be acquired for the project. Of the total 12.13 ha, private land constitutes 7.13 ha, government land constitutes 5.00 ha.

Table 5-7: Categorization of Extent of Land Affected

S.No	Extent of Loss (Acres)	Survey numbers	Total area in acres	% Survey numbers	% Pattadars
1	0.005 - 0.100	118	4.99	39.3	31.26
2	0.101 -0.500	126	31.02	44.00	34.37
3	0.501 - 1 acre	35	23.06	11.67	14.86
4	1- 2 acres	12	14.43	4.00	4.43
5	2- 2.5	2	4.62	0.67	14.86
6	2.5 above	1	4.09	0.33	0.22
Grand Total		294	82	100.00	100.00

Source:3G Public Notice Pkg IV- dated 08-03-2021, 3G Public Notice Pkg V- 08-03-2021, 2nd Additional 3A for Pkg IV & V, 08-04-2021, 2nd Additional 3D for Package IV and V -18-06-2021.

The above table shows that the impact-(land) is on a small area with more landholders. The category wise extent of loss (in acres) shows that 80 per cent of landholders only lose their land within one acre extent. The Rest of the 20 per cent landholders are in the bracket of above once acres to less than 2.5 acres land. The table indicating that numbers are quite higher side in the serial number 1 and 2 two rows pertaining to smaller area.

5.7 Village Wise Land Affected Households:

Under the land category, a total of 33 tribal villages will be impacted due to project intervention. The impact will vary from one to another. The impact % has been analysed within the village and percentage within the project. The major impacts are in Kantabhmsiguda with 14 per cent of the project impacts with 73 HHs likely to lose the land, followed by Hukumpeta 12%, Gudugupally and Ravvalaguda, with 10-percentage of impact. The remaining villages are losing land with a single or less than a single digit. In a few villages, the percentage of impact within the village is quite high as a number of villages are less, proportionately the percentage gone high i.e in Gondiguda impact per cent is 35% with the village but losing only 5 house followed by Burmanguda 26% etc. The details are given in **Table 5-8**.

Table 5-8:Village wise Affected Land Families (percentage) N- 492

Name	No_HH	Impact on No. of HHs in the vil-lage	Impact % within the vil-lage	impact % in the project
Antriguda	45	2	4.4	0.4
Araku	574	14	2.4	2.8
Arama	373	15	4.0	3.0
Baluroda	145	6	4.1	1.2
Barapalle	165	1	0.6	0.2
Billaputtu	136	1	0.7	0.4
Bosubeda	145	27	18.6	5.5
Burmanguda	57	15	26.3	3.0
Dumbriguda	280	19	6.8	3.9
Gadugupalle	190	2	1.1	0.4
Gadyaguda	123	11	8.9	2.2
Gondiguda	14	5	35.7	1.0

Name	No_HH	Impact on No. of HHs in the vil-lage	Impact % within the vil-lage	impact % in the project
Hukumpeta	470	61	13.0	12.4
Kantabamsuguda	1433	73	5.1	14.8
Kinchumanda	400	4	1.0	0.8
Kontapalle	206	14	6.8	2.8
Konthili	243	16	6.6	3.3
Kosangi	149	13	8.7	2.6
Kothaballuguda	193	11	5.7	2.2
Kottavalasa	115	0	0.0	0.0
Kuridi	106	7	6.6	1.4
Kusumavalasa	58	2	3.4	0.4
Masada	128	1	0.8	0.2
Muliaputtu	80	5	6.3	1.0
Nimmagedda	260	5	1.9	1.0
Panirangini	226	51	22.6	10.4
Pantalachinta	23	6	26.1	1.2
Patimamidi	26	10	38.5	2.0
Pedapadu	58	1	1.7	0.2
Rangaseela	272	13	4.8	2.6
Ravvalaguda	89	54	60.7	11.0
Urrada	42	0	0.0	0.0
Yandapallivalasa	678	41	6.0	8.3

Source: 3G and Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

5.8 Impacts In Schedule V Areas

All villages in package iv and v fall under the Schedule V jurisdiction. The project-affected Mandals (i.e. Hukumpeta, Dumdriguda and Araku valley) are under ITDA Paderu division.

A separate Tribal Development Plan (TDP) is prepared for the impacted tribes under the project. The programs already available under various government schemes under Tribal Development Programmes and other institutions in Andhra Pradesh will be utilized, that can be linked with project-specific interventions proposed in the TDP, in consultation with PAFs and key stakeholders.

As a part of the implementation arrangement, an NGO/consulting agency has been engaged to conduct a needs assessment survey, appraise existing traditional skills and its prospect, identify eligible PAPs, identify training institutes and Government training programs for scheduled tribes, organize vocational and skill development pieces of training and facilitate pieces of training for the identified ST PAPs.

Gender inclusion action plan is incorporated in the Tribal Development Plan. Sex disaggregated data is collected to identify women eligible for skill training and active work participation in project construction work.

6 BASE LINE SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PROJECT AFFECTED FAMILIES

A socio-economic assessment was undertaken for Paderu - Araku road with the help of household survey, focus group discussions and interview with Key Informants during March – April, 2021. The following sections details the socio economic and demographic condition of the tribals living along the project road. Sample socio economic survey was conducted for 369 households (128 structure owners and 241 agriculture land owners) in the proposed project road (pkg 4 and 5) and presented separately below for structure owners and land owners. The total population covered under 369 households (241 Land Owners is 1010 (518 male and 492 female) and 128 Structures owners is 572 (298 male and 274 female) is 1582 with an average family size of 4.30. Following paragraphs will depict the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the surveyed tribal/indigenous people of the project road section along the Paderu - Araku road.

6.1 Socio Economic survey of the Structure Affected Families

When the socio-economic data of the project affected structure villages is observed the following details could be inferred.

Sex composition of the project affected households reveals that the number of male population is higher than the female and average size of the family is 4.30. Almost all the hundred percent of the affected households belong to the Hindu religion. When the social stratification of the project affected households is observed, it can be noted that 73.43 percentage of the HH belong to ST category followed by 21.87 percentage of families belonging to OBC category and 3.90 percentage of families are categorized under general.

Majority of households are nuclear families 63.28 percentage, 36.72 percentage of the households are Joint families. It is observed that from socio-economic survey, 60.94 percentage of the households are residing from more than 50 years and above. The 10.16 percentage and 7.02 percentage of the residents are residing in those villages for up to 21 – 50 years and 10 – 20 years respectively and 21.88 percentage of HH are residing up to 10 years in that area.

The age group of affected people between 31-51 age group is 34.78 percentage, the 29.90 percentage are in between 16-30 age group, 14.51 percentage are in category of more than 51 years, 16.61 percentage category of HH are in 5-15 age group and only 4.20 percentage people are below 5 years old.

When the literacy levels of the Project Affected Persons are observed it can be noted that, 19.41 percentage have done secondary school level of education, 13.11 percentage of the persons studied up to intermediate, nearly 14.69 percentage of the persons have completed their primary school level, 7.16 percentage of the persons are graduates, 5.77 percentage of the persons have completed middle school, 1.92 percentage of the persons did other education, 1.40 percentage of the persons are professionals, 8.57 percentage of the persons are post graduates and illiterates comprise to 27.97 percentage along the proposed project road.

On analysis of the economic participation among PAFs is considered, the activities related to agriculture absorb a significant proportion i.e 63.99 percentage of them. It is observed that from socio economic survey, 0.35 percentage of the persons are engaged in trade and business activities, 1.92 percentage of the persons are engaged in service (include private and government employees), 2.62 percentage of the persons are engaged in petty business, 0.36 percentage of the persons are retired employees, 58.04 percentage of the persons are engaged in cultivation, 3.85 percentage of the persons are engaged in agriculture labor and 0.52 percentage of the persons are engaged in non-agricultural activities.

The average annual income level of PAFs is 1.5 lakh to 2 lakh for observed as 37.50 percentage of the HH's followed by >2 lakh income levels in 28.91 percentage. The 20.31 percentage of the HH

are falling under 1 lakh to 1.5 lakh category. Less than ten percentage i.e 6.25 percentage of the household's income level is between 50001 to 1 lakh HH's. 5.47 percentage of the households income level is between Rs 25001 to 50000 for 1.56 percentage income level is Rs 25000. Average Household income is close to Rs 2 lakh (Rs 199695.313).

The 68.75 percentage of PAHs monthly expenditure is between Rs 8001 and above followed by 17.97 percentage monthly expenditure falling between Rs 5001 to Rs 8000, 10.16 percentage are in between Rs 3001 to Rs 5000, 3.13 percentage falls under the category of less than Rs 3000 respectively. Most of the families spend on food, education and health.

Fifty eight (58 percentage) percentage of families have taken some form of loan and forty two (42 percentage) percentage families have not taken any loan.

Data on health status of PAHs indicate that none of the families have recorded any form of illness.

To assess the standard of living of the households, the possession of various consumer durables was recorded in the survey. Almost every family has minimum consumer durables like, TV, fridge, washing machine, motor cycle, mobile etc. Out of the total surveyed households, the majority of the HHs are having mobiles and TVs i.e 90.63 percentage and 78.91 percentage respectively.

The project affected households socio – cultural characteristics are briefed in below Table.

Table 6-1: Socio-cultural characteristics of the structure affected households

N = 128

Item	Description	Percentage of Total
Population	Male	52.1
	Female	47.9
	Total	100
Religious Group	Hindu	128
	Total	100
Social Group	ST	73.43
	SC	0.8
	OBC	21.87
	General	3.9
	Total	100
Family Type	Joint	36.72
	Nuclear	63.28
	Total	100
Years of stay	Up to 10 Year	21.88
	10 – 20 Years	7.02
	21 – 50 Years	10.16
	50 and above	60.94
	Total	100
Age Group composition	0-4	4.20
	5-15	16.61
	16-30	29.90
	31-51	34.78
	Above 51	14.51
	Total	100

Item	Description	Percentage of Total
Literacy Levels	Illiterate	22.90
	New Literate	5.07
	Primary Schooling	14.69
	Middle Schooling	5.77
	Secondary Schooling	19.41
	Intermediate	13.11
	Graduate	7.16
	Post-Graduate	8.57
	Professional	1.40
	Others (Diploma / Poly-technic)	1.92
	Total	100
Occupational Background	Cultivation	58.04
	Agriculture Labour	3.85
	Allied Agriculture	2.10
	Trade/Business	0.35
	Petty Business	2.62
	Non- agriculture Labour	0.52
	Professional	0.17
	Service (Govt& Private Employees)	1.92
	Retired	0.36
	Others	1.57
	Un Employed	3.50
	Students	16.61
	House Wife	8.39
	Total	100
Income Level	0-25000	1.56
	25001-50000	5.47
	50001 – 1lakh	6.25
	1lakh – 1.5lakh	20.31
	1.5 lakh – 2 lakh	37.5
	Above 2 lakh	28.91
	Total	100
Expenditure Pattern	<3000	3.12
	3001-5000	10.16
	5001-8000	17.97
	8001 and above	68.75
	Total	100
Savings & Indebtedness	Yes	57.81
	No	42.19
Break up of Source of borrowing for Indebtedness N = 74		

Item	Description	Percentage of Total
Purpose Of Borrowing	Source of Borrowing	
Agriculture	Bank, private Finance	7.03
Animal husbandry	Bank, private Finance	0.78
Commercial	Bank, private Finance	7.03
House Hold Expenditure	Bank, private Finance	6.25
Others (House construction)	Bank, private Finance	36.72
Total		57.81
Health Status of PAHs	Illness	0
	No illness	100
	Total	100
Household Assets	TV	78.91
	Fridge	27.34
	Washing Machine	2.34
	Cycle	12.50
	Motor Cycle	39.84
	Car	4.69
	Telephone (Land Line)	4.69
	Mobile (cell Phone)	90.63

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

6.2 Vulnerable Group:

Vulnerable families constitute that portion of the population which is denied the opportunity to fully explore and utilize its abilities and thus enjoy a quality of life. Besides, experience a higher risk of poverty, social exclusion, discrimination and violence than the general population, including, but not limited to, ethnic minorities, migrants, people with disabilities, isolated elderly people and children. These people are left behind in today's advancing economy and need special attention and care. In the study, the considered vulnerable groups are those who are below poverty line (BPL), women headed household (WHH), schedule caste (SC), schedule tribes (ST), divyang (persons with disabilities) are considered as vulnerable groups.

Of the total 128 households, there are 4.68 percentage of vulnerable families that will be affected under the Women Headed Household (WHH) category belonging to ST social strata. The Entitlement matrix for this project has specific provisions for vulnerable group and additional assistance will be provided to the households belonging to vulnerable category.

Table 6-2: Vulnerable Category

S: No	Vulnerable category	SC	ST	Percentage
1	WHH	0	6	4.68

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

6.3 Informal Settlers along the Project Road

6.3.1 Village wise Informal settlers along the Project Road

It can be inferred that 17 informal settlers (non-title holders⁸) are noted in the project affected villages. Of the 17 affected settled families are from 13 villages, i.e 2 each are located in Araku, Balluguda, Chilakalagedda and Paderu villages and one family each from Bosubeda, Dasarithita, Hukumpeta, Kondaveedhi, Kotha Bhalluguda, Kuridi, NoolaBoddavara, Tenuboddavara and Yendapallivalasa villages. Details are presented in table below Details of village wise informal settlers along the project road are given in Annexure 3.

Table 6-3: Village wise Informal settlers along project Road

S.No	Name of the Village	Mandal	Affected Families
1.	Araku	Araku valley	2
2.	Balluguda	Dumbriguda	2
3.	Bosubeda	Araku valley	1
4.	Chalakalagadda	Ananthagiri	2
5.	Dasarithota	Ananthagiri	1
6.	Hukumpeta	Hukumpeta	1
7.	Kondaveedhi	Arakuvalley	1
8.	Kothaballuguda	Arakuvelly	1
9.	Kuridi	Dumbriguda	1
10.	Noolaboddavara	Ananthagiri	1
11.	Pedduru	Dumbriguda	2
12.	Tenuboddavara	Ananthagiri	1
13.	Yendapallivalasa	Araku valley	1
Total			17

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

6.3.2 Socio Economic profile of the Informal settlers along the project road:

When the socio-economic data of the informal settlers along the project road is observed the following details could be inferred.

Hundred percent of the affected informal settlers households belong to the ST community with most of them being categorized as nuclear families i.e 88.24 percentage, 11.76 percentage under Joint household category.

When the literacy levels are observed it can be noted that, 19.44 percentage have done up to intermediate, nearly 13.89 percentage of the persons have completed their post-graduation, 5.56 percentage of the persons are graduates, 2.78 percentage of the persons have completed primary schooling, 1.38 percentage of the persons are professionals and have done middle schooling each and 2.78 percentage of the persons are new literates. Illiterates comprise 43.06 percentages.

⁸Non title holders are the PAFs purchased land with the informal agreement and they are the owners but not registered land on their name legally.

When the Income level are observed, it can be inferred that more number of families are categorized under the income group of 1 lakh to 2.5 lakh (70.59 percentage). The 17.65 percentage of families income is less than one lakh. Least number of families are in the bracket of above 2.6 lakh i.e only 11.76 percentage. When the expenditure pattern is noted, most of the families are falling above Rs 8000 income group i.e 82.35 percentage.

The project affected house holds socio – cultural characteristics of the informal settlers are briefed in below Table.

Table 6-4: Socio-cultural characteristics of the Informal settlers along project road

N = 17

Item	Description	Percentage of total
Social Group	ST	100
	Total	100
Family Type	Joint	11.76
	Nuclear	88.24
	Total	100
Literacy Levels	Illiterate	43.06
	New Literate	2.78
	Primary Schooling	2.78
	Middle Schooling	1.38
	Secondary Schooling	9.72
	Intermediate	19.44
	Graduate	5.56
	Post-Graduate	13.89
	Professional	1.39
	Total	100
Income Levels	75001 – 1lakh	17.65
	1lakh – 2.5lakh	70.59
	2.6 lakh and above	11.76
	Total	100
Expenditure Pattern	<3000	5.88
	5001-8000	11.77
	8001 and above	82.35
	Total	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

6.4 Land Affected and their Socio-Economic Status

6.4.1 Land Owners Interviews details

Total No of Land Owners Interviews done is 241. The affected land owners and extent of area of their land holdings (3G) details are given in **Annexure 4**.

6.4.2 Socio Economic profile of the project affected households:

The 51.29 percentage are male and 48.71 percentage of the project affected population are females. The average size of the family is 4.19.

When the religious stratification of the affected HH is observed it can be observed that 99.59 percentage of them belong to the Hindu religion and 0.41 percentage of the HH follow Christianity. All the affected households belong to the ST category.

The family status of the affected HH has been assessed, 91.29 percentage of the households are nuclear followed by 8.71 percentage of the families are joint families.

Most of the residents of the project affected villages are residing for more than fifty years in those villages as high as 91.70 percentage. The 3.73 percentage and 3.33 percentage of the residents are residing in those villages for up to 21 – 50 years and 10 – 20 years respectively. The 34.65 percentage affected people are in between 31-51 age group, 34.36 percentage are in between 16-30 age group, 13.96 percentage are in category of more than 51 years, 12.97 percentage category of HH are in 5-15 age group and only 4.06 percentage people are below 5 years old.

The 60.40 percentage tribals are married while 37.82 percentage persons are unmarried, 0.59 percentage persons are widows and 1.19 percentage are in widower category.

When the literacy levels of the Project Affected Persons are observed it can be noted that, 14.04 percentage have done secondary school level of education, 18.58 percentage of the persons studied up to intermediate, nearly 12.38 percentage of the persons have completed their primary school level, 9.70 percentage of the persons are graduates, 4.64 percentage of the persons have completed middle school, 1.55 percentage of the persons did other education, 2.38 percentage of the persons are professionals, 7.74 percentage of the persons are post graduates and 2.06 percentage of the persons are new literates. Illiterates comprise to 26.93 percentage in the region.

On analysis of the economic participation among PAFs is considered, the activities related to agriculture absorb a significant proportion i.e 85.68 percentage of them. It is observed that from socio economic survey, 0.12 percentage of the persons are engaged in trade and business activities, 5.13 percentage of the persons are engaged in service (include private and government employees), 0.71 percentage of the persons are engaged in petty business, 0.12 percentage of the persons are retired employees, 73.75 percentage of the persons are engaged in cultivation, 11.69 percentage of the persons are engaged in agriculture labor and 0.12 percentage of the persons are engaged in non-agricultural activities.

It can be inferred that more number of families are categorized under the income group of 1 lakh to 2.5 lakh i.e 63.08 percentage. The 13.39 percentage of families income is less than one lakh. Least number of families are in the bracket of above 2.6 lakh i.e only 10.37 percentage.

When the expenditure pattern of the PAFs is noted, most of the families are falling above Rs 8000 expenditure group i.e 66.39 percentage. Small percentage of the PFAs is above Rs 3000 to Rs 5000 expenditure per month.

A total of 35.68 percentage families have taken some form of loan from Banks, very small portion of the people have gone for private loan.

Data on health status of PAHs indicate that less than fifty percent i.e 16.60 percentage of the families have recorded some form of illness. The main diseases reported in the area are Diabetes, Thyroid, Cardio problem, Blood Pressure and Fever.

To assess the standard of living of the households, the possession of various consumer durables was recorded in the survey. Almost every family has minimum consumer durables like, TV, fridge, washing machine, motor cycle, mobile etc. Out of the total surveyed households, the majority of the HHs are having mobiles and TVs i.e 84.65 percentage and 66.80 percentage respectively.

The socio – cultural characteristics of the land affected households are briefed in below Table.

Table 6-5: Socio-cultural characteristics of the land affected households

N = 241

Item	Description	Percentage of total
Population	Male	51.29
	Female	48.71
	Total	100.00
Religious Group	Hindu	99.59
	Muslim	0
	Christian	0.41
	Total	100.00
Social Group	ST	100
	Total	100.00
Family Type	Joint	8.71
	Nuclear	91.29
	Total	100.00
Years of stay	Up to 10 Year	1.24
	10 – 20 Years	3.33
	21 – 50 Years	3.73
	50 and above	91.70
	Total	100.00
Age Group composition	0-4	4.06
	5-15	12.97
	16-30	34.36
	31-51	34.65
	Above 51	13.96
	Total	100.00
Literacy Levels	Illiterate	26.93
	New Literate	2.06
	Primary Schooling	12.38
	Middle Schooling	4.64
	Secondary Schooling	14.04
	Intermediate	18.58
	Graduate	9.70
	Post-Graduate	7.74
	Professional	2.38
	Others (Diploma / Polytechnic)	1.55
	Total	100.00
	Cultivation	73.75

Item	Description	Percentage of total
Occupational Background	Agriculture Labor	11.69
	Allied Agriculture	0.24
	Trade/Business	0.12
	Petty Business	0.71
	Non- agriculture Labour	0.12
	Professional	0.48
	Service (Govt& Private Employees)	5.13
	Retired	0.12
	Others	2.27
	Un Employed	2.27
	Students	1.43
	House Wife	1.67
	Total	100.00
Income Level (Rs)	25000-75000	12.86
	75001 – 1lakh	13.69
	1lakh – 2.5lakh	63.08
	2.6lakh and above	10.37
	Total	100.00
Expenditure Pattern (Rs)	<3000	5.39
	3001-5000	4.15
	5001-8000	24.07
	8001 and above	66.39
	Total	100.00
Savings & Indebtedness	Yes	35.68
	No	64.32
	Total	100.00
Break up of Source of borrowing for Indebtedness (N = 86)		
Purpose Of Borrowing	Source of Borrowing	
Agriculture	Bank, private Finance	3.32
Animal husbandry	Bank, private Finance	1.24
Commercial	Bank, private Finance	1.66
House Hold Expenditure	Bank, private Finance	24.07

Item	Description	Percentage of total
Others (House construction)	Bank, private Finance	5.39
Total		35.68
Health Status of PAHs	Illness	16.60
	No illness	83.40
	Total	100.00
Household Assets	TV	66.80
	Fridge	11.62
	Washing Machine	4.56
	Cycle	7.88
	Motor Cycle	27.39
	Car	2.07
	Telephone (Land Line)	2.90
	Mobile (cell Phone)	84.65

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

6.4.3 Migration details of PAHs:

Migration details of the PAHs are tabulated in **Table 6-6**. When the migration pattern of the PAFs is observed, it can be inferred that 97.10 percentage of the Households will not migrate to any place. Only a meager 2.90 percentage of families (7 families) migrate out of their villages in search of livelihood. More than half of the families i.e 85.71 percentage of families migrate within the district, 14.29 percentage of families migrate outside the State of Andhra Pradesh in search of livelihood.

The 71.42 percentages of the families earn from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10,000 during migration period. 14.29 percentage of HH have reported to be earning Rs 5000 and 14.29 percentage of families each have reported to be earning Rs 11,000 to Rs. 50,000 during their migration period.

Close to 57.14 percentage of families are involved with in other works like craft making, weaving etc. followed by 42.86 percentage of families work as non – agricultural labour.

There is no regular interval for migration amongst the PAFs in more than fifty percentage of the families i.e 71.42 percentage of HH's. Close to 14.29 percentage of the PAFs migrate every month in search of livelihood and 14.29 percentage of the families migrate every alternate year. There is no particular season when the families migrate i.e almost all the families reported to be migrating during no particular season.

Table 6-6: Migration details of the PAHs

N = 241

Item	Description	Percentage
Migrate for work	Yes	2.9
	No	97.1
	Total	100
Place of Migration	Within District	85.71

	Outside the State	14.29
	Total	100
Income details	0 to 5000	14.29
	5000 to 10000	71.42
	11000 to 50000	14.29
	Total	100
Occupation details	Non Agricultural Labour	42.86
	Others (Crafts work etc)	57.14
	Total	100
Trend of the migration	Once in a year	14.29
	Every month	14.29
	No regular interval	71.42
	Total	100
	No particular season	100
	Total	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

6.5 GENDER ANALYSIS

Of the total sample survey population, 70 percentage of women are in 16 to 51 age group category and about 68.09 percentage women are literate. Of this literates, only 17.34 percentage have educated themselves up to intermediate level. Graduates and post-graduates account for about 9.42 and 4.93 percentage respectively. Professional are 2.35 percentage.

Participation of women in economic activity and decision making process at house and community level is a sign of general socio-economic development of the women in particular and society in general. The survey tried to collect information about various activities in which the women members of family are participating. The analysis of data collected reveals that women in the surveyed families are engaged in activities such as cultivation, Allied Activities (Dairy, Poultry, Sheep rearing, etc.), trade & business, household work, and agriculture labour. There are some families in which women members are involved in more than one activity.

About 83.82 percentage and 2.90 percentage of the women are involved in cultivation and allied agricultural activities respectively. The 1.24 percentage of the women are in trade activities and small 0.83 percentage of women are engaged in services.

Data pertaining to involvement of women in various family financial matters has been collected to understand the level of involvement of women members in various financial aspects. The factors considered crucial are education of children, health care, purchase of assets, social function etc.

The socio – cultural characteristics of the women in the project affected households are briefed in below Table.

Table 6-7: Socio-cultural characteristics of the Women along the Project road

N = 492 (Women population along the land affected zone)

Item	Description	Percentage of total
Age Group composition	0-4	5.08
	5-15	12.4

Item	Description	Percentage of total
	16-30	34.55
	31-51	35.98
	Above 51	11.99
	Total	100
Literacy Levels	Illiterate	31.91
	New Literate	2.36
	Primary Schooling	12.42
	Middle Schooling	6.21
	Secondary Schooling	11.13
	Intermediate	17.34
	Graduate	9.42
	Post-Graduate	4.93
	Professional	2.35
	Others (Diploma / Polytechnic)	1.93
Total	100	
Occupational Background	Cultivation	75.37
	Agriculture Labor	11.58
	Petty Business	0.49
	Professional	0.25
	Service (Govt& Private Employees)	2.7
	Retired	0.25
	Others	3.2
	Un Employed	2.71
	House Wife	3.45
	Total	100
Engagement of Women in Economic and Non-Economic Activity	Cultivation	83.82
	Allied agriculture Activities	2.9
	Sale of forest products	1.66
	Trade & business	1.24
	Agricultural labour	17.01
	Non Agricultural labour	3.32
	Services	0.83
	Household Work including cooking	93.36
	Taking care of infants/children	80.5
	Fetching water and collecting fuel wood	54.36
	Relaxation & Entertainment	6.22
Others (Specify)	1.66	
Involvement of women in family	Education (Yes)	95.02
	No	4.98
	Health (Yes)	95.44
	No	4.56
	Financial (Yes)	95.85
	No	4.15
	Assets (Yes)	94.61

Item	Description	Percentage of total
	No	5.39
	Day Activities (Yes)	95.02
	No	4.98
	Social (Yes)	94.19
	No	5.81
	Others (Yes)	82.99
	No	17.01

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

6.5.1 Vulnerable Group:

Vulnerable families constitute that portion of the population which is denied the opportunity to fully explore and utilize its abilities and thus enjoy a quality of life. Besides, experience a higher risk of poverty, social exclusion, discrimination and violence than the general population, including, but not limited to, ethnic minorities, migrants, people with disabilities, isolated elderly people and children.

These people are left behind in today's advancing economy and need special attention and care. In the study, the considered vulnerable groups are those who are below poverty line (BPL), women headed household (WHH), schedule caste (SC), schedule tribes (ST), divyang (persons with disabilities) are considered as vulnerable groups.

Out of the total sample 241 households, the 9.96 percentage of the families are categorized under vulnerable category, of this 2.49 percentage of vulnerable families will be affected under WHH category followed by 7.47 percentage of families under single women category. There are no SC families along the road. The Entitlement matrix for this project has specific provisions for vulnerable group and additional assistance will be provided to the households belonging to vulnerable category. The details are given in **Table 6.8**.

Table 6-8: Vulnerable Category

S: No	Vulnerable category	SC	ST	Percentage
1	WHH	0	6	2.49
2	Single women	0	18	7.47
3	Disabled	0	0	0
Total		0	24	9.96

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

6.5.2 Socio-cultural characteristics of the Women Headed Households (WHH) along the Project road

When the Women Headed Households category of PAHs is analyzed, it can be inferred that among of total 42 number of WHHs, the 6 WHHs are vulnerable and the percentages of affected women headed HHs are with 15.01 percentage in proportion to the total affected households. 47.62 percentage of the WHH are more than 51 age group. The education levels of WHHs are 28.57 percentage, of this 11.90 percentage of WHHs completed high schooling and 4.76 percentage of WHHs completed primary schooling and remaining 71.43 percentage of WHHs are illiterates.

The socio – cultural characteristics of the Women Headed Households (WHH) among the project affected households are briefed in Table 6 9.The socio – cultural characteristics of the Women Headed Households (WHH) among the project affected households are briefed in below Table.

Table 6-9: Socio-cultural characteristics of the Women Headed Households (WHH) along the Project road

N = 42

Item	Description	Percentage of total
Age Group composition	16-30	7.14
	31-51	45.24
	Above 51	47.62
	Total	100
Literacy Levels	Illiterate	71.43
	New Literate	2.38
	Primary Schooling	4.76
	Middle Schooling	2.38
	Secondary Schooling	11.9
	Intermediate	2.38
	Others (Diploma / Polytechnic)	4.75
	Total	100
Occupational Background	Cultivation	83.33
	Agriculture Labour	9.53
	Petty Business	2.38
	Non- agriculture Labour	2.38
	HH industry	2.38
	Total	100

Source: Socio Economic Survey-March – April, 2021

6.6 HIV/AIDS:

There is no HIV/ AIDS case reported during the survey and all the households are aware about HIV/AIDS. Most of the respondents revealed that the source of information as from print media, Television, NGO, Govt. Campaign etc.

6.7 Conclusion:

The Socio-Economic survey analysis of the project affected persons reveals their dependency on the project corridor. This dependency is either in the form of place for residence, for livelihood generation or for transportation. Affected people shall be consulted at every stage of the project planning and implementation. Their grievances and suggestions shall be taken into account and the negative impacts shall be mitigated. The social impact management measures shall be implemented during the various stages of the project viz. Pre-construction Stage, Construction Stage and Operational Stage.

7 POLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

7.1 Introduction

The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the project have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of the Government of India (GOI), the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. Prior to the preparation of the RAP, a detailed analysis of the existing national and state policies was undertaken as part of RPF⁹ and the section below provides details of the various national and state level legislations studied and their applicability for the project. This RAP is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country.

7.2 Important legal provisions to safeguard tribal interests

7.2.1 The Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act, 1917: Enacted in 1917

This act checked transfers of land in the Agency tracts of Ganjam (presently in Orissa), Visakhapatnam (covering the present Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam districts) and Godavari (covering the present East and West Godavari districts) districts. It regulated debt and interest on the borrowings by the hill tribes and transfer of their immovable property. It was enacted primarily to safeguard the interest of hill tribes of the area over which it extended and to protect them from exploitation by non-tribals and moneylenders. It permitted transfer of land only among tribal and laid down that the interest accrued over the debts borrowed by the tribal shall not exceed the principal amount. The land acquisition in the proposed project will be abided by the PESA Act.

7.2.2 The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation, 1959

This promulgation extended the provisions of the Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act, 1917 of the former Madras presidency to the scheduled areas of the Andhra region (Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts) of the reorganized state of Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Pradesh was reorganized with effect from 1st November 1956 duly including the Telugu speaking areas of the then Madras Presidency and the former Hyderabad State). Through a separate Regulation it was further extended to the tribal tracts of Telangana region (Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam and Mahabubnagar districts) with effect from 1st December 1963.

7.2.3 The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

This is an act to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded; to provide for a framework for recording the forest rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land.

⁹ https://morth.nic.in/sites/default/files/RPF_GNHCP_13072021.pdf

7.2.4 Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCT in LARR), 2013

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCT in LARR Act - 2013) has been effective from January 1, 2014 after receiving the assent of the President of Republic of India. This Act extends to the whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The Act replaced the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

The aims and objectives of the Act include: (i) to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabha's established under the constitution of India, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition for industrialization, development of essential infrastructural facilities and urbanization with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and other affected families; (ii) provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition; (iii) make adequate provisions for such affected persons for their rehabilitation and resettlement; (iv) ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Section 27 of the Act defines the method by which market value of the land shall be computed under the proposed law. Schedule I outlines the proposed minimum compensation based on a multiple of market value. Schedule II through VI outline the resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements to land owners and livelihood losers, which shall be in addition to the minimum compensation per Schedule I.

The Chapter II and III of the RFCT in LARR Act - 2013 regarding determination of social impact assessment and public purpose and special provision to safeguard food security shall not apply to the project such as (a) vital to national security or defense of India and every part thereof, including preparation for defense or defense production; (b) rural infrastructure including electrification; (c) affordable housing and housing for the poor people; (d) industrial corridors ; and (e) infrastructure and social infrastructure projects including projects under public private partnership where the ownership of land continues to vest with the Government.

The five-year period set by the principal Act in Section 24 under sub-section (2), for lapse of 1894 Act shall exclude the cases where acquisition process is held up on account of any stay or injunction issued by any court or the period specified in the award of a Tribunal for taking possession.

The five-year period set by the principal Act for any land acquired and unused is now will be a period specified for the setting up of any project or five years, whichever is later.

7.2.5 R&R Principles for the Project

Based on the above analysis of government provisions, the following resettlement principles are adopted for this Project:

- Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks. Measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts include the following: (i) explore alternative alignments or locations which are less impacting, (ii) ensure the appropriate technology is used to reduce land requirements, (iii) modify the designs, cross sections, and geometrics of components to minimize the ROW and ensure involuntary resettlement is avoided or minimized.

- Carry out meaningful consultations with stakeholders, Project Affected Persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of displaced persons. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through; (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for all compensation, relocation and rehabilitation measures, except land.
- Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on the entitlements of displaced persons, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule. This resettlement plan will be approved by World Bank prior to contract award.
- Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders.
- Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.

- Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

7.3 Procedure for Land Acquisition under the Project

The land acquisition in this project context will be as per the National Highway Act, 1956 and later amendments or as per MoRT&H circular date 28th December, 2017.

The process for land acquisition under NH Act, 1956 is as follows:

- i. Submission of requisition for particular land is needed for a “public purpose” along with other required document to concerned District Authority. For issue of preliminary notification as known as ‘intention notification’.
- ii. Preliminary Notification, section (3A) – intention of Central Govt. to acquire land and commencement of secondary level of consultations with the PAP’s.
- iii. Completion of SIA study culminating in SIA report.
- iv. To Conduct public hearing for SIA and RAP
- v. Preparation and disclosure of the R&R schemes
- vi. Updating of land records by LA Authority
- vii. Issue of 3B notification for power to entry for survey
- viii. Notification of 3C for Hearing of objection under NH act.
- ix. Declaration that land is required for public purpose u/s 3D.
- x. Power to take possession under section 3E of the Act.
- xi. Power to enter the land where land has vested in the Central Government u/s 3F
- xii. Determination of the compensation as per schedule II & III of the land acquisition act of 2013 and NH Act 1965 u/s 3G.
- xiii. Payment of full amount of compensation u/s 3F
- xiv. Taking possession of land acquired.
- xv. Infrastructural component of R&R package to be provided.

7.4 The process of Land Acquisition as per MoRT&H circular date 28th December, 2017

The project States HP, AP, UP & Rajasthan can follow the direct land purchase policies and procedures of the respective States. As per this circular the land can be purchased directly following the acts, policies and procedures prevailing in the respective project States.

7.5 World Bank’s Safeguard Policies

a) Indigenous People (OP 4.10)

This policy contributes to the Bank's mission of poverty reduction and sustainable development by ensuring that the development process fully respects the dignity, human rights, economies, and cultures of Indigenous Peoples. For all projects that are proposed for Bank financing and affect Indigenous Peoples, the Bank requires the borrower to engage in a process of free, prior, and informed consultation. The Bank provides project financing only where free, prior, and informed consultation results in broad community support to the project by the affected Indigenous Peoples. Such Bank-financed projects include measures to (a) avoid potentially adverse effects on the Indigenous Peoples’ communities; or (b) when avoidance is not feasible, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects. Bank-financed projects are also designed to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate and gender inclusive.

b) Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)

Involuntary resettlement under development projects, if unmitigated, often gives rise to severe economic, social, and environmental risks: production systems are dismantled; people face impoverishment when their productive assets or income sources are lost; people are relocated to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community institutions and social networks are weakened; kin groups are dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help are diminished or lost. This policy includes safeguards to address and mitigate these impoverishment risks.

The policies and requirements which are most relevant in the context of this project are provided in the below Table.

Table 7-1: Applicability of Key Legislation Policies relating to social aspects

Applicable Indian Legislations/Guidelines / International Guidelines	Agency Responsible	Remarks
National Highway Act, 1956	MoRT&H	All the activities which require to be complied with rules.
Comprehensive guidelines issued by MORTH relating to LA under NH Act 1956 Dated 28 th December 2017	MoRT&H	All the activities which require to be complied with rules.
The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006	MoTA ITDA MoEFCC	The law provides the recognition of forest rights to the schedule tribes and other traditional inhabitants in occupation of the forest lands. Protection of the rights of the Forest dwellers.
The Provision of Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act	MoPR ITDA	One of the important provision of the Act states "Gram Sabha" or Panchayat at the appropriate level shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the schedule areas for development projects before resettling or rehabilitations
The Forest (Conservation) Act 1980	APPCB MoEFCC	All efforts are made to minimize the conversion of the forest area into non-forest area. Reduce deforestation. Green Highway initiative is to restore the environment through aesthetic greening.

Applicable Indian Legislations/Guidelines / International Guidelines	Agency Responsible	Remarks
<p>The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 Bonded labour (Abolition) Act 1976. Minimum Wages Act, 1948.</p> <p>Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.</p> <p>Workmen’s compensation Act, 1923.</p> <p>Maternity Benefit Act,1961</p>	<p>Department of officials from Labour Dept</p>	<p>NH Wing and Contractor have to comply with the requirement of the rules.</p>
<p>The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958 and Amended later</p>	<p>Competent Authority - Archaeological Department, Gol.</p> <p>Indian National Trust for Art and Culture Heritage (INTACH)</p>	<p>The proposed project does not attract the conditions of the Ancient Monuments Act.</p>
<p>The Right to Information Act, 2005</p>	<p>MoRT&H</p>	<p>Guidelines of GoI</p>
<p>World Bank guidelines/policies</p> <p>O.P 4.12 Involuntary Settlement</p> <p>O.P 4.10 Indigenous People Plan.</p>	<p>MoRT&H</p>	<p>The methodology of the RAP for Green National Highway Projects of NH-516E has been developed on the basis of the O.P 4.12 & O.P 4.10.</p>
<p>The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.</p>	<p>R&R Commissioner – Vijayawada&</p> <p>District Magistrate – Visakhapatnam & MoRT&H</p>	

8 ENTITLEMENTS AND ASSISTANCE

8.1 Introduction

The project will have three types of displaced persons i.e., (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all three types of displaced persons and the RP describes provision for all type of PAPs. The project also addresses the entitlements of project affected persons, whose livelihoods are affected on account of the project.

8.2 Cut-off-Date for Entitlement

In case of land acquisition, the date of publication of preliminary notification for acquisition under section 3(A) of the NH Act 1956 will be treated as the cut-off date for titleholders. For non-titleholders, the date of Census and Social Survey which is **1st March 2021** is treated as the cut-off date. PAP's who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation and assistance. Non-titleholders will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not be required to pay any fine or suffer any sanction.

8.3 Project Entitlements

In accordance with the R&R measures outlined in the previous chapter, all displaced households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the displaced persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The PAP's will be entitled to the following five types of compensation and assistance packages:

- Compensation for the loss of land, crops/ trees at their replacement cost;
- Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial/mix) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income and income restoration assistance;
- Assistance for shifting and compensation for loss of livelihood/involuntary displacement and
- Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community resources/facilities.

Loss of land will be compensated at replacement cost plus refund of transaction cost (land registration cost, stamp duties etc.) incurred for purchase of replacement land. Displaced Persons with traditional title/occupancy rights will also be eligible for full compensation for land at replacement value. If the residual plot (s) is (are) not viable, i.e., the PAP's becomes a marginal farmer, three options are to be given to the DP, subject to his acceptance which are (i) The PAP's remains on the plot, and the compensation and assistance paid to the tune of required amount of land to be acquired, (ii) Compensation and assistance are to be provided for the entire plot including residual part, if the owner of such land wishes that his residual plot should also be acquired by the Executive Agency, it will acquire the residual plot and pay the compensation for it and (iii) If the PAP's is from vulnerable group, compensation for the entire land by means of land for land will be provided if PAP's wishes so, provided that land of equal productive value is available. The replacement of land option will be considered by the District Collector while acquiring land where ever feasible alternate land is available. All fees, stamp duties, taxes and other charges applicable under the relevant laws,

incurred in the relocation and rehabilitation process, are to be borne by the executive agency. Each family losing land will be entitled for following assistances.

- One time resettlement allowance of Rs. 60,000.
- One time assistance option from: (I) Annuity policies that shall pay not less than two thousand rupees per month Per family for twenty years with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index; or (ii) one-time payment of Rs. 600,000. (iii) There is no provision for job.
- Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) families will receive additional one-time Rs. 60,000 as subsistence allowance.

Loss of Structures will be compensated at replacement value with other assistance to both titleholders and non-titleholders. The details of entitlement will be as:

- Compensation for structure at the replacement cost to be calculated as per latest prevailing basic schedules of rates (BSR) without depreciation. In rural area, the displaced family will be provided with the option of constructed house as per *Indira Awaas Yojana* (IAY) specifications in lieu of cash compensation.
- In urban area, the displaced family will be provided with the option of constructed house of minimum 50 sq. m. plinth area in lieu of cash compensation. Fees, taxes, and other charges related to replacement structure.
- Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value.
- One-time Resettlement allowance of Rs. 60,000
- One-time financial assistance of Rs. 28,000 to the families losing cattle sheds for reconstruction
- One time shifting assistance of Rs. 60,000 towards transportation costs etc.
- Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) will receive additional one-time Rs. 60,000 as subsistence allowance.

(i) Loss of livelihood due to loss of primary source of income will be compensated through rehabilitation assistances. There are various categories of entitled persons under this category they are (i) titleholders losing income through business, (ii) titleholders losing income through agriculture, (iii) non-titleholders losing primary source of income. Details of entitlements for the above categories are described below:

- One time financial assistance of minimum Rs. 28,000.
- Skill up-gradation training to PAP's opted for (one member of the affected family) income restoration.
- Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation.
- Monthly Subsistence allowance of Rs. 3,000 for one year (total Rs. 38,000) from the date of award
- If the displaced families belong to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) they will receive an additional one-time assistance of Rs. 60,000 as subsistence allowance.

(ii) Loss of trees and crops will be compensated by cash compensation. The entitlements to the PAP's losing trees and crops will be:

- (i) Advance notice to harvest crops, fruits, and timbers.
- (ii) Compensation for standing crops in case of such loss, based on an annual crop cycle at market value
- (iii) Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price, and compensation for perennial crops and fruit trees at annual net product market value multiplied by remaining productive years; to be determined in consultation with the Forest Department for timber trees and the Horticulture Department for other trees/crops.

(iii) Additional assistance to vulnerable households (Vulnerable households include BPL, SC, ST, WHH, disabled and elderly) will be paid with special assistance as detailed below.

- One-time lump sum assistance of Rs. 28,000 to vulnerable households. This will be paid above and over the other.
- Receive preference in income restoration training program under the project.
- Preference in employment under the project during construction and implementation.
- Access to basic utilities and public services.

(iv) Loss of community infrastructure/common property resources will be compensated either by cash at replacement cost to the community (registered trust, society or village committee as appropriate) or reconstruction of the community structure in consultation with the affected community.

(v) Temporary Impacts on agricultural land due to plant site for contractor etc., will be eligible for cash compensation for loss of income potential including:

- Any land required by the Project on a temporary basis will be compensated in consultation with the landholders.
- Rent at market value for the period of occupation
- Compensation for assets at replacement cost
- Restoration of land to previous or better quality
- Location of construction camps will be fixed by contractors in consultation with Government and local community.
- 60 days advance notice regarding construction activities including duration and type of temporary loss of livelihood.
- Cash assistance based on the minimum wage/average earnings per month for the loss of income/livelihood for the period of disruption, and contractor’s actions to ensure there is no income/access loss consistent with the Environment Management Plan (EMP).
- Assistance to mobile vendors/hawkers to temporarily shift for continued economic activity.

(vi) Any unanticipated impacts due to the project will be documented during the implementation phase and will be mitigated based on provision made in the Entitlement Matrix of this RAP.

8.4 Entitlement Matrix

An Entitlement Matrix has been developed, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and is in compliance with National/ State Laws and disclosed as part of GNHCP RPF. The entitlement matrix given in below Table 8-1

Table 8-1: Entitlement Matrix

Sl.	Impact	Entitled Unit	Entitlement Details
A. Loss of Private Agricultural, Home-Stead & Commercial Land			
1	Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise) within the Corridor of Impact (COI)	Affected family (Land owner/Titleholder family and families with traditional land right/occupiers)	For all land acquired NH Act; or Direct Purchase or acquisition of missing land parcels/plot (MORTH circular dated 28 th December 2017), Compensation/lease amount shall be calculated and payable in accordance with Sections 26 to 30 and Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partial Impact on Land: In case only part of any land plot is affected, and its owner desires the whole plot be acquired on grounds that the plot has become uneconomic or has been severed due to LA (under Section 94 and Note C), the competent authority can award compensation for remaining part of the plot or award 25% of actual value up to of the remaining land holding as additional

Sl.	Impact	Entitled Unit	Entitlement Details
			<p>compensation, allowing the owner to retain the remaining land plot, if agreeable.</p> <p>For all land acquired under NH Act; or direct purchase or acquisition of missing land parcels/plot (MoRT&H circular date 28th December, 2017), Rehabilitation and Resettlement Assistance shall be as follows (Schedule II of Act 2013):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If as a result of land acquisition, the Affected family becomes landless or is reduced to the status of a "small" or "marginal" farmer, assistance amount of Rs. 6 lakhs <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>annuity policies that shall pay not less than two thousand rupees per month Per family for twenty years with appropriate indexation to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each land owner shall be given a one-time "Resettlement Allowance" of Rs. 60,000/- only. • Refund of stamp duty and registration charges incurred for replacement land to be paid by the project; replacement land must be bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation to project affected persons
B. Loss of Private Structures (Residential/Commercial)			
2	Structure within the Corridor of Impact (CoI)	Title Holder/ Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation in accordance with Sections 26 to 30 and Schedule I of RFCTLARR Act 2013 • Right to salvage material from affected structures • Three months advance notice to vacate structure • For those losing cattle shed, a one-time assistance of Rs. 28,000/- would be payable • For each affected family of an artisan or self-employed or own non-agricultural land, that is displaced and must relocate, a one-time assistance of Rs. 28,000/- would be payable; and • One-time subsistence grant of Rs. 40,000/- for each affected family who are displaced and require to relocate; • One-time financial assistance of Rs. 60,000/- for each affected family towards

Sl.	Impact	Entitled Unit	Entitlement Details
			<p>shifting/transportation cost for shifting of the family, building materials, belongings and cattle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refund of stamp duty and registration charges for purchase of new alternative houses/shops at prevailing rates on the market value as determined. Alternative houses/shops must be bought within a year from the date of payment of compensation • <u>In case of partial impact</u>, 25% additional award to be paid on compensation award for the affected part of the structure to enable damage repair where the owner/occupier of his/her own will, interested to retain the remaining part of the structure, provided the unimpaired continuous use of the such structure is possible without hazards.
3	Structure within the Corridor of Impact (CoI)	Tenants/ Lease Holders	<p>i. Registered lessees will be entitled to an apportionment of the compensation payable to structure owner as per applicable local laws.</p> <p>ii. One-time financial assistance of Rs. 60,000/- as transportation and relocation assistance.</p> <p>iii. Three month's notice to vacate structures.</p>
C. Loss of Trees and Crops			
4	Standing Trees, Crops within the Corridor of Impact (CoI)	Owners and beneficiaries (Registered/ Un-registered tenants, contract cultivators, leaseholders & sharecroppers	<p>i. Cash compensation as estimated under Section 29(3) of Act to be paid at the rate estimated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Forest Department for timber trees • The State Agriculture Extension Department for crops • The Horticulture Department for fruit/flower bearing trees. <p>ii. Three months advance notice to project affected persons to harvest fruits, standing crops and removal of trees, or compensation in lieu as determined above.</p> <p>Registered tenants, contract cultivators & leaseholders & sharecroppers will be eligible for compensation for trees and crops as per the agreement document between the owner and the beneficiaries.</p>

Sl.	Impact	Entitled Unit	Entitlement Details
			Un-registered tenants, contract cultivators, lease-holders & sharecroppers will be eligible for compensation for trees and crops as per mutual understanding between the owner and the beneficiaries
D. Loss of Residential/ Commercial Structures to Non-Title Holders			
5	Structures within the Corridor of Impact (CoI) or Govt. land	Owners of Structures or Occupants of structures (Encroachers, Squatters) identified as per Project Census Survey	<p>For loss of House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Compensation at PWD BSR without depreciation for structure ii. One-time subsistence grant of Rs. 41,000 or Rs. 41,000/- payable over a period of 12 months/ one year iii. Shifting/transportation assistance of Rs. 60,000/- iv. Encroachers shall be given three months' notice to vacate occupied land or cash assistance at replacement cost for loss of structures. v. Right to salvage the affected materials <p>For loss of shop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Compensation at PWD BSR without depreciation for structure ii. One-time subsistence grant of Rs. 40,000/- iii. One-time rehabilitation grant of Rs. 28,000/- iv. Shifting/transportation assistance of Rs. 60,000/- v. Encroachers shall be given three months' notice to vacate occupied land or cash assistance at replacement cost for loss of structures. vi. Right to salvage the affected materials
F. Additional Support to Vulnerable Group			
6	Families within the Corridor of Impact (CoI)	Vulnerable affected families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. One-time Resettlement Allowance of Rs. 60,000/- ii. Training for skill development. This assistance includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance and food. iii. Additional Subsistence Grant of Rs. 60,000/- for displaced families belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe category iv. Displaced vulnerable households will be linked to the government welfare schemes,

Sl.	Impact	Entitled Unit	Entitlement Details
			if found eligible and not having availed the scheme benefit till date.
G. Loss of Community Infrastructure/Common Property Resources			
7	Structures & other resources (e.g. land, water, access to structures etc.) within the Corridor of Impact (CoI)	Affected communities and groups	Reconstruction of community structure and common property resources, will be done in consultation with community
H. Temporary Impact During Construction			
8	Land and assets temporarily impacted during construction	Owners of land and assets	i. Compensation for temporary impact during conversion e.g. diversion of normal traffic, damage to adjacent parcel of land/assets (crops, trees, structures, etc.) due to movement of heavy machinery and plant site ii. Contractor shall bear the cost of compensation of any impact on structure or land due to movement of machinery during construction or establishment of construction plant. iii. All temporary use of land outside ROW, would be done based on written approval/prior approval land owner and contractor

- There shall be no income tax deductions in line with Sec 96 of the RFCTLARR Act. In the event any deductions are made toward taxes, such amounts will have reimbursed.
- All compensation and assistance will be paid to PAPs at least 1 month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets.
- Compensation for Trees: Compensation for trees will be based on their market value. Loss of timber bearing trees will be compensated at their replacement cost and compensation for the loss of crops, fruit bearing trees will be decided in consultation with the Departments of Forest, Agriculture and Horticulture. In line with the provision of RFTFCTLARR Act 2013, 100% solatium will be added to the assessed value of the trees. Prior to taking possession of the land or properties, the compensation will be fully paid and affected persons will have the opportunity to harvest crops/trees within 15 days from the date of payment of compensation.
- Even after payment of compensation, displaced PAPs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that PAPs

can take away the materials so salvaged within 15 days of their demolition; otherwise, the same will be disposed by the project authority without giving any further notice. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed of through open auction by the concerned Revenue Department/ Forest Department.

- Updating Units of Entitlement: All units of entitlement and assistances will be revised by MoRTH once in every two years based on Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPIAL) and communicated to all Project Implementation Units (PIUs) for making payment as per the revised rates. The updating will be done in the month of March and will become effective from the 1st day of April of that year.

8.5 Comparison between World Bank Policy and RFCT LARR ACT

Comparison between World Bank Policy Requirements and RFCTLARR Act 2013 is presented in below Table.

Table 8-2: Comparison of World Bank Policy and RFCTLARR Act 2013

S. No	World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCT-LARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measure s to bridge the Gap in the RPF
Policy Objectives				
1	Avoid involuntary resettlement (IR) wherever feasible	✓	Social Impact assessment (SIA) should include: (i) whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare minimum extent needed for the project; (ii) whether land acquisition at an alternate place has been considered and found not feasible	
2	If IR is unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring viable alternate project design	X		Para 15 principles of RPF addresses this requirement AS PER OP 4.12.
3	Where resettlement cannot be avoided, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as a development programme by providing sufficient	✓	The cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading	

S. No	World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCT-LARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measure s to bridge the Gap in the RPF
	resources to enable DPs to share in project benefits.		[Ref: Preamble of the RFCTLARR ACT]	
4	DPs should be meaningfully consulted and provided opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.	✓	Whenever a SIA is required, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the SIA Report. [Ref: Section 5]	
5	DPs should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living, or at least restore them, to pre-displacement levels or to pre-project levels	✓	The cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto	-
Impacts Covered				
6	Involuntary taking of land resulting in relocation or loss of shelter	✓		
7	Involuntary taking of land resulting in loss of assets or access to assets	✓	In the definition of affected family, it includes 'a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired'	

S. No	World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCT-LARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measure s to bridge the Gap in the RPF
8	Involuntary taking of land resulting in loss of income sources or means of livelihood, if the affected persons must move to another place	✓	<p>The definition of affected family includes `a family which does not own any land but a member or members of such family may be agricultural labourers, tenants including any form of tenancy or holding of usufruct right, share-croppers or artisans or who may be working in the affected area for three years prior to the acquisition of the land, whose primary source of livelihood stand affected by the acquisition of land; and further, a distinction is made between affected family and displaced family in the definition (i.e.) a displaced family means any family, who because acquisition of land has to be relocated and resettled from the affected area to the resettlement area</p> <p>[Ref: Section 3 sub-section c (ii) and k]</p>	
9	Involuntary restriction of access to of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.	✓	<p>In the definition of affected family in includes `family whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is dependent on forests or water bodies and includes gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk and boatmen and such livelihood is affected due to acquisition of land’</p> <p>[Ref: Section 3 sub-section c (vi)]</p>	
Policy Applicability				

S. No	World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCT-LARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the RPF
10	The policy applies to all components of the project that result in IR, regardless of the source of financing.	✓	<p>The provisions of this Act relating to land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, shall apply, when the appropriate Government acquires land for its own use, hold and control, including for Public Sector Undertakings and for public purpose (defined)</p> <p>However, for PPP projects and private companies requiring land for public purpose (defined), then prior consent of affected families is required.</p> <p>[Ref: Section 2 sub-section 1 and 2]</p>	
11	It also applies to other activities resulting in IR that are: (i) directly and significantly related to the Bank-assisted project; (ii) necessary to achieve its objectives as set forth in the project documents; and (iii) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project.	✓	Same as above	
Eligibility Criteria				
12	Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country)	✓	In the definition of affected family, it includes 'a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired'	

S. No	World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCT-LARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the RPF
			[Ref: Section 3 sub-section c (i)]	
13	Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets--provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan	✓	In the definition of affected family, it includes 'the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights recognized under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 due to acquisition of land'; and also includes 'a member of the family who has been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition'.	
14	Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.	X		In para 16 of the RPF, under eligibility criteria, this is addressed.
15	Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.	X		In para 26 C of the RPF, the cut-off date has been defined.
Required Measures				

S. No	World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCT-LARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the RPF
16	Ensure DPs are informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement	✓	Whenever a SIA is required, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the SIA Report.	
17	Ensure DPs are consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives	✓	Same as above	
18	Ensure DPs are provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.	X	Not explicitly stated	In Para 27, addresses this requirement.
19	If there is physical relocation, provide DPs with (i) assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and (ii) residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.	✓	The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award shall include all the following: (c) of house site and house to be allotted, in case of displaced families; (d) of land allotted to the displaced families; (e) of one-time subsistence allowance and transportation allowance in case of displaced families; [Ref: Section 31 sub-section 2(c), (d) and (e)]	

S. No	World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCT-LARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the RPF
20	Particular attention to be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation	√(partly)	<p>The act provides for special provisions and assistance for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe in scheduled area.</p> <p>[Ref: Section 41]</p> <p>Further the act recognizes widows, divorcees and women deserted by families as separate families</p> <p>[Ref: Section sub-section (m)]</p> <p>The act does not recognize other vulnerable category and SC/ST from non-scheduled areas.</p>	Special provision for vulnerable have been provided in Entitlement matrix.
21	Provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. In particular, taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons.	X		Para 24 of RPF stipulated that all compensation and assistance will be paid to DPs at least 1 month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets

S. No	World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCT-LARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the RPF
22	Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.	✓	Land for land is recommended in irrigation projects and in projects where SC/ST is involved equivalent land. [Ref: Second Schedule S.No.2]	Land for land has not been offered in this project as acquisition is linear. Choice of taking full or part compensation by those PAPs who are losing agriculture land is included in EM
23	Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets.	✓ (partly)	Not explicitly stated, but the method of valuation of land and considering the higher among the 2-methods, the multiplying factor and the 100 solatium with 12% interest will be near equivalent to replacement cost for land. For structure, tree and crops, valuation by appropriate authority will be near equivalent to replacement value, but is silent about depreciation. [Ref: Section 26 sub-section 1 and 2, Section 29 and Section 30]	EM provides for the replacement cost for land and assets

S. No	World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCT-LARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measure s to bridge the Gap in the RPF
24	Displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement	✓	<p>The appropriate Government shall ensure that the Social Impact Assessment study report and the Social Impact Management Plan, are prepared and made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed, and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government.</p> <p>[Ref: Section 6 sub-section 1]</p>	
25	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established for these groups.	✓	<p>For the purpose of providing speedy disposal of disputes relating to land acquisition. Compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, establish, by notification. one or more Authorities to be known as "the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority"</p> <p>[Ref: Section 51 sub-section 1]</p>	The RPF provides for a project level GRC to resolve grievances as one step internal dispute resolution mechanism prior to approaching courts.
26	In new resettlement sites or host communities, infrastructure and public services are provided as necessary to improve, restore, or maintain accessibility and levels of service for	✓	<p>In every resettlement area as defined under this Act, the Collector shall ensure the provision of all infrastructural facilities and basic minimum amenities specified in the Third Schedule of the RFCTLARR Act. [Ref: Section 32]</p>	

S. No	World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCT-LARR Act 2013	Remarks and provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the RPF
	the displaced persons and host communities.			

9 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

9.1 Introduction

In accordance with RPF, project shall ensure that - the affected population and other stakeholders are informed, consulted, and allowed to participate actively in the development process and Stakeholders are consulted throughout the project cycle, both i.e. during preparation, implementation, and monitoring of project results and impacts stages.

RPF further mandates that RAP document shall be prepared and disclosed in English and other local languages, as required, describing the main project features, project interventions, including the entitlements for the affected families, implementation schedule etc, to project affected persons and other key stakeholders in appropriate ways and shall be separately disclosed at the concerned Panchayat Offices/ Urban Local Bodies, District Collector Offices, Block development Offices, District Public Relations Offices (at the state and district levels), Project office, and any other relevant offices, etc.

9.2 Methodology for Public Consultation

Consultations and discussions were held with the project affected families and other stakeholders of the project. Different techniques of consultation with stakeholders were used during project preparation, viz., in-depth interviews, public meetings, group discussions etc. To understand the socio-economic profile of the society, questionnaires were designed and information was collected from the individuals on one-to-one basis. The consultations have also been carried out with special emphasis on the tribal community and various other vulnerable groups. Some of the key informants included are:

- People in the influence zone who are likely to be affected are local residents, agricultural communities, shopkeepers, Tribal and vulnerable groups
- Panchayat Raj members, Sarpanch and ward members
- Local voluntary organizations and NGOs
- Government agencies and departments like Integrated Tribal Development Authority (ITDA), Competent Authority for Land Acquisition (CALA), Agricultural department, Project Implementation Unit (PIU), Project management Unit (PMU).
- Other project stakeholders with special focus on women and PAPs belonging to the vulnerable group.

Project Affected people were consulted through census & socio-economic survey carried out during the month of March – April, 2021, followed by various focused group discussions (FGD), individual meetings/ consultations to get wider public input from both the primary and secondary stakeholders. The consultation methods followed to elicit required information (their views & opinions) are tabulated as below Table 9-1.

Table 9-1: Type of Consultation with different Groups

Level	Type	Participants
Individual	Local level Consultation	Residents along the project corridor
Individual	Door to Door	'Transact Walk' in the project area - PAPs/ PAHs
Community/ Social Groups	Focus Group Discussion (FGD's) / Gram Sabha's	PAPs, Shopkeepers, Village Heads, Panchayat members & Tribal associations, vulnerable groups, Hoteliers
Institutional	Stakeholder Discussion	Line Departments, NGO

9.3 Stakeholders Consultations

Engagement of stakeholders in the project started since the inception period from the time of social surveys during the in Oct 2018 and Mar-Apr 2021. All the surveys and consultation meetings organized with free and prior information to the likely PAPs and participants. The notices regarding the consultation were placed at the conspicuous places and distributed to the Gram Panchayat heads and other local representatives and leader.

9.4 Public Consultation

The Village level consultations were held in villages where the land acquisition was required (i.e. 32 villages) to obtain the GP resolutions. The public consultations were held at Mandal headquarters i.e Hukumpeta, Durmriguda and Araku valley. The details are given in the subsequent paragraphs. These consultations held at twice i.e., during 2018 and 2021. The abstract of the public consultations held during 2018 is given as follows. Consultations held during the 2018 Oct 3rd and 4th at five locations¹⁰ in the project road with 163 participants¹¹. The brief outcome the public consultation has been given in the following para.

- People wanted to widen the road equally from the centerline. They wanted know what compensation will be paid to title holder and non-title holders
- Those losing house wanted to know what alternatives are considered.
- The people asked the project authority not to impact the build-up locations and markets (Santha) at the Paderu as it was considered major location in the village, and was used for various activities of trade and business.
- The people asked the project authorities to consider available open land wherever it was available instead of impacting their house and land.
 - The people asked for safety measures in hospital and school zones.
- The people asked to minimized the impact.
- The Road is congested and requires improvement.
- Few temples are along the road should not be damaged, rather should be enhanced by provisions of some sitting arrangements and drainage pipe from water sink.
- Road development will improve the socio-economic conditions of the people. During construction phase also people will be benefitted as they will get jobs.
- Provisions for parking are must in the Market areas.
- There must be a provision of street lights up to 300 m, where a controlled atmospheric system (CAS) is under construction.
- Drainage must be provided on upgraded road.
- Bus stops including bus lays must also be provided on improved road.
- Executing agency should take up the structural works (bridges and culverts) in priority during the early phase of the project cycle or otherwise these works mostly gets delayed.
- Junction at Paderu bypass must be developed.
- Protecting the age old schools

¹⁰ Paderu, Hukumpet, Araku vally, Chintalveedhi, Coffee board Paderu,

¹¹ Male 99+ female 64

9.5 Key Findings of Consultations held during 2021

The consultations have helped in not only achieving the social assessment objectives, but also assisted in gathering suggestions for mitigation of adverse impacts, improvement in designs and facilitating inputs for the resettlement plan preparation and implementation.

The broad findings are as follows

- The people wanted to know what the compensation and assistance package was for the project.
- People are apprehensive about the timely payment of assistance and compensation. In all the meetings they have asked to pay compensation on time.
- Some of the likely affected persons have requested the project not to affect their livelihood – as they will be left with no alternatives. This is especially in the case of those losing their land and commercial shops. In some cases families will be losing their total agricultural land and will not have any other source of livelihood.
- There was unanimous opinion that geometric improvement through curve straightening is leading to a large number of structures being affected. In all the meeting the people asked the project to widen the road limiting to the available land on RoW.
- Where houses/structures were getting affected, people asked for replacement cost of the structure.
- The people wanted village specific issues to be considered in the designs.
- People wanted the project to build realignments and bypasses wherever it was passing through congested villages. However there was no clear consensus from the people who would be losing their land for the bypass/realignment.
- Safety was another common issue raised. The people wanted to know what safety measures will be adopted by the project in villages and built up area. The people are apprehensive that an improved road will lead to vehicles moving at greater speeds, leading to accidents in the village.
- They have informed about the traffic congestions on the existing road and requested to solve.
- People wanted to know how the project will replace affected community structures. In most cases the people were willing to identify available government land for the same. People were largely concerned about replacement of drinking water source. In some places temples are seen as important part of their social fabric, and people have requested to retain them as far as possible.
- Major issue facing all women was lack of toilet facilities along the corridor. All the women group meetings have revealed that the Panchayat would maintain the toilets, once built.
- Discussions were also initiated on possible market sites which could help relocate those losing shops and commercial establishments.
- Responses from the public were in general positive.
- They have responded that widening is not required as the existing road fulfills the present requirement.
- Requests have been made to explore the possibilities of convergence of other development programmes by government agencies.

9.6 Outcome of the Public Consultations

People were aware about the proposed subproject and the two lanes/ two lanes with paved shoulders of the road but were not aware about specific details of the PRoW, shift in centre-line and the method of valuation for structures and buildings, payment of compensation and other rehabilitation and resettlement measures. The outcomes of village consultations are given in **Table 9-2**.

The photographs are given in **Table 9-4**.

The relevant concerns and suggestions from consultations have been taken into consideration in design interventions for minimizing the impacts as well as policy and delivery of R&R package.

Table 9-2: Summary of Consultation Outcome

Concerns and Issues	Mitigation measures proposed / Reason for not being able to address the concern
A number of houses will be affected due to construction of the road	Proper resettlement will be implemented as per new Act and project R&R policy
Fair compensation to land and houses on the basis of impact assessment of houses (on market rate). Facilities of issue of free House site Pattas and construction of Houses for the affected houses to be given.	Will be provided as per the Project R&R policy
Impact on irrigation system and units such as hand pump, bore - well, well and water pathway	As far as possible will be avoided, else will be replaced
Impact on shop and commercial structure in government land	Will be provided assistance to restore income levels.
Risk of accident of children and animal due to widening of the road	Sign boards warning vehicles in built up sections, school zones and pedestrian crossing places will be provided. Road safety awareness will be undertaken.
Pollution and health related problems at the time of construction work	Necessary mitigation measures proposed in the EMP
Impact on rural water and drain system due to construction work	Will not affect, only after utility shifting the civil work will start
Impact on religious structures and compensation	Impact will be assessed, structures valued and compensation will be provided at replacement cost for rebuilding at a suitable place or will be rebuilt through the project as agreed with the communities
Provision of under passes at junctions, school zones and zebra cross	No underpass proposed, but pedestrian crossing will be there
Provision for irrigation water flow from one side to the other	Any such existing facilities will be maintained
Participation of local leaders or public representative in compensation	The compensation will be determined as per the new LA Act and the Joint Collector will be the competent authority
Payment of compensation amount before starting the construction work	Yes, all compensation will be paid before civil work commences
Creation of employment for local people during the construction of the road	Provision will be made in the contract to engage local labourers
Many trees will be lost	Compensatory afforestation has been proposed

Concerns and Issues	Mitigation measures proposed / Reason for not being able to address the concern
Timeline of the civil work starting and ending	All details will be shared before implementation

9.7 Gram Sabha Consultations

Apart from the above consultations with the affected, specific Gram Sabha consultations were held in all the 33 tribal villages as per PESA Act and outputs are shown in **Table 9-3**. The project resolution were taken up for 33 villages, and the grama sabha consultation was held for all 33 project tribal villages (**Annexure – 5**).

Grama sabha consultations and discussions were held along the project with the affected tribal families and Panchayat representatives. The date, venue and time of the consultations were informed in advance and the proceedings of the consultations were given in Telugu.

Table 9-3: Summary of PESA resolutions conducted along PA road.

STATUS OF GP RESOLUTIONS ALONG PA ROAD (33 VILLAGES)					
S. No.	Mandal Name	Name of vil-lage/town/habi-tation	Date of GP / PESA Resolution	GP Res-olution re-ceived / Not	No of members at-tending the GP meeting
DUMBRIGUDA					
1	Dum-briguda	Pantalachinta	27th July, 2021	Yes	14
2		Antriguda	28th July, 2021		14
3		Pedapadu			12
4		Nimmagedda	27th July, 2021		13
5		Kusumavalasa	28th July, 2021		28
6		Kuriudi	27th July, 2021		12
7		Dumbriguda	03rd August, 2021		30
8		Gondiguda	28th July, 2021		15
9		KosangiBalluguda			15
10		Araku	24th July, 2021		17
11		Billaputtu	28th July, 2021		14
12		Kinchmanda	05th August, 2021		27
HUKUMPETA					
13	Hukum-peta	Gadugupalle	03rd August, 2021	Yes	15
14		Muliaputtu	04th August, 2021		22
15		Burmanguda			22
16		Patimamidi			22
17		Rangaseela	09th August, 2021		6
18		Baluroda			6
19		Masada	02nd August, 2021		7
20		Pedagaruvu			6
21		Urrada	03rd August, 2021		Yes (no private land acquisition in this village, GP sarpanch issued

STATUS OF GP RESOLUTIONS ALONG PA ROAD (33 VILLAGES)					
S. No.	Mandal Name	Name of vil-lage/town/habi-tation	Date of GP / PESA Resolution	GP Res-olution re-ceived / Not	No of members at-tending the GP meeting
				Resolution in coordination and after due consultation with MRO Official.	
22		Barapalle	30 th October, 2021 Issue Village	Yes (one PAF did not approve)	4 (Sarpanch, Panchayath Secretary, Tahasildar, Village Revenue officer of the village).
23		Hukumpeta	NO- resolution is pending.		
24		Konthili	08 th August, 2021	Yes	4 (Sarpanch, Panchayath Secretary, Tahasildar, Village Revenue officer and 2 of the pattadar land owners of the village).
25		Kontapalli			4 (Sarpanch, Panchayath Secretary, Tahasildar, Village Revenue officer and and 2 of the pattadar land owners of the village).
ARAKU VALLEY					
26	Araku Valley	Panirangini	06th August, 2021	Yes	7 (Upa Sarpanch, ward members of 04th, 09th, 10th, 12th, 13th and 15th wards of the village).
27		Ravvalaguda			7 (Ex - ZPTC member, Araku valley, Upa Sarpanch, ward members of 04th, 09th, 10th, 12th wards of the vil-lage)
28		Yandapallivalasa			28
29		Kantabamsuguda	10th August, 2021		04th ward member, 05th ward member, 15th ward member and 8 villagers
30		Bosubeda	09th August, 2021		03rd ward, 05th ward, 11th ward member and 13 villagers
31		Gadyaguda			03rd ward, 05th ward, 11th ward member and 13 villagers
32		New balluguda			02nd ward, 03rd ward, 05th ward, 11th ward

STATUS OF GP RESOLUTIONS ALONG PA ROAD (33 VILLAGES)					
S. No.	Mandal Name	Name of vil- lage/town/habi- tation	Date of GP / PESA Resolution	GP Res- olution re- ceived / Not	No of members at- tending the GP meeting
					member and 15 villag- ers
33		Chompikottavalasa	As per MRO records, there is no Pvt land acquisition in this village (only 2 cents of Govt land acquisition)		

9.7.1 Issues discussed in Grama Sabha Resolutions:

- Loss of Agriculture Lands.
- Compensation for the affected structures and lands.
- Road safety measures
- Drinking water facilities
- Women safety measures
- Employment
- Livelihood concerns
- Health and education facilities
- Infrastructure facilities

Table 9-4: Public Consultations/Gram Sabha for Paderu Araku Road



Public consultation at Dumbriguda Mandal

**Land owners participating in Public Consulta-
tion meeting at Dumbriguda**



Public consultation at Hukumpet Mandal



Land owners participating in PC meeting at Hukumpet mandal



Public consultation at Araku Valley Mandal



Land owners participating in PC meeting at Araku valley mandal

Photographs of Socio-Economic Survey conducted along PA Road



Land Owner interview being conducted at vil-
lage Kuridi



Structures owner interview being conducted
at village Kinchumanda

 <p>Land Owner interview being conducted at village Gadugupalli</p>	 <p>Structure Owner interview being conducted at village Kotnapalli</p>
 <p>Public Consultations/Gram Sabha at Hukumpet on 03.10.2018</p>	 <p>Public Consultations/Gram Sabha with women group at Chintalaveedi on 03.10.2018</p>

Mandal level Public Consultations along the Project road in Project Affected Villages (PAVs)

Table 9-5: Mandal level Public Consultations

S. No	Place and venue	Date	No. of Participants
1	Place: Dumbriguda Mandal Venue: ICDS Office	16.03.2021 Morning	70
2	Place: Araku vally		

S. No	Place and venue	Date	No. of Participants
	Venue: MRO office	16.03.2021 Afternoon	82
3	Place: Hukumpet and Paderu Mandal Venue: MPDO office	17.03.2021	77

9.8 Plans for further consultation and disclosure

The effectiveness of the R&R program is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the Project. Several additional rounds of consultations with PAPs will form part of the further stages of project preparation and implementation. The consultation will continue throughout the project implementation period. The following set of activities will be undertaken for effective implementation of the RP:

- In case of any change in engineering alignment planning the PAPs and other stakeholders will be consulted in selection of road alignment for minimization of resettlement impacts, development of mitigation measures etc.
- The Field Office will conduct information dissemination sessions in the project area and solicit the help of the local community/ leaders and encourage the participation of the APs in Plan implementation.
- During the implementation of Resettlement Plan, public meetings will be organized, and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of project works, including awareness regarding road construction.
- To make reasonable representation of women in the project planning and implementation they will be specifically involved in consultations.

A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan will be prepared by Field office for the project as per the format in **Table 9-6**.

Table 9-6: Consultation and Disclosure Plan by NGO

Activity	Task	Timing	Agencies	Remarks
Public Notification	Notify eligibility cut-off date.		NGO	
Disclosure of RP	Translate RP in local language and disclose at CSC Office and Panchayat		NGO	
Distribution of R&R Information leaflet	Prepare R&R information leaflet and distribute to APs		NGO	
Internet disclosure of the RP	Post RP on EA website		NGO	

Consultative meetings during joint measurement survey	Face to face meetings with APs		NGO	
Disclosure of updated RP	Disclosure after joint measurement survey		NGO	
Internet disclosure of the updated RP	Updated RP posted on EA website		NGO	

9.9 Information Disclosure

The SIA and Draft Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) was disclosed on MoRT&H website as well as at the World Bank on external website on Dec 24, 2019¹². Feedback on the draft was incorporated into this final RAP document, following which the final RAP is being re-disclosed. Further to enhance transparency in implementation, the list of PAPs for disbursement of entitlements shall be separately disclosed at the concerned Panchayat Offices/ Urban Local Bodies, District Collector Offices, Block development Offices, District Public Relations Offices (at the state and district levels), Project office, and any other relevant offices, etc. The Executive Summary of the RAP will be placed in vernacular language in the District Collector’s Office.

9.10 Consultation and Participation Plan

To ensure peoples’ continued participation in the implementation phase and to aim at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs of road users, problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of PAPs and other stakeholders will be engaged in implementation. Key actions would be as follows:

- Communicating and informing PAPs and beneficiary households in the project area of resettlement policy provisions and grievance redress mechanism through village level public meetings;
- Holding one to one meeting with the PAPs to explain their eligibility;
- Placing of micro plan in affected villages for review and minimizing grievances;
- Payment of R&R assistance to PAPs during public meetings to maintain transparency; and
- Household consultation to identify skill improvement training needs, counsel for usage of assistance amount and other activities towards livelihood restoration.

Information dissemination would be carried out through printed leaflets/ information booklets that would be prepared by the RAP Implementation Support Agency in local language. These would be distributed not only to PAPs but also to people (residents, businessmen and others) within the immediate project influence area and the local community in advance so that people discuss issues among themselves and prepare themselves for the meeting. On the day of public meeting, once again leaflets would be distributed among the people present for dissemination of information so as to ensure that all present at the meeting, get to know about the project in case they did not get the leaflet/ information booklet.

The leaflet/ information booklet would provide the following:

¹² <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/329551577430964209/pdf/Social-Impact-Assessment-and-Resettlement-Action-Plan-for-NH-516-E-Paderu-to-Araku-upto-Bhalluguda.pdf>

- Brief description of the project and its objectives;
- A summary of adverse impacts (including land acquisition, and impacts on common property resources, etc);
- The details of the laws/polices under which land has been acquired;
- Resettlement & Rehabilitation provisions of the project and specific benefits available to vulnerable communities;
- Different ways and means of involving local communities;
- Expectations from local communities;
- Role of Non – Government Organisation (NGO) and Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RRO) and
- Grievance redressal mechanisms, suggestion and complain handling mechanism, etc.

Information dissemination would be carried out at least once in a month by organizing public meetings at suitable locations involving PAPs, local communities, institutions and line departments at people's door step on a pre-decided date and time. Wide publicity for the meeting would be carried out by beating of drums and announcement through loud speakers in the adjoining areas. The LA cum Social Development Officer & RRO with assistance from RAP implementation agency would describe all aspects of the project, importance of consultations and also seek their participation and co-operation in the project. In these public meetings various aspects of the project would be explained and also the status of the project (technical, social & environmental) would be revealed. People in general and PAPs in particular, would be given opportunity to provide suggestions and raise issues which concern them and as a consequence maintain good rapport with local community. Land Acquisition cum Social Development Officer (State level) and RAP Implementation Support Agency shall be present in these meetings.

After the public meeting, Minutes of Meeting (MoM)/ resolution would be prepared and read out to people present in the meeting. The MoM would be signed by the officials and participants present at the meeting. The MoM would be kept in project file for documentation purpose.

9.11 Framework for Continued Consultation

- Dissemination and consultation will be held during RAP implementation, monitoring and evaluation stages.
- The Social officer at state level will also carry out consultations with PAPs, local community and other government department officials at suitable time intervals directly with support from NGO and R&R Officer at site.
- The date, time and venue for holding consultations will be intimated to PAPs, local community and local authorities at least 7 days in advance. The timing of consultation shall be fixed as per the suitability of villagers giving due consideration to peak working time. The intimation for the consultation shall be done by way of drum beating, announcement by loud speaker and by putting up information on the notice board of concerned village/town, and other such public places.
- The team of NGO to be involved must have women and tribal members while carrying out consultations. Separate/additional consultations/interactions with the women, tribal and other vulnerable groups shall be organized.
- MoRT&H will provide relevant resettlement information in a timely manner, in an accessible place, and in a form and local language understandable to stakeholders at the time implementation.
- Notification on project information will be disclosed in the local newspaper. The draft RAP and other safeguard documents will be made available in relevant local government offices and in AP (R&B) NH Wing.

- A Project level grievance redressal mechanism has been developed at PIU for potential use by external stakeholders. To ensure that complaints and grievances are addressed in good faith and through a transparent and impartial process.
- Monitoring and evaluation of the stakeholder process is considered vital to ensure MoRT&H is able to respond to identified issues and alter the schedule and nature of engagement activities to make them more effective.

10 COST AND BUDGET

10.1 Introduction

A detailed budget estimate for RAP has been presented in this chapter. The budget will be included in the overall sub-project cost. The chapter includes i) detailed costs of land acquisition, relocation, and livelihood and income restoration and improvement, ii) source of funding, iii) arrangements for approval, and iv) the flow of funds and contingency arrangements. All costs for implanting Land Acquisition and R&R will be borne by the MoRT&H funding.

10.2 Calculation Process

Land: The cost has been calculated as per the schedule I of the RFCT LARR Act, 2013. Total cost for land acquisition resettlement and rehabilitation is estimated at **Rs. 23.47 crores.**

For the compensation of land, calculations following steps are adopted

- **step 1** the average market value is worked out based on the published rates from the Revenue Department of Andhra Pradesh.
- **step 2** then the multiplier factor 1.50 (MoRT&H NH-11011/30/2015-LA dated 28.12.2017) is added as per sub section (2) of section 26 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.
- **step 3** calculate the value of the assets (buildings, trees etc.) based on PWD basic schedule rates.
- **step 4** solatium (100%) provided to the cost of the land and structure.
- **step 5** Interest 12% is provided on the average market value of the land in pursuance of section 30(3) of the Act and arrived at total compensation.

R&R Assistance: The Resettlement and Rehabilitation entitlement are calculated as per the schedule II of the RFCT LARR Act, 2013. The various R&R assistance amounts, as per entitlement matrix/RPF are as follows.

One time resettlement allowance of Rs. 60,000 for affected families.

One time assistance payment of Rs. 600,000 for all displaced or become marginal land holders after land acquisition.

One time assistance of Rs. 60,000 to all Vulnerable families.

The displaced family will be provided Rs. 1.5 lakhs towards constructing a house as per *Indira Awaas Yojana* (IAY) specifications.

Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from

One time financial assistance of Rs. 28,000 to the families losing cattle sheds for reconstruction

One time shifting/transportation assistance of Rs. 60,000 for all displaced.

CPR Replacement cost

The cost for constructing displaced CPR is estimated Rs.250000/- per fully displaced CPR and Rs.100000/- per affected CPR (partial).

10.3 RAP Implementation and Support Cost

The cost for hiring of the implementing NGO for a minimum of 3 years has been calculated at 2% of total land and R&R implementation cost. A 3% contingency has been added in order to adjust any cost escalation during project implementation. For grievance process and carrying out consultation during project implementation is estimated at 1% of total R&R implementation cost. Budget for RAP is **23.47 crores.**

10.4 Resettlement Budget

A broad resettlement and rehabilitation cost estimates has been summarised in **Table 10-1**.

Table 10-1: Estimated Budget for Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation

S.No	Cost Items	Unit	Rate-Rs	Quantity	Amount (in Rs.)	Amount (in Cr.)
1	Compensation for Land	Acres	650000	82	53300000	5.33
2	Multiplication factor value as per rule 28 Chapter IV of Act 30/2013 is 1.5 time of the land value (rural tribal area)				79950000	8.00
3	Structure Value (3.1+3.2+3.3)	Sqm		1131.81	1244991	0.12
	3.1 Pucca Structure	Sqm	1100	1131.81	1244991	0.12
	3.2 Semi Pucca Structure	Sqm	900	0	0	0.00
	3.3 Kutcha Structure	Sqm	700	0	0	0.00
4	100% Solatium (2+3)				81194991	8.12
5	12% addl. market value on Col.1 from date of 11(1) to passing of award (Probable for one year)			0	9743399	0.97
A-Sub -total: Land Acquisition Cost as per section 31 of LAR&R Act, 2013					172133381	17.21
6	Provision in case of Displacement - Choice of Annuity / Employment - /Loss of Livelihood PAF's -6 Lakh onetime payment or 2000/- per month for 20 years.	No's	600000	59	35400000	3.54
7	One time Subsistence Grant for DP	No's	50000	25	1250000	0.13
8	Transportation Cost	No's	60000	25	1500000	0.15
9	Cattle Shed or Petty Shop	No's	28000	0	0	0.00
10	Resettlement Allowance	No's	60000	59	3540000	0.35
11	Vulnerability Allowance: structure 6 and land 24	No's	60000	30	1800000	0.18
12	CPR Rehabilitation Cost (displaced)	No's	250000	18	4500000	0.45
13	CPR Rehabilitation Cost (impacted)	No's	100000	40	4000000	0.40
B- Sub-total: R&R Entitlement's					51990000	5.20
A+B: Compensation and R&R Entitlement					224123381	22.41
14	Grievance and Redress (Lump Sum)				2241234	0.22
15	Estimated cost for implementation of GBV, SEP, LMP				1500000	0.15
16	Hiring of NGO for Implementation (2% of (A+B))				4482468	0.45
C. Sub-total: Implementation Support Cost					3741234	0.37
Total: Compensation, Entitlement and Administration Cost (A+B+C)					227864615	22.79
17	C. Add- 3% Contingency of total compensation , Entitlement and Administration Cost				6835938	0.68
Total Budget for Implementation of Resettlement Plan and LA					234700553	23.47
M&E agency hiring						
1	Hiring of Independent Agency for Monitoring and Evaluation (Lump Sum)				5000000	0.50
Total cost of hiring organizations						0.50

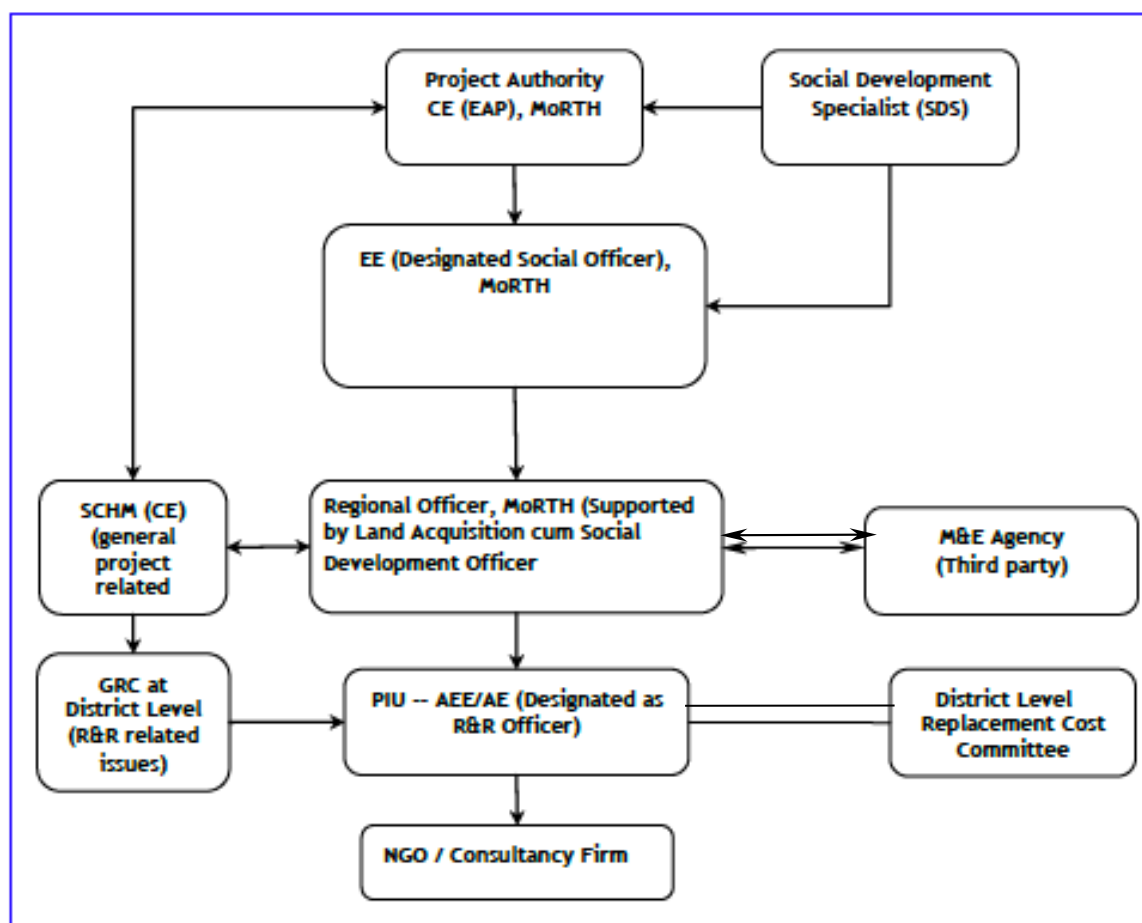
Total RAP Budget: INR 23.47 Crores

11 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION

11.1 Introduction

The key elements of institutional arrangements are co-operation/ support, collaboration and sharing of responsibilities with clearly defined roles, involvement of key stakeholders and vertical and horizontal linkages amongst different agencies. The Institutional Arrangements for implementation of RPF and RAPs are detailed below. The Institutional Arrangements are required at three levels viz., MoRT&H (Central Govt.), State Level and Sub-Project Level and this is presented in the below Figure.

Figure 11-1: Institutional Arrangement for RAP Implementation



11.2 Central Level

At Central Level, the Chief Engineer (EAP), MoRT&H, Govt. of India will be overall responsible for the implementation of RAP. Chief Engineer (EAP) will have all delegated administrative and financial decisions with regard to implementation of the project as well as land acquisition, RAP implementation.

Institutional arrangement at Central Level will include augmenting the capacity of MoRT&H with regard to resettlement and rehabilitation. A team comprising Executive Engineer designated as Social Development Specialist (SDS) and a suitable number of Technical and Secretarial Staff will assist CE (EAP). The designated SDS will be directly involved in the implementation of RAP. The SDS will ensure that all resettlement and rehabilitation issues are complied with as per the RPF. The roles and responsibilities of the SDS would broadly include the following:

- Ensure preparation and disclosure of SIA, RAP and Land Acquisition Plan for sub projects as per RPF.

- Ensure adequate staffing at state and sup project level to ensure timely implementation of RAP.
- Guide and supervise in matters related to resettlement and rehabilitation to state and sub-project level offices.
- Compile data related to resettlement and rehabilitation activities received from field offices and update Chief Engineer (CE) and suggest suitable measures to be taken.
- Interact with implementation agencies at state and sup project level on a regular basis.
- Undertake field visits as and when required.
- Facilitate necessary help needed at site with regard to LA and R&R issues.
- Co-ordinate with state government department in matters related to implementation of R&R.
- Ensure budgetary provision for resettlement and rehabilitation of PAPs and relocation, rehabilitation and reconstruction of common property resources (CPRs).
- Ensure timely release of budget for implementation of RAP.
- Monitor implementation of RAP carried out by the agency through RRO.
- Perform other roles and responsibilities related to implementation of RAP as assigned by the CE (EAP) from time to time.
- Ensure free, prior and informed consultation with vulnerable groups along the project and also ensure that sufficient supporting documentation is maintained.
- Ensure third party audit of RPF implementation.

11.3 State Level/Regional Office

At State Level, a Land Acquisition cum Social Development Officer will be appointed to provide assistance to the Regional Officer MoRT&H. The roles and responsibilities of the LA cum SDO would broadly include the following:

- Facilitate preparation and implementation of land acquisition and RAP in compliance with RPF,
- Ensure consultation and stakeholder participation in finalization of RAP,
- Guide and supervise RAP implementation at sub-project level,
- Interact with RAP implementation support agencies and undertake field visits for first-hand information,
- Guide and supervise the RAP implementing agency to roll out HIV prevention activities,
- Compile data on LA progress and RAP implementation activities received from field offices and update EE (Designated Social Officer), MoRT&H and suggest suitable measures to be taken,
- Co-ordinate with various government departments in matters related to implementation of RAP,
- Check implementation of RAP carried out by the agency from time to time by undertaking site visits and consultations with PAPs,
- Perform other roles and responsibilities related to implementation of RAP as assigned by the EE (Designated Social Officer), MoRT&H from time to time,
- Facilitate and cooperate in Third party Audit of RPF implementation.

11.4 Sub-Project /PIU Level

A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) comprising officials of State Road Construction Department will be constituted at Sub-project level headed by the Superintending Engineer/ Executive Engineer designated as Project Director. The PIU will be responsible for the project execution including RAP implementation. There will be a designated or appointed Resettlement & Rehabilitation Officer (RRO) at respective PIUs who will be responsible only for the implementation of RAP at site. No other roles and responsibilities will be assigned to RRO other than resettlement and rehabilitation. RRO will assist Project Director at PIU and SDS at Central Level in all matters related to resettlement and rehabilitation. The roles and responsibilities of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Officer are as under:

- Ensure RAP implementation with assistance from implementation agency as per the time line agreed upon.

- Interact with RAP implementation agency on a regular basis.
- Undertake field visits with implementation agency from time to time.
- Facilitate necessary help needed at site with regard to LA and R&R, HIV issues to implementation agency.
- Co-ordinate with district administration and other departments in matters related to implementation of R&R.
- Ensure distribution of Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy and entitlement matrix for the project to PAPs.
- Ensure preparation and distribution of photo identity cards.
- Ensure and attend meetings organized by implementation agency on thematic areas related to resettlement and rehabilitation policy and entitlements and awareness generation.
- Ensure inclusion of PAPs who could not be enumerated during census but have documentary evidence to be included in the list of PAPs.
- Ensure preparation of identity cards, and approval from the Head Office and distribution of the same to PAPs.
- Ensure timely preparation of micro-plan from RAP implementation agency and approval from Head Office.
- Ensure disbursement of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance in a transparent manner.
- Participate in meetings related to resettlement and rehabilitation issues.
- Facilitate in opening of joint account of PAPs.
- Prepare monthly progress report related to physical and financial progress of implementation of RAP & submit to Head Office.
- Ensure release of compensation and assistance before taking over the possession of land for start of construction work.
- Ensure relocation, rehabilitation and reconstruction of CPRs before dismantling through proper mechanism.
- Attend and participate in Grievance Committee meetings for redressal of grievances of PAPs and other committees involving R&R matters,
- Liaison with government and other agencies for inclusion of PAPs in employment and income generation programme/scheme.
- Carry out any other work related to resettlement and rehabilitation that may be entrusted from time to time by the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) for compliance of R&R.
- Provide all necessary information and data related to R&R on monthly basis to Designated Social Officer at Central Level through Project Director.
- Ensure that vulnerable families get equal opportunity to participate during implementation and become overall beneficiaries in the project.

Besides, other institutional arrangements required for the implementation of RAP include engagement of RAP IA for the implementation of RAP, formation of District level committee to fix the replacement cost of affected properties as required, Grievance Mechanism, Suggestion and Complaint handling mechanism, engagement of monitoring and evaluation agency, etc. Roles and responsibilities of each agency are discussed below.

11.5 RAP Implementation Support Agency

To implement RAP, the Project Authority [CE (EAP), MoRT&H] will engage the services of one or multiple agencies having experience in resettlement and rehabilitation issues through standard bidding process. The implementation agency will work in close co-ordination with RRO and report to PIU. Financial matters related to services of the RAP implementation agency will be dealt by Project Authority. Broad roles and responsibilities of implementation agency would be as:

- The RAP implementation agency will be the main link between the Project Authority and PAPs,
- Shall be responsible for verification of PAPs as prepared by the DPR consultants,
- Undertake public information campaign along with RRO at the commencement of the RAP,
- Develop rapport with PAPs,

- Distribute pamphlets of R&R Policy to PAPs, Panchayat Raj Institutions, and concerned Govt. Offices in the project area, etc.
- Include PAPs who could not be enumerated during census cum socio-economic survey and certification from R&R Officer,
- Distribute identity cards for PAPs,
- Preparation of micro-plan,
- Submission of micro-plan to RRO for approval from Head Office,
- Organize consultations at regular interval with PAPs with regard to resettlement and rehabilitation,
- Organize training program for skill up gradation of the PAPs,
- Assist PAPs in all matters related to compensation and R&R,
- Assist and facilitate aggrieved PAPs (for compensation and assistance) by bringing their cases to GRC,
- Facilitate in opening of joint account of PAPs,
- Generate awareness about the alternative economic livelihood and enable PAPs to make informed choice,
- Consultations with PAPs regarding the choice of resettlement (i.e. self or assisted), development of resettlement site, participation of women, etc.
- Identify training needs of PAPs for income generation and institutions for imparting training,
- Undertake outreach activities for HIV prevention for awareness and behavior change as per RAP
- Consultations with local people and Panchayat Raj Institutions with regard to relocation, rehabilitation, reconstruction of affected CPRs as well as provision of new facilities under the project,
- Participate in various meetings,
- Submit monthly progress report, and
- Any other activities that may be required for the implementation of RAP, etc.

11.6 Replacement Cost Committee at District Level:

A committee at district level will be constituted to fix the replacement cost of land in case of lands acquired through Direct Purchase method or Land lease, structures and other properties (trees, crops and other assets, tube well, hand pump, etc). The committee may be chaired by the District Collector/ Dy. Commissioner or his designated representative (not below the rank of SDM), Project Director-cum-Executive Engineer of the concerned PIU, District Agriculture Officer, Range Officer (Forest Department, if required), an independent certified valuer, Executive Engineer of the concerned District, elected representative (MLA) of the concerned area and Team Leader of RAP implementation agency.

The highest value of land obtained by the three methods mentioned in Section 26 and Schedule 1 of RFCTLARR will be presented by the Project Authority and approved by the committee as the replacement cost. Similarly, latest schedule of rates of the concerned districts shall be used for obtaining replacement cost of structures. For items not available in the schedule of rates, for those items market rates shall be collected from three different sources and then replacement cost shall be fixed by the committee. For replacement costs of crops, trees and other such items similar methods will be followed. The committee will be constituted through an executive order and or other suitable instrument within one month (30 days) from the date of mobilization of RAP implementation agency at site.

11.7 Mechanism for Implementation of RAP, Training and Capacity Building – at Project and Sub-project Level

Training and development of project staff is an integral part for implementation of GNHCP. A training needs identification shall be carried out based on which focused training modules will be developed in the first six months of project implementation;

- Strengthening in house capacity to implement the provisions of RPF/RAP,

- Creating Awareness, providing the tools for implementation of RAP, and accompanying set of management procedures to all departments,
- Developing competence within key officials to provide training in their respective level.

12 GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) mandates formation of Grievance Mechanism in order to resolve disputes in an effective manner. Compensation and assistance as per eligibility is provided in the entitlement matrix of the approved RPF. The Grievances will be redressed at the PIU level, if not can be referred to the court by the aggrieved. The first contact person at PIU to review and redress the grievance is the RRO. If not resolved, the aggrieved can reach to the Grievance Committee formed at the PIU level. The decision of the GRC will be binding, unless vacated by court of law.

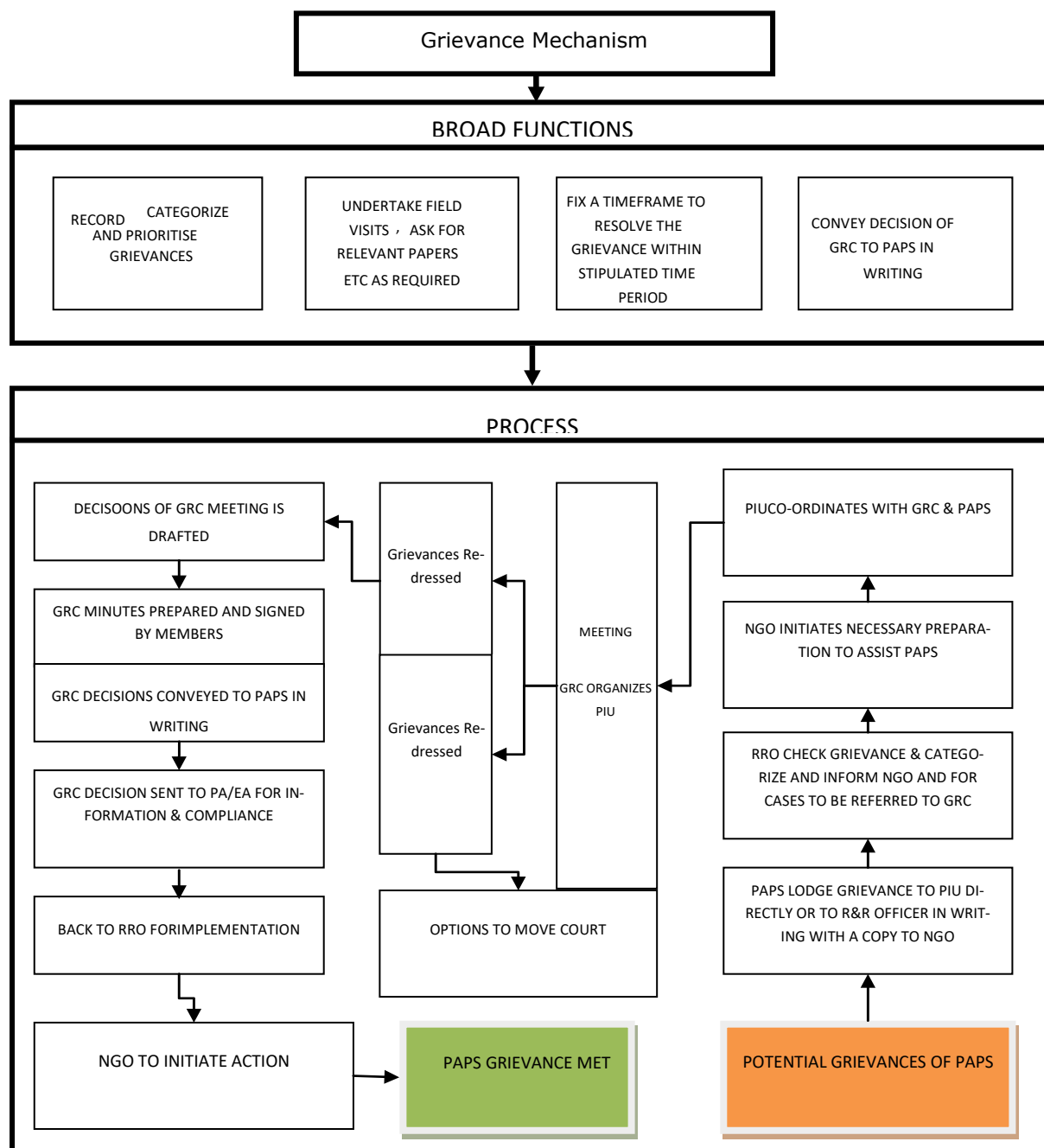
12.1 Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)

The GRC at PIU level will be constituted by the Project Authority with the aim to settle as many disputes as possible on Land Acquisition (LA) and R&R through consultations and negotiation. The GRC will comprise five members headed by a retired Revenue /Social Welfare officer (not below the rank of SDM/ or equal rank). Other members of the GRC will include Competent Authority of Land Acquisition (CALA) RRO, representative of PAPs and representative of any elected Head of Village in the project area. Grievances of PAPs in writing will be brought to GRC for redressal by the RAP implementation agency. The RAP implementation agency will provide all necessary help to PAPs in presenting his/her case before the GRC. The GRC will respond to the grievance within 15 days. The GRC will normally meet once in a month but may meet more frequently, if the situation so demands. A time period of 30 days will be available for redressing the grievance of PAPs. The decision of the GRC will not be binding to PAPs. The decision of the Grievance Committees will not be binding on the DPs and they will have the option of taking recourse to court of law, if s/he so desires at his or her own expense. Broad functions of GRC are as under:

- Record the grievances of PAPs, categorize and prioritize them and provide solution to their grievances related to resettlement and rehabilitation assistance.
- The GRC may undertake site visit, ask for relevant information from Project Authority and other government and non-government agencies, etc in order to resolve the grievances of PAPs.
- Fix a time frame within the stipulated time period of 45 days for resolving the grievance.
- Inform PAPs through implementation agency about the status of their case and their decision to PAPs and Project Authority for compliance.
- In case of grievances/complaints relating to GBV, ensure confidentiality and appropriate referral to mapped service providers

The GRC will be constituted within 3 months by an executive order from competent authority (centre/ state) from the date of mobilization of RAP implementation agency. The RRO will persuade the matter with assistance from implementation agency in identifying the suitable persons from the nearby area for the constitution of GRC. Secretarial assistance will be provided by the PIU as and when required. The flow diagram (Figure 12-1: Grievance Mechanism) shows the entire process of grievance redressal.

Figure 12-1: Grievance Mechanism



PAPs will be fully made aware about the GRM for effective, inexpensive and amicable settlement of claims for compensation and assistance by holding meetings with PAPs, public meetings and distributing leaflets containing salient features and procedures of GRM. The RAP IA will assist the PAPs in getting their record of rights updated in case of disputes related to land. The RRO with support from RAP IA will make all possible efforts for amicable settlement. The RAP IA will document all cases brought to GRC and maintain the records of the proceedings of the grievance committee meetings.

Centralized Public Grievance Redress And Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) is an online web-enabled system over NICNET developed by NIC, in association with Directorate of Public Grievances (DPG) and Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG). CPGRAMS is the platform based on web technology which primarily aims to enable submission of grievances by the aggrieved citizens from anywhere and anytime (24x7) basis to Ministry /Departments/Organizations

who scrutinize and take action for speedy and favorable redress of these grievances. Tracking grievances is also facilitated on this portal through the system generated unique registration number.

Issues which are not taken up for redress, can be uploaded over website - CPGRAMS-Home (pgportal.gov.in) Spandana, which is One-Stop public grievance redressal platform for the citizens of Andhra Pradesh. The grievances can be registered from various sources viz. GSWS, 1902 Call Center, Mobile App, Web Application, Collectorate grievance day (Spandana Monday). www.spandana.ap.gov.in

12.2 Suggestion and Complaint Handling Mechanism (SCHM)

The MoRT&H recognizes the importance of this and hence intends to establish a SCHM for the GNHCP. The communication channels to report project related complaints/concerns will be disclosed at all levels of institutions—MoRT&H, State and Sub-project levels.

Through the Right to Information Act, 2005 an Act of the Parliament of India provides for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens. The Act applies to all States and Union Territories of India. Under the provisions of the Act, any citizen may request information from a "public authority" (a body of Government or "instrumentality of State") which is required to reply expeditiously or within thirty days.

13 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

13.1 Introduction

Implementation of RAP mainly consists of compensation to be paid for private land, compensation for structures, assistance for loss of homestead resulting in physical displacement, loss of livelihood resulting in economic displacement, obtaining options and choices from the Displaced Families, development of resettlement sites, relocation to resettlement sites and additional assistance to vulnerable household. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redressal will be an ongoing process throughout the RP implementation period but will happen intermittently.

13.2 Schedule for Project Implementation

The proposed RP implementation activities are divided into three broad phases viz. project preparation phase, RP implementation phase, and monitoring and reporting phase, and the activities envisaged in each phase is discussed below.

Project Preparation Phase: The activities to be performed in this phase include: (i) establishment of PIU with a designated officer (SS) in charge of safeguards; (ii) submission of RP to World Bank for approval (iii) appointment of NGO in PIU and (iv) establishment of GRC. The information dissemination and stakeholder consultations will commence in this stage and continue till the end of the project.

RP& TDP Implementation Phase: In this phase, key activities will be carried out including: (i) joint verification (ii) valuation of structures (iii) preparation of micro plan (iv) R&R award enquiry (v) approval of final micro plan (vi) identification and development of resettlement site (vii) payment of compensation for land and structure (viii) payment of other rehabilitation assistances (ix) relocation of PDFs to resettlement site and (x) issuing site clearance certificate to enable commencement of civil works.

Monitoring and Reporting Phase: Internal monitoring will commence as soon as RP implementation begins and continue till end of RP implementation. External monitoring will also commence from the beginning of RP implementation.

13.3 RAP Implementation Schedule

An implementation schedule for land acquisition, payment of compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation activities in the project including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is provided in the work plan. The following are the key implementation activities that are presented in the work plan.

- Updating of RP based on design changes, if any
- Approval of RP and Disclosure
- Appointment of NGOs, Nodal NGO and Package NGOs and External Monitoring consultants
- Constitution and notification of GRCs
- SIA Notification
- Verification of DPs and Notification of DP list
- Obtaining options for resettlement and choice of resettlement site location
- MIS in operational for tracking LA and R&R Implementation progress
- Structure Valuation
- Disclosure of Micro plan (list of eligible PAPs and their entitlements)
- Issue of Identity cards
- R&R Award including assistance for non-title holders
- Relocation of CPRs

- Payment of R&R assistance
- Allotment of house sites or development of Resettlement sites
- Shifting of DPs of alternative resettlement sites
- LA Award
- Certification of payment of R&R assistance for first milestone
- Certification of payment of LA and R&R assistance for second milestone
- Impact Evaluation

Coordination during the Implementation Stages: The land acquisition and resettlement implementation will be co-coordinated with the timing of procurement and commencement of civil works. The required co-ordination has contractual implications, and will be linked to procurement and bidding schedules, award of contracts, and release of encumbrance free land to the contractors. The project will provide adequate notification, counseling and assistance to PDF’s so that they are able to move or give up their assets without undue hardship before commencement of civil works and after receiving the compensation and R&R assistances.

The construction of resettlement sites should commence well in advance, as it would take about 12-months to complete the construction and relocation of the physically displaced. The land acquisition and corresponding payment of compensation and R&R assistance with encumbrance free certification will be available prior to award of contract. The relocation of common property resources will be linked to handing over of encumbrance free land to the contractors. The implementation schedule is given **Figure 13-1**.

Figure 13-1: Proposed Resettlement and Implementation Schedule

Particulars of activity	2021	2022										
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Land Acquisition Notifications												
Baseline survey of affected persons (completed)												
LAP & strip mapping												
Appointment of NGO & External Monitor												

Particulars of activity	2021	2022										
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Identification & Verification of PAPs by NGO												
Valuation of structure												
Preparation of Micro Plans for Rehabilitation & Resettlement by the NGO												
Disclosure of Micro Plans												
Issuance of ID Cards												
Update draft Resettlement Plan to reflect surveys, consultations, design changes, and due diligence results												
Consultations disclosure, & awareness generation (Ongoing)												
Issue notice to affected persons												
R&R Award for Titleholders & Non-Titleholders												
Development of Resettlement Site												

Particulars of activity	2021	2022										
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Skill training as required for Tribals & Non-Tribals												
Disbursement of R&R assistance amounts												
Relocation of CPRs												
Certification of full payment and completion of all R&R activities												
Handover of land to contractors first & second milestone												

14 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

14.1 Introduction

Monitoring and evaluation are important activities of infrastructure development project particularly, those involving involuntary resettlement. It helps making suitable changes, if required during the course of implementation of RAP and also to resolve problems faced by the PAPs. Monitoring is periodical checking of planned activities and provides midway inputs, facilitates changes, if necessary and provides feedback to project authority for better management of the project activities. Evaluation on the other hand assesses the resettlement effectiveness, impact and sustainability of R&R activities. In other words, evaluation is an activity aimed at assessing whether the activities have actually achieved their intended goals and purposes. Thus monitoring and evaluation of resettlement action plan implementation are critical in order to measure the project performance and fulfillment of project objectives.

The monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation will ensure monitoring of key indicators on inputs, outputs, project processes and evaluation of impact indicators. The overall purpose of the monitoring is to keep track of the implementation processes and progress, achievement of performance targets fixed in the annual work plans, learning lessons and taking corrective actions to deal with emerging constraints and issues. Monitoring and evaluation will constitute the following:

- Implementation progress (physical and financial aspects), monitoring of inputs, and outputs;
- Process documentation (case studies and lessons learnt);
- Impact evaluation based on sample survey and consultations; and
- Thematic studies.

14.2 Institutional Arrangement for M & E

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) stipulates hiring services of an external agency (third party) for monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation. This means the project authority through an external agency will carry out monitoring and evaluation from the subsequent month of the mobilization of RAP IA at project site. Internal monitoring will be carried out by the Social Officer of Project Coordination Unit (PCU) with assistance from R&R officer and RAP IA whereas external monitoring and evaluation will be carried by the third party engaged for the purpose. This will help monitor project activities closely. Regular monitoring by undertaking site visits and consultations with PAPs will help identify potential difficulties and problems faced in the implementation and accordingly help take timely corrective measures including deviations, if needed. Components of monitoring will include performance monitoring i.e., physical progress of the work and impact monitoring and external evaluation. Indicative indicators to be monitored related to performance are provided in the following sections. In case during the project implementation, if some other indicators are found relevant they will also be considered for monitoring.

14.3 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) at Project and Sub-project Level

The Resettlement Action Plan contains indicators and benchmarks for achievement of the objectives under the resettlement programme. These indicators and benchmarks will be of three kinds:

- (1) Proposed indicators, indicating project inputs, expenditures, staff deployment, etc.
- (2) Output indicators, indicating results in terms of numbers of affected People compensated and resettled, training held, credit disbursed, etc,
- (3) Impact indicators, related to the longer-term effect of the project on People's lives.

The benchmarks and indicators will be limited in number, and combine quantitative and qualitative types of data. Some of these indicators may include, percentage of PAPs actually paid compensation before any loss of assets; percentage of PAPs whose incomes after resettlement are better than, or

at least same as before resettlement; percentage of assets valued at replacement cost compensation; percentage grievances resolved; and/or percentage of cases to court. The first two types of indicators, related to process and immediate outputs and results, will be monitored to inform project management about progress and results, and to adjust the work programme where necessary if delays or problems arise. The results of this monitoring will be summarized in reports which will be submitted to the World Bank on a regular basis. Provision will be made for participatory monitoring involving the project affected people and beneficiaries of the resettlement programme in assessing results and impacts.

The Project Authority will engage services of an external agency (third party), which will undertake independent concurrent evaluations at least twice a year during the project implementation period. At the end of the project an impact evaluation will be carried out as part of the project completion report. Such independent evaluation will focus on assessing whether the overall objectives of the project are being met and will use the defined impact indicators as a basis for evaluation. Specifically, the evaluation will assess: (i) The level of success (including the constraints and barriers) in land acquisition programme, resettlement plan, and income recovery of the PAPs after they have been displaced from the project affected area, and, (ii) the types of complaints/ grievances and the success of the handling of grievance and public complaints towards the construction of project’s infrastructures, means of redress for assets and lands and the amount of compensation, resettlement, and other forms of complaints.

Summarizing, M&E would be carried out for regular assessment of both process followed and progress of the RAP implementation. The internal monitoring will be carried out by the State PCU by the Land Acquisition cum Social Development Officer with assistance from RAP Implementation Support Agency and a quarterly report will be submitted to MoRT&H. Each quarterly report would also be uploaded on the MoRT&H website. The external agency (third party) however, would conduct assessment six monthly for each sub-project by undertaking field visits and all other necessary activities including consultations. The six-monthly reports would cover detailed information on process and progress of RAP implementation. The report would highlight issues, if any that need attention of the Project Authority and suggest corrective measures that may be followed for better implementation of RAP.

14.4 Process & Performance Monitoring

Process monitoring would enable the project authority to assess whether the due process are being followed or not, whereas performance monitoring would mainly relate to achievement in measurable terms against the set targets. Monitoring report will also provide necessary guidance and inputs for any changes, if required during the course of the implementation. A list of indicators is given in **Table 14-1**.

Table 14-1: Performance Monitoring for RAP Implementation

Sr. No.	Indicators	Target*	Status	Achievement (in %)	Remarks
1	Land acquisition (Private)				
	Land area (ha)	32.84			
	Land owners (No.)	492			
	Compensation to be disbursed by Competent Authority to land owners (No.)	492			
	Govt. land transfer (ha)	14.77			

Sr. No.	Indicators	Target*	Status	Achievement (in %)	Remarks
2	Compensation to the structure affected	128			
3	Verification of identified PAFs (No.)	620			
4	Date of formation of DLC				
5	Meetings held by DLC for fixing the replacement cost (No.)				
6	Identity cum entitlement card issued to PAFs (No.)				
7	PAPs re-established their shops/ business (No.)				
8	PAPs covered under income generation schemes (No.)				
9	PAPs provided training for alternate livelihood (No.)				
10	CPRs rehabilitated and relocation	18			
11	CPRs affected	40			
12	Grievance/ complaints brought to GRC for redressal (No.)				

- An indicative target to be updated during implementation phase

14.5 Evaluation

The external agency engaged by the Project Authority shall carry out the evaluation at two stages viz., mid-term and after the completion of RAP implementation. The evaluation will be carried out under a set term of reference. The evaluation study would involve both quantitative and qualitative surveys and compare results before and after the implementation of the project. It will focus on assessing whether the overall objectives of the project are being met and will use the defined impact indicators as a basis for evaluation. The evaluation study would undertake the following but not limited to:

- Review monthly progress report submitted by RAP Implementation Agency (RAP IA);
- Undertake consultations with PAPs in order to assess their point of view with regard to overall process;
- Intensity and effectiveness of information dissemination with regard to RAP implementation covering eligibility of different categories of PAPs, frequency of interactions by RAP IA personnel with PAPs, deployment of RAP IA staff, quality of rapport maintained by RAP IA personnel with PAPs, capability of RAP IA personnel, behavior of RAP IA staff, availability of RAP IA staff, level of satisfaction as regards the work of RAP IA, etc;

- Collect information about distribution of awareness generation materials, entitlements, distribution of identity cum entitlement card, adequacy of dissemination of information, consultations meetings with regard to policy and eligibility for entitlement, alternatives and relocation related issues, measurement and valuation of affected properties, understanding and use of grievance procedure, disbursement of assistance, and other R&R related issues, compliance of resettlement policy, etc;
- Conduct sample survey (25% of PAPs) for making comparative analysis substantiated by qualitative surveys and case studies, etc.

It may be noted that one of the key objectives of the project is improvement or at least restoration of economic status of the PAPs to the pre project level. An illustrative list of indicators is given below, which would be measured against the baseline data collected for the preparation of RAP. The M&E agency would finally select the indicators for the evaluation of the project depending upon the progress of R&R activities. The key indicators are

- Monthly income of family/household
- Ownership of Transport and farm implements owned
- Occupation of head of Household and other members
- Type of dwelling units
- Number of Earning members/households
- Family under debt
- Size of loan
- Households purchased loans
- Households with various sizes of land
- Ownership/tenancy of dwelling units (owner, encroacher, squatter)
- Access to water and sanitation facilities
- Access to modern sources of lighting and cooking
- Animal and poultry birds owned
- Migration for employment

14.6 Reporting

Monthly Progress Reports on the progress of RAP implementation including mobilization of staff members, opening of site offices, etc of the project would be prepared by RAP IA and submitted to the R&R Officer at sub-project level.

Quarterly Monitoring Reports shall be compiled by the LA cum SDO of Project Coordination Unit (PCU) and submitted to MoRT&H for review and onward submission to World Bank

Six monthly reports shall be prepared by the M&E agency by undertaking site visits and review of progress report, consultations, etc.

Evaluation Report shall be prepared by the M&E agency at the end of the project implementation as part of the project completion report.

ANNEXURES

Annexure 1: Social Impact Assessment Survey Format

Structure No.: Date:

GENERAL IDENTIFICATION:

Location : Rural/Semi-urban/Urban

Chainage : Affected Survey no :

Name of the Hamlet :

Name of Revenue Village/Town :

Panchayat /Municipality / city :

Name of the Police Station :

Mandal : District :

Ration Card No: Aadhar No:

Main Occupation of the family

Cultivation 2. Service 3. Business

4. Wage earning 5. Other (Please Specify)

Type of Family :

Joint 2. Nuclear 3. Individual

Social Status:

Religion: Hindu/ Muslim/ Christian/ Jain/ Sikh/ Others (Specify)

Caste: ST/ SC/ OBC/ OC

Services available within house:

Do you have a separate kitchen	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Do you have a toilet	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Do you have a bathroom	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Do you have electricity connection	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Access to drinking water	Public tap - 1 Hand pump - 2

Fuel for cooking	LPG Gas – 1 Gobar Gas – 2
How long have you been staying in this house	

Do you have the following:

TV	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Fridge	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Washing Machine	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Cycle	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Motor cycles	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Car	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Telephone	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Mobile phone	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Cattles	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Buffalo	Yes - 1 / No - 2
Goat / Sheep	Yes - 1 / No - 2

HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION:

S.No	Name of the Family Members*	Relation-ship with HH Head	Age	Sex	Mari-tal Sta-tus	Educa-tion	Main Oc-cupation	Skill pos-sessed	Disa-bled Per-sons

*Start with HH

RELATIONSHIP WITH HEAD OF HH:

1. Head of the family 2.Wife 3.Father 4. Mother 5.Son 6. Daughter 7.Brother 8.Sister

9. Son in law 10. Daughter in law 11.Sister in law 12.Grandchild 13. Others

SEX: 1. Male 2. Female

EDUCATION:

Illiterate 2.New-literate 3.Primary 4.Middle 5. High School 6. Intermediate 7.Graduate

8. Post Graduate 9. Professional 10.Others (specify)

OCCUPATION :

Service 2.Trade 3.Farming 4. Allied Agriculture 5. Agricultural Laborer

6. Non Agricultural Laborer 7. HH Industry 8. Professionals (Engineer, Doctor, Ayurvedetc)

9. Petty business (mainly kiosks) 10. Unemployed 11.Student 12.Retired 13. House wife

14. Others (Specify)

MARITAL STATUS: 1. Married 2. Unmarried 3.Divorced 4. Separate 5. Widow

6. Widower 7. Deserted

DISABILITY ASPECTS: 1. Blind 2. Chronical Disease 3.Crippled 4.Orphan 5. Others (Specify)

ASSETS OWNED

Agriculture Properties	Unit	Prevailing Market Value
Irrigated / Wet Land	Acre	
Un Irrigated / Dry Land	Acre	
Orchard/Horticulture Land	Acre	

Others	Acre	
Others Properties		
House Plot	Sq. mts	
House	Sq. mts	
Farm House	Sq. mts	
Trees	Sq. mts	
Others immovable assets like well	Sq. mts	

HOUSEHOLD INCOME FROM VARIOUS SOURCES DURING THE LAST YEAR:

S. No	Sources	Annual Income (Rs)
1	Agriculture	
2	Service (Govt/Pvt)	
3	Dairy	
4	Goat/Sheep rearing	
5	Poultry	
6	HH Industry	
7	Farm Wages	
8	Nonfarm wages	
9	Remittances Rentals/interests...etc.)	
10	Others (Specify)	
	TOTAL	

FINANCIAL STATUS

Deposits

Type of deposit	Institution where deposited			Amount deposited (Rs)		
Long Term						
Purpose of Borrowing	Amount	Source of Borrowing	Amount	Returned	Balance (in Rs)	
Short Term			(in Rs)			
House Held expenditure						
Others (Specify LIC etc.)						

Agriculture				
House construction				
Commercial				
Animal husbandry				
Others				
Total				

Indebtedness

Coverage Under Government Schemes

If you have availed any of the Government schemes, give details

Type of Scheme	Availed Yes/No	If Yes, indicate benefits received	Present status of the asset received
Name of the scheme			
Others benefits			

**

Continuing and getting returns

2. Continuing & not getting returns

Stopped operation

If the operation of the scheme is reported to have been stopped ask reasons (please give some options like death of animal, asset stolen, scheme not feasible in the area, animal sold due to disease, assets taken away as part of recovery of loan, etc.)

EXPENDITURE PATTERN

(Kindly indicate expenditure on different items during last one year)

Item	Expenditure (Rs)
Food	
Clothing	

Health	
Education	
Transport	
Marriage/Festivals	
Rent Farm Activities	
Others (Specify)	

TYPE OF LOSS DUE TO PROJECT:

Structure ii.Land iii. Land & Structure iv. Livelihood

Loss of Structure:

Location of the Structure from centerline Distance from C/L _____

Type	Dimensions of		Affected Portion		Affected Built up Area (Sqm) with		
	Length	Breath	Length	Breath	Single / Double Story		
					Roof	Wall	Floor
Pucca							
Semi Pucca							
Katcha							

Loss of Land:

For the land to be lost indicate the ownership and extent of area (in acres/ Sqmtrs):

Owned	Govt	Leased	Trust	Temple	Church	Mosque
Bus stop	Pond	Community Hall	Arch	Hand Pump	Public Tap	Tank
Statue	Govt School	Others (specify)				

Area owned and operated

Type of land	Owned	Leased in	Leased out	Encroached	Total	Area cultivated	Extent of Loss
Irrigated							
Un irri-							
Orchard							

Others							
Total							
Extent of							

Productivity

		Area (Ha)		
		Irrigated	Un irrigated	Orchard
Kharif				
Rabi				
Others				

Value of Land

Type of Land	Prevailing Rate of Land (Rs / acre)
Residential Land	
Commercial land	
Irrigated	
Un Irrigated	
Orchard	
Others	

HEALTH STATUS

Was any member of your family affected by any illness in last one year?

If 'Yes' please indicate the details

S. No	Type of Disease	Treatment taken
1		
2		
3		

Allopathic – 1 Homeopathic – 2 Ayurveda – 3 Unani – 4

Other traditional methods – 5 No treatment – 6

Have you heard of HIV/AIDS Yes / No

If Yes, do you know how it spreads and prevention methods Yes / No

If Yes, what was the source of information

Print media 2. Radio 3. TV
 5. NGO 6. Other (Specify)

MIGRATION

Do you or any of your family members migrate for work? Yes / No

If 'Yes' how many members and for how many days / months in a year

No. of members _____ No. of Days _____

Where do you migrate?

Within district 2. Outside district 3. Outside the state 4. Other Country

What kind of jobs is undertaken?

Agricultural Labour 2. Non Agricultural Labour

Trade & Business

4. Others (Specify)

How much do you earn?

Rs/month: _____

Trend of Migration

Once in a year 2. Twice in a year 3. Every alternative year

Once in a quarter 5. Every month 6. No regular interval

What time of the year do you migrate?

Summer 2. Winter 3. Rainy season 4. No particular season

WOMEN STATUS

Kindly give the time spent by women members in the following activities

S. No	Economic / Non-economic Activities	Avg No. of hours spent per day
1	Cultivation	
2	Allie Activities	
3	Sale of forest products	
4	Trade & business	
5	Agricultural labour	
6	Non Agricultural labour	
7	HH Industries	
8	Services	
9	Household Work including cooking	
10	Taking care of infants/children	
11	Fetching water and collecting fuel wood	
12	Relaxation & Entertainment	
13	Others (Specify)	

** Dairy, Poultry, Piggery, Sheep rearing, Goatry etc.

If, engaged in economic activities total income Rs _____ year/month _____

Does your women member have any say in the decision making of household matters?

Yes / No

If 'Yes' indicate their role in the following:

S. No	Issues	Yes	No
1	Financial Matters		
2	Education Matters		
3	Health care of child		
4	Purchase of assets		
5	Day to day activities		
6	On social function and marriages		
7	Others		

PERCEPTION ABOUT THE PROJECT

Are you aware that the state road passing through your area is under development?

Yes / No

If No, explain them about the project. If yes and after explanation, ask the following

What benefits do you foresee from the project?

Improved mobility

Greater accessibility to education / health services

Greater opportunities for economic activities

Improved employment opportunities

Higher wages

Greater access to markets

Realization of higher prices for the produce

Increase in the value of the land and structures

Any others (specify)

Do you also expect any adverse or negative impacts of the project?

Yes / No (if No, draw the attention to the potential losses expected and if the response is still No, end the interview)

If Yes, what are these?

Loss of land and other assets

Vulnerability to accidents

Loss of common civic infrastructure

Loss of access to common properties

Increased water logging

Increased incidence of HIV/AIDS and other diseases

Women, children and ages are at risk

Dusting and pollution during construction

Increased noise pollution

Any other (specify)

How do you think women will affect or benefit differently from the project?

Annexure 2: List of Affected Structures of PADERU-ARAKU Section

59 survey numbers with Affected area details

S: No	Chainage	Name of the vil- lage/hamlet	Mandal	Name of the Owner	Type of Struc- ture
1	30+900-31+024	DUMBRYGUDA	Dunbriguda	KAMIDI HARIKRISHNA	Pucca
2	52+020-51+772	NEWBALLUGUDA	ARUKUVALLEY	PALASETTY VARAHALU	Pucca
3	40+410-116+718	Nereduvalasa	Dunbriguda	Panchadi.Gopalarao	Pucca
4	20+080-20+184	Chintalaveedhi	Paderu	Mori.Kondamma	Pucca
5	3+416-3+430	Chintalaveedhi	Paderu	Gobbaka.Sattibabu	Pucca
6	2+781-2+296	Chintalaveedhi	Paderu	S.Varahamma	Pucca
7	0+108-0+123	Chintalaveedhi	Paderu	Rallapudi.Sandya	Pucca
8	3+472-3+486	Chintalaveedhi	Paderu	Korra.Ramanamma	Pucca
9	3+476-3+490	Chintalaveedhi	Paderu	Korra.Savithri	Pucca
10	3+449-3+463	Chintalaveedhi	Paderu	Berra.Suryakantham	Pucca
11	2+702-2+716	Chintalaveedhi	Paderu	Gobbaka.Ramarao	Pucca
12	3+487-3+502	Chintalaveedhi	Paderu	Killo.Domai	Pucca
13	3+464+3+478	Chintalaveedhi	Paderu	Injumuri.Raju	Pucca
14	3+405-3+418	Chintalaveedhi	Paderu	Kimudu.Gasanna	Pucca
15	0+096-0+181	Chintalaveedhi	Paderu	Shake.Meerabee	Pucca
16	3+451+3+465	Chintalaveedhi	Paderu	Sailapu.Brahmaji	Pucca
17	2+834-2+848	Chintalaveedhi	Paderu	Yaganti.Varalaxmi	Pucca
18	2+856+2+870	Chintalaveedhi	Paderu	Navvula.Varalaxmi	Pucca
19	3+451+3+465	Chintalaveedhi	Paderu	Korra.Ramanamma	Pucca
20	2+794+2+807	Chintalaveedhi	Paderu	BHUNKYA CHINNAYYA	Pucca
21	23+981-24+095	Kinchumanda	Dunbriguda	Thangula.Chittinaidu	Pucca
22	24+708-24+823	Chintalaveedhi	Paderu	Nemalipuri.Chandra- sekhar	Pucca

S: No	Chainage	Name of the vil- lage/hamlet	Mandal	Name of the Owner	Type of Struc- ture
23	24+708-24+823	Kinchumanda	Dunbriguda	Nemalipuri.Chandra- sekhar	Pucca
24	24+635-24+749	DUMBRYGUDA	Dunbriguda	Vanthala.NageswaRao	Pucca
25	23+628-24+743	DUMBRYGUDA	Dunbriguda	Badnayini.Ramnaidu	Pucca
26	24+696-24+760	DUMBRYGUDA	Dunbriguda	Kolajoshi.Salman Raju	Pucca
27	24+708-24+823	Chintalaveedhi	Paderu	Namalipuri.Chandra- sekar	Pucca
28	24+687-24+802	KINCHUMANDA	Kinchumanda	Tomath.Singh	Pucca
29	30+857-30+982	PEDDAPADU	Dunbriguda	Gemmeli.Baskhar	Pucca
30	24+785-24+880	KINCHUMANDA	Dunbriguda	Arukubariki.Latchanna	Pucca
31	24+780-24+894	DUMBRYGUDA	Dunbriguda	Arukubariki.Latchanna	Pucca
32	24+041-24+155	Kinchumanda	Dunbriguda	Agathambidi.Ramesh	Pucca
33	40+344-116+755	Arukuvalley	Dunbriguda	Adrasetty. Veeramma	Pucca
34	24+597+24+711	Kinchumanda	Dunbriguda	Agathambidi.Srinu	Pucca
35	24+056-24+170	Kinchumanda	Dunbriguda	Pangi.Anil Kumar	Pucca
36	24+685-24+799	Kinchumanda	Dunbriguda	Vonigila.Rambabu	Pucca
37	24+086-24+200	Rangaseela	Dunbriguda	Pangi.Nagesh	Pucca
38	24+027+24+141	Kinchumanda	Dunbriguda	Dandesi.Ramaswamy	Pucca
39	20+055+20+160	Rangaseela	Hukumpetta	Sagari.Balakrishna	Pucca
40	20+055+20+160	Rangaseela	Hukumpetta	Sagari.Balakrishna	Pucca
41	20+061-20+165	Rangaseela	Hukumpetta	Sagari.Kondamma	Pucca
42	20+103+20+208	Rangaseela	Hukumpetta	Samaradi.Dhamodhar	Pucca
43	20+089-20+193	Rangaseela	Hukumpetta	Buridi.Narayana	Pucca
44	3+405-3+418	HUKUMPETA	Hukumpetta	Korra.Gasanna	Pucca
45	20+049-20+154	HUKUMPETA	Hukumpetta	Korra.Gurumurthy	Pucca
46	40+280-116+820	Nereduvalasa	Dunbriguda	Bangarubandi.Eswa- rama	Pucca

S: No	Chainage	Name of the vil- lage/hamlet	Mandal	Name of the Owner	Type of Struc- ture
47	40+395-116+704	Nereduvalasa	Dunbriguda	Bangarubandi.Eswa- rama	Pucca
48	40+344-116+755	Nereduvalasa	Dunbriguda	Yelugula.Veeramma	Pucca
49	5+451-5+475	Barmanguda	Hukumpetta	Bodda.SatyaRao	Pucca
50	5+361-5+386	Barmanguda	Hukumpetta	Serakani.Gangamma	Pucca
51	5+365-5+389	Barmanguda	Hukumpetta	Badda.Sunilkumar	Pucca
52	5+345-5+370	Barmanguda	Hukumpetta	Bodda.Nagaraju	Pucca
53	11+280-11+305	Gadugupalli	Hukumpetta	Kothuru.Rajaroo	Pucca
54	19+194-19+258	Rangaseela	Hukumpetta	Korra.Ramu	Pucca
55	19+201-19+265	HUKUMPETA	Hukumpetta	Korra.Ramu	Pucca
56	19+111-19+175	Titingvalasa	Hukumpetta	Korra.Hari	Pucca
57	19+124-19+188	Titingvalasa	Hukumpetta	Korra.Hari	Pucca
58	20+080-20+184	Rangaseela	Hukumpetta	Mosya.Kondamma	Pucca
59	3+405-3+418	Chintalaveedhi	Paderu	Kimudu.Gasanna	Pucca

Annexure 3: List of Informal Settlers along PADERU – ARAKU ROAD SECTION (non-title holders)

S: No	Name of the village/hamlet	Revenue Village	Mandal	Affected Survey no	Head of the Household
1	ARAKU	ARKUVALLEY	ARUKU-VALLEY	214/1B2	KORUKONDA DEVU-DUMMA
2	NOOLA BODDAVARA	CHILAKALAGEDDA	ANANTHAGIRI	16/2	DEVAPURAPU SHANKAR RAO
3	ARAKU	ARAKU	DUM-BRIGUDA	201/1B	KORU KONDA SUBHADRAMDA
4	BOSUBEDA	BOSUBEDA	ARAKU-VALLEY	63/1A	THATIKONDA SUJAY
5	BALLUGUDA	KOSANGI	DUM-BRIGUDA	4/1B	SETHI HARI
6	BALUGUDA	BALURODA	DUM-BRIGUDA	16/2,	PELAMALAI BALAJI
7	HUKUMPETA	HUKUMPETA	HUKUM-PETA	58/4	ULLI RAJU BABU
8	HUKUMPETA	HUKUMPETA	HUKUM-PETA	40/1 HNO 2-67	DEVAPURAPU SANYASI DEVUDU
9	PEDDURU	ARUKU	DUM-BRIGUDA	204/1A	KORUKONDA ESWARAMMA
10	KURIDI	KURIDI	DUM-BRIGUDA	5/53,	PALLEDI KANNAYYA
11	TEN-NUBODDAVARA	TEN-NUBODDAVARA	ANANTHAGIRI	23/2.	DEVAPURAPU ATCHIY-YAMMA
12	CHALAKALAGADDA	CHALAKALAGADDA	ANANTHAGIRI	23/1B	DEVAPURAPU BANGARAMMA
13	DASARITHOTA	CHALAKALAGADDA	ANANTHAGIRI	40/5	DANDASI NARYANA
14	KOTHA BALLUGUDA	BALLUGUDA	ARAKUVELLY	11/1	PARASETTY VARAHALU
15	KONDAVEEDHI	YENDAPALLI-VALLASA	ARAKUVELLY	63/2B	GODIVADA YERUKALAMMA
16	YENDAPALLI-VALLASA	YENDAPALLI-VALLASA	ARAKUVELLY	65/2B,65/3B,66/1B,66/2B,67/4	PATTA AP-PALANARASAMMA
17	PEDDURU	ARAKU	DUM-BRIGUDA	209/3B	KORUKONDA DEVUDU

Annexure 4: List of Affected Land Owner Details of Paderu–Araku Road SECTION

3G Gazette Notifications of package – IV and V.

The Gazette notifications for Package IV and V have been published on 8.3.2021 issued by competent Authority of Land Acquisition. The total proposed survey numbers are 407 of which private survey numbers are 294 and 113 are Government survey numbers. Total number of villages where land is to be acquired is in 33 (16 villages in PK IV and 17 villages in PK V) with total land to be acquired is 47.61 ha of which private land constitutes 32.84 ha and Govt land constitutes 14.77 ha.

Name of the Road	Package Number	Mandal Name	Number of Villages	Total No of Survey numbers	Private survey numbers	Govt survey numbers	Private land in Ha	Govt land In ha	Total land in ha
Pa- deru - Araku	IV	Hukumpeta	12	111	82	29	8.02	1.99	10.01
		Dumbriguda	4	16	11	5	0.96	2.07	3.04
		Total	16	127	93	34	8.98	4.06	13.05
	V	Araku Valley	7	156	116	40	16.03	6.78	22.81
		Dumbriguda	10	124	85	39	7.83	3.93	11.76
		Total	17	280	201	79	23.86	10.71	34.57
Grand Total			33	407	294	113	32.84	14.77	47.61

Rehabilitation and Up-gradation of NH-516E from Paderu - Araku – Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
Report

3G Gazette of package -IV.

The Gazette has been published on 8.3.2021 issued by competent Authority of Land Acquisition.
The total proposed survey numbers are 127 with 13.05 ha.

Re. No.610/2019/SA-A dt.08.03-2021. O/o the Revenue Divisional Officer,
Paderu.

From
Smt.K.L.Siva Jyothi, M.A.,M.A.,B.ed.,
Revenue Divisional Officer &
Competent Authority for L.A.,
Paderu.

To
The Regional Officer,
Ministry of Road Transport &
Highways, Door No.38-2-3/2,
Gorledalapamma Veedhi,
Near American Hospital,
Punnamithota
Vijayawad-520 010.

Sir,

Sub: Land Acquisition - Visakhapatnam District - Paderu Division-
Request filed by the Project Regional Officer, MoRTH for conducting
Land Acquisition formation of NH-516E in the stretch of land from
KM 2+400 to KM 51+770 (Paderu to Araku valley) in the District of
Andhra Pradesh - Proposals 3-G under section (3) sub-section [1] or
[2] submitted - Regarding.

Ref: 3D Gazette Notifications published vide Gazette S.O.No.3091 (E) dt.
10-09-2020 and No.4690(E) dt.24-12-2020.
§§§

I invite kind attention to the reference cited.

I submit that as per the peg marking on ground by the requisition department for the required area, the survey staff of this office have conducted survey and prepared sub-division records. On the basis of the sub-division records, the proposals under section 3-D of the NH Act-1956 has been prepared and submitted for approval of Government of India.

I submit that the Government of India has approved the 3D proposals and notified under Gazettes as detailed below.

Sl.No	Name of the Mandal	Name of the Village	Gazette Nos.
1	Hukumpeta	Pattimamidi	S.O.Nos. 3091 (E) and 4690(E)
2		Burmanguda	
3		Muliyapattu	
4		Kanthali	
5		Hukumpeta	
6		Barapalli	
7		Gadugapalli	
8		Urrada	
9		Kotnapalli	
10		Masada	
11		Bolra	
12		Rangaseela	
13	Dumbriguda	Billapattu	S.O.Nos. 3091 (E) and 4690(E)
14		Kinchumanda	
15		Gondhiguda	
16		Arma (RF)	

I submit that, the 3G proposals were prepared for the above Villages except duly confirming the enjoyer and enumerated the existing trees, structures, etc.,

Cont...page No.2

Rehabilitation and Up-gradation of NH-516E from Paderu - Araku – Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
Report

[2]

I submit that as per 3-G under section [3] before proceeding to determine the amount under sub-section [1] or sub-section [2], the competent authority shall give a public notice published in two local newspapers, one of which will be in a vernacular language inviting claims from all persons interested in the land to be acquired.

Such notice shall state the particulars of the land and shall require all persons interested in such land to appear in person or by an agent or by a legal practitioner referred to in sub-section [2] of section 3-C, before the competent authority, at a time and place and to state the nature of their respective interest in such land.

I submit herewith the 3G proposals in the prescribed format in Telugu and English languages to take further action immediately as the enquiry dates are fixed from 17th March, 2021.

Encl: 3-G proposals in prescribed
Proforma in English & Telugu

Yours faithfully,

K. L. Sivadasu 8/3/2021
Revenue Divisional Officer &
Competent Authority for L.A.
Paderu.

Copy submitted to the District Collector, Visakhapatnam for favour of kind information.

Copy to the Project Director, PIU, Arakuvalley for information and necessary action in the matter.

3G Gazette of package -V

Re.No.610/2019/SA-A/dt.08-03-2021.

O/o the Revenue Divisional Officer,
Paderu.

From

Smt.K.L.Siva Jyothi, M.A.,M.A.,B.ed.,
Revenue Divisional Officer &
Competent Authority for L.A.,
Paderu.

To

The Regional Office,
Ministry of Road Transport &
Highways, Door No.38-2-3/2,
Gorledalapamma Veedhi,
Near American Hospital,
Punnamithota,
Vijayawad-520 010.

Sir,

Sub: Land Acquisition - Visakhapatnam District - Paderu Division-
Request filed by the Project Regional Officer, MoRTH for conducting
Land Acquisition formation of NH-516E in the stretch of land from
KM 2+400 to KM 51+770 (Paderu to Araku valley) in the District of
Andhra Pradesh - Proposals 3-G under section (3) sub-section [1] or
[2] submitted - Regarding.

Ref: 3D Gazette Notifications published vide Gazette S.O.Nos.3090 (E) dt.
10-09-2020 and 4690(E) dt.24-12-2020.

S&S

I invite kind attention to the reference cited.

I submit that as per the peg marking on ground by the requisition
department for the required area, the survey staff of this office have conducted
survey and prepared sub-division records. On the basis of the sub-division
records, the proposals under section 3-D of the NH Act-1956 has been prepared
and submitted for approval of Government of India.

I submit that the Government of India has approved the 3D proposals and
notified under Gazettes as detailed below.

Sl.No	Name of the Mandal	Name of the Village	Gazette Nos.
1	Arakuvalley	Kotthabailuguda	S.O.Nos.3090 (E) and 4690(E)
2		Chadyaguda	
3		Panirangire	
4		Gantabamsuguda	
5		Kotthavalasa	
6		Yemdapallivalasa	
7		Bosabeda	
8		Ravvalaguda	
7	Dumbrigida	Araku	
8		Nimmagedda	
9		Kuridi	
10		Panthelachinthu	
11		Antriguda	
12		Pedapadu	
13		Dumbrigida	
14		Kosangi	
15	Kusumavalasa		

Conti...page No.2

[2]

I submit that, the 3G proposals were prepared for the above Villages except Bosubeda and Raavaguda villages duly confirming the enjoyer and enumerated the existing trees, structures, etc.,

I submit that as per 3-G under section [3] before proceeding to determine the amount under sub-section [1] or sub-section [2], the competent authority shall give a public notice published in two local newspapers, one of which will be in a vernacular language inviting claims from all persons interested in the land to be acquired.

Such notice shall state the particulars of the land and shall require all persons interested in such land to appear in person or by an agent or by a legal practitioner referred to in sub-section [2] of section 3-C, before the competent authority, at a time and place and to state the nature of their respective interest in such land.

I submit herewith the 3G proposals in the prescribed format in Telugu and English languages to take further action immediately as the enquiry dates are fixed from 25th March, 2021.

Encl: 3-G proposals in prescribed
Proforma in English & Telugu

Yours faithfully,

K. L. Sivakumar 8/3/2024
Revenue Divisional Officer &
Competent Authority for L.A.
Paderu.

[Signature]
Copy submitted to the District Collector, Visakhapatnam for favour of kind information.

Copy to the Project Director, PIU, Arakuvalley for information and necessary action in the matter.

Annexure 5: Grama Sabha Resolutions Details

(All the 31 villages GP RESOLUTIONS (1 villages GP resolutions is still pending in Hukumpeta village) along with PHOTOGRAPHS are available in Project files.)

Procedure followed:

In the Grama Sabha, Govt Notification on LA has been explained as a part of proposed Paderu to Araku (up to Bhalluguda) section of NH-516E. The details were discussed in the presence of village Tahasildar. Extensive discussions were held with farmers who were losing their small fragments of the land, on the compensation package announced as per the existing market rates and land value of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

The consultants, NGO officials (Girijana Seva Samasta) and the village revenue officials have explained in detail to the villagers the perceived benefits accrued due to the implementation of the proposed project road widening. The village revenue officials have collected the Bank account details, Aadhar card details and revenue record details of all the villagers along with survey numbers for remittance of the compensation duly following the procedures. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the other villagers. Sign/ thumb impression of villagers is affixed to confirm that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening works being taken up in their village and they are welcoming the project.

STATUS OF GP RESOLUTIONS ALONG PA ROAD (31 VILLAGES)				
S. No.	Mandal Name	Name of vil-lage/town/habita-tion	Date of GP / PESA Resolu-tion	GP Resolution
DUMBRIGUDA				
1	Dumbriguda	Pantalachinta	27th July, 2021	Resolution passed
2	Dumbriguda	Antriguda	28th July, 2021	Resolution passed
3	Dumbriguda	Pedapadu	28th July, 2021	Resolution passed
4	Dumbriguda	Nimmagedda	27th July, 2021	Resolution passed
5	Dumbriguda	Kusumavalasa	28th July, 2021	Resolution passed
6	Dumbriguda	Kuriudi	27th July, 2021	Resolution passed
7	Dumbriguda	Dumbriguda	03rd Aug, 2021	<p>Resolution passed</p> <p>The villagers were happy due to the fact that due to the construction of the bypass road along this stretch, 5 villages would be benefitted not only in terms of mobility but also in terms of decrease in distance etc. The villagers have requested for the start of the road widening works only for complete compensation has been paid to those villagers who have been losing their houses and petty shops. Villagers have expressed their apprehension that they are losing drinking water borewell in the santavalasa village, which was very useful to them and have requested to look into the same. A villager communicated during the meeting that survey number - 31-5 is not registered under the villagers losing their and hence requested for registering of the survey number 4-1B (1.00 cents) of Pedapadu village and registering of the survey number 31-5 (0.98 cents) of Dumbriguda village. Participants requested that all those survey numbers who would be losing their land in road widening should be thoroughly enquired and justice should be done to them regarding the compensation package. In the GP resolution it has been discussed extensively on the proposed project road and it has been agreed unanimously by all the village heads along with the villagers as signed below along with thumb impression stating that they do not have any kind of objection to the road widening</p>

STATUS OF GP RESOLUTIONS ALONG PA ROAD (31 VILLAGES)				
S. No.	Mandal Name	Name of vil-lage/town/habita-tion	Date of GP / PESA Resolu-tion	GP Resolution
				works being taken up in their village, they are welcoming the same and have sincerely re-quested for the compensation package to be remitted their bank accounts at earliest pos-sible and then start the road widening work.
8	Dumbriguda	Gondiguda	28th July, 2021	Resolution passed
9	Dumbriguda	KosangiBalluguda	28th July, 2021	Resolution passed
10	Dumbriguda	Araku	24th July, 2021	Resolution passed
11	Dumbriguda	Billaputtu	28th July, 2021	Resolution passed
12	Dumbriguda	Kinchmanda	05th Aug, 2021	Resolution passed
HUKUMPETA				
13	Hukumpeta	Rangaseela	09th Aug, 2021	Resolution passed
14	Hukumpeta	Baluroda	09th Aug, 2021	Resolution passed
15	Hukumpeta	Masada	2nd Aug, 2021	Resolution passed
16	Hukumpeta	Pedagaruvu	02nd Aug, 2021	Resolution passed
17	Hukumpeta	Urrada	03rd Aug, 2021	Resolution passed.
18	Hukumpeta	Gadugupalle	03rd Aug, 2021	Resolution passed
19	Hukumpeta	Barapalle	03-Aug-21	Resolution Passed. One PAH recorded objection.
20	Hukumpeta	Hukumpeta	3 rd Aug, 2021	Resolution is pending (PAFs objections)
21	Hukumpeta	Konthili	08th Aug, 2021	Resolution passed.
22	Hukumpeta	Kontapalli	08th Aug, 2021	
23	Hukumpeta	Muliaputtu	04th Aug, 2021	Resolution passed.
24	Hukumpeta	Burmanguda	04th Aug, 2021	Resolution passed.
25	Hukumpeta	Patimamidi	04th Aug, 2021	Resolution passed.
ARAKU VALLEY				
26	Araku Valley	Kantabamsuguda	10th Aug, 2021	Resolution passed.
27	Araku Valley	Panirangini	06th Aug, 2021	Resolution passed.
28	Araku Valley	Ravvalaguda	06th Aug, 2021	Resolution passed.
29	Araku Valley	Bosubeda	09th Aug, 2021	Resolution passed.
30	Araku Valley	Gadyaguda	09th Aug, 2021	Resolution passed.
31	Araku Valley	New balluguda	09th Aug, 2021	Resolution passed.
32	Araku Valley	Yandapallivalasa	06th Aug, 2021	Resolution passed.
33	Araku Valley	Chompikottavalasa	As per MRO records, there is no Pvt land acquisition in this village, only 1 or 2 cents of Govt land acquisition is there.	