

Resettlement Plan

PUBLIC

Document stage: Draft
Project Number: 48434-003
May 2025

India: Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor
Development Program - Project 1

Providing Water Supply to Industrial Clusters in the
state of Andhra Pradesh - Southern Region

Package No: VCICDPT1-APIIC/05

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as on 15 July 2025)

Currency unit	=	Rupee (INR)
INR 1.00	=	\$ 0.012
USD 1.00	=	₹ 85.83

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
APIIC	–	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation
APRDC	–	Andhra Pradesh Road Development Corporation
APIIC	–	Andhra Pradesh Power Transmission Company
BPL	–	below poverty line
DDR	–	Due diligence report
DoI	–	Department of Industries
ECS	–	Electronic Clearing Service
GESI	–	Gender Equity and Social Inclusion
GoI	–	Government of India
GRC	–	Grievance Redressal Committee
GVMC	–	Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation
IAY	–	Indira AwaasYojana
IPP	–	Indigenous Peoples Plan
LPS	–	Land Plan Schedule
RDO	–	Revenue Development Officer
RFCTLARR	–	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
MFF	–	Multitranches financing facility
NGO	–	Nongovernment organization
PMSC	–	project management and construction supervision consultants
PMU	–	Program Management Unit
PIU	–	Project implementation Unit
RDO	–	Revenue Divisional Officer
R&B	–	Roads and Building
R&R	–	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
SIA	–	Social Impact Assessment
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
SSGO	–	social safeguards and gender officer
VCIC	–	Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor
VCICDP	–	Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program
WTP	–	Water Treatment Plant

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Km	–	kilometer
kV	–	kilovolt
m ²	–	square meter

NOTE

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

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CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	1
A. Introduction	1
B. Subproject Description	1
C. Subproject Components and Impacts	2
D. Scope and Objectives of the Resettlement Plan	7
II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	9
A. Introduction	9
B. Scope of land Acquisition	9
C. Impact to Structures	10
D. Loss of Livelihood	11
E. Loss of Trees	11
F. Indigenous Peoples	15
III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE	16
A. Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	16
B. Methodology Adopted	16
C. Demographic Profile of Project affected Households	16
D. Socio-Economic Profile	18
IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION	22
A. Public Consultation	22
B. Information Disclosure	28
C. Continued Consultation and Participation	28
V. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK	30
A. Background	30
B. National Legislations, Policies and ADB Policy	30
C. RFCTLARR Act (RFCTLARR), 2013	30
D. RFCTLARR (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2015	31
E. Andhra Pradesh Government Order on Resumption of Assigned Lands	31
F. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009	31
G. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies	32
H. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project	32
VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS	35
A. Types of Losses and Affected Person Category	35
B. Cut-off Date:	35
C. Entitlements	36
D. Relocation	36
E. Livelihood protection and Income Restoration	36
F. Procedures for assistance	36
G. Entitlement Matrix	37
VII. COMPENSATION MECHANISM	43
A. Compensation for loss of land and assets	43
B. Replacement value for immovable property:	43
C. Compensation for Trees and Crops:	43
D. Valuation of Other Assets:	43
E. Disbursement of Compensation and Assistances:	43
VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN	45

A.	Resettlement Cost	45
B.	Source of Funding and Fund Flow	45
IX.	GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM	48
A.	Common Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	48
B.	Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)	48
C.	Grievance redress process	49
D.	Functions of GRC	50
X.	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION	52
A.	Project Management Unit	52
B.	Project Implementation Unit	53
C.	Project Management and Supervision Consultant	54
D.	Resettlement Plan Implementation Support Agencies/Nongovernment Organizations	54
E.	Contractors	54
F.	Capacity Building	55
XI.	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	58
A.	Introduction	58
B.	Schedule for Project Implementation	58
C.	Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule	58
XII.	MONITORING AND REPORTING	60
A.	Introduction	60
B.	Internal Monitoring	60
XIV.	NEXT STEPS	61

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Extended Alignments of pipeline and Impacts In APIIC-05 works	2
Table 2: Subproject Components	3
Table 3: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	7
Table 4: Component wise Land Requirement	9
Table 5: Use of Affected/Required Land	10
Table 6: Scale of Impact on Structures	10
Table 7: Type of Affected Structures	11
Table 8: Use of the Affected Structures	11
Table 9: Details of Affected Trees	11
Table 10: Involuntary Impacts	12
Table 11: Section Wise Livelihood and Income Loss and Non-Significant Impact to Structures	14
Table 12 : Affected population by Sex	16
Table 13: Households by Religion	17
Table 14: Households by Social Category	17
Table 15: Size of the Household	17
Table 16: Age Group of Affected Persons	17
Table 17: Level of Education of Affected Persons	18
Table 18: Occupation of Affected Persons	18
Table 19: Monthly Household Income of affected households	19
Table 20: Indebtedness of Household	19

Table 21: Impact of Vulnerability	20
Table 22: Assets Ownership	20
Table 23: Source of Awareness about HIV-AIDS	20
Table 24: Institutional Delivery Status	21
Table 25: Summary of Consultations	22
Table 26: Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan	29
Table 27: Entitlement Matrix	37
Table 28: Resettlement Cost Estimate	45
Table 29: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Safeguards Implementation	55
Table 30: Indicative Capacity Building and Training Program	56
Table 31: Resettlement Plan Implementation - Time Frame	59

FIGURES

Figure 1 : Schematic Drawing of Subproject	2
Figure 2 : Bulk Water Supply Alignment	5
Figure 3 : 33kV Transmission Line Alignment	5
Figure 4 : VCICDP Grievance Redress Mechanism	50
Figure 5 : VCICDP Implementation Arrangements	52

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Government Land Handover Certificates	62
Appendix 2 : Letter of DFO, SPSR Nellore on submission of DGPS Maps	68
Appendix 3 : Notifications of District Collector, SPS Nellore for Private Land Acquisition.	69
Appendix 4 : Component wise Site Photographs	72
Appendix 5 : Attendance Sheets & Photographs of Public Consultations	73
Appendix 6 : Details of affected Common Property Resources	86
Appendix 7 : Socio–Economic Profile of Affected Persons facing Temporary Income Loss	88
Appendix 8 : Socio- Economic Profile of Encroachers	92
Appendix 9 : Sample Grievance Registration Form	94

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Description

The Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program (VCICDP) complement the 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).

APIIC has planned to leverage the strategic Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) passing through the state and take up development of major industrial areas as manufacturing hubs to give the much-needed fillip to industrial growth. Provision of adequate water supply is an essential infrastructure component that attracts industries. To propel industrial growth, APIIC has planned to take up bulk water supply project for major industrial areas in the Southern Region viz. Krishnapatnam, Naidupeta, Yerpedu-Srikalahasti, IP Mambattu, Chinnapanduru and Sri City. The components of the bulk water supply to the prioritized industrial clusters in southern region include: (i) intake well at Sankuranthipalle; (ii) 33kV substation at Sankuranthipalle; (iii) laying of transmission main; (iv) storage reservoirs; and (v) transmission line from Gilakapadu Summer Storage to Sankuranthipalle Summer Storage.

Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

The objective of a Resettlement Plan is to assist the affected persons by the subproject components to improve or at least restore their living standards to the pre-project level. This updated Resettlement Plan is prepared for subproject components of providing bulk water to prioritized industrial clusters in southern region of Andhra Pradesh under tranche 1 of VCICDP. It addresses the involuntary resettlement impacts of the subproject components and proposes mitigation measures and institutional arrangements to implement the plan that are consistent with the agreed Resettlement Framework and ADB's SPS 2009.

Scope of Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

The total land required for the subproject is 13.72 acres which includes 12.51 acres of government land, to be utilized for the intake and substation at Sankuranthipalle, the storage reservoirs and bulk water supply main is 12.51 acres. The balance land requirement will be met through acquisition of private land, to be utilized for alternate alignment of water supply main pipelines. The private land parcels belong to 30 persons of Gilakapadu and Veerayapalem village in SPSR Nellore District and Dekkili village of Tirupati District.

In addition, the subproject requires forest land admeasuring 7.56 acres for DI pipe laying at different locations. In lieu, compensatory afforestation land of 15.12 acres is proposed in Pangili village near Rapur, Nellore district and the identified land is required to be transferred to the Forest department. The process of obtaining permission from the Forest Department for use of 7.56 acres of forest land for laying of pipeline is in progress.

Efforts have been made in the detailed design to avoid or minimize resettlement impact through careful design of pipe alignments for water supply transmission mains through available, existing right of way of the respective roads.

The subproject also impact 165 households which includes 30 households (titleholders) losing agriculture land, and 135 non-titleholders comprising 75 squatters (52 commercial and 23 kiosks) and 60 encroacher households (31 Residential and 29 Commercial structures). The subproject involves impact to 135 private structures and 10 CPRs including 6 religious and 4

non religious structures. The subproject will result in temporary income loss to 104 households. No permanent physical displacement is anticipated. None of the affected persons will face significant impacts (physical or economic displacement). About 70% percent of the affected households are assessed to be from vulnerable groups. Among the affected households facing loss of land, about 57% are identified as vulnerable.

Consultation, Participation and Disclosure

The Resettlement Plan was prepared in consultation with the stakeholders including affected persons, beneficiaries/local people, and APIIC officials. Interviews, consultations and focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted to seek feedback from local people and other important stakeholders on the project activities, temporary disruption to shops in terms of access being affected during the excavation period, impact to encroached portion of the structure, perceived impacts and mitigation measures and their participation. Consultation meetings were conducted with the participation of 71 male and 17 female attendees. The affected persons' main concern was of ensuring access and safety while excavation and pipe laying work is undertaken. The participants were assured of safety and provision of access.

Policy and Legal Framework

The resettlement principles adopted for this project is in line with the 'The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARRA, 2013) and Asian Development Bank's (ADB's) Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009.

Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

The Resettlement Framework (RF) has been prepared for the MFF of VCICDP and Resettlement Plans (RPs) for Tranche-1. Subprojects are being prepared in accordance with this Resettlement Framework and the same will apply for subprojects under subsequent tranches identified for financing under the program loan.

The Resettlement Framework describes the principles and approach in avoiding, minimizing and mitigating adverse social impacts that may arise in implementing the subprojects under VCICDP. The Resettlement Framework outlines the objectives, policy principles and procedures for land acquisition, compensation and other assistance measures for displaced persons.

Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

The potential impact of 212.94 km long bulk water supply transmission main was assessed through detailed measurement survey based on the detailed design drawings and no physical relocation or permanent economic impact has been identified as a result of pipe-laying activity. Project impact is anticipated for 165 households which includes permanent loss of livelihood due to loss of agriculture land by 30 households and temporary income loss to 104 households. None of the affected persons are envisaged to face significant impacts (relocation or loss of 10% or more of productive asset). Of the 104 households facing temporary income loss, 75 households (52 shopkeepers and 23 kiosk) are non-titleholders (squatters) while another 29 households are owners of encroachments (commercial structures) whose businesses will be disrupted during laying of pipeline for transmission main.

The contract have specific provisions related to impact avoidance. The contractor is required to maintain access to shops and residences, and safety through hard barricading of excavated alignments along the road. Care is taken to avoid economic impacts through provision of planks to ensure pedestrian access. These businesses that need not shift, are being provided

access by the contractor by providing planks for pedestrian access. Such measures are required in all locations where there are settlements, being entry into the village/habilitation, along the transmission main alignment and the specific locations pertaining to these shops and kiosks.

Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

The resettlement cost estimate for the subproject under VCICDP MFF tranche 1 is INR 37.45 million. The PIU-APIIC for the subproject bear the resettlement costs.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) was established at three -levels, one at Site/ Field Level and second at District/PIU level and another at program management unit (PMU) level, to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced persons concerns, complaints and grievances. After formation of new district of Tirupati, in which part of the subproject is implemented, District Level Grievance Redress Committee was formed as per the G.O.Rt.No. 163 dated: 08.06.2018. Another level beyond the project, is also available, in case of any unresolved grievances. The GRM aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project.

Institutional Arrangement

The State of Andhra Pradesh acting through its Department of Industries is the Executing Agency (EA). The Directorate of Industries within the Department of Industries is responsible for the daily coordination and execution of both the Program as well as the MFF. A Project Management Unit (PMU), established in the DOI, is responsible for planning, implementation, monitoring and supervision, and coordination of all activities under the Program and the MFF. Project implementation unit (PIU) is established in Andhra Pradesh Industrial Investment Corporation (APIIC) and responsible for implementing the MFF. Project Management Supervision Consultants (PMSC) facilitates the planning and implementation of the subproject, having social safeguards personnel for Resettlement Plan planning and implementation.

Implementation Schedule

The Resettlement Plan implementation is divided into three sets of activities viz. project preparation activities, resettlement plan implementation activities, and monitoring and reporting activities.

Monitoring and Reporting

The PMU, APIIC and PMSC are responsible for monitoring. The PMSC along with PIU APIIC submits semi-annual monitoring reports to PMU, which will review and submit to ADB. The ADB posts/uploads the Social Safeguard Monitoring Reports (SSMR) on its website.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Introduction

1. The Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor Development Program (VCICDP) 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).

2. The envisaged outputs of VCICDP include: (i) ease of doing business improved; (ii) VCIC infrastructure strengthened; and (iii) institutional capacities and program management strengthened. The Program will support output 1; and the MFF will support outputs 2 and 3. Subprojects identified for funding under Tranche 1 are currently being implemented and all these subprojects are to be implemented from 2018 to 2026. Tranche 2 loan has been approved and the subproject implementation is also under implementation stage and present sub projects is being implementing in Tranche-I VCICDPT1-APIIC/05: Providing water supply to prioritised industrial clusters in southern region.

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

B. Subproject Description

4. APIIC has planned to leverage the strategic Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) passing through the state and take up development of major industrial areas as manufacturing hubs to give the much-needed fillip to industrial growth. Provision of adequate water supply is an essential infrastructure component that attracts industries. To propel industrial growth, APIIC had planned to take up bulk water supply project for major industrial areas in the Southern Region viz. Krishnapatnam, Naidupeta, Yerpedu-Srikalahasti, IP Mambattu, Chinnapanduru and Sri City.

5. APIIC having provided industrial land at competent price is unable to realize the demand from the industries owing to lack of continuous water supply. However, in view of the subproject to provide water supply to industrial areas in the southern region under VCIC project, the demand for industrial land is expected to increase.

6. This draft Resettlement Plan is prepared for the subproject of bulk water supply to prioritized industrial clusters in southern region under Tranche 1 of VCICDP. The subproject aims at providing assured water supply to the industries in the southern region.

7. The draft Resettlement Plan is prepared on the basis of revised alternative design and technical details made available by the DPR consultants for the subproject. The subproject is classified as "Category B" for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impact as per ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 as most of the subproject components are in government /

APIIC land, water supply transmission main are planned along the road margins with only temporary income loss and damages to structures like ramp, steps, compound wall, etc. is envisaged and 33kV transmission line is planned on poles along the bund of the field. However, in the revised pipeline alignment, private land acquisition is involved and there is no physical or permanent economic displacement.

C. Subproject Components and Impacts

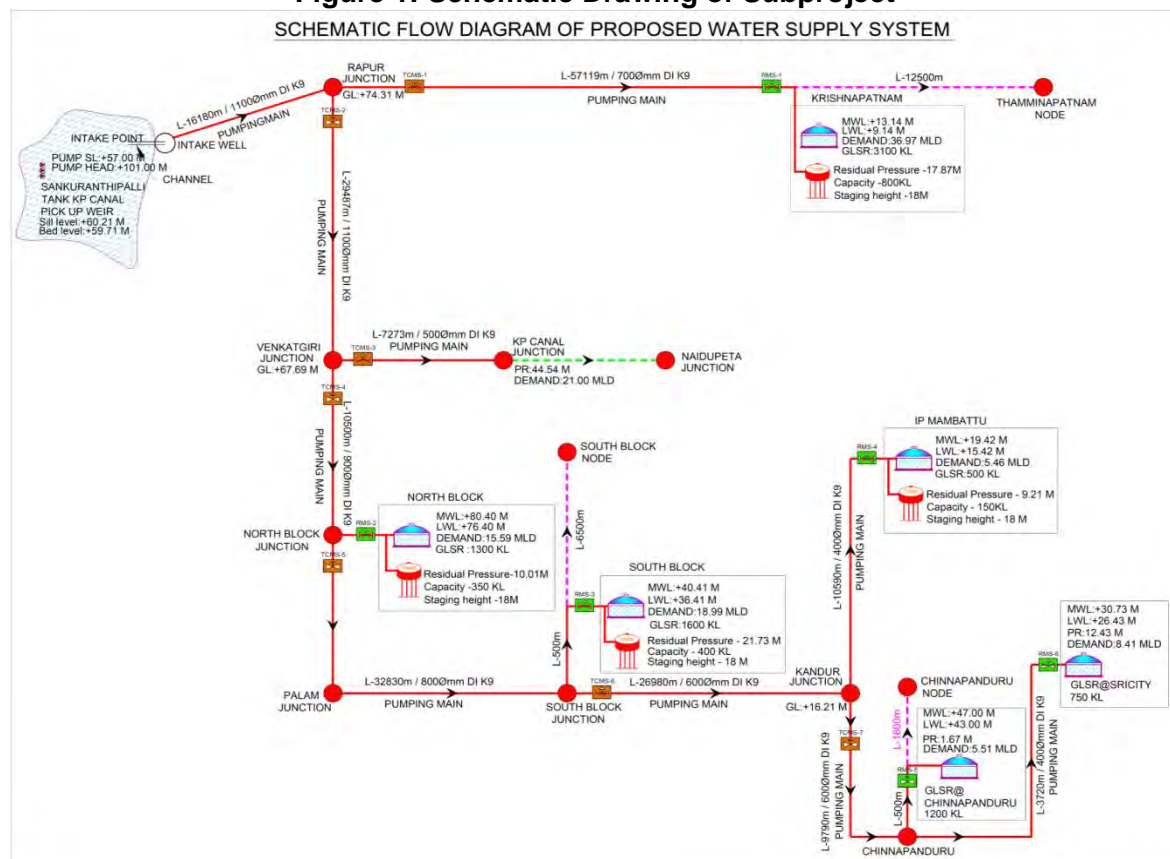
8. The scheme is designed to take water from Sankuranthipalle tank near pickup weir on KP canal and pump it to the Industrial parks/clusters. The intake well cum pump house at Sankuranthipalle is located on KP canal at distance a of 2.6 km downstream of head sluice of Kandaleru reservoir. The intake well is to draw daily water demand of 352 MLD (112 MLD for Phase-I). Water Resources Department to ensure daily demand availability on KP canal closure days at Intake point - Sankuranthipalle tank. To ensure the required daily demand at Sankuranthipalle tank, water has to be pumped from Kandaleru reservoir. Water was pumped from the dead storage of Kandaleru reservoir for 100 days to KP canal to feed Kailasagiri reservoir to meet the Tirupati Drinking Water needs as per G.O.Rt. No.559 dated 26.08.2015. The same lines will be adopted and the extended alignments of pipeline and impacts are given in Table 1. The schematic diagram of the water supply system is depicted in Fig 1.

Table 1: Extended Alignments of pipeline and Impacts In APIIC-05 works

Sl.NO	Stretch	Distance	IR Impacts
1	North block junction to North node	1.50 KM	NIL
2	South block junction to South node	4.70 KM	NIL
3	Chinnapanduru junction to Chinnapanduru node	1.56 KM	NIL
	Total	7.06 KM	0

Source: Design details, PIU, May 2025.

Figure 1: Schematic Drawing of Subproject



9. To ensure the required daily demand at Sankuranthipalle tank, water is proposed to be pumped from Kandaleru reservoir. The bulk water would be supplied to the industrial areas in the Southern Region through 212.94km long transmission (includes 7.06 km of extended alignment discussed above) main land along the road margin within the right-of-way. An intake well and a substation at Sankuranthipalle, and storage reservoirs close to the six industrial areas are also planned under the subproject. The Component wise site photographs are given in Appendix 4. Subcomponent details and associated impacts are described in the table below.

Table 2: Subproject Components

S. No	Component	Location	Component Description	IR Impacts
1	Intake well cum pump house	Sankuranthipalle Village	An open 100m. long intake channel from the invert level of RL +59.0m. from the bed of tank at its lowest water level to the Intake sump-cum-raw water pump house i.e., 57.00m. Raw water Intake well cum Pump house of size 16.5m. X 75.0m X 10.30m (height above ground level) at the end of intake channel	No involuntary resettlement impact has been assessed. The 3.0 acres of land belongs to Government of Andhra Pradesh and is free from any encumbrance and there are no non-titled users.
2	Substation	Sankuranthipalle Village	33kV Substation	No involuntary resettlement impact has been assessed 0.5 acres of land belongs to AP Govt. and is free from any encumbrance and there are no non-titled users.
3	Bulk water supply transmission main	Along the road margins and detour at major habitation areas for about 212.94km (includes 7.06 km of extended alignment) from the intake well to industrial areas	Ductile iron (DI) pipes ranging from 400mm to 1100mm dia will be laid along the road margins within the right-of-way	Total affected households- 165 1.81 acres of land belonging to A P Government. 7.56 acres of land belonging to Forest Department and no person is dependent on this stretch of forest land for their livelihood. Compensatory forest land of 15.12 acres will be handed over to forest department in lieu of the affected forest land. The 1.21 acres of private land proposed for land acquisition and 30 landowners identified as

S. No	Component	Location	Component Description	IR Impacts
				<p>affected.</p> <p>Project impact is identified for 165 households that includes 30 landowners, and 135 non-titleholders. 104 of the non-titleholders face temporary income loss. 135 private structures are assessed to be affected which are non-titled (on government land) and include 75 structures (52 shops and 23 kiosks identified as squatters) and 60 encroachments. In addition, subproject will also impact 10 CPRs.</p> <p>Subproject is anticipated to result in loss of 200 trees that have been assessed to be within the alternate alignment</p>
4	Storage reservoirs	Storage reservoirs are planned in 6 locations viz. (i) Momidi (Krishnapatnam), (ii) Poli Willings (North Block), (iii) Alathur Village (South Block), (iv) IP Mambattu; (v) Chinnapaduru (IP Chinnapaduru) and (vi) Sricity	Storage reservoirs with capacity ranging from 750kl to 3100kl is proposed to provide adequate reserve of water with minimum interruptions of supply to the industrial areas	<p>No involuntary resettlement impact</p> <p>7.2 acres of land belongs to AP Govt and is free from any encumbrance and there are no non-titled users.</p>
5	33kV transmission line	From Gilakapadu Summer Storage to Sankuranthipalle Summer Storage	33kV transmission line will be laid along 4.50km distance from Gilakapadu Summer Storage to the Summer Storage at Sankuranthipalle on prestressed concrete cylindrical poles	<p>No involuntary resettlement impact</p> <p>The 33kV transmission lines will be erected on poles laid on the RoW of State highway and panchayat road will not cause any damage to crop</p>

Source: Semi-Annual Social Monitoring Report-July to December 2024.

Figure 2: Bulk Water Supply Alignment

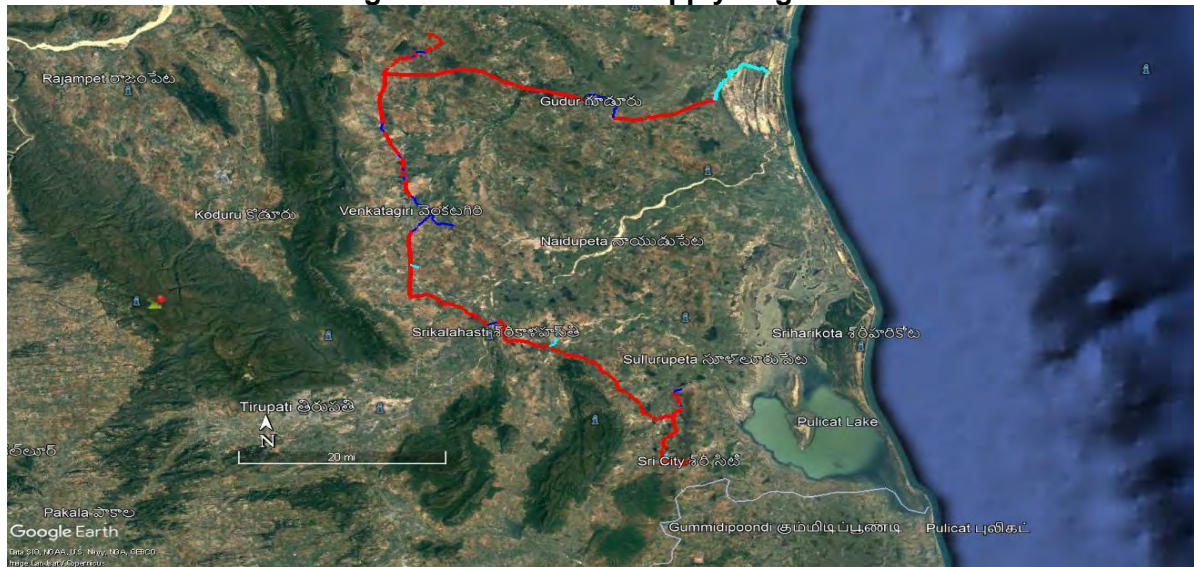
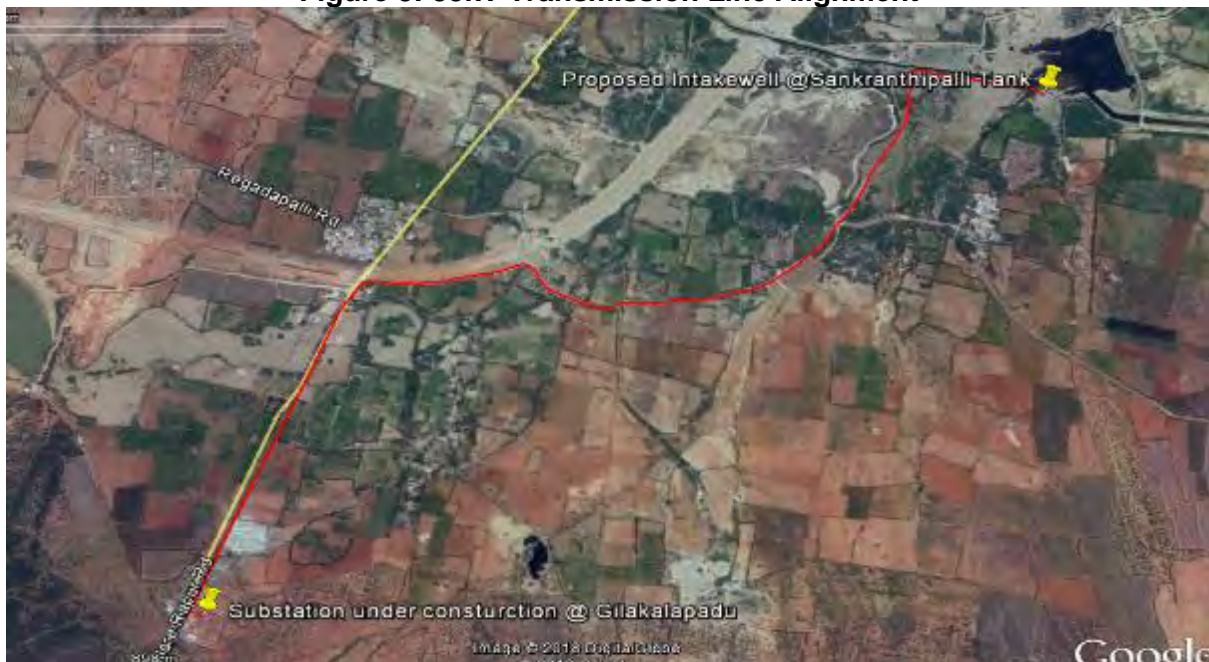


Figure 3: 33kV Transmission Line Alignment



10. Measures to avoid and minimize private land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts include identification of government land for construction of intake well, substation and storage reservoirs. The bulk water transmission line is planned along the road margin in land belonging to National Highways, State Highways, Roads belonging to Roads and Bridges (R&B) Department and Panchayat Roads of Government of Andhra Pradesh. Apart from above, some of the other measures taken for minimizing the impacts include change of alignment at required locations to avoid displacement, change of alignment to avoid common property resources (CPRs) and accommodating the pipeline alignment by cutting the road wherever adequate land is not available in habitations.

11. Traffic management during pipe laying work and ensuring access to shops and businesses by providing pedestrian access through planks is planned. Where excavation close to properties / residences cannot be avoided, simple mitigation measures such as provision of planks are planned as per available guidelines in EMP and best practice. Timely

information will be provided to the public about potential negative impacts and mitigation measures, including grievance redress procedures and time taken for the same, prior to start of project implementation.

12. **Impact summary.** The potential impact of the subproject including laying of 212.94 km transmission main was assessed through detailed measurement survey based on detailed design. Project impact is identified for 165 households that include 30 agriculture landowners (titleholders) and 135 non-titleholders comprising 60 households (31 residential and 29 commercial) facing impact to encroachment structures (ramps, steps, flooring, compound wall etc) and/or access restrictions and 75 persons (squatters) facing temporary impacts to shops (52 in number) and kiosks (23 in number) due to pipelaying works. A total of 135 private structures is assessed to be affected. Affected structures will face minor impacts or impacts to secondary structures such as ramps, steps, boundary wall, building extensions etc. The subproject will also impact 10 common property resources (CPRs) that include 6 temples and 4 other non-religious structures. Details of affected CPRs are annexed in Appendix 6. Socio-Economic profile of affected persons facing temporary livelihood loss is given in Appendix 7 (of non-titleholders- as squatters) and in Appendix 8 (non-titleholders- as encroachers).

13. As per alternative alignment, the subproject involves acquisition/ transfer/ alienation of land measuring 3.02 acres (private land acquisition is 1.21 acres and government land alienation is 1.81 acres). Acquisition of private land will impact 30 landowners belonging to Gilakapadu and Veerayapalem of SPSR Nellore District and Dekkili village of Tirupati District.

14. Out of a total of 165 affected households, socio-economic baseline survey was conducted for 140 families (including all 30 landowners) in April 2022. Survey for the remaining households could not be carried out as they do not reside in the project area or were not traceable at the time of the survey. Of the 140 families surveyed, 98 families (70%) were assessed to be vulnerable. Among the landowners, 17 households (out of 30) are identified as vulnerable. Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts is given in Table 3

Table 3: Summary of Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Impact	Extent/Numbers
Total Land Required	13.72 acres
Private Land	1.21 acres
Government Land	12.51 acres*
Affected Households	165
No. of Titleholders	30
No. of Non-Titleholders-squatters (52 Commercial and 23 Kiosk)	75
No. of Non-titleholder- encroachers (31 Residential and 29 Commercial)	60
Total affected private structures	135
No. of Affected (Residential Structures)	31
No. of Affected (Commercial Structures)	81
No. of Affected Kiosks (temporary physical displacement)	23
No. of households facing permanent livelihood loss	30
No. households facing temporary income loss	104
No. of households facing permanent physical displacement	0
No. of Significantly Affected Households	0
Impact on Common Property Resources (06 Temples, 01 Handpump, 01 Bus Stop, 01 Open Well and 01 Compound Wall School Building)	10
Loss of trees	200
Women headed households	7.85%**
Scheduled Caste households	10.71%**
BPL households	51.42%**
Total Vulnerable households (ST, SC, WHH and BPL)	70%**
Total Vulnerable households among affected landowners	57% (17 out of 30)

* the subproject has an additional requirement of 7.56 acres of forest land in lieu of which compensatory afforestation will be carried out on 15.12 acres and handed over to forest department.

BPL = below poverty line; SC = scheduled caste; WHH = women-headed household. Household may have multiple vulnerabilities.

**Percentages are based on survey findings carried out for 140 out of 165 affected households. Out of 140 surveyed households, 11 are WHH, 15 are SC households and 72 are BPL households. 98 of the 140 households are assessed to be vulnerable.

D. Scope and Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

15. This Resettlement Plan is prepared for the subproject components of providing bulk water to prioritized industrial clusters in southern region of Andhra Pradesh under tranche 1 of VCICDP. It addresses the involuntary resettlement impacts of the subproject components and is consistent with the agreed Resettlement Framework and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) 2009.

16. This Resettlement Plan is prepared in accordance with ADB SPS requirements for involuntary resettlement Category B projects and to meet the following objectives:

- (i) to describe the identified scope and extent of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts as a result of identified project components, and address them through appropriate recommendations and mitigation measures in the Resettlement Plan;

- (ii) to present the socio-economic profile of the population in the project area, identify social impacts, including impacts on the poor and vulnerable, and the needs and priorities of different sections of the population, including women, poor and vulnerable;
- (iii) to describe the likely economic impacts and identified livelihood risks of the project components;
- (iv) to describe the process undertaken during project design to engage stakeholders and the planned information disclosure measures and the process for carrying out consultation with affected people and facilitating their participation during project implementation;
- (v) to establish a framework for grievance redressal for affected persons (APs) that is appropriate to the local context, in consultation with stakeholders;
- (vi) to describe the applicable national and local legal framework for the project, and define the IR policy principles applicable to the project;
- (vii) to define entitlements of affected persons, and assistance and benefits available under the project;
- (viii) to present a budget for resettlement and define institutional arrangements, implementation responsibilities and implementation schedule for resettlement implementation; and
- (ix) to describe the monitoring mechanism that will be used to monitor resettlement plan implementation.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

A. Introduction

17. The chapter discusses the scope of land acquisition for the subproject and associated involuntary resettlement impacts. The assessment is presented for the revised alignment of the pipelines. The earlier proposed alignment faced objections in some sections from different authorities and villagers on account of narrow roads, heavy built up area, existing court cases and denial of permission from NHAI permissions. Hence, an alternative alignment was planned for the subproject. Necessary measures were taken during finalization of revised alignment and avoided/minimized adverse impacts. The revised alignment though entails private land acquisition. The details are discussed in the following sections.

B. Scope of land Acquisition

18. The scope of land acquisition and resettlement has been established based on field visits to the locations of the subproject components viz. bulk water supply and power transmission line alignments. The interventions and their potential involuntary resettlement impacts are presented sub-project component-wise, in Table - 2 earlier. Apart from affected landowners, temporary income loss and impact to structures (both commercial and residential and CPRs) along the transmission main alignment have been assessed based on detailed measurement surveys carried out jointly by the DPR Consultants and APIIC.

19. The total land required for the subproject is 13.72 acres of which includes 12.51 acres of government land, to be utilized for the intake and substation at Sankuranthipalle, the storage reservoirs at Momidi, PoliWillings, Alathur Village, IP Mambattu, Chinnapaduru, Sricity and bulk water supply main at Gilakapadu, Veerayapalem, Vembaluru, Mopuru, Dakkili, Pedayacha samudram, Chenna samudram, Nagavolu, Srikalahasti and Panagal villages. The lands belong to government of Andhra Pradesh and are vacant, free from encumbrance and without any non-titled users except for certain sections of bulk water supply mains (described later in this chapter). Private land acquisition is envisaged for alternate alignment of water supply main at Gilakapadu, Veerayapalem, Vembaluru, Mopuru, Dakkili, Pedayacha samudram, Chenna samudram, Nagavolu, Srikalahasti, Panagal and Peddakannali villages is 1.21 acres. The subproject also requires use of 7.56 acres forest land for pipelaying works, in lieu of which compensatory afforestation will be carried out on 15.12 acres and handed over to forest department. For details of land requirement at each component, refer Table 4 below.

Table 4: Component wise Land Requirement

Activity	Cluster / Village	Private land (in acres)	Govt. land (in acres)	Total extent (in acres)
Intake well	Sankuranthipalle	0	3.0	3.0
Substation	Sankuranthipalle	0	0.5	0.5
Storage Reservoir	Momidi (Krishnapatnam)	0	2.0	2.0
	Poli Willings (North Block)	0	1.5	1.5
	Alathur Village (South Block)	0	1.5	1.5
	IP Mambattu	0	1.0	1.0
	Chinnapaduru (IP Chinnapaduru)	0	0.6	0.6
	Sricity	0	0.6	0.6
Bulk water supply main	Gilakapadu (Nellore dist)	0.24	0.60	0.84
	Veeraiah palem (Nellore dist)	0.15	0.64	0.79
	Chennasamudram	0.00	0.05	0.05
	Dakkili	0.40	0.32	0.72
	Mopuru	0.00	0.04	0.04

Activity	Cluster / Village	Private land (in acres)	Govt. land (in acres)	Total extent (in acres)
	Nagavolu	0.12	0.07	0.19
	Peddyachasamudram	0.26	0.00	0.26
	Vembuluru	0.04	0.09	0.13
Total land		1.21	12.51	13.72

Source: Land Plan Schedule and Census and Socio-economic Survey, April 2022

20. As per Land Plan Schedule (LPS), the subproject involves acquisition/ transfer/ alienation of land measuring 13.72 acres, constituting of 1.21 acres of private land and 12.51 acres of government land. Land use of private land (as per use by owners/occupiers) and significance of land acquisition impact is provided in the Tables below. As per census survey, 17 out of 30 (57%) affected landowners are from vulnerable groups. However, none among the affected households (as shown in the table below) face significant impacts.

Table 5: Use of Affected/Required Land

S.I. No.	Use of Land	Land Ownership Type	No. of affected landowner/ households	Percentage	Impact Scale* (No. facing Significant impacts)
1	Agricultural	Titleholders	30	18.18	None
2	Residential (31 houses) and Commercial (29 shops)	Non-titleholders (Encroachers)	60	36.36	None
3	Commercial	Non-Titleholders (Squatters)	52	31.51	None
4	Kiosk		23	13.93	None
	Total		165	100.00	None
5	Common Property Resources {Religious (06) and Non-Religious Structures (4)}		10		

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, April 2022

*considered to be significant if the impact results in relocation and/or loss of 10 percent or more of productive (income generating) assets.

C. Impact to Structures

21. Subproject impact on structures are assessed for 135 private structures which includes 31 residential, 81 commercial and 23 kiosk and 10 Community Property Resources (CPRs). Except for 1 CPR (a temple), impacts are assessed to be minor for affected structures. No relocation impacts are identified. Impact scale is presented in below Table 6.

Table 6: Scale of Impact on Structures

Structure type	Impact		Total
	Major	Major	
Residential	0	31	31
Commercial	0	81	81
Residential cum Commercial	0	0	0
Kiosk	0	23	23

Structure type	Impact		Total
	Major	Major	
Common Property Resources (Temples, Hand Pump, Open Well, School Compound Wall, Bus Shelter)	1	9	10

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, April 2022.

22. Majority of the structures are permanent with 61.48 percent and semi-permanent structures are 21.48 percent and temporary structures (kiosk) are 17.04 percent. The details are presented in below Table 7.

Table 7: Type of Affected Structures

Type of Structure	Number of Structures	Percentage
Permanent	83	61.48
Semi-permanent	29	21.48
Temporary	23	17.04
Total	135	100

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, April 2022

23. As per the census and socio-economic baseline survey, the subproject impacts 135 structures comprising 81 commercial structures, 31 Residential structures and 29 kiosks . The details are given in Table 8 below.

Table 8: Use of the Affected Structures

Use of Structure	Number of Structures	Percentage
Residential	31	22.96
Commercial	81	60.00
Residential cum Commercial	0	0
Kiosk	23	17.04
Total	135	100

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, April 2022

D. Loss of Livelihood

24. Subproject is anticipated to result in loss of livelihood to 134 persons. This includes permanent loss of livelihood to 30 landowners losing agricultural land and temporary income loss to 104 persons (81 commercial structures and 23 kiosks). Socio-economic profile of the persons facing temporary income loss is given in Appendix -7 and 8. None of the affected persons face relocation or significant loss of livelihoods.

E. Loss of Trees

25. Subproject is anticipated to result in loss of trees that have been assessed to be within the alternate alignment. Count of major tree species that may be lost due to the subproject is provided as below in Table 9.

Table 9: Details of Affected Trees

Sl. no	Tree Species	Total
1	Mango	30
2	Lemon	160

Sl. no	Tree Species	Total
3	Teak	10
	Total	200

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, April 2022

26. Temporary loss of income is envisaged for 15-30 days which is the duration of laying transmission main along these sections. Affected persons are eligible for compensation at the average net income/loss reported by similar types of affected businesses in the area for the period of disruption or three months of minimum wages whichever is more. Affected persons will be paid 3-months minimum wages, being higher than their income loss for 15-30 days of disruption.

27. Efforts were made in detailed design to avoid or minimize resettlement impact through careful design of pipeline alignments for transmission mains through available, existing right of way of the entire 212.94km long alignment passing through National Highways, State Highways, R&B Roads and Panchayat Roads. However, a section of the alignment is required to pass through private lands (1.21 acres) which need to be acquired, as discussed earlier.

28. Further, the 33kV power transmission line from Gilakapadu Summer Storage to Sankuranthipalle Summer Storage, near the intake well, will be erected over pre-stressed concrete cylindrical poles laid at an interval of 100m along the bund of the field and will not cause any damage to private land or crop in private land or any other involuntary resettlement impacts.

29. The contract have specific provisions related to impact avoidance. The contractor is required to maintain access to shops and residences, and safety through hard barricading of excavated alignments along the road. Care will be taken to avoid economic impacts through provision of planks to ensure pedestrian access. These businesses that need not shift are provided access by the contractor by providing planks for pedestrian access. Such measures will be ensured at all locations where there are settlements, being entry into the village/habitation, along with the transmission main alignment and the specific locations pertaining to these shops and kiosks. In addition, about 95 percent of the excavation is open cut type whereas 5 percent of the excavation is trenchless. The excavation will be carried with excavators and where there are space constraints it will be done manually. Proper barricade will be arranged all around the excavated area for safety and if required, traffic diversion will be ensured.

Table 10: Involuntary Impacts

S.no	Details	Affected persons (No.) /affected land area (sq. m)	Remarks
1.	Permanent land acquisition	30 persons/ 1.21 acres	<p>All the sites for intake well, substation and reservoirs belong to Government. of Andhra Pradesh and are free from encumbrance and there are no non-titled users.</p> <p>The alternative alignment for water supply transmission main requires use of private, government and forest land.</p> <p>An area of 1.81 acres of Government land in Rapur and Dekkali mandals was transferred to APIIC for laying of pipeline. Documents related to transfer of lands are attached in Appendix-1.</p>

S.no	Details	Affected persons (No.) /affected land area (sq. m)	Remarks
			<p>Forest land of about 7.56 Acres is required for DI pipe laying at different locations. Compensatory afforestation land of 15.12 acres is proposed in Pangili village near Rapur, Nellore district and will be transferred to the Forest department. The process of alienation of forest land is in progress. Communication regarding submission of DGPS data and survey maps are attached in Appendix-2</p> <p>Private land of 1.21 acres will be acquired for laying of pipeline. Notifications relating to acquisition of private land are attached in Appendix-3.</p> <p>The 33kV power transmission line is planned on poles erected on the RoW of SH and PR roads.</p>
2	Government land transfer	12.51 acres/ No involuntary resettlement impact	The lands in which intake well, substation, reservoirs and transmission main belong to Government of Andhra Pradesh Government of Andhra Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation.
3.	Permanent relocation impact	None	The intake, substation and reservoir sites are vacant sites and there are no non-titled users. The water supply transmission main and 33kV power transmission line does not cause any permanent relocation impact
4.	Permanent and significant impact: structure loss	Private Structures- None CPR- 1 (one temple)	One temple faces significant structure loss. However, it does not face relocation impact.
5	Non- significant Impact to structures – Impact to ramp, steps, cc flooring and compound wall	135 private structures/135 persons & 9 Common property resources	<p>60 encroachment structures (ramp, steps, cc flooring, compound wall) will be affected and these include 31 residential structures and 29 commercial structures. Affected commercial structures will accordingly face temporary income loss due to access disruption during pipelaying works.</p> <p>Another 75 non-titled structures (52 shops and 23 kiosks, identified as squatters) will also be affected. Kiosks will face temporary relocation impacts. All 75 business owners will face temporary income loss.</p> <p>Impacts to structures are non-significant (able to resume business from the same establishment and place after construction period is over). The APs will be compensated with replacement cost of the impacted structure. One religious structure will face significant impact and replacement cost of the structure will be paid to temple committees. The remaining Other Common property resources have non-significant impact.</p>

S.no	Details	Affected persons (No.) /affected land area (sq. m)	Remarks
6.	Permanent loss of livelihood	30 landowners	Landowners face permanent loss of livelihood due to loss of agriculture land. Impacts are insignificant as affected persons lose less than 10 percent of the productive landholding. They will be compensated as per the entitlement matrix
7.	Temporary income loss (water supply transmission main)	104 persons	104 persons (81 shops and 23 kiosks) will face temporary income loss due to excavation work during pipelaying. The disruption period is expected to be around 15-30 days. The affected persons will be paid minimum wages for 3 months (which is higher than the income loss during the period of disruption) in accordance with the entitlement matrix.
	Total	165 persons	165 persons, 06 temples, 01 handpump, 01 bus stop, 01 open well and 01 compound wall of primary school.

Source: LPS and Census and Socio-economic Survey, April 2022.

30. Livelihood and income loss to affected persons is given section wise in Table 11.

Table 11: Section Wise Livelihood and Income Loss and Non-Significant Impact to Structures

S. No	Section/Seg ment Description	Length in Kms.	Type of the Road/Ro W	Permane nt livelihood loss	Temporary income loss (shops and kiosks-squatters)	Temporary income loss (Encroachers)	Minor impacts (residential structures-encroachers)	Tota l
1	Transmissio n line alignment	174.72	SH-58, NH-16 and R&B road	0	75	29	31	135
2	Alternate alignment	38.22	Includes private Agriculture land	30	-	-		30
	Total	212.94						165

Source: LPS and Census and Socio-economic Survey, April 2022.

31. Through implementation of the Resettlement Plan (RP) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP), contractors will provide access to shops to avoid and limit the disturbance to the extent possible, and implement mitigation measures specified in their contracts, which is monitored by the Project Management and Supervision Consultants (PMSC) and PIU. Temporary income loss to businesses along the pipe routes are avoided and/or mitigated through careful planning of the timing of implementation of works in the settlement areas and maintaining access to shops during the construction period as outlined in the EMP.

32. The following mitigation measures are planned to avoid and/or mitigated temporary disruption to businesses and residents during linear works:(i) provision of advance notice to community, (ii) conducting awareness campaigns on the project, its benefits, potential temporary disruption and mitigation measures, grievance redress mechanism, etc., (iii) maintaining access by providing planks and leaving spaces between trenches dug, to avoid disturbance to residents and businesses, (iv) managing traffic flows as per the traffic management plan prepared by the contractor in coordination with local authorities and communities, and (v) placing details of telephone hotlines and contact information of PIU offices in signages in visible places. These measures are enforced through the contract, which will have these as clauses.

F. Indigenous Peoples

33. The subproject will not result in impact to any scheduled tribe family. 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 families/persons are from scheduled tribe community or groups. The subproject is assessed as Category C for indigenous peoples impacts.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

35. This Resettlement Plan is prepared based census and socio- economic survey carried out by the DPR consultants and site level observations and consultations. The survey covered 140 affected households out of total 165 affected households. The survey sample comprised all the 30 affected landowners and 110 non-titleholders (out of the 135 affected non-titleholders). The remaining households could not be covered during the survey primarily because they were not present at the subproject location or not traceable during the survey¹.

B. Methodology Adopted

36. The census and socio-economic survey enumerated all private assets/properties and common property resources within the alternative alignment. For every affected household, a pretested structured questionnaire was administered during the census survey. The survey recorded details of: (i) identity of the affected household, (ii) tenure, and (iii) type, use and extent of loss.

37. In addition to recording the above information, detailed socio-economic characteristics, including demographic profile of members of the household, standard of living, inventory of physical assets, vulnerability characteristics, indebtedness level, health and sanitation from all impacted household. All structures were photographed and numbered for reference and record. Details of common property resources within the alternative alignment also recorded. The survey was conducted by the local NGO partner in the month April 2022. Information collected on socio-economic parameters for the affected households (140 out of 165 households were surveyed) is presented in the following sections.

C. Demographic Profile of Project affected Households

i. Affected population by Sex

38. Gender disaggregated data for affected population is presented in Table 12 below. As per this, 52.70 percent of households are male and 47.30 percent are female.

Table 12 : Affected population by Sex

Category	Number	Percentage
Male	190	52.70
Female	170	47.30
Total	360	100.00

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, April 2022

ii. Household by Religion

39. Affected households are predominantly Hindus (91.4 percent) and with equal percentage 4.30 of Muslim and Christian respectively as shown in Table 13.

¹ Field survey aimed to cover all affected households and businesses. Of the 135 non-titleholders, 22 affected houses/structures were found to be locked, or the owner/occupier was not traceable and information provided by another 3 households was found to be incomplete. Hence for analysis and reporting on socio-economic profile of affected persons, data collected from 30 landowners and 110 non-titleholders (total 140 households) has been used.

Table 13: Households by Religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	128	91.4
Muslim	06	4.30
Christian	06	4.30
Total	140	100.0

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, April 2022.

iii. Families by Social Group

40. Among the surveyed households, 60 percent belong to other backward caste, 29.28 percent belong to general category (other caste) and 10.71 percent belong to scheduled caste. The details are given in Table 14.

Table 14: Households by Social Category

Social Category	Number	Percentage
General (Other caste)	41	29.28
Other Backward caste	84	60
Scheduled caste	15	10.71
Total	140	100.00

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, April 2022

iv. Household by Size of Family

41. Households with 4- and 5-members account for 50 percentage, followed by 47.14 of affected households that have 3 or less number of members in the household. The average size of the affected household is calculated to be 3.4.

Table 15: Size of the Household

Size of the Family	Number	Percentage
≤ 3 members	66	47.14
4 and 5 members	70	50.00
6 and 7 members	04	2.85
Total	140	100.00

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, April 2022

v. Age group of affected persons:

42. Age distribution of affected household members is presented in Table 16. The survey data suggests that 35.7 percent of affected persons are between the age of 50–60 years, 35 percent are between 35 to 50 years of age group, 17.8 percent are between 21 to 35 and 11.4 percent are of age greater than 60 years.

Table 16: Age Group of Affected Persons

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
≤ 21	42	21.5	30	18.1	72	20.0
> 21 and ≤ 35	30	15.3	29	17.5	59	16.3
> 35 and ≤ 50	63	32.3	53	32.1	116	32.2
> 50 and ≤ 60	47	24.1	43	26.0	90	25.0

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
> 60	13	6.66	10	6.06	23	6.38
Total	195	100.00	165	100.00	360	100.00

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, April 2022

D. Socio-Economic Profile

i. Educational level of Affected Persons:

43. Survey data suggests that 17.50 percent of the affected persons of the household are uneducated. Among educated 53.87 percent are male and 46.13 are female. Majority of the affected population studied up to high school education. Details are given in Table 17.

Table 17: Level of Education of Affected Persons

Educational level	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Primary (5th)	30	15.3	25	15.1	55	15.2
Upper primary (8th)	30	15.3	21	13.0	51	14.1
High School	30	15.3	28	17.0	58	16.1
Higher Secondary	25	13.00	30	18.10	55	15.20
Technical	30	15.30	25	15.10	55	15.20
Graduate	10	5.12	05	3.03	15	4.16
Post Graduate	05	2.56	03	2.00	08	2.22
Uneducated	35	17.90	28	17.00	63	17.50
Total	195	100.00	165	100.000	360	100.0

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, April 2022

ii. Occupation of Affected Persons:

44. About 40.7 of the affected household population are reported to be cultivators. The occupation details are given below Table 18.

Table 18: Occupation of Affected Persons

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cultivator	60	31.0	25	15.1	85	23.6
Agricultural labour	40	20.5	83	50.3	123	34.1
Petty / Tea shop	17	8.8	23	14.0	40	11.1
Eatery	30	15.3	20	12.1	50	13.9
Repair/Spare parts	04	2.05	00	0.0	04	1.11
Self employed	20	10.2	07	4.24	27	7.5
Business / Trade	20	10.2	03	1.81	23	6.38

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Private clinic / Medical shop	02	1.02	02	1.21	04	1.11
Government service	01	0.51	00	0.0	01	0.27
Pensioner	00	0.0	01	0.60	01	0.27
Private service	01	0.51	01	0.60	02	0.55
Total	195	100.00	165	100.00	360	100.00

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, April 2022

iii. Income of Household:

45. As per the information collected on households per month income, 26.4 percent of affected households have the income between ₹5000 to ₹6000 per month. About 25 percent of the households have reported that earnings are more than ₹6000 per month. The details are given in Table 19.

Table 19: Monthly Household Income of affected households

Monthly Family Income Range	Number	Percentage
> 0 and ≤ 1000	00	0.0
> 1000 and ≤ 2000	02	1.42
> 2000 and ≤ 3000	20	14.2
> 3000 and ≤ 4000	15	10.7
> 4000 and ≤ 5000	31	22.1
> 5000 and ≤ 6000	37	26.4
> 6000	35	25.0
Total	140	100.00

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, April 2022

iv. Indebtedness Status of Household:

46. Most of the affected households have reported to be under debt. Of these, 44.2 percent have taken loans from bank and 22.8 percent households taken loan from both the sources. Only 15 percent have reported to be free from any debt. Details are provided in Table 20 below.

Table 20: Indebtedness of Household

Loan Taken	Number	Percentage
Yes, Banking Institution	62	44.2
Yes, Money Lenders	25	17.8
Yes, both Bank and Money lenders	32	22.8
No, not taken	21	15.0
Total	140	100.00

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, April 2022

v. Vulnerability of affected household:

47. Among the households surveyed, 98 households (70 percent out of 140 surveyed households) have been assessed to be vulnerable households. Assessed vulnerability may be in terms of one or more parameters that include women headed households (11

HHs, 7.85 percent) below poverty line households (72 households, 51.42 percent) as per state government norms for eligibility for BPL ration card and scheduled caste households (15 households, 10.71 percent). Findings are presented in Table 21.

Table 21: Impact of Vulnerability

Vulnerability Type	Number of HHs	Percentage (out of 140)
Women headed household	11	7.85
Below poverty line	72	51.42
Scheduled Caste	15	10.71
Vulnerable households (SC, WHH, BPL- HH may have multiple vulnerabilities)	98	70

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, April 2022

48. Specific to the affected landowners, the survey findings suggest that 17 out of 30 affected landowners (57%) are vulnerable. Among them, 7 households (23%) belong to scheduled caste, 2 (7%) are women headed household and 8 (27%) are BPL families. As mentioned earlier, none of the affected landowners face significant impacts (relocation or loss of 10% or more of productive assets).

vi. Asset Ownership:

49. Among the surveyed households, electronic items like TV (100 percent), mobile (97 percent), refrigerator (64.28 percent) are predominantly used by the affected households. Another important asset being used is LPG for cooking (91.4 percent), followed by 82 percent owning motorcycles. Asset ownership among surveyed households is provided in Table 22 below.

Table 22: Assets Ownership

Asset Type	Number	Percentage
Television	140	100.0
Refrigerator	90	64.28
Washing Machine	45	32.14
Cycle	32	23.0
Motorcycle	115	82.1
Car	15	10.8
Mobile phone	135	96.4
LPG for cooking	128	91.4

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, April 2022

vii. Health Seeking Behavior

HIV-AIDS

50. Respondents from all surveyed households reported to be aware about HIV-AIDS. Majority (28.5 percent) informed the source of information is television followed by NGOs' campaign. Source of awareness among the respondents is presented in Table 23.

Table 23: Source of Awareness about HIV-AIDS

Place / Source of Treatment	Number	Percentage
Print Media	30	21.4

Place / Source of Treatment	Number	Percentage
Television	40	28.5
Government Campaign	32	22.8
NGO Campaign	38	27.1

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, April 2022

viii. Access to Institutional Delivery System

51. On the query about accessibility and use of institutional delivery system, about 57 percent of respondent households reported to be using government hospital facilities while another 34.2 percent reported to be using private hospitals. About 8.5 percent mentioned that they don't want to disclose their preferred service provider. Survey findings are provided in Table 24 below.

Table 24: Institutional Delivery Status

Place / Source of Treatment	Number	Percentage
Government. Hospital	80	57.1
Private Hospital	48	34.2
Midwife at home	00	0.0
Village elder at Home	00	0.0
Not disclosed	12	8.5

Source: Census and Socio-economic Survey, April 2022

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

A. Public Consultation

52. In order to engage with the community and enhance public understanding about the subproject and address the concerns and issues pertaining to compensation, the Resettlement Plan was prepared in consultation with stakeholders including affected persons, beneficiaries/local people, and APIIC officials. Interviews, consultations and focus group discussions (FGDs) are being conducted to seek feedback from local people and other important stakeholders on the project activities, temporary disruption to shops in terms of access being affected during the excavation period, impact to encroached portion of the structure, perceived impacts and mitigation measures and their participation. The affected persons' main concern was ensuring access and safety while excavation and pipe laying work is undertaken. The participants were assured of safety and provision of access. Summary documentation of these consultations are presented below. Consultation photos and attendance sheets are annexed as Appendix 5.

Table 25: Summary of Consultations

S No	Date	Location	No. of Participants			Key Discussion Points	Response to Key Discussion Points
			Male	Female	Total		
1	19.12.2024	Saidapuram	5	20	25	1. Payment of compensation and assistance to affected persons	1. PIU assured the affected persons that they will receive compensation and assistance as per the guidelines of the Government and they will be provide necessary assistance.
1	15.04.2022	Megavolt (Pedhayacha samudram, Chenna samudram & Nagavolu villages)	10	1	11	2. Affected landowners don't have information about change of alignment.	2. Due to permissions rejected by the National Highway and Roads and Buildings Department alternative alignment have been planned. 3. Compensation will be paid as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act 2013 and the entitlement matrix of the project and all such assets if affected will be enumerated during land acquisition
2	16.04.2022	Dakkili	20	8	28	3. Affected farmers requested compensation for land and other assets such as loss of bore wells, water pipe lines, trees, electricity connections etc.	
3	17.04.2022	Gotlagunta	07	0	07	4. Provision of water storage facility for agriculture	

S No	Date	Location	No. of Participants			Key Discussion Points	Response to Key Discussion Points
			Male	Female	Total		
						<p>needs, If possible.</p> <p>5. There are some unemployed youth in the village, if possible please provide daily wage labour.</p> <p>6. Ensure access to business and houses and safety measures should be compulsorily provided near to the schools and colleges wherever needed.</p> <p>7. At the time of project construction traffic congestion must be controlled by the department.</p> <p>8. Before starting the work, concerned authorities must intimate the affected persons well in time.</p>	<p>process and compensated.</p> <p>4. This project aims at providing water to industries and for drinking water storage facility, advised a representation to the District Collector for approval.</p> <p>5. With improved water to industrial estate, there will be more industries coming and this will generate more employment opportunity.</p> <p>Contractors will be encouraged to engage local persons during construction.</p> <p>6. Measures will be taken to ensure safety in places where schools and colleges are there. Further access will be ensured during pipelaying works.</p> <p>7. Traffic management plan will be in place.</p> <p>8. Advance intimation will be given by the authorities and the contractor.</p>
4	17.04.2022	Bangarupeta	07	0	07	<p>1. Affected landowners requested to carry out work in the available govt. land only.</p> <p>2. Requested to complete the work as early as possible,</p>	<p>1. Due to denial of permission for the earlier proposed alignment by the National Highway and Roads and Buildings (NH&RB) Department, an alternate alignment was planned which requires use of private land also.</p>

S No	Date	Location	No. of Participants			Key Discussion Points	Response to Key Discussion Points
			Male	Female	Total		
						because accessibility issues may arise for entering the agriculture fields.	Efforts have been made minimize private land acquisition. Compensation for the acquired land will be paid to the affected farmers. 2. Such concerns are duly noted and will be considered during pipelaying works.
5.	17.04.2022	Kalapadu	05	01	06	1. Affected landowners were strongly opposed to the new pipeline alignment as they feel that the pipeline passing through their farm lands will pose a challenge for cultivation at least for the next two years due trenches dug up that will make it difficult for tractor movement. 2. Some of the farmers requested pension for 2 years.	1. Trenches will be covered Immediately after completion of pipe laying. Further, pipelaying work will be scheduled considering farming season. Farmers can continue their cultivation as usual. Further, any loss of crop will be compensated as per the entitlement matrix. 2. Instead of pension, compensation for loss of land (and crop loss if any) will be paid to the affected landowners.
6.	18.04.2022	Veerayapalem	08	0	08	1. Affected landowners were worried about their crops like chilli, Lemon plantation, Vegetables and Banana crops. 2. Compensation must be paid	1. As the pipe line alignment is parallel, mitigation measures will be taken to restore the pre-project situation. Compensation will be paid to the farmers for the loss of the crops and plantations.

S No	Date	Location	No. of Participants			Key Discussion Points	Response to Key Discussion Points
			Male	Female	Total		
						before the initiation of pipe laying works.	2.Compensation will be paid prior to impact by the project.
7.	18.04.2022	Gilakapadu	8	0	08	1. Some of the farmers were requested pension for 2 years. 2. Works should be completed at the earliest without any delay.	1.Instead of pension compensation for loss of land (and crop loss, if any) will be paid to the affected landowners. 2. Clear instructions shall be given to the contractors to complete the works at the earliest.
8.	18.04.2022	Papireddy palli	04	3	07	1. Affected landowners don't have any information about change of alignment. 2. Affected farmers should be informed well in advance as all of them cultivate paddy in these farms. 3. Compensation must be paid before the initiation of pipe laying works.	1. It was informed that the change in alignment was done due to denial of permission by the NH and R&B dept. and the affected persons (for the new alignment) are accordingly being informed and consulted. 2. All the affected farmers shall be intimated well in advance. 3. Compensation will be paid to the farmers for the losses and prior to the impacts.
9.	18.04.2022	Jangalapalli	7	0	7	1. There are some unemployed youth in the village, if possible please provide daily wage labour. 2. Affected farmers requested compensation for the loss of any bore wells, water	1.With improved water to industrial estate, there will be more industries coming and this will generate more employment opportunity. Contractors will also be encouraged to use local labor. 2. Compensation will be given based on inventory of loss prepared during land acquisition process

S No	Date	Location	No. of Participants			Key Discussion Points	Response to Key Discussion Points
			Male	Female	Total		
						<p>pipe lines, trees, electricity connections.</p> <p>3. Affected landowners were worried about their plantation crops like Mirchi, Lemon, Vegetables and Banana crops.</p>	<p>and all such losses will be enumerated during this exercise. Compensation will be as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act and the entitlement matrix</p> <p>3.As the pipeline alignment is parallel, mitigation measures will be taken to minimize such losses. Any unavoidable loss to crops and plantations will be compensated as per the provisions in the entitlement matrix</p>
10.	19.04.2022	Petluru	03	4	07	<p>1.Local opinion leader protested against the census & socio-economic survey exercise.</p> <p>2.Farmers are worried that pipeline may blow up in future.</p> <p>3. Farmers were worried about the fertile lands, after the pipe laying is done the waste mud will spoil the cultivable lands.</p>	<p>1. The survey team made best efforts to explain about the project, its objectives and planned mitigation measures.</p> <p>2. It was explained that such concerns are unfounded and the pipeline will carry water only for industries and it will not carry any chemicals.</p> <p>3.It was conveyed that the trenches will be covered Immediately after completion of pipe laying works and contractors will ensure that top soil is not wasted and nearby land parcels are not spoiled by civil work or waste soil. Further, compensation will be paid for loss of land.</p>

Photographs of Public Consultations



Consultation with affected persons of Saidapuram village on 19.12.2024



Public Consultation at Nagavolu village

Public Consultation at Dakkili village



Public Consultation at Gotlagunta village

Public Consultation at Bangarupeta village



Public Consultation at Kalapadu village

Public Consultation at Veerayapalem village



B. Information Disclosure

53. Information dissemination and disclosure has been a continuous process since the beginning of the program. The approved Resettlement Framework and Resettlement Plan is placed in the jurisdictional APIIC Zonal Office. The PMSC and PIU is continue to conduct consultations, information dissemination, and disclosure. A strategy for continued consultation and participation is in the Resettlement Framework. The finalized/approved Resettlement Plan is also be disclosed in ADB's website, as well as PMU (DoI) and PIU(APIIC)websites. Project information is continually disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents, as and when updated. Information on compensation, entitlements and resettlement planning and management principles adopted for the subproject will be made available in the local language (Telugu) and the same is distributed to APs. The consultation process is continuous, through the project cycle. Project information disclosure (PID) leaflet containing the Executive Summary of this Resettlement Plan and the Entitlement Matrix, and contact numbers of PIU, contractor and PMSC social safeguards personnel, and grievance redress hotline number is distributed among affected persons and beneficiaries.

C. Continued Consultation and Participation

54. The PIU/PMSC will extend and expand the consultation and disclosure process during the construction period. Regular consultation is required especially for transmission main where temporary loss of income, impact to structures and temporary access issue will potentially arise during excavation of trenches for laying of pipes. The project management supervision consultants will conduct training of contractors (engineers as well as safeguards personnel), PIU staff, and with the support of PIU, conduct a public awareness campaign during project implementation. A consultation and participation plan (CAPP) is prepared for the project; PIU assisted by PMSC will ensure that the communities in project areas are fully

aware of project activities at all stages of construction. Community groups will be consulted and made aware of the civil works and project activities, anticipated impacts and mitigation measures, grievance redress process and contact details of PIU personnel prior to construction.

Table 26: Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

Activity	Task	Period	Agencies	Remarks
Screening of subproject and stakeholder Identification	Identifying built-up sections and assessment of likely impact	2018-2022	DPR Consultant / PIU	Completed
Survey and consultations	Identifying affected persons and collected information on affected persons. Carrying out consultations to capture issues and concerns of people and incorporate in the design.	April 2022 onwards	DPR Consultant	Completed
Public Notification for SIA/LA	Publish list of affected lands/sites in a local Newspaper	Q3 2024	PIU / Joint Collector	
Web disclosure of the draft resettlement framework and draft resettlement plan	Draft Resettlement Framework and Draft Resettlement Plan posted on APRDC website	Q2 2025	PIU	Resettlement framework already disclosed
Resettlement Framework and Resettlement Plan disclosure meetings	Carryout consultations with affected persons on significance of impact, entitlement, implementation arrangement and GRC	Q2 2025 onwards	PIU / PMU/PMSC	After resettlement plan approval by GoAP
Project information Dissemination	Project commencement details and scheduling of civil works	Q1 2022 onwards	PIU / NGO	Continuing since April 2022
Consultation with affected persons	Throughout during resettlement plan implementation and formal consultation meetings to be held at least once in every quarter	Throughout the period of resettlement plan preparation and implementation	PIU / NGO	Continuing since April 2022
Dissemination of monitoring reports	Internal and external monitoring reports will be uploaded in the website of APRDC along with corrective actions taken, if any.	Throughout the period of resettlement plan implementation	PIU	
Dissemination of GRC actions	Summary of complaints received and action taken will be uploaded in the website of APRDC	Throughout the period of resettlement plan implementation	PIU	

V. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Background

55. To manage and mitigate social safeguard issues that can arise in infrastructure subprojects under VCICDP, the DoI, GoAP has prepared a Resettlement Framework and indigenous peoples planning framework in line with National and State Laws and Policies, and ADB's SPS, 2009. The resettlement framework and indigenous peoples planning framework describe the principles and approach in avoiding, minimizing and mitigating adverse social impacts/indigenous people's impacts as applicable that may arise in implementing subprojects under VCICDP. Some of the key guiding and relevant policies under the framework are discussed in the chapter.

B. National Legislations, Policies and ADB Policy

56. The policy framework and entitlements for the program are based on: The RFCTLARR 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 SPS, 2009.

C. RFCTLARR 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 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). The SIA is reviewed by an Expert Group to assess if the 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.

59. 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.

60. 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 three 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.

61. 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.

D. RFCTLARR (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2015

62. 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 1 January 2015. 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 28 August 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 1 September 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.

E. Andhra Pradesh Government Order on Resumption of Assigned Lands

63. The GoAP vide its order G.O. Ms. No. 1307 of Revenue (Assignment. I) Department, dated December 23, 1993 has stipulated that compensation for resumption of assigned lands for public purpose, is paid at the market value for land on par with similar pattadhar land and with an additional 30 percent as solatium.² 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.

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

64. ADB's 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.

65. 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)

² Since the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 provides for an enhanced solatium of 100 percent, the same would apply to assignees too. The definitions of "assignee" and "assigned land" is provided in the Government Order on resumption of assigned lands, hence for any case related to resumption of assigned land, both RFCTLARR and the above-mentioned GO on assigned lands need to be read together.

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.

66. 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.

G. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies

67. A comparison between Government Statutes and ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguards policy that provides gap-filling measures are incorporated in the entitlement matrix. The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 recognizes titleholders and non-titleholders affected by land acquisition.

68. The key difference between the Government and ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguards policy is with regard 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 bring this Resettlement Framework in line with ADB's requirements, this 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 cut-off date will be the start date of the subproject census survey. 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.

69. A significant development in Government statute is the notification of '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 to include the value of structure, trees, plants, or standing crops damaged; and provides for solatium at 100 percent of all amounts inclusive. Furthermore, the Act meets ADB's 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.

H. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Principles for the Project

70. 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 settlement³ to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

³ ADB SPS 2009 (Safeguards Requirements 2) does not apply to negotiated settlements. The policy encourages procurement of land and other assets through a negotiated settlement wherever possible, based on meaningful consultation with affected persons, including those without title to assets. A negotiated settlement will offer adequate and fair price for land and/or other assets. Also, an independent external party will be engaged to document the negotiation and settlement processes. In cases where the failure of negotiations would result in expropriation through eminent domain or the buyer could acquire the property regardless of its owner's decision to sell it or not, will trigger ADB's involuntary resettlement policy. The Safeguard Requirements 2 will apply in such cases, including preparing a resettlement plan.

- (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 considering the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Types of Losses and Affected Person Category

71. The anticipated types of losses due to the sub-project components under tranche 1 package VCICDP APIIC-05 includes (i) temporary disruption to business due to excavation work and is estimated to be for a maximum of 15-30 days period during which the excavation work will be completed. (iii) impact to structures (ramps, steps, cc flooring and compound wall) due to laying of water supply transmission main (iii) loss of trees and crops (iv) and loss of private land.

72. According to ADB SPS 2009 in the context of involuntary resettlement, affected persons (APs) are those who are physically relocated –i.e., lose residential land, or shelter and/or economically displaced (loss of productive land, structures, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood). The absence of formal and legal title to the land does not bar the affected person from receipt of compensation and resettlement assistance from the project. The project will recognize both titled and non-titled affected persons including agricultural tenants, sharecroppers and labourers. Vulnerable affected persons are eligible for additional compensation and assistance and are to be accorded priority in employment in project related construction activities.

73. 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

74. DMS and Inventory of Loss Surveys will be conducted for project sites and transmission line alignments after the detailed design is finalized, and the exact alignment is known.

B. Cut-off Date:

75. Detailed Measurement Surveys (DMS) and Inventory of Loss Surveys was conducted based on detailed design for the subproject components including the sites for intake, substation and reservoirs, and the transmission main alignment including revised alignment. For the titleholders, the date of preliminary notification of intended land acquisition as per the provisions of RFCTLARR Act will be treated as the cut-off date, and for the non-titleholders the date of the DMS will be the cut-off date. DMS for the transmission main and realignment section were carried out separately and respective dates will apply accordingly.

76. Non-titleholders including hawkers or businesses who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They will, however, be given sufficient advance notice (at least 60 days), and assistance to shift prior to project implementation.⁸ Information regarding the cut-off date for eligibility to all types of compensation will be documented and disseminated throughout the project area. The project will recognize both licensed and non-licensed vendors, and titled and non-titled families

⁸ Based on field visits and information available till date, as of now, no relocation impact is anticipated.

C. Entitlements

77. The entitlement matrix (Table 27) summarizes the types of possible losses and corresponding entitlements in accordance with ADB and government policies, based on the principle of replacement cost. In addition to the estimated impacts, the entitlement matrix safeguards unforeseen impacts.

78. In accordance with the entitlement matrix 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, scope of the impacts including socioeconomic vulnerability of the displaced persons, and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The entitlement matrix for the subproject based on the above policies is in Table 27.

D. Relocation

79. No relocation impact is anticipated.

E. Livelihood protection and Income Restoration

80. The Resettlement Plan proposes the following measures for livelihood protection for temporary loss of income:

- (i) Temporary loss of income to shops and kiosks is anticipated. Temporarily affected persons will be given: (1) 60 days advance notice regarding construction activities, including duration and type of disruption; and (2) Compensation at the average net income/loss reported by similar types of affected businesses in the area for the period of disruption, or, three months of minimum wages whichever is more. Since, the 3-months minimum wages is higher (elaborated in chapter VIII) than the income loss anticipated for a maximum of 30-days, the affected persons will be provided 3-months minimum wages in line with the provision of the entitlement matrix.
- (ii) Preferential employment in project-related work will be offered to local people, with priority to vulnerable persons. Affected persons will be provided two reminders (after the 60-day advance notice), 7 days and 1 day before construction to ensure none or minimal disruption in livelihood. If required, they will also be assisted to temporarily shift for continued economic activity; for example, they will be assisted to shift to the other side of the road where there is no construction and then assisted to shift back, post-construction. Ensuring there is no income or access loss during sub-project construction is the responsibility of contractors. Consistent with the Environmental Management Plan, contractors will ensure access is maintained by making sure that space is left for access between mounds of soil, walkways and metal sheets provided to maintain access across trenches for people and vehicles where required, increased workforce is available to finish work in areas with impacts on access, timing of works is such that it reduces disruption during business hours, phased construction schedule is followed and work undertaken on one segment at a time. Compensation and assistance to affected persons must be provided prior to start of civil works.

F. Procedures for assistance

81. **Temporarily affected persons and impact to structures.** The following steps are envisaged:

- Step 1:** Conduct public awareness and information dissemination prior to construction works (through PIU and PMSC)
- Step 2:** The PIU SM will distribute identity cards to affected persons.

- Step 3:** Affected persons can then access the assistance provided from the project.
- Step 4:** APIIC to value affected structures (ramps, steps, cc flooring and compound wall) at replacement cost.
- Step 5:** APIIC PIU to pay assistance prior to commencement of transmission main excavation work. PIU SM to closely monitor these activities.
- Step 6:** PIU to keep accounts, record of affected persons, amounts paid, and receipts record for accounting purposes and submit copies of records to PMU.

G. Entitlement Matrix

82. In accordance with the involuntary resettlement principles adopted 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 the Resettlement Framework for this loan. The displaced persons will be entitled to the following six types of compensation and assistance packages:

- (i) Compensation for the loss of land (or getting replacement lands), loss crops/ trees at their replacement cost;
- (ii) Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
- (iii) Compensation of the loss of business/ wage income and income restoration assistance;
- (iv) Alternate housing or cash in lieu of house to physically displace households not having any house site;
- (v) Assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation site (if required), and
- (vi) Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community resources/facilities.

83. An Entitlement Matrix has been developed, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements; and is in compliance with National/State Laws and ADB SPS. The following entitlement matrix presents the entitlements corresponding to the tenure status of the displaced persons.

Table 27: 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.	Land will be acquired by the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of RFCTLARR Act, 2013. 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 ;

			<p>or (iii) consented amount paid for PPP projects or private companies. In addition to the above, 100% solatium and 12% interest from date of notification⁹ to award.</p> <p>The multiplier or factor adopted by GoAP¹⁰ for land in rural area, based on the distance from urban area to the affected area, will be applied.</p> <p>In case of severance of land, the landowner will have the option of offering the unviable severed portion of the land for acquisition.</p>
	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	
Loss of residential structure	2.1	<p>In addition to compensation for land and assistance listed above under S.No.1</p> <p>Cash compensation at scheduled rates for structure without depreciation and with 100% solatium</p>	<p>The value of houses, buildings and other immovable properties will be determined by R&B Department on the basis of relevant R&B (Buildings) SoR as on date, without depreciation.</p> <p>For partially affected structures, the affected person will have the option of claiming compensation for the entire structure, if the remaining portion is unviable.</p>
	2.2	Right to salvage materials from affected structure	
	2.3	One time assistance of Rs.25,000 to those who lose a cattle shed	
Loss of Commercial structure	3.1	<p>In addition to compensation for land and assistances listed above under S. No.1</p> <p>Cash compensation for structure at scheduled rates without depreciation, with 100% solatium.</p>	<p>The value of commercial structures and other immovable properties will be determined by R&B Department on the basis of relevant R&B (Buildings) SOR as on date, without depreciation.</p> <p>For partially affected structures, the affected person will have the option of claiming compensation for the entire structure, if the remaining portion is not viable for continuing business.</p>
	3.2	Right to salvage affected materials	

⁹ 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.

¹⁰Vide G.O.Ms. No. 389 of Revenue (Land Acquisition) Department, dated 20.11.2014.

Impact to trees, standing crops, other properties, perennial and non-perennial crops:	4.1	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	
	4.2	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.	
	4.3	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 II. NON-TITLE HOLDERS ¹¹ - Impact to squatters / encroachers			
Impact to Squatters	6.2 6.2.1	Loss of Commercial shop Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for structure with one-month notice to demolish affected structure	Only directly affected squatters, who do business at the location, will be eligible for all assistance. Structure owners in RoW/government land who do not run the business and have rented out the structure will be eligible for compensation for structure and no other assistance will be provided them. The occupier (squatter-tenant) will be eligible for one time subsistence allowance and shifting/relocation assistances
	6.2.2	Right to salvage materials from affected structure	
	6.2.3	One time rehabilitation grant of Rs. 20,000 for reconstruction of affected shop	
	6.2.4	One time subsistence allowance of Rs.18,000	
	6.2.5	Shifting assistance ¹² of Rs.10,000	
	6.3 6.3.1	Street Vendors One month's advance notice to relocate to nearby place for continuance of economic activity.	The PIU and the implementation support NGO/agency will consult such displaced persons and assess the requirement of rehabilitation grant

¹¹ affected person who has no legal right over the acquired land.

¹² To cover the cost of transportation of household articles and salvaged material from the structure.

	6.3.2	One-time financial assistance of Rs.5,000	
Impact to Encroachers	6.2 6.2.1	Structure Two months' notice to demolish the encroached structure	
	6.2.2	Compensation at scheduled rates without depreciation for the affected portion of the structure	The value of commercial structures and other immovable properties will be determined by R&B Department on the basis of relevant SoR as on date without depreciation.
Section IV. Temporary Impacts			
Temporary disruption to residences and shops during laying of transmission/distribution lines	7.1 7.2 7.3	<p><u>Residential</u> Temporary access to residences with adequate safety measures</p> <p><u>Commercial shops/vendors/kiosks</u> All temporarily disrupted commercial activities will be provided with alternative temporary space to enable continuity of the economic activities.</p> <p>Compensation at the average net income/loss reported by similar types of affected businesses in the area for the period of disruption, or three months of minimum wages whichever is more</p>	<p>The project will provide alternate space in cases not involving permanent displacement.</p> <p>In the event that temporary displacement exceeds three months, monthly assistance will be payable at minimum wage rate for the duration of disruption.</p>
Section V. Impact to Vulnerable Displaced Persons			
Vulnerable Households (affected by all type of impacts) ¹³	8.1	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.
	8.2	One time assistance of Rs.25,000 to AHs who have to relocate	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

¹³Women 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.

	8.3	Preference in employment in project construction activities, and project-related permanent employment and industries in GVMC/APIIC areas	conduct training needs assessment in consultation with the affected persons so as to develop appropriate training programmes suitable to the skill and the region. Suitable trainers or local resource persons will be identified by PIU and NGO in consultation with local training institutes. Assistance to be provided by PIU and NGO to vulnerable households to find suitable jobs.
Section VI. Impact During Civil Works			
Impact to structure / assets / tree / crops	9.1	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	9.2	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 VII. Common Property Resources			
Impact to common property resources such as places of worship, community buildings, schools, etc.	10.1	Relocation or restoration, if feasible, or cash compensation at replacement cost.	
Utilities such as water supply, electricity, etc.	10.2	Will be relocated and services restored prior to commencement of civil works.	The PIU will ensure that utilities are relocated prior to commencement of civil works in accordance with the civil works schedule.
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; Gol = Government of India; IAY = Indira Awaas Yojana; kV = kilovolt; 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; RoW = right of way; SoR = Schedule of Rates

Note: The entitlement matrix rows included in this draft resettlement plan pertain to the impacts that are assessed currently at this stage. 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 any stage of subproject implementation or design changes.

84. Compensation for land, structure and loss of income/livelihood, in accordance with the eligibility and entitlement, will be paid prior to commencement of civil works. 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.

VII. COMPENSATION MECHANISM

A. Compensation for loss of land and assets

85. The principle for determining valuation and compensation for assets, incomes, and livelihoods is replacing the loss of affected assets and restoring the loss of income experienced by the displaced persons. Titleholders and non-titleholders are both entitled to compensation as per the agreed Resettlement Framework of VCICDP.

86. Affected structures such as encroached ramps, steps, cc flooring and compound wall will be compensated at replacement cost. The project will also ensure that any loss or damage to any private properties during construction work will be compensated at full replacement cost. Similarly, temporary loss of income will be compensated at replacement cost. However, in the event of any impact to title holders during civil works, the same will be mitigated in accordance with the principals of this resettlement plan.

B. Replacement value for immovable property:

87. Structure Compensation at replacement cost / market price of materials used (without considering depreciation) and labour cost to be determined by Valuation Committee for the project using the latest schedule of rate (SOR) and market prices of materials and labour. Displaced/affected persons will have the right to salvage all movable assets attached with structure.

C. Compensation for Trees and Crops:

88. Compensation for trees and crop loss 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 and trees within one month from the date of payment of compensation. Adequate notice will be provided to displaced persons as per provisions in the Entitlement Matrix, to ensure minimal damage and economic loss. Trees standing on the land owned by the government will be disposed of through prevailing practice by the concerned Revenue Department and Forest Department.

D. Valuation of Other Assets:

89. Assistance for loss of other assets will also be paid to the displaced persons as per Entitlement Matrix.

E. Disbursement of Compensation and Assistances:

90. All compensation and resettlement assistances will be paid to the entitled displaced persons prior to commencement of civil works. However, any long-term rehabilitation measures like training for skill development will continue for a longer period and such rehabilitation measures will not be a bar to commence civil works.

91. In order to ensure that: (i) the displaced person need not make frequent visits to his or 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 realization 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.

VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Resettlement Cost

92. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject includes compensation for land, crop, compensation for resumption of assigned lands, ex-gratia payment for diminution of land value, skill training assistance for vulnerable households, cost of Resettlement Plan Updation, consultation, awareness generation and grievance redress costs, and a provisional sum for additional assistance to vulnerable and non-titled persons identified through DMS and/or Census Surveys during Resettlement Plan upgradation. The total resettlement cost for the subproject is **INR 37.45** million.

B. Source of Funding and Fund Flow

93. Government will provide adequate budget for all crop compensation and ex-gratia assistance from the counterpart funding. The funds as estimated in the budget for a subproject and additional fund required based on revised estimates, shall be available at the disposal of APIIC.

Table 28: Resettlement Cost Estimate

Sl. No	Cost Items	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate	Determination of Compensation Rate (Rs) $F = (Ex \times 1.25) \times 2 \times 1.12$	Amount (in ₹) $G = F \times D$
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	<u>Compensation for Land</u>	Acres	1.21	5,49,200*	15,37,760	18,60,690
	(land market rate X multiplication factor ¹⁴ + 100% Solatium of compensation amount (u/s 30 (1) + 12% as u/s 30(3))					
	Sub Total (1)					18,60,690
2	<u>Compensation for Structures and community assets</u> (Cash compensation at scheduled rates for structure without depreciation and with 100% solatium. (u/s 30 (1) of RFCTLARR Act, 2013).					
a	Replacement cost of Compound wall	Running meter	170	6,500**		11,05,000
b	Replacement cost ramps, stairs and cc flooring etc.	Sq.mt.	499.77	5,000**		24,98,500
c.	CPR - (6 Temples)	No.	6	Average rate	2,00,000	12,00,000

¹⁴ The multiplication factor under item (2) of the First Schedule for rural areas shall be 1.25 other as notified by Government (as per Government of AP rules order - G.O.M.S No. 389 dated 22.11.2014).

Sl. No	Cost Items	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate	Determination of Compensation Rate (Rs) $F=(Ex1.25) \times 2 \times 1.12$	Amount (in ₹) $G=F \times D$
d.	CPRs (Bus Shelter, Hand Pump, Open Well and Compound Wall of School)	No.	4	Lump sum	12,00,000	12,00,000
e.	Trees (cost including 100% solatium) #	No.	200	Average rate	10,000	20,00,000
	Sub Total 2 (a+b+c+d+e)					80,03,500
	Total Compensation Land & Assets (1+2)					98,64,540
3	R&R Assistance					
a.	Provisional sum for compensation of income loss to shop owners/kiosks (transmission mains and alternate alignment)	Nos.	104	Average rate	28,089 ¹⁵	21,06,675
b.	One-time payment of ₹5,00,000/- for each affected household or annuity policy that shall pay ₹2,000/- per month for 20 years with appropriate indexation to CPIAL;	Nos	30		5,00,000	1,50,00,000
c	One-time financial assistance to kiosks (vendors)	Nos	23		5000	1,15,000
d.	Training for Vulnerable household	Nos	98		5000	4,90,000
e.	Subsistence allowance equivalent to applicable prevalent minimum wage ¹⁶ for 6 months for the priest of the Temple.	Wage month	6*6=36		13,012	4,68,432
	Sub Total (3) (a+b+c+d+e)					1,81,80,107
	Total: Compensation and R&R Assistance (1+2+3)					2,80,44,297

¹⁵ Note: The income loss for commercial activities works out to a maximum of Rs.18,000 (at Rs.600 per day for 30 days being the period of maximum disruption), which is based on average daily profit reported during census survey and FGDs. On comparison, the 3-month minimum wages⁶ of salesperson (the affected person category) for zone 2 as per the latest notification (April 2025) by the state on minimum wages for shops and establishments is Rs.39,036 for 3-months (Rs 13,012 per month), is assessed to be higher than the income loss for 1-month (maximum disruption period) reported by the affected person. Accordingly, Rs 39,036 is taken as the unit rate for compensation, in accordance with the provisions of the entitlement matrix.

¹⁶ A similar unit rate (as above) of Rs 13,012 has been used for monthly subsistence allowance to temple priests. Minimum wage rate applicable at the time of displacement (and adjusted for inflation if not notified for the year in which displacement is caused) will be used to determine assistance amount.

Sl. No	Cost Items	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate	Determination of Compensation Rate (Rs) $F=(Ex1.25) \times 2 \times 1.12$	Amount (in ₹) $G=F \times D$
4	Resettlement Plan Implementation Cost					
a	RAP Implementation Cost for NGO (including awareness generation, consultations, staff training, plan update etc.)			Lump sum	50,00,000	50,00,000
b	GRM implementation and disclosure cost			Lump sum	5,00,000	5,00,000
c	Internal Monitoring and Evaluation			Lump sum	5,00,000	5,00,000
	Sub-total: (4) (a+b+c)					60,00,000
	Total: Budget (1+2+3+4)					3,40,44,297
5	Contingency (@ 10% Budget cost)					34,04,430
	Grand Total for Implementation of Resettlement Plan and LA (1+2+3+4+5)					3,74,48,727
	Total Budget in Million INR					37.45

Note

* unit rate for land is based on estimate collected by PIU from land acquisition office. The rates will be updated based on market rate determined by the competent authority for land acquisition as per the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.

**rates will be updated to reflect the latest applicable SOR at the time of determination of the compensation award.

Valuation for trees will be finalized based on the Net Present Value (NPV) in consultation with Forest and Horticulture departments

IX. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

A. Common Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

94. Project GRM is established at three levels as indicated below and covers both environment and social issues. The GRM is established to evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of affected persons concerns, complaints, and grievances related to social and environmental issues of the project. The GRM aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project.

95. The GRM is 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 are 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 is 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 are 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.

96. A common GRM is in place for social, environmental, or any other grievances related to the project. Every grievance is registered and careful documentation of process with regard to each grievance undertaken, as explained below. The PIU environmental and social safeguards officers have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redress on environmental and social safeguards issues, including keeping and maintaining the complaint and redress records. Public awareness campaign is conducted to ensure that awareness on the project and its grievance redress procedures is generated.

97. Affected persons have the flexibility of conveying grievances and/or suggestions by sending grievance redress/suggestion in writing, through telephone call to Divisional Engineer, APIIC- PIU safeguard manager, or by writing in the complaints register at the nearest field unit or ward office, filling forms for complaints/suggestion by email in the VCICDP site to be installed under the APIIC website. The Resettlement Framework provides the sample grievance registration form. Careful documentation of the name of the complainant, date of receipt of the complaint, address/contact details of the person, location of the problem area, and how the problem was resolved will be undertaken. The PIU safeguard officers have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redressal on environmental and social safeguards issues and for registration of grievances, related disclosure, and communication with the aggrieved party.

B. Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)

98. 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 provide an opportunity to the displaced 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.

99. The GRC 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 reviews grievances involving all resettlement benefits, relocation and payment of assistances. The GRCs functions 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, is used for VCICDP. The district level GRC is chaired by Joint Collector and comprise the Project Engineer of the concerned field unit acting as its member secretary, and the following members: (i) RDO or sub-collector of the division; (ii) Project Director, DRDA; (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 DISCOM; (viii) Superintendent, RWS Panchayat Raj Department; (ix) three members from displaced persons, with at least one of them a woman DP; and (x) Team Leader of the resettlement plan implementation support NGO, if any or external monitor. The contact details of the grievances redressal committee, PIUs safeguards manager, and the resettlement plan implementation NGO/agency are included in the brochures to be circulated among all affected people as a first step in resettlement plan implementation.

100. The Project Director, PMU is the appellate authority who is supported by the PMSC and Safeguard Officer of PMU and concerned PIUs to make final decisions on the unresolved issues.

C. Grievance redress process

101. In case of grievances that are immediate and urgent in the perception of the complainant, the contractor and PMSC on-site personnel will provide the most easily accessible or first level of contact for quick resolution of grievances. Contact phone numbers and names of the concerned Divisional Engineer, PIU safeguard officers and contractors are posted at all construction sites at visible locations. The PIU safeguard officers are responsible to see through the process of redressal of each grievance.

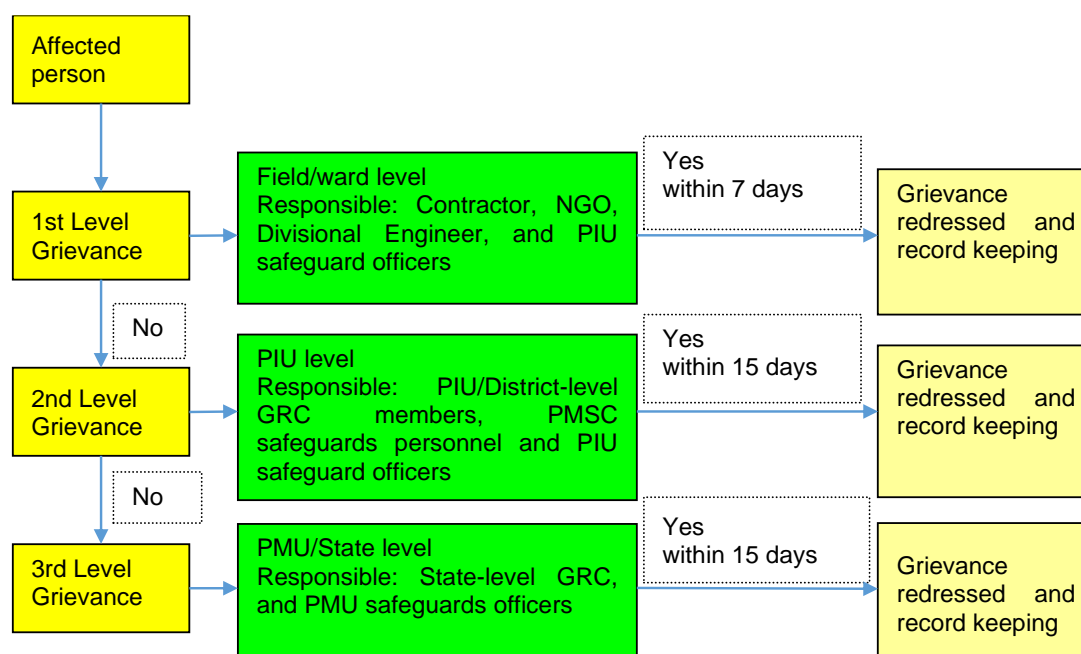
- (i) **1st Level Grievance.** The phone number of the PIU office are made available at the construction site signboards. The contractors and field unit staff immediately resolve onsite, seek the advice of the PIU safeguard manager as required, within seven days of receipt of a complaint/grievance.
-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

102. **Court of Law.** 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.

103. **ADB 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 (CRO) at ADB headquarters or the ADB India Resident Mission (INRM). The complaint can be submitted in any of the official languages of ADB's developing member countries. The ADB Accountability Mechanism information will be included in the project-relevant information to be distributed to the affected communities, as part of the project GRM.

104. GRCs will continue to function throughout the project duration. The grievance redress process is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4 : VCICDP Grievance Redress Mechanism



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

D. Functions of GRC

105. The PIU/District GRC should meet at least once in a month in the respective office of the jurisdictional Joint Collector. Petitions received from displaced persons of any concerns or complaints or grievances should be taken up in the GRC. The member secretary will maintain a register of all petitions received with details of date of receipt of the petition, date of hearing, if any, date when it was considered by the committee, along with nature of complaint/concern, action taken and date of communication sent to petitioner. Communication, in writing will be sent to the aggrieved person about the date, time and venue of the GRC sitting and make it known that s/he is entitled for personal hearing and that representation through proxy are not entertained.

106. Copies of petitions received 1-week prior to the committee's sitting, should be sent to Chairman and all members along with an explanatory note from appropriate authority to enable the Chairman and members to scrutinize the petitions in detail. Petitions received in the week of the committee's sitting, are taken up during the sitting and resolved.

107. Decision of the committee will be final unless an appeal is preferred with the Project Director. If the committee is unable to arrive at a decision through consensus, the matter is referred to the appellate authority with a note on opinion of the committee members.

108. The complaint / grievance are redressed in five weeks' time and written communication will be sent to the complainant. A complaint register is maintained at PIU and PMU level with details of complaint lodged, date of personal hearing, action taken and date of communication sent to complainant. If the complainant is still not satisfied s/he can approach the appellate authority and/or the jurisdictional sub court. The complainant can access the jurisdictional sub court at any time and not necessarily go through the GRC. A Sample Grievance Registration Form has been attached in Appendix 9.

109. **Recordkeeping.** 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 affected 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.

110. **Periodic review and documentation of lessons learned.** The PMU, and PIUs, supported by the PMSC specialist periodically reviews the functioning of the GRM and record information on the effectiveness of the mechanism, especially on the PIU's ability to prevent and address grievances.

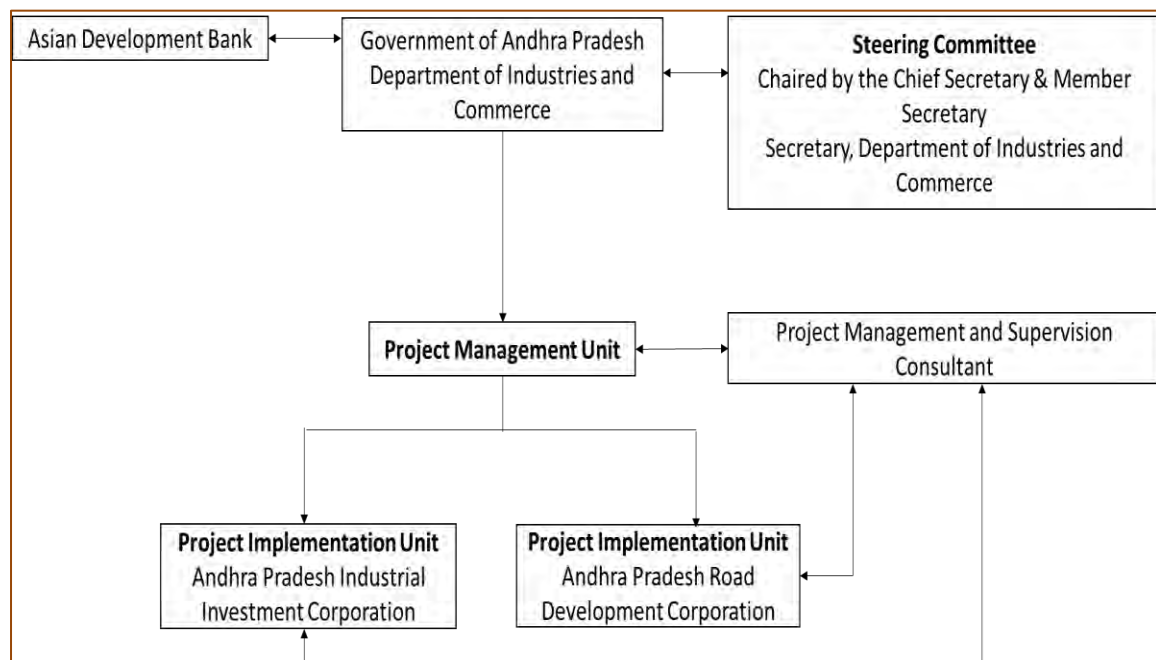
111. **Costs.** All costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination) are borne by the respective PIUs; while costs related to escalated grievances to be met by the PMU. Cost estimates for grievance redress are included in resettlement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

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. Project Management Unit

The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC) will be the Executing Agency (EA) 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. VCICDP institutional arrangement shown in Figure -5 below.

Figure 5 : VCICDP Implementation Arrangements



112. The Safeguards Officer in the PMU with assistance from PMSC Social safeguards consultant will:

- (i) review the updated resettlement plan, prepared by the PIU 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); and
- (xvii) Ensure skills training for vulnerable and economically weak people including project affected persons, scheduled tribe and women.

B. Project Implementation Unit

113. APIIC will be the implementing agency responsible for implementing the subproject. A Project implementation unit (PIU) will be established in APIIC. The APIIC PIU will be staffed with a Safeguards Manager (Social and Gender) and assisted by the PMSC specialist and will be responsible to

- (i) Update/confirm the prepared draft Resettlement Plans and/or DDRs based on detailed design and reflecting any design changes and/or site changes; and preparation of Resettlement Plans implementation plan in consultation with the project manager;
- (ii) Mobilize community and initiate public consultations in coordination with the PMU including public dissemination of project GRM ;
- (iii) Prepare, review, certify progress and compliance of Resettlement Plans implementation to the project manager/ Superintending engineer;
- (iv) Ensure that disbursement decision takes into account the successful completion of the Resettlement Plan, GESI and IPP implementation;
- (v) Ensure complete payment and the required resettlement assistance provided to the identified affected persons prior to economic and physical displacement and starts of civil works/awards of contracts in the affected areas;
- (vi) Prepare and submit monthly social safeguard implementation and progress reports to PMU;
- (vii) Participate, facilitate on the implementation of project GRM and problem solving;
- (viii) Maintain Resettlement Plans and GRM data base; and
- (ix) Ensure submission of final Resettlement Plans to PMU for ADB review, approval and disclosure

C. Project Management and Supervision Consultant

114. The PMSC, reporting to the PMU will work under the overall guidance, technical control, and direction of the project director at PMU.¹⁷ 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 support the coordinator in all social safeguards activities including resettlement plan/RIPP 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. Resettlement Plan Implementation Support Agencies/Nongovernment Organizations

115. 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) providing support and information to displaced persons for income restoration, skill training opportunities; (vi) 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; (vii) 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 plan.

E. Contractors

116. Contractors. 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 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; (iii) assist with grievance redressal and ensure recording, reporting, and follow-up for resolution of all grievances received; and (iv) submit monthly progress reports

¹⁷ The GOAP proposed these services to be provided by the existing PMSC through contract variations.

including social safeguards, health and safety, and gender-disaggregated data as required for monitoring.

117. The roles and responsibilities of different institutions/agencies for safeguards implementations is summarized in the following table.

Table 29: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Safeguards Implementation

Activities	Agency Responsible
Sub-project Initiation Stage	
Obtaining NOCs for each site, as required	APIICPIU
Clearance and disclosure of updated safeguard documents on website, PIU notice boards and to affected people Disclosure of sub-project details	PMU/PMSC APIICPIU
Meetings with APs and communities	APIICPIU/PMSC
Formation of Valuation Committee	PMU
Resettlement Plan Preparation/Updation Stage	APIICPIU/PMSC
Conducting Detailed Measurement Survey and Census of all APs (if there is change in alignment)	APIICPIU/PMSC
Computation of entitlements	APIICPIU/PMSC
Conducting FGDs/ meetings / workshops during SIA surveys, recording of preferences and priorities of APs (e.g. related to relocation, training etc.)	APIICPIU/PMSC
Computation of Replacement Values of lost land/properties/lost income	VC/PIU/PMSC
Categorization of APs for finalizing entitlements	PIU/PMSC
Formulating compensation and rehabilitation measures	APIICPIU/PMSC
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages to APs	PIU/PMSC
Approval of Resettlement Plan	PMU/ADB
Implementation Stage	
Payment of compensation	APIICPIU
Taking possession of land	APIIC PIU
Implementation of mitigation and rehabilitation measures	APIICPIU/PMSC/Contractor,
Consultations with APs during rehabilitation activities	PMSC/APIICPIU
Grievance redressal	APIICPIU/PMU/GRCs
Internal monitoring	PMU/PMSC/PIU

F. Capacity Building

118. The key focus of capacity building will be on the Safeguard Manager (Social and Gender) at APIIC PIU, other staff of APIIC PIU, PMSC field supervision staff, and contractor's personnel, who will be trained by PMSC Social Safeguard Specialist to deal with IR policy, issues, meaningful consultation, communication, disclosure of project information, Resettlement Plan implementation, payment of compensation, monitoring and reporting, grievance redress in a sensitive and responsive manner.

119. ADB and PMSC safeguard personnel will provide an orientation and training to all project-related PMU/PIU/PMSC/contractor's staff on ADB safeguards policy and the approved project Resettlement Framework; Resettlement Plan preparation and updation process; monitoring, reporting and disclosure requirements, roles of different stakeholders in safeguards implementation and GRM, envisaged consultation and participation process, reporting and monitoring requirements, core labor standards for contractors, handling issues in social inclusion, potential conflict resolution, typical implementation issues, and lessons learnt in safeguards implementation in other ADB funded water supply and sanitation projects. The key focus area of the training program will be ADB resettlement policy and principles and

the training will focus on the differences between the provisions of the ADB policy and GoI/GoAP laws, as the awareness of these differences and the need to follow the provisions of ADB policy are critical for successful implementation of Resettlement Plans. The PMSC will be responsible for development of a training program based on a capacity assessment of target participants (contractor(s), PIU) and for implementation of the training program to build capabilities on resettlement policy, planning, mitigation measures and safeguards. Basic principles of resettlement planning, avoidance of IR impacts and minimization measures with an emphasis on protection of the poor and vulnerable, access to project information and benefits by APs, grievance redress process and its importance, and monitoring shall be covered in the training. Training on IR and gender issues shall not only be given to social safeguards personnel of project consultants, PMU and PIUs but also to design and supervision engineers and contractors 'personnel.

120. Typical modules will be (i) sensitization to social safeguards, gender and vulnerability issues, (ii) resettlement planning and typical issues in implementation, (iii) introduction to social safeguards policy, including ADB policy, GRM, entitlements, compensation and social safeguards monitoring requirements and mitigation measures; (iv) monitoring and reporting on Resettlement Plan implementation, including monitoring methods and tools (v) core labor standards, including equal pay for equal work etc.

121. The PIU Safeguard Manager and PMSC field staff will be provided exposure visit to a similar ADB project in India, to facilitate learning. The suggested outline of the training program is presented in Table 30. 'Costs related to capacity building are included in PMSC, PMU and PIU costs.

Table 30: Indicative Capacity Building and Training Program

Description	Contents	Schedule	Participants	Tentative Schedule
Program 1 Orientation Workshop	Module 1 – Orientation ADB Safeguard Policy Statement Government of India policy Government of Andhra Pradesh policy Module 2 – Social/Environmental Assessment and Resettlement Planning/IEE Process ADB policy and process, identification of impacts and mitigation measures, Resettlement Plan /IEE preparation, implementation, and monitoring requirements. Incorporation of safeguards and gender into project design and contracts, with particular reference to water supply projects	1 day	PMU/PIU/PMSC	Prior to start of implementation
Program 2 Workshop for Contractors and Supervisory staff	IR/environmental issues during construction Implementation of Resettlement Plan /IEE	1 day	PMU, PIU, PMSC & Contractors	Prior to start of implementation

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Introduction

122. Implementation of Resettlement Plan pertains to set of activities and milestones to be achieved during different stages of the project. Public consultation and grievance redressal will be an on-going process throughout the Resettlement Plan implementation period but will happen intermittently.

B. Schedule for Project Implementation

123. The 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.

124. 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.

125. Resettlement Plan Implementation Phase: In this phase, key activities will be carried out including: (i) Joint verification and field survey; (ii) valuation of crops/trees and affected structures and other assets; (iii) preparation of micro plan with list of landowners, impacts and losses and amount payable for the losses including loss of land, structure, crops and trees, livelihood losses etc; (iv) approval for funds; (v) payment of compensation and other rehabilitation assistances (vi) implement R&R assistance and support activities; and (vi) issuing site clearance certificate to enable commencement of civil works.

126. Monitoring and Reporting Phase: Internal monitoring will commence as soon as Resettlement Plan implementation begins and continue till end of Resettlement Plan implementation.

C. Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule

127. An implementation schedule for payment of compensation for permanent and temporary losses to landowners, shop owners/kiosks and to other affected persons including various sub tasks and timeline matching with civil work schedule is provided in the work plan.

128. All the compensation and assistance as per entitlement matrix will be completed prior to the start of the civil work at each specific site / stretch. Written confirmation is required to be sent by the PMU to ADB stating that all compensation has been paid to affected persons. Construction work can begin only in sites / sections where compensation has been paid. The Resettlement Plan implementation schedule is presented in Table 31.

Table 31: Resettlement Plan Implementation - Time Frame

	2023		2024				2025				2026
	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q 4	Q1
Appoint /designate JE level Safeguard Manager (Social and Gender) at APIIC PIU and appointment of NGO											
Setting up of PIU level GRC and GRM operationalized											
Conduct meaningful consultations with APs for resettlement planning and jointly agree and sign off on mitigation measures											
Conduct joint measurement surveys and issuance of ID cards											
Identify Vulnerable APs, if any*											
Valuation of structures and assets											
Prepare draft Resettlement Plan to based on surveys, consultations, design details											
Continued Consultations, disclosure, awareness generation											
Review and approval (ADB)											
Update draft Resettlement Plan to reflect surveys, consultations, design changes, due diligence and other updates, as required and approval by ADB											
Training/capacity building of PIU safeguards manager and engineers, PMSC supervision staff and contractor's staff (intermittent-through the subproject cycle)											
Issue notice to affected persons											
Payment of compensation and assistances											
Skill training and R&R activities											
Handover of land to contractors*											
Internal monitoring, including surveys of APs on entitlements, satisfaction surveys											

* PIU may opt for sectional approach to handing over of encumbrance free land to the contractors subject to certification of full payment of compensation and R&R assistance to affected persons (titled and non-titled) prior to the handover of land.

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Introduction

129. The objective of monitoring is to provide the PIU with an effective tool for assessing progress in Resettlement Plan implementation, 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 displaced persons to express their needs and reactions to the programme.

B. Internal Monitoring

130. The PIU will carry out concurrent monitoring of Resettlement Plan implementation through the Safeguard Manager (Social and Gender) 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 feedback of displaced persons; use of grievance procedures; information dissemination to displaced 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 crop compensation and ex-gratia assistance including complaints/concerns/issues raised by the displaced persons, will be submitted to PMU by the end of 1st week of the subsequent calendar month. The monthly monitoring reports from the PIU are to be consolidated as part of the VCICDP semi-annual safeguard monitoring report (SMR) by the PMU Safeguard Officer for submission to ADB and disclosure. The progress report will be reviewed by the PMU (DoI) and comments, if any, will be communicated to PIU for immediate action. A copy of the quarterly report will be made available to ADB. For any unanticipated IR impacts or unforeseen significant negative social economic impacts to the affected people due to the subproject activities as identified during implementation a corrective action plan will have to be prepared, included in the semiannual monitoring reports and submitted to ADB for review and approval.

XIV. NEXT STEPS

131. 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:

- (i) The plan will be updated with findings from 100% census and inventory of loss survey to be conducted for all affected persons especially the absentee affected persons. The inventory of loss will further update the existing list addressing the missing information particularly related to the new alternate alignment, to 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 and identity of asset of owners. Inventory of asset loss will include information on crop and tree loss as well as ownership. A separate inventory will be prepared for the land losers with details of losses and socio-economic status of the affected households.
- (ii) Further, the PIU will also assess and confirm the status of involuntary resettlement impact, if any, related to compensatory forest land proposed in lieu of the affected forest land by the subproject. The findings will be reported in the SSMR and in the updated resettlement plan.
- (iii) The findings of the survey will be the basis of reassessing entitlement of affected persons and the requirement for updating of this plan.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) The PIU with assistance of the project NGO will conduct further consultations with structure/CPR owners, users, CPR committees and relocation/repair plans will be documented, especially for the places of worship. The updated plan will include details of such consultation outcomes and photographs.
- (vi) 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 (SSMR).
- (vii) In case of any site or area (land requirement), alignment 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. Such updates will also be reported in the SSMRs.

Appendix 1: Government Land Handover Certificates

Rc. B.140/2024

O/o Tahsildar Office,
Dakkili Date 16-04-2025

LAND HANDING OVER CERTIFICATE

In pursuance of the instruction of the District Collector, Tirupati District vide reference Rc.E3/e-42226/2025 dt: 03.04.2025 and Sub-Collector, Gudur. Rc.A2.746/2024, dt.09-04-2025, the Government lands measuring of an extent of Acs.0.09 cents of Vembluru Village of Dakkili Mandal of Tirupati District which are proposed for laying of DI Pipe line for providing water supply to Prioritized industrial clusters in the state of Andhra Pradesh Southern Region, is hereby handed over to the Zonal Manager, APIIC., Naidupeta as detailed below:-

Name of the Village: Vembluru

Name of the Mandal: Dakkili

Sl.No.	Survey Nos.	Total extent in Acs	Classification
1	360/2	0.08	Poramboke
2	485/7	0.01	Poramboke
Total		0.09	

Handed over by


 Tahsildar
 Dakkili Mandal

✓ **TAHSILDAR**
DAKKILI MANDAL
 Tirupati Dt.

Taken over by


 Zonal Manager
 Zonal Manager
APIIC Ltd.
 APIIC, Naidupeta
 Tirupati Special Projects Zone
 Nellore.

Rc. B34/2024

O/o.Tahsildar Office,
Dakkili Date 16-04-2025**LAND HANDING OVER CERTIFICATE**

In pursuance of the instruction of the District Collector, Tirupati District vide reference Rc.E3/e-42072/2025 dt: 07.04.2025 and Sub-Collector, Gudur. Rc.A2.746/2024, dt.09-04-2025, the Government lands measuring of an extent of Acs.0.07 cents of Nagavolu Village of Dakkili Mandal of Tirupati District which are proposed for laying of DI Pipe line for providing water supply to Prioritized industrial clusters in the state of Andhra Pradesh Southern Region, is hereby handed over to the Zonal Manager, APIIC., Naidupeta as detailed below:-

Name of the Village: Nagavolu**Name of the Mandal: Dakkili**

Sl.No.	Survey Nos.	Total extent in Acs	Classification
1	64-2	0.02	Bandidari
2	67-6B	0.04	Anadeenam
3	73-23	0.01	Bandidari
Total		0.07	

Handed over by


Tahsildar
Dakkili Mandal
TAHSILDAR
DAKKILI MANDAL
Tirupati Dt.

Taken over by


Zonal Manager
APIIC., Naidupeta
APIIC Ltd.,
Tirupati Special Projects Zone
Nellore.

Rc. B342/2024

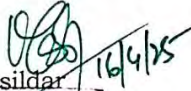
O/o.Tahsildar Office,
Dakkili Date 16-04-2025**LAND HANDING OVER CERTIFICATE**

In pursuance of the instruction of the District Collector, Tirupati District vide reference Rc.E3/e-42076/2025 dt: 03.04.2025 and Sub-Collector, Gudur. Rc.A2.746/2024, dt.09-04-2025, the Government lands measuring of an extent of Acs.0.04 cents of Mopuru Village of Dakkili Mandal of Tirupati District which are proposed for laying of DI Pipe line for providing water supply to Prioritized industrial clusters in the state of Andhra Pradesh Southern Region, is hereby handed over to the Zonal Manager, APIIC., Naidupeta as detailed below:-


Name of the Village: Mopuru**Name of the Mandal: Dakkili**

Sl.No.	Survey Nos.	Total extent in Acs	Classification
1	528-3	0.04	Poramboke
Total		0.04	

Handed over by


Tahsildar
Dakkili Mandal
DAKKILI MANDAL
Tirupati Dt.

Taken over by


Zonal Manager
APIIC :: Naidupeta
Zonal Manager
APIIC Ltd.,
Tirupati Special Projects Zone
Nellore.

Rc. B343/2024

O/o.Tahsildar Office,
Dakkili Date 16.04-2025**LAND HANDING OVER CERTIFICATE**

In pursuance of the instruction of the District Collector, Tirupati District vide reference Rc.E3/c-42233/2025 dt: 03.04.2025 and Sub-Collector, Gudur. Rc.A2.746/2024, dt.09-04-2025, the Government lands measuring of an extent of Acs.0.32 cents of Dakkili Village of Dakkili Mandal of Tirupati District which are proposed for laying of DI Pipe line for providing water supply to Prioritized industrial clusters in the state of Andhra Pradesh Southern Region, is hereby handed over to the Zonal Manager, APIIC., Naidupeta as detailed below:-

Name of the Village: Dakkili**Name of the Mandal: Dakkili**

Sl.No.	Survey Nos.	Total extent in Acs	Classification
1	95-10	0.02	Anadeenam
2	103-22	0.01	Anadeenam
3	104-6	0.06	Bandidari
4	108-23	0.01	Kaluva Poramboke
5	108-24	0.01	Anadeenam
6	108-25	0.01	Anadeenam
7	108-27	0.01	Anadeenam
8	108-31	0.01	Kaluva land
9	108-29	0.01	Anadeenam
10	109-2	0.04	Cheruvu Poramboke
11	111-5	0.05	Grazing Poramboke
12	112-19	0.01	Anadeenam
13	112-21	0.01	Anadeenam
14	112-23	0.01	Anadeenam
15	112-25	0.01	Anadeenam
16	222-2	0.02	Rahadari Poramboke
17	230-14	0.01	Anadeenam
18	231-10	0.01	Anadeenam
Total		0.32	

Handed over by


Tahsildar
Dakkili Mandal
TAHSILDAR
DAKKILI MANDAL
Tirupati Dt.

Taken over by


Zonal Manager
APIIC., Naidupeta
APIIC Ltd.,
Tirupati Special Projects Zone
Nellore.

Rc. B 344/2024


O/o.Tahsildar Office,
Dakkili Date 16-04-2025**LAND HANDING OVER CERTIFICATE**

In pursuance of the instruction of the District Collector, Tirupati District vide reference Rc.E3/e-42065/2025 dt: 03.04.2025 and Sub-Collector, Gudur. Rc.A2.746/2024, dt.09-04-2025, the Government lands measuring of an extent of Acs.0.05 cents of chennasamudhram Village of Dakkili Mandal of Tirupati District which are proposed for laying of DI Pipe line for providing water supply to Prioritized industrial clusters in the state of Andhra Pradesh Southern Region, is hereby handed over to the Zonal Manager, APIIC., Naidupeta as detailed below:-

Name of the Village: Chennasamudhram**Name of the Mandal: Dakkili**

Sl.No.	Survey Nos.	Total extent in Acs	Classification
1	27/2	0.01	Road Poramboke
2	32/3	0.04	Road Poramboke
Total		0.05	

Handed over by


Tahsildar
DAKKILI MANDAL
Tirupati Dt.

Taken over by


Zonal Manager
APIIC, Naidupeta
APIIC Ltd.,
Tirupati Special Projects Zone
Nellore.

FILE NO. APIL-16023/2/2022-LANDS WING-APIL

VCIC PROJECT PIPE LINE SY.NOS. DETAILS

Sl.No.	Name of the Mandal	Name of the Village	Sy.No.	Extent	Classification	Sy.No.	Extent	Classification	Date of requisition
1	Rapur	Gilakapadu	744	0.14	Govt.land	861	0.02	Patta dry	16-08-2022
			746	0.05	Govt.land	886	0.03	Patta dry	
			749	0.05	Govt.land	923-1	0.05	Patta dry	
			750	0.03	Govt.land	927	0.04	Patta dry	
			859	0.01	Govt.land	929-1	0.01	Patta dry	
			860-2	0.03	Govt.land	929-2	0.01	Patta dry	
			919	0.15	Govt.land	929-3	0.01	Patta dry	
			921	0.01	Govt.land	929-4	0.01	Patta dry	
			928	0.05	Govt.land	929-10	0.01	Patta dry	
			930-2	0.04	Govt.land	930-6	0.05	Patta dry	
			930-10	0.01	Govt.land	--	0.00	--	
			930-C1	0.03	Govt.land	--	0.00	--	
			Total	0.60			0.24		
2	Rapur	Veerayapalem	2	0.07	Govt.land	4	0.09	Patta dry	16-08-2022
			3	0.07	Govt.land	15	0.06	Patta dry	
			14	0.01	Govt.land	--	0.00	--	
			28	0.41	Govt.land	--	0.00	--	
			28	0.02	Govt.land	--	0.00	--	
			29-1	0.03	Govt.land	--	0.00	--	
			29-2	0.03	Govt.land	--	0.00	--	
			Total	0.64			0.15		
			GT	1.24			0.39		

Appendix 2: Letter of DFO, SPSR Nellore on submission of DGPS Maps

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH FOREST DEPARTMENT

From
Sri K.Mahaboob Basha, IFS.,
District Forest Officer,
SPSR Nellore.

To
The Conservator of Forests,
Guntur Circle,
Guntur.

Rc.No.1472/2020-F11, Dt.23-04-2025

Sir,

Sub: ZO-APIIC-TPT Special Projects Zone-NLR-VCIC-05- Providing water supply to Prioritized industrial cluster in the state of Andhra Pradesh - Southern Region. Alienation of 6.12HA of forest land -CA land - Non forest lands identified for CA in Sy.No.1 of Pangili village of Rapur Mandal of Rapur Range- DGPS / Joint survey permission issued- Submission of DGPS maps for according authentication- Reg.

- Ref:**
1. Prl.CCF,AP, Mangalagiri Rc.No.EFS02-15027/2/2020-FCA-3, dt.24.03.2021.
 2. Prl.CCF,AP, Mangalagiri Rc.No.EFS02-15027/8/2021-FCA-3, dt.21.12.2021.
 3. ZM, APIIC, TPT Spl. Projects Zone Lr.No.ZO/APIIC/TPTSP.L.PROZONE/VCIC-05/2024-25, dt.28.03.2025.
 4. DFO, Nellore Rc.No.1472/2020F11, Dt. 28 -03-2025.
 5. ZM, APIIC,TPT Spl. Projects Zone Lr.No.ZO/APIIC/TPTSP.L.PROZONE/VCIC-05/2024-25, dt.21.04.2025.
 6. FRO, Rapur Rc.No.16/2025, dt.21.04.2025.

&&&&

It is submitted that, the User Agency has submitted proposal for diversion of 1.30Ha of forest land for laying of pipeline to a length of 9.17Km passing through various RFs and the DGPS survey was completed as per the permissions of the Prl.CCF,AP, Mangalagiri and the Prl.CCF,AP, Mangalagiri has authenticated the DGPS surveyed maps. The details are as follows.

Sl. No	Range	Name of the RF	Village/ Mandal	Length in Km	Area in Ha	Date & reference of DGPS authentication
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Nellore	Marlapudi RF	Marlapudi/ Rapur	1.01	0.13	Rc.No.EFS02-15027/2/2020-FCA-3, dt.24.03.2021 of Prl.CCF,AP, Mangalagiri
2	Nellore	Marlapudi RF Gilakapdu Beat		1.52	0.200	
3	Nellore	Sydapuram RF	Sydapuram/ Rapur	3.50	0.50	
4	Nellore	Marlapudi RF Gilakapdu Beat Compt.No.216	Marlapudi/ Rapur	1.68	0.22	Rc.No.EFS02-15027/8/2021-FCA-3, dt.21.12.2021 of Prl.CCF,AP, Mangalagiri
5	Nellore	Pothukonda Extn. RF, Compt.No.224	Pothukonda/ Rapur	1.46	0.25	
			Total	9.17	1.30	

Appendix 3: Notifications of District Collector, SPS Nellore for Private Land

జిల్లా కలెక్టర్ వారి కార్యాలయము, శ్రీ పొట్టి శ్రీరాములు నెల్లూరు జిల్లా

ఆర్.సి.జి/2712/2022 ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వం తేది: 21.10.2024

ఫారం - 6(ఎ)

(2013 వ సంవత్సరము 30 వ చట్టం ధానికరణ, పునరావాసము, పునఃస్థాపనలో న్యాయవరమైన వట్టి పరిహారము పొందే పాత్ర పొందవలసిన చట్టములో సెక్షన్ 11(1) మరియు ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ నియమావళి 2014 లో రూల్-19, సీట్ రూల్(1) నమోదించి ప్రాథమిక ప్రకటన

ఈ దిగుమతిపొందిన పెద్దూర్ రాజుల భూమిలను విస్తీర్ణం ఎ.0.32 పెంట్లు ప్రజా ప్రయోజనము కొరకు శ్రీ పొట్టి శ్రీరాములు నెల్లూరు జిల్లా, రాజుల మండలము, గిలకపాడు గ్రామమునకు సంబంధించి Water Pipe Line Work from intake Well structure at Sankranthipalli to Industrial Cluster, for the purpose of drawing water to Industrial Cluster in Southern Region ఏర్పాటు కొరకు భూమిని కావలయునని, శ్రీయత జిల్లా కలెక్టర్, శ్రీ పొట్టి శ్రీరాములు నెల్లూరు వారికి వారి నిజానికి మరియు పరివారము ఆ భూమి భూ సేకరణ పై సెక్షన్ 11(1) ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ నియమావళి 2014 లో రూల్-19, సీట్ రూల్(1) నమోదించి ప్రాథమిక ప్రకటన

ఈ దిగుమతిపొందిన పెద్దూర్ రాజుల భూమిలను విస్తీర్ణం ఎ.0.32 పెంట్లు ప్రజా ప్రయోజనము కొరకు శ్రీ పొట్టి శ్రీరాములు నెల్లూరు వారు / భూసేకరణ అధికారి మరియు శ్రీయత రెవెన్యూ డివిజన్ అధికారి, నెల్లూరు వారికి వారి నిజానికి మరియు పరివారము ఆ భూమి భూ సేకరణ పై సెక్షన్ 11(4) నమోదించి ప్రాథమిక ప్రకటన వెలువడిన తేదీ నుండి ఏ విధమైన అమ్మకము / కొనుగోలు (క్రయ, విక్రయములు) లేదా వివిధమైన రావాదేమీలు శ్రీయత జిల్లా కలెక్టర్, శ్రీ పొట్టి శ్రీరాములు నెల్లూరు వారి అనుమతి లేకుండా జరుగరాదు తెలియజేయవలెను.

పై చట్టంలో సెక్షన్ 15 నమోదించి భూసేకరణ పై ఏమైనా అభ్యంతరములు / అక్షేపాలు ఉన్నాయెడల సంబంధించిన వ్యక్తి / వ్యక్తులు ఈ ప్రకటన ప్రచురించబడిన తేదీ నుండి 60 (ఆరువది) దినములలోగా శ్రీయత జిల్లా కలెక్టర్ శ్రీ పొట్టి శ్రీరాములు నెల్లూరు వారు / భూసేకరణ అధికారి మరియు శ్రీయత రెవెన్యూ డివిజన్ అధికారి, నెల్లూరు వారి ఎదుట దాఖలు చేసుకొనవచ్చును.

పెద్దూర్

జిల్లా : శ్రీ పొట్టి శ్రీరాములు నెల్లూరు మండలము : రాజుల గ్రామము : గిలకపాడు

క్ర. సం.	సర్వే నెం. / పరిశీలన నెం.	మొత్తం విస్తీర్ణం ఎ.సెంట్లు	భూసేకరణ విస్తీర్ణం ఎ.సెంట్లు	గ్రామ ప్రకారం	పట్టాదారు పేరు / అనుభవదారు పేరు	సరిహద్దులు				చెట్ల మరియు కట్టడముల వివరములు
						ఉత్తరం (సర్వే నెం.)	దక్షిణం (సర్వే నెం.)	తూర్పు (సర్వే నెం.)	పడమర (సర్వే నెం.)	
1	861-2	3.15	0.02	పట్టా మెట్ట	శేతు సునీల్ కుమార్ తండ్రి చిన్న వెంకటరెడ్డి	761-3	761-1	749	746	2 (Lemon Trees)
2	886-2	3.81	0.03	పట్టా మెట్ట	మన్నెం వడ్డయ్య భర్త పెంచల వరసారెడ్డి	886-1	744	744	744	4 (Lemon Trees)
3	750-2	1.19	0.03	గ్రామకంఠం	శేతా చిన్న వెంకటరెడ్డి	750-1	750-3	860	749	10(Lemon Trees)
4	923-1B	1.14	0.05	పట్టా మెట్ట	శేతు నంకరమ్మ భర్త చిన్న వెంకటరెడ్డి	923-1A	923-1C	921	927	18 (Lemon Trees)
5	927-2	0.57	0.04	పట్టా మెట్ట	రాజుల రమేష్ రెడ్డి తండ్రి నరసారెడ్డి	927-2	927-3	923	929	దీడు
6	929-1B	0.58	0.01	పట్టా మెట్ట	రాజుల రమేష్ రెడ్డి తండ్రి నరసారెడ్డి	929-1A	928-1C	927	929-2B	దీడు
7	929-2B	0.24	0.01	పట్టా మెట్ట	రాజుల రమేష్ రెడ్డి తండ్రి నరసారెడ్డి	929-2A	929-2C	929-1B	929-3B	దీడు
8	929-3B	0.26	0.01	పట్టా మెట్ట	రాజుల రమేష్ రెడ్డి తండ్రి నరసారెడ్డి	929-3A	929-3C	929-2B	929-4B	దీడు
9	929-4B	0.82	0.01	పట్టా మెట్ట	రాజుల రమేష్ రెడ్డి తండ్రి నరసారెడ్డి	929-4A	929-10B	929-3B	929-4A	దీడు
10	929-10B	0.08	0.01	పట్టా మెట్ట	రాజుల రమేష్ రెడ్డి తండ్రి నరసారెడ్డి	929-4B	928	929-10C	929-10A	దీడు
11	930-2B	0.20	0.04	పట్టా మెట్ట	అదనపల్లి ముల్లమ్మ భర్త పెంచలయ్య	930-2A	930-1	930-10B	930-6B	దీడు
12	930-6B	2.97	0.05	పట్టా మెట్ట	శేతు లక్ష్మీ నరసారెడ్డి తండ్రి రామకృష్ణారెడ్డి	930-6A	930-6C	930-2B	630-C	దీడు
13	930-10B	0.04	0.01	పట్టా మెట్ట	అదనపల్లి ముల్లమ్మ భర్త పెంచలయ్య	930-10A	930-9	928	930-2B	దీడు
మొత్తం		0.32								

సం/- బి.ఆనంద్, జిల్లా కలెక్టరు, శ్రీ పొట్టి శ్రీరాములు నెల్లూరు జిల్లా.



**శ్రీయుత జిల్లా కలెక్టరు వారి కార్యాలయము, నెల్లూరు,
ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వము
ఫారం నెం. 6 (ఎ)**

ఆర్.సి.టి. 1/851/2024

తేది : 21-10-2024

(2013వ సంవత్సరం 30వ చట్టం వలన భూసేకరణ, పునరావాసం, పునస్థాపనలో న్యాయపరమైన నష్టపరిహారం పొందే హక్కు పొందదర్శక చట్టంలో సెక్షన్ 11 (1) మరియు ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ నియమావళి 2014లో రూల్ 19, సబ్ రూల్ (1) ననుసరించి)

ప్రాథమిక ప్రకటన

ఈ దిగువ నుదహరించిన పెద్దయ్యల దాఖలా భూములను విస్తీర్ణం ఏ 0.15 సెంట్ల ప్రజా ప్రయోజనము కొరకు శ్రీ పొట్టి శ్రీరాములు నెల్లూరు జిల్లా, రాష్ట్ర మండలము, వీరయపాళెం గ్రామమునకు సంబంధించి Water Pipe Line Work from intake Well Structure at Sankranthipalli to Industrial Cluster, for the purpose of drawing water to Industrial Cluster in Southern Region ఎర్వాటు కొరకు భూమిని కావలయునని శ్రీయుత జిల్లా కలెక్టర్, శ్రీ పొట్టి శ్రీరాములు నెల్లూరు వారు ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వం బావించినందున 2013వ సంవత్సరం 30వ చట్టం వలన భూసేకరణ, పునరావాసం, పునస్థాపనలో న్యాయపరమైన నష్టపరిహారం పొందే హక్కు పొందదర్శక చట్టంలో సెక్షన్ 11(1) నిబంధనలను అనుసరించి ఇందుకు సంబంధించిన యావస్థుండికి ఇందుమూలముగా నోటీసు జారీ చేయడమైనది.

ఈ భూసేకరణ వలన నిర్వాసితులైన కుటుంబములు ఏమియూ లేవు.

పైన పేర్కొనిన చట్టంలో సెక్షన్ - 12 ద్వారా ఇవ్వబడిన అధికారములను వినియోగించి శ్రీయుత జిల్లా కలెక్టర్, శ్రీ పొట్టి శ్రీరాములు నెల్లూరు వారు/ భూసేకరణ అధికారి మరియు శ్రీయుత రెవెన్యూ డివిజన్ లో అధికారి, నెల్లూరు వారికి, వారి సిబ్బందికి మరియు పనివారలకు ఆ భూముల భూసేకరణ పై సెక్షన్ 13(1) ఇవ్వబడిన అధికారములను వినియోగించుటకు అధికారం ఇవ్వబడినది.

పై చట్టంలోని సెక్షన్ 11(4) ననుసరించి, ఈ ప్రాథమిక ప్రకటన వెలువడిన తేదీ నుండి ఏ విధమైన అమ్మకము / కొనుగోలు (క్రయ విక్రయములు) లేదా ఏ విధమైన లావాదేవీలు శ్రీయుత జిల్లా కలెక్టర్, శ్రీ పొట్టి శ్రీరాములు నెల్లూరు వారి అనుమతి లేనిదే జరుపరాదని తెలియజేయడమైనది.

పై చట్టంలోని సెక్షన్ 15 ననుసరించి భూసేకరణపై ఏమైనా అభ్యంతరములు / అక్షేపాలు ఉన్న యెడల సంబంధించిన వ్యక్తి / వ్యక్తులు ఈ ప్రకటన ప్రచురింపబడిన తేదీ నుండి 60 (ఆరువది) దినములలోగా శ్రీయుత జిల్లా కలెక్టర్, శ్రీ పొట్టి శ్రీరాములు నెల్లూరు వారు/ భూసేకరణ అధికారి మరియు శ్రీయుత రెవెన్యూ డివిజన్ లో అధికారి, నెల్లూరు వారి ఎదుట దాఖలు చేసుకొనవచ్చును.

పెద్దయ్యలు

మండలం: రాష్ట్రం

గ్రామం: వీరయపాళెం

క్ర. సం. ఖ్య	సర్వే నెం./ సబ్ డివిజన్ నెం.	మొత్తం విస్తీర్ణం (ఎ, సెం)	భూ సేకరణ క్రింద విస్తీర్ణం (ఎ. సెం.)	దైర్ఘ్య ప్రకారము	సట్టాదారు పేరు మరియు అనుబంధదారుని పేరు	సరిహద్దులు				చెట్టు మరియు కట్టడముల వివరములు
						ఉత్తరం (స. నెం.)	దక్షిణం (స. నెం.)	తూర్పు (స. నెం.)	పడమర (స. నెం.)	
1	4-2	21.80	0.09	సట్టా	పప్పు శ్రీనివాసులు నాయుడు తండ్రి, బళ్ళమ్మ నాయుడు	2	29	4-3	4-1	NIL
2	15-1ఎ	1.53	0.06	మెట్ట	ఆవుల చిన్నబాబు తండ్రి, చిన్నబ్బయ్య	గిరిపాడు గ్రామ సరిహద్దు	15-1బి	16	14	దొంగ
		మొత్తం	0.15							

సం/- బి.అనంద్ I.A.S., జిల్లా కలెక్టర్, శ్రీ పొట్టి శ్రీరాములు నెల్లూరు.


Appendix 4: Component wise Site Photographs

 <p>A photograph showing an excavation site with a large, exposed earthen wall. Two orange excavators are working on the slope, and a white truck is parked on a dirt road in the foreground. The ground is uneven and appears to be a construction site.</p>	 <p>A photograph of a large, circular concrete structure, likely a groundwater storage reservoir (GLSR), under construction. The structure has a dark, possibly metal, lining on top. It is situated on a dirt area with some vegetation in the background. A red plastic chair is visible in the foreground.</p>
<p>Excavation work in progress at Intake well</p>	<p>1200KL GLSR at Chinnapanduru</p>
 <p>A photograph showing a large, dark-colored pipe (likely DI 500mm) being laid in a trench. The trench is dug into the ground, and the pipe is surrounded by soil. The background shows a flat, open area with some distant structures.</p>	 <p>A photograph of a large, circular concrete structure, similar to the one in the first row, but with a different design. It has a flat top and is surrounded by a dirt area with some greenery. The sky is blue with some clouds.</p>
<p>DI 500mm Pipeline work near south block</p>	<p>600KL GLSR at Mambattu</p>
 <p>A photograph showing the construction of a large, circular concrete structure. The ground is covered with a grid of steel reinforcement bars (rebar) and concrete slabs. Several workers in safety gear are visible, working on the structure. A green building is in the background.</p>	 <p>A photograph showing a large, dark-colored pipe (likely DI 500mm) being laid in a trench. The trench is dug into the ground, and the pipe is surrounded by soil. A yellow excavator is visible in the background, working on the trench.</p>
<p>Chinnapandur GLSR Slab & Dome concreting in progress</p>	<p>Laying of 500 mm dia DI work in progress between South block jn & South block</p>

Appendix 5: Attendance Sheets & Photographs of Public Consultations

PEDHAYACHA SAMUDRAM, CHENNA SAMUDRAM & NAGAVOLU VILLAGES**Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation****Bulk Water Supply for Southern Region**List Of Participants In Public Consultations/Focussed Group Discussions
Conducted Under Social Impact Assessment and Preparation of RP

Name of the village:	Pedhayacha Samudram, Chenna Samudram	Nagavolu villages.
Target Group:	Affected land owners	
Date:	18/04/2022	
Place:	Govt. elementary school.	

Sl.no	Name & Occupation	Mobile No.	Signature
1.	Velikanti. Chalagathi Farmer	9701127683	V. Suresh
2.	Thambiseti. Venkataiah Farmer	NO contact Number	
3.	Thambiseti. Ramanaiah Farmer	9640159762	Thambiseti
4.	Kadduri. Ramaramma house wife/Agri labour	9701127683	Kadduri
5.	Velikanti. Siva Shankariah Farmer	9701127683	Shankar
6.	Kesara. Gangadhar Farmer	6303108524	Gangadhar
7.	Vemula. Ananthanaidu Farmer	7989531659	Vemula


Sl.no	Name & Occupation	Mobile No.	Signature
8.	Vemula. Srinivas Rao Farmer	9963515118	V. Srinivas Rao
9.	Vemula. Satish (Mobile Shop)	9176938443	V. Satish
10.	Vemula. Rangaiah Farmer	9492860522	Rangaiah
11.	Marillapalle. Umadesi Agriculture labour/ Farmer	9440681510	Marillapalle

DAKKILI VILLAGE**Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation*****Bulk Water Supply for Southern Region***

**List Of Participants In Public Consultations/Focussed Group Discussions
Conducted Under Social Impact Assessment and Preparation of RP**

Name of the village:	DAKKILI
Target Group:	Affected land owners,
Date:	16-04-2022
Place:	Cyrama Sachivalayam

Sl.no	Name & Occupation	Mobile No.	Signature
1.	Murali, Dakkili Agriculture	8074 777407	D. Murali
2.	Dr. Ravendra Reddy Business	9951303938	Dr. Reddy
3.	MUNI RAMAIAH M Job	6303 784880	M. Muni Ramiah
4.	D. Ratnatar Dakkili Agriculture	986626 2987	D. Ratnatar
5.	Ch. Bhaskar Reddy Agriculture DAKKILI	9490778500	Ch. Bhaskar Reddy
6.	Narayana Reddy Agriculture Ch. Dakkili	9742993602	Ch. Narayana
7.	D. Penchala Narayana D. Penchala Narayana Dakkili	76 80 983 421	D. Penchala Narayana

Sl.no	Name & Occupation	Mobile No.	Signature
8	Dakkili Subbamma w/o Rami Reddy		
9	Dakkili Subbamma w/o poli Reddy	8331941831	D. S. Reddy
10	Ch. Srihari Reddy S/o Krishna Reddy	9963090373	Ch. Srihari Reddy
11	Dakkili Pulla Reddy S/o Penchala Reddy	9573570090	DSR
12	Tanneru Prabamma Lakshmi w/o Mani	9912530738	T. S. Lakshmi
13	Marati Narasimma w/o Penchalaiah	7995772534	M. Narasimma
14	Marati Penchalaiah S/o Panduraj	7995772534	M. Penchalaiah
15	Machala Penchalam w/o Penchalaiah	9704134193	M. Penchalaiah

SA

DAKKIN -
DT 16-04-2022

తేదీ. 16.04.2022 వ న ఆదివారం బుధ, కంకటి 88 రోజుల.

వడ్డం, కృషి మండలం, కృషి గ్రామ పంచాయతీ, Andhra Pradesh
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① Ch. Udaya Bhaskar Reddy — Ch. B. B. B.
2) D. Raghunath Reddy — D. Raghunath Reddy
3) D. Raghunath Reddy — D. Raghunath Reddy
4) Ch. Narayana Reddy — Ch. Narayana Reddy
5) D. Raghunath Reddy — D. Raghunath Reddy
6) D. Subbaramu w/o Pol. Reddy — D. Subbaramu Reddy
7) Pol. Sudhakar Reddy — D. Raghunath Reddy
8) Pol. Sunder Rami Reddy — D. Raghunath Reddy
9) Ch. Srinani Reddy — Ch. Srinani Reddy
10) M. MUNI RAO — M. Muni Rao

⑪ Dakkili Subbaramu
w/o Rami Reddy

12) Gaddam. Sudhakar Reddy - -

13) Dakkili. Pulla Reddy

LTGL
Dakkili
Subbaramu

LTGL
G.
Sudhakar

DSR

GOLTAGUNTA VILLAGE

Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation
Bulk Water Supply for Southern Region

**List Of Participants In Public Consultations/Focussed Group Discussions
 Conducted Under Social Impact Assessment and Preparation of RP**

Name of the village:	Gotlagunta
Target Group:	Affected Land owners
Date:	17/04/2022
Place:	Gotlagunta Balha Banda.

Sl.no	Name & Occupation	Mobile No.	Signature
1.	Baylorkonda. polayen Agriculture.	7680067195	polayen
2.	Gotthalogunta. Mohan Ventata Rao	9676405454	మోహన్ వెంటటా
3.	Gotlagunta venkatesh Finance	9347184090	G. Venkatesh
4.	Gotlagunta Penchalayya Agriculture labour	8712773612	గొండ్ల పంచలయ్య
5.	Mode. Uddesh private job	8790287174	M. Uddesh
6.	Mode. Gopal Auto driver	8008217327	M. Gopal
7.	Manamasa. Kumar Volunteer & Ag Agriculture labour	9618868755	M. Kumar

BANGARUPETA VILLAGE**Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation*****Bulk Water Supply for Southern Region***

**List Of Participants In Public Consultations/Focussed Group Discussions
Conducted Under Social Impact Assessment and Preparation of RP**

Name of the village:	Bangarupeta
Target Group:	Affected land owners
Date:	17-04-2022
Place:	Bangarupeta Rachabanda.

Sl.no	Name & Occupation	Mobile No.	Signature
1.	Nagabushanam Business	9493518273	[Signature]
2.	Tanardhan Ag Agriculture	9494831982	[Signature]
3.	Anjuri Subramangam Agriculture	8096255034	A. Subramangam
4.	Bhaskar Agriculture		[Signature]
5.	Chenji. Vasu Maggam works	8978924190	Chenji
6.	Chenji. Venkateswarao Farmer	8499975670	[Signature]
7.	Ch. Tanardhan Farmer	9494831982	

KALAPADU VILLAGE

Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation
Bulk Water Supply for Southern Region

**List Of Participants In Public Consultations/Focussed Group Discussions
 Conducted Under Social Impact Assessment and Preparation of RP**

Name of the village:	Kalapadu
Target Group:	Affected land owners
Date:	17/04/2022
Place:	Primary school


Sl.no	Name & Occupation	Mobile No.	Signature
1.	Chintalapudi . Natrai reddy Farmer	9542378423	C. S. S. S. S.
2.	Patrapati. Hemant Kumar Farmer	9666705545	P. Hemant
3.	Konda. polaiiah farmer	8185904248	M. polaiiah
4.	Gorimilla. Mallikarjuna Farmer	9505494691	M. Mallikarjuna
5.	Pratapati. C. R. R. Farmer/Builder	9666705545	P. R. R.
6.	AVULA. Veeramma Agri Labour	9392161038	

VEERAYAPALEM VILLAGE

Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation
Bulk Water Supply for Southern Region

**List Of Participants In Public Consultations/Focussed Group Discussions
 Conducted Under Social Impact Assessment and Preparation of RP**

Name of the village:	Veerayapalem
Target Group:	Affected Land owners
Date:	18-04-2022
Place:	Racha Banda

Sl.no	Name & Occupation	Mobile No.	Signature
1.	Yellampelli. Nageswarao Farmer	9989781548	Nageswarao
2.	Bellam. Anasiah Farmer	9441232958	29.05.2022
3.	Bellam. Seenaiah Farmer/Agriculture labour	Dom have	
4.	Bellam. Anasiah Farmer	9573795420	
5.	Gandeti. Koteswarao Agriculture labour	9492801844	5.8.2022
6.	Gunduboina. Srikanth Agriculture labour	9121472912	Srikanth
7.	Yellampelli. Kistiah Agriculture labour	9000690509	3.2.2022

Sl.no	Name & Occupation	Mobile No.	Signature
8.	Gunduboina. Prasad Agriculture labour	2008357892	6.7. Prasad

GILAKAPADU VILLAGE**Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation*****Bulk Water Supply for Southern Region***

**List Of Participants In Public Consultations/Focussed Group Discussions
Conducted Under Social Impact Assessment and Preparation of RP**


Name of the village:	Gilakapadu
Target Group:	Affected land owners
Date:	18/04/2022
Place:	Raithu Bhavasa Kendram

Sl.no	Name & Occupation	Mobile No.	Signature
1.	Adalanapalli. Buijamma Aasha worker	8008207720	A. Buijamma
2.	Patcha. Eswaramma Agriculture	9398924226	పాతా ఎస్వరమ్మ
3.	Mannem. pachala Reddy Farmer	9160555324	మన్నెం పాచలా రెడ్డి
4.	Mannem. padmanma House wife	9491922368	పద్మ
5.	Mannem. penchala Reddy Farmer	Don't have	మన్నెం పెంచలా రెడ్డి
6.	Patcha. Chinna naidu Farmer	9398924226	
7.	Kethu. Venkata. Narasa Reddy Farmer	9160555324	కెతు వెంకట నరసా రెడ్డి

PAPIREDDYPALLI VILLAGE**Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation*****Bulk Water Supply for Southern Region***

**List Of Participants In Public Consultations/Focussed Group Discussions
Conducted Under Social Impact Assessment and Preparation of RP**

Name of the village:	Papireddypalli
Target Group:	Affected land owners
Date:	18-04-2022
Place:	Rachha Banda

Sl.no	Name & Occupation	Mobile No.	Signature
1.	Jatli Keertham Narendran Unemployed	7550102398	J. N. Keertham
2.	Ramayagare Venkateswarlu Agriculture	8143603974	Ramayagare Venkateswarlu
3.	Mora. Subbairah Farmer		
4.	Durtati. Narsimhulu Farmer	9966677324	D. S. Narsimhulu
5.	Chintapalli. Raghavulu Farmer	7660977982	
6.	Penehalairah Farmer	9849359500	
7.	Merella. Chenchu Krishnareddy Farmer	7093393079	Merella Chenchu Krishnareddy

PETLURU VILALGE

4] కావ్యల, కంకణమ్మ	-	* శంకరమ్మ
5] కావ్యల, మహమ్మ	-	Kampanna
6] కావ్యల, తులసి	-	K. Tulasi
7] K. Sreenivasulu	-	K. Sreenivasulu
8] G. Penchalaiah	-	G. Penchalaiah
9] G. Venkataiah	-	G. Venkataiah
10] T. Guravamma	-	T. Guravamma

G. Srinivasulu
SARPANCH
Petturu Grama Panchayath
Venkatagiri(M), SPSR.Nellore Dt.
cell: 8919883633

Photographs of Public Consultations with PAPs



Consultation with PAPs at Nagavolu Village April 2022



Consultation with PAPs at Dakkili Village April 2022



Consultation with PAPs at Gotlagunta Village April, 2022



Consultation with PAPs at Bangarupeta Village April, 2022



Consultation with PAPs at Kalapadu Village April, 2022



Consultation with PAPs at Veerayapalem Village April, 2022



Consultation with PAPs at Gilakapadu Village April 2022



Consultation with PAPs at Papireddypalli Village April, 2022



Consultation with PAPs at Jangalapalli Village April, 2022



Consultation with PAPs at Petluru Village April, 2022









Consultation with PAPs at Sydapuram 19th Dec 2024



Consultation with PAPs at Sydapuram 19th Dec 2024

Appendix 6: Details of affected Common Property Resources

	<p>1. Name of the Property: Hand Pump Type of Usage: Not in Use Name of the Village: Gilakapadu Side: LHS Distance of Impact: 1.80 Meters Degree of Impact: Partial</p>
	<p>2. Name of the Property: Bus Stop Type of Usage: In Use Name of the Village: Chilakuru Side: LHS Distance of Impact: 0.00 Meters Width 25 Meters, Length 2 Meters Degree of Impact: Partial Type of Construction: Pucca</p>
	<p>3. Name of the Property: Hanuman Temple Type of Usage: In Use Name of the Village: Thikkavaram Side: LHS Distance of Impact: 0.5 Meters Width 02 Meters, Length 1.5 Meters Degree of Impact: Partial Type of Construction: Pucca</p>
	<p>4. Name of the Property: Ammavari Temple Type of Usage: In Use Name of the Village: Thikkavaram Side: LHS Distance of Impact: 0.00 Meters Width 07 Meters Length 02 Meters Degree of Impact: Partial Type of Construction: Pucca</p>
	<p>5. Name of the Property: Poleramma Temple Type of Usage: In Use Name of the Village: Yeruru Side: LHS Distance of Impact: 0.5 Meters Width 05 Meters Length 1.5 Meters Degree of Impact: Partial Type of Construction: Pucca</p>
	<p>6. Name of the Property: Hanuman Temple Type of Usage: In Use Name of the Village: Velikallu Side: LHS Distance of Impact: 1.00 Meters Width 1.5 Meters Length 1 Meters Degree of Impact: Complete Type of Construction: Semi Pucca</p>

	<p>7. Name of the Property: Kanaka Durga Temple Type of Usage: In Use Name of the Village: Basavaiah Palem Side: LHS Distance of Impact: 0.00 Meters Width 3 Meters Length 6 Meters Degree of Impact: Partial Type of Construction: Pucca</p>
	<p>8. Name of the Property: Well Type of Usage: In Use Name of the Village: Nelaturu Side: LHS Width 1.5 Meters Length 2 Meters Degree of Impact: Complete Distance of Impact: 1.00 Meters Type of Construction: Pucca</p>
	<p>9. Name of the Property: Primary School Compound Wall Type of Usage: In Use Name of the Village: Nelaturu Side: LHS Width 70 Meters Length 1 Meters Degree of Impact: Complete Distance of Impact: 1.00 Metres Type of Construction: Pucca</p>
	<p>10. Name of the Property: Venkateshwara Temple Type of Usage: In Use Name of the Village: Chinna Mambattu Side: LHS Width 15 Meters Length 1 Meters Degree of Impact: Partial Distance of Impact: 1.00 Metres Type of Construction: Pucca</p>

**Appendix 7 : Socio–Economic Profile of Affected Persons facing Temporary Income Loss
(Water Supply Transmission Main Alignment)**

Sno	Name of Head of Household	Settlement Name	Left or Right (From Rapur to Gudur)	Use of Structure facing temporary disruption	Tenure	Social Category	Vulnerable Status	Nature of Business	Average Daily Income from Business / Shop	Will the access affect coming to shop? (Yes / No)
1	Maralla. Ramanaiah	Sydapuram	LHS	Kiosk/Bunk	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Kirana shop	200	Yes
2	Yathaluru. Purushotham	Sydapuram	LHS	Kiosk/Bunk	Squatter	SC	SC	Laundry	400	Yes
3	Karedhula. Padmamma	Sydapuram	LHS	Kiosk/Bunk	Squatter	OBC	None	Kirana shop	300	Yes
4	Palavari. Komalamma	Sydapuram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	WHH	Kirana shop	400	Yes
5	Durga prasad	Sydapuram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Chicken shop	500	Yes
6	Panniru. Venkataiah	Sydapuram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Chicken shop	500	Yes
7	K.Seshagiri	Sydapuram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	None	Battery shop	600	Yes
8	Payyavula Prasad	Sydapuram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	None	Bike spares	500	Yes
9	M.Nagabushanam	Sydapuram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	General	None	Cement shop	1500	Yes
10	M. Koti	Sydapuram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Woodworks	500	Yes
11	Malarapu. Ramanaiah	Sydapuram	LHS	Kiosk/Bunk	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Vegetables	300	Yes
12	Kuncham Subbamma	Sydapuram	LHS	Kiosk/Bunk	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Vegetables	350	Yes
13	Virender kumar	Sydapuram	LHS	Movable vehicle	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Panipuri	300	Yes
14	Dakkili Padmamma	Sydapuram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Tiffin centre	300	Yes
15	Baddu Polaiah	Sydapuram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	None	Welding shop	500	Yes

Sno	Name of Head of Household	Settlement Name	Left or Right (From Rapur to Gudur)	Use of Structure facing temporary disruption	Tenure	Social Category	Vulnerable Status	Nature of Business	Average Daily Income from Business / Shop	Will the access affect coming to shop? (Yes / No)
16	Urrukoti. Krishnamma	Sydapuram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Fruits shop	500	Yes
17	M. Sanyasrao	Sydapuram	LHS	Kiosk	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Tea shop	300	Yes
18	K.Murali	Sydapuram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	None	Bike repair	500	Yes
19	Madan Das	Sydapuram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	None	Hot chips	500	Yes
20	Dakkili Subhashini	Sydapuram	LHS	Kiosk/Bunk	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Vegetables	300	Yes
21	S.Rathaiah	Sydapuram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	General	None	Cement shop	500	Yes
22	M. Subbayamma	Sydapuram	LHS	Movable vehicle	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Fruits shop	200	Yes
23	Krishnaiah	Sydapuram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	None	Milk dairy	500	Yes
24	Jithu das	Sydapuram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	SC	SC	Bakery	300	Yes
25	Ch Ragaiah	Sydapuram	LHS	Kiosk/Bunk	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Vegetables	200	Yes
26	Ramanaiah	Sydapuram	LHS	Kiosk/Bunk	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Coconut	350	Yes
27	M. Surya teja	Sydapuram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	General	None	Pragathi clinic &	2000	Yes
28	Subbamma	Sydapuram	LHS	Kiosk/Bunk	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Flower shop	500	Yes
29	Vishvabhaksh	Sydapuram	LHS	Movable vehicle	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Noodles shop	300	Yes
30	M. Surya	Sydapuram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Electrician	300	Yes
31	Vijay	Sydapuram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	None	Photo studio	500	Yes
32	Siva kumar	Sydapuram	LHS	Movable vehicle	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Coconut shop	300	Yes
33	Ch Subbarao	Sydapuram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Chappal shop	500	Yes
34	Mastanamma	Sydapuram	LHS	Kiosk/Bunk	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Flower shop	300	Yes

Sno	Name of Head of Household	Settlement Name	Left or Right (From Rapur to Gudur)	Use of Structure facing temporary disruption	Tenure	Social Category	Vulnerable Status	Nature of Business	Average Daily Income from Business / Shop	Will the access affect coming to shop? (Yes / No)
35	S. Govardhan reddy	Sydapuram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	None	Mobile shop	500	Yes
36	Mainuruddin	Sydapuram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	General	None	Gold shop	600	Yes
37	Sk. Ali	Sydapuram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Bike repair	600	Yes
38	Siva	Sydapuram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Xerox shop	300	Yes
39	Ramanamma	Sydapuram	LHS	Kiosk/Bunk	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Flower shop	300	Yes
40	Hymavathi	Chintavaram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Kirana shop	300	Yes
41	Shoba	Chintavaram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Medical shop	500	Yes
42	Pydaiah	Chintavaram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	General	None	Fertilisers	1000	Yes
43	Venkateswarao	Chintavaram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	General	None	Medical shop	500	Yes
44	Sabitha	Chintavaram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	General	None	Private clinic	1000	Yes
45	Harnad	Chintavaram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Foot wares	500	Yes
46	Sunil Kumar	Chintavaram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	General	None	Transport	2000	Yes
47	Shiva	Chintavaram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Bike works	800	Yes
48	Indian oil petrol bunk	Chintavaram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	General	None	Petrol bunk	10000	Yes
49	Sanyasamma	Eruru	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	WHH	Watermelon	1000	Yes
50	Subbarao	Eruru	LHS	Kiosk/Bunk	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Pan shop	350	Yes
51	M.Nagabramha charv	Velikallu	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Coconut shop	500	Yes
52	M. Koteeswarao	Velikallu	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Chappal shop	500	Yes
53	Mylapu. Ramana	Velikallu	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Flower shop	200	Yes
54	Kuncham Subbarao	Velikallu	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Mobile shop	500	Yes
55	Virender kumar	Velikallu	LHS	Kiosk/Bunk	Squatter	OBC	None	Watermelon	400	Yes

Sno	Name of Head of Household	Settlement Name	Left or Right (From Rapur to Gudur)	Use of Structure facing temporary disruption	Tenure	Social Category	Vulnerable Status	Nature of Business	Average Daily Income from Business / Shop	Will the access affect coming to shop? (Yes / No)
56	Dakkili Padmamma	Velikallu	LHS	Kiosk/Bunk	Squatter	OBC	None	Watermelon	300	Yes
57	K Subbaiah	Velikallu	LHS	Movable vehicle	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Coconut	500	Yes
58	Mastanrao	Velikallu	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Bike spares	1000	Yes
59	K. Govardhan giri	Velikallu	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Cement shop	3000	Yes
60	Jaffar	Velikallu	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Flower shop	200	Yes
61	Md. Ali	Velikallu	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Vegetables	300	Yes
62	Siva prasad	Velikallu	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Vegetables	300	Yes
63	M Panchalaiah	Velikallu	LHS	Kiosk/Bunk	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Panipuri	200	Yes
64	M. Koti	Velikallu	LHS	Kiosk/Bunk	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Tiffin centre	200	Yes
65	Ramanaiah	Velikallu	LHS	Movable vehicle	Squatter	OBC	None	Panipuri	200	Yes
66	M.Nagabushanam	Velikallu	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	None	Battery shop	1000	Yes
67	Giri	Palugodu	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Vegetables	300	Yes
68	Krishna	Palugodu	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Coconut	500	Yes
69	Chandra sekhar	Palugodu	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Tiffin centre	200	Yes
70	Pydaiah	Palugodu	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Vegetables	300	Yes
71	Venkateswarao	Palugodu	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Vegetables	200	Yes
72	Jithin	Siddavaram	LHS	Commercial	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Panipuri	200	Yes
73	Shoba	Siddavaram	LHS	Kiosk/Bunk	Squatter	OBC	BPL	Tiffin centre	300	Yes
74	Pydaiah	Siddavaram	LHS	Kiosk/Bunk	Squatter	OBC	None	Vegetables	300	Yes
75	Venkateswarao	Siddavaram	LHS	Movable vehicle	Squatter	OBC	None	Tiffin centre	200	Yes

Source: Survey based on Detailed Design, April 2022

**Appendix 8: Socio- Economic Profile of Non-Titleholder (Encroachers) facing minor structure loss
(ramp/steps/cc flooring/compound wall)
(Water Supply Transmission Main Alignment)**

Sl. No	Name of Head of Household	Settlement Name	Tenure	Type of Structure Affected	Affected Structure (area in running meter / floor space in sq.m)	Social Category	Vulnerability
1	Polavari. Lokanadham	Sydapuram	Encroacher	Steps	10.00	OBC	BPL
2	Uppu Ankaiah	Sydapuram	Encroacher	Compound wall	7.00	OBC	BPL
3	Khande.Venkateswarlu	Sydapuram	Encroacher	Steps	3.00	OBC	BPL
4	S. Murali	Sydapuram	Encroacher	CC floor	10.00	General	None
5	M Srinivas	Sydapuram	Encroacher	CC floor	10.00	OBC	BPL
6	Pandareddy.Ramanaiah	Sydapuram	Encroacher	Shed	15.00	General	None
7	Baddu Eswar	Sydapuram	Encroacher	Shed	15.00	General	BPL
8	Baddu Vara prasad	Sydapuram	Encroacher	Shed	13.00	OBC	BPL
9	Ayyappa Venkateswarlu	Sydapuram	Encroacher	Shed	13.00	General	BPL
10	Sunitha	Sydapuram	Encroacher	Shed	17.00	General	BPL
11	M Venkat rao	Sydapuram	Encroacher	Shed	15.00	OBC	BPL
12	Maruthi	Sydapuram	Encroacher	Shed	15.00	OBC	BPL
13	SK Mahama das	Sydapuram	Encroacher	Shed	10.00	OBC	BPL
14	Ch Subbarao	Sydapuram	Encroacher	Shed	10.00	OBC	BPL
15	R Kavitha	Chintavaram	Encroacher	Shed	10.00	OBC	BPL
16	Meghanuri Raja	Chintavaram	Encroacher	Shed	10.00	OBC	BPL
17	I Bhaskar	Eruru	Encroacher	CC floor	5.20	OBC	BPL
18	A Sanyasamma	Eruru	Encroacher	Compound wall	15.10	OBC	WHH
19	Prabhakar	Eruru	Encroacher	CC floor	3.20	OBC	BPL
20	Door locked	Eruru	Encroacher	CC floor	3.50	-	-
21	Venkata Saraswathi school	Eruru	Encroacher	Compound wall	15.50	OBC	None
22	Door locked	Eruru	Encroacher	CC Ramp	13.70	-	-
23	Door locked	Eruru	Encroacher	Compound wall	15.80	-	-
24	Door locked	Eruru	Encroacher	Compound wall	14.50	-	-
25	Door locked	Eruru	Encroacher	CC ramp	17.80	-	-
26	Door locked	Eruru	Encroacher	CC ramp	16.40	-	-
27	Owner not available	Eruru	Encroacher	Iron fencing	11.30	-	-
28	M Mastanaiah	Eruru	Encroacher	Shed	15.60	OBC	BPL
29	M Khader	Eruru	Encroacher	CC floor	8.40	OBC	BPL
30	K Srinivas	Eruru	Encroacher	Shed	10.80	OBC	BPL

Sl. No	Name of Head of Household	Settlement Name	Tenure	Type of Structure Affected	Affected Structure (area in running meter / floor space in sq.m)	Social Category	Vulnerability
31	Tayaj	Eruru	Encroacher	CC Ramp	7.50	OBC	BPL
32	Amruthamma	Eruru	Encroacher	Compound wall	20.50	OBC	BPL
33	Owner not available	Momidi	Encroacher	CC Ramp	9.70	-	-
34	Owner not available	Momidi	Encroacher	CC Ramp	4.30	-	-
35	Owner not available	Momidi	Encroacher	Fencing	6.80	-	-
36	Owner not available	Varagali	Encroacher	Iron frame compound wall	10.30	-	-
37	Owner not available	Varagali	Encroacher	Compound wall	18.50	-	-
38	Owner not available	Varagali	Encroacher	Compound wall	19.45	-	-
39	Owner not available	Varagali	Encroacher	CC Ramp	8.60	-	-
40	Door locked	Velikallu	Encroacher	Compound wall	10.80	-	-
41	Borugu Eswaraiah	Velikallu	Encroacher	CC floor	8.40	OBC	BPL
42	Bevara Prasad	Velikallu	Encroacher	CC floor	7.50	OBC	BPL
43	A.Venkateswarlu	Velikallu	Encroacher	Compound wall	9.50	OBC	BPL
44	Sailaja	Velikallu	Encroacher	CC floor	5.50	OBC	BPL
45	Owner not available	Palugodu	Encroacher	CC floor	7.50	-	-
46	Shankar prasad	Palugodu	Encroacher	Compound wall	10.80	OBC	BPL
47	Owner not available	Palugodu	Encroacher	CC Ramp	3.40	-	-
48	Venkata Ramana	Palugodu	Encroacher	Compound wall	10.20	OBC	BPL
49	Alivelu	Palugodu	Encroacher	CC floor	7.50	OBC	BPL
50	Rajeshwari	Palugodu	Encroacher	CC floor	8.40	OBC	BPL
51	Door locked	Palugodu	Encroacher	Compound wall	12.40	-	-
52	Owner not available	Palugodu	Encroacher	CC Ramp	3.80	-	-
53	Apprao	Palugodu	Encroacher	CC floor	7.50	OBC	BPL
54	Owner not available	Siddavaram	Encroacher	Compound wall	8.40	-	-
55	Shankaraiah	Siddavaram	Encroacher	CC floor	5.80	General	BPL
56	Perumallu	Siddavaram	Encroacher	CC floor	7.50	OBC	BPL
57	V.Shankar	Siddavaram	Encroacher	Compound wall	8.40	OBC	BPL
58	Door locked	Siddavaram	Encroacher	CC Ramp	3.40	-	-
59	M Venkat rao	Siddavaram	Encroacher	CC floor	4.80	OBC	BPL
60	Owner not available	Siddavaram	Encroacher	CC floor	7.50	-	-

Source: Survey based on Detailed Design, April 2022

Appendix 9: Sample Grievance Registration 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:	