

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



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

**DETAILED PROJECT REPORT
UPGRADING OF KAKINADA – RAJAHMUNDRY ROAD**

**VOLUME – VIII – RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN
ANDHRA PRADESH ROAD DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**

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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 Kakinada - Rajahmundry 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 Implementing of LA/R&R and civil works.

This road (KR road) consists of improvement envisages 4-laning with paved shoulder (about 30 meters road) up to Samalkota (bypass) excluding first 150 meters (Ch.0+00 to 0+150), envisages 2-laning with paved shoulder (about 20 meters road) from Samalkota to Vemagiri . The improvement proposed involved improvement in geometry at sharp curves, realignment of major bridge approaches, raising of submerged stretches and provision of drains (both side and cross drains) along the entire stretches. As a result of widening of the road, a total about 80 acres of land acquisition is required and 787 families including 38 families affected due to Dwarapudi ROB 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 787 Project Affected Families (PAFs) 110 are titleholders (losing their private land/structures), 677 are non titleholders including 45 kiosks. Out of total 787 PAFs, 638 are being displaced including Cattle-sheds and Kiosks. The project will affect 41 CPRs. These CPRs will be replaced in consultation with the local community and forms part of scope of contractor work.

An updated census socio-economic survey was conducted in June 2012 among those who are residing within the proposed CoI. . In addition, one to one meetings were also held during socio-economic survey and, 18 consultations at Tahsil level and 5 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. The R&R entitlement brochure was distributed among PAPs and discussed in details. Important issues raised in these consultations are 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 present along the proposed KR 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 with additional top-up compensation. The urgency clause will not be used in the process of LA by bypassing the step of 5 A enquiries between the stages of DN and DD and advance possession of land.
- 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 or providing alternative resettlement sites.
- 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. There are a total of 787 PAFs. And there are 598 PDFs, as each of them is losing more than 25% of their structure. However, not all of these 598 families are being relocated. The exact number of this will be finalized during the preparation of microloans. Besides compensation and R&R assistance, the entitled families will also be supported in rehabilitation to restore their livelihoods.

Implementation of Resettlement Action plan will be carried out 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 package 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 August, 2013, depending upon the payment of R&R assistance and allotment of alternative sites. The concurrent monitoring will be carried out by Nodal 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. **32.09 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, The project road is a part of SH-78 (earlier SH-40: Kakinada – Rajahmundry Highway), located in the East Godavari district. The project road starts at km 0/00, near Masjid Centre in Kakinada main town and ends at km 61/800, at Dhavaleswaram barrage, around 6km short of Rajahmundry town. In between, project road has an overlap for a length of 3.3km with SH-148 (newly constructed, ADB road), near Samalkota. There is one major canal, called as Samalkota canal, runs parallel to the project road on LHS. Since on LHS there is no scope of development of buildings / structures, all villages /settlements; commercial / industrial settlement etc. are situated on the RHS of the project road. Besides, there is a railway track also on RHS and at four locations, for around 5 km length put together, it runs parallel to project road. Considering the Resettlement & Rehabilitation and environmental issues, widening of the segment from Samalkota to Rajahmundry, more than standard 2-lane configuration with paved shoulder, seems to be difficult and complicated. One bypass has been proposed to minimize displacement. The bypasses are Samlakota to Vettlapalam. Land acquisition is required only for the bypasses and at locations where geometric improvements have been proposed.

1.2 The project road passes mainly through plain areas. The proposed road improvement envisages 4-laning with paved shoulder (about 30 meters road) up to Samalkota (bypass) except first 150 meters (Ch. 0+00 to 0+150), envisages 2-laning with paved shoulder (about 20 meters road) from Samalkota to Vemagiri. The improvement proposed involved improvement in geometry at sharp curves, realignment of major bridge approaches, raising of submerged stretches and provision of drains (both side and cross drains) along the entire stretches. 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 Kakinada – Rajahmundry Road.

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 losing land will be identified once 6(1) notification is announced under land acquisition act when the actual land owners will be known. 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 bypasses at Samalkota to Vetlapalem. 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 create 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 Kakinada town.

PROJECT IMPACTS

1.5 The proposed road will need 78.93 acres of land and impact 787 families including 638 that will be displaced. Besides 2 cattle sheds are also affected due to proposed road improvement. Among the affected families, 738 living below poverty. The impacts are summarized in below.

Table 1.1 Summary of Project Impact

Sl. No.	Item	Number
1	Private Land Acquisition	74.078 acres
2	Transfer of Govt land	0.16 acres
3	Transfer of Irrigation department	0.78 acres
4	Land Acquisition involved for ROB at Dwarapudi	1.56 acres
5	PAFs losing less than 25% of their structures but not displaced (Residential)	85
6	PAFs losing less than 25% of their structures but not displaced (commercial)	48
7	PAFs losing less than 25% of their structures but not displaced (Residential & Commercial)	16
8	PAFs losing more than 25% of their structures and are being displaced (Residential)	409
9	PAFs losing more than 25% of their structures and are being displaced (Commercial)	86
10	PAFs losing more than 25% of their structures and are being displaced (Residential & Commercial)	58
11	Cattle sheds	2
12	Kiosks	45

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 modified from time to time. (**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 famer 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 (Kakinada - Rajahmundry 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 and alternative shelter is provided.
- No construction works will be initiated until the affected people 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 PAFs and PDFs

2.2 In order to identify all those in the proposed corridor of impact area, a census survey was undertaken in 2012 which identified 149 families losing less than 25% of their structures, and 636 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 636 project displaced families (PDFs) 68.39% residential, 14.33% commercial, 9.66% residential cum commercial and 7.52% are kiosks. Besides the above mentioned affected families, 2 cattle sheds will be affected. (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	85	409	499
Commercial	48	86	167
Residential & Commercial	16	58	74
Kiosks	0	45	45
Total(PAFs)	149	598	785
Cattlesheds			2
Total Structures			787

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 32 religious structures, 3 schools, 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	32	
2	Religious trees	2	
	Total	34	
Other Structures			
3	Schools	3	
4	Governments Offices	3	
5	Others	1	
	Total	41	

Baseline Socio-economic Profile

2.4 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 are further updated in June 2012. These key baseline indicators includes indebtedness, size of land holdings, assets possessed, education, occupation, demography, income of PAPs, housing characteristics and available facilities in the hues as collected in 2012 is summarized below and the details of analysis of these characteristics is presented in annexure 2.4

Table 2.3 Key baseline Socio-economic Indicators

Sl.No.	Key Indicators	Baseline Values
1	Indebtness	
	(i) less than 20,000	73%
	(ii) 20-50000	17%
	(iii) More than 50,000	10%

2	Source of borrowing (i) Private banks (ii) Government banks (iii) Money lenders	Govt. Banks
3	Average Land holding size	
4	Number of persons possessing technical skills/professional degrees (in No)	97
5	Average annual expenditure on health and education	5000
6	Persons engaged in cultivation	192
7	Agricultural labor	1265
8	Non-agricultural labor	752
9	Average Annual income	30000
10	Average income(SC)	25000
11	Average income(ST)	18000
	% families living below poverty line	90%
12	No of agricultural families owning tractors(farm equipments)	Nil
13	Families possessing laptop, desktop, computer	Nil
14*	% of families live in Katcha, Pucca, semi pucca houses	29.22% 19.44% 45.48%
15*	No of families having separate toilet/ Bathrooms+kitchen	527+45
16	% of families possess Electricity connections	100%
17	% of families own TVs	51%
18	% families own Refrigerators	12%
19	% families having Mobile connections	30%

STAKEHOLDER' CONSULTATION

2.5 Stakeholders consultations were carried out during pre-feasibility, feasibility, SIA and finalization of RAP at village, Tahsil and District level. 18 consultations at village 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 concerns	Integration in RAP
1	Alignment	Bypass was proposed at Samalkota.	Bypass has been provided at Samalkot to avoid the sharp curve and to provide a good alignment with best geometric.
2	Land Acquisition	(a) Proper information about LA (b) Involvement of local representatives in LA,	(a) 1. Total extent of LA 75.08 Acres, out of which 74.078 is private land and 0.94 Acres is Govt. land 2. Total number of village in which there is LA: 13. 3. DN publication in: 3 villages 4. DD publication in 2 villages (b) The local Revenue authorities and APRDC staff have showing keen interest in the project and thereby have attracted their pace with close and regular monitoring of the LA and R&R issues.
3	Displacement and Resettlement	People are apprehensive about displacement and suggested to reduce proposed RoW, at Kakinada and Anaparthi Village	

		Relocation of non-titleholders should be planned within RoW	
4	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.

2.6 Follow-up consultations are being undertaken by facilitating NGOs. These consultations are being undertaken in the villages to understand people's 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	Kakinada	Drain	Final Draft plan prepared by the consultant	The draft plan was submitted to the SE (Irrigation Dept) for consent.
2	Dwarapudi	ROB	Collected the all PAF's information to provide the R&R assistance	Total LA requirement is 1.56 acres. 1.44 acres is at the Award stage and 0.12 acres at the PV stage.
3	Kakinada	Large scale displacement	Site identified in two places for construction of houses	

2.7 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 (TH)	67	<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

Sl. No	Impact Category	No. of PAHs	Entitlements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (TH)	32 (Resi+com)	<p>(i) Compensation for the loss of land used for commercial purpose.</p> <p>(ii) For the structure affected (part or full), compensation will be computed at BSR without deducting depreciation</p> <p>(iii) Permission to salvage construction material</p> <p>(iv) Those displaced will get</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An alternate site of 40 sq.mtr in rural areas or 25 sq.mtr.in urban areas or cash equivalent in lieu of site • A livelihood assistance of Rs 25,000 for each PDF • 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.

Sl. No	Impact Category	No. of PAHs	Entitlements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case of partially affected families, 25% additional compensation will be paid to enable them to reconstruct their shops
4	Kiosks	45	<p>3 months written notice</p> <p>Shifting allowance of Rs. 5000</p>
5	Squatters(Homestead) (NTH)	406	<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 transportation assistance of Rs 2,000
	Squatters (commercial) (NTH)	230	<p>If the PDF has no alternate place, he/she will get:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notice to remove the structure An alternate site of 40 sq.mtr in rural areas or 25 sq.mtr. in urban areas or cash equivalent and compensation for lost structure without depreciation. If the project allots an alternate commercial place developed by it, the PDF will not be eligible for neither compensation nor house construction assistance or Rs

Sl. No	Impact Category	No. of PAHs	Entitlements
			<p>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

2.8 Impacts to PAPs at ROB Dwarapudi: In view of urgency, the ROW construction at Km 44.000 to Km 44.750 was undertaken through R&B. This has resulted in impacts to 38 families consisting of 34 residential and 4 commercial PAPs. These are already displaced by R&B without any assistance. As part of updated census survey, the affected people are identified. All the eligible assistance and support as per the provisions has been finalized as per the applicable policy provisions and will be paid to these people along with other PAFs in project road. In addition to displacement of 38 non-title holders, construction of ROB at Dwarapudi, also involves private land acquisition of 1.56 Acres. Out of this, 1.44 Acres of land belonging to 18 land owners is at the PV stage and the compensation rate fixed at the rate of Rs 1500 per sq. yd. by the State Level Negotiations Committee and successfully agreed to by the affected persons. Out of these 18 land owners, 8 will also lose their structures and the remaining 10 will lose only open non-agricultural land. The remaining 0.12 Acres of land belonging to 2 land owners is being scrutinised by the acquiring body. Since these families are already displaced without providing compensation and assistance, they will be provided with payment of additional transitional allowances equivalent to 180 days to all 46 displaced families (38 non title and 8 title holders); in addition to other eligible allowances and alternative house sites will be provided along with other affected families

2.9 Large scale displacements in Kakinada urban: In view of widening of road to four lanes in Kakinada Town at Km 1.400 to Km 2.800, 134 families will be physically displaced. These

people are residing since several years and their resettlement has been discussed with the affected people and it is proposed to construct alternative housing at the resettlement sites near Kovvada (4 acres) and Thorangi (2 acres) which are only about 4 Kms away from the present residences. This extent of land (4+2 acres) has been acquired by the Revenue department for the Hosing Board, which, however, has not utilized. The same land will be allotted to PDFs of the Kakinada-Rajahmundry road, as decided by the District Collector, East Godavari at recent PLMC meeting. These people will be provided multi-storied apartments with all basic amenities such as water, drainage, electricity and other essential services.

2.10 Impacts due to Kakinada Cannel: A total number of 787 PAFs are identified throughout the project road. Four laning is contemplated in about 8 Kms where darin is passing parallel to the road, on one side and canal is passing on other side. 250 PAFs are identified in the above stretch and R&R assistance is being extended based on the eligibility.

2.11 Any Court cases related to project activities: There are no any court cases related to the project road.

CHAPTER – 3: LAND ACQUISITION SCHEDULE

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 curve improvement. At Samalkota a bypass has been proposed which requires about 30 m wide land strip for about 5 kilometers. A total about 75.018 acres of land will be acquired include transfer of some Government land .

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 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 solatium 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 LA SCHEDULE

3.4 LA proposals has been prepared and submitted to concern RDOs in Kakinada, and Rajahmundry. The proposals have been verified by the land acquisition office. The 4(1) notification will be published by August 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 2013. (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 and receive full compensation prior to taking over of their land and other affected assets.

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 August 2012
2	Receipt of objections from public	30 September 2012
3	Publication of notification under section 6(1) – declaration of acquisition (in phases)	October 31, 2012
4	Determination of compensation Under Consent award through negotiation	February 2013
5	Valuation of structures compensation	March 2013
6	Payment of compensation for land and structures to PAPs under consent award and General award	June 2013

3.5 Land acquisition for Dwarapudi-ROB: As a result of construction of ROB by R&B at change from KM 44.000 to Km 44.750. a total of acres of land required which is (1.56Acres, in

which 1.44 Ac is residential land. The remaining 0.12 Ac is agricultural land. The rate for the residential area was decided by the State Level Negotiations Committee of the Commissionerate Land Revenue at Rs 1500 per square yard. The villagers have also agreed to this rate. Now the matter is at award stage. As regards the 0.12 Ac of land, a tahsildar report is being generated, which will eventually be subjected to the District Collector's scrutiny.

3.6 Transfer of Government Land: In addition to private land, 0.16 acres of Government land is needed to be transferred. 0.78 acres of land belongs to Endowment department. Prior to handing over of these stretches to the contractors, the process of transferring land from land owning departments or N objection will be obtained.

ENCUMBERENCE FREE STRETCHES

3.7 In earlier section also it is mentioned that LA is not required for widening purpose as RoW is about 30 meters. About 36 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 and certify prior to handing over of the stretches to the contractor.

3.8 Encumbrances in Road stretch. Out of the total 61 Kms, only 40 Kms (76 %) 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. The urban stretch in Kakinada (first 7.5 Kms) will be handed over in one go as part of second milestone once the resettlement impacts are fully mitigated by shafting the displaced families to the new houses. The handing over of partial stretches in city limits will be avoided to minimize the inconveniences by opening part of the stretches. 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.

3.9 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..

3.10 During the 2nd Project Level Monitoring Committee (PLMC) which was held on 21.02.2012, the Joint Collector formed teams with the members of PLMC involving the departments of Revenue, R&B, APRDC, Panchayat Raj, Irrigation, Drainage, DRDA-IKP and NGO staff to finalize the Project Affected Families (PAFs) to regulate the LA process. .The teams carried out their tasks on 03.03.2012. Their tasks include the identification of affected people, extent of land required for the road, etc.

CHAPTER – 4: RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION

4.1 The proposed road improvement in KR road requires acquisition of land and structures, and also displaced people from 409 residential structures, 86 commercial and 58 residences-cum commercial and 45 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 Kakinada Urban & Kakinada rural, Vetlapalam, Vemagiri 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

S.No	Name of the Village	Residence	Commercial	R&C	Cattle Shed	Kiosks	Total
1	Kakinada	130	3	1	0	0	134
2	Sarpavaram	11	3	1	0	0	15
3	Ganganapalli	105	0	2	0	0	107
4	Madhavapatnam	23	9	9	2	0	43
5	V.K.Rayapuram	44	17	5	0	2	68
6	Hussenpuram	2	1	2	0	4	9

S.No	Name of the Village	Residence	Commercial	R&C	Cattle Shed	Kiosks	Total
7	Vetlapalem	23	22	6	0	21	72
8	G.Medapadu	41	9	0	0	4	54
9	Peda Brahmadevam	1	4	3	0	3	11
10	Biccavolu	1	10	13	0	2	26
11	Balabhadrapuram	14	5	4	0	4	27
12	Anaparthi	8	12	4	0	0	24
13	Vemulapalli	1	2	1	0	0	4
14	Kesavaram	2	0	0	0	0	2
15	Z.Medapadu	6	13	6	0	3	28
16	Jegurupadu	7	0	13	0	0	20
17	Kadium	17	14	0	0	1	32
18	Vemagiri	58	10	4	0	1	73
Total		494	134	74	2	45	749
ROB Dwarapudi		5	33	-	-	-	38
Grand Total		499	168	74	2	45	787

4.3 The number of displaced families identified is 598 families in 18villages. 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 alternative 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 priority 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 wife and husband. If the Government lands are not available, private land acquisition will be acquired or purchased to meet the resettlement requirements.

4.4 Alternative Resettlement Site in Kakinada: In view of large scale impacts to PAPs in Kakinada urban, it is proposed to construct an alternative houses in a resettlement site to resettle about 135 families. These houses will be constructed with well prepared layout with necessary infrastructure. APRDC will award the construction of houses will be closely monitored by APRDC to ensure that the alternative houses be available prior to handing over of the second milestone stretches.

4.5 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

Steps	Description of Activities
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 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	<p>The main tasks relating to development of resettlement site are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of land for resettlement site Obtaining options from PDFs on their relocation and resettlement site Lay-out and design for relocation sites 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

Steps	Description of Activities
	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

4.6 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.

4.7 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)

4.8 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 an 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: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

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 (Joint Collector) 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 along with basic amenities. 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 (appealing authority). 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 East Godavari 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 be headed 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

- 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; and,
- Certification of the encumbrance free stretches through field verification and confirmation from revenue official on payment of compensation and assistance to PAPs prior to handing over of the road stretches to the contractor. These certifications will be forwarded to MD-APRDC, Supervision consultants and contractor as needed. The APRDC will share these certifications will be shared with the World Bank as required.

(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
- Tracking the land acquisition progress and payment of compensation.

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 September, 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 The monitoring will be carried out through monthly reporting by Package level NGO and monitoring reporting by Nodal NGOs. The bi-monthly **PLMC meetings will be held to review** the progress and make adjustments as needed. When the compensation and payment of R&R payments are completed, social audit will be undertaken to verify and confirm the payment and also receive feedback from the PAPs on receipt of payments and also inquiry other grievances and complaints, etc. The respective RDOs, will forward the status of payment of compensation and R&R assistance to APRDC on quarterly basis or as needed. The impact evaluation will be carried out after one year of substantial payment of compensation and assistance. Any shortcomings noticed in these studies, will be addressed through additional remedial measures.

5.11 Concurrent monitoring will be an internal management function allowing the EE, APRDC 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	Transfer of Endowment and Irrigation land	0.98	
2	% of land acquired through consent ward	74.078 acres (excluding 1.56 acres for ROB at	

		Dwarapudi	
3	No. of landowners offered compensation and paid		
4	No. of landowners paid additional amounts for becoming vulnerable after land acquisition.		
5	Number of people to be received R&R assistance and R&R benefits,	787	
6	No. of PAFs to be allotted houses in new Resettlement site at Kakinada	134	
7	No. of developed house plots to be allotted and moved	473	
8	Functioning of the grievance redresses system: No of grievances fields and resolved with PLMC	NA	
8	Income restoration, No of people to be given Training	125	

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

5.12 Impact Evaluation: An independent agency will be appointed to undertake an impact evaluation after about 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. Based on the findings, additional support and assistance will be considered for those who could not improve or restore their living standards.

5.13 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. The supplementary RAP will be prepared and shared with the World Bank for verification as needed.

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 September 2012 by which time encumbrance free land for first milestone should be made available to contractors. This noted that about 61 kilometer stretch in KR about 41 km in KR ROAD 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 KR road and the chainage wise encumbrance are provided in ANNEXURE 3.1

Table 5.2 Time line of handing over of site

Milestone	Length	Likely date of handing over	Remarks
KR ROAD (Kms 61)			
Ist Milestone	32 km	Already available	At the time of signing contract
II nd milestone	29 km	June 2013	

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 contactor when such remaining stretches will be handed over, All road stretches involving R&R and land acquisition and transfer of Government lands will not be have handed over under first milestone. These will be handed over as part of second milestone once the impacts 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. Based on this information, the Package Manger will verify on the ground and provide a certification on the encumbrance free stretches.

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	Identification of 1 st mile stone free encumbrance stretch	Identification of PAFs and PDFs
2	Award of the Contract/Signing	Preparation and publication of 4(1) notification	Approval and Disclosure of RAP
3	Commencement of work (Notice to proceed to work)	DD publication completed	1. Preparation draft Micro Plans 2.Approval of Micro-Plan and gazette Publication, R&R Payment, 3.Allotment of site, Construction grant for first milestone stretches,
4	Prior to handing over second mile stone	Complete LA compensation paid for entire private land acquisition. Transfer of Government land or No objection obtained Payment of additional support for landless and marginal farmers.,	All above R&R activities completed for entire stretch And All displaced families are moved to alternative resettlement site or houses constructed on the developed plots. All R&R Payments are paid to PAPs Reconstruction of all affected common properties

5.15 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 and his own verification. A certification confirming the encumbrance free stretches and payment of compensation and R&R assistance will be submitted to MD-APRDC. . Time schedule of LA and R&R activities is presented in Table 5.3.The CPRs will be relocated by the contract and this is part of the contract. All the affected structures will be relocated in the initial months of contract, so that the contract can concentrate the main civil work once all the affected CPRs 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 August 2012	RDO/JC
2	6 (1)notification	31 st October 2012	RDO/JC
3	Survey among land losers and identification of landless, marginal and small farmers for additional ex-gratia amounts	December, 2012	NGOs/APRDC
4	Consent on compensation rates is arrived with land owners	January, 2013	
5	PV finalization	February 2013	RDO/JC
6	Award announcement	May, 2013	
67	Compensation Payment	June 2013	RDO/JC
8	Transfer of Government land or No objection	June 2013	APRDC
R&R Activities			
1	Preparation of Individual Entitlement list	October 2012	NGOs/APRDC
2	Approval of list from PLMC and Gazette notification (Micro plan)	November 2012	PLMC/JC
3	Identification of R&R sites	October-2012	RDOs
4	Securing site for Resettlement in Kakinada (Land Transfer)	October-2012	APRDC/RDO
5	Layout Approval, etc.	November 2012	APRDC
6	Award of contract for construction of houses and infrastructure In Kakinada	November-2012	APRDC
7	Shifting of PAPs to new site in	September 2013	APRDC

	Kakinada		
8	Payment of R&R assistance and Land acquisition compensation to affected people at ROB Dwarapudi	November 2012	RDC/R&B
9	Disbursement of R&R assistance	December 2012	RDO
10	Allotment of sites and Payment of construction grant	December 2012	RDO/JC
11	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 Development of Resettlement Site: In view of large number of displacement in Kakinada Town, a separate resettlement site is being developed to provide alternative houses in an apartment to all displaced families. APRDC will be coordinating in securing all approvals for commencement of the construction work and other basic infrastructure, and overseeing its timely completion. The support from PLMC will be obtained as necessary for its early completion.

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. These are preliminary estimates only. 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 5.5: Summary of Cost for Resettlement and Rehabilitation

Sl. No.	Item	Cost (Rs. In Crores)
1	Compensation for Land and structure	19.00
2	Assistance for Structure (Squatter)	3.00
A	Total Cost of Compensation	22.00
3	Total R&R Assistance Agriculture	1.00
4	Total R&R Assistance Non-Agriculture(including house site development and basic amenities)	3.45
5	Resettlement site Development at Kakinada (including cost of construction and infrastructure)*	2.00

6	Cost for additional benefits to ST families	0.05
7	Transitional allowance for affected people at Dwarapudi	018
B Total R&R Assistance		6.68
7	Cost of NGO Involvement at Package level and costs of social Audit and Impact Evaluation	0.50
C Total Implementation and Capacity building		0.50
Total(A+B+C)		29.18
	Contingency (10% of Total)	2.91
Grand Total		32.09

*This is only a preliminary estimate, once the layout and detailed design is ready, additional budget as necessary will be provided.