

Amaravati Sustainable Capital City Development Project (ASCCDP)

*Draft*  
**Resettlement Action Plan**  
for Flood Mitigation Works



Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority  
Amaravati,  
Andhra Pradesh

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**ACRONYMS**

AP	Andhra Pradesh
APCRDA	Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority
APSSDC	Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation
ASCCDP	Amaravati Sustainable Capital City Development Project
CA	Competent Authority
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
LPS	Land Pooling Scheme
RFCTLARR	Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Rehabilitation
LARR	Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation
SES	Socio-Economic Survey
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
GIS	Geological Information Systems
CPR	Community Property Resources
LPOC	Land Pooling Ownership Certificate
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
GP	Gram Panchayat
LAO	Land Acquisition Officer
PDF	Project Displaced Family
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAP	Project Affected Person
PWD	Public Works Department
IAY	Indira Awaas Yojana
SSR	Standard Schedule of Rates
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
CPIAL	Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers
NGO	Non-Government Organization
GRM	Grievance Redressal Mechanism
MA&UD	Municipal Administration & Urban Development
TDR	Transferrable Development Rights

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The World Bank supported - Amaravati Sustainable Capital City Development Project - ASCCDP (the project) - is aimed at building urban services for selected parts of Amaravati Capital City as well as develop capacity of its public urban governance institutions. The land requirements for the Flood Mitigation works (Flood Mitigation works include construction of reservoirs at Krishnayapalem, Neerukonda and Sakhamuru, widening and deepening of Pala Vagu and Kondaveeti Vagu and construction of Storm Water Canal from Nekkallu to Vykuntapuram) covered under this RAP will be assembled / acquired through a combination of three instruments, viz. Land Pooling Scheme (LPS), Land Acquisition Act (LARR Act) and Negotiated Settlement Policy. This Resettlement Action Plan is for Flood Mitigation works for a length of about 42 Kms and will require 1159 (1159.01 acres) acres of lands, comprising 1094.43 acres of lands which are already available with CRDA through LPS corresponding to 2211 landowners who gave lands under LPS and as lands covered in existing blue network (streams), 52.5 acres of land to be acquired under LARR, 8.21 acres within village habitation (R1 zone) to be acquired under Negotiated Settlement policy. The LPS is an optional scheme where people can join voluntarily and its entitlements, compensation, etc., is assessed as compliant with the World Bank policy on Involuntary resettlement. However, as a good practice, lands falling under flood management works from landowners who joined land pooling scheme are separately captured and baseline information, details of socio-economic survey are presented in Annexure 11 and Annexure Z. Monitoring indicators are included for LPS beneficiaries as well. APCRDA's framework will also be relied upon for monitoring during implementation. This RAP covers the impacts and mitigation measures related to lands being acquired through LARR, Negotiated Settlement Policy and Land Pooling Scheme.

As regards the other land acquisition instruments for these Flood Mitigation works viz. LARR Act and Negotiated settlement policy, it is expected to impact 96 families (71 PAFs under LA and 25 PDFs under R1). 83 families are dependant on government lands in the villages of Krishnayapalem (06), Pichikalapalem (76), and Nekkallu (1) who were already provided returnable plots as per the entitlement matrix of Land Pooling Scheme. The compensation for the land acquisition through LARR Act is as per the provisions of LARR Act, 2013, without depreciated costs for loss of structures. In case of Negotiated settlement, an equal amount of developed land in resettlement sites with construction grant of Rs.2,75,000 and transitional support as per LARR Act, 2013. All people depending on public lands for livelihood or shelter will be assisted and the cut-off date for title holder is date of preliminary notification under LARR Act and in case of non- title holders, the census will be the cut-off date.

The socio-economic household surveys and focus group consultations were organized among PAFs under Land acquisition and PDFs in Residential zone. The key findings

among displaced families include that 26 households are women headed households, 21% of them are illiterates, 25% work as agricultural laborers. 96% own houses and all of them have separate latrines and one-fifth live in permanent houses. The average monthly income of the PAPs who have responded to the household survey is INR 4,340, an overwhelming (86%) are living below poverty line and about 2% are under debt.

The key socio-economic profile of agricultural labourers derived from representative sample includes: average monthly income is only INR. 8,476, a large majority (73%) work as agricultural laborers, less than half of them (45%) live in permanent houses and a large majority of them (more than 90%) have electricity connections and separate toilets and use LPG as cooking gas. However, only two-third have piped water supply.

9 Focus Group Discussions including 2 FGDs exclusively with women, 2 with landless pensioners, 2 with PAPs affected with Land Acquisition, 2 with Marginal Farmers receiving base annuity less than INR 75000 and 1 FGD with people depending on cultivating the Government lands were conducted in 3 villages at different locations and about 73 people attended these meetings. The concerns raised by the people include: possibility to realign the network to avoid CPRs, need for sharing of information on details of compensation and assistance, compensation rates, inadequacy of compensation for structures, implementation schedule, the PAPs want to know the rates used for valuation of their structures, time for construction of new houses, annual increase in pension amount, concerns on resale of returnable plots, skill development training leading to employment generation opportunities, preference to be given to the capital city residents in providing employment, quick registration process, Interest free loans, fee reimbursement, health card coverage, etc..

The RAP also contains the institutional and implementation arrangements consisting of roles and responsibilities of various key officers, bringing dedicated Land Acquisition and Social Development officers to manage and coordinate with District Administration. While district Administration will manage the land acquisition and resettlement, the payment of differential amount arising out of RPF provisions and additional livelihood support will be managed by APCRDA. The RAP also includes details on project level grievance redress committee, constitution of citizen committee, process for consultations during implementation, support to livelihood measures and support to vulnerable groups, coordination with civil works, certification of payment of compensation and R&R assistance, budget, time table and monitoring and evaluation arrangement.

## I. INTRODUCTION

### Overview of Amaravati Capital City

1.1 The Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act 2014, which came into effect on 2 June, 2014, provided for the reorganization of the existing state of Andhra Pradesh. The formation of a new Capital City – critical for its administration, economic development, and cultural integration – is a priority for the successor state of Andhra Pradesh. The State Cabinet meeting of 1 September, 2014 passed a resolution ‘to locate the Capital City in a central place of the state, around Vijayawada, and to go for decentralized development of the state with 3 Mega Cities and 14 Smart Cities. The State Government identified the Capital City area between Vijayawada and Guntur cities on the Southern bank of River Krishna upstream of Prakasam Barrage.

1.2 The Amaravati Capital City has an area of 217.23 sq.km and is spread across 24 villages and part of Tadepalli Municipality in 3 mandals (Thulluru, Mangalagiri and Tadepalli) of Guntur district. The 24 villages and the part of the Tadepalli Municipality in the Capital City area have about 1 lakh population in about 27,000 households. The nearest cities are Vijayawada at a distance of 30 km and Guntur at a distance of 18 km. The nearest railway station is KC Canal railway station near Tadepalli and the nearest airport is Gannavaram which is at a distance of 22 km. The Capital City area at the time of land pooling predominantly consisted of agricultural fields mainly with commercial crops irrigated through lift irrigation schemes from the River Krishna.

### Amaravati Sustainable Capital City Development Project (ASCCDP)

1.3 **Objective:** The project development objective of ASCCDP is – ‘to build urban services of flood mitigation, sanitation and road connectivity for selected parts of Amaravati Capital City as well as develop capacity of its public urban governance institutions’.

1.4 **Components:** The ASCCDP will have three main components: (i) Basic Urban and Pro-poor Infrastructure Component – this would include critical road infrastructure and utility corridors, as well as upgradation of village infrastructure (water, sewerage, village roads, connectivity to trunk infrastructure, etc.); (ii) ‘Green / Climate Resilient’ Urban Investments Component comprising flood mitigation, sewerage system and solid waste management system for the city of Amaravati; and (iii) Technical Assistance Component. This RAP is limited to impacts associated with 10 sub-arterial roads proposed to be implemented as part of the project.

**Proposed alignment of Flood Mitigation works**

1.5 The Flood Mitigation works include construction of reservoirs at Krishnayapalem, Neerukonda and Sakhamuru, widening and deepening of Pala Vagu and Kondaveeti Vagu and construction of Storm Water Canal from Nekkallu to Vykuntapuram. These works are being taken up to ensure that the Capital City is free from any inundation issues even in the case of historic rainfall in the catchment of the two important vagus. Further these works will facilitate creation of the Blue network as per the Master Plan and the designs finalized by the Blue consultants. The location and salient details of the project are furnished in the following table: A map showing the alignment of Flood Mitigation works is presented at Fig. 1

Table 1: Proposed Alignment of Flood Mitigation works				
S. No.	Stretch Name	Length in Kms	Bottom width/ Top width in Metres	Enroute Villages
1	Krishnayapalem - Neerukonda	7.2	75/115	Krishnayapalem, Nowluru, Kuragallu
2	Neerukonda - Ananthavaram	10.3	14/65	Kuragallu, Mandadam, Ainavolu, Sakhamuru, Thulluru, Nekkallu, Ananthavaram
3	Dondapadu - Kondamarajupalem	7.4	12/45	Borupalem, Abbarajupalem, Rayapudi, Kondamarajupalem
4	Kondamarajupalem - Krishnayapalem	9.3	25/65	Kondamarajupalem, Mandadam, Velagapudi, Krishnayapalem, Venkatapalem, Krishnayapalem
5	Nekkallu - Pitchikalapalem	7.84	40/70	Nekkallu, Thulluru, Ananthavaram, Pitchikalapalem
	Total length in Kms	42.04 Kms		

**Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)**

1.6 RPF describing the applicable policies and provisions, process for census survey and consultations, entitlement matrix and implementation programme is prepared which is the basis for preparing this RAP. The RPF can be found at [https://crda.ap.gov.in/apcrdacommuni/media/asccdp/18072017/ASCCDP\\_V1.6.pdf](https://crda.ap.gov.in/apcrdacommuni/media/asccdp/18072017/ASCCDP_V1.6.pdf) The applicable entitlement framework for compensation and R&R assistance, as available in the RPF, is also provided here as Annexure - A for ready reference. The principles, process and provisions described in RPF will be adhered while implementing this RAP.

## Resettlement Action Plan

1.7 The objective of this Resettlement Action Plan is to assist the affected people to improve or at least restore their living standards to the pre-impacted level and ensure timely payment of compensation and assistance. The land required for flood management works covered under this RAP will be assembled / acquired through a combination of Land Pooling Scheme (LPS), Land Acquisition Act (LARR Act) and Negotiated Settlement Policy. The LPS is a voluntary scheme and including its entitlements, compensation, etc., is compliant with Bank policies. However, as a good practice, lands falling under Blue Network from landowners who joined land pooling scheme are separately captured and baseline information, details of socio-economic survey are presented in Annexure 11 and Annexure Z, respectively. Monitoring indicators are included for LPS beneficiaries as well. House-hold surveys and consultations for 96 sample size out of 4% LPS landowners were carried out among LPS beneficiaries under this RAP for the proposed flood management works. A livelihood improvement plan will be prepared for all the PAPs, including vulnerable PAPs receiving base annuity less than Rs.75000/- and the landless labourers receiving monthly pensions, by January 2018. This livelihood plan will focus on imparting skill training, setting up enterprises, job opportunities in works to be undertaken in capital city area and any other livelihood measures that people are interested. An agency with experience in livelihood program will develop this plan in consultation with the landowners and landless labourers and others interested in additional livelihood opportunities. M/s. Tata Trust and SERP (Government of Andhra Pradesh) institutional support is being availed for augmenting the design of livelihood support programmes. In addition, the LPS implementation will be monitored through a set of indicators together with the outcomes from the baseline surveys and RAP implementation as explained in RPF.

This RAP is limited to the impacts arising out of the land acquisition and physical displacement and associated impacts. The document describes the magnitude of impacts, mitigation measures proposed, method of valuation of land, structure and other assets, eligibility criteria for availing benefits, baseline socio-economic characteristics, entitlements based on type of loss and tenure, the institutional arrangement for delivering the entitlements and mechanism for resolving grievances and monitoring. The budget and time table for implementation are also provided.

1.8 The RAP preparation approach is briefly outlined below:

- I. Land details viz., survey number, affected extent, location, were extracted from the Capital City Master GIS data after overlaying the final alignment of Flood Mitigation works as per the Engineering studies and Detailed Project Report.
- II. These details were verified for preliminary consistency.
- III. Prepared a format for collecting details of PAPs, PAFs and PDFs (losing land and / or structures) related to LA, village boundaries (structures coming under Negotiated Settlement Policy), Government lands, Common Property Resources. The format has been familiarized with the Competent Authorities to ensure



- uniform provisioning of data from various units getting covered under these Flood Mitigation works.
- IV. Survey was carried out among these PAPs, PAFs and PDFs through experienced surveyors. Subsequently, in some cases, it turned out that some of these PAPs have opted for LPS.
  - V. Key steps involved in surveys are outlined below:
    - Coordinating with Competent Authorities for prior appointment to conduct surveys in the affected villages,
    - information about survey to PAPs by the Competent Authorities,
    - visit the villages on the appointed dates and conduct survey and
    - Revisit the villages in case of respondents not present first time.
  - VI. The surveyed data is verified again for consistency, repetitions, and accuracy. The data is randomly verified with the already available household survey data, socio-economic survey data. The LA parcels notified through Preliminary Notification as part of the SIA process were also checked for consistency and accuracy.
  - VII. With these inputs pertaining to LA, village boundaries, CPR and Government land details, assessment of impacts was carried out.
  - VIII. Draft-final RPF document disclosed for the ASCCDP project was used as the guiding document to ascertain the entitlements for the preparation of this RAP.
  - IX. Care was taken to ensure that the alignment is causing least adverse impacts leading to minimizing the PAPs, PDFs and PAFs.
  - X. Institutional and implementation arrangements addressing project implementation, coordination with civil works contractors and district administration, grievance Redressal, implementation of benefits and entitlements for the PAFs, PAPs and PDFs has been outlined in line with the RPF provisions.

## Impacts

1.9 The proposed project will have positive social impacts owing to the area getting free from inundation issues, improved ground water recharge potential, ecological and environmental improvements in the area, increased tourism potential around the reservoirs and along the canals. On the other hand, the project will also create adverse impacts in the form of land assembly, through LA and other associated impacts. Based on the records and field survey it is found that 1159 Acres of land is required for undertaking flood mitigation works. Excluding the area which is already available with APCRDA through LPS, the land to be acquired through LA is estimated to be 52.5 acres comprising of 71 land owners and 8.21 acres in village habitations of Mandadam and Velagapudi corresponding to 25 PDFs. There are 2 common property resources, viz., a burial ground in Sakhamuru in Government land and a private temple in Mandadam. Both these common property resources facilities will be reconstructed/ provided for. The vulnerable people as defined in Para 3.18 of RPF will be identified and the specific support required by each group will be determined by December 2017 by a process of inviting the concerned people / groups to register voluntarily and target support will be provided to cover all families in the Capital City. The details of Project Affected Families by impact category is shown below.

**Table 2: Project Affected People by Impact categories<sup>1</sup>**

<b>No</b>	<b>Impact category</b>	<b>Number</b>
1	Compensation proposed under LARR Act	71
2	Physically displaced- Land owners	25
3	Physically displaced living on Government Lands	
4	Physically displaced- Tenants	

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<sup>1</sup> Data is subject to change during the implementation

1.10 Map of the capital city showing various villages:

Figure 1: Map of Capital Area with proposed alignment of Flood Mitigation works

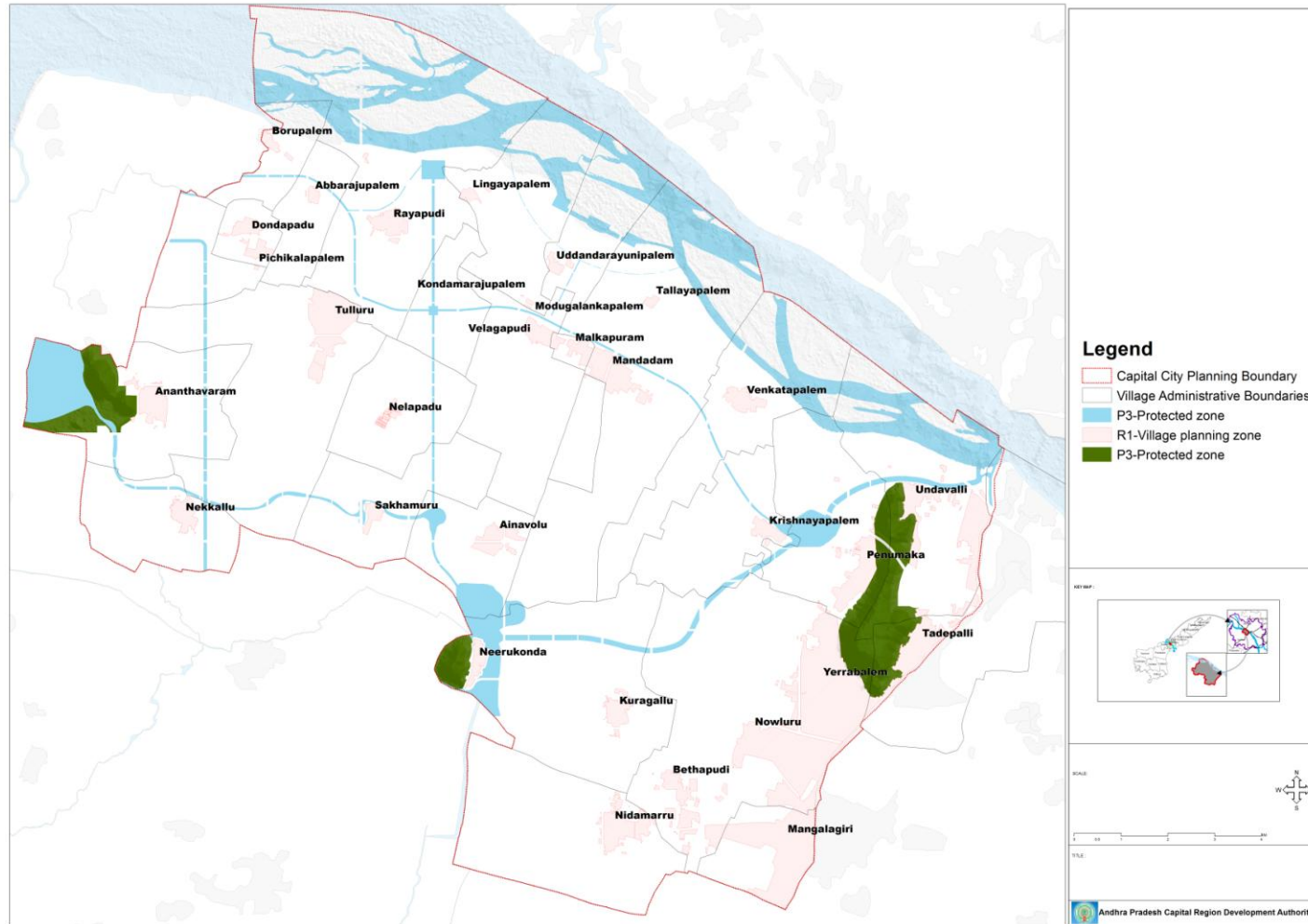
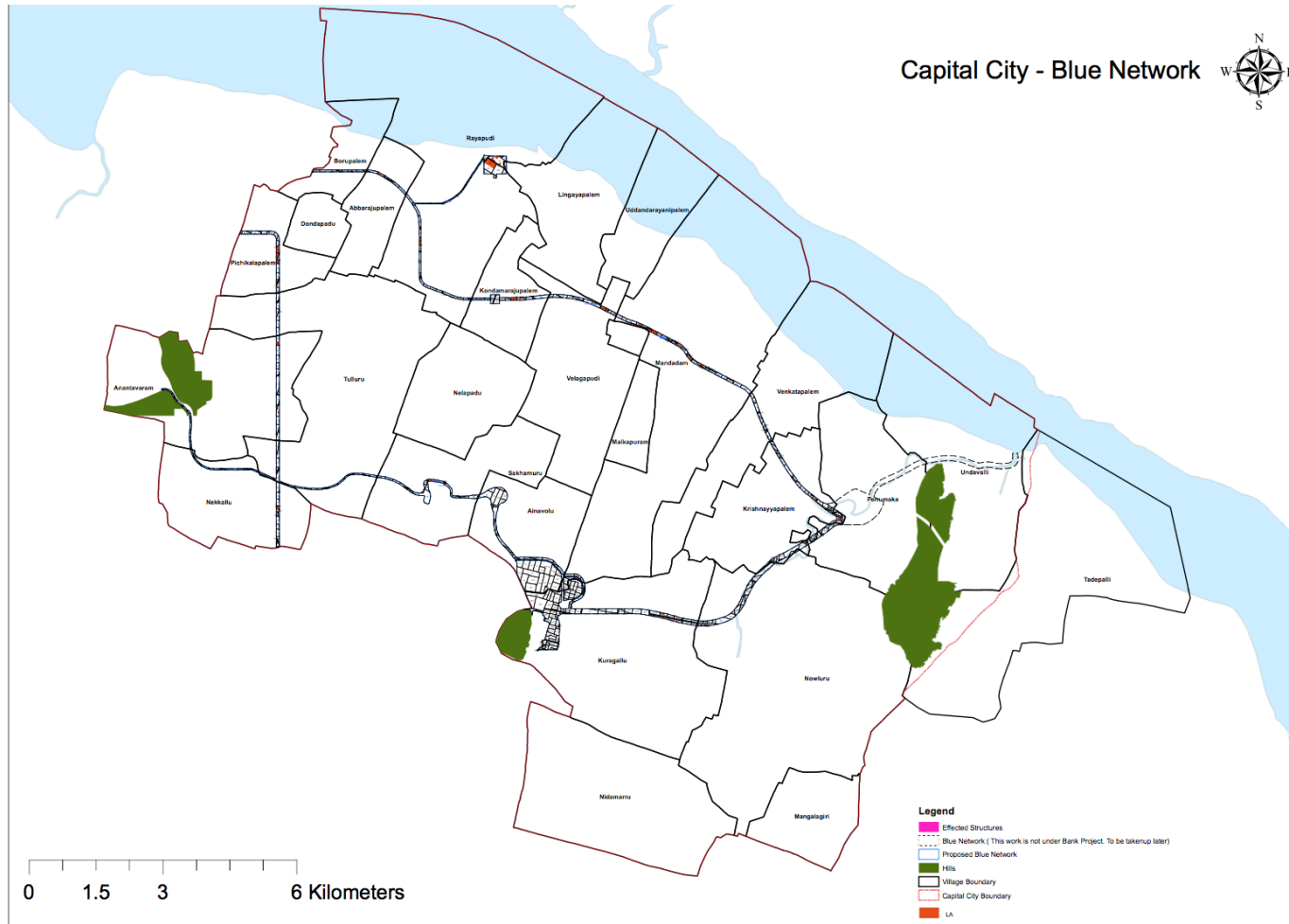


Figure 2: Map of Flood Mitigation Works with LA requirement (shown in red colour)



## II. LAND ASSEMBLING AND ACQUISITION

### Magnitude of Impacts

2.1 The land requirements for the flood mitigation works covered under this RAP will be assembled / acquired through a combination of Land Pooling Scheme (LPS), Land Acquisition Act (LARR Act) and Negotiated Settlement Policy. The estimates point that the total land required for flood mitigation works is 1159 acres. Out of this, an extent of 52.5 acres (about 4.5%) needs to be acquired using Land Acquisition Act, while 1094 acres (95%) was assembled under LPS. An extent of 8.21 acres (0.7%) of village areas needs to be acquired using Negotiated Settlement with package / Land Acquisition. An extent of 1.95 acres is government land and 1.90 acres is endowment lands, thereby the total extent available with APCRDA is 1098 acres (95.39%) leaving about 4.5% to be acquired. It is found that during the intervening period of preparation of this RAP, many landowners have opted for LPS out of those identified to be acquired through Land Acquisition Act, thereby impacts on account of land acquisition further reduced. This process of opting for LPS is permitted until Land Acquisition Awards are made. The land requirement by type of land assembly is given below.

Table 3: Land requirement for Flood Mitigation works

Village Name	Endowment Lands	Govt Lands	LA	LPS	R1 Zone	Grand Total
Abbarajupalem			1.07	10.80		11.87
Ainavolu			0.65	224.13		224.78
Anantavaram			2.70	50.45		53.15
Borupalem			0.22	13.18		13.40
Kondamarajupalem			3.37	29.20		32.57
Krishnappalem			2.12	77.73		79.85
Kuragallu			2.97	279.17		282.14
Lingayapalem			0.18	1.86		2.05
Malkapuram			0.04	0.20		0.24
Mandadam			10.33	63.69	8.06	82.08
Nekkallu	1.90	1.95	2.15	32.90		38.90
Nowluru			0.15	64.02		64.17
Pichikalapalem			6.54	30.29		36.83
Rayapudi			13.23	83.33		96.56
Sakhamuru			2.36	40.00		42.36
Tulluru				53.54		53.54
Velagapudi			4.37	21.23	0.15	25.75
Venkatapalem			0.06	18.71		18.77
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>52.52</b>	<b>1094.43</b>	<b>8.21</b>	<b>1159</b>

**2.2 Impacts on public lands.** All those who are depending on the government lands are provided returnable plots ranging between 250- 500 sq.yds. per acre depending on their category of encroachment. The lease-holders on endowment lands are provided with monthly pensions and compensation towards land is paid to Endowment Department. It is observed that no families are living on the public lands within the village areas.

2.3 As already outlined, the land required for Flood Mitigation works covered under this RAP will be assembled / acquired through a combination of Land Pooling Scheme (LPS), Land Acquisition Act (LARR Act) and Negotiated Settlement Policy. The LPS is an optional scheme where people can join voluntarily and its entitlements, compensation, etc., is assessed as compliant with the World Bank policy on Involuntary resettlement. However, as a good practice, lands falling under flood management works received from landowners who joined land pooling scheme are separately captured and baseline information, details of socio-economic survey are presented in Annexure 11 and Annexure Z. Monitoring indicators are included for LPS beneficiaries as well. APCRDA's framework will also be relied upon for monitoring during implementation. a livelihood improvement plan will be prepared for all those interested farmers receiving base annuity less than INR 75000 by December 2017.

2.4 The impact area for the proposed Flood Mitigation works will affect 96 families including 25 displaced families. Out of these 56 families were surveyed wherein 26 families are found to be women headed families. The list of all 96affected and displaced families is provided in the Annexure - 4 to this RAP. This list will be widely disclosed and any objections will be suitably addressed. The list will also be disclosed in the website for easy access to the affected people. A supplementary list will be prepared if new impacts are encountered during the implementation.

**Table 4: Details of village-wise Affected land owners for Flood Mitigation works**

Village Name	PAFs under LA	PDFs under R1	Total
Abbarajupalem	1		1
Ananthavaram	10		10
BORUPALEM	1		1
Kondamarajupalem	2		2
KURAGALLU-1	3		3
Lingayapalem	1		1
Malkapuram	2		2
MANDADAM-1	12	24	36
NEKKALLU	9		9
Nowlur-2	1		1
Pichchikalapalem	2		2
Rayapudi-1	12		12
Sakhamuru	4		4
Velagapudi	9	1	10
Venkatapalem	2		2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>96</b>

2.5 Majority of the farmers losing land are marginal farmers<sup>2</sup> (78%) indicating livelihood improvement/ restoration measures need to be devised to this group. These people receive annuity up to INR 75,000/year. These facilities will be extended to marginal and small farmers of land acquisition also. The interested landowners / farmers will be requested to enrol into this livelihood improvement support measures.

## 2.6 **Minimization of land requirement for the project.**

Detailed modelling studies were conducted to ascertain the quantum of waters required to be handled during peak scenarios based on which the engineering studies were carried out which included study of the existing alignments, requirement of increasing the top width and bottom width of the alignments, marginal re-alignments strategically selecting location and extent of reservoirs. These measures are expected to free the Capital City area from possible inundation. The extent of the land procurement requirement was kept in mind while finalizing the various options for implementation. By these measures about 20% of land requirement for the project was reduced. Further, based on the alignment additional consultations were held with the affected people to opt for LPS. All these efforts put together have resulted in confining the total project area to 1159 acres of which only about 60 acres is to be procured under LA / R1 (5%)

## **Land Pooling Process**

2.7 The Land Pooling Process is described below:

- A. Land Pooling scheme contemplates procurement of land for the Amaravati Capital City by voluntary consolidation and surrendering of land by individual or group of owners for returnable developed residential / commercial plots along with other benefits.
- B. **LPS Notification.** By means of Government Order, Municipal Administration and Urban Development Department, has appointed local Competent Authorities in the envisaged Capital City Area of 217 sq.km comprising 24 Revenue Villages (covering 29 habitations) and part of Tadepalli Municipality has been notified for LPS, expressing the Government's intent to begin the development of the New Capital City.
- C. **Demarcation of Existing Village Sites / Habitations.** Keeping in mind, the concerns of people in the existing villages and considering the complete resettlement of existing villages would be challenging and difficult, the existing village settlements are exempted from Land Pooling, thus avoiding physical displacement. Public consultations or 'Grama Sabha' were held in villages to make people aware about the Capital City

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<sup>2</sup> Marginal and small farmers land holdings less than 2.5 acres and receiving an annuity of amount less than 75000 rupees.

Master plan process, Land Pooling Scheme and Delineation of village boundaries. Voluntary Development Agreements were signed between Competent Authorities and Land Owners coming forward to join the LPS.

- D. **Draft LPS Development Plan Notification.** After creating awareness among land owners about LPS and voluntary signing of Development Agreements, the next step in the Land Pooling Process is to prepare a Draft LPS Development Plan Notification. Consultations were held with land owners in villages to gather their objections and suggestions over the Draft Plan. There was a specified period of 30 days for objections and suggestions after 'Draft Notification'.
- E. **Final LPS Development Notification.** After assimilation of suggestions from land owners in villages, the Final LPS Development Plan is prepared, incorporating these requirements. Subsequently the finalized plan is notified and the finalized layout is relayed on ground by peg marking and land owners are allotted their 'returnable plots' by means of a digital lottery (Refer Annexure - 9). Along with the lottery allotment, the land owners are given their Land Pooling Ownership Certificate (LPOC). Independent third party testing of the software application for plot allocation web application was conducted by Electronics Test and Development Centre, to check the application for its compliance with IEEE Std. 829 for software and system test documentation. The results confirmed that the application has complied with the Standards. The STQC IT Services of Electronics Test and Development Centre, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Government of India, is authorized to conduct independent third party testing of software applications. The digital lottery is taken up to eliminate human error in allotment and ensure transparency. Three rounds of trial runs are carried out in front of all land owners and the final round is the round where the plots are allotted to individual land owners and this is well accepted by the allottees.
- F. **Returnable Plot Allotment.** The LPS under the aforesaid Act guarantees the return of Reconstituted land / plots to the land owners who have surrendered the lands under Land Pooling Scheme. The landowners as per their eligibility in their revenue villages / Land pooling development scheme may file applications in the prescribed format for Plot allotment and may opt as per their eligibility different sizes of standard plots. The landowner along with his family members or friends may request for joint allotment of different sizes of plots. The returnable plot allotments pertaining to the lands in a revenue village are done within the same revenue village boundary as far as possible and by draw of lottery. The landowners participating in land pooling scheme will execute a development agreement cum general power of attorney with the APCRDA and execute a registered deed transferring the rights over their



lands and in turn the APCRDA would register the plots in favour of the landowners by way of a conveyance deed which constitute equivalence of compensation under the LA R&R Act 2013 in kind. At the time of draft layout of returnable plots consultations were held and suggestions and changes were duly incorporated in the final layout. As the returnable plots are having transferrable rights the legal mechanism is in place to transfer the returnable plots to any successors in interest. The development agreement executed between the landowner under LPS and APCRDA is enforceable in a court of Law. However, steps are being taken to constitute Reconciliation Mechanism for settlement of any disputes between the LPS beneficiaries and APCRDA.

- G. Reservation:** Lands pooled under LPS are reserved for various statutory land uses notified through Master Plan<sup>3</sup>. About 32% is reserved for residential purposes, about 30% for green and open areas, etc. Balance land subsequent to returnable plot allotment of developed plots to LPS farmers vests in the Authority which will be put to developing amenities and facilities for the Capital City as well as source funds towards costs of development.

#### **H. Development of basic amenities around returnable plots**

A returnable plots will be provided in developed layouts which comprise key infrastructure such as underground water supply, underground sewerage drainage, power supply, street-lighting facilities, Information Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure, pedestrian-friendly road network consisting of greenery, parks and recreational facilities and other social infrastructure. The timeframe for development of returnable plots is expected to be completed within 3 years from the date of final land pooling scheme notification in Form 22 and 12(b) of LPS Rules including Registration.

- I. Land pooling progress to date:** Out of the target extent of 34,292 (9.3 consent received), 33,156 acres of land has been pooled from 26752 landowners. As on date<sup>4</sup> 23976 number of landowners have received 59014 returnable residential / commercial plots and provisional certificates issued. The registration of these plots is expected to be completed within 3 years from the date of final land pooling scheme notification in Form 22 and 12(b) of LPS Rules.

### **Land Acquisition Process**

2.8 For this project the land acquisition is carried out using the below process:

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<sup>3</sup> Master Plan for the Capital City is notified on 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2016 after attending to over 4000 suggestions.

<sup>4</sup> As of November 2017. For latest figures please visit dashboard section of APCRDA website

- a) Consultation with Grama Panchayat to fix date, time for conduct of Grama Sabha to explain intention of the Government and need for conduct of SIA.
- b) Publication of SIA Notification in GP/Locality/News Papers / Gazette / Website
- c) SIA Team Selection by Commissioner, R&R in consultation with District Collector.
- d) EPTRI, Hyderabad, Gachibowli was selected by Commissioner, R&R as an Independent Agency for conduct of SIA
- e) Draft SIA placed before Grama panchayat / Grama Sabha for conduct of Public Hearing for Social Impact Assessment.
- f) Publication of Final SIA and Minutes of the Public Hearing in GP/Locality/ Website.
- g) Expert Committee appointed by appropriate Government / District Collector
- h) Publication of Expert Opinion / Recommendations in GP / Locality / Website.
- i) Publication of Decision of appropriate Government / District Collector after examining SIA report, Minutes of the Public Hearing, Expert Opinion, LAO report, in G.P / Locality / Website
- j) Notification u/s 11(1) by District Collector authorizing the Land Acquisition Officer for acquiring the lands.
- k) Publication in G.P / Locality / News Papers / Gazette / Website.
- l) Conduct of Grama Sabha u/s 11(2) explaining the contents of the notification, provision for filing objections within 60 days duly fixing the hearing date and information to landowners regarding conduct of preliminary survey requesting them to be present in conduct of survey and informing the prohibitive clause imposed on alienation of lands covered by notification.
- m) Notice calling for objections on the preliminary notification on the area and suitability of land proposed to be acquired, justification offered for public purpose, the findings of the Social Impact Assessment report.
- n) 60 days for filing objections and on enquiry by Land Acquisition officer, District Collector to take decision.
- o) Appointment of Joint Collector as Project Administrator.
- p) Conduct of Socio Economic Survey to identify the affected families having lands and immovable properties, identifying livelihood losers dependent on the lands being acquired. Ex: Tenants, Agriculture labour etc.,
- q) To enumerate the amenities and infra structural facilities which are affected are like to be affected due to acquisition and details of common property resources etc.
- r) Preparation of draft R&R Scheme by the Project Administrator in consultation with the affected families and place it before Gram panchayat for conduct of Public Hearing.
- s) The draft R&R Scheme and a specific report on the claims and objections raised in the public hearing to be place before project level R&R Committee to be reviewed by the District Collector and shall be submitted to the Commissioner, R&R for approval of the Scheme duly incorporation the suggestions and views of the Project level R&R Committee.

- t) The Commissioner, R&R shall approve the R&R Scheme and cause publication in GP / Locality and website.
- u) The District Collector to make publication of declaration along with summary of R&R Scheme and declaration of an area identified as the resettlement area in cases of displacement of affected families
- v) Publication in GP / Locality / Gazette / News Papers / Website
- w) Award Enquiry notices to be issued, conduct enquiry into the ownership, apportionment and interests if any and into the R&R entitlements.
- x) Draft Award of LA and R&R shall be approved by District Collector and Project Administrator.
- y) LAO to pronounce LA R&R Award and also shall pass individual LA Awards and individual Compensation Awards.
- z) Compensation, R&R cash benefits shall be paid before taking lands and rehabilitation measures to be completed before displacement of PDF. The dependants on lands acquired through Land Acquisition are identified through a Socio-economic Survey which would be conducted U/s. 16 of LAR&R Act 2013. Award enquiry notices would be issued U/s.21(1) Public Notice and U/s. 21(4) individual notice. All the claims would be enquired and R&R Award would be passed U/s. 31(1).

#### **Progress of land acquisition to date <sup>5</sup>**

2.9 The District Collector issued 4(1) SIA Notification and the Environment Protection, Training and Research Institute - EPTRI, an agency appointed by the Commissioner, R&R conducted SIA study and the report was placed for public hearing. Expert committee has given their recommendations and the District Collector taken a decision U/s. 8(2) to acquire the lands -

1. As there is a legitimate and bonafide public purpose,
2. As the potential benefits and the public purpose outweigh the social costs and adverse social impact,
3. As the lands are bare minimum for the project as the entire area is notified as Capital City area and
4. As there are no alternative lands as per technical feasibility and availability of alternative lands.

The key recommendations are:

- The PDFs / PAFs are to be compensated as per the LARR Act 2013.
- Enhancement of pension benefits with price indexing.
- The food security measures to be taken up by Government.
- Government to take steps for imparting skill development as well as other measures to be taken up for creating livelihood opportunities.

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<sup>5</sup> As of July 2017 for latest figures visit dashboard section of crda website

- Priority to be given to PAFs/PDFs in the state and central schemes implemented by the line departments.

2.10 Implementation of the above recommendations has already been initiated by way of obtaining necessary approvals from APCRDA Authority / Government of Andhra Pradesh. Additional areas are brought under cultivation and crop management practices are implemented to increase productivity and ensure food security. Handholding support is offered through LARR Authority for PAFs and PDFs to get enlisted / engaged in the state and central schemes implemented by the line departments.

2.11 As on date Preliminary Notifications (PN) 11(1) and SIA is concluded in all villages excluding 3 villages viz., Nidamarru 1, Nidamarru 2 and Undavalli. These villages are not part of the flood mitigation works project. R&R schemes are approved in all the villages except in the villages of Nidamarru 1 and 2 and Undavalli. Declaration as per 19(1) is completed in all villages except Nidamarru and Undavalli and Award Enquiry is completed in 20 villages. LA Award is passed in one village (Nelapadu) for an extent of 4.33 acres.

2.12 Any person dissatisfied with the market value fixed by Land Acquisition Officer, the Interested person may make an application for Negotiations before the District Collector and on merits the District Collector may propose a consent value for which the State Level Committee may approve<sup>6</sup>. Any Awardee / interested party, dissatisfied with the award made and having claim on compensation / R&R Entitlement may approach LA R&R Authority and make a reference on the compensation amount<sup>7</sup>. The payments shall be through bank transfers into the accounts of Awardees / beneficiaries. In case of land owners refusing to receive compensation or not available to receive compensation, the amounts would be deposited with the LA R&R Authority which was formed vide G.O.Ms.No.91, Revenue (Land Acquisition) Department, dt. 03-03-2017. The key role of LAR&R Authority is to adjudicate the references made against the Awards on compensation / apportionment / R&R entitlements following the parameters set out under Section 26 to Section 30 of LAR&R Act 2013. This LAR&R Authority will act as the Grievance Redressal Mechanism to deal with complaints related to the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes or plans under LAR&R Act 2013. As per Section 38(1), the collector shall take possession of land after ensuring the full payment of compensation as well as R&R entitlements are paid or tendered to the entitled persons within a period of 3 months for the compensation and a period of 6 months for the monetary part of the R&R entitlements and R&R infrastructural entitlements shall be provided within a period of 18 months from the date of Award. The dependants on lands acquired through Land Acquisition are identified through a Socio-economic Survey which would be conducted U/s. 16 of LAR&R Act 2013. Award enquiry notices would be issued U/s.21(1) Public Notice and

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<sup>6</sup> vide G.O.Rt.No. 492, Revenue (LA) Department dated: April 25,2016

<sup>7</sup> section 64 of the LA R&R Act, 2013. The LA R&R Authority was constituted vide G.O.Ms.No.91, Revenue (Land Acquisition) Department, dt. 03-03-2017.

U/s. 21(4) individual notice. All the claims would be enquired and R&R Award would be passed U/s. 31(1).

### **Compensation Valuation**

2.13 Compensation valuation, fixation, updating of Guideline values, etc. are described below:

- A. Land: The compensation for land will be higher of current basic values or average of higher 50% of sale transaction three years prior to first notification. In addition, 12% additional market value for the period between first notification and date of compensation award, multiplication of compensation amount by 1.25 times and 100% solatium on final compensation will be paid over and above the total compensation. The land guideline values as revised in April, 2017 are given in Annexure G, in case where the updated guideline values are not updated, those will be updated prior to award and taken into account while finalising the compensation award.

Structures/other assets: As per the LAR&R Act 2013 / Negotiated Settlement Policy, the structure valuations would be estimated as per the prevailing State Scheduled Rates (SSR rates) for new construction as on the cut-off date, the relevant financial year in which negotiations are held. These rates are updated annually as per PWD norms. Drawings of individual's house services and material, labour, transports costs shall be inclusive as per PWD norms while fixing SSR rates. The depreciated values, if any will be paid as a special assistance and if people are not allowed to salvage the affected materials, then the value of salvaged materials will be paid as a special assistance.

- B. Trees: Given their significance to the local subsistence economy, fruit trees will be compensated on a combined replacement value. Fruit crop compensation will be the value of lost production until the replacement seedling comes into production. These values are determined and verified by Horticulture department rate schedule. The value of trees / topes shall be as per rate schedule of the agriculture/sericulture/ horticulture / forest department norms.
- C. Crop damages: In cases of payment of damages the average yields shall be multiplied with minimum support price to arrive at gross income and 50% of gross income shall be payable as damages.
- D. All other losses will be valued keeping the principles of replacement value. All the unit costs referred in the Entitlement Matrix are related to January 01, 2014 and steps would be taken to update once in 3 years and the annuity for the loss of livelihood will be paid with appropriate annual indexation to the consumer price index for agricultural labour as per the provisions of LA R&R Act, 2013. The updated unit costs are provided in chapter 5. No income tax will be deducted for payment of compensation and R&R assistance. No registration fee

would be collected for the documents during the process of LPS / Negotiated Settlement / LA.

- E. For cases where the land is being used by the public (for instance for grazing, settling or otherwise), the Proponent will, in consultation with the land administration of the government, identify suitable replacement land for use by the public as per need and not as entitlement, aligning with the overall master plan for the Capital City.

## **2.14 Potential risks with land acquisition and proposed mitigation measures**

Land Acquisition:

2.15 Under LPS both Authority as well as landowners shall abide by the conditions of Development Agreement. Under Negotiated Settlement Policy both parties shall abide by the Negotiated Development Agreement. Any violations from both the parties shall be referred to Grievance Redressal Committee or referred to conciliation. However, those who did not join land pooling, those lands will be acquired using Eminent Domain wherein the risks involved include: prolonged legal issues, court cases, procedure to deal with resistance, opposition to land acquisition, etc. In Land Acquisition, after passing of Award, the lands would be vested to Government. Possession would be taken U/s.91 of LARR Act 2013 or in cases of encroachments and squatting, the assistance will be extended in line with the provisions of this RPF. , The Development Agreement under LPS and Negotiated Settlement Policy are thus expected to eliminate the risks. Wherever resettlement takes place, the land will be acquired through Negotiated Settlement Agreement with the Project displaced families by providing land to land with all basic amenities on par with the returnable LPS layouts within their respective village boundary, alongwith other benefits as per the provisions of the Negotiated Settlement Policy after the choice is discussed and allotted through a lottery to the PAPs to ensure transparency. In cases where the PDFs opt for self relocation, they will be allotted a developed plot with infrastructure. In addition, they will be provided with construction grant and other allowances towards making arrangements for self-relocation. The specific requests of the project displaced families will be dealt with as per the provisions of Entitlements under Negotiated Settlement Policy.

2.16 As the older Land Acquisition Act 1984 and R&R Policy 2007 merged to form the LARR Act 2013, the process is elaborate and 3 years time-frame given under LAR&R Act 2013 and there are provisions for extending the time under 4(1), 11(1) and 19(1). The challenges arise when the period of LA is reduced. Taking food security measures, fixing Market Values, fixing limits to acquisition of net sown area are the challenges under LARR Act 2013. The Capital City area was notified by State Government and all the lands are to be procured / acquired. The Government can enact a state law / policy under Section 107 of LARR Act 2013 and the landowner may opt for any law / policy as per section 108. Land Pooling Scheme is a Policy of Government and the landowner

may opt such scheme and the Government is at liberty to acquire the required lands under LARR Act 2013 for a public purpose, if not already joined under LPS. In some specific cases, it is observed that a small fraction of landowners chose not to join LPS and have opted for Land Acquisition process, as they perceived that the benefits under LA may outweigh LPS benefits.

**Other mitigation measures:**

**APCRDA Act**

2.17 The APCRDA Act 2014 (Act No.11 of 2014) has received the assent of the Governor on December 29, 2014. The Act is passed by the State Legislature with an object to 'provide for the declaration of the new capital area for state of the Andhra Pradesh and establishment of the Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority for the purpose of planning, coordination, execution, supervision, financing, funding and for promoting and securing the planned development of the Capital Region Development area, undertaking the construction of the new capital region development area, undertaking the construction of new capital of Andhra Pradesh and for managing and supervising urban services in the new capital area and for matters ancillary thereto'. Thus, the APCRDA Act entrusts the responsibility of development of Amaravati to APCRDA and provides statutory framework for all acts and deeds by APCRDA in accordance with the law of the land. The Act is legally binding on APCRDA and all other stakeholders including local government, corporations as well as citizens.

**Mitigating measures to address issues in respect of economic development**

2.18 The capital city development plan envisages phase-wise development over the next 35 years with a target GDP of 35 billion US dollars and 3.5 million resident population. To achieve the targeted economic development, the Master Plan is prepared duly taking into account inputs from 'socio-economic master plan'. The city is divided into 9 theme cities viz., Health City, Knowledge City, Tourism city, Justice city, finance city, government city, electronic city, media city and sports city. These theme cities are expected to enable all round development across the capital city with the help of anchor investments in each theme. Further, government has prepared a forward looking land allotment policy which facilitates government to allot lands to reputed government financial educational institutional and other such development entities based on their investment potential, at attractive terms. An exclusive wing has been created in AP Economic Development Board to address investment opportunities in the capital city area. In addition, innovative development models such as development of financial city with the help of Singapore Consortium through Swiss Challenge have also been taken up. The government of India, as per the Reorganization Act is also committedly supporting development of certain infrastructure, facilities within the Capital City area. These interventions together with dynamic leadership and supporting landowning community is sure to facilitate faster economic development and ensure that the

landowners are realizing rich economic benefits, improved world-class quality of life, etc.. in line with their aspirations. As on date, a few of the economic development initiatives have already been implemented which include shifting of government functions to capital city, functioning of two universities from Amaravati (SRM, VIT), allotment of lands to hospitals, public sector organizations, private investors through transparent allotment process, handing over of returnable plots to over 23000 landowners for about 59000 plots.

### **What if Master Plan does not get implemented**

2.19 A concept plan for the capital city was first published during July 2015, which was prepared with support from Government of Singapore. The concept plan was widely consulted with the landowners and other stakeholders based on which a draft Master Plan was notified in December 2015. The process of preparation of master Plan is as per the APCRDA Act and is legally binding. The following due statutory processes, suggestions and objections were received from stakeholders, experts, landowners as well as general public and after duly taking into account, applicable inputs, final master plan was published on February 23, 2016. The entire process of Master Plan preparation and implementation is as per the APCRDA Act 2014 and the implementation responsibility is also binding on APCRDA as per law. Any revisions to the Master Plan shall have to be carried out in accordance with the process as outlined in the Act. All processes around Master Plan implementation will be widely circulated, publicized amongst the stakeholders to ensure that implementation is in accordance with the notified Master Plan and any deviations are brought to the notice of concerned for duly addressing them. The Project Information Centres will be equipped with awareness documentation, regarding Master Plan implementation on a periodic basis.

Additional mitigation measures will be put in place on need basis in consultation with the Bank team.

### **2.20 Entitlements under Land Pooling and Land Acquisition**

Table 5 below outlines the comparative entitlements under LPS and LA. The land pooling benefits outweigh the land acquisition benefits which encouraged vast majority of farmers to opt for LPS. In case of land pooling people will get urbanised land which will have greater value once the capital city development advances and on the other hand under land acquisition the compensation based on current value of the land will be provided. Livelihood support in the form of annuity is available, which is for 10 years proportional to land lost under pooling and a fixed amount in case of land acquisition for 20 years or lump sum. The second proviso to Section 31(2) confirms that R&R amount payable to the affected families shall be by taking into account the rise in the price index. The purpose of this information is to enable affected people to assess the level of compensation and benefits available under both options.



Table 5: Entitlements under Land Pooling and Land Acquisition

No	Impact	Land Pooling	Land Acquisition	Remarks
1	Loss of agricultural land	Returnable plots: Residential 1000/ 800/ 500/ 250 Sq.yds and commercial plots of 450/ 250/ 200/ 100/ 50 Sq. Yds/acre for different categories.  INR.1,00,000/acre for loss of Gardens  Agriculture Loan waiver up to INR. 1,50,000	Higher of basic value or top 50% average sale transactions in the last 3 years with 12% additional Market value with multiplier of 1.25. 100% solatium on this will be added.	No lands in urban areas is involved
2	Loss of assets on agricultural lands		Estimated value of assets as per process outlined above.  Reconstruction Grant of INR 25000 for cattle shed	
3	Livelihood support	INR. 50,000/30,000 per acre per year for 10 years with 10% increase per year	INR. 500000 Lump sum or INR. 2000 per month for 20 years	
4	Support to dependents	Pension of INR.2500 /per month/ 10 years	Annuity of INR. 2000 per month for a period of 20 years	
5	Impacts on Government Lands	Returnable plots ranging from 250 - 500 Sq.yds per acre  Monthly pension of INR 2500	Not applicable	

### III. DISPLACEMENT AND RESETTLEMENT

#### Magnitude of Displacement

3.1 The proposed Flood Mitigation works involve 8.21 acres of private land in village areas and will displace 25 families spread across 2 villages viz., Mandadam and Velagapudi. The total population to be displaced is 100 people based on average family size of 4 in the sample household survey. The impacts to houses as well as buildings and any units will be considered as full and whole unit will be acquired and partial acquisition of units will be avoided. All impacted households within village boundaries will be entitled for compensation to land and structures and resettlement assistance. The village-wise physical displacement is 24 in Mandadam and 1 in Velagapudi.

#### 3.2 Avoidance or minimization of physical displacement

As exhaustive process of alignment, re-alignment revising the Detailed Project Report, fixing the draft re-alignment on the ground, conducting field study to identify and verify the structures that might potentially come under displacement, a marginal adjustment of the draft final alignment with inputs from field have all helped in avoiding the structures, common property resources and others.

#### 3.3 Negotiation Process

Under the Negotiated Settlement Policy the Joint Collector, the Land Acquisition Officer and Director Lands representing APCRDA will negotiate. The policy as well as the offers would be explained, in detail. Negotiations would be conducted on:

1. Constructed house / cash
2. Time period required for constructing the house.
3. Rentals payable during the period of displacement and resettlement and any other legal / local issues

After completion of negotiation, the agreements reached will be recorded and signed by the negotiation committee and the concerned land owners. If negotiation process is failed, the reason for such failure will be recorded and land acquisition as per LAR&R Act 2013, will be initiated. Availability of alternative houses, is key for shifting displaced families and hence rehabilitation colonies development consisting alternative housing will be taken up on priority. Project works in these sections where LA / Negotiated Settlement is implemented, will be taken up only after complying with the provisions of the Resettlement. In the event of need for a transit arrangement, such alternative transit arrangements will be discussed and recorded in the negotiation meetings.

### 3.4 Land Acquisition in village site

The lands required for construction of capital city development project particularly roads project would be acquired under LARR Act of 2013, if Negotiated Settlement fails. The area was already notified u/s.4(1) and 11(1) and further action can be taken. Those families residing on Government lands in village site and getting displaced will be reserved land for land on par with patta lands and structure will be compensated. This is under consideration. In cases of encroachments and squatting, the assistance will be extended in line with the provisions of this RPF.

3.5 The compensation and details of support available under both options is provided below to enable to assess and make a choice. The advantages under negotiated Settlement is an equal amount of developed land lost will be provided in the resettlement colony with all basic facilities and higher construction grant. In case of land acquisition, the compensation will be paid for the land and a house is constructed as per Indira Awaasa Yojana standards or cash will be provided for constructing if people opt so. The transitional support such as moving allowance and subsistence allowances are identical under both LA and Negotiated Settlement. The process of acquisition through negotiated settlement is being given priority over LA as the negotiated settlement will facilitate the PDFs to receive agreed benefits and in short duration. Consultations at various levels i.e., community, individual - are being held to provide clarifications and to address grievances in respect of negotiated settlement provisions. The various steps such as identification of rehabilitation colony, initiation of procurement process for developing the rehabilitation colonies have greatly contributed in receiving consent from the PDFs for negotiated settlement and the process is likely to be substantively completed by Feb 2018. As stated earlier, for the balance assets, LARR provisions will be applicable. All costs to register the new sites will be met by APCRDA

Table 7: Entitlements under Negotiated Settlement and Land Acquisition

No	Impact	Negotiated Settlement	LARR Act
1	Loss of homestead land irrespective of nature of title	Nearest standard plot in RH colony equal to plinth area of structure / house site with annexure-II of zoning regulations	Higher of basic value with 12% additional Market Value and 1.0/ 1.25 multiplier. 100% solatium on total compensation
2	Loss of structure and assets	Two times of compensation of the structure value without depreciation Rs.25000 for loss of cattle shed	Estimated value of assets without depreciation with 100% solatium . Rs 25000 for loss of cattle shed
3	Moving assistance	Rs. 50000	Rs. 50000
4	Transitional	Rs. 3000 per month subsistence allowance	Rs. 3000 subsistence allowance

ASCCDP: Resettlement Action Plan for Flood Mitigation Works

	support	Rs.50000 Resettlement Grant	Rs.50000/- Resettlement Grant
5	Construction support	Rs. 2,75,000/-	Constructed house of IAY norms OR  Cash in lieu of house of equivalent to cost of house constructed (rural area) and not less than INR 1.5 lakhs (urban area)
	Loss of shop or Artisan	Cash support of Rs. 25000	Cash support of Rs 25000
6	Families living on Government lands*	(1) Constructed house with IAY specifications (2) Transitional and shifting allowance.	Not applicable
7	Tenants	(1) House-less tenant will be provided IAY housing (2) Transitional and shifting allowance to all tenants.	Constructed house with not less than IAY specifications
8	Time for construction of new houses	6 months	12 months
9	Progress of Negotiated Settlement Policy	45 out of 170 PDFs in private lands have opted for Negotiated Settlement Policy. Similarly 16 out of 28 PDFs in government lands have consented for relocation under Negotiated Settlement.	

\* Those with registered sale deeds will be provided similar assistance as of Private land owners.

**3.6 Valuation of assets.** In the process of displacement, one of the key consideration is fair assessment of affected assets such as house, shop, etc. In line with the World Bank's Operational Policies, the depreciation of assets will not be taken into account. In case where compensation is paid by district administration, the depreciated amount will be paid separately by APCRDA. Similarly, if the people could not salvage the affected material, the estimated cost of salvaged material will also be reimbursed.

3.7 The SSR rates as on the cut-off date will be taken into consideration by R&B Department while making the estimates. The depreciation cost and salvage cost would be paid as differential cost once the Government issues orders. The process is likely to be completed by February 2018.

**3.8 Development of Resettlement sites .**

The sites for allotment of resettlement plots are being identified very nearby to the existing settlement and the resettlement layouts are under development. Roads, power

connections, drinking water facility, drains, etc.. Majority of the displaced families agreed to move to these resettlement sites. Soon after the consent for Negotiated Settlement is received, resettlement plots would be allocated by conducting lottery. During consultations, PWD Schedule of rates and the process of valuation are explained in detail and any gaps from the Negotiated Settlement Policy and the Bank's operational policy will be met with a separate grant. In response people's view that they do not want a Government constructed houses, all displaced families will have proved a develop plot and they will be provided with support for the self-construction. Prior to allotment of plots, the availability of basic infrastructure and land levelling will be carried out and certified.

### **3.9 Potential risks with displacement and proposed mitigation measures.**

Under LPS both Authority and landowners shall abide by the conditions of development agreement. Under Negotiated Settlement Policy both parties shall abide by the Negotiated Development Agreement. Any violations from both the parties shall be referred to Grievance Redressal Committee or referred to conciliation. After passing of Award, the lands would be vested to Government. Possession would be taken U/s.91 of LARR Act 2013 and in cases of encroachments and squatting, the assistance will be extended in line with the provisions of this RPF. The Negotiated Agreement is thus expected to eliminate the risks..

### **3.10 Post resettlement support**

The resettlement areas are identified within the same village and displaced families are expected to move less than 1-2 Kms. The post resettlement support includes but not limited to assisting people to have access to basic facilities, transfer of ration cards and other documents, assistance in admission to schools, awareness on health and hygiene, management of common amenities, and any other assistance that the people may be required once they shift to new houses. The terms of reference for NGO services will include providing post resettlement support.

## IV. BASELINE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF AFFECTED FAMILIES

### Introduction

4.1 During February and March 2015 a Socio-Economic Survey was conducted to collect information related to 100% households by well qualified and trained field officers/investigators of District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) on behalf of APCRDA in all 29 villages of capital city covered in three mandals viz., Mangalgi, Thulluru & Tadepalli. A unique ID was generated for each household in the capital city. The survey is conducted employing GIS enabled Tablets. A total of 36 parameters were covered under this survey which include - Name, Gender, Religion, age, marital status, head of the household, ownership of vehicles, aadhar number, social category, house status, Education level, Bank details, occupation, existing skills and skills training requirements, income, land ownership, Ration card details, size of household, Type of household, Type of house, job cards, etc.

4.2 Highlights of household survey are total 37,682 households surveyed with total population of 103874 of which 51% is male population and 49% is female population. 91% of the households are Hindus, 7 % are Muslims, 1.5% are Christians and remaining are other religions. 35% are in the age group of 26-44 years 22% are in the age group of 45-65 years. Literacy rate of capital city is 65%.

4.3 This data was used to identify the PAFs for conducting further studies for RAP preparation. The socio-economic data collected above served as 100% coverage of PAFs.

This Socio-economic baseline survey was conducted during the month of December 2017. The methodology and approach followed for this survey is outlined below:

- a) The lists of PAPs (losing land and / or structures) were collected from the respective Competent Authorities. The survey was carried out among these PAPs. Subsequently, it turned out that some of these PAPs have opted for LPS.
- b) coordinating with Competent Authorities for prior appointment to conduct surveys in the affected villages,
- c) information about survey to PAPs by the Competent Authorities,
- d) visit the villages on the appointed dates and conduct survey and
- e) Revisit the villages in case of respondents not present first time.

The Competent Authorities assigned their teams who are well versed with the landowners as well as geography to assist the survey.

4.4 The survey was restricted among those losing land under LARR Act and physical displacements. The lists of 71 PAFs losing land under LARR Act and 25 PDFs are made available at Annexure - 4. Out of these 96 affected / displaced families only 56 have responded to the survey and while 25 were non-residents and remaining

landowners did not participate in the survey as these landowners are ready to give their lands for LPS but there were some title related issues due to which they are unable to participate in LPS.

**Table 8: Survey Respondents**

S. No.	Village	Total Impacts	Responded	Refused to participate in survey
1	Abbarajupalem	1	1	0
2	Ananthavaram	10	2	8
3	BORUPALEM	1	1	0
4	Kondamarajupalem	2		2
5	KURAGALLU-1	3	3	0
6	Lingayapalem	1		1
7	Malkapuram	2	2	0
8	MANDADAM-1	36	27	9
9	NEKKALLU	9	8	1
10	Nowlur-2	1	1	0
11	Pichchikalapalem	2	2	0
12	Rayapudi-1	12	6	6
13	Sakhamuru	4	1	3
14	Velagapudi	10	1	9
15	Venkatapalem	2	1	1
	Total	96	56	40

4.5 The 25 absentee landowners' details are captured from the land registers available with the competent authorities. Where they are not available at CA efforts are made to obtain the details from Sub-registrar offices. Parallely, paper notices and pamphlets have been circulated to spread the awareness about identifying the absentee landowners. This has resulted in obtaining details of about 10% additional absentee landowner details. This is an ongoing effort till all the absentee landowner details are obtained. The LA compensation for absentee landowners will be arrived at based on the Award and deposited in the Escrow Account for disbursing the same to rightful landowners.

4.6 The project extent covers LPS area, government lands, areas already covered under Blue Network (Existing Vagu / stream alignment), LA extent and structures in villages. The CPRs (burial ground in Sakhamuru covering 0.26 acres and temple in Mandadam covering 0.05 acres)

## Survey Findings

4.7 The following are the key findings from the survey among the displaced families.

- About 26 of the PAP households are Female Headed Households
- About 21% of the PAPs are illiterates
- Most of the PAP household heads are farmers (34%) and 25% are working as agricultural labourers. This collaborates with the fact that these are agrarian communities, dependent on agriculture.
- About 96% of the PAPs have own houses and among them 20% have pucca houses.
- 100% of the PAP households have latrines.
- The average household income of the PAPs stands at 4,340 per month.

## Key Baseline Social Economic Indicators - for PAPs

4.8 The key baseline socio-economic indicators of the PAPs are given below<sup>8</sup>:

Indicator	LA /R1 (56)
Household head (No.)	N= 51
Male	25 (49%)
Female	26 (51%)
Education Qualification	N=56
Illiterate	12(21%)
Informal Education	1(2%)
Class 1 -4	5(9%)
Class 5 7	6(11%)
Class 9 - 10	12(21%)
Class 10	16(29%)
Intermediate	1(2%)
Graduate	2(4%)
Post Graduate	1(2%)
Professional	--
Occupation	N=56
Housewife	4(7%)
Retired/Old age	4(7%)
Farmer	19(34%)
Ag. Labour	14(25%)
Skilled Labour	5(9%)
Unskilled Labour	0
Services	2(4%)
Business(Shop owner)	3(5%)
Government Service	2(4%)
Private Service	3(5%)
Family size	N=56

<sup>8</sup> The surveyed data is available in project files for any further reference.



01-03	44 (79%)
03-05	8(14%)
05-6	3 (35%)
More than 7	1 (2%)

**4.9 Baseline health status.** As part of household survey, health status in terms of hospitalisation, source of treatment, health insurance, etc. were collected. The findings indicate that 2% were hospitalized during the last 6 months. In general, 63% of the PAPs have taken treatment in local hospitals, 38% have taken treatment in district hospitals. The low hospitalization percentage as well as visit to local hospitals only by majority PAPs indicates that the PAPs are generally healthy.

### Gender Disaggregated Data and Women’s concerns<sup>9</sup>

4.10 The household data collected comprises details about gender disaggregated data of the PAFs surveyed. Out of 56 respondents, 26 are women. Among 73 people attended in the focus group meetings, 22% are women. Further, among those who received skill training majority are women. 788 (70%) out of 1121 are women.

The trainings provided to women include Java in Information Technology, Jute Bags, Automation, Electrical, Logistics, Land Survey, Herbal Making, Maggam Work, Mechanical, LMV Driving, English Employability skills, Beautician, Accountancy, Horticulture, Mobile technician, 2-Wheeler Technician, AC Technician, Fashion designing and tailoring, etc. As part of LPS promises, free education for degree, post-graduation and other professional courses, applications have been called for. A total of 49 applications were received till date out of which 25 are from women (51%) Among pensioners, 60% of 20,636 are women (see village wise details in **Annexure 9**). As part of RAP implementation, gender disaggregated data will be recorded and highlighted in the progress reports.

### Focus Group Discussions

4.11 Out of the 11 affected villages<sup>10</sup>, 9 Focus Group Discussions (2 exclusively with women, 2 with landless pensioners, 2 with LA, 2 with marginal farmers receiving annuity less than INR 75000 and a landholding of 2.5 acres and 1 with people depending on the government land( but not living)) were conducted in 3 villages wherein maximum impact categories are observed. Nearly 73 people (16 were women) participated in these 9 FGDs. The summary of these FGDs is given below and the details are summarised in Annexure 6

4.12 The concerns raised by the people include: possibility of avoiding their structures by undertaking re-alignment wherever possible, need for sharing of information on details of compensation and assistance, compensation rates, inadequacy of

<sup>9</sup> Detailed account is presented from the household survey data to enable monitoring in due course.

<sup>10</sup> Total 18 villages through which flood mitigation works are being done. But impacts are in 11 villages only.

compensation for structures, implementation schedule, the PAPs want to know the rates used for valuation of their structures, time for construction of new houses, annual increase in pension amount, concerns on resale of returnable plots, skill development training leading to employment generation opportunities, preference to be given to the capital city residents in providing employment, quick registration process, Interest free loans, fee reimbursement, health cards coverage, etc..

4.13 Follow-up consultations in all the capital city villages will be organized to share the draft RAP to hear any concerns or feedback and will be reflected accordingly in the final RAP and designs, if needed. A communication strategy to open up a two-way dialogue with the PAPs will be designed and appropriate tools and materials will be used for this purpose.

**4.14 Public Consultation Workshop.** A stakeholder consultation meeting is planned to be held on 6<sup>th</sup> January 2018 will be organised to inform the provisions and processes available in the safeguard document and provide any clarification that people may have. The meeting will be announced sufficiently in advance.

Brief photo report of consultations <sup>11</sup>

Mandadam – FGD with pensioners



Mandadam – FGD with Structure loss



Ainavolu- FGD with women pensioners



Ainavolu – FGD with Marginal farmers



Pichikalapalem – Pensioners



Pichikalapalem – Marginal Farmers



Pichikalapalem – occupants in Govt. Land



Mandadam –FGD with marginal Farmers



<sup>11</sup> The photographs are made available in the project files at APCRDA for ready reference

## V. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### Institutional Arrangements

5.1 All impacts associated with the land required for the project will be managed by APCRDA and through district administration as appropriate. The following institutional arrangements are in place/will be put in place.

5.2 Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority (APCRDA): CRDA passes resolutions for acquisition of lands and prescribes rules/ regulations for implementation of LPS/ Negotiated Settlement under the Act. The Government has sanctioned staff for APCRDA for implementation of AP Capital City Development Project. The Commissioner, APCRDA, Additional Commissioner, Director-Strategy, Director-Planning, Director-Estates, Director-Economic Development, Director-Information Technology, Director-Finance, will support the Competent Authorities under Land Pooling and Land Acquisition. The Commissioner, will be the approving authority for sub-project specific RAPs and other safeguards related documents for the project. The Competent Authority, Tahsildars, Deputy Inspector of Surveyors, Surveyors, Deputy Tahsildars, Computer Operators formed into one unit and positioned in 24 villages in Capital City Area to work under the administrative and functional control of the District Collector, Guntur the appropriate authority for Land Acquisition and the Joint Collector, Guntur who is the Project Administrator for AP Capital city project for implementing RAP. The differential costs to meet RPF provisions will be approved by the Commissioner, APCRDA

### Implementation Mechanism for LA / Negotiated Settlement Policy

5.3. **Implementation Mechanism under LA R&R Act, 2013:** The land acquisition for those who have not joined the land pooling is being carried out for each village separately.

5.4 The areas of requirement of land in the village settlement zone are not covered by Land Pooling Scheme. Land required for formation of Roads within the Non-LPS area it is contemplated to have a Negotiated Settlement instead of acquiring under LA, R&R, Act, 2013. Section-124 of AP CRDA Act, 2014 enables the authority to acquire any property by way of negotiated settlement and in cases where the negotiated settlement fails the provisions of LA R&R Act, 2013 would be made applicable as per requirement of development plan.

- Once the Negotiated committee and displaced families are negotiated on package offered by APCRDA, the agreed assistance will be reflected in the negotiated agreement. This activity is yet to take place and expected to take place around October 2017.
- Negotiated settlement policy is estimated to be not lower than the provision

of LA R&R Act as land to land lost in village site/ habitation is being allotted in a developed Rehabilitation Centre and it is optional and all transitional support is same as LARR Act, 2013..

- Persons interested in negotiated settlement policy instead of LA are yet to be identified. The Competent Authority representing the AP CRDA will enter into negotiated settlement through process of negotiation by the Committee headed by District Collector / Joint Collector and the concerned technical persons as members. The compensation and assistance under negotiated policy includes:
  - Land to land for plinth area of houses/ house sites excluding common areas
  - Non Agricultural/ Barrens / Hayricks etc. – land to land with as is use condition
  - Two times of the estimated value of the house/ structures as per PWD norms for new constructions for the year in which compensation paid;
  - Cost of construction of alternative houses /shops (INR 275000 / INR 25000);

5.5 Those who are not having formal legal rights over land would be rehabilitated under housing schemes of Government of Andhra Pradesh as per IAY specifications.

**Coordination with District Administration for Land Acquisition**

5.6 The following officers will have the required administrative powers to deal with the land acquisition and related activities.

Table 11: Roles and Responsibilities	
Officers	Roles and Powers
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Notify District Collector as appropriate Government.</li> <li>• Designates Special Deputy Collectors as Collector (LAO) under the Act.</li> </ul>
Commissioner, AP CRDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requisition Authority on behalf of AP CRDA / Government.</li> </ul>
Commissioner, R&R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selection of SIA Team and Terms of reference</li> <li>• Approval of R&amp;R Scheme.</li> </ul>
District Collector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Notify 4(1) Notification for commencement of SIA.</li> <li>• Appointment of Expert Group.</li> <li>• Decision on Acquisition of Land.</li> <li>• 11(1) PN Notification</li> <li>• Decision on objections against 11(1) Notification</li> <li>• Review of draft R&amp;R Scheme with Project Level R&amp;R Committee</li> <li>• Publication of Declaration u/s 19</li> <li>• Approval of preliminary valuation</li> <li>• Approval of draft Compensation Award</li> </ul>

Project Administrator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct of Socio Economic Survey</li> <li>• Preparation of R&amp;R Scheme</li> <li>• Approval of draft R&amp;R Award</li> </ul>
Land Acquisition Officer (LAO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct of Social Impact Assessment</li> <li>• Submission of report u/s 8(2)</li> <li>• Conduct of Gramasabha u/s 11(2)</li> <li>• Conduct of Survey u/s 12 and 20</li> <li>• Hearing of Objections on 11(1) PN Notification</li> <li>• Assist Project Administrator for conducting SES and preparation of R&amp;R Scheme</li> <li>• Conduct of Award Enquiry u/s 21</li> <li>• Preparation of valuation statements u/s 26 to 30</li> <li>• Passing of LA R&amp;R Award u/s 23 and Individual Compensation Awards u/s 30(2) and Individual R&amp;R Awards u/s 31(1)</li> <li>• Passing consent Awards as per State Level Negotiation Committee</li> <li>• Payment of compensation, R&amp;R benefits and providing rehabilitation entitlements</li> <li>• Taking possession</li> <li>• References to LA R&amp;R Authority and Depositing Amounts in disputed cases.</li> </ul>
R&B Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of estimates for Residential Houses / Structures</li> </ul>
Horticulture / Forest / Sericulture Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimation of Trees and Topes</li> </ul>
Ground Water Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimation of Well value</li> </ul>
Any other Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per requisition of District Collector.</li> </ul>

### Project Implementation Unit

5.7 In order to coordinate with district administration and manage project related impacts, surveys, studies, monitor implementation and interact with World Bank, the following dedicated officers will be put in place who will also look into the implementation of the Bank supported project.

- In addition to various district administrations who are involved with implementation of LPS, LA and negotiated settlement, the following dedicated project level staff will be positioned in the Project Management Unit of APCRDA

- Land Acquisition Officer to coordinate with all land acquisition/Negotiated settlement, LPS and related issues related World Bank financed sub-projects
- Social Development Officer to coordinate with census, social-economic surveys, consultation, delivery of annuity and pensions, implementation of RAP, support to vulnerable people, etc. The above two officers will be reported to Project Director of PMU for the World Bank financed project.

### **Development of Resettlement sites**

**5.8 Houses with** basic amenities and facilities such as water supply, drainage, sewerage, parks and open spaces, street lighting, cc roads, greenery, etc. will be developed at par with other layouts of the capital city and will be allotted through conduct of lottery. The land acquisition officer/ Competent Authority will coordinate with the PDF and other stakeholders to ensure that all amenities and facilities are in place to enable the people to commence the construction. APCRDA will facilitate to secure any permissions and approvals required for commencement of construction of houses.

**5.9 Additional Impacts during Implementation.** In the event of additional impacts to private land acquisition or displacement of people or those living on public lands is encountered due to changes in the alignment, missed out in identification or otherwise, a supplementary or addendum to RAP prepared and shared with the World Bank for review and endorsement. The revised document will also be approved by the competent authority and re-disclosed.

### **Cut-off date.**

5.10 The cut-off date for LPS is 08.12.2014. the cut-off date for LARR Act is 11(1) Notification for private landowners. For encroachers and non-title holders the cut-off date is conduct of socio-economic survey. This survey took place during December 2017.

### **Management Information System**

5.11 RPF, RAP, negotiated Settlement Policy, LARR Matrix, SES data, estimation of structures, LPS matrix, tender documents, etc., will be disclosed through various project offices, Competent Authority offices, APCRDA as well as Joint Collector Offices. These documents will be made available in the public domain through websites.

5.12 The APCRDA will create a separate tab to disclose all the project related documents including safeguards documents and other information pertaining to World Bank funded projects so that people can directly access the project related documentation. The list of affected people and its updates will also be disclosed on this site for easy access to the people. The lists will also made available in the PICs.



5.13 Updated Resettlement unit costs. The project has adopted the unit costs for R&R assistance as available in LARR Act, 2013 for impacts under LARR Act and negotiated settlement. Since these costs are as of January, 2014, these unit rates are now updated as of April, 2017 based on consumer price Index for Agricultural laborers (CPIAL) and subsequently will be updated once in 3 years based on the same criteria. The consumer price index from January 2014 to April 2017 has increased by 16% and accordingly, the revised unit costs are shown below.

No	Entitlement	Unit rates as of January, 2014 (in INR)	Revised as of April, 2017 (rounded off to nearest INR.10)
1	Livelihood assistance (Lump sum)	5,00,000	580000
2	Livelihood assistance (Annuity)	2,500/per month	2900
3	One-time assistance for loss of Cattle shed/petty shop	25,000	29000
4	One-time assistance for displaced artisan/small traders	25,000	29000
5	Cash in lieu of house, if opted	1,50,000	174000
7	Shifting assistance for displaced	50,000	58000
8	Subsistence allowance for displaced	36,000	41760
9	One-time Resettlement Allowance	50,000	58000

Sl.No.1 and 2 are revised annually while the remaining are revised once in 3 years.

### Coordination with Civil Work Contracts

5.14 The RAP implementation will be linked with the civil works in relation to a) prior to invitation of bids; b) prior to award of contracts; c) Prior to hand over of land for first mile stone and d) prior to hand over of second milestone stretches.

5.15 The following coordination will be maintained unless otherwise agreed between the executing agency and APCRDA and in consultation with the World Bank.

- Prior to invitation of bids, the final approved RAP will be disclosed. In case of retroactive expenditures a due diligence approach will be followed to determine the compliance with RPF and RAP provisions including payment of full compensation and R&R assistance before taking over of the land.
- In all instances, the implementation of resettlement activities is linked to the implementation of the contracts to ensure that displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. For



impacts covered under the RAP, these measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. In particular, taking of land and related assets will take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, alternative housing and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons.

- The section-wise handing over of the lands to the contractors will be determined and reflected in the bid document. The payment of compensation and R&R assistance as well as provisional certificates for returnable plots in case of those joined land pooling will be certified with details by - the Joint Collector, for LA and Negotiated Settlement Policy and by the Commissioner, APCRDA in case of LPS, prior to hand over of such stretches to the contractors.
- The bid documents will include a provision that the representatives of contractor and Employer shall, on a mutually agreed date and time, will inspect the site and prepare a memorandum containing the inventory of the site including the vacant and unencumbered land, buildings, structures, road works, trees and other immovable properties on or attached to the site. The memorandum will be appended to the contract document specifying the details of the parts sections which are not handed over and agree and record a date for subsequent handing such parts free of encumbrances and the contractor will bear all risks arising out of the inadequacy or physical condition of the site that has been identified and recorded as unencumbered in the memorandum.

### **Grievance Redressal Mechanism**

5.16 The grievance procedure will be simple and will be administered as far as possible, at local levels to facilitate access by PAPs. All grievances concerning non-fulfilment of contracts, levels of compensation, or seizure of assets without compensation shall be addressed by implementing agency.

### **Grievance Redressal for LPS**

5.17 Grievance Redressal systems have greatly influenced every stage of the process and scheme implementation. Main grievances were on plot allotment - road hits (allotted plots facing road, a vastu issue), plots near burial grounds and utility areas, low lying areas. Around 440 objections and issues were resolved by APCRDA amicably.

Certain unanticipated issues were resolved with high level coordination - The agriculture debt relief issues, which were a cause of main concern due to data missing for over 700 farmers were addressed by State Planning Commission Chairman looking in each account. Subsequently steps are taken to ensure that the data is uploaded at right time by the Bankers. Commercial crop details were also missed in early days of

implementation and this issue is also addressed subsequently. However, these avoidable procedural issues on account of thirdparty stakeholder limitations have resulted in farmers approaching for grievance redressal.

### Process of consultations, grievances, objections and suggestions

5.18 A strong consultations, grievances, objections and suggestions process is put in place to ensure that the LPS farmers are continuously attended to for resolving various issues around LPS. Over 17,000 objections on Form 9.2 (agreement) of LPS were received from farmers out of which 7,859 were resolved in favour of the applicants, by the Competent Authority, i.e., the Commissioner, APCRDA and 9,237 objections were rejected on merits. On these rejections, 1052 appeals have been received which are under process at the Government. The status of grievance Redressal will be updated periodically. An abstract of village-wise objections received is accessible in the project files.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE 9.2 OBJECTIONS RECEIVED, DISPOSED AND APPEALS RECEIVED									
Unit No	Unit No & Name	Total 9.2 Objections Received in All Phases		As per Commissioner's orders issued		9.2 Objections Rejected by Commissioner		Total original Appeals Received	
		No of cases	Extent covered	No of cases	Extent covered	No of cases	Extent covered	No of cases	Extent covered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Krishnayapalem	218	59.320	192	38.895	26	20.425	29	10.770
2	Nowluru - 1	1756	770.636	1036	761.906	720	8.730	127	17.438
3	Nowluru - 2	1324	464.640	1171	425.700	153	38.940	71	24.950
4	Kuragallu - 1	307	352.640	33	46.380	274	306.260	58	15.580
5	Kuragallu - 2	195	140.410	133	20.670	62	119.740	1	1.000
6	Nidamaru - 1	512	51.310	423	24.350	89	26.960	9	4.410
7	Nidamaru - 2	413	31.110	308	25.130	105	5.980	8	3.960
8	Undavalli	6805	1282.760	2505	180.950	4300	1101.810	151	25.092
9	Penumaka	1253	888.762	384	153.317	869	735.445	15	1.558
10	Tadepalli	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0.000
11	Borupalem	57	10.125	52	8.110	5	2.015	4	1.930
11	Abbarajupalem	34	4.310	23	3.010	11	1.300	0	0.000
12	Dondapadu	91	55.160	58	44.463	33	10.697	41	18.446
12	Pitchukalapalem	27	8.061	0	0.000	27	8.061	7	0.721
13	Inavolu	148	9.038	115	7.065	33	1.973	74	11.698
14	Rayapudi - 1	374	396.590	114	22.020	260	374.570	14	8.860
15	Rayapudi - 2	178	117.900	102	7.960	76	109.940	12	11.310
15	Kondamarajupalem	35	81.830	0	0.000	35	81.830	1	1.710

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16	Lingayapalem	134	162.330	28	3.250	106	159.080	20	5.760
16	Uddandarayunipalem	106	88.550	32	3.570	74	84.980	11	6.470
16	Malkapuram	106	41.405	14	1.220	92	40.185	106	15.700
17	Nekkallu	222	146.324	51	4.960	171	141.364	57	45.670
18	Nelapadu	257	104.675	167	31.480	90	73.195	11	1.520
19	Sakamuru	338	58.128	201	11.443	137	46.685	9	6.390
20	Tulluru - 1	420	183.130	238	49.262	182	133.868	56	25.830
21	Tulluru - 2	15	40.380	0	0.000	15	40.380	1	1.000
22	Velgapudi	257	187.235	137	51.530	120	135.705	63	20.456
23	Venkatapalem	204	286.160	117	61.610	87	224.550	45	42.900
24	Mandadam - 1	194	344.670	61	36.950	133	307.720	47	56.770
25	Mandadam - 2	943	32.120	17	14.595	926	17.525	2	7.250
26	Ananthavaram	173	112.160	147	79.530	26	32.630	2	1.110
		<b>17096</b>	<b>6511.87</b>	<b>7859</b>	<b>2119.33</b>	<b>9237</b>	<b>4392.54</b>	<b>1052</b>	<b>396.26</b>

### Grievance Redress for LARR / Negotiated Settlements

#### Stages of Grievance Redressal

5.19 The Stage I Grievance Redressal Cell will be at Competent Authority / LAO level at the village itself. The Stage II Grievance Redressal Cell will be AP Capital City Development Project Level where the Joint Collector who is the Project Administrator Will Chair the Grievance Redressal Cell and apprise the GRC. The Stage III Grievance Redressal Cell will be chaired by R&R Commissioner at State Level. The Grievance Redressal Process for non-title holders includes the following activities:

- Residence in affected zone
  - Enquiry with land owners
- Entries in revenue/ agriculture records

**Proposed project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism:** Pl. suggest if this is still required

5.20 A project-specific Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established to manage and redress the grievances and concerns and grievances of all affected people, as well as those who are receiving pensions, annuities, those availing social development benefits in the first instance. This GRC will include a minimum three members, who will fit the following criteria: (i) they will not be associated with project implementation, to maintain neutrality in their decision making; (ii) at least one of the members will be a woman; and (iii) there will be no PAP representative. This Committee will consider all those grievances which are not addressed to the satisfaction of PAPs by other existing grievance redress mechanisms noted above and

will arrive at decisions by consensus (See Annexure 10 for a detailed description of the GRC).

5.21 APCRDA will brief members of the GRC on the objectives and purpose of this committee and they will have provided the details available in RPF and RAP so that they can deal the grievances in line with the provisions of RPF and RAP. The members of the GRC will meet regularly to consider the grievances/complaints referred to this committee and the grievances will be redressed at the earliest and within a period of one month. A brochure containing the entitlement and details of grievance committee including contact details will be widely circulated so that people are aware where to approach to redress their grievances and concerns.

5.22 People have an option to directly approach the GRC if they wish to do so, without approaching other available GRMs. This will be clarified in the project information documents, particularly where they refer to GRM. Information Brochures describing the process of filling grievances, and including contact details of grievance officers will be widely circulated among the project affected people in the affected villages. At the time that the individual RAPs are approved and individual compensation contracts are signed, affected individuals and households will have been informed of the process for expressing dissatisfaction and to seek redress. The grievance procedure will be simple and will be administered as widely as possible, at local levels to facilitate access by PAPs. The GRC shall maintain records of grievances and complaints, including minutes of discussions, recommendations and resolutions made.

5.23 The NGO to be engaged by APCRDA for RAP implementation support will assist the PAPs especially those who are illiterate in filing their grievances. The NGO will also educate people how to approach GRC and file the grievances. There will also be a provision for filing grievance on-line. The additional details on GRM are provided in **Annexure 10**.

### **Project Information Centre**

5.24 Project Information centers will be established at Thullur CRDA office, where project related documents and information will be made available. The PAPs and other interested people can visit this center and access all related information. This PIC will be headed by Director Information Technology of APCRDA. Project Information Centres (PIC) shall provide access to publications, reports, and other operational documents. This is in support of the World Bank's policy of disclosure about its activities, open access to its documents, and to explain its work to the widest possible audience.

5.25 The PIC also serves as the central contact in the affected area for persons seeking to obtain documents and other requests for information.

5.26 Project Information Centres are open to the public. No fee is required to use the PIC. Users can access information through the internet. The Project Information Centre's services include:

- online access to project documents, publications, and other developments-related to execution of work;
- access to a special collection of CDs and videotapes on development;
- access to development sites on the Internet;
- online access to projects, documents, and reports;

5.27 **Compensation Payment and R&R Support Mechanisms:** Payment of all compensation and R&R entitlements will be certified by the concerned Joint Collector/Land Acquisition Officer. The PIC will also serve as platform for the people to register their complaints and also seek information or refer the project related documents.

5.28 **Livelihood Support to Targeted population<sup>12</sup>:** This is one of the important aspects and attention will be paid on how the livelihoods of all affected will be improved or restored. The vulnerable people include those who are receiving less than INR. 75,000 base annuity both under LPS and LA category and landless pensioners. The thrust will be imparting skills through already established Skill Training Institute and assist individuals and groups to provide with interest free loans for setting up enterprises. The vulnerable people will be assisted to access the national and state development schemes and other specific targeted support will be devised as needed. The above listed vulnerable groups will be identified through by announcement to all those interested (those who joined LPS and receiving annuity less than 75000 and those who are receiving monthly pensions) people to get registered voluntarily. Consultations will be held with these groups to ascertain their needs and interest and accordingly "Livelihood Plan for vulnerable people" will be prepared and implemented. Given the large number of women among the pensioners and keeping the interests of women, a separate livelihood program focusing on skill upgrading will be devised. The plan will spell out how this program will be implemented and monitored. This activity will be taken up by involving an NGO who is specialised in conducting livelihood activities..

5.29 **Mitigation of impacts on Common Property Resources.** The proposed alignment for Flood Mitigation works will impact 2 Common Property Resources such as burial grounds and temple on private land. **Both** these impacted common property resources will be relocated in consultation with the community.

5.30 **Costs and Budget:** The budget estimates provided below include compensation for land acquisition and assets, Annuity/Pension, civil works related to resettlement sites, community properties, livelihood support, consultancies and differential costs

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<sup>12</sup> Needy population includes people joining LPS and receiving annuity of less than 75000, those losing less than 2.5 acres of land under land acquisition and people receiving monthly pensions. These groups will be targeted for livelihood assistance. Others who are interested will also be considered as appropriate.

arising out of RPF provisions compared to LARR Act/Negotiation settlement. All the costs related to implementation of RAP will be born out of counterpart funds, except costs related to consultancies, if required will be used from the World Bank loan. All costs to be met out of World Bank loan will be based on World Bank's procurement guidelines and eligible criteria applicable to the project. The source of budget is APCRDA funds / AP Government budget

No	Item	Budget provision (Rupees in Millions)	REMARKS
1	Depreciated costs including salvaged material for structures	10.00	Will be met with APCRDA funds
2	Transitional support to displaced families	5.00	As per Annexure - 2 and 3 provisions
3	Livelihood improvement plan	50.00	
4	Vulnerable groups support plan	20.00	
5	Civil works	35.00	Resettlement site development and relocation of CPRs including Layout and proportionate trunk infrastructure
7	Consultancy services	20.00	NGO support M&E Independent monitoring and evaluation
8	Contingency fund	10.00	

The Land Acquisition cost will be deposited directly to District Administration as part of Capital City Development Project.<sup>13</sup>

**5.31 Implementation Schedule:** The implementation time table for key activities to be taken up under this RAP are listed below:

No	Key activities	Time Frame	Responsibility	Remarks
Land Acquisition				
1	Issue of section 11	Completed	JC, Guntur	
2	Issue of Section 19	Completed	JC, Guntur	
3	LA Awards	In progress will be completed by January 2018	JC, Guntur	
4	Supplementary plan for affected dependants of lands to be acquired under LA Act	March 2018	JC, Guntur / APCRDA	If there are any gaps, it will be addressed by APCRDA

<sup>13</sup> The budget cost is prepared on a pro-rata basis for lands required for the flood mitigation works project.

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5	R&R Award announcement	March 2018	JC, Guntur	
6	Compensation payment	April 2018	JC, Guntur	
Private Negotiations				
1	Valuation of affected house/assets	January 2018	R&B Dept	
2	Completion of Negotiations	February 2018	Negotiations Committee	
3	Payment of Negotiated Package	April 2018	APCRDA	
4	Completion of Resettlement site development	March 2018	APCRDA	Certification will be provided by Land Acquisition Officer /respective Competent Authority before allotment of sites
5	Plot allotments to displaced families	April 2018	APCRDA	
6	Land Acquisition awards in case of unsuccessful Negotiation cases	June 2018	JC, Guntur	
Other Key actions				
1	Dedicated Land Acquisition/Social Development Officers in place.	February 2018	APCRDA	
2	Constitution and notification of Project Level GRM	January 2018	APCRDA	
3	Constitution of Citizen Committee	January 2018	APCRDA	
4	Establishment of PICs	Completed	APCRDA	
5	Appointment of NGO to support RAP implementation support	February 2018	APCRDA	
6	Appointment of Concurrent Monitoring Agency	February 2018	APCRDA / ADC	
7	Relocation of affected Community assets	March 2018	APCRDA	
8	Vulnerable people action plan	February 2018	APCRDA	
9	Livelihood Improvement Plan	February 2018	APCRDA	

The people depending on lands acquired through LA Act will be identified by the CAs and will be announced and a supplementary note will be prepared to provide the support needed by them.

5.32 The Government of Andhra Pradesh / APCRDA, the requisitioning Authority for acquiring lands required for the project, shall make arrangements for funds:

- Required for establishment of land acquisition / land pooling units.

- Required for payment of annuity towards net crop loss
- Required for payment of pensions through Capital Region Social Security fund.
- Required for payment of Compensation, R&R Cash benefits
- Required for depositing the LA R&R Cash Benefits for the cases referred to LA R&R Authority under section 64(1) of the LA R&R Act, 2013.
- Proved non-title holders – benefits under LA R&R Act and RPF

5.33 The payments shall be through bank transfers into the accounts of Awardees/ beneficiaries. In case of land owners refusing to receive compensation or not available to receive compensation, the amounts would be deposited with the LA R&R Authority<sup>14</sup> The RAP budget will be placed with district administration who is the deemed appropriate government as per LA R&R Act 2013. The funds would be deposited in the P.D. Account of the District Collector which would be operated through Treasury. The Collector / Joint Collector would certify to APCRDA to that effect. APCRDA will have a separate account for payment of difference cost between RPF provisions and LARR Act and this will be paid as a special assistance

5.34 **Monitoring and Evaluation:** The implementation of this RAP will be monitored internally by APCRDA and this will be supplemented by an external Independent Monitoring Agency to carry out concurrent monitoring. An independent agency having experience in land acquisition, resettlement, consultations, community development will be engaged to monitor the implementation of RAP and provide quarterly reporting. Internal Quarterly reports will also be shared with the World Bank and made available in web site and PICs for the interested and made available for access to them. The focus is seeking feedback from the PAPs on implementation issues, handling of grievances, timely payment of compensation and assistance prior to take over of their lands for construction. The progress in implementation of RAP will be monitored against the following key indicators and APCRDA will monitor this progress.

No	Indicators	Baseline values	Progress (as of June, 2017)	Women	Remarks
<b>Land Acquisition</b>					
1	Land Acquisition award (in acres)				
2	No. of land owners paid LA compensation				
3	No of Farmers paid R&R award amounts				

<sup>14</sup> as per G.O.Ms.No.91, Revenue (Land Acquisition) Department, dt. 03-03-2017.



<b>Negotiated Settlement</b>					
4	Number of Negotiated settlement signed				
5	Number of people paid Negotiated settlement packages				
60	Number of Families vacated houses				
7	Expenditure of RAP implementation (INR. In millions)				

Note: The indicators will be updated from time to time during implementation

5.35 Impact Evaluation After one year of substantial completion, an independent agency not associated with the implementation will be engaged to undertake impact evaluation to assess the changes in the living standards and impact of compensation and R&R assistance provided to them. The impact evaluation will be based on the key baseline socio economic indicators and additional information will be collected on recall basis and the perceptions of the people on the changes in their living conditions. As needed remedial measures will be designed to where there is a need for improvement in the living conditions. The Key baseline social-economic conditions to be used are provided below.

No	Indicators	Baseline values (May 2017)		Remarks
		Land losers <sup>15</sup>	Agricultural labourers	
1	Average income / per month	3723		
2	Education level / literacy level	72%		
3	Poverty line (less than 5000 PM)	89%		
4	Electricity connections	100%		
5	Living standards like vehicle ownership	44%		
6	Water facilities	100%		
7	Sanitation facilities	100%		

<sup>15</sup> Both LPS beneficiaries and those given lands under LA .

**5.36 Citizen Committee.** In view of complexities involved in land pooling, land acquisition and resettlement issues in the entire capital city development including this project, a “Citizens Committee” consist of eminent persons and experts in the subject will be constituted and this committee will report to Programme Management Unit of the Project. This committee will provide advice on key issues and concerns that emerge during the implementation. The committee will visit villages to interact with the affected people to hear various impacted groups. And provide advice to the implementing agency on the issues that needed attention on the ground.

**5.37 Consultations and Disclosures:** This RAP will be disclosed on the APCRDA website along with Executive Summary translated into Telugu version. Hard copies of this RAP will be made available to interested parties at CRDA, Joint Collector’s office. These will also be made available at the PICs. A stakeholder’s consultation meeting is planned to explain the provisions and process available in RPF/ RAP final documents and provide clarifications to the people. A brochure in the local language will be circulated by providing key provisions and contact details of grievance redress mechanism. The summary of the meeting will be included in the final document. The implementation progress and any studies undertaken on land acquisition and resettlement impact including impact Evaluation studies will be disclosed. In order to keep the community engaged periodical consultations will be held at least once in 6 months to appraise the progress in project implementation including RAP implementation, provide clarifications and seek suggestions in the implementation. Feedback received in these meetings will be suitably incorporated in the implementation process or future documents for other sub-projects.

ANNEXURES

Annexure - 1 Entitlement Matrix

Land Pooling Scheme: Returnable Plots and Annuity

Land Categories	Category (in Sq. Yards) / Acre			
	Dry lands		Jareebu lands/Semi-urban	
	Residential	Commercial	Residential	Commercial
A) Private lands	1000	250	1000	450
B) Assigned lands				
Ex-Serviceman / Political Sufferer	1000	250	1000	450
Assignments before June 18, 1954	1000	250	1000	450
Assignments After June 18, -1954	800	100	800	200
Resumed lands - eligible Sivoijamadar occupation	500	50	500	100
Un-Objection able Government lands - Eligible Sivoijamadar	500	50	500	100
Objection able Govt. lands - Eligible Sivoijamadar	250	0	250	0
C) Yearly payment to all land owners losing land*	INR. 30,000/acre		INR. 50,000/acre	
D) Yearly increase	INR.3000/acre		INR.5000/acre	
E) One-time additional payment for gardens (INR)	100000			
(d) Agricultural laborer/ Agricultural Tenants (residing in LPS villages as on December 08, 2014)	Rs. 2,500 /Per month/10 years (**Yearly increase under consideration)			

\*In case of those losing less than one acre of land will receive the annuity equivalent to one acre.

**Other Benefits.** In addition to above entitlements, the farmers who have joined or those registered for pensions can access to the following additional benefits.

**Loan Waiver:** One-time agricultural loan waiver of up to INR. 1, 50,000 is available to all farmers who have outstanding agricultural loans.

**Loans for self-employment:** Interest free loan of up to INR. 25, 00,000 is available to all poor families for setting up any self-employment avengers (below Rs. 60,000 and 75,000 annual incomes in rural or urban areas respectively).

**Education and Health:** Free education and health facilities are available to all those residing as on 8th December, 2014

Old age homes will be established to take care of aged of above 65 years;

Subsidized canteens: To provide food at very subsidized rates

Wage Employment. Social Development wing is exploring possibilities to engage the farmers under LPS throughout 365 days a year per family under MGNREGA unlike the actual 100 working days per year.

**Establishment of skill development institution** to provide training with stipend to enhance the skills of cultivating tenants, agricultural labourers and other needy persons.

**Annexure - 2 Compensation and R&R Assistance under Land Acquisition Act**

Sl. No	Impact Category	Eligibility	Entitlement	Remarks
a)	Loss of land	Patta / Temple Land / Assigned/ residential/ commercial/ industrial Land in Rural and Urban areas	Higher of basic value or three-year average sale price calculating on higher 50% transactions.  12% market additional value from first notification to award Value of assets is added Compensation multiplier by 1.0 in urban and 1.25 times in rural areas  Solatium 100% on final compensation amount	Steps would be taken to update basic values prior to first notification and adopt updated values prior to passing award.
b)	Loss of Trees / Topes	Affected area	Estimated value as per Horticulture/ Forest Department plus 100% solatium.	GoAP rates will be adopted as on cut-off date. Wood/ right of salvage allowed.
c)	Resident House Owner	Displacement in Rural area	Constructed house not less than IAY specifications or equivalent cost if opted by displaced family.	Prevailing Unit values as per AP Housing Department Transportation cost of Rs.50, 000/- for DPs.
		Displacement in Urban area	House with not less than 50 Sq. Mts in plinth area or not less than Rs. 1.50 Lakhs if opted by displaced family.	Subsistence grant 12 months × Rs. 3,000/- One time Resettlement grant of Rs. 50,000. This assistance and alternative house under affordable housing as per GoAP norms would be available. Any asset loss will be compensated on replacement cost (if not covered under land acquisition)
d)	Cattle shed / Petty shop	Shifting from affected area to rehabilitation center	reconstruction grant	Rs. 25000/-

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e)	Artisan / Small trader / Self employed	Non-agri/ commercial/industrial/ institutional structure in affected area.	Financial assistance.	Rs. 25,000/-
f)	All Affected families irrespective of legal status	Loss of livelihood.  Loss of shelter	One-time resettlement grant / annuity	Rs. 5,00,000 or Rs. 2,000 X 12 M X 20 Y
g)	Crop	Crop Cut down during survey	Damages	Gross income calculated on average yield multiplied by minimum support price. Net crop loss shall be 50% of the gross income.
		Standing Crop	Standing crop allowed. Damages if required.	
h)	Unidentified impacts			R&R assistance as per the principles of this RPF

**Annexure - 3 Negotiated Settlement Policy**

<b>Property Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Proposed Compensation</b>
Residential use in village boundaries Zone	House / Residential Plot Excluding Common area	(1) Two times of compensation of the structure value. (2) Nearest standard plot in RH colony equal to plinth area of structure / house site with annexure-II of zoning regulations (ref. CRDA website)
Non Agriculture / other use in village boundaries Zone	As is land use i.e., barons, hayricks etc.,	(1) Two times of compensation of the structure value. (2) Land to land for same land use
Commercial / Industrial use in village boundaries Zone or Scattered commercial / Industrial Structures outside village boundaries Zone	Existing structures like shops or Commercial / Industrial Structures excluding common area	(1) Two time of the structure value. (2) Nearest standard plot in RH centre equal to plinth area of structure, without any amalgamation of plots. The FSI shall be as per Zoning Regulations.
Scattered residential Houses in LPS area other than village boundaries Zone / Lanka Lands	Residential Houses that are constructed and the owner is living in the agricultural fields.	(1) Two times of the structure value. (2) Allotment of residential entitled standard plot subject to maximum of 500 square yards in RH Colony. The FSI shall be as per Zoning Regulations.
Those living on Government Lands	Returnable plots ranging between 250 - 500 sq.yds depending on the category of encroachment	
Unidentified impacts		R&R assistance as per the principles of this RPF

**Other Benefits**

a)	Housing Unit for Residential House.	INR 2.75 lakhs as construction grant as per GoAP norms as per G.O.Rt.No.125, Housing (R&UH.A1) Department, Dt. 22-08-2015
b)	Transportation cost for displaced family	Rs. 50,000 /-
c)	Re-construction of cattle shed / petty shop	Rs. 25,000 /-
d)	Resettlement Grant	Rs. 50,000
e)	One time grant for artisan / small traders /	Rs. 25,000/-
f)	Subsistence allowance to artisan / small traders	Rs. 2,500/- per month for a period of 10 years if not receiving pension under LPS.
g)	Construction Time	6 months from allotment of developed plot or Transit accommodation in consultation
<p>*Applicable unit costs: As of RAP preparation and as of payment as appropriate. Negotiated Settlement Policy G.O.Ms.No.153, MA &amp; UD (CRDA-II) Department, Dt. 19-04-2017</p>		

The next updating of unit costs will be effective from April, 2020



### Annexure - 4 Baseline Socio-Economic Survey Data - Sample of All PAPs

(Note: Figures given in brackets are showing percentage)

Indicator	LA /R1 (56)
Household head (No.)	N= 51
Male	25 (49)
Female	26 (51)
Education Qualification	N=56
Illiterate	12(21)
Informal Education	1(2)
Class 1 -4	5(9)
Class 5 7	6(11)
Class 9 - 10	12(21)
Class 10	16(29)
Intermediate	1(2)
Graduate	2(4)
Post Graduate	1(2)
Professional	--
Occupation	N=56
Housewife	4(7)
Retired/Old age	4(7)
Farmer	19(34)
Ag. Labour	14(25)
Skilled Labour	5(9)
Unskilled Labour	0
Services	2(4)
Business(Shop owner)	3(5)
Government Service	2(4)
Private Service	3(5)
Family size	N=56
01-03	44 (79)
03-05	8(14)
05-6	3 (35)
More than 7	1 (2)

### Baseline Socio-Economic Survey Data - Sample of All PAPs

Household Head		
	Freq	Percent
Male	25 (49)	49.0
Female	26 (51)	51.0
Total	51	100.0%

Household Head - Education Qualification		
Education level	Freq	Percent
Illerate	12	21.0
Informal Education	1	2.0
Class 1 -4	5	9.0
Class 5 7	6	11.0
Class 9 - 10	12	21.0
Class 10	16	29.0
Intermediate	1	2.0
Graduate	2	4.0
Post Graduate	1	2.0
Professional	--	--
Total	56	100.0%

Household Head -Occupation		
Occupation	Freq	Percent
Housewife	4	7.0
Retired/Old age	4	7.0
Farmer	19	34.0
Ag Labour	14	25.0
Skilled Labour	5	9.0
Unskilled Labour	0	
Services	2	4.0
Business(Shop owner)	3	5.0
Government Service	2	4.0
Private Service	3	5.0
Total	56	100

Family Size		
Size	Freq	Percent
1-3	44	79.0
3-5	8	14.0
5-7	3	35.0
More than 7	1	2.0
Total	56	100.0%

Religion Details		
	Freq	Percent
Hindu	81	79.4%
Muslim	15	14.7%
Christian	1	1.0%
Others	5	4.9%
Total	102	100.0%

Caste Composition		
	Freq	Percent
General	17	53%
BC	3	9%
Others	12	38%
Total	32	100%

Do you have Ration Card?		
	Freq	Percent
Yes	27	90%
No	3	10%
Total	30	100%

Ownership of House		
	Freq	Percent
Own	96	96.0%
Rented	4	4.0%
Others	0	0.0%
Total	100	100.0%

Type of Structure		
	Freq	Percent
Hut	5	33%
Asbestos/tiled roof	7	47%
Concrete	3	20%
Total	15	100%

HH having Electricity		
	Freq	Percent
Yes	51	91.07%
No	5	8.93%
Total	56	100.00%

HH Drinking water source		
	Freq	Percent
Water tap in HH premises	5	36%
Handpump	5	36%
Others	4	29%
Total	14	100%

HH Source for other purpose		
	Freq	Percent
Water tap in HH premises	14	93%
Handpump	1	7%
Total	15	100%

Water source for animals		
	Freq	Percent
Water tap in HH premises	7	50%
Public Stand post	1	7%
Handpump	6	43%
Total	14	100%

HH having individual latrine		
	Freq	Percent
Yes	11	73%
No	1	7%
Using Community toilet	3	20%
Total	15	100%

HH members using Latrines		
	Freq	Percent
Yes	13	87%
No	2	13%
Total	15	100%

HH members wash hands with soap after defecation		
	Freq	Percent
Yes (regular)	12	75%
Yes (Some of us, irregular)	4	25%
Total	16	100%

HH members go for medical treatment to		
	Freq	Percent
Clinic in village	6	40%
Clinic in town	1	7%
General Hospital	3	20%
A traditional healer	5	33%
Total	15	100%

HH members hospitalized during last 6 months		
	Freq	Percent
Yes	1	2
No	55	98
Total	56	100.0%

Members take for treatment when fall sick in last six months		
	Freq	Percent
Local hospital	5	63%
District hospital	3	38%
Total	8	100.0%

Fuel used		
	Freq	Percent
Firewood	8	8%
Coal	7	7%
Natural Gas	6	6%
LPG	7	7%
Electric Stove	1	1%
Others	1	1%
N=56		

Assets Owned		
	Freq	Percent
Cycle	2	3.57%
Two wheeler	1	1.79%
Three wheeler	1	1.79%
Four Wheeler	2	3.57%
Tiller	3	5.36%
Television	51	91.07%
Cable/ Dish	51	91.07%
Refrigerator	12	21.43%
Grinder	4	7.14%
Landline	2	3.57%
Cell phone	48	85.71%
LPG connection	54	96.43%

HH members migrated		
	Freq	Percent
Yes	9	16.07%
No	51	91.07%
Total	56	100.00%

Is Migration		
	Freq	Percent
Seasonal	1	11.11%
Regular	8	88.89%
Total	9	100.00%

Average HH Monthly Income		
In Rs	Freq	Percent
Less than Rs 3000	2	16.67%
Rs 3000 - 5000	8	66.67%
Rs 5000 - 10000	2	16.67%
Total	12	100.00%

HH Average Monthly Expenditure		
In Rs	Freq	Percent
Less than Rs 3000	14	100.00%
Total	14	100.00%

Have you taken any loan?		
	Freq	Percent
Yes	1	2%
No	55	98%
Total	56	100

Total loan amount taken		
In Rs	Freq	Percent
Less than Rs 75000	1	100%
Total	1	100.0%

HH willingness to relocate due to proposed road construction		
	Freq	Percent
Self-Managed(cash)	1	2%
Project construction	0	0%
Undecided	9	16%
Can't Say/ not aware	46	82%
Total	56	100%

HH opinion about unviable land/building also to be acquired		
	Freq	Percent
Yes	1	2%
No	9	16%
Can't Say	46	82%
Total	56	100%

HH preference location if project construct		
	Freq	Percent
Same settlement	9	2%
Any other place	1	16%
Can't say	46	82%
Total	56	100%

HH opinion about should project create or improve basic amenities in village		
	Freq	Percent
Yes	3	5%
No	51	91%
Can't Say	2	4%
Total	56	100%

HH willingness to work in the proposed road work contract		
	Freq	Percent
Yes	8	14%
No	2	4%
Can't say	46	82%
Total	56	100%



**Annexure - 5 Details of Consultations**

No	Date of consultation	Venue	Number of people attended	Number of women among attended	Key issues raised	How those addressed
1	25 <sup>th</sup> July 2017	CRDA Office, Mandadam	15	Nil	Entitlements to the LA and LPS	
2	25 <sup>th</sup> July 2017	CRDA Office, Ainavolu	23	7	Pensions, Health cards acceptability	
3	25 <sup>th</sup> July 2017	CRDA Office, Pichikalapalem	35	9	Loans for small business, fees reimbursement	
		Total	73 <sup>16</sup>	16		

During the first week of January 2018, public consultation workshops are scheduled to be organized at Mandadam and Neerukonda. The summary of the deliberations will be incorporated in this RAP once it is prepared and finalized.

<sup>16</sup> Attendance Sheets are placed at Annexure 10

**Annexure - 6 Common Property Resources affected**

No	Village	Type of Impacts	Acres	Remarks
1	Mandadam	Temple	0.05	Temple in private land
2	Sakhamuru	Burial Ground	0.26	Christian Burial Ground

**Annexure - 7 Land Guideline Values in the Project Area**

MARKET VALUES OF LANDS IN CAPITAL CITY VILLAGES - RATES AS PER THE REGISTERS / RECORDS DURING THE PAST THREE REVISIONS April 2017; April 2013 and August 2010									
Name of the village	Revision as on 29-04-2017 (latest)			Revision as on 01-04-2013			Revision as on 01-08-2010		
	Agricultural land per acre		Agricultural land put to non-agricultural use per sq. Yard Residential / Commercial	Agricultural land per acre		Agricultural land put to non-agricultural use per sq. Yard Residential / Commercial	Agricultural land per acre		Agricultural land put to non-agricultural use per sq. Yard Residential / Commercial
	Jareebu	Dry		Jareebu	Dry		Jareebu	Dry	
Krishnayapalem		10,00,000	500		10,00,000	500		4,00,000	700
Nowlur-1		18,00,000	579,1100 & 2000		15,00,000	1100	800000	7,50,000	700
Nowlur-2		18,00,000	1100						
Kuragallu		8,00,000	500		6,00,000	500	-	32,00,000	700
Neerukonda	4,00,000		500			500			700
Nidamaruru		12,00,000	600		10,00,000	600	-	5,00,000	
Undavalli		36,00,000	2200		25,00,000	2200-4000	-	16,00,000	2000
Penumaka		16,00,000	800		13,00,000	800	800000	7,50,000	700
Abbarajupalem		8,00,000	400		4,00,000	400			
Borupalem		8,00,000	400		4,00,000	400			
Dondapadu		6,00,000	400		3,00,000	400			
Pitchakalapalem		6,00,000	400		3,00,000	400			
Inavolu		6,00,000	400		3,00,000	400		1,50,000	250
Rayapudi		16,00,000	500		12,00,000	500	800000	7,00,000	700
Kondamarajupalem		10,00,000	500			400		5,00,000	700
Lingayapalem		10,00,000	400	500000	5,00,000	400	250000	2,50,000	250
Uddandarayunipalem		10,00,000	400	500000	5,00,000	400	275000	2,75,000	250
Malkapuram		8,00,000	400			400			700
Nekkallu		6,00,000	400		3,00,000	400		1,50,000	250
Nelapadu	6,00,000		400		3,00,000	400		1,50,000	250
Sakhamuru		6,00,000	400		3,00,000	400		1,50,000	250
Thullur		8,00,000	800		4,00,000	800, 1000 and 1500	-	2,00,000	300 - 1000
Velagapudi		8,00,000	400		8,00,000	400	800000	7,00,000	700
Venkatapalem		20,00,000	800		15,00,000	800	-	4,00,000	700
Mandadam		12,00,000	1859.5		10,00,000	800		4,00,000	800
Ananthavaram		6,00,000	400		3,00,000	400		3,00,000	400

## ASCCDP: Resettlement Action Plan for Flood Mitigation Works

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**Note:**

The agricultural land values have been revised in the year 2010, 2013 and ought to have been revised in 2016. As the Land Pooling Scheme has been introduced in the Capital City area and the land owners preferred to surrender their lands under LPS as they were guaranteed returnable developed residential and commercial plots, the government has not taken decision to revise the market values in the year 2016. The Government has notified a Negotiated Settlement Policy 2017 for providing returnable benefits and as such cash payment of compensation does not arise and a revision will not have any effect on their returnable benefits payable in kind.

However, as per the Section 26 of LARR Act of 2013, there is a need for revision of the market value for the lands covered by acquisition under LARR Act of 2013.

Accordingly, Anomalies Committee have revised the Market Values under the Chairmanship of the District Collector, Guntur during the year 2017.

Hence, steps have been taken to revise the Market Values as per the procedure. The landowners will get the compensation as per LARR Act 2013 taking the revised basic value / the average sale price whichever is high for such category of lands as per the provisions of the Section 26 of the LARR Act of 2013. There is no bar for the landowners to register their lands as per the actual receipt / payment which will be taken into consideration while fixing the average sale price.

**Annexure - 8 List of PAPs**

<b>S.no.</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Name of the landowner</b>	<b>Survey number</b>
1	Sakhamuru	Marri sivaiah	45
2	Sakhamuru	Marri saraswathi	45
3	Sakhamuru	Marri koteswara rao	45
4	Sakhamuru	Marri srinivasa rao	45
5	Abbarajupalem	Yadlapalli ganesh	32
6	Ananthavaram	Bandla seshagiri rao	237
7	Ananthavaram	Kantheti venkata subbarao	255
8	Ananthavaram	Kanteti jaggaiiah	
9	Ananthavaram	Kantheti venkata narayana	
10	Ananthavaram	Dhanekula nageswararao	
11	Ananthavaram	Kantheti sivanarayana	
12	Ananthavaram	Kanteti parvathi	
13	Ananthavaram	Kanteti ramathulasamma	270
14	Ananthavaram	Yarra venkayamma	
15	Ananthavaram	Imperial granites pvt. Ltd.	293
16	Borupalem	Jetti venkata ramalingeswara rao	90
17	Kuragallu-1	Murugudu madhusudhan rao	530
18	Kuragallu-1	Tadiboina venkataswaramma	533
19	Kuragallu-1	Kadiyam gopalarao	533
20	Lingayapalem	Anumolu venkata tiruchand gandhhi	184
21	Malkapuram	Nuthakki ramadevi	3
22	Malkapuram	Nuthakki suryaprakasarao	3
23	Mandadam-1	Borra hanumantarao	94
24	Mandadam-1		94
25	Mandadam-1	Chintala siva durga varaprasad	121
26	Mandadam-1	Gaddipati bharathi	
27	Mandadam-1	Nuthakki narasimha naidu	126
28	Mandadam-1	Prathuri sambasiva rao	278
29	Mandadam-1		280
30	Mandadam-1		
31	Mandadam-1	Bellam naga archana	284
32	Mandadam-1	Pathuri lakshmi narayana	
33	Mandadam-1	Praturi tatababu	
34	Mandadam-1	Saggurthi ramya keerthana	
35	Nekkallu	Ravela ramachandra rao	59
36	Nekkallu	Ravela sreenivasa rao	
37	Nekkallu	Ravela rambabu	
38	Nekkallu	Ramineni ramarao	
39	Nekkallu	Ramaneni sthanaka babu	
40	Nekkallu	Ramaneni malleswari	
41	Nekkallu	Abburi rajani	120
42	Nekkallu		
	Nekkallu	Vinay chowdary jonnalagadda	

ASCCDP: Resettlement Action Plan for Flood Mitigation Works

	Nekkallu		122
43	Nekkallu	Jonnalagadda madusudhana rao	
44	Nowlur-2	Akula siva sankar rao	586
45	Pichchikalapalem	Kakumanu madhavarao	
46	Pichchikalapalem	Jonnalagadda sambasiva rao	
47	Rayapudi-1	Madala bhuvaneswara rao	
48	Rayapudi-1	Malisetty ankaraju	93
49	Rayapudi-1	Malisetty srinivasa rao	
50	Rayapudi-1	Penumuchu sheshu kumari	
51	Rayapudi-1	Yamparala ramarao	
52	Rayapudi-1	Rayapudi edukondalu	152
53	Rayapudi-1	Konuru hanumantharao	162
54	Rayapudi-1	Mandali anusha	
55	Rayapudi-1	Malisetti venkataratna kumari	188
56	Rayapudi-1	Malisetti srinivasa rao	
57	Rayapudi-1		
		Adusumilli tripurasundari	337
58	Rayapudi-1	Konuru rangamayakamma	
59	Kondamarajupalem	Kondaveeti srinivasa rao	28
60	Kondamarajupalem		
	Kondamarajupalem		34
	Kondamarajupalem	Kondaveeti siva kumari	35
61	Velagapudi		
	Velagapudi		23
	Velagapudi	Guduri siva rama krishna	4
	Velagapudi		23
	Velagapudi		24
62	Velagapudi	Garikapati rama krishna	41
	Velagapudi		
63	Velagapudi	Gadde venkateswara rao	3
64	Velagapudi	Gadde chandra sekhar	3
65	Velagapudi	Neerukonda jaya siva rama krishna	
66	Velagapudi	Jasty ram prasad	
67	Velagapudi	Gaggara surya narayana	42
68	Velagapudi	Tallam manikanta anantha sai viswanadh	
69	Velagapudi	Daggumati marudvathi devi	
70	Venkatapalem	Pasupuleti parvathi devi	196
71	Venkatapalem	Lanka venkata lakshmi	231

List of PDFs under Negotiated Settlement Policy

<b>S.no</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Name of the pdf</b>	<b>Survey number</b>
1	Mandadam-1	Aluri venu gopala rao	106
2	Mandadam-1		106
3	Mandadam-1	Nuthakki satyanarayana	107
	Mandadam-1		
4	Mandadam-1	Bejawada hanumantha rao	107
5	Mandadam-1	Bejawada satyanarayana	107
6	Mandadam-1	Aluri sarveswararao	107
	Mandadam-1		
7	Mandadam-1	Yarramaneni punnarao	107
8	Mandadam-1	Aluri suryanarayana	110
9	Mandadam-1	Aluri venkata rao	110
10	Mandadam-1	Madala venu gopala rao	110
11	Mandadam-1	Gudapati havish	111
12	Mandadam-1	Gudapati siva naga mani	
13	Mandadam-1	Gudapati venkateswara rao	
14	Mandadam-1	Gudapati sambasiva rao	
15	Mandadam-1	Muppa nageswara rao	
16	Mandadam-1	Peddu swarupa rani	
17	Mandadam-1	Gudapati harshavardhana rao	
18	Mandadam-1	Lavu sudha rani	
19	Mandadam-1	Idupulapati koteswara rao	117
20	Mandadam-1	Idupulapati nageswara rao	117
21	Mandadam-1	Idupulapati rambabu	117
22	Mandadam-1	Gaddam gloryt rambabu	284
23	Mandadam-1	Bellam naga archana	284
24	Mandadam-1	Saggurthi ramya keerthana	284
25	Mandadam-1	Pathuri lakshmi narayana	284
26	Velagapudi	Garikapati ramakrishna	41

**Annexure - 9 Details of village-wise gender disaggregated data of landless pensioners**

<b>Village</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Abbarajupalem	23	102	125
Ananthavaram	252	521	773
Bethapudi	257	291	548
Borupalem	82	259	341
Dondapadu	192	274	466
Inavolu	128	268	396
Krishnayapalem	68	267	335
Kuragallu	263	306	569
Lingayapalem	113	293	406
Malkapuram	133	213	346
Mandam	782	821	1603
Neerukonda	171	89	260
Nekkallu	55	310	365
Nelapadu	184	85	269
Nidamaru	365	807	1172
Nowlur	731	1467	2198
Penumaka	735	919	1654
Rayapudi	328	562	890
Sekhamuru	42	209	251
Thullur	1009	787	1796
Uddandarayunipalem	101	223	324
Undavalli	819	981	1800
Velagapudi	194	446	640
Venkatapalem	168	688	856
Yerrabalem	984	1269	2253
<b>Total</b>	<b>8179</b>	<b>12457</b>	<b>20636</b>



## Annexure - 10 Brief note on Grievance Redressal Mechanism

### Existing GRM Mechanisms

1. 'Meekosum' system, GRM of APCRDA through commissioner's office as well as 'Competent Authority', etc. and RTI - which are briefly explained in the following sections.

#### 1. 'Meekosam' ( 'for you' in English):

2. Statewide singlewindow online framework for receiving grievances, complaints, covering all departments. Along with reporting complaints people can also give suggestions to government directly through this web portal. All the reports and suggestions will be accessible to the respective departments and CM. (URL:<http://www.meekosam.ap.gov.in>)



1. In addition to CRDA, Urban development department, revenue department, social welfare department, a good number of other departments are all part of this GRM framework.
2. The recording of grievance is based on Aadhar number.
  - The person who posted grievance or suggestion could track the progress of his/her application.
  - An acknowledgement will be received via SMS/ e-mail once a grievance is registered.
  - The grievance will be registered, tracking id issued, categorized and forwarded to the department concerned.

- It will be escalated to higher authorities if the grievance is not addressed within a certain time-frame.
- The status of the grievance could also be tracked through a toll-free number 1100/1800-425-4440.
- A Call Centre has been set up to register and provide information on status of grievance applications.

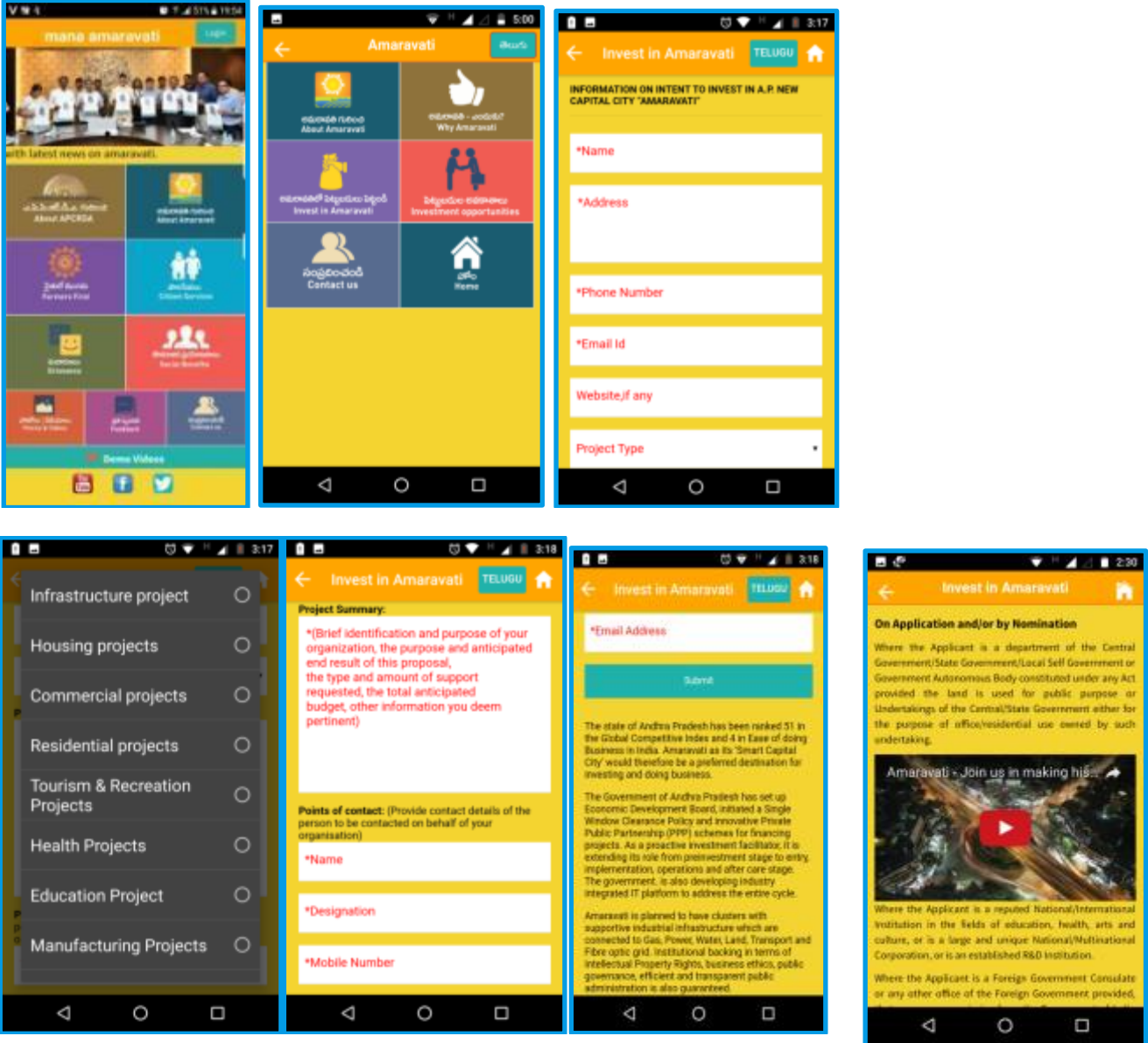
## 5. Mana Amaravati App

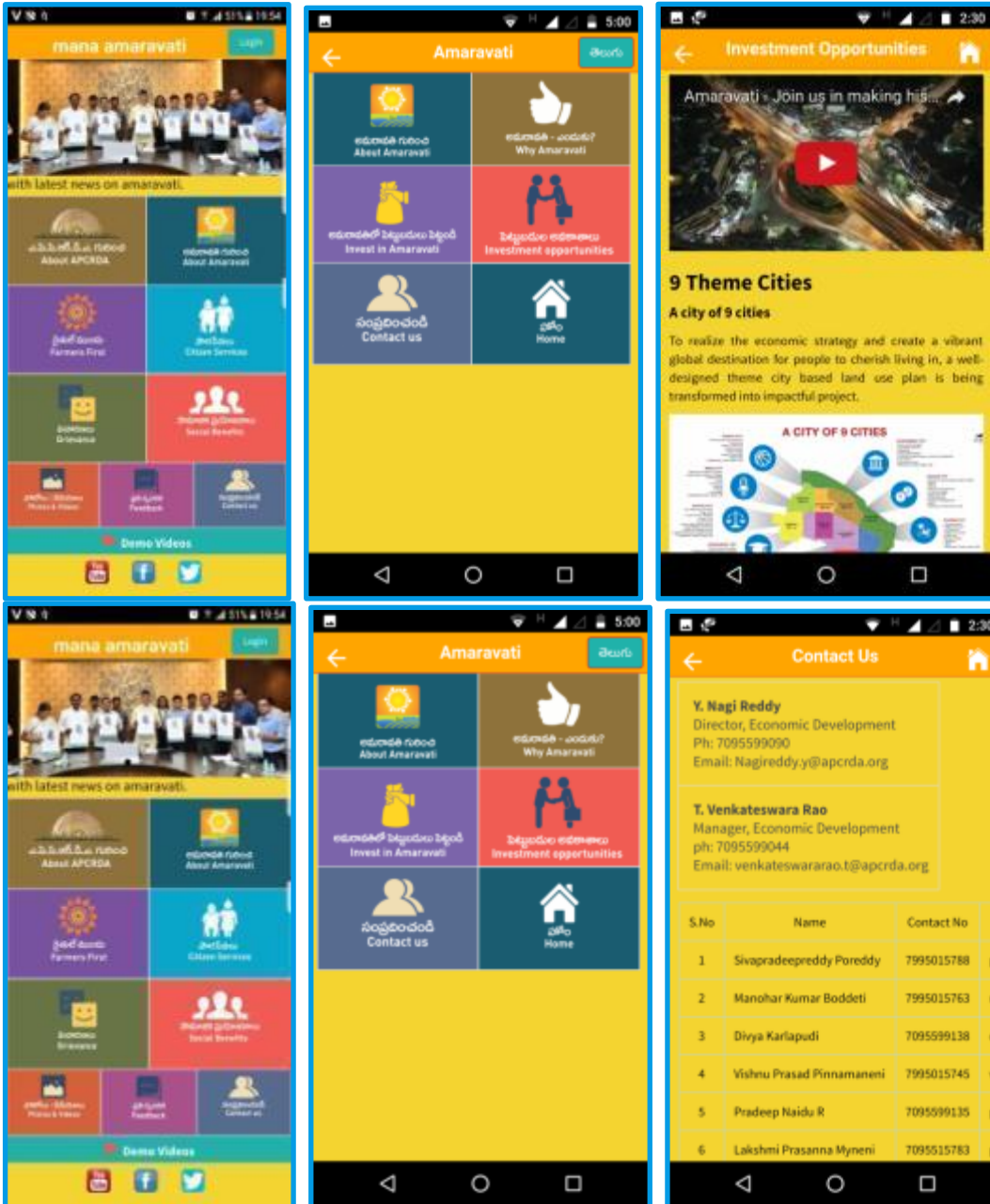
A mobile APP – Mana Amaravati aims to bridge the gap between the state government, citizens of Amaravati, investors, buyers and sellers of plots, district administration, CRDA and other stakeholders. The app also facilitates information about the projects including the World Bank funded projects. The grievance redressal system has also been built into the app, with which citizens can address issues with concerned departments at their convenience as well as register/know status/ response of their complaints and suggestions.

As of now, there are 20 services integrated into the ‘Mana Amaravati’ application. Through the app, all the plot owners who have been allocated lands can log into app and publish their plots for sale, joint development or lease. Another feature in the app is the ‘know your plot code’, with which a user can enter his/her Aadhaar number and know the allocated plot details. The user can even go to the allotted plot and locate it physically. The app also has a feedback form through which users can send suggestions on its services.

A few other options available to the user include information about Amaravati, Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority, Farmers First, details about one-time loan waiver, annuity, viewing plot on map and download provisional certificate as well as view LPS layouts and access the Development Permissions Management System (DPMS) book appointment for plot registration, Details about various social benefits which include pension, free health, free education, training details and application for the same, Amaravati Housing Scheme, Job opportunities, NTR Canteens, Photos and Videos of Capital City development. This app also has a separate tab for World Bank ASCCDP project. In Citizen services - zoning regulations, master plans, e-Encumbrance and Mee Bhoomi options are available and a separate tab is provided.

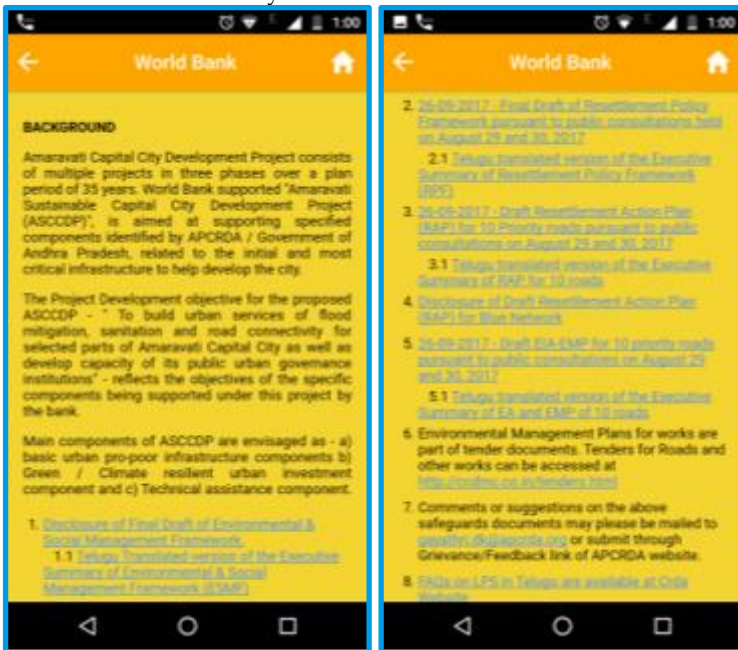
A few salient applications of the app are illustrated below (screenshots)







World Bank ASCCDP  
 Action Plans by APCRDA can be found here



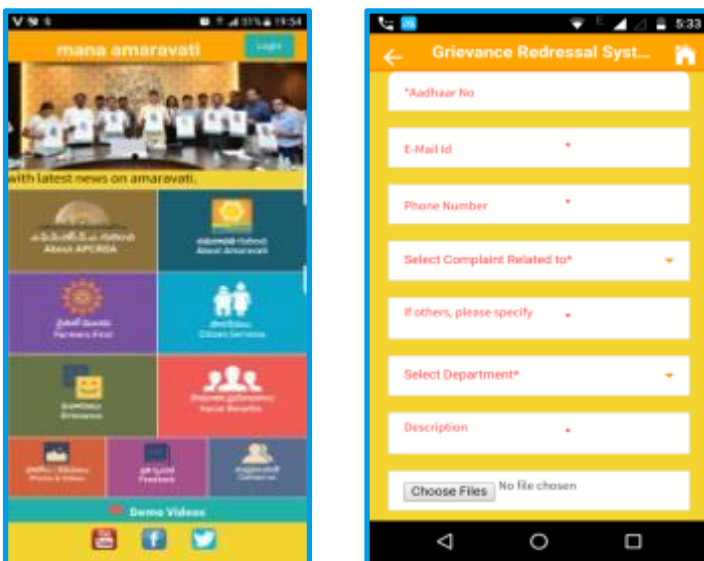


Citizen Services

- Tap on **Citizen Services** button from *Home Screen*.



Grievances



- Tap on **Grievance** button from *Home Screen*.
- Type “Aadhar Number”, “Phone Number”, “E-Mail Id”.
- Choose if the grievance is Service “Related” or specify if grievance is related to other in the next field.
- Choose the concerned department in Select Department drop down.
- Describe grievance in *Description* field.
- Attach any documents to support your claim and tap **Submit** button.

3. Each of the Competent Authority Unit<sup>17</sup> is separately registered in the Meekosam portal to ensure that the grievance is expeditiously addressed by the concerned officer. The progress of redressal is monitored by Commissioner APCRDA at the organization level and by Hon’ble CM at the state level, during regular review meetings held on every Monday and Wednesday, respectively.

<sup>17</sup> LPS unit, there are 26 units in capital city and the same units are now addressing the LA process as well

4. Grievances received from Meekosam, pertaining to CRDA mainly included: payment of pensions, issue of health cards, filling up of vacancies in respect of SC/STs, requests for jobs/ employment grants, requests for enrollment into household survey, request for allotment of government land and provide loan to build houses etc.

Status of grievances received from Meekosam:

8. Based on the data as of 04.08.2017, at the CRDA Commissioner's office level, a total 370 applications have been received, of which 200 are addressed, while 12 are pending to be replied within time and about 158 are pending beyond the stipulated timeframes for redressal. Whereas at the Competent Authority unit level, 785 grievances are received, 618 addressed, 25 to be addressed and are within timeframe, while 142 are to be addressed which have crossed the time limit for redressal. The overall percentage of efficiency stands at 78.73. The delay for many of the pending grievances is found to be on account of missing or incorrect appeal, unconnected appeals etc. In respect of genuine complaints, additional details are sought for quick redressal. Screenshots extracted from the Meekosam site are annexed as Annexure 10.1.

## 2. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

9. *Consultations and grievance redressal mechanisms have been the key enablers for the success of the Capital City Land Pooling Scheme, initiation and implementation works.* In addition to the Meekosam, APCRDA has its own GRM that includes: (i) a 3-stage *physical* system, that originates with designated officials ("Competent Authority") at various zonal offices throughout Amaravati city, who citizens can approach to address grievances (see below); and (ii) an *online* system through the portal:

(<https://crda.ap.gov.in/APCRDA/Userinterface/Admin/GrievanceRedressalSystem.aspx>).

10. The grievances from the portal are categorized and forwarded to respective CA units and to the Commissioner APCRDA for further action. A list of grievances received from grievances portal of APCRDA are annexed in Annexure 10.2.

11. The three stage system includes: Stage I Grievance Redressal Cell will be at the Competent Authority level at the village itself. About 26 units of Competent Authorities (CAs) were established during the early stages of Amaravati (Jan/Feb 2015), which are headed by Deputy Collector. The Deputy Collector is assisted by a team of officials including revenue, survey. This translates to the fact that each Deputy Collector is attending to the issues of approximately 1000 -1500 farmers of the capital city villages, and is always available to public at large. The Stage II Grievance Redressal Cell will be at the Amaravati city / district level, where the Joint Collector will chair the Grievance Redressal Cell. The Stage III Grievance Redressal Cell will be chaired by R&R Commissioner at State (GoAP) Level.

12. Every Monday grievance redressal meeting is held at the CRDA office of the Capital City in which officers from all competent authorities make themselves available for attending to public. The office of Commissioner at the CRDA in Vijayawada city receives grievances and addresses them on a daily basis. Early institutional measures taken to address grievances:

13. 26 units of Competent Authorities are established during the early stages of Amaravati (Jan/Feb 2015), which are headed by deputy collector, who otherwise is responsible for more than a district. The deputy collector is assisted by a team of officials including revenue, survey. This translates to the fact that each deputy collector is attending to the issues of approximately 1000 -1500 farmers of the capital city villages and is always available to public at large.

14. These officers have **sorted out many land-people related issues** while taking the farmers into confidence which mainly included: Family disputes, Enjoyment issues, Survey errors, Extent variations, Encroachments, Assignments and Wakf, Endowment land disputes, etc. In addition Help Desks were opened to enter into agreements and payment of benefits, Personalized and Door Step Services were provided, a dedicated Support Cell was established for NRIs and NRVs.

15. The grievance redressal mechanism, in addition to the consultative process has addressed over 25,000 issues. 9.2 objections alone amount to 17096 covering an extent of 6511 acres of which 7859 objections have been disposed in favour and 9237 objections rejected on lack of grounds/ merits. Of these rejections, 1052 appeals have been received for reconsideration and are under disposal process after due verification on ground. Similarly around 415 grievances are addressed regarding village settlement zone (R1 issues).

### 3. Right to Information Act implementation at APCRDA

16. Each of the over 20 departments of APCRDA as well as 26 competent units of the the Capital City are assigned with a designated RTI officer responsible for receiving and disposing the RTI applications. During the intervening period upto Aug 2017, this year alone, about 270 applications have been received of which about 240 are attended to as per RTI Act.

Applications/grievances received through RTI mainly included the following issues:

1. Population details of capital city
2. Details of CC cameras
3. Unauthorized construction
4. Details of approved plans for buildings and apartments
5. Extent of site under dispute
6. Details of skill development trainings
7. Land allotment
8. 9.2 objections
9. SIA meeting at Undavalli
10. Information about preparation of Master Plan
11. Grama Kantham Issue
12. AP High Court employee association for providing house sites
13. Plot allotment policy
14. Funds and expenditure for construction of Capital City
15. NALA GO
16. LPS details
17. Swiss Challenge information



18. Furnishing of SEIAA and EC documents
19. Details about construction of Seed Access Road
20. Allotment of Shops to Physically Handicapped persons and Widows

4. Strengthening of Grievance Redressal Mechanism:

17. The existing GRM will be applicable to the project/ sub-project grievance Redressal. During the project implementation, if required, the existing GRM will be strengthened.

18. All attempts shall be made to settle grievances amicably. Those seeking redress and wishing to state grievances will do so directly to the GRM. If the complainant's claim is rejected, the matter shall be brought before the State administration before approaching the legal system in case of unresolved complaints at the state level also.

19. The grievance redress mechanisms are designed with the objective of solving disputes at the earliest possible time, which will be in the interest of all parties concerned and discourage referring such matters to legal forums/ Tribunals for resolution.

21. The GRM maintains records of grievances and complaints, including minutes of discussions, recommendations and resolutions made.

22. The procedure for handling grievances are as follows:

- 1) The affected person files his/her grievance in writing, to the GRM. The grievance note should be signed and dated by the aggrieved person. Where the affected person is unable to write, s/he will be provided with assistance to write the note and emboss the letter with his/her thumbprint. The Project Information Centre established at each unit office will be facilitating such assistance.
- 2) The GRM should respond within 14 days during which any meetings and discussions to be held with the aggrieved person should be conducted. If the grievance relates to valuation of assets, experts may need to be requested to revalue the assets, and this may necessitate a longer period of time. In this case, the aggrieved person must be notified by the GRM that his/her complaint is being considered.
- 3) If the aggrieved person does not receive a response or is not satisfied with the outcome within the agreed time the person may escalate to the relevant Authority.
- 4) The relevant Authority will then attempt to resolve the problem (through dialogue and negotiation) within 14 days of the complaint being lodged. If no agreement is reached at this stage, then legal recourse is sought.

Annexure 10.1: Status of grievances from Meekosam portal

అంశం	వివరాల పేరిట అధికారాలు	వివాదాల సంఖ్య	సమర్పించిన సంఖ్య	సమర్పించిన సంఖ్య	వివాదాల సంఖ్య (%)
గ్రామ ప్రాధాన్యత	యంత్రాధారిత	28	0	2	0
ప్రాధాన్యత	ప్రాధాన్యత	176	175	0	99.43
ప్రాధాన్యత	ప్రాధాన్యత	28	17	4	60.71
ప్రాధాన్యత	ప్రాధాన్యత	21	1	2	4.76
ప్రాధాన్యత	ప్రాధాన్యత	7	7	0	100
ప్రాధాన్యత	ప్రాధాన్యత	30	0	0	0
ప్రాధాన్యత	ప్రాధాన్యత	2	0	1	0
ప్రాధాన్యత	ప్రాధాన్యత	7	0	2	0
ప్రాధాన్యత	ప్రాధాన్యత	4	0	0	0
ప్రాధాన్యత	ప్రాధాన్యత	0	0	0	0
ప్రాధాన్యత	ప్రాధాన్యత	0	0	0	0
ప్రాధాన్యత	ప్రాధాన్యత	0	0	0	0
ప్రాధాన్యత	ప్రాధాన్యత	45	0	1	0
ప్రాధాన్యత	ప్రాధాన్యత	1	0	1	0
Director (Procurement)		1	0	0	0
AD Survey		1	0	1	0
మొత్తం		378	208	12	54.99 %



**Annexure 10.2 : Types of grievances received from online portal of APCRDA**

1. Loan waiver
2. Extent of land
3. Plot allotment
4. Delay in Annuity payment
5. Details of charges for building permissions
6. Spelling of names in LPOC have mistakes
7. Road hit plot allotted - requested for re-allotment
8. Amaravati Health Card
9. Urban land ceiling permission
10. Unauthorized construction
11. Layout development without provisions for pedestrian
12. Pension payment delay
13. Non-receipt of acknowledgement for property tax payment
14. Road repair
15. LPS records correction
16. Provision of toilets under Swachch Bharat Scheme at Nunna Mango market
17. Request for scholarship
18. 9.14 agreement registration
19. Building permissions
20. Land disputes
21. Grama Kantham issue
22. Request to build a museum to showcase the tradition and culture of AP as a mark of recognition to farmers' sacrifice

## **Annexure - 11 Summary on LPS landowners - Blue Network**

### **Extent and Count:**

The total land requirement for the flood management works is 1151 acres of which 1098 acres is already available with APCRDA through Land Pooling Scheme, while 3.85 acres is government and endowment land. Therefore, the total land already available with APCRDA is 95.4%.

The total count of parcels under LPS category is 1551. However some landowners owned more than 1 parcel and based on ownership details, Aadhaar details, unique ownership details are arrived at which resulted in a total number of 2211 landowners.

The total land owned by these 2211 landowners corresponds to approximately 5963 acres whereas the actual flood management works affected extent is 1094 acres. The list of landowners is available at the following link:

<https://crda.ap.gov.in/apcrdacommuni/media/asccdp/02012018/LPS-Blue%20Network%2002012018%20.pdf>

The list is presented in **Annexure - Z**

### **Dry and Jareebu Classification:**

Analysis of the number of landowners and extent indicates that 73% of the landowners had dry lands corresponding to 84% extent, 26% had jareebu lands corresponding to 15% extent and 1% had both dry and Jareebu lands corresponding to 1% extent, respectively.

### **Marginal landowners:**

An analysis based on base annuity indicates that 84% of the landowners belong to Marginal landowner Category (less than 2.5 acres total extent) and possess 47% of total extent. Similarly, 14% of the landowners own between 2.5 to 5.00 acres and own 38% of the total extent. 2% possess more than 5.00 acres and own 14% of total extent. However, it may be noted that this analysis is based on the total extent owned and not based on the actual road affected extent.

### **Annuity:**

Total annuity paid for the 2211 landowners is approx. ₹19.4 crores till date (including 3<sup>rd</sup> year annuity).

### **Residents & non-resident landowners:**

Out of these 2211 landowners around 746 (forming 34%) landowners are currently residing in the capital city while the remaining 66% of the landowners are non-resident. Out of this 746 resident landowners, 96 resident landowners were surveyed forming a sample size of 13%, during December 2017 to assess their existing socio-economic

condition and prepare baseline data for monitoring the progress as well as performance with respect to indicators. The survey details in the form of tables are provided at the end of this annexure while the survey findings are summarized as under:

Out of the 96 landowners who were surveyed, it is found that there are 24 women-headed households forming 25% of the total surveyed LPS landowners. 60% of the landowners are found to be literate at least till SSC education and 6% of them do possess professional qualification while 14% are graduates and 2% are post graduates. As regards the occupation 47% of the landowners' occupation was cultivation while the remaining 53% depended on alternatives like working in service sector, daily wage earning, self employment (business), etc..

Most of the families among the 96 households surveyed are with a family size of 1 to 3 forming 85% while the remaining 15% family size is between 3-5. 76% of the households surveyed are Hindus by religion. Of the 96 landowners surveyed, 69% are general category, 2.1% belong to Backward Communities, 3.1% belong to Scheduled Castes. 94% have ration cards.

96% of the families reside in own houses while 4% constitutes to families residing in rental accommodation. 75% of families reside in pucca houses while 13.5% live in semi-pucca houses and 11.5% live in Kachcha houses. 98% of the households have electric connection; 98% of the families have piped water supply and 98% have individual household latrines.

Out of 96, 90% of possess patta land. About 2.9% informed that they hold some more lands which are not under LPS and likely to participate in land acquisition. 1.4% possess land outside capital city area.

Before joining LPS 85% of the families earned agricultural income of less than INR 75000. 69% of the families cultivated the land by their own before joining LPS while 31% leased it out and earned income of less than INR 75000. The average income earned from the land leased out is INR 15000.

90% of the families have received the returnable plots. 12% have registered their commercial plots and 12% registered their residential plots. 60% of the people received plots in the same village and around 23% have mortgaged / sold their returnable plots. 15% have applied for building permissions for their commercial plots while 14% of people applied for building permissions for their residential plots. From the survey response, it is clear that 78% of people are satisfied with the conduct of lottery process. 100% of people surveyed are receiving annuity regularly and 22% have availed free health cards. 61% were found eligible and covered under fee reimbursement and 42% were found eligible and availed loan waiver.

83% of people participated in LPS consultations, 65% in Master Plan consultations, 66% participated in EIA consultations, 83% in consultations on Safeguards documents, 66%

attended LPS layout consultations and 81% attended consultations on LPS Plot development by the teams of pegmarking and infrastructure.

With regards to the Information and access to communication, 68% are using Mana Amaravati App, 82% is accessing information through whatsapp, 90% are physically visiting the APCRDA unit offices, 84% are getting information through mike announcements and SMS based communication. 5% of people are visiting the APCRDA website for information.

As regards the grievance Redressal, 6 people had grievances in LPS processes and compliance. 50% (3 peoples grievances) of the people's grievances were resolved and 50% (remaining 3) of the grievances are pending with APCRDA.

The indebtedness percentage is 3% out of which 83% of people availed loans from Banks while 17% availed loans from private money lender.

Around 60% of the people surveyed rated that the annuity being paid is more than the income earned by them earlier (before joining LPS) while 23% opined that it is the same and 17% expressed that the annuity is less.

In response to questions to elicit perceptual view of the sample interviewed a few questions in respect of consideration of LPS over other options, annuity vis-à-vis the earlier incomes from agriculture, benefits / improvements on account of the roads, etc., were asked. Majority responses for each of the above are summarized below:

- Land owners chose LPS over other options as the area is getting developed as Capital City.
- Around 60% of the people surveyed rated that the annuity being paid is more than the income earned by them earlier (before joining LPS) while 23% opined that it is the same and 17% expressed that the annuity is less.
- improved mobility, avoidance of accidents, greater accessibility to education, health services and greater opportunity for economic activities and improved employment opportunities with higher wages and better access to market. They also expressed that they will be able to realize higher price for the returnable plot due to roads resulting in increase in land and asset value and capital city development.
- The landowners' expectation of increase in price is very optimistic ranging from a minimum of INR 5000 per sq.yd in residential areas to INR 10000 per sq.yd in commercial areas over the next 6 - 7 years.

A full list of parcels affected under Blue Network are provided at APCRDA website and accessible at

Link to be provided once the list is uploaded onto the website.

The list contains full count of affected parcels whose landowners count amounts to 2211. However, for the purpose of arriving at project affected families, unique

landowner details are extracted from the full count. The unique landowners count is found to be 2028.

Returnable plots have been allotted in 22 out of 24 villages and provisional LPOC certificates issued. Skill development - The process of recording Aadhaar numbers for people who availed skill development facilities has been initiated recently and as per records only 1 landowner availed the skill development / training. However the family members of landowners mainly children have availed the skill development training facilities whose Aadhar numbers need not be corresponding to the landowners' database A process will be put in place to establish the beneficiaries' details with respect to landowners.



**Detailed note on Socio-Economic Baseline Survey for LPS landowners**

**Total Acres: 1159 acres**

**Total LPS parcels: 1551 (absolute count)**

**Total LPS landowners: 2028 (unique landowners)**

**Resident landowners in the project area: 746**

**Sample size: N = 96**

**Villages covered: (100% where Blue Network works are being taken up)**

**Survey questionnaire: Annexed**

**Place of interview: Residences of landowners**

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Value/Figure
a)	<b>Income (N = 102)</b>		
1	Monthly family income	Average	Rs. 50286/-
2	Level of Indebtedness	%	3.0

Asset	Before LPS	Percent	After LPS	Percent
Two-Wheeler		0	76	79
Three-Wheeler	78	81	8	8
Four-Wheeler	10	10	38	40
Tractor	28	29	9	9
Tiller		0		0
Television	6	6	73	76
Refrigerator	75	78	58	60
Grinder	60	63	40	42
Land Phone	42	44	37	39
Cell Phone	39	41	81	84
LPG Connection	82	85	88	92

The socio-economic profile of those who participated in the survey is given below:

**Demographic**

Household Head		
	Freq	Percent
Female	24	25.0
Male	72	75.0
Total	96	100.0

Household Head - Education Qualification		
Education level	Freq	Percent
Illiterate	20	40
Up to SSC	7	14
SSC	9	18
HSC	3	6
Graduation	7	14
PG	1	2
Others	3	6
Total	50	100

Household Head -Occupation		
Cultivation	17	47
Service	2	6
Business	1	3
Wage Earning	1	3
Others	15	42
Total	36	100

Family Size		
Size	Freq	Percent
1-3	82	85.42
3-5	14	14.58
Total	96	100.00

Religion Details		
	Freq	Percent
Hindu	73	76.0
Not Reported	23	24.0
Total	96	100.0

Caste Composition		
	Freq	Percent
General	66	68.8
BC	2	2.1
SC	3	3.1
Total	71	74.0
System	25	26.0

Do you have Ration Card		
	Freq	Percent
No	4	5.88
Yes	64	94.12
Total	68	100.00

### Housing and Amenities

Ownership of House		
	Freq	Percent
Own	96	100.0
Rented	0	0.0
Total	96	100.0

Type of House	Frequency	Percent
Kachcha	11	11.4
Pucca	72	75.0
Semi Pucca	13	13.5
Total	96	100.0

HH having Electricity		
	Freq	Percent
Yes	94	97.9
No	2	2.1
Total	96	100.0%

### Water and Sanitation Practices

HH having Piped water supply		
	Freq	Percent
Yes	94	97.9
No	2	2.1
Total	96	100.0%

HH having individual latrine		
	Freq	Percent
Yes	94	97.9
No	2	2.1
Total	96	100.0%

**Land Related**

	Frequency	Percent
Land Ownership is Patta	86	90
Land given under LPS	96	100.00
Land affected under LA	2	2.08
Possess land other than LPS	1	1.04
Any disputes on the land (not parted in LPS)	0	0

**Agricultural income before joining LPS**

<b>Agricultural Income</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Less than 75000	22	85
75000 to 100000	4	15
100000 to 200000	0	0
More than 200000	0	0
Total	26	100

Are you a farmer by yourself, or have you leased out your land for cultivation

Self/ leased	Frequency	Percent
Self	18.00	69.23
Leased	8.00	30.77
Both	0.00	0.00
Total	26.00	100.00

Income earned on leased land

<b>Income earned under lease</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Less than 75000	1	100
Average	15000	

**Returnable Plot**

Sl.No.	Item	Commercial (Yes )		Residential (Yes)	
1	Received returnable plot? (Yes / No)	86	90	86	90
1A	If yes, have you registered (Yes/No)	23	12	22	12
1B	Received your returnable plot individually	78	81		0
1C	Joint	0	0	0	0
1D	Identified the plot on the ground (Yes / No)	19	22	19	22
1E	Distance from plot to road	0		0	
1F	Returnable plot is as per plot options (Yes / No)	60	63	58	60
1G	Do you plan to sale (Yes / No)	11	11	11	11
1H	Did you get the plot in the same village	58	60	57	59
1I	Have you mortgaged / sold your returnable plot (Yes / No).	22	23	21	22
1J	Expected price for sale (average)	--	--	--	--
1K	Planned time of sale				
1L	Do you want to construct? (Yes / No)	13	14	14	15
1M	If yes, did you apply for building permissions	2	15	2	14
1N	Are you satisfied with conduct of lottery process (Yes / No)	67	78	67	78
1P	Do you have any objections in plot allotment	4	5		0
1Q	Details of Objections	--	--	--	--
1R	Have they been resolved	--	--	--	--

**LPS Benefits**

Sl. No.	Item	Frequency	Percent
2	Are you receiving annuity regularly (Yes / No)	160	166.67
4	Self-employment/ employment, details	76	79.17
5	Are you availing free health cards	21	21.88
6	Are you availing fee reimbursement	59	61.46
7	Did you get loan waiver, if yes, amount	--	--

### Participation in Consultations

Participation in Consultations	Frequency	Percent
LPS consultations	80	83.33
Master Plan Consultation	62	64.58
Environmental Impact Assessment	63	65.63
Safeguards Documents	80	83.33
LPS Layout	63	65.63
LPS Plot Development (peg marking/ infra)	78	81.25

### Information & Communication

Avenues to access information	Frequency	Percent
Mana Amaravati App	65	67.71
Whatsapp	79	82.29
Physical visit to APCRDA Unit office	87	90.63
Mike announcement	81	84.38
SMS based communication	42	43.75
APCRDA website	5	5.21

### Grievance Redressal

Item	Frequency	Percent
Do you have any grievances in LPS process / compliance	6	6
Have you submitted your grievances	5	83
Have your grievances been resolved	3	50
Are there any pending grievances with APCRDA	3	50

### Indebtedness

Particulars	Frequency	Percent
Have you taken any loan? 1- Yes/ 2- No	3	3
If Yes, what is the purpose		
Source of Loan		
1 - Bank	15	83
2- Pvt. Money Lender	3	17
3- Relatives	0	0
4 - Neighbor	0	0
5 - Others (specify)	3	100
What is the total amount taken? In Rs	75000	

(Average)		
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**Rate your annuity amount with your earlier incomes from the lands given to LPS**

<b>Rate annuity with earlier income</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Less	14	18
Same	18	23
More	48	60
	80	100

**Annuity amount is being supplemented**

<b>Annuity amount is being supplemented</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Family purpose utilized	36	78
Fair	8	17
Sufficient	1	2
Not sufficient	1	2
	46	100

**Annuity amount is supplemented to lead same living standard as before**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Insufficient	11	16.18
sufficient	57	83.82
	68	100.00

**Expected land prices for returnable plots/Sq.**

<b>Expected Average Price</b>	<b>2017 (current)</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2025</b>
Residential	4935	6241	10358
Commercial	4160	7124	9771

Survey Questionnaire administered

Amravati Capital City Sustainable Project  
Survey of LPS landowners - Blue Network

Road No		Village		Form ID		Date	
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**I. Identification**

	Particulars	Response
1.	Name of the Landowner	
1a.	Aadhaar Number	
1b.	Name of father / husband	
1c.	Gender	
1d.	Marital Status	
2.	Age	
3.	Religion: 1- Hindu/ 2-Muslim/3-Christian/4- others ___	
4.	Caste:1- General/2-BC/2-SC/4-ST/5-Other(specify):	
5.	Ration Card: 1- Yes/2- No	
6.	Type of card:	
7.	Educational qualification	
8.	Current Occupation	
9.	Income/Month (INR)	
10.	What was your initial (base) annuity amount ( INR)	

**II. Family Details:**

a. Type                      Joint                       Nuclear                       Individual

Sl. No.	Name	Age	Sex	Education	Main Occup	Income (P/M)	Relations hip with	Vulnerability	Do you possess any skill	Remarks
		1	2	3	4	5	7		9	
1							HH			
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
	<b>Total</b>									

**III. How long have you been in this Village (Tick One)**

1. Less than one year                      2. Less than 3 years                      3. More than 3 years  
4. More than 5 years                      5. More than 10 years





**VII. Returnable Plot**

Sl.No.	Item	Commercial (Yes / No)	Residential (Yes / No)
1	Received returnable plot? (Yes / No)		
1a.	If yes, have you registered (Yes/No If No, why		
1b.	Received your returnable plot jointly / individually		
2.	Identified the plot on the ground (Yes / No)		
3.	Distance from plot to road		
4	Returnable plot is as per plot options (Yes / No)		
5	Do you plan to sell? (Yes / No)		
6	Did you get the plot in the same village		
7	Have you mortgaged / sold your returnable plot (Yes / No).		
8	Expected price for sale		
9	Planned time of sale		
10	Do you want to construct? (Yes / No)		
11	If yes, did you apply for building permissions		
12	Are you satisfied with conduct of lottery process (Yes / No)		
13	Do you have any objections in plot allotment		
13a.	Details of Objections		
14	Have they been resolved		

**VIII. LPS Benefits**

Sl. No.	Item	
2	Are you receiving annuity regularly (Yes / No)	
4	Self-employment/ employment, details	
5	Are you availing free health cards	
6	Are you availing fee reimbursement	
7	Did you get loan waiver, if yes, amount	

**IX. Participation in Consultations**

Sl.No.	Item	Yes / No	Remarks
1	LPS consultations		
2	Master Plan Consultation		
3	Environmental Impact Assessment		
4	Safeguards Documents		
5	LPS Layout		
6	LPS Plot Development (peg marking/ infra)		

**X. Information & Communication**

Sl.No.	Avenues to access information	Yes / No	Remarks
1.	Mana Amaravati App		
2	Whatsapp		
3	Physical visit to APCRDA Unit office		
4	Mike announcement		
5	SMS based communication		
6	APCRDA website		

**XI. Grievance Redressal**

Sl.No.	Item	Yes / No	Remarks
1.	Do you have any grievances in LPS process / compliance		
2.	Have you submitted your grievances		
3	Have your grievances been resolved		
4	Are there any pending grievances with APCRDA		

**XII. Indebtedness**

S No	Particulars	Response
1	Have you taken any loan? 1- Yes/ 2- No	
2	If Yes, what is the purpose?	
3	Loan taken from and amount in Rs: 1 - Bank 2- Pvt. Money Lender 3- Relatives 4 - Neighbor 5 - Others (specify)	
4	What is the total amount taken? In Rs	

**XIII. What are your perceptions on the benefits from improve and good roads?**

Sl.no	Perceived Benefits	Tick
1	Improved Mobility	
2	Greater accessibility to education / health services	
3	Greater opportunity for economic activities	
4	Improved employment opportunities	
5	Higher wages	
6	Greater access to Market	
7	Realization of higher pricer the returnable plot	
8	Increase in land and asset value	
9	Capital city development	
10	Avoidance of accidents	

**XIV. How do you rate your annuity amount with your earlier incomes from the lands given to LPS?**

More / Same / Less

**XV. How your annuity amount is being supplemented to your household income?**

**XVI. Is your annuity sufficient to lead same living standard as before?**

Yes / No, if no, provide details

**XVII. What is your expected land prices for returnable plots/Sq.**

S. No	Category	2017 (current)	2020	2025
1	Residential			
2	Commercial			

**XVIII. Why did you choose LPS over other options?**

**Any other information you want to share:**