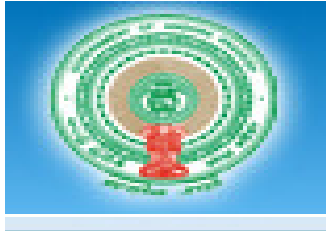


**GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
ROADS & BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT**



**ANDHRA PRADESH ROAD SECTOR PROJECT
FEASIBILITY STUDY, DESIGN AND DETAILED ENGINEERING**

**DETAILED PROJECT REPORT
UPGRADING OF PEDANA – NUZVID – VISSANNAPETA ROAD
VOLUME – VIII – RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN**

ANDHRA PRADESH ROAD DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

JUNE - 2012

CONTENTS

| S.No | Description | Page.No |
|-------------|--|----------------|
| 1 | ABBERAVATIONS | 2 |
| 2 | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | 4 |
| 3 | CHAPTER - 1: INTRODUCTION | 6 |
| 4 | CHAPTER - 2: SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT | 9 |
| 5 | CHAPTER - 3: LAND ACQUISITION PROCEDURE | 17 |
| 6 | CHAPTER - 4: RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION | 20 |
| 7 | CHAPTER - 5: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS AND BUDGET | 25 |

ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|--------|---|
| APRDC | Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation |
| APRRP | Andhra Pradesh Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy |
| APRSP | Andhra Pradesh Road Sector Project |
| APSACS | Andhra Pradesh State Aids Control Society |
| APSHP | Andhra Pradesh State Highway Project |
| BPL | Below Poverty Line |
| CPRs | Community Properties Recourses |
| DEE | Deputy Executive Engineer |
| DLC | District Level Consultation |
| EE | Executive Engineer |
| FGD | Focused Group Discussions |
| FMB | Field Measurement Books |
| IPDP | Indigenous Project Development Plan |
| IRS | Income Restoration Schemes |
| LA | Land Acquisition |
| LAO | Land Acquisition Officer |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MDO | Mandal Development Officer |
| NGO | Non Government Organization |
| PAPs | Project Affected Persons |
| PD | Project Director |
| PDFs | Physical Displaced Families |
| R & R | Resettlement and Rehabilitation |
| RAP | Resettlement Action Plan |
| RBD | Roads and Building Development |
| RoW | Right of Way |
| SC | Scheduled Caste |
| SMU | Social Management Unit |
| ST | Scheduled Tribe |
| WHH | Women Headed Household |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared for Pedna-Nuzvid-Visampeta Road as part of ongoing Andhra Pradesh Road Sector Project (APRSP). The main objective of the RAP is to minimize the social impacts of proposed improvement, mitigate negative impacts and assist the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to improve the living conditions of the project affected persons (PAPs). The RAP covers project information and its impacts, R&R Policy framework, consultations outcomes, LA schedule, and Rehabilitation plan and implementation arrangements including the budget, time table, monitoring and coordination in implementation of LA/R&R and civil works.

This road (PNV road) consists of improvement of existing road width to standard two lanes and consists of 3 bypasses. This road will be constructed under two separate contracts. The proposed road improvement will require 89 acres. This land is mostly required for bypasses and geometrical improvements. As a result of widening of the road, 779 families will be affected losing their residential or commercial properties either fully or partially. The actual number of people affected by private land acquisition will be known once section 6 notifications are announced. Out of total 779 Project Affected Families (PAFs) 125 are titleholders (losing their private land/structures), 654 are non titleholders including 105 kiosks. Out of total 779 PAFs 498 are being displaced including Cattle sheds and Kiosks. The project will affect 204 CPRs. These CPRs will be replaced in consultation with the local community and forms part of scope of contractors work.

A census socio-economic survey was carried out among the affected families and survey results indicate that about one third (30.03%) of total PAFs are engaged in cultivation and substantial proportion of PAPs are working either as agricultural labor (13.12%) or as non-agricultural labor (15.24%). While average annual income of PAPs is about 44,867, it is lower among SC population. 23,039. Most of affected families are nuclear and sex ratio is 872. This socio-economic information will be updated by NGO through supplementary socio-economic survey. In addition to one to one meeting during socio-economic survey and 73 consultations at local level, 12 consultations at Tahsil level and 4 consultations at district level were carried out. These consultations have focused on compensation and R&R provisions under the project, alternative alignments, implementation arrangements, etc. Another round of consultations has also been carried out by the facilitating NGOs during updating of RAP. The R&R entitlement brochure was distributed among PAPs and discussed in details. Important issues in these consultations mainly highlighted local issue such as relocation of temple, further reducing the RoW width and relocation sites. The results of the social assessment established that the proposed project will not impact any tribal groups in the project area. Moreover, the assessment found that there are no tribal specific habitations along the proposed PNV road and thus the need for preparation of separate Tribal plan is not required. Based on APRRP 2005 and amendment approved for road sector project, APRDC (GoAP) has formulated an R&R policy framework. Following are the key provisions of the R&R policy framework applied for this project..

- The project will follow consent award (or mutual negotiations) and if this fails, normal course LA process under LA Act 1894 will be followed.
- A one time financial assistance equivalent to 750 days of minimum wages will be paid to a PAF who becomes landless due to loss of land for the project. For those becoming marginal farmers and small farmers, this financial assistance will be equivalent to 500 man days and 350 man days respectively.
- PAFs losing houses and/or businesses will be compensated with the replacement cost for lost structure.
- Provisions have been made in the R&R policy for one-time grant for cattle shed and subsistence allowance (minimum wages equivalent to 240 man days) to each PDF.

- Special provision of a lump sum (Rs 50,000) is available for BPL and other vulnerable among PDFs towards construction of house in the new resettlement sites and 3000 for lavatory construction.

Relocation sites will be provided to entitle displaced families. The relocation sites will be finalized by the Package Manager in consultation with R&R officer (RDO). Lay out of the site will be presented in PLMC for formal approval. Besides compensation and R&R assistance, the entitled families will also be supported in rehabilitation.

Implementation of Resettlement Action plan will be done by the Administrator (Joint Collector) with support from Executive Engineer (APRSP). The RAP will be approved by the MD, APRDC. The R&R implementation schedule has been synchronized with construction schedule. It is ensured that LA and R&R activities have been completed and compensation and assistance will be paid to the PAPs before the commencement of construction work. There are about 36 kilometer stretches which are encumbrance free in both packages which will be used for first milestone stretches and prior to handing over of the remaining stretches, all compensation and resettlement assistance will be paid. As on date land acquisition has been initiated and notifications (4&6U/S LA Act 1894) are being published. As per schedule, land free from all encumbrances will be available for civil works from June, 2013, depending upon the payment of R&R as sine and allotment of alternative sites. The concurrent monitoring will be carried out by NGOs and an impact evaluation will be carried out by independent consultants to verify whether the objectives of R&R are realized and the people have improved the living standards. The budget for this Resettlement Action Plan (including land acquisition and R&R activities) works out to Rs. **34.01 cores**. The budget provides for compensating land and other assets required for the project, R&R assistance, and development of resettlement sites.

CHAPTER – 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 As part of ongoing Andhra Pradesh Road Sector Project, Pedana-Nuzvid-Vissannapeta is one of the roads being implemented. The PNV road project road is divided in two packages i.e. PNV-8 and PNV- 9. PNV- 8 starts at km 7/000 in Pedna in Krishna district and passes through Gudlavalleru, Gudivada, and terminates at km 59 before Hanuman junction. PNV-9 starts at 62 Kms from Hanuman junction of NH-5 and terminates at Vissannapeta (km 96/00). The existing Right of Way (RoW) of the project road varies from 15 to 30 meters. The RoW has been encroached by migrant laborers (squatters and kiosks) at many locations. Irrigation Canals runs parallel to the project road for substantial portion of its length. The proposed road improvement includes construction of 2-lane paved shoulder except 2 km length at Hanuman junction of NH-5 which has been proposed to be developing to 4 lanes under other scheme. Three bypasses have been proposed to minimize displacement. These bypasses are Pedana, Kauvathram and Nuzvid. Land acquisition is required only for these bypasses and at locations where geometric improvements have been proposed.

1.2 The project road passes mainly through plain areas. The land use abutting the project road are agricultural and in between settlements of 500-700 meter length of contiguous built-up areas. The project road provides vital connectivity between NH-5(Kolkota-Chennai road), NH-9(Machhalipattnam-Vijaywada,Mumbai) and is widely used by diverse traffic. The geometry of the road is generally straight except near built-up locations. Geometric and curve improvements have been proposed in these built-up locations, which cause displacement of title and non-title holders families. The existing Right of Way (RoW) in this road varies from 15 to 30 meters. The widening is mostly restricted within the available RoW and the land acquisition is proposed for geometrical/junction improvements and bypasses. . It is noticed that at many places RoW has been encroached by rural migrant labors (mostly squatters and petty shops) working in nearby areas. The proposed road improvement envisages 2-laning with paved shoulder for Pedna-Vissannapeta.

OBJECTIVES

1.3 The following are the key objectives of this RAP.

- Avoid wherever feasible, or at least minimize involuntary resettlement, by exploring all viable project alternatives
- Determine the magnitude of adverse social impacts and propose mitigation measures with the applicable policy provisions
- Involve all those project affected people and other stakeholder in the preparation and implementation of RAP
- To prepare a plan to assist all affected people receive the compensation and assistance to enable them to improve their living conditions; and,
- Outline institutional mechanism for implementation of land acquisition and impacts.

1.4 In order to assess the impacts of the proposed road, a social impact assessment was carried out which includes the census and, socio-economic survey and stakeholders consultations. The census survey carried out in 2007, by the DPR consultants, which is further updated in June 2012, by the NGO. This census survey is restricted to those losing structures in the COI and the those losing land will be identified once 6(1) notification is announced under land acquisition act when the actual land owners will be know. A supplementary survey will be carried out once the affected land owners are known, and the facilitating NGO will conduct the census survey. The SIA has analyzed alternative alignment for three bypasses at Pedana, Kauvathram and Nuzvid. Efforts have also been made to reduce resettlement issues of the project by reducing proposed RoW (CoI) at congested and built-up

location from 30 meters to 20 meters. Though the project induces negative impacts in the form of land acquisition and impacts to structures, the project also creates positive benefits to the local population in the form of enhanced operational efficiency of the vehicle; reduce travel time with good riding quality, improved medical and health services in remote villages with connectivity to Vijayawada and Nuzvid towns.

PROJECT IMPACTS

1.5 The proposed road will need 89 acres of land and impact 734 families including 453 that will be displaced. Besides 45 cattle sheds are also affected due to proposed road improvement. Among the affected families, there are 18 Schedule Tribe, 563 living below poverty line and 629 vulnerable families consisting of women heads, physically challenged, etc. The impacts are summarized in below.

Table 1.1 Summary of Project Impact

| Sl. No. | Item | Number |
|---------|---|----------|
| 1 | Land Acquisition | 89 Acres |
| 2 | PAFs losing less than 25% of their structures but not displaced (Resi, com) | 281 |
| 3 | PAFs losing more than 25% of their structures and are being displaced (Resi, com) | 453 |
| 4 | Cattleshed | 45 |
| 5 | Kiosks | 105 |

Note: The above impacts do not include the impacts losing agricultural lands. A supplementary note on the impacts to land owners will be prepared after section 6(1) notification

R&R Policy framework

1.6 The land acquisition and resettlement impacts will be mitigated in accordance with the AP State R&R policy, 2005. (**Annexure 1.1**) The AP R&R policy was modified to extend R&R benefits to non title holders also vide GO Rt.No.-1059. (**Annex 1.2**). Under this policy, the affected land owners will receive compensation through consent award along with R&R assistance consisting of additional ex-gratia amount those becoming landless, marginal and small farmer after acquisition of land for the project. In AP, there exists a committee in each District under Land Acquisition and Negotiation Committee. If the rate is not negotiated by the committee, the Collector can enhance the rate up to 50% to reach at negotiated value. Even if there is a disagreement over rate, the Collector can send the LA case to the Government, wherein the rate decided (without any limit) shall be final. R&R assistance under the project will consist of alternate house plot and construction grant other PAPs living below poverty line, compensation for loss structures at current rates without depreciation and additional compensation for those losing partial structures for re-construction of affected structures and cash supplement to those losing livelihood. All the affected non title holders will also be assisted with alternative house plots, construction grants; all the affected community properties will be reconstructed. As part of contractor's scope of work. The following are the key principles in mitigating the impacts associated with the land acquisition and displacement of people.

- LA will be done under the provisions of the LA Act 1894 through consent award as per Andhra Pradesh Negotiation Committee Rules 1992
- All affected people will be assisted during the transaction period to enable them improve or at least regain their previous living standards;

- Disbursement of compensation will be done prior to taking over of the land assets and before handing over the land to the contractor.
- The vulnerable affected families not having alternate source of livelihood or shelter will be supported by the project for alternate housing and for opportunities to enhance their livelihood.
- Preference will be given to ST families in allotment of resettlement site (if developed under the project). Additional support will be given for customary rights lost or use of forest produce.
- Common properties will be enhanced /conserved by the project in consultation with the community.
- Cut-off date for titleholders will be the date of issuance of 4(1) notification under the LA Act 1894. For those who do not have title to the land required for the project; the cut-off date will be the date of census survey. For this project stretch (Pedna –Nuzvid-Vissannapeta road), the cut off for determining eligibility for R&R benefits is (the completion date of verification of census survey data by NGO) June 2012.
- All stakeholders including, staffs of the Department of Revenue and R&B, affected communities and their representatives, women and other vulnerable groups among those affected, representatives of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), will be involved in the resettlement planning and implementation.
- No one will be displaced from their land and other movable assets required for the project unless they are compensated and assisted for their losses
- No construction works will be initiated and road stretches handed over to the contractors unless those affected have received their compensation for loss of land and other properties and R&R entitlements. (**Annexure 1.3 – The Detailed R&R Entitlement Matrix**)

CHAPTER – 2: SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

2.1 This chapter describes about the social impacts of the proposed improvement, socio-economic status of the project affected persons and vulnerable persons.

IDENTIFICATION OF PAPs and PAFs

2.2 In order to identify all those in the proposed corridor of impact area, a census survey was undertaken in 2012 which identified 281 families losing less than 25% of their structures, and 453 losing more than 25% who are categorized as displaced families requiring resettlement. This survey result supersedes those identified in 2007 initial census survey. . Out of total 453 project displaced families (PDFs) 47.90% residential, 20.75% commercial, 8.16% residential cum commercial and 23.17% are kiosks. Besides the above mentioned affected families, 45 cattle sheds will be affected and out of these about 30 cattle shed swill require relocation. (**Annexure 2.1&2.2 list of PAFs and PDF's**)

Table 2.1: Distribution of PAFs and PDFs s by the Category of Loss

| Categories* | PAFs losing less than 25 | PAFs losing more than 25% | Total (PAFs+PDFs) |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Residential | 147 | 217 | 364 |
| Commercial | 93 | 94 | 187 |
| Residential & Commercial | 41 | 37 | 78 |
| Kiosks | 0 | 105 | 105 |
| Total(PAFs) | 281 | 453 | 734 |
| Cattlesheds | | | 45 |
| Total Strcutures | | | 779 |

Source: Verification survey, 2012,*Data about agricultural PAFs will be available after LA notification (U/s 6),

IMPACT ON CPRs

2.3 Table 2.2 presents impact on various types of community properties. There are 64 religious structures, 6 schools, 7 ponds being affected. . However, during consultation the local communities expressed their willingness to cooperate with the RDC in the enhancement of CPRs including religious structures. Thus involvement of local communities is crucial for relocation, maintenance and enhancement of CPRs affected by the proposed project interventions. Enhancement measures for these CPRs are planned in Environmental Management Plan. The list of CPRs is provided in **Annexure 2.3 – List of CPR's**

Table 2.2 Number of Community Properties Resource and Other structures within RoW

| S.No | Type of CPR's | Numbers | Remarks |
|------------------|----------------------|-----------|---------|
| 1 | Religious Structures | 64 | |
| 2 | Religious trees | 8 | |
| 3 | Ponds | 7 | |
| | Total | 79 | |
| Other Structures | | | |
| 4 | Schools | 6 | |

| | | | |
|---|--------------|------------|--|
| 5 | Water Taps | 34 | |
| 6 | Hospitals | 1 | |
| 7 | Governments | 15 | |
| 8 | Others | 69 | |
| | Total | 125 | |

VULNERABLE FAMILIES

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

Data will be updated through supplementary survey and the same will be included in the RAP.

Baseline Socio-economic Profile

2.6 A socio-economic survey was undertaken by DPR consultant in 2007 which was further updated by the NGO, who has enumerated the baseline socioeconomic characteristics among the affected people which will become the reference for measuring the changes in the living standards in the post resettlement period. Since the survey was carried out in 2007, the baseline survey details will be further updated prior to the displacement of these people. These social indicators are indebtedness, size of land holdings, assets possessed, education, occupation, demography and income of PAPs.

Table 2.3 Important Socioeconomic Indicators

| Sl.No. | Key Indicators | Baseline Values |
|--------|--|-----------------|
| 1 | Indebtness (i) less than 20,000 (ii) 20-50000 (iii) More than 50,000 | |
| 2 | Source of borrowing (i) Private banks (ii) Government banks (iii) Money lenders | |
| 3 | Average Land holding size | |
| 4 | Number of persons possessing technical skills/professional degrees (in No) | |
| 5 | Average annual expenditure on health and education | |
| 6 | Persons engaged in cultivation | |
| 7 | Agricultural labor | |
| 8 | Non-agricultural labor | |
| 9 | Average Annual income | |
| 10 | Average income(SC) | |
| 11 | Average income(ST) | |
| 12 | No of agricultural families owning tractors(farm equipments) | |

| | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 13 | Families possessing laptop, desktop, computer | |
| | Average Area of the houses in Sq/ft) | |
| 14* | % of families live in Katcha, Pucca, semi pucca houses | |
| 15* | No of toilet and Bathrooms,separate kitchen | |
| | % of . families posses Electricity connections | |
| | % of families own TVs | |
| | % families own Refrigerators | |
| | % families having Mobile connections | |

Note : Data will be updated through supplementary socio-economic survey

STAKEHOLDER' CONSULTATION

2.7 Stakeholders consultations were carried out during pre-feasibility, feasibility, SIA and finalization of RAP at village, Tahsil and District level. 73 consultations at village level, 12 Mandal (Tahsil) level and 6 District level were conducted. The details of these meeting are provided in Annexure- 2.4. In all these meeting people participated. The main objective of these consultations were information dissemination, involving people in project design, understanding their expectations from the project especially in term of compensation determination, relocation and rehabilitation process. Key Issues and suggestions of these consultations and integration of their suggestions are presented in the following section.

Table 2.4: Key Issues and their integration in project design

| Sl. No. | Item | Key issues and concern | Integration in RAP |
|---------|------------------|--|---|
| 1 | Alignment | Bypass at congested stretches like Kauthram, Gudiwada,Nuzvid, Improvement of Junction to reduce accident at Hanuman junction at NH-5, Realignment at Kanumelu(km 55) and Penicodu, Reducing RoW width in built-up stretches, | Bypasses have been provided for Kauthram and Nuzvid however, bypass has not been provided for Gudivada, Hanuman junction has been excluded from the project design The realignment of kanimelu is not done, however curves have been improved, Proposed RoW of design has been 24 meters |
| 2 | Land Acquisition | Apprehensiveness about land acquisition, Compensation at market value, Fixed timeline of consultations, Involvement of local representatives in LA, Proper information about LA | Land acquisition is not being proposed for widening, even CoI has been reduced to 24 meters for 2 laning, Compensation will paid through consent award, Involvement of local people will be sought during consent award, Information about LA will be provided by NGOs during |

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--|---|
| | | | implementation and also through notifications, Other information can be obtained from APRDC local office |
| 3 | Displacement and Resettlement | People are apprehensive about displacement and suggested to reduce proposed RoW, Relocation of non-titleholders should be planned within RoW | Propose RoW has been reduced to 20 meters to save road side structures, Relocation will be planned during implementation stage. |
| | Rehabilitation | Loss of livelihood because of project in bypasses, Loss of commercial structures will have irreparable impact, | Loss of land will be compensated at replacement value and training will be provided with the help of IKP, Commercial PAFs will be assisted by the project as per provision of policy framework. |

2.8 Follow-up consultations are being undertaken by facilitating NGOs. These consultations are being undertaken in the villages to understand people' opinion about alignment, entitlement, compensation procedure and preferences of relocation and rehabilitation. Brief findings have been presented in the Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Issues and Suggestion in Follow-up Consultations

| Sl. No. | Village | Important Issues | Suggested Mitigation | Remarks |
|---------|-------------|---|---|---|
| 1 | Perrikedu | Canal running parallel should not be disturbed, Relocation of Temples | Construction of bridge on canal to get additional place to relocate temple. | The mitigation measures will be discussed with engineers and final decisions will be shared |
| 2 | Veemavar am | Relocation of Temple, Livelihood of road side vendors | Relocation is not possible, reduce RoW, Livelihood assistance should be given through Mahila samakhya group | |
| 3 | Pedna | Proposed Row 30 meters will cause displacement | Reduce the land width upto 20 meters | RoW reduced to 20 m |
| 4 | Bamaluru | Relocation of PAFs | People requesting another place for resettlement | Decision will be taken in further consultations |

2.9 Impact categories and details of compensation and assistance. All the affected people affected by this road are categories into the various impact categories and the applicable entitlements are described below.

Table 2.6 Project Affected Households by Impact Categories

| Sl. No | Impact Category | No. of PAHs | Entitlements |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| Loss of land | | | |
| 1 | Land owners losing agricultural land | | Compensation as per LA Act through consent award, |
| 2 | Agricultural affected families who become landless land owners | | Compensation as per LA Act through consent award, And one time lump sum amount equivalent to minimum wages of 750 man days |
| 3 | Agricultural affected families who become marginal land owners | | Compensation as per LA Act through consent award, And one time lump sum amount equivalent to minimum wages of 550 man days |
| 4 | Agricultural affected families who become small land owners | | Compensation as per LA Act through consent award, And one time lump sum amount equivalent to minimum wages of 550 man days |
| Losing structures | | | |
| 1 | Residential | 217(PDF) + 147(PAF) out of 364 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for lost structure as latest schedule rates without depreciation • Permission to salvage construction material • Alternate house site of 202 sq.m in rural area and 75 sq.m in urban area • Subsistence allowance to 240 days minimum wages • Grant for Cattle shed @ 15000 per family House • construction Grant @ 53000 to BPL displaced families • Grants for transportation of materials @5000 per family • Partial affected people (147) will get 25% additional compensation to enable them to repair the affected portions. |
| 3 | Commercial including resi-cum commercial | 94 (partial) +93(displaced) out of total 187 commercial. 37 (partial) +41(displaced) of total 78 Res & Comm) | (i) Compensation for the loss of land used for commercial purpose. (ii) For the structure affected (part or full), compensation will be computed at BSR without deducting depreciation (iii) Permission to salvage construction material (iv) Those displaced will get <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An alternate site of 40 sq.mtr in rural areas or 25 sq.mtr.in urban areas or cash equivalent in lieu of site • A livelihood assistance of Rs 25,000 for |

| Sl. No | Impact Category | No. of PAHs | Entitlements |
|--------|------------------------|---|---|
| | | | <p>each PDF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction grant of Rs. 10,000 <p>(v) If alternate shop/work place is allotted by the project, those displaced will not be eligible for alternate site and construction assistance.</p> <p>(v) Other assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsistence allowances equal to 240 days of minimum agriculture wages. A transportation allowance of Rs 7,000 to Residence cum commercial. A transportation allowance of Rs 2,000 to commercial units. In case of partially affected families, 25% additional compensation will be paid to enable them to reconstruct their shops |
| 4 | Kiosks | 105 | <p>3 months written notice</p> <p>Shifting allowance of Rs. 5000</p> |
| 5 | Squatters(Homestead) | Data will be updated through supplementary survey | <p>If the public land is occupied for homestead purpose and if the affected person has no alternate housing he/she will get:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notice to remove the structure An alternate site of 202sq.mtr. in rural areas or 75 sq.mtr. in urban areas or cash equivalent and compensation for lost structure without depreciation. If the family is allotted alternate weaker section housing, he/she will not be eligible for compensation and assistance or alternate housing equivalent to IAY. House construction grants Rs 10,000 Subsistence allowance of 240 days wages A transportation assistance of Rs 2,000 |
| | Squatters (commercial) | Data will be updated through supplementary survey | <p>If the PDF has no alternate place, he/she will get:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notice to remove the structure An alternate site of 40 sq.mtr in rural areas or 25 sq.mtr. in urban areas or cash equivalent and compensation for lost structure without depreciation. If the project allots an alternate commercial |

| Sl. No | Impact Category | No. of PAHs | Entitlements |
|--------|-----------------|-------------|---|
| | | | <p>place developed by it, the PDF will not be eligible for neither compensation nor house construction assistance or Rs 10,000 for shop construction as per amended policy for APRSP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A livelihood assistance of Rs. 25,000 • A transportation assistance of Rs 1,000 • A maintenance allowance of Rs 2,000 (one time) • PAFs from vulnerable sections will be provided training to take up self employment activity by dovetailing ongoing Government schemes |
| 7 | Cattlesheds | 45 | <p>3 months written notice One time compensation of Rs. 15000</p> |

Note: The data will be updated after verification survey by facilitating NGOs.(The is to be clarified that the entitlements mentioned in the above table are payable to the eligible PAFs subject to verification of their status by NGOs and acceptance by Joint Collector(Administrator).

CHAPTER – 3: LAND ACQUISITION PROCEDURE

3.1 This chapter discusses the extent of land acquisition, steps involved in the process, procedure for valuation of land and structures, and process for consent award adopted for the project. The proposed road improvement will be done mostly within the width of the land available with RBD. Existing Right of Way (RoW) of the project road varies from 15m-30m for most of the length. However, at some locations/road sections, additional land is required for widening, realignment and junction improvement. At Kautharam a bypass has been proposed which requires about 30 m wide land strip for about two kilometer. Similarly for Nuzvid town a bypass has been proposed to avoid congestion of town. A total 89 acres of land will be acquired.

LAND ACQUISITION PROCESS

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

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

CONSENT AWARD

3.3 In order to meet replacement value of lost land and assets, consent award process will be followed as per AP negotiation rules 1992. Consent award not only ensures market value at replacement cost (mutually agreed price), but also it reduces expeditious steps of LA and number of court cases. The negotiation committee begins negotiation with a base price (market value along with solatium and interest). If the market values are more than one year old at the of negotiations, these will be updated for inflation to bring the price to the current level. If rate offered by the committee is not acceptable to PAFs, the collector can enhance the rate by 50% and State Government by any percentage (generally upto 100% of offered rate). If consent award fails, normal course of LA will be followed. The failure of consent award will be considered only when 150% of market value is offered in addition to solatum and additional compensation and interest as applicable. In case the land owners justifies more than 150% of market value, the District Collector will forward the proposed to the state Government or give justification for not recommending to the state government. If General award is passed, then the difference between the award amount and higher of market values, guideline value and 20 year production will be paid as rehabilitation grant.

STATUS OF LAND ACQUISITION LAND ACQUISITION

3.4 LA proposals has been prepared and submitted to concern RDOs in Machlipatnam, Gudivada and Nuzvid. The proposals have been verified by the land acquisition office. The 4(1) notification will be published by July 2012. Similarly section 6(1) is expected to be published October 2012. As per schedule of consent award payment of compensation will be given by June 2012. (Table 3.1).The normal land acquisition process will be followed and the use of urgency/emergency clause on section 17 (1) will be avoided to enable the land owners to submit their concerns and seek clarifications under section 5a enquiry, before proceeding with land acquisition process and fixing of compensation.

Table 3.1: LA Plan Schedule

| S. No. | Activity | Timeline |
|--------|--|------------------|
| 1 | Publication of notification under section 4(1) of the LA Act – intention to acquire land | 31st July 2012 |
| 2 | Receipt of objections from public | August 2012 |
| 3 | Hearing of objection by LAO | September 2012 |
| 4 | Publication of notification under section 6(1) – declaration of acquisition (in phases) | October 31, 2012 |
| 5 | Determination of compensation Under Consent award through negotiation | February 2013 |
| 6 | Valuation of structures compensation | March 2013 |
| 7 | Payment of compensation for land and structures to PAPs | June 2013 |

ENCUMBERENCE FREE STRETCHES

3.5 In earlier section also it is mentioned that LA is not required for widening purpose as RoW is about 30 meters. About 52.76 kilometer stretches has been found free of R&R and LA issues, where neither the R&R nor the LA is required. Though not in contiguous stretch, but, these stretches are encumbrance free. The Package manager along with NGO will verify these encumbrance free stretches

3.6 Encumbrances in Road stretch. Out of the total 86 Kms, only 52.76 Kms (61.34 %) is free of encumbrances which can be handed over to the contractors at the time of signing of the contract after due verification by NGOs and the Executive Engineer. Based on the verification, Executive Engineer will certify that these are free of encumbrance and are ready for handing over to the contracts. The remaining road stretches can be handover over only after the land acquisition compensation and R&R assistance is paid and the concerned revenue official (R&R Officer) certifies the compensation and R&R assistance has been paid to the affected people. The details of Change wise Encumbrances are recorded in **Annexure 3.1**. This will enable the concerned officers to priorities in mitigating those impacts so the road stretches can be handed over to the contractors in a phased manner.

3.7 Protection of COI from future Squatting/Encroachments. The Executive Engineers will be responsible to prevent new encroachments/squatting after the baseline surveys are updated and the affected people are identified. The Execute Engineer will undertake site inspection at least once in month to identify the new encroachments if any and accordingly coordinate with the concerned revenue officers to serve the notices and enable them to move out of the COI as soon as they are identified. If these people are removed in time will have implications for providing them with the assistance once they are allowed

to continue in the COI for longer time of more than 3 months. The NGO have taken videography of the structures coming within the COI and this will be reference for identification of new encroachments and prevents new encroachments through periodical site visits.

CHAPTER – 4: RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION

4.1 The proposed road improvement in PNV road requires acquisition of land and structures, and also displaced people from 217 residential structures, 94 commercial, and 37 residences-cum commercial and 105 kiosks. The data of displaced families as been updated after verification survey by the NGOs. As per APRRP 2005 and the applicable Government Orders, PAFs will be supported by the project depending upon the severity of impact to help them enhance, if not restore, their economic livelihood. Besides the compensation under LA Act, PDFs will be entitled to R&R supports as per their eligibilities discussed in previous chapter. Efforts will also be made to dovetail on-going Government schemes both in the relocation of displaced families and restoring their livelihood.

4.2 The physical displacement in this road is comparatively higher than other project roads due to squatting of migrant labor all along the road. The displacements are more especially in Vadlamadgu, Janardhanapuram, Konnamallu and Annavaram villages. Very special efforts will be taken to resettle these families by identifying the alternative sites close to their existing homes. For this purpose, the facilitating NGO will conduct series of focus group discussion (FGDs) about resettlement options and according the revenue offices will be involved in finalize the alternative suitable sites. Table 4.1 represents displacement due to project. **Annexure 4.1 (PDF List)**

Table 4.1: Project Displacement Families

| Village | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----------|--------------|-------|-------|
| | Res | Com | Res & Com | Cattle Sheds | Kiosk | Total |
| Pedna | 27 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 40 |
| Nadupur | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| Reddipalaem | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 14 |
| Vaddlamannadu | 17 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 38 |
| Vemavaram | 17 | 15 | 2 | 10 | 16 | 60 |
| Kowthavaram | 7 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 13 |
| Gudlavalleru | 8 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 21 |
| Angalur | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Janardhanapuram | 22 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 45 |
| Bommuluru | 15 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 23 |
| Puttagunta | 8 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 13 |
| Shivayyapakalu | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Gudivada | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Arugolanu | 2 | 3 | | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| Kanumolu | 20 | 12 | 13 | 2 | 6 | 53 |
| Perikedu | 10 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 25 |
| Marribandam | 0 | 7 | | 1 | 7 | 15 |
| Meerjapuram | 14 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 27 |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Gollapalli | 15 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 27 |
| Morsapudi | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Tukkuluru | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Nuzvidu | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Annavaram | 13 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 27 |
| Venkatadripuram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mittagudem | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Hunumuntulagudem | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Leelanagar | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| Total | 217 | 94 | 37 | 45 | 105 | 498 |

4.3 The number of displaced families identified is 498 families in 27 villages. Consultations with these displaced families indicate that they would prefer to be resettled in nearby locations. During the consultations, it is found that most of squatters families has encroached RoW land. These PAPs are working as laborer in nearby habitations. The PAPs reiterated to provide relocation site in the follow-up consultations. The facilitation NGOs will conduct FGDs with the group of PDFs of the villages to obtain option and preferences of these displaced families. The relocation site will be finalized in consultation with the Project Level Monitoring Committee (PLMC). Until alternative developed house sites are offered and a minimum of 4 months time is given for construction of alterative houses through providing construction grants, the displaced families will not be asked to move from their current places. Therefore, the identification of alternative sites will be given top prior to avoid delays in offering site and thus minimize the risks of not handing over of the site to the contractor in time. Wherever, the option for cash and site is available in lieu of site , such options will be taken well in advance to plan accordingly for identification of sites. Wherever the site is falls short of the policy, the cash in lieu of short fall area will be paid. Whenever the alternative sites are identified, these will be fully developed suitable for construction and the basic common amenities such as approach and internal roads, water, street lighting, drainage and other amenities as necessary will be provided. The title will be given in the name of both wide and husband. If the Government lands are not available, private land acquisition will be carried out as appropriate and necessary to meet the resettlement requirements.

However steps mentioned in Table 4.2 will guide facilitating NGOs for R&R work under the Project.

Table 4.2: Steps involved in R&R Implementation

| Steps | Description of Activities |
|--|---|
| Verification | Verify and update the list of PAPs and affected structures Collect proof to establish cut-off -date like Ration Card, Voter Identity Card, Electricity/Telephone/Water Bill, Bank Account, BPL Card, SC/ST Certificate |
| Valuation of land and Structure | Valuation of land will be done through LAO based on prevailing market rate without depreciation |
| Preparing and disclosing Individual Entitlement Plan (micro-plan) | Finalized list along with individual entitlement (micro-plan) will be disclosed in the villages. |
| Preparing and issuing ID cards | Once the micro plans are approved by the Package Unit, identity cards (with the name of the entitled person, losses |

| Steps | Description of Activities |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| | and entitlements, etc.) will be prepared and distributed to the concerned PAPs. |
| Disbursement of Compensation | Disbursement of compensation is primarily the responsibility of the LAO but RDC and NGOs will facilitate the process to help PAPs to receive their compensation and also in its utilization for productive purposes. |
| Disbursing R&R Assistance | R&R assistance will be distributed by RDO in public meeting. |
| Developing Resettlement site | The main tasks relating to development of resettlement site are Identification of land for resettlement site Obtaining options from PDFs on their relocation and resettlement site Lay-out and design for relocation site Allotment of land (individual plots) to PDFs Assist in construction of houses/shops Registration of house plots in the joint name of PDFs Disbursement of resettlement assistance to PDFs Providing other community facilities at the resettlement site |
| Community Participation | Community consultation will be undertaken are not isolated events this should be a continuous process. This approach requires informing the stakeholders about all activities planned for RAP implementation and ensure their participation. |
| Redressing Grievance (GR) | PLMC has already been constituted. All grievances will be routed to PLMC by Package manner and NGOs. |
| Transition period | 3 months Advance notices will be given for relocation. People will be paid compensation for lost structure and R&R assistance prior to relocation. The R&R assistance also included transitional allowances. |
| Monitoring and evaluation | RAP activities will be monitored by nodal NGOs. External monitoring will be carried out along with mid-term and end term evaluation. |

Broad Strategies for Rehabilitation

4.4 The focus of restoration and enhancement of livelihood will be to ensure that the PAPs are able to “improve or regain their previous living standards”. The R&R entitlement framework of APRRP has adequate provisions to address the issues relating to loss of economic livelihood of the people due to project and income generation activities. These provisions are income generating assistance to small trades and self employed persons, Other R&R assistance to support PAFs in regaining income are subsistence allowance, additional support of vulnerable and R&R assistance to those become small marginal and landless farmers as a result of land acquisition.

4.5 In addition to the project-sponsored programs, the facilitating NGO will play a proactive role to mobilize various government schemes and ensure their accessibility and benefits to PAPs, particularly vulnerable groups. In AP, Mandal Samkhya Group (Indira Kranthi Padhakam) along with *panchayat*

government systems at the village, block and district levels are now responsible for planning and implementation of all anti-poverty programs funded by the central and state governments. In addition, efforts will be made to facilitate PAPs in getting enrolment in the following wage-employment schemes of the Government managed by the District Administration:

- INDIRAMMA Program PAP's will be facilitated to obtain the housing scheme on priority basis and the same will be finalized in the Grama Sabha .
- National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)

4.6 These governmental programs aim at creating sustained employment by strengthening rural infrastructure through employment guarantee to rural poor for at least 100 days in a year. The Mandal Development Officer (MDO) implements these programs. Mandal Samakhya group will be an important institution to link these programs with the PAFs. Many of the above mentioned rural development programs are targeted to women and socially disadvantaged groups. The Package NGO will work with the *Mandal samkhya Groups* to dovetail these programs to benefit PAPs to avail ongoing government programs.

CHAPTER – 5: IMPLEMENTATIONARRANGEMENTS

5.1 Implementation of the project requires well-coordinated efforts by APRDC at the project level, and its field divisions (referred as APRDC offices) at the sub-project level, and the Project Level Monitoring Committee (PLMC) constituted for this road. The RAP will be approved by the Managing Director, (APRDC) who is the Competent Authority as per G.O. Rt 167 and will be implemented by the Administrator (Joint Collector) as per the GO 167. Following steps will be taken for the effective implementation of RAP.

- a) List of entitled families will be prepared by the Package NGO
- b) The list will be verified jointly by the R&R officers (RDO), Package Manager and NGO,
- c) The list of eligible families with their entitlement will be presented to Project Level Monitoring Committee(PLMC),
- d) The PLMC will approve the list of individual entitlements (Micro Plan)
- e) The budget for Micro plan will be transferred by APRDC to the Distinct Administration.
- f) The list of entitlement and the list of eligible PAPs will be notified in Gazette,
- g) The Administrator (JC) will direct R&R officer (RDO) to undertake R&R disbursement and identification of resettlement sites .All the identified sites will be developed suitable for construction of houses/shops before handing over. The joint title to the house sits in the name of wife and husband will be given as soon as possible.
- h) The R&R assistance will be paid through cheque to the eligible people. The NGO will facilitate the people to open Bank accounts in case the PAPs do not have the Bank accounts.
- i) The payment of land acquisition compensation and allotment of houses and construction grant and payment of R&R assistance will be certified by the concerned R&R officer. This will be the evidence that people have received the entitlements prior to handing over of the sites. No affected people will be evicted/ asked to vacate the site until they are paid with the eligible entitlements.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

5.2. State level R&R Commissioner. As per the provision of the state R&R policy, an R&R Commissioner has been appointed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh who will be responsible for supervising the formulation of R&R plans, implementation of these plans and redressal of grievances. For this project, the Principle Secretary (Transport, Road and Building) will be R&R Commissioner under the state R&R policy. The MD,APRDC, shall take action for the constitution of the Project Level Monitoring Committee (PLMC) vide with members as mentioned in the list under clause 8.3 of Chapter 8 of R&R Policy vide G.O. Rt.No.1615 dated November 11, 2008. (Annexure – 5.1)

5.3 Administrator at the Package level. The Joint Collector of Krishna District has been appointed as Administrator for this road as per provision of APRRP 2005 vides Go.Rt.No 167 dated 19.02.2011in **Annexure 5.2.** Issues related to land acquisition, disbursement of compensation; allotment and development of resettlement sites will be done by the Administrator (Joint Collector).The Administrator will implement the RAP which will be sent by the APRDC after approval from MD, APRDC. The Joint Collector will forward the progress reports on LA and R&R to APRDC and this will also be reviewed at PLMC meetings. The Joint Collector will also head the PLMC to oversee the implementation of RAP. The Micro plan will be approved by Joint Collector

5.4 The roles and responsibility of APRDC are described below.

- (a) **Chief Engineer(R&B) and Managing Director, APRDC** is over all responsible for successful implementation of the project (APRSP). The specific responsibilities include the following:
- Approval of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
 - Interact regularly with PD, SMU and other RDC staff,
 - Participate in the State Level Meetings on LA and R&R,
 - Interact with Joint Collector to follow-up on LA and R&R progress..
- (b) **Project Director, APRSP** is the Chief Executive of the project with following responsibilities
- Report the progress to MD, RDC
 - Interact regularly with SMU staff,
 - Monitor progress of R&R implementation through its SMU,
 - Work in close coordination with APRDC division Offices to ensure encumbrances free land available for undertaking construction work,
 - Take up issues with MD for issues to be resolved at the government level.
- (c) **Social Management Unit (SMU)**
- Presently, the SMU has a Special Deputy Collector and a Sociologist and this Unit is responsible for smooth implementation of RAP. During the course of the project implementation, the SMU will be responsible for the following
 - assist facilitating NGOs in verification of PAPs, and preparing Micro-Plan,
 - Prepare formats and agree on criteria for the verification of PAFs,
 - Coordinate with the State level agencies such as APSACS, Transport Department, and Social Welfare Department on relevant aspects of SMP.
- (d) **Field Unit: Package Manager (Executive Engineer, APRDC)**. The Package Manager, with the help from R&R officer (RDO) will undertake R&R implementation. Specific responsibilities of the Package Manager include the following:
- Co-ordinate with the District Administration, on LA R&R and other RAP activities;
 - Translate and disseminate R&R entitlement framework in Telugu language;
 - Make available the RAP at the APRDC site office;
 - Distribute the executive summary of RAP in local language (Telugu) it among the stakeholders and make it available at important places along the project road such as Mandal offices and Panchayat offices;
 - Ensure development of resettlement sites as agreed with PAPs during consultation
 - Liaison with the District Administration, Velugu groups (Indira Kranthi Padhakam group) and DRDA for dovetailing government developmental programs for the socio-economic benefit to the PAPs;
 - Develop and maintain a PAP level database including aspects related to losses, compensation, R&R entitlement, release of funds and utilization
 - Ensure transfer of funds (including the R&R entitlement) in the account of PAFs;
 - Ensure release of amount as per the milestones indicated in RAP;
 - Ensure that the R&R assistance is used for the purpose it is meant for;
 - Monitor physical and financial progress on LA, R&R and other RAP activities;
 - Organize fortnightly meetings with the Package NGO to review the progress on R&R activities and

- In the entire process of R&R implementation, the Package Manager will be assisted by facilitating NGO. The Nodal NGO will guide package Managers and facilitating NGO in implementation of RAP.
- (e) **Package level NGO.** In order to facilitate implementation of SMP, one NGO at the Package level will be engaged which will also work as link (and liaise) between the project and local communities and other stakeholders. The specific roles and responsibilities of the Package NGO in the implementation of Package level SMP are as follows:
- Work closely with the local communities particularly the project affected people, vulnerable groups, and road users. Have regular interactions with the local communities and develop good working relationship.
 - Facilitate APRDC in the implementation and management of Package level RAP.
 - Coordinate with different District level agencies and other development organizations for the successful implementation of RAP.
 - Help in the monitoring and evaluation of RAP at the Package level
 - Attend to any other relevant responsibilities assigned by the Project/Package Manager

Grievance redressal Mechanisms

5.5 As mentioned in ARRP 2005, the project level monitoring committee(R&R Committee as stated above) has been constituted to redress grievances of PAPs. The Commissioner(R&R) will resolve grievances not redressed at the PLMC level. In terms of redressal of grievances, the following process will be adopted. Facilitating NGO will take initiative in resolving grievances and disputes of PAPs. All such grievances of PAPs will be discussed with Package Manager and R&R officers. Unresolved disputes could be placed at the Project level Monitoring Committee to ensure that PAPs grievances are addressed and PAPs are satisfied with the implementation of RAP. NGOs in their monthly progress reports will include the type of issues raised on grievances, their status and how these were resolved. Unresolved disputes at PLMC will be finally referred to R&R Commissioner for its redressal.

DATA BASE MANAGEMENT

5.6 Data base management for online monitoring for LA&R&R is being undertaken by APRDC. Centre for Good Governance (CGG) has been assigned to prepare software which will help APRDC to manage data base and undertake monitoring of progress on R&R. The main purpose of the data base and use will be

- Finalization of individual entitlements based on the impacts and facilitating the electronic approvals by the Joint Collectors.
- Monitoring the progress of land acquisition and R&R implementation
- Tracking pending entitlements and amounts

5.7 Organizing outputs for periodical reports and other project requirements As a part of database management key social economic profile of PAPs relating to income, occupation, housing, access to basic amenities, ownership of livestock, household and commercial assets; indebtedness, etc will be updated, which will become the basis for measuring the impact of resettlement and rehabilitation. The database for R&R is being updated by the facilitating NGO. All data collected will be fed in the database software by May, 2012 and the database will be maintained by APRDC. The data base management will have limited accessibility only to concern R&R officer of APRDC.

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

5.8 In order to make the RAP implementation process transparent, a series of Public Consultation Meetings (PCMs) with all stakeholders have been carried out in the field for dissemination of information regarding rehabilitation process and entitlement framework. The salient features of RAP and the R&R policy have been translated in Telugu and disclosed through public consultations being undertaken by facilitating NGOs in the villages. The RAP along with its annexure will be disclosed at APRDC Website and placed in other public places accessible to the PAP and other stakeholders. All documents will be kept in: (i) EE, APRDC division office (ii) R&R officer's office (RDOs' offices).

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

5.9 M&E will focus on effectiveness of RAP implementation, including the physical progress of land acquisition and R&R activities, the disbursement of compensation, the effectiveness of public consultation and participation activities, and the sustainability of income restoration and development efforts among affected communities. The objective of monitoring is to provide the project authorities with feedback on RAP implementation and to identify problems and successes as early as possible to allow timely adjustment of implementation arrangements. External agencies will be hired to carry out impact evaluation.

5.10 Concurrent monitoring will be an internal management function allowing the APRDC-EE to measure physical progress in LA and R&R activities against milestones set out in the RAP implementation plan. Progress will be reported by field unit to Head office against the time schedule with dated list of targeted actions. Performance milestones will include:

Table 5.1 Indicators of Monitoring along with its base value

| Sl.No. | Monitoring Indicators(tentative) | Target Value) | Progress |
|--------|--|----------------|----------|
| 1 | % of land acquisition completed (Awards) | 89 acres | |
| 2 | % of land acquired through consent ward | 89 acres | |
| 3 | No. of landowners offered compensation and paid | | |
| 4 | No., of landowners paid additional amounts for becoming vulnerable after land acquisition. | | |
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | Number of people received R&R assistance and R&R benefits, | | |
| 6 | Developed Relocation site given to PAPs | | |
| 7 | | | |
| 8 | Functioning of the grievance redresses system: No of grievances filedsand resolved | | |
| 9 | Relocation of displaced families with R&R benefits disbursed | | |
| 10 | Income restoration, No of people given Training | | |

Note: Data will be included after 6(i) notification and also finalization of micro plans

5.11 Impact Evaluation: An independent agency will be appointed to undertake an impact evaluation after 6-12 months of payment of compensation and R&R assistance to assess the impact of compensation

and assistance to the PAPs by verifying the changes in the living standards against the baseline values assessed during the census surveys and subsequent updates

5.12 Additional Impacts. During the implementation, if any additional impacts are encountered in addition to those described in this RAP, will be promptly addressed through additional measures consistent with the policy provisions. The Executive Engineer is responsible for initiating the process for addressing the additional impacts and the supplementary plans will be processed in similar manner in which this RAP is prepared and approved.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

5.13 As per the conditions in the civil works contracts, land free from all encumbrances is to be made available to the contractors in two milestones. Time frame for implementation of RAP is synchronized with the proposed project implementation (construction schedule) in a way that commencement and progress of civil works is not jeopardized. Overall implementation of RAP required about 12 months and another six months for monitoring and social audit. Civil works contracts of the proposed road are proposed to be awarded in June 2012 by which time encumbrance free land for first milestone should be made available to contractors. This noted that about 32.62 kilometer stretch in PNV 8 and about 20.14 km in PNV 9 is free from all encumbrances. For this purpose, handing over of construction is planned in Phases. The following are the details of handing over of milestones for PVN 8 and PNV 9.

Table 5.2 Time line of handing over of site for

| Milestone | Length | Likely date of handing over | Remarks |
|--|----------|-----------------------------|--|
| PVN-8 (Kms 7/000 to 59/000) | | | |
| Ist Milestone | 32.62 km | Already available | At the time of signing contract |
| II nd milestone | 19 km | June 2013 | Within nine months moths of signing contract |
| PVN-9 (Kms 62/000 to Km 96/000) | | | |
| Ist Milestone | 20.14 | Already available | At the time of signing contract |
| II nd milestone | 14 | June 2013 | Within 6 months moths of signing contract |

5.14 Prior to award of contract the road stretches that need to be handover to the contact under first milestone will be identified by the concerned Executive Engineer, were are no land acquisition or other impacts and accordingly certified that the lands are ready for hangover. If there is any shortfall in handing over of the prescribed length, the APRDC will agree with contact when such remaining stretches will be handed over, If nay land once and for R&R impacts involving in the first milestone, then those will not be have handed over until they are mitigated and certified by the concern revenue officers. Similarly, prior to handing over of the second milestone, the certification from revenue office will be obtained to ensure that all affected people have received the compensation and assistance prior to handing over of those stretches to the contractors.

Table 5.3 Synchronization of LA and R&R and Construction Schedule

| Sl.No. | Construction Schedule | LA Activities | R&R Activities |
|--------|---|--|-------------------|
| 1 | Issuance of Bids for the Construction of the Road | Preparation of 4(1) and 6 (1) notification | Draft Micro Plans |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---------------------|--|
| 2 | Award of the Contract/Signing | Compensation declared for 1st milestone stretches completed and compensation paid | Award stretches and | Approval and Disclosure of RAP Approval of Micro-Plan and gazette Publication, R&R Payment, Allotment of site, Construction grant for first milestone stretches, |
| 3 | Prior to handing over second mile stone | Complete payment compensation Payment for entire stretch, | | All above R&R activities completed for entire stretch. |

5.15 The R&R officer will issue a certificate that LA and R&R activities as mentioned in Table 5.3 is completed. The Package Manager will hand over encumbrance free stretches to the contractor for commencement of construction activities after receiving a certificate from the Revenue Department. Time schedule of LA and R&R activities is presented in Table 5.2. The CPRs will be relocated by the contractor and this is part of the contract. All the affected structures will be relocated in the initial months of contract, so that the contractor can concentrate the main civil work once all the affected CPRs are relocated. This will be incorporated in the contract or agreed as part of construction schedule. The NGOs will facilitate in identification of suitable alternative sites in consultations with the local people.

Table 5.4 Time schedule for LA and R&R Activities

| Solano. | Activities | Completion Date | Responsibility |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------|----------------|
| LA Activities | | | |
| 1 | 4(1) Notification | 31st July 2012 | RDO/JC |
| 2 | 6 notification | September 31, 2012 | RDO/JC |
| | Structure Valuation | September, 30, 2012 | |
| 3 | Survey among land losers and identification of landless, marginal and small farmers for additional ex-gratia amounts | December, 2012 | NGOs/APRDC |
| 4 | PV finalization | February 2013 | RDO/JC |
| 5 | Award announcement | May, 2013 | |
| 6 | Compensation Payment | June 2013 | RDO/JC |
| R&R Activities | | | |
| 1 | Updating Baseline survey data | July 2012 | NGOs/APRDC |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | Preparation of Individual Entitlement list | August 2012 | NGOs/APRDC |
| 4 | Approval of list from PLMC and Gazette notification (Micro plan) | October 2012 | PLMC/JC |
| 5 | Disbursement of R&R assistance | December 2012 | RDO |
| 6 | Allotment of sites and Payment of construction grant | December 2012 | RDO/JC |
| 7 | Shifting of Displaced families | April, 2013 | RDO/JC |
| | | | |

Note: The relocation of CPRs will be undertaken by the contractor and will be replaced prior to demolition of the old ones.

5.16 The above time table will be agreed with Joint Collectors and will form part of Principal Secretary (Transport)'s fortnightly review meetings with the Joint Collectors. In addition, social audit and impact evaluations will be undertaken during the implementation and accordingly the steps will be initiated for their commissioning.

5.17 **Budget.** A consolidated overview of the budget and cost estimates are given below. The budget is indicative of outlays for the different expenditure categories and is calculated at the 2011-2012 price indexes. These costs will be updated and adjusted to the inflation rate as RAP implementation is underway. Changes may likely to occur due to changes in the project design/alignments, more specific information on the number of PAPs after LA award and verification, etc. Unit cost will be updated after recommendation from PLMC. This preliminary estimated. Once the compensation amounts are estimated and micro plans are finalized, the actual budget requirement will be determined. Any additional funds required to successfully implement this RAP, will be provided by APRDC.

Table 5.1: Summary of Cost for Resettlement and Rehabilitation

| Sl. No. | Item | Cost (Rs. In Crores) |
|----------|---|----------------------|
| 1 | Compensation for Land and structure | 13.51 |
| 2 | Assistance for Structure (Squatter) | 1.25 |
| 3 | Cost for relocation of CPR | 2.04 |
| A | Total Cost of Compensation | 16.80 |
| 4 | Total R&R Assistance Agriculture | -- |
| | Total R&R Assistance Non-Agriculture(including Resettlement site | 9.06 |
| 5 | Resettlement site Development | 4.53 |
| 6 | Cost for additional benefits to ST families (please check this) | 0.17 |
| B | Total R&R Assistance | 13.76 |
| 7 | Cost of NGO Involvement at Package level | 0.30 |
| 8 | R&R Cell at package level | 0.03 |
| 9 | Training, Exposure and Capacity Building of SMU | 0.03 |
| C | Total Implementation and Capacity building | 0.36 |
| | Total(A+B+C) | 30.92 |
| | Contingency (10% of Total) | 3.09 |
| | Grand Total | 34.01 |