

Resettlement Plan

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**INDIA: Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor
Development Program (Tranche 2) – Development of
Internal Infrastructure in the Start-up Area of Rambilli
Industrial Cluster**

Package No: VCICDPT2/APIIC/08A

Prepared by Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC), Government of Andhra Pradesh for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of November 2022)

Currency unit	-	Indian rupee (₹)
₹1.00	=	\$ 0.0125
\$1.00	=	₹81.90

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
APIIC	-	Andhra Pradesh Industrial and Infrastructure Corporation Limited
APRDC	-	Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation
BPL	-	Below Poverty Line
CDP	-	Conceptual Development Plan
CETP	-	Common Effluent Treatment Plant
CPCB	-	Central Pollution Control Board
DDR	-	Due diligence report
DOI	-	Department of Industries
ECS	-	Electronic Clearing Service
FGD	-	Focused Group Discussions
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GESI	-	Gender Equity and Social Inclusion
GoAP	-	Government of Andhra Pradesh
GOI	-	Government of India
GRC	-	Grievance Redressal Committee
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GVMC	-	Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation
IAY	-	Indira Awaas Yojana
IPP	-	Indigenous Peoples Plan
LPS	-	Land Plan Schedule
MFF	-	Multitranchise financing facility
MLD	-	Million litres Per Day
MoU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	-	Nongovernment organization
OBC	-	Other Backward Caste
PAPs	-	project-affected persons
PDS	-	Public Distribution System
PIP	-	Project Impacted Person
PIU	-	Project implementation Unit
PMSC	-	project management and construction supervision consultants
PMU	-	Program Management Unit
R&B	-	Roads and Building
R&D	-	Research and Development
R&R	-	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
RDO	-	Revenue Development Officer
RFCTLARR	-	The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013
ROW	-	right-of-way
SHGs	-	Self Help Groups

SIA	–	Social Impact Assessment
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
SSGO	–	social safeguards and gender officer
SSMR	–	Social Safeguards Monitoring Report
TSDf	–	Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities
VCIC	–	Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor
VCICDP	–	Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program
WTP	–	Water Treatment Plant
YLMC	–	Yeleru Left Main Canal

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

km	–	kilometer
km ²	–	square kilometer
kV	–	kilovolt
m	–	meter
m ²	–	square meter

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Background. The proposed Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program (VCICDP) will complement ongoing efforts of the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) to enhance manufacturing sector growth and create high quality jobs in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The VCICDP comprises: (i) a policy-based loan to support policy reforms, and institutional development in the state's industrial sector; and (ii) a multi-tranche financing facility (MFF) for priority infrastructure projects within the Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC). ADB approved on 26 September 2016 a loan of \$245 million for project 1 under the first tranche of the MFF. The second MFF tranche (tranche 2) for project 2 will enhance VCIC infrastructure, with a focus on prioritized industrial nodes in Visakhapatnam and the Srikalahasti–Chittoor.¹ The Department of Industries and Commerce (DOIC) of the Government of Andhra Pradesh is the MFF executing agency. The Directorate of Industries within the Department of Industries will be responsible for the daily coordination and execution of both the Program as well as the MFF. A program management unit (PMU), established in the DOIC, will be responsible for planning, implementation, monitoring and supervision, and coordination of all activities under the Program and the MFF. Project implementation units (PIUs) were established in Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC), Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation (APRDC), Andhra Pradesh Power Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (APTransco), and Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC), and will be responsible for implementing the MFF. The DOIC remains the executing agency of project 2, and APIIC and APRDC are the implementing agencies.

Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC, the implementing agency) has prepared this draft Resettlement Plan for the aforementioned subproject i.e., *Development of major infrastructure and utilities in Start - up area in Atchutapuram (Rambilli)*. This Resettlement Plan addresses social issues arising out of acquisition of land and other assets, removal of squatters and encroachments resulting in social and/or economic displacement to families/individuals/community, either direct or indirect and is in compliance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 and the resettlement framework prepared for this project.

Project Description. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC) proposes to develop an industrial cluster in 2532 acres of land in Rambilli Mandal close to Atchutapuram special economic zone (SEZ). A phased development approach in line with the already prepared master plan is proposed to be adopted. Development in Phase-1 will be carried out in an area (also termed as 'start-up area') of 787.25 acres. The start-up area is further divided in two parts, designated as Area 1 (396.27 acres) and Area 2 (390.98 acres). This sub project relates to internal infrastructure proposed for development in 'Area 1' of the start-up area. All proposed subproject works will be carried out in 'Area 1' of the start-up area which (area 1) and is accordingly considered as the subproject area in the context of this plan.

The subproject has a land requirement of 396.27 acres which is spread across two villages namely Krishnampalem (337.49 acres) and Gorapudi (58.78 acres). The subproject area is part of the proposed industrial cluster (by expansion of SEZ) for which land acquisition was initiated in 2006. A section of the proposed expansion is designated as 'Area 1' or the subproject area. Out of total 396.27 acres (includes 306.10 acres of private land and 90.17 acres government land),

¹ The two nodes are well connected to local and international gateways within 100 kilometers through roads, railways, ports, and airports to enable domestic and international trade. Collectively, they contribute more than 40% of manufacturing in the state.

379.36 acres have already been handed over to APIIC and 16.91 acres remain to be acquired and handed over.

Recognizing that the past land acquisition was not carried out in anticipation of ADB financing to the subproject, this resettlement plan is prepared to cover all land parcels (and associated resettlement impacts) for which acquisition process remains incomplete or yet to be initiated. With this perspective, the plan is prepared for loss of private land admeasuring 16.91 acres (11.52 acres in Krishnampalem village and 5.38 acres in Gorapudi village) affecting 63 families (6 families in Krishnampalem village and 57 families in Gorapudi village).

Involuntary Resettlement Impacts. The subproject involves impact to 63 families (173 persons, based on available land records, and primary surveys). All affected families (titled owner of private land) will face loss of agricultural land resulting in permanent loss of livelihood. None among the affected persons belong to scheduled tribe community. About 24% (15 in number) of affected families are estimated to belong to vulnerable category and will require additional assistance by the subproject. Number of affected families may be higher as primary survey could not be done with some of the families who were not available during the survey or refused participation due to ongoing litigation. Detailed measurement and census survey will be completed, and the resettlement plan updated and submitted to ADB for clearance prior to award of the contract. PIU will ensure no physical or economic displacement takes place until full compensation is paid to affected persons. All compensations due to affected persons will be paid prior to handover of subproject sites and sections to the contractor, and prior to start of civil works in the concerned sites or sections.

Permanent economic displacement is anticipated to all 63 affected families, as all affected families shall be facing loss of agricultural land. However, no physical displacement will be caused by the subproject. Similarly, no loss of structure or assets (including common property resources) has been assessed. The subproject impact also includes loss of about 849 trees.

Categorization. The subproject is assessed as Category A for involuntary resettlement impacts and Category C for indigenous peoples impacts. Categorization of the subproject for involuntary resettlement impacts will be finalized at Resettlement Plan updating stage based on the method of land acquisition ultimately adopted by the project for pending acquisition of private land parcels.²

Consultations have been held with affected community in September 2018 and April 2021 for preparation of this plan document. Consultations were conducted in affected villages in the subproject area. These meetings were conducted with prior intimation about the proposed event, location and timings. Consultation meetings involved participation by 57 members from the affected community.

Information Disclosure. Information will be disseminated to affected persons at various stages. Information including magnitude of loss, details of valuation of land and asset, entitlements and

²² Currently, negotiated/direct purchase is being considered by the project to obtain private land. This Resettlement Plan is prepared considering potential significant impacts to 63 landowners, and with the assessment that “negotiated settlement” as outlined in para 25 of SR 2 is not applicable in this case as it requires ‘no expropriation in case of the failure of negotiation threat of expropriation for land acquisition which is applicable to the subproject. The project will therefore comply with the safeguard requirements as per ADB SPS 2009 and the provisions made in the resettlement framework of this project The resettlement plan (this document) will be updated accordingly during detailed design stage to reflect status with respect to land acquisition process adopted, subproject impacts, entitlements of affected persons and mitigation measures as per the resettlement framework . Subproject Categorization will also be reviewed during document updating.

special provisions, grievance redressal procedures, timing of payments, civil works schedule will be disclosed by the PIU with the assistance of the NGO hired for resettlement plan implementation. The summary of the resettlement plan will be translated and made accessible to the affected persons, and by making hard copies of the resettlement plan available at: (i) the offices of the PIU (ii) office of the District Collectors (iii) Mandal Revenue Offices and (iv) Offices of the Panchayat / Union / Municipality / Corporation, as soon as the plans are available. The draft/updated Resettlement Plan and its translated version will be placed on the official website of the APIIC, PMU and ADB and disclosed to affected persons. In addition, all semi-annual monitoring reports will be disclosed on the websites of PIU, PMU and ADB. Resettlement Plans will be maintained on the PIU/PMU website throughout the life of the project.

Policy Framework and Entitlements for the project are based on national laws: The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, The Indian Electricity Act, 2003, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Policy of Government of Andhra Pradesh, 2005, State laws and regulations and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009. The policy framework also outlines the requirements of negotiated settlement, if adopted for land acquisition by the project. An entitlement matrix has been developed, that summarises the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; in compliance with National/State Laws and ADB SPS.

Grievance Redress Mechanism.³ A project-specific, three-tier GRM covers both environment and social issues. The proposed architecture for the project 2 of VCICDP GRM remains similar to project 1, with some refinement and strengthening for the industrial start-up areas, through (a) provision of help desks at each start-up area which would serve as accessible platforms for grievance registration for local communities and (b) ensuring indigenous peoples' representation in the GRM structure at district level, (applicable for Chittoor South start-up area subproject). Grievance redress committee (GRC) has been established at three-levels, the first is at Divisional Engineer level in PIU, the second will be the GRC constituted at PIU level and the third will be at the PMU level, to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected persons concerns, complaints and grievances.

Institutional Arrangement for the subproject are drawn from the project resettlement framework. As per the arrangement, safeguards will be the responsibility of the PMU and the respective PIUs. The State of Andhra Pradesh through the DoI will be the Executing Agency for the project and the Project Director, Directorate of Industries will head the PMU and will be in charge of overall coordination between the various PIUs. The PMU and PIUs will be supported by experts as part of the PMSC and resettlement plan implementation nongovernment organizations (NGOs). For project 2 implementation, APIIC and APRDC be the two PIU agencies. Both APIIC and APRDC will set up 3 PIU offices each. APIIC will have its PIUs at Rambilli, Nakkapalli, and Chittoor. Each PIU will be staffed with a manager-social safeguards and communications and assisted by the PMSC specialists.

The Budget for resettlement plan of this subproject is based on data and information collected during socio-economic surveys and the unit rates worked out from the latest applicable schedule of rates. The total budget for the proposed resettlement plan is estimated at ₹ 71.24million.

³ GRC has already been established vide GO, RT.NO. 163 DATED 08-06-2018 for the VCICDP projects.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Background

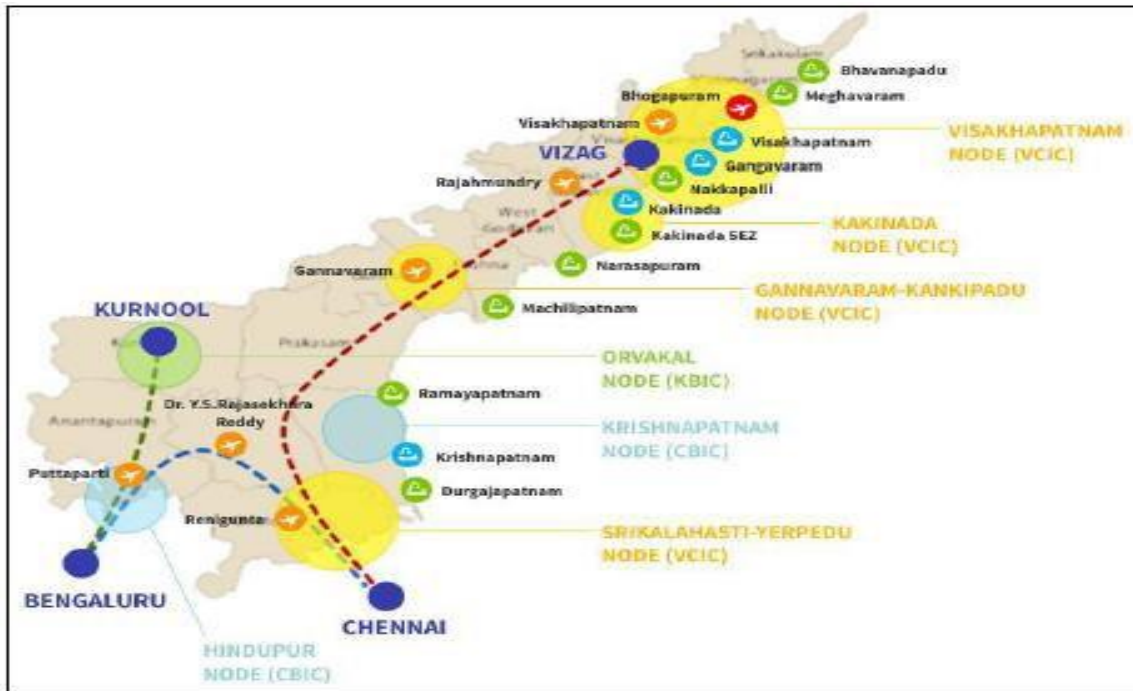
1. The proposed Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program (VCICDP) will complement ongoing efforts of the Government of Andhra Pradesh to enhance manufacturing sector growth and create high quality jobs in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The VCICDP comprises: (i) a policy-based loan to support policy reforms, and institutional development in the state's industrial sector; and (ii) a multi-tranche financing facility (MFF) for priority infrastructure projects within the Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC).

2. The proposed investment program will involve the development of infrastructure in selected industrial clusters; improve transport infrastructures, such as road/rail connectivity, power infrastructure, water supply, wastewater treatment and safe disposal of treated wastewater etc. ADB approved on 26 September 2016 a loan of \$245 million for project 1 under the first tranche of the MFF. The second MFF tranche (tranche 2) for project 2 will enhance VCIC infrastructure, with a focus on prioritized industrial nodes in Visakhapatnam and the Srikalahasti–Chittoor.⁴

3. The Department of Industries and Commerce (DOIC) of the Government of Andhra Pradesh is the MFF executing agency. The Directorate of Industries within the Department of Industries will be responsible for the daily coordination and execution of both the Program as well as the MFF. A program management unit (PMU), established in the DOIC, will be responsible for planning, implementation, monitoring and supervision, and coordination of all activities under the Program and the MFF. Project implementation units (PIUs) were established in Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC), Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation (APRDC), Andhra Pradesh Power Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (APTransco), and Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC), and will be responsible for implementing the MFF. The DOIC remains the executing agency of project 2, and APIIC and APRDC are the implementing agencies.

⁴ The two nodes are well connected to local and international gateways within 100 kilometers through roads, railways, ports, and airports to enable domestic and international trade. Collectively, they contribute more than 40% of manufacturing in the state.

Figure 1: Overview of VCICDP Subproject Locations



4. Subprojects identified for funding under Tranche 1 are currently under implementation. Tranche 2 is now being taken up for processing. “VCICDPT2/APIIC/08A: Development of major infrastructure and utilities in Start - up area in Atchutapuram (Rambilli)” is one of the subprojects proposed for financing under tranche 2.

5. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC), the implementing agency for the subproject, has prepared this Resettlement Plan. The plan documents anticipated involuntary resettlement impacts by the subproject and includes measures and arrangements to avoid, minimize and mitigate such impacts. The document is consistent with the agreed resettlement framework for the project and is in compliance with Asian Development Bank's (ADB's) Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.

B. Subproject Description

6. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (APIIC) proposes to develop an industrial cluster in 2532 acres of land in Rambilli Mandal close to Atchutapuram special economic zone (SEZ). It is approximately 40 km from the proposed Nakkapalli Industrial Site. The existing Venkatapuram road connects the site from National Highway – NH 16 and State Highway – SH 97. The connectivity shall improve further through the proposed widening of Anakapalli - Atchutapuram Road under the project.

7. A phased development approach in line with the already prepared master plan is proposed to be adopted. Development in Phase-1 will be carried out in an area (also termed as ‘start-up area’) of 787.25 acres. The start-up area is further divided in two parts, designated as Area 1 (396.27 acres) and Area 2 (390.98 acres). This sub project relates to internal infrastructure proposed for development in ‘Area 1’ of the start-up area. All proposed subproject works will be carried out in ‘Area 1’ of the start-up area which (area 1) and is accordingly considered as the subproject area in the context of this plan.

8. Rambilli cluster is part of the VCIC – Visakhapatnam node and is located close to an already developed SEZ with major infrastructure in place. The connectivity details of the Rambilli cluster are mentioned in Table 1. Project location is depicted by Figure 2:

Table 1: Connectivity details of the Rambilli Cluster

Road	NH 16 (Old NH 5), SH 97	5-10 km away~ 5.5 km
Rail	Visakhapatnam Railway Station	55-60 km
Airport	Visakhapatnam Airport	45-50 km
Port	Visakhapatnam Port Gangavaram Port Kakinada Port	60-65 km 45-50 km 125-130 km

Source: Project Documents, July 2020

Figure 2: Subproject location



Source: Detailed Project Report, August 2020

C. Proposed Subproject Component

9. Various infrastructure schemes are planned as per the land use plan of the start-up (Phase 1) area. The Phase 1 (start-up) has an area of about 787.25 acres. Based on land availability and in view of envisaged demand, start-up area has further been divided into Area-1 (396.27 acres) and Area-2 (390.98 acres). This subproject relates to development of infrastructure services proposed to come up in 'Area 1' of the start-up area. About 95 percent of Area-1 is available to the project and proposed sub project components can be taken up for implementation. These include:

- (i) Site grading of land for industrial plots
- (ii) 6.53 km roads which include 5.4 km of 4 lane divided road with 2 box culverts, storm drain cross structures and 2 minor bridges. Utility ducts, street lighting, road furniture, priority at grade junctions and pathways included for the entire length of the internal road network. Flexible pavements consisting of BC, DBM,

WMM and GSB is designed as per IRC 37 – 2012 for the pavement life period of 15 years

- (iii) 14.50 km storm water drains
- (iv) 3.5 MLD water treatment plant with 2 years O&M
- (v) 750 KL sump at WTP
- (vi) 3850 m Clear Water Transmission Mains of 250, 300 and 450 mm DI K9 pipes.
- (vii) One Ground level reservoir of 1200 KL capacity
- (viii) 9774 m water distribution pipeline of 150mm Diameter DI K7 pipe
- (ix) Electrical works with 2 numbers 33 KV bay extension in existing 132/33 KV substation, 33KV overhead line on 12.5 m spun poles for a length of 4 km. 9131 m 33 KV UG cables. 15968 m 11 KV UG cables, 33X11 KV substation, RCC ducts for cabling, and 287 poles for street lighting.
- (x) Environmental Monitoring as per the Schedule Provided in Draft IEE annexed to Section 8 of this Bid Document

10. Proposed land use of the subproject area is provided below in Table 2.

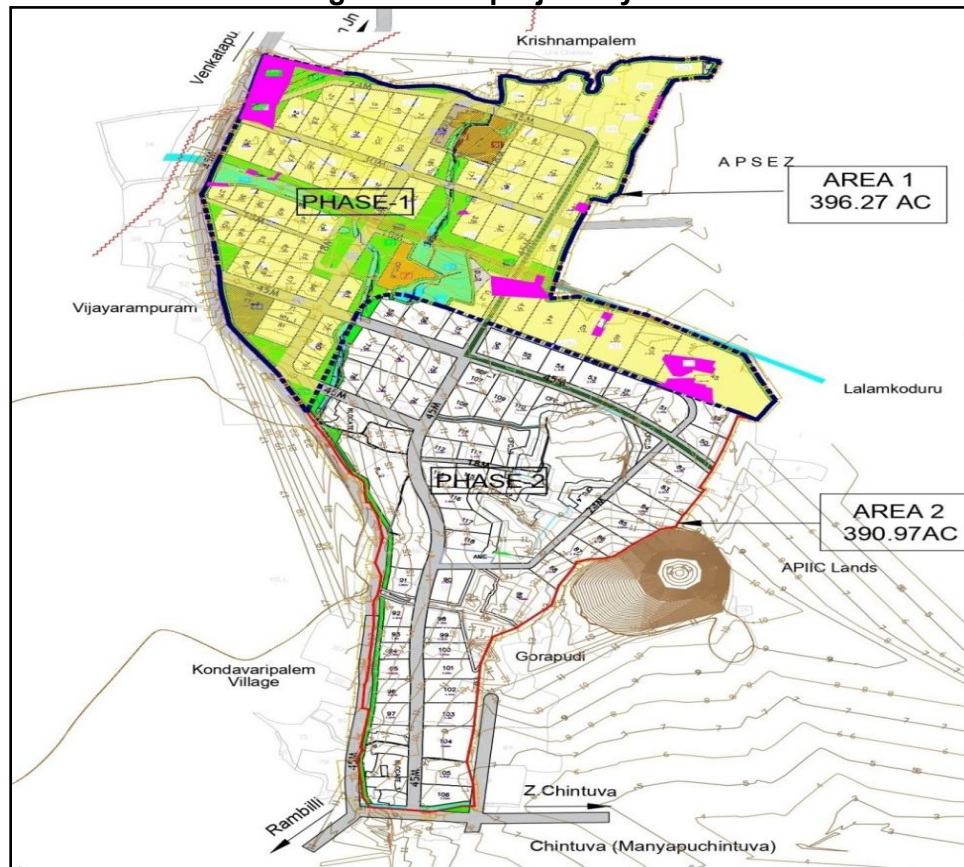
Table 2: Proposed land use of subproject area

Land Use	Start-up Area (in Acres)	Area (in %)	Area-1 (in Acres)	Area (in %)
Plotted area	398.47	50.61	200.94	50.71
Utilities (storm water drainage, water supply)	24.81	3.15	24.64	6.22
Amenities	3.52	0.45	0	0
Common Facility Centre (CFC)	27.31	3.47	4.53	1.14
Green Buffer	103.79	13.18	72.65	18.33
Residential area	46.79	5.94	8.91	2.25
Roads	112.65	14.31	61.4	15.49
Others (relocated housings, burial ground, water bodies etc)	69.92	8.88	23.2	5.86
Total	787.25	100	396.27	100

Source: Detailed Project Report, August 2020

11. Layout of the start-up area is depicted in Figure 2. Area-1 is shown as the shaded portion in the layout image below.

Figure 3: Subproject layout



Source: Detailed Project Report, August 2020

Note: Area shaded in pink depict land parcels yet to be handed over to the subproject.

D. Profile of the Subproject Area

12. Visakhapatnam, the subproject district, is one of the Northeastern Coastal districts of the newly carved state of Andhra Pradesh. The district is bounded by the state of Odisha and Vizianagaram district (Andhra Pradesh) to the north, Bay of Bengal to the east, East Godavari district to the south and Odisha on its west.

13. The population of the district is 42.88 lakhs as per 2011 census which constitutes 5.0% of the state population. The district is spread over 11161 square km which is 4.1% of the area of the state. The sex ratio in the district is 1003 females per 1000 males while population density is 384 per square km. scheduled castes and scheduled tribes constitute 7.7% and 14.55% respectively of the district population. As per census 2011, district literacy level is 67.7% which among the males and females have been reported as 75.47% and 60% percent respectively.

14. Visakhapatnam is constituted of 43 sub districts and 39 community development blocks which in turn is constituted of 3265 villages. There are 15 towns in the district. Average land holding size is 2.23 hectares per household which for a marginal farmer is reported to be 0.96 hectare. About 35.9% of land in the district is cultivable area while 39.52% is forest area. "Barren and uncultivable land" is 11.7% and "Land under non-agricultural uses" is about 9.6%. Agriculture is the main occupation for nearly 70% of households. Animal husbandry is an important subsidiary economic activity. Fishing is another important economic activity. Fishermen

population lives in about 59 fishery villages and hamlets on coastline stretching to a length of 132 kms. Industrial development in the district is marked by presence of number of large-scale industries like Hindustan Shipyard, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, Coromandal Fertilizers etc.

15. Special Economic Zone (SEZ): The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation of Government of Andhra Pradesh has established Andhra Pradesh Special Economic Zone in Rambilli and Atchutapuram Mandals in Visakhapatnam district. The APSEZ was notified in Government of India gazette by Ministry of Commerce on 12 April 2007. The SEZ initially was set up in an area of 5595 acres (from 17 villages). Major companies that are already present in this industrial cluster include Brandix Apparel India SEZ, Ramky Pharma City (India) Pvt Ltd SEZ, Divis Laboratories Ltd SEZ, Hetero Infrastructure Pvt Ltd SEZ, White Field Paper Mills Ltd SEZ, Parry Infrastructure Company Pvt Ltd SEZ, Anrak Aluminium Ltd SEZ, Baba Atomic Research Centre, NTPC have already been set up in the allotted locations and some industries are yet to be established in this cluster.

16. With the objective of further expansion, land acquisition was carried out in areas adjacent to the existing SEZ. A section of proposed acquisition for SEZ expansion (falling in Krishnampalem and Godapudi villages), has been allocated to this subproject i.e., 'area 1' under the start-up area.

17. Krishnampalem village has a geographical area of 4 square km that houses a population of 1056. There are 289 households in the village. The sex-ratio of the village is 952 which is significantly lower than state average of 993 females per 1000 males. The literacy rate is 53.88% which amongst males and females are 67% and 51% females, respectively.

18. Godapudi village has a population is 1025 persons with 279 households. and number of houses are 279. Sex ratio in Godapudi, as per census 2011, is 994 per 100 males. The village literacy rate is 64.8% while female literacy rate has been recorded as 30.5%.

E. Subproject Impacts

19. The subproject has a land requirement of 396.27 acres which is spread across two villages namely Krishnampalem (337.49 acres) and Gorapudi (58.78 acres). As mentioned in the preceding section, the allocated subproject area (Area 1) is part of the SEZ expansion exercise (to develop industrial cluster) for which land acquisition was initiated in 2006. Out of total 396.27 acres (includes 306.10 acres of private land and 90.17 acres government land), 379.36 acres have already been handed over to APIIC⁵ and 16.91 acres remain to be acquired and handed over.

20. Recognizing that the past land acquisition was not carried out in anticipation of ADB financing to the subproject, this resettlement plan is prepared to cover all land parcels (and associated resettlement impacts) for which acquisition process remains incomplete or yet to be initiated. With this perspective, the plan is prepared for loss of private land admeasuring 16.91 acres (11.52 acres in Krishnampalem village and 5.38 acres in Gorapudi village) affecting 63 families⁶ (6 families in Krishnampalem village and 57 families in Gorapudi village).

⁵ Refer Appendix 1 for land acquisition timeline and land possession/handover status. Self-certification by PIU on land possession status is provided in Appendix 2.

⁶ Refer list of Affected Families against Land Survey Numbers in Appendix 3. This draft resettlement plan presents socioeconomic profile, impact assessment and vulnerability assessment based on details obtained from families that willingly participated in the survey. In Krishnampalem village, the affected families (1 land parcel admeasuring 11.52

21. Of the affected families, 15 families have been found to be vulnerable. None of the affected families belong to scheduled tribe community. Summary of subproject impact is provided below.

Table 3: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

	Impact	Extent/Number
1	Loss of Land*	16.91 acres
1.1	Land Acquisition of Private Land Parcels	16.91 acres
1.2	Number of Affected Villages	2
1.3	Number of Affected Land Parcels	7
2	Loss of Structure and other assets (private and common property)	Nil
3	Loss of Trees	849 trees**
4	Project Affected Families#	63 families (173 persons)
4.1	Acquisition of Private Land	63 families (173 persons)
5	Physically Displaced Families	Nil
6	Economic Impacts (loss of agriculture land; permanent and significant impact)	63 families
7	Vulnerability Status***	
7.1	Vulnerable families (to total affected families)	24% (15)
7.1.a	Women headed households	8% (5)
7.1.b	Scheduled Tribe households	Nil
7.1.c	Scheduled Caste households	6% (4)
7.1.d	Below Poverty Line (BPL) households-	19% (12)
7.1.e	Landless/without legal title	0% (0)

* in two villages namely Krishnampalem (11.52 acres, 2 land parcels/land survey numbers, 6 families) and Gorapudi (5.39 acres, 5 land parcels/land survey numbers and 57 families), currently proposed to be acquired through negotiation (negotiations are ongoing)

** loss of tree estimate is based on survey carried out earlier for the entire start up area. Information specific to 16.91 acres not available at this stage and will be included in the updated plan.

***Vulnerable families may have multiple vulnerabilities. Categories of vulnerability presented above are not mutually exclusive.

22. **Indigenous People:** The subproject does not cause impact to any scheduled tribe households. No indigenous peoples impact involving direct or indirect impacts to the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems or territories or natural or cultural resources that are used, owned, occupied, or claimed by indigenous peoples as their ancestral domain or asset, is anticipated. None among the affected households/persons are from scheduled tribe community or group.

23. **Categorization.** The subproject is assessed as Category A for involuntary resettlement impacts⁷ and Category C for indigenous peoples impacts. Categorization of the subproject for involuntary resettlement impacts will be finalized at Resettlement Plan updating stage based on

acres) have filed a writ petition (WP.No.7102 of 2008) with Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh for enhancement of compensation and R&R assistance. Land acquisition process for the land parcel under litigation is suspended, pending final court order on the case. Households involved in the court case did not wish to participate in the socioeconomic survey and were not forced to do so. This resettlement plan will be updated to incorporate findings from the census survey during detailed design and completion of land acquisition

⁷ Currently, negotiated/direct purchase is being considered by the project to obtain private land as per the provisions under section 28A of state rules for Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR), 2014. This Resettlement Plan is prepared considering potential significant impacts to 63 landowners and with the assessment that "negotiated settlement" as outlined in para 25 of SR 2 is not applicable in this case as it requires 'no expropriation in case of the failure of negotiation', and as the threat of expropriation for land acquisition is applicable to the subproject. The project will therefore comply with the safeguard requirements as per ADB SPS 2009 and the provisions made in the resettlement framework of this project.

the method of land acquisition ultimately adopted by the project for pending acquisition of private land parcels⁸.

F. Minimizing Involuntary Resettlement

24. Subproject has taken measures to minimise adverse involuntary resettlement impacts by avoiding land acquisition in built-up sections. However, such impacts were unavoidable for some of the residential structures, specifically those that were constructed in agricultural plots, away from built up areas.

G. Scope and Objective of Resettlement Plan

25. This resettlement plan is being prepared considering impact to 63 families who face significant loss of productive asset (land) of which 15 families are assessed to be vulnerable. The objective of the Resettlement Plan is to assist the affected people to improve or at least restore their living standards to the pre-project level. The document captures the resettlement impacts arising out of the proposed subproject under VCICDP. The document describes the magnitude of impact, mitigation measures proposed, method of valuation of land, structure and other assets, eligibility criteria for availing benefits, baseline socio-economic characteristics, entitlements based on type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring.

⁸ The resettlement plan (this document) will be updated during detailed design stage to reflect status with respect to land acquisition process adopted, subproject impacts, entitlements of affected persons and mitigation measures as per the resettlement framework.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Introduction

26. A phased development approach in line with the already prepared master plan shall be adopted. The first phase shall include a start-up area of 787.24 acres. Start-up area constitutes of two parts, designated as Area 1 (396.27 acres) and Area 2 (390.97 acres). This sub project relates to developing of internal infrastructure in 'Area 1' of the start-up area.

B. Scope of Land Acquisition

27. The subproject land requirement is 396.27 acres which is spread across 2 villages namely Krishnampalem (337.49 acres) and Gorapudi (58.78 acres). As explained earlier, land procurement for the subproject (which constitutes part of SEZ expansion exercise) was initiated long back (in 2006) and the process has been completed⁹ for much of it. Details of subproject land requirement and handover status at the time of preparation of this plan, are provided in the Tables below.

Table 4: Subproject Land Requirement and Handover Status

Sl. No	Name of the Village	Total Extent (in acres)	Affected Survey Nos/ Land Parcels	Compensation Disbursed (in acres)	Possession Status (in acres)	Balance Extent- To be Handed Over (in acres)
1	Krishnampalem	337.49	74	289.19	325.97	11.52*
2	Gorapudi	58.78	6	0	53.39	5.39
	Total	396.27	80	289.19	379.36**	16.91

Source: APIIC Zone Office

*Note: In Krishnampalem village, the affected families (2 land parcels admeasuring 11.52 acres) have filed a writ petition (WP.No.7102 of 2008) with Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh for enhancement of compensation and R&R assistance. Land acquisition process is suspended, pending final court order in the case.

** Includes 61.99 acres of land parcel being acquired through negotiation, for which compensation payment is under process.

Table 5: Subproject Land Requirement by Land Ownership Type

Sl. No	Name of the Village	Private Land (in acres)	Government Land (in acres)	Total (in acres)
1	Krishnampalem	300.71	36.78	337.49
2	Gorapudi	5.39	53.39	58.78
	Total	306.10	90.17	396.27

Source: APIIC Zone Office

28. Recognizing that past land acquisition was not carried out in anticipation of ADB financing to the subproject, this resettlement plan has been prepared to cover subproject impacts

⁹ Land acquisition was carried out as per Land Acquisition Act, 1894. Land acquisition for some of the land parcels was carried out under rule 28-A of state rules for Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR), 2014 (in exercise of powers conferred by section 108 and 109 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013) for higher compensation to land parcels, while for other parcels, negotiated/direct purchase was used. Parcel-wise details of acquisition are available at APIIC PIU office.

to land parcels for which acquisition process remain incomplete (or yet to be initiated). Resettlement impacts covered under this plan accordingly includes loss of private land admeasuring 16.91 acres (11.52 acres in Krishnampalem village and 5.38 acres in Gorupudi village). All affected land parcels are privately owned agricultural land.

Table 6: Subproject Resettlement Impacts

S. No	Name of the Village	Total Extent (in acres)	Affected Survey Nos/ Land Parcels	Affected Families
1	Krishnampalem	11.52	2	6
2	Gorapudi	5.39	5	57
	Total	16.91	7	63

Source: Land plan schedule and primary survey

Table 7: Impact on Affected Families by Land Use

S. No.	Use of Land	No. of Affected Families
1	Agricultural land	63
2	Agriculture + Residential	0
3	Commercial	0
4	Other	0
	Total	63

Source: APIIC land acquisition unit

29. Information available from of land plan schedule and primary survey have identified 63¹⁰ families to be associated with affected land parcels and accordingly considered as affected families in this plan. Anticipated impacts are in terms of economic displacement only. No physical displacement is assessed.

C. Loss of Livelihood

30. The subproject will result in permanent economic displacement to 63 families due to loss of agricultural land.

31. Involuntary resettlement impacts have been identified to be significant with most the affected families losing almost entire of their land holding. All affected families are assessed to be facing significant impact, specifically in terms of economic displacement. None of the affected families will face physical displacement.

Table 8: Intensity of Land Impact

S. No.	Scale of Impact	No. of Affected Families
1	Up to 10%	0
2	Above 10% and Below 25%	0
3	Above 25% and Below 50%	0
4	Above 50% and Below 75%	0
5	Above 75%	63
	Total	63

¹⁰ based on the primary survey carried out on 7 April 2021. The number of affected families may be higher as ground validation and survey could not be done for all affected families. The families that were available and willing to be surveyed, were covered in the socioeconomic survey. In Krishnampalem village, affected families who have filed a litigation with the court, refused to participate in the survey.

Source: APIIC land acquisition unit

D. Impact to Structures

32. No structure loss has been assessed for 16.91 acres covered by this plan.

E. Loss of Trees and Crops

33. Based on information collected for the entire subproject area in the past,¹¹ loss of about 849 trees is anticipated in 16.91 acres of land, covered by this plan.

F. Loss of Common Property Resources

34. Common property resources were not identified on affected land parcels and hence such losses are not assessed.

¹¹ As per information available, loss of 19875 trees were anticipated for the entire subproject area (396.27 acres). Given lack of plot specific information, loss of trees in 16.91 acres (resettlement plan area) is proportionately calculated to be 849. Information specific to 16.91 acres of land parcels (for which this plan is prepared) was not available as earlier survey did not maintain plot wise information and further fresh survey could not be conducted in these plots due to prevailing COVID restrictions.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION PROFILE

A. Background

35. This Draft resettlement plan is based on primary survey carried out on 7 April 2021. The survey exercise also relied on secondary information that included detailed design of the subproject, land records of land parcels (16.91 acres covered by this plan) details such as survey numbers, names of titleholders and interested parties. This information was further validated during survey exercise.

36. Filed level validation identified 63 families¹² linked to the affected land parcels that include 6 families in Krishnampalem Village and 57 families in Gorapadu village. The survey was conducted for 02 land parcels (out of 7 affected land parcels) and 24 families (out of 63 affected families). Socio-economic survey could not be conducted in Krishnampalem village due to non-participation of affected families who have filed a petition in high court for compensation enhancement and other benefits. Responses of families who participated in the survey exercise were restrained as well, as they are not satisfied with compensation rates and benefits being offered by land acquisition authorities. Extensive consultations are proposed to help overcome such barriers. Census survey exercise will be conducted with the affected families along with consultations and the findings will be included in the updated resettlement plan.

Table 9: Sample Survey for Resettlement Planning

Sl. No	Name of the Village	Resettlement Impact			Primary Survey Coverage		Remarks
		Land Survey No/parcels	Area in acres	Families	Land Parcels	Families	
1	Krishnampalem	2	11.52	6	0	0	Did not Participate citing Court Case
2	Gorapudi	5	5.39	57	2	24	survey conducted for 02 land parcel and 24 families (42.10%), out of total 05 land parcels and 57 families linked to affected land parcels
	Total	7	16.91	63	2	24	Approximately 34% of total affected families were surveyed

37. The socio-economic information collected during primary survey conducted with 24 families is presented in the tables in the following section.

B. Profile of Affected Families

38. **Sex-disaggregation of Affected Family Heads.** Most of the affected families are headed by men. About 12.50 percent of these families are women headed.

¹² Number of affected families may be higher as some of the families did not participate in the survey and field validation exercise. Further, acquisition of private land parcels, currently proposed through negotiated/direct purchase, is yet to be completed. Detailed census and inventory of loss survey will be undertaken upon completion of land acquisition and during detailed design to confirm subproject impacts. This information will be updated during census survey and included in the updated resettlement plan.

Table 10: Affected Families by Sex

Sex	Number	Percentage
Male	21	87.50%
Female	3	12.50%
Total	24	100.00%

Source: Socio-economic survey, April-2021

39. **Affected Persons by Sex:** Surveyed families have 66 affected persons of which about 53.03% percent are males and 46.97 percent are females. Average family size is calculated to be 2.75.

Table 11: Sex ratio of Project Affected Persons

Sex	Number	Percentage
Male	35	53.03%
Female	31	46.97%
Total	66	100.00%

Source: Socio-economic survey, April-2021

40. **Affected families by religion:** All affected families are followers of Hindu religion.

Table 12: Household by Religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	24	100.0
Muslim	0	0.0
Christian	0	0.0
Total	24	100.0

Source: Socio-economic survey, April-2021

41. **Social Groups:** Among the families surveyed, those belonging to general category are 37.50% Other Backward Caste 45.83% and remaining 16.67% are from scheduled caste background. None of the affected families belong to scheduled tribe community.

Table 13: Households by Social Category

Social Category	Number	Percentage
General	9	37.50%
Other Backward caste	11	45.83%
Scheduled caste	4	16.67%
Scheduled tribes	0	0.00%
Total	24	100.00%

Source: Socio-economic survey, April-2021

42. **Income of Affected Families:** 62.50% of the families have reported income higher than ₹6000 per month and 37.50% of affected families have reported their income to be between ₹5000 to ₹6000 per month. None of the affected families have reported monthly income lower than ₹5000.

Table 14: Monthly Household Income of displaced households

Monthly Family Income Range (in ₹)	Number	Percentage
> 0 and ≤ 1000	0	0
> 1000 and ≤ 2000	0	0
> 2000 and ≤ 3000	0	0

Monthly Family Income Range (in ₹)	Number	Percentage
> 3000 and ≤ 4000	0	8
> 4000 and ≤ 5000	0	0
> 5000 and ≤ 6000	9	37.50%
> 6000	15	62.50%
Not disclosed	0	0
Total	24	100.00%

Source: Socio-economic survey, April-2021

43. **Vulnerability status of affected families:** Out of total affected families, 15 (23.81%) families are assessed to be vulnerable¹³. On individual parameters, 5 (7.94%) families are Women Headed, 15 (23.81%) families are from BPL category 4 (6.35%) families belong to scheduled caste.

Table 15: Vulnerability status of Affected Families

Vulnerability Type	Number of HH impacted	Percentage (out of total PAF)
Women headed household	5	7.94%
Below poverty line (based on reported ration card type)	15	23.81%
Scheduled Caste	4	6.35%
Scheduled Tribe	0	0%
Landless/persons without legal title	0	0%
Total Vulnerable households (ST, SC, WHH, BPL and DHH)	15	23.81%

Source: Socio-economic survey, April-2021

¹³ Vulnerable households include Women Headed Households (WHH), elderly headed households, children (orphans and/or working children, if any), households with physical/mentally disabled members, Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Annapurna Scheme (AP) card holder households (i.e.) who fall under BPL category of households, scheduled caste households, scheduled tribe households, landless households and those without legal title.

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

A. Consultation in the Project

44. In order to engage with the community and enhance public understanding about the subproject and address the concerns and issues pertaining to compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, individual interviews, focus group discussions (FGD) and meetings were undertaken amongst the various sections of affected persons and other stakeholders. These meetings and consultations were carried out (on 4 September 2018 and 7 April 2021) during socio-economic survey and as part of detailed project report (DPR) preparation. The opinions of the affected persons, stakeholders and their perceptions were obtained during these consultations. The consultations with the affected persons and other stakeholders will continue throughout the resettlement plan implementation period.

B. Stakeholder Identification and Methodology

45. Stakeholders were identified based on understanding of the project nature, project location, profile of the people in the project area, secondary data sources and discussions with project proponent and revenue officials. Consultations and discussions were held during the survey with both primary and secondary stakeholders. The key stakeholders are project affected families and within them, those from vulnerable groups of the society.

46. During the socio-economic survey, community level consultations were held in Gorapudi village on 7 April 2021 and on 4 September 2018 in Krishnampalem village. Displaced persons from all hamlets affected by land acquisition were intimated about the proposed consultation meetings. All relevant aspects of subproject design, details of land required and impact to private property were discussed with the affected communities. Field visit and consultations were also carried out on 21 April, 2022 with the local community in Gorapudi village. Overall, people are aware of the subproject development and land acquisition and compensation related information through consultations and other awareness measures carried out in the past. The highlights of the consultation (refer Appendix 6 for photographs and attendance sheet of participants) are provided below.

C. Outcome of the Consultations

47. The draft Resettlement Plan has been prepared in consultation with stakeholders including affected persons, beneficiaries and local community. The concerns of the participants have been shared with concerned authorities.¹⁴ Consultation summary is as below.

Table 16: Summary of Consultation Outcome

S. No	Date/ Location	No. of Participants	Key Discussion Points	Response to Key Discussion Points
1.	21 April 2022/ Gorapudi	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion was related to land acquisition carried out in the past for the start up area and also the land parcel identified for a proposed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants confirmed that they have received all compensation in 2017 and 2018 for their land acquired for the start-up area. They

¹⁴ Land acquisition authorities (concerns expressed are mostly related to land acquisition) have remained in constant touch with affected land-owners to further understand their grievances, measures being taken for its resolution and also to explain entitlements to affected persons as per applicable legal framework.

S. No	Date/ Location	No. of Participants	Key Discussion Points	Response to Key Discussion Points
			<p>CETP and also to confirm awareness about land acquisition and compensation payment status, subproject impacts etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirming status of compensation receipt and adequacy of compensation paid earlier • The participants shared that during preparation of DPR, they had requested the APIIC to establish Green Zone category industries. However, based on their collective experience of other existing SEZ areas; they were apprehensive that Red category industries may be established. 	<p>also identified the land parcel demarcated for construction of CETP which they confirmed is a government land free of any encumbrances. PIU noted down the information shared during the consultation and confirmed subproject awareness among the participants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On utilization of compensation amount received, the villagers informed that amount was generally divided among the family members as land owner families have mostly divided over the period. Most of them have cleared debts and utilised the compensation amount for multiple domestic purposes. Further, a few of them have also purchased land upon with the money received. But those who delayed such purchase earlier are finding it difficult to buy land now as land rates have increased significantly in recent years. • APIIC explained that in the start-up area master plan, only Green category industries were proposed near the habitation areas.
2	7 April 2021/ Gorapudi	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the affected families expressed their dissatisfaction about compensation rate likely to be provided to them and lack of information/clarity on the matter. They also demanded for R&R assistance to include annuity amount. • land compensation rate to be than ₹30 lakhs per acre along with R&R assistance as per New Land Acquisition Act, RFCTLARR 2013. R&R package should be provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land authorities will be informed about their concern and requested to provide further clarity. It was suggested that concerned office may still be in the process of working out the compensation rate and benefits. It was also informed that a GRM will be set up under this subproject which will help in improved information dissemination and communication with local community.

S. No	Date/ Location	No. of Participants	Key Discussion Points	Response to Key Discussion Points
			<p>before any displacement is caused to them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General discussion was conducted on occupation of affected person, their dependence on affected land parcels, kind of crops grown etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was shared that land compensation rate and R&R benefits will be as per the provisions in the RFCTLARRA 2013, RFCTLARR state rules. • Information provided was noted down.
3	4 September 2018/ Rajannapalem hamlet of Krishnapalem	45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of the Villagers shared their unhappiness with the compensation that have been paid to them in the past. This observation was made particularly in the view that compensation for recent acquisitions have been paid at higher rates. • They informed that recently in 8th block, affected families were paid compensation at ₹ 20 lakhs per acre. • They also informed that APIIC officials and local political leaders have agreed to match their compensation to what has been provided in other blocks. However, this assurance was not provided to them in writing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was clarified that acquisitions that were made more than 10 years ago were compensated as per then applicable legal framework and then prevailing market price. • It was explained that past land acquisition in its later phase was accomplished through use of existing provision on compensation enhancement under RFCTLARR state rules. Accordingly, some of the land parcels that were acquired during later stages were provided higher compensation rate.¹⁵ • It was difficult to comment on such assertion made by participants. However, it was reiterated that compensation and R&R benefits would be as per then prevailing land acquisition act and the state rules.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers expressed their concern that land losers will be facing unemployment and hence want employment in the local and nearby companies (particularly Brandix - cloth manufacturing industry) which should be as per their educational qualification and by giving priority to the land losers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APIIC will take measures to encourage companies to provide employment to local persons, based on their skills and qualifications

¹⁵ District administration passed an order to enhance compensation (November 2017) for land parcels (affected by land acquisition initiated in 2006) for which acquisition could not be completed earlier as land owners had refused to accept awards and had filed writ petition for compensation enhancement. These land owners have subsequently been compensated at higher rates.

S. No	Date/ Location	No. of Participants	Key Discussion Points	Response to Key Discussion Points
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers expressed their apprehension that pharmaceutical companies around the village have polluted local water bodies • They informed that they are purchasing water cans 5km away from their village. They requested that pure mineral water should be compulsorily provided by the APIIC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was communicated that such concerns have been addressed through environmental safeguards (pollution control) measures recommended in the IEE report for the sub-project. It shall be ensured that suggested environmental impact avoidance and mitigation measures are followed by the subproject both during construction and operation phase. • APIIC will explore if such benefits can be provided directly by them. It will also explore whether such amenities can be provided through existing government schemes for safe drinking water supply and bring it to the notice of appropriate district authorities.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers further informed that women, children and senior citizens are severely facing intestinal problems, joint pains, eye vision issues and other digestive related problems due to polluted air from the pharmaceutical companies that have come up in the SEZ area in vicinity (but outside) of proposed subproject area. • In this view, they requested for weekly or fortnightly health check-up facility and provision of medicines by the APIIC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APIIC will take measures and decisions in this regard. Project will ensure that environment safeguard measures specifically those related to pollution are complied with both during construction and operation phase. In addition to these, APIIC will also explore provision of such services, either directly as its own intervention or through health department. • Above response provided as joint response for # j and #k.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers informed that in some cases compensation amount have been deposited into the beneficiary's accounts without any prior information which is creating confusion among them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APIIC will bring this into the notice of concerned authorities to take appropriate measures and take corrective measures as required.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers informed that pharmaceutical companies and their contractors are engaging the villagers and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APIIC will encourage companies to provide skill-based employment to local community members based

S. No	Date/ Location	No. of Participants	Key Discussion Points	Response to Key Discussion Points
			<p>land losers in labor work only and requested the companies to provide them employment on the basis of their educational qualification. The pharmaceutical companies named by the villagers are Laurus, Asurjan, Vasudha and Vasantha</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers observed that at the present market rates, land & structure losers are unable to build their houses from the package announced by the APIIC. They requested if the compensation package should be increased. • The villagers informed that the companies that were established in the project affected area and had provided jobs to the villagers and affected families (from earlier land acquisition) are now getting closed due to companies' poor performance. This is making those affected families them jobless. They demanded for a security deposit or insurance cover for such eventualities for secured future of affected families. • Villagers also informed that compensation is pending for some open wells, kutchra houses in the village. 	<p>on their skills and aptitude. Further, the safeguard document will also make provision for skill-based training to affected persons so that they are equipped with required skill for locally available employment opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was shared that compensation rates were as per prevailing legal framework and then prevailing market rates. • APIIC officials shared that closure of companies is not under their control. Further, retrospective compensation payment mechanism that provides for security deposit or insurance cover may not be possible. • APIIC will take appropriate measures and decisions in this regard. Further safeguard documents (including this document) will suggest measures to ensure that all compensations, if any pending at this stage, for asset losses are made by the subproject prior to start of civil work.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers observed that the Government had promised to give R cards to the land and structure losers in the year 2008 but this was not done. They have requested local representative to raise this 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APIIC will share this issue with the land acquisition authority and take measures as per the law.

S. No	Date/ Location	No. of Participants	Key Discussion Points	Response to Key Discussion Points
			issue in upcoming budget session of assembly.	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villagers informed that due to delay in payment of compensation, some of the PAPs have passed away. They requested for paying compensation to legal inheritors from the family. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> APIIC will consult and share this concern with land acquisition authority to take appropriate measures.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General information was also provided by villagers about Paddy, vegetables, fruit bearing trees, pulses, timber are the major crops cultivated in the village. Women are engaged in cultivation in their own lands as well as in agriculture labor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information provided was noted by the team. Information will be reflected in the safeguard document as required.

EMP = Environment Monitoring Plan; ROW = right of way.

D. Plan for further Consultation in the Project

48. The involvement of stakeholders at various stages of the project and during resettlement plan implementation will facilitate communication between various stakeholders and PIU, thereby reduce the conflicts at early stages of project rather than letting it escalate and resulting in implementation delays and cost overrun. Participation of local communities in decision-making will help in mitigating adverse impacts. Meaningful consultations with stakeholders including affected persons ensuring coverage of vulnerable affected persons and concerned government officials among other stakeholders will continue throughout the project cycle, using appropriate methods ranging from individual meetings (in person and/or telephonic), focus group discussions, and consultation meetings.

49. Consultations with displaced persons have been proposed during Resettlement Plan implementation and the PIU (i.e., APIIC) and the implementing NGO will mainly be responsible for conducting these consultations. The proposed consultation plan including the following shall be implemented.

- (i) In case of any change in project design, the displaced persons and other stakeholders will be consulted regarding the factors that necessitated the change, efforts taken to minimize resettlement impacts and mitigation measures available in accordance with the principles of the Resettlement Framework of VCICDP.
- (ii) The PIU, with the assistance of the NGO, will carry out information dissemination sessions in the project area.
- (iii) During the implementation of Resettlement Plan, NGO will organize public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the schedule and/or progress in the implementation of civil works, including awareness regarding road construction, HIV and road safety.
- (iv) Consultation and focus group discussions will be conducted with the vulnerable groups like women headed households and SC to ensure that the vulnerable

groups understand the process and their needs are specifically taken into consideration in the implementation.

50. A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan will be finalised by PIU for the subproject as per the tentative schedule given below.

Table 17: Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

Activity	Task	Period	Responsibility	Remarks
Screening of subproject and stakeholder identification	Identifying of the impacts arising out of the project	September 2018 to March 2021	DPR Consultant / PIU	Completed
Census and Socio-Economic Survey	Carrying out Census Socio Economic survey, consultations with identified stakeholders	September to Oct 2021 and in 2023 to achieve 100 percent census survey	DPR Consultant / PIU	Hundred percent census survey to be completed prior to contract award
Public notification for SIA/LA - Joint verification / Enjoyment survey	Affected persons list to be published	Ongoing (for government land with disputed claims/ encroachment)	PIU/Joint collector	As per RFCTLARR act 2013 and Resumption of assigned and guidelines
Web disclosure of the Draft/updated Resettlement Framework and Draft/updated Resettlement Plan	Resettlement Framework and Resettlement Plan to be posted on APIIC website	Q1 2023	PIU	Public review and comments
Resettlement Framework and Resettlement Plan disclosure meetings	Carryout consultations with affected persons on significance of impact, entitlement, implementation arrangement and GRC	Q1 2023 onwards	PIU	After resettlement framework and resettlement plan approval by GoAP
Project information dissemination	Project commencement details and scheduling of various tasks/ work	Q1 2023 onwards	PIU/NGO	
Consultations with the affected persons/ families	Throughout during resettlement plan implementation and formal consultation meetings to be	Throughout period of Resettlement plan implementation	PIU/NGO	

Activity	Task	Period	Responsibility	Remarks
	held at least once in every quarter			
Monitoring reports Disclosure	Internal and external monitoring reports will be uploaded in the website of APIIC along with corrective actions taken, if any.	Throughout period of Resettlement plan implementation	PIU	
Dissemination of GRC Actions	Summary of complaints received, and action taken will be uploaded in the website of APPIC	Throughout period of Resettlement plan implementation	PIU	

E. Disclosure

51. Information will be disseminated to affected persons at various stages. Information including magnitude of loss, detailed asset valuations, entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments, displacement schedule, civil works schedule will be disclosed by PIU with assistance from the NGO hired for assisting in Resettlement Plan implementation. This will be done through public consultation and made available to displaced persons as brochures, leaflets, or booklets, in Telugu. The Telugu version of executive summary of Resettlement Plan along with Entitlement Matrix and structure and process of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will also be disclosed.

52. The summary of the Resettlement Plan will be translated and made available to the displaced persons. Hard copies of the resettlement plan will also be made available at: (i) the offices of the PIU; (ii) office of the District Collectors; (iii) Mandal Offices; and (iv) Offices of the Panchayat / Union / Municipality / Corporation, as soon as the plans are available and certainly before initiating land acquisition process is acquired for the project.

53. The draft/updated Resettlement Plan and its translated version will be placed on the official website of the APIIC, PMU and ADB and will be disclosed to affected persons. In addition, all semi-annual social monitoring reports will be disclosed on PMU, PIU and ADB websites. Resettlement Plans will be maintained in the website throughout the life of the project.

V. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

54. Recognizing the social issues that can arise in infrastructure subprojects proposed under VCICDP, DOI, GoAP has prepared a Resettlement Framework and indigenous peoples planning framework in line with National and State Laws and Policies, and ADB SPS. The resettlement framework describes the principles and approach in avoiding, minimizing and mitigating adverse social impacts that may arise in implementing subprojects proposed under VCICDP.

55. Resettlement Plans for this subproject is prepared in accordance with this Resettlement Framework of VCICDP. The draft Resettlement Plan will be disclosed to the displaced persons and submitted to ADB for review and approval prior to award of contract. Compensation and other assistances will have to be paid to displaced persons prior to any physical or economic displacement of displaced households and prior to commencement of any civil works.

A. Policies and Legal Framework

56. The policy framework and entitlements for the program are based on national laws: The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013, The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, The Indian Electricity Act, 2003, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Policy of GoAP, 2005, State laws and regulations and ADB's SPS, 2009.

1. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (RFCTLARR), 2013

57. The RFCTLARR Act, 2013, provides for a transparent process and just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land is acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and provides for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families. The basic principle of the RFCTLARR Act is to ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory land acquisition should be such that, the affected persons become partners in development, leading to an improvement in the standard of living after acquisition. This act came into effect on 1 January 2014 and the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 stands repealed. The salient provisions of RFCTLARR Act are discussed below.

58. The RFCTLARR Act, 2013, provides for a transparent process and just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land is acquired or proposed to be acquired or are affected by such acquisition and provides for rehabilitation and resettlement of the affected families. The basic principle of the RFCTLARR Act is to ensure that the cumulative outcome of compulsory land acquisition should be such that, the affected persons become partners in development, leading to an improvement in the standard of living after acquisition. This act came into effect on 1 January 2014 and the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 stands repealed. The salient provisions of RFCTLARR Act are discussed table-2 below.

59. The RFCTLARR Act applies to acquisition of land for a public purpose, as defined in the act. The act provides for consultation with and involvement of local self-government in undertaking a Social Impact Assessment (SIA)¹⁶. The SIA is reviewed by an Expert Group to assess if the

¹⁶ The state legislature through the Act No. 22 of 2018, called "The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Andhra Pradesh Amendment) Act, 2018. Andhra Pradesh", has exempted application of provisions under chapter 2 (on requirements of conduct of SIA) and chapter 3 of the principal Act to certain categories of projects that include industrial corridor and infrastructure projects (where land ownership continues to vest with the government). Refer link [ACT No.22 of 2018.pdf \(indiacode.nic.in\)](http://indiacode.nic.in/ACT%20No.22%20of%202018.pdf)

potential benefits of the project outweigh the social cost and adverse social impacts. The expert group can recommend either for or against proceeding with the project. The appropriate government is not bound by the decision of the expert group and can decide otherwise.

60. The act prohibits acquisition of multi crop land for any project, however on exceptional cases allows acquisition of multi crop land, wherein the State specific threshold of acquiring such land is not exceeded and equivalent waste land is developed for agricultural purpose.

61. The competent authority while determining the market value of the land has to consider the higher value of the land arrived at by 3-methods of valuation vis: (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii) average sale price for similar type of land, situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity area, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years; or (iii) consented amount paid for PPPs or private companies. In case of rural areas, the market value of land so determined is multiplied by a factor, to be decided by the appropriate government. A solatium of 100% is payable on the market value of land multiplied by the factor and all immovable properties or assets, trees and plants.

62. A Resettlement and Rehabilitation award detailing the entitlements to be provided as per the Second Schedule of Act is passed by the competent authority. Possession of land can be taken only after payment of compensation and rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements as detailed in Second Schedule and Third Schedule. The details of amenities to be provided in a resettlement site are detailed in the Third Schedule.

2. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2015

63. In order to expedite land acquisition for infrastructure projects, the government promulgated an ordinance in December 2014, amending certain provisions in the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. Since the ordinance was to lapse, the second ordinance was promulgated in May 2015, wherein infrastructure projects were exempted from (i) the provisions of SIA; and (ii) the bar on acquisition of multi crop land. Further, through the ordinance, the determination of compensation as per the First Schedule, rehabilitation and resettlement provisions contained in the Second Schedule and infrastructure amenities to be provided in resettlement sites as per the Third Schedule became applicable to the exempted acts in the Fourth Schedule with effect from January 01, 2015.

64. Since this second ordinance also was to lapse and the replacement bill relating to the RFCTLARR (Amendment) Ordinance has been referred to the Joint Committee of the Houses (Parliament) for examination, this order dated August 28, 2015 has been passed wherein the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, relating to the determination of compensation in accordance with the First Schedule, rehabilitation and resettlement in accordance with the Second Schedule and infrastructure amenities in accordance with the Third Schedule shall apply to all cases of land acquisition under the enactments specified in the Fourth Schedule to the said Act with effect from September 01, 2015. Further, the exemption of SIA and acquisition of multi crop land for infrastructure projects has been done away with; thereby SIA provisions become applicable to VCICDP.

3. Andhra Pradesh Government Order on Resumption of Assigned Lands

65. The GoAP vide its order G.O. Ms. No. 1307 of Revenue (Assignment. I) Department, dated

23 December 1993 has stipulated that compensation for assigned lands, that are resumed for public purpose, are paid the market value for land on par with similar *pattadhar* land and with an additional 30 percent as solatium. The assignee is also entitled for compensation for any structure or well erected in the land. The order further explains that this payment is an ex-gratia payment and that the assignee will not have right to seek enhanced compensation through the court.

66. Since the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 provides for an enhanced solatium of 100 percent, the same would apply to assignees too.

4. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009

67. ADBs Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 describes the policy objective, its scope and triggers and principles of (i) environmental safeguards; (ii) involuntary resettlement safeguards; and (iii) indigenous people's safeguards. The objectives of involuntary resettlement safeguards are: (i) avoid involuntary resettlement where possible; (ii) if avoidance is not possible, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

68. The involuntary resettlement safeguards policy covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of; (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

69. The three important elements of involuntary resettlement safeguards are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons relative to pre-project levels and to improve the standard of living of displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

B. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies

70. The RFCTLARR Act, 2013', the key governing Act for land acquisition, has integrated provisions of National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy with that of Land Acquisition Act 1894. The Act recognizes titleholders and non-titleholders affected by land acquisition. Wherein, the squatters, encroachers and those present in right of way and other government lands are excluded from the purview of the Act which is a gap area in the context of ADB policies. Other gaps are related to specific recognition of vulnerable groups which in case of the central Act is limited to scheduled caste and schedule tribe in scheduled areas. The Act is also silent on land acquisition through negotiated settlement process which otherwise under ADB's policies needs to be carried out as per its principles of negotiated settlement. A comparison between Government Statutes and ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguards policy along with gap-filling measures that are reflected in the entitlement matrix, is presented as Appendix 5.

71. Another key difference between the Government and ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguards policy is related to the cut-off date for determining the eligibility for compensation and R&R assistance to all those who are affected by the project irrespective of the ownership title to the land. As per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, the cut-off-date for title holders is the date of

SIA notification [Sec 4(2)] and for non-titleholders affected by the acquisition of such land; they should have been living/working three years or more prior to the acquisition of the land. To align this eligibility parameter with ADB's policy requirements, this project's Resettlement Framework mandates that in the case of land acquisition, the date of issue of notification will be treated as the cut-off date for title holders, and for non-titleholders such as squatters and encroachers, whom the act does not recognize, the start date of the subproject census survey in the village/locality/settlement will be the cut-off date. For assigned landholders, the start of date of 'enjoyment survey' of affected land parcels will be the cut-off date. In case of all affected non-title holders, suitable compensation (ex-gratia payments) for loss of assets and R&R assistance is proposed in the entitlement matrix. These requirements have accordingly been adopted in this plan as well and will be applicable to this subproject.

72. A significant development in Government statute is the notification of 'The RFCTLARR Act, 2013', which has repealed the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (as amended in 1984). This Act would both complement the revision of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (2007) and decrease significantly the gaps between the Land Acquisition Act 1894 and ADB's SPS. In particular, the Act would require social impact assessments for projects involving land acquisition. The Act also expands compensation coverage of the principal act by requiring that the value of structure, trees, plants, or standing crops damaged must also be included and the solatium being 100 percent of all amounts inclusive. The Act furthermore meets ADB requirement of all compensation to be paid prior to project taking possession of any land and provision of R&R support including subsistence grant and transportation cost.

C. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project

73. Based on the above analysis of government provisions and ADB policy, the following resettlement principles are adopted for this Project:

- (i) Screen the project early, to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a census and socio-economic survey of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Adopt measures to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts by taking the following measures: (i) explore siting the subproject components in government land or locations which are less impacting; (ii) ensure use of appropriate technology to reduce land requirement; and (iii) modify the designs of subproject components to minimize land requirement and ensure involuntary resettlement is avoided or minimized.
- (iii) Where displacement is unavoidable, improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through: (i) land-based resettlement strategies, where possible, when affected livelihoods are land based, and when loss of land is significant, or cash compensation at replacement cost for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value; and (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development,

- credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets at replacement value.
 - (vi) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to national minimum standards or standard before displacement whichever is higher.
 - (vii) Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.
 - (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on the entitlements of displaced persons, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
 - (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders.
 - (x) Pay compensation and provide all resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement and before commencement of civil works. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
 - (xi) Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of displaced persons.
 - (xii) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
 - (xiii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

D. Schedule for Compensation Payment and Resettlement Assistance

74. Compensation for land, structure and loss of income/livelihood, in accordance with the eligibility and entitlement, will be paid prior to physical or economic displacement. One-time rehabilitation assistances and shifting assistances paid as cash will also be disbursed prior to civil works. However, any long-term rehabilitation measures like training for skill development and annuity for life will continue for a longer period and such rehabilitation measures will not be a bar to commence civil works.

E. Screening and Categorization

75. Screening Checklist to identify the resettlement impacts of the subproject and involuntary resettlement impact categorisation as provided in the resettlement framework of the project. APIIC will submit the involuntary resettlement impact categorisation checklist to ADB through DOI,

GoAP along with the subproject appraisal note.

76. Based on the screening, the Project will be assigned to one of the following categories depending on the significance of probable involuntary resettlement impacts.

- (i) Category A – A proposed project is classified as **Category A** if it is likely to have significant involuntary resettlement impacts. A resettlement plan, including an assessment of social impacts, is required.
- (ii) Category B – A proposed project is classified as **Category B** if it includes involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant. A resettlement plan, including assessment of social impacts, is required.
- (iii) Category C – A proposed project is classified as **Category C** if it has no involuntary resettlement impacts. No further action is required.

77. The involuntary resettlement impacts of an ADB-supported project are considered significant if 200 or more persons will experience major impacts, which are defined as; (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating). The level of detail and comprehensiveness of the resettlement plan will be commensurate with the significance of the potential impacts and risks.

F. Negotiated Settlement

78. The ADB SPS encourages acquisition of land and other assets through a negotiated settlement wherever possible, based on meaningful consultation¹⁷ with displaced persons, including those without title to assets. A negotiated settlement will offer adequate and fair price for land and/or other assets. Also, in case of negotiated settlement, an independent external party¹⁸ will be engaged by APIIC to document the negotiation and settlement processes. The principles with regards to meaningful consultation processes, mechanisms for calculating the replacement costs of land and other assets affected and record-keeping requirements, as stated in project's resettlement framework will be followed while handling Negotiated Settlement. .

79. The process of Negotiated Settlement involves the following steps: (i) negotiation will take place when there is a willing buyer – willing seller; (ii) consultation with the affected person has to be carried out and documented; (iii) the minimum negotiated price to start negotiations will be not below the valuation of land based on the market value of land; (iv) all the safeguards as mentioned in the Resettlement Framework has to be followed (v) all negotiations has to be carried out in a transparent manner and validated by a Third Party (eminent citizen / any party without any interest in the process, appointed by DoI); (vi) in case of failure of negotiations compensation will be paid as outlined in the Entitlement Matrix of the Resettlement Framework and (viii) the entire process has to be documented.¹⁹ The third party will have to submit reports during and on conclusion of negotiations; costs related to third party certification will be borne by the project proponent. The land transfer and updated records of the purchased lands will have to be completed prior to the

¹⁷ A process that (i) begins early in the Project preparation stage and is carried out on an on-going basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

¹⁸ An independent external party is a person not involved in the day-to-day implementation of the project and can include, for example, a local university professor, local NGO representative, etc.

¹⁹ The sample TOR for engaging an independent third party is provided in **Appendix 4** of the resettlement framework of this project.

start of civil works. No negotiated purchase from vulnerable households shall be undertaken for the project. The third party while certifying and documenting the negotiated settlement process will also carry out vulnerability assessment of the affected landowner and the findings will be included in the updated resettlement plan.

G. Valuation of Land and Assets

1. Compensation for Land

80. Acquisition of private land is currently proposed through negotiated/direct purchase of the state government.²⁰ The negotiated settlement as outlined in para 25 of SR 2 is not applicable in this case as it requires 'no expropriation in case of the failure of negotiation'. The project will therefore comply with the safeguard requirements as per ADB SPS 2009 and the provisions made in the resettlement framework of this project²¹. While determining the compensation for land, the competent authority will be guided by the provisions of Sec 26, Sec 27, Sec 28, Sec 29 and Sec 30 of RFCTLAR&R Act, 2013. The compensation includes the multiplying factor of 1.25 times of higher of guideline value or average of higher 50% of sale deed rates for last three years or any rates consented for PPP or private projects. In addition, 100% solatium for involuntary acquisition of land will be added. If the residual land, remaining after acquisition, is unviable, the owner of such land/property will have the right to seek acquisition of his entire contiguous holding and/or property.

81. Compensation for assigned lands will be as per the guidance issued vide G.O. Ms. No. 1307 of Revenue (Assignment. I) Department, dated December 23, 1993, which has stipulated that compensation for assigned lands, that are resumed for public purpose, are paid the market value for land on par with similar titleholder (pattadhar) land and with solatium.

2. Compensation for Structures

82. The replacement value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined on the basis of the latest PWD Standard Schedule of Rates (SSR) as on date without depreciation and 100% solatium will be added to the structure compensation. While considering the PWD SSR rate, PIU will ensure that it uses the latest SSR for the residential and commercial structures in the urban and rural areas of the region. Wherever the SSR for current financial year is not available, the PIU will update the SSR to current prices based on approved previous year escalations. Compensation for properties belonging to the community such as common places of worship will be provided to enable construction of the same at new places through the local self-governing bodies like Village Panchayat/Village council in accordance with the modalities determined by such bodies to ensure judicious use of the amount of compensation. Further, all compensation and assistance will be paid to affected persons at least 1 month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets.

83. Affected persons would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their

²⁰ Rule 28-A of Andhra Pradesh state RFCTLARRA Rules (framed to implement the central RFCTLARR Act, 2013), makes provision for the state to offer compensation higher than the amount which would otherwise have been determined as per the provisions of the Act, if affected persons come forward to opt for higher compensation and willing not to ask for a reference to Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority under section 64 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. In such cases, the District Collector may initiate negotiations and arrive at a mutually agreeable compensation package reasonably higher than provided under the Act.

²¹ All Private land parcels covered under this plan are proposed to be acquired through negotiated/direct purchase. The project will comply with the safeguard requirements as per ADB SPS 2009 and the provisions made in the resettlement framework of this project..

dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. A notice to that effect will be issued intimating that affected persons can take away the materials salvaged from the building within 30-days from the date of payment of compensation, failing which, the same will be disposed by the project authority.

3. Compensation for Trees

84. Compensation for trees will be based on their market value. Loss of timber bearing trees will be compensated at their replacement cost and compensation for the loss of crops, fruit bearing trees will be decided by the PIU in consultation with the Departments of Forest or Agriculture or Horticulture as the case may be. In line with the provision of RFCTLARR Act 2013, 100% solatium will be added to the assessed value of the trees. Prior to taking possession of the land or properties, the compensation will be fully paid and displaced persons will have the opportunity to harvest crops/trees within one-month from the date of payment of compensation.

85. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed of through prevailing practice by the concerned Revenue Department/ Forest Department.

VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Introduction

86. Displaced persons may be of three types.: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who have recognizable claims to such land and (iii) persons who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to all these three types of displaced persons. Affected persons in this subproject are anticipated to be from one category (persons with formal legal rights to land lost) only.

B. Eligibility Criteria

87. In accordance with the principles of the resettlement framework, the displaced persons falling in any of the following three categories will be eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance:

- (i) those who have formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part;
- (ii) those who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part and have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national/state laws; and
- (iii) those who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part and have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land.

88. **Cut-off Date:** For title holders, the date of SIA notification [Sec 4(1)] of intended acquisition as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act will be treated as the cut-off date, and for non-titleholders the start date of the census and socio-economic survey (conducted during September 2018²²) in the village/settlement/locality will be the cut-off date. For assigned landholders, the date of enjoyment survey confirming extent, boundary and enjoyment/use/occupation status of the affected assigned land parcels, will be the cut-off date. In case of village/settlement/locality where survey of non-titleholders or assigned landholders could not be completed, the start date of the census or enjoyment survey as applicable, will be treated as the cut-off date. There will be adequate notification of cut-off date and measures will be taken to prevent encroachments/squatting after the cut-off date is established.

89. Non-title holders who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice (60 days) to vacate the premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. The project will recognize both licensed and non-licensed vendors and titled and non-titled families.

C. Entitlement Matrix

90. In accordance with the R&R measures suggested for the project, all displaced households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the displaced persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. Unforeseen impacts will be mitigated in accordance with the principles of this Resettlement Framework. The displaced persons will be entitled to the following five types of compensation and assistance packages:

²² Survey and consultations have so far not identified any non-titleholder to be affected by the subproject.

- (i) Compensation for the loss of land, crops/ trees at their replacement cost;
- (ii) Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- (iii) Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income and income restoration assistance;
- (iv) Alternate housing or cash in lieu of house to physically displaced families;
- (v) Assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation site (if required), and
- (vi) Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community resources/facilities.

91. An entitlement matrix has been developed, that summarises the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and is in compliance with National/State Laws and ADB SPS. The following entitlement matrix presents the entitlements corresponding to the tenure of the affected persons and impacts assessed for the subproject or those that may get identified additionally during subproject implementation. For impact/s identified at a later stage during subproject implementation and not mentioned in the entitlement matrix provided below, the full entitlement matrix available in the resettlement framework will be referred and applied.

Table 18: Entitlement Matrix

Impact Category	S. No.	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
Section I. TITLE HOLDERS - Loss of Private Property			
Loss of Land (agricultural, homestead, commercial or otherwise)	1.1	Compensation for land at Replacement Cost or Land for land, where feasible.	<p>Land will be acquired by the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013.</p> <p>Replacement cost for land will be the higher of the following: (i) market value as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deed or agreements to sell, in the area where land is situated; or (ii) average sale price for similar type of land situated in the nearest village or nearest vicinity, ascertained from the highest 50% of sale deeds of the preceding 3 years ; or (iii) consented amount paid for PPP projects or private companies.</p> <p>In addition to the above, 100% solatium and 12% interest from date of notification²³ to award.</p> <p>The multiplier or factor adopted by GoAP²⁴ for land in rural area, based on the distance from urban area to the affected area, will be applied.</p>

²³ For the purpose computing the 12% interest on the market value, the competent authority will take the period from SIA notification [Sec 4 (2)] to award or, from preliminary notification [Sec 11(1)] to award, as the case may be

²⁴ Vide G.O.Ms. No. 389 of Revenue (Land Acquisition) Department, dated 20.11.2014.

Impact Category	S. No.	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
			In case of severance of land, the landowner will have the option of offering the unviable severed portion of the land for acquisition.
	1.2	One-time payment of Rs.500,000 for each affected household or, annuity policy that shall pay Rs.2000 per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL	
Impact to trees, standing crops, other properties, perennial and non-perennial crops:	2.1	Three months (90 days) advance notification for the harvesting of standing crops, or, lump sum equal to the market value of the yield of the standing crop lost determined by the Agricultural Department	
	2.2	Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price to be determined by the Forest Department for timber trees and by the Horticulture / Agriculture Department for other trees (perennial trees), with 100% solatium.	
	2.3	Loss of other associated properties such as irrigation wells will be compensated at scheduled rates of R&B Department (Buildings) Department, with 100% solatium.	
Section V. Impact to Vulnerable Displaced Persons			
Vulnerable ²⁵ Households (affected by all type of impacts)	3.1	Training for skill development. This includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance, food, and loss of wages for earning members for the duration of training.	One adult member of the affected household, whose livelihood is affected, will be entitled for skill development. The PIU, with the support of the NGO appointed for Resettlement Plan implementation, will identify the number of eligible vulnerable displaced persons during joint verification and updating of the Resettlement Plan. The PIU will
	3.2	One time assistance of Rs.25,000 to AHs who have to relocate	

²⁵Women Headed Households (WHH), elderly headed households, children (orphans and/or working children, if any) households with physical/mentally disabled members, Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Annapurna Scheme (AP) card holder households (i.e.) who come under BPL households, scheduled caste households, scheduled tribe households, landless households and those without legal title.

Impact Category	S. No.	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines
	3.3	Preference in employment in project construction activities, and project-related permanent employment and industries in GVMC/APIIC areas	<p>conduct training needs assessment in consultation with the affected persons so as to develop appropriate training programmes suitable to the skill and the region.</p> <p>Suitable trainers or local resource persons will be identified by PIU and NGO in consultation with local training institutes.</p> <p>Assistance to be provided by PIU and NGO to vulnerable households to find suitable jobs.</p>
Section VI. Impact During Civil Works			
Impact to structure / assets / tree / crops	4.1	The contractor is liable to pay damages to assets/trees/crops in private/public land, caused due to civil works	The PIU will ensure compliance
Use of private land	4.2	The contractor should obtain prior written consent from the landowner and pay mutually agreed rental for use of private land for storage of material or movement of vehicles and machinery or diversion of traffic during civil works	The land will be restored to the original condition
Section VIII. Unforeseen Impacts			
Unforeseen impacts encountered during implementation will be addressed in accordance with the principles of ADB SPS 2009.			

APIIC = Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation; GoAP = Government of Andhra Pradesh; GOI = Government of India; NGO = nongovernment organization; PIU = project implementation unit; R&B = Roads and Buildings; RFCTLARR = Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

Note: The entitlement matrix rows included in this draft resettlement plan pertain to the impacts assessed based on preliminary design. Applicable additional entitlement matrix rows of the resettlement framework for the project will be included in the updated resettlement plan, in case additional impacts are assessed at detailed design stage..

92. Compensation for land and structure shall be determined in accordance with the eligibility and entitlement, which will be paid prior to land acquisition and relocation. One-time rehabilitation assistances and shifting assistances paid as cash will also be disbursed prior to land acquisition and relocation. However, any long-term rehabilitation measures like training for skill development and annuity for life will continue for a longer period and such rehabilitation measures will not be a bar to commence civil works.

VII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

A. Provision for Relocation

93. The subproject impacts assessed in this plan will not result in physical displacement to any of the affected person. Hence, provision for relocation of housing and settlement is not made in this plan.

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. Loss of Livelihood in This Subproject

94. The subproject will result in permanent loss of livelihood to landowners of 16.91 acres for which land acquisition is pending completion. The Resettlement Plan (this document) has 63 families who will be affected by this loss.

95. Loss of livelihood is not applicable for land acquisition carried out through “negotiated settlement”. The negotiated settlement as outlined in para 25 of SR 2 is not applicable in this case as it requires ‘no expropriation in case of the failure of negotiation’. Hence, benefits and assistances for loss of livelihood as per the entitlement matrix will be extended to all affected persons.. A lumpsum amount is provided (row item C.3) in the resettlement budget to meet costs for livelihood restoration and other assistances that will be applicable as per the agreed entitlement matrix in the resettlement framework for the project, in case of application of eminent domain.

B. Entitlements for Loss of Livelihood

96. The displaced persons losing livelihood will be assisted to improve or at least restore their income levels to pre-project level. The subproject entitlements for loss of livelihood include the following entitlements in accordance with the resettlement framework.

1. Loss of livelihood to title owner losing agricultural land

- (i) cash compensation at replacement cost for affected land as per RFCTLARR Act provisions and structures, if any, at scheduled rates without depreciation along with 100 percent solatium on market value of land and structure,
- (ii) onetime payment of ₹5,00,000/- for each affected family or annuity policy that shall pay ₹2000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL. This is subject to GoAP issuing necessary guidelines for eligibility and entitlement,
- (iii) right to salvage affected materials, if any structure in the agricultural land,
- (iv) three months (90 days) advance notification for the harvesting of standing crops, or lump sum equal to the market value of the yield of the standing crop lost determined by the Agricultural Department,
- (v) Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price to be determined by the Forest Department for timber trees and by the Horticulture / Agriculture Department for other trees (perennial trees), with 100% solatium,

- (vi) Loss of other associated properties such as irrigation wells will be compensated at scheduled rates of R&B Department (Buildings) Department, with 100% solatium,

2. Additional assistance for Vulnerable affected families

- (i) Training for skill development. This includes cost of training and financial assistance for travel/conveyance, food, and loss of wages for earning members for the duration of training,
- (ii) One time assistance of ₹25,000 to affected families who have to relocate / relocate the business, and
- (iii) Preference in employment in project construction activities, and project-related permanent employment and industries in GVMC/APIIC areas.

97. The one-time financial assistance of ₹25,000/- to the eligible vulnerable affected person should be used for any suitable income generating activity and towards this the NGO should identify income generating activities in consultation with the displaced person and the district administration. Efforts will be made to dovetail on going welfare programmes with this project for the benefit of the displaced persons. Access to specific schemes for vulnerable persons/families (persons with disabilities, elderly, below poverty line, women, widows, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe, etc.) will be facilitated by the PIU and project NGO²⁶. Further, the NGO will closely monitor the vulnerable displaced persons and ensure that the compensation and other R&R assistances are used effectively so that the standard of living of the vulnerable displaced persons are better off than the pre-project standards. The NGO, in close coordination with the district administration, will also identify suitable training programmes to the eligible vulnerable affected persons for skill development and use the training fund allocated accordingly.

C. Income Restoration Measures

98. The entitlement proposed for this subproject has provisions for livelihood assistance for affected families. Wherever feasible and if the affected person so desires, income restoration schemes will be identified and implemented by the PIU with the assistance of the implementing NGO. Efforts will be made to provide employment to the affected persons during the construction phase by facilitating their engagement by the civil works contractor. The PIU with the assistance of the implementing NGO will make the training need assessment and will impart training to all eligible affected persons, being those facing loss of livelihood and with special focus on the vulnerable families, for income restoration and skill up-gradation as necessary. PIU will also ensure that the training for skill development will be an ongoing process with training programmes conducted on regular intervals catering to the needs of the industries coming up in the industrial cluster. PIU will closely work with the industries in identifying skills required and ensure such skills are imparted to the affected persons making them employable in the industries.

²⁶ The implementation support NGO/agency will coordinate with village level volunteers (deployed for implementation of government welfare schemes) to ensure access to such schemes by project affected persons and particularly by the vulnerable households among the affected population. Non-titleholders among the vulnerable will also be supported and facilitated by the implementing NGOs (and PIUs) to access various programs of the state or central government on livelihood enhancement measures and housing, among others. List of existing government welfare schemes may be accessed at: <http://www.aprms.ap.gov.in/Navaratanlu/index.html#AP-sdg>.

IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Introduction

99. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject includes compensation for private land determined in accordance with RFCTLARR Act and the state RFCTLARR Rules, 2014, assistance to vulnerable and cost of resettlement plan implementation. The estimated budget for this resettlement plan and its implementation is ₹ 71.24 million.

B. Compensation

100. **Private Land:** The compensation for private land has been calculated in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. In absence of available reference compensation awards for land acquisitions carried out in project affected villages or its vicinity, land rate as applied for awards passed in earlier phases of this subproject has been used as the base. The land market rate (including multiplication factor of 1.25 and solatium) was ₹2,000,000 per acre as per state government order (issued by Industry and Commerce (Infra) department to the district collector vide G.O.MS. No. 160, dated 13.11.2017, refer Appendix 10). Factoring in cost inflation (@5% average inflation rate for 4-year time period), land rate of ₹ 2,431,000 per acre (rounded off) has been applied for budget estimate in this resettlement plan. Updated resettlement plan will, however, confirm the applied rate, based on market rates determined in actual compensation awards and the resettlement budget updated accordingly.²⁷

101. Impact to structure or other assets is not envisaged and hence compensation for such losses is not budgeted. In case such impacts are assessed during subproject implementation, compensation and assistances will be as per resettlement framework of the project.

102. **Trees and Crops:** The compensation for trees and crops will be based on their market value. Loss of timber bearing trees will be compensated at their replacement cost and compensation for the loss of crops, fruit bearing trees will be decided by the PIU in consultation with the Departments of Forest or Agriculture or Horticulture as the case may be. In line with the provision of RFCTLARR Act 2013, 100% solatium will be added to the assessed value of the trees. The affected persons will have the opportunity to harvest crops/trees within 1-month from the date of payment of compensation and trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed of through prevailing practice by the concerned Revenue Department/ Forest Department.

C. Assistances

103. **Assistance for vulnerable families** All affected person who are assessed to be vulnerable will be provided training for skill development. Budget provision has been made for such assistance. A provisional lumpsum amount is also proposed to finance additional families that may be identified as vulnerable during the census survey.

D. Compensation for Community Assets and Government Structures

104. No impact to community structure/properties has during the primary survey and consultations. However, if any such impact is identified at any later stage of subproject implementation, compensation and mitigation measures will be taken as per the resettlement framework of the project.

²⁷ This will be applicable in case of failure of negotiated/direct purchase process and application of 'eminent domain'.

E. Resettlement Plan Implementation Cost

105. The cost of hiring NGO for assisting PIU in resettlement plan implementation (and surveys required for updating of resettlement plan) has been provided with a budget of ₹40,00,000 and the resettlement plan implementation is expected to be completed in 24 months including disbursement of compensation for land acquired under RFCTLARR Act. Cost for external monitoring and evaluation has also been envisaged, as this subproject is a Category-A for involuntary resettlement. A lump sum budgetary provision of Rs.1,000,000 has been made to meet administrative expenses of GRC. Further, a lump sum provision of ₹500,000 to meet disclosure expenses and a lump sum provision of ₹4,00,000 for staff training, in particular for training of the social unit of the PIU, has also been budgeted.

F. Source of Funding and Fund Flow

106. Government will provide adequate budget for all land acquisition compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement assistances and resettlement plan implementation costs from the counterpart funding. The funds as estimated in the budget for a financial year and additional fund required based on revised estimates, shall be made available by PMU and will be at the disposal of the Zonal Manger, APIIC at the beginning of the financial year. The APIIC, being the PIU for this subproject, will provide necessary funds for compensation for land and structure and the cost of resettlement assistances in a timely manner to the jurisdictional District/Joint Collector. The PIU will ensure timely availability of funds for smooth implementation of the resettlement plan. The NGO in the social unit of the PIU will facilitate disbursements, but the responsibility of ensuring full and timely payment to displaced persons will be that of PIU.

G. Resettlement Budget Estimates

107. The budget²⁸ for this resettlement plan is given in the following Table.

Table 19: Resettlement Plan Budget

Sl. No	Cost Items	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate (₹)	Amount (₹)
A	Compensation for Land				
1	Private Land	acres	16.91	2,431,000	4,11,08,210
	S. Total				4,11,08,210
B	Compensation for structure and assets				
5	Loss of Trees ²⁹	Lumpsum			20,00,000
	S. Total				20,00,000
C	Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance*				
1	Training for Vulnerable household	One Time	63	20,000	12,60,000

²⁸ As per the requirements mentioned under paragraph 72 of the resettlement framework, adequacy of unit costs of entitlements and assistances to meet replacement cost requirements (as defined by ADB SPS 2009) were assessed during preparation of this resettlement plan. Unit costs for all applicable entitlements mentioned in the table above, meet replacement cost requirements. All unit cost/rates for entitlements will be reviewed at the time of finalization of the award as well, to ensure that it meets the replacement costs. The resettlement budget will be revised accordingly in the updated resettlement plan. For any delay in payment of compensation, applicable interest as per law will be paid.

²⁹ A lumpsum estimate is provided. Actual payment to be determined as per compensation norms described earlier in this chapter for loss of trees.

Sl. No	Cost Items	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate (₹)	Amount (₹)
2	Provisional sum for assistance and training to any additional vulnerable households that may be identified during census survey	Lumpsum			10,00,000
3	Provisional amount to meet livelihood restoration cost and other assistances (for affected persons as applicable under entitlement matrix)**	lumpsum			1,00,00,000
	S. Total				1,22,60,000
D	Administrative Expenses				
1	Training for staff	Lumpsum			4,00,000
2	NGO for RP Updation and Implementation (includes consultation and information disclosure costs) ³⁰	Lumpsum			40,00,000
3	Monitoring and Evaluation consultants	Lumpsum			30,00,000
4	GRC Expenses	Lumpsum			10,00,000
5	Disclosure	Lumpsum			5,00,000
6	Third Party Certification	Lumpsum			5,00,000
	S. Total				94,00,000
	Total (A+B+C+D)				6,47,68,210
	Contingency @ 10%				64,76,821
	Grand Total				7,12,45,031
	Total in Million (₹)				71.24

*All Private land parcels for which land acquisition is not yet completed are proposed to be acquired through negotiation with landowners. The negotiated settlement as outlined in para 25 of SR 2 is not applicable in this case as it requires 'no expropriation in case of the failure of negotiation'. The project will therefore ensure compliance with the safeguard requirements as per ADB SPS 2009 and the provisions made in the resettlement framework of this project. Affected persons will be entitled for compensation and assistances as per the entitlement matrix, as applicable.

**the above-mentioned provisional amount will be used to provide livelihood restoration support and other assistances (besides compensation for land and asset loss) to affected persons, as per the agreed entitlement matrix in the resettlement framework for the project, as applicable. The details of the applicable assistances will be included in the updated resettlement plan.

H. Disbursement of Compensation and Assistances

108. In order to ensure that: (i) the displaced person need not make frequent visits to his/her bank for depositing the physical paper instruments; (ii) s/he need not apprehend loss of instrument and fraudulent encashment; and (iii) the delay in realisation of proceeds after receipt of paper instrument is obviated, all disbursement of compensation for land and structure and R&R assistances shall be done only through Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) mechanism and charges for ECS, if any, will be borne by PIU. If the displaced persons destination branch does not have the facility to receive ECS (Credit), then the disbursement shall be done through respective lead banks' Indian Financial System Code. Payment through account payee cheques will be made wherever required and no cash payment will be made.

109. The NGO and PIU, while collecting bank particulars from the displaced persons, will also check with the respective bank branches if the branch has ECS (Credit) mechanism, and if not, details of lead bank offering the facility will be collected to facilitate ECS transfer. Wherever new

³⁰ The same NGO may also be responsible for resettlement plan implementation of other subprojects. NGO will however ensure deployment of human resources as per requirements presented in the terms of reference for its engagement (refer Appendix 8 for the ToR). The apportioned cost for NGO services for this subproject is presented here.

accounts are to be opened, preference will be given to bank's having ECS (Credit) facility. The bank account particulars of the displaced person as part of the micro plan will be submitted to the jurisdictional Joint Collector for disbursement.

X. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

A. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

110. A project-specific, three-tier GRM covers both environment and social issues. The GRM has been established to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns, complaints, and grievances about the social and environmental performance at project level. The GRM aims to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns related to the project. Assessment of the GRM designed and implemented for Project 1 shows that the system was effective in timely resolution of grievances in a transparent manner.³¹ The proposed architecture for the project 2 of VCICDP GRM remains similar, with some refinement and strengthening for the industrial start-up areas, through (a) provision of help desks at each start-up area which would serve as accessible platforms for grievance registration for local communities and (b) ensuring indigenous peoples' representation in the GRM structure at district level, for Chittoor South start-up area.

111. The GRM will be disclosed to the affected communities and households prior to the mobilization of contractors in any subproject areas. The project GRC, supported by the PMSC consultants as well as the PMU and PIU safeguard officers will be responsible for timely grievance redress on environmental and social safeguards issues and responsible for registration of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party. A complaint register will be maintained at field unit, PIU, and PMU levels with details of complaint lodged, date of personal hearing, action taken and date of communication sent to complainant. Contact details, procedures and complaint mechanism will be disclosed to the project affected communities at accessible locations and through various media (i.e., leaflets, newspapers, etc.). Samples of draft project leaflets, grievance registration forms and monitoring templates are in the resettlement framework.

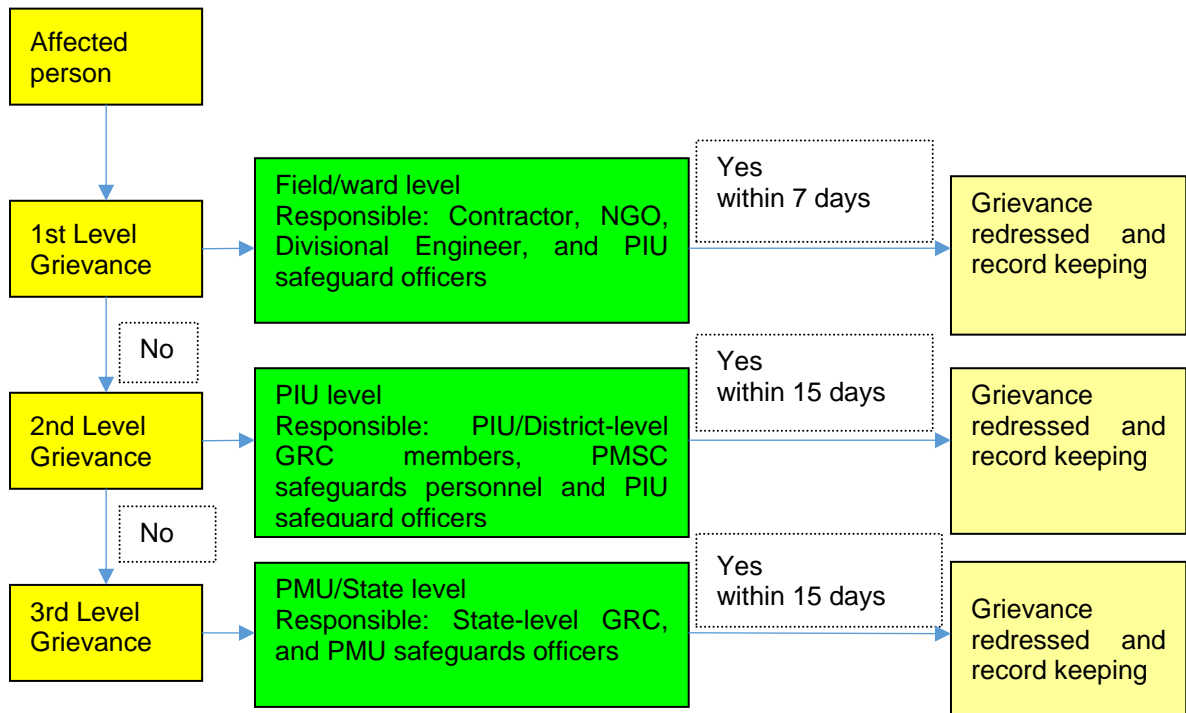
- (i) **1st Level grievance.** The phone number of the PIU office should be made available at the construction site signboards. The contractors and field unit staff can immediately resolve onsite, seek the advice of the PIU safeguard manager (social safeguards and communications/environment safeguards) as required, within seven days of receipt of a complaint/grievance.
- (ii) **2nd level grievance.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within 7 days at field/ward level will be reviewed by the GRC at district level headed by Joint Collector. GRC will attempt to resolve them within 15 days. The PIU safeguard manager (social safeguards and communications/ environment safeguards) will be responsible to see through the process of redressal of each grievance.
- (iii) **3rd Level Grievance.** All grievances that cannot be redressed within 15 days at district level will be reviewed by the GRC at state level headed by the project director, PMU with support from district GRC, PMU officer - social safeguard and communications/officer-environmental safeguards, and PMC environment and social safeguards specialists. GRC will attempt to resolve them within 15 days. The PMU officer - social safeguard and communications will be responsible to see through the process of redressal of each grievance pertaining to social safeguards

112. The multi-tier GRM for the project is outlined below (Figure 4), each tier having time-bound schedules and with responsible persons identified to address grievances and seek appropriate persons' advice at each stage, as required. The GRM will continue to function throughout the

³¹ Regular recording and resolution of grievances at field level indicates that the GRM structure is working effectively. No major grievance was received for project 1 and the GRM helped smoothen the process of project implementation.

project duration.

Figure 4: Grievance Redress Mechanism–Visakhapatnam–Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program



GRC = grievance redressal committee, PIU = project implementation unit, PMU = project management unit, PMSC = project management and supervision consultant.

B. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)

113. GRC consists of two-levels, one at district level and another at state/PMU level, to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced persons concerns, complaints and grievances. GRC at district level will receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of displaced persons concerns, complaints, and grievances. The GRC will provide an opportunity to the affected persons to have their grievances redressed prior to approaching the State level LARR Authority, constituted by GOAP in accordance with Section 51(1) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013. The GRC is aimed to provide a trusted way to voice and resolve concerns linked to the project, and to be an effective way to address displaced person's concerns without allowing it to escalate resulting in delays in project implementation. In case of any indigenous peoples impacts in subprojects, the GRC (at district level) must have representation of the affected indigenous people community, the chief of the tribe or a member of the tribal council as traditional arbitrator (to ensure that traditional grievance redress systems are integrated) or an independent indigenous peoples expert or an NGO working with indigenous people groups. GRC will also ensure that grievance mechanism established is gender inclusive in receiving and facilitating resolution of the IPs' concerns.

114. The GRC will continue to function, for the benefit of the displaced persons, during the

entire life of the project including the defects liability period. The entire resettlement component of the project has to be completed before the construction starts, and pending grievances resolved. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights and apportionment issues on which the LARR Authority has jurisdiction, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, relocation, and payment of assistances. The GRCs will function out of each district where the subprojects are being implemented. The existing setup for coordination, monitoring, and grievance redress at district level which meets once a month, will be used for Project 2 of VCICDP. The GRC chaired by Joint Collector, will comprise of the Divisional/Project Engineer acting as its member secretary and the following members: (i) Revenue Divisional Officer/Sub-Collector of the division; (ii) project director, District Rural Development Agency; (iii) Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad; (iv) District Panchayat Officer; (v) District Education Officer; (vi) District Medical and Health Officer; (vii) District Level representative of power distribution companies; and (viii) Superintendent, Rural Water Supply Panchayat Raj Department, three members from affected persons (with at least one being a woman affected person), team leader of the implementing consulting agency/NGO. The contact details of the GRC, PIUs safeguards manager, and the resettlement plan implementation NGO/agency will be included in the brochures to be circulated among all affected people as a first step in resettlement plan implementation.

115. The project director, PMU will be the appellate authority who will be supported by the PMSC and Safeguard Officer (social safeguards and communications/ environment safeguards) of PMU and concerned PIUs to make final decisions on the unresolved issues.

116. Despite the project GRM, an aggrieved person shall have access to the country's legal system at any stage and accessing the country's legal system can run parallel to accessing the GRM and is not dependent on the negative outcome of the GRM.

117. **Accountability Mechanism.** In the event that the established GRM is not in a position to resolve the issue, the affected person also can use the ADB Accountability Mechanism through directly contacting (in writing) the Complaint Receiving Officer at ADB headquarters or the ADB India Resident Mission. People who are, or may in the future be, adversely affected by the project may submit complaints to ADB's Accountability Mechanism. The Accountability Mechanism provides an independent forum and process whereby people adversely affected by ADB-assisted projects can voice, and seek a resolution of their problems, as well as report alleged violations of ADB's operational policies and procedures. Before submitting a complaint to the Accountability Mechanism, affected people should make an effort in good faith to solve their problems by working with the concerned ADB operations department. Only after doing that, and if they are still dissatisfied, should they approach the Accountability Mechanism.³²

118. **Record keeping.** Records of all grievances received, including contact details of complainant, date the complaint was received, nature of grievance, agreed corrective actions and the date these were effected and final outcome will be kept by PMU. The number of grievances recorded and resolved and the outcomes will be displayed/disclosed in the PMU office, and on the web, as well as reported in the semi-annual social and environmental monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB.

119. **Periodic review and documentation of lessons learned.** The PMU Officer (social safeguard and communications/environmental safeguards) will periodically review the functioning of the GRM in each nodes and record information on the effectiveness of the mechanism, especially on the project's ability to prevent and address grievances.

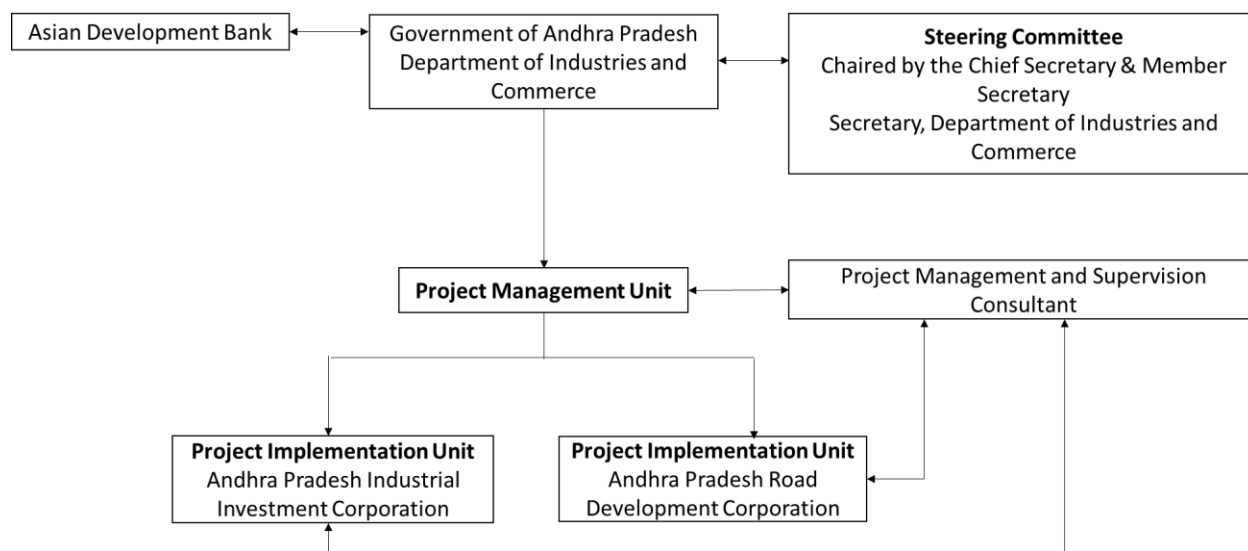
³² ADB. [Accountability Mechanism](#).

120. **Costs.** All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by the respective PIUs; while costs related to escalated grievances will be met by the PMU. Cost estimates for grievance redress are included in resettlement cost estimates.

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

121. The GOAP will ensure that all the requirements prescribed in the framework financing agreement and the VCICDP safeguard frameworks i.e. (i) environmental assessment and review framework (EARF), (ii) resettlement framework, and (iii) indigenous peoples planning framework (IPPF) will be complied with during processing and implementation of VCICDP. The project organization structure³³ is provided below in Figure 5.

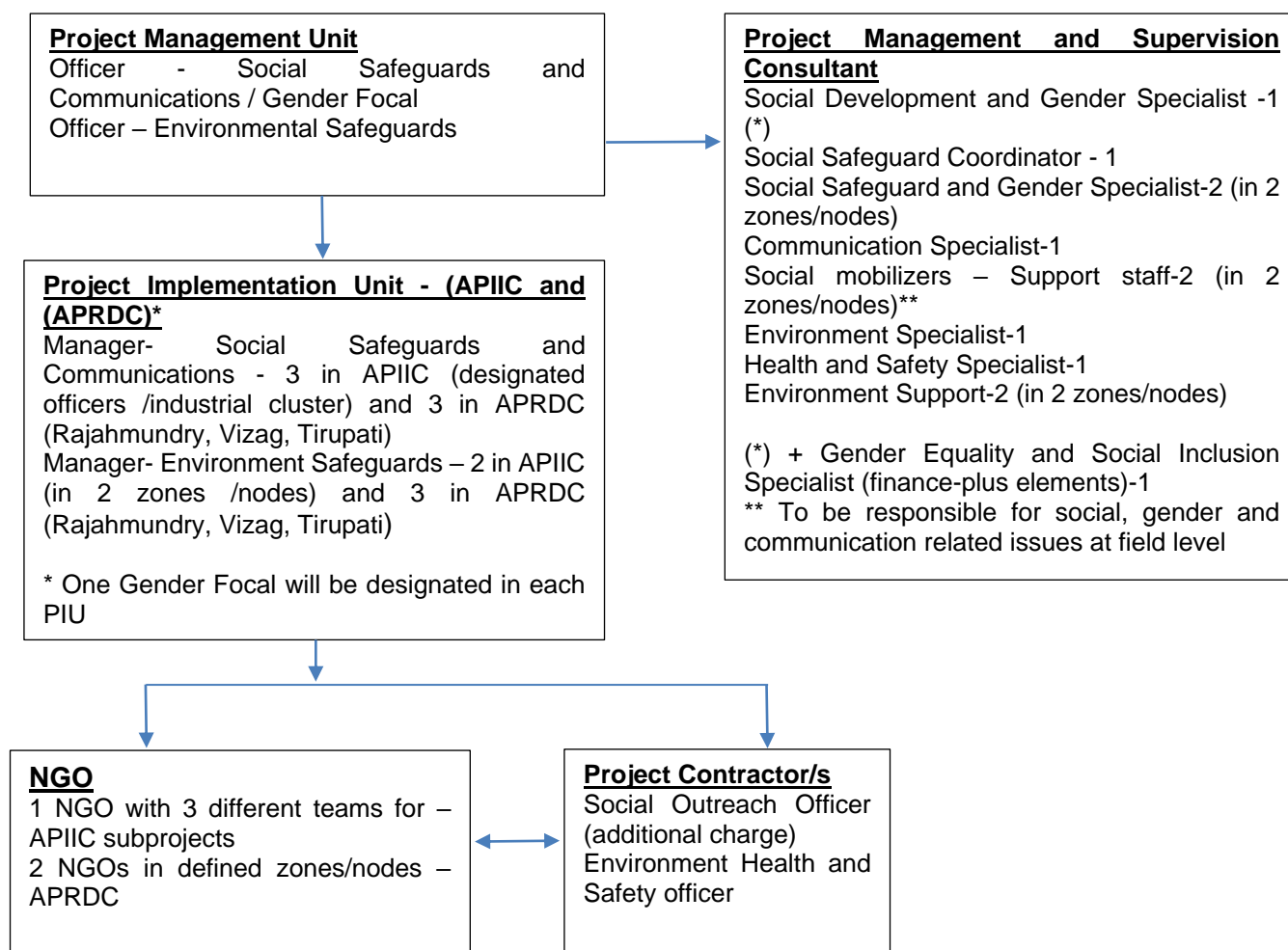
Figure 5: Project Organization Structure



122. Safeguard framework for VCICDP cover the institutional arrangements (including budget and capacity requirements) and government's and ADB's responsibilities and authorities for the preparation, review and clearance of safeguard documents. The requirements have been reviewed and updated in view of learning from Project 1 implementation and resource deployment needs assessed for Project 2 implementation. Updated institutional arrangements applicable to VCICDP for safeguards compliance is provided in Figure 6.

123. As per the arrangement, safeguards will be the responsibility of the PMU and the respective PIUs. The PMU and PIUs will be supported by experts as part of the PMSC and resettlement plan implementation nongovernment organizations (NGOs). All executing and implementing agencies will ensure that VCICDP is implemented with active participation of all stakeholders, using participatory practices, and consultation will continue throughout implementation of the Investment Program. Disclosure of relevant information to these stakeholders will continue throughout implementation of the Investment Program. Roles and responsibilities of PMU, PIU and other implementation support agencies is elaborated later in this chapter.

³³ Organization structure during implementation of Project 1 had APTransco and GVMC as additional PIUs. In Project 2 only APIIC and APRDC are the PIUs.

Figure 6: Safeguards and Gender Organogram**A. Project Management Unit (PMU)**

124. The State of Andhra Pradesh through the DoI will be the Executing Agency for the project and the Project Director, Directorate of Industries will head the PMU and will be in charge of overall coordination between the various PIUs and in prioritizing subprojects for subsequent tranches based on social safeguards compliance. A Project Steering Committee will be established to advise the PMU on policy, monitor the implementation of the Investment Program, and coordinate with PIUs on cross-cutting issues.

125. The officer - social safeguard and communications in the PMU with assistance from PMSC social safeguards coordinator will:

- (i) review the updated resettlement plans/RIPP, prepared by the PIUs in accordance with VCICDP resettlement framework, ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 based on final detailed designs and submit to ADB for review, final approval, and disclosure prior to award of contract;
- (ii) ensure payment of compensation and resettlement assistances prior to commencement of civil works;

- (iii) monitor resettlement plan/RIPP implementation and rehabilitation of displaced persons prior to and during construction;
- (iv) conduct internal monitoring and assist the external monitor in external monitoring of the resettlement process to ensure smooth implementation;
- (v) monitor work of NGOs or agency as required;
- (vi) review quarterly resettlement monitoring reports prepared by resettlement agency or NGOs and take required corrective actions, if any and consolidate the reports of all subprojects;
- (vii) prepare and submit semi-annual safeguard monitoring report to ADB based on the quarterly resettlement reports;
- (viii) address and record grievances through the GRM in a timely manner, and taking quick corrective actions where necessary to facilitate the redressal of grievances in coordination with contractors, NGO, and displaced persons;
- (ix) engage in ongoing meaningful consultations with stakeholders and affected persons;
- (x) implement project GRM and maintain the records;
- (xi) recruit independent external monitoring agency for all Category A subprojects, with endorsement from ADB;
- (xii) ensure project compliance to resettlement framework of VCICDP and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, including safeguards requirement on indigenous people and Indigenous Peoples Development Framework;
- (xiii) monitor the implementation of corrective action plans, if any, consistent with the safeguard frameworks;
- (xiv) Coordinate database management for social safeguards implementation and monitoring;
- (xv) Coordinate public awareness campaigns by the PIUs including resettlement provisions;
- (xvi) Serve as Gender Focal Point at PMU, which would involve overseeing – with the support of PMSC, the implementation, monitoring and reporting on the gender equality and social inclusion action plan (GESI AP);
- (xvii) ensure implementation of the specific action plan proposed in the RIPP; and
- (xviii) Ensure skills training for vulnerable and economically weak people including project affected persons, scheduled tribe and women.

B. Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

126. The PIUs, 3 in APIIC (at Rambilli, Nakkapalli, and Chittoor–South) and 3 in APRDC (at Rajahmundry, Vizag, Tirupati), each to be staffed with a manager-social safeguards and communications and assisted by the PMSC specialists, will be responsible for:

- (i) updating resettlement plans/RIPP in accordance with VCICDP resettlement framework, ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 based on final detailed designs with supports from PMSC and/or turnkey contractors;
- (ii) supervising NGOs and in coordination with PMSC conducting census and socio-economic surveys, detailed measurement surveys, and verification surveys of affected persons, consultations with affected persons, finalizing the list of affected persons, preparing and/or updating the resettlement plan, RIPP with the assistance of PMSC and submit to PMU for review and approval and submission to ADB;
- (iii) submitting the final resettlement plans/RIPP to PMU to be submitted to ADB for review, final approval, and disclosure;

- (iv) implementing resettlement activities through resettlement plan implementation support agency (NGO), line departments, and revenue officials;
- (v) assisting the external monitor in external monitoring of the resettlement process to ensure smooth implementation;
- (vi) preparing and reviewing individual entitlement plans/micro plans or implementing resettlement plans and submit for approval;
- (vii) identifying suitable land for the resettlement/relocation area in coordination with district administration and initiate transfer/acquisition process, after receiving endorsement for the physically displaced persons;
- (viii) supervising the resettlement plan implementation support NGO/agency involved in implementation;
- (ix) assisting in disbursement of compensation and resettlement assistances;
- (x) holding periodical and meaningful consultations with the affected people on implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities;
- (xi) preparing monthly resettlement plan implementation and physical and financial progress reports;
- (xii) leading the GRM implementation and record keeping at the project/district/PIU level;
- (xiii) updating payment of compensation, disbursement of resettlement assistances, displaced persons socioeconomic data in the database;
- (xiv) verifying claims for inclusion as displaced persons and submit report to PMU for decision;
- (xv) preparing and implementing any corrective action plan, when required, consistent with the frameworks requirements;
- (xvi) assisting in the implementation, monitoring, and reporting progress of gender equality and social inclusion action plan;
- (xvii) ensure implementation of the specific action plan for Chittoor – South start-up area; and
- (xviii) ensuring skills training for vulnerable and economically weak people including project affected persons, scheduled tribe, and women.

C. Project Management and Supervision Consultant

127. The PMSC,³⁴ reporting to the PMU will work under the overall guidance, technical control, and direction of the project director at PMU.³⁵ The PMSC will assist PMU to review and ensure resettlement plans/RIPPs are prepared, updated based on detailed design and as per agreed resettlement framework/IPPF and submit to ADB for approval. The PMSC will also assist PMU in implementation and monitoring of overall resettlement plan/RIPP activities, recommend corrective action measures for non-compliance, if any. PMSC will assist in preparation of monitoring reports, continued public consultations and grievance redressal. Adequate training of project staff on social and indigenous peoples safeguards will be PMSC responsibility. PMSC will assist PMU to ensure that the project complies with loan covenants and assurances related to social safeguards. Assisting PMU in implementation of GESI AP and community awareness and participation plan (CAPP) will be PMSC's responsibility. PMSC is expected to extend all support to external monitor in external monitoring of the resettlement process to ensure smooth implementation. PMSC will have a Social Safeguards Coordinator stationed at PMU. The Social Safeguards Coordinator will be supported by two Social Safeguards Specialists stationed at the two zones/nodes and will

³⁴ The GOAP has proposed to continue services of the existing PMSC (for Project 1) through contract variations to address changes made in resource deployment requirements for Project 2.

³⁵ The GOAP proposed these services to be provided by the existing PMSC through contract variations.

support the coordinator in all social safeguards activities including resettlement plan updating and implementation. Two social mobilizers (one in each zone/node) in the PMSC will provide field level support for social safeguards, gender mainstreaming and communication activities.

D. NGO/Agency for Resettlement Plan Implementation Support

128. The Support Agencies/NGOs financed by the government will assist the respective PIUs in carrying out rehabilitation and resettlement activities at the grass root level as per the approved resettlement plan/RIPP of respective subprojects. The project NGOs will support the project in (i) collecting data and managing and maintaining records related to affected persons, their entitlements, and compensation; (ii) educating the displaced persons on their eligibility, entitlements and obligations; (iii) translating the summary of resettlement plan/RIPP in local language for disclosure and disseminate to displaced persons; (iv) conducting meaningful consultations and ensuring that the displaced persons receive their entitlements as per their eligibility in accordance with the resettlement plan; (v) support PIU in implementation of the specific action plan included in the RIPP (for Chittoor–South startup area; (vi) providing support and information to displaced persons for income restoration, skill training opportunities; (vii) assisting the displaced persons in redressing their grievances through the GRM established for the project, and maintaining records of the status of grievance registration, resolution, and feedback to affected persons; (viii) assisting displaced persons in compiling all documents and papers required for receipt of compensation; and (ix) and maintaining records of consultations with affected persons including meeting minutes, photographs, and signature sheets. The NGOs will work in close coordination with the project contractors to ensure smooth implementation of the resettlement plans and RIPP. The detailed TORs are provided in Appendix 6.

E. Contractors

129. The contractor will execute the work as per the final design and in compliance with the approved resettlement plan for the subproject. The contractor will designate one person as social outreach officer who will engage with the PIU, NGO, and PMSC on social safeguards, grievance redressal, health and safety, and core labor standards related issues. The contractor's social outreach officer will support project consultants in updating the draft resettlement plan/RIPP for submission to PIU/PMU and ADB for review and approval; (ii) ensure strict adherence to agreed impact avoidance and mitigation measures in the resettlement plan/RIPP; (iii) assist with grievance redressal and ensure recording, reporting, and follow-up for resolution of all grievances received; and (iv) submit monthly progress reports including social safeguards, health and safety, and gender-disaggregated data as required for monitoring.

F. External Monitoring Agency

130. External monitoring will be needed for subprojects under Category A for involuntary resettlement impacts. In the event such impacts are identified during project implementation in any subprojects of this investment, qualified and reputable external Monitoring agency will be engaged for monitoring. The draft sample Terms of Reference for External Monitoring Agency attached in this Resettlement Framework will be finalized by PMU safeguard officer supported by PIU safeguard manager/PMSC experts.

131. After the implementation of the subprojects, the agency will carry out an end-term evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the implementation of the R&R provisions. The external impact evaluation will emphasize on assessment of achievements of Program targets and the change in quality of life of affected persons. For carrying out the evaluation assignment, the

agency/consultant will develop the necessary evaluation indicators. All evaluations are expected to be done on the basis of selective indicators.

132. The external impact evaluation will be made on the issues as:
- (i) Restoration of income levels of affected persons;
 - (ii) Changes and shifts in occupational pattern;
 - (iii) Changes in asset ownership;
 - (iv) Changes in types of housing of affected person; and
 - (v) Assessing affected persons' access to amenities, such as water, electricity, transportation, etc.
133. The following **Table 20** tentatively lists the impact indicators to be studied to evaluate impacts after the Program is completed.

Table 20: Impact Indicators for Evaluation

Items	Impact Indicators	Frequency
Better Economic Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Income: Program related and Independent means but assisted by the Program ▪ Housing: Changes in quality over a period of time ▪ Food Security ▪ Changes in occupation ▪ Skill portfolio ▪ Migration profile 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation stage through monitoring. ▪ Implementation and post implementation stage through mid-term and end-term impact evaluation study
Better Social Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Representation in Community Based Institutions ▪ Indicators of participation ▪ Empowerment ▪ School enrolment ▪ Health and morbidity ▪ Better available infrastructure: potable water, living space, sanitation, proper road and drainage facilities, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation stage through monitoring. ▪ Implementation and post implementation stage through impact evaluation study

134. Evaluation study reports, one mid-term and one end-term will be generated based on the findings of the mid-term and end-term evaluation studies. The reports will have to be generated within one month after the studies are conducted. The mid-term evaluation report should highlight program achievements as per set targets for the period and specify whether any problem exists in the implementation of the final Resettlement Plans. If such problems are encountered, then the reports should provide rectification measures for achieving targets in the next phase.

135. The end-term evaluation will reveal the actual target achievements of Resettlement Plans' implementation by the PMU. This report should take into account whether the Program has improved the quality of life of the targeted beneficiaries of the subprojects, especially affected persons. Any lacunae in the process of Resettlement Plan implementation should also be stated with future strategies to overcome such situations so that project benefits can be utilized by the affected persons to the furthest extent.

G. Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award

136. In accordance with the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act [Sec31 (1)], the competent

authority will pass a Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) Award. All the affected landowners who are eligible for rehabilitation and resettlement assistance will be notified along with details of eligible assistance as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act. Initially a draft list will be notified by giving minimum of 15 days' time inviting objections, if any, regarding discrepancies on the nature and quantum of assistance. The final list will be notified after taking into account the objections, if any. Similarly, the list of those assigned landowners affected will also be notified along with the details of rehabilitation and resettlement assistance and a separate rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry will be conducted for the assigned landowners.

3. Micro Plan

137. The implementation support NGO will prepare the draft micro plan, milestone wise for the subproject detailing the type of loss, tenure of the affected persons, vulnerability status and the entitlements as per the provisions of the Entitlement Matrix (EM) in the Resettlement Framework. The draft micro plan will be disclosed in the jurisdictional village panchayat where the affected persons are living/having land, and 1-week after the disclosure, the rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry will be held by the jurisdictional Joint Collector.

4. Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award Process

138. The Joint Collector/ Revenue Divisional Officer will conduct rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry in the project area and will send prior intimation to all concerned affected persons through the jurisdictional Village Revenue Officer (VRO) and the NGO.

139. During the rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry, each affected person will be informed about the type of loss and tenure as recorded during census and socio-economic survey and verified subsequently, and the entitlements due to the affected person as per the provisions contained in the entitlement matrix of the resettlement framework. All the affected persons will be given an opportunity to be heard and concerns if any, will be addressed. The rehabilitation and resettlement proceedings will be recorded and copy of the rehabilitation and resettlement award will be issued to the affected person then and there.

140. Based on the rehabilitation and resettlement award enquiry outcome, the NGO will submit the final micro plan to PIU for verification and onward transmission to the jurisdictional Joint Collector (JC)/Revenue Divisional Officer (RDO), as the case may be, with necessary funds for disbursement.

H. Management Information System (MIS)

141. A well-designed MIS will be created and will be maintained at APIIC head office at Vijayawada and at PIU level. The MIS will be supported with approved software and will be used for maintaining the affected persons baseline socio-economic characteristics, developing pre-defined reports, algorithms and calculations based on the available data and updating tables/fields for finding compensation and assistances, tracking the land acquisition and resettlement progress. The individual entitlements, compensation calculations, structure valuation, etc. will be updated using MIS software. In addition, land acquisition notices, identity cards will also be generated thorough MIS. All queries will be generated and the baseline data will also be maintained and updated as needed. The data and information required for periodical progress reports will be generated using MIS database. The required computer terminals and software will be established at PIU level in order to feed the data to be maintained in the web with backup at APIIC.

I. Capacity Building

142. The staff of PIU and the staff of PMU, who are involved in land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation will require to be familiar with land acquisition procedures and ADB Social Safeguards policy requirements. In order to build the capacity of the PIU and the PMU, an orientation and training in resettlement management at the beginning of the project will be undertaken with the assistance of ADB. The training activities will focus on issues concerning (i) principles and procedures of land acquisition, (ii) public consultation and participation, (iii) entitlements and compensation disbursement mechanisms, (iv) Grievance redressal, and (v) monitoring of resettlement operation.

J. Additional Safeguard Compliance Measures for Land Acquisition Related Issues

143. A set of actions and measures will be taken up by the PIU to further strengthen safeguard compliance by the subproject specifically those related to land acquisition. The resettlement plan implementation NGO will facilitate the PIU in carrying out these measures that include:

- (i) **Step 1- Documentation of status with respect to payment of compensation and other entitlements:** The PIU will develop and maintain an information database related to status of compensation payment and other entitlements of affected persons covered by the resettlement plan. Further, in view of the scale of land acquisition and aligned to the objective of establishing a robust grievance redressal mechanism for the subproject, the project shall validate and maintain information about past land acquisition compensation payments (including 61.99 acres of land parcel for which land acquisition declaration was issued in the past and compensation payment to the owners on enhanced rates was being processed at the time preparation of this document) in the subproject area. For all affected persons, information will be maintained both at specific individual/household level and at consolidated subproject level. This will include:
 - (a) Name and identity of affected person
 - (b) details such as affected plot numbers, area, structures, assets and other losses. Any loss which is not recorded in land acquisition documents, but claimed by the affected person shall be reported and resolved through appropriate GRM (set up to address land acquisition issues)
 - (c) Details of compensation payment status including amount declared as per award statements/negotiation with government.
 - (d) Reasons for delay or non-payment to each affected person will be duly documented and the records maintained by PIU/PMU.
 - (e) The results of due diligence undertaken will be presented in the updated resettlement plan, and the status of compensation payments and grievance redress will be updated in each SSMR, which will be validated by the external monitor.
- (ii) **Step 2- Holding consultations with affected persons/community:** A series of consultations will be carried out in the subproject area with affected community, specifically targeted at persons. Key features of this exercise will be:
 - (a) to identify and understand issues if any related to project resettlement impacts, underlying reasons, grievances, expectations of affected persons.
 - (b) Discuss and provide details about grievance redress mechanism under the subproject.

- (c) to inform and update concerned affected persons about their entitlements, about the resettlement plan document and other safeguard provisions.
 - (d) Project will facilitate participation of concerned land acquisition office/cell staff to enable explanation related to land acquisition related grievances such as compensation computations, processes involved in compensation disbursement, reasons accounting for delays in payment, discussing grievances in physical presence of concerned authorities and resolving minor issues at ground and suggesting way forward.
 - (e) Such consultations will be carried out at regular intervals to facilitate early closure of grievances that may exist or come up in future.
 - (f) Consultation proceedings including discussion outcomes will be documented and reported as part of the social safeguard monitoring reports (SSMR).
- (iii) **Step 3- Appointment of grievance officer (land acquisition related issues):** The project manager of the PIU will be designated as the grievance officer for management of land acquisition related grievances and will be responsible for its resolution. The appointed officer will be supported by field level social safeguard staff of the PIU, the resettlement plan implementation partner/NGO and contractor to facilitate, manage and report these issues at ground level. S/he will ensure ground support such as organizing consultations, facilitating in access to grievance redressal, follow ups at institutional level, record update and documentation support etc. Consultations will be held with those affected in the past as well, and any issues and concerns of such persons addressed through the project grievance redress mechanism. Grievances of those affected by past acquisition may relate to issues such as refund of taxes, delayed payment of compensation for wells and trees etc. due to gaps in documentation related to land records and titles. The NGO will support the PIU and affected persons in management of such grievances including documentation, referral and coordination with appropriate authorities.
- (iv) **Step 4- Update resettlement plan:** This plan will be updated based on results of 100 percent census and inventory of loss surveys, to be completed prior to award of the contract. Updated plan will provide information on existing status with respect to compensation payment (as per parameters described in Step 1) to affected persons as well as status of negotiated/direct purchase, and details of continued and meaningful consultations with each category of affected persons. Detailed measurement and census survey will be completed, and the resettlement plan updated and submitted to ADB for clearance prior to award of the contract. PIU will ensure no physical or economic displacement takes place until full compensation is paid to affected persons. All compensations due to affected persons will be paid prior to handover of subproject sites and sections to the contractor, and prior to start of civil works in the concerned sites or sections.
- (v) **Step 5- Documentation and reporting:** All measures as listed above will be documented and progress in these respects will be part of continued reporting (SSMR) to ADB. Individual affected person level will be documented and maintained by PMU and PIU and will include status of compensation payment which shall be in terms of number of affected persons, land area/asset loss and compensation award amount. Status of award declaration and reasons for unpaid compensation will also be maintained and reported.

144. In view of suggested way forward measures related to land acquisition (including acquisition carried out in the past) and potential grievances related to compensation payment, the

following timeline will be considered.

Table 21: Action plan to manage and mitigate land acquisition related issues

S. No	Action Point	Responsibility	In Months (elapsed since ADB clearance of this plan for IFB)
1	Documentation of status with respect to payment of compensation and entitlements including reasons for non payment. To be maintained for each affected person/plot covered by this plan. Information about persons affected by land acquisition carried out the past will also be maintained.	PIU (project manager) with support of field level safeguard staff of PIU	3 months
2	Holding consultations with affected persons/community	PIU project manager with support from field level safeguard staff of PIU and contractor	To be initiated immediately till closure of issues
3	Appointment of grievance officer (legacy land acquisition issues)	PIU	1 months
4	Update resettlement plan	PIU and PMU	4 months or prior to contract awards whichever is earlier. ADB's clearance is required.
5	Facilitate in resolution of pending issues related to grievances related to land acquisition related issues	PIU	On ongoing basis
6	Documentation (both affected person specific and subproject level) and reporting (consolidated progress status)	PIU and PMU	Quarterly/semi annually
7	Training (preparation of interested candidates and providing training inputs)	PIU (supported by NGO partner, if engaged)	6 months

*Subject to COVID-19 pandemic guidelines permitting conduct of meetings.

XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Introduction

145. Implementation of Resettlement Plan mainly consists of compensation to be paid for acquisition of land, compensation for loss of trees, assistance for loss of livelihood, and additional assistance to vulnerable households. In addition to these, implementation activities will also include public consultations, setting up and operationalization of grievance redressal mechanism, monitoring and reporting which will be an on-going process throughout the Resettlement Plan implementation period.

B. Schedule for Project Implementation

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

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

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

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

C. Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule

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

- (i) Updating of resettlement plan based on design changes
- (ii) Approval of resettlement plan and Disclosure
- (iii) Appointment of NGO and External Monitoring consultants
- (iv) Constitution and notification of GRCs
- (v) SIA Notification- as applicable
- (vi) Verification of affected persons and Notification of affected persons list
- (vii) Operational MIS for tracking land acquisition and rehabilitation implementation progress
- (viii) Structure Valuation, as applicable
- (ix) Disclosure of Micro plan (list of eligible affected persons and their entitlements)

Activity	2023				2024				2025				2026
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Sectional certification of full payment and completion of all R&R activities*													
Sectional Handover of land to contractors													
Internal Monitoring													
External Monitoring													

* R&R activities include skill training which typically continue until after payment of compensation and assistances. Sectional handover of land to the contractor to be undertaken after compensation and assistances have been paid to affected persons. No civil works will be taken up until compensation and assistances have been fully paid.

XIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Introduction

153. The objective of monitoring is to provide the PIU with an effective tool for assessing rehabilitation progress, identifying potential difficulties and problems areas and provide an early warning system for areas that need correction. Continuous supervision and periodic monitoring are an integral part of successful implementation. Monitoring is a warning system for project managers and a channel for the affected persons to express their needs and reactions to the programme.

B. Monitoring Mechanism

154. The monitoring mechanism for the resettlement plan shall comprise of both internal and external monitoring. While internal monitoring as a mechanism will be carried out in parallel to project implementation and at different stages respectively, external monitoring will be carried out by an External Expert to verify the effective implementation of resettlement plan as well as the monitoring data collected by the SM/PIU and PMU.

1. Internal Monitoring

155. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will carry out concurrent monitoring of resettlement plan implementation through the Safeguards Manager of PIU and prepare monthly and quarterly progress report in terms of physical and financial progress. In addition, the monitoring process will also look into: the communication and reactions of affected person; use of grievance procedures; information dissemination to affected persons on benefits; and implementation timetable. The monthly internal monitoring reports based on the outcome of consultations and feedback with displaced people who have received assistance and compensation and review of progress of other implementation activities including complains/concerns/issues raised by the affected persons, will be submitted to PMU by the end of 1st week of the subsequent calendar month. The progress report will be reviewed by the PMU (DOI) and comments if any, will be communicated to PIU for immediate action.

156. The Project Management and Supervision Consultants (PMSC) at PMU level will have some limited monitoring responsibilities related to certification of encumbrance free stretches to be handed over to the contractors based on the LARR completion certificate issued by the concerned project engineer. A copy of the quarterly report will be made available to ADB. In view of the significance of resettlement impacts, the monitoring mechanism for this project will have monitoring by PIU/PMU and monitoring by an external agency / expert. The PMU with the support of PIU and PMSC will prepare and submit semi-annual social monitoring reports to ADB until a project completion report is issued. The semi-annual social monitoring reports will be disclosed on ADB, PIU and PMU websites.

2. External Monitoring

157. The external monitoring (refer Appendix 9 for draft terms of reference for engaging external monitoring agency/expert as provided in resettlement framework) will include but not limited to: (i) review and verify the monitoring reports prepared by PIU; (ii) monitor the work carried out by NGO/agency and provide training and guidance on implementation; (iii) review the grievance redressal mechanism and report on its working; (iv) mid-term impact assessment through sample surveys amongst displaced persons for midterm corrective action; (v) consultation

with affected persons, officials, community leaders for preparing review report; (vi) assess the effectiveness and efficiency of PIU, impact and sustainability, and drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning. Some of the important task of external monitoring is the feedback of the affected persons who receives compensation and assistance and also alerts on the risks, non-compliances and early warnings in the implementing.

158. The indicative monitoring indicators for physical monitoring will be: land acquired (ha) - private; assigned land resumed (ha); land transferred (ha) - government; issue of identity cards; number of affected persons received full rehabilitation assistance (titleholders); number of affected persons received full rehabilitation assistance (assigned landowners); number of vulnerable people received additional support; and number of grievance received and resolved. The indicative monitoring indicators for financial monitoring will be: amount paid as land compensation; amount paid as structure compensation; and amount paid as rehabilitation assistances.

159. The indicators should be revisited prior to resettlement plan implementation and revised in accordance with the final approved resettlement framework.

160. In addition to the above, the following will also be tracked to ensure social inclusion and gender mainstreaming in resettlement plan implementation. Proportion of women landowners / assigned landowners who received compensation; number of women headed families who received rehabilitation assistances; local female and scheduled caste labour force participation in unskilled jobs under contractors; number of vulnerable people who received training for skill development and related assistances; and proportion of women participation in consultation meetings during implementation.

C. Impact Evaluation

161. An external agency will be engaged to undertake impact evaluation of the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement plan, to assess changes in the living standards and impact of compensation and rehabilitation assistances provided to them. The impact evaluation will be based on the key socio-economic indicators developed during resettlement plan preparation through the census and socio-economic surveys.

XIV. NEXT STEPS

162. In view of existing information gaps and to further secure safeguard interests of affected persons, a set of measures will be taken up by the PIU. These include:

1. Updated census and inventory of loss information

163. The plan will be updated with findings from 100% census and inventory of loss survey to be conducted for all affected persons. The inventory of loss will clearly provide the list of affected structures/assets, scale and scope of impact (temporary or permanent, partial or full, economic or physical displacement), vulnerability of affected persons. Inventory of asset loss will include information on crop and tree loss as well. Clear information will be presented both in terms number of affected persons/families and number and type of assets lost.

164. Similarly, the identity of affected persons/families will be validated during census survey. The above survey exercise will be the basis of reassessing entitlement of affected persons and updating of this plan document. Detailed measurement and census survey will be completed, and the resettlement plan updated and submitted to ADB for clearance prior to award of the contract. PIU will ensure no physical or economic displacement takes place until full compensation is paid to affected persons. All compensations due to affected persons will be paid prior to handover of subproject sites and sections to the contractor, and prior to start of civil works in the concerned sites or sections.

2. Operationalization of GRM and documentation of grievance related to land acquisition

165. Institutional arrangement and GRM proposed for this subproject will be made operational to facilitate identification and listing of issues related to land acquisition (including compensation payment and other entitlements) and its early closure. All such grievances will be recorded and progress in this respect will be part of periodic reporting to ADB. Further as suggested in chapter XI.J, PIU shall maintain records with respect to compensation (and other entitlements) disbursement status and a summary of the same (in terms of affected persons and plots, affected area, compensation amount and reasons for non-payment. This documentation will be included in the updated plan (requiring ADB's clearance prior to award of the contract). Such documentation will also be part of continued reporting (SSMR) to ADB to provide status update on closure of land acquisition issues identified. Monitoring reports shall also include reporting on grievances received and its closure status. GRM will also register any claims, hitherto unrecognized by land acquisition authorities (related to land acquisition exercise carried out in the past for SEZ expansion) and bring it into the notice of appropriate authority for its resolution. Grievances of those affected by past acquisition may relate to issues such as refund of taxes, compensation enhancement, delayed compensation for wells, trees etc., due to gaps in documentation related to land records and titles. The NGO will support the PIU and affected persons in management of such grievances including documentation, referral and coordination with appropriate authorities. All matters related to implementation of subproject will be resolved by the GRC, as per the mechanism discussed in this document.

166. To ensure subproject's safeguard compliance with respect to land acquisition related issues, a set of additional measures have been recommended in this plan (refer chapter XI, section J for further details). Following these, the PIU (under the guidance and monitoring support of PMU) will carry out due diligence with respect to payment of compensation and other entitlements to affected persons. Due diligence will include documentation of plot-wise

compensation payment status and reasons for delay in payments (refer Step 1, section J, Chapter XI for documentation parameters). The documentation will be appended to the updated resettlement plan and ADB's approval will be obtained prior to start of civil works. No involuntary resettlement impact (physical or economic) will be caused to any affected person (including those affected by land acquisition carried out in the past) unless they have been compensated. No civil works will be carried out in sections where payment of compensation and other entitlements to affected persons are incomplete.

3. Others

167. No physical or economic displacement shall be caused to affected persons (from earlier land acquisition) unless they have been compensated. Further, no civil work will commence in sections where compensation payment remains incomplete to affected person/s (from legacy land acquisition process).

168. Consultations will also be held during the project implementation with the residents of the subproject area to share details of schedule of construction, address construction related concerns, if any and to identify individuals from affected families interested in benefiting from skill building trainings provided by the subproject. Consultations will be documented and reported in the social safeguards monitoring reports.

169. In case of any site or area (land requirement) or design changes, the resettlement plan will be updated by the PIU which is required to be approved by ADB prior to start of civil works.

Appendix 1: Land Acquisition Timeline and Land Possession/ Handover Status**Table A1-1: Land Acquisition and Handover Status**

Sl. No	Name of the Village	Private Land	Govt. Land	Total	Award Declared	Possession handover	Balance to be handover
1	Krishnampalem	300.71	36.78	337.49	289.19	325.97	11.52
2	Gorapudi	5.39	53.39	58.78	0	53.39	5.39
	Total	306.1	90.17	396.27	289.19	379.36	16.91

Table A1-2: Land acquisition Timelines

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Notification U/s 4*		Notification U/s 6*		Award details		Remarks
		Date	Area	Date	Area	Date	Area	
1	Krishnampalem	24.05.2006, 03.07.2006	300.71	05.07.2006, 08.07.2006, 10.07.2006, 21.07.2006, 08.12.2006	300.71	16.11.2007, 16.02.2008, 26.11.2007, 03.04.2008	300.71	Several affected persons approached court for compensation enhancement and were accordingly paid enhanced compensation by land acquisition authorities (order passed in 2017). Acquisition still incomplete for 11.52 acres which is covered by this plan.
2	Gorapudi	25.05.2006, 05.07.2006	5.38	13.07.2006, 01.08.2006	5.38	19.09.2017 20.09.2017	5.38	Acquisition is incomplete for 5.38 acres and is being covered by this plan.

*Refers to sections under Land Acquisition Act, 1894 under which land acquisition was carried out in the past.

Appendix 2: Self Certification on Land Possession Status and Award Details of Affected Land Surveys

A: Self Certification on Land Availability

CH. S. Srinivasa Prasad
Chief Engineer



Annexure 1: CERTIFICATION FOR APIIC LANDS AT RAMBILLI

To WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

CERTIFICATION FOR APIIC LANDS AT RAMBILLI

Rambilli Startup Area Phase - I - Startup Area- Phase -I											
Sl. No	Name of Mandal	Name of Village	Patta Lands	Govt. Land	Total	Possession Taken			Possession to be Taken		
						Patta Land	Govt. Land	Total	Patta Land	Govt. Land	Total
1	Rambilli	Krishnampalem	301.17	36.32	337.49	284.73	36.32	321.05	16.44	0.00	16.44
2	Rambilli	Gorapudi	5.38	53.39	58.77	0.00	53.39	53.39	5.38	0.00	5.38
		Total	306.55	89.71	396.26	284.73	89.71	374.44	21.82	0.00	21.82


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0863-2381854
Email: chiefengineer-ap@apic.in
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CIN.No.U99999TG18735GC001830

B: Award Details of Land Surveys

CH. S. Srinivasa Prasad
Chief Engineer



**Annexure 2 : APIIC CERTIFICATION ON SURVEY NO WISE CHRONOLOGY OF
LAND ACQUISITION FOR RAMBILLI START - UP AREA – PHASE -1**

To WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

APIIC CERTIFICATION ON SURVEY NO WISE CHRONOLOGY OF LAND ACQUISITION

Rambilli Startup Area Phase - I									
Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Award No & Date	Survey No	Award passed	Patta land taken possession	Patta land to be taken possession	Govt. land taken possession	Total	
1	Krishnampalem	Award No. 7/2007, Dt.16.11.2007	24	7.42	5.97	0.45	0.49	7.91	
2	Krishnampalem	Govt. Land	25	0.00			0.45	0.45	
3	Krishnampalem	Govt. Land	26	0.00			0.41	0.41	
4	Krishnampalem	Award No. 7/2007, Dt.16.11.2007	27	4.29	4.03	0.26	0.99	5.28	
5	Krishnampalem	Award No. 8/2008, Dt.03.04.2008	28	0.03	0.03		0.97	1.00	
6	Krishnampalem		29	1.67	1.67		1.25	2.92	
7	Krishnampalem		Govt. Land	30	0.00			0.53	0.53
8	Krishnampalem		Govt. Land	31	0.00			4.28	4.28
9	Krishnampalem		32	0.37	0.37		0.14	0.51	
10	Krishnampalem		33	11.24	11.24		0.16	11.40	
11	Krishnampalem		34	9.28	9.28		0.03	9.31	
12	Krishnampalem		43	8.89	8.89			8.89	
13	Krishnampalem		44	9.88	9.88			9.88	
14	Krishnampalem		45	14.10	14.10			14.10	
15	Krishnampalem		46	3.03	3.03			3.03	
16	Krishnampalem		47	5.06	5.06			5.06	
17	Krishnampalem		48	5.63	5.67			5.67	
18	Krishnampalem		49	11.60	9.68			9.68	
19	Krishnampalem	59	5.40	2.25			2.25		
20	Krishnampalem	64	3.33	0.13			0.13		

Contd..2

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CIN.No.U99999TG19735GC001630

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Rambilli Startup Area Phase - I								
Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Award No & Date	Survey No	Award passed	Patta land taken possession	Patta land to be taken possession	Govt. land taken possession	Total
21	Krishnampalem	Award No. 6/2007, Dt.16.11.2007	66	2.18	2.18		1.24	3.42
22	Krishnampalem	Govt. Land	67	0.00			7.45	7.45
23	Krishnampalem	Award No. 6/2007, Dt.16.11.2007	68	6.29	6.15			6.15
24	Krishnampalem	Govt. Land	69	0.00			0.59	0.59
25	Krishnampalem	Govt. Land	70				0.39	0.39
26	Krishnampalem	Award No. 6/2007, Dt.16.11.2007	71	3.55	3.55	0.20	0.37	4.12
27	Krishnampalem	Govt. Land	72	2.88	2.88	2.39	0.29	5.56
28	Krishnampalem	Govt. Land	73				0.86	0.86
29	Krishnampalem	Award No.5A/2007, Dt.26.11.2007	74	4.40	4.40	0.85		5.25
30	Krishnampalem	Govt. Land	75				1.41	1.41
31	Krishnampalem	Award No.5A/2007, Dt.26.11.2007	76	10.67	7.44	3.23	1.71	12.38
32	Krishnampalem	Govt. Land	77				2.99	2.99
33	Krishnampalem	Award No.5A/2007, Dt.26.11.2007	78	3.49	3.49	0.22		3.71
34	Krishnampalem	Govt. Land	79				0.94	0.94
35	Krishnampalem	Award No.5A/2007, Dt.26.11.2007	80	4.69	4.69	0.06		4.75
36	Krishnampalem	Govt. Land	81	7.23	7.23			7.23
37	Krishnampalem	Award No.2/2008, Dt.16.02.2008	82	1.61	1.61			1.61
38	Krishnampalem		83	1.14	1.14			1.14
39	Krishnampalem		84	2.83	2.83			2.83
40	Krishnampalem		85	2.51	2.51			2.51
41	Krishnampalem		86	2.53	2.53			2.53
42	Krishnampalem		Govt. Land	87				0.61
43	Krishnampalem	Award No.6/2007, Dt.16.11.2007	88	4.21	4.21			4.21
44	Krishnampalem	Award No.1/2008, Dt.16.02.2008	89	6.23	6.23			6.23

Contd..3

-3-

Rambilli Startup Area Phase - I								
Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Award No & Date	Survey No	Award passed	Patta land taken possession	Patta land to be taken possession	Govt. land taken possession	Total
45	Krishnampalem	Govt. Land	90				0.36	0.36
46	Krishnampalem	Award No.2/2008, Dt.16.02.2008	91	7.01	7.01			7.01
47	Krishnampalem		92	3.99	3.99		1.12	5.11
48	Krishnampalem	Govt. Land	93	0.00			0.91	0.91
49	Krishnampalem	Award No.2/2008, Dt.16.02.2008	94	3.90	3.90			3.90
50	Krishnampalem		95	4.54	4.54			4.54
51	Krishnampalem	Award No.3/2008, Dt.16.02.2008	96	3.64	3.64	0.20		3.64
52	Krishnampalem		97	3.48	3.48			3.48
53	Krishnampalem		98	5.52	5.52			5.52
54	Krishnampalem		99	2.31	2.31			2.31
55	Krishnampalem		100	6.97	6.97			6.97
56	Krishnampalem	Award No.4/2007, Dt.16.11.2007	101	5.29	5.29		0.22	5.51
57	Krishnampalem		102	1.67	1.67		0.30	1.97
58	Krishnampalem	Govt. Land	103				0.91	0.91
59	Krishnampalem	Govt. Land	104			0.10	0.84	0.94
60	Krishnampalem	Award No.4/2007, Dt.16.11.2007	105	0.97	0.97		2.78	3.75
61	Krishnampalem		106	6.21	6.21		0.07	6.28
62	Krishnampalem		107	2.68	2.68			2.68
63	Krishnampalem		108	2.72	2.72			2.72
64	Krishnampalem	Award No.1/2008, Dt.16.02.2008	116	4.90	4.90			4.90
65	Krishnampalem		117	5.61	5.61		0.23	5.84
66	Krishnampalem		118	5.93	5.93			5.93
67	Krishnampalem		119	2.53	2.53			2.53
68	Krishnampalem	Award No.7/2007, Dt.16.11.2007	120	3.21	3.21			3.21
69	Krishnampalem		121	10.08	10.08			10.08
70	Krishnampalem		122	4.83	4.83			4.83
71	Krishnampalem		123	4.89	4.89	0.11		5.00
72	Krishnampalem		124	3.05	3.05			3.05
73	Krishnampalem		125	6.60	6.60			6.60
74	Krishnampalem		126	3.26			3.26	3.26
75	Krishnampalem		136	8.09			5.11	5.11

Contd.4

Rambilli Startup Area Phase - I								
Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Award No & Date	Survey No	Award passed	Patta land taken possession	Patta land to be taken possession	Govt. land taken possession	Total
76	Krishnampalem	Award No. 1/2008, Dt. 18.02.2008	137	2.81	2.81			2.81
77	Krishnampalem		138	8.25	8.25			8.25
78	Krishnampalem		139	5.76	5.76			5.76
Sub Total				308.58	284.73	16.44	36.32	337.49
1	Gorapudi	Award No. 11/2017, Dt. 19.09.2017	49			1.12		1.12
2	Gorapudi	Award No. 5/2017, Dt. 20.09.2017	50			2.52		2.52
3	Gorapudi	Govt. Land	51				53.39	53.39
4	Gorapudi	Award No. 5/2017, Dt. 20.09.2017	52			0.73		0.73
5	Gorapudi		55			0.89		0.89
6	Gorapudi	Award No. 6/2017, Dt. 20.09.2017	66			0.13		0.13
Sub Total				0.00	0.00	5.38	53.39	58.77
Grand Total				308.58	284.73	21.82	89.71	396.26


 Chief Engineer
 APIIC, Mangalagiri

Appendix 3: List of Affected Families Identified for Land Parcels Pending Acquisition**A: List of Affected Persons in Krishnampalem**

Sl. No.	Sy. No.	Award No & Date	Extent			Award Passed Pattaland					Name of the Land Owner (Pattadar)/Enjoyer
			Patta	Govt	TOTAL		Pattaland Hand Over	Govt Land	Total	Extent to be Hand Over	
1	126	Award No.7/2007 Dt.16.11.2007	3.26	0.00	3.26	3.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.26	1-Kasir Reddy Ramu 2-R. Josana Kumari W/o Rudra Raju Satyanarayana 3-Kasireddy Appalanaidu S/o Late Maru Naidu 4-Kasireddy Yerkanna S/o Late Maru Naidu 5-Kasireddy Laxman S/o Late Maru Naidu 6-Kasireddy Apparao S/o Late Appalaswamy
2	136		8.26	0.00	8.26	8.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.26	1-Kasir Reddy Ramu 2-R. Josana Kumari W/o Rudra Raju Satyanarayana 3-Kasireddy Appalanaidu S/o Late Maru Naidu 4-Kasireddy Yerkanna S/o Late Maru Naidu 5-Kasireddy Laxman S/o Late Maru Naidu 6-Kasireddy Apparao S/o Late Appalaswamy
Total			11.52	0.00	11.52	11.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.52	

B: List of Affected Persons in Gorapudi

Sl. No	Sy. No.	Extent			Subdi vision No	Classific ation of land	Start-up area Extent Ac Cts	Name of the Land Owner (Pattadar)/Enjoyer
		Pa tta	G ov t	TOT AL				
1	2	4	5	6	7			
1	49	1.12	0.00	1.12	49-1	Wet	0.11	Gorle Ramayya So/ Appana
2								Gorle Madhusudana Rao S/o Rammaya
3								Lalem Peda Gangaraju S/o (Late) Appana @ Abbayi
4								Seseti Apparao S/o (Late) Venkataswami
5					49/2A	Wet	0.15	Lalem Narsingarao S/o (Late) Pothuraju
6								Lalem Rammana S/o (Late) Potharaju
7					49/2B	Wet	0.03	Lalem Rammana S/o (Late) Potharaju
8					49/2C	Wet	0.04	Lalem Rammana S/o (Late) Potharaju
9					49/2D	Wet	0.11	Ruthala Venkanna S/o (Late) Venkanna
10					49/2E	Wet	0.07	Ruthala Venkanna S/o (Late) Venkanna
11					49/2F	Wet	0.08	Ruthala Venkanna S/o (Late) Venkanna
12					49/3A	Wet	0.03	Lalam Appana S/o (Late) Yerakanna
13								Lalam Kondalarao S/o (Late) Appana
14					49/3B	Wet	0.04	Lalam Appana S/o Thatayya
15								Lalam Satyam S/o (Late) Athcanna @ Thatayya
16					49/3C	Wet	0.05	Lalam Thatalu S/o (Late) Appana
17					49/3D	Wet	0.05	Lalam Demudu S/o Bangarayya @ Chinnodu
18					49/4A	Wet	0.07	Lalam Appalanaidu S/o Kondalarao
19					49/4B	Wet	0.08	Lalam Appalanaidu S/o Kondalarao
20					49/5A	Wet	0.01	Ruthala Venkanna S/o (Late) Venkanna
21					49/5B	Wet	0.2	Ruthala Thatayyalu S/o (Late) Narasimham
22								Ruthala Venkanna S/o (Late) Venkanna
23								Ruthala Rambabu S/o (Late) Venkanna
24	50	2.52		2.52	50	Wet	2.52	Vemparala Kannababu S/o (Late) Narasimham
25								Vemparala Satyanarayana S/o (Late) Narasimham
26	51		53.39	53.39	51	Dry	53.39	Government Land

Sl. No	Sy. No.	Extent			Subdi vision No	Classific ation of land	Start-up area Extent Ac Cts	Name of the Land Owner (Pattadar)/Enjoyer
		Pa tta	G ov t	TOT AL				
27	52	0.73		0.73	52/1	Wet	0.25	Gorle Chinnayya S/o Paidthali
28								Seseti Appalaraju S/o (Late) Veerapuri
29								Seseti Apparao S/o (Late) Veerapuri
30					52/2	Wet	0.48	Gorle Appana S/o Chinnodu
31								Gorle Bangaram S/o Chinnodu
32								Gorle Apparao S/o Chinnodu
33								Gorle Rambabu S/o Chinnodu
34								Gorle Chinna Appanna S/o Chinnodu
35								Gorle Venkanna S/o Chinnodu
36								Gorle Verranna S/o Chinnodu
37								Lalam Satyavathi W/o babulu
38								Chinthalapudi Nookaraju S/o Pedda Abbayi
39								Gorle ramayya S/o (Late) Appana
40	55	0.89		0.89	55/7A	Wet	0.21	Lalam Ramulu S/o (Late) Musali
41								Lalam Appalarasa W/o (Late) Rambabu
42					55/7B	Wet	0.13	Lalam Abbayi S/o (Late) Bangarayya
43								Kundrapu Narayana S/o Appalanaidu
44								Gorle Narayanamma W/o Appalanaidu
45								Lalam Pedda Gangraju S/o (Late) Appana @ Abbayi
46					55/8A	Wet	0.02	Lalam Varahamma S/o (Late) Appalanaidu
47								Lalam Rambabu S/o (Late) Bangarayya
48								Lalam Demudu S/o (Late) Bangarayya
49					55/8B	Wet	0.05	Lalam Chinnodu S/o (Late) Bangarayya
50								Lalam Satyam S/o (Late) Athcanna @ Thata
51					55/9	Wet	0.06	Lalam Satyam S/o (Late) Athcanna @ Thata
52					55/10	Wet	0.05	Lalam Kondayya S/o Potharaju
53								Lalam Kondababu S/o Nookulu
54					55/11A	Wet	0.14	Lalam Chinna Kondadu S/o (Late) Narayana
55								Gorle Narayanamma W/o Appalanaidu
56					55/11B	Wet	0.06	Jagarapu Bhavani W/o Satyanarayana

Sl. No	Sy. No.	Extent			Subdi- vision No	Classific- ation of land	Start- up area Extent Ac Cts	Name of the Land Owner (Pattadar)/Enjoyer
		Pa tta	G ov t	TOT AL				
57					55/11 C	Wet	0.17	Jagarapu Bhavani W/o Satyanarayana
58	66	0.1 3		0.13	66/1	Dry	0.11	Lalam Nookaratanam W/o (Late) Apparao
59					66/3	Dry	0.02	Reddy Gangaraju S/o (Late) Simahchalam
		5.3 9	53 .3 9	58.7 8	Total		58.78	

Appendix 4: Evidence of Public Consultations

Public consultation photographs held on 21.04.2022



Public Consultation in Gorapudi village dated 21.04.2022



Public Consultation in Gorapudi village dated 21.04.2022



Public Consultation in Gorapudi village dated 21.04.2022

Photographs of Consultation Held on 7 April 2021





Public consultation (dated 21 April 2022) attendance sheet

VCI & ADR Joint Visit to CFP			
Place: - <u>Cherpuddi</u>		Date: <u>21-04-2022</u>	
Sl. No.	Name of the participant	Ph. No	Signature
1.	Santosh Babu.	9849249215	Santosh Babu
2.	Srinivas Reddy	980941495	Srinivas.
3.	Lallam Satyanarayana		Lallam Satyanarayana
4.	Krishnaiah Babu.	9849140399	Krishnaiah Babu.
5.	Lallam APPARAO	9347355241	Lallam APPARAO
6.	Santhi Babu.		Santhi Babu.
7.	Shankar Reddy.	9772246531	Shankar Reddy.
8.			
9.			

Attendance sheet of consultation held on 7 April 2021**List of Participants in Public Consultations for
APIC, STARTUP AREA**

Name of the village:	Goaapudi
Date:	07/04/2021
Place:	community hall

Sl.no	Name of the Land Owner	Mobile No.	Signature
1)	Lalann Tatababu	9441643493	L.T.Babu
2.	Lalann. Appabao	94415236119	L. Appabao
3.	Pyla Appakonda	9908034924	P. Appakonda
4.	Lalann. Shrinivasa Rao	9989847230	L. Shrinivasa Rao
5.	P. LA Praveen	8985864107	P. Praveen
6	L. Shrinivasa Rao	7382770003	L. Shrinivasa Rao
7	Lalann. Shrinivasa Rao	9948173463	L. Shrinivasa Rao
8	L. Appala Naidee	9704438778	L. Appala Naidee
9	L. Appala Naidee	8978325694	L. Appala Naidee
10	G. M. Srinivasa Rao	9676547805	G. M. Srinivasa Rao
11	Ch. Sathyanarayana	9948819049	Ch. Sathyanarayana
12	P. Gangarajulu	9640783382	P. Gangarajulu

Photographs of Consultation Held on 4 September 2018



Attendance sheet of Consultation Held on 4 September 2018

4/9/18 Public Consultation Meeting in
Krishnam palem village, Rambilli mandal
For APIIC, Start UP Area

Attendance sheet for list of participants

Sl. No.	Name of the farmer	Name of the activity	Signature
1.	R. Jaya	house wife	R. Jaya
2.	R. Yerriyamma	" "	" "
3.	K. Devi	" "	K. Devi
4.	P. Parvathi	" "	P. Parvathi
5.	K. Chinna Malu	" "	" "
6.	R. Babulu	Farmer	" "
7.	K. Sathi Babu	" "	" "
8.	P. Sathi Babu	Pvt service	P. Sathi Babu
9.	K. Sangasi naidu naidu	unemployed	K. Sangasi naidu
10.	K. Rajesh	" "	K. Rajesh
	P. Chinnabulthi	house wife	" "
	R. Mounika	" "	R. Mounika
	R. Padma	" "	R. Padma
	R. Rajeswari	" "	R. Rajeswari
	S. Srinivasulu	employee	S. Srinivasulu
	R. Shrivudu	self employed	R. Shrivudu
	K. Venkateswara Rao	self-emply.	K. Venkateswara Rao
	L. Dhoresa Reddy	un-employed	L. Dhoresa Reddy
	R. Nagarathnam	house suplye.	R. Nagarathnam
	R. Nallayana	farmer	R. Nallayana
	R. Lexmi	house-wife.	R. Lexmi
	R. Appa Rao	self employed	R. Appa Rao
	P. Pydi Malli	house-wife.	P. Pydi Malli
	K. Satyam	farmer.	K. Satyam
	R. Lexmi	house-wife	R. Lexmi

Name of the farmer	Name of the activity	Signature
L. Thirumathula	farmer	L. Thirumathula
L. Kattalamma	house wife	L. Kattalamma
L. Ramasamma	house wife	L. Ramasamma
R. Shankarappa	farmer	R. Shankarappa
R. Sathyavathi	house wife	R. Sathyavathi
R. Vasalaxmi	house wife	R. Vasalaxmi
R. Paradesamma	house wife	R. Paradesamma
K. Athiyamma	house wife	K. Athiyamma
N. Yerriyamma	Housewife	N. Yerriyamma
R. Manga	Housewife	R. Manga
R. Dhanraj	Brand-X	R. D. Dhanraj

Appendix 5: Comparison Between ADB Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirements and State Policies

S No	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and Provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Framework of VCICDP
Policy Objectives				
1	Avoid involuntary resettlement (IR) wherever feasible	✓	Social Impact assessment (SIA) should include: (i) whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the absolute bare minimum extent needed for the project; (ii) whether land acquisition at an alternate place has been considered and found not feasible [Ref: Section 4 sub-section 4(d) and 4(e)]	
2	If IR is unavoidable, minimise involuntary resettlement by exploring viable alternate project design	x		In Para 36 (ii), the principles of Resettlement Framework addresses this requirement.
3	DPs should be assisted in their efforts to enhance or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms to pre-project levels	✓	The cumulative outcome of compulsory acquisition should be that affected persons become partners in development leading to an improvement in their post-acquisition social and economic status and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto [Ref: Preamble of the RFCTLARR ACT]	-
Scope of Application				
4	Involuntary acquisition of land	✓	In the definition of affected family, it includes 'a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired' [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c (i)]	
5	Involuntary restriction of land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.	✓	In the definition of affected family in includes 'family whose primary source of livelihood for three years prior to the acquisition of the land is dependent on forests or water bodies and includes gatherers of forest produce, hunters, fisher folk and boatmen and such livelihood is affected due to acquisition of land' [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c (vi)]	
Eligibility Criteria				

S No	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and Provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Framework of VCICDP
6	Those who have formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part	✓	In the definition of affected family, it includes 'a family whose land or other immovable property has been acquired' [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c (i)]	
7	Those who do not have formal legal rights to land lost but who have a claim to such land that are recognized or recognizable under national laws	✓	In the definition of affected family, it includes 'the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have lost any of their forest rights recognised under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 due to acquisition of land'; and also includes 'a member of the family who has been assigned land by the State Government or the Central Government under any of its schemes and such land is under acquisition'. [Ref: Section 3 sub-section c(iii) and (v)]	
8	Those who have neither formal legal rights nor recognised or recognizable claim to land lost	x		In para 37(iii) of the Resettlement Framework, under eligibility criteria, this is addressed.
9	Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.	x		In para 38 of the Resettlement Framework, the cut-off date has been defined.
Policy Principles				
10	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities and concerned non-government originations	✓	Whenever a SIA is required, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a public hearing is held at the affected area, after giving adequate publicity about the date, time and venue for the public hearing, to ascertain the views of the affected families to be recorded and included in the SIA Report. [Ref: Section 5]	
11	Establish a grievance redress mechanism	✓	For the purpose of providing speedy disposal of disputes	The Resettlement Framework provides

S No	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and Provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Framework of VCICDP
	to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns.		relating to land acquisition. Compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, establish, by notification. one or more Authorities to be known as "the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority" [Ref: Section 51 sub-section 1]	for a District level GRC to resolve grievances in the First Level and the appellate authority at the Second Level of grievance resolution mechanism, prior to referring/approaching the LARR authority
12	Preference to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.	✓	Land for land is recommended in irrigation projects and in projects where SC/ST is involved equivalent land. [Ref: Second Schedule S.No.2]	Land for land option, if feasible, is provided in the EM. If not feasible, then cash compensation at replacement cost has been provided
13	Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure	✓	The Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award shall include all of the following: (c) particulars of house site and house to be allotted, in case of displaced families; (d) particulars of land allotted to the displaced families; (e) particulars of one-time subsistence allowance and transportation allowance in case of displaced families. [Ref: Section 31 sub-section 2(c), (d) and (e)]	

S No	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and Provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Framework of VCICDP
	and community services, as required.			
14	Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards	✓ (partly)	<p>The act provides for special provisions and assistance for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe in scheduled area. [Ref: Section 41]</p> <p>Further the act recognizes widows, divorcees and women deserted by families as separate families [Ref: Section sub-section (m)]</p> <p>The act does not recognize other vulnerable category and also SC/ST from non-scheduled areas.</p>	Special provision for vulnerable have been provided in Entitlement matrix.
15	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if actuation is through negotiated/direct purchase.	x	Not explicitly stated	Provided for in para 44 in the Resettlement Framework
16	Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation schedule	✓	The Act provides for the preparation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme including timeline for implementation [Ref: Section 16 - sub-section 2]	
17	Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and	✓	The appropriate Government shall ensure that the Social Impact Assessment study report and the Social Impact Management Plan, are prepared and made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, and the offices of the District Collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Tehsil, and shall be published in the affected areas, in such manner	

S No	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and Provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Framework of VCICDP
	other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders		<p>as may be prescribed, and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government. [Ref: Section 6 sub-section 1]</p> <p>Further the commissioner shall cause the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme to be made available in the local language to the Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation. As the case may be, and the offices of the district collector, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Tehsil, and shall be published in affected areas, in such manner as may be prescribed and uploaded on the website of the appropriate Government [Ref: Section 18]</p>	
18	Pay commission and provide other resettlement entitlement before physical or economic displacement. Implant the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation	✓	<p>The Collector shall take possession of land after ensuring that full payment of compensation as well as rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons within a period of three months for the compensation and a period of six months for monetary part of rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements listed in the Second Schedule commencing from the date of the award made under section 30. [Ref: Section 38 - sub-section 1]</p>	Para 58 of RF stipulated that all compensation and assistance will be paid to DPs at least 1 month prior to displacement or dispossession of assets
19	Monitoring and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement	✓	<p>The Central Government may, whenever necessary for national or inter-state projects, constitute a National Monitoring Committee for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under this Act. [Ref: Section 48 - sub-section 1]</p>	The Resettlement Framework provides for internal and external monitoring of LARR

S No	Asian Development Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy Requirement	RFCTLARR Act 2013	Remarks and Provisions in RFCTLARR Act 2013	Measures to bridge the Gap in the Resettlement Framework of VCICDP
	monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.			

Appendix 6: Government Order on Grievance Redressal Mechanism

(GO. RT.No. 163 dated 08-06-2018 for establishment of Grievance Redressal Mechanism)

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH ABSTRACT

VCICDP - Establishment of Project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) at three levels to cover both environmental and social issues - Orders - Issued.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE (INFRA) DEPARTMENT

G.O.RT.No. 163

Dated: 08-06-2018

Read the following:

1. Facility Administrative Manual (FAM) of VCICDP.
2. From the Commissioner of Industries, Vijayawada, 15/1/2014/11427/VCIC-GRM. Dated:31-05-2018 &&&

ORDER:

In the reference 2nd read above, the Commissioner of Industries has stated that at SI. No. 95, Page No. 42 of the Facility Administrative Manual of the VCICDP, the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is envisaged, wherein, it is directed to establish Project GRM at three levels to cover both Environmental and Social issues.

2. The Commissioner of Industries has proposed for establishment of Project Grievance Redress Mechanism at three levels with the following provisions and requested the Government to take a view on the establishment of Project GRM and issue orders:-

- a. The GRM shall be established and disclosed to the project affected communities.
- b. The Project Grievance Redress Committee, supported by the consultants of PMSC and Safeguard officers of both the PMU and PIUs, will be responsible for timely redress of grievances on Environmental and Social Safeguards issues.
- c. The Grievance Redress Committee is also responsible for Registration of Grievances, Related Disclosure and Communication with the aggrieved parties.
- d. A complaint register shall be maintained at the field unit, PIU and PMU levels with details of 1. Complaint lodged, 2. Date of Personal Hearing, 3. Action Taken and 4. Date of communication sent to the complainant.
- e. Contact Details, Procedure and Complaint Mechanism shall be disclosed to the Project Affected Communities at accessible locations and through various Media (Leaflets, Newspapers etc.,)

3. Government after careful examination of the proposal, hereby establish the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism at three levels is as follows:-

1st Level Grievance:

The Contact Number of the PIU office should be made available at the construction site signboards. The contractor and field unit staff can immediately resolve onsite, seek the advice of the PIU Safeguard Manager as required, within seven (7) days of receipt of the complaint / grievance.

2nd Level Grievance:

All grievances that could not be redressed within seven (7) days at Field / Ward level shall be reviewed by the GRC at District Level headed by Joint Collector of the respective District. GRC shall attempt to resolve them within fifteen (15) Days. The Safeguard Manager of the PIU shall be responsible to see through the process of redressal of each grievance.

(P.T.O)

-2-

3rd Level Grievance:

All grievances that cannot be redressed within fifteen (15) days at District Level shall be reviewed by the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) at State Level headed by the Project Director, VCICDP PMU, with support from District GRC, PMU, Social Safeguards and Gender Officer (SSGO), Environmental Safeguard Officer of PMU. Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialists of PMSC shall coordinate the GRC to ensure that the grievances be resolved within fifteen (15) days. The SSGO of PMU shall be responsible to see through the process of redressal of each grievance pertaining to the Social Safeguards

4. Government hereby constitute the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) at District level with the following composition:

1.	Joint Collector of the Concerned District	Chairman
2.	Project Engineer of the concerned field unit	Member Secretary
3.	Revenue Divisional Officer (RDO) or sub-collector of the division	Member
4.	Project Director, DRDA	Member
5.	Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad	Member
6.	District Panchayat Officer	Member
7.	District Education Officer	Member
8.	District Medical and Health Officer	Member
9.	District level representative of DISCOM	Member
10.	Superintendent Engineer, RWS Panchayat Raj Department	Member
11.	Three members from affected persons, with at least one of them a woman DP	Member
12.	Team Leader of the resettlement plan implementation support NGO or Agency	Member

5. The functions of the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) at District level are as follows:

- a) GRC at District Level shall receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolutions of displaced person's concerns, complaints and grievances.
- b) The GRC shall provide an opportunity to the affected persons to have their grievances redressed prior to approaching the State Level LARR Authority, constituted by the GoAP in accordance with Section 51 (1) of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.
- c) The GRC is aimed to provide a trusted way to voice and resolve concerns linked to the project, and to be an effective way to address displaced person's concerns without allowing it to escalate resulting in delays in project implementation.
- d) The GRC shall meet once in every month and review and redress any grievances / complaints. Periodical monthly reports shall be submitted to the Project Director, VCICDP PMU in the prescribed proforma.

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- e) The GRC will continue to function, for the benefit of the displaced persons, during the entire life of the project including the defects liability period. The entire resettlement component of the project has to be completed before the construction starts, and pending grievances resolved. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights and apportionment issues on which the LARR Authority has jurisdiction.
- f) GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, relocation and payment of assistances.
- g) The GRCs will function out of each district where the subprojects are being implemented. The existing setup for coordination, monitoring and grievance redress at district level which meets once a month, will be used for VCICDP.
- h) An annual fund of Rs.1.00 Lakhs shall be allocated to each GRC for their operations like convening monthly review meetings, preparing and distributing brochures, leaflets etc.

6. The Project Director, PMU, VCICDP shall be the Appellate Authority and shall be supported by the Safeguards Officer of PMU, VCICDP and the Team Leader of PMSC. This shall be the highest Grievance Redressal Mechanism at the project level.

7. The Project Monitoring Unit (PMU), Project Implementing Units (PIUs) and Grievance Redressal Committees (GRCs) shall update the status of complaints / grievances in the VCIC Web-Site.

5. The Project Director, PMU, VCICDP shall take further necessary action in the matter, accordingly.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

S.SOLOMON AROKIARAJ
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT & CIP

To

The Project Director, Project Monitoring Unit, VCICDP, Vijayawada.
The Chairman and all the members through PD, PMU, Vijayawada.

Copy to:

The District Collectors, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Krishna
and SPS Nellore.

P.S. to Minister for Industries

P.S. to Prl. Secretary to CM (GSP)

Sc/Sf

//FORWARDED BY: ORDER//

SECTION OFFICER

Appendix 7: Sample Grievance Redress Form

The _____ Project welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries and comments regarding project implementation. We encourage persons with grievance to provide their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch with you for clarification and feedback. Should you choose to include your personal details but want that information to remain confidential, please inform us by writing/typing ***(CONFIDENTIAL)*** above your name. Thank you.

Date		Place of registration			
Contact Information/Personal Details					
Name		Gender	* Male * Female	Age	
Home Address					
Place					
Phone no.					
E-mail					
Complaint/Suggestion/Comment/Question Please provide the details (who, what, where and how) of your grievance below:					
If included as attachment/note/letter, please tick here:					
How do you want us to reach you for feedback or update on your comment/grievance?					

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Registered by: (Name of Official registering grievance)	
Mode of communication: Note/Letter E-mail Verbal/Telephonic	
Reviewed by: (Names/Positions of Official(s) reviewing grievance)	
Action Taken:	
Whether Action Taken Disclosed:	Yes No
Means of Disclosure:	

**Appendix 8: Indicative Terms of Reference for the NGO/Agency to Assist PIU in
Resettlement Plan Implementation
(To be customized for the concerned PIU and NGO Package)**

A. Project Background

1. Government of Andhra Pradesh (GOAP) has taken up the implementation of the Visakhapatnam to Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program (VCICDP) and has availed a loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) towards the same. The project involves infrastructure development and policy and institutional reforms to stimulate economic growth and employment generation. The subprojects covering transport, water supply, energy and infrastructure in industrial estate/SEZ, have been proposed in identified project towns and industrial clusters.

2. The project is being executed by the Department of Industries (DoI) who will be the Project Management Unit (PMU). The subprojects are being implemented by four Project Implementation Units (PIUs), namely, Andhra Pradesh Industrial Investment Corporation (APIIC), Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation (APRDC), Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (APTransco) and Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC).

3. Subprojects identified for funding under Tranche 1 of the MFF are under implementation and those of Tranche 2 will be taken up for implementation.

4. Resettlement Plan/Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan (RIPP) have been prepared for all subprojects under VCICDP depending on the significance of impact and the corresponding involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples categorization. Resettlement Plans/RIPP are prepared for subprojects that have involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples impacts.

5. The resettlement plan/RIPP describes the magnitude of impact, mitigation measures proposed, method of valuation of land, structure and other assets, eligibility criteria for availing benefits, baseline socio-economic characteristics, entitlements based on type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements, mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring and list of affected persons.

6. The PMU has decided to call in for the services of Resettlement Plan/RIPP Implementation Support Agencies/non-government organization (NGO) (financed by the GOAP) experienced in carrying out such rehabilitation and resettlement activities at the grass root level to assist the APIIC/APRDC in RP implementation. The subprojects being implemented by APIIC/APRDC that trigger involuntary resettlement and require the services of RP Implementation Support Agencies/NGOS to assist APIIC/APRDC in RP implementation/ RIPP implementation (applicable for Chittoor–South start-up area). The list of the subprojects to be handled by the concerned NGO is given as Annexure 1 (to be inserted prior to bidding).

B. Objectives of the Assignment

7. The NGO shall be responsible for the following:
- (i) data collection, management and maintenance of records related to affected persons, their entitlements and compensation;
 - (ii) educating the displaced persons on their eligibility, entitlements and obligations.

- (iii) to ensure that the displaced persons receive their entitlements, project supported skill training as per their eligibility in accordance with the Resettlement Plan/RIPP;
- (iv) assist PIU in implementation of specific action plan as provided in RIPP (applicable for NGO appointed for Chittoor South start-up area under Project 2)
- (v) assist displaced persons in compiling all documents and papers required for receipt of compensation;
- (vi) to provide support and information to displaced persons for income restoration, skill training opportunities;
- (vii) assist the displaced persons in relocation to resettlement site and rehabilitation, including counselling, and coordination with local authorities/line departments;
- (viii) to assist the displaced persons in redressing their grievances through the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) established for the project, and maintain records of the status of grievance registration, resolution and duly provide feedback to affected persons;
- (ix) to conduct meaningful consultations and maintain records of consultations with affected persons including meeting minutes, photographs and signature sheets;
- (x) assist to translate the summary of resettlement plan/RIPP in local language for disclosure and disseminate to displaced persons;
- (xi) to assist APIIC/APRDC with contractual responsibilities of the subproject, such as compliance with labour laws, prohibition of child labour, and gender issues;
- (xii) to extend support to PMSC and external monitor with required data and consultation details;
- (xiii) to collect data and submit monthly status note and quarterly progress reports to APIIC/APRDC for effective monitoring of the progress of Resettlement Plan/RIPP implementation.

C. Detailed Scope of Work

- (i) Overall Responsibilities of the NGO:
 - (a) shall assist the manager-social safeguards and communications in respective PIUs (in APIIC/APRDC) in carrying out the implementation of the Resettlement Plan;
 - (b) conduct census and socio-economic survey of the displaced persons based on final subproject scope and design;
 - (c) data collection, management and maintenance of records related to affected persons based on the census and socio-economic survey, their entitlements and compensation. Maintain raw and clean survey data and records in editable softcopies. The record and database maintenance should be adequate to generate quick data-based reports, and information that APIIC/APRDC will require from time to time. The Project Management and Supervision Consultant (PMSC) to develop standard format of such database.
 - (d) shall ensure that the displaced persons receive their entitlements, project supported skill training as per their eligibility in accordance with the Resettlement Plan/RIPP;
 - (e) assist displaced persons in compiling all documents and papers required for receipt of compensation and other entitlements;
 - (f) conduct consultation with the affected persons including timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people. Ensure adequate participation of women and

- other vulnerable persons in consultation. Maintain the consultation records like minutes of meeting, photographs and signature sheets.
- (g) assist PIU in implementation of specific action plan as provided in RIPP (applicable for NGO appointed for Chittoor South startup area under Project 2)
 - (h) Support agency / NGO is expected to capture audio-visual documentation of important gatherings and consultation meetings in coordination with relevant expert from PMSC;
 - (i) Provide assistance to displaced persons in compiling all documents like land ownership records, identification proof, legal heir certificates, bank account details required for ease of receipt of compensation;
 - (j) shall assist the displaced persons in redressing their grievances through the project GRM. The NGO is expected
 - (k) shall assist the manager-social safeguards and Communications in disclosure, conducting public meetings, information campaigns during the Resettlement Plan/RIPP implementation and give full information to the affected community;
 - (l) shall assist APIIC/APRDC to translate the summary of resettlement plan/RIPP in local language for disclosure and disseminate to displaced persons;
 - (m) shall assist manager-social safeguards in translating the summary of Resettlement Plan in local language for disclosure and disseminate to displaced persons;
 - (n) shall assist APIIC /APRDC in ensuring that the Contractors comply with the applicable labour laws (including prohibition of child labour, bonded labour and gender requirements) as contained in the contract document;
 - (o) shall assist APIIC / APRDC in providing skill training to displaced persons, wherever required in the implementation of resettlement plan and skill training opportunities generated through the project;
 - (p) shall extend support to PMSC and external monitor during field visits and data requirements; shall work in close coordination with the Contractor in grievance redresses and public outreach and communication;
 - (q) shall submit monthly progress note and quarterly progress report to the PIUs covering both physical and financial progress of Resettlement Plan / RIPP implementation. The report should also cover implementation issues, summary of grievances and summary of consultations.
- (ii) Responsibilities for Implementation of the Resettlement Plan/RIPP:
- (a) shall verify the information already contained in the resettlement plan and the individual losses of the displaced persons. They should validate the data provided in the resettlement plan and report to APIIC /APRDC on changes required, if any, along with documentary evidence;
 - (a) shall establish rapport with displaced persons, consult and provide information to them about the respective entitlements as proposed under the resettlement plan, and distribute entitlement cum identity cards to the eligible displaced persons. The identity card should include a photograph of the displaced person, the extent of loss suffered, the entitlement and contact details of the APIIC, NGO and a brief of the GRM with contact details;

- (b) shall update the census and socio-economic survey carried out during project preparatory stage, as required and wherever additional impacts are identified, carryout fresh surveys;
- (c) shall keep survey data updated, in editable soft copies to as to generate quick reports and information. The PMSC to develop standard format of such database;
- (d) shall provide the survey data as soft copy in the specified format that APIIC / APRDC will require in the management of the data base of the displaced persons and if APIIC / APRDC has a web-based database, update and enter the survey data in the desired format;
- (e) shall assist PMSC with survey database of displaced persons and consultation details during updating of Resettlement Plan/RIPP;
- (f) shall assist in the joint verification of affected persons and prepare micro plan detailing the type of impact and entitlements for each displaced person and display the list of eligible displaced persons in prominent public places like villages, Panchayat offices, Block/Mandal headquarters, and the District Headquarters;
- (g) assist PIU in implementation of specific action plan as provided in RIPP (applicable for NGO appointed for Chittoor South start-up area under Project 2)
- (h) during the verification of the eligible displaced persons, ensure that each of the displaced persons are contacted and consulted either in groups or individually. Ensure consultation with women and other vulnerable groups from the displaced persons families, especially women headed households;
- (i) shall develop rapport between the displaced persons and the project authority, particularly manager-social safeguards and communications. This will be achieved through regular interactions with both the manager-social safeguards and communications and the displaced persons. Meetings with the manager-social safeguards and communications will be held at least fortnightly, and meetings with the displaced persons will be held monthly, during the entire duration of the assignment. All meetings and decisions taken shall be documented;
- (j) shall prepare monthly action plans with targets in consultation with the manager-social safeguards and communications;
- (k) participatory methods should be adopted in assessing the needs of the displaced persons, especially with regard to the vulnerable groups of displaced persons. The methods of contact may include village level meetings, gender participation through group's interactions (focus group discussions), and individual meetings and interactions;
- (l) shall explain to the displaced persons the provisions of the policy and the entitlements under the Resettlement Plan. This shall include communication to the roadside squatters and encroaches about the need for the timely shifting/relocation to resettlement site, the timeframe for disbursement of their entitlement;
- (m) shall disseminate information to the displaced persons on the possible consequences of the project on the communities' livelihood systems and the options available, so that they do not remain ignorant;
- (n) shall monitor the civil construction work in each package to ensure there is no bonded/child labour; that equal wages for equal work is paid irrespective of gender (male female should be paid equally for equal work);

- (o) in all of these, consider women as a special focus group, and deal with them with care and sympathy;
 - (p) shall assist the project authorities in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the displaced persons), helping the displaced persons to take salvaged materials and shift. In close consultation with the displaced persons, inform the manager-social safeguards and communications about the shifting dates agreed with the displaced persons in writing and the arrangements desired by the displaced persons with respect to their entitlements;
 - (q) shall assist the displaced persons in opening bank accounts explaining the implications, the rules and the obligations of a joint account and how s/he can access the resources s/he is entitled to;
 - (r) shall assist displaced person to identify and select the relocation sites;
 - (s) shall assist displaced person to rehabilitate/ reconstruct their livelihood at the new relocation areas; and
 - (t) shall support APIIC / APRDC and PMSC in the resettlement plan monitoring.
 - (u) shall extend support to external monitor in external monitoring activities for smooth implementation of Resettlement Plan. Shall work in close coordination with the Contractor in grievance redresses and public outreach and communication.
- (iii) Accompanying and representing the displaced persons at the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) Meetings
- (a) shall nominate a suitable person (from the staff of the NGO) to assist the displaced persons in the GRC;
 - (b) shall make the displaced persons aware of the existence of GRM structure and grievance redressal committees (GRCs);
 - (c) shall help the displaced persons in filling the grievance application and also in clearing their doubts about the procedure as well as the context of the GRC award;
 - (d) shall record the grievance and bring it to the notice of the GRCs within seven days of receipt of the grievance from the displaced persons. It shall submit a draft note with respect to the particular grievance of the displaced person, suggesting multiple solutions, if possible, and deliberate on the same in the GRC meeting through the NGO representative in the GRC; and
 - (e) shall accompany the displaced persons to the GRC meeting on the decided date, help the displaced person to express his/her grievance in a formal manner if requested by the GRC and again inform the displaced persons of the decisions taken by the GRC within 3 days of receiving a decision from the GRC.
- (iv) Carry out Public Consultation
- (a) in addition to counseling and providing information to displaced persons, shall carry out periodic consultation with displaced persons and other stakeholders throughout the duration of this contract;
 - (b) should organize meetings and appraise the communities about the schedule/progress of civil works; and
 - (c) all the consultations should be documented and if possible, photographs and attendance sheets should be compiled. The list of participants and a

summary of the consultations and outcome should be submitted to APIIC/APRDC. In case of large or important meetings, audio-visual recording may be explored in consultation with PMSC and PIU.

- (v) **Assisting APIIC/APRDC with the Project's Social Responsibilities**
 - (a) shall assist APIIC/APRDC to ensure that the contractors are abiding by the various provisions of the contract and applicable laws pertaining to labour standards;
 - (b) shall assist APIIC in conducting the Resettlement and Rehabilitation award enquiry.

- (vi) **Monitoring and Reporting**
 - (a) The Resettlement Plans includes provision for internal monitoring by APIIC/APRDC and PMU. Similarly, external monitoring is also proposed to be conducted by an external monitor. Submission of monitoring reports quarterly, mid-term (semi-annual), and post-project monitoring and evaluation separately by PMU and external agency will be required. The Agency/NGO involved in the implementation of the Resettlement Plan will be required to supply all information, documents to the PIU/PMU and external monitoring consultants.

- (vii) **Safeguard Compliance Role related to land acquisition issues**
 - (a) The Support Agency/NGO on behalf of PIU will be responsible to take additional safeguard compliance measures related to land acquisition issues (including those related to land acquisitions carried out in the past, prior to the subproject). This would include conduct of due diligence related to payment of compensation and other entitlements to affected persons, documentation of plot-wise compensation payment status and reasons for delay in payments, facilitate affected person in grievance redress and access to available GRM for past land acquisitions related complaints, hold consultation with affected community/persons.

D. Documentation and Reporting by NGO

- 8. The Support Agency/NGO selected for the assignments shall be responsible to:
 - (a) submit an inception report within four weeks; on signing up of the contract including a work plan for the whole contract period, staffing and personnel deployment plan, and a withdrawal plan at the end of the period of contract. The withdrawal plan shall be detailed and reflect how the displaced persons will maintain the assets created and transferred to the displaced persons;
 - (b) prepare monthly progress notes to be submitted to the PIU, with weekly progress and work charts as against the scheduled timeframe of resettlement plan implementation;
 - (c) prepare and submit quarterly reports on a regular basis, to be submitted to the PMU;
 - (d) submit a completion report at the end of the contract period summarizing the actions taken during the project, the methods and personnel used to carry out the assignment, and a summary of support/assistance given to the displaced persons;
 - (e) all other reports/documentation as described in these terms of reference;

- (f) record minutes of all meetings; and
- (g) four copies of each report shall be submitted to APIIC/APRDC together with one soft copy of each report in the CD

E. Data, Services and Facilities to be provided by the Client

9. APIIC/APRDC will provide to the Support Agency/NGO the copies of the resettlement plan/ displaced persons' census, the strip plan of final design and any other relevant reports/data prepared by the DPR consultants. All facilities required in the performance of the assignment, including office space, office stationery, transportation and accommodation for staff of, etc., shall be arranged by the agency/NGO.

F. Timeframe for Services

10. It is estimated that the services will be required for about 24 months to undertake the assignment of facilitating the implementation of the resettlement plan. The time schedule for completion of key tasks is given below

S. No.	Task Description	Time for completion
1.	Inception Report	At the end of the 4 th week after commencement of services
2.	a. Joint verification, issue of identity card and submission of corrected data, if any, including proposal for replacement and upgradation of community assets b. Additional and /or missing census survey records of displaced persons (to be collected only after due approval of such cases by manager-social safeguards and communications in writing) including profiles of displaced person in such survey	At the end of the 2 nd month after commencement of services At the end of the 3 rd month after commencement of services
3.	Monthly Progress Note /Quarterly Progress Report covering the activities in the scope of works and corresponding deliverables	In 10 days from the end of each month /quarter
4.	Facilitating disbursement of the entitlements for 25% of total affected persons coinciding with the handing over of land for civil works	At the end of the 5 th month after commencement of services
5.	Disbursement of the entitlements for another 25% of total affected persons	At the end of the 7 th month after commencement of services
6.	Disbursement of the entitlements for another 25% of total affected persons	At the end of the 9 th month after commencement of services
7.	a. Disbursement of the entitlements for remaining 25% of total affected persons b. Facilitating resettlement of displaced persons to the resettlement site(s)	At the end of the 12 th month after commencement of services

S. No.	Task Description	Time for completion
8.	Draft Final Report summarizing the action taken and other resettlement works to be fulfilled by the Support Agency/NGO	One month before the service / 23 rd month after commencement of services
9.	Final report summarizing the action taken and other resettlement works to be fulfilled by the Support Agency/NGO	At the end of the service / 24 th month after commencement of services incorporating suggestions of APIIC/APRDC on the draft report.

G. Team for the Assignment

11. The Agency/NGO shall assign a team of professionals for assisting APIIC/APRDC in Resettlement Plan implementation. The Agency/NGO team should consist of the following five core professionals, four support staff and one skilled data entry operator. The core team should have a combined professional experience in the areas of land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement, social mobilization, community development, census and socio-economic surveys and participatory planning and consultations.

12. One R&R expert, one-field coordinator and two-field staff each should be base out of South Node and Vizag Node. The team leader will be responsible for overall coordination.

S.No	Key Professional	No. of Persons	Experience
Key Professionals			
1.	Team Leader (Intermittent input)	1	Postgraduate in Social Science with a minimum of 10 years' experience in R&R and proficient in Telugu and English
2.	R&R Expert (Intermittent input)	2	Postgraduate in Social Science with 5 years' experience in R&R and proficient in Telugu and English
3.	Field Coordinator (Full time input)	2	Graduate in Social Science with knowledge and experience in census and socio-economic surveys, PRA Technique and fluent in Telugu and English.
Non-Key Staff			
4.	Field Staff	4	Graduate in any discipline and social work experience is desirable
5.	Data Entry Operator	1	Graduate with knowledge in database management

Annexure 1: List of Subprojects –VCICDP (specific list of subprojects to be handled by the concerned NGO to be retained in each bidding document)

S. No.	Package No.	Name of Subproject	Location
A. APIIC			
1.	VCICDPT2-APIIC/06A	Development of Internal Infrastructure in the Start-up Area of Chittoor-South Industrial Cluster	Chittoor District
2.	VCICDPT2-APIIC/08A	Development of Internal Infrastructure in the Start-Up Area of Rambilli Industrial Cluster	Rambilli Mandal, Visakhapatnam District
3.	VCICDPT2-APIIC/09A	Development of Internal Infrastructure in the Start-up Area of Nakkapalli Industrial Cluster	Nakapalli Mandal, Visakhapatnam District
B. APRDC			
4.	VCICDPT2-APRDC/04	Development of Road for External Connectivity to Naidupeta Industrial Cluster Road Subproject	Chittoor District
5.	VCICDPT2-APRDC/05	Development of Road for External Connectivity to Routhusuramala Cluster	Chittoor District
6.	VCICDPT2-APRDC/06	Development of Road for External Connectivity to Nakkapalli Industrial Cluster Road	Visakhapatnam District
7.	VCICDPT2-APRDC/07	Widening of Anakapalli to Atchutapuram Road	Visakhapatnam District

**Appendix 9: Indicative Terms of Reference for Engaging an External Monitoring Agency/Expert
Terms of Reference (ToR)**

I. Project Description

Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) has taken up the implementation of the Visakhapatnam to Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program (VCICDP) and has availed a loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) towards the same. The project involves infrastructure development and policy and institutional reforms to stimulate economic growth and employment generation. The subprojects covering transport, water supply, energy and infrastructure in industrial estate/SEZ, have been proposed in identified project towns and industrial clusters.

The project is being executed by the Department of Industries (DOI), which functions as the Project Management Unit (PMU). The subprojects are being implemented by four Project Implementation Units (PIUs), namely, Andhra Pradesh Industrial Investment Corporation (APIIC), Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation (APRDC), Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (APTransco) and Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC).

Subprojects identified for funding under Tranche 1 of the MFF and being implemented are given in Table 1.

Table A9-1: Subprojects under Implementation - Tranche 1

S. No.	Package No	Name of Subproject	Location	Involuntary Resettlement Categorization
1.	APIIC/01	Construction of Common Effluent Treatment plant at Naidupeta Industrial cluster	Naidupeta, Nellore District	C
2.	APIIC/03	Augmenting utility services for Naidupeta Industrial cluster. [SWD, power, internal road and one stop centre]	Naidupeta, Nellore District	C
3.	APIIC/04	Providing bulk water facility and summer storage in Naidupeta Industrial cluster	Naidupeta, Nellore District	B
4.	APIIC/05	Providing water supply to Industrial Clusters/NIMZs in southern region (Krishnapatnam node and Sri city)	Chittoor District and Nellore District	B
5.	GVMC/02	Distribution Network improvements for NRW reduction and 24x7 water supply in GVMC area	Visakhapatnam, Visakhapatnam District	B
6.	APTransco/01	Augmenting power distribution capacity for meeting Industry demand at Kapuleppada, Nakkapalle/ Chandanada and Atchutapuram locations	Kapuluppada, Visakhapatnam District and Nakkapalle and Atchutapuram, Visakhapatnam District	B
7.	APTransco/03	Augmenting power distribution capacity for meeting Industry demand at Rachagunneri,	Rachagunneri and Yerpedu, Chittoor District and Naidupeta, Nellore District	B

S. No.	Package No	Name of Subproject	Location	Involuntary Resettlement Categorization
		Naidupeta and Yerpedu locations		
8.	APRDC/01	Upgrading and Rehabilitation of 'Samarlakota to Rajanagaram' Section of 'Kakinada – Rajanagaram' Road to '2 Lane Dual Carriageway Standard	East Godavari District	A
9.	UCCRTF/04	"Design, Procurement, Supply, erection, testing, commissioning and maintenance for Five years of 3 MWp grid connected Floating Type Solar PV Power Project on Meghadrigedda Reservoir in Visakhapatnam District along with grid connecting equipment including associated Electrical & Civil Works".	Visakhapatnam District	C
10.	UCCRTF/05	Watershed management Mudasarlova Watershed and rejuvenation of Mudasarlova Lake	Visakhapatnam District	C
11.	UCCRTF/06	Non-motorized traffic zones and introduction of E- Vehicles in Visakhapatnam city	Visakhapatnam District	C

Note: Tranche-1 works are in progress. Only Category A subproject (APRDC/01) requires external monitoring.

The proposed subprojects identified for funding under Tranche 2 of the MFF include:

Table A9-2: Subprojects Proposed under Tranche 2

S. No.	Package No	Name of Subproject	Location	Involuntary Resettlement Categorization
A. APIIC				
1.	VCICDPT2-APIIC/06A	Development of Internal Infrastructure in the Start-up Area of Chittoor-South Industrial Cluster	Chittoor District	A
2.	VCICDPT2-APIIC/08A	Development of Internal Infrastructure in the Start-Up Area of Rambilli Industrial Cluster	Rambilli Mandal, Visakhapatnam District	A/B*
3.	VCICDPT2-APIIC/09A	Development of Internal Infrastructure in the Start-up Area of Nakkapalli Industrial Cluster	Nakapalli Mandal, Visakhapatnam District	A
B. APRDC				
4.	VCICDPT2-APRDC/04	Development of Road for External Connectivity to Naidupeta Industrial Cluster Road Subproject	Chittoor District	A

S. No.	Package No	Name of Subproject	Location	Involuntary Resettlement Categorization
5.	VCICDPT2-APRDC/05	Development of Road for External Connectivity to Routhusuramala Cluster	Chittoor District	B
6.	VCICDPT2-APRDC/06	Development of Road for External Connectivity to Nakkapalli Industrial Cluster Road	Visakhapatnam District	B
7.	VCICDPT2-APRDC/07	Widening of Anakapalli to Atchutapuram Road	Visakhapatnam District	A

Note: Tranche 2 under process

* Categorization of package APIIC/08A will be confirmed based on the method of land acquisition ultimately adopted by the project. Only Category A subprojects will be monitored by the external monitoring agency.

Resettlement Plan (RP)/ Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples Plan (RIPP) have been prepared for all subprojects under VCICDP depending on the significance of impact and the corresponding Involuntary Resettlement (IR) categorisation. Resettlement Plans (RPs) are prepared for subprojects that have IR impacts and RIPPs are prepared for the subprojects with impacts on indigenous peoples and/or scheduled tribes (RIPP prepared for only 1 subproject i.e., APIIC/06A Chittoor South) and Due Diligence Report (DDR) are prepared for subprojects where there are no IR impacts. The RP describes the magnitude of impact, mitigation measures proposed, method of valuation of land, structure and other assets, eligibility criteria for availing benefits, baseline socio-economic characteristics, entitlements based on type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring. The DDR provide detail of subproject components and documents to establish that the subproject does not involve any involuntary resettlement (IR) impact.

The project management unit (PMU) and project implementation unit (PIU) have appointed agencies/NGO's to support the PIUs in RP implementation for subprojects that are categorised as Category-A and Category-B for involuntary resettlement impacts.

The monitoring and evaluation of the RP implementation of Category-A subprojects should be undertaken by an external monitor. Therefore, the project management unit (PMU) requires the services of an external monitor for undertaking monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation of subprojects that are Category-A for involuntary resettlement (please refer Table 1 and Table 2 above).

II. Scope of work

The scope of this assignment includes but not limited to the following tasks.

1. Generic

- a) Review and verify the progress in resettlement implementation as outlined in the Category-A RPs;
- b) Monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of PIUs, and NGOs in RP implementation;
- c) Assess whether resettlement objectives, particularly livelihoods and living standards of the Displaced Persons (DPs) have been restored or enhanced;
- d) Assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing both on policies and practices and to suggest any corrective measures, if necessary; and

- e) Review the project impacts on vulnerable groups, indigenous people and groups and assess the effectiveness of the mitigative actions taken.

2. Concurrent Monitoring

- a) Undertake supervision of Category-A subprojects RP/RIPP implementation to ascertain delivery of compensation and entitlements to APs in accordance with the provisions and procedures of RF and subproject RP/RIPP;
- b) Advise and guide the NGOs who are supporting respective PIUs in the implementation of RP in accordance with their Terms of Reference;
- c) Assist the field units of PIU to oversee the implementation of RP/RIPP;
- d) Participate in periodical meetings held between PMU, PIU and NGOs to assist PMU for successful outcomes of the meetings;
- e) Verify whether the land acquisition, compensation and other related land acquisition tasks are proceeding as per applicable laws and RF and assist the implementing agencies for any additional support is needed to address the land acquisition related aspect of project implementation;
- f) Verify if compensation for land and non-land assets and rehabilitation and resettlement assistances / allowances have been provided to APs
- g) Verify if payment as per micro plan prepared by NGO is disbursed in a timely manner and if payment has been made fully before dispossession of assets
- h) Verify receipt of payment acknowledged by APs and confirm the same through random field checks with APs and through consultation meetings
- i) Verify implementation of the specific action plan as provided in RIPP (RIPP prepared for only 1 subproject i.e. APIIC/06A Chittoor South);
- j) Undertake reviews on behalf of PMU of all documents and reports related to land acquisition and resettlement received from PIU/NGOs/ consultants and advise the PMU for taking appropriate decisions on such reports;
- k) Assist the PMU to respond to ADB on any matters related to the implementation of RP and related matters and also coordinate the ADB Mission visits to the subprojects and facilitate discussions with NGOs, AP, officials and other stakeholders;
- l) Verify to report compliance with the certification issued by concerned officer prior to handing over of the respective subproject land to the contractors, confirming the completion of land acquisition, payment of compensation and R&R assistances, mitigation of resettlement impacts and reconstruction of community properties in the respective subprojects;
- m) Ensure synchronization of R&R implementation with civil works timetable to avoid time and cost over runs. This should be done in close co-ordination with the Project Management Supervision Consultants (PMSC);
- n) One of the key task is to ascertain how the physically displaced families have made the alternative arrangements for their relocation and provide support as needed for addressing this challenge in the project;
- o) Wherever resettlement sites are developed, ensure that required amenities and facilities have been provided and the houses comply with the local building rules;
- p) Review and assess the adequacy of income restoration programs and wherever required advise PIU/PMU in improving the implementation of income restoration programs
- q) Review the progress in unskilled jobs provided by the contractors to the local people;
- r) Organization of periodical training in the implementation of RP and delivering of entitlements, consultations etc. to PIU staff and NGOs/consultants as necessary;
- s) Monitor the schedules and the achievement of target described in the resettlement plans;

- t) Provide periodical suggestion and recommendations for mid-stream alternation based on the implementation progress;
- u) Report on the working of GRC and analyses on the outcome of complaints dealt by GRCs;
- v) Undertake field visits to interact with the APs and other beneficiaries, at least twice in a quarter in the first year and once a quarter in the subsequent years, to report their feedback on receipt of compensation and assistance received by them. Document the good practices and lessons learned during the course of implementation of RP;
- w) During field visits meet PIU officials and NGO and assess the physical and financial progress made in RP implementation,
- x) Verify the quality and suitability of replaced community assets affected by the project, and
- y) Any other tasks that is necessary in realizing the objectives of the assignments.

3. Mid-term Impact Evaluation

This assignment also includes carrying out a midterm impact evaluation during the last quarter of the contract period to evaluate the following outcomes of RP implementation through a sample survey amongst APs.

- a) Verify whether the objectives of resettlements have been realized, particularly the changes in the in the living standards of APs;
- b) impact assessment is to be compared with the baseline values for key socioeconomic as given in the RP. If such information is not available information has to be collected on recall basis at the time of survey. A small sample of control population should also be included for comparison purpose;
- c) to assess whether the compensation is adequate to replace the lost assets;
- d) to assess how the compensation has been utilized;
- e) to assess implementation of the specific action plan of APIIC/06A Chittoor South;
- f) assess the perceived benefits and losses of resettlement and perception of the implementation in their living standards; and
- g) Assess the level of satisfaction of the various assets provided as part of R&R implementation;

Based on the impact assessment, suitable remedial measure is to be proposed for any shortcomings. In monitoring and impact evaluation, gender disaggregated assessment and analysis will be factored in reporting especially on: Proportion of women land owners who received compensation, Number of women headed households and other vulnerable groups received R&R assistances; and local female and Scheduled Caste labor force participation in unskilled jobs under contractors, Proportion of women as beneficiaries of house sites/houses offered under R&R assistance; and Proportion of women participation in consultation meetings during implementation.

III. Methodology

The consultant should use rapid assessments, sample surveys, consultations, discussions, meetings, interviews, etc. At least 2-visits to each subproject sites should be undertaken in each quarter in the 1st year and 1-visit to each subproject from the 2nd year onwards. Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) should be submitted within 15 days of end of each calendar quarter and semi-annual report summarizing the progress made and corrective actions, if any. Whenever semi-annual reports are submitted, there is no need for a QPR.

For the mid-term impact evaluation, the consultant should carry out a sample survey of not less than 400 affected households spread across all the Category-A subprojects proportion to the

magnitude of impact and type of loss. A control sample of 100 households will also have to be carried out for comparison purpose.

For the final closure report, the monitoring consultant will also carry out a sample survey in the last quarter to capture the socio-economic status of the APs and include the findings in the report, with recommendations for further support, if required. This sample survey for final closure report should cover not less than 400 affected households spread across all the Category-A subprojects proportion to the magnitude of impact and type of loss.

IV. Reporting

The Consultant shall submit the following reports:

- a. Inception Report outlining the methodology, approach and deployment of resources, etc.;
- b. Two semi-annual reports per annum – within 1 month of each SSMR submission;
- c. Mid Term Evaluation report at end of 1st year
- d. Final closure report outlining the experience, lesson learned, outcome of survey findings on socio-economic status of the APs, etc.

V. Time Frame and Composition of consultant

This assignment will be carried out by a firm of consultants over the period of 24 months. Staffing input of the firm will be 64 person-months (inclusive of support staff) with the breakdown of person-months and assignment of tasks shown in Table 1. Qualification requirements as mentioned below.

Table A9- 3: Indicative Breakdown of Consultant's Input

Key Expert			Months
No.	Position	Tasks	Input
1	Monitoring Consultant (Team Leader)	I-V	10
2	Resettlement Expert - 3 Nos	I-V	30
Non-Key- Staff -			
1	Minimum Support Staff	Assistance Experts @ for data collection	24
2	Data Entry Operator	To Assist Project Team	24

Qualifications Requirements

The qualification requirements in this Annex are “preferred” qualifications, and not pass/fail.

1. Team Leader Cum Social Development Expert

The Monitoring Consultant should be a Post-graduate / Doctorate in Social science /Sociology/Anthropology/ Economics/ MSW or equivalent with minimum of **15 years of** experience in the field of social development after post-graduation. He should have experience as Social Development specialist having experience in resettlement issues, consultations, and Community development. (Note: PG and PHD in other subjects shall not be considered for evaluation)

He should have monitoring and evaluation experience of minimum 5 projects and should have held responsible positions in the previous assignments including as Team leader. Experience in similar assignments for any external aided projects such as WB /ADB /JBIC or other bilateral /multi-lateral funding agencies will be an added advantage & weightage given accordingly. He should have adequate managerial skill and should be conversant with the region and the local language.

The input of consultant will be required on intermittent basis and while submitting the proposal, a detailed workplan should be submitted with proposed input of the monitoring consultant.

2. Resettlement Expert - 3 Nos

The Monitoring Consultant (Resettlement expert) (should have minimum 3 support staff), who would assist the monitoring consultant in data collection, data collation and field support. The expert should possess a degree in social science /Sociology or related degree courses with **minimum 5 years' experience** in socio-economic surveys/ consultations /RP Implementation at field levels etc. in last 5 years, with 2 years' experience in monitoring for similar assignments in He must be fluent and conversant with the regional and the local language and having minimum reporting skills and should be conversant with MS office.

3. Non-Key (Support Staff- 1 No)

Any Computer literate with Degree in Science or Commerce with minimum 3- years of experience in Data entry works and documentation with experience in MS office. He must be fluent and conversant with the region and the local language.

VI. Data, Services and Facilities to be provided by the Client

The PMU will provide to the Consultant the copies of the RP/APs Census, the DPR, plan of final design and any other relevant reports/ data prepared by the DPR consultants & NGO's. All facilities required in the performance of the assignment, including office space, office stationery, transportation and accommodation for the Consultant, shall be arranged by the Consultant. The Consultant should have one office in the approved location to have better co-ordination, preferably where the PMU -HO is located.

The consultant shall submit the following reports. All reports should be submitted in hard copy and soft copy in MS Word for easy transmission. All the draft reports will be reviewed by the Report Evaluation Committee of PMU within a week of submission of the reports and the comments need to be incorporated in the final version. The reports, especially the Final reports will also be reviewed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The consultants will devise the reporting formats as desired and may be reflected in the Inception report.

- Inception report with mobilization details;
- Semi-annual Monitoring Reports; and
- Final Completion Report containing implementation experience, lessons learnt and socio-economic status of APs.

VII. Payment Schedule

The payment will be made on successful completion of key tasks is given below.

S. No	Task Description	Cumulative
1	Inception Report (within 30 days)	15%
2	Semi-annual Monitoring Reports (10% upon clearance of each report)	40%
3	Midterm Impact Evaluation Report – end of 12 th month (Annual)	70%
4	Draft Final Report - 24 th month	85%
5	Final Report after acceptance of Draft report by Client with any changes	100%
	Total	100%

VIII. Time Frame and Reporting

The independent monitoring expert will be responsible for overall monitoring of the RP implementation and will submit quarterly and semi-annual monitoring report directly to PMU for onward transmission to ADB with PMU's comments within 10 days of the preceding reporting month.

The monitoring expert will commence with the task of monitoring the RP implementation in the Category-A subprojects under Tranche-1 and II immediately after signing of the contract.

IX. Budget and Logistics

Copies of the proposal - both technical and financial - should be submitted and the budget should include all cost and any other logistics details necessary for resettlement monitoring including surveys.

Appendix 10: Government Order (G.O Ms. No.160) On Compensation Enhancement

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH ABSTRACT

Industries and Commerce Department - Land Acquisition - Visakhapatnam District - Rambilli & Achutapuram Mandals - Podi, Krishnapalem, Gorapudi, Lalankoduru, Z.Chinthuva & Pudimadaka Villages - Acquisition of lands over an extent of 1,143.30 Acres (extent notified:2,279.05 Acres - Award passed: 1,135.75 Acres) for Achutapuram Cluster of Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VICIC) in Visakhapatnam District - Compensation @ Rs.20.00 Lakhs per Acre for Patta lands excluding the value of trees & structures as per Sec 24 (a) New L.A. Act, 2013 (Act 30 of 2013) - Orders - Issued.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE (INFRA) DEPARTMENT

G.O.MS.No. 160

Dated: 13-11-2017

Read the following:

- 1.G.O.Ms.No.262, Revenue (LA) Dept, dt.13.07.2015.
- 2.G.O.Ms.No.6 Ind & Com (Infra) Dept., dt.02.01.2016.
- 3.G.O.Rt.No.492, Revenue (Land Acquisition) Dept, dt.25.04.2016.
- 4.G.O.Ms.No.160, Ind & Com (Infra) Dept, dt.16.11.2016.
- 5.From the District Collector, Visakhapatnam District Lr.No.3221/2006/G2, dt.24.01.2017.
- 6.From the Vice Chairman & Managing Director, A.P. Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd., Vijayawada Single File No.6616/Lands/VSP/2015, dt.04.03.2017.
- 7.Minutes of State level committee Meeting held on 21.03.2017.
- 8.From the Vice Chairman & Managing Director, A.P. Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd., Vijayawada Single File No.APIIC-10025/10/2017/LW/ APIIC, dt.12.09.2017.

ORDER:-

In the reference 4th read above, orders were issued superseding the orders issued in G.O.Ms.No.6, Ind & Com (Infra) Dept, dt.02.01.2016, for payment of compensation @ Rs.18.00 Lakhs per Acre (including solatium and additional market value) excluding the value of trees & structures and excluding the extent of 102.74 Acres in D.L. Puram (V) for which consent Award was already passed in the year 2011 and compensation was already paid, subject to pass consent awards in terms of G.O.Ms.No.262 Revenue (LA), Department, dt.13.07.2015 for the acquisition lands in (05) five Villages of Nakkapalli Mandal, Visakhapatnam District as a lumpsum amount package, including all benefits for the establishment of Industrial Park (Part of PCFIR). The said orders were issued based on the proposal of District Collector, Visakhapatnam District vide his D.O.Lr.dt.22.03.2016 and the proposal of VC&MD, APIIC Ltd., vide his Lr.dt.09.08.2016 & 18.08.2016 duly placing the proposal before the Committee constituted vide G.O.Rt.No.492, Revenue (Land Acquisition) Department, dt.25.04.2016 for consideration.

2. In the reference 5th read above, the District Collector, Visakhapatnam District has stated that earlier vide his D.O.Lr.dt.22.03.2016 has requested the Government to approve the compensation of Rs.20.00 Lakhs per Acre over the subject area, the orders of Government are awaited. He further stated that the subject lands were notified to an extent of 2,279.05 Acres for acquisition in the year 2006 for payment of compensation @ Rs.5.00 Lakhs per Acre and the same was paid for certain lands only to an extent of 1,135.75 Acres and the awards could not be passed for the remaining lands to an extent of 1,143.30 Acres due to interim orders of Hon'ble High Court in various WPs. Now it was decided to complete the L.A. on payment of compensation for Rs.20.00 Lakhs per Acre and as per the legal opinion offered by the G.P. (LA), High Court of AP if the Ryotha/land owners come forward to accept the offer of Govt notarized affidavit from them may be obtained that they are fully agreed for the said compensation and ready to withdraw the WPs filed by them and as such there is no need to file any petition before the Hon'ble High Court seeking modification of the orders passed in various WPs. The District Collector, Visakhapatnam District has therefore requested the Government to issue necessary orders approving the compensation of Rs.20.00 Lakhs per Acre over the subject area to complete the LA process.

3. In the reference 6th read above, the Vice Chairman & Managing Director, A.P. Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd., has stated that the Dist Collector, Visakhapatnam has addressed a D.O. Lr.dt.22.03.2016 to the Government and to the APIIC stating that Govt has sanctioned Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VICIC) Project for the State in which Achutapuram Cluster is important one. In the said Cluster land acquisition of around 3,200 Acres has to be completed at the earliest in other than SEZ & Non-SEZ area already acquired to develop necessary infrastructure and the orders requested on the following are still awaited:

(P.T.O.)

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(i) to approve the Land Acquisition value of Rs.20.00 Lakhs per Acre (including solatium & additional Market value) excluding the value of the trees & structures for the lands notified in Six Villages of Rambilli & Achuthapuram Mandals of Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC); and

(ii) to sanction funds of Rs.328.66 Crores initially for completing of LA proceedings duly passing of the awards and duly resuming Government lands by paying compensation as per Rules in vogue,

4. The Vice Chairman & Managing Director, A.P. Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd., has further stated that pending receipt of the orders from Government, an amount of Rs.50.00 Crores has been released to the Zonal Manager, APIIC Visakhapatnam vide Progs, dt.01.02.2017 to deposit the same with Dist Collector, Visakhapatnam for completion of Land Acquisition Progs duly passing awards in Achuthapuram & Nakkapalli lands duly resuming Government lands by paying compensation as per Rules in vogue. The VC&MD, APIIC Ltd., has therefore requested the Government to issue orders approving the negotiated rate for taking up further process.

5. In the reference 7th read above, the State level Committee which held on 21.03.2017 to clear the proposal of higher compensation than the LARR Act, 2013, in connection with the Land Acquisition in Six Villages of Rambilli & Achuthapuram Mandals, Visakhapatnam District for the Achuthapuram Cluster of Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC), the committee observed that as reported by the Collector most Farmers/Interested persons have come forward to part with their lands on payment of compensation @ Rs.20,00,000/- per Acre including Solatium and additional Market value, excluding the value of trees & Structures as fixed by the concerned Departments. The committee also took note of the remarks of the Special Deputy Collector, APIIC, Visakhapatnam and District Collector, Visakhapatnam, wherein they have stated that it is reasonable to fix the market value of the lands @ Rs.20,00,000/- per Acre (including Solatium and additional Market value excluding the value of trees & structures subject to pass consent awards in terms of G.O.No.262, Revenue (LA), Dept., dt.13.07.2016. The committee also observed that the Loan has been sanctioned for the VCIC corridor development by Asian Development Bank, under which Achuthapuram is a node and many infrastructural works have been planned and sanctioned by ADB recently, hence considering the urgency of the land required for taking up the infrastructure projects, the committee concluded that the proposed increase in the compensation amount by District Collector is well justified due to the above mentioned reasons. With this background, the Committee decided to approve the proposal of the District Collector, Visakhapatnam for payment of compensation @ Rs.20.00 Lakhs per Acre for an extent of 1,143.30 Acres (extent notified 2,279.05 Acres-Award passed 1,135.75 Acres) of Patta Lands, excluding the value of trees and structures.

6. In the reference 8th read above, the Vice Chairman & Managing Director, A.P. Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd., has requested the Government for issue of orders for payment of Rs.20.00 Lakhs per Acre excluding tree & structure value as recommended by the District Collector, Visakhapatnam stating that that the State level committee in its meeting held on 21.03.2017 has approved the proposal. The VC&MD, APIIC Ltd., while quoting the Lr.dt.05.09.2017 of Special Deputy Collector, (LA), APIIC, Visakhapatnam has stated that an amount of Rs.258.66 Crores has to be paid towards the compensation for an extent of 1,143.30 Acres to pass the award before 30.09.2017 as per the directions of Hon'ble High Court in various WPs.

7. Government, after careful examination of the above proposal of the District Collector, Visakhapatnam hereby accord permission to the District Collector, Visakhapatnam for payment of compensation @ Rs.20.00 (Rupees Twenty Lakhs only) per Acre (including solatium and additional market value) excluding the value of trees & structures as per Sec 24 (a) New L.A. Act, 2013 (Act 30 of 2013) towards the acquisition of Patta lands over an extent of 1,143.30 Acres (extent notified:2,279.05 Acres - Award passed:1,135.75 Acres) in the (5) Villages of Pudi, Krishnapalem, Gorapudi, Lalamboduru, 2.Chinthuvu & Pudimadaka of Rambilli & Achuthapuram Mandals, Visakhapatnam District for Achuthapuram Cluster of Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) subject to the following conditions:

- (i) The land losers are not entitled to ask for a reference to Land Acquisition and R&R Authority, under Section 64 of the A.P. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and R&R Act, 2013; and
- (ii) To verify the calculations of payable compensation thoroughly one again before passing of Award and deposition of compensation to the accounts of the legitimate land losers/owners with reference to the actual extent of acquisition of land as requirement, to avoid excess and double payment.

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8. The District Collector, Visakhapatnam is directed to follow the procedure stipulated in Rule 28 (A) of the A.P. State Right to Fair Compensation & Transparency Rules, 2014 while paying the compensation.

9. The Vice Chairman & Managing Director, A.P. Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd., Vijayawada shall take further necessary action for depositing the required amount with the District Collector, Visakhapatnam.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

S.SOLOMON AROKIARAJ
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT & CIP

To

The District Collector, Collector's Office, Visakhapatnam.
The Vice Chairman & Managing Director, A.P. Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd.,
H.No.12B, 56A-B-12B, Guru Nanak Colony Road, Teacher's Colony,
Vijayawada-520 008.

Copy to:

The Revenue (L.A.) Department, A.P. Secretariat, Amaravathi, Velagapudi (V), Thutur (M),
Guntur District.

The Chief Commissioner of Land Administration, Government of A.P.,
D.No.22-19, Floor-II, Block-A, Jasti Towers, Sai Puram Colony Road, Gollapudi,
Vijayawada - 521 225.

The P.S. to Principal Secretary to C.M. (GSP), A.P. Secretariat, Velagapudi.

The P.S. to Secretary to Government & CIP, Ind & Com Department.

SP/SC.

//FORWARDED : : BY ORDER//

SECTION OFFICER

Appendix 11: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?	✓			The subproject has a land requirement of 396.27 acres which is spread across two villages namely Krishnampalem (337.49 acres) and Gorapudi (58.78 acres). The subproject area is part of the proposed industrial cluster (by expansion of SEZ) for which land acquisition was initiated in 2006. A section of the proposed expansion is designated as 'Area 1' or the subproject area. Out of total 396.27 acres (includes 306.10 acres of private land and 90.17 acres government land), 379.36 acres have already been acquired in the past and handed over to APIIC and 16.91 acres of private land remain to be acquired and handed over. This is likely to affect 63 families (6 families in Krishnampalem village and 57 families in Gorapudi village). Acquisition of remaining private land parcels is currently proposed through negotiated/direct purchase. The impacts will be confirmed during updating of the resettlement plan based on the method of private land acquisition ultimately adopted by the project.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?	✓			
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?	✓			
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?	✓			
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		✓		
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?	✓			Affected 63 families (173 persons) will be facing loss of agricultural land (16.91 acres) resulting in permanent loss of livelihood.

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?	✓			The subproject impact also includes loss of about 849 trees.
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		✓		
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?	✓			All 63 families (173 persons) will be facing loss of agricultural land resulting in permanent loss of livelihood.
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		✓		
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?	✓			
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		✓		
Information on Displaced Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the project? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Not known				
If yes, approximately how many? The subproject involves impact to 63 families (173 persons). All affected families (titled owner of private land) face loss of agricultural land resulting in permanent loss of livelihood. Acquisition is currently proposed through negotiated/direct purchase, however exercise of eminent domain, in case of failure of negotiation, cannot be ruled out at this stage. The status will be confirmed during updating of the resettlement plan.				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Not known				
24% (15 in number) of affected families are estimated to belong to vulnerable category.				
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Not known				

NA = Not Applicable

Appendix 12: Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, scheduled tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?		✓		
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?		✓		
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?		✓		
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?		✓		
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?		✓		
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?		✓		
7. Has such groups been historically, socially, and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?		✓		
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?		✓		
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
10. Will the Project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		✓		
11. Will the Project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)		✓		
12. Will the Project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?		✓		
C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the project activities include:</i>				

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		✓		
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?		✓		
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples ?		✓		
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		✓		

D. Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Project component/ activity/ output	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
Output 1: Visakhapatnam industrial node infrastructure strengthened	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Output 2: Srikalahasti–Chittoor industrial node infrastructure strengthened	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Output 3: Sustainable, green, and integrated industrial development enhanced	Not applicable.	Not applicable.