

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1 BACKGROUND

Road and Building Department (RBD) of the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) has entrusted the responsibility of planning, construction and maintenance of the core state road network to the Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation (APRDC). In order to improve the selected core road network, APRDC has planned to provide better quality and safer roads to the road users on a sustainable basis. In this context, APRDC is seeking the World Bank funding for the proposed Andhra Pradesh Road Sector Project (APRSP). This is in continuation to the earlier loan from the Bank for improving the core network in the state. As part of this project preparation, APRDC engaged Feasibility consultants to prepare a detailed project report of about 900 km of road stretches which included undertaking social assessment and preparation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). As per the requirements of Andhra Pradesh Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (APRRP) 2005, an RAP is required to be prepared to assess the impacts resulting from the proposed road improvements. The document in hand deals about the Social Management Plan (SMP) of Jammalmadugu-Mydukuru (JM) road (35 km) and it is one of the sub-projects (also referred as package) proposed to be covered in the Year 1 of the project implementation.

2 ABOUT APRSP

The proposed project (APRSP) envisions following three components:

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

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

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

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

3 OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the proposed SMP are the following:

- Avoid, if not minimize involuntary resettlement, exploring all viable project alternatives;
- Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, assess the magnitude of adverse social impacts and propose mitigation measures;
- Hold consultations with the project stakeholders and assimilate the outcome of these consultations in SMP;

- Develop institutional mechanism for planning, implementing and monitoring the process and the R&R activities;
- Address other social issues (resulting from the proposed project interventions) related to vulnerable groups (including tribal) and road safety; and
- Prepare a plan (SMP) to address all social issues associated with the project.

4 METHODOLOGY

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

5 PROJECT AREA

The project road Mydukuru - Jammalamadugu is a part of SH-57 (Mypadu – Nellore – Badvel – Bellary Highway) located in Cuddapah district of Rayalseema region of the state. It starts from km 153/000 at Mydukuru (intersecting NH-18), passes through Chapadu, Lingapuram, Praddatur, Peddasettipalli villages and ends at km 194/000 at Jammalamadugu (intersecting with SH-28). It provides vital links between NH 18 and SH-28.

The project road (JM road) is passing through agricultural land and in between is found settlements of 200m-500m length of contiguous built-up areas. The proposed road passes mostly through plain terrain. The project road upto Praduttur is having large number of traffic. The geometry of the road is very straight. There exists a bypass in Praduttur town. The bypass is a continuous link of the proposed road. The carriageway width / roadway width of the project road is not uniform. From the road inventory it can be summarized that majority (85% length) of the project road is two lanes and the remaining (15% length) is intermediate lane. The project road has gravel shoulder width varying from 1.0m to 2.2m against the standard width of 2.5m for 2-lane standards. Right of Way (RoW) is about 20 meter. Generally, the RoW is encroached. The project design includes improvement of geometry at sharp curves, raising of submerged stretches and provision of drains (both side and cross drains, particularly in the built up sections) along the entire stretch. To minimize impact on road side establishments, the proposed road improvement has considered minimum corridor of impact (CoI) without compromising technical standards. Most of the proposed improvements have been planned within the existing RoW (Table 3).

6 PROJECT IMPACTS

Proposed JM road improvement will require about 44.69 ha and acquisition of some road side structures. This will affect about 457 families and physically displace about 166 families. There are 1880 project affected persons (PAPs). Out of total 457 PAFs, 381 are titleholders (losing their private land/structures), 8 encroachers of public (mainly R&B) land, 7 squatters within the RoW, 19 tenants and 42 kiosks (movable structures made of mainly wooden frame). Among these PAFs, there are 392 vulnerable PAFs consisting of 28 Scheduled Caste (SC), 6 Scheduled Tribe (ST), and 42 Women Headed Households (WHH). While majority of these are below poverty line, there are 316 PAFs who do not belong to these socially disadvantaged groups but

are below poverty level (BPL) families as vulnerable PAFs. The distribution of vulnerable PAFs in different social groups is given in the following Table 4. These families received focus attention during RAP preparation for their R&R entitlements and options.

Based on the stakeholders' consultation, census survey of affected families, comprehensive socioeconomic study of the Project Displaced Families (PDF) and detailed assessment of the required land acquisition, it is established that the proposed project improvements will have low level of adverse impacts on the local population.

7 SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS TRIGGERED

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

8 STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATION

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

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

9 R&R POLICY FRAMEWORK

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

an important component). Important features of the policy framework for land acquisition and R&R entitlements under APRSP are as follow:

- Land acquisition (LA) will be as per LA Act 1894. The project will follow consent award (or mutual negotiations) and if this fails, normal LA process will be followed.
- A one time financial assistance equivalent to 750 days of minimum wages will be paid to a PAF who becomes landless due to loss of land for the project. For those becoming marginal farmers and small farmers, this financial assistance will be equivalent to 500 man days and 350 man days respectively.
- For ST families, additional financial assistance equivalent to 500 man days of wages will be provided besides giving preference in the allotment of land for resettlement.
- Training will be organized to one member of each PAF eligible for R&R assistance under the R&R policy framework. Such families will also be helped in their rehabilitation process by dovetailing on-going economic programs (for income generation) of the Government.
- PAFs losing house site or businesses will be compensated at replacement value for lost structure. In addition, a house site or business site (free of cost) or cash in lieu thereof will be extended to eligible PAFs.
- Provisions have been made in the R&R policy for one-time grant for cattle shed and subsistence allowance (minimum wages equivalent to 240 man days) to each PDF.
- Special provision of a lump sum (Rs 40,000) is available for BPL and other vulnerable among PDFs towards construction of house in the new resettlement sites.
- Among vulnerable PDFs, residing or operating businesses within RoW, site will be given to construct alternate housing or work place.
- A transport allowance will be provided to all PDFs to shift their household belongings to the new resettlement site.
- Common properties will be replaced in consultation with the local communities.

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

Table 1: R&R Entitlement Framework

Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	R&R Entitlement Framework
Agricultural land	Titleholder Family	(i) Compensation as per the LA Act through consent award. (ii) If consent award fails to reach agreement the difference between replacement value and market value (approved by the Government) will be paid in the form of rehabilitation assistance. (iii) If alternate land is provided under section 6.4 of APRRP, the cost of land will be deducted from the compensation amount and the rehabilitation grant will be proportionately reduced, however other R&R entitlements will be extended as per APRRP 2005 (iv) At least 3 months notice will be given in advance of crop harvest, failing which compensation for crop lost will be paid. (v) A one time lump sum amount equal to 750 days, 500 days and 375 days of minimum agricultural wages will be paid to those (owner) PAFs who after LA become landless, marginal, small farmers respectively. Training will be arranged for income

Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	R&R Entitlement Framework
		<p>generation activities (IGA) to one member of such PAFs in suitable IG activities.</p> <p>Special benefit to ST families</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preference in allotment of land • A lump sum amount equal to 500 days minimum wages for lost customary rights or use of forest produce (if any)
	Share Cropper	An affected share cropper will get a sum equal to the un-expired lease period
Homestead (or non-agril. land)	Titleholder	<p>(i) Compensation as per LA Act for the loss of homestead land</p> <p>(ii) If more than 25% of the structure is lost, such affected people will be categorized as ‘displaced’</p> <p>(iii) Those affected but not displaced will get compensation for the portion of homestead land and structure affected by the project and permission to salvage construction material.</p> <p>(iv) Those displaced will get</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for the structure affected (part or full) computed at BSR without deducting depreciation • Permission to salvage construction material • Alternate house site (to a maximum extent of 150 sqm in rural areas and 75 sqm. in urban areas) or cash in lieu of site to those getting physically displaced. • A sum total of Rs 40,000 as one time financial assistance to BPL for house construction. • Subsistence allowances equal to 240 days of minimum agriculture wages. • Grant for a cattle shed equivalent to a sum total of Rs 3000. • IGA grant to affected artisans, small traders, and self employed persons at Rs 25,000 per PDF • Grant for transporting materials at Rs 5,000 per PDF
	Tenant/ Lease holder	<p>Only displaced tenant will get:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sum equal to two months rental in consideration of the disruption caused. • Transportation allowance of Rs. 5,000 towards shifting household materials.
Land under commercial use	Titleholder (Owner and occupier)	<p>(i) Compensation for the loss of land (commercial).</p> <p>(ii) For the structure affected (part or full), compensation will be computed at BSR without deducting depreciation</p> <p>(iii) Permission to salvage construction material</p> <p>(iv) If more than 25% of the structure is lost, the affected business/work place will be categorized as ‘displaced’.</p> <p>(v) PAFs affected but not displaced will get compensation for the portion of land lost and the structure (at BSR without depreciation) affected by the project.</p> <p>(vi) Those displaced will get</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An alternate site (40 sq.mtr in rural areas or 25 sq.mtr. in urban areas) free of cost or cash equivalent in lieu thereof. • A construction assistance of Rs 10,000 for each PDF

Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	R&R Entitlement Framework
		(v) If alternate shop/work place is allotted by the project, those displaced will not be eligible for alternate site and construction assistance. (v) Other assistance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsistence allowances equal to 240 days of minimum agriculture wages. • A transportation allowance of Rs 7,000 to Residence cum commercial. • A transportation allowance of Rs 2,000 to commercial units.
	Titleholder (Absentee Land Lord)	(i) Only compensation for both land and structure (owned) (ii) Permission to salvage materials from demolished structure.
	Tenant/Lease holder	Only displaced tenant will get: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sum equal to two months rental in consideration of the disruption caused. • Transportation allowance of Rs. 1,000 towards shifting.
Other assets	Owner affected family	Loss of other assets (including wells, trees) will be compensated equivalent to their replacement value.
Encroachers (Agril. land)	Family	If a PAF is dependent on the public land required for the project for the livelihood and belongs to 'vulnerable' groups he/she will get assistance to take up self-employment activities by dovetailing government programs or providing an assistance of Rs 25,000 to take up IG Activity.
Encroachers (Non-agril. land)	Family	If encroached land is used for housing and/or commercial purpose and if the affected person loses more than 25% of the built up structure (including one's own portion) and if physically displaced will be given the same R&R assistance as available to a displaced family. However, such PAFs will not get the compensation for the encroached land.
Squatters (for homestead purpose)	Vulnerable Family	If the public land is occupied for homestead purpose and if the affected person has no alternate housing he/she will get: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice to remove the structure • An alternate site of 150 sq.mtr. in rural areas or 75 sq.mtr. in urban areas or cash equivalent and compensation for lost structure without depreciation. If the family is allotted alternate weaker section housing, he/she will not be eligible for compensation and assistance or alternate housing equivalent to IAY. • House construction grant Rs 10,000 • A transportation assistance of Rs 2,000
Squatters (for commercial)	Vulnerable Family	If the PDF has no alternate place, he/she will get: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notice to remove the structure • An alternate site of 40 sq.mtr in rural areas or 25 sq.mtr. in urban areas or cash equivalent and compensation for lost structure without depreciation. If the project allots an alternate commercial place developed by it, the PDF will not be eligible

Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	R&R Entitlement Framework
		for neither compensation nor house construction assistance or Rs 10,000 for shop construction as per amended policy for APRSP. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A transportation assistance of Rs 1,000 • A maintenance allowance of Rs 2,000 • PAFs from vulnerable sections will be provided training to take up self employment activity by dovetailing ongoing Government schemes
Kiosks	Vendor	Ambulatory vendors licensed for fixed locations will be considered as kiosks and each affected vendor will get <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternate site for kiosks or a sum of Rs.5000 for self relocation NOTE: Vendors in groups (of more than 50) will be considered for relocating in a commercial complex, if developed by the project. Those allotted space there will not get any assistance.
Common infrastructure and common Property Resources	Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common properties will be replaced in consultation with the community • Civic infrastructure will be replaced in consultation with the affected community and the local administration
Any Unforeseen Impacts	Affected community and/persons	Any unforeseen impact would be mitigated/enhance as per the APRRP 2005 or through any additional measures as may be required

10 LAND ACQUISITION

The project requires about 44.69 ha land, of which 42.5 ha is owned by individuals (and considered as private land) and the remaining 2.19 ha is public land mostly revenue. Private land will be acquired as per LA Act 1894 mainly using the provision of Consent award or through mutual negotiations. Public land (other than RBD land) will be transferred to the project in accordance with the government guidelines and procedures for land alienation. LA and resettlement activities will be completed before handing over the site for construction. Possession of land by the project will be taken over only after disbursement of compensation and R&R assistance.

Land acquisition procedure will be initiated with notification on the intention to acquire land under LA Act 1894. Determination of compensation and its payment is expected to start in June 2009 as indicated below.

Table 2: LA Plan Schedule

Sl. No.	Activity	Timeline
1	Publication of notification under section 4(1) of the LA Act – intention to acquire land	25 th March 2009
2	Receipt of objections from public	25 th April 2009
3	Hearing of objection by LAO	15 th May 2009
4	Publication of notification under section 6(1) – declaration of acquisition (in phases)	15 th June 2009 onwards.
5	Determination of compensation and issue of award by the competent authority (in phases)	30 th June 2009 onwards.
6	Payment of compensation for land and structures to PAPs	31 st June 2009 onward

The project requires 7.19 ha of house sites area. In terms of the actual built up area, the project entails acquisition/appropriation of 4678 sq. mtr. of structures which will be demolished for the project interventions. Compensation for structures will be computed at Basic Schedule of Rates adopted by RBD. However, no deduction will be made towards depreciation. Affected families will be permitted to carry the construction material that they can salvage from the site. Other assets like crops, trees, etc if affected will be compensated as per the procedures laid out in the RAP document.

11 RESETTLEMENT

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

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

12 REHABILITATION

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

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

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

13 OTHER SOCIAL ISSUES

Tribal and other Vulnerable Groups

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

Gender Issues

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

Child Labour

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

Road Safety Education

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

Prevention HIV/AIDS Transmission

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

14 IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

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

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

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

15 BUDGET

The budget for this Social Management Plan (including land acquisition and R&R activities) works out to **Rs. 13.99 crore**. The budget provides for compensating land and other assets required for the project, R&R assistance, and development of resettlement sites. This also provides for capacity building and training, cost of engaging Package NGO and administrative expenses at the Package level. Budget required for HIV/AIDS and Road Safety measures will come from the respective plans prepared at the project level.

Table 3: Existing and proposed RoW

Sr. No.	Chainage		Name of the Village	Existing RoW (m)	Proposed RoW (m)	Remarks
	From	To				
1	153+000	154+000	Mydukur	20	22	Widening
2	156+030	156+390	Bhadripalli	20	22	Widening
3	158+000	158+500	Alladupalli	20	18	Widening
4	160+000	160+500	Kethavaram	20	20	Widening
5	160+600	162+370	Chapadu	20	25	Widening
6	162+250	162+900	Pallavol	20	20	Widening
7	163+000	163+500	Tallamapuram	20	20	Widening
8	170+190	171+545	Kottapalle	20	25	Widening
9	172+500	173+000	Modamidipalle	20	22	Widening
10	178+000	179+000	Bollavaram	20	30	bypass
11	180+000	181+000	Pedashetti pale	20	24	bypass
12	181+000	182+000	T Soudur	20	22	Widening
13	184+700	184+760	Sugumanchipalli	20	30	bypass
14	184+000	185+500	Devagudi	20	30	bypass

Sr. No.	Chainage		Name of the Village	Existing RoW (m)	Proposed RoW (m)	Remarks
	From	To				
15	187+010	187+030	Danavalapadu	20	30	bypass
16	189+400	189+420	Dharmapuram	20	24	Widening
17	190+220	191+000	Goriganur	20	22	Widening
18	193+000	193+500	Kanneluru	20	24	Widening

Table 4: Economic Status of Vulnerable PAFs

Sl. No.	Category	Below Poverty Line (BPL)	Above Poverty Line (APL)	Total
1	SC	71(79.77)*	18(20.23)	89(100)
2	ST	19(90.40)	2(9.60)	21(100)
3	WHH	70(77.77)	20(22.23)	90(100)
4	Others	280	121	401
Total		440	161	601

* Fig in bracket are parentheses.